

招生學年度	100	招生類別	碩士班
系所班別	諮商與臨床心理學系碩士班(臨床心理學組)		
科目	臨床心理學專論		
注意事項	滿分為 150 分；含變態心理學、臨床心理學、健康心理學		

選擇題請於答案卡上作答、**非選擇題**請於答案卷上作答。

一、選擇題 (每題 2 分, 共 70 分)

- Which of the following psychological tests is applied with hospital patients to assess their emotional adjustment?
 - MMPI, to assess hypochondriasis, depression, and hysteria
 - PAIS, to assess psychosocial factors in patients' lives that are associated with adjustment to medical illness
 - MBMD, to examine psychosocial and decision making issues that are relevant for medical patients
 - All of the above
- The concepts of illness identity, causes and underlying pathology, and time line are components of
 - mass psychogenic illness.
 - commonsense models.
 - medical student's disease.
 - the placebo effect.
- Health problems that result from medical treatment are called _____ and can result from
 - iatrogenic conditions; errors or normal side effects.
 - placebo phenomena; deliberate maltreatment.
 - complementary conditions; errors or normal side effects.
 - psychogenic illness; deliberate maltreatment.
- The process by which people try to manage the perceived discrepancy between the demands and resources they appraise in a stressful situation is called
 - diathesis.
 - inoculation.
 - eustress.
 - coping.
- Which of the following is NOT TRUE about gender differences found in research on coping?
 - Males report using more problem-focused coping.
 - Males report using more emotion-focused coping.
 - Females report using more emotion-focused.
 - When males and females have similar occupations and education, they report similar levels of emotion- and problem-focused coping.
- The part of the immune system that attacks antigens in the body's cells is called _____ immunity, and the part that attacks antigens in body fluids is _____ immunity.
 - cell-mediated; antibody-mediated
 - nonspecific; antibiotic
 - antibody-mediated; cell-mediated
 - antibiotic; nonspecific
- When stressful circumstances are conceived of as stimuli, they are called _____; when they are responses, they are called _____.

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- (1) strain; stressors
 (2) stressors; strain
 (3) transactions; demands
 (4) demands; transactions
8. Prevalence is to incidence as
 (1) death is to illness.
 (2) public health is to epidemiology.
 (3) current cases is to new cases.
 (4) sociology is to anthropology.
9. Persons who suffer from paraphilias are categorized as having
 (1) somatoform disorders.
 (2) generalized anxiety.
 (3) sexual disorders.
 (4) personality disorders.
10. Tony recently lost his job and has a great debt accumulated from gambling. He also has been feeling extreme pressure about not being able to take care of his eight children. After having too much to drink, Tony ran over a child crossing the street. Immediately following this episode, Tony could not remember who he was. This example illustrates
 (1) dissociative amnesia.
 (2) dissociative fugue.
 (3) dissociative identity disorder.
 (4) multiple personality disorder.
11. A common form of mental disorder afflicting 10-20% of the population is
 (1) schizophrenia.
 (2) senile dementia.
 (3) depression.
 (4) delusional disorder.
12. In south and east Asia, a man may experience Koro, which is
 (1) schizophrenia.
 (2) insanity.
 (3) anxiety about his penis receding into his body.
 (4) depression.
13. Because there is considerable overlap among the types of schizophrenia, and because patterns of behavior shift over time, many patients are simply classified as suffering from _____ schizophrenia.
 (1) borderline
 (2) atypical
 (3) mixed
 (4) undifferentiated
14. Which of the following is NOT one reason given that more women than men are treated for psychological problems?

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(1) Women are more sensitive than men.
 (2) As a result of cultural norms, women may be more willing to admit distress.
 (3) Some forms of mental disorders are sex-linked recessive.
 (4) Developmental tasks required of women are far more difficult than those required of men.

15. A person who has an extreme lack of self-confidence and who allows others to run his or her life is said to have a(n) _____ personality.
 (1) dependent
 (2) narcissistic
 (3) paranoid
 (4) antisocial

16. According to the Boulder model, clinical psychologists should be trained:
 (1) in medical schools
 (2) in schools of clinical psychology
 (3) by psychiatrists
 (4) as scientists first

17. According to Thomas Szasz's The myth of mental illness:
 (1) psychotherapy did a poor job curing the mentally ill
 (2) far fewer people were mentally ill than psychologists said
 (3) mental illness was caused by disordered genes
 (4) "mental illness" is just a label for people we find disturbing

18. Frank considers himself to be a total failure and a worthless person because he failed one class. Frank's behavior exemplifies the distortion of thinking behavioral therapists call
 (1) all-or-nothing thinking.
 (2) magnification.
 (3) overgeneralization.
 (4) selective perception.

19. In an institution for delinquent adolescents, a behavioral system has been implemented in which the adolescents earn points for target behaviors like getting up on time, making beds, attending class, etc. They are allowed to exchange their earned points for privileges, activities, etc. This system is called _____ and is based on _____.
 (1) systematic desensitization; gradual exposure.
 (2) Time out; extinction.
 (3) a token economy; reinforcement.
 (4) primary reinforcement; non-reward

20. Freud considered the distinction between manifest content and latent content essential for
 (1) free association.
 (2) dream analysis.
 (3) resistance.
 (4) transference.

