

亞洲大學

114 學年度碩士班考試入學招生考試試題紙

學系別	考試科目	考試日期	時 間
心理學系碩士班 (臨床心理學組)	變態心理學	114.03.15	10:30-11:30
1.超過 50%患有行為規範障礙症(conduct disorder, CD)的兒童，也患有注意力不足/過動症(attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, ADHD)，產生此共病的可能原因不包括下列何者？ A. 兩者因具有共享的前置易感性因子 (predisposing vulnerability) B. 在衝動、自我調節或氣質上相近 C. ADHD 可能是 CD 的催化劑，它可能促進 CD 的形成 D. CD 可能是 ADHD 的催化劑，它可能促進 ADHD 的形成 2.下列何者並非intellectual disability的核心特徵？ A. 社交功能缺損 B. 推理、解決問題、計劃、抽象思維、判斷、學習和智力功能方面缺陷 C. 生活適應功能缺損 D. 兒童的智力和適應性缺陷必須是在18歲前開始的 3.以下哪項描述兒童自閉症 (ASD) 和注意力不足過動症 (ADHD) 之間的主要區別最為正確？ A. ASD通常表現出對社交互動的困難，而ADHD的核心特徵是學業上的困難和學習障礙 B. ADHD通常缺乏對社交互動的興趣，而ASD的核心特徵是注意力困難和過動症狀 C. ASD的主要特徵是對特定主題的狹隘興趣和強迫性行為，而ADHD的典型特徵僅是過動和衝動行為 D. ADHD的核心特徵是注意力困難、過動和衝動，而ASD通常伴隨著社交互動的困難和特定行為的執著。 4.以下何者是人格障礙的診斷條件之一？ A. 起始於成人晚期 B. 必須由物質濫用引起 C. 必須在文化背景下考量，且模式需具持久性與僵化性 D. 僅影響單一生活領域 5.以下哪一項不屬於 DSM-5-TR 中的焦慮疾患？ A. 廣泛性焦慮症 B. 強迫症 C. 社交焦慮症 D. 恐慌症			

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6.廣泛性焦慮症患者通常對以下哪種情況表現出過度擔憂？

- A. 特定物體或情境
- B. 多數日常活動
- C. 社交場合
- D. 身體健康

7.恐慌症的特徵是：

- A. 持續的低落情緒
- B. 重複出現的強迫性行為
- C. 突發且強烈的恐懼或不適感
- D. 對特定場所的恐懼

8.社交焦慮症主要涉及對哪種情境的恐懼？

- A. 高處
- B. 開放空間
- C. 社交或表演情境
- D. 封閉空間

9.特定恐懼症患者對以下哪種情況表現出強烈恐懼？

- A. 社交互動
- B. 特定物體或情境
- C. 公開演講
- D. 人群聚集

10.以下哪一項是焦慮症的常見身體症狀？

- A. 心悸
- B. 食慾增加
- C. 嗜睡
- D. 體重增加

11.廣泛性焦慮症的診斷標準要求症狀持續至少多長時間？

- A. 1 個月
- B. 3 個月
- C. 6 個月
- D. 12 個月

12.恐慌發作通常在多長時間內達到高峰？

- A. 數秒
- B. 數分鐘
- C. 數小時
- D. 數天

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13.DSM-5-TR 中，區分廣泛性焦慮症（GAD）與憂鬱症（MDD）的核心症狀是？

- 失眠
- 精力低落
- 過度擔憂（Excessive Worrying）
- 食慾變化

14.以下哪種藥物常用於治療焦慮症？

- 抗生素
- 選擇性血清素再攝取抑制劑（SSRIs）
- 抗精神病藥物
- 止痛藥

15.廣泛性焦慮症與哪種神經傳導物質最相關？

- 血清素（Serotonin）
- 腎上腺素（Adrenaline）
- 乙醯膽鹼（Acetylcholine）
- 麩胺酸（Glutamate）

16.焦慮症患者通常使用哪種藥物作為短期緩解焦慮的選擇？

- 安非他命（Amphetamines）
- 苯二氮平類藥物（Benzodiazepines）
- 抗精神病藥物
- 抗生素

17.以下哪一項屬於 DSM-5-TR 定義的身體症狀及相關障礙症？

- 恐慌症
- 懼病焦慮症
- 創傷後壓力症候群
- 強迫症

18.身體症狀障礙（Somatic Symptom Disorder, SSD）與懼病焦慮症（Illness Anxiety Disorder, IAD）的主要區別在於？

- SSD 患者通常無身體症狀，而 IAD 患者有顯著的身體不適
- IAD 患者通常具有特定焦慮源，而 SSD 患者的焦慮較廣泛
- SSD 患者主要關注身體症狀，而 IAD 患者主要害怕潛在疾病
- SSD 患者的焦慮比 IAD 更嚴重

