

Part I. Question 1 to 10, you should choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase. **One answer only.** 2 points each.

- Regarding the presidential campaign, he does not see eye to eye with his wife.
(A) have any affection for (B) have any interest (C) agree with (D) show any passion as
- He suffered a massive hemorrhage and was immediately sent to the hospital.
(A) severe (B) compact (C) critical (D) immense
- A novel idea suddenly came to her mind, she immediately went to see her boss.
(A) imaginary (B) new (C) developed (D) realistic
- The voters opted for this presidential candidate because he promised to reduce taxes.
(A) chose (B) forgave (C) opposed (D) advocated
- He was put through university with money left by his grandfather.
(A) was admitted to (B) successfully finished (C) gave a mission to (D) carried a responsibility for
- The lectures in our university are quite liberal and broad minded.
(A) preeminent (B) obsessed (C) renowned (D) permissive
- In *Sense and Sensibility*, one sister ends up in a happy marriage while the other loses her first suitor and must fall back on a boring alternative suitor.
(A) fail to accomplish (B) slip and hit the ground (C) change seasons (D) accept a second choice
- University of California report warns that unless China radically changes its energy policies, its increases in greenhouse gases will be several times larger than the cuts in emissions being made by rich nations under the Kyoto Protocol.
(A) oil consumption (B) discharge of smoke (C) production of coal (D) energy saving
- As a spectator, it's quite easy to pick holes in other people's work.
(A) come up with (B) keep pace with (C) get even with (D) find fault with
- The students in our school are predominantly from the South.
(A) mostly (B) scarcely (C) particularly (D) partially

Part II. Question 11-15, please choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Question 16-25 you should choose the best answer to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage. **One answer only.** 2 points for each.

The media [of an increasing number of surgical makeovers] says a lot about Korea's own 11 makeover. Not long ago, many people saw the country as a decidedly uncool industrial park pumping out cheap cars and appliances. But that started to change in the late 1990s, when the Korean government decided that entertainment could be an export industry. The film business in particular 12 government help and a big influx of private capital...

The popularity of Korean stars is 13 Korean 14 features as a standard of beauty across the region. Some sociologists see a subtext in the craze: a rebellion by Asian people against the images of Caucasian good looks that 15 much of the international trend.

- (A) country (B) image (C) race (D) medicine
- (A) benefitted from (B) inherited (C) messed up with (D) suffered from
- (A) naturalizing (B) blurring (C) establishing (D) diminishing
- (A) ethnic (B) export (C) prominent (D) legendary
- (A) export (B) in charge (C) take over (D) dominate

Question 16 -18

The topic of thought is one area of psychology, and many observers have considered this aspect in connection with robots and computers: Some of the old worries about AI (artificial intelligence) 16 the question of

whether computers could think. The first massive electronic computers, capable of rapid (if often unreliable) computation and little or no creative activity, were soon dubbed 'electronic brains.' A reaction to this terminology quickly followed. 17, computers were called 'high-speed idiots,' and effort to protect human vanity. In such a climate, the possibility of computers actually 18 was rarely considered: It was bad enough that computers might be capable of thought.

16. (A) link closely to (B) is linking closely to (C) have close linked (D) be closely linked
17. (A) Putting them in their place (B) They are in their place
(C) To put them in their place (D) With putting them in their place
18. (A) being alive (B) could be alive (C) which alive (D) are alive

Question 19-20

The average American produces about 20 tons of the major greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) every year. That might sound like a lot — and Americans do have among the biggest carbon footprints in the world — but the entire world emits around 27 billion tons of CO₂ each year, 19 transportation, electricity use, deforestation. Look at those numbers for a moment, and you'll realize there's very little that any of us can do on an individual level to stop climate change. Live like a monk, take away your 20 tons — stop breathing if you'd like — and you'll 20 scratch the surface.

19. (A) by (B) in (C) through (D) with
20. (A) often (B) barely (C) strongly (D) constantly

Question 21-25

Why do Mickey Mouse, Ronald McDonald, and Superman have 21? They are all easily identified and powerful symbols of what some people call American 'cultural imperialism.' Most Americans would be surprised that these beloved cultural icons are often unwelcome by many overseas.

