

# 國立臺灣師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：發展心理學

適用系所：人類發展與家庭學系

注意：1.本試題共 3 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

## 一、配合題（請將正確的反應項目代號填入問題項目的空格中，每題 2 分，共 20 分）

<u>問題項目</u>	<u>反應項目</u>
_____ 1. effortful control	A. Baumrind
_____ 2. transduction	B. Brazelton
_____ 3. care perspectives	C. Bandura
_____ 4. moral feeling	D. Costa & McCrae
_____ 5. indulgent parenting	E. Erikson
_____ 6. initiative vs. guilt	F. Flavell
_____ 7. identity achievement	G. Freud
_____ 8. big five factors of personality	H. Gilligan
_____ 9. divergent thinking	I. Guilford
_____ 10. inhibition	J. Marcia
	K. Rothbart & Bates
	L. Piaget
	M. Kagan

## 二、選擇題（請依照題意，選出一個適合的答案，每題 2 分，共 40 分）

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. In most right-handed individuals, what areas of the brain are specialized language areas?

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (1) the frontal lobes    | (2) the occipital lobes |
| (3) the right hemisphere | (4) the left hemisphere |

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. What is Jean Piaget known for?

- (1) theories about the development of language
- (2) theories about the development of cognition
- (3) theories about the development of personality
- (4) all of the above

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. John is taking a test where he hears a random list of numbers such as “3...6...1...7.” When the list is finished, John is asked to repeat the whole list back in the right order. What kind of test is John taking?

- |                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1) attention span        | (2) habituation span       |
| (3) long-term memory span | (4) short-term memory span |

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Modern developmentalists often strive to integrate physical, cognitive, and social aspects of development into a coherent picture of the developing person. What approach are modern developmentalists favoring?

- |                               |                             |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) the holistic approach     | (2) the eclectic approach   |
| (3) the experimental approach | (4) the ecological approach |

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\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Mary looks at her mother and says, "Grandma can't be your mother, because she is my grandmother." What cannot Mary understand yet?

- (1) classification
- (2) conservation
- (3) reversibility
- (4) mental representation

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Which of the following statement is not true?

- (1) Children are generally unable to repeat sentences that are beyond their stage of development.
- (2) Deaf infants who are not taught signs do not develop any way to communicate.
- (3) Behaviorists view language as a skill, not essentially different from any other learned behavior.
- (4) none of the above.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. What is one of the advantages of longitudinal research?

- (1) tight control
- (2) speed
- (3) data on the development of individuals
- (4) low cost

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. When do infants recognize their mothers' voices?

- (1) soon after birth
- (2) one month after birth
- (3) six months after birth
- (4) one year after birth

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. What difficulty is a toddler who calls a cow "doggie" demonstrating?

- (1) overextension
- (2) underextension
- (3) egocentrism
- (4) visual-perceptual difficulties

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. When children have difficulties with spatial perspective taking in early childhood, what is this difficulty called?

- (1) overextension
- (2) underextension
- (3) egocentrism
- (4) visual-perceptual difficulties

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Why do behavioral theorists emphasize "behavior" in the study of development?

- (1) It allows inferences about underlying cognitive processes
- (2) We can better understand the biology that causes our development
- (3) We can study scientifically only what can be directly observed and measured
- (4) It indicates the way in which we have resolved prior crises during development

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. When can children begin to regulate their emotions?

- (1) by age 3.
- (2) by age 2.
- (3) by age 1.
- (4) shortly after birth

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Studies have found, in which part of the lobe areas grows most rapidly in children from 3 to 6 years?

- (1) temporal
- (2) parietal
- (3) frontal
- (4) occipital

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Which type of play increases dramatically during the preschool years?

- (1) practice play
- (2) social play
- (3) sensorimotor play
- (4) constructive play

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- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. What is that involves a sense of one's own gender, including knowledge, understanding, and acceptance of being male or female?
- (1) gender role (2) gender typing  
(3) gender identity (4) gender experience
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. When you find three-month-old Cindy looks up at her mother and smiles, what is this type of smiling?
- (1) trust smiling (2) social smiling  
(3) reflexive smiling (4) attachment smiling
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. What causes the autism spectrum disorders?
- (1) childhood immunizations  
(2) improper family socialization  
(3) damage to the prefrontal cortex of the brain  
(4) a brain dysfunction with abnormalities in brain structure and neurotransmitters
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Which type of influence is most likely to be common to people of a particular generation?
- (1) nonnormative generational influences (2) normative age-graded influences  
(3) nonnormative age-graded influences (4) normative history-graded influences
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. When you find infants can see objects before they can control their torso, and they can use their hands long before they can crawl or walk, what is the pattern of growth?
- (1) proximodistal (2) proximocaudal  
(3) cephalodistal (4) cephalocaudal
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. What do 4 and 5-year old children demonstrate when they scramble over jungle gyms and race their friends?
- (1) cognitive skills (2) fine motor skills  
(3) gross motor skills (4) reflexive skills

### 三、解釋名詞（請解釋意義並舉例說明，每題 5 分，共 20 分）

1. 關鍵期 (critical period)
2. 心智理論 (theory of mind)
3. 負增強 (negative reinforcement)
4. 想像中的觀眾 (imaginary audience)

### 四、問答題（每題 10 分，共 20 分）

1. 什麼是「近側發展區間」(zone of proximal development)？請運用「近側發展區間」觀點說明嬰幼兒階段溝通能力的發展。(10 分)
2. 今年二月，媒體報導 Makiyo 和日籍友人涉嫌踢踹計程車司機致傷。此社會事件對幼兒攻擊行為的發展有何影響？試列舉兩種理論觀點說明之。(10 分)