1. Which chemicals pass across the synaptic gap and increase the possibility the next neuron in the chain will fire?
   (A) synaptic peptides
   (B) inhibitory neurotransmitters
   (C) adrenaline-type excites
   (D) excitatory neurotransmitters
   (E) potassium and sodium

2. The three major categories researchers use to organize the entire brain are the
   (A) old brain, new brain, and cerebral cortex
   (B) lower, middle, and upper brain
   (C) hind brain, midbrain, and forebrain
   (D) brain stem, limbic system, and cerebral cortex
   (E) neurons, synapses, and cerebral cortex

3. Dr. Ma explains to a client that his feelings of hostility toward a coworker are most likely caused by the way the client interprets the coworker’s actions and the way he thinks that people should behave at work. Dr. Ma is most likely working from what perspective?
   (A) behavioral
   (B) cognitive
   (C) psychoanalytic
   (D) humanist
   (E) social-cultural

4. Tony collects survey data that indicate that students who spend more time preparing for the final exam tend to do better than other students. Tony can now conclude that
   (A) studying improves exam grades
   (B) a relationship exists between studying and exam grades
   (C) a significant correlation exists between studying and exam grades
   (D) anyone who does not study will do poorly on the exam
   (E) better students tend to study more
5. Mr. Lee, a carpenter, is frustrated because he misplaced his hammer and needs to pound in the last nail in the bookcase he is building. He overlooks the fact that he could use the tennis trophy sitting above the workbench to pound in the nail. Which concept best explains why Mr. Lee overlooked the trophy?

(A) representativeness heuristic
(B) retrieval
(C) functional fixedness
(D) belief bias
(E) divergent thinking

6. Which of the following is the best example of the use of the availability heuristic?

(A) Judging a situation by a rule that is usually, but not always, true

(B) Making a judgment according to past experiences that are most easily recalled

(C) Judging that a problem should be solved using a formula that guarantees the right answer

(D) Making a judgment according to what is usually true in your experience

(E) Solving a problem by breaking it into more easily available parts

7. A friend mentions to you that she heard humans never forget anything; we remember everything that ever happens to us. What concept from memory research most directly contradicts this belief?

(A) sensory memory

(B) selective attention

(C) long-term memory

(D) constructive memory

(E) recovered memory

8. Which is NOT one of the big five personality traits?

(A) extraversion

(B) openness

(C) agreeableness

(D) honesty

(E) conscientiousness

9. Someone who has an external locus of control is likely to have

(A) a positive self-concept

(B) a high sense of self-efficacy

(C) a strong libido

(D) a belief in luck

(E) a high IQ
10. Redirecting one's unacceptable urges into more socially acceptable pursuits best defines which of the following defense mechanisms?
   (A) intellectualization
   (B) denial
   (C) sublimation
   (D) rationalization
   (E) regression

11. Weber's law determines
   (A) absolute threshold
   (B) focal length of the eye
   (C) level of subliminal messages
   (D) amplitude of sound waves
   (E) just-noticeable difference

12. What behavior would be difficult without our vestibular sense?
   (A) integrating what we see and hear
   (B) writing our name
   (C) repeating a list of digits
   (D) walking a straight line with our eyes closed
   (E) reporting to a researcher the exact position and orientation of our limbs

13. In which stage of cognitive development do infants learn object permanence?
   (A) preoperational
   (B) formal operations
   (C) autonomy
   (D) sensorimotor
   (E) conventional

14. According to Erickson's theory, adolescents are most primarily concerned in a search for:
   (A) career
   (B) identity
   (C) affection
   (D) autonomy
   (E) archetypes
15. Which of the following is the correct term for a mental rule Piaget said we use to interpret our environment?
(A) schema
(B) syllogism,
(C) assimilation
(D) accommodation
(E) hypothesis

16. Which of the following is an example of a generalized reinforcer?
(A) chocolate cake
(B) water
(C) money
(D) applause
(E) high grades

17. In teaching your cat to jump through a hoop, which reinforcement schedule would facilitate the most rapid learning?
(A) continuous
(B) fixed ratio
(C) variable ratio
(D) fixed interval
(E) variable interval

18. With which statement would B.F. Skinner most likely agree?
(A) Pavlov’s dog learned to expect that food would follow the bell
(B) Baby Tony thought the white rat meant the loud noise would sound
(C) All learning is observable
(D) Pigeons peck disks knowing that they will receive food
(E) Cognition plays an important role in learning