The cries of cultural imperialism are a 22 phenomenon. 23 western colonial empires in Asia, Africa and South America, nationalists in the newly independent countries often became outraged over the staying power of colonial cultures. These nationalists named the presence and domination of Western culture as 'cultural imperialism.' Paul Harrison in his book, 24, described it this way, "And so there grew up, alongside political and economic imperialism, that more insidious form of control --- cultural imperialism. It conquered not just the bodies, 25 the souls of its victims."

21. (A) in general (B) in this respect (C) in common (D) in short
22. (A) relatively recent (B) recently relative (C) relative recent (D) recent relative
23. (A) In order shrink of (B) Shrinking of (C) Upon shrinking of (D) With the shrinking of
24. (A) is called *Inside the Third World* (B) *Inside the Third World*
(C) who writes *Inside the Third World* (D) that names *Inside the Third World*
25. (A) and (B) so (C) as (D) but

Part III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by one question or a number of questions about it (them). Question 26-40, you should choose the **ONE** best answer to each question. 2 points each.

Why don't people consult an herbalist and take his advice instead? One reason is that only a few herbalists have made a thorough analysis of herbal medicine. Most of the time, some herbalists don't know what makes up the herbal medicine they are prescribing. It is not uncommon that some people, especially young children, may suffer great pain because the herbal medicine qualifications of some herbalists are sometimes called into question. Some

of them have never received enough formal medical education. At best, they have just passed a test, which is given to make sure that they know the names of certain herbal drugs and their composition; at worst, they are no more than quacks. Finally, few large-scale experiments with herbal drugs are conducted.

Yet some people still ask herbalists for advice. They do so when doctors declare that no chemical medicine can treat a certain disease. Under the circumstances, people may gamble with their own lives, acting human guinea pigs for herbalists.

26. According to this passage, people may take herbs like ginger for several reasons. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- (A) The herbs are cheap and easy to come by. (B) Their illness may not be serious enough
(C) The herbs may taste good (D) The herbs may really help them recover

27. In this passage, three reasons are given to explain why people won't go to see an herbalist. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- (A) Qualification tests are not credible. (B) Herbalists are poorly educated
(C) Experiments are not widely conducted. (D) The components of herbal medicine are poisonous.

28. By saying "people may gamble with their own lives," the author suggests that it is _____ to ask an herbalist for advice.

- (A) sensitive (B) inevitable (C) risky (D) expensive

29. According to this passage, people may go to see an herbalist when their illness is _____.

- (A) unknown (B) incurable (C) infectious (D) serious

In the past, writing was considered exclusive and time-consuming. The advent of the printing press popularized the written word and ushered in the gradual rise in global literacy. The speed and legibility of writing was greatly improved by the typewriter. But all of these were eclipsed when the personal computer came of age as the standard tool for writing. But what new dimensions and drawbacks, if any, does it offer?

30. The expression 'ushered in' is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) hindered (B) instigated (C) procured (D) harmonized

31. Which of the following could best replace the word 'eclipsed'?

- (A) taken over (B) redeemed (C) outshined (D) reproached

The rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors: the physical location of the restaurant, e.g., rural or urban; the type of restaurant, e.g., informal or formal; and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost everywhere. Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly it simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to do the same in a more luxurious setting. And, if you are eating in a very rustic setting, it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are eating in a very rustic setting it may be fine to demonstrate a lack of manners. It is safe to say, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely draw from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

32. With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

- (A) rules of etiquette (B) instructions in proper etiquette
(C) the importance of good manners (D) variable and universal standards of etiquette

33. According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?

- (A) tucking a napkin in your shirt (B) not throwing food on the floor
(C) reading a magazine at a coffee shop (D) eating in rustic settings

Now scientists are beginning to find that the most sexual part of the human body is the brain and it is inherently different in men and women. Scientific literature contains abundant evidence that males and females, even when little boys and girls, fall into distinct behavioral stereotypes. But with the advent of ever more powerful brain scanners, it seems these distinctions are the result of physical differences in the chemistry and neural circuitry of the brain that are laid down at birth.

