

選擇題(每題選出一個最適當的答案：每題一分：錯誤答案不倒扣)，限用 2B 鉛筆作答。

1. Ko-Hsie has panic disorder. A-Bau does not have an anxiety disorder. Both of them are being shown pictures of sad and angry faces as part of an experiment. The researchers studying their brain while they look at the pictures will most likely note that
 - A. Ko-Hsie's amygdala is less active than A-Bau's.
 - B. Ko-Hsie's fear circuit is less elevated than A-Bau's.
 - C. A-Bau's fear circuit is more elevated than Ko-Hsie's.
 - D. A-Bau's amygdala is less active than Ko-Hsie's.
2. Regardless of which theoretical paradigm the therapist holds, when treating psychophysiological disorders almost all psychotherapists agree on the importance of
 - A. not depending on drugs for relief.
 - B. reducing stress.
 - C. uncovering childhood origins.
 - D. biofeedback training.
3. What conclusion will most likely be found when men and women are compared for psychological effects on blood pressure?
 - A. anger expression in both men and women affected blood pressure.
 - B. anger suppression in both men and women affected blood pressure.
 - C. anger suppression in men but anger expression in women affected blood pressure.
 - D. anger expression in men but anger suppression in women affected blood pressure.
4. It is found that pleasure, motivation, and energy decrease in depression and increase in mania. This finding suggests that there are neurological changes in the
 - A. amygdala.
 - B. second messengers.
 - C. HPA axis.
 - D. reward system.
5. In interpersonal psychotherapy, the focus of treatment is on
 - A. understanding the role of the past in the present.
 - B. cognitive biases.
 - C. childhood problems.
 - D. the person's current life situation.
6. As compared to those with the restricting type, people with anorexia nervosa binge-eating-purging type typically have
 - A. more severe overall psychopathology.
 - B. less severe overall psychopathology.
 - C. equally severe overall psychopathology.
 - D. None of the above; no data currently exists regarding differences between the two types of anorexia nervosa.
7. A primary characteristic of histrionic personality disorder is
 - A. avoidance of others.
 - B. multiple, vague physical complaints.
 - C. inability to make realistic life plans.
 - D. overly dramatic and attention seeking behavior.
8. Compared with people who have high levels of neuroticism, an individual low in neuroticism is
 - A. more likely to experience anxiety and depression.
 - B. less likely to develop an anxiety disorder.
 - C. probably characterized by a tendency to react to events with negative affect.
 - D. more likely to have obsessive-compulsive disorder.
9. As the empirical data show, the psychosocial interventions to help cancer patients cope against the illness would most likely
 - A. improve neither quality of life nor medical status.
 - B. improve quality of life but not medical status.
 - C. improve quality of life and increase lifespan.
 - D. improve quality of life in newly diagnosed patients but not those with more advanced disease.
10. Mr.A has symptoms of sad mood most of the day, increased sleep, agitation, poor appetite, and concentration difficulties. Mr.B, on the other hand, has symptoms of loss of interest in activities, lethargy, increased appetite, feelings of worthlessness, and recurrent thoughts of death. What can be concluded regarding A and B?
 - A. Both A and B have major depression, and have it at a similar level of severity.
 - B. B has mania, whereas A has major depression.
 - C. Both have major depression, but it is unclear whether they are qualitatively part of the same class.
 - D. Both have bipolar I disorder.

