

一、選擇題 73 分（單選題，1-11 題為「發展心理學」每題 3 分，12-27 題為「認知心理學」每題 2.5 分，請將答案填入答案卷【選擇題作答區】）

1. Albert Bandura emphasized that \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of development?
  - A. classical conditioning.
  - B. social interaction
  - C. ethology
  - D. neural development
  - E. modeling
2. Jean Piaget used a method that was a flexible and conversational style to probe a child's point of view on dream. What is the research method called?
  - A. clinical interview
  - B. structured observation
  - C. case study
  - D. ethnography
  - E. quasi experiment
3. 關於嬰兒的「哭泣(crying)」行為，研究並不支持以下那一敘述？
  - A. 新生兒會因為聽到其他嬰兒的哭聲，而出現哭泣
  - B. 以 24 小時內的哭泣總分鐘數為基準，一週大嬰兒比六週大嬰兒的哭泣時間長
  - C. 一到四個月大嬰兒的哭泣，通常是因為生理需求所引起
  - D. 幾週大的嬰兒已具有個別「聲音特性(vocal signature)」的哭聲
  - E. 對嬰兒哭聲變化比較不敏感的家長，他們的孩子在學步期(toddlerhood)會比較不合作
4. 嬰兒「臉孔知覺(face perception)」的研究顯示，以下何者成立？
  - A. 新生兒無法區分「正立」及「倒立」的人臉相片
  - B. 三個月大的嬰兒對於和自己相同種族及不同種族的臉孔，出現不同種族臉孔的注視偏好差異
  - C. 一個月大的嬰兒，會以眼睛、鼻子、嘴巴相對位置的訊息，分辨媽媽和陌生女性的臉孔
  - D. 六個月大嬰兒尚無法區分「快樂」和「悲傷」的臉孔
  - E. 有一些學者認為新生兒對人臉的偏好，可能是因為視覺上偏好黑白對比明顯的複雜圖形
5. The 5th substage of Piaget's Sensorimotor stage is called:
  - A. primary circular reactions
  - B. mental representation
  - C. secondary circular reactions
  - D. tertiary circular reactions
  - E. coordination of secondary circular reactions
6. Children can connect a new word with an underlying concept after only a brief encounter. What is this process called?
  - A. semantic bootstrapping
  - B. rapid naming
  - C. self-regulation
  - D. fast mapping
  - E. reconstruction

7. "I am an extrovert with my friends: I'm talkative, pretty rowdy, and funny.... With my parents, I'm more likely to be depressed. I feel sad as well as mad and also hopeless about ever pleasing them.... At school, I'm pretty intelligent. I know that because I'm smart when it comes to how I do in classes. I'm curious about learning new things, and I'm also creative when it comes to solving problems.... I can be a real introvert around people I don't know well.... I worry a lot about what others my age who are not my closest friends must think of me, probably that I'm a total dork." (Harter, 2006, p. 531).

According to Susan Harter, a developmental psychologist, the above statement is most likely to come from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a five-year-old
- B. an eight-year-old
- C. an eleven-year-old
- D. a fourteen-year-old
- E. a seventeen-year-old

8. "An angry, defensive response to a provocation; intended to hurt another person" is called \_\_\_\_\_. (3%)

- A. instrumental aggression
- B. verbal aggression
- C. reactive aggression
- D. proactive aggression
- E. relational aggression

9. An adult helps the child notice others' feelings by pointing out the effects of the child's misbehavior on others, noting especially their distress and making clear that the child caused it. This parenting strategy is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. corporal discipline
- B. induction
- C. analytical procedure
- D. internalization
- E. care-perspective

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of play that develops last in preschool years.

- A. Game with rules
- B. Make-believe play
- C. Functional play
- D. Constructive play
- E. Associative play

11. Besides basic emotions, humans are capable of a second, higher-order set of feelings, including shame, embarrassment, guilt, envy, and pride. These are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. secondary emotions
- B. higher-order emotions
- C. human emotions
- D. complex emotions
- E. self-conscious emotions

12. The cognition approach to creativity assumes that
- (A) These processes are the same as those used to produce noncreative thought.
  - (B) It is important to create local information-processing models to capture creative thought in specific domains.
  - (C) Creativity is the result of many kinds of mental processes working together.
  - (D) A and C
13. It is relatively easy to teach moderately retarded children a variety of learning strategies. It is exceedingly difficult to teach them how to choose the strategy most likely to be effective in a given situation. This represents a deficiency in
- (A) metamemory.
  - (B) rehearsal
  - (C) mnemonics.
  - (D) Attention
14. It is more difficult to search for a conjunction target than a feature target because
- (A) conjunction targets require attention to several different locations at once.
  - (B) conjunction targets require selective attention to bind their features together.
  - (C) conjunction targets require automatic processes that have to develop over time.
  - (D) both B and A
15. Which is an argument for the inaccuracy of recovered memories of childhood abuse?
- (A) Studies on flashbulb memories have shown inaccurate recall.
  - (B) Studies on the misinformation effect have shown influences of post-event suggestions.
  - (C) Studies on source confusions have shown that people can have difficulty distinguishing memories of real events from imagined events.
  - (D) all of the above
16. Which of the following statements of categorization is NOT true?
- (A) The function of classification allows us to treat discriminably different things as equivalent
  - (B) The theory-based approach to classification contrasts with other theories in that it sees classification as being more like an inference process than a similarity judgment.
  - (C) The theory that concepts are organized around properties that are typical of category members is known as the exemplar view.
  - (D) Probabilistic view of concepts implicate that exemplars can be differentially good members of a concept.
17. Which of the following statements about similarity is NOT true?
- (A) Children are less likely than adults to respond in terms of overall similarity.
  - (B) In general, similarity is useful for structuring concepts used primarily for categorization, while ideals (best member) are better for structuring concepts used primarily for a broad range of conceptual functions.
  - (C) It is difficult to define concepts in terms of similarity because it varies with context.
  - (D) In Tversky's (1977) contrast model of similarity, similarity relationships depend heavily on the weights given to individual features.

