

中山醫學大學九十七學年度研究所碩士班入學招生考試試題

心理學系臨床心理學碩士班

考試科目：發展心理學與社會心理學



：80 分鐘

※請注意本試題共(6)張，如發現頁數不足，應當場請求補齊，否則缺頁部份概以零分計算。第 (1) 頁

本試題共二大題，總分 100 分。

一、是非題 (20%)

1. Subscribing to the idea that the group is more important than any one person's needs is likely to be more common among people from individualistic societies.
2. Dr. Kim is interested in whether the depth of an emotional relationship can be predicted by observing the degree of closeness between two people standing together. She photographs pairs of people in a shopping mall and then asks them to rate the closeness of their relationship. This study is called a field experiment.
3. You catch yourself on videotape as you walk into a department store, which moves you into a state of private self-awareness.
4. The desire, driven by emotional processes, to hear only good things about oneself is called self-enhancement.
5. I observe a man stumble on the sidewalk in front of me. I decide that he has tripped because he is clumsy. I am making an internal attribution.
6. The ingroup homogeneity effect involves seeing members of groups to which one does not belong as being highly similar to each other.
7. People have a tendency to evaluate their friends more positively than strangers on the same task, which is known as the ingroup bias.
8. Asch (1955) found that conformity increases with group size up to 3 or 4 members, then it levels off as the group size gets larger.
9. For heterosexual couples, physical attractiveness in the man is given more attention and scrutiny.
10. Attitudes that are held without much conscious awareness and are activated automatically are called explicit.

二、單選題 (80%)

1. Social psychologists use the scientific method to
 - a. study the world systematically.
 - b. avoid errors in thinking.
 - c. investigate commonsense assumptions about human behavior.
 - d. All the above are correct.
2. As part of an experiment, you record people's conversations about their happiest memories. Later, you ask them to rate on a five-point scale how happy they were when recounting their memories during the experiment. The former method is _____ data,

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- whereas the latter method is _____ data.
- a. reliable; self-report b. self-report; qualitative
c. qualitative; quantitative d. quantitative; qualitative
3. A professor looks at a student who has come to class in her pajamas as part of a joke among friends. The student sees the way the professor is looking at her and realizes that the professor must think she looks very strange in her outfit. For the student to have reached this conclusion, she must have engaged in
- a. self-enhancement. b. self-verification. c. role taking. d. self-consciousness.
4. The "I" aspect of the self is related to the research subtopic of _____, whereas the "me" aspect is related to the subtopic of _____.
- a. self-esteem; self-concept b. self-concept; self-regulation
c. self-regulation; self-concept d. self-esteem; self-regulation
5. How does self-awareness relate to self-regulation?
- a. You must be self-regulatory in order to be self-aware.
b. You must be self-aware in order to self-regulate.
c. Self-consciousness is key to assessing progress toward our goals.
d. Self-awareness and self-regulation are not related.
6. The process of seeking out and interpreting situations so as to attain a positive view of yourself is called
- a. self-enhancement. b. self-presentation. c. self-verification. d. self-monitoring.
7. At a golf outing with friends, Todd tells his foursome that he is not very good at golf and has never really played, when in fact Todd competed on the amateur golf circuit when he was in college. Todd is using what strategy?
- a. self-handicapping b. exemplification c. ingratiation d. sandbagging
8. Allan is concerned that he will not perform well in the championship tennis match. He purposely goes out the night before with friends and parties throughout the night. Allan's behavior may be an attempt at
- a. self-affirmation. b. self-handicapping. c. self-monitoring. d. self-enhancement.
9. Research indicates that men are more likely to engage in _____ self-handicapping, whereas women are more likely to engage in _____ self-handicapping.
- a. strategic; tactical b. personal; situational
c. active; passive d. behavioral; self-reporting
10. When a young woman is asked to think of as many traits as she can to describe "a typical elderly person" and can only come up with "kind, frail, and poor," which of the following does her short list exemplify?
- a. prejudice b. discrimination c. outgroup homogeneity d. subtyping

