

臺灣綜合大學系統 115 學年度學士班轉學生聯合招生考試試題

科目名稱	心理學概論	類組代碼	A17
		科目碼	A1701
※本項考試依簡章規定所有考科均「不可」使用計算機。		本科試題共計 6 頁	
Psychology Overview Mock Exam			
Multiple Choice (40 questions × 2.5 points = 100 points)			
Choose ONE best answer.			
1. A researcher finds that students who sleep less tend to obtain lower GPAs. Which conclusion is MOST appropriate?			
A. Sleep deprivation causes lower GPA			
B. GPA causes reduced sleep			
C. Correlation does not establish causation			
D. Sleep has no influence on learning			
2. Which situation BEST illustrates negative reinforcement?			
A. Receiving money after studying			
B. Taking aspirin to remove headache			
C. Losing points for being late			
D. Ignoring unwanted behavior			
3. A patient cannot form new declarative memories after surgery but remembers childhood events. Damage most likely occurred to:			
A. Amygdala			
B. Hippocampus			
C. Cerebellum			
D. Corpus callosum			
4. A child says: "The moon follows me wherever I go."			
This BEST reflects:			
A. Object permanence			
B. Egocentrism			
C. Conservation			
D. Accommodation			
5. Milgram's experiment primarily demonstrated:			
A. Genetic influences			
B. Authority effects on behavior			
C. Learning by observation			
D. Personality stability			
6. According to signal detection theory, detecting faint stimuli depends on:			
A. Absolute threshold only			
B. Sensory receptors only			
C. Sensitivity and decision criterion			
D. Cognitive dissonance			
7. Which schedule produces behavior most resistant to extinction?			
A. Fixed ratio			
B. Fixed interval			
C. Variable ratio			
D. Variable interval			

8. Someone continues gambling because “the next win might come.” This reflects:
- A. Operant conditioning
 - B. Classical conditioning
 - C. Latent learning
 - D. Habituation
9. Which statement BEST reflects embodied cognition?
- A. Thinking occurs independently of bodily states
 - B. Bodily interaction shapes cognition
 - C. Language creates cognition
 - D. Cognition depends only on memory
10. People overestimate airplane crashes because they are memorable. This demonstrates:
- A. Anchoring
 - B. Availability heuristic
 - C. Representativeness
 - D. Framing
11. Which lobe is MOST responsible for executive function?
- A. Temporal
 - B. Occipital
 - C. Frontal
 - D. Parietal
12. A split-brain patient sees an object in the left visual field and cannot verbally identify it. Why?
- A. Left hemisphere damaged
 - B. Right hemisphere cannot process vision
 - C. Information did not reach language centers
 - D. Memory deficit
13. According to Spearman, intelligence primarily reflects:
- A. Multiple intelligences
 - B. General factor
 - C. Emotional intelligence
 - D. Practical intelligence
14. The strongest evidence for heritability comes from:
- A. Surveys
 - B. Correlations
 - C. Twin studies
 - D. Experiments
15. Which neurotransmitter is MOST implicated in schizophrenia?
- A. GABA
 - B. Dopamine
 - C. Acetylcholine
 - D. Endorphins

- 16.** Which finding would challenge Piaget?
- A. Children think logically
 - B. Development occurs gradually
 - C. Schemas exist
 - D. Children explore
- 17.** A participant changes opinions publicly but not privately:
- A. Internalization
 - B. Compliance
 - C. Obedience
 - D. Dissonance
- 18.** Broca's aphasia mainly causes:
- A. Fluent but meaningless speech
 - B. Speech production deficits
 - C. Memory loss
 - D. Reading loss
- 19.** The action potential threshold occurs because:
- A. Sodium channels open massively
 - B. Potassium channels dominate
 - C. Chloride enters neurons
 - D. Calcium leaves neurons
- 20.** Why do placebo effects occur?
- A. Drug action
 - B. Expectations influence experience
 - C. Reflex learning
 - D. Hormones
- 21.** A student studies repeatedly but performs poorly because retrieval is weak. Best strategy?
- A. Rereading
 - B. Highlighting
 - C. Retrieval practice
 - D. Memorization
- 22.** The amygdala contributes most directly to:
- A. Emotion
 - B. Language
 - C. Vision
 - D. Sleep
- 23.** A rat learns maze structure without reward:
- A. Operant learning
 - B. Classical learning
 - C. Latent learning
 - D. Extinction

24. Fundamental attribution error refers to:

- A. Underestimating personality
- B. Overestimating situational factors
- C. Overestimating dispositional causes
- D. Memory distortion

25. Conformity decreases MOST when:

- A. Group increases
- B. Unanimity breaks
- C. Ambiguity increases
- D. Task difficulty rises

26. Which memory system supports riding a bicycle?

- A. Episodic
- B. Semantic
- C. Procedural
- D. Working

27. If two variables disappear after controlling a third:

- A. Internal validity
- B. Third-variable problem
- C. Reliability
- D. Randomization

28. An infant develops object permanence during:

- A. Sensorimotor
- B. Preoperational
- C. Concrete
- D. Formal

29. Which theory proposes:

Emotion = physiological arousal + interpretation

- A. James–Lange
- B. Cannon–Bard
- C. Schachter–Singer
- D. Lazarus

30. A person avoids elevators after panic attacks:

- A. Positive reinforcement
- B. Negative reinforcement
- C. Modeling
- D. Priming

31. Which structure regulates hunger?

- A. Hypothalamus
- B. Cerebellum
- C. Hippocampus
- D. Amygdala

32. Mirror neurons suggest:

- A. Learning through observation
- B. Memory storage
- C. Language origin only
- D. Classical conditioning

33. Which is NOT Big Five?

- A. Agreeableness
- B. Conscientiousness
- C. Neuroticism
- D. Impulsivity

34. What is extinction?

- A. Strengthening response
- B. Disappearance after reinforcement removal
- C. Punishment
- D. Observation

35. Dual-process theory suggests System 2 is:

- A. Fast
- B. Automatic
- C. Controlled
- D. Emotional

36. A person recalls childhood events after smell exposure. This is:

- A. Priming
- B. Encoding specificity
- C. Chunking
- D. Consolidation

37. Which brain area receives most sensory input?

- A. Thalamus
- B. Pons
- C. Medulla
- D. Amygdala

38. Cognitive dissonance predicts:

- A. Beliefs remain fixed
- B. Attitudes change to reduce conflict
- C. Memory loss
- D. Emotion suppression

39. The Stanford Prison Experiment highlighted:

- A. Genetic effects
- B. Situational influence
- C. Conditioning
- D. Intelligence

40. Bandura's reciprocal determinism emphasizes:

- A. Environment only
- B. Behavior only
- C. Interaction among person, behavior, environment
- D. Cognition only