

一、Multiple Choice (*one correct answer only*), 15 points (單選)

1. Which of the following developmental periods is the most rapid time-of-change?
 - a. the prenatal period
 - b. infancy
 - c. childhood
 - d. adolescence

2. Which of the following early thinkers implies a nurture-oriented idea of development?
 - a. Charles Darwin, whose theory of evolution emphasized natural selection and survival of the fittest.
 - b. John Locke, who viewed the child as a "tabula rasa".
 - c. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, who thought children as noble savages endowed with a sense of right and wrong.
 - d. G. Stanley Hall, whose normative approach describes all aspects of child development.

3. Researchers have used the _____ design to improve the developmental study by following several age groups and collect data on them at the same points in time.
 - a. longitudinal
 - b. microgenetic
 - c. sequential
 - d. cross-sectional

4. Which of the following selections includes a normal sequence of motor development (from the earliest to the latest)?
 - a. sit alone, roll from side to back, crawl, stand alone
 - b. ulnar grasp, pincer grasp, pre-reaching, transfer object from hand to hand
 - c. roll from side to back, crawl, sit alone, stand alone
 - d. pre-reaching, ulnar grasp, transfer object from hand to hand, pincer grasp

5. According to Piaget, what are the processes that account for the change from sensorimotor to representational schemes?
 - a. adaptation and assimilation
 - b. assimilation and accommodation
 - c. adaptation and organization
 - d. organization and equilibration

6. The term "horizontal décalage" is used to describe what phenomenon?
 - a. The changes from pre-operational stage to concrete operational stage.
 - b. Some children skip one Piagetian stage and jump to the next one.
 - c. A range of tasks too difficult for the child to do alone but possible with the help of adults.
 - d. Children's mastery of Piaget's tasks step by step, not all at once.

7. Which of the following statements is not a major contribution of Piagetian theory to education?
- Children are encouraged to discover for themselves through spontaneous interaction with the environment.
 - Teachers should not impose new skills before children indicate that they are interested or ready.
 - Teachers should plan activities for individuals and small groups rather than just for the class as a whole.
 - Teachers should encourage the cooperative learning of small groups and not just provide instructions themselves.
8. Select the correct statement.
- The “store model” is a model of information-processing approach which borrows the idea of internet connections.
 - The sensory register plays the role of representing sights and sounds directly and stores them briefly.
 - The central executive is a special part of long-term memory that directs the flow of information.
 - Long-term memory is our permanent knowledge base which is very large but limited.
9. Children’s use of attentional strategies goes through 4 phases: 1) utilization deficiency 2) control deficiency 3) production deficiency 4) effective strategy use. What is the correct sequence?
- 3 2 1 4
 - 1 3 2 4
 - 2 3 1 4
 - 1 2 3 4
10. To reduce the possible cultural bias in testing, some have proposed a “dynamic assessment”. Which of the followings is not one of the factors that distinguish it from traditional approach?
- The focus is on the processes involved in learning and development.
 - The adult-child relationship is based on teaching and help individualized for each child.
 - Feedback is provided after each task.
 - It can more accurately evaluate each child’s achievement in an efficient way.
11. Preoperational children are unable to conserve partly because they focus on one aspect of a situation and neglect other important features. This is so-called _____
- egocentrism
 - centration
 - irreversibility
 - animistic thinking

12. There are four components of language. The component that refers to the rules for engaging in appropriate and effective communication is _____.
a. phonology
b. semantics
c. morphology
d. pragmatics
13. _____ is a rapid appraisal of the personal significance of the situation, which prepares you for action.
a. Emotion
b. Strategy
c. Self-efficacy
d. Social referencing
14. Which of the following statements about temperament is not correct?
a. The overall stability of temperament is fairly high.
b. The largest percentage of children have an "easy" temperament.
c. Temperament is important because the psychological traits that make up temperament are believed to form the cornerstone of the adult personality.
d. Temperament is often measured through interview or questionnaires given to parents.
15. When babies display separation anxiety, they become upset when the adults they depend on leave. These babies are in which phase?
a. preattachment
b. attachment-in-the-making
c. clear-cut attachment
d. formation of a reciprocal relationship

二、Multiple Choice (*one or more correct answers*), 10 points (複選)

16. Select the correct statement(s).
a. Children can form attachment with more than one single person that they are close to.
b. Sensitive caregiving is moderately related to attachment security but it is only true for Western cultures.
c. Infant characteristics have not much to do with the attachment security.
d. Attachment patterns may have to be interpreted differently in certain cultures.
17. Which of the following factors may contribute to young children's theory of mind?
a. language
b. cognitive abilities
c. security of attachment
d. social interaction

18. Which of the following consequences are derived from the mastery-oriented attributional style?
- The task goals are learning rather than performance.
 - The expectancy of success is low instead of high.
 - The view of ability is "fixed".
 - Success is due to high ability and failure is due to low ability.
19. Find the incorrect statement(s).
- Both psychoanalytic theory and social learning theory regard moral development as a matter of "internalization".
 - Many morally relevant behaviors and emotions have roots in our evolutionary history according to biological theories of human social behavior.
 - Human beings are the only species that conform to moral-like rules.
 - According to the social learning perspective, modeling is important for children to learn to behave morally.
20. For Kohlberg and Piaget, what are the similar points in their research in moral development?
- They both proposed 6 stages of moral development.
 - They both used a clinical interviewing procedure.
 - They both focused on the cognitive developmental perspective.
 - They both conducted longitudinal studies on young children.

