

國立中正大學

109 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第3節]

科目名稱	變態心理學與臨床心理學
系所組別	心理學系臨床心理學

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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一、單選題（每題 2 分，共 50 分）

- (1). Which of the following is considered sufficient for defining a mental disorder?
 - A. An evolutionary perspective that defined mental disorders as harmful dysfunction, which includes a value judgment (“harmful”) and an objective, scientific component—the “dysfunction.”
 - B. The definition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)
 - C. The presence of personal distress, disability, and violation of social norms
 - D. None of the above captures the definition of mental disorder in its entirety
- (2). Which of the following statement about alleles is incorrect?
 - A. Different forms of the same gene
 - B. Found at the same location (or locus) of a chromosome pair
 - C. Having both the short allele of the 5-HTT gene and childhood maltreatment was associated with greater probability of developing depression
 - D. A particular allele called ApoE3 is related to late-onset Alzheimer’s disease
- (3). Which of the following may be considered “diathesis” of a mental disorder?
 1. A genetic predisposition toward illness
 2. Death of a spouse
 3. Oxygen deprivation at birth
 4. Chronic feeling of hopelessness
 5. An intense fear of becoming fat
 6. Car breakdown
 - A. 1-6
 - B. 2,4,5
 - C. 1,3,4,5
 - D. 1,3
- (4). Which one of the following statements about DSM-5 is incorrect?
 - A. Criticized as having too many diagnoses
 - B. Replacing the categorical classification with dimensional classification to consider continuity between normal and abnormal
 - C. The chapters are reorganized to reflect patterns of comorbidity and shared etiology
 - D. It highlights the continuity between childhood and adulthood forms of a disorder
- (5). In a recent study, Joshua and his coworkers played a video to induce anxiety in their participants. They used this experimental manipulation to create mild symptoms so that they could investigate the possible cause of more severe symptoms. This method is called:
 - A. Analogue experiment
 - B. Correlational method
 - C. Randomized controlled trial
 - D. Meta-analysis

- (6). Jacky has had four depressive episodes and three manic episodes in the past year. Which of the following DSM-5 diagnoses would best describe the situation?
- A. Bipolar I disorder-rapid cycling specifier
 - B. Bipolar II disorder-rapid cycling specifier
 - C. Cyclothymia
 - D. Major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder-mixed form specifier
- (7). Beatrice is experiencing a major depressive episode. Which of the following will be the most likely finding if she receives a brain imaging examination?
- A. Amygdala hyperactive to emotional stimuli
 - B. Over-activation of hippocampus during emotional regulation
 - C. Hyperactive dorsolateral prefrontal cortex
 - D. Hypersensitive dopamine receptors
- (8). Jim's therapist designed a computerized training program to alleviate his social anxiety. The stimuli are human faces with different expressions. Which of the following procedure is the most likely for his training?
- A. Jim will be instructed to respond as quickly as possible to every stimulus, except from contempt faces
 - B. Jim will have to inhibit his response when he sees an angry face
 - C. Jim will be told to indicate the location of dots, and the dots will always replace a neutral face
 - D. Jim will have to watch hundreds of trials, and selectively respond to happy faces as fast as possible
- (9). Which of the following is least likely to be a cause of panic disorder?
- A. Interoceptive conditioning
 - B. Catastrophic misinterpretations of somatic changes
 - C. Fear-of-fear hypothesis
 - D. Decreased activity in the locus coeruleus
- (10). Jacqueline was diagnosed with obsessive compulsive disorder. She may be
- A. full of an internal sense of completion
 - B. confident about her memory of getting things done
 - C. feeling relieved when engaging in compulsive behaviors
 - D. showing increased activation in orbitofrontal cortex
- (11). When diagnosing post-traumatic stress disorder based on DSM-5,
- A. the client must experience intense emotion at the time of the trauma
 - B. the condition may be produced by exposure to media
 - C. avoidance symptoms must be present
 - D. the symptom began or worsened after the trauma and continued for at least one week

