

※ 注意：請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

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）

1. Mr. A is an accomplished lawyer who sought psychological help in dealing with the stresses of balancing work and family responsibilities. Which definition of mental disorder applies to Mr. A?
 - A. harmful dysfunction.
 - B. violation of social norms.
 - C. personal distress.
 - D. disability.

2. "Relaxation exercises are the only way I can cope with the stress of graduate school." This person would be using _____ coping.
 - A. inward-focused
 - B. outward-focused.
 - C. problem-focused
 - D. emotion-focused

3. Which of the following types of support is the best for recovery from medical illness?
 - A. structural social support.
 - B. functional social support.
 - C. general social support.
 - D. familial social support.

4. Which of the following has been linked to a number of diseases in older adults?
 - A. having high levels of secretory immunoglobulin A.
 - B. having high levels of Interleukin-6.
 - C. having low levels of "anger-in."
 - D. having low levels of secretory immunoglobulin A.

5. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. an episode of depression is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar II.
 - B. an episode of depression is required for the diagnosis of Bipolar I.
 - C. all people who experience manic symptoms will experience symptoms of depression at some point during their lifetime.
 - D. all of the above are true.

6. 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.
7. Histrionic personality disorder is predominantly characterized by
- A. avoidance of others.
 - B. overly dramatic and attention seeking behavior.
 - C. multiple, vague physical complaints.
 - D. inability to make realistic life plans.
8. Jim is fearful of most social situations, whereas Alex is only fearful of giving speeches. Given this, one could infer
- A. that Jim's fear began at an earlier age.
 - B. that Jim may be more likely to abuse alcohol.
 - C. that Alex has less impairment
 - D. All of the above choices are correct.
9. A major personality characteristic that predicts coronary heart disease, atherosclerosis and myocardial infarctions is
- A. cynicism.
 - B. neuroticism.
 - C. depression.
 - D. hypochondriasis.
10. Panic attacks
- A. occur only in people with panic disorder, by definition.
 - B. can occur in people who do not have panic disorder.
 - C. occur in greatest frequency among people diagnosed schizophrenia.
 - D. occur primarily in people with agoraphobia.
11. Which of the following treatments for seasonal affective disorder is now considered a first-line recommendation in the APA treatment guidelines for depression?
- A. traveling to a warmer climate during winter months
 - B. cognitive-behavioral therapy

- C. psychodynamic therapy
D. regular bright light exposure
12. Bonnie experienced extreme pain at the dentist as a child. Now, she goes to a different dentist, but feels her heart race when she arrives, and goes down when she leaves. Her heart racing whenever she goes to the dentist is due to _____, and the calming feeling when she leaves is due to _____.
- A. meditational learning, classical conditioning.
B. operant conditioning, modeling.
C. operant conditioning, classical conditioning.
D. classical conditioning, operant conditioning.
13. David feels the urge to turn a light switch on and off 12 times before leaving a room. This would be referred to as
- A. an obsession.
B. a compulsion.
C. an irrational belief.
D. generalized anxiety.
14. Variations in cultural background make it difficult to define mental disorder as simply behavior which
- A. improves after surgery.
B. causes personal distress.
C. involves a deviation from social norm.
D. leads to dysfunction.
15. Which of the following disorders has the highest heritability estimates?
- A. cyclothymia.
B. dysthymia.
C. bipolar disorder.
D. major depressive disorder.
16. In recent molecular genetic studies, genes associated with the neurotransmitter _____ have been linked to ADHD.
- A. serotonin
B. norepinephrine
C. dopamine
D. GABA

