

I. Multiple Choice Questions: Choose only one correct answer to each question 60%

Part A. Vocabulary 20%

- \_\_\_\_ 1. Taiwan today is a \_\_\_\_\_ democracy with a highly competitive market-oriented economy.  
(A) hulking (B) humpy (C) hurly-burly (D) hole-and-corner
- \_\_\_\_ 2. CD sales have been declining year-on-year with the introduction of CD \_\_\_\_\_ and MP3 files.  
(A) burners (B) collectors (C) composers (D) lovers
- \_\_\_\_ 3. We're always in search of \_\_\_\_\_ in technology development.  
(A) trespass (B) straightness (C) crackdown (D) breakthroughs
- \_\_\_\_ 4. Although youthful, vigorous and prosperous, the Taiwanese have become victims of an education system that seeks to produce \_\_\_\_\_ earners rather than original thinkers.  
(A) wholesome (B) high-wage (C) weary (D) high-handed
- \_\_\_\_ 5. John's \_\_\_\_\_ is bothering him because he lied to his colleagues.  
(A) consensus (B) conscience (C) consciousness (D) consentience
- \_\_\_\_ 6. Mary is very \_\_\_\_\_. She says exactly what she's thinking even if it hurts.  
(A) questionable (B) befuddled (C) bashful (D) blunt
- \_\_\_\_ 7. This gourmet restaurant has a most \_\_\_\_\_ group of patrons, including Catholics, Moslems, Buddhists and Hindus.  
(A) elated (B) elective (C) eclectic (D) elastic
- \_\_\_\_ 8. Investors have become more \_\_\_\_\_ after the recent stock market crash.  
(A) circumspect (B) circumfluent (C) circumjacent (D) circumpolar
- \_\_\_\_ 9. In Chinese, there is no \_\_\_\_\_ at the end of a word to indicate the plural form.  
(A) inflection (B) infliction (C) inflation (D) infraction
- \_\_\_\_ 10. The \_\_\_\_\_ growth in the number of users of the Internet is the most amazing phenomenon in mass communication in recent years.  
(A) explorative (B) exponential (C) expiatory (D) explicable

Part B. Grammar 20%

- \_\_\_\_ 11. The music is becoming more diverse that young people \_\_\_\_\_ complete freedom to access and exchange information.  
(A) having (B) being (C) were (D) have had
- \_\_\_\_ 12. Without direct access to information and resources in WHO (World Health

- Organization), Taiwan \_\_\_\_\_ to fight diseases on its own.  
(A) has had (B) had being (C) has been (D) was
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Tina is so candid that when I'm listening to her, I feel \_\_\_\_\_ she is my trust friend.  
(A) even if (B) as if (C) what if (D) that if
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Nowadays, the television \_\_\_\_\_ as a babysitter, with nannies particularly.  
(A) was used (B) has using (C) is being used (D) is been used
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Susan \_\_\_\_\_ stupid all in her life.  
(A) has been being (B) is been (C) has being (D) was been
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The agency sent us several applicants, the most qualified \_\_\_\_\_ was the first one.  
(A) that (B) whose (C) in whom (D) of whom
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. It has been suggested that each member \_\_\_\_\_ some money for the renovation of the clubhouse.  
(A) contributes (B) has contributed (C) contribute (D) has been contributed
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. It \_\_\_\_\_ by many that she had married for money.  
(A) is thinking (B) thinks (C) was thought (D) thought
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. I haven't gone to that exhibit yet, nor do I have any intention \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) x (B) to (C) in (D) of
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. \_\_\_\_\_ every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company, the term of the loan will be extended.  
(A) As much as (B) As well as (C) Since that (D) Inasmuch as

Part C. Cloze Test 20%

The talented Tom Hanks has played many different movie roles. Terminal is the first movie \_\_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_ he must speak with a European accent. He plays Viktor, a traveler \_\_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ small country is destroyed by war when he takes a plane to America. Viktor cannot return home, \_\_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ can he enter the U.S. Then he falls in love with a pretty flight attendant and \_\_\_\_\_ 24 \_\_\_\_\_ plan an escape!

- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. (A) in which (B) where (C) that (D) which  
\_\_\_\_\_ 22. (A) that (B) whom (C) who (D) whose  
\_\_\_\_\_ 23. (A) nor (B) or (C) seldom (D) even  
\_\_\_\_\_ 24. (A) is (B) have (C) must (D) ought

The roommate situation is the first challenge students face. Learning to tolerate a stranger's idiosyncrasies \_\_\_\_\_ 25 \_\_\_\_\_ teach flexibility and the art \_\_\_\_\_ 26 \_\_\_\_\_ compromise. But the learning process is often painful.

\_\_\_25. (A) ought (B) may (C) like (D) as

\_\_\_26. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) on

Campus officials say that communicating on the Internet or roaming the huge universe of information \_\_\_27\_\_\_ the World Wide Web holds an especially powerful lure for many college students \_\_\_28\_\_\_ it takes them \_\_\_29\_\_\_ a vast new realm of learning and research, usually \_\_\_30\_\_\_ no cost.

\_\_\_27. (A) on (B) in (C) at (D) of

\_\_\_28. (A) which (B) whose (C) what (D) because

\_\_\_29. (A) for (B) into (C) of (D) at

\_\_\_30. (A) of (B) on (C) at (D) in

II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best one answer to each question  
20%

Learning is an active, constructive process whereby the learner strategically manages the available cognitive resources to create new knowledge by extracting information from the environment and integrating it with information already stored in memory. With the rapid development of computer technology and its application in language instruction, many researchers in the past ten years have engaged in the study of this kind of active and constructive learning process in multimedia environment. Researchers have found that a multimedia learning environment provides the means to facilitate the learning process by manipulating the availability of specific information at a given moment, by controlling the duration of that availability, by varying the way information is presented, and by ensuring the ease with which it can be searched.

\_\_\_31. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) Multimedia learning environment organizes the information for learners.

(B) Multimedia learning environment differs from computer technology.

(C) Multimedia learning environment provides the availability in the learning process.

(D) Multimedia learning environment controls the duration of learning.

\_\_\_32. Which one of the followings can identify the topic?

(A) Researchers have pointed out the rapid development of learning.

(B) Multimedia environment facilitates the learning process.

(C) The learner extracts information and stores in memory.

(D) Learning is an active and constructive process.

Complimenting is a kind of speech act belonging to the category of expressives.

Complimenting is a positive politeness strategy aiming to praise the addressees for a past or present action. In other words, compliments are prime examples of speech acts that notice and attend to the hearer's interests, wants, and needs. A frequent denotation is Holmes's (1988:446) definition: "A compliment is a polite speech act which explicitly or implicitly attributes credit to someone other than the speaker. Usually, the person addresses for something good which is positively valued by the speaker and hearer." She defines a compliment as a speech act that is accomplished either explicitly or implicitly to express admiration or approval for some good of the addressee. In such a situation, explicit compliments are those whose meaning is understood literally, as in a direct speech act. Similarly, implicit compliments account for indirect speech acts whose meaning can be inferred among participants.

- \_\_\_\_ 33. Which one of the followings expresses the topic of this passage?
- (A) The various categories of expressives
  - (B) The direct and indirect speech acts
  - (C) The positive politeness strategy of the speakers
  - (D) The definition and classification of compliments
- \_\_\_\_ 34. Which one of the followings is not correct?
- (A) Compliments notice the hearer's interests and needs.
  - (B) A compliment expresses admiration for something good of the addressee.
  - (C) A compliment is a polite speech which is valued by the speaker.
  - (D) Implicit compliments are those whose meaning is understood literally.

Traditionally, sculpture as a genre has not been as powerful of a creative phenomenon in Pacific-rim cultures like China, Japan or Korea. But it has thrived in cultures of the Aegean, like the Cycladic islands and later the mainland of Greece centering on Athens where stone sculpture reached its apogee early, attaining ease and fluidity in the round, as well as becoming a palpable conveyor of motion and emotions. To this day, Europeans walking the streets, let alone going into cathedrals or museums, are profoundly familiar with images of solid forms moving in space.

- \_\_\_\_ 35. The passage is about \_\_\_\_.
- (A) Aegean
  - (B) space
  - (C) sculpture
  - (D) genre

After I had been living in Singapore for 18 months, my return to the U.K. was depressing when it came to fish dinners. Having enjoyed my sojourn in Southeast Asia and discovered Asian wet-market culture with the wonderful selection of live seafood and fresh fish including blue-fin tuna, wild sea bass, and coral grouper, going home was a shock. Of course, in the U.K. we have superb cold-water fish such as

halibut, cod, and haddock, but when you buy seafood you'll find yourself gazing in disbelief at the prices and at the sorry-looking half-frozen display of defrosting specimens that an Asian chef would reject immediately.

