

國立中正大學

113 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第 3 節]

科目名稱	變態心理學與臨床心理學
系所組別	心理學系臨床心理學

—作答注意事項—

※作答前請先核對「試題」、「試卷」與「准考證」之系所組別、科目名稱是否相符。

1. 預備鈴響時即可入場，但至考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、畫記、作答。
2. 考試開始鈴響時，即可開始作答；考試結束鈴響畢，應即停止作答。
3. 入場後於考試開始 40 分鐘內不得離場。
4. 全部答題均須在試卷（答案卷）作答區內完成。
5. 試卷作答限用藍色或黑色筆（含鉛筆）書寫。
6. 試題須隨試卷繳還。

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一、單選題 (每題 2 分, 共 20 分)

- (1). What is the term for a persistent and excessive fear of a specific object or situation?
 - A. Anxiety disorder
 - B. Bipolar disorder
 - C. Phobia
 - D. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

- (2) What is the term for a dissociative disorder where an individual experiences a disruption in identity, memory, and consciousness?
 - A. Schizophrenia
 - B. Dissociative Identity Disorder
 - C. Bipolar disorder
 - D. Antisocial Personality Disorder

- (3). A client exhibits excessive worry, restlessness, muscle tension, and irritability. They often have difficulty controlling their anxiety and have experienced these symptoms for at least six months. What is the most likely differential diagnosis for this client?
 - A. Panic Disorder
 - B. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
 - C. Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 - D. Social Anxiety Disorder

- (4). Dr. Smith observed that his patient, Mr. Anderson, has been experiencing periods of intense sadness lately. Mr. Anderson has withdrawn from social activities and appears to be unresponsive to attempts to improve his mood. However, Dr. Smith also noted that a few weeks ago, there were days when Mr. Anderson exhibited extreme talkativeness and high energy levels. He engaged in various activities without needing much sleep. What is the most likely diagnosis for Mr. Anderson?
 - A. Cyclothymic disorder
 - B. Bipolar II disorder
 - C. Bipolar I disorder
 - D. Persistent depressive disorder

- (5). Mowrer's two-factor model posits that an individual acquires fear of a neutral stimulus
 - A. First through classical conditioning and then maintains it through persistent classical conditioning.
 - B. First through classical conditioning and then maintains it through operant conditioning.

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- C. Simultaneously through classical and instrumental conditioning.
D. First through observational learning and then solidifies it through classical conditioning.
- (6). Which task is commonly employed to investigate attention bias in individuals with anxiety disorders?
- A. Measures an individual's ability to maintain attention on a central target while disregarding surrounding distractions and assesses inhibitory control.
B. Analyzes the influence of spatial information on cognitive processing, requiring responses based on specific characteristics of stimuli while neglecting their spatial location.
C. Monitors the automatic allocation of attention towards emotionally significant stimuli.
D. Measures an individual's ability to detect and respond to specific target items in a rapid sequence of stimuli, especially when a second target appears shortly after the first target.
- (7). Which of the following characteristics is more typical of delirium than dementia in older adults?
- A. Gradual onset and slow progression of cognitive impairment.
B. A fluctuating course with periods of lucidity followed by confusion.
C. Stable and unchanging level of consciousness.
D. A long-term decline in cognitive functioning without significant fluctuations.
- (8). Which of the following eating disorders is characterized by recurrent episodes of binge eating followed by inappropriate compensatory behaviors, such as vomiting or excessive exercise, to prevent weight gain?
- A. Anorexia Nervosa
B. Bulimia Nervosa
C. Binge Eating Disorder
D. Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder
- (9). Deloris exhibits frequent and abrupt shifts between intense positive emotions toward her friend and equally intense negative emotions, often without an apparent cause. These mood changes are accompanied by episodes of deep depression and occasional self-injurious behavior. Based on this information, what is the common assumption of the underlying psychopathology?
- A. Ego functioning and transference.
B. Object representation and cognitive style.
C. Cognitive bias and attribution error.
D. Emotional dysregulation and experiences of invalidation.
- (10). What is paraphilia?
- A. Prolonged inadequacies in sexual interest, physiological arousal, or subjective arousal.

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- B. Difficulty in achieving or maintaining an erection during sexual encounters.
- C. Consistent and recurrent sexual attraction to unconventional objects or activities.
- D. Absence of sexual fantasies and desires.