17. Hoarding is distinguished from the tendency to collect things (e.g., stamps) in that
- A. it is beneficial to the person who hoards.
 - B. it never involves saving items of monetary value.
 - C. it creates distress and functional impairment.
 - D. it is more enjoyable to the person who hoards.
18. Statistical significance is used to evaluate
- A. the causal relationship between variables
 - B. the likelihood of repeating research results..
 - C. the external validity of research results.
 - D. the theoretical consistency of research results.
19. The hopelessness theory of depression is predicated on
- A. depression resulting from the previous helplessness situations.
 - B. biological features of depression resulting in negative attributions.
 - C. a return to the animal lab to further understand factors leading to depression.
 - D. cognitive diatheses that lead to negative attributions.
20. Arthur was taking a test to measure levels of depression. All of the items covered typical symptoms of depression. This inventory would be said to have
- A. high construct validity.
 - B. high content validity.
 - C. high incremental validity.
 - D. high criterion validity.
21. Ms. D was in an automobile accident. She goes to a psychologist one week after the accident. If she is experiencing nightmares, flashbacks, headache, and is ruminating about the accident, she will likely receive which diagnosis?
- A. acute stress disorder.
 - B. posttraumatic stress disorder.
 - C. generalized anxiety disorder.
 - D. anxiety disorder not otherwise specified.
22. The main features of borderline personality disorder are
- A. shy and withdrawn.
 - B. uninhibited and promiscuous.
 - C. demanding and angry.
 - D. unstable and impulsive..

23. Which of the following statements supports the argument that neurotransmitters may not be as important in mood disorders as some researchers have believed them to be?
- A. Increases in dopamine levels can trigger manic symptoms.
 - B. Serotonin is not found in the brains of some depressed persons.
 - C. Antidepressants relieve depression symptoms immediately.
 - D. Many people with mania and depression showed no disturbances in their absolute levels of neurotransmitters.
24. Women are more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety disorders because they are more
- A. likely to face their fears directly.
 - B. physiologically vulnerable.
 - C. willing to report their symptoms.
 - D. exposed to social discrimination.
25. Which of the following individuals is likely to have the poorest health?
- A. Mr P, who is homeless.
 - B. Mr. Q, who is an executive and works 60 hours per week.
 - C. Mr. R, who works at a gas station and lives with his parents.
 - D. Mr. S, who has high marital stress and lives in a suburban area
26. Paranoid personality disorder differs from paranoid schizophrenia in that
- A. paranoid personality is not associated with unreasonable paranoia.
 - B. paranoid personality is more greatly associated with different delusions than schizophrenia.
 - C. paranoid personality is not likely to be present with depression.
 - D. paranoid personality is not associated with hallucinations.
27. Social psychological and cognitive- behavioral theories suggest that AIDS prevention efforts should focus on all of the following, EXCEPT:
- A. access to medical tests for HIV.
 - B. identity cues to high-risk situations.
 - C. providing accurate information about HIV transmission.
 - D. providing instruction in condom use and needle exchanges.
28. Heart rate and skin conductance are preferable as psychophysiological measures as they

- A. indicate unconscious motivations.
- B. are more objective than other psychological measures.
- C. do not interfere with other things the person is doing.
- D. can differentiate between different emotions.

29. In the field of psychopathology, what is the most common use of the experiment?

- A. evaluating the effects of therapies.
- B. discovering the causes of disorders.
- C. disconfirming the results of correlational studies.
- D. identifying third variables.

30. Standard treatment for Alzheimer's disease includes

- A. social skills training.
- B. drugs to increase acetylcholine levels.
- C. drugs to reduce toxic neurotransmitter levels.
- D. relaxation training.

31. Recent studies of the immune system have concluded that

- A. A small range of stressors produce problematic changes in the immune system.
- B. only severe life stressors produce problematic changes in the immune system.
- C. stress is only related to immune functioning when people perceive they have no control over their health.
- D. a wide range of stressors produce problematic changes in the immune system.

32. If a researcher were to examine the effect of induced sadness on problem solving, it would be found that blood pressure would

- A. Increase followed by a gradual decrease.
- B. Increase
- C. decrease.
- D. not change.

33. Psychotherapy for psychopathy

- A. must be intensive to be effective.
- B. is more beneficial for younger than older people.
- C. must be examined for 'faking good' by those treated.
- D. All of the above choices are correct.