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11. What is the meaning of the term prejudice?
 - a. hostility toward another person
 - b. the assumption of differences between people
 - c. a negative attitude toward a group and its members
 - d. preconceived ideas about another's personality
12. What is publicly acting in accord with a direct request called?
 - a. obedience
 - b. conformity
 - c. compliance
 - d. mindlessness
13. Which of the following is NOT a situational factor that influences conformity?
 - a. need for individuation
 - b. level of group cohesiveness
 - c. size of the group
14. One key factor in reducing social loafing appears to be
 - a. the longevity of the group.
 - b. the strengths of the leader.
 - c. the evaluation of each individual's efforts.
 - d. the presence of an audience.
15. Conformity demands are especially strong in
 - a. loosely knit groups that must make a quick decision.
 - b. formal groups that need information to solve a problem.
 - c. artificial groups formed in a laboratory.
 - d. cohesive
16. Aislinn wonders if the attack on New York on September 11 will impact the career goals of individuals who were adolescents at the time of the attack. This kind of question is one that best reflects a _____ perspective.
 - a. cognitive-developmental
 - b. life-course
 - c. social cognitive
 - d. operant conditioning
17. Even though he is only 20 days old, Cherokee appears to be very shy around other people. How would a theorist use the concept of temperament to explain his behavior?
 - a. A temperament theorist would argue that Cherokee is high in activity level.
 - b. A temperament theorist would argue that Cherokee is high in negative affect.
 - c. A temperament theorist would argue that Cherokee is high in inhibition.
 - d. Temperament theory cannot explain his behavior.
18. Blain deals with people who have suffered some sort of brain damage, helping them try to use different areas of the brain that perform functions that were previously performed by the areas that are now damaged. Blain's specialty would be best described as
 - a. neuroplasticity.
 - b. synaptic pruning.
 - c. neural plate studies.
 - d. motor skills.
19. At about the age of four, children begin to realize that a person's actions are often connected to the thoughts that they have. What kind of study is often used to determine when children grasp this concept?

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- a. intersensory redundancy studies b. synaptic pruning studies
c. dynamic systems theory studies d. false-belief studies
20. Piaget saw equilibration as a balance between
a. primary and secondary circular reactions.
b. assimilation and accommodation.
c. thought and language.
d. social and cognitive skills.
21. The conservation of liquid task directly assesses a child's level of
a. intelligence. b. habituation.
c. animism. d. centration.
22. While visiting her grandma, Winona becomes somewhat restless. In an attempt to comfort Winona, her grandmother says, "Why don't you play with the doll in my bedroom?" Winona goes to get the doll but returns crying and says, "That's not doll. Doll has red hair and sleeps in my room." Winona's behavior is best explained by
a. the cardinality principle. b. the primary circular reaction effect.
c. telegraphic speech. d. underextension.
23. Else has been playing alone, upset, by herself in her room. When her mother returns, she is not comforted but seems angry with her mother. Else is most likely exhibiting a(n) _____ attachment.
a. secure b. avoidant c. resistant d. disoriented
24. Parents who incorporate _____ into their discipline are most likely to encourage altruistic behavior.
a. reasoning b. parallel play c. ethology d. punishment
25. Katie is upset with her friend Leslie. In order to "get even" with her, she tries to make Leslie's other friends mad at Leslie by making up stories about her. What is this sort of behavior called?
a. physical aggression b. gender labeling
c. relational aggression d. verbal aggression
26. When Sara thinks about herself, she has a sense that she is a girl. On the basis of this, you could say that Sara has developed
a. gender identity. b. gender stability.
c. gender constancy. d. gender role stereotypes.
27. Which describes one of the major criticisms of Piaget's theory concerning formal operational thought?
a. Adolescent thinking is not as irrational as Piaget predicted.
b. The belief that only males could think abstractly was sexist.

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- c. Adolescents often fail to reason logically, even if they are capable of doing so.
d. Piaget argued that cognitive development continues to advance into old age, while research has found little change after age 20.
28. Time-out is best thought of as a form of
a. punishment. b. parenting style.
c. indulgence. d. negative reinforcement.
29. An indulgent-permissive parent is best thought of as
a. nonwarm and controlling. b. warm and controlling.
c. nonwarm and uncontrolling. d. warm and uncontrolling.
30. Olivia was divorced three years ago and has custody of her preadolescent children (one boy and one girl). Olivia is now planning to remarry. Which of her two children will have the most difficulty adjusting to this new blended family?
a. Olivia's son b. Olivia's daughter
c. Olivia d. the new stepfather
31. Cross-culturally it appears that _____ are the keys to being well liked by peers.
a. strength and warmth b. intelligence and wit
c. good social skills d. good athletic skills
32. Which concept describes the development of processing speed between age 8 and 18?
a. Speed of processing increases at a consistent rate.
b. Speed of processing increases early and then levels off from much of this time of life.
c. Speed of processing decreases early and then levels off from much of this time of life.
d. Speed of processing increases at a consistent rate.
33. Karen thinks she should go out with Blane, an unattractive, social misfit, because "If I don't go out with him, people will think I'm really mean." Karen is most likely in Kohlberg's _____ level of moral reasoning.
a. preconventional b. conventional
c. postconventional d. unconventional
34. Which phrase describes the basic premise of Gilligan's theory of moral development?
a. the ethic of care b. the ethic of justice
c. the ethic of intelligence d. the ethic of obedience
35. While in the _____ identity status stage, a person is examining numerous alternatives but finds none totally satisfactory (i.e., parents, role models).
a. diffusion b. moratorium c. foreclosure d. achievement
36. Jan's decision to stay home from school because she thinks everyone will notice a pimple she has recently discovered on her chin serves as an excellent example of
a. an imaginary audience. b. role confusion.

