

科目：基礎心理學

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

\*除非列印不清楚，不得要求翻譯

\*未在彌封答案卷內作答者，不予記分。

一、選擇題 33 題 (每題 2 分，共 66 分)

作答格式：

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

請依照上述之格式，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷第一頁  
答案字母請用正楷大寫(A,B,C,D)

1. What is the rationale for laws that provide for legal verdicts of "guilty but mentally ill?"  
(A) to prevent the truly insane from being treated as criminals.  
(B) to provide treatment options for convicted criminals while still holding them responsible for their actions.  
(C) to deal with mentally ill vagrants.  
(D) to permit consideration of whether the accused could appreciate the wrongfulness of his or her actions.
2. Psychological treatments for individuals with Alzheimer's  
(A) focus on helping the individual admit to and understand their cognitive deficiencies and limitations.  
(B) are usually psychodynamic  
(C) focus on helping patients and families deal with the effects of the disease  
(D) can remove their memory deficits.
3. Five-year-old Jake has an IQ of 68. He has not yet learned to count and does not know the names of all the colors, but he can tie his shoes without help, loves to tell stories and jokes, and helps his mother with cooking. Which of the following diagnoses would fit Jake?  
(A) mild mental retardation (B) moderate mental retardation  
(C) severe mental retardation (D) None of the above are correct.
4. Joan, an autistic child, reacts to her mother's expression of pain by withdrawing from her. This reaction  
(A) is atypical of autistic children. (B) is Joan's way of expressing sympathy.  
(C) supports the idea that Joan lacks 'theory of mind'.  
(D) is indicative of a more serious disturbance underlying Joan's autism, such as childhood disintegrative disorder.
5. Megan's law involves  
(A) notification of members of a community when a convicted sex offender is released and moving into that neighborhood.  
(B) additional compensation for victims' families following sex crimes.  
(C) more rigid conviction standards for sex offenders.  
(D) mandates intensive therapy for sex offenders following their first offense.
6. Compared to normal personality styles, personality disorders are more  
(A) bizarre and out of control. (B) dangerous and immoral.  
(C) inborn and physiological. (D) pervasive and inflexible.

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7. Two primary features of Linehan's diathesis-stress theory of borderline personality disorder are  
(A) ego functioning and transference. (B) object representation and cognitive style.  
(C) cognitive bias and attribution error.  
(D) emotional dysregulation and experiences of invalidation.
8. In schizophrenia research, *prodrome* refers to  
(A) neurobehavioral functioning in the disorder.  
(B) positive symptomatology in the disorder.  
(C) intellectual functioning in the disorder.  
(D) the period before a person meets diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia but nonetheless shows some symptoms.
9. In which parts of the brain of those with schizophrenia are abnormalities most commonly found?  
(A) parietal and temporal lobes (B) prefrontal cortex and ventricles  
(C) corpus callosum and amygdala (D) limbic system and parietal lobe
10. Exposure of a nonsmoker to secondhand smoke  
(A) is less harmful than smoking because of the lower levels of nicotine and tar in secondhand smoke.  
(B) has been shown to have far fewer negative effects than the media has suggested.  
(C) can lead to lung damage.  
(D) has negative effects on the fetuses of pregnant nonsmokers but not on the women themselves.
11. 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) expectancy theory  
(C) objectification theory (D) self-deprecating theory
12. Which of the following is a similarity between Beck's and Freud's theories of depression?  
(A) Both believe that anger is the root of depression.  
(B) Both emphasize the depressive's illogical view of the world.  
(C) Both consider negative life events to be important in the development of depression.  
(D) Both focus on the experience of loss in the development of depression.
13. Years of research on SES (social economic status) and health indicate  
(A) a curvilinear relationship between SES and health.  
(B) a curvilinear relationship between morbidity/mortality and SES.  
(C) that the relationship between SES and health is mediated by behavior patterns.  
(D) a linear relationship between morbidity/mortality and SES.
14. Two particularly important psychosocial factors that may help a person cope with severe traumas more adaptively are  
(A) compassion and forgiveness.  
(B) high intelligence and forgiveness.  
(C) compassion and strong social support.  
(D) high intelligence and strong social support.

