

系 所 組 別	考 試 科 目
社會心理學系	英文

考生請於答案卷內作答

Part1. Read the following passages, and choose the best answer for each question.

A. The following passages are excerpted from Social Psychological Inquiry, written by Arthur G. Nea,1983. 20%

Social psychology is a legitimate child of the twentieth century. Its parents are respectable, genderless, and of equal status: each contributes to the qualities and attributes of the child, but the child has its own distinctive identity. The sociological parent makes a contribution through its emphasis on social structure, group membership, and social change. We are all a part of the structures studied by the sociologist, and the qualities of our lives are shaped by them. The psychological parent emphasized thought processes, cognition, conditioning, and reinforcement. Psychology provides images of ourselves as thinking, minded, information-processing creatures. The field of social psychology can be thought of as representing the overlap between sociology and psychology; it draws on the characteristics of the two without being a carbon copy of either.

While social psychology has clearly established its legitimacy, it is also an oddity. Some say that social psychology has "a split personality"; others say that there are really two social psychologies rather than one (Stryker, 1977). A good deal of evidence could be assembled to support either view. That social psychology is a divided field is suggested in several ways. Many colleges and universities offer two courses bearing the identical label of social psychology but offer them in two separate departments. The faculty member who thinks of himself or herself as a social psychologist could have received graduate training exclusively in either a psychology or a sociology department. Sociologists and psychologists have their own separate journals in social psychology. The psychologists publish in the *Journal of Social Psychology* and the sociologists publish in the *Social Psychological Quarterly*.

1. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?

- (A) Social psychology is an established field.
- (B) Social psychology has two equally important roots.
- (C) Social psychology is a carbon copy of both sociology and psychology.

(D) Social psychology can be thought of as integration between sociology and psychology.

2. Why is social psychology an oddity? Because

- (A) it has personality problems
- (B) it is illegal
- (C) it emphasizes thought process
- (D) there are two social psychologies

3. Social psychologists regard human being as

- (A) creatures who have their own distinctive identity
- (B) independent creatures who have power over social structures
- (C) legitimate children of nature
- (D) thinking, minded, information-processing creatures whose qualities of lives are shaped by social structures

4. Which of the following statements is evidence that social psychology has “a split personality?”

- (A) Many departments of sociology and psychology offer two courses with the same label, social psychology.
- (B) The sociological social psychologists may publish in *the Journal of social psychology*.
- (C) Most social psychologists were trained in the department of social psychology.
- (D) All the above.

B. The following passages are excerpted from Attribution of Causality and Responsibility, written by William W. Wilmot, 1989. 15%

[A] perceptual regularity characteristic of person perception is the attribution of causality. As human beings, we want to come to grips with our environment; we want to make sense out of the world. One of the techniques we utilize to this end is the attribution of causality. From the general view that events are caused, we view human behavior as being caused. Most of us feel we are in part responsible for our actions, and we impose this same perspective on others. We see them as at least partly responsible for their actions. [Tagiuri, 1969]

When we mentally attach cause to the behaviors of others, we essentially have two choices: attribution to *external* causes or attribution to *internal* causes: that is, we ascribe the behavior of another either to the actor (internal locus) or to the circumstances surrounding him or her (external locus) [Schopler and Compere, 1971]. We tend to attribute

the person's actions to external causality under the following conditions [Baron and Byrne, 1977]

- A. *High consensus.* Other people also act in this manner in this kind of situation. For instance, if we think that most people will suffer depression when they lose a loved one, then person A's depression is seen as being caused by the loss of a loved one.
- B. *High consistency.* If the person acts similarly to the way she is acting in this situation on other occasions, then we assume that the situational constraints produce the behavior.
- C. *High distinctiveness.* If this person acts differently in other situations, then we assume that her depression has been produced by circumstances of this situation. For instance, if someone lies when interviewed by the police for a drug charge but does not lie in other situations, we would tend to see the lying as produced by the strong arm of the law, and not by some personality trait.

1. Which of the following statements is true ?

- (A) We use attribution of causality to make sense out of the world.
- (B) Human beings tend to make their living environment meaningful
- (C) In general, we perceive our behaviors, just like events, are caused.
- (D) All the above.

2. When we attribute causes to the behaviors of others,

- (A) we usually make external attributions.
- (B) there are usually two alternatives.
- (C) lying usually mislead us to make external attributions.
- (D) depression usually interferes our attributions.

