東吳大學 104 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

\	考試	
)	時間	100 分鐘
	本科總分	100 分
nment interactions in depression	on using	5
B. DNA profiling.		
D. alleles.		
me genes; refers to di	fferent g	genes contributing to a
B. Polygeneic; allele		
D. Polymorphism; allele		
ypes of interpersonal problems	s, which	of the following is not a
B. role transitions		
D. social deficits		
s shown by:		
B. failure to suppress cortise	ol by de	xamethasone
D. elevated parasympathetic	e nervou	s system activity
uicide is true?		
suicidality.		
cide attempt.		
omen.		
B. prepared learning		
all volume of hippocampus		
e for PTSD is particular helpfu	l in add	ressing
B. risk of relapse		
D. guilt		
ng people with schizophrenia i	.S	
D. interrupted tracts in the r	eticular	formation.
	ment interactions in depression B. DNA profiling. D. alleles. me genes; refers to display refer	ment interactions in depression using B. DNA profiling. D. alleles. me genes; refers to different genes; refers

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第2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

9. When a person incorporates unimportant events within a delusional framework and reads personal significance into trivial activities of others it is called

A. grandiose delusions.

B. hallucinations.

C. ideas of reference.

- D. absence of logic.
- 10. During an acute episode of schizophrenia, the most prominent symptom(s) is/are

A. disorientation.

B. positive symptoms.

- C. difficulty concentrating.
- D. inability to bathe and take care of personal business.
- 11. Two promising gene candidates in studies of schizophrenia are

A. DTNBP1 and NGR1

B. DTNBP1 and 5-HTT

C. NGR1 and SCHZ

- D. SCHZ and 5-HTT
- 12. Nearly all drugs, including alcohol, stimulate

A. sensation seeking pathways.

B. GABA pathways.

C. serotonin systems in the brain.

- D. dopamine systems in the brain.
- 13.which of the following statements best captures the links between wanting, liking, and drinking according to a prospective study?
 - A. Wanting, but not liking, predicted more drinking among heavy drinkers.
 - B. Wanting predicted more drinking for heavy drinkers; liking predicted more drinking for light drinkers.
 - C. Wanting and linking predicted more drinking among heavy drinkers.
 - D. Sedation predicted less drinking for all types of drinking.
- 14. Which of the following statements about eating disorder is true?
 - A. The brain structure linked to the cause of eating disorders is the hypothalamus.
 - B. Perspective studies of personality and eating disorders indicate that the tendency to experience negative emotions is related to disordered eating.
 - C. Anorexia appears to be specific to Western culture; bulimia is seen all over the world and is thus not culture specific.
 - D. Child abuse appears to be a specific causal factors for eating disorders.
- 15. If an individual is judged to be Guilty but Mentally Ill, he or she
 - A. is always put in the general prison population.
 - B. may be committed to a prison hospital or other type of suitable psychiatric facility.
 - C. is placed in a psychiatric hospital until it is deemed that he or she is ready to reenter society.
 - D. will receive inpatient psychiatric treatment at a local psychiatric hospital before being moved into the general prison population.

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第3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

- 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%)