- \_\_\_\_ 36. Which one of the followings is not listed in the passage?  
(A) geographic region (B) restaurants (C) delicious dishes  
(D) markets
- \_\_\_\_ 37. What might be a good title for this passage?  
(A) Prices of Fish (B) Defrosting Specimens (C) Southeast Asia  
(D) Wet-market Culture

If you are a frequent patron of fast-food restaurant in Taipei, you may have discovered that most stores have added some new dishes to their menus. For the first time since it set up shops in Taiwan 19 years ago, KFC has introduced a pork burger. McDonald has also added a pork burger to its offerings, and Japanese-owned Mos Burger has started to serve a shrimp burger and seafood meals.

All of the changes were adopted to make up for declining sales of chicken and beef following the spread of avian influenza across 10 countries in Asia since mad cow disease discovered on December 23, 2003 in Washington State in the United States. Although the bird flu has appeared in Taiwan located as the weaker strain this year, the government's Council of Agriculture reports that at least affected 371,000 chickens and ducks had been put to death in the end of February. With regard to the mad cow disease, the government stipulated that any beef containers packaged after December 24, 2003 would not be allowed to enter Taiwan.

- \_\_\_\_ 38. Which one of the followings is not correct?  
(A) The avian flu and mad cow disease have caused consumers to promote seafood.  
(B) The bird flu has appeared in Taiwan located as the weaker strain.  
(C) The government stipulated a ban on beef imports.  
(D) Fast-food restaurants set up in Taiwan nineteen years ago.
- \_\_\_\_ 39. The main idea of this passage is that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fast-food restaurants have added new dishes for consumers.  
(B) the spread of avian influenza comes across ten countries in Asia.  
(C) the owners of the fast-food restaurants acknowledge the great impact on the diseases.  
(D) mad cow disease has been discovered in Washington State in the United States.
- \_\_\_\_ 40. It can be inferred from this passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) fast-food restaurant owners welcome beef imports from mad-cow-

disease-free countries.

- (B) fast-food restaurants have to revise their menus or sources of supply.
- (C) the wave of international epidemics has triggered considerable anxiety among government workers.
- (D) the sales of chicken and beef have been changed to well-cooked rice.

III. Writing an Essay 20%

Topic: Art is engendered in the genuine creativity and inspiring originality. Some say that genius is liberated only when the artist remains deaf to outside noises, deeply fascinated by, and more than satisfied with, the ever-expanding horizons within. What are your viewpoints and expectations about genius?

心理學方法

請注意：書寫答案時請標明題號

壹、心理測驗

單複選混合：共 17 題，每題兩分。

1. Which reliability coefficient reflects the more reliable test?
  - a. 0.30
  - b. -0.95
  - c. 2.48
  - d. 0.80
2. Which of the following statement(s) is(are) correct?
  - a. Validity defines the meaning of test scores.
  - b. Demonstrating content validity ensures reliability.
  - c. Face validity depends on subjective reactions of those who take the test.
  - d. Reliability constrains validity.
3. The standard error of measurement is a function of which two factors?
  - a. reliability of the test and range of test scores
  - b. variability of test scores and range of test scores
  - c. reliability of the test and variability of test scores
  - d. validity of the test and sample size
4. If a person's true score is 110 on a test with a standard error of measurement of 3.7 and a mean of 100, we would expect 95% of the person's test scores to fall within
  - a. 102.75-117.25
  - b. 92.75-107.25
  - c. 90.75-120.25
  - d. 100-110
5. If individual differences are \_\_\_\_\_, reliability will be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. small; low
  - b. small; high
  - c. large; low
  - d. large; zero
6. Reliability of a test can be increased by
  - a. increasing inter-item correlations
  - b. decreasing number of test items
  - c. increasing number of test items
  - d. increasing number of examinees
7. In general, \_\_\_\_\_ could be expected to be higher than \_\_\_\_\_, because more factors contribute to measurement error in the latter.
  - a. alternate-forms reliability estimates; internal consistency estimates
  - b. test-retest reliability estimates; alternate-forms reliability estimates
  - c. test-retest reliability estimates; internal consistency estimates
  - d. internal consistency estimates; alternate-forms reliability estimates
8. Item-sampling differences in the attribute being measured are considered sources of measurement