34. This passage might be from an article on

- (A) Human Revolution (B) Men and Women: Minds Apart
(C) Difference in Sexuality between Men and Women (D) The Newly developed brain scanner

35. "That men are better in target-directed motor skills, whereas women are stronger in precision manual tasks" would be a good example of _____.

- (A) behavioral distinctions between males and females.
(B) the fact that brain is inherently different in men and women.
(C) cultural influences (D) men being more capable than women

British people have mixed opinions about the Americans, reflecting the close but sometimes troubled relationship between the two nations. When people get to know Americans as individuals they have a lot more respect and affections for them than the popular, rather negative stereotype based on a casual meeting or on television programs might suggest. For many British people the US is associated with power in international politics, Hollywood, money and violence. Although Americans believe they rule the world, few of them know much about anything outside the US. The British think that money matters more than anything else to Americans, and they also think the US is a dangerous place where cannot walk in the streets or subways without fear of being attacked. Despite this, many want to go there for their holidays. And Young people generally have a much more positive attitude and love everything that comes out of America.

On the other hand, the US once belonged to Britain, and many Americans have British ancestors, so when Americans think of Britain, they think of a place that seems very familiar. Americans watch British television programs, especially period dramas, see James Bond films, and read detective stories by Agatha Christie. On the basis of these experiences, which are common even to people who are not of British origin, most Americans know more about Britain than about any other county. However, many Americans would have difficulty drawing map of Britain. They think the country consists of London and a village in Scotland where one of their ancestors came from. Every British has a servant and has great respect to the Queen. Americans admire the behavior of the British believing that they are quaint, although they themselves would never want all their social rules. British people, to them, are perfectly polite and proper, always knowing which knife and fork to use, saying "please" and "Excuse me." However, they are often conceived as being snobbish and do not seem friendly. The famous British reserve seems cold to Americans who are more used to an open enthusiastic way of communicating. Thus a result, when British say: "That's no problem" when they know that it will be a big problem, it confuses the Americans.

36. What might be a proper title for this reading?

- (A) What British people think of Americans. (B) What Americans think of British people.
(C) Great Britain, the ancestors of the Americans. (D) Cultural stereotypes.

37. What do British usually think of Americans?

- (A) They have mixed feelings. (B) They feel indifferent.
(C) They never want to have any association with American. (D) They admire everything that is American.

38. Which of the following is true about the US from British perspective?

- (A) Most Americans know a lot about the world outside the US.
(B) Few Americans know a lot about the world outside the US.
(C) Americans value power more than anything else.
(D) The US subway is the only public transportation available.

39. When Americans think of Britain, what do they usually feel?

- (A) They feel indifferent. (B) They feel annoyed.
(C) They feel familiar. (D) They never want to be associated with Britain.

40. According to the reading, which of the following is true?

- (A) American can easily draw a British map.
(B) Many Americans watch British television programs.
(C) Americans never wanted to be associated with Britain because they once belonged to Britain.
(D) Americans think only the British movie stars can have servants.

Part IV. Essay. 20 points.

Please write a well-structured essay in 150 to 200 words on the following topic:

As a global citizen, what do you think your responsibilities and rights are supposed to be? Please use examples to support your statements.

心理學方法

請注意：本試卷分成三部分，書寫答案時請分別標明各部份及其題號

壹 心理實驗法 (共 36 分)

一、請設計一個實驗研究來檢驗注音文對中文閱讀之影響。

配分：

- (1) 基本實驗設計架構，如所使用方法（變項安排與取得）。（7分）
- (2) 指出可能出現的混淆變項（confounding variable）與外擾變項（extraneous variable）的控制。（8分）
- (3) 邏輯架構的完整性（說明你的方法為何可以檢驗問題）。（5分）
- (4) 對關鍵詞所下的操作型定義（operational definition）。（6分）

