

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

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

此份考卷共兩個部分:問答題、選擇題

### 一、問答題(52%)

以下是近期一項重大科學研究發現的報導：

In a landmark study by Minji et al. (2023), investigators also identified the potential genetic makeup of social anxiety disorder, called the “*supaSHY gene*”. These investigators followed up a group of 1000 children for two decades, starting at the age of 5. The investigators have been recording bullying incidents in these individuals’ lives. The findings align with the **diathesis-stress model** of social anxiety disorder, revealing that individuals carrying the *supaSHY gene* faced an increased risk of developing the disorder in correlation with the number of bullying incidents.

For those with the *supaSHY gene*, the risk of social anxiety disorder doubled when exposed to bullying incidents, compared to individuals carrying the *supaSHY gene* who did not experience bullying (40% versus 20%). Conversely, for individuals without the *supaSHY gene*, bullying incidents did not impact the incidence of social anxiety disorder; 20% of this group developed the disorder regardless of whether they had experienced bullying incidents or not.

- (12 分) 根據這個研究發現，你想繪製出 number of bullying incidents 與 probability of social anxiety disorder 的關係讓讀者更能一眼就看懂這個研究發現，請以 number of bullying incidents 作為 X 軸 (從『沒有』到『5 次』)，以 probability of social anxiety disorder 當作 Y 軸 (從『0』到『1』)，畫出兩者個關係。  
注意: X、Y 軸需畫出中間的刻度才能表現出上述研究結果(類似統計回歸)
- (10 分) 請以文字說明根據上述報導，為何研究者認為這個研究發現說明了 the diathesis-stress model 的重要性。  
注意: 僅只解釋 diathesis-stress model 只有 1 分，必須扣緊上述研究內容來說明
- (10 分) 用上述的例子，如果換成 gene-environment correlation model 的觀點，請解釋 social anxiety disorder 是如何發展而成？(若有需要，可舉例補充)
- (10 分) 為了更確定 *supaSHY gene* 對發展成 social anxiety disorder 的影響，研究者建議未來應以 family study、adoption study、twin study 至少這三種研究方法驗證。請分別說明這三種研究方法該如何進行？得到的結果可以說明什麼？
- (10 分) The above study overlooks cognitive factors in developing social anxiety disorder. Explain how cognitive factors affect the onset and maintenance of social phobia. Provide **THREE** specific examples to illustrate your understanding.

# 東吳大學 113 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

第2頁，共5頁

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## 二、選擇題(單選，48%)

請於答案卷上自行複製以下的作答格式(未照格式作答酌予扣分)。

1.		2.		3.		4.		5.	
6.		7.		8.		9.		10	
11.		12.		13.		14.		15.	
16.									

1. According to the revisions made for *DSM-5*, most people previously diagnosed with \_\_\_\_\_ will now be diagnosed with somatic symptom disorder.
  - a. hypochondriasis
  - b. factitious disorder
  - c. conversion disorder
  - d. body dysmorphic disorder
  
2. People with schizophrenia often show poor performance on tasks like the Wisconsin Card Sorting Task, which is thought to indicate a dysfunction of the \_\_\_\_\_ lobe.
  - a. parietal
  - b. occipital
  - c. temporal
  - d. frontal
  
3. Miggie experiences moments of sadness and anhedonia that are not as severe as those seen in major depression. She also has periods when she abruptly becomes elated and has little need for sleep. Her symptoms never reach the level of psychosis, but the mood swings have been recurrent for over four years. The best diagnosis for Lauren is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. schizoaffective disorder
  - b. bipolar I disorder
  - c. recurrent persistent depressive disorder
  - d. cyclothymic disorder

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第3頁，共5頁

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4. Maggie notices a lump on her side. She goes to her physician because she is worried that it is cancer. Her physician sends her for a biopsy test. During the three weeks between first noticing the lump and getting her test results that it is not cancer, Maggie was almost unable to function. She felt constant anxiety and thought nonstop about having cancer. After she found out that she did not have cancer, Maggie felt much better. Maggie has \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. hypochondriasis
  - b. conversion disorder
  - c. somatization disorder
  - d. no mental disorder
  