34. The major biological responses to stress involve activation of
- A. the sympathetic nervous system and HPA axis.
 - B. the parasympathetic nervous system and HPA axis.
 - C. the amygdala.
 - D. the HPA axis.
35. Substantial evidence shows that symptoms of OCD are
- A. adaptive.
 - B. related to overactivity in the orbitofrontal cortex, caudate nucleus and the anterior cingulate.
 - C. a result of increased worry.
 - D. related to overactivity in the locus ceruleus.
36. Which of the following types of brain imaging studies are most commonly used in research on mood disorders?
- A. structural and functional
 - B. structural and operative
 - C. density and structural
 - D. functional and spherical
37. The second factor of Mowrer's two-factor model explains why
- A. a man's dog phobia never ceases.
 - B. a man develops a dog phobia.
 - C. a man reduces his fear of dogs.
 - D. a man who develops a dog phobia is able to expose himself to dogs.
38. If you lived in Taiwan or Japan, you would
- A. be more likely to be diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.
 - B. be less likely to be diagnosed with an anxiety disorder.
 - C. be more likely to have *kayak-angst*.
 - D. never receive a formal psychiatric diagnosis.
39. Behavioral inhibition is defined as
- A. the tendency to experience neuroticism.
 - B. the inability to inhibit one's behavioral reactions.
 - C. the tendency to become agitated and cry when faced with novel stimuli.
 - D. the inability to regulate symptoms of anxiety.

40. In the cognitive view, which anxiety disorder develops when anxiety is reinforced by distracting people from other, more powerful, negative emotions and images?
- A. phobias.
 - B. panic disorder.
 - C. generalized anxiety disorder.
 - D. obsessive-compulsive disorder.
41. Functional brain studies of people with major depression show
- A. diminished activity of hippocampus.
 - B. elevated activity of hippocampus
 - C. diminished activity of amygdala
 - D. elevated activity of amygdala
42. A class conducted an experiment with their professor. The students only paid attention as a group when she was to the left of the blackboard. After this was established, they only paid attention when she was three feet from the blackboard, further to the left. Finally, they only paid attention when she was directly in the corner, to the left of the blackboard. This is an illustration of
- A. shaping
 - B. extinction
 - C. punishment
 - D. modeling
43. Psychopathology has been dominated by biological hypotheses because of the
- A. identification of brain dysfunction in schizophrenia.
 - B. general lack of other theories.
 - C. discovery of the link between general paresis and syphilis.
 - D. dominance of nonmedical professionals in the area.
44. You are relying on a dimensional classification scheme and work with individuals who struggle with delusions. Your diagnoses are going to be based upon the _____ of delusions.
- A. severity.
 - B. underlying cause.
 - C. social consequences.
 - D. presence or absence.
45. Psychopathology is polygenic which means that
- A. there are several different paradigms to explain abnormal behavior.
 - B. if a person had a gene for x, they will most likely get x

- C. the human genome consists of around 30,000 genes.
D. there are several different paradigms operating at different times during development that influence genetic vulnerability.
46. Research demonstrating that depressed people often express intense anger and hostility toward others provides evidence
- A. contradictory to Beck's theory of depression
 - B. supporting Beck's theory of depression
 - C. contradictory to Freud's theory of depression
 - D. in support of Freud's theory of depression
47. Which kind of assessment is illustrated here? Dr. Hua assesses the possibility that Mr. B has brain damage by measuring Mr. B's performance on a number of tasks including copying symbols, remembering numbers, and recognizing nonsense syllables.
- A. Physiological assessment.
 - B. Neurological assessment.
 - C. Neuropsychological assessment.
 - D. Psychological assessment.
48. Professor Liang 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?
- A. dependent
 - B. narcissistic
 - C. schizoid
 - D. obsessive-compulsive
49. In both animals and humans, too much cortisol appears to produce
- A. Cushing's syndrome.
 - B. depressive symptoms.
 - C. manic symptoms.
 - D. HPA axis activity.
50. A theorist proposed that bulimia was caused by early childhood sexual abuse. Dr. Firestorm demonstrated that his patient with bulimia had never been sexually abused. This is an example of one important use of which method?
- A. correlational
 - B. epidemiological

- C. case study
- D. experimental

51. Clinical psychologists, counseling psychologists, and social workers are all likely to be involved in

- A. conducting research.
- B. providing psychotherapy.
- C. teaching.
- D. prescribing psychoactive medication.

