

# 中山醫學大學 103 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( 5 )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：(1~9 題每題 3 分，10~39 題每題 1 分)(57%)

1. While observing brain activity, Dr. Smith proclaims, "This brain is definitely experiencing a downsizing in the number of connections between neurons." This indicates that the brain Dr. Smith is studying is undergoing  
(A) synaptic pruning. (B) motion parallax. (C) cephalocaudal development. (D) dendritic expansion.
2. Carla is researching temperament by determining how often different babies exhibit irritability and anger. Which dimension of temperament is Carla assessing?  
(A) Activity level (B) Negative affect (C) Inhibition (D) Persistence
3. Traditional eye tests in which a person is shown a chart with a set of letters in a line that gets progressively smaller near the bottom of the chart are designed to directly assess  
(A) visual acuity. (B) depth perception. (C) color blindness. (D) field of vision.
4. Piagetians believe that an average child would first demonstrate the onset of intentional behavior when he or she is approximately  
(A) 18 hours old. (B) 8 weeks old. (C) 8 months old. (D) 18 months old.
5. Although the sound is unfamiliar, when six-month-old Cagney sees the flashing lights on the police car, she keeps her eyes locked on the lights. She also begins to show a decrease in heart rate. Which concept best explains Cagney's reaction?  
(A) Operant conditioning (B) An orienting response  
(C) Habituation (D) The stable-order principle
6. Who has most likely just developed stranger wariness?  
(A) Betsy, who just learned to roll over (B) Leon, who just learned to crawl  
(C) Calvin, who just learned to walk (D) Lisa, who just started school
7. Five-year-old Lou has a vivid imagination and an imaginary friend. How would this affect Lou's ability to distinguish between fantasy and reality?  
(A) He is more likely than other children his age to believe that cartoon characters are "real."  
(B) He is more likely than other children his age to believe that "magic" is "real."  
(C) He is less likely than other children his age to want to play games that involve pretending.  
(D) His imagination has virtually no impact on his ability to separate fantasy and reality.
8. The fact that friends spend a lot of time discussing personal problems is referred to as  
(A) co-rumination. (B) ego-resilience.  
(C) dominancy hierarchy. (D) the negative reinforcement trap.

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9. Which of the following is exhibiting a moratorium in the process of developing an identity?
- (A) Greg, who refuses to consider different career paths
  - (B) Jan, who is doing what her parents want her to do
  - (C) Cindy, who has changed careers several times
  - (D) Bobby, who has been in the same career for 25 years
10. 何者正確?
- (A) Jose Delgado 所謂的 “Taming center” 是指 caudate nucleus
  - (B) Jose Delgado 對 taming center 進行電刺激後，會使實驗動物發生 “circling behavior”
  - (C) striatum 參與調節動物的攻擊行為
  - (D) A+B
  - (E) B+C
11. 生成動作電位時，快速去極化是由於
- (A)  $\text{Na}^+$  快速進入胞內
  - (B)  $\text{K}^+$  快速進入胞內
  - (C)  $\text{K}^+$  快速流出胞外
  - (D)  $\text{Na}^+$  快速流出胞外 所致。
12. According to the principle of \_\_\_ selection, members of each sex exert selective pressure on members of the other sex in terms of both anatomical and behavioral features that favor reproductive success.
- (A) natural
  - (B) sexual
  - (C) reproductive
  - (D) social
13. Each senile plaque within the brains of patients with Alzheimer’s disease contains
- (A)  $\beta$ -amyloid.
  - (B) NGF.
  - (C) melanin.
  - (D) neurofibrillary tangles.
14. The three main classes of gonadal hormones are?
- (A) testosterone, estrogens, and progestins.
  - (B) progesterone, androgens, and estradiols.
  - (C) estradiols, estrogens, and androgens.
  - (D) progestins, estrogens, and androgens.
  - (E) testosterone, estrogens, and minestrone.
15. H-Y antigen triggers the development of the medullas of the primordial gonads into?
- (A) a penis.
  - (B) a clitoris.
  - (C) testes.
  - (D) ovaries.
  - (E) a Wolffian system.
16. Adrenogenital syndrome is associated with
- (A) a decrease in the release of cortisol from the adrenal cortices.
  - (B) high levels of adrenal androgens.
  - (C) ambiguous reproductive organs in many genetic females.
  - (D) all of the above.
  - (E) none of the above.

