

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20題(每題2分,共40分)

作答格式：

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

請依照上述之格式，每五題一組，以橫式書寫方式將全部答案寫在彌封答案卷
答案字母請用正楷大寫(A, B, C, D)

- Behavioral inhibition is defined as the
(A) tendency to experience neuroticism.
(B) inability to inhibit one's behavioral reactions.
(C) tendency to become agitated and cry when faced with novel stimuli.
(D) inability to regulate symptoms of anxiety.
- Dr. Francis randomly assigned puppies to one of two conditions. Group 1 grew up with the ability to choose when they would receive dog biscuits, while Group 2 had no control over when they would receive the dog biscuits. In this scenario, Group 2 would be
(A) more likely to be aggressive.
(B) less prone to neuroticism.
(C) more likely to show high levels of behavioral inhibition.
(D) more likely to display high levels of anxiety.
- Ivan reported a traumatic history with dogs, resulting in his fear of dogs. However, Sven also reported a traumatic history with dogs, but does not have a fear of dogs. This provides support for
(A) diathesis for phobia.
(B) a preparedness view of phobia.
(C) a psychoanalytic theory of phobia.
(D) the two-factor theory.
- Which of the following symptoms is not part of the diagnosis of Hoarding Disorder?
(A) Perceived flaw or flaws in the appearance of the home or workplace.
(B) Difficulty discarding items regardless of their value.
(C) Compromise in the usefulness of living spaces due to the accumulation of possessions.
(D) Distress when thinking about discarding useless items.
- Rather than being considered part of the avoidance cluster of symptoms, the DSM-5 considers numbing symptoms such as feeling distant from others to be part of the _____ category.
(A) Negative alterations in cognition and mood
(B) Re-experiencing the trauma
(C) Increased social withdrawal
(D) Decreased arousal and increased reactivity

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6. Research on the effectiveness of psychological treatment of dissociative identity disorder
- (A) shows that behavioral-cognitive therapy is moderately effective.
 - (B) has been hampered by the publicity surrounding known cases.
 - (C) supports the post-traumatic model of its etiology.
 - (D) is limited to observations of a few specialized studies that did not involve control groups
7. Louise arrived at the emergency room complaining of severe stomach pain. After careful evaluation, it became clear that Louis had purposely given herself food poisoning. She would most likely
- (A) be malingering.
 - (B) have somatic symptom disorder.
 - (C) have la belle indifference.
 - (D) have factitious disorder.
8. When a person incorporates unimportant events within a delusional framework and reads personal significance into trivial activities of others, it is called
- (A) grandiose delusions.
 - (B) hallucinations.
 - (C) ideas of reference.
 - (D) absence of logic.
9. Which neurotransmitter has been implicated in alcohol tolerance?
- (A) serotonin
 - (B) dopamine
 - (C) norepinephrine
 - (D) GABA
10. Which of the following is NOT a symptom of oppositional-defiant disorder?
- (A) extreme physical aggressiveness
 - (B) temper tantrums
 - (C) refusing to follow directions
 - (D) annoying others deliberately
11. The discovery of the cause of syphilis was important to the field of mental illness for which reason?
- (A) Syphilis was widely feared and exacerbated mental illness.
 - (B) It increased interest in determining biological causes for mental illness.
 - (C) More asylum patients were diagnosed with syphilis.
 - (D) It highlighted the need for valid diagnostic systems.
12. According to behavior genetics research,
- (A) nonshared experiences have much more to do with mental illness than shared experiences.
 - (B) shared experiences have much more to do with mental illness than nonshared experiences.
 - (C) shared and nonshared experiences are equally important for mental illness.
 - (D) there is no way to differentiate between shared and nonshared contributions to mental illness.

