

# 亞洲大學

## 96 學年度碩士班入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
心理學系(一般心理學組) 心理學系(諮商心理學組)	心理學概論	96.4.21	10:30-12:10

### 一、 Multiple Choices (單選題，30%)

1. 下述何者是造成遊行與抗爭活動演變為群眾暴動的最主要原因？
  - A. 偏見 (prejudice)
  - B. 去敏感化 (desensitization)
  - C. 去個人化 (deindividuation)
  - D. 工具性攻擊 (instrumental aggression)
2. 亞洲電視購物台常以「全台最低優惠價只有十組限量商品，賣完為止」等廣告詞吸引觀眾。下列何者是亞洲電視購物台用來引發順從的策略？
  - A. 不易得策略 (hard-to-get)
  - B. 低球策略 (low-balling)
  - C. 決不退讓策略 (that's-not-all)
  - D. 以退為進策略 (door-in-the-face)
3. 根據心理分析理論，個體使用防衛機制以防止或降低 \_\_\_\_\_。
  - A. 焦慮 (anxiety)
  - B. 本我的衝動 (the id impulses)
  - C. 自我毀滅的衝動 (self-destructive impulses)
  - D. 來自社會常態的壓力 (pressure from societal norms)
4. 計算不同教授對研究所推甄面試學生評分的關聯程度，就是測量 \_\_\_\_\_。
  - A. 評分者間信度 (interrater reliability)
  - B. 他們評分的效度 (validity of their grading)
  - C. 面試的暫時穩定度 (temporal stability of the interview)
  - D. 面試的內部一致性 (internal consistency of the interview)
5. 亞洲大學心理學碩士班入學招生考試最有可能為下列哪一種考試？
  - A. 性向測驗 (an aptitude test)
  - B. 成就測驗 (an achievement)
  - C. 智力測驗 (an intelligent test)
  - D. 人格測驗 (a personality test)

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6. 美美報名參加新智力測驗—亞洲智力測驗—的檢定測驗，兩次測驗分數都是 120 分。美美在亞洲智力測驗和魏氏成人智力量表兩個測驗得分的相關係數為 .01。我們最可以合理的推論亞洲智力測驗 \_\_\_\_\_。

A. 具有信度和效度 (reliable and valid)  
B. 沒有信度和效度 (neither reliable nor valid)  
C. 具有效度但缺乏信度 (valid but not reliable)  
D. 具有信度但缺乏效度 (reliable but not valid)

7. 兒童常常使用以試誤學習的方式解決問題。亦即，他們常使用\_\_\_\_\_。

A. 定程法(algorithms)  
B. 直觀推斷法 (heuristics)  
C. 批判思維 (critical thinking)  
D. 演繹推理 (deductive reasoning)

8. 美美發現如果她壓玩具熊的手，玩具熊就會說話。此種對自己行為結果的認知能力通常在 \_\_\_\_\_ 階段發展。

A. 前運思期 (preoperational)  
B. 感覺動作期 (sensorimotor)  
C. 形式運思期 (formal operational)  
D. 具體運思期 (concrete operational)

9. 一個  $2 \times 3 \times 5$  實驗設計有：

A. 30 個不同水準 (30 different levels)  
B. 30 個不同因子 (30 different factors)  
C. 3 個不同獨變項 (3 different independent variables)  
D. 3 個分別為 2 水準、3 水準和 5 水準的依變項 (3 dependent variables of 3 different levels including levels 2, 3, and 5)

10. 「銀行存款與憂鬱情緒呈負相關」，亦即：

A. 憂鬱症常阻礙個體致富。  
B. 憂鬱症患者較有可能是窮人。  
C. 貧窮導致壓力，壓力導致個體罹患憂鬱症。  
D. 富人在憂鬱症剛發作時較能尋求與接受相關醫療服務。

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### 二、 Multiple Choices (單選題，40%)

1. If you wanted to decrease the numbers of new cigarette smokers on your campus, you might use a process suggested by the elaboration likelihood model called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. obedience
- B. repression
- C. inoculation
- D. social appraisal

2. Likes and dislikes, favorable or unfavorable evaluations are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. values
- B. beliefs
- C. attitudes
- D. dispositions

3. According to Piaget, children's thinking is

- A. not affected by their experiences.
- B. qualitatively different at different stages.
- C. quantitatively different at different stages.
- D. the result of observation and imitation of developmentally more advanced children.

4. The research report you are reading states that the mean age of the research participants was 21.5 years. This figure indicates to you that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. all participants were 21 and one-half years of age.
- B. on average, the participants were 21 and one-half years of age.
- C. the majority of participants were 21 and one-half years of age.
- D. half of the subjects were younger than 21 and one-half years of age and half were over 21 and one-half years of age.

5. A researcher conducts a study to assess the possible influence of subjects' memory span, reaction time, and size of vocabulary on their ability to solve logic problems and mathematical puzzles. This study involves \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. multiple control groups.
- B. no independent variables.
- C. a multivariate research design.
- D. too many variables to be considered an experiment.

※ 試題請隨卷繳回

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6. The findings produced by \_\_\_\_\_ research method are least likely to be generalized to the population at large; while \_\_\_\_\_ research method can produce findings which make researchers be most confident that they were getting an uncontaminated view of human behaviors.

- A. descriptive, inferential
- B. experiment; correlation
- C. longitudinal; cross-sectional
- D. case study; naturalistic observation

7. Stanley Milgram conducted a study on the nature of obedience. Ethical review boards would be **least** concerned about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Milgram's use of deception.
- B. the potential harm to subject.
- C. the amount of money the subjects were paid.
- D. whether of not Milgram debriefed his subjects.

8. If a researcher determined that his/her results are significant at the .01 level of probability, there is a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 99% chance that his/her conclusions are false.
- B. 99% chance that his/her results are due to chance.
- C. 1% chance that his/her conclusions are accurate.
- D. 1% chance that his/her conclusions are due to chance.

9. Tests of recognition are usually easier than tests of recall because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a recognition test provides better retrieval cues.
- B. recalled information is less easily coded semantically.
- C. recognition information needs to be stored only in working memory.
- D. recall requires imagery, but recognition requires only semantic encoding.

10. Young monkeys raised with "mothers" made of cloth or wire \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. developed normal social behavior.
- B. preferred the wire mother if it gave food.
- C. explored strange objects if they had contact with the wire mother.
- D. explored strange objects if they had contact with the cloth mother.

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### 三、 Essays (30%)

1. a) 請列出並簡要描述嬰幼兒的四種依附型態。(12%)  
b) 請解釋造成依附型態差異的可能成因。(6%)
2. 請用 psychoanalytic, social-learning, 和 humanist 理論取向, 簡要解釋個體過度要求一塵不染與一絲不苟的行為成因。(12%)