

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 6 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

此份考卷共三個部分：配合題、選擇題、簡答題，請依試題規定，作答於答案卷上（題上作答者不予計分）。

一、配合題(48%)。請就下列 68 個選項中，選擇最合適的答案，將答案號碼填入各題中。

※請於答案卷上自行複製以下的作答格式，並請以「數字代碼」作答。

1		2		3		4		5	
6		7		8		9		10	
11		12		13		14		15	
16-1		16-2		17		18		19	
20		21		22		23		24	

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 2. 10 3. 12 4. 18 5. 20 6. 24 7. ADHD 8. Affect flattening 9. Alogia 10. Amygdala 11. Anhedonia 12. Anterior cingulate cortex(es) 13. Antisocial personality disorder 14. Asociality 15. Autism spectrum disorder 16. Avolition 17. Blood 18. Brain 19. Brain stem 20. Catatonia 21. Cerebellum 22. Conversion disorder 23. Corpus callosum 24. Delusional disorder 25. Disorganized symptoms | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 26. Dissociative amnesia 27. Dissociative identity disorder 28. Dopamine receptor 29. Dorsolateral 30. Electroconvulsive therapy 31. Emotion 32. Environment/ Family 33. Excoriation 34. Factitious disorder imposed on another 35. Factitious disorder imposed on self 36. Gene(s) 37. Hoarding 38. Humor(s) 39. Hypochondriasis 40. Hypothalamus 41. Illness anxiety disorder 42. Inferior frontal gyrus(es) 43. Insula 44. Limbic system(s) 45. Malingering 46. Medial frontal gyrus(es) 47. Middle frontal gyrus(es) 48. Negative symptoms 49. Occipital cortex(es) 50. Paranoia |
|--|--|

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 2 頁，共 6 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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 51. Parietal cortex(es)
52. Part
53. Positive symptoms
54. Reticular formation
55. Schizoaffective disorder
56. Schizoid personality disorder
57. Schizophrenia
58. Schizophreniform
59. Schizotypal personality disorder | 60. Superior frontal gyrus(es)
61. Temporal cortex(es)
62. Thoughts
63. Time
64. Trephination
65. Trichotillomania
66. Uterus (or uteruses)
67. Ventricle(s)
68. Waxy flexibility |
|---|---|

(共 68 個選項)

1. Which part of the brain plays a role in motivation, possibly contributing to major depressive disorder?
2. Which of the symptoms of schizophrenia involves reduced quality or quantity of speech?
3. Which of the symptoms of schizophrenia involves inability to complete tasks?
4. Timmy, who has been diagnosed with schizophrenia, has strange speech patterns. He takes long pauses during conversations and says things like, "I was in 5th grade once. I'm the oldest child in the family. Children like a good parade. The show must go on!" Timmy is exhibiting _____
5. There is a debate if _____ and psychopathy really are two distinct disorders.
6. The area of the brain most often associated with anxiety is the _____.
7. Symptoms of autistic spectrum disorder are typically recognized before _____ months of age, but may be noted later if symptoms are more subtle.
8. Reductions in emotional expression in the face, eye, and speech. These symptoms of schizophrenia called_____.
9. In DSM-V, recurrent skin-picking that can cause sores, infections, and scars is called?
10. Mrs. Borhoquez, complaining aches and pains, is terrified that she has contracted a viral infection that is invading her body and weakening her immune system. In spite of medical tests that show no illness, she continues to surf the Internet looking for a diagnostic match to her symptoms. Family members were sympathetic at first but now are tired of hearing the same old complaints. Mrs. Borhoquez presents a classic case of_____ in DSM-V.
11. Linda was driving to work when she suddenly experienced a narrowing of her visual field. Pulling off to the side of the road, she suddenly lost her vision. After undergoing extensive medical testing, her physical condition was attributed to psychological factors. What diagnosis might Linda be given?

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 3 頁，共 6 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

12. Lady came in and believed that her insulin was actually a drug from the government to make her a superhuman, but there are no other symptoms. What diagnosis might be given to her?
13. Kathleen has been arrested several times for shoplifting. Because she is a repeat offender, the judge requested a psychological evaluation. The results show a young woman with difficulty thinking through problems and generating appropriate solutions. She might be diagnosed with Kleptomania. Which part of the brain would most likely be involved in this type of disorder?
14. Individuals who have "ideas of reference" but who sense that these beliefs are probably unrealistic are generally diagnosed with _____.
15. In ancient Greece, hysteria was believed to be caused by a wandering _____.
16. In the meta-analysis of Stanfield, McIntosh, Spencer et al. (2008), autistic disorder may result from an increased in one's (16-1) size. Another study, Munson, Dawson, Abbott et al. (2006) suggest that another area of the brain that may be involved with autistic disorder is the (16-2).
17. If someone has schizophrenia, what part of their brain is unusually large?
18. Hippocrates believed that abnormal behaviors were the result of an imbalance of four bodily _____.
19. Features of this disorder are: Inattention, over activity and impulsivity.
20. Combining the monozygotic and adoption study methods, researchers often study monozygotic twins raised in different families. Using this method, similarities in behaviors, traits, and psychological disorders between monozygotic twins raised apart helps researchers determine the effects of _____.
21. According to the DSM criteria, the symptoms of a panic attack develop abruptly and reach a peak within _____ minute(s).
22. _____ was a process whereby certain portions of the skull were cut away.
23. _____ refers to faking symptoms for the sake of external gain.
24. _____ is a treatment that involves electrodes placed on the scalp to induce small seizures in the brain.