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21. The practice of drilling a hole in a person's head to let the evil spirits out is called
 (1) ECT.
 (2) envaraging.
 (3) subdural relief.
 (4) trepanning.
22. Desensitization is primarily used to
 (1) alleviate phobias and anxieties.
 (2) overcome destructive habits.
 (3) symbolically reward positive behavior.
 (4) decrease free-floating anxiety.
23. Eva shows a pattern of extreme discomfort in close relationships, odd and quirky behavior, and cognitive and perceptual distortions. As such, she MOST likely has _____ personality disorder.
 (1) paranoid
 (2) schizoid
 (3) antisocial
 (4) schizotypal
24. Paranoid schizophrenia is to disorganized schizophrenia as
 (1) passive is to aggressive.
 (2) bizarre is to inappropriate.
 (3) best prognosis is to worst prognosis.
 (4) worst prognosis is to best prognosis.
25. _____ is a repetitive behavior or mental act that an individual feels compelled to perform in response to an obsession.
 (1) Locus coeruleus
 (2) Compulsion
 (3) Bulimia
 (4) Obsession
26. Rebeka is experiencing a long lasting and less intense depression. She is most likely to be experiencing _____.
 (1) Dysthymia
 (2) Major Depressive Disorder
 (3) Hypomania
 (4) Bipolar disorder
27. A behavior therapist is interested in the ABCs of behavior meaning _____.
 (1) antecedents, the behavior itself, and consequences
 (2) actions, beliefs, and commitment
 (3) antecedents, beliefs, and consequences
 (4) attitudes, the behavior itself, and consequences
28. What is the primary purpose of professional regulation?
 (1) To protect the public from incompetent practice of psychology.
 (2) To protect the professional from unfair competition.
 (3) To accredit and approve training and internship programs.
 (4) To create continuing education programs.

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29. Ruth seems unable to define herself separately from her husband and her children. In family systems terminology, Ruth needs to examine her process of

- (1) acculturation
- (2) differentiation
- (3) assimilation
- (4) internalizing conflicts

30. In the late 1890s, Alfred Binet developed measures of individual differences in

- (1) phrenology.
- (2) psychological adjustment.
- (3) mental abilities.
- (4) sensorimotor skills.

31. When a clinician interprets assessment data as reflecting a range of possible implications about a person stemming largely from psychodynamic theory, the clinician is probably viewing assessment data as a _____ of behavior.

- (1) sample
- (2) sign
- (3) correlate
- (4) determinant

32. The significance of the case of Anna O. for psychoanalysis was its demonstration that

- (1) hysteria was not really a psychological disorder.
- (2) a cathartic re-experiencing of repressed material would reduce hysterical symptoms.
- (3) free association was the essential curative factor in psychoanalysis.
- (4) Oedipal conflicts were the source of neurotic symptoms.

33. Which of the following is an example of repression?

- (1) A person replaces the memory of something painful with a false memory.
- (2) Instead of doing something s/he wishes to do, a person replaces that wish with a more socially appropriate behavior.
- (3) A person continually sees in other people qualities that s/he cannot accept in him- or herself.
- (4) A person cannot remember a traumatic event from childhood.

34. According to Maslow, neurotic or other problematic behavior is most likely when people

- (1) have their basic needs met too easily, so that they take life for granted.
- (2) are constantly preoccupied with self-actualization.
- (3) do not have basic needs met, so they are constantly motivated to compensate for these deficiencies.
- (4) do not have enough peak experiences.

35. Clients in group therapy learn that they are not alone in their fears and problems. This discovery, called _____, facilitates their seeking help because it reduces shame and secretiveness.

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- (1) convergence
- (2) altruism
- (3) transference
- (4) universality

二、解釋名詞 (每題 4 分，共 20 分)

1. nosocomial infection (4 分)
2. referral question (4 分)
3. multiaxial assessment (4 分)
4. Empowerment (4 分)
5. Triangulation (4 分)

三、問答題 (包含四大題，共 60 分)

1. 請你自你所學過的心理治療理論方法當中，選擇其中一種 (一種就好) 你最喜歡的心理治療理論方法，並依此理論創造出一個個案來說明人產生心理疾病的原因、以及你將使用的治療原理、還有相關的治療技巧與要注意的事情。(20 分)。
2. 請說明結構式晤談 (structured interview) 及非結構式晤談 (unstructured interview) 各自的優、缺點。(10 分)。
3. 請說明「知後同意 (informed consent)」在心理治療過程中的角色，及「知後同意」應包含哪些重要內容。(10 分)。
4. 愛因斯坦(Einstein)曾說：「想像比知識更為重要」(Imagination is more important than knowledge)。盧梭(Rousseau)曾提到：「真實的世界有其限制；想像的世界則無遠弗屆」(The world of reality has limits; the world of imagination is boundless)。由此，想像對於研究啓發的重要性。(1)請以「想像」為論述焦點，說明其對於當代「健康心理學」在「生物心理社會」健康模式研究的重要性與啓發性。討論內容中，至少需引用「兩個」健康心理學領域的「專有術語」或「核心概念」加以說明「想像」，不能僅是泛泛空談，否則不計分。(10 分)。(2)依此，請以所討論的「想像」作為基礎，設計一套鼓勵民眾定期健康檢查的「健康促進」(health promotion)方案，請至少引用「一個」健康行為促進的「相關模式」或「理論」，說明該方案的用意，以及如何透過「想像」的結合，以多方面層次，落實該方案的推動。(10 分)。