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11. Which of the following element is the common focus that effective psychological treatments for anxiety disorders shared?
A. psychotropic drugs
B. exposure
C. two-factor model
D. targeting obsessions
12. After viewing tapes of children apparently showing fear of snakes, lambs, and flowers, children who viewed these tapes were only fearful of snakes. The result of this study provides only partial support for _____ but better support for _____.
A. modeling; classical conditioning
B. vicarious learning; avoidance learning
C. modeling; preparedness
D. preparedness; diathesis
13. People with bipolar disorder in remission tend to respond more negatively about themselves when asked in subtle ways. This research conclusion suggests that
A. they are failing to use the manic defense.
B. they think more negatively about themselves than they are willing to admit.
C. they have dysfunctional attitudes.
D. they are failing to make proper attributions.
14. The feature common to both anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa is
A. refusal to maintain normal body weight.
B. fear of gaining weight.
C. purging to prevent weight gain.
D. None of the above is correct.
15. Mr. Bu was convicted of rape. During his examination, he remarked that he did it because his girlfriend did not engage in sex with him. This is an illustration of
A. minimizing sexual intent.
B. minimizing consequences.
C. attributing blame.
D. justifying the cause.
16. Personality disorders and Axis I disorders are related in that
A. they cannot both be diagnosed in the same person.
B. if both exist, the Axis I disorder is more serious.
C. if both exist, the personality disorder is more serious.
D. the personality disorder provides a context for the Axis I disorder.
17. A major psychological hypothesis regarding the onset of panic involves
A. a fundamental problem with breathing control.
B. difficulties in relaxing.
C. a concern with, and misinterpretation of, bodily sensations.
D. excessive attempts to relax that fail.
18. Data demonstrating that depressed people often express intense anger and hostility toward others provides evidence
A. in support of Freud's theory of depression.
B. that contradicts Freud's theory of depression.
C. in support of Beck's theory of depression.
D. that contradicts Beck's theory of depression.
19. According to Borkovec and colleagues' cognitive model, why do people worry?
A. It prevents people from having a panic attack.
B. It distracts people from more powerful negative emotions and images.
C. It serves as a useful problem-solving strategy.
D. Some people have a genetic disposition to worry.
20. Assessment of personality among anorexics reveals that
A. anorexics are low in neuroticism but high in anxiety.
B. anorexics and bulimics are high in neuroticism and low in self-esteem.
C. anorexics are low in self-esteem, whereas bulimics are primarily high in neuroticism.
D. anorexics are high in extraversion and neuroticism.
21. Efforts to inhibit obsessive thoughts will most likely
A. increase obsessive thinking and negative mood.
B. be a helpful strategy for obsessive-compulsives to use.
C. result in other problems, such as stress-induced illnesses.
D. be easier if a significant other is involved to encourage and reinforce the suppression of obsessive thoughts.

22. People with borderline personality disorder are often
- unstable and impulsive.
 - uninhibited and promiscuous.
 - demanding and angry.
 - shy and withdrawn.
23. In the cognitive-behavioral view, the non-eating of anorexics is reinforced by
- reducing anxiety about being fat.
 - reducing sexual demands from males.
 - attention of overly concerned family members.
 - increased time and energy for studies.
24. What is the general conclusion about the treatment of acute stress disorder ?
- unnecessary, as most people recover anyway with time.
 - dangerous, as reliving the event increases the trauma.
 - important, as it reduces the risk of developing PTSD.
 - difficult, as it is hard to recreate the original trauma.
25. Years of research on the relation between socioeconomic status(SES) and health indicate:
- a curvilinear relationship between SES and health.
 - a curvilinear relationship between morbidity/mortality and SES.
 - that the relationship between SES and health is mediated by behavior patterns.
 - a linear relationship between morbidity/mortality and SES.
26. Schizoid and schizotypal personality disorders may be distinguished only by the presence of which of the following symptoms in schizotypal persons?
- indifference to others.
 - visual hallucinations.
 - flat affect, little overt emotion.
 - overtly odd behaviors.
27. Mr. Chang is considered by his wife to be a "workaholic." He is competitive about his work, always in a hurry, and hostile toward people who get in his way. Which psychophysiological disorder is Mr. Chang most prone to develop?
- migraine headaches
 - asthma
 - coronary heart disease
 - cancer
28. The relationship between age of onset and psychological factors for asthma
- suggests that there is little relationship. That is, age and psychological factors are unrelated.
 - indicate that the relationship is curvilinear. There is little role of psychological factors at early ages and in the elderly but the role is high during early through late adulthood.
 - support a linear relationship. As one ages, the importance of psychological factors increase in predicting the severity of the disease.
 - show poor predictive relationships. The importance of psychological factors varies widely.
29. A major family variable that contributes to later psychopathy in children is
- high number of siblings.
 - working mothers.
 - inconsistent discipline.
 - overprotection.
30. Dialectical behavior therapy for patients with borderline personality disorder combines
- social skills training and free-association.
 - ego analysis and more directive behavioral techniques.
 - cognitive-behavioral problem-solving, social skills training and client-centered empathy.
 - Gestalt techniques and relaxation training.
31. In the followings, which aspect of Type A behavior is most strongly linked to the development of hypertension?
- competitiveness
 - hostility
 - achievement striving
 - low self-confidence
32. Research on the heritability of hypertension will generally suggest
- that blood-pressure reactivity may be a genetically transmitted diathesis.
 - that family history is unimportant.
 - that heritability estimates are low.
 - that dopamine levels mediate the relationship between family history and heritability.