52. The dimensional approach to personality disorders

- A. Eliminates the problems of comorbidity among personality disorders.
- B. clearly distinguishes normal from disordered personality.
- C. has been shown to be a comprehensive theory for identifying the personalities of the DSM.
- D. None of the above choices are correct.

53. Used in linkage analysis research, genetic markers refer to

- A. genes that are identical between two or more siblings with the same disorder.
- B. disorders for which we know the chromosomal location of the genes involved.
- C. sequences of DNA that produce disorders.
- D. None of the above.

54. Empirical work evaluating the outcome of cognitive therapy

- A. universally supports cognitive therapy as superior to medication.
- B. suggests it achieves greater short-term improvement than wait-list controls, medication treatment, noncognitive behavioral treatments, and a heterogeneous group of other psychotherapies.
- C. by and large shows medication to be a more effective treatment than cognitive therapy.
- D. rarely compares the therapy to a medication group.

55. According to the diathesis-stress model, if Mrs. F inherited a predisposition that places her at high risk for dementia with Alzheimer's type.

- A. she will only develop dementia if she has also inherited a predisposition to be depression.
- B. she will most definitely develop dementia.
- C. given a certain amount of stress, it is likely she will develop dementia.
- D. she also inherited a schema that predisposes her to experience stress more easily than most people.

56. Compared to a person with paranoid schizophrenia, a person diagnosed as having paranoid personality disorder is
- A. less likely to experience social and occupational dysfunction.
 - B. more disturbed.
 - C. suffering from a more chronic and severe mental illness.
 - D. more likely to respond to medication.
57. "My thoughts get all jumbled up. I start thinking or talking about one thing but then by the time I get to the end of the sentence, I find myself talking about something else instead." This is an example of which of the following symptoms of schizophrenia?
- A. delusions.
 - B. loose associations
 - C. anhedonia.
 - D. alogia.
58. Which of the following has NOT been investigated regarding peers and antisocial behavior?
- A. competitiveness with peers.
 - B. acceptance by peers.
 - C. rejection by peers.
 - D. affiliation with deviant peers.
59. Studies of the persistence of ADHD into adulthood indicate that
- A. adults who were diagnosed with ADHD as children are less likely to marry.
 - B. adults who were diagnosed with ADHD as children usually completely outgrow their symptoms.
 - C. the rates of ADHD appear to increase in adulthood because so many adults seek out diagnosis in order to obtain prescriptions for stimulants like Ritalin.
 - D. the rates of ADHD vary considerably depending on the assessment method employed.
60. The social-selection theory proposes that
- A. schizophrenia causes poverty.
 - B. poverty causes schizophrenia.
 - C. poverty and schizophrenia are not related.
 - D. social discrimination causes both schizophrenia and poverty.

見背面

61. Mr. L with an age of 80 years old seemed distractible and disoriented after a discharge from a brief hospitalization for minor surgery. 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. L seemed fine, but as night came on, he could not sleep and began accusing his wife of throwing away his belongings while he was away. Which of the following disorders best fits Mr. L's symptoms?
- A. Early dementia, probably due to Alzheimer's disease.
 - B. delirium.
 - C. delusional (paranoid) disorder.
 - D. Depression.
62. Mr. Ma went to see two different psychologists about his depressive symptoms. One told him that he suffered from major depressive disorder and the other told him that he had bipolar disorder. This is an example of a problem with _____
- A. interrater reliability
 - B. internal consistency
 - C. construct validity
 - D. content validity
63. Mr. W 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
- A. the prodrome of paranoid schizophrenia.
 - B. agoraphobia.
 - C. inaccurate diagnosis.
 - D. Stigmatization,
64. The genetic factors that are inherited by children with ADHD are
- A. neurotransmitter function and specificity.
 - B. brain function and structure.
 - C. appetitive and metabolic functions.
 - D. All of the above are correct.
65. How are personality disorders different from normal personality styles?
- A. They are more long-lasting.
 - B. They have more of an effect on others.
 - C. They are more extreme.
 - D. Both A and B

