

中原大學 113 學年度碩士班考試入學

113/2/1 13:30~15:00

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」的你！

科目：變態心理學

(共7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 50 分)

1. The ability to perform "computer-like" mathematical calculations and other incredible skills that are sometimes associated with autistic individuals are:
A. not typical of the disorder.
B. a defining symptom of the disorder.
C. fairly common but not present in every autistic individual.
D. a complete myth and not possible for any autistic individual.
2. Which of the following environmental influences has been found to contribute to the development of ADHD?
A. Prenatal smoking
B. Low socioeconomic status
C. Parental marital instability and discord
D. All of the above
3. Obstructive sleep apnea is characterized by
A. complete cessation of respiratory activity for brief periods.
B. interruption of air flow and brief cessation of respiratory activity.
C. interruption of air flow without cessation of respiratory activity.
D. central nervous system disorders and trauma.
4. Jody sometimes eats more than just about any other girl that you know. You wonder if her eating sometimes could be considered bingeing. In order to determine this, you would have to know
A. the caloric intake of the foods.
B. whether she is eating junk foods.
C. whether eating gets to be out of her control.
D. the situations under which she eats a great deal.
5. Adrienne has suffered from cognitive deficits for her entire life. When she was a child, she was diagnosed as suffering from "mental retardation." If she was now re-diagnosed with the DSM-5 and found to have the same symptoms, which label would replace her former diagnosis?

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- A. Intellectual disability
 - B. Learning disorder
 - C. Autism-spectrum disorder
 - D. Functional neurological impairment
6. The dimensional approach to diagnosis is characterized by
- A. quantification of patients' experiences using scales measuring several areas such as anxiety or depression.
 - B. lists of symptoms that patients must experience for the diagnosis to be assigned.
 - C. essential elements that all patients must report for the diagnosis to be assigned but allowance for specific nonessential variations as well.
 - D. a theoretical explanation for the underlying cause of the disorder that is assumed to be shared by all patients experiencing similar symptoms.
7. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of stigma?
- A. A label applied to a group of people that distinguishes them from others.
 - B. A label applied to a group of people that breaks the law.
 - C. The label is linked to deviant or undesirable attributes by society.
 - D. People with the label face unfair discrimination.
8. When discussing heritability, it is important to keep in mind all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. heritability estimates range from 0.0 to 1.0.
 - B. the higher the heritability value, the greater the heritability.
 - C. heritability is relevant for a particular individual.
 - D. heritability is relevant for large populations.
9. The primary argument against reductionism is that
- A. using multiple levels of analysis makes understanding needlessly complex.
 - B. certain phenomena may only emerge at specific levels of analysis.
 - C. it is impossible to identify the best level of analysis for some phenomena.
 - D. theoretical biases make it difficult to adjust levels of analysis.

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10. According to the diathesis-stress model, if Linda inherited a predisposition that places her at high risk for schizophrenia,
- A. given a certain amount of stress, it is likely Linda will develop schizophrenia.
 - B. Linda will most definitely develop schizophrenia.
 - C. Linda will only develop schizophrenia if she has also inherited a predisposition to be paranoid.
 - D. Linda also inherited a schema that predisposes her to experience stress more easily than most people.
11. If a diagnosis helps clinicians make good predictions and informs them of the likely course of the disorder, psychologists would say that the diagnosis has
- A. interrater reliability.
 - B. construct validity.
 - C. test validity.
 - D. internal consistency.
12. Which of the following is a problem with using unstructured clinical interviews in diagnosis?
- A. The person being assessed feels less comfortable opening up than in structured interviews.
 - B. They require less clinical expertise than structured interviews.
 - C. There is poor inter-rater reliability.
 - D. They can only be conducted by psychiatrists.
13. An advantage of the Life Events and Difficulties Schedule (LEDS) over other life stress assessments is that it
- A. is a very structured interview.
 - B. takes less time to complete.
 - C. allows the evaluation of life events in the context of a person's unique life circumstances.
 - D. relies less on determining when an event actually occurred.

