

中山大学

2018 年港澳台人士攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 343

科目名称: 普通心理学

考试时间: 4 月 15 日 上 午

考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸

上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答

题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

一、选择题: 请从下面四个选项中选出一个最恰当的答案 (每题2分, 40题, 共80分)。

1. An inverse relationship between two variables will yield a
 - A) negative correlation.
 - B) positive correlation.
 - C) weak correlation.
 - D) spurious correlation.
2. Techniques to graphically represent the frequency of scores in a set of data include
 - A) histograms and frequency polygons.
 - B) frequency distributions and frequency polygons.
 - C) frequency distributions and scatter diagrams.
 - D) histograms and scatter diagrams.
3. Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory work involved experimental studies of
 - A) animal intelligence.
 - B) personality development.
 - C) social influence.
 - D) mental processes.

4. In experimental research, while subjects in the ____ group received some special treatment in regard to the independent variable, subjects in the ____ group did not.
- A) control; experimental
 - B) experimental; control
 - C) primary; secondary
 - D) secondary; primary
5. As a neuron is stimulated and starts to receive information the neuron's electrical charge
- A) becomes less negative
 - B) becomes more negative
 - C) immediately becomes positive
 - D) immediately affects the next neuron
6. The primary visual cortex is located in the
- A) occipital lobes.
 - B) temporal lobes.
 - C) parietal lobes.
 - D) frontal lobes.
7. If you project a red, a green, and a blue light into space, the point at which the three lights cross will lead to the perception of
- A) black light.
 - B) ultraviolet light.
 - C) white light.
 - D) infrared light.
8. The hypothesis concerning the evolutionary bases of sleep that has the strongest support suggests that sleep evolved to help individuals
- A) reduce exposure to predators.
 - B) conserve energy.
 - C) reduce the risk of accidents during the night part of the day-night cycle.
 - D) restore energy and other bodily resources.
9. The researcher who studied the ability of cats to learn to escape from puzzle boxes was
- A) Bandura.
 - B) Pavlov.
 - C) Thorndike.
 - D) Skinner.
10. In Pavlov's original demonstration of classical conditioning, salivation to the bell was the:
- A) conditioned stimulus
 - B) conditioned response
 - C) unconditioned stimulus
 - D) unconditioned response

11. When you listen to a lecture, the information is held in ____ memory until you write it in your notes.
- A) trace
 - B) sensory
 - C) short-term
 - D) long-term
12. Classical conditioning is to the autonomic nervous system as ____ is to the somatic nervous system.
- A) operant conditioning
 - B) observational learning
 - C) negative reinforcement
 - D) partial reinforcement
13. The view that psychology should be an objective science that studies observable human activity without reference to mental processes is known as
- A) behaviorism.
 - B) cognitive neuroscience.
 - C) humanistic psychology.
 - D) positive psychology.
14. The storage capacity of short-term memory can be increased by combining items in larger units called
- A) categories.
 - B) words.
 - C) groups.
 - D) chunks.
15. The first person to conduct scientific studies of forgetting was
- A) Sigmund Freud.
 - B) Hermann Ebbinghaus.
 - C) John Watson.
 - D) George Miller.
16. On a series of coin tosses, Oleg has correctly predicted heads or tails seven times in a row. In this instance, we can reasonably conclude that Oleg's predictive accuracy
- A) defies the laws of statistical probability.
 - B) illustrates the phenomenon of hindsight bias.
 - C) is inconsistent with the placebo effect.
 - D) is a random and coincidental occurrence.

17. Although phrenology incorrectly suggested that bumps on the skull revealed a person's character traits, phrenology did succeed in focusing attention on
- A) synaptic gaps.
 - B) action potentials.
 - C) the localization of function.
 - D) reward deficiency syndrome.
18. A psychologist working from the biological perspective would be most interested in conducting research on the relationship between
- A) neurotransmitters and depression.
 - B) skull shape and bone density.
 - C) self-esteem and popularity.
 - D) genetics and eye color.
19. Six of the children in Mr. Myer's class were born on exactly the same day. This strikes him as astonishing and improbable. In this instance, he should be reminded that
- A) random sequences of events often don't look random.
 - B) events often seem more probable in hindsight.
 - C) sampling extreme cases leads to false generalizations.
 - D) the median is typically smaller than the mean.
20. A brief electrical charge that travels down the axon of a neuron is called the
- A) synapse.
 - B) agonist.
 - C) action potential.
 - D) refractory period.
21. Although unable to report the width of a block in front of her, a woman identified as D. F. could grasp the block with just the right finger-thumb distance. Her experience best illustrates
- A) narcolepsy.
 - B) change blindness.
 - C) REM rebound.
 - D) blindsight.
22. The biochemical units of heredity that make up the chromosomes are called
- A) genes.
 - B) schemas.
 - C) epigenetic molecules.
 - D) neurotransmitters.