(背面有是頁同)

error in

- a. split-half reliability estimates
  - b. alternate-forms reliability estimates
  - c. internal consistency reliability estimates
  - d. test-retest reliability estimates
9. Classical test theory assumes that measurement errors
- a. are not correlated with true scores
  - b. are random
  - c. are uncorrelated from one test to the next
  - d. can be determined for the individual subject
- 10 Which is the relationship between the reliability and the validity of a psychological test?
- a. Validity is a necessary precursor to reliability.
  - b. Reliability is necessary and sufficient for validity.
  - c. Reliability is necessary but not sufficient for validity.
  - d. None; these concepts are separate and independent.
11. A test is valid when the inferences made from it are
- a. appropriate
  - b. useful
  - c. predictable
  - d. consistent
12. Many psychometric theorists regard \_\_\_\_\_ validity as the unifying concept for all types of validity evidence.
- a. content
  - b. construct
  - c. criterion-related
  - d. none of the above
13. The construct validity of a vocabulary test designed for children would be strengthened if test scores \_\_\_\_\_ with increasing age.
- a. increased
  - b. decreased
  - c. remained stable
  - d. increased and then decreased
14. A multitrait-multimethod matrix provides information about
- a. reliability
  - b. convergent validity
  - c. synthetic validity
  - d. divergent validity
15. The appropriate method(s) for construct validation is(are) the
- a. correlational studies
  - b. laboratory experiment
  - c. multitrait-multimethod approach
  - d. factor analysis approach
16. If you know much about the boundaries of a domain, but little about the relationship of the



domain to other behaviors, you could use a \_\_\_\_\_ technique.

- a. construct validation
- b. multitrait-multimethod approach
- c. concurrent validation
- d. content validation

17. A method of estimating the true correlation between X and Y given the correlation between two unreliable measures of X and Y is by using the

- a. shrinkage correction
- b. corrected reliability index
- c. correction for attenuation
- d. correction for range restriction

### 貳、心理實驗法

一、解釋名詞(每個 3.5 分,請以 200 字左右解釋,但請勿只作英文之翻譯)

1. operational definition
2. Morgan's canon (or law of parsimony)
3. quasi-experimental design
4. functional design (in Skinnerian)
5. placebo effect
6. subject variable

### 二、簡答題

- A. 請說明,為什麼相關法不能確知因果關係?(4分)
- B. 承上題,在何種情況下可以利用相關法找到近似的因果關係。在利用這種情況下,應注意什麼?(6分)

### 參、心理與教育統計學

1. 何謂顯著性檢定?為何統計顯著 (statistical significance) 不一定表示實質重要性?為何統計不顯著不一定表示效果不存在?試舉例說明這些區別,並說明如何補救顯著性檢定的問題。(十五分)
2. 何謂強韌性(robustness)?請以您所知的統計檢定舉例說明。(十分)
3. 試證明當單變項受試者間設計下,不等格之變異數分析中,總離差平方和為組間離差平方和與組內離差平方和之和 ( $SS_{Total} = SS_{Between} + SS_{within}$ )。(十分)

