

國立中正大學九十八學年度博士班招生考試試題

系所別 (組別)：心理學系

科目：發展心理學

7-1

一、單選題：請選出最適當的答案。每題一分，共三十五分。

- 1) Cross-cultural research stimulated by Vygotsky's theory has shown that
 - A) children in every culture develop unique strengths that are not present in other cultures.
 - B) the role of heredity and brain growth in cognitive changes is more important than the role of the environment.
 - C) children in Western cultures are intellectually superior to those in other cultures.
 - D) the developmental sequences observed in Western cultures are universal.

- 2) Information-processing theory and Piaget's cognitive-developmental theory differ MOST on which of the following issues?
 - A) nature versus nurture
 - B) continuous versus discontinuous
 - C) stable versus open to change
 - D) one course of development versus many

- 3) A _____ is a prediction of behavior drawn directly from a _____.
 - A) theory; research question
 - B) hypothesis; theory
 - C) hypothesis; research question
 - D) theory; hypothesis

- 4) In an experimental design, the researcher manipulates changes in the _____ and observes its effects on the _____.
 - A) dependent variable; independent variable
 - B) independent variable; dependent variable
 - C) practice effect; cohort effect
 - D) cohort effect; practice effect

- 5) Which of the following is a consequence of Down syndrome?
 - A) autistic-like mental and social characteristics
 - B) frequent, often violent aggression
 - C) relatively few health problems
 - D) mental retardation

- 6) The three stages of childbirth (in chronological order) are
 - A) dilation and effacement of the cervix, delivery of the baby, and birth of the placenta.
 - B) period of the zygote, period of the embryo, and period of the fetus.
 - C) first trimester, second trimester, and third trimester.
 - D) dilation and effacement of the cervix, delivery of the placenta, and birth of the baby.

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- 7) Which statement best explains the relationship between heredity and environment as viewed through the epigenetic framework?
- A) The environment usually overcomes an individual's genetically-based reactions.
 - B) The relationship between heredity and environment is bidirectional.
 - C) Heredity strongly influences an individual's responses to the environment.
 - D) Niche-picking is a stronger force than either heredity or environment.
- 8) An ethologist would contend that a parent should
- A) let another family member attend to the child to avoid overdependence on one caregiver.
 - B) alternate between immediate and delayed responses to provide the child with equal opportunities for growth.
 - C) delay attending to a crying child to avoid raising a demanding child.
 - D) attend to a crying baby's needs immediately to make the baby feel safe and secure.
- 9) All of the children listed below began their infant years in an orphanage, where they received no stimulation. Assuming that all four adoptive homes provided stimulating environments, which of the children has the greatest chance of overcoming the developmental delays caused by his or her earlier environment?
- A) Jennifer, adopted at age 4
 - B) Jon, adopted at 18 months
 - C) Jesse, adopted at 36 months
 - D) Jackson, adopted at age 7
- 10) Which of the following would be the most effective intervention for treating childhood obesity?
- A) a family-based approach focused on changing behaviors
 - B) reinforcement for eating low-fat, high-energy foods
 - C) punishment for daily inactivity
 - D) reinforcement for being physically active
- 11) An infant's increasing ability to detect more fine-grained pattern elements and integrated forms is influenced by which factors?
- A) continuous exposure to laboratory test situations and improved visual acuity
 - B) maturation of the visual system and exposure to a variety of stimuli
 - C) increased mobility and well-developed manipulative skills
 - D) increased mobility and understanding of object permanence
- 12) Piaget regarded _____ as the single most important achievement of the concrete operational stage because it provides clear evidence of _____.
- A) seriation; hypothetico-deductive reasoning
 - B) conservation; hypothetico-deductive reasoning
 - C) conservation; operations
 - D) seriation; operations

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- 13) Two-year-old Nick is trying to put a puzzle together. Nick's father begins by offering direct instruction, but gradually withdraws support as Nick's competence with the task increases. This is an example of
- A) reciprocal teaching.
 - B) transitive inference.
 - C) scaffolding.
 - D) cooperative learning.
- 14) What factors seem to be most important in the emergence of make-believe play in toddlers?
- A) children's readiness to engage in pretend play and social experiences that promote it
 - B) opportunities for peer interaction in settings that inspire make-believe
 - C) development of perspective taking and social problem-solving skills
 - D) maturation of the frontal lobes and the cerebellum
- 15) Connectionist researchers use artificial neural networks to
- A) build computers with human-like circuitry.
 - B) document the role of innate neural networks in cognitive development.
 - C) record stimulus-response associations on cognitive tasks.
 - D) depict changes in children's performance on cognitive tasks.
- 16) Research on children's eyewitness memory suggests that _____ increases the likelihood that young witnesses will recall an event accurately after the passage of time.
- A) using anatomically correct dolls as props
 - B) verbatim encoding
 - C) the distinctiveness of the event
 - D) exposure to repeated suggestive interviews
- 17) Valerie, a child of a low-IQ biological mother, has been adopted into a middle-SES family and has an above-average IQ. Based on prior research, one would expect that
- A) Valerie would have about the same IQ as her adoptive parents' natural children.
 - B) Valerie's IQ would be more strongly correlated with her adoptive than her biological relatives.
 - C) Valerie would have a lower IQ than her adoptive parents' natural children.
 - D) Valerie would have a higher IQ than her adoptive parents' natural children.
- 18) The fact that IQ correlations increase with age for identical twins, but decrease with age for fraternal twins suggests that
- A) the genetic likeness of identical twins leads them to seek out similar niches in adolescence and adulthood.
 - B) the influence of rearing conditions on IQ is stronger for identical twins than for fraternal twins.
 - C) rearing experiences play a larger role early in life, whereas genetic influences