19. “I am the most important person in the world” is a statement that might characterize the views of someone with which of the following personality disorders?
(A) schizoid
(B) antisocial
(C) histrionic
(D) dependent
(E) narcissistic
20. What kind of psychologist would be most likely to describe the cause of depression as anger turned inward?
(A) biomedical
(B) psychoanalytic
(C) cognitive
(D) behavioral
(E) sociocultural

21. All of the following are identified by researchers as important factors in the cause of eating disorders EXCEPT
(A) cultural attitude toward weight
(B) lack of willpower
(C) genetic tendencies
(D) family history of eating disorders
(E) food obsessions

22. Perceived control over a stressful event results in
(A) less reported stress
(B) more frustration regarding the stressful event
(C) more motivation to solve the stressful problem
(D) increased arousal
(E) higher heart and respiration rates

23. Seyle’s general adaptation syndrome describes
(A) how the central nervous system processes emotions
(B) the effect of low levels of arousal on emotion
(C) our reactions to stress
(D) our reactions to the different levels of Maslow’s hierarchy of needs
(E) the sexual response cycle in humans

24. One difference between psychoanalytic and cognitive modes of treatment is that cognitive therapists
(A) say little during treatment sessions
(B) emphasize the primacy of behavior
(C) focus on the present
(D) view repressed thoughts about one’s childhood as the root of most problems
(E) do not face their clients
25. ( ) The standardization sample is
(A) the group of people who take the test
(B) a random sample of the test takers used to evaluate the performance of others
(C) the people used to represent the population for whom the test was intended
(D) all the people who might ever take the test
(E) the top 15 percent of scores on the test

26. ( ) Spearman argued that intelligence could be boiled down to one ability known as
(A) s
(B) i
(C) g
(D) a
(E) x

27. ( ) People with high EQs would be likely to
(A) pursue high-paying occupations
(B) complete college
(C) find jobs well suited to their individual strengths
(D) be creative problem solvers
(E) have a lot of close friends

28. ( ) The tendency of people to look toward others for cues about the appropriate way to behave when confronted by an emergency in known as
(A) bystander intervention
(B) pluralistic ignorance
(C) modeling
(D) diffusion of responsibility
(E) conformity

29. ( ) Amy has always hated the color green. However, once she became a student at Taipei First Girl School, she began to wear a lot of green school clothing. The discomfort caused by her long-standing dislike of the color green and her current ownership of so much green clothing is known as
(A) cognitive dissonance
(B) contradictory concepts
(C) conflicting motives
(D) opposing cognitions
(E) inconsistent ideas
30. ( ) Kelley’s attribution theory says that people use which of the following kinds of information in explaining events?
(A) conformity, reliability, and validity
(B) consensus, consistency, and distinctiveness
(C) uniqueness, explanatory power, and logic
(D) salience, importance, and reason
(E) distinctiveness, conformity, and salience

II. 问答题：共3题，每题分值不一。作答在答题本上，请标示题号。

1. 李教授专攻社会心理学，他做了一个类似 Solomon Asch 的服从 (conformity) 实验的研究。他找了三位学生当实验的同谋 (confederate)，这三个人知道实验安排的状况。他将受试员随机分成二组，要他们判断几何图形的大小。在第一组中受试员相互介绍时，三同谋以外交系大学部学生身份自我介绍。在第二组中三个同谋，以专门观看资料处理的博士班学生自居。每次一位受试员与三个同谋一起做实验。在实验中，当大家说出自己对图形大小的判断时，这三个同谋故意做错误的判断。李教授记录了真正的受试员错误判断的次数。
   (A) 这个研究中自变量 (independent variable) 是什么？依变量 (dependent variable) 是什么？举出一个研究者所可能控制的混淆变量 (confounding variable)。 (5分)
   (B) 这个研究和 Asch 的研究有什么差异？ (5分)
   (C) 根据理论的预测，这两组受试员的判断结果如何？ (5分)

2. 一位心理学家要研究温度与攻击性之间的关系。你如何设计一个
   (A) 相关性的研究？说明变量的操作定义及测量指标。 (5分)
   (B) 实验研究？说明自变量依变量的控制与测量、研究设计、可能的混淆变量、控制混淆变量的方法。 (10分)

3. 一个二岁的小孩无意间将达到一물有颜色的糖果，随即就吃下了。然后又捡到一片彩色的塑胶纸片，也随即吃下，但因下苦味，马上吐出。随后小孩看到塑胶纸片和糖果时，只拿起糖果吃下，不再去理会塑胶纸片。从学习的角度来看，在这个例子中，什么是 Positive Reinforcement, Negative Reinforcement, Generalization, Discrimination？ (10分)