

第一大題選擇題考生應作答於「答案卡」

一、 選擇題 (請選擇最合適的答案，每題 2 分，34%)

1. The first neurons to be affected in Alzheimer's disease are cells that release _____.
 - A. serotonin
 - B. beta amyloid
 - C. acetylcholine
 - D. dopamine
2. What posed a significant challenge during the early stages of understanding and treating psychological disorders in the older adults?
 - A. applying the same therapeutic techniques used for younger individuals.
 - B. limited research and identification of psychological disorders specific to the older adults.
 - C. overemphasizing the role of genetics in the development of disorders.
 - D. hesitation in diagnosing older individuals due to societal stigma and age-related stereotypes.
3. 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
4. John and Tim both have a wide range of schizophrenic symptoms. John's symptoms have lasted for eight months; Tim's lasted eight weeks before he recovered. According to *DSM-5*, their diagnoses should be _____.
 - A. schizophrenia for John and schizophreniform disorder for Tim
 - B. disorganized schizophrenia for John and schizophrenia for Tim
 - C. schizoaffective disorder for John and schizophreniform disorder for Tim
 - D. schizophreniform disorder for John and brief psychotic disorder for Tim
5. What is the neurological mechanism responsible for the euphoric high associated with the use of ecstasy?
 - A. It triggers the release of massive amounts of serotonin and blocks its reuptake.
 - B. It blocks the release of melatonin, the body's natural sleeping pill.
 - C. It increases the flow of blood to the brain, resulting in a natural high.
 - D. It exponentially increases the amount of endorphins produced in the body.
6. Like many individuals with personality disorders, those with histrionic personality disorder are rarely able to maintain relationships over time. Why is this?
 - A. Their extreme distrust makes lasting relationships impossible.
 - B. Their self-reliance leads them to feel that they do not need anyone else.
 - C. Their exaggerated sense of self-importance is generally off-putting.
 - D. Their need for attention and manipulation is likely to drive others away.
7. What is the significant difference between obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD)?
 - A. People with OCD are more perfectionistic than people with OCPD.
 - B. People with OCPD are less conscientious about their rituals than people with OCD.
 - C. People with OCPD do not have true obsessions or compulsions like people with OCD do.
 - D. People with OCD can do a compulsion once and feel better, people with OCPD never feel better, no matter how many times they do it.

見背面

8. Gradual exposure to feared cues is _____.
- A. an old treatment for anxiety disorders that is no longer used
 - B. a common component of treatment for all anxiety disorders
 - C. likely to make someone with an anxiety disorder worse in the long term
 - D. a useful treatment for phobias but not for other anxiety disorders
9. Which of the following is most likely to guide a clinical interview?
- A. Time of day
 - B. Location of interview
 - C. Paradigm used by interviewer
 - D. Structured instrument used by interviewer
10. Eric is severely depressed and presents an immediate and serious suicide risk. In the past, he has not responded to tricyclics. A wise course of action is to treat him with _____.
- A. Prozac, because it can reduce symptoms in twelve to twenty-four hours
 - B. electroconvulsive therapy, because it can rapidly reduce symptoms
 - C. lithium, because suicide is almost always accompanied by manic episodes
 - D. anticonvulsants such as carbamazepine and valproate, because they can prevent future depressions
11. The stress glucocorticoid that is produced in humans is called _____ and _____.
- A. adrenaline; is always stable
 - B. estrogen; does not respond to stress
 - C. serotonin; prepares the body for sleep
 - D. cortisol; prepares the body for fight or flight
12. Symptoms are to signs as _____ is to _____.
- A. subjective; objective
 - B. complaint; treatment
 - C. assessment; diagnosis
 - D. severity; treatment
13. In the diathesis-stress model, a stressor is _____.
- A. a necessary or contributory cause that is proximal to the onset of symptoms
 - B. a necessary or contributory cause that is distal from the onset of symptoms
 - C. a distal, sufficient cause of a mental disorder
 - D. a biological vulnerability
14. Protective factors often lead to resilience, a concept that means _____.
- A. the person has not been faced with significant stressors
 - B. that regardless of the stresses the person faces, he or she will feel no emotional distress
 - C. the person can successfully adapt and survive in threatening circumstances
 - D. recovering from traumatic events without the need for psychological protective factors
15. Who is considered the father of modern medicine, and shifted the view of the origins of mental disorder from supernatural forces to problems in the human body?
- A. Aristotle
 - B. Alexander
 - C. Plato
 - D. Hippocrates

16. Which of the following is an example of an analogue study?

- A. Families with a history of schizophrenia are compared to families with no history of mental illness.
- B. Rats prenatally exposed to alcohol are studied to further our understanding of Fetal Alcohol Syndrome.
- C. Blood is taken from a group of individuals with panic disorder both before and after viewing a disturbing film.
- D. Survey data is examined to determine the prevalence of mental illness.

17. One of Freud's major contributions to current perspectives on mental disorders is _____.

- A. the concept of the Oedipal complex
- B. the understanding of the three structures of personality
- C. the concept of the Electra complex
- D. the concept of the unconscious and how it can affect behavior

二、解釋名詞 (每題 5%，共 30%) (請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」標明題號，依序作答)

1. Informed consent
2. Mild cognitive impairment
3. Alogia
4. Type D personality type
5. Allostatic load
6. Anterograde amnesia

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. 在探討臨床與變態心理學的研究方法中，請就 1) single case experimental design 說明其所包含的不同階段有哪些？以及採用這些階段的理由為何？請以 eating disorder 疾患為例加以說明。2) 請比較 case study 與 group experimental design 之研究法之優點與限制各為何？(20%)

2. 請說明以 Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) 方式如何探討臨床心理疾患的症狀與病理？採用這種方式可能的優點為何？(16%)

試題隨卷繳回