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- play a larger role later in life.
D) the contribution of heredity to IQ decreases with development.
- 19) Which of the following types of words is most likely to account for the greatest proportion of toddlers' first 50 words?
A) function words
B) state words
C) action words
D) object words
- 20) Research on children with Williams syndrome suggests that
A) language acquisition is controlled by an innate LAD.
B) language develops independently of children's social skills.
C) language acquisition is closely tied to cognitive development.
D) children who learn language by rote have little trouble with grammatical rules.
- 21) _____ refers to strategies for adjusting one's emotional state to a comfortable level of intensity in order to accomplish one's goals.
A) Emotional refereeing
B) Emotional self-regulation
C) Social referencing
D) Emotional display rules
- 22) The Strange Situation
A) is not widely used for assessing the quality of attachment.
B) is a procedure involving short separations from and reunions with a parent that assesses the quality of the attachment bond.
C) has been shown to produce attachment difficulties in infants.
D) should be used with caution due to possible disruption in an infant's attachment development.
- 23) Many behavioral geneticists believe that _____ have an especially notable impact on personality development.
A) non-shared environmental factors
B) socioeconomic factors
C) birth order and gender
D) shared environmental factors
- 24) Development of _____ may be a major reason that children's eyewitness memories become more dependable after age six.
A) identity achievement
B) a belief-desire theory of mind
C) person perception
D) recursive thought

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- 25) Current theorists describe Erikson's "identity crisis" as
- A) a gradual approach to identity formation.
 - B) an abnormal pathway to identity achievement.
 - C) a traumatic and disturbing experience for most adolescents.
 - D) a sudden, intense upheaval of the self as adolescents experiment with different life possibilities.
- 26) Research on modeling supports which statement?
- A) When models say one thing and do another, children generally choose the more stringent standard of behavior that adults demonstrate.
 - B) Children learn moral responses through modeling adults who demonstrate prosocial behaviors.
 - C) Children are more willing to copy the behavior of age mates than that of older peers and adults.
 - D) Once children acquire a moral response, the frequency of reinforcement decreases.
- 27) Between 12 and 18 months, the beginnings of self-control first appear in the form of
- A) realism.
 - B) benevolence.
 - C) reciprocity.
 - D) compliance.
- 28) Which of the following is supported by research on aggression?
- A) Boys are more overtly aggressive than girls in the United States but not in non-Western cultures.
 - B) Girls resort to relational aggression more often than boys.
 - C) Preschool and school-age girls are less aggressive than boys.
 - D) By the school years, aggression increases for most children.
- 29) _____ is the understanding that sex remains the same even if clothing, hairstyle, and activities change.
- A) Gender stability
 - B) Gender constancy
 - C) Gender labeling
 - D) Gender consistency
- 30) Cross-cultural similarities and the influence of hormones on gender-role behavior are sources of evidence that have been used to support the role of _____ on gender stereotyping and gender-role adoption.
- A) biology
 - B) family
 - C) environment
 - D) culture

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- 31) When a single African-American teenage mother lives with her own mother,
- A) more positive parent-child interactions occur during the teenage years.
 - B) the teenage mother becomes too dependent on the grandmother to take care of the baby.
 - C) the infant receives less sensitive adult interactions.
 - D) the baby suffers emotionally because of the increased conflict due to regular adolescent child-parent frustrations and the added financial stressors associated with raising a child.
- 32) When child-care centers provide favorable characteristics such as small group sizes, well-prepared caregivers, and small caregiver-child ratios,
- A) the caregivers are more verbally stimulating and sensitive to preschoolers' needs.
 - B) children from high-SES backgrounds show greater gains in verbal and social skills than those from lower-SES backgrounds.
 - C) they are able to pay wages at or above the levels of those for local elementary teachers.
 - D) child outcomes on measures of cognitive and language skills are still more dependent on SES than on program-quality.
- 33) Damon's first stage of friendship can be characterized as
- A) Friendship as a Handy Playmate.
 - B) Friendship as a Lifelong Commitment.
 - C) Friendship as Mutual Trust and Assistance.
 - D) Friendship as Intimacy and Loyalty.
- 34) Mr. Pegel does most of the talking in his classroom. Students relate passively, listen, and respond when called upon. Mr. Pegel probably teaches
- A) high school.
 - B) kindergarten.
 - C) in an open classroom.
 - D) in a traditional classroom.
- 35) Research shows that bilingual children
- A) can acquire normal native ability in only one language.
 - B) often receive support for their native language in school.
 - C) are advanced in cognitive development relative to monolingual children.
 - D) often show serious metalinguistic deficits.

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- 二、A developmental theory focuses on change over time. Therefore, three tasks should be covered in developmental theories. What are these tasks? Describe and elaborate. In addition, use an example of a developmental theory to describe whether and how it has dealt with each of these tasks. (15%)
- 三、The information-processing approach in cognitive development can be characterized by the use of models. Several main research areas in this approach combine to make up the psychological system. Please select two of these areas to state how they have been studied from the information-processing point of view. (20%)
- 四、Take both numerical and psychological domains of knowledge as target domains and discuss: (1) how each of the following theoretical frameworks – (a) constructivist, (b) nativist, and (c) naïve theorist – describes the initial states and accounts for developmental changes towards the mature states for each target domain of knowledge, and (2) the existing empirical evidence that is in support of, versus against, each of these frameworks for explaining acquisition of the two target domains of knowledge in humans. (30%)