二、選擇題(單選，32%)

※請於答案卷上自行複製以下的作答格式。

1		2		3		4		5		
6		7		8		9		10		
11		12		13		14		15		
									16	

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 4 頁，共 6 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

1. Epigenetics is a developing field that examines _____?
 - a. How specific alleles may contribute to the onset of a disorder
 - b. How specific genes interact with the environment
 - c. How changes “above” the genome may impact gene expression
 - d. All of the above

2. Which of the following is **NOT** a symptom of agoraphobia as defined by the DSM-5?
 - a. Being home alone
 - b. Crowds
 - c. Public Transportation
 - d. Open spaces

3. All of the following can lead to a diagnosis of post-traumatic stress disorder **EXCEPT**:
 - a. Personally experiencing a traumatic event
 - b. Hearing that a loved one has experienced a traumatic event
 - c. Seeing someone else experience a traumatic event
 - d. Being repeatedly indirectly exposed to a traumatic event on TV

4. Which type of phobia is NOT an example of preparedness?
 - a. Fear of being in high places
 - b. Fear of being in closed/tight spaces
 - c. Fear of clowns
 - d. Fear of spiders

5. Which of the following systems is also referred to as the ‘rest and digest’ system and is implemented following fight or flight?
 - a. Autonomic nervous system
 - b. Parasympathetic nervous system
 - c. Peripheral nervous system
 - d. Sympathetic nervous system

6. Which of the following is not true about worry?
 - a. Worry is a central feature of GAD
 - b. Worry is a primarily linguistic process
 - c. Worry reduces physiological arousal
 - d. Worry is past oriented
 - e. Both c. and d.

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 5 頁，共 6 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

7. It has occurred to Gerald that with his bachelor's degree in psychology he is going to make a scientific discovery that will change the way the modern world views the etiology of schizophrenia. During one of his three-day periods of "extreme cognitive productivity," Gerald produced a journal article on his thesis, purchased 10 pairs of pants from the shopping channel, and operated on less than 4 hours of sleep per night. Which of the following would best describe Gerald's behavior?
 - a. Dysthymic episode
 - b. Depressive episode
 - c. Manic episode
 - d. Bipolar episode
 - e. Schizophrenia

8. One factor that distinguishes major depressive disorder from sad mood is that
 - a. In major depression, symptoms come on gradually
 - b. The symptoms of major depression affect the ability to function in work or social settings
 - c. In major depression, suicidal thoughts are always present
 - d. Sadness, even if extreme, always passes quickly

9. Passive suicidal ideation and active suicidal ideation may be discriminated from each other on the based on which of the following?
 - a. Whether psychotic thought processes were involved
 - b. The presence or absence of an actual suicidal plan
 - c. Whether a person has made prior suicide attempts
 - d. The presence of parasuicidal acts

10. Which is an example of a structured clinical interview?
 - a. The MMPI
 - b. The TAT
 - c. The PAI
 - d. The SCID

11. A serious side effect associated with typical antipsychotic medications is a neurological condition characterized by abnormal and involuntary movements, such as puckering of the mouth. This condition is called
 - a. Dementia
 - b. Amnesia
 - c. Tardive dyskinesia
 - d. Tardive akathisia

東吳大學 108 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 6 頁，共 6 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

12. Substance intoxication is a(n) _____ state.
- a. Permanent
 - b. Chronic
 - c. Acute
 - d. Slowly developing
13. A major change from the DSM-IV to the DSM-V in terms of substance use disorders is:
- a. Removing specifiers of what type of substance is being used
 - b. A scale to rate frequency of symptoms
 - c. Removing specifiers of substance use versus dependence
 - d. All of the above
14. In approaching the treatment of anorexia nervosa, a multidisciplinary team first
- a. Works to understand the role that environmental and genetic factors play
 - b. Addresses weight restoration
 - c. Confronts the patient about his/her denial
 - d. Gets client to identify weight is abnormally low
15. Alzheimer's disease involves twisted fibers in neurons. These are called:
- a. vascular plaques.
 - b. neurofibrillary tangles.
 - c. cerebral senile plaques.
 - d. neurocognitive tangles.
16. Overeating behaviors without regular inappropriate compensatory behaviors are characteristic of which of the following?
- a. Bulimia nervosa
 - b. Anorexia nervosa
 - c. Binge eating disorder
 - d. Purge disorder

三、簡答題(20%)

1. 請說明ERP(Exposure and Ritual Prevention)是什麼? (7%)
2. 請用行為主義的觀點說明ERP為何有效? (6%)
(*請用行為主義專有名詞來解釋)
3. OCD(Obsessive-compulsive disorder)與強迫性賭博有何不同? (7%)