中山醫學大學 100 學年度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：認知心理學、生理心理學、發展心理學　　　　時間：80 分鐘

※請注意本試題共（ 3 ）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

本試題共三大題，總分 100 分。

一、選擇題：(每題 2 分) (34%)

1. 何者正確?

(A) CNS 中神經軸突主要由 Schwann cell 形成髓鞘

(B) CNS 中神經細胞體聚集之處稱為 ganglia

(C) CNS 中神經軸突聚集之處稱為 tract

(D) 寡突膠細胞會協助神經軸突再生

(E) interneuron 負責整合不同區域間之神經活性，所以有長的軸突。

2. 有關 Coolidge effect 之敘述何者正確?

(A)雄性動物對同一個性伴侶會漸失性趣　(B)也會出現在雌性動物

(C) 只出現在家禽類動物　(D) A+B　(E)A+B+C

3. The representation of the human body in the somatosensory cortex especially emphasizes the

(A) trunk of the body.　　(B) legs and arms.

(C) midline structures of the body.　　(D) hands and lips.

4. Differences in the size of the hippocampus between closely related species of kangaroo rats are believed to be related to species differences in

(A) mating systems. (B) nest defense. (C) spatial memory. (D) sex hormone levels.

5. Confabulation is a symptom of:

(A) Alzheimer's disease. (B) amnesia caused by ischemia.

(C) Korsakoff's disease.(D) Huntington's disease.

6. Neurogenesis in human adults is found in the:

(A) cerebellum. (B) hippocampus. (C) basal ganglia. (D) amygdala

7. The angular gyrus links the:

(A) auditory and visual regions. (B) auditory region and Wernicke's area.

(C) visual region and Wernicke's area. (D) interhemispheric regions.

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8. The physician's report on the effects of Phineas Gage's brain injury provided early information about the functional role of

(A) the parietal cortex. (B) the premotor areas. (C) the frontal lobes. (D) Wernicke's area.

9. A patient who speaks in a fluent manner with speech characterized by many paraphasias that might make speech unintelligible, along with poor comprehension of verbal material, is most likely suffering from __ aphasi

(A) Wernicke's (B) Broca's (C) conduction (D) global

10. Neglect of one side of the body and space can result from injury of the

(A) left inferior frontal lobe. (B) right inferior parietal cortex. (C) left angular gyrus.

(D) left planum temporale.

11. Each senile plaque within the brains of patients with Alzheimer's disease contains

(A) β-amyloid.　(B) NGF.　(C) melanin.　(D) neurofibrillary tangles.

12. Haloperidol is a potent:

(A) neuroleptic.　(B) D2 receptor ligand.　(C) antischizophrenic drug.

(D) all of the above　(E) none of the above.

13. The current version of the dopamine theory of schizophrenia is that schizophrenic symptoms are produced by?

(A) hyperactivity at D2 receptors.　(B) hyperactivity at D1 receptors.

(C) underactivity at D2 receptors.　(D) underactivity at D1 receptors.

(E) both A and B.

14. Lithium is often used as a treatment for?

(A) unipolar affective disorder.　(B) bipolar affective disorder.　(C) schizophrenia.

(D) cocaine psychosis.　(E) generalized anxiety.

15. Both selective serotonin-reuptake inhibitors and selective norepinephrine-reuptake inhibitors are effective in the treatment of some cases of

(A) schizophrenia.　(B) depression.　(C) tuberculosis.　(D) mania.　(E) addiction.

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16. Injections of dexamethasone?

    (A) reduce glucocorticoid release in normal subjects.

    (B) greatly increase glucocorticoid release in depressed patients.

    (C) do not reduce glucocorticoid release in depressed patients.

    (D) increase glucocorticoid release in normal subjects.

    (E) both A and C

17. One night of sleep deprivation produces dramatic, but temporary, improvements in more than 50% of ___ patients.?

    (A) depressed　(B) anxious (C) schizophrenic　(D) manic　(E) obsessive-compulsive

二、問答題：(34%)

1. 試比較 fMRI 與 ERP 這兩種認知神經科學工具的優缺點。(8%)

2. 試述 Bentin S.,et al.(1996)應用 ERP 在臉孔辨識(face recognition)的主要發現。(5%)

3. 一歲半左右的嬰兒在動作發展、大腦神經發展、自我發展、認知及語言發展、依附關係、情緒發展等方面，各有何重要成就？這幾種發展成就之間有何關係？(12%)

4. 攻擊性(aggression)與受害者(victim)的研究有何重要研究成果？對於霸凌(bullying)問題是否提示了解決之道？(9%)

三、名詞解釋(每題 4 分) (32%)

1. semantic priming effect
2. Stroop effect
3. false memory
4. mental imagery
5. categorical perception
6. niche-picking
7. nonshared environmental influence
8. selective optimization with compensation