

佛光大學

102 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題卷

系所別(組別)：心理學系碩士班

科 目：英文閱讀

用紙第 1 頁共 4 頁

※ 請將答案寫於答案卷上，寫於題目卷上不予計分

閱讀理解：以下有數段短文，每段短文之後有 2-6 個相關問題。請依照說明來選填答案。

Questions 1-6

請先詳讀以下短文後，回答後續 6 個陳述句，陳述句與內文相符者打 O，不符者打 X。

(每題之答案答對者得 4 分)

Mary and Sue are classmates. They usually go home together after school. They live on the same street. Sue and Susan aren't classmates. But they are good friends. They live on different streets. They usually play together in the park on Sundays. Mary's, Sue's, and Susan's fathers are good friends. They were classmates thirty years ago.

- () 1. Sue and Susan are classmates.
- () 2. Sue and Mary are classmates.
- () 3. Sue and Susan live on the same street.
- () 4. Mary's and Susan's fathers were classmates.
- () 5. Susan and Sue usually play together in the park on Sundays.
- () 6. Mary's and Sue's father were classmates.

Questions 7-11

請先詳讀以下短文後，回答下列 5 個問題，每個題目有四個備選答案，請選出其中最適合者作答。(每題之答案答對者得 4 分)

Don't Think the Way a Donkey or a Bee

You must have read "A Donkey in Guizhou Province." written by the famous ancient Chinese writer Liu Zong-Yuan! The tiger knew how the donkey would think and do and so he finally ate the donkey. There is another famous experiment of this kind as follows.

Six honeybees and sex flies were put into a glass bottle; then keep the bottle lying flat with the bottom facing the window.

What will happen to the honeybees and the flies?

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You'll see that the honeybees won't stop looking for the exit on the bottom of the bottle until their strength gives out and they die or starve to death; but the flies, in less than two minutes, will pass through the other end of the bottle and run away.

Why is that? Because the honeybees like sunlight, they think the exit must be in the brightest place. Therefore, they will keep trying to escape from the brightest side and then fail in the end. The way honeybees think is what causes their death.

But on other hand, these flies are not attracted to the sunlight, and they fly in every possible direction. Finally, luck comes to them. It is the place where the honeybees die but all the six flies escape from death.

People who live or work in a certain environment will gradually form a fixed pattern of thinking. It is the natural enemy of creative thinking. Therefore, we must learn to take a risk, think creatively and play it by ear, and the sky is the limit!

7. Who wrote Donkey of Guizhou Province?

- A). Su Dongpo B). Han Yu C). Liu Zong-Yuan D). Du Fu

8. Which is right according to the story?

- A). The Donkey kicked the tiger to death
B). The tiger was afraid to run away forever
C). The tiger ate the Donkey at last
D). The Donkey was very clever

9. Where were the bees and flies put in the experiment?

- A). In a box B). In a paper bag C). In the water D). In a bottle

10. Choose the right statement.

- A). At last the bees ran away. B). Only the flies ran away.
C). At last the flies ran away. D). Neither the bees nor the flies ran away.

11. What should we learn from the story?

- A). We should work hard. B). We should be strict in our work.
C). We should kind to others. D). We should be creative in our work.

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Questions 12-15

請先詳讀以下短文後，回答下列 4 個問題，每個題目有四個備選答案，請選出其中最適合者作答。(每題之答案答對者得 8 分)

One straightforward way to find out if a test is reliable is to calculate its **test-retest reliability** — a measure of the correlation between the scores of the same people, on the same test, given on two different occasions. A perfectly reliable test will yield a correlation coefficient of $+1.00$. This means that the identical pattern of scores emerges both times. The same people who got the highest and lowest scores the first time do so again. A totally unreliable test results in a 0.00 correlation coefficient. That means there is no relationship between the first set of scores and the second set. Someone who initially got the top score gets a completely different score the second time. As the correlation coefficient moves higher (toward the ideal of $+1.00$), the test is increasingly reliable.

12. Beth repeatedly got on and off her bathroom scale (體重計) one morning until she got the weight she wanted. It didn't take her long. In the language of assessment, her bathroom scale is best described as
- A). unreliable. B). invalid. C). nonstandard. D). invariant.
13. A woman is part of an investigation in which she is asked to take an intelligence test and then is informed that she will have to take the same test again in approximately two weeks. The method by which the investigators in this study are measuring reliability is called _____
- A). test-retest B). parallel forms C). internal consistency D). split-half
14. If you are using the test-retest measurement of reliability, a perfectly reliable test will yield
- A). a correlation coefficient of $+1.00$.
B). a correlation coefficient of 0.00 .
C). comparable scores on parallel forms of the test.
D). high internal consistency on a measure of split-half reliability.
15. When the test-retest reliability correlation is measured, it is found to be 0.02 . This tells you that
- A). the test is highly reliable.
B). the test will be reliable two times in every one thousand administrations.
C). the same people who received the highest and lowest scores the first testing time did so the second testing time.
D). the test is unreliable.

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Questions 16-18

請先詳讀以下短文後，回答下列 3 個問題，每個題目有四個備選答案，請選出其中最適合者作答。(每題之答案答對者得 8 分)

The Power of Situation

Conformity Study: The Asch Effect in Solomon Asch's Line Judgment Experiment

The participants were seated next to the last in semicircles of six to eight other students. Unknown to the participants, the others were all experimental confederates—accomplices of the experimenter—who were following a prearranged script. On the first three trials, everyone in the circle agreed on the correct comparison. However, the first confederate to respond on the fourth trial matched two lines that were obviously different. So did all members of the group up to the participant. That student had to decide if he should go along with everyone else's view of the situation and conform or remain independent, standing by what he clearly saw. That dilemma was repeated for the naïve participant on 12 of the 18 trials. The participants showed signs of disbelief and obvious discomfort when faced with a majority who saw the world so differently. What did they do?

16. Solomon Asch's studies were specifically designed to study the
 - A). factors that would cause subjects to give correct answers.
 - B). amount of public conformity created in an experiment.
 - C). amount of private opinion change in a group.
 - D). differences between conformity and obedience to an authority figure.
17. In conformity experiments of the Asch type, subjects probably conform because they
 - A). doubt the correctness of their perceptions.
 - B). fear what others will think of them.
 - C). are being obedient to authority.
 - D). tend to forget their own judgment by time the group votes.
18. What best seems to explain conformity in Asch experiments?
 - A). Subject knows that the experiment has the power to reward or punish.
 - B). Subject become deindividuated and are thus more likely to go with the crowd.
 - C). Subject do not want to challenge the group's judgment.
 - D). Subject do not want to break a social contract with the experimenter.