

I. 解釋名詞 (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

1. Self-Enhancement Motivation versus Self-Improvement Motivation
2. Linguistic Relativity
3. Moderator versus Mediator
4. Deliberative versus Implemental Mindset
5. Coercive versus Legitimate power
6. Personal striving versus Personal project
7. Self-Complexity
8. Primary Control versus Secondary Control
9. Personal Construct Theory
10. Situationism versus Interactionism

II.

1. 這是一個多重作業的時代，例如一邊開車一邊講手機就是一個常見的現象，根據心理學的注意力理論，你覺得需要禁止開車講手機嗎？規定駕駛用耳機可以減低意外的發生嗎？請引用注意力的理論闡述你的論點。(10 分)
2. 請使用生活上的例子，設計一個實驗來證明工作記憶(working memory)的理論。(10 分)
3. 請舉用生活上的例子來說明知覺心理學裡所討論的由上而下歷程(top-down processing)及由下而上歷程(bottom-up processing)。(10 分)
4. Tversky, Kahneman 和其他的學者研究了數種我們在做決策判斷時經常使用的捷思法(heuristic)及偏誤(bias)。請列舉四項並說明之。(10 分)

III.

1. What is the "theory of mind"? What is its relevance to the development of social cognition? Compare and contrast the "desire theory of mind" and "belief-desire theory of mind". (10 points)
2. Theories of language development include two major approaches: the nativist perspective and the interactionist perspective. Please illustrate each approach by using the example of one major theory. (10 points)
3. The timing of puberty has been found to have an impact on individual psychological adjustment. Please discuss the impact of early vs. late pubertal timing according to the following three aspects: the role of physical attractiveness, the importance of fitting in with peers, and the long-term consequences. (Notice the gender differences.) (10 points)