二、改錯題（共兩題，每題 5 分）

請注意：(1) 分兩個部分回答：a 指出錯誤在何處（請說明清楚錯在哪裡）；b 如何改正你所指出的錯誤。

- (2) 請依照問題嚴重順序答題，這會影響你的成績。
- (3) 論理的清晰度是評分的關鍵，請敘述完整之邏輯架構。請不要有矛盾、不合理、過於無關的敘述。

1. 去年 1 隻蚊子未殺死 南市登革熱非入春首例

中央社 更新日期:2008/04/07 14:08

（中央社記者張榮祥台南市七日電）台南市四月三日出現今年入春後首例本土性登革熱病例，市府衛生局長胡淑貞今天表示，經衛生署疾病管制局基因比對顯示，此病例是去年病毒的延續，也就是「還有一隻蚊子沒殺死」，不是新病毒，也不是入春首例。

台南市安南區去年六月爆發登革熱，疫情迅速擴散，直到今年一月下旬，全市確診病例超過一千五百例，創下歷年新高，二月氣溫陡降，登革熱疫情趨緩，未料南區一名五十二歲婦人三月下旬發病，四月三日證實感染本土性登革熱。

市府衛生局原以為此病例是今年入春後首例登革熱，立刻展開大規模疫調及採血，但七十四支採血樣本呈陰性反應，當地也未持續通報疑似病例，更找不到感染源。

胡淑貞說，疾管局今天上午來電告知，此病例應是去年登革熱病毒的延續，今年一月下旬時，當地還有兩名確診病例，顯示市府消毒清除時，還有一隻帶有病毒的蚊子沒殺死，若是

有二隻的話，可能還會有第二例出現。

2. 研究：父母管教嚴 容易造成子女肥胖

中廣 更新日期:2008/04/06 12:00

一項最新的研究報告指出，父母對子女的管教方式會影響孩子的體重；通常父母管教越嚴厲，越容易造成子女體重增加。

美國「波士頓大學」醫學院最近發表的一份報告指出，「專制型」的父母處處控制子女，要求孩子無條件服從，一旦孩子違反命令就嚴加處分。

研究指出，在這種環境下成長的孩子，通常從六歲就開始發胖；這可能肇因於孩子為了減輕壓力而暴飲暴食造成的後果。

另外，還有一種「溺愛型」的父母，他們的子女也會有體重問題，但是不像「專制型」父母的孩子那樣嚴重。

貳、心理與教育統計學（單選題，每題兩分，共 32 分）

陳老師想分析四種老鼠的身長差異，於是針對四種老鼠各抽取 10 隻，測量身長。陳老師擔心以公尺或公分測量身高可能影響統計結果，因此分別以公尺或公分測量，並作了兩次 ANOVA。請據此回答下列問題：

1. 請問 F 對應的自由度應該是 (1) 依測量單位而定 (2) 3, 9 (3) 4, 10 (4) 3, 36
2. 兩次 ANOVA 所得 F 值間關係為何？(1) 100 倍 (2) 10000 倍 (3) 不變 (4) 不一定
3. 兩次 ANOVA 所得 SS (sum of squares) 間關係為何？(1) 100 倍 (2) 10000 倍 (3) 不變 (4) 不一定
4. 兩次 ANOVA 所得效果量 η^2 間關係為何？(1) 100 倍 (2) 10000 倍 (3) 不變 (4) 不一定

張老師收集了男性與女性員工對權威領導的感受，並分別執行獨立群體平均數 t 檢定與 1-way ANOVA 的 F 檢定。請據此回答下列問題：

5. 請問何者正確？(1) 若 t 檢定顯著，F 檢定不一定顯著 (2) 若 t 檢定顯著，F 檢定一定顯著 (3) 若 t 檢定不顯著，F 檢定不一定不顯著 (4) 若 F 檢定不顯著，t 檢定不一定不顯著
6. 兩個檢定 (1) 都需要母群為常態假設 (2) t 檢定需要假設大樣本，F 檢定需要假設常態 (3) t 檢定需要假設常態，F 檢定需要假設大樣本 (4) 都需要大樣本
7. 如果 t 檢定後，計算效果量 $d = .5$ ，則效果量 η^2 約為 (1) .01 (2) .059 (3) .138 (4) 不一定
8. 如果 t 檢定所得 $t = -1.5$ ，則 ANOVA 所得之 F 約為 (1) 1.5 (2) .138 (3) -.3 (4) 2.25

