

一、問答題（每題 10 分，計 30 分）

- 1、何謂"Metacognition"？與教育心理學之關係為何？
- 2、請用「情緒二因論」之觀點說明「狂熱式愛情」的成因。
- 3、試比較"Health Psychology" 與 "Forward Psychology" 之異同。

二、申論題（20 分）

請論述「多元文化教育 (Multicultural Education)」與「個案概念化 (Case Conceptualization)」的 (1) 源起，(2) 內涵，(3) 目的，(4) 應用，及 (5) 關聯性。

三、Instruction:

Choose one of the options to answer the question or fill in the blank(s).

Question 1 (5 points).

Which of the following is an example of a primacy effect?

- (a) You miss more questions on this exam from the first lecture than from the last lecture.
- (b) You can remember the name of your first grade teacher, but not the name of your 6th grade teacher.
- (c) You hit your head and now can not remember anything that happened before the injury.
- (d) You can remember everything you read about things that interest you, but you can not remember things from your textbook.

Question 2 (5 points).

Which of the following is an example of top-down influences on perception?

- (a) Proofreading a paper you have just written, you do not notice that "perception" is misspelled.
- (b) After staring at the sun for a very long time, when you look away you see a blue after-image.
- (c) After staring for a long time at a "Magic Eye" stereogram picture, a 3-D image suddenly seems to "emerge" from the page.
- (d) You find it difficult to see people on the ground when looking down from a very high tower.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

Question 3 (5 points).

In Pavlov's classical experiment, the dog will initially salivate to food, but not the bell. After many trials, the dog will salivate to both food and the bell.

Salivation in the initial situation is a(n) _____ and in the later case is a(n) _____.

- (a) unconditioned response; conditioned response
- (b) conditioned stimulus; unconditioned stimulus
- (c) unconditioned stimulus; conditioned stimulus
- (d) conditioned response; unconditioned response

Question 4 (5 points).

Given what you know about the principles of reinforcement, under which of these conditions would you expect a student to be most likely to increase the amount of her studying for a particular class?

- (a) Her failure to study in this class does not seem to have influenced her test grades.
- (b) Her studying in this class has previously produced very good grades.
- (c) Her studying in this class does not seem to have influenced her test grades.
- (d) Her studying in this class has previously produced very poor grades.

Question 5 (5 points).

In an experiment, subjects study a list of 20 words, then immediately try to recall the words. Which outcome is most likely?

- (a) Words at the beginning of the list will be recalled more often than words at the end of the list.
- (b) Words at the beginning and end of the list will be recalled more often than words from the middle of the list.
- (c) Release from proactive interference occurs.
- (d) Words from the middle of the list will be recalled more often than words from the beginning and end of the list.

Question 6 (5 points).

One application of operant conditioning is Behavior Modification -- the use of operant learning principles to treat things like self-abuse behavior -- head-banging by autistic children is an example. One such technique involves giving a slight electric shock every time this child engages in head-banging behavior. What is this an example of?

- (a) negative reinforcement
- (b) negative punishment
- (c) positive reinforcement
- (d) positive punishment

Question 7 (5 points).

Classical conditioning has been used to treat bed-wetting by having the patient sleep on a special blanket that sets off an alarm as soon as urine touches it. Soon the patient learns to wake up whenever he or she needs to urinate. In terms of classical conditioning, the unconditional stimulus is

- (a) the alarm going off
- (b) the blanket
- (c) urinating
- (d) waking up

Question 8 (5 points).

According to Expected Utility Theory (Kahneman & Tversky), one chooses between two alternatives by comparing

- (a) the objective value of each outcome multiplied by a subjective probability of receiving that value if that choice is selected.
- (b) the objective value of each outcome multiplied by the objective probability of receiving that value if that choice is selected.
- (c) the subjective value of each outcome multiplied by a subjective probability of receiving that value if that choice is selected.
- (d) a subjective value of each outcome multiplied by the objective probability of receiving that value if that choice is selected.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

Question 9 (5 points).

Herbert Simon refers to seeking a "pretty good" solution rather than the "best" solution as

- (a) satisficing
- (b) computational complexity
- (c) overdetermination of small samples
- (d) self-fulfilling prophecy

Question 10 (5 points).

A(n) _____ is a strategy that is guaranteed to eventually produce the solution for a problem.

A(n) _____ is a strategy usually works more quickly, but is not guaranteed to ever produce a solution.

- (a) heuristic / algorithm
- (b) deduction / insight
- (c) algorithm / heuristic
- (d) insight / deduction