

一、 認知心理學 ※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

- 1) (4分) Science has shown that it is possible to learn complex information (memorize sentences) during sleep.
  - a) Correct
  - b) Incorrect
- 2) (4分) Hippocampus is the locus of long-term memory storage?
  - a) Correct
  - b) Incorrect
- 3) (4分) A 同學在做筆記時，習慣以同一種顏色標記同一種類的名詞以方便組織和學習，這是運用了 Gestalt Psychology 的 Law of continuity 定律？
  - a) Correct
  - b) Incorrect
- 4) (4分) 10 歲的小明在切除左腦的 4 個月後仍可以重新學習語言，最可能原因為何？
  - a) 左腦重新增生
  - b) 大腦具可塑性
  - c) 以上皆非
- 5) (4分) 某認知心理學家於實驗中訓練 6 歲兒童學習一些詞彙，其中一半的詞彙，研究者在呈現時做出情境的描述；另一半詞彙呈現時則無伴隨任何情境的描述。測驗階段測試 6 歲兒童對於詞彙的記憶，結果發現他們對伴隨情境描述的詞彙記憶較佳。請問這個研究中的依變項為何？
  - a) 有無伴隨情境描述
  - b) 記憶的詞彙量
- 6) (4分) For us to remember something, we must first engage in the process of \_\_\_\_.
  - A) storage
  - B) rehearsal
  - C) encoding
  - D) recall
- 7) (4分) Which of the following is most related to stereotype?
  - A) poor judgment
  - B) schema
  - C) false memory
- 8) (4分) In a classical conditioning experiment in which a tone is paired with meat in the mouth, a dog comes to salivate to the sound of the tone. The tone is now called the \_\_\_\_.
  - A) conditioned stimulus
  - B) unconditioned stimulus
  - C) unconditioned response
  - D) stimulus generalization
  - E) reinforcer

見背面

9) (4分) Which of the following is most related to observational learning?

- A) unconditioned stimulus
- B) mirror neuron
- C) punishment
- D) reinforcement

10) (4分) 小朋友做錯事而不能出去玩，這符合下列何者？

- A) 正向增強 (Positive reinforcement)
- B) 負向增強 (Negative reinforcement)
- C) 正向懲罰 (Positive punishment)
- D) 負向懲罰 (Negative punishment)

11) (4分) Law of effect 對下列何者而言很重要？

- A) 古典制約 (classical conditioning)
- B) 操作制約 (operant conditioning)
- C) 內隱學習 (implicit learning)

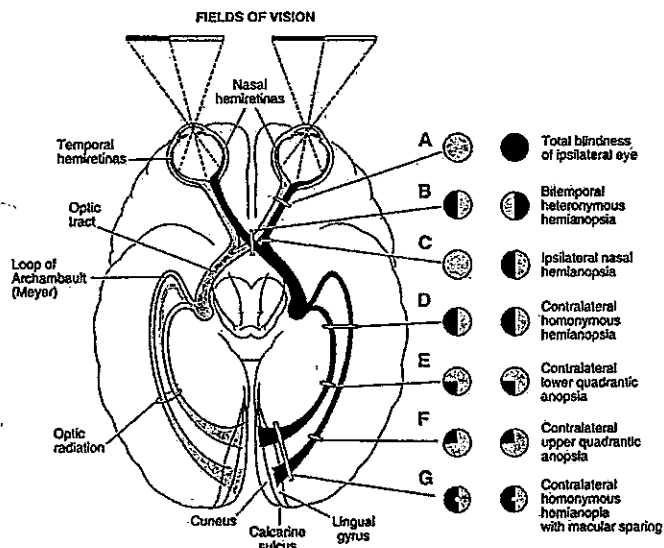
12) (6分) A Patient's vision appears like the below figure. What are the possible lesion locations?

Left eye      Right eye



Patient's vision:

Reference:



- a) A+F
- b) A+C+F
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

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二、發展心理學 ※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

A. 解釋下列名詞 (30%，每題 3%，共 10 題)

1. Assimilation, accommodation and equilibration (hint: cognitive development)
2. Ecological systems theory (hint: contexts of human development)
3. Scaffolding and private speech (hint: Cognitive development)
4. Evocative correlation and niche-picking (hint: genetic-environmental correlations)
5. Cohort effect and cross-sequential research design (hint: developmental research design)
6. Fast-mapping of word development and infant-directed speech (hint: language development)
7. False-belief task and inhibitory control development
8. Differential emotions theory (hint: emotion development)
9. Ethological theory of attachment
10. Goodness-of-fit parenting

B. 問答題 (20%，每題 10%，共兩題) ※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

1. 科技媒體如何影響兒童不同層面的發展，具有發展心理學的理論和實務重要性。請說明道德發展理論，並基於這項理論來產生研究問題及假設，以檢視「生成式人工智慧 (Generative artificial intelligence)」，如何影響學齡兒童「道德發展」這項研究議題。(10 分)
2. 「心智理論(theory of mind)」的成長和兒童社會及認知發展密切相關，請說明「心智理論」從學齡前幼兒到學齡兒童的成長趨勢，以及家長教養方式如何影響兒童的心智理論發展？(10 分)

試題隨卷繳回