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13. Which of the following is NOT an example of a diathesis?
- (A) Chronic feelings of hopelessness, often found in people with depression.
 - (B) The ability to be hypnotized often, seen in people with dissociative identity disorder.
 - (C) Intense fear of becoming fat often, found in people with eating disorders.
 - (D) Delusions often found in people with schizophrenia.
14. Which of the following is NOT a measure of psychological stress?
- (A) List of Threatening Experiences
 - (B) Psychiatric Epidemiological Research Interview Life Events Scale
 - (C) Life Events and Difficulties Schedule
 - (D) Thematic Apperception Test
15. 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.
16. According to hopelessness theory the most important trigger of depression is having attributions that are:
- (A) Stable and Specific.
 - (B) Unstable and Global.
 - (C) Unstable and Specific.
 - (D) Stable and Global.
17. Two primary features of Linehan's diathesis-stress theory of borderline personality disorder are
- (A) ego functioning and transference.
 - (B) object representation and cognitive style.
 - (C) cognitive bias and attribution error.
 - (D) emotional dysregulation and experiences of invalidation.
18. Schizoid and schizotypal personality disorders may be distinguished only by the presence of which of the following symptoms in schizotypal persons?
- (A) indifference to others.
 - (B) overtly odd behaviors.
 - (C) flat affect, little overt emotion.
 - (D) visual hallucinations.

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19. When a person did not know the nature and quality of the criminal act in which he or she engaged, or, if the person did know it, the person did not know what he or she was doing wrong is an issue that is addressed by the

- (A) Irresistible impulse rule.
- (B) M’Naghten rule.
- (C) American Law Institute Guidelines.
- (D) Insanity Defense Reform Act.

20. In what brain areas are abnormalities found in Alzheimer’s patients?

- (A) frontal and temporal cortex
- (B) sensory and motor cortical areas
- (C) hippocampus and frontal cortex
- (D) amygdala and hippocampus

二、問答題 (共 20 分)

About Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD):

1. Please list the nine signs of the DSM-5 Criteria for BPD ?
2. Please explain biosocial developmental model of BPD ?

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三、單選題 B 部分 20 題 (每題 2 分，共 40 分)

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- Which of the following statement about gender identity is true?
(A) Children first learn their own gender category around 4 years of age
(B) A sense of a deeper essential nature of gender – that there is something intrinsic determining gender – emerges at around 6 years of age
(C) Gender identity and gender roles develop simultaneously as one integrated complex
(D) There are some indications that children have a biologically determined sense of their sex
- May has an English test the next day. She believes that she can successfully complete her exam. This belief demonstrates high:
(A) Self-confidence
(B) Self-esteem
(C) Self-efficacy
(D) Self-evaluation
- Jane is 4 years old and her brother, Bred, is 12 years old. A friend accidentally breaks their bike while playing. Which most likely describes their reaction?
(A) Bred is more likely to judge the friend's culpability based on the friend's intention.
(B) Jane is more likely to blame the friend based on the friend's intention.
(C) Both of them are very likely to judge the friend's culpability based on the friend's intention.
(D) Both of them are not very likely to blame the friend based on the consequences of the event.
- Researchers have not located an "intelligence gene" mainly because:
(A) the intelligence tests used to measure IQ have good reliability but poor validity
(B) researchers are still trying to finish mapping the entire human genome
(C) intelligence is a complex interaction between many genes and the environment
(D) theoretically intelligence is too poorly defined at this time
- Explanations for the Flynn effect in IQ test possibly include which of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Better nutrition programs
(B) Better gene-deletion programs
(C) Better educational TV programs
(D) Better school reading programs

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6. Six-year-old Nick initially does not spontaneously use newly learned memory strategies to improve his ability to recall information. This is because there is a _____ deficit.
- (A) Primacy
 - (B) Recency
 - (C) Production
 - (D) Perception
7. A 7-year-old is shown a series of photos displaying (1) a pear and then (2) a pear slice, followed by (3) an apple and then a blank card. She will most likely pick _____ for the last card.
- (A) A whole pear
 - (B) A whole apple
 - (C) A slice of pear
 - (D) A slice of apple
8. Which of the following best describes Piaget's theory?
- (A) Cognitive development does not depend on built-in systems, but rather schemes are built through the zone of proximal development.
 - (B) Cognitive development does not depend on built-in systems, but rather schemes are built solely from an infant's active exploration of the environment.
 - (C) Cognitive development is almost entirely the result of hard-wired systems that are not dependent on experience.
 - (D) Infants are born with built-in sensorimotor reflexes, which are modified and transformed into schemes with experience.
9. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Both Piaget and Vygotsky believed that cognitive development must be considered within broader sociocultural influences.
 - (B) Both Piaget and Vygotsky focused on the child as an autonomous individual.
 - (C) Piaget, but not Vygotsky, believed that cognitive development must be considered within broader sociocultural influences.
 - (D) Vygotsky, but not Piaget, believed that cognitive development must be considered within broader sociocultural influences.
10. Professor Cheung studies how different age groups use language to convey meaning in their own unique ways. Professor Cheung is focused on:
- (A) Semantics
 - (B) Phonological awareness
 - (C) Pragmatics
 - (D) Morphemes

