

一、 Multiple Choice (one correct answer only), 20 points

1. John Locke in the 17th century proposed to view the child as a "tabula rasa". This view is closest to which modern developmental approach?
  - a. behaviorist
  - b. cognitive
  - c. psychoanalytic
  - d. ethological
2. Which of the following statements about biological development is accurate?
  - a. Biological development is predetermined by genes and barely influenced by environment.
  - b. "Heritability estimates" measure the extent to which individual differences in complex traits in a specific population are due to environmental factors.
  - c. Pregnant women with high emotional stress will have babies at risk for various difficulties.
  - d. Prenatal development has no impact on future biological development for a child.
3. If a researcher intends to examine how a child's self-esteem changes over 3 years using the most efficient method, this researcher will probably choose which research design?
  - a. longitudinal
  - b. cross-sectional
  - c. sequential
  - d. microgenetic
4. The early assessment of which infant development cannot help with the diagnosis of possible neural problems?
  - a. reflexes
  - b. sleeping
  - c. crying
  - d. habituation
5. Which of the following statements concerning infant visual development milestones is not accurate?
  - a. From birth to 1 month old, newborns can respond to motion and blink defensively when an object moves toward the face.
  - b. Between 2-3 months, newborns can respond to binocular depth cues.
  - c. Infants have visual acuity of near 20/20 around 4-5 months.
  - d. Infants can use shape, color and texture to identify objects by 6 months.
6. Before children can become an effective communicator, they need to have certain prelinguistic development. Which of the following statements is not accurate about it?
  - a. Infants have a wide range of categorical speech perception. They can distinguish more speech categories than adults.
  - b. Infants are more perceptive to speech with high pitch, exaggerated expression, and clear pronunciation.
  - c. Infants have capability to analyze or detect the internal structure of sentences and words.
  - d. Infants have built-in universal grammar as Chomsky stated and ready to learn their native language.

7. To reduce the possible cultural bias in testing, some have proposed a “dynamic assessment” approach. Which of the followings is not one of the factors that distinguish it from traditional approach?
- The focus is on the performances involved in learning and development.
  - The adult-child relationship is based on teaching and help individualized for each child.
  - It follows a pretest-intervene-retest procedure.
  - It can more accurately evaluate each child’s achievement but it can be time consuming.
8. “The perception of the self as relatively masculine or feminine in characteristics” is the definition of
- androgyny
  - gender typing
  - gender identity
  - gender-role adoption
9. “Individuals define morality in terms of abstract principles and values that apply to all situations and societies.” Which of the following moral understanding stages applies to this description?
- The social-order-maintaining orientation
  - The social-contract orientation
  - The morality of interpersonal cooperation
  - The instrumental purpose orientation
10. When babies start to respond differently to a familiar caregiver than to a stranger, these babies are likely in which attachment phase?
- preattachment
  - attachment-in-the-making
  - clear-cut attachment
  - formation of a reciprocal relationship

二、 Multiple Choice (*one or more* correct answers), 20 points

11. Which of the following statements about emotional development is not accurate?
- Emotional expression starts from basic emotions then moves to self-conscious emotions.
  - Social referencing is an important tool for young children to understand and respond to the emotions of others.
  - Empathy refers to feelings of concern or sorrow for another’s plight and its development starts early.
  - Emotional self-regulation develops with age. By age 10, children can use problem-centered coping strategy to appraise the situation and identify the difficulty to decide what to do about it.
12. Select the correct statement(s) concerning information processing theory.
- Case’s neo-Piagetian theory accepts Piaget’s stages but attributes change within each stage to increases in the efficiency with which children use their limited working-memory capacity; while the movement from one stage to the next is attributed to brain structure maturity.
  - Sigler’s model of strategy choice uses natural selection to help

- understand cognitive change. Children will employ different strategies in problem solving and maintain this way through various tasks and time.
- c. Information processing theories views the mind as a complex symbol-manipulating system and use the metaphor of a computer.
- d. Model of the human information-processing system contains components of sensory register, short-term memory, and long-term memory and central executive works as the conscious part of the mental system across different components.
13. Which of the following development(s) have a sensitive period?
- language
  - brain
  - attachment
  - musical performance
14. Which of the following statements about self-esteem is(are) not correct?
- Self-esteem is defined as “identification of the self as a physically unique being”.
  - Self-esteem can fluctuate and school transition can lower one’s self-esteem.
  - Self-esteem is influenced by cultures and child-rearing practices.
  - Research has found that, during childhood and adolescence, perceived physical appearance correlates more strongly with global self-esteem than any other self-esteem factor.
15. There are some limitations in the Piagetian theory. Which of the following statements is(are) included?
- Piaget overestimated young children’s cognitive capability such as egocentric thinking.
  - The cognitive developmental theory may not be as stage-like as Piaget presumes.
  - Piaget neglected cultural influences in cognitive development.
  - Piagetian idea has been applied in educational field and proved to be a disaster.
16. Socioeconomic status (SES) is composed of
- educational attainment
  - occupational prestige
  - income
  - properties
17. There are several factors that contribute to young children’s theory of mind. Which of the following statements is(are) inaccurate?
- Language makes possible for the mind to reflect on thoughts.
  - Attachment security and maternal mind-mindedness helps children to notice other’s inner state.
  - Social interaction between adult and child is beneficial but interaction with other children such as older siblings is not important.
  - Executive function such as flexible thought is beneficial by providing a rich context for children to think about the mind.
18. Which of the following consequences is(are) derived from the mastery-oriented attributional style?
- The task goals are performance rather than learning.

- b. The expectancy of success is high.
  - c. The view of ability is “fixed”.
  - d. Success is due to luck ability and failure is due to low ability.
19. Find the correct statement(s) about gender differences.
- a. Females are more emotionally sensitive than males.
  - b. Teenage girls are more likely than boys to display depressive symptoms.
  - c. Girls are less aggressive than boys physically.
  - d. Girls are slightly ahead of boys in language progress.
20. Harsh disciplines are detrimental to moral development but appropriate punishment can be valuable for moral development. To increase the effectiveness of using punishments, parents should
- a. use the punishment consistently.
  - b. have a warm parent-child relationship as a foundation.
  - c. ask children to recite family rules everyday.
  - d. provide reasons why children are punished and what children have done wrong.

三、Short essays 10 points (You can respond in English or in Chinese.)

21. Please describe the fundamental differences in the cognitive theory of Piaget and Vygotsky and compare their major educational contributions.

四、解釋名詞（每題 3 分，共 24 分）

- 1. Holistic Thinking vs. Analytic Thinking
- 2. Identity Negotiation Theory
- 3. Implicit Association Test
- 4. Parental Investment Theory
- 5. Prevention Focus vs. Promotion Focus
- 6. Realistic Accuracy Model
- 7. Relational Model Theory
- 8. Self-determination Theory

五、簡答題（三題，共 26 分）

- 1. 請說明何謂正向情緒 (positive emotion) 與負向情緒 (negative emotion)，並列舉可能有的特定情緒？為何人類需要這些不同的情緒？（8 分）
- 2. 請說明在跨文化研究中，研究者所需檢驗的文化對等性 (equivalence) 或不變性 (invariance) 之內涵與方式。（8 分）
- 3. 文化心理學近年累積不少的研究成果，其中關於自我的主題更是豐富。請你以獨立我 (independent self) 與相依我 (interdependent self) 為基礎，說明自我在哪些方面會出現文化差異。（10 分）