

國立中正大學

114 學年度碩士班招生考試

試題

[第 4 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。

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 1 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

一、單選題 (每題 2 分，共 50 題)：

1. Which concept central to the diathesis-stress model explains the development of psychological disorders?

- A) The dominance of genetic factors over environmental factors
- B) The interaction between inherent vulnerability and environmental stressors
- C) The role of unconscious conflicts in shaping behavior
- D) The influence of learned behaviors on cognitive distortions

2. Which research method is most suitable for establishing causation in psychological disorders?

- A) Cross-sectional study
- B) Correlational study
- C) Experimental design
- D) Case study

3. According to DSM-5, the diagnosis of Major Depressive Disorder requires symptoms to persist for at least:

- A) One week
- B) Two weeks
- C) One month
- D) Six months

4. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia include:

- A) Flat affect
- B) Disorganized speech
- C) Delusion
- D) Social withdrawal

5. Brain imaging studies in patients with schizophrenia often reveal:

- A) Overactivity in the frontal lobe
- B) Hippocampal atrophy
- C) Enlarged ventricles
- D) Thickened corpus callosum

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 2 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

6. Core symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) do NOT include:
- A) Intrusive memories
 - B) Hyperarousal
 - C) Emotional numbness
 - D) Linguistic impairment
7. Anorexia nervosa is most strongly associated with abnormalities in which neurotransmitter?
- A) Dopamine
 - B) Serotonin
 - C) Melatonin
 - D) Epinephrine
8. Which of the following is NOT typically associated with Autism Spectrum Disorder?
- A) Paraphasia
 - B) Deficits in joint attention
 - C) Deficits in theory of mind
 - D) Pronoun reversal
9. What is the primary limitation of meta-analyses in clinical psychology research?
- A) Lack of statistical power
 - B) Inability to analyze effect sizes
 - C) Potential publication bias
 - D) Overreliance on single studies
10. A longitudinal study investigating the onset of schizophrenia begins with participants at high genetic risk. This design is best described as:
- A) Retrospective cohort study
 - B) High-risk prospective study
 - C) Cross-sectional genetic study
 - D) Experimental neuroimaging study
11. The key distinction between Panic Disorder and Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD) lies in:
- A) The physiological basis of symptoms
 - B) The frequency of panic attacks
 - C) The presence of acute, unexpected fear
 - D) The duration of symptoms

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 3 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

12. In Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy for Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder, "response prevention" primarily refers to:

- A) Avoiding anxiety-provoking stimuli
- B) Preventing compulsive behaviors following obsessions
- C) Reducing the frequency of intrusive thoughts
- D) Enhancing adaptive coping strategies

13. For Bipolar Disorder, which pharmacological treatment is considered first-line for managing manic episodes?

- A) Lithium
- B) Fluoxetine
- C) Bupropion
- D) Diazepam

14. Research on PTSD indicates that hippocampal dysfunction specifically contributes to difficulty with:

- A) Differentiating between safe and threatening contexts
- B) Heightened fear and emotional responses
- C) Engaging in risky or impulsive behaviors
- D) Vivid and intrusive recollection of traumatic events

15. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia are most strongly associated with:

- A) Mesolimbic dopaminergic pathways
- B) Mesocortical dopaminergic dysfunction
- C) Serotonergic dysregulation
- D) Excessive gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) activity

16. Schizophrenia with "catatonic features" involves:

- A) Disorganized thinking and speech
- B) Mutism and motor immobility
- C) Hallucinations and delusions
- D) Impaired executive functioning

17. Which characteristic differentiates Bulimia Nervosa from Binge Eating Disorder?

- A) A history of restrictive dieting
- B) The presence of compensatory behaviors like purging
- C) Greater emotional distress following episodes
- D) Weight significantly below average

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 4 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

18. Dialectical Behavior Therapy (DBT) is especially effective for individuals with:

- A) Social Anxiety Disorder
- B) Borderline Personality Disorder
- C) Schizophrenia
- D) Major Depressive Disorder