3. What does "high distinctiveness" mean ?

- (A) A person's act differs from the other's in the same situation.
- (B) A person's act is similar on different occasions.
- (C) A person's act varies in different situations.
- (D) A person's act is unpredictable.

C. 20%

Despite its prevalence in human affairs, language is poorly understood. Misconceptions about it are legion, even among well-educated people, and not even professional linguists can claim to understand it fully. A person is radically mistaken to assume that the nature of

language is self-evident or to conclude that we know all about a language just because we speak it. Gradually, however, we are learning about this rather remarkable and purely human instrument of communication. The purpose of this book is to summarize a significant portion of what we know about a language for the benefit of those with little or no previous training in linguistics.

1. This passage is taken from
 - (A) an advertisement of a new book
 - (B) a book review
 - (C) an introduction to a book
 - (D) a catalogue of books

2. Which of the following statements is NOT true ?
 - (A) Misconceptions about language are numerous.
 - (B) Even professional linguists do not fully understand language.
 - (C) The nature of language is not self-evident.
 - (D) Linguistics is a time-honored science.

3. The book referred to in the passage is written primarily for
 - (A) linguists
 - (B) professionals
 - (C) beginners
 - (D) polyglots

4. The passage implies that
 - (A) the book in question is all-inclusive
 - (B) we cannot know about a language just because we speak it
 - (C) language is ubiquitous in human affairs
 - (D) language is prevalent in higher forms of living species

Part II. Translate the following passage in to Chinese. 20%

Durkheim illustrated his concept of anomie in a discussion not of crime but of suicide. He suggested several reasons why suicide was more common in some groups than in others. For our purposes, we are interested in the particular form of suicide he called anomic suicide. When he analyzed statistical data, he found that suicide rates increased during times of sudden economic change, whether that change was major depression or unexpected prosperity. In periods of rapid change people are abruptly thrown into

unfamiliar situations. Rules that once guided behavior no longer hold.

Part III. Summarize the following passages in Chinese.

The following passages are excerpted from Social Psychology, written by Stephen L. Franzoi, 1996. 25%

In the night of October 17, 1992, Rodney Peairs, a soft-spoken minister ' s son, was sitting in his Baton Rouge, Louisiana, home watching television when the door bell rang. His wife, Bonnie, opened the door but then quickly slammed it shut because she was startled and frightened by what she saw outside.

“ Honey ! ” she shouted to her husband, “ Get the gun ! ”

The objects of her fear were two teenaged boys, Webb Haymaker and Yoshi Hattori. Dressed in costume, they had mistaken the Peairs ' house for the site of a Halloween party they had been invited to attend. Yoshi had only recently arrived from Japan to spend a year with Webb ' s family as a foreign exchange student. Being a dancing enthusiast, he was dressed up to look like John Travolta in *Saturday Night Fever*. Webb wore a neck brace and an Ace bandage on top of his head since he was playing the part of an accident victim. Yet tonight, it was Yoshi who was to play the real-life of victim.

After Bonnie Peairs slammed the door shut, the two boys concluded they were at the wrong house and began walking back down the driveway. Meanwhile, Rodney Peairs had grabbed his 44-caliber pistol and ran outside to confront what he assumed to be intruders. When the two boys reached the end of the driveway, they heard a door slam at the Peairs ' residence and turned toward the noise. They saw Rodney Peairs standing near his garage door and pointing a gun at them. At that moment, Yoshi, perhaps thinking that this was indeed the correct party address, began merrily dancing back up the driveway, Travolta-style, toward Peairs. As he danced, he sang out in his non-Louisianan accent, “ I ' m here for the party ! I ' m here for the party ! ”

Becoming very alarmed at this strange figure with the equally strange accent moving toward him, Peairs hollered out, “ Freeze ! ” Tragically, Yoshi did not understand the meaning of this American slang word, and he continued dancing toward Peairs. At a distance of about 20 feet, Peairs pulled the trigger of his handgun, and Yoshi fell motionless to the pavement as the echo of the gunshot rang out in the night. He was pronounced dead a short time later. In explaining his actions, Peairs said, “ I was scared to death that this person was not going to stop. He was going to do harm to me... He appeared to be laughing, high on something, maybe ” The Peairses had some reason to be concerned about intruders, because their truck had previously been stolen from in front of their home. Yet now, a young boy from another form another culture lay dead on their property because Rodney Peairs mistakenly categorized him as a dangerous intruder.