

※ 注意：請於試卷上依序作答，並應註明作答之部份及其題號。

第一部份

作答時可用中文或英文回答問題，並請針對問題焦點回答，若有離題的回答內容將會被倒扣分數。

1. In the cognitive-affective personality system (CAPS) approach of Mischel and Shoda, what is “personality”? That is, how does the theory account for those enduring, distinctive individual characteristics that we usually think of as an individual’s “personality”? (15%)
2. Imagine a client seeking help with an irrational fear, such as the fear of being in social settings with large numbers of other people (i.e., agoraphobia). How would a social-cognitive theorist treat the person’s fear? Compare this approach with that of psychoanalysis. (15%)
3. Markus introduced the concept of working self-concept. How does this idea speak to the challenge of explaining both 1) the stability of an individual’s personality, and 2) situation-to-situation variability in a person’s behavior? (10%)
4. Suppose you were designing an intervention to promote environmental conservation. What would you do (applying the principles discussed in personality processes and social change)? (10%)

第二部份

1. 何謂個人主義 (individualism) 與集體主義 (collectivism) 文化？試論這兩種文化如何影響順從的模式 (conformity pattern) 以及助人行為。(10分)
2. 試以 La Piere 的實驗討論哪些因素可能影響態度與行為之間的關係。(10分)
3. 何謂去個人化 (deindividuation)？請說明如何用去個人化的概念設計一種防範犯罪的社會環境？(10分)
4. 解釋名詞 (每題 5 分)
 - (1) 隱涵式人格理論 (implicit personality theory)
 - (2) 對應推論理論 (correspondant inference theory)
 - (3) 自我兌現的預言 (self-fulfilling prophecy)
 - (4) 群體思考 (groupthink)

試題隨卷繳回