

中原大學 109 學年度碩士班考試入學

109/3/4 1:00 PM~2:30 PM

心理學系臨床心理學組

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的

科目：變態心理學

(共6頁，第1頁)

可使用計算機(僅限於四則運算、三角函數及對數等基本功能，可程式之功能不可使用)

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----- (不可直接作答於試題，請作答於答案卷) -----

一、 單選題 (每題兩分，共五十分)

1. Statistical data are often relevant when discussing psychological disorders. For example, a researcher might want to know how many new cases of depression are diagnosed each year, a figure called the 7 _____ of the disorder.
A. prevalence
B. incidence
C. recurrence
D. ratio
2. A psychological disorder is described as having an acute onset if the symptoms develop _____, while it has an insidious onset if the symptoms develop _____.
A. suddenly; gradually
B. suddenly; atypically
C. gradually; atypically
D. atypically; suddenly
3. According to the diathesis-stress model, monozygotic twins raised in the same household will
A. not necessarily have the same disorders because of potential differences in their diathesis.
B. have the same disorders because their diathesis and stress are exactly the same.
C. not necessarily have the same disorders because of potential differences in their stress.
D. have no more likelihood of sharing a disorder than any other two randomly selected individuals from the population.
4. Amanda learned to fear snakes after seeing one for the first time at the zoo. However, it took many exposures to the sound of tapping dancing shoes before she learned to fear that sound. The concept that would explain the fact that we learn to fear some objects more easily than others is
A. prepared learning.
B. learned helplessness.
C. observational learning.
D. reciprocal determinism.

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5. In the Stroop color naming paradigm, a patient with a blood phobia would be expected to name the color of the printed word "wound"
 - A. more quickly than a neutral word.
 - B. in about the same time it takes to name the color of a neutral word.
 - C. more slowly than a neutral word.
 - D. with a great deal of difficulty or not at all.

6. Alice, who had recurrent headaches, fatigue, and loss of appetite, received different diagnoses from several psychologists. In terms of assessment, this indicates a problem with _____.
 - A. subjectivity
 - B. reliability
 - C. validity
 - D. standardization

7. A mental status exam covers all of the following categories EXCEPT _____.
 - A. intellectual functioning
 - B. appearance
 - C. behavior
 - D. physical symptoms

8. The reactivity phenomenon of self-monitoring procedures has been shown to
 - A. increase desired behaviors.
 - B. decrease undesired behaviors.
 - C. both increase desired behaviors and decrease undesired behaviors.
 - D. neither increase desired behaviors nor decrease undesired behaviors.

9. The problem with generating a false negative during an assessment strategy is that the patient
 - A. will not receive treatment for an actual disorder.
 - B. will receive treatment for a disorder they don't have.
 - C. will be tired of being tested.
 - D. will be discredited.

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10. The dimensional approach to classification of mental disorders differs from the categorical approach because the dimensional system provides
- A. lists of symptoms that are associated with all of the forms of psychopathology that are currently believed to exist.
 - B. diagnostic labels based on the presence of specific symptoms.
 - C. information that is used to determine the cause and treatment of the disorder.
 - D. scales that indicate the degree to which patients are experiencing various cognitions, moods, and behaviors.
11. The purpose of creating mini panic attacks in panic control treatment therapy is to
- A. help patients identify what makes them panic.
 - B. allow the patient to develop alternative attitudes about the feared situation.
 - C. convince the patient that panic attacks are not real
 - D. force the panic attacks into the unconscious.
12. In Japan, the anxiety syndrome termed taijin kyofusho involves a fear of
- A. performing onstage.
 - B. speaking to females.
 - C. embarrassing oneself.
 - D. personally offending others.
13. Which type of compulsion has the highest prevalence rate?
- A. Symmetry
 - B. Cleaning and contamination
 - C. Hoarding
 - D. Forbidden thoughts or actions
14. In regard to a type of thinking pattern found in some patients with OCD, which of the following would be an example of thought-action fusion?
- A. Washing one's hands repeatedly to ward off germs
 - B. Taking only very small steps while walking to prevent others from being in danger
 - C. Believing that thinking about an abortion is the moral equivalent of having an abortion
 - D. Saving stacks of old newspapers or magazines because they might be needed some day

