

中原大學 110 學年度碩士班考試入學

110/3/3 13:00~14:30

心理學系臨床心理學組

誠實是我們珍視的美德，
我們喜愛「拒絕作弊，堅守正直」的

科目：變態心理學

(共8頁，第1頁)

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一、單選題 (每題兩分，共七十分)

1. In terms of DSM, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - A) Culture can have a large influence on which symptoms of a given disorder are expressed.
 - B) For most diagnoses in the DSM-5, it is advised not to consider cultural context.
 - C) All symptoms of psychiatric disorders manifest themselves in similar ways across cultures.
 - D) The DSM-II was the first edition of the DSM to consider cultural and ethnic variations in psychopathology.
2. You are relying on a dimensional classification scheme and work with individuals who struggle with delusions. Your diagnoses are going to be based upon the _____ of delusions.
 - A) presence or absence
 - B) social consequences
 - C) underlying cause
 - D) severity
3. Which kind of assessment is illustrated here? Dr. Lee assesses the possibility that Joe has brain damage by measuring his performance on a number of tasks including copying symbols, remembering numbers, and recognizing nonsense syllables.
 - A) Physiological assessment
 - B) Neurological assessment
 - C) Psychological assessment
 - D) Neuropsychological assessment
4. “About 2% of adults have obsessive-compulsive disorder.” This is a statement about the _____ of obsessive-compulsive disorder.
 - A) incidence
 - B) prevalence
 - C) risk factor
 - D) correlation coefficient

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5. The slowing of thoughts and movements by those experiencing depression is called
- A) Psychomotor agitation.
 - B) Social withdrawal.
 - C) Psychomotor retardation.
 - D) Melancholia.
6. In the past year, John has had three depressive episodes and two manic episodes. Which of the following DSM-5 diagnoses would best fit John?
- A) bipolar I disorder -- rapid cycling specifier
 - B) bipolar II disorder -- rapid cycling specifier
 - C) cyclothymia
 - D) major depressive disorder -- rapid cycling specifier
7. 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.
8. Which of the following describes the relationship between depression and suicide?
- A) Almost all people who commit suicide are depressed.
 - B) Almost all people who are depressed attempt suicide.
 - C) More than half of the people who attempt suicide are depressed at the time of the act.
 - D) Contrary to popular belief, there is no relationship between depression and suicide.
9. For a period of one week, Alan experienced episodes of extreme elation that caused significant functional impairment. Based on this information only, Alan was experiencing a
- A) manic episode.
 - B) hypomanic episode.
 - C) depressive episode.
 - D) none of the above.

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10. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about a hypomanic manic episode?

- A) It is not necessarily problematic.
- B) It does contribute to the definition of several mood disorders.
- C) It causes marked impairment in social or occupational functioning.
- D) It need only last 4 days.

11. 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.

12. Imagine that a man is bitten by a dog and then develops a phobia of dogs. The dog bite would be considered the

- A) UCS
- B) UCR
- C) CS
- D) CR

13. The second factor of Mowrer's two-factor model explains why

- A) a man's dog phobia never ceases.
- B) a man develops a dog phobia.
- C) a man reduces his fear of dogs.
- D) a man who develops a dog phobia is able to expose himself to dogs.

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14. The most common foci for obsessions include all of the following EXCEPT

- A) contamination.
- B) travel.
- C) sexual or aggressive impulses.
- D) symmetry or order.

15. The subjective feeling of knowing is called

- A) ESP.
- B) yedasantience.
- C) clairvoyance.
- D) destiny.

16. Irritable or aggressive behavior, reckless or self-destructive behavior, difficulty falling or staying asleep, and hyper-vigilance are all symptoms associated with the DSM-5's _____ category of PTSD.

- A) intrusively re-experiencing the traumatic event
- B) avoidance of stimuli associated with the event
- C) mood and cognitive changes following the trauma
- D) symptoms of increased arousal and reactivity

17. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding exposure and ritual prevention treatment for OCD?

- A) It is considered the first-line treatment approach.
- B) It is especially effective when hoarding is present.
- C) It is very intensive, causing as many as 25% of patients to refuse treatment.
- D) It is at least partially effective for over half of the patients treated.

18. Somatic symptom-related disorders and dissociative disorders are similar in that both

- A) have symptoms suggesting a physical dysfunction.
- B) involve aggressive outbursts
- C) typically begin after a stressful experience.
- D) are delusional in quality.