二、複選題（每題 3 分，共 30 分）

- (1). Which of the following statements about alleles are correct? (Select all that apply)
 - A. Alleles are different forms of the same gene.
 - B. An individual can have multiple alleles for the same gene.
 - C. Homozygous individuals have two different alleles for a specific gene.
 - D. Heterozygous individuals have two identical alleles for a specific gene.

- (2). Which of the following cannot always describe mental illness? (Select all that apply)
 - A. Disabling
 - B. Rare
 - C. Socially inappropriate
 - D. Distressing

- (3). Which of the following are major differences between Schizophrenia and Schizotypal Personality Disorder? (Select all that apply)
 - A. Schizophrenia is typically characterized by severe and persistent psychotic symptoms, such as hallucinations and delusions, while Schizotypal Personality Disorder does not involve full-blown psychosis.
 - B. Schizophrenia is considered a psychotic disorder, while Schizotypal Personality Disorder is classified as a personality disorder.
 - C. Schizotypal Personality Disorder is usually diagnosed in late adolescence or early adulthood, while schizophrenia typically has an earlier onset, often in late adolescence or early adulthood as well.
 - D. Schizotypal Personality Disorder primarily involves eccentric and odd behavior, unusual beliefs, and discomfort in social situations, while schizophrenia includes a broader range of symptoms such as disorganized thinking, diminished emotional expression, and impaired daily functioning.

- (4). Which of the following statements about diathesis are correct? (Select all that apply)
 - A. Diathesis refers to a predisposition or vulnerability to a particular condition.
 - B. Diathesis is solely determined by genetic factors.
 - C. Environmental factors do not play a role in the development of diathesis.
 - D. Diathesis interacts with stressors to increase the risk of a disorder.

- (5). Which of the following processes is considered a contributing factor to the etiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder? (Select all that apply)
- A. Excessive doubt of one's own memory and perceptions.
 - B. Engaging in avoidance behaviors as a way to suppress distressing thoughts and anxiety.
 - C. Genetic predisposition, involving inherited susceptibility to the disorder.
 - D. Dysfunction in the orbitofrontal cortex, resulting in reduced activity in this brain region.
- (6). Which of the following disease entities includes hallucinations as part of its diagnostic criteria? (Select all that apply)
- A. Schizophrenia
 - B. Alzheimer's disease
 - C. Lewy body disease
 - D. Parkinson's disease
- (7). Which of the following is considered one of the contributing factors of Alzheimer's disease in current mainstream discourse? (Select all that apply)
- A. Deposits of beta-amyloid outside of neurons.
 - B. Accumulation of tau tangles and microtubule instability.
 - C. Slow progression of Pick's body.
 - D. The presence of RNA-binding protein FUS.
- (8). Which neural abnormalities are associated with schizophrenia? (Select all that apply)
- A. Reduced hippocampal volume.
 - B. Increased activity in the prefrontal cortex.
 - C. Dysregulation of dopamine transmission.
 - D. Enlarged ventricles in the brain.
- (9). Which neural changes are associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)? (Select all that apply.)
- A. Dysregulation of the HPA axis (hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis).
 - B. Reduced volume of the hippocampus.
 - C. Altered functioning of the locus coeruleus.
 - D. Elevated serotonin levels in the brain.
- (10). Which therapeutic interventions may be effective in the treatment of major depressive disorder? (Select all that apply.)

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- A. A talking therapy that helps individuals identify and modify negative thought patterns and behaviors contributing to depression.
- B. A therapy focused on improving interpersonal relationships and communication.
- C. A therapy involves gradual and controlled exposure to feared situations or stimuli
- D. Increasing engagement in rewarding activities
- E. An integrative approach combining mindfulness meditation and cognitive therapy.
- F. Use of medication, such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors

三、解釋名詞（每題 4 分，共 20 分）

- (1). Intake interviews
- (2). Virtual reality assessment
- (3). Intelligence
- (4). Resilience
- (5). Conduct Disorder

四、申論題（每題 15 分，共 30 分）

- (1). What are the pros and cons of using stimulants such as methylphenidate (e.g., Ritalin, Concerta) and amphetamine (e.g., Adderall, Dexedrine) to treat children diagnosed with Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)?
- (2). What are problem-focused and emotion-focused coping skills (the two main coping skills people use to deal with stressors)? Please explain and provide a specific example for each of them. Do they apply to you, and why?