

科目：基礎心理學

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

一、單選題 A 部分 30 題 (每題 2 分，共 60 分)

作答格式：

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

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1. When a disordered mind may be regarded as unable to formulate and carry out a criminal purpose, it is called
A. insanity.
B. injustice.
C. liberty of illness.
D. justified commitment.
2. In the context of the Tarasoff case, what action is a therapist required to take if a client expresses intent to harm someone?
A. Arrange for the client to be hospitalized involuntarily.
B. Alert the potential target of the client's threat.
C. Restrict the client's freedom of movement physically.
D. Ignore the threat and maintain confidentiality at all costs.
3. A major family variable that contributes to later psychopathy in children is
A. high number of siblings.
B. working mothers.
C. parental inconsistency.
D. overprotection.
4. Which of the following best identifies two key components of Linehan's biosocial developmental model related to borderline personality disorder?
A. Ego functioning and transference.
B. Object representation and cognitive style.
C. Cognitive bias and attribution error.
D. Emotional dysregulation and experiences of invalidation.
5. Compared to a person with paranoid schizophrenia, a person diagnosed as having paranoid personality disorder is
A. more disturbed.
B. suffering from a more chronic and severe mental illness.
C. more likely to respond to medication.
D. less likely to experience social and occupational dysfunction.

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6. The consequences of being a certain chronological age are called
A. cohort effects.
B. age effects.
C. time-of-measurement effects.
D. none of these answers are correct.
7. Alzheimer's disease is the result of
A. age-based slowing of all bodily processes.
B. low social and intellectual stimulation.
C. tangled abnormal protein filaments called neurofibrillary tangles.
D. side-effects of long-term medication, such as anti-Parkinson's medication.
8. Frontal-temporal dementias (FTD) are characterized by
A. early-onset Alzheimer's disease.
B. primarily acetylcholine disturbance.
C. Huntington's chorea.
D. problems with executive function such as planning and problem solving.
9. When most children with ADHD reach adolescence,
A. the severity of symptoms may be reduced, but they continue to meet criteria for the disorder.
B. other psychiatric disturbances are more prominent than the ADHD.
C. their ADHD symptoms typically remit.
D. their academic performance greatly improves.
10. Shannon, a junior in high school, was recently suspended from school for stealing money from ninth-graders, writing graffiti on the bathroom walls, and beating up another student. Shannon's teacher reports that she has very few friends. The most likely diagnosis for Shannon would be
A. conduct disorder.
B. antisocial personality disorder.
C. oppositional defiant disorder.
D. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
11. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of oppositional-defiant disorder?
A. refusing to follow directions
B. temper tantrums
C. extreme physical aggressiveness
D. annoying others deliberately
12. Elizabeth is slipping into her nightgown and watching her husband get into bed. She is fantasizing about what they will soon be doing together. In which phase of the human sexual response cycle is Elizabeth at this moment?
A. resolution
B. orgasm
C. excitement
D. desire

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13. The physical consequences of bulimia nervosa include all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. colon cancer
- B. loss of dental enamel
- C. irregular heartbeat
- D. menstrual problems

14. For women with sexual dysfunctions in the context of marital relationship distress, which of the following has been found to improve many aspects of sexual functioning?

- A. SSRI medications
- B. behavioral marital couples therapy
- C. anti-anxiety medications
- D. psychoanalysis

15. People with anorexia nervosa

- A. stop eating because of an abnormal increase in blood sugar, which alters their perceptions of hunger.
- B. fear gaining weight so much that they stop eating.
- C. have lost their appetite, leading them to stop eating.
- D. stop eating but do not lose weight.

16. Jolynn took a drug that caused the following symptoms: she felt wide-awake and friendly, and had no interest in lunch despite not having eaten since the night before. After taking a second dose of the drug, she became nervous and confused and developed a severe headache. Which of the following drugs did Jolynn probably take?

- A. alcohol
- B. marijuana
- C. barbiturates
- D. amphetamines

17. The cognitive-behavioral view of bulimia suggests that binges result from

- A. breaking self-rules about dieting.
- B. ambivalence over social pressure to be thin.
- C. excessive desire for peer approval.
- D. not accepting responsibility for actions.

