

東吳大學 104 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 3 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、選擇題(共 20 題，單選)每題 2%

1. Recent studies have examined gene-environment interactions in depression using

A. peptides.	B. DNA profiling.
C. the serotonin transporter gene.	D. alleles.

2. _____ refers to different forms of the same genes ; _____ refers to different genes contributing to a disorder.

A. Allele ; polygenic	B. Polygenic ; allele
C. Allele ; polymorphism	D. Polymorphism ; allele

3. Interpersonal Therapy may focus on four types of interpersonal problems, which of the following is not a focused issue of Interpersonal Therapy ?

A. unresolved attachment	B. role transitions
C. role disputes	D. social deficits

4. In depression, dysregulation of HPA axis is shown by:

A. hypersensitivity of the pituitary gland	B. failure to suppress cortisol by dexamethasone
C. too little cortisol	D. elevated parasympathetic nervous system activity

5. Which of the following statements about suicide is true?
 - A. Adolescents have higher rates of suicide than older adults do.
 - B. Dopamine dysfunction is implicated in suicidality.
 - C. Most people with MDD will make a suicide attempt.
 - D. Men have higher rates of suicide than women.

6. Which one is the etiology of GAD?

A. anxiety sensitivity	B. prepared learning
C. avoidance of powerful negative emotions	D. oversensitive cortisol receptors and small volume of hippocampus

7. Cognitive therapy when added to exposure for PTSD is particular helpful in addressing (choose the answer that best fits):

A. suicidal tendencies	B. risk of relapse
C. depersonalization	D. guilt

8. A consistent brain abnormality found among people with schizophrenia is

A. frontal lobe enlargement.	B. parietal lobe enlargement.
C. enlarged ventricles.	D. interrupted tracts in the reticular formation.

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第 3 頁，共 3 頁

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16. Schema-focused cognitive therapy for personality disorders
- A. focuses on challenging maladaptive beliefs in the client's current relationships.
 - B. is primarily concerned with challenging the schemes clients come up with in their daily interactions.
 - C. focuses exclusively on cognitions formed during critical periods of the client's childhood.
 - D. enriches traditional cognitive therapy with a broader focus on early childhood antecedents and parenting influences that shape current cognitive patterns.
17. Plaques, which develop as part of Alzheimer's disease, are
- A. protein deposits that are outside neurons.
 - B. cholesterol remains from poor diet.
 - C. composed of serotonin and fatty deposits.
 - D. equivalent to neurofibrillary tangles.
18. The DSM-5 categorizes all of the following as neurodevelopmental disorders EXCEPT
- A. learning disorders.
 - B. autism spectrum disorders.
 - C. motor disorders.
 - D. conduct disorders
19. When completing face perception or identity tasks, fMRI studies of autistic children have found that
- A. autistic children can easily recognize faces, but just cannot express this knowledge.
 - B. the areas of the brain associated with the identification of faces were not activated.
 - C. the fusiform gyrus is overactive, indicating that despite not paying attention to people's faces, these children can identify them.
 - D. these children have overactive amygdalae
20. People diagnosed as having hoarding disorder or body dysmorphic disorder likely had a relative with
- A. OCD.
 - B. social anxiety disorder.
 - C. mood disorder.
 - D. identity disorder.

二、問答題(共 6 題)

1. 請說明 Linehan 對邊緣型人格障礙症所提出的「素質-壓力理論」(diathesis-stress theory)所指為何(8%)
2. 請比較 schizophrenia / schizotypal personality disorder / schizoid personality disorder 之不同(12%)
3. 請說明 Alzheimer's disease 從發病到死亡的病程變化(10%)
4. 請比較 ADHD 的診斷在 DSM-5 與 DSM-IV-TR 有何不同(10%)
5. 請說明 fear circuit 與 prepared learning (8%)
6. 請比較 bipolar I disorder / bipolar II disorder / cyclothymic disorder 之不同(12%)