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- c. a personal fable. d. hypothetical-deductive thinking.
37. Despite his valiant efforts to prevent it, Colin has lost three family members to street violence and believes that, no matter what he does, there is no hope for his own life. Colin's belief is best explained by
- a. the illusion of invulnerability. b. learned helplessness.
c. adolescent-limited antisocial behavior. d. personal fable.
38. At what point in an average woman's life would her crystallized intelligence scores be most significantly greater than her fluid intelligence scores?
- a. birth b. puberty (around age 13)
c. menopause (around age 43) d. retirement (around age 63)
39. Gabriela often thinks of herself as a mother, often dreams of herself as an actress, but is afraid she'll end up being an alcoholic. These are examples of
- a. stereotype threats. b. possible selves.
c. reflective judgments. d. life-span constructs.
40. Paula is an expert on the history of rock and roll music while Donald is a novice. This means that Paula _____ than Donald.
- a. is less curious about rock and roll music
b. is more intelligent
c. uses more steps in the thinking process when coming up with answers about rock and roll music
d. is more effective at determining correct solutions concerning rock and roll music

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考試科目：臨床心理學

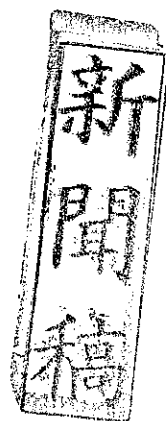
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本試題共二大題，總分 100 分。

一、解釋名詞 (45 %)

1. discriminate validity
2. premorbid IQ
3. behavioral assessment
4. projective techniques
5. diathesis-stress model
6. psychoneuroimmunology
7. schizophreniform disorder
8. comorbidity
9. existentialism



二、問答題 (55 %)

1. 試由多元文化的角度，陳述精神分析治療、個人中心治療、認知行為治療的貢獻與限制。(15%)
2. 助人者在助人歷程之「探索階段」常經驗到的困難是什麼？對於這些困難的解決途徑又有哪些？(15%)
3. 試述 mood disorders 所包含的診斷類別，及各診斷之主要特徵。(15%)
4. 當心理師欲對個案的「thinking」獲得了解，他/她應評估的重點包括哪些？(10%)

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考試科目：心理與教育統計學、心理測驗學與心理實驗法 時間：80 分鐘

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本試題共一大題，總分 100 分。

問答題（請使用方法學的知識與術語回答以下問題，無關的贅述一律不給分。）

一、甲研究生探討注意力不足過動症(ADHD)兒童的注意力優劣情形，他採用實驗法，先取得 25 位 ADHD 及 40 位一般兒童兩組的智力成績(魏氏智力)，再取得兩組兒童的在某項具信效度的注意力測驗上的得分，最後，分析資料後發現 ADHD 兒童的注意力測驗得分低於一般兒童，然而，ADHD 兒童的智力得分卻顯著低於一般兒童。請問：

(1)甲研究生該如何確認 ADHD 兒童的注意力表現確實比一般兒童差？請詳列所有可用的方法。(15%)

(2)最後，如果甲研究生確認 ADHD 兒童的注意力確實比一般兒童，是否可下結論：ADHD 症狀造成兒童的注意力較差。為什麼？(5%)

二、請問在那些情況下，從研究時，可以不用給予參與者「參與者同意書」？(15%)

三、乙研究生採用問卷方式比較精神分裂症患者及人格分裂症患者的自我概念，其中某項題目如下：

當與一般人談及您的病史時，您感到 ☐痛苦 ☐困擾 ☐自在 ☐自信。

請問乙研究生該採用何種統計方式比較兩類患者在此題目上的反應？請說明你的理由。(10%)

四、何謂「參與者內設計」與「參與者間設計」？（請分別舉例說明且指出各自採用的統計方式）(10%)；又兩者孰重孰輕？（請詳細說明原由）(10%)

五、請詳細描述一般測驗編製的流程為何？(15%)

六、何謂古典測驗理論？其基本假設有哪些？(20%)

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考試科目：認知心理學與生理心理學

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本試題共五大題，總分 100 分。

- 一、一般而言，注意力可區分出那幾個向度？請說明各別的內容及研究典範。又常見於 ADHD 患者的缺陷為其中那一個向度，臨床上常用以評量的神經心理學測驗為何？(25%)
- 二、在中文的認字歷程研究中，學者經常爭論的議題是：中文識字過程，是先「部件」抑或「整字」處理。請問你的看法為何？請列舉相關的實驗成果加以說明。(20%)
- 三、請問憂鬱症的症狀包括哪些？在生心的實驗中，常採用「憂鬱症的症狀類比模式」，即誘發動物表現出類似憂鬱症的症狀來研究人類的憂鬱症，請問常見於老鼠的憂鬱症佐證指標行為為何？在實驗室中經常採用何種實驗典範誘發這些憂鬱症狀？(20%，列舉的典範愈多，分數愈高。)
- 四、請問與前額葉(prefrontal)有關的症狀或疾病包括哪些？又常用以評量前額葉功能的神經心理測驗為何(請大概說明作業內容、施測及計分方式)？(20%)
- 五、請詳細說明 Posner 的注意網路，即執行功能網路、警覺網路和定向網路。(15%)