

# 東吳大學 102 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 1 頁，共 4 頁

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

## 一、選擇題(請選出一個最適合的答案)(30%)

1. Mary has inherited a personality trait that makes her more likely to keep to herself than to socialize. As a result she does not have many friends and spends a lot of time alone. If Mary were to develop depression, the model that would probably best explain this situation and the cause of her depression is:  
(A) diathesis-stress  
(B) biological factor  
(C) reciprocal gene-environment  
(D) interpersonal factor
2. According to Dodge and Frame (1982), aggressive children demonstrate cognitive biases in situations  
(A) in which peers act aggressively.  
(B) in which peers act in an anger manner.  
(C) which are ambiguous.  
(D) in which they are rejected.
3. Research using brain imaging techniques has localized auditory hallucinations in the part of the brain called:  
(A) Wernicke's area  
(B) Broca's area  
(C) the occipital lobe  
(D) the limbic system
4. The most accurate statement regarding antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy is that they:  
(A) are similar in almost every way except that psychopaths are criminals  
(B) completely different populations  
(C) overlap in some features but not all  
(D) are just different names for the same features
5. One of the major differences between individuals with obsessive-compulsive personality disorder and obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) is that OCD is a disorder of:  
(A) anxiety  
(B) dopamine imbalances  
(C) Serotonin imbalance  
(D) achievement related fears

# 東吳大學 102 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 2 頁，共 4 頁

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

6. John is a 3-year-old boy recently diagnosed with autism. He appears completely unresponsive to his parents and shows no indication of any language development. John seems uninterested in communication of any kind and has significant rituals such as lining up his toys and realigning them every few minutes. He becomes hysterical if anyone interrupts his ritualistic activity. On an IQ assessment designed for very young children, John's score was extremely low. His prognosis is poor primarily because of:
- (A) lack of language acquisition and low IQ
  - (B) low IQ and early age of onset
  - (C) early age of onset and lack of language acquisition
  - (D) ritualistic behavior and disinterest in his parents
7. The progression of Alzheimer's type dementia is:
- (A) slow during early stages and late stages, and rapid during middle stages
  - (B) rapid during early and late stages, and slow during middle stages
  - (C) slow and progressive throughout the individual's life
  - (D) slow in the early stages and rapid during late stages
8. In regard to dementia, the cognitive reserve hypothesis suggests that:
- (A) skills acquired through formal education help compensate for the early symptoms of dementia
  - (B) the more synapses one develops throughout life, the more neuronal death required before the person becomes impaired
  - (C) individuals with Alzheimer's type dementia never had reserve neurons
  - (D) Alzheimer's type dementia is caused by a lack of formal education
9. Although grieving is considered a normal process it does sometimes become a psychological disorder. Which of the following cases would NOT be diagnosed as a pathological grief reaction?
- (A) Mr. A experienced a death in his family. In addition to symptoms of depression, he has been having auditory hallucinations in which he hears other deceased people talking to him.
  - (B) Miss B. has experienced the death of a close friend. She is so depressed that she has no appetite, no energy and is suicidal.
  - (C) Mrs. C's dog recently died. Three weeks later her friends suggest that she get another dog "to help her get over the loss." Mrs. C. refuses and says she just isn't ready to get another dog and besides, it would be impossible to replace her beloved "Toto."
  - (D) Dr. D's wife died a few months ago. Recently, in addition to his depressive symptoms, he has been having paranoid delusions in which he believes that certain unnamed individuals are planning to remove his wife's body from the grave.

# 東吳大學 102 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 3 頁，共 4 頁

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

10. Which of the following statements is accurate regarding the relationship between anxiety and depression?

- (A) Almost all depressed patients are anxious, but not every anxious patient is depressed.
- (B) Cognitive content (thinking) is more negative in anxious patients than in those with depression.
- (C) A core symptom of anxiety is the inability to experience pleasure.
- (D) Anxiety is often preceded by an episode of major depression.

11. Current research into neurotransmitter systems has produced the "permissive" hypothesis, which states that:

- (A) low levels of serotonin are sufficient to explain the etiology of mood disorders
- (B) the norepinephrine system regulates serotonin levels; if norepinephrine is low, depression will occur
- (C) when serotonin levels are low, other neurotransmitter systems become dysregulated and contribute to mood irregularities
- (D) the absolute levels of neurotransmitters are more significant in mood regulation than the overall balance of the various neurotransmitters

12. Current psychological treatment for pain disorder emphasizes helping the client to

- (A) recognize the psychological basis for pain.
- (B) comply with medical treatment.
- (C) accept inevitable limitations.
- (D) keep their focus on life, and less focus on pain.

13. Research suggests that somatization disorder often occurs in families with a strong tendency towards:

- (A) anti-social personality disorder
- (B) schizophrenia
- (C) depression
- (D) obsessive-compulsive disorder

14. Given the inconsistent evidence about levels of neurotransmitters in people with mood disorders, researchers have begun to focus research efforts on

- (A) whether specific levels of serotonin or dopamine are important.
- (B) understanding the types of people who have no disturbances in their absolute levels of neurotransmitters.
- (C) finding a new neurotransmitter.
- (D) the sensitivity of postsynaptic receptors.

15. For coping with chronic pain, chronic fatigue syndrome, and hypertension, \_\_\_\_\_ is considered generally more effective than either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

# 東吳大學 102 學年度碩士班研究生招生考試試題

第 4 頁，共 4 頁

系級	心理學系碩士班 B 組	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	變態心理學	本科總分	100 分

- (A) a stress management program; biofeedback; relaxation techniques
- (B) biofeedback; relaxation techniques; a stress management program
- (C) relaxation techniques; biofeedback; a stress management program
- (D) relaxation, biofeedback and stress management programs are all considered equally effective

## 二、名詞解釋(30%)

1. Internal validity vs. External validity
2. Prevalence vs. Incidence
3. Exposure and response prevention
4. Polysomnographic evaluation
5. Psychological autopsy
6. Psycho-oncology

## 三、問答題 (40%)

1. 請從焦慮疾患的好發年齡統整不同發展階段容易出現的焦慮疾患各有哪些？這些不同發展階段的焦慮疾患與哪些發展特徵有關？
2. 恐慌症的病因各有哪些觀點？
3. 什麼是「行為衡鑑」(Behavior assessment)？並請舉一例說明如何進行行為衡鑑。