

一、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. Individuals with delusional disorder differ from those with schizophrenia in that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. they behave relatively normally, apart from the delusions
  - B. their delusions are not well formed
  - C. they know their delusions are delusions
  - D. they rarely act on their delusions
2. Quinn 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
3. Anxiety sensitivity is a \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. fear of open spaces
  - B. belief that anxiety will kill
  - C. trait-like belief that certain bodily symptoms may have harmful consequences
  - D. fear that situations in which panic attacks occur will be devastating
4. Which of the following is a true statement about the role of genetics as a risk factor for eating disorders?
  - A. While the gene underlying the restrictive type of anorexia nervosa has been identified, the role of genes in the development of other forms of eating disorders is not clear.
  - B. The lack of adoption studies has made it impossible to determine the heritability of eating disorders.
  - C. Due to the complex nature of eating disorders and the probability that multiple genes contribute to their development, a role for genes in such disorders has yet to be established.
  - D. Although the findings to date are mixed, the evidence does indicate that a susceptibility to eating disorders may be inherited, along with a diathesis for other psychological conditions.

見背面

5. What is the self-perpetuating cycle in conduct disorder?
- A. A genetic predisposition leads to a low IQ and difficult temperament, which leads to poor parenting and an insecure attachment, which leads to conduct disorder.
  - B. A genetic predisposition leads to a difficult temperament, which leads to behavior problems, which lead to parental overindulgence and lack of discipline, which leads to conduct disorder.
  - C. A genetic predisposition leads to an easy temperament, but because of abusive parents, this leads to depression, which in turn leads to conduct disorder.
  - D. A genetic predisposition leads to an easy temperament, which leads to parental neglect, which leads to anxiety, which leads to conduct disorder.
6. What gene appears to play an important role in late-onset Alzheimer's disease?
- A. APP, on chromosome 21
  - B. APOE, on chromosome 19
  - C. PS1, on chromosome 14
  - D. PS2, on chromosome 1
7. While having a gene for Alzheimer's disease guarantees that Alzheimer's disease will develop, this is not the only factor that can lead to Alzheimer'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. Prolonged stress leads to suppression of the immune system. What might explain the evolution of such a seemingly flawed reaction?
- A. There is no reasonable explanation for this.
  - B. Susceptibility to disease would increase the likelihood of an early death.
  - C. Immune suppression has no lasting effects on overall health.
  - D. Such immune suppression might prevent the development of autoimmune illnesses.

9. Which of the following is the false statement about alcohol use?

- A. Alcoholism is extremely serious but rarely fatal.
- B. Alcoholism is more common in women than in men.
- C. Alcoholism is strongly associated with accidental death, but not with violent acts.
- D. Alcoholism increases the risk of suicide.

10. Which of the following is not a Cluster C personality disorder?

- A. Borderline
- B. Narcissistic
- C. Paranoid
- D. Avoidant

二、解釋名詞（若只是翻譯，不予計分）（每題 4 分）（44%）  
（請於試卷「非選擇題作答區」標明題號，依序作答）

1. Disability adjusted life years
2. Prolonged grief disorder
3. Encopresis
4. Cytoarchitecture
5. Nocebo effects
6. Telomeres
7. Megan's law
8. DSM-5-TR
9. Autogynephilia.
10. Munchausen's syndrome by proxy
11. Démence précoce

見背面

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 types of prenatal experience associated with increased risk of schizophrenia? (6%)  
(2) How is dopamine theorized to induce psychosis? (6%)  
(3) Ethel lives with her parents. She frequently has relapses into schizophrenia.  
If her family is characterized by expressed emotion, what behaviors can we expect in her parents that induce relapse? (6%)
2. (1) What is the primary difference between a fear response and a panic attack? (6%)  
(2) What do cyclothymic disorder and bipolar II disorder have in common and the differences? (6%)  
(3) Lao lives in China, not Taiwan, where he has resided with his family for his entire life.  
Recently, he has begun experiencing symptoms of depression. What symptoms would he most likely demonstrate, given the cultural influences of his surroundings and discuss why? (6%)