66. Susan, a junior in high school, was recently suspended from school for stealing money from ninth-graders, writing graffiti on the bathroom walls, and beating up another student. Susan's teacher reports that she has very few friends. The most likely diagnosis for Susan would be
- A. attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder.
 - B. antisocial personality disorder.
 - C. oppositional defiant disorder.
 - D. conduct disorder
67. Clinical psychologist A has developed a new personality inventory that will be used to match roommates in order to minimize conflict. She is almost ready to market the test, but first must administer it to several hundred individuals to establish normative information. This phase of test development is referred to as
- A. branching.
 - B. psychometrics.
 - C. validation.
 - D. standardization.
68. What behavioral assessment procedure is associated with the most reactivity?
- A. structured clinical interview.
 - B. personality inventory.
 - C. self-monitoring.
 - D. projective test.
69. Rose is suffering from hysterical blindness. She participates in a study, and it is shown that she
- A. is actually faking her blindness.
 - B. cannot respond to any visual stimuli.
 - C. responds to visual stimuli but is unaware that she did so.
 - D. appears to respond to visual stimuli but in fact has learned to detect other sensory cues (e.g., heat, noise, etc.).
70. When engaging in free association, you begin to censor your thoughts and do not report everything that comes to mind. You are
- A. resisting.
 - B. experiencing countertransference.
 - C. experiencing transference.
 - D. dreaming.

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71. A person with which of the following diagnoses is most likely to also have post-traumatic stress disorder or a mood disorder?
- A. obsessive-compulsive personality.
 - B. borderline personality.
 - C. paranoid personality.
 - D. avoidant personality.
72. Ms. W experienced inexplicable blindness. She visited several ophthalmologists, all of whom indicated there was no physical basis for her blindness. She most likely has
- A. hypochondriasis.
 - B. dissociative disorder.
 - C. conversion disorder.
 - D. body dysmorphic disorder.
73. One of the problems with the diagnosis of schizotypal personality disorder is
- A. lack of reliability in making the diagnosis.
 - B. difficulty distinguishing it from schizophrenia.
 - C. it is so rare that it is not clear whether the disorder should be listed.
 - D. overlap with other personality disorder diagnoses.
74. Which of the following statements is an example of a time-of-measurement effect?
- A. Today's older adults are less likely to seek mental health services because when they were growing up, mental illness was stigmatized.
 - B. Because exercise has become widely promoted in the media, many older adults are now exercising and thus are healthier than predicted by earlier measures of their physical well-being.
 - C. Because of the effects of aging on the brain, older adults do worse than younger adults on measures of "fluid" intelligence.
 - D. In a longitudinal study, many of the elderly subjects died before the follow-up data was collected.
75. Alzheimer's disease is partly characterized by
- A. plaques between neurons.
 - B. pick bodies within neurons.
 - C. Lewy bodies within neurons.
 - D. cortical swellings.

76. Recent research suggests that the tendency to smoke may be controlled in part by

- A. a gene that regulates the reuptake of dopamine.
- B. baseline levels of serotonin.
- C. a deficiency in dopamine.
- D. a brain area that regulates both serotonin and dopamine.

77. Sedatives most likely affect

- A. the GABA system.
- B. norepinephrine levels.
- C. dopamine receptors.
- D. muscarinic receptors.

78. Which neurotransmitter has been implicated in alcohol tolerance?

- A. serotonin.
- B. dopamine.
- C. norepinephrine.
- D. GABA.

79. Which of the following is a problem with using unstructured clinical interviews in diagnosis?

- A. They can only be conducted by psychiatrists.
- B. Assessors tend to miss comorbid diagnoses.
- C. Assessors feel less comfortable opening up as opposed to structured interviews.
- D. They require less clinical expertise than structured interview.

80. When psychological disorders such as depression occur in older adults, there is a tendency to misattribute the problems to

- A. genetic factors.
- B. interpersonal difficulties.
- C. dementia.
- D. longstanding personality traits.

81. Interactions with people with depression typically result in

- A. longer interactions than with people without depression.
- B. the depressed person eliciting negative feedback.
- C. the depressed person feeling less depressed.
- D. more depression even if there is an effort to reduce the depression in the conversation.