18. After looking through a fashion magazine, Daisy feels fat and is ashamed of her body. She doubts that she will ever be as thin as the models she sees in the magazine. Which theory explains Daisy's reactions to the magazine?

- A. biosocial theory
- B. objectification theory
- C. expectancy theory
- D. self-deprecating theory

19. Pregnant women have been encouraged by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism to

- A. drink now and again, but only during the third trimester of pregnancy.
- B. not alter their drinking habits.
- C. totally abstain from drinking.
- D. reduce their drinking to no more than several drinks a day.

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20. The first step of AA is
- A. We made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.
 - B. We came to believe that a power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.
 - C. We admitted we were powerless over alcohol – that our lives had become unmanageable.
 - D. We admitted our addiction to ourselves and others in order to get help.
21. In schizophrenia research, prodrome refers to
- A. neurobehavioral functioning in the disorder.
 - B. the period before a person meets diagnostic criteria for schizophrenia but nonetheless shows some symptoms.
 - C. intellectual functioning in the disorder.
 - D. positive symptomatology in the disorder.
22. Commonly reported side-effects of the antipsychotic drugs used to treat schizophrenia include
- A. depression, anxiety, and confusion.
 - B. sedation, dizziness, and sexual dysfunction.
 - C. hallucinations, delusions, and disorganized speech.
 - D. None of the above; antipsychotics were created to eliminate side effects present in previous medications.
23. Julie experienced inexplicable blindness. She visited several ophthalmologists, all of whom indicated there was no physical basis for her blindness. She most likely has
- A. Illness anxiety disorder
 - B. dissociative disorder.
 - C. conversion disorder.
 - D. somatic symptom disorder.
24. In Factitious Disorder Imposed on Another, a person causes symptoms in another person and then presents that person as ill in order to:
- A. distract attention from his/her own psychological pain
 - B. receive a financial gain
 - C. receive reinforcement for being an attentive, loving caregiver
 - D. cause suffering to the other person
25. Which of the following symptoms is not part of the diagnosis of Hoarding Disorder?
- A. Distress when thinking about discarding useless items.
 - B. Difficulty discarding items regardless of their value.
 - C. Compromise in the usefulness of living spaces due to the accumulation of possessions.
 - D. Perceived flaw or flaws in the appearance of the home or workplace.
26. Which of the following is a major problem that remains in the use of medication for the treatment of depression?
- A. There is little effect upon negative attributions.
 - B. Permanent memory loss associated with some medicines.
 - C. Relapse after medication discontinuation.
 - D. All of the above are problems in medication treatment.

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27. The diagnosis of Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder includes the criterion that
- The symptoms must be most severe during menses.
 - The symptoms must persist in similar severity from a few days before to a few days after the onset of menses.
 - The symptoms must resolve completely within a few days of the onset of menses.
 - The symptom of self-depreciation must be present.
28. What behavioral assessment procedure is associated with the most reactivity?
- Structured clinical interview
 - Personality inventory
 - Projective test
 - Self-monitoring
29. Current results from brain imaging studies
- are useful in diagnosing psychopathology.
 - indicate that most disorders affect only a tiny portion of the brain.
 - suggest that most psychopathology is due to deficits in the frontal lobe.
 - are not strong enough for these methods to be used in diagnosing psychopathology.
30. People diagnosed as having hoarding disorder or body dysmorphic disorder probably had a relative with
- OCD.
 - social anxiety disorder.
 - mood disorder.
 - identity disorder.

二、單選題 B 部分 20 題（每題 2 分，共 40 分）

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- During the Preoperational Stage, which activity aligns with Piaget's theory?
(A) Role-playing games and symbolic play
(B) Experiments with scientific concepts
(C) Logical reasoning exercises
(D) Cultural studies
- Which activity best supports both cognitive and physical development in toddlers?
(A) Reading picture books
(B) Playing with building blocks
(C) Singing nursery rhymes
(D) Watching educational videos

