

(114)輔仁大學碩士班招生考試試題

考試日期：114 年 2 月 21 日第一節

本試題共： 7 頁(本頁為第 1 頁)

科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系

壹、選擇題 (共 11 題，總分 27 分)

請按以下格式作答：

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.

1. 以下 a 到 f 有關心理測驗與心理評估之描述或比較，何者陳述正確？ (3%)

- a.心理測驗通常包含許多問題要受測者回答，因此，是屬於問題取向
- b.心理評估作為假設-檢驗的過程，必定有主觀成分之涉入
- c.相較於心理評估需要解釋結果，心理測驗僅需計算得分、無須解釋
- d.進行心理評估時，可能會運用心理測驗作為蒐集訊息的工具之一
- e.心理評估的目標之一就是回答轉介問題
- f.相較於心理評估是全面性的過程，心理測驗不用考慮個案背景資料

(A) a, c

(B) b, e, d

(C) c, d, f

(D) b, d

2. 首先使用 internal consistency 方法的測驗是？ (3%)

(A) Thurstone Personality Schedule

(B) Personal Data Sheet

(C) Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

(D) Bernreuter Personality Inventory

3. 下列有關項目反應理論的敘述有誤？ (3%)

(A) 考生某一測驗題目上的表現情形，可由潛在特質或能力來預測。

(B) 以個別試題的觀點來解釋測驗分數的涵義。

(C) 使用測驗的原始分數來定義受試者的程度。

(D) 是針對古典測驗理論的缺失發展而來的。

4. What is the relationship between the reliability and the validity of a psychological test? (3%)

(A) none; these concepts are separate and independent

(B) reliability is necessary but not sufficient for validity

(C) reliability is necessary and sufficient for validity

(D) validity is a necessary precursor to reliability

5. Which approach to test development is most compatible with computerized testing? (3%)

(A) classical test theory

(B) generalization theory

(C) latent trait theory

(D) stability

※ 注意：1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

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考試日期：114 年 2 月 21 日第一節

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科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系

6. Which of the following is not an objective of science? (2%)
- (A) explanation of how a phenomenon works
 - (B) prediction of what will happen in the future under certain conditions
 - (C) controlling conditions that determine a phenomenon
 - (D) proving a theory is true
7. As part of her thesis, Tammy applied and was permitted to use the government-funded Kids in Taiwan data to explore the average hours per week children in Taiwan play online games. This is an example of using (2%)
- (A) existing data
 - (B) correlational data
 - (C) qualitative data
 - (D) interview data
8. Why is the statement “What Type of Child Temperament is Best for Parents?” not a good research question? (2%)
- (A) research on children is not ethical
 - (B) child temperament is a private issue that is too personal to study publicly
 - (C) it is not sufficiently specific
 - (D) it does not specify the methods to be used to answer the question
9. Which of the following is the most difficult part of conducting research over the internet? (2%)
- (A) privacy
 - (B) debriefing
 - (C) confidentiality
 - (D) incentive
10. _____ of participants is done to obtain a representative sample, and _____ of the participants is done to improve the experimental design of the study. (2%)
- (A) Random selection; random sampling
 - (B) Random assignment; random selection
 - (C) Random assignment; matching
 - (D) Random selection; random assignment
11. If an experiment is ecologically valid, then the effect of the treatment used in that experiment should be (2%)
- (A) stronger in the real world than in the laboratory.
 - (B) evident in other settings.
 - (C) stronger in the laboratory but still detectable in the real world.
 - (D) more easily measured in conditions in which control is possible.

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科目：心理學方法

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貳、統計與問答 (共三題，總分 40 分，計算過程中的每步驟皆四捨五入至小數點後第二位)

1. 在某次選舉前的民意調查中，研究機構針對某候選人進行支持率調查，從選民中隨機抽取了 1200 名樣本。調查結果顯示，該候選人的支持率為 48%。
 - a. 請說明什麼是抽樣誤差，以及其對民意調查結果可能產生的影響。(5%)
 - b. 根據這次調查結果，計算該候選人支持率的標準誤差。(5%)
 - c. 在 95% 的信心水準下，計算該候選人支持率的抽樣誤差範圍，以及該候選人在全體選民中的真實支持率可能入的區間範圍。(5%)
2. 某臨床心理研究團隊探討不同正念冥想訓練課程 (課程 A、課程 B、課程 C) 對於降低焦慮程度的效果。研究人員將參與者隨機分為三組，每組包含 10 名參與者，並在訓練結束後測量每位參與者的焦慮改善分數 (分數越高表示焦慮程度降低越多)。以下為實際量測到的資料：