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82. Intelligence tests are based on the assumption that a detailed sample of a person's current intellectual functioning can predict
- A. brain dysfunction
 - B. innate aspects of IQ
 - C. academic potential
 - D. cognitive effectiveness
83. A psychologist is examining Tina and thinks that she may have somatization disorder. Which of the following would most refute this idea?
- A. She demonstrates "la belle indifférence".
 - B. She actively uses marijuana.
 - C. She has been diagnosed with bipolar disorder.
 - D. She reports having irregular menstrual cycles.
84. Research examining childhood predictors of schizophrenia would employ which of the following research methods?
- A. case study
 - B. epidemiological
 - C. correlational
 - D. high-risk
85. A possible side effect of antipsychotic medication used to treat schizophrenia is akathisia,
- A. constant aching of muscles.
 - B. severe confusion.
 - C. the inability to remain still.
 - D. severe vertigo.
86. Unlike a malingeringer, a person with factitious disorder
- A. does not exhibit "la belle indifférence."
 - B. has no clear motivation for adopting the symptoms.
 - C. has primarily psychological, not physical, symptoms.
 - D. has physical symptoms that are not under voluntary control
87. Why should we not expect a one-to-one relationship between psychological and physical measures of brain functioning?
- A. Little is known about the functioning of individual neurons.
 - B. Psychological measures have low reliability and validity.
 - C. They cannot measure brain functioning during normal daily activity.
 - D. People differ in how well they cope with brain dysfunctions.

88. Comorbidity refers to

- A. the likelihood that a given psychological disorder will result in death.
- B. how long a person is expected to live with a given psychological disorder.
- C. the presence of a second diagnosis.
- D. all of the above

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. Of schizophrenic symptoms, the ones with the higher genetic component are

- A. negative symptoms.
- B. positive symptoms.
- C. visual hallucinations.
- D. auditory illusions.

91. Which of the following have been proposed as likely contributors to the reductions in hippocampal volume observed in people with schizophrenia?

- A. stress reactivity and a disrupted amygdala.
- B. anxiety and brain damage.
- C. anxiety and limbic over-arousal.
- D. stress reactivity and a disrupted HPA axis.

92. Freud's early theory of conversions hypothesized that they resulted from repressed

- A. stimuli.
- B. conflicts.
- C. events.
- D. desires.

93. The stimulus materials in the Thematic Apperception Test are ambiguous

- A. to increase the likelihood that the individual is not giving responses that are consciously mediated.
- B. for greater precision.
- C. to increase rapport.
- D. to create discomfort in the client and thereby encourage a closer relationship with the therapist.

見背面

94. According to Freud's theory, a depressed person is fixated in which stage of development?
- A. oral
 - B. anal
 - C. genital
 - D. phallic
95. Mr. D suddenly stopped taking amphetamines after prolonged abuse of the drug. He became very ill and died. His death is an example of severe
- A. substance dependence.
 - B. substance abuse.
 - C. withdrawal symptoms.
 - D. synergistic effects.
96. Ms. Y was brutally assaulted outside the local 7-Eleven. Although she cannot recall the details of the assault, she becomes terrified when she drives past the 7-Eleven. This is an example of a situation in which
- A. a person has an explicit memory, but no implicit memory.
 - B. a person has neither explicit nor implicit memory.
 - C. a person will most likely develop dissociative identity disorder.
 - D. a person has no explicit memory, but has an implicit memory.
97. The current diagnostic 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. Which of the following predicts resiliency among caregivers?
- A. When the patient has more severe behavioral problems.
 - B. When the caregiver works in mental health services.
 - C. When the caregiver has high levels of social support.
 - D. When the caregiver is committed to changing the behavior of the patient.

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國立臺灣大學103學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：變態心理學

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99. Why are there many questions regarding the role of memory under stress with respect to dissociative disorders?
- A. People have trouble recalling events.
 - B. Few brain-imaging studies have been conducted to date.
 - C. Some lines of research indicate that high levels of stress enhance memory.
 - D. Research indicates that, under stress, people store memories in different areas of the brain.
100. The psychoanalytic theory rests upon the assumption that psychopathology is the result of
- A. incomplete superego development.
 - B. unconscious conflicts.
 - C. ego defense mechanisms.
 - D. over control of the pleasure principle.

【切記本試題卷必須與答案紙一併繳回否則以零分計】

試題隨卷繳回