

一、選擇題 20 分（單選題，每題 2 分，請將答案填入答案卷【選擇題作答區】）

1. A developmental psychologist wants to explore the following issue, "Will the feature that makes you different from everyone else endure throughout your life?" On central issues of developmental psychology, this is an issue about:
 - A. Stability.
 - B. Continuity
 - C. Plasticity
 - D. Nature/Nurture.

2. Studies about bullies in middle childhood showed that:
 - A. Boys tend to engage in instrumental aggression, and girls often practice hostile aggression.
 - B. Relational aggression form of bullying peaks during the third graders
 - C. Alpha girls are popular among peers.
 - D. Rejected children are most likely to become bullies over the course of the middle childhood.

3. Which of the following is an example of "experience-dependent" brain development?
 - A. An infant is able to walk without support at 16 months of age.
 - B. A 2-year-old toddler says "Hi" when she/he meets a stranger.
 - C. A 7-year-old child knows the answer of " $2+1 = ?$ ".
 - D. A 12-year-old child plays a piano.

4. The Ecological systems theory on development emphasizes:
 - A. the continuous view on development.
 - B. interactions between children and their caregivers in shaping development.
 - C. the biological inheritance in development.
 - D. the process of achieving equilibrium between subsystems in producing higher levels of development.

5. Compared with children in the United States, Mascolo, Fisher and Li (2003) reported that Chinese children would learn which emotion from parents at a much earlier age?
 - A. thankful
 - B. peaceful
 - C. clam
 - D. shame

見背面

6. Which theoretical perspective on emotion development would tend to focus on the way infants' emotional expression affecting their interactions with their caregiver?
- social learning theory
 - theory of gradual differentiation.
 - ontogenetic adaptations.
 - ethological theory.
7. Damon and Hart (1988) on self-concept of 4- to 7-year-old children found that children organized their self concepts in terms of _____?
- Categorical identification
 - Social comparison
 - Interposal implications
 - Social competence
8. On language development, the "Language Learning Device" proposed by Noam Chomsky is:
- a brain structure in the temporal lobe.
 - an instrument that children learn language from their parents
 - hard-wired to recognize order of elements in sentences
 - a representation for processing universal grammar.
9. According to Chess and Thomas, infants responding intensively to new situations are examples of _____?
- Easy babies
 - Shy babies
 - Slow-to-warm up babies
 - Difficult babies
10. Which of the following is true of social cognition development?
- studies using the false-belief task show that 5-year-old children have no ideas about other's mental processes.
 - When shown pictures of food, many 3-year-olds know two persons have different favorite foods.
 - 5- and 8-year-olds have approximately equivalent knowledge of judging someone else's false belief.
 - Children growing up without any siblings would develop more advanced theory of mind ability because of greater parental supports.

二、問答題 (30 分)

- 嬰兒天生具有哪些認知能力，以協助他們的生存和學習是發展研究者關心的議題。請以研究的發現呈現天生的認知特徵，並且說明如何以「violation of expectation」這項研究方法探索研究問題。(12 分)
- 請從 Piaget, Kohlberg 和 Social Domain Theory 的觀點，討論「學齡兒童(middle childhood)」的道德發展，並比較三種觀點的差異。(18 分)

三、簡答題 (50 分)

1. 在手機流行後，一位交通警察發現在他處理的交通意外中，約有九成左右的駕駛邊開車邊講手機，因此他認為「講手機會導致車禍」，一位研究推理的認知心理學家很快就指出這位警察推論的錯誤，許多研究指出這是人們在做歸納推理時很容易犯的錯誤。請你說明這位心理學家的理由(6分)，以及在推理心理學的研究中這種錯誤的名稱(4分)。
2. 雖然前一題中那位警察的推論有問題，但有愈來愈多的國家法明文規定不可邊開車邊講手機，為什麼？請用注意力的角度與研究來解釋(4分)，並比較在意外狀況時，下面兩種狀況對注意力的影響有何不同：a)使用免持聽筒講電話，b)乘客聊天(6分)。
3. 請以認知心理學中所謂的 top-down process 與 bottom-up process 的交互作用來說明為何會有詞優效果 (word superiority effect) 現象(4分)。在解釋之前請一一說明詞優效果、由上而下，由下而上歷程(6分)。
4. Posner & Peterson (1990) 認為注意力網絡包含三個子系統，分別是警覺 (alerting)，定向 (orienting) 以及執行控制 (executive control)。請分別說明這三個注意力子系統的功能(6分)，並從發展時程、涉及腦區以及是否受環境刺激導引來比較前兩者與執行控制的差異(4分)。
5. 心理學家發現人們在推理或論證時常常受到自己的立場或信念影響，請討論這樣的傾向容易受到什麼因素影響(5分)，可以如何改進(5分)。

試題隨卷繳回