

題號： 77

國立臺灣大學 109 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目： 變態心理學

題號：77

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一、解釋名詞（若只是翻譯，不予計分）（每題 4 分）（24%）（請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」標明題號，依序作答）

1. MTurk
2. Lycanthropy
3. Allostatic load
4. Rebooting psychotherapy
5. Nocebo effects
6. Phencyclidine intoxication

二、簡答填充題（每題 2 分）（20%）（請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」標明題號，依序作答）

1. How many of the 15 symptoms of conduct disorder (CD) must be present to justify a diagnosis of CD? _____.
2. Unlike the DSM-IV, the DSM-5 includes the description of an external spirit, power, or deity possessing an individual; this is referred to as _____.
3. _____ disease is rare and caused by an autosomal dominant gene on chromosome 4.
4. The term _____ was used by Benedict Morel to describe schizophrenia and to also explain the difference between schizophrenia and dementias of old age.
5. A man who is aroused by the thought of himself as a woman has the paraphilia known as _____.
6. The _____ is the center of psychoactive drug activation in the brain.
7. People with _____ have more selfish, callous, and exploitative behaviors than those with antisocial personality disorder.
8. For adolescents with anorexia nervosa, the best studied family therapy approach is known as the _____ model, which blames neither the parents nor the child.
9. Munchausen's syndrome by proxy is a variant of _____ disorders.
10. _____ is the diagnosis given when a person has persistent and severe pain in one or more areas of the body, and it is not feigned yet does not have medical causes.

三、申論題(36%)（每題配分如題目後所示）（請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」標明題號，依序作答）

1. (1)What are the two dimensions of childhood temperament related to antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy, and what is the relationship? (2)What are the research findings on psychopathy and learning? (12%)
2. (1)What are schizoaffective disorder and schizophreniform disorder? How do they relate to

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schizophrenia? (2) What is the evidence for and against the role the family play in schizophrenia? (12%)

3. (1) Explain the difference between somatic symptom disorder and dissociative disorders. (2) What reasons these disorders are commonly considered at the same time? (8%)
4. Lori has periods of dejection and apathy that are not as severe as are 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. What do you think the best diagnosis for Lori? Give your reasons and explain it. (4%)

四、選擇題 (每題至少一個正確答案，一題 2 分。回答不完整者，不予計分)(請將答案依序填寫於試卷首頁「選擇題作答區」) (20%)

1. Why does it make sense to view addiction as a mental disorder?
- A. The symptoms reflect behaviors that involve the pathological need for a substance.
 - B. The most effective treatments are psychological.
 - C. Neurochemical imbalances underlie the problematic behaviors observed.
 - D. Substance abuse frequently develops in an attempt to self-medicate negative mood states.
2. Personality disorders can be misdiagnosed more easily than other categories of disorder in part because
- A. many people with personality disorder are inclined to file lawsuits.
 - B. criteria are not as sharply defined.
 - C. conduct disorders are hidden by family members and employers.
 - D. maladaptive behavioral patterns are common in the general population.
3. For every three men diagnosed with schizophrenia, only two women are. Which of the following reasons might explain this?
- A. Males are more likely to hallucinate than females so may be over diagnosed.
 - B. Men are more likely to seek treatment.
 - C. Females with schizophrenia have less severe symptoms so may be misdiagnosed.
 - D. Women respond better to treatment than men.
4. The mindset of people with bulimia and people with anorexia _____
- A. is basically the same.
 - B. is very different—people with anorexia eventually become satisfied with their weight loss and people with bulimia never do.
 - C. is very different—people with bulimia don't seem bothered by other people's opinion (usually distress) about them and people with anorexia are very concerned and will do their best to hide their disorder.
 - D. is very different—people with anorexia don't seem bothered by other people's opinion (usually distress) about them and people with bulimia are very concerned and will do their best to hide their disorder.

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5. Why is it that long-term exposure to proinflammatory cytokines is associated with an increased risk of heart attack?
- A. The cytokines trigger the growth of plaques in the blood vessels, and these plaques can rupture.
 - B. The heart muscle is naturally allergic to the cytokines above a certain level, and this can cause an anaphylactic cardiac event.
 - C. Cytokines are “cardiopathic,” and they actually cause degradation of heart muscle tissue.
 - D. While anti-inflammatory cytokines trigger the brain to stimulate cardiac output, proinflammatory cytokines cause the brain to inhibit cardiac output.
6. Which of the following is (are) the risk factor(s) for developing Alzheimer’s disease?
- A. Having a family history of Parkinson’s disease
 - B. Being a woman
 - C. Living in a non-Western developed nation
 - D. Being highly educated
7. While having a gene for Parkinson’s disease guarantees that Parkinson’s disease will develop, this is not the only factor that can lead to Parkinson’s disease. In other words, the presence of the gene is a _____, but not a _____.
- A. risk factor; sufficient cause
 - B. necessary cause; risk factor
 - C. sufficient cause; necessary cause
 - D. contributory cause; sufficient cause
8. While in treatment for panic disorder, Leroy is asked to engage in behaviors that activate the sympathetic nervous system. In other words, Leroy is engaging in behaviors that produce the physical sensation of fear. What type of treatment does this appear to be?
- A. Exteroceptive exposure
 - B. Anxiety sensitivity training
 - C. Cognitive reconditioning
 - D. Interoceptive exposure
9. Which type of treatment for alcoholism has been found to be effective?
- A. Inpatient treatment
 - B. Outpatient treatment
 - C. Twelve-step programs
 - D. All were no effect.
10. Which of the following is not a Cluster B personality disorder?
- A. Depressive
 - B. Schizoid
 - C. Paranoid
 - D. Borderline

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