

東吳大學 106 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組(臨床)	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

一、選擇題(單選)，每題 2 分，共 40 分

說明：請於答案卷上自行複製以下的作答格式。

- 1.() 2.() 3.() 4.() 5.()
 6.() 7.() 8.() 9.() 10.()
 11.() 12.() 13.() 14.() 15.()
 16.() 17.() 18.() 19.() 20.()

1. “*Flight of ideas*” refers to

- (A) delusional thinking. (B) suicidal thinking.
 (C) the thinking of a person with dementia. (D) rapid shifts in topics while speaking.

2. To be diagnosed with bipolar I disorder, a person

- (A) must be currently experiencing manic symptoms.
 (B) must have experienced hypomanic symptoms as well as depressive symptoms at some point in their lifetime.
 (C) must have had at least one episode of mania at some point in their lifetime.
 (D) must have experienced at least one depressive episode.

3. Serotonin and norepinephrine are _____ implicated in mood disorder etiology.

- (A) two parts of the autonomic nervous system (B) antidepressant medications
 (C) neurotransmitters (D) structures in the limbic system

4. Anxiety often involves _____ arousal, and fear involves _____ arousal.

- (A) high; low (B) high; moderate
 (C) moderate; low (D) moderate; high

5. Anna does not currently have panic disorder. However, she cannot leave her house and had required home sessions when she began therapy. It is likely that

- (A) Anna has agoraphobia, but does not meet criteria for panic disorder.
 (B) Anna does not have agoraphobia.
 (C) Anna is faking her symptoms.
 (D) Anna has more severe panic but is able to cope with the symptoms.

6. Mowrer's two-factor model of anxiety disorders involves:

- (A) depression and anxiety.

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- (B) classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
 (C) positive affect and negative affect.
 (D) behavioral activation and behavioral inhibition.
7. Body dysmorphic disorder is most likely to begin in
 (A) early childhood. (B) middle childhood.
 (C) early adolescence. (D) late adolescence.
8. The most widely used psychological treatment for OCD related disorders is
 (A) cognitive behavioral therapy. (B) psychoanalysis.
 (C) exposure and response prevention. (D) operant conditioning.
9. A behavioral reinforcer for someone with a somatoform somatic symptom disorder would be
 (A) receiving a dollar each time they ride an elevator.
 (B) feeling refreshed after taking a hot shower.
 (C) receiving attention and sympathy.
 (D) successfully avoiding social situations.
10. The symptom alogia refers to lack of
 (A) intelligence. (B) energy and interest.
 (C) emotional response. (D) speech.
11. Research investigating the role of the family in schizophrenia best supports the
 (A) schizophrenogenic mother theory. (B) triangulation theory.
 (C) expressed emotion theory. (D) dopamine theory.
12. Pregnant women have been encouraged by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to
 (A) totally abstain from drinking.
 (B) not alter their drinking habits.
 (C) drink now and again, but only during the 3rd trimester of pregnancy.
 (D) reduce their drinking to no more than several drinks a day.
13. Studies on the effects of smoking marijuana on the brain have shown that it is associated with
 (A) impaired short-term memory and increased blood flow to brain regions associated with emotion.
 (B) impaired long-term memory and decreased blood flow to brain regions associated with emotion.
 (C) impaired short-term memory and increased blood flow to brain regions associated with attention.
 (D) impaired long-term memory and decreased blood flow to brain regions associated with attention.

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14. Eating disorders carry a stigma. In a recent research study, participants read vignettes about a woman with an eating disorder or a woman with depression. Compared to the woman with depression, the woman with an eating disorder was viewed as:

- (A) more responsible for her condition
- (B) less fragile
- (C) less likely to be trying to get attention with her disorder
- (D) none of the above

15. During binge episodes, many bulimics

- (A) feel a great sense of control
- (B) experience a feeling of being out of control
- (C) feel very satisfied
- (D) none of the above

16. As compared to developmentally normal levels of hyperactivity, diagnosable hyperactivity

- (A) impairs the child's functioning.
- (B) negatively affects the child's ability to mature appropriately.
- (C) is treatable only with medication.
- (D) all of the above.

17. The association between nicotine and ADHD is that

- (A) children's smoking can cause attention problems.
- (B) maternal smoking can cause hyperactivity in offspring.
- (C) nicotine in pill form reduces the side effects of Ritalin.
- (D) the combination of Ritalin and nicotine has been shown to cause dangerous synergistic effects in adults with ADHD.

18. What is the best diagnostic label for Betty? At six years of age, she does not play with other children and turns away when they approach her. She spends much of her time spinning a pencil endlessly in her fingers. She does not talk to others although she does sing jingles from TV commercials.

- (A) intellectual developmental disorder
- (B) expressive language disorder
- (C) autism spectrum disorder
- (D) Rett's disorder

19. If you are talking to a person with delirium, it may feel like you are talking

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- (A) to someone who has suffered amnesia.
- (B) to a child.
- (C) to someone who is depressed.
- (D) to someone who is drunk.

20. Which of the following is NOT a methodological issue when studying psychological disorders in late adulthood?

- (A) selective mortality (B) response biases
- (C) cohort effects (D) lack of anonymity

二、名詞解釋(可中文回答)，每題 5 分，共 20 分

- 1. externalizing disorders vs. internalizing disorders
- 2. placebo effect
- 3. safety behaviors
- 4. behavioral activation (BA) therapy

三、問答題(可中文回答)，共 40 分

- 1. 今年 2 月 13 日，張太太遇上了遊覽車翻覆的嚴重意外，雖然她只有輕傷(沒有腦傷)，但同車的旅客大多罹難。這半個月來，張太太經常坐立不安、睡不好、常重複夢到車禍、也害怕搭乘客運或遊覽車。張太太的女兒--張芸剛好就讀心理系，她懷疑母親可能罹患了創傷後壓力症(PTSD)。試問：
(1)張芸的判斷是否正確？為什麼？(2)若要確定診斷，還需要收集哪些訊息？(3)你認為張太太是否需要接受心理治療？為什麼？(15 分)
- 2. 老李被診斷為阿茲海默症(Alzheimer's disease)，醫師開立血清膽酯酶抑制劑(cholinesterase inhibitors)之藥物外，沒有別的介入，於是老李的兒子--李進尋求臨床心理師的協助。李進想詢問心理師幾個問題：
(1)上述藥物能否治癒他的父親？為什麼？(2)除了藥物治療，家屬可做些什麼事來協助患者？(3)阿茲海默症是否會遺傳？可如何預防？設想你就是李進求助的臨床心理師，請針對這三個問題提供你專業上的見解。(15 分)
- 3. 在兒童階段，「注意力不足/過動症」與「行為規範障礙症」要如何鑑別診斷？(10 分)