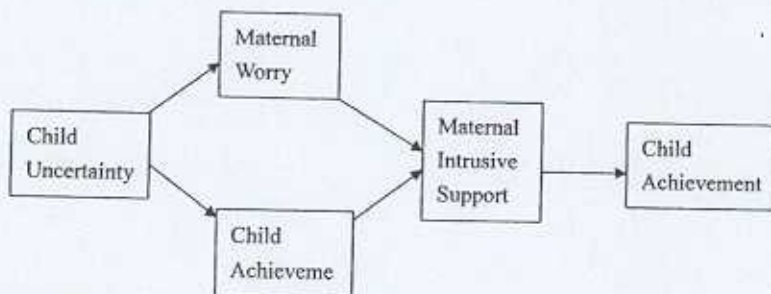
問答題：做答時，請在答案紙上標註題號，不用抄寫題目

1. 依據 Beck 認知治療模式，說明憂鬱症的(1)心理病理歷程、與(2)治療目標與方法。(15分)
2. 相對於「與好友懇談」，說明心理治療的定義及其專業性。(10分)
3. 創傷後壓力疾患(PTSD, posttraumatic stress disorder)是屬於 DSM-IV 中哪一類別的疾患？(DSM-IV 疾患的大類別，如「Disorders Usually First Diagnosed in Infancy, Childhood, or Adolescence」、「Delirium, Dementia, and Amnesic and Other Cognitive Disorders」、「Substance-Related Disorders」、「Mood disorders」...等），請說明(1) PTSD 的臨床特徵、及(2) PTSD 歸屬於前述類別的理由。(10分)
4. 請條列簡述解釋 WISC-III 時的漸進層次方法 (successive-level approach)。(10分)
5. 請先看完 Pomerantz E.M. & Eaton M. M. (2001)的研究簡述，再回答兩個問題。(17分)

【Pomerantz E.M. & Eaton M. M. (2001). Maternal Intrusive support in the academic context: Transactional socialization processes, *Developmental Psychology*, Vol. 37, no.2, 174-186.】

父母干涉性支持作為有三類：(1)行為控制(behavioral control)——父母監視孩子行為，設立規範，並給予正向增強。(2)心理控制(psychological control)——父母以心理或情緒方法來限制或管控孩子的行為表現與否認孩子的心理感受。(3)參與(involvement)——同時有正向行為管控與心理控制的負面品質。

交易互動社會化(transactional socialization processes)，父母會直接給予孩子社會化管教，但是孩子的特徵也會反過來影響父母給予的管教作為。本研究提出如下模式：



驗證假設：

- (1) 孩子功課不好，會讓父母過度擔憂孩子的功課表現，引發父母使用干涉支持管教做法。
- (2) 孩子功課不好，會讓孩子不知如何達到功課標準，而引發父母直接干涉的管教行為。

研究對象：59 對四年級，61 對五年級，及 56 對六年級的母親與孩子。

研究過程：有 3 次測量點，每次隔半年。

兒童測量：(1)每科學業成績，(2)對課業要求標準不確定量表(4 點量表)

(3) 每日由媽媽評量作業成功或失敗。

母親評量：(1)對孩子功課的焦慮評量表(7 點評量)，(2)母親自評的干擾支持行為檢核表，(3)母親自評的干擾支持信念評量表(7 點評量表)。

結果：媽媽對孩子功課的焦慮與高干涉支持管教作為有關。孩子功課不好，會引發孩子不知功課標準，又導致媽媽的高干涉支持。雖然媽媽常常使用干涉支持，會讓孩子功課進步，但是進步的

量不多於很少受到干涉管教的孩子。雖然干涉支持會讓孩子進步，但也養成低成就感的孩子。

(1)請分析此研究所使用的理論

(2)請分析此研究使用的探討隨時間改變的研究設計

**簡答題：作答時，請在答案紙上標註題號，不用抄寫題目**

6、進行行為功能銜繼 (functional behavioral assessment) 時要考慮哪三個要素？(6分)

7、注意力缺陷過動疾患 (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder) 的主要治療方法 (treatment) 結合哪三種類？(6分)

8、請簡略說明 LCP (life-course-persistent path) 與 AL (adolescent-limited path) 在初發反社會行為年齡與未來結果之差異。(8分)

**單選題 (每題 1.5 分，共 18 分)：作答時，請在答案紙上標註題號**

1. Personality psychology has two separate tasks: To synthesize the many processes that might influence an individual into an integrated account of the person and to
  - a. discover ways in which behavior can be controlled.
  - b. validate the concept of free will.
  - c. describe the diverse ways in which individuals differ from one another.
  - d. combine many eclectic approaches to studying personality into a single theory.
2. Carl Rogers believed that all individuals have a(n)
  - a. innate tendency to move in the direction of positive change.
  - b. hierarchy of needs or motives.
  - c. large discrepancy between their actual and their ideal selves.
  - d. All of the above are true.
3. Freedom of choice is a hallmark of which of the following?
  - a. reinforcement theory
  - b. humanistic theories
  - c. social-learning theory
  - d. psychodynamic theory
4. One of the most important contributions of the behaviorist approach to personality has been
  - a. an overemphasis of situational variables.
  - b. recognition of the importance of environmental variables.
  - c. downplaying the role of cognitive variables.
  - d. detailing the role of unconscious motives.
5. According to psychoanalytic theory, defense mechanisms develop in order to prevent or reduce
  - a. pressure from societal norms.
  - b. the superego impulses.
  - c. anxiety.
  - d. self-destructive impulses.