班上約有 60 人，沙老師想知道上課問問題的次數（記作 x ）與學期成績間關係（記作 y ），因此計算此時的 Pearson 積差相關係數 r_{xy} ，結果 r_{xy} 為一正數。請據此回答下列問題：

9. 沙老師班上約有三成同學不及格，如果沙老師僅分析及格同學 x 與 y 的相關 r'_{xy} ，一般來說 (1) $r'_{xy} \geq r_{xy}$ (2) $r'_{xy} \leq r_{xy}$ (3) r'_{xy}, r_{xy} 大小差不多 (4) 不一定
10. 沙老師發現 x 與 y 是曲線關係，一般來說 (1) r_{xy} 會高估真正 x, y 關係 (2) r_{xy} 會低估真正 x, y 關係 (3) r_{xy} 是 x, y 關係的不偏估計量 (4) 不一定
11. 沙老師觀察前三位問最多問題的同学，發現他們的成績都在十五名左右，但結果卻顯示 r_{xy} 是正數，請問以下何者為真？(1) r_{xy} 應該是負的，沙老師計算錯了 (2) 這表示 x 與 y 實際上是曲線關係 (3) 這三位同學是離群值 (4) 這可能是正常現象，未必表示計算錯誤
12. 若班上有個同學問問題 100 次，遠高於其他同學，如果沙老師僅分析其他同學 x 與 y 的相關 r'_{xy} ，一般來說 (1) $r'_{xy} \geq r_{xy}$ (2) $r'_{xy} \leq r_{xy}$ (3) r'_{xy}, r_{xy} 大小差不多 (4) 不一定

假設由一個平均數為 3，標準差為 1 的常態分配中，獨立且隨機的抽出 n 個值，記作 $x_1, x_2,$

x_3, \dots, x_n ，並令 $\bar{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i / n$ ， $F(a) = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - a)^2$ 。請據此回答下列問題：

13. 請問以下何者為真？(1) $F(\bar{x}) = F(3)$ (2) $F(\bar{x}) \geq F(3)$ (3) $F(\bar{x}) \leq F(3)$ (4) $F(\bar{x}), F(3)$ 大小無法判斷
14. 請問 $F(\bar{x})$ 的抽樣分配為 (1) χ_{n-2}^2 (2) χ_{n-1}^2 (3) χ_n^2 (4) t
15. 請問 $F(0)$ 的抽樣分配為 (1) χ_{n-2}^2 (2) χ_{n-1}^2 (3) χ_n^2 (4) t
16. 請問以下何者為母群變異數的不偏估計量？(1) $F(\bar{x})/(n-1)$ (2) $F(\bar{x})/n$ (3) $F(3)/(n-1)$ (4) $F(0)/(n-1)$

參·心理測驗 (單選題, 每題兩分, 共 32 分)

- 1 Which of the following is true of systematic error?
 - (1) systematic error significantly lowers the reliability of a measure
 - (2) systematic error insignificantly lowers the reliability of a measure
 - (3) systematic error increases the reliability of a measure
 - (4) systematic error has no effect on the reliability of a measure
- 2 Suppose that a student gets a score of 80% on an exam. This student has done
 - (1) better than 80 percent of the norm group
 - (2) worse than 80 percent of the norm group
 - (3) about the same as the norm group
 - (4) none of the above
- 3 Percentile scores have one major drawback:
 - (1) they are difficult for most persons to comprehend
 - (2) they often sum to more than 100 percent
 - (3) they distort the underlying measurement scale
 - (4) an examinee's percentile score fluctuates significantly
- 4 A third grade student's score on a standardized math test has a grade equivalent of 5.0. This student
 - (1) has the same mathematics ability as the average 5th grade student in her school
 - (2) should be enrolled in a 4th grade math class at least
 - (3) earned a score that a typical 5th grader would be expected to earn on this test
 - (4) none of the above
- 5 Almost all theories of reliability assume that
 - (1) people do not differ in levels of a given characteristic
 - (2) test scores change over time
 - (3) test scores do not change over time
 - (4) test scores are influenced by consistency and inconsistency
- 6 Test-retest reliability estimates would be least appropriate for:
 - (1) IQ tests
 - (2) tests that measure moment-to-moment moods
 - (3) academic achievement tests on topics, such as ancient history
 - (4) tests that measure art aptitude
- 7 The reliability of a speed test should be based on the
 - (1) test-retest method
 - (2) reaction time method
 - (3) screening method
 - (4) internal consistency method
- 8 The process of construct explication involves
 - (1) identifying behaviors related to the construct you wish to measure
 - (2) determining whether behaviors related to similar constructs as the one you wish to measure are related to the construct you are interested in
 - (3) identifying similar constructs and determining the relationships between these constructs and the construct you are interested in
 - (4) all of the above

