

# 東吳大學 112 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第1頁，共5頁

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

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

## 一、選擇題 (50 分)

請複製下列格式，於答案卷上回答

- 1.( )    2.( )    3.( )    4.( )    5.( )  
 6.( )    7.( )    8.( )    9.( )    10.( )  
 11.( )    12.( )    13.( )    14.( )    15.( )  
 16.( )    17.( )    18.( )    19.( )    20.( )  
 21.( )    22.( )    23.( )    24.( )    25.( )

1. Dr. Lin studies personality disorders and is interested in whether childhood maltreatment increases the risk of subsequent diagnosis with personality disorders. Which aspect of research in psychopathology is Dr. Lin studying?

- a. The treatment of disorders
- b. The etiology of disorders
- c. The outcomes of disorders
- d. The descriptions of disorders

2. Vivian has recurrent major depression and experiences lengthy periods of functioning very well in all aspects of life, interspersed with occasional periods of deep depression that require medication and intensive psychotherapy. Vivian's disorder is best described as which of the following?

- a. Episodic
- b. Chronic
- c. Acute
- d. Time-limited

3. When 20-year-old Robin was first diagnosed with schizophrenia, his family members wanted to know if and how the disorder would progress, and how it would affect Robin in the future. In medical terms, the family wanted to know what about Robin's disorder?

- a. Diagnosis
- b. Prognosis
- c. Pathophysiology
- d. Etiology

4. What area of the brain coordinates movement with sensory input, and contains parts of the reticular activating system?

- a. Hindbrain
- b. Midbrain
- c. Cerebral cortex
- d. Forebrain

# 東吳大學 112 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第2頁，共5頁

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

5. Which of the following is true of GAD?

- a. The median age of onset is 25, although nonspecific symptoms appear earlier.
- b. Nearly everyone recovers spontaneously and will not have another episode.
- c. Although it is treatable, GAD tends to have a chronic course.
- d. It is considered to be the least severe anxiety disorder.

6. Physiologically, PTSD appears to be related to damage to which of the following?

- a. The hippocampus, which disrupts sleep
- b. The amygdala, which disrupts learning and memory
- c. The hippocampus, which disrupts learning and memory
- d. The amygdala, which disrupts sleep

7. Kenny woke up one morning with blurry vision that, within minutes, became complete blindness. Despite being seen by specialists in ophthalmology and neurology, no reason can be found for Kenny's vision loss.

What diagnosis is this most consistent with?

- a. Somatization disorder
- b. Hypochondriasis
- c. Conversion disorder
- d. Dissociative disorder

8. A person who fakes a disease for no clear goal may be diagnosed with which of the following?

- a. Factitious disorder
- b. Conversion disorder
- c. Malingering
- d. Hypochondriasis

9. Jessie typically spends weekends at the beach with friends and has a great time. However, Jessie also typically feels somewhat depressed on Sunday evenings through Monday mornings, on returning to classes. Jessie also has trouble concentrating on work, is irritable, and has gained quite a bit of weight recently.

Which of Jessie's symptoms would tend to rule out a diagnosis of depression?

- a. She has gained weight, rather than lost it.
- b. She has difficulty concentrating on her work.
- c. She is sometimes irritable.
- d. Her low mood is only on Sunday and Monday.

10. Mike, aged 9 years, was recently referred for evaluation after experiencing frequent severe temper tantrums provoked by minor occurrences and a pervasive irritability that had lasted more than a year. Which diagnosis is most appropriate for Mike?