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3. What is a potential consequence of cultural bias in intelligence tests?
(A) Accurate assessment of all individuals
(B) Equal educational opportunities for all test-takers
(C) Misrepresentation of cognitive abilities in diverse groups
(D) Increased confidence in test results across cultures
4. What is a common emotional outcome for individuals in deprived environments?
(A) Improved emotional regulation
(B) Increased empathy
(C) Heightened anxiety and depression
(D) Enhanced social skills
5. What type of study is commonly used to distinguish between genetic and environmental influences on development?
(A) Longitudinal study
(B) Case study
(C) Twin study
(D) Cross-sectional study
6. Which of the following hormones is primarily associated with social bonding and attachment?
(A) Cortisol
(B) Oxytocin
(C) Adrenaline
(D) Melatonin
7. At what stage of attachment development do infants typically begin to show separation anxiety?
(A) Pre-Attachment Phase
(B) Attachment-in-the-Making Phase
(C) Clear-Cut Attachment Phase
(D) Formation of Reciprocal Relationships
8. What conclusion did Held and Hein (1963) draw from the kitten carousel experiment regarding the importance of self-produced movement for perceptual-motor development?
(A) Both active and passive kittens developed perceptual-motor coordination equally well, proving that visual experience alone is sufficient.
(B) The active kitten developed perceptual deficits due to overstimulation, highlighting the drawbacks of self-produced movement.
(C) The experiment showed that environmental enrichment is more important than movement for perceptual development.
(D) The passive kitten failed to develop depth perception and coordination, indicating that active movement is necessary for linking sensory input with motor output.
9. Which of the following is NOT a strategy to combat the overjustification effect?
(A) Providing meaningful feedback
(B) Encouraging self-directed exploration
(C) Offering large monetary rewards for every task
(D) Fostering a supportive learning environment

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10. What is "perceptual narrowing" in the context of face recognition?
 - (A) The ability to recognize all types of faces equally
 - (B) An increase in the ability to recognize non-human faces
 - (C) The complete loss of face recognition abilities
 - (D) A decline in recognizing non-human faces as infants focus on human faces
11. What does statistical learning theory primarily involve in the context of language development?
 - (A) Tracking patterns and regularities in speech
 - (B) Memorizing vocabulary lists
 - (C) Learning through reinforcement and punishment
 - (D) Mimicking adult speech directly
12. At what age do infants typically begin to lose the ability to detect nonnative phonemes?
 - (A) 2-4 months
 - (B) 6-12 months
 - (C) 12-18 months
 - (D) 18-24 months
13. What is one key aspect of metamemory that develops during childhood?
 - (A) The ability to memorize longer lists
 - (B) Understanding which strategies are effective for memory
 - (C) The speed of memory retrieval
 - (D) The ability to remember names
14. What is the primary purpose of a false-belief task?
 - (A) To assess memory skills in children's theory of mind
 - (B) To evaluate understanding of others' emotions in children's desire theory of mind
 - (C) To determine if someone can understand that others can have beliefs different from reality
 - (D) To measure language proficiency
15. Which of the following is an example of a poor goodness of fit?
 - (A) An active child in a stimulating environment
 - (B) A shy child in a loud, chaotic setting
 - (C) A flexible child in a structured routine
 - (D) A sociable child in a playgroup
16. Why are preference looking and habituation methods important in infant research?
 - (A) They provide insights into cognitive development and perception
 - (B) They help assess physical growth
 - (C) They are easy to conduct
 - (D) They require no special equipment
17. What is the recommended approach for alcohol consumption during pregnancy?
 - (A) Moderate drinking is acceptable
 - (B) Complete abstinence is advised
 - (C) Drinking only in the second trimester is safe
 - (D) Only binge drinking is harmful

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18. What might happen if synaptic pruning does not occur properly?
- (A) Enhanced cognitive abilities
 - (B) Increased neural efficiency
 - (C) Normal brain development
 - (D) Overconnectivity and impaired cognitive function
19. What does the term "affordance" refer to in developmental psychology?
- (A) The emotional state of a child
 - (B) The social interactions between children
 - (C) The potential actions an object or environment offers based on an individual's capabilities
 - (D) The cognitive development stages in children
20. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Piaget viewed egocentric speech in children as a critical tool for social learning
 - (B) Piaget viewed egocentric speech in children as a sign of advanced cognitive skills
 - (C) Vygotsky's perspective on private speech suggests that it is a sign of cognitive immaturity
 - (D) Vygotsky's perspective on private speech suggests that it is a tool for self-regulation and problem-solving

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