	正念冥想訓練課程		
	A	B	C
焦 慮 改 善 分 數	14	16	19
	15	17	20
	14	16	19
	13	18	21
	15	17	20
	14	16	19
	13	17	20
	15	18	21
	14	17	20
	15	16	19

- a. 請以單因子變異數分析檢驗課程種類對於焦慮改善分數的影響，需包含：(1) 研究假設與統計假設；(2) 實際進行計算，並將計算結果以摘要表的形式呈現；(3) 根據計算結果進行統計決策，並說明是否需要進行事後比較 (post-hoc comparison) 以及其作用。(5%)
 - b. 請以簡單線性迴歸分析檢驗課程種類對於焦慮改善分數的影響，需包含：(1) 研究假設與統計假設；(2) 實際進行計算，並將計算結果以摘要表的形式呈現；(3) 根據計算結果進行統計決策。(5%)
 - c. 對兩種統計檢定方法進行比較，包含：(1) 比較單因子變異數分析與簡單線性迴歸在處理變異來源上的差異；(2) 在該研究中，哪一種方法更適合探討正念冥想課程的效果？請說明理由。(5%)
3. 路徑分析當中的調節模式 (moderation model) 與中介模式 (mediation model) 是用來研究變項之間關聯性的重要統計方法，請從模型架構、所需建構的多元迴歸方程式以及研究議題應用三個層次來分別對兩種模式進行說明。(10%)

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(114)輔仁大學碩士班招生考試試題

考試日期：114 年 2 月 21 日第一節

本試題共： 7 頁(本頁為第 4 頁)

科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系

參、問答題 (共四題，總分 33 分)

1. 說明古典測驗理論 (CTT) 與項目反應理論 (IRT) 兩者對於項目難度 (difficulty level of an item) 的看法不同處為何？ (5%)
2. 請由 reliability coefficient 的概念推導出 standard error of measurement (SEM) 為何等於 $SD\sqrt{1-r}$ (5%)
3. 以下為某四選一測驗的答題人數結果，灰色網底為正確答案：

題號	試題選項				試題 難度	試題 區辨力
	A	B	C	D		
第一題	40	13	22	125	(1)	(2)
高分組	8	2	5	35		
低分組	18	8	8	16		
第二題	15	20	18	147	(3)	(4)
高分組	1	5	4	40		
低分組	13	12	10	15		
第三題	21	20	51	108	(5)	(6)
高分組	1	5	4	40		
低分組	7	5	15	23		
第四題	34	21	132	13	(7)	(8)
高分組	1	5	42	2		
低分組	18	2	20	10		
第五題	17	15	58	110	(9)	(10)
高分組	1	4	20	25		
低分組	15	5	15	15		

請計算出上表括號中之數據，並請依此難度和區辨力挑選出最需要修改的兩題目為何及其判斷標準。(10%)

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4. Please read the abstract (Bigelow et al., 2021) and answer the questions followed.

“This study investigated how acute exercise and mindfulness meditation impacts executive functioning and psycho-emotional well-being in 16 children and youth with ADHD aged 10–14 (male = 11; White = 80%). Participants completed three interventions: 10 min of exercise, 10 min of mindfulness meditation, and 10 min of reading (control). Before and after each intervention, executive functioning (inhibitory control, working memory, task-switching) and psycho-emotional well-being (mood, self-efficacy) were assessed. Mindfulness meditation increased performance on all executive functioning tasks whereas the other interventions did not ($d = 0.55–0.86$). Exercise enhanced positive mood and self-efficacy whereas the other interventions did not ($d = 0.22–0.35$). This work provides preliminary evidence for how acute exercise and mindfulness meditation can support differential aspects of executive and psycho-emotional functioning among children and youth with ADHD.”

