一、選擇題 （20%，每題 4%）

1. 何者描述有誤：
   (A) Social-cognitive theory is also called social-learning theory.
   (B) Social-cognitive theorists challenged traditional behaviorists.
   (C) Social-cognitive theorists believe that personality comprises not only learned behavior but also ways in which individuals think about themselves and the world.
   (D) Social-cognitive theorists don't recognize that we learn by observing others in social contexts.

2. 何者描述有誤：
   (A) An attribution is a personal explanation of the causes of behavior or events.
   (B) We tend to explain these events by attributing them to either dispositional causes or situational causes.
   (C) The self-serving bias is a term to describe the tendency to attribute behavior to internal causes, such as traits like intelligence or laziness, without regard to the situational influences.
   (D) The self-serving bias is more widespread in the United States compared than it is in Japan.

3. 何者描述有誤：
   (A) The Big Five model of personality identifies the five most common personality factors.
   (B) The model consists of optimism, extraversion, openness, agreeableness, and conscientiousness.
   (C) Personality traits are useful in predicting many types of behavior, including how well students do in school.
   (D) More agreeable drivers are less likely to drive aggressively.

4. 何者描述為真：
   (A) Psychologists generally advise parents not to rely on punishment as a means of disciplining their children.
   (B) Behaviorism holds that psychology should not limit itself to the study of observable behavior.
   (C) In Skinner's view, superstitious behavior can't be acquired through the association between reinforcement and behavior.
   (D) With scheduled test, reinforcement is based on a fixed-interval schedule. We would expect that students study regularly and so are always prepared.

5. 何者描述為真：
   (A) To Piaget, a schema is an action strategy or a mental representation that helps people understand and interact with the world.
   (B) According to Piaget, adaptation is the process of incorporating new objects or situations into existing schemas.
   (C) According to Piaget, accommodation is the process of altering new objects or experiences that don't fit readily into existing schemas.
   (D) Piaget's four stages of cognitive development are sensorimotor, preoperational, formal operational and concrete operational stages.

二、配合題（30%，每題3%）

A. Prosocial behavior	B. Authoritarian personality
C. Self-disclosure	D. Positive psychology
E. Narcissistic personality disorder	F. In-group favoritism
G. Client-centered therapy	H. Deindividuation
I. Personal identity	J. Schema

1. Excessive concerns with obedience and respect for peoples in high positions.

2. The study of human virtues and assets.

3. Let the person feel safe to explore her innermost feelings and become accepting of her true selves.

4. Revealing personal information when meeting new people.

5. Behavior that benefits others.

6. Our sense of ourselves as unique individuals.

7. A mental framework for understanding or acting on the environment.

8. Excessive needs for admiration.

9. The loss of self-awareness that may occur when one acts in concert with the actions of a crowd.

10. The predisposition to attribute more positive characteristics to one's own people.

三、申論題（50%，每題25%）

(一) 1. 何謂心理學(psychology)?

　　 2. 心理學包括那些不同的門類?請至少比較三個門類的差異(例如研究目的、研究問題、主要心理觀點…等)? 試申論之。

(二) 1. 何謂壓力源(stressor)?

　　 2. 為什麼壓力源可預測個體行為?請至少以兩個心理學理論(例如工作動機理論、社會認知理論…等)論述壓力源對個體行為之影響歷程。