33. Why might a nondirective approach be most effective with a patient with dependent personality disorder?
 - A. Such patients are difficult to build rapport with, and a nondirective approach works better for that purpose.
 - B. It would reduce the countertransference reaction of the therapist.
 - C. Such patients usually resist active directions from the therapist.
 - D. It would encourage the patient to think independently and take responsibility for decisions.
34. The general adaptation syndrome is a model to describe the
 - A. effects of relaxation training on psychophysiological disorders.
 - B. effects of psychological coping on the body's response to stress.
 - C. biological reaction to chronic physical stress.
 - D. effects of autonomic lability on anxiety.
35. According to learned helplessness theory, following a failure on an important exam, which of the following explanations that one generate for the failure is most likely to lead to depression?
 - A. This teacher doesn't like me.
 - B. I am stupid.
 - C. I was in a bad mood on the day of the test.
 - D. I did not study hard enough.
36. Which of the following appears to be a common cause of gender identity disorder in children?
 - A. parents who allow cross-gender play interests
 - B. mothers who took hormones during pregnancy
 - C. fathers who do not provide clear role models
 - D. parents who actively encourage cross-dressing
37. "Behavioral activation" involves
 - A. interpersonal psychotherapy.
 - B. increasing one's commitment to therapy.
 - C. increasing serotonin levels.
 - D. engaging in active, pleasurable experiences.
38. Which of the following is a distinction between bulimia nervosa and binge eating disorder?
 - A. loss of control during binges
 - B. distress about bingeing
 - C. rapid eating during binges
 - D. compensatory behaviors after binges
39. Mr. Tang had a shoe fetish which he wished to overcome. His therapist had him view slides of shoes while giving him mild electric shocks. This is an example of
 - A. aversion therapy.
 - B. systematic desensitization.
 - C. orgasmic reorientation.
 - D. electroconvulsive shock therapy (ECT).
40. It has been found that in avoidance learning tasks, the reason psychopaths had difficulty learning to avoid shock was because
 - A. they were unaware that it was a possibility.
 - B. they experience very little anxiety.
 - C. they have a learning disability.
 - D. the experience of the shock was a positive sensation.
41. Research regarding the role of the hypothalamus in anorexia nervosa indicates that
 - A. the hypothalamus is damaged in most individuals with anorexia.
 - B. hypothalamus dysfunction is the most likely explanation for the fact that people with anorexia do not experience hunger.
 - C. the hypothalamus appears to be overactive in people with anorexia, leading to binge eating.
 - D. dysfunction in the hypothalamus does not seem to be an important factor in anorexia.
42. Mrs. Hu is concerned about her husband's premature ejaculation, which occurs before she reaches orgasm. Which of the following phases of the sexual response cycle is problematic in Barbara's husband?
 - A. orgasm
 - B. excitement
 - C. resolution
 - D. appetitive

43. The first step in treating anorexia nervosa is
- medication to reduce anxiety about eating.
 - education on the importance of a well-balanced diet.
 - hospitalization to promote and monitor eating.
 - assessment to identify causes and plan individualized treatment.
44. The dimensional approach to personality disorders
- places people into distinct categories of personality style.
 - explains personality disorders as extremes of normal personality traits.
 - views personality disorders as learned evolutionary behaviors.
 - identifies personality disorders according to seven key dimensions.
45. Psychopathology is polygenic which means that
- there are several different paradigms to explain abnormal behavior.
 - there are several different paradigms operating at different times during development that influence genetic vulnerability.
 - the human genome consists of around 30,000 genes.
 - if a person had a gene for x, they will most likely get x.
46. Convicted felons are most likely to have which of the following disorders?
- borderline personality disorder
 - sadistic personality disorder
 - histrionic personality disorder
 - antisocial personality disorder
47. According to the neuroscience paradigm, mental disorders are likely the result of
- an abundance of receptors on the postsynaptic neuron.
 - excesses of different neurotransmitters, such as dopamine.
 - deficiencies in different neurotransmitters, such as serotonin.
 - all of the above are possibilities.
48. Mr. P not only works 70 hours a week, but he spends his off hours planning a schedule for his family. He dictates what time his wife will be home, when dinner will be served, and when they will go to bed. He is such a perfectionist that he actually finds it difficult to get work done efficiently, despite the amount of time he spends trying. Which of the following personality disorders best fits Peter?
- dependent
 - narcissistic
 - schizoid
 - obsessive-compulsive
49. Han-Nah reports that she has a low sex drive and sometimes has trouble reaching orgasm. However, when asked by her doctor, she does not report distress or impairment from these symptoms. The most likely diagnosis for Hannah would be
- female orgasmic disorder.
 - sexual aversion disorder.
 - Han-Nah would not receive a clinical diagnosis.
 - dyspareunia.
50. A theorist proposed that anorexia was caused by early childhood sexual abuse. Dr. Firestorm demonstrated that his anorexic patient had never been sexually abused. This is an example of one important use of which method?
- case study
 - epidemiological
 - correlational
 - experimental
51. In the Green and Fleming (1990) review, which of the following factors were found to predict successful adjustment following sex-reassignment surgery?
- adequate understanding of the limitations of surgery
 - emotional stability
 - psychotherapy in the context of a gender-identity program
 - all of the above choices are correct.
52. A meta-analysis of studies in which men viewed videos containing violent sexual activities indicated that after watching these videos,
- men were more likely to commit violence towards women in the weeks following the viewing of the videos.
 - men were less likely to report that violence towards women was acceptable.
 - men were more likely to report that violence towards women was acceptable.
 - men were more sexually aroused after watching violent sexual activities than non-violent sexual activities.