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11. Brian is a 14-month-old who says the word “neinei” whenever he is hungry to indicate he would like to have some milk. He also says “down” whenever he wants his mother to play a game with him. These are examples of _____.
- (A) Overregularizations
 - (B) Holophrases
 - (C) Child-directed speech
 - (D) Telegraphic speech
12. _____ is a brain structure involved in forming memories of emotional events.
- (A) Cerebellum
 - (B) Basal ganglia
 - (C) Parietal lobe
 - (D) Amygdala
13. 14-month-old May participated in a study where she watched a cartoon that depicted a square that helped a ball move up the hill and a triangle that hindered the ball's attempts. May then saw two follow-up cartoons in which the ball approached either the triangle or the square. May likely:
- (A) looked equally long at both follow-up movies
 - (B) ignored the follow-up movies
 - (C) looked longer at the follow-up movie where the ball approached the triangle
 - (D) looked longer at the follow-up movie where the ball approached the square
14. 7-month-old Jon turned his head away from a toy spider which he dislikes very much. This is an illustration of _____.
- (A) Positivity bias
 - (B) Emotional bias
 - (C) Emotional regulation
 - (D) Inhibitory control
15. Which of the following is NOT an example of social referencing?
- (A) When being in a new environment and not quite sure how to respond, Sean looks at his father's facial expression to learn more.
 - (B) When seeing that his mother is anxious while interacting with a stranger, Ken, in turn, is less likely to want to interact with that stranger.
 - (C) Martin and his father are looking at a pencil in a reciprocal fashion, which lets the other know they are both referencing this object.
 - (D) Tom and his mother are walking on a bridge from where Tom looking down and are concerned about the height, while his mother smiles at him and he feels safe and keep on walking.
16. According to Piaget and other theorists, for a toddler to progress beyond the A-not-B error, she will need to:
- (A) learn object solidity, overcome allocentric representation, and develop more subcortically
 - (B) learn object solidity, overcome egocentric representation, and develop more cortically
 - (C) learn object permanence, overcome reflexes, and develop more subcortically
 - (D) learn object permanence, overcome reflexes, and develop more cortically

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17. You want to study color perception in infants. Your best choice of research methods would be to:
- (A) Dishabituate an infant a certain color, and see if habituation occurs when you show the other color
 - (B) Ask infants about their understanding about colors.
 - (C) Present infants with lights with different colors and observe their reaction
 - (D) Habituate an infant a certain color, and see if dishabituation occurs when you show the other color
18. Which of the following is consistent with the maturational account:
- (A) certain motor skills seem to generally emerge at the same time
 - (B) most motor development is not contingent on the brain's development
 - (C) training in particular motor tasks can teach motor skills
 - (D) experience has enormous effect on when motor skills emerge
19. Which of the following is FALSE about sounds to which the fetus is exposed?
- (A) Newborns prefer a stranger's voice, especially foreign languages, as they have habituated to hearing their mother's voice.
 - (B) The sounds a fetus hears while in the mother's uterus affect later auditory preferences.
 - (C) Fetuses are able to hear sounds prenatally.
 - (D) Newborns prefer a story that their mother read aloud during the last weeks of pregnancy.
20. Researchers fed male mice either a normal diet or a low-protein diet. Mice on either diet were then mated with females raised on a normal diet. What should the researchers expect to find about the resulting offspring?
- (A) Offspring of males fed the low-protein diet will not demonstrate a marked increase in activation levels of genes involved in cholesterol synthesis.
 - (B) Offspring of males fed the low-protein diet will demonstrate a marked increase in activation of genes involved in blood sugar level regulation.
 - (C) Offspring of males fed the normal diet will not demonstrate a marked increase in activation of genes involved in cholesterol synthesis as compared with their counterparts in the low-protein diet group.
 - (D) The offspring's diet alone, and not parental diet, influences activation levels of genes involved in cholesterol synthesis.

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