5. Neural plasticity is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the process by which neurotransmitters are broken down in the brain
  - b. the flexibility of the brain—existing neural circuits can change or new ones can be made
  - c. strong evidence of brain damage, leading to the development of dementia
  - d. the flexibility of the brain—existing neurotransmitters can change or new ones can be made
  
6. What is the primary difference between a fear response and a panic attack?
  - a. Fear responses can occur during sleep, while panic attacks happen in one's waking awareness.
  - b. Fear responses usually occur "out of the blue," while panic attacks are a response to a specific, identifiable trigger.
  - c. Fear responses are emotional and cognitive in nature, while panic attacks also involve physical symptoms.
  - d. Panic attacks are accompanied by a subjective sense of impending doom or fear of losing control that is not usually present during a fear response.
  
7. Aversive conditioning therapy for alcoholics \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. punishes the alcoholic for drinking by making them sick after drinking
  - b. uses educational and life-skills training to help the alcoholic understand the negative aspects of drinking
  - c. includes family members to try to help the alcoholic understand the harm their behaviors have done
  - d. involves pairing alcohol with something unpleasant, like electric shock

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8. A change in the DSM-5 criteria for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) has resulted in expanding the population of patients who can receive this diagnosis to now include adults, which may lead to a much greater use of stimulants by adults. Concern has been expressed that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the expansion could lead to widespread misuse of stimulant drugs for performance enhancement and recreation use, adding to the already extensive problem of stimulant abuse
  - b. use of the drug by adults as a means of accomplishing more work might result in less attention paid to work-life balance
  - c. the energy provided by the stimulant drugs can mask underlying fatigue associated with nutritional deficits, a developing health problem, or a psychological issue such as depression
  - d. an uptick in alcohol use disorders should occur as a result of expanded stimulant drug use
  
9. The treatment goal for most therapists who treat dissociative identity disorder is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. acceptance of the alter personalities
  - b. reduction of the impact of distress and impairment
  - c. integration of the alter personalities
  - d. self-understanding of the causes for the alter personalities
  
10. The term “*démence précoce*”—mental deterioration at an early age—was used by Benedict Morel to describe schizophrenia and to explain the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. lack of brain damage that characterizes the brains of most schizophrenics
  - b. effectiveness of psychological treatments for schizophrenia
  - c. transient nature of most schizophrenias
  - d. difference between schizophrenia and dementias of old age
  
11. Suddenly, Leticia is unable to remember what she was doing. She screams that bugs are crawling all over the walls. She begins to wildly swing her arms around. She can’t fall asleep at night, but finally falls asleep at daylight. Leticia is most likely experiencing \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. dementia
  - b. focal brain damage
  - c. depression
  - d. delirium

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12. In order of diagnosis, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs before antisocial personality disorder just as \_\_\_\_\_ occurs before conduct disorder.
  - a. oppositional defiant disorder; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
  - b. conduct disorder; oppositional defiant disorder
  - c. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; oppositional defiant disorder
  - d. conduct disorder; attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
  
13. In autistic children, head banging, spinning in circles, and rocking are behaviors that are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. exceedingly rare
  - b. common forms of self-stimulation
  - c. believed to be ways of communicating without language
  - d. used because these children find repetitive routines very aversive
  
14. When a person is experiencing the earliest symptoms of schizophrenia, they are considered to be in the:
  - a. Active stage
  - b. Residual stage
  - c. Prodromal stage
  - d. Absent stage
  
15. All of the following are a physical symptom of anorexia nervosa EXCEPT:
  - a. Slow heart rate
  - b. Osteoporosis
  - c. Lanugo hair
  - d. Dehydration
  
16. A mother brings her child into the hospital emergency room repeatedly for various illnesses that include breathing problems, diarrhea, and seizures. The doctors could not find anything wrong with the child and determined that the symptoms were actually induced by the mother. What would this disorder be called?
  - a. Factitious disorder imposed on self
  - b. Factitious disorder imposed on another
  - c. Dissociative disorder
  - d. Malingering