19. Conduct Disorder is differentiated from ODD by the presence of:

- A) Aggression toward peers and animals
- B) Persistent defiance without aggression
- C) Emotional dysregulation
- D) Difficulty with transitions

20. In clinical psychology, the concept of "dual relationships" refers to:

- A) Treating clients with two comorbid conditions
- B) The therapist's multiple roles with a client (e.g., therapist and friend)
- C) Collaborating with other mental health professionals
- D) Conducting therapy and research simultaneously

21. Which of the following is the primary distinction between major and mild neurocognitive disorders in DSM-5?

- A) The presence of delusions
- B) The severity of functional impairment
- C) The number of cognitive domains affected
- D) The reversibility of symptoms

22. Frontotemporal neurocognitive disorder (FTD) is characterized by:

- A) Episodic memory impairment
- B) Behavioral disinhibition and personality changes
- C) Impaired motor coordination
- D) Visual hallucinations

23. Which genetic mutation is strongly associated with early-onset Alzheimer's disease?

- A) APOE ϵ 4 allele
- B) Presenilin 1 (PSEN1) mutation
- C) Tau gene mutation
- D) CAG duplication

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 5 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

24. What primarily distinguishes delirium from neurocognitive disorders?
- A) The severity of functional impairment
 - B) The rapid onset and fluctuating course of symptoms
 - C) Loss of orientation to personal information
 - D) The presence of hallucinations
25. Recent advancements in Alzheimer's disease research focus on which therapeutic approach?
- A) Stem cell therapy for neuronal regeneration
 - B) Monoclonal antibodies targeting beta-amyloid
 - C) Gene therapy to repair damaged tau proteins
 - D) Dopaminergic modulation
26. What is the primary maintaining factor of panic disorder?
- A) Sensitivity to environmental threats
 - B) Catastrophic interpretation of bodily symptoms
 - C) Prolonged traumatic experiences
 - D) Lack of adequate social support
27. Which belief is associated with the persistence of social anxiety disorder?
- A) Inability to control how others evaluate oneself
 - B) Belief that everyone is hostile
 - C) Strong identification with physical appearance flaws
 - D) Extreme fear of authority figures
28. What is an effective technique in the treatment of generalized anxiety disorder (GAD)?
- A) Acceptance-based behavioral therapy
 - B) Deep psychoanalysis
 - C) Self-hypnosis training
 - D) Long-term group therapy
29. What is the main focus of behavioral activation in treating depression?
- A) Helping patients increase meaningful activities
 - B) Reducing sensitivity to external stimuli
 - C) Enhancing awareness of dreams
 - D) Increasing reliance on the therapist

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 6 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

30. What is the primary focus in the treatment of borderline personality disorder?

- A) Decreasing social participation
- B) Reducing the impact of trauma memories
- C) Enhancing emotional regulation
- D) Shifting treatment to medication

31. What is a key consideration in the treatment of bipolar disorder?

- A) Increasing social activities
- B) Focusing on short-term treatment plans
- C) Maintaining a regular daily routine
- D) Reducing patient autonomy

32. What is a critical skill emphasized when addressing self-injurious behaviors?

- A) Limiting social interactions
- B) Enhancing problem-solving abilities
- C) Increasing long-term goal awareness
- D) Reducing emotional expression

33. How does exposure therapy help patients with PTSD manage their fear?

- A) Helping patients completely forget the trauma
- B) Increasing avoidance behaviors
- C) Reducing physiological reactivity
- D) Reducing fear responses to trauma-related situations

34. What should be prioritized in interventions for insomnia?

- A) Enhancing dream analysis
- B) Promoting long sleep duration with medication
- C) Regularizing sleep patterns and cognitive restructuring
- D) Reducing emotional expression

35. Why are patients with schizophrenia and comorbid substance use disorders at higher risk for poor outcomes?

- A) They are less likely to attend therapy sessions regularly
- B) Their psychotic symptoms are exclusively medication-resistant
- C) They exhibit higher levels of aggression and relapse rates
- D) They benefit less from motivational interviewing techniques

