

※ 考生請注意：本試題不可使用計算機。請於答案卷(卡)作答，於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。

一、選擇題 (48%，每題 4 分)

1. Which of the following questions illustrates the nature-nurture controversy?
 - (a) Who usually mature faster, boys or girls?
 - (b) Is intelligence influenced more by education or inherited ability?
 - (c) What mental skills must a child acquire before developing language?
 - (d) On the average, at what age do children begin to walk?
2. According to Piaget's theory of cognitive development, by the time a child enters the _____ age, he or she has usually acquired the concept of conservation.
 - (a) sensorimotor
 - (b) preoperational
 - (c) concrete operational
 - (d) formal operational
3. According to Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, the greatest danger of old age is that, instead of achieving ego-integrity, the individual will experience _____.
 - (a) despair
 - (b) inferiority
 - (c) stagnation
 - (d) isolation
4. Based on how learning is defined, which of the following is not an example of a learned behavior?
 - (a) After weeks of practice, a gymnast is able to perform a series of leaps and turns without making an error.
 - (b) Now that he has memorized the presidents' names as lyrics to a familiar song, Marcus can recite them in order.
 - (c) When she poses for photograph, a child facing bright sunlight reflexively squints and smirks.
 - (d) Although Tamara now drives a car with an automatic transmission, she can still drive a vehicle with a standard transmission when she has to.
5. In his original research on classical conditioning, Pavlov studied _____ behavior.
 - (a) reflexive
 - (b) maternal
 - (c) emotional
 - (d) aggressive

6. _____ refers to needs that are primarily biological, while _____ refers to learned psychological and social needs.
- (a) Goal; incentive
 - (b) Drive; motive
 - (c) Motivation; emotion
 - (d) Instinct; goal
7. A teacher who used to love her work now feels exhausted, unappreciated, and often angry at her students. Her symptoms suggest she may be suffering from _____.
- (a) burnout
 - (b) relapse
 - (c) Non-adherence
 - (d) Immunosuppression
8. An important person-centered concept is that child rearing should emphasize _____ so that children will feel loved and accepted regardless of their mistakes.
- (a) conditional positive reinforcement
 - (b) unconditional positive regard
 - (c) self-actualization
 - (d) self-efficacy
9. Which of the following illustrates the concept of self-efficacy?
- (a) After her husband leaves her, a young woman believes she herself will be able to fill the house-hold roles he once filled.
 - (b) A man who likes pornographic materials publicly announces his support for censorship and laws to ban such materials.
 - (c) A battered wife has given up trying to change her husband's behavior and no longer seeks to escape her circumstances.
 - (d) A child who has lived in a series of foster homes sees most families as unstable and unreliable.
10. The process of standardization is necessary to establish _____, test performance standards to which individual scores can be compared.
- (a) constructs
 - (b) g factors
 - (c) aptitudes
 - (d) norms

11. Attribution theory is a general approach to the way individuals ask and answer questions about ____.
- (a) “who” they are
 - (b) “what” they should do
 - (c) “how” to solve social problems
 - (d) “why” people act and talk as they do
12. Students can monitor during study and attempt to regulate study activity, but their evaluations of their learning are not fairly accurate until after they have taken a test. This situation is so-called ____.
- (a) Testing effect
 - (b) Flynn effect
 - (c) Carryover effect
 - (d) Spill-over effect

二、解釋名詞（20%，每題 5 分，請依題號順序回答）

1. 認知失調理論（cognitive dissonance theory）
2. 擴散性思考（divergent thinking）
3. 功能固著（functional fixedness）
4. 內隱學習（implicit learning）

三、申論題（32%）

1. 試從訊息處理理論（information-processing theory）之觀點出發，說明老師要如何才能使學生上課集中注意、或注意於重要的教學內容上？（16 分）
2. 請以一個社會認知取向的學習動機理論為例，說明該理論之觀點，並說明教師如何依據其觀點來引起學生的學習動機。（16 分）