(This abstract was obtained from the article, Bigelow, H., Gottlieb, M. D., Ogrodnik, M., Graham, J. D., & Fenesi, B. (2021). The differential impact of acute exercise and mindfulness meditation on executive functioning and psycho-emotional well-being in children and youth with ADHD [Original Research]. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.660845>)

- a. What is the research design of this study? Please specify the design, the participants, the independent variable(s), and the dependent variable(s). (7%)
- b. What are the main findings? Do you agree with the authors? Why or why not? (6%)

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本試題共： 7 頁(本頁為第 6 頁)

科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系

肆、附表

z table

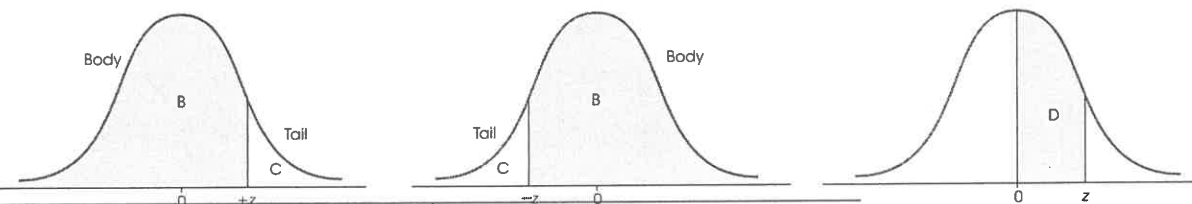
*Column A lists z-score values. A vertical line drawn through a normal distribution at a z-score location divides the distribution into two sections.

Column B identifies the proportion in the larger section, called the *body*.

Column C identifies the proportion in the smaller section, called the *tail*.

Column D identifies the proportion between the mean and the z-score.

Note: Because the normal distribution is symmetrical, the proportions for negative z-scores are the same as those for positive z-scores.



(A) z	(B) Proportion in Body	(C) Proportion in Tail	(D) Proportion Between Mean and z	(A) z	(B) Proportion in Body	(C) Proportion in Tail	(D) Proportion Between Mean and z
1.50	.9332	.0668	.4332	2.00	.9772	.0228	.4772
1.51	.9345	.0655	.4345	2.01	.9778	.0222	.4778
1.52	.9357	.0643	.4357	2.02	.9783	.0217	.4783
1.53	.9370	.0630	.4370	2.03	.9788	.0212	.4788
1.54	.9382	.0618	.4382	2.04	.9793	.0207	.4793
1.55	.9394	.0606	.4394	2.05	.9798	.0202	.4798
1.56	.9406	.0594	.4406	2.06	.9803	.0197	.4803
1.57	.9418	.0582	.4418	2.07	.9808	.0192	.4808
1.58	.9429	.0571	.4429	2.08	.9812	.0188	.4812
1.59	.9441	.0559	.4441	2.09	.9817	.0183	.4817
1.60	.9452	.0548	.4452	2.10	.9821	.0179	.4821
1.61	.9463	.0537	.4463	2.11	.9826	.0174	.4826
1.62	.9474	.0526	.4474	2.12	.9830	.0170	.4830
1.63	.9484	.0516	.4484	2.13	.9834	.0166	.4834
1.64	.9495	.0505	.4495	2.14	.9838	.0162	.4838
1.65	.9505	.0495	.4505	2.15	.9842	.0158	.4842
1.66	.9515	.0485	.4515	2.16	.9846	.0154	.4846
1.67	.9525	.0475	.4525	2.17	.9850	.0150	.4850
1.68	.9535	.0465	.4535	2.18	.9854	.0146	.4854
1.69	.9545	.0455	.4545	2.19	.9857	.0143	.4857
1.70	.9554	.0446	.4554	2.20	.9861	.0139	.4861
1.71	.9564	.0436	.4564	2.21	.9864	.0136	.4864
1.72	.9573	.0427	.4573	2.22	.9868	.0132	.4868
1.73	.9582	.0418	.4582	2.23	.9871	.0129	.4871
1.74	.9591	.0409	.4591	2.24	.9875	.0125	.4875
1.75	.9599	.0401	.4599	2.25	.9878	.0122	.4878
1.76	.9608	.0392	.4608	2.26	.9881	.0119	.4881
1.77	.9616	.0384	.4616	2.27	.9884	.0116	.4884
1.78	.9625	.0375	.4625	2.28	.9887	.0113	.4887
1.79	.9633	.0367	.4633	2.29	.9890	.0110	.4890
1.80	.9641	.0359	.4641	2.30	.9893	.0107	.4893
1.81	.9649	.0351	.4649	2.31	.9896	.0104	.4896
1.82	.9656	.0344	.4656	2.32	.9898	.0102	.4898
1.83	.9664	.0336	.4664	2.33	.9901	.0099	.4901
1.84	.9671	.0329	.4671	2.34	.9904	.0096	.4904
1.85	.9678	.0322	.4678	2.35	.9906	.0094	.4906
1.86	.9686	.0314	.4686	2.36	.9909	.0091	.4909
1.87	.9693	.0307	.4693	2.37	.9911	.0089	.4911
1.88	.9699	.0301	.4699	2.38	.9913	.0087	.4913
1.89	.9706	.0294	.4706	2.39	.9916	.0084	.4916
1.90	.9713	.0287	.4713	2.40	.9918	.0082	.4918
1.91	.9719	.0281	.4719	2.41	.9920	.0080	.4920
1.92	.9726	.0274	.4726	2.42	.9922	.0078	.4922
1.93	.9732	.0268	.4732	2.43	.9925	.0075	.4925
1.94	.9738	.0262	.4738	2.44	.9927	.0073	.4927
1.95	.9744	.0256	.4744	2.45	.9929	.0071	.4929
1.96	.9750	.0250	.4750	2.46	.9931	.0069	.4931
1.97	.9756	.0244	.4756	2.47	.9932	.0068	.4932
1.98	.9761	.0239	.4761	2.48	.9934	.0066	.4934
1.99	.9767	.0233	.4767	2.49	.9936	.0064	.4936