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15. Although both panic disorder patients and persons with somatic symptom disorder tend to misinterpret bodily sensations, patients with panic disorder
- A. are having real physical sensations, while the sensations of those with somatic symptom disorder are "all in their heads."
 - B. tend to fear immediate catastrophe, while those with somatic symptom disorder tend to fear long-term illness.
 - C. are having imagined physical sensations, while those with somatic symptom disorder are experiencing real physical sensations.
 - D. tend to ignore the symptoms of their first attacks, while those with somatic symptom disorder tend to seek immediate medical treatment following the first indication of pain.
16. In dissociative amnesia, the individual typically has no memory of
- A. any events.
 - B. events prior to a trauma.
 - C. selective events, particularly those involving trauma.
 - D. events following a trauma, particularly those involving interpersonal issues.
17. When used in connection with mood disorders, "flight of ideas" means
- A. anxiety about airplane travel.
 - B. rapid speech expressing many exciting ideas at once.
 - C. limited imagination reflected in a slow way of speaking.
 - D. repression of all creative ideas.
18. Persistent depressive disorder (PDD) differs from major depressive disorder because people diagnosed with PDD have symptoms of depression that are _____.
- A. longer-lasting
 - B. temporary
 - C. more severe
 - D. episodic
19. The rapid-cycling specifier refers to an individual with bipolar disorder who experiences at least ____ manic or depressive episodes in a year.
- A. 2

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- B. 4
C. 6
D. 8
20. Current research into neurotransmitter systems has produced the "permissive" hypothesis, which states that
- A. low levels of serotonin are sufficient to explain the etiology of mood disorders.
 - B. the norepinephrine system regulates serotonin levels; if norepinephrine is low, depression will occur.
 - C. when serotonin levels are low, other neurotransmitter systems become dysregulated and contribute to mood irregularities.
 - D. the absolute levels of neurotransmitters are more significant in mood regulation than the overall balance of the various neurotransmitters.
21. Which of the following statements is TRUE about tricyclics?
- A. Tricyclics work within 24 hours after they are ingested.
 - B. Weight loss is a side effect of taking a tricyclic.
 - C. Tricyclics block the reuptake of acetylcholine.
 - D. They can be accompanied by very unpleasant side effects.
22. The most significant feature of bulimia nervosa is _____.
- A. purging
 - B. overeating
 - C. overeating followed by an urge to vomit
 - D. binge eating followed by compensatory behavior
23. Research using brain-imaging techniques has localized auditory hallucinations in the part of the brain called _____.
- A. Wernicke's area
 - B. Broca's area
 - C. the occipital lobe
 - D. the limbic system
24. The negative schizophrenic symptom called avolition is defined as

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- A. inability to initiate and persist in activities.
- B. inability to experience pleasure.
- C. lack of emotional response, blank facial expression.
- D. lack of speech content and/or slowed speech response.

25. Tardive dyskinesia, a condition that can occur in patients who take antipsychotic medications,
- A. can result from short-term use.
 - B. can result from low doses.
 - C. occurs in less than 2% of patients.
 - D. may often be irreversible.

二、解釋名詞 (每題五分，共三十分)

1. Anhedonia in Schizophrenia
2. Deliberate Self-Harm
3. Scientist-Practitioner Model
4. Semi-Structured Clinical Interview
5. Ecological Momentary Assessment

三、申論題 (一題，共二十分)

1. 小強因工作關係感染 COVID-19 (新冠肺炎)而入住負壓隔離病房，經過 10 天的治療已痊癒出院，雖然仍可維持與家人互動並回到工作崗位執行業務，然而小強這一週開始做惡夢、失眠，變得相當警覺身邊有無任何人咳嗽或是不斷確認自己的體溫或喉嚨有無異狀，每日不停購買防疫用品，聽到疾管局更新確診人數時，情緒顯得躁動不安，工作時常無法專注而分心。請問，若是依據 DSM-5 來看，你覺得小強值得留意的臨床症狀或臨床診斷？推論理由為何？(十分) 以及你可以如何運用變態心理學之所學，來協助小強面對自身的狀況？(十分)