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15. Dana's baby, Sophie, participated in a study that indicated that Sophie had high levels of behavioral inhibition. Compared with babies who demonstrated low levels of behavioral inhibition, Sophie is likely to develop
- (A) panic disorder. (B) social phobia.  
(C) obsessive Compulsive Disorder. (D) agoraphobia.
16. Which of the following statements is true about child development theories?
- (A) They are contradictory to one another and cannot be all true.  
(B) They are mere beliefs and personal opinions.  
(C) They guide and give meaning to our observations and help us understand development.  
(D) They are difficult to verify.
17. To examine age-related changes in self-regulation strategy use, Professor Wang presented 3-, 4-, and 5-year-olds various emotion tasks several times over a 4-year period. This is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ study.
- (A) longitudinal  
(B) cross-sectional  
(C) microgenetic  
(D) sequential
18. May and Sean are both singers and spend a great deal of time singing to their young baby girl. This is an example of
- (A) an evocative gene-environment correlation.  
(B) a passive gene-environment correlation.  
(C) an active gene-environment correlation.  
(D) niche-picking.
19. Which of the following statements is true about speech perception?
- (A) Not until the end of the third year can toddlers "screen out" sounds not used in their native tongue.  
(B) Between 6 and 8 months, babies start to "screen out" non-native phonemes.  
(C) Young infants listen shorter to human speech sounds than to non-speech.  
(D) Newborns like speech that is high-pitched and monotone.
20. A baby accidentally pushes over a tower of blocks. Each time her mom rebuilds the tower, the baby tries to push it over. In Piaget's theory, this is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_ circular reaction.
- (A) reflexive  
(B) primary  
(C) secondary  
(D) tertiary
21. Researchers in diverse theories continue to draw inspiration from Piaget's view of the child as a(n)
- (A) passive imitator.  
(B) active, constructive learner.  
(C) lonely learner.  
(D) social being.
22. Vygotsky believed that
- (A) language often distracts children from thinking clearly.  
(B) private speech prevent children from constructing knowledge.  
(C) children discover virtually all knowledge about the world through their own activity.  
(D) language provides the foundation for all higher cognitive processes.

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23. According to views of information-processing approach, children's working-memory capacity is enhanced following age-related gains in their
- (A) metalinguistic knowledge.
  - (B) ability to habituate.
  - (C) processing speed.
  - (D) self-regulation.
24. Which of the following three deficiencies precede children's effective strategy use in attentional and memory tasks?
- (A) minimal, maximum, and control deficiencies
  - (B) attention, executive, and updating deficiencies
  - (C) irrelevant, relevant, and core deficiencies
  - (D) production, control, and utilization deficiencies
25. The fact that IQ correlations increase with age for identical twins, but decrease with age for fraternal twins, suggests that
- (A) the influence of environments on IQ is stronger for identical twins than fraternal twins.
  - (B) genetic influences play an essential role in life.
  - (C) the contribution of heredity to IQ decreases with age.
  - (D) the genetic likeness of identical twins causes them to seek out similar niches in adolescence and adulthood.
26. Research has shown that Broca's and Wernicke's areas of the brain
- (A) are not solely responsible for specific language functions.
  - (B) are both solely responsible for language comprehension.
  - (C) increase functioning when cerebral cortex sustains damage.
  - (D) help to support language plasticity.
27. Social interactionists believe that children's \_\_\_\_\_ language development.
- (A) LAD is solely responsible for
  - (B) native language predicts the pace of
  - (C) neural processing space determines
  - (D) social competencies and language experiences greatly affect
28. Nine-month-old May and her brother play in their yard. Her brother points and says "Look! There is a bee." May finds the bee right away. They are engaged in
- (A) telegraphic speech.
  - (B) referential communication.
  - (C) syntactic bootstrapping.
  - (D) joint attention.
29. According to the principle of mutual exclusivity bias, children
- (A) assume that persons have one label, but objects have multiple labels.
  - (B) assume that words refer to nonoverlapping categories.
  - (C) ignore the colors of objects and focus instead on size distinctions.
  - (D) discover the structure of sentences by relying on the meanings of words.

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30. When a stranger starts to talk to three-year-old May, she is not sure whether she should talk to him and looks at her father, who smiles back at her. Reassured, May responds to the stranger. May is demonstrating the use of
- (A) sympathy.
  - (B) empathy.
  - (C) social referencing.
  - (D) emotional display rules.
31. Baby Tom is slow to accept new experiences, tends to react negatively and intensely, and has irregular daily routines. His temperament is classified as
- (A) slow to warm up.
  - (B) difficult.
  - (C) easy.
  - (D) a combination of easy, difficult, and slow to warm up.
32. In one study, researchers said to children, "May can't find her doll. May's doll is really in the kitchen, but May thinks her doll is in the bedroom. Where will May look for her doll?" Children who stated that May would look in the kitchen do not yet understand
- (A) false beliefs.
  - (B) the me-self.
  - (C) the inner-self.
  - (D) abstract thinking.
33. Knowing that their kid is timid but impulsive, the parents change their child-rearing style to counteract their kid's behavior. The parents are using
- (A) negative reinforcement.
  - (B) interactional synchrony.
  - (C) a functionalist approach.
  - (D) a goodness-of-fit model.

二、問答題（共34分）

1. 目前對於心理病理的看法，主要認為是受到基因與環境的相互影響(Gene-Environment Interaction)，請舉出兩個實驗說明此看法。(10%)
2. 請寫出 Anxiety disorder 在 DSM-IV-TR 與最新的 DSM-5 診斷系統有何差異?(8%)
3. Major depression 與 Anxiety disorder 共病的機率很高，請以一個理論或模式解釋如何區分此兩種疾患(6%)
4. 請以實際例子說明有關憂鬱症悲觀的歸因模式 (Pessimistic attributional style) (6%)
5. Explain why positive discipline is effective and reduces the need for punishment.(4%)

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