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國立臺灣大學 115 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目： 認知與發展心理學

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一、 認知心理學 (1-10 題，每題 3.5 分, 11-15 題，每題 3 分)
請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

1. The availability heuristic is demonstrated when someone

- a. selects a film based on liking its promotional artwork.
- b. avoids deciding where to eat because hunger is uncommon for them.
- c. decides to stop driving after witnessing a serious car accident near home.
- d. declines to purchase food they believe is too expensive, even if that belief is inaccurate.

2. Which option best illustrates hindsight bias?

- a. Altering your opinion of someone based on others' opinions
- b. Remembering your past opinion as being closer to your current belief than it actually was
- c. Revising your prize selection because you believe new information will improve your odds
- d. Focusing exclusively on evidence that supports what you already believe

3. The _____ refers to a decision-making mistake where people misjudge outcome probabilities after receiving new information.

- a. Tower of Hanoi task
- b. Monty Hall dilemma
- c. framing effect
- d. availability heuristic

4. Making an intentionally low initial bid when negotiating the price of a used item is an example of the

- a. anchoring effect
- b. Monty Hall problem
- c. backward-working heuristic
- d. framing effect

5. Change blindness is best illustrated when you

- a. walk into a room and suddenly attract everyone's attention.
- b. have trouble concentrating on homework due to fatigue.
- c. are so engrossed in reading that you fail to notice your roommate enter.
- d. listen so intently to a lecture that you forget to take notes.

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6. Skill performance during the associative phase of learning is marked by

- a. fully automatic and effortless execution.
- b. complete elimination of mistakes.
- c. reduced errors compared to the cognitive phase.
- d. intense focus accompanied by frequent errors.

7. In general, longer reaction times in cognitive psychology experiments indicate that

- a. less cognitive effort is needed to respond.
- b. greater mental processing is involved in producing the response.
- c. minimal conscious awareness is required to respond accurately.
- d. the task places fewer demands on attention.

8. The theory proposing that language shapes thought processes is called

- a. hemispheric lateralization
- b. the availability heuristic
- c. linguistic relativity
- d. insight learning

9. Which statement is most typical of speech produced by a person with Wernicke's aphasia?

- a. "Help me, please."
- b. "Th-th-thank you."
- c. "Hello, I'm Superman, nice to meet you."
- d. "The happy football sleeps loudly but not sleeping because I'm alive."

10. A hospital patient has damage to the left hemisphere and struggles to speak but understands spoken language well. The injury is most likely located in

- a. Broca's area
- b. Wernicke's area
- c. the hippocampus
- d. the occipital lobe

11. A teacher reads a list of biology terms and immediately asks a student to repeat them. Which items will the student most likely recall?

- a. None of the terms, due to lack of rehearsal
- b. Items at the end of the list, demonstrating the recency effect
- c. Items at the beginning of the list, demonstrating the primacy effect
- d. Only terms that have personal meaning, regardless of position

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12. A teacher allows students several minutes to study a list of biology terms before asking for recall. Which information will most likely be remembered?

- a. No items, because rehearsal was insufficient
- b. Items at the end of the list, showing a recency effect
- c. Items at the beginning of the list, showing a primacy effect
- d. Only items associated with meaningful connections

13. Which example best represents retroactive interference?

- a. Forgetting what day it is
- b. Entering an old PIN instead of a new one
- c. Calling an old VCR a Blu-ray player
- d. Referring to a new romantic partner by a former partner's name

14. The method of loci is a memory technique that involves

- a. pairing items with rhyming words
- b. forming a word from the first letters of items
- c. imagining items placed in familiar physical locations
- d. linking items to a previously memorized word list

15. Semantic memory differs from episodic memory because semantic memory

- a. usually involves emotional or personal experiences
- b. excludes knowledge of facts and word meanings
- c. lacks information about the context in which knowledge was acquired
- d. consists of learned motor skills, such as riding a bicycle

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二、 發展心理學 ※ 本大題請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」標明題號依序作答。

A. 解釋下列名詞 (30%，每題 3%，共 10 題)

1. Perceptual narrowing and statistical learning (hint: perceptual development)
2. Moral transgression and conventional transgression (hint: social domain theory of moral development)
3. Emulation learning and imitative learning (hint: infant social learning)
4. Brain plasticity and experience-dependent processes (hint: biological basis of child development)
5. Interactional synchrony vs. insecure attachment (hint: theory of attachment development)
6. Syntactical bootstrapping of word learning and preferential looking procedure (hint: language development)
7. Gist and verbatim of fuzzy-trace theory (hint: memory development)
8. Second-order theory of mind and cognitive flexibility of executive function (hint: social cognition development in middle childhood)
9. Incremental view of ability vs. entity view of ability (hint: development of self esteem)
10. Classification of peer acceptance: Popular, rejected and controversial children

B. 問答題 (20%，每題 10%，共兩題)

1. Stability of individual differences 為發展心理學的主要研究議題，請說明這項議題的內容。另外，請說明語言發展的「社會互動理論(social interaction theory)」，並以此理論為基礎，設計一項兒童發展研究來探索這項研究問題：「五歲時的自我概念、心智理論與語言能力，以及該年紀的家長教養型態，能否預測兒童在八歲時的語言發展？」請呈現各預測因子的測量方式，並說明在 cross-sectional design 與 sequential design 兩種研究設計中，將採用何者來探索這項研究問題？(10 分)
2. 請說明皮亞傑 (J. Piaget) 認知發展理論中，「形式運思期 (Formal operational stage)」兒童，如何進行「假設演繹推理 (Hypothetico-deductive reasoning)」。另外，也請說明 Ecological systems theory 當中的 microsystem 及 macrosystem。並且比較生態系統理論及皮亞傑認知發展理論，兩者對於「文化差異」如何影響兒童發展的看法。(10 分)

試題隨卷繳回