

(請在答案卷上註明各大題之下的題號，例如：(一) 1, 2, 3, ..., 22；(二) 1, 2, 3)

(一) 簡答題(每題 3 分) [66%]

1. 臨床心理學的阿嬤法則(grandma principle)是指_____
2. Culture-bound syndromes 中，所謂的 Drat 是指_____
3. 下列關於 DSM 改版的敘述，哪一(幾) 項敘述正確？_____ (a) DSM-5 發行於 2013 年。(b) DSM-5 改用向度(dimensional)取向，只有單軸診斷。(c) DSM-5 從原先的五軸診斷，改為三軸診斷。(d) DSM-5 是直接從 DSM-IV 改版而來。(e) DSM-5 用來評估個案的整體功能指標是 GAF(f) DSM-I 發行於 1954 年。
4. 臨床研究法中，探討人口中某一對偶(等位) 基因(alleles)和某一特質或行為之間關係的研究法，稱為什麼研究法？_____
5. 請列舉任何一種「類比實驗」(analogue experiment)的操作類型_____
6. 下列有關 Holmes & Rahe (1967)的生活事件研究結果，哪一(幾) 項 敘述正確？(a) 生活事件測量顯示壓力是作用於「人體上」，不是發生於「人體內」。(b) 生活事件測量壓力是「原因」，不是「結果」。(c) 只要生活發生變動，不論「是好是壞」，即要求個人對該變動歷程作某種程度的因應。(d) 該研究顯示，壓力的產生乃因「個人」與其「環境」間存在某種互動性的關係。(e)顯示所有的壓力源都會產生相同的生理反應，而提出「一般適應症候群」(GAS)。
7. 以下關於安非他命精神病(amphetamine psychosis) 的相關敘述，哪一(幾) 項敘述正確？_____ (a)安非他命可以導致類似妄想型精神分裂病的狀態。(b)安非他命會造成兒茶酚胺(catecholamines) 的釋放。(c)安非他命引致精神病的效果是由於多巴胺增加的效應而非正腎上腺素。(d)由此證據推翻了精神分裂病(思覺失調症) 的多巴胺理論(dopamine theory)。
8. 關於恐慌症的成因，一個人先經驗到焦慮的身體信號，接著出現初次恐慌發作；然後恐慌發作就成為身體改變的制約反應，這個觀點稱為_____
9. 有關飲食疾患的 endogenous opioids 敘述，哪一(幾) 項錯誤？_____ (a) are at low levels, leading to euphoria; (b) are at high levels, leading to euphoria; (c) are released by purging, leading to euphoria; (d) are decreased by bingeing, leading to euphoria.
10. 下列哪一(幾) 項物質是屬於興奮劑？_____ (a)鴉片 (b)安非他命 (c)古柯鹼 (d)嗎啡
11. 下列有關焦慮性疾患的敘述，哪一(幾) 項不正確？_____ (a) Individuals with anxiety disorders have weak fear circuits. (b) Individuals with anxiety disorders have fear circuits that do not activate correctly when they are fearful or anxious. (c) Individuals with anxiety disorders have an overactive fear circuit. (d) Individuals with anxiety disorders have an underactive amygdala.
12. 何謂 Dialectical Behavior Therapy(DBT)?_____

見背面

13. 個體的「最適生存」(Optional Living)需包含下列哪些元素？_____ (a) positive attitudes toward self; (b) adequate growth & development; (c) enough intelligence; (d) autonomy; (e) accurate perception of reality; (f) prosperity & success; (g) environmental competence.
14. The Scientist-Practitioner Model for Clinical Psychologist 需包含下列哪些角色元素？_____ (a) consumer of science; (b) evaluator of science; (c) creator of science (d) manager of science; (e) messenger of science
15. (RCT)是指：_____ (a) Respect and Compassion Therapy; (b) Rational Choice Theory; (c) Role Commitment Treatment; (d) Regent Competence Test; (e) Randomized Controlled Trial.
16. 關於憂鬱症的心理病理研究發現，下列何者正確？_____ (a) elevated activity level in Amygdala; (b) diminished activity level in dorsolateral prefrontal cortex; (c) elevated activity level in Hippocampus; (d) excessive reassurance-seeking could soothe depressive mood; (e) depression psychopathology might be rooted in oral stage.
17. 憂鬱者遭逢不順遂的負向事件時傾向採用下列何種歸因？_____ (a) Internal; (b) external; (c) stable; (d) global; (e) specific.
18. 主張 Mental disorders 可分為 Mania, Melancholia, Phrenitis 的是：_____
19. 美國精神醫學之父是：_____
20. 某人無故移至陌生城市，重新以新的身分生活。依據DSM-5系統，最可能說明此情況的診斷是什麼？___(a)_Conversion disorder; (b) Dissociative identity disorder; (c) Depersonalization disorder; (d) Dissociative amnesia.
21. 認為精神疾病乃源自動物磁性受物理磁場的影響的是：_____ (a) Kraepelin; (b) Mesmer; (c) Seligman; (d) Watson.
22. 小張是位主修臨床心理學的研究生，他因個人情感困擾影響了專業上的學習而求助於臨床心理師。經過初步晤談後被認定小張是吻合偏差行為定義的個案。試問，臨床心理師是採用下列哪一(些)定義來界定小張的偏差行為？(a) personal distress; (b) statistical infrequency; (c) violation of social norms; (d) unexpectedness.

(二) 問答題：[34%]

1. What are some of the changes appeared in the DSM-5 involving Schizophrenia and anxiety disorders? What are the implications to these changes in psychopathology? [10%] What is the serious challenge to the DSM-5 version? [4%]
2. The Taiwan Water Park Blast in June 27, 2015 killed more than 10 people and injured nearly 500 victims. The incidence shocked the whole country and its aftermath is still on the way. Please answer and discuss

the following questions from the viewpoints of clinical psychology. 1) Would it be claimed as a "trauma"? For either "YES" or "NO", why so? Please state your rationale. [4%] 2) Considering traumatic event, please provide some other example(s). [4%] 3) When encountering a traumatic event, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Depression are most common psychological problems reported in the literature. Please introduce their main symptoms. [8%] 4) After such kind of events, who may be more likely to develop PTSD? [4%]

試題隨卷繳回