23. Depending on environmental conditions, specific genes can be either
- A) norms or schemas.
 - B) active or inactive.
 - C) identical or fraternal.
 - D) X chromosomes or Y chromosomes.
24. Dr. Birkin's major research interest is the development of motor skills in children. It is most likely that Dr. Birkin is a _____ psychologist.
- A) cognitive
 - B) developmental
 - C) biological
 - D) psychodynamic
25. Mary believes that cognitive development is a matter of gradual and almost imperceptible changes over time. Her viewpoint is most directly relevant to the issue of
- A) nature and nurture.
 - B) primary and secondary sex characteristics.
 - C) continuity and stages.
 - D) conventional and postconventional morality.
26. A belief that adult personality is completely determined in early childhood would be most relevant to the issue of
- A) stability and change.
 - B) objective permanence and stranger anxiety.
 - C) conventional and postconventional morality.
 - D) concrete and formal operations.
27. Psychologists who view the developmental process as a sequence of distinct stages generally believe that _____ is(are) the same for everyone.
- A) both the order and the timing of the stages
 - B) the order but not the timing of the stages
 - C) the timing but not the order of the stages
 - D) neither the order nor the timing of the stages
28. Hearing a sequence of sounds of different pitches is to _____ as recognizing the sound sequence as a familiar melody is to _____.
- A) absolute threshold; difference threshold
 - B) sensory interaction; feature detection
 - C) feature detection; sensory interaction
 - D) sensation; perception

29. Information processing guided by higher-level mental processes are called
- A) prosopagnosia.
 - B) sensory interaction.
 - C) top-down processing.
 - D) synaesthesia.
30. Three steps that are basic to all sensory systems include the _____ of information to the brain.
- A) proximity, closure, and continuity
 - B) receiving, transforming, and delivering
 - C) priming, grouping, and parallel processing
 - D) feature detection, interposition, and sensory adaptation
31. The process by which our sensory systems transform stimulus energies into neural impulses is called
- A) priming.
 - B) sensory adaptation.
 - C) transduction.
 - D) accommodation.
32. Psychologists define *learning* as the process of
- A) adapting to the environment.
 - B) responding to external stimuli.
 - C) reinforcing behavioral responses.
 - D) acquiring new information or relatively enduring behaviors.
33. In classical conditioning a stimulus is any event or situation that
- A) triggers imitation.
 - B) signals a reinforcer.
 - C) elicits operant behavior.
 - D) evokes a response.
34. The process of encoding refers to
- A) the persistence of learning over time.
 - B) the recall of information previously learned.
 - C) getting information into memory.
 - D) a clear memory of an emotionally significant event.
35. According to Allen Baddeley, we consciously process incoming auditory and visual-spatial information in our _____ memory.
- A) implicit
 - B) working
 - C) procedural
 - D) state-dependent

36. Patients who have negative expectations about the outcome of a surgical procedure may experience increased postoperative pain. This best illustrates the importance of
- A) accommodation.
 - B) sensory adaptation.
 - C) difference thresholds.
 - D) top-down processing.
37. Unusually vivid and detailed recollections of momentous events are called
- A) episodic memories.
 - B) flashbulb memories.
 - C) sensory memories.
 - D) nondeclarative memories.
38. Overlearning material will
- A) not improve retention.
 - B) improve retention.
 - C) improve retention for nonsense syllables, but not much else.
 - D) result in "burnout."
39. Professor Smith told one class that drinking alcohol has been found to increase sexual desire. He informed another class that drinking alcohol has been found to reduce sexual appetite. The fact that neither class was surprised by the information they received best illustrates the power of
- A) replication.
 - B) hindsight bias.
 - C) the double-blind procedure.
 - D) the placebo effect.
40. A psychophysicist would be most directly concerned with
- A) our psychological reactions to physical stress.
 - B) the effects of heredity on the endocrine system.
 - C) the effect of neurotransmitters on depression.
 - D) the relationship between the wavelength of light and the experience of color.

二、简答题（共 4 小题，共 70 分， 请用中文回答）

1. Compare and contrast the behaviorist and nativist theories of language acquisition. What is the interactionist view, and how has it arisen out of dissatisfaction with the other two approaches? (20分)
2. Describe the four stages of cognitive development proposed by Jean Piaget, and discuss the major developmental changes associated with each of the stages. (15分)
3. Suppose you are a university counselor who wants to develop a program to improve students' academic performance. You believe that many students perform poorly because of motivational problems, including simple lack of motivation as well as being motivated by the wrong things. What are some of the considerations that should guide the design of your program? (15分)
4. It has been said that not all deviant behavior is maladaptive, but all maladaptive behavior is deviant. Discuss this idea, based on what you've learned about the definition and criteria of abnormal behavior. (20分)