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科目：心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系

肆、附表

F table

df 2	df 1					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	161.448	199.5	215.707	224.583	230.162	233.986
2	18.513	19	19.164	19.247	19.296	19.33
3	10.128	9.552	9.277	9.117	9.013	8.941
4	7.709	6.944	6.591	6.388	6.256	6.163
5	6.608	5.786	5.409	5.192	5.05	4.95
6	5.987	5.143	4.757	4.534	4.387	4.284
7	5.591	4.737	4.347	4.12	3.972	3.866
8	5.318	4.459	4.066	3.838	3.687	3.581
9	5.117	4.256	3.863	3.633	3.482	3.374
10	4.965	4.103	3.708	3.478	3.326	3.217
11	4.844	3.982	3.587	3.357	3.204	3.095
12	4.747	3.885	3.49	3.259	3.106	2.996
13	4.667	3.806	3.411	3.179	3.025	2.915
14	4.6	3.739	3.344	3.112	2.958	2.848
15	4.543	3.682	3.287	3.056	2.901	2.79
16	4.494	3.634	3.239	3.007	2.852	2.741
17	4.451	3.592	3.197	2.965	2.81	2.699
18	4.414	3.555	3.16	2.928	2.773	2.661
19	4.381	3.522	3.127	2.895	2.74	2.628
20	4.351	3.493	3.098	2.866	2.711	2.599
21	4.325	3.467	3.072	2.84	2.685	2.573
22	4.301	3.443	3.049	2.817	2.661	2.549
23	4.279	3.422	3.028	2.796	2.64	2.528
24	4.26	3.403	3.009	2.776	2.621	2.508
25	4.242	3.385	2.991	2.759	2.603	2.49
26	4.225	3.369	2.975	2.743	2.587	2.474
27	4.21	3.354	2.96	2.728	2.572	2.459
28	4.196	3.34	2.947	2.714	2.558	2.445
29	4.183	3.328	2.934	2.701	2.545	2.432
30	4.171	3.316	2.922	2.69	2.534	2.421
31	4.16	3.305	2.911	2.679	2.523	2.409
32	4.149	3.295	2.901	2.668	2.512	2.399
33	4.139	3.285	2.892	2.659	2.503	2.389
34	4.13	3.276	2.883	2.65	2.494	2.38
35	4.121	3.267	2.874	2.641	2.485	2.372

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科目：基礎心理學

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

一、單選題 A 部分 30 題 (每題 2 分，共 60 分)