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17. In Money's influential 1975 report, he claimed that his famous case of ablatio penis had developed as a  
(A) normal boy. (B) normal girl. (C) hermaphrodite.  
(D) transvestite. (E) lesbian.
18. 目前通常使用下列哪一種工具處理 phantom limb pain ?  
(A) 鏡箱 (B) 紙箱 (C) 鋁箔箱 (D) 鐵箱
19. 依照中樞神經下行控制疼痛之神經機轉的原理，臨床上通常合併使用下列哪一種藥物以控制嚴重的疼痛（例如癌症疼痛）？  
(A) 抗憂鬱劑 (B) 解熱鎮痛劑 (C) 消炎劑 (D) 以上皆是
20. 神經系統經由何種方式將感覺刺激源之大小編碼？  
(A) 動作電位頻率編碼 (B) 動作電位大小編碼  
(C) 動作電位快慢編碼 (D) 動作電位震幅編碼
21. Tolerance that occurs because the target tissue becomes less reactive to the drug after exposure to it is  
(A) situationally specific tolerance. (B) contingent tolerance. (C) reverse tolerance.  
(D) functional tolerance. (E) metabolic tolerance.
22. Individuals who suffer drug withdrawal symptoms when they stop taking a drug are said to be  
(A) physically dependent. (B) psychologically dependent. (C) addicted.  
(D) both A and B (E) both A and C
23. Most self-stimulation sites contain  
(A) serotonergic neurons. (B) dopaminergic neurons. (C) dopamine agonists.  
(D) glutamate receptors. (E) dopamine antagonists.
24. Phineas Gage had damage to the medial  
(A) diencephalon. (B) prefrontal lobes. (C) temporal lobes.  
(D) parietal lobes. (E) hippocampus.
25. In the short-term, stressors produce physiological changes that  
(A) are maladaptive. (B) disrupt the ability to deal effectively with the stressor.  
(C) increase the ability to deal effectively with the stressor.  
(D) both A and B (E) both A and C
26. Depressed patients who do not experience periods of mania are said to suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ depression.  
(A) bipolar (B) reactive (C) acute (D) endogenous (E) unipolar
27. Most prevalent of all psychiatric disorders are the \_\_\_\_\_ disorders.  
(A) manic (B) anxiety (C) schizophrenic (D) depressive (E) phobic
28. Tics are the primary symptom of  
(A) Parkinson's disease. (B) Tourette's syndrome.  
(C) multiple sclerosis. (D) epilepsy. (E) schizophrenia.

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29. Exogenous attention is  
(A) difficult to consciously repress. (B) based on conscious processing.  
(C) oriented on the basis of sensory events (D) Both A and C
30. Which of the following structures guides visual eye movements?  
(A) Intraparietal sulcus (B) Superior colliculus  
(C) Pulvinar (D) Lateral geniculate nucleus
31. Hemispatial neglect is typically due to damage to the  
(A) right inferior parietal cortex. (B) ventral frontal cortex.  
(C) Both A and B (D) None of the above
32. Broca's aphasia is usually associated with lesions of  
(A) the angular gyrus. (B) the left inferior frontal region.  
(C) Wernicke's area. (D) the left temporal lobe.
33. In most split-brain humans, words presented to the left visual field  
(A) can be repeated accurately. (B) can be written down.  
(C) cannot be described verbally. (D) None of the above
34. Improvements in language ability following a stroke may develop from a  
(A) shift to right-hemisphere control of language.  
(B) profound regrowth of connections in the left hemisphere.  
(C) subcortical control of language.  
(D) shift to frontal cortical control of language.
35. A large frontal lesion in the left hemisphere can produce \_\_\_\_\_ aphasia.  
(A) Broca's (B) conduction (C) Wernicke's (D) subcortical
36. Split-brain patients can easily read and verbally communicate words projected to  
(A) the left visual field. (B) the right hemisphere.  
(C) the right visual field. (D) either hemisphere.
37. Patients with aphasia sometimes produce entirely new, nonsensical words called  
(A) nonfluent speech items. (B) agraphisms. (C) neologisms. (D) anomias.
38. Dichotic listening tasks (involving the simultaneous presentation of different sounds to the two ears) have revealed that in hearing there is \_\_\_\_\_ advantage for the processing of verbal information.  
(A) a right-ear (B) a left-ear (C) neither a right-ear nor a left-ear (D) an equal
39. 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.

### 二、解釋名詞：(每題 4 分)(20%)

1. Procedural memory
2. Functional-Equivalency Hypothesis
3. Categorical Perception

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4. Word Superiority Effect

5. Speech Error

三、問答題：(23%)

1. 請根據認知心理學的知識回答以下問題：

- a. 何謂 Transcranial magnetic stimulation(TMS)? 請說明其核心原理(3%)。
- b. 以 Atkinson & Shiffrin (1968)的記憶模式為例，請你設計一個實驗，利用 TMS 來檢驗這個模式。請說明你要檢驗的議題(2%)、方法(3%)和預期結果(2%)。
- c. 承上，請說明這個研究使用 TMS 的優點或必要性是什麼?(2%)

2. 請問 false belief 測驗：

- a. 在測兒童什麼能力的發展?(2%)
- b. 此測驗典型的作法為何?(3%)

3. 嬰兒心理學中 possible event 及 impossible event 的實驗典範

- a. 常用來研究什麼主題?(3%)
- b. 其原理或假設為何?(3%)