

佛光大學

98 學年度 學士班轉學 招生考試試題卷

系所別： 心理學系二年級

科目： 普通心理學

用紙第 1 頁共 3 頁

※ 請將答案寫於答案卷上，寫於題目卷上不予計分

壹、 選擇題 (共 20 題，一題 2.5 分，合計 50 分)

- 01). Psychology is best defined as the scientific study of
A) the mind and consciousness. B) the mental processes of individuals.
C) mental disorders and abnormal behavior. D) the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.
- 02). The central emphasis of the cognitive approach is on
A) principles of evolution. B) human feelings and emotions.
C) human thought and knowledge. D) inner forces that push and pull behavior.
- 03). When psychological researchers are ready to put their hypotheses to the test, they rely on
A) intuition. B) the scientific method. C) common sense. D) subjective judgments.
- 04). According to the view of Russian psychologist Lev Vygotsky, children absorb knowledge from their social context, a process known as
A). assimilation. B). internalization. C). accommodation. D). socialization.
- 05). When neither research participants nor research assistants are aware of which participants receive which treatment, researchers have employed a
A) placebo control. B) between-subjects design.
C) single-blind control technique. D) double-blind control technique.
- 06). Sample is to population as
A) part is to whole. B) large is to small.
C) valid is to invalid. D) representative is to not representative.
- 07). Which correlation coefficient must be a mistake?
A) 0.0 B) -0.7 C) +1.0 D) +1.4

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- 08). A researcher wants to be able to make precise claims about both the structure and the function of the brain. It will be best if she uses _____ in order to accomplish both goals.
A) a PET scan B) EEG tracings C) functional MRI D) electrical stimulation
- 09). The operational definition of the absolute threshold is the stimulus level at which a sensory signal is
A) detected. B) presented. C) detected half the time. D) detected all of the time.
- 10). People have about _____ periods of REM sleep each night, and these periods _____ in length with each sleep cycle.
A) four to six; decrease B) four to six; increase C) ten; decrease D) ten; increase
- 11). An attributional psychologist is most likely to look for the causes of behavior in
A) the past. B) the future.
C) either the person or the situation. D) either the material self or the spiritual self.
- 12). The fundamental attribution error is the tendency to
A) attribute your personal successes to dispositional causes and your failures to situational causes.
B) attribute your personal successes to situational causes and your failures to dispositional causes.
C) overuse dispositional attributions and underestimate situational forces when searching for causes.
D) overuse situational attributions and underestimate dispositional forces when searching for causes.
- 13). The tendency to attribute your success to dispositional factors and to attribute your failures to situational factors is called
A) the self-fulfilling prophecy. B) the self-serving bias.
C) the fundamental attribution error. D) in-group bias.
- 14). When a majority is influenced by a minority, the influence is most usually
A) informational. B) normative. C) normative and informational.
D) normative if the minority is small, but informational if the minority is relatively large.
- 15). A social psychologist is designing a study of altruism. The dependent variable in the study is most likely some measure of
A) persuasion. B) helping behavior. C) aggression. D) frustration-aggression.

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- 16). According to the frustration-aggression hypothesis,
- A) aggression that is directed toward others is frustrating.
 - B) people become frustrated when others act aggressively toward them.
 - C) the more a person expresses frustration, the less aggressive they become.
 - D) aggression is caused by frustration.
- 17). According to Martin Seligman, people who are depressed
- A) have low levels of the neurotransmitter serotonin.
 - B) are in a state of learned helplessness.
 - C) believe they are in control of their own lives
 - D) are more susceptible to stress in their lives.
- 18). Obsessions involve ____; compulsions involve ____
- A) fears; phobias
 - B) phobias; fears
 - C) thoughts; actions
 - D) actions; thoughts
- 19). Which of the following terms is out of place?
- A) id.
 - B) libido.
 - C) ego.
 - D) superego.
- 20). A person is described by others as organized, responsible and cautious. This description pertains to the ____ factor of the five-factor model of personality.
- a) extraversion
 - B) agreeableness
 - C) conscientiousness
 - D) neuroticism

貳、名詞解釋 (每一小題之完整答案可得 10 分，此大項最高得分 50 分)

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|---------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. observational learning | 2. negative reinforcement |
| 3. chunking | 4. reconstructive memory |
| 5. recall and recognition | 6. functional fixedness |
| 7. stereotype threat | 8. object permanence |
| 9. cross-sectional design | 10. posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) |