作答格式：

1. A	2. A	3. A	4. A	5. A
6. A	7. A	8. A	9. A	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. A	14. A	15. A

請依照上述之格式，每五題一組，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷答案字母請用正楷大寫(A, B, C, D)，若不依照上述格式，將扣減該科成績 20 分。

1. When a disordered mind may be regarded as unable to formulate and carry out a criminal purpose, it is called
A. insanity.
B. injustice.
C. liberty of illness.
D. justified commitment.
2. In the context of the Tarasoff case, what action is a therapist required to take if a client expresses intent to harm someone?
A. Arrange for the client to be hospitalized involuntarily.
B. Alert the potential target of the client's threat.
C. Restrict the client's freedom of movement physically.
D. Ignore the threat and maintain confidentiality at all costs.
3. A major family variable that contributes to later psychopathy in children is
A. high number of siblings.
B. working mothers.
C. parental inconsistency.
D. overprotection.
4. Which of the following best identifies two key components of Linehan's biosocial developmental model related to borderline personality disorder?
A. Ego functioning and transference.
B. Object representation and cognitive style.
C. Cognitive bias and attribution error.
D. Emotional dysregulation and experiences of invalidation.
5. Compared to a person with paranoid schizophrenia, a person diagnosed as having paranoid personality disorder is
A. more disturbed.
B. suffering from a more chronic and severe mental illness.
C. more likely to respond to medication.
D. less likely to experience social and occupational dysfunction.

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6. The consequences of being a certain chronological age are called
A. cohort effects.
B. age effects.
C. time-of-measurement effects.
D. none of these answers are correct.
7. Alzheimer's disease is the result of
A. age-based slowing of all bodily processes.
B. low social and intellectual stimulation.
C. tangled abnormal protein filaments called neurofibrillary tangles.
D. side-effects of long-term medication, such as anti-Parkinson's medication.
8. Frontal-temporal dementias (FTD) are characterized by
A. early-onset Alzheimer's disease.
B. primarily acetylcholine disturbance.
C. Huntington's chorea.
D. problems with executive function such as planning and problem solving.
9. When most children with ADHD reach adolescence,
A. the severity of symptoms may be reduced, but they continue to meet criteria for the disorder.
B. other psychiatric disturbances are more prominent than the ADHD.
C. their ADHD symptoms typically remit.
D. their academic performance greatly improves.
10. Shannon, a junior in high school, was recently suspended from school for stealing money from ninth-graders, writing graffiti on the bathroom walls, and beating up another student. Shannon's teacher reports that she has very few friends. The most likely diagnosis for Shannon would be
A. conduct disorder.
B. antisocial personality disorder.
C. oppositional defiant disorder.
D. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
11. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of oppositional-defiant disorder?
A. refusing to follow directions
B. temper tantrums
C. extreme physical aggressiveness
D. annoying others deliberately
12. Elizabeth is slipping into her nightgown and watching her husband get into bed. She is fantasizing about what they will soon be doing together. In which phase of the human sexual response cycle is Elizabeth at this moment?
A. resolution
B. orgasm
C. excitement
D. desire

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13. The physical consequences of bulimia nervosa include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. colon cancer
- B. loss of dental enamel
- C. irregular heartbeat
- D. menstrual problems

14. For women with sexual dysfunctions in the context of marital relationship distress, which of the following has been found to improve many aspects of sexual functioning?

- A. SSRI medications
- B. behavioral marital couples therapy
- C. anti-anxiety medications
- D. psychoanalysis

15. People with anorexia nervosa

- A. stop eating because of an abnormal increase in blood sugar, which alters their perceptions of hunger.
- B. fear gaining weight so much that they stop eating.
- C. have lost their appetite, leading them to stop eating.
- D. stop eating but do not lose weight.

16. Jolynn took a drug that caused the following symptoms: she felt wide-awake and friendly, and had no interest in lunch despite not having eaten since the night before. After taking a second dose of the drug, she became nervous and confused and developed a severe headache. Which of the following drugs did Jolynn probably take?

- A. alcohol
- B. marijuana
- C. barbiturates
- D. amphetamines

17. The cognitive-behavioral view of bulimia suggests that binges result from

- A. breaking self-rules about dieting.
- B. ambivalence over social pressure to be thin.
- C. excessive desire for peer approval.
- D. not accepting responsibility for actions.

