

請用 2B 鉛筆作答於答案卡，並先詳閱答案卡上之「畫記說明」。

一、 單一選擇題 (50%) (請選擇最合適的答案，將答案劃記於電腦「答案卡」，每題 2 分)

1. Which of the following is a symptom of Tourette's syndrome?
  - A. Encopresis
  - B. Enuresis
  - C. Coprolalia
  - D. Pica
  
2. Why might opiate antagonists be used in the treatment of alcoholism?
  - A. To minimize withdrawal
  - B. To minimize cravings
  - C. To make alcohol aversive
  - D. To prevent alcohol from acting on the brain's reward system
  
3. According to sociocognitive theory, \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the mind separates due to some traumatic experience and is never fully reintegrated, resulting in the multiple identities observed in dissociative identity disorder
  - B. the alters in dissociative identity disorder develop as a means of escaping from some form of trauma
  - C. dissociative identity disorder has a factitious origin
  - D. dissociative identity disorder may develop when a suggestive patient is treated by an overzealous clinician
  
4. A researcher who studies children who are home-schooled, and compares them to children who attend school, is using the \_\_\_\_\_ research method.
  - A. correlational
  - B. epidemiological
  - C. case study
  - D. experimental
  
5. What is the foundational belief of behavior therapy?
  - A. Medications cause more harm than good.
  - B. Internal states, such as thoughts and feelings, are not as important as overt behavior.
  - C. Abnormal behavior is learned the same ways as normal behavior and can be unlearned.
  - D. Thoughts influence behavior, and thoughts can be changed.
  
6. Sue was sexually abused by her father at the age of five. She developed a severe separation anxiety reaction whenever her mother tried to leave. As an adult, Sue developed a dissociative disorder due to the same abuse. This is an example of how the same factor, in this case abuse, can be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. both a sufficient and a necessary cause
  - B. both a reinforcing contributory cause and a punishing contributory cause
  - C. both a primary and a secondary process
  - D. both a proximal and a distal causal factor
  
7. Which of the following provides evidence against a role for inherited factors in the development of phobias?
  - A. The high concordance rate seen in fraternal twins
  - B. The impact of nonshared environmental factors
  - C. The preparedness hypothesis
  - D. The early onset of many phobic reactions

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8. If a pharmaceutical company were looking for a drug that would maximally treat generalized anxiety disorder they would want one that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. suppressed the activity of the locus coeruleus in the brain stem and the central gray in the midbrain
- B. decreased GABA levels while increasing norepinephrine
- C. increased GABA levels while regulating serotonin
- D. decreased serotonin levels and suppressed activity in the locus coeruleus

9. The three "clusters" of personality disorders found in *DSM-5* are grouped based on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. similar etiologies
- B. level of dysfunction
- C. symptom or feature similarities
- D. expected prognosis

10. The primary effect of \_\_\_\_\_ is to block the presynaptic dopamine transporter, increasing the availability of dopamine in the synapse.

- A. alcohol
- B. tobacco
- C. LSD
- D. cocaine

11. Which of the following statements reflects the recent research on the correlation between genetics and alcoholism?

- A. Genetics plays a more significant role than environment in determining who will develop an alcohol-related disorder.
- B. The majority of children who have parents with alcohol-related problems do not develop alcohol-related disorders.
- C. Environment plays a more significant role than genetics in determining who will develop an alcohol-related disorder.
- D. The majority of children who develop alcohol-related problems are raised by nonalcoholic parents.

12. Research using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) has found that people suffering from dyslexia may have reduced physiological activation in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Cerebellum
- B. Hypothalamus
- C. Reticular activating system
- D. Right parietal lobe of the cerebrum

13. Which of the following is a possible explanation for the seeming lack of emotion in autistic children?

- A. They have no emotions.
- B. They lack the ability to pick up on social cues.
- C. They have a neurological impairment—they can feel but not show emotions.
- D. It is due to immaturity—they will show more emotion as they get older.