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 7 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

36. How does the diathesis-stress model explain the onset of psychopathology?

- A) Predominantly environmental determinants
- B) Random occurrence unrelated to biological factors
- C) Exclusive influence of genetic predisposition
- D) Interplay between genetic vulnerability and environmental stressors

37. What distinguishes psychotic delusions from obsessions in OCD?

- A) The presence of compulsions
- B) Their dependence on external triggers
- C) Their rapid resolution with treatment
- D) The absence of insight in delusions

38. In schizophrenia, what is the significance of negative symptoms?

- A) They have minimal impact on daily functioning
- B) They predict functional impairment better than positive symptoms
- C) They arise exclusively in later stages of the illness
- D) They are more responsive to antipsychotic treatment

39. In OCD, how do compulsions typically function?

- A) They enhance cognitive flexibility
- B) They serve to neutralize obsessive thoughts
- C) They reduce overall anxiety in all contexts
- D) They always align with personal values

40. In anorexia nervosa, what common comorbidity often worsens outcomes?

- A) Major depressive disorder
- B) Panic disorder
- C) Substance use disorder
- D) Generalized anxiety disorder

41. What is the primary goal of the initial phase in Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT)?

- A) Diagnosing and reviewing the interpersonal context of depression
- B) Establishing a focus on childhood experiences
- C) Exploring transference in the therapeutic relationship
- D) Conducting an in-depth analysis of personality traits

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 8 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

42. How does IPT define depression in its conceptual framework?
- A) As a consequence of unconscious conflict
 - B) As a medical illness linked to current life events
 - C) As primarily caused by cognitive distortions
 - D) As a personality deficit stemming from childhood
43. Which interpersonal problem areas are typically the focus of IPT?
- A) Avoidance behaviors and perfectionism
 - B) Cognitive distortions and low self-esteem
 - C) Interpersonal deficits, role transitions, and grief
 - D) Neurobiological factors and medication side effects
44. What does the Community Reinforcement Approach (CRA) prioritize in treating substance use disorders?
- A) Enhancing family dynamics
 - B) Rearranging the patient's lifestyle to make drug-free living more rewarding
 - C) Limiting the role of social interactions
 - D) Increasing the frequency of pharmacological interventions
45. What is the evidence-based impact of starting opioid use disorder treatment immediately?
- A) A significant reduction in mortality rates
 - B) Increased likelihood of long-term abstinence
 - C) Improved patient satisfaction scores
 - D) Reduced stigma associated with opioid use
46. What was added to the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for alcohol use disorder?
- A) Tolerance to alcohol effects
 - B) Withdrawal symptoms
 - C) Craving for alcohol
 - D) Legal issues due to alcohol use
47. What is a critical component in the long-term management of alcohol use disorder?
- A) Prescribing anxiolytics for withdrawal symptoms
 - B) Establishing stable drinking goals or abstinence plans
 - C) Encouraging patients to engage in competitive sports
 - D) Promoting self-diagnosis through peer networks

國立中正大學 114 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目名稱：變態心理學與臨床心理學

本科目共 9 頁 第 9 頁

系所組別：心理學系臨床心理學

48. What role does comorbidity play in evidence-based assessment?

- A) Requires comprehensive evaluation of additional disorders
- B) Always indicates worse treatment outcomes
- C) Reduces the complexity of diagnosis
- D) Is irrelevant to treatment planning

49. What is a fundamental requirement for assessment tools in evidence-based assessment?

- A) Irregular use across different sessions
- B) Focused only on self-report data
- C) Designed exclusively for research purposes
- D) Availability of appropriate norms or cutoff scores

50. Why is the integration of diagnosis and case formulation important?

- A) Focuses solely on the identification of comorbidities
- B) Prioritizes general over specific intervention strategies
- C) Ensures tailored treatment plans for client-specific needs
- D) Replaces the need for outcome evaluations