18. After looking through a fashion magazine, Daisy feels fat and is ashamed of her body. She doubts that she will ever be as thin as the models she sees in the magazine. Which theory explains Daisy's reactions to the magazine?

- A. biosocial theory
- B. objectification theory
- C. expectancy theory
- D. self-deprecating theory

19. Pregnant women have been encouraged by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to

- A. drink now and again, but only during the third trimester of pregnancy.
- B. not alter their drinking habits.
- C. totally abstain from drinking.
- D. reduce their drinking to no more than several drinks a day.

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20. The first step of AA is
- A. We made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.
 - B. We came to believe that a power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.
 - C. We admitted we were powerless over alcohol – that our lives had become unmanageable.
 - D. We admitted our addiction to ourselves and others in order to get help.
21. In schizophrenia research, prodrome refers to
- A. neurobehavioral functioning in the disorder.
 - B. the period before a person meets diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia but nonetheless shows some symptoms.
 - C. intellectual functioning in the disorder.
 - D. positive symptomatology in the disorder.
22. Commonly reported side-effects of the antipsychotic drugs used to treat schizophrenia include
- A. depression, anxiety, and confusion.
 - B. sedation, dizziness, and sexual dysfunction.
 - C. hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized speech.
 - D. None of the above; antipsychotics were created to eliminate side effects present in previous medications.
23. Julie experienced inexplicable blindness. She visited several ophthalmologists, all of whom indicated there was no physical basis for her blindness. She most likely has
- A. Illness anxiety disorder
 - B. dissociative disorder.
 - C. conversion disorder.
 - D. somatic symptom disorder.
24. In Factitious Disorder Imposed on Another, a person causes symptoms in another person and then presents that person as ill in order to:
- A. distract attention from his/her own psychological pain
 - B. receive a financial gain
 - C. receive reinforcement for being an attentive, loving caregiver
 - D. cause suffering to the other person
25. Which of the following symptoms is not part of the diagnosis of Hoarding Disorder?
- A. Distress when thinking about discarding useless items.
 - B. Difficulty discarding items regardless of their value.
 - C. Compromise in the usefulness of living spaces due to the accumulation of possessions.
 - D. Perceived flaw or flaws in the appearance of the home or workplace.
26. Which of the following is a major problem that remains in the use of medication for the treatment of depression?
- A. There is little effect upon negative attributions.
 - B. Permanent memory loss associated with some medicines.
 - C. Relapse after medication discontinuation.
 - D. All of the above are problems in medication treatment.

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27. The diagnosis of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder includes the criterion that
- The symptoms must be most severe during menses.
 - The symptoms must persist in similar severity from a few days before to a few days after the onset of menses.
 - The symptoms must resolve completely within a few days of the onset of menses.
 - The symptom of self-depreciation must be present.
28. What behavioral assessment procedure is associated with the most reactivity?
- Structured clinical interview
 - Personality inventory
 - Projective test
 - Self-monitoring
29. Current results from brain imaging studies
- are useful in diagnosing psychopathology.
 - indicate that most disorders affect only a tiny portion of the brain.
 - suggest that most psychopathology is due to deficits in the frontal lobe.
 - are not strong enough for these methods to be used in diagnosing psychopathology.
30. People diagnosed as having hoarding disorder or body dysmorphic disorder probably had a relative with
- OCD.
 - social anxiety disorder.
 - mood disorder.
 - identity disorder.

二、單選題 B 部分 20 題（每題 2 分，共 40 分）

作答格式：

1. A	2. A	3. A	4. A	5. A
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- During the Preoperational Stage, which activity aligns with Piaget's theory?
(A) Role-playing games and symbolic play
(B) Experiments with scientific concepts
(C) Logical reasoning exercises
(D) Cultural studies
- Which activity best supports both cognitive and physical development in toddlers?
(A) Reading picture books
(B) Playing with building blocks
(C) Singing nursery rhymes
(D) Watching educational videos