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14. Miranda is trying to quit smoking. As part of her behavioral assessment, she is asked to maintain a diary and record what occurred before, during, and immediately following each time she smoked a cigarette, in real time. In order to do this, she had structured record sheets for each day. This type of assessment is referred to as
- A. ecological momentary assessment.
 - B. self-report.
 - C. direct observation.
 - D. behavioral interview.
15. Jill is seeking treatment for depression, which started after she ended a long-term relationship. Which of the following would be a global depressive attribution she might make?
- A. "My relationships end badly because I get jealous, and I drive them away."
 - B. "There must be something wrong with me, because I always attract people who are wrong for me."
 - C. "Sometimes I feel there is something the matter with me. Maybe I am not pretty enough."
 - D. "My next relationship will likely be better."
16. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. All people who experience manic symptoms will experience symptoms of depression at some point during their lifetime.
 - B. An episode of depression is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar I.
 - C. An episode of depression is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar II.
 - D. Researchers often study triggers of manic and depressive episodes simultaneously.
17. Psychomotor agitation involves all but:
- A. Pacing.
 - B. Wringing hands.
 - C. Fidgeting.
 - D. Limbs feeling heavy.

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18. Doug was frightened by a rat coming into his bedroom when he was a child, and he now has a rat phobia. However, despite having been severely shocked by putting her finger in an electric outlet, Martha has no fear of light sockets. This inconsistency is explained by the theory of
- A. prepared learning.
 - B. systematic desensitization.
 - C. irrational beliefs.
 - D. avoidance conditioning.
19. The Anxiety Sensitivity Index
- A. has been important in determining panic-proneness.
 - B. allows tests of the concern with control over bodily symptoms as a hypothesis of panic.
 - C. measures fear of bodily sensations.
 - D. all of the above.
20. People diagnosed as having body dysmorphic disorder are more attuned to
- A. facial symmetry
 - B. attractiveness
 - C. distortions
 - D. both a and b
21. Iris was in an automobile accident. She goes to a psychologist a week after the accident. If she is experiencing nightmares, flashbacks, and headaches, and is ruminating about the accident, she will likely receive which diagnosis?
- A. acute stress disorder
 - B. generalized anxiety disorder
 - C. posttraumatic stress disorder
 - D. anxiety disorder not otherwise specified

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22. Which of the following is an example of mild dissociation?

- A. worrying excessively over your grades
- B. not remembering material you studied for a test
- C. difficulty committing to social relationships
- D. being so preoccupied you forget an appointment

23. Carlos has schizophrenia and is living with his parents. One of his symptoms is a difficulty initiating any activity, and once started, he is unable to finish. This is an example of

- A. akathisia.
- B. anhedonia.
- C. avolition.
- D. Alogia

24. In schizophrenia research, *prodrome* refers to

- A. neurobehavioral functioning in the disorder.
- B. positive symptomatology in the disorder.
- C. intellectual functioning in the disorder.
- D. the period before a person meets diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia but nonetheless shows some symptoms.

25. The DSM-5 description of borderline personality disorder includes all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. extremely fragile self-concept.
- B. chronic feelings of emptiness.
- C. multiple interpersonal relationships.
- D. engage in verbal or physical acts of aggression when angry.

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二、簡答題 (每題 10 分，共 50 分)

1. Compare and contrast three of the major paradigms in psychopathology. How do the paradigms differ? What do they have in common? In comparing these paradigms, be sure to indicate how the perspective may appear incompatible, as well as how each one is complementary.
2. Design a study to examine how memories change after a traumatic event. Be sure to identify who the participants in your study should be, and whether you can conduct an experimental or correlational study.
3. Discuss the treatment options, and prognosis, for individuals with bipolar disorder.
4. Describe malingering and how it differs from conversion and factitious disorder.
5. Compare and contrast the diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder with obsessive-compulsive disorder.