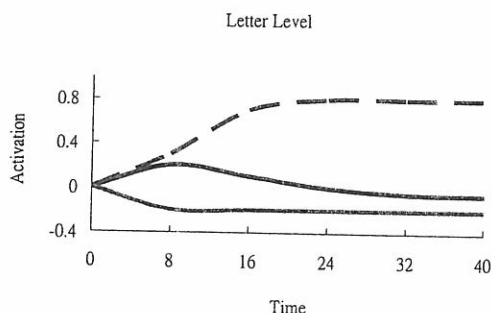


18. Which of the following statements about heuristics of problem solving is NOT true?
- (A) Relative to algorithms, heuristics require much less time and are usually successful.
  - (B) working backwards is a problem-solving heuristic that involves finding the differences between the current state and the goal state, and then trying to reduce these differences
  - (C) means-ends analysis requires planning beyond a single move but hill climbing does not.
  - (D) hill climbing is a problem solving heuristic that involves always moving to the problem state closest to the goal.
19. Subjects perform an experiment similar to Wason and Johnson-Laird (1972). They are shown four cards on a table, with "R", "A", "5" and "8" printed on them, respectively. Half the subjects (Group 1) are told to test the hypothesis "If a card has a vowel on one side, then it has an even number on the other side," and half the subjects (Group 2) are told to test the hypothesis "If a card has a vowel on one side, then it does not have an odd number on the other side." Subjects are told to turn over only the cards that will test the hypothesis. Which outcome of this experiment is most likely?
- (A) In terms of logic, Group 1 will perform the task better than Group 2.
  - (B) Group 2 will perform the task better than Group 1.
  - (C) Group 1 and group 2 will perform about the same.
  - (D) There is insufficient information to answer this question.
20. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The main advantage of Behaviorism is that it could account for complex learning well.
  - (B) The method of introspection could measure exactly the unconsciousness of human thought.
  - (C) The main contribution of brain image techniques (e.g., fMRI) is mainly in the Marr's functional analysis level.
  - (D) None of the above is true.
21. According to Kahneman's (1973) capacity theory of attention
- (A) two tasks will be difficult to perform at the same time if they both draw significantly from the same limited pool of resources.
  - (B) shifts in resource allocation priorities can lead to changes in performance.
  - (C) multiple tasks that do not require much cognitive effort should not interfere with each other.
  - (D) all of the above
22. Many experiments by Tulving and colleagues have demonstrated the same encoding specificity effect. The general finding of these studies is that
- (A) performance was better for recognition than for recall.
  - (B) performance was better for recognition than for recall when the recall context matched the encoding context and the recognition context did not.
  - (C) performance was better for recall than for recognition when the recall context matched the encoding context and the recognition context did not.
  - (D) none of the above

23. According to the connectionist model, several candidate letters may be activated to different levels for recognizing the fourth letter of the following word



The following figure depicts the activation level for three candidate letters, D, K, and R. Please list the letter each curve of the figure below from top to down represent.



- (A) Letter K, D, R  
(B) Letter K, R, D  
(C) Letter D, R, K  
(D) Letter R, K, D
24. Subjects in a short-term memory task are given two lists of words to remember. The lists have an equal number of words, but in Condition A the words are long and difficult to pronounce; in Condition B the words are short and easy to pronounce. According to Miller's chunking theory, performance on Condition A should be \_\_\_\_\_ on Condition B, while according to Baddeley's working memory theory, performance on Condition A should be \_\_\_\_\_ on Condition B.
- (A) the same as; worse than  
(B) the same as; better than  
(C) better than; the same as  
(D) worse than; the same as
25. The finding that even very small acoustic difference can be detected between speech sounds that fall in different phonetic categories, while much larger acoustic differences cannot be discriminated between speech sound that fall in the same phonetic categories is called
- (A) coarticulation  
(B) McGurt effect  
(C) Categorical perception  
(D) Voice onset time

26. 4 groups of rats are received different classical conditioning arrangements as the table shows. After 100-trial of learning, which group would establish the strongest connection between CS and US. Please order them from the strongest to the weakest.

Group	the number of trials that US follows CS	the number of trials that CS occurs by itself	the number of trials that US occurs by itself	the numbers of trials that both CS and US did not occur
1	40	10	10	40
2	40	10	40	10
3	20	30	10	40
4	20	30	0	50

- (A) 1, 2, 3, 4  
(B) 2, 1, 4, 3  
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2  
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4
27. Which of the following statements about object or pattern recognition is NOT true?
- (A) People recognize face in a more global or holistic way than recognize objects.  
(B) Word superiority effect is an example of a top-down influence on perception.  
(C) Biederman's recognition-by-components theory asserts that human's representations of objects are based on 36 basic geons with random combinations of properties.  
(D) The main shortage of feature detection theory of object recognition is that they ignore spatial relationship among features.

## 二、問答題 27%

1. There are many theories on child language development. Please describe "the nativist perceptive". Please provide the studies that support this theory and also discuss the limitations. (7%)
2. What is "cognitive self-regulation"? Please describe how researchers study cognitive self-regulation in children and what factors are associating with the cognitive self-regulation development. (5%)
3. Describe the characteristics and the outcomes of authoritative child-rearing style. (5%)
4. Please illustrate how prior knowledge and experiences influence people's performance in comprehension, memory, and reasoning. (10%)

試題隨卷繳回