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- (12). Bill has just recovered from an acute episode of schizophrenia, and now he is having negative symptoms including “anhedonia”. What does this mean?
- A. Bill has a lack of motivation and an inability to persist in what are usually routine activities
 - B. Bill has poor social skills and very little interest in being with other people. Instead, he wishes to spend all his time alone
 - C. Bill has less experience of pleasure
 - D. Bill has a lack of outward expression of emotion
- (13). Discussion about etiology of schizophrenia does not usually include
- A. overactive dopamine neurons in the prefrontal cortex
 - B. excess numbers of dopamine receptors in the mesolimbic pathway
 - C. obstetrical complications
 - D. neuropsychological deficits
- (14). Treatment of dissociative identity disorder does not usually involve
- A. empathy
 - B. helping each personality to function independently
 - C. improving coping skills
 - D. overcoming repression through hypnosis
- (15). Vanessa has suffered from headache, back pain, nausea, fatigue, and dizziness. She has been quite anxious about these symptoms and fears that she might have cancer. She visited ten different doctors in the past six months. However, all the examinations showed normal findings. She most likely has
- A. conversion disorder
 - B. body dysmorphic disorder
 - C. somatic symptom disorder
 - D. illness anxiety disorder
- (16). The main difference between bulimia and anorexia, binge-eating-purging type is
- A. extreme weight loss
 - B. purging behavior
 - C. compensatory behaviors
 - D. obesity
- (17). Which of the following does not increase the risk of an eating disorder?
- A. Low levels of beta-endorphins in the brain
 - B. A disruption of the link between self-worth and body appearance
 - C. Perfectionism
 - D. Childhood abuse

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- (18). Which of the following categories is not included in the DSM-5 for sexual disorders?
- A. Premature ejaculation
 - B. Pedophilic disorder
 - C. Homosexuality
 - D. Fetishistic disorder
- (19). Empirical evidence regarding treatment of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) indicates
- A. sedative medication reduces disruptive behavior
 - B. parental training is effective
 - C. behavior monitoring is harmful to children with ADHD
 - D. ADHD is not a real disorder
- (20). Tim has dyslexia. This means
- A. he has a specific learning disorder in mathematics
 - B. he has an intellectual disability, including difficulty in reading and writing
 - C. there is a discrepancy between his reading ability and intellectual level
 - D. he will no longer have this problem when he becomes an adult
- (21). Children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is less likely to
- A. pay attention to different parts of faces than people without ASD do
 - B. have a deficient theory of mind
 - C. show less babbling in infancy
 - D. show profound deficit in sensorimotor development
- (22). Luigi just turned 53 years old. His family noticed that he has become less interested in social activities over the past year. He has also become rude to others, and showed no mercy to injured animals, which is very uncharacteristic. He was taken to the hospital, and a cognitive test showed that he had marked deficits in executive function but relatively preserved memory for recent events. The doctor told them that this condition may gradually deteriorate. Luigi is most likely to have
- A. Alzheimer's disease
 - B. dementia with Lewy bodies
 - C. frontotemporal dementia
 - D. vascular dementia
- (23). Mario is in the terminal stage of cancer. This morning, he suddenly showed a disturbance in attention. He did not know where he was and could not recognize his family members. He claimed to see little girls walking around and laughed loudly in his room. He became very agitated. Mario may have
- A. dementia
 - B. major neurocognitive disorder
 - C. mild cognitive impairment
 - D. delirium

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- (24). Which of the following is not characteristic of schizoid personality disorder?
- A. Interpersonal detachment
 - B. Restricted emotion
 - C. Odd beliefs and magical thinking
 - D. Few pleasurable activities
- (25). Which of the following is not an element of Marsha Linehan's dialectical behavior therapy?
- A. Client-centered empathy and acceptance
 - B. Cognitive behavioral approach
 - C. Emotion regulation techniques
 - D. Psychodynamic techniques

二、解釋名詞（每題 4 分，共 20 分）

- (1). Reaction formation
- (2). Resilience
- (3). Simulated/analog behavioral observations
- (4). Biofeedback
- (5). Separation anxiety

三、申論題（每題 15 分，共 30 分）

- (1). Please explain a scientist-practitioner model. Why is this model important in clinical practice?
- (2). Please define and give one example to explain how to conduct systematic desensitization?