

東吳大學 100 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 2 頁

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

壹、選擇題：請選出該題選項中最好的一個為答案。(每題 3 分)

- When children with ADHD reach adolescence,
A) their ADHD symptoms typically remit. B) other psychiatric disturbances are more prominent than the ADHD. C) the severity of symptoms may be reduced, but they continue to meet criteria for the disorder. D) their academic performance greatly improves.
- Which of the following is NOT a symptom of oppositional-defiant disorder?
A) extreme physical aggressiveness B) temper tantrums C) refusing to follow directions
D) annoying others deliberately
- In the treatment of conduct disorder, the most promising approaches focus on the
A) individual. B) family. C) school. D) legal system.
- Children with learning disabilities typically have _____ intelligence.
A) severely deficient B) slightly below average C) average to above-average intelligence
D) learning disabilities are equally distributed across all levels of intelligence.
- The initial effect of alcohol is
A) depressive. B) sedating. C) anxiety producing. D) pleasurable feelings.
- Heroin is broadly classified as a
A) hallucinogen. B) sedative. C) stimulant. D) barbiturate.
- A major factor that influences essential hypertension is
A) physiological mechanisms affected by stress. B) various identifiable physical conditions.
C) atherosclerosis (clogging of the arteries). D) chronic overexertion.
- A psychological risk factor for coronary heart disease is
A) neuroticism. B) extraversion. C) psychoticism. D) trait anger.
- Gender identity disorders almost always begin in
A) childhood. B) adolescence. C) early adulthood. D) middle age.

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第 2 頁，共 2 頁

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10. It is recommended that people with phenylketonuria (PKU)

A) be kept on a special diet to prevent mental retardation. B) be educated at home since the disease is highly infectious. C) not marry, since their offspring will almost certainly be mentally retarded. D) undergo frequent blood tests to determine whether their lithium levels are within safe limits.

貳、簡答題（每題 5 分）

- 一、請列表說明 Autistic Disorder 及 Asperger's Disorder 的相同及相異的地方。
- 二、請列表說明 Borderline Personality Disorder 及 Antisocial Personality Disorder 的相同及相異的地方。
- 三、請列表說明 Paranoid Schizophrenia 及 Delusional Disorder 的相同及相異的地方。
- 四、請列表說明 Anorexia nervosa 及 Bulimia nervosa 的相同及相異的地方。
- 五、請簡述憂鬱症藥物針對 second messengers，以及此藥物是憂鬱的 agonist 的意義。
- 六、請簡述 Alzheimer dementia 及 Vascular dementia 的主要差別。
- 七、請簡述 dysfunctioning 及 disability 的主要差別。
- 八、請由 Borkovec 的觀點簡述 GAD 的形成原因。

參、詳答題（每題 15 分）

- 一、HPA axis、express emotion 及 hopeless theory 都是重要的憂鬱症病因，請完全依據這三個因素說明憂鬱症形成的病因。
- 二、請簡述 panic control therapy (PCT) 的內容。並由 panic disorder 的 neurobiological factors、behavioral factors 及 cognitive factors 說明 PCT 為何有效的理由。