9. Which of the following assessment techniques has the highest degree of validity from the examinee's perspective?
- (1) asking examinees to tell what they see in inkblots for the purpose of personality analysis
 - (2) administering a word processing test to a person applying to be a word processor
 - (3) asking examinees to draw a picture of their family to assess family relationships
 - (4) measuring the height of applicants to a police academy
10. In a 50-item multiple choice test with four choices per item, what would be the corrected score for an examinee who answered 32 items correctly, answered 9 items incorrectly, and left 9 items blank?
- (1) 32
 - (2) 29
 - (3) 26
 - (4) 23
11. Which approach to test development is most compatible with computerized testing?
- (1) classical test theory
 - (2) generalizability theory
 - (3) latent trait theory
 - (4) stability theory
12. Suppose a test developer using the criterion-keyed approach finds that the item "I like to read technical blueprints" (answered false) is assigned to the depression scale. What should the test developer do?
- (1) search for a theoretical link between depression and blueprint reading
 - (2) discard the item because most likely it is an anomalous happening
 - (3) keep the item on the scale
 - (4) none of the above
13. The distinction between aptitude tests and achievement tests is based largely upon
- (1) usage
 - (2) content
 - (3) format
 - (4) difficulty
14. If an item characteristic curve has a steep upward slope, this indicates that
- (1) people who did well on the test are less likely to do well on this particular item
 - (2) people who did well on the test are much more likely to answer the item correctly
 - (3) an item has negative discriminating power
 - (4) there is a weak relationship between test scores and responses to the particular item illustrated in the graph
15. Which MMPI-2 scale was designed to detect a subtle form of defensiveness?
- (1) I or Lie
 - (2) F or Frequency
 - (3) K or Correction
 - (4) ? or Cannot Say
16. Scale scores on the Edwards Personal Preference Scale are designed to be
- (1) normative
 - (2) ipsative
 - (3) criterion-related
 - (4) none of the above

單選題：

1. The overprotective mother who cannot allow into consciousness any hostility toward her children is using the defense mechanism of
 - A) denial.
 - B) rationalization.
 - C) reaction formation.
 - D) sublimation.
2. Individuals scoring high on narcissism have been found to demonstrate a
 - A) discomfort in front of mirrors.
 - B) discomfort on the stage.
 - C) self-debasement bias.
 - D) self-enhancement bias.
3. For Rogers, the basis for the denial of experience is
 - A) imposition of conditions of worth.
 - B) early trauma.
 - C) fixation and regression.
 - D) all of the above.
4. Kurt Goldstein believed that the main motive for people is
 - A) conditions of worth.
 - B) pleasure.
 - C) self-actualization.
 - D) tension reduction.
5. Concerning the number of basic trait factors,
 - A) five is just about right.
 - B) some suggest more and some suggest fewer.
 - C) ultimately factor analysis will tell us exactly how many is best.
 - D) it all depends on the subject being studied.
6. The learning theory account for psychotherapy is that individuals are not mentally sick, but rather
 - A) they are mentally ill.
 - B) they have failed to learn a response or they have learned a maladaptive response.
 - C) they are physically sick.
 - D) they suffer from stimulus generalization and response constriction.
7. Early reports of the continued improvement of patients treated with systematic desensitization challenged the psychoanalytic concept of
 - A) penis envy.
 - B) id, ego, superego.
 - C) Symptom substitution.