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3. What is a potential consequence of cultural bias in intelligence tests?
(A) Accurate assessment of all individuals
(B) Equal educational opportunities for all test-takers
(C) Misrepresentation of cognitive abilities in diverse groups
(D) Increased confidence in test results across cultures
4. What is a common emotional outcome for individuals in deprived environments?
(A) Improved emotional regulation
(B) Increased empathy
(C) Heightened anxiety and depression
(D) Enhanced social skills
5. What type of study is commonly used to distinguish between genetic and environmental influences on development?
(A) Longitudinal study
(B) Case study
(C) Twin study
(D) Cross-sectional study
6. Which of the following hormones is primarily associated with social bonding and attachment?
(A) Cortisol
(B) Oxytocin
(C) Adrenaline
(D) Melatonin
7. At what stage of attachment development do infants typically begin to show separation anxiety?
(A) Pre-Attachment Phase
(B) Attachment-in-the-Making Phase
(C) Clear-Cut Attachment Phase
(D) Formation of Reciprocal Relationships
8. What conclusion did Held and Hein (1963) draw from the kitten carousel experiment regarding the importance of self-produced movement for perceptual-motor development?
(A) Both active and passive kittens developed perceptual-motor coordination equally well, proving that visual experience alone is sufficient.
(B) The active kitten developed perceptual deficits due to overstimulation, highlighting the drawbacks of self-produced movement.
(C) The experiment showed that environmental enrichment is more important than movement for perceptual development.
(D) The passive kitten failed to develop depth perception and coordination, indicating that active movement is necessary for linking sensory input with motor output.
9. Which of the following is NOT a strategy to combat the overjustification effect?
(A) Providing meaningful feedback
(B) Encouraging self-directed exploration
(C) Offering large monetary rewards for every task
(D) Fostering a supportive learning environment

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10. What is "perceptual narrowing" in the context of face recognition?
 - (A) The ability to recognize all types of faces equally
 - (B) An increase in the ability to recognize non-human faces
 - (C) The complete loss of face recognition abilities
 - (D) A decline in recognizing non-human faces as infants focus on human faces
11. What does statistical learning theory primarily involve in the context of language development?
 - (A) Tracking patterns and regularities in speech
 - (B) Memorizing vocabulary lists
 - (C) Learning through reinforcement and punishment
 - (D) Mimicking adult speech directly
12. At what age do infants typically begin to lose the ability to detect nonnative phonemes?
 - (A) 2-4 months
 - (B) 6-12 months
 - (C) 12-18 months
 - (D) 18-24 months
13. What is one key aspect of metamemory that develops during childhood?
 - (A) The ability to memorize longer lists
 - (B) Understanding which strategies are effective for memory
 - (C) The speed of memory retrieval
 - (D) The ability to remember names
14. What is the primary purpose of a false-belief task?
 - (A) To assess memory skills in children's theory of mind
 - (B) To evaluate understanding of others' emotions in children's desire theory of mind
 - (C) To determine if someone can understand that others can have beliefs different from reality
 - (D) To measure language proficiency
15. Which of the following is an example of a poor goodness of fit?
 - (A) An active child in a stimulating environment
 - (B) A shy child in a loud, chaotic setting
 - (C) A flexible child in a structured routine
 - (D) A sociable child in a playgroup
16. Why are preference looking and habituation methods important in infant research?
 - (A) They provide insights into cognitive development and perception
 - (B) They help assess physical growth
 - (C) They are easy to conduct
 - (D) They require no special equipment
17. What is the recommended approach for alcohol consumption during pregnancy?
 - (A) Moderate drinking is acceptable
 - (B) Complete abstinence is advised
 - (C) Drinking only in the second trimester is safe
 - (D) Only binge drinking is harmful

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18. What might happen if synaptic pruning does not occur properly?
- (A) Enhanced cognitive abilities
 - (B) Increased neural efficiency
 - (C) Normal brain development
 - (D) Overconnectivity and impaired cognitive function
19. What does the term "affordance" refer to in developmental psychology?
- (A) The emotional state of a child
 - (B) The social interactions between children
 - (C) The potential actions an object or environment offers based on an individual's capabilities
 - (D) The cognitive development stages in children
20. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Piaget viewed egocentric speech in children as a critical tool for social learning
 - (B) Piaget viewed egocentric speech in children as a sign of advanced cognitive skills
 - (C) Vygotsky's perspective on private speech suggests that it is a sign of cognitive immaturity
 - (D) Vygotsky's perspective on private speech suggests that it is a tool for self-regulation and problem-solving

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