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19. Why are there many questions regarding the role of memory under stress with respect to dissociative disorders?
- A) People have trouble recalling events.
 - B) Few brain-imaging studies have been conducted to date.
 - C) Some lines of research indicate that high levels of stress enhance memory.
 - D) Research indicates that, under stress, people store memories in different areas of the brain.
20. All of the following have been cited as reasons for changes in the prevalence of dissociative identity disorder over the years EXCEPT:
- A) changes in the diagnostic criteria for the disorder.
 - B) publication of popular accounts such as "Sybil."
 - C) changing definitions of schizophrenia.
 - D) changes in the medical sophistication and level of education in modern society.
21. An exaggerated sense of importance, power, knowledge, or identity is known as a
- A) grandiose delusions.
 - B) hallucinations.
 - C) ideas of reference.
 - D) none of the above.
22. Carlos has schizophrenia and is living with his parents. One of his symptoms is a difficulty initiating any activity, and once started, he is unable to finish. This is an example of
- A) akathisia.
 - B) anhedonia.
 - C) avolition.
 - D) alogia.
23. When an individual with schizophrenia shows a blunted affect, that individual
- A) does not experience emotions.
 - B) does not express emotions.
 - C) does not experience physiological arousal in emotionally intense situations.
 - D) all of the above.

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24. Howard had a psychotic episode following the death of his wife. He had hallucinations in which he would hear her speaking to him, telling him to kill himself. Howard developed elaborate delusions about his ability to communicate with his wife's spirit. Howard recovered from this episode after one week and had no further symptoms. What DSM-5 diagnosis would fit Howard's case?
- A) schizophrenia
 - B) schizoaffective disorder
 - C) schizophreniform disorder
 - D) brief psychotic disorder
25. Which of the following statements about the "stepping-stone" theory of drug use is most accurate?
- A) Most people who use "soft" drugs will move on to try "harder" drugs.
 - B) Most people who use "hard" drugs started out on "softer" drugs.
 - C) There is no difference between "hard" and "soft" drugs.
 - D) There is no relationship between the use of "hard" and "soft" drugs.
26. After the effects of heroin wear off, the user typically
- A) feels drowsy.
 - B) becomes extremely hungry.
 - C) experiences a letdown, often almost a stupor.
 - D) a heightened sense of awareness.
27. Cathy stopped eating meals over two months ago. Now she eats very little, and only when under some family pressure. She has lost over 22 pounds, and is now about 15% below normal body weight for her height. She probably has
- A) anorexia, restricting type
 - B) anorexia, binge-eating-purging type
 - C) bulimia nervosa
 - D) binge eating disorder

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28. The cognitive-behavioral view of bulimia suggests that binges result from

- A) breaking self-rules about dieting.
- B) ambivalence over social pressure to be thin.
- C) excessive desire for peer approval.
- D) not accepting responsibility for actions.

29. Externalizing disorders include all of the following EXCEPT

- A) ADHD
- B) noncompliance
- C) conduct disorder
- D) social withdrawal

30. Which of the following BEST explains the fact that ADHD children and their parents typically struggle with discipline and obeying rules?

- A) ADHD children are often noncompliant and negative in interactions with their parents.
- B) Parents of ADHD children are demanding and disapproving.
- C) Most parents of ADHD children also have ADHD and are therefore also noncompliant and negative.
- D) ADHD children do not understand verbal instructions.

31. Frontal-temporal dementias (FTD) are characterized by

- A) early-onset Alzheimer's disease.
- B) primarily acetylcholine disturbance.
- C) problems with executive function such as planning and problem solving.
- D) Huntington's chorea.

32. Delirium, but not dementia, is characterized by

- A) slow onset.
- B) daily fluctuations
- C) cognitive confusion.
- D) poor judgment.

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33. Sally vacillates between feeling extremely positive feelings for her friend and having extreme negative feelings for her, often for no apparent reason. When these changes in her disposition occur, she also experiences deep depression and sometimes engages in self-injurious behavior. On the basis of this information, Sally most likely has _____ personality disorder.
- A) borderline
 - B) schizoid
 - C) obsessive-compulsive
 - D) paranoid
34. 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.
35. 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) visual hallucinations.
 - C) flat affect, little overt emotion.
 - D) overtly odd behaviors

二、簡答題 (每題十五分，共三十分)

1. 請依據 Borkovec's cognitive model 說明擔憂 (worry) 在廣泛性焦慮障礙症 (Generalized Anxiety Disorder) 的病因機制中，所扮演的角色與功能 (十五分)。
2. 台灣大專院校近來接連傳出輕生事件，讓校園關懷警鈴大作。請依循 Diathesis-Stress Model 之觀點來說明 (1)目前研究或文獻中對於自殺行為已知的可能危險因子有哪些? (八分) (2) 並據此提出對於校園自殺行為的可能介入方式、治療取向與治療目標與策略為何? (七分)