- D) The importance of transference.
8. Pavlov found that the failure to distinguish between the circle and ellipse as CS resulted in
- ulcers.
 - Experimental neurosis.
 - Experimental psychosis.
 - learned helplessness.
9. In observational learning, a critical distinction is made between
- acquisition and performance.
 - acquisition and memory.
 - memory and performance.
 - All of the above.
10. According to Bandura, a person will try harder if
- they see a more competent person succeed.
 - they see a model punished.
 - perceived self-efficacy suggests a chance for success.
 - All of the above.
11. Once having developed a self-schema as a failure, the person might
- deny failure.
 - envy success in others.
 - strive to succeed.
 - strive to fail.
12. Lazarus' concept of secondary appraisal is similar to
- Freud's superego.
 - Bandura's self-efficacy concept.
 - Rogers' self-actualization motive.
 - Beck's cognitive triad.

答案：(請書寫在答案卷上)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____ 11. _____ 12. _____

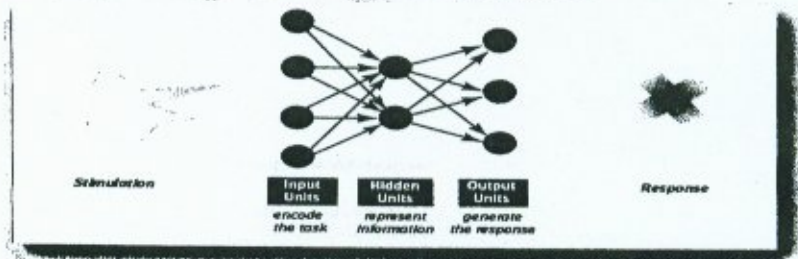
問答題：(請註明題號後回答)

- 以 Beck 的認知治療模式，舉例說明憂鬱與躁狂的病理機制，以及其治療方式。(12分)
- 說明恐慌症未伴隨懼曠症的暴露療法如何進行，並以學習理論說明其產生療效的機制。(8分)
- 針對精神分裂症的正性症狀所包括的兩項向度，以及負性症狀，各列舉兩項症狀。(6分)
- 有關兒童發展，Urie Bronfenbrenner 提出的是(a)什麼理論(1分)?請解釋

- (b) macrosystem , (c) An ever-changing system , (d) microsystem , (e) Exosystem ,
(f) chronosystem , (g) mesosystem 等名詞(每一個名詞 1 分) , (h) 請以圖示標明這幾個名詞
的位置與意義(3 分)。
- 5.(a) 請問下圖是甚麼類型的實驗(3 分) , 支持(b) 哪一種理論(2 分) 與(c) 哪一種領域(2 分) 。



6. 請說明下圖是甚麼理論(1 分) ? 為什麼跟兒童發展有關係(3 分) ?



7. 請解釋(a) 延伸不足 (underextensions) (2 分) 與(b) 過度推論 (overextensions) (2 分) 。
8. 請問 ADHD 的全稱是甚麼(2 分) ? 三大項主要臨床特徵是甚麼(3 分) ?
9. 分離焦慮症會出現哪些行為特徵(10 分) 。
10. 以兒童個案為例, 說明近端的次級壓力(proximal secondary stresses) (5 分) 與近端喚起創傷記憶的刺激源(proximal traumatic reminders) (5 分) 。(10 分)

問答題：(五題各 20 分)

1. 家族治療當中，(1) Minuchin 主張的「家庭結構」(family structure) 內容包含哪些？(2) Haley 主張「治療性的雙重束縛」(therapeutic double bind) 技術意涵為何？請以「症狀處方」(prescribing the symptom)、「重新標示」(relabeling) 舉例說明？
2. 當你帶領諮商圈體時，遇到以下兩種狀況，你將會如何處理？
 - (1) 第一次團體，正在輪流自我介紹時，有位成員聲淚俱下，急著訴說自己的遭遇，顯然「過早袒露」。
 - (2) 在團體進行中，有兩位成員引起激烈口角衝突，某方顯然是把自己的偏見及團體外的經驗投射在對方身上。
3. 說明針對恐慌症的暴露療法與認知治療如何進行，並解釋其各產生療效的機制為何。
4. 溝通分析學派 (Transactional Analysis) 描述「生命腳本」起源時，提到來自父母的「禁止訊息」(injunctions) 會影響小孩的「早期決定」(early decisions)；請以 (1)「不要存在」(Don't Exist) 及 (2)「不要親近」(Don't Be Close) 為例，說明可能如何影響「早期決定」？如何進行「再決定」治療 (rededecision therapy) 呢？
5. 存在心理治療 (Existential Psychotherapy) 提到兩種對抗死亡的基本防衛為：
 - (1) 獨特性 (specialness)
 - (2) 終極拯救者 (The Ultimate Rescuer)，請描述其意涵，並說明當事人會採取哪些防衛行為？