6. Muffie is an aggressive person who has a hard time controlling herself. According to psychoanalytic theory, Muffie's \_\_\_\_\_ is not sufficiently in control.
- id
  - ego
  - libido
  - ego defense system
7. Which of these would a social-learning theorist be least concerned with?
- environment
  - reinforcement
  - traits
  - performance
8. Bandura introduced the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ to describe the process that the environment influences our behavior, which in turn affects the environment.
- duality of expression
  - behavioral potential
  - positive determinism
  - reciprocal determinism
9. Every individual's personality elicits distinctive responses from others. This interaction is known as
- evocative.
  - proactive.
  - reactive.
  - active.
10. What do researchers mean when they describe the "Big Five" personality factors?
- the five major theories of personality
  - the five major theorists in the field of personality research
  - the five personality traits that may describe personality best
  - the five personality types used to describe abnormal behavior
11. 有關行為遺傳學，哪一項正確？
- 領養父母與子女的血源關係是0，異卵雙生子的血源關係是1
  - 親手足間的相關係數約為.86，同卵雙生子間的相關係數約為.47
  - 領養子女與領養父母之間的智力相關係數，大於與親生父母之間的智力相關係數
  - 同卵雙生子的智力遺傳係數(hereditary)大於內外向遺傳係數。
12. 一種最簡單的學習歷程，反覆出現刺激直到很熟悉時，關連的反應(ex. 頭或眼睛的動作, 呼吸或心跳)會不再出現變化或恢復基礎線，顯示嬰兒已認得該刺激，這是那一種研究嬰兒感覺的方法？
- preference method
  - habituation method
  - evoked potential method
  - high amplitude sucking method

## 問答題【共十題，每題十分】

1. (1) 如果案主明確表示有自殺企圖卻又要求保密，您該如何向他說明及保證？(2) 心理師若決定與案主展開情感交往，如何處理「治療與愛情」的雙重關係呢？
2. 請說明 Adler 治療學派(1)為何是一種成長模式且重視案主的再教育與社會再塑造？(2) 家庭與社會如何影響人格？
3. 請說明存在主義治療法如何增強案主自我覺察能力？自我覺察能力提昇後，將如何擴展個人體驗？
4. 請說明 Gestalt 治療學派如何協助案主(1)回到「此時此刻」(2)處理未竟事宜(3)避免「逃避體驗」。
5. 請舉例說明 Ellis 的 A-B-C-D-E-F 治療脈絡。
6. 如果您將在學校帶領一個成長團體，事前將做哪些前置作業與規劃？
7. 如果您在團體裡遇到「沉默不語型」與「拒絕協助的抱怨型」成員您將如何運用團體動力以協助他成長？
8. 帶領團體歷程包括：開始、轉換(暴風雨、凝聚力)工作與結束等階段，請說明每個階段的重點工作。
9. 治療師(1)如何利用透明度來處理成員移情現象(2)如何運作於此時此刻。
10. 請說明下列療效因子的涵意：(1) 原生家庭的矯正性重現(2) 發展社交技巧(3) 普同感。

說明	1. 共 9 題簡答或解釋名詞，每題配分標於題末，滿分 100 分。 2. 這些考題不是申論題，請勿長篇大論。 3. 考試時間為 90 分鐘，作答時請自行斟酌各題時間分配。
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**第一部份：生理心理學 (30 分)**

1. 請舉出陳述記憶 (declarative memories) 與程序記憶 (procedural memories) 之神經機轉上的差異。(10 分)
2. 請說明下視丘 (hypothalamus) 是如何控制腦下垂體 (pituitary gland) 之前後葉。(10 分)
3. 請說明視網膜 - 下視丘 (retinohypothalamic tract) 之神經與睡眠功能之關係。(10 分)

**第二部份：知覺心理學 (30 分)**

4. 解釋名詞：共 5 小題，請以 300 字內解釋，但請勿僅作英文之翻譯。(每小題 4 分)
  - (1) metamers (in color vision)
  - (2) Purkinje shift
  - (3) hypercolumn (例如：Hubel and Wiesel 所提)
  - (4) tone chroma (in musical sound)
  - (5) distributed coding (in any perception)
5. 簡答題：請以兩種不同的想法來解釋「月亮錯覺 (moon illusion)」。(10 分)

