※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及小題題號。

<u>發展心理學 (50%)</u>

一、選擇題 （每題 3 分，單選題。）

1.　In the financial crisis, many companies cut the budget to pay the "maternal leave "and parents could play with their children less than before. According to Ecological systems theory, "maternal leave" is in what system that affects child development?

A. Microsystem
B. Chronosystem
C. Exosystem
D. Macrosystem E. Mesosystem

2. 16-month-old infants are better than 12-month-old infants in goal-directed imitation. You will design a study to examine whether the developmental difference is result of memory encoding or retrieval. In addition, you want to examine the "cohort effect". Which research design is appropriate?

A. longitudinal design
B. sequential design
C. microgenetic design
D. cross-sectional design.

3. 六個月大嬰兒，在 habituation paradigm 當中測試「臉孔」記憶時，當「habituation phase」和「test phase」相隔超過一週時，嬰兒在「test phase」看「熟悉臉孔」和「陌生臉孔」會呈現以下哪種資料類型？

A.「熟悉臉孔」的注視時間，隨嘗試次增加而增加。
B. 「熟悉臉孔」的注視時間佔刺激呈現總時間 40%，「陌生臉孔」的注視時間佔刺激呈現總時間 30%。
C. 「陌生臉孔」的注視時間，隨嘗試次增加而下降；「熟悉臉孔」的注視時間，隨嘗試次增加而增加。
D. 「陌生臉孔」的注視時間平均是 5 秒，「熟悉臉孔」的注視時間平均是 10 秒。
E. 「陌生臉孔」的注視時間，隨嘗試次增加而增加；「熟悉臉孔」的注視時間，隨嘗試次增加而下降。

4. animistic thinking、shape constancy 等現象在特定的年紀出現，按照 neural development 的觀點，這些行為：

A. 是 experience-expectant brain growth 的結果
B. 代表 tabula rasa
C. 在發展上有 sensitive period
D. 是 syntactic pruning 的例子 E. 顯示 frontal cortex 比較晚成熟

見背面

5.在遊戲時，一個20個月大兒童拿梳子來梳娃娃的頭髮。按照 Piaget 的觀點，這個小孩具有下列哪種特性？

A. 處在 sensorimotor stage 的 substage 2
B. 處在 sensorimotor stage 的 substage 5
C. 這是 affordance learning 的例子
D. 具有 dual representation E. 具備 deferred imitation 的能力

6. 在檢驗 Fuzz-trace theory 的研究當中，4和8歲兒童聽完「王老先生的農場」故事之後，研究者會問以下何種問題組型？

　　a.農場有幾條狗？5還是9？ b. 拿相片請孩子指出農場當中有哪些動物？c. 農場當中的動物一天吃幾次飯？ d. 農場當中，馬比牛多嗎？ e. 農場有沒有養羊？

A. be
B. abe
C. ad
D. bde
E. abde

7. Based on the studies of Patricia Miller, on the development of attentional strategies, many 6- and 7-year-old children are in what "phase"?

A. Inefficient strategy use
B. Control deficiency
C. Production deficiency
D. Executive deficiency
E. Utilization deficiency

8. The "Strange Situation Procedure" is the most important assessment for caregiver-infant attachment relationship. It contains 8 episodes in total. Among them, _____ episodes are designed to observe infant reaction to separation and _____ episodes are designed to observe infant reaction to reunion with the caregiver.

A 1, 2
B 3, 2
C 2, 2
D 2, 3
E 2, 1

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9. "Jason has a letter from a friend.　Lisa wants to read the letter, but Jason doesn't want her to.　Jason puts the letter under his pillow.　Jason leaves the room to help his mother.　While Jason is gone, Lisa takes the letter and reads it.　Jason returns and watches Lisa, but Lisa doesn't see Jason.　Then Lisa puts the letter in Jason's desk."　After presenting the above story to children of different ages, the researcher may ask questions like "＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿＿" to study children's understanding of second-order false belief.

A.　Where will Jason look for the letter later when he comes back?
B.　Where will Lisa look for the letter later if she wants to read it again?
C.　Where does Lisa think Jason will look for the letter?
D.　Where does Jason think Lisa will look for the letter?
E.　Where does Jason think that Lisa thinks Jason will look for the letter?

10. In the drug-stealing story of Kohlberg's moral dilemma assessment, reactions such as "He should steal it. Heinz has a duty to protect his wife's life; it's a vow he took in marriage.　But it's wrong to steal, so he would have to take the drug with the idea of paying the druggist for it and accepting the penalty for breaking the law later." are designated Stage ＿＿＿.

A.　1
B.　2
C.　3
D.　4
E.　5
F.　6

11. Patterson's model of "Coercive Interaction Pattern" explains how aggressive children's behavioral pattern can be the results of conflict-ridden family atmosphere.　Patterson's model is an application of the

A.　Learning Theory
B.　Social Information Processing Model
C.　Cognitive Developmental Approach
D.　Perspective Taking Theory
E.　Ethological Model

12. Jenny is a girl.　She told her father one day: "Daddy, I love you so much.　When I grow up, I want to be a daddy just like you."
Kathleen is also a girl.　One day she saw a funny picture of her brother in an amusement park wearing a skirt of a cartoon character.　She seriously insisted that her brother had become a girl.
According to Kohlberg's idea of the development of gender constancy, it is for sure that

A.　Jenny is more advanced in gender understanding than Kathleen.
B.　Kathleen is more advanced in gender understanding than Jenny.
C.　Kathleen is at the stage of Gender Stability
D.　Jenny is at the stage of Gender Stability
E.　None of the above statement is correct.

見背面

二、問答題

1. 解釋並以相關的研究說明以下兩個名詞: 1. Statistical learning 2. theory theory　(4 分)
2. 幼兒的語言發展呈現很大的個別差異，(1)說明 expressive style 與 referential style 的語彙特徵，(2)比較英語和國語環境下成長的兒童會有哪些詞彙發展的差異，並推論 expressive style 或 referential style 兒童的詞彙特性與語言差異的關連性。(5 分)
3.. How do developmental psychologists administer Sociometric Technique?　How are the collected data transferred into meaningful information?　Describe the categories of peer social statuses derived from the Sociometric Technique. (5 分)

認知心理學 (50%)

三、問答題

1. 認知心理學自六零年代以後受到傳訊科學與電腦工程的影響，開始以「訊息處理機制」(information processing device) 來類比人的心智，並由此開展出認知心理學數十年的研究架構。請問這樣的取向或類比在探索人類心智時有何優點與限制？請各寫出兩點。(10 分)
（提示：你可以跟過去的學派（例如行為學派等）或是不同觀點或解釋層次（例如大腦的生物機制）等作比較。）
2. 你所讀過的認知心理學內容中，你覺得最重要的概念或發現是甚麼？請你舉出一個，並說明該概念或發現的內容，以及其對心智瞭解的重要性。(10 分)
3. 人們所處的環境充滿眾多訊息，而在瞬間內人們能記得的訊息似乎是少數。請以早期選擇理論、後期選擇理論、及資源理論說明為何人們無法記得所有訊息。從此三個理論觀點而言，塊狀（chunking）的策略是否可以突破記憶的限制（請解釋理由）。(15 分)

四、解釋名詞

1. inductive reasoning vs. deductive reasoning (5 分)
2. schema vs. script (5 分)
3. repetition priming vs. unconscious memory (5 分)

試題隨卷繳回