1. 任舉兩種「雙眼立體視覺」的實驗方法，簡要說明各自方法的重點，並比較這兩種的優劣點（10分）。
2. 利用 Kanizsa 之錯覺輪廓（illusory contour）作雙眼立體視覺的實驗，如果給與誘發元素（inducing elements）之缺口相對於誘發元素負的雙眼像差（binocular disparity）則錯覺輪廓之立體感為如何（4分）？並說明，會有以上立體感的可能機制（6分）。
3. 在 CIE 之 color space 中，紫色線（purple line）是什麼（4分）？並說明紫色線在色彩知覺哲學中的重要性（6分）。
4. 何謂 da Vinci stereopsis（4分）？以 amodal completion 為關鍵詞說明 da Vinci stereopsis 在空間視覺中的重要性（6分）。
5. 以演化的觀點說明，為何脊索動物的感覺系統大部分有 lateral projection 的特性（10分）。
6. 請描述 Brown-Peterson 實驗典範（10分）。實驗的目的為何（2分）？結果為何（3分）？
7. 何謂基模（5分）？請說明基模的特性（5分），並說明基模與理解的關係（5分）？
8. 為什麼問題的表徵方式會影響解題的難度（8分）？
9. 何謂 structural mapping theory（12分）？

一、很多社會行為背後的動機是基於追求正向自我。(20 分)

1. ①請舉出一種社會行為，說明此行為的動機是為了追求正向自我。(2%)
②高、低自尊的人從事上述社會行為有何不同？(3%)
2. 當追求正向自我的動機和自我認識的一致性需求發生衝突時，高、低自尊的人反應有何不同？(5%)
3. 追求正向自我是否有文化普同性？請就正、反兩面分別進行論述，並舉出研究結果做為佐證。(10%)

二、演化與文化兩種觀點對於社會行為有完全不同的解釋。(20 分)

1. 試舉一個社會行為，說明演化觀點和文化觀點的說法各為何？(10%)
2. 兩種觀點的差異主要是什麼？(5%)
3. 你預期演化和文化兩種觀點下的社會心理學發展會有何不同？(5%)

三、許多時候團體是為了共同合作完成目標而存在，以下是有關於團體合作的問題。(20 分)

1. ① 在團體裡，哪些情況容易使個人在團體工作時較不努力付出？(5%)
② Latan'e 將此種現象稱做什麼？(2%)
2. ① 在團體裡，哪些情況會使個人在團體裡努力多做一些事？(5%)
② Karau 和 Williams 將此種行為稱做什麼？(2%)
3. 是什麼關鍵因素使個人在團體工作時出現這兩種截然不同的行為？(6%)

四、請分析「既生瑜、何生亮」這種瑜亮情結的社會心理。(10 分)

五、社會心理學是貼近日常生活的一門學科。(30 分)

1. 請舉出一個生活中常見的社會困境，並說明這個生活例子的哪些地方可以看出社會困境的特色。(5%)
2. 請舉出一個可以用認知失調理論來解釋的生活例子，並說明認知失調理論如何解釋它。(5%)
3. 請從身邊的生活例子來說明什麼是可得性捷思法 (availability heuristics)。(5%)
4. 請舉出一個生活例子來說明什麼是錯覺相關 (illusory correlation) (5%)
5. 請舉出一個生活例子來說明什麼是基本歸因謬誤 (fundamental attribution error)。(5%)
6. 請舉出一個生活例子來說明什麼是態度理論裡所言的免疫 (inoculation)。(5%)