**第三部份：認知心理學 (40 分)**

6. 認知心理學常常用「訊息處理」來指涉認知歷程。我們也知道，電腦也是一種訊息處理系統。從演化與適應的角度來看，生物的訊息處理系統 (例如人的認知) 所展現出的特性和通用的電腦最主要的相異處是什麼？(10 分)
7. 何謂「計算複雜度 (computational complexity)」的問題？(4 分)「限制條件 (constraints)」是什麼、與「計算複雜度」的關係又是什麼？(6 分)
8. 何謂句子理解的 minimal attachment heuristic (5 分)，並請舉例說明 (5 分)。
9. 何謂「有限理性 (bounded rationality)」？(4 分) 並請舉一個實驗的例子來說明。(6 分)

說明	1. 共 9 題簡答或解釋名詞，每題配分標於題末，滿分 100 分。 2. 這些考題不是申論題，請勿長篇大論。 3. 考試時間為 90 分鐘，作答時請自行斟酌各題時間分配。
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壹、問答題

一、愛情的浪漫，是詩人筆下千古傳誦的美好，是天下有情人如癡的想望。但是，有些社會心理學家卻毫不浪漫地採取經濟學取向來說明人類的愛情行爲，他們將愛情視爲一種市場，其中社會交換理論 (social exchange theory) 便是這種取向的一個觀點。請說明社心學家如何利用社會交換理論來「談情說愛」。(20%)

二、精神醫學的臨床工作者的個案報告常指出：男同性戀者在羅夏墨跡 (Rorschach inkblots) 測驗中比男異性戀者更容易看到生殖器的圖像。社心學家想了解其中原因，便向參加者呈現一系列的卡片，假稱卡片上的內容是個案的資料，其中包括所呈現的「墨跡」(inkblots)、「個案看到的圖像敘述」(a description of image) (內容爲生殖器或食物的圖像)，以及「個案的個人特性」(personal characteristics) (男同性戀者或憂鬱症者)，然後請他們從這些卡片的資料做一結論。結果發現，即使每張卡片上出現的「墨跡」、「個案看到的圖像敘述」和「個案的個人特性」之內容是隨機安排的，參加者還是會指出：男同性戀者看到的生殖器圖像比憂鬱症者看到的多。  
針對上述實驗設計，請根據你對社會心理學的了解，來說明這個研究結果告訴了我們什麼。(20%)

三、台灣今年總統大選，藍綠對決，台灣社會出現了许多值得社會心理學家觀察的現象，例如，政治立場不同的人相互貶抑，互有敵意，甚至彼此仇視，即使是親如家人、夫妻、朋友，也可能因政治立場不同而產生衝突。從選前到選後，這場藍綠風暴襲捲台灣，整個社會儼然撕裂成對立的兩半。

1. 請試著從社會心理學中你所知道的理論，來分析上述這些現象發生的原因。(10%)
2. 面對被撕裂的台灣，請你從社會心理學的角度，提出一個可行的方法，讓台灣民眾成爲擁有共同認同 (common identity) 的生命共同體。(10%)

(註：請根據社心相關理論或研究答題，毋須表達或討論個人政治立場)



四、前陣子有則報導指出：「日本出現一種騙子，打電話向陌生人騙錢。他們偽裝成對方熟悉的人，說自己出車禍需要就醫，要求對方把錢匯入他們帳戶，對方問騙子是誰，騙子只說『是我啦』。儘管大家都知道有人這樣行騙，但還是有人接到陌生人電話，聽到對方說『嗨，是我啦』，就真以為對方是自己親友或熟人，馬上把錢匯到指定帳戶。日本民眾管這種騙子叫『嗨，是我啦』騙子。」事實上，上述報導中受騙者的這種「順從」(compliance)行為，社會心理學家也曾經做過相關研究來探討它發生的原因，請舉出你所知道的理論或研究，來說明他們為什麼會受騙。(15%)

貳、解釋名詞 (25%)

1. 內隱人格理論 (implicit personality theory)
2. 錯誤同意性效果 (false-consensus effect)
3. 自我評價維護理論 (self-evaluation maintenance model)
4. 社會困境 (social dilemma)
5. 公正世界 (belief in a just world)