

國立中正大學
112 學年度碩士班招生考試
試題

[第 3 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。

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一、單選題(50%)：

1. Which of the following is the least proper to define mental illness?
 - A、Causing personal distress
 - B、Resulting in disability
 - C、Statistically rare
 - D、Violation of social norms
2. Which of the following is NOT in line with the principle of moral treatment?
 - A、Daily efforts to provide active movement and diversity of occupation
 - B、The recruitment of the clients from home to a well-established institution
 - C、The psychological medicine that constitutes milieu therapy
 - D、Based on the assumption that one could appeal to the clients' innate capacity to live
3. Copy number variations refer to
 - A、The apparent disconnect between the number of genes in a species and its biological complexity
 - B、The genetic trait involving the number of copies of a particular gene present in the genome of an individual
 - C、A variation of the same sequence of nucleotides at the same place on a long DNA molecule
 - D、A substitution of a single nucleotide that occurs at a specific position in the genome
4. Which of the following would be considered a "diathesis" according to the diathesis-stress paradigm?
 - A、Exposure to toxins
 - B、Maladaptive upbringing
 - C、Traumatic events
 - D、Perceived loss of control
5. Which of the following refers to the likelihood that an individual with a negative test result indeed does not have the illness?
 - A、Sensitivity

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- B、 Specificity
 - C、 Positive predictive value
 - D、 Negative predictive value
6. Which of the following test was specifically designed to measure a psychological function known to be linked to a particular brain structure or pathway?
- A、 Thematic Apperception Test
 - B、 Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory
 - C、 Wisconsin Card Sorting Test
 - D、 Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale
7. Which of the following type of studies have the best level of evidence?
- A、 Cohort studies
 - B、 Randomized controlled trials
 - C、 Meta-analyses
 - D、 Case control studies
8. Mr. Gonzalez noticed that his wife has become very sad lately. She seemed to lose interest in hanging out with friends, and he could not find a way to cheer her up. However, he remembered that there were a couple of days last month when she was extremely talkative and active. She was running about and doing all kinds of things, as if she did not need to sleep at all. Mrs. Gonzalez is most likely to have:
- A、 Bipolar I disorder
 - B、 Bipolar II disorder
 - C、 Major depressive disorder
 - D、 Premenstrual dysphoric disorder
9. Research showed that people with major depressive disorder tend to have
- A、 Decreased amygdala activity
 - B、 Increased hippocampus activity

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- C、 Decreased anterior cingulate activity
- D、 Decreased dorsolateral prefrontal cortex activity
10. Which of the following constitutes an important element of Beck's cognitive theory of depression?
- A、 Negative triad
- B、 Hopelessness
- C、 Rumination
- D、 Mentalization
11. Based on Mowrer's two-factor model, an individual learns to fear a neutral stimulus through_____, and the fear persists because of _____.
- A、 Classical conditioning; classical conditioning
- B、 Modelling; operant conditioning;
- C、 Operant conditioning; behavioral sensitization
- D、 Classical conditioning; operant conditioning
12. Which of the following task is commonly used to study attention bias in anxiety disorder?
- A、 Flanker task
- B、 Simon task
- C、 Dot probe task
- D、 Stroop task
13. Which of the following does NOT explain the etiology of panic disorder?
- A、 Fear-of-fear hypothesis
- B、 Interoceptive conditioning
- C、 Contrast avoidance model
- D、 Catastrophic misinterpretations
14. In DSM-5, body dysmorphic disorder belongs to the chapter of
- A、 Somatoform disorders

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B、 Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders

C、 Mood disorders

D、 Eating disorders

15. Which of the following can NOT explain the etiology of obsessive-compulsive disorder?

A、 Genetic susceptibility

B、 Underactive orbitofrontal cortex

C、 Mistrust their own memory

D、 Thought suppression

16. Lisa is consistently worried about having some diseases. However, she has not experienced any symptoms so far. She is most likely to have

A、 Conversion disorder

B、 Depersonalization disorder

C、 Somatic symptom disorders

D、 Illness anxiety disorder

17. Which of the following does NOT explain the difference between dissociative amnesia and dementia?

A、 The lost memory can be restored in the former, but often not in the latter

B、 The latter is more often associated with organic brain disease

C、 The latter is more often associated with multiple cognitive symptoms

D、 The latter only occurs in older adults, but the former tend to occur in younger people

18. Linda experienced some auditory hallucination and grandiose delusion in the beginning of summer vacation, but the symptoms resolved before the autumn came. She was most likely to be diagnosed as:

A、 Schizophrenia

B、 Delusional disorder

C、 Schizophreniform disorder

D、 Brief psychotic disorder

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19. Which of the following is NOT a part of the dopamine theory of schizophrenia?

- A、Patients may have brain injury to the prefrontal cortex
- B、Patients' dopamine neurons in prefrontal cortices are underactive
- C、Patients' dopamine neurons in subcortical areas are overly inhibited
- D、Positive symptoms are related to pathological changes in the mesolimbic pathway

20. Long-term effects of alcohol do NOT include

- A、Amnesic syndrome
- B、Confabulation
- C、Lesions of bilateral thalami
- D、Posterior cortical atrophy

21. What does methadone do?

- A、Producing nausea and vomiting if alcohol is consumed
- B、Reducing cravings and feelings of euphoria associated with substance use
- C、Blocking the reuptake of serotonin and norepinephrine
- D、Relieving drug cravings by acting on opioid receptors in the brain

22. Which of the following is FALSE?

- A、Bulimia does not normally cause extreme weight loss
- B、There is no weight loss in binge eating disorder
- C、There are no compensatory behaviors in anorexia nervosa
- D、Patients with bulimia nervosa may experience dissociative episode

23. Which of the following is NO LONGER a diagnosis in DSM-5?

- A、Gender dysphoria
- B、Homosexuality
- C、Premature ejaculation
- D、Sexual sadism disorder

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24. William felt that his vision has been poor. He kept seeing some kids dressing in yellow jumping up and down in his house, but his wife did not see them. He became sleepy in the day and hard to concentrate. Lately, he has also developed gait disturbance. He is most likely to have:
- A、 Alzheimer's disease
 - B、 Cataract
 - C、 Lewy body disease
 - D、 Frontotemporal dementia
25. Which of the following is NOT a common character of people with borderline personality disorder?
- A、 Emotional dysregulation
 - B、 Invalidating families
 - C、 Afraid to be abandoned
 - D、 Indifference

二、問答題 (3 大題，共 50%)：

1. 請分別說明在心理疾病的流行病學研究中，終生盛行率(prevalence)、發生率(incidence)、以及危險因子(risk factor)的定義是什麼 (10%)。此外，請你舉任一個心理疾病為例，說明該疾病的終生盛行率約是多少，而與該疾病有關的危險因子又是什麼 (10%)？
2. 請分別以神經生物學因子、認知行為因子、與社會文化因子說明飲食障礙症的病理假設 (20%)？
3. 在人格衡鑑工具的選擇上，自陳式量表與投射性人格測驗 (projective personality test) 是常見的兩種形式。請分別說明該二種人格測驗形式的優點與缺點 (10%)。