14. In the Alzheimer's brain, the protein called tau is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a sticky substance at the core of a plaque
- B. a neurotoxic substance
- C. misshapen and tangled, causing the neuron tube to collapse
- D. like scaffolding, supporting a tube inside neurons and allowing them to conduct nerve impulses

15. The Greek physician Galen is credited with \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. providing the first biological explanation for mental disorders
  - B. performing the first human autopsies
  - C. arguing against the validity of the doctrine of the four humors
  - D. separating the causes of psychological disorders into physical and mental categories
16. Which of the following is a sociocultural explanation for the higher incidence of anxiety disorders in women?
- A. It is more acceptable for women to avoid situations they fear.
  - B. Historically, women have had to stay home and care for children. Thus, a hypervigilant state was adaptive.
  - C. High levels of male hormones lead to aggression and fearlessness.
  - D. Women have a natural tendency to be more cautious than men.
17. What did psychiatrists in the mid to late nineteenth century believe was the primary cause of emotional problems?
- A. An imbalance of the four humors
  - B. The depletion of bodily energies as a result of excesses in living
  - C. Untreated brain damage during birth
  - D. The rejection of religious values
18. Aberrant salience means that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. enlarged brain ventricles cause people with schizophrenia to be unable to concentrate
  - B. a large amount of communication deviance in the family can cause a person with schizophrenia to relapse
  - C. dysregulated dopamine can cause people with schizophrenia to pay too much attention to stimuli that are not actually important
  - D. people with schizophrenia often show unusual motor behaviors
19. Why might Kraepelin's idea that schizophrenia was similar to dementia not be as far from the truth as previously thought?
- A. Evidence suggests that there are sometimes progressive changes in brain volume over time in people with schizophrenia.
  - B. The symptoms of the two disorders overlap tremendously.
  - C. On autopsy, people with schizophrenia show the same smoothing of the brain that is seen in people with dementia.
  - D. The same biological treatments work for both disorders.
20. Emily binges on high-calorie foods and then makes herself throw up. She feels terribly ashamed and horrified by what she does. What would you predict that Emily will do?
- A. She will stop making herself throw up because she is ashamed and distressed.
  - B. She will not stop, because her vomiting is reinforced by reducing her fear of gaining weight.
  - C. She will stop because her vomiting is being punished by the feelings of disgust and shame.
  - D. She will not stop, because she has become physiologically addicted to vomiting.
21. Which of the following statements accurately describes the incidence of mental illness following brain trauma?
- A. Any type of psychological disorder, such as depression or panic attack, is a direct result of brain damage.
  - B. Patients who are intelligent, well-educated, and mentally active experience less mental and behavioral deterioration.
  - C. Approximately 27 percent of stroke survivors attempt suicide within six months following their stroke.
  - D. After brain injury caused by a fall or an accident, approximately 11 percent of patients attempt suicide.

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22. The main difference between a manic episode and a hypomanic episode is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. whether the person also experiences depression
  - B. the amount of social and occupational impairment
  - C. the number of symptoms the person has
  - D. whether the person has irritability
23. Drugs that alter the availability of norepinephrine and serotonin are not clinically effective in the treatment of depression for several weeks. Which of the following does this finding suggest?
- A. These neurotransmitters are not involved in depression.
  - B. It is overactivity of these neurotransmitters that underlies depression, not underactivity.
  - C. The effectiveness of antidepressants is a placebo effect, as opposed to the result of a biochemical manipulation.
  - D. Changes in neurotransmitter function, as opposed to neurotransmitter level, cause depression.
24. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the historical roots of somatic symptom disorder?
- A. Symptoms are a defense mechanism against unresolved unconscious conflicts.
  - B. Symptoms are a behavioral response to physiological pain.
  - C. Symptoms are a result of distorted cognitive perceptions.
  - D. Symptoms are due to abnormalities in the somatosensory system.
25. Although bipolar I disorder is described as “bipolar,” \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a major depressive episode is not necessary for a diagnosis
  - B. few patients show both manic and depressed symptoms
  - C. both depressed and manic symptoms typically occur simultaneously
  - D. a year or two commonly passes between manic and depressed episodes

二、申論題 (50%) (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. Explain the role that family plays in schizophrenia development and relapse? (10%)
2. Alzheimer's disease results in an increase in the number of families that must serve as caregivers. Explain the impact that Alzheimer's disease has on caregivers and how they can be helped. (10%)
3. Explain the terms “stress” and “stressor.” Discuss three factors that influence stress and complicate its study. (15%)
4. Compare and contrast retrospective and prospective research designs. What are the benefits and problems of these designs? (15%)

試題隨卷繳回