- a. Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder
- b. Childhood bipolar disorder
- c. Childhood depression
- d. Oppositional defiant disorder

# 東吳大學 112 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第3頁，共5頁

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

11. Which of these is the strongest predictor of suicidal behavior among those with depression?
- a. Presence of somatic symptoms of depression
  - b. Family history of suicide
  - c. Use of SSRIs
  - d. Lack of social support
12. How did DSM-5 deal with obesity?
- a. DSM-5 removed obesity because it can be dealt with medically
  - b. DSM-5 added obesity because of its significant health impacts
  - c. DSM-5 added obesity because of its increasing prevalence and costs
  - d. DSM-5 does not include obesity despite its significant behavioral and psychological components
13. Obstructive sleep apnea is characterized by which of the following?
- a. complete cessation of respiratory activity for at least one minute
  - b. interruption of air flow and brief cessation of respiratory activity
  - c. interruption of air flow without cessation of respiratory activity
  - d. the result of central nervous system disorders and trauma.
14. The “pleasure pathways,” or internal reward centers, in the human brain are primarily made up of which of the following?
- a. dopamine-sensitive neurons
  - b. serotonin-sensitive neurons
  - c. norepinephrine-sensitive neurons
  - d. GABA-sensitive neurons
15. The five-factor model of personality includes which of the following? \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. religiosity
  - b. conscientiousness
  - c. expressiveness
  - d. psychopathy
16. Leo is quite a loner, walks to class alone, does not talk to anyone, and appears indifferent to other people. It is clear that Leo neither desires nor enjoys closeness with others. Leo does not act in any obviously unusual ways and does not appear to possess strange beliefs about the world. Which personality disorder is this most consistent with?
- a. avoidant
  - b. antisocial
  - c. schizoid
  - d. schizotypal

# 東吳大學 112 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第4頁，共5頁

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

17. Thomas is special, at least in his mind. Thomas sees himself as exceptionally intelligent and skilled, although his academic and employment histories argue that he is decidedly average. What is frustrating to others around him is not just his bragging, but the fact that Thomas seems to expect to be treated as though he were very special. This behavior is most consistent with which of the following personality disorders?
- a. Antisocial
  - b. Histrionic
  - c. Narcissistic
  - d. Borderline
18. Children with specific learning disorder in reading, better known as dyslexia,
- a. have global difficulties with reading.
  - b. primarily struggle with proper orientation of letters.
  - c. do not have the disorder as adults.
  - d. often cannot achieve academically.
19. A “high-functioning” individual with autism spectrum disorder most likely has
- a. a peer group and is able to attend regular schools.
  - b. an IQ score of over 130.
  - c. an IQ score of over 80.
  - d. a very good long-term memory.
20. Neurological studies have found abnormalities in which part of the brains of autistic individuals?
- a. prefrontal cortex
  - b. left hemisphere language centers
  - c. cerebellum
  - d. limbic system
21. Who is experiencing a delusion of persecution?
- a. someone who falsely believes that a double has been substituted for a loved one
  - b. someone who falsely believes that they are famous and influential
  - c. someone who falsely believes that the government is going to harm them
  - d. someone who falsely believes their limbs are rotting off
22. Which of the following is a potential major side effect of antipsychotic medications?
- a. delirium tremens
  - b. serotonin storm
  - c. tardive dyskinesia
  - d. excess white blood cells

# 東吳大學 112 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第5頁，共5頁

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

23. A rapid onset of impaired consciousness and cognition is characteristic of which of the following?

- a. delirium
- b. neurocognitive disorder
- c. Alzheimer's disease
- d. Pick's disease

24. Higher levels of education are associated with which of the following?

- a. the prevention of neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease
- b. a delay in the onset of symptoms of neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease
- c. a slow course of deterioration after neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease first starts
- d. the rapid onset of symptoms in neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease

25. The symptoms of substance/medication-induced neurocognitive disorder are most similar to the symptoms observed in which of the following?

- a. vascular neurocognitive disorder
- b. neurocognitive disorder due to Alzheimer's disease
- c. Huntington's disease
- d. HIV-induced neurocognitive disorder

## 二、解釋名詞(20 分)

- 1. biofeedback and neurofeedback
- 2. prevalence and incidence

## 三、問答題 (30 分)

- 1. 在心理衡鑑時，家長和學齡兒童從會談所提供的資訊不一致時，臨床心理師將會如何處理？
- 2. 醫師轉介一位抗拒防衛具有輕度憂鬱症狀的高中女生進行治療，若你是臨床心理師，你會怎麼做？