53. A reciprocal gene-environment interaction
- A. involves the idea that genes may predispose individuals to seek out certain environments.
 - B. involves how adopted children take on the characteristics of their adopted parents.
 - C. is a useful research method in adoption studies.
 - D. suggests that individuals who spend a lot of time in bars are more likely to develop alcohol dependence than those who do not frequent bars.
54. Behavioral and cognitive theorists differ in their emphasis on
- A. events versus interpretations of events.
 - B. feelings versus thoughts.
 - C. reinforcement versus free-will.
 - D. childhood experiences versus current events.
55. According to the diathesis-stress model, if Mr. Lin inherited a predisposition that places her at high risk for schizophrenia,
- A. given a certain amount of stress, it is likely he will develop schizophrenia.
 - B. Lin will most definitely develop schizophrenia.
 - C. Lin will only develop schizophrenia if he has also inherited a predisposition to be paranoid.
 - D. Lin also inherited a schema that predisposes him to experience stress more easily than most people.
56. Tom's parents bring him to see a psychologist because they believe Tom is experiencing delusions. What piece of information would most indicate that Tom had schizophrenia and not some other diagnosis?
- A. His delusions only come when his parents are around.
 - B. His delusions are bizarre.
 - C. His delusions have persisted for more than 5 years.
 - D. His delusions involve other people.
57. Bob is a schizophrenic 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 instance of
- A. akathisia
 - B. anhedonia
 - C. avolition
 - D. alogia
58. Research on subtypes of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder indicates that those with both attentional and hyperactive problems
- A. have equivalent outcomes to those with only attentional problems.
 - B. are more likely to be placed in special education classes than children with only attentional problems.
 - C. usually learn better than children with only attentional problems.
 - D. are more likely to have a behavioral, rather than a neurological, basis for their problems.
59. When children with ADHD reach adolescence,
- A. their ADHD symptoms typically remit.
 - B. other psychiatric disturbance is more prominent than the ADHD.
 - C. the severity reduces, but they continue to meet criteria for the disorder.
 - D. their academic performance is greatly improved.
60. Family studies of the genetic basis for schizophrenia look at
- A. the rate of schizophrenia in relatives of schizophrenic patients.
 - B. concordance for schizophrenia in cultures where incest is relatively common.
 - C. the likelihood that a schizophrenic patient will have children.
 - D. the effects of being raised by a schizophrenic parent.
61. After being released from a brief hospitalization for minor surgery, 70-year-old Mr. Wang seemed distractible and disoriented. He did not even recognize his wife when she came to pick him up from the hospital. After they returned home, they discussed their plans for the weekend and Mr. Wang seemed fine, but as night came on, he could not sleep and began accusing Mrs. Wang of throwing away his belongings while he was away. Which of the following disorders best fits Mr. Wang's symptoms?
- A. delirium
 - B. early dementia, probably Alzheimer's disease
 - C. delusional (paranoid) disorder
 - D. depression
62. Without Axis IV, which of the following would not be included in the DSM-IV-TR diagnosis?
- A. a developmental disorder
 - B. alcoholism
 - C. diabetes
 - D. homelessness

