

一、選擇題（每題至少一個正確答案，一題 2 分。回答不完整者，不予計分）（請將答案依序填寫於試卷首頁「選擇題作答區」）（20%）

1. Jia, aged 19, was taken to the emergency room with acute confusion and agitation, Jia's friend says they were at a club and acknowledges drug use but declines to name the substance. Which designer drug is known to be associated with increased risk of delirium?

- A. heroin
- B. oxycodone
- C. hashish
- D. bath salts

2. Which of the following is part of the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria for ADHD?

- A. academic skills below those expected for the individual's chronological age
- B. deficits in developing, maintaining, and understanding relationships
- C. failure to give close attention to details, or making careless mistakes
- D. insistence on sameness, inflexible adherence to routines, or ritualized patterns

3. Eugen Bleuler's concept of schizophrenia as an "associative splitting" of the basic functions of personality led to the incorrect use of the term to mean which of the following?

- A. a fugue state
- B. split personality
- C. cognitive slippage
- D. folie à deux

4. Both Jayde and Foyle meet several diagnostic criteria for the same personality disorder. However, while Jayde seems to be able to function in in daily life and appears to be relatively happy, Foyle seems to have significant personal and professional problems and is quite distressed. Assuming both meet a sufficient number of the disorder's criteria, what would be true of the diagnosis?

- A. They would be diagnosed with the same disorder
- B. They would be diagnosed with categorically different diagnoses
- C. Foyle would be diagnosed with a disorder but Jayde would not
- D. Jayde would be diagnosed with a disorder but Foyle would not

見背面

5. Which of the following best represents the emotional continuum believed to be related to coping with threat and challenge in the GAS model?

- A. anxiety, stress, depression, excitement
- B. stress, anxiety, depression, excitement
- C. depression, stress, excitement, anxiety
- D. excitement, stress, anxiety, depression

6. When clinical findings provide evidence of incompatibility between the symptom and a recognized neurological or medical condition, which of the following may be diagnosed?

- A. Somatization disorder
- B. Hypochondriasis
- C. Conversion disorder
- D. Dissociative disorder

7. When an assessment strategy shows a problem but no problem actually exists, which of the following has occurred?

- A. False negative
- B. False positive
- C. Negative outcome
- D. Forecast error

8. D-cycloserine seems to work in which structure?

- A. Amygdala
- B. Globus pallidus
- C. Cingulate gyrus
- D. Thalamus

9. Which of the following is false about the DSM-5 conceptualization of hypomanic episodes?

- A. They do not necessarily cause impairments.
- B. They must last at least two weeks.
- C. They have broad interpersonal impacts.
- D. They are less severe than manic episodes.

10. According to the multidimensional integrative approach to psychopathology, which of the following is the false statement about most psychological disorders?

- A. If one monozygotic twin has a particular disorder, the other twin will definitely have the disorder as well.
- B. Monozygotic twins are no more likely to share psychological disorders than any other siblings.
- C. Monozygotic twins are no more likely to share disorders than any other two people selected at random from the population.
- D. If one monozygotic twin has a particular psychological disorder, the other twin is more likely to have the disorder than the rest of the population.

二、解釋名詞（若只是翻譯，不予計分。說明後舉例，並釋例闡述）（每題5分）（50%）（請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」標明題號，依序作答）

1. Hierarchical taxonomy of psychopathology
2. Concept of thought-action fusion in obsessive-compulsive disorder
3. Depersonalization-derealization disorder
4. Hypersomnolence disorder
5. Nocebo effects
6. Paraphilia
7. Affective flattening
8. Brain-gut connection
9. Id and ego
10. Enuresis

見背面

題號： 64

國立臺灣大學115學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：變態心理學

節次： 7

題號：64

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三、申論題(30%)(每題配分如題目後所示)(請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」  
標明題號，依序作答)

1. (1)List and define the three historic subtypes of schizophrenia. (5%) (2)To discuss why were they not included in DSM-5? (5%)
2. (1)Discuss how cultural factors impact the development of paranoid personality disorder. (5%) (2) Describe the similarities and differences between individuals with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and individuals diagnosed with obsessive-compulsive disorder. (5%)
3. (1)Compare and contrast the symptoms of major depressive episode, a manic episode, persistent depressive disorder, and hypomania. (5%) (2) Define and describe the new fields of behavioral medicine and health psychology. (5%)

試題隨卷繳回