

Personality Psychology Questions:

1. Discuss the person-situation controversy in terms of the *issue* (5 points), the *evidence* (5 points), and the *conclusions* you would make (5 points) about the consistency versus variability of behavior.
2. What are the core personality variables in social cognitive theory? (5 points) How do these contrast with the sort of personality variables found in trait theory (e.g., in the Big Five model) (5 points)?
3. What evidence is there that individual differences in personality have a biological basis? Cite evidence from both twin studies (5 points) and molecular genetic studies (5 points).
4. Discuss the grounds for support of the Big Five model of individual differences (5 points).
5. What are the “process” versus the “structure” aspects of a personality theory? (3 points)
6. What do personality psychologists mean by “idiographic” and by “nomothetic” research strategies? (4 points) Give an example of both types of strategies. (2 points). To what extent is the idiographic/nomothetic distinction a completely clear one (1 point)?

Social Psychology Questions:

7. 一般而言，高自尊有助於身心適應，但是 M. Kernis 指出脆弱高自尊 (Fragile high self-esteem) 則可能有不同的結果。
 - a. 請描述三個脆弱高自尊者的特性 (五分)
 - b. 如何用 IAT 以及外顯測量來區分出脆弱高自尊者? (五分)
 - c. 如果集體主義與個人主義文化可能在脆弱自尊的分佈上有所差異，你的預測為何? 為何? (五分)
8. 請依序回答下列兩個問題：
 - d. 何謂 equity theory in close relationships? (五分)
 - e. 請分別從「inclusion of others into the self」以及「communal relationships」的理論觀點來說明，你會如何反對 equity theory? (五分)
9. 請依序回答下列三個問題：
 - f. 何謂 stereotype threat? (五分)
 - g. 舉出兩個可以使 stereotype threat 產生效果的情境 (請具體說明你會「操作」的方式或程序) (五分)
 - h. 有人質疑為何出現 threat 之後不會反而激發積極正向的效果。你的解釋為何? (五分)
10. John has an important exam the next day. However, instead of studying for his exam, John is out at a party and drinking until the early morning hours. What social psychological construct can explain John's behavior (五分) and why would he do this (五分)?