63. Dan was recently discharged from a mental hospital, where he was diagnosed as obsessive compulsive. He is now afraid of working outside his home, for fear he will be recognized as mentally ill by a co-worker. This is an example of
- stigmatization.
 - agoraphobia.
 - inaccurate diagnosis.
 - the early stages of paranoid schizophrenia.
64. The brains of children with ADHD differ from normal children in that ADHD brains have
- excessive dopamine activity in ADHD children.
 - subtle seizure activity in the temporal lobes of ADHD children.
 - smaller frontal lobes.
 - no differences have been found.
65. A happily married man covertly purchases women's shoes. Afterwards he masturbates while wearing the shoes. This illustrates what definition of abnormality?
- disability
 - unexpectedness
 - personal distress
 - violation of social norm
66. In a clinical interview, Dr. Yang asks Karen to describe her early relationship with her mother, and she finds out that Karen was abused as a child. Dr. Hwu later interviews Karen, and asks what thoughts she has been having about her upcoming job promotion; he discovers that Karen is very anxious about not being able to perform well. These examples illustrate the importance of _____ in clinical interviews.
- situational factors
 - environmental factors
 - paradigms
 - structure
67. You have developed a new personality inventory that will be used to match roommates in order to minimize conflict. You are almost ready to market the test, but first must administer it to several hundred individuals to establish normatic information. This phase of test development is referred to as
- branching.
 - psychometrics.
 - validation.
 - standardization.
68. Why do behavioral assessors sometimes set up contrived situations in which to observe behavior?
- They do not think the setting is an important influence on people's behavior.
 - Such assessments avoid the problem of reactivity.
 - They want to see how people respond in unusual situations.
 - It is often difficult to control the conditions in natural settings.
69. Which of the following is most similar to somatization disorder?
- pain disorder
 - conversion disorder
 - hypochondriasis
 - dissociative disorder
70. Body dysmorphic disorder, given the excessive preoccupation with a perceived bodily imperfection, has been considered most similar to which disorder?
- specific phobia
 - obsessive-compulsive disorder
 - social phobia
 - conversion disorder
71. Investigations of the causes of ADHD have found that environmental toxins, such as food additives and lead,
- do not explain more than a small percentage of cases.
 - are usually the cause of the disorder in those children with an organic basis to their ADHD.
 - are more likely to cause attentional problems without hyperactivity, but not in those children with both attentional problems and hyperactivity.
 - cause subtle attentional problems, but not to the degree of ADHD.
72. Amy experienced inexplicable blindness. She visited several ophthalmologists, all of whom indicated there was no physical basis for her blindness. She most likely has
- hypochondriasis.
 - dissociative disorder.
 - conversion disorder.
 - body dysmorphic disorder.

73. Louise arrived at the emergency room complaining of severe stomach pain. After careful evaluation, it became clear that Louise had purposely given herself food poisoning. She would most likely
- A. be malingering.
 - B. have somatization disorder.
 - C. have la belle indifference.
 - D. have factitious disorder.
74. In cross-sectional research on aging,
- A. two age groups are compared at one point in time.
 - B. people with different mental disorders are compared at one point in time.
 - C. the same group of people are followed over time.
 - D. people from different cultures are compared at one point in time.
75. Alzheimer's disease is largely due to
- A. neurotransmitter dysfunction
 - B. neurofibrillary tangles
 - C. loss of renal function
 - D. frontal lobe disturbances
76. Substance dependence may be distinguished from substance abuse as
- A. substance dependence is associated more with legal trouble because of usage
 - B. substance use results in not meeting major obligations
 - C. substance dependent users endangers self by driving while under influence
 - D. substance dependence is associated with failed attempts to reduce usage
77. Alcohol acts as a _____ on the central nervous system.
- A. stimulant
 - B. narcotic
 - C. depressant
 - D. hallucinogen
78. Fetal alcohol syndrome refers to
- A. alcohol addiction in infants whose mothers drank during pregnancy.
 - B. the theory that alcoholism is transmitted genetically.
 - C. mental retardation in infants whose mothers drank during pregnancy.
 - D. the tendency of alcoholics to regress to very early stages of development.
79. The Stepping-Stone theory is also referred to as a
- A. correlational theory
 - B. multi-determined theory
 - C. social facilitation theory
 - D. network theory
80. Diagnosing psychopathology in older adults is difficult because
- A. it is difficult to distinguish between their real, exaggerated, and imaginary complaints.
 - B. little research has been done on symptoms of disorders in older adults.
 - C. older adults have difficulty communicating their complaints clearly.
 - D. many more disturbed individuals die before reaching old age.
81. Which of the following is a limitation of the DSM system of subtyping schizophrenia?
- A. It does not provide information that helps in treatment planning.
 - B. It excluded too many people with schizophrenic-like symptoms.
 - C. It does not specify the causes of schizophrenic behavior.
 - D. Behaviors of schizophrenics change rapidly making reliable diagnosis difficult.
82. Susan was taking a test to measure levels of depression. All of the items covered the symptoms that are typical of depression. This inventory would be said to have
- A. high construct validity
 - B. high content validity
 - C. high criterion validity
 - D. high statistical validity
83. Somatoform and dissociative disorders are similar in that both
- A. have symptoms suggesting a physical dysfunction.
 - B. typically begin after a stressful experience.
 - C. involve aggressive outbursts.
 - D. are delusional in quality

