一、選擇題：每題只有一個最佳答案，每題 2 分，共 40 分。

1. From Piaget’s perspective, which of the following represents the most important and fundamental cognitive development during infancy?
   a) the ability to conserve mass
   b) the lessening of egocentrism
   c) the ability to think abstractly
   d) the acquisition of object permanence

2. May-Lun believes that she can accomplish anything she sets her mind to. As a result, she tends to set very high goals for herself. Albert Bandura would say that May-Lun has a high level of
   a) drive. b) self-esteem. c) self-determination. d) self-efficacy.

3. An evolutionary theorist would be most interested in which aspect of emotions?
   a) the role emotions play in alerting us to life-threatening danger
   b) the manner in which our emotions can affect our memories
   c) the way culture influences the display of emotions
   d) the degree to which we can learn to control our emotions

4. Chin-Ling is 17 years old and is planning to study medicine. Although she has not put much thought into the decision, she believes that she can relate to the field because her father, aunt, and grandmother were all doctors. It appears as if Chin-Ling’s identity as a doctor evolved through which pattern of personal identity formation?
   a) identity diffusion   b) identity foreclosure   c) identity moratorium   d) identity achievement

5. Which of the following statements is true?
   a) Joy is an extrinsic motivator.
   b) Intrinsic motivation may undermine extrinsic motivation.
   c) Extrinsic motivation may undermine intrinsic motivation.
   d) Rewards and punishments are intrinsic motivators.

6. Ji-Li recognized that AIDS is a serious health risk, yet he sometimes engages in unprotected sex. Ji-Li is exhibiting which of the following thought patterns?
   a) preoperational thought
   b) invincibility fallacy
   c) imaginary audience
   d) egocentric thought

7. One consequence of the belief in a just world is that
   a) eyewitnesses to crimes are eager to testify against criminals.
   b) most people make generous contributions to and sympathize with the poor and the needy.
   c) in general, policemen are highly respected in society.
   d) rape victims are believed to have contributed to their own victimization.

8. Hwa-Yang is a young adult. He was just in a serious car accident in which he broke his leg. Although his leg is broken, Hwa-Yang feels very little pain. Hwawang’s lack of pain is most likely due to the action of
   a) norepinephrine. b) serotonin. c) dopamine. d) endorphins.
9. Which of these statements best describes the correct ordering of Maslow's hierarchy of needs from lowest to highest?
   a) physiological, belongingness, self-esteem, safety, self-actualization
   b) physiological, safety, belongingness, self-esteem, self-actualization
   c) physiological, safety, belongingness, self-actualization, self-esteem
   d) physiological, self-esteem, belongingness, safety, self-actualization

10. People who buy lottery tickets with high hopes of winning and remain oblivious to the odds are demonstrating
   a) the base-rate fallacy.  
   b) counterfactual thinking.  
   c) false-consensus effect.  
   d) fundamental attribution error.

11. The "law of effect" states that a stimulus will tend to produce a certain response over time if the
    a) stimulus is conditioned.  
    b) individual is in the sensorimotor stage.  
    c) organism is repeatedly rewarded for the response.  
    d) person enjoys to perform the required action.

12. Which of these would almost involve the use of the frontal lobe?
    a) Alice sees her finger in a nutcracker.  
    b) Alice feels incredible pain when she gets her finger caught in a nutcracker.  
    c) Alice hears a nutcracker closing.  
    d) Alice considers how to use the nutcracker.

13. While studying for an exam, Brian likes to keep the radio on. He quickly gets used to the music in the background and he scarcely notices it. Yet, Cindy changes the loudness, Brian immediately becomes aware of the music. Which phenomenon of human perception explains this reaction to the change in loudness?
    a) automatization  
    b) dishabituation  
    c) disproceduralization  
    d) sensory adaptation

14. ______ refers to a stage in memory processing in which sensory data are transformed into a form of mental representation.
    a) Encoding  
    b) Access  
    c) Storage  
    d) Retrieval

15. My friend Dotty knows how to ride a bicycle. This is an example of a task that involves ______ knowledge.
    a) declarative  
    b) episodic  
    c) procedural  
    d) semantic

16. ______ memory refers to a memory of an event that is so emotionally powerful that the person remembers the event as vividly as if it were permanently preserved on film.
    a) Iconic  
    b) Flashbulb  
    c) Photographic  
    d) Traumatic

17. Elaine has a cumulative final exam in math coming up. To ensure a good grade, she has been studying throughout the semester, at least one hour each day. Elaine's studying schedule is called ________ learning.
    a) distributed  
    b) massed  
    c) motivated  
    d) paced

18. In a study on image scanning, Stephen M. Kosslyn found that it takes longer mentally to scan across
    a) distances when an incentive is not offered than distance when an incentives is offered.
    b) familiar locations than unfamiliar locations.
    c) longer distances than shorter distance.
    d) smaller objects than larger objects.
19. In the parallel distributed processing model proposed by McClelland and Rumelhart, connections between neuron-like units can possess varying degrees of _______ potential, even when the connections are currently inactive.
   a) automatic or controlled  b) excitation or inhibition
   c) implicit or explicit  d) procedural or declarative

20. When you are taking notes during a lecture, you must decide which points are crucial, which points are supportive and explanatory, and which are not necessary. These tasks require primarily selective-processes.
   a) encoding  b) combination  c) comparison  d) decoding

二、名詞解釋：每題 5 分，共 20 分。
1. 旁觀者效應 (bystander effect)
2. 安全依戀 (也譯作安全依附，secure attachment)
3. 典型範例 (也譯作典型特徵，prototype)
4. 後見之明偏誤 (hindsight bias)

三、申論題：每題 20 分，共 40 分。
1. 比較並對照 ego(自我) 在 Erik Erikson 和 Sigmund Freud 的人格理論中的意義。
2. 越來越多心理學者推動正向心理學(positive psychology)的研究，請說明何為正向心理學？舉其中一個變項(如 flow, happiness, hope, optimism…)為例，說明該變項定義、研究趨勢、與研究成果。