三、12 points (連連看)

List A is a list of different methods for information collection. Please select the *major* strength and limitation for each method from List B. *Pay attention to the order of your responses.*

List A:

Strength	Limitation	
21.	22.	a. naturalistic observation
23.	24.	b. structured observation
25.	26.	c. clinical interview
27.	28.	d. questionnaire
29.	30.	e. case study
31.	32.	f. psychophysiological method

List B:

- Help infer the perceptions, thoughts, and emotions of infants and young children who cannot report them clearly.
- May not result in accurate reporting of information and difficult to compare responses of individuals.
- The information obtained is biased and does not have much depth.
- Findings cannot be applied to individuals other than the participant.
- May not yield observations typical of participants' behavior in everyday life.

- 6 Permits comparisons of participants' responses and efficient data collection.
- 7 Reflects participants' everyday behaviors.
- 8 The certainty of the findings is problematic due to many other factors will influence the results.
- 9 Each participant has an equal opportunity to display the behavior of interest.
- 10 Accuracy of observations may be reduced by observer influence and bias.
- 11 Great breadth and depth of information can be obtained in a short time.
- 12 Provides rich, descriptive insights into factors that affect development.

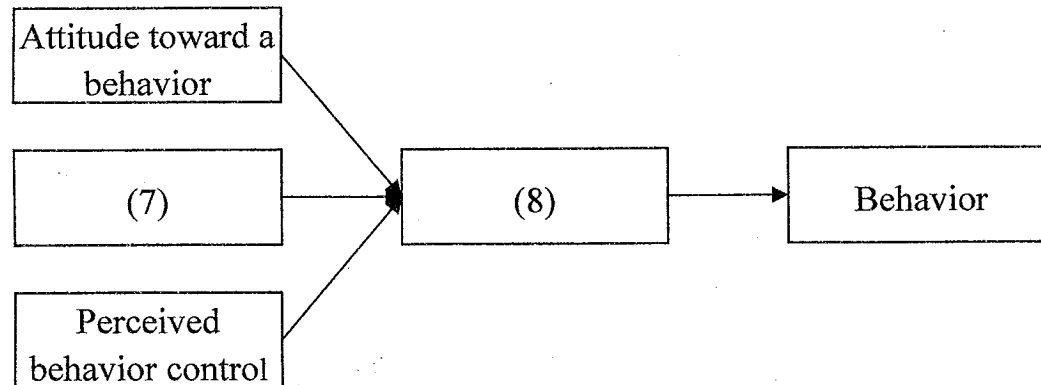
四、Short essays, 13 points (You can respond in English or Chinese.) (簡答)

33. Who proposed "heteronomous morality" and "autonomous morality"? Then give an explanation to each term. (7 points)
34. Please describe briefly how well "IQ" predicts (a) academic achievement, (b) psychological adjustment. So what do you think about IQ as a predictor of achievement overall? (6 points)

五、填充題：(17分：中英文皆可，每格1分)

1. Which of following factors will more likely activate stereotypes automatically?
__ (1) (Yes / No) Exposure to minimal, neutral information.
__ (2) (Yes / No) Competing stereotypes activated.
__ (3) (Yes / No) Popular stereotype in culture.
__ (4) (Yes / No) Motivated to feel superior to other person.
2. Common Ingroup Identity Model states that two separate processes, __ (5) and __ (6) , can reduce prejudice and discrimination.

3. Ajzen's (1991) theory of planned behavior:



4. Social impact theory states that social influence is a function of the other's strength, (9), and number.
5. According to Sternberg's triangular theory of love, (10) love is the combination of intimacy and commitment.
6. Two-factor theory of emotion states that the experience of emotion is based on: (11) and (12).
7. Three critical components of self-discrepancy theory are: (13), (14), and (15).
8. Jone's correspondent inference theory states that people make inferences on the basis of three factors: (16), (17), and the intended effects of someone's behavior.

六、解釋名詞：（9分，每題3分）

1. Fundamental attribution error
2. Outgroup homogeneity effect
3. Peripheral route to persuasion

七、簡答題：（24分）

1. 當我們說 A 對 B 的影響有因果關係時，至少要滿足那些基本條件。（6分）
2. 請說明 social facilitation 此一現象，並說明 mere presence theory、evaluation apprehension theory、以及 distraction-conflict theory 是如何解釋此一現象。（8分）
3. 孔子曾經說過：一個人對父母親孝順，就會對君王忠誠。請問妳／你是否同意孔子的想法？為什麼？請設計一項研究，來驗證妳／你的想法。（10分）