84. A puzzling finding from research on medication for schizophrenia is that
 - A. a therapeutic effect is only produced when dopamine levels drop below normal.
 - B. medications that influence other neurotransmitter systems have no effect.
 - C. there is no association between degree of brain abnormality and medication effect.
 - D. medications do not appear to effect schizophrenia attributed primarily to the environment.
85. Current research on dopamine's role in schizophrenia emphasizes
 - A. chemical precursors to dopamine.
 - B. the dopamine/serotonin balance.
 - C. different dopamine neural pathways.
 - D. dopamine reuptake mechanisms.
86. In order to distinguish conversion disorder from somatization disorder, one would examine?
 - A. whether the symptoms change over time
 - B. response to previous medical treatment
 - C. the person's attitude toward their problem
 - D. there is no effective way of distinguishing the two conditions
87. Autism is based on which of the following definitions of abnormal behavior?
 - A. statistical infrequency
 - B. violation of personal norms
 - C. personal distress
 - D. social distress
88. Hippocrates suggested which of the following treatments for mental illness?
 - A. applying leaches
 - B. herbal remedies
 - C. prayer and chants by faith healers
 - D. relaxation and healthy foods
89. Research suggests the brain abnormalities found in schizophrenics may be due to
 - A. long-term use of antipsychotic drugs.
 - B. childhood malnutrition.
 - C. chronic confused cognitive patterns.
 - D. pregnancy and birth complications
90. Research investigating the role of the family in schizophrenia best supports the
 - A. schizophrenogenic mother theory
 - B. triangulation theory
 - C. expressed emotion theory
 - D. labeling theory
91. What is the term for research studies that follow the development of children born to schizophrenic mothers?
 - A. Schizophrenogenic mother studies
 - B. Maternal matrix studies
 - C. Family studies
 - D. High-risk studies
92. According to the behavioral view, conversion disorders
 - A. should be considered physical, not psychological, disorders.
 - B. are learned through classical conditioning.
 - C. are a means to gain some end.
 - D. are maintained by irrational beliefs.
93. The projective hypothesis assumes
 - A. responses to highly structured tasks reveal hidden attitudes and motivations.
 - B. preferences for unstructured stimuli reveal unconscious motives.
 - C. unstructured stimuli provoke anxiety.
 - D. responses to ambiguous stimuli are influenced by unconscious factors.
94. Recent research regarding marijuana has shown
 - A. that it is actually addictive
 - B. it is not addictive
 - C. there are clearly withdrawal symptoms
 - D. it is not as dangerous as previous believed

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95. John is experiencing symptoms similar to a bad flu; he is sneezing, sweating, tearful, yawns frequently, and has muscle pain. Which of the following drugs is he most likely withdrawing from?
 - A. Alcohol
 - B. Heroin
 - C. Cocaine
 - D. Amphetamine
96. An important sociocultural variable that has been cited in the increased use of cigarettes has been
 - A. the role of the family in providing implicit messages regarding smoking
 - B. rebound effects from the end of 'just say no' campaigns
 - C. the media and advertising
 - D. the restriction of places where one may smoke
97. The current classification system for mental illness was heavily influenced by which of the following individuals
 - A. Sigmund Freud
 - B. Emil Kraepelin
 - C. Philippe Pinel
 - D. Franz Mesmer
98. Depression in older adults can be distinguished from depression in younger adults by higher levels of
 - A. hostility
 - B. suicidal ideation
 - C. somatic complaints
 - D. agitation
99. The difference between "conduct disorder" and "oppositional defiant disorder" is
 - A. the terms are synonymous
 - B. devious, sneaky, behaviors in conduct disorder
 - C. conduct disorder begins earlier
 - D. unclear and a matter of debate
100. When an older adult presents with symptoms of dementia, it is most important to check for the influence of
 - A. hypochondriasis.
 - B. sleep deprivation due to insomnia.
 - C. paraphrenia.
 - D. misuse of prescription medications.

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