19.身體症狀障礙與其他精神疾患的鑑別診斷時，以下哪個因素最重要？

- 是否有器質性疾病的證據
- 患者對症狀的情緒反應
- 是否有焦慮共病
- 是否接受過藥物治療

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- 20.小蘇是一位體重正常的女性，有時會無法控制地吃下大量的食物，在之後則會進行長時間的完全禁食。根據這些資訊，他可能：
- 被診斷為bulimia nervosa
 - 被診斷為anorexia nervosa
 - 被診斷為binge eating disorder。
 - 無法被診斷，因為她沒有進行清除行為（如催吐）。
- 21.Which of the following best describes the neurobiological mechanisms underlying schizophrenia?
- Reduced norepinephrine and increased acetylcholine activity in the basal ganglia
 - Decreased activity in the mesolimbic dopamine pathway and increased activity in the mesocortical dopamine pathway
 - Increased serotonin activity in the prefrontal cortex and reduced glutamate activity in the hippocampus
 - Increased activity in the mesolimbic dopamine pathway and decreased activity in the mesocortical dopamine pathway
- 22.Which of the following neurobiological findings is most strongly associated with bipolar disorder?
- Hyperactivity of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis and reduced hippocampal volume
 - Increased glutamatergic activity in the prefrontal cortex during depressive episodes and reduced activity during manic episodes
 - Dopaminergic hypersensitivity in the ventral striatum during manic episodes and hypoactivity in the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex during depressive episodes
 - Increased serotonin transporter expression in the amygdala leading to enhanced emotional reactivity in both manic and depressive phases
- 23.Which of the following biomarkers is most predictive of the progression from mild cognitive impairment to Alzheimer's disease?
- Hyperconnectivity in the default mode network across all cognitive states
 - Increased dopamine receptor density in the basal ganglia
 - Elevated serotonin transporter availability in the prefrontal cortex
 - Increased amyloid-beta ($A\beta$) deposition in the hippocampus and posterior cingulate cortex

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• **Please read the paragraph below and answer the questions that follow. (24-26)**

Schizophrenia (SZ) is a heterogeneous and complex disorder, aptly coined the “group of schizophrenias” by Bleuler in 1911. SZ is perhaps best understood as an umbrella term, comprising several distinct disorders with partially overlapping phenomenology and neural correlates. Furthermore, SZ seems to result from the complex interactions of many endogenous and exogenous factors shaping neurodevelopment. Thus, it is becoming increasingly clear that it is unlikely, and overly simplistic, that single-cause mechanisms or simple (linear) relationships between small sets of biomarkers could explain or even classify the different forms of SZ. The lack of appropriate analytic tools to address this heterogeneity and complexity is likely one of the reasons why, after years of research using traditional statistical and machine learning (ML) approaches, the mechanisms governing the onset, relapse, phenomenology, cognitive deficits, and treatment of SZ remain elusive.

24. What does the paragraph suggest about the nature of schizophrenia?

- A. It is a straightforward disorder with a well-defined cause.
- B. It is a complex condition resulting from multiple interacting factors.
- C. It is primarily caused by environmental factors alone.
- D. It can be classified using simple linear models.

25. Why is it considered overly simplistic to classify schizophrenia based on a small set of biomarkers?

- A. Schizophrenia does not have any biological basis.
- B. A single biomarker is enough to diagnose schizophrenia.
- C. Schizophrenia involves multiple overlapping disorders that cannot be explained by simple relationships.
- D. Machine learning has already solved the classification problem.

26. What is one key advantage of deep learning over traditional machine learning in schizophrenia research?

- A. Deep learning can analyze high-dimensional raw data without the need for manual feature extraction.
- B. Deep learning is always more accurate than traditional machine learning.
- C. Deep learning does not require large datasets for training.
- D. Traditional machine learning cannot process any form of schizophrenia-related data.

• **Please read the paragraph below and answer the questions that follow. (27-29)**

Machine learning (ML) has demonstrated significant potential in diagnosing bipolar disorder (BD) by leveraging various data sources, including neuroimaging, genomic data, and clinical assessments. Among ML models, support vector machines (SVMs) were the most commonly used, followed by artificial neural networks (ANNs) and random forest models. While deep learning approaches such as deep neural networks and convolutional neural networks have been explored, they remain less frequently applied compared to traditional ML models. The effectiveness of these models largely depends on the type of data used, with neuroimaging data showing high accuracy in distinguishing BD from other psychiatric disorders. However, challenges remain, including small sample sizes, lack of standardized validation measures, and difficulties in model interpretability, which limit their

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clinical application.

27. What is the most commonly used machine learning model for diagnosing BD?

- A. Deep neural networks
- B. Support vector machines
- C. Clustering algorithms
- D. Natural language processing

28. What factor most influences the accuracy of ML models in diagnosing BD?

- A. The number of researchers involved in the study
- B. The speed of computation in the model
- C. The complexity of the machine learning algorithm
- D. The type of data used, particularly neuroimaging data

29. What is one major challenge in applying deep learning to BD diagnosis?

- A. The complete lack of interest in deep learning models
- B. The inability of deep learning to analyze complex data
- C. Small sample sizes and difficulties in model interpretability
- D. The preference for non-digital diagnostic tools in psychiatry

• **Please read the paragraph below and answer the questions that follow. (30-31)**

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that primarily affects memory, cognition, and daily living activities. It is the most common form of dementia and significantly impacts individuals and their families. Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) is an intermediate stage between normal aging and AD, characterized by noticeable cognitive decline that does not yet interfere severely with daily activities. However, MCI is often considered a precursor to AD, making early diagnosis crucial. Recent advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning have enabled researchers to develop predictive models for AD and MCI, utilizing cognitive assessment tools such as the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) and the Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA). These models aim to improve early detection and intervention strategies to slow cognitive decline.

30. What is one of the key benefits of using artificial intelligence in Alzheimer's research?

- A. AI can reverse the effects of Alzheimer's disease
- B. AI eliminates the need for medical professionals
- C. AI helps analyze cognitive scores to predict disease progression
- D. AI replaces traditional cognitive assessments completely

31. Why is early diagnosis of MCI and Alzheimer's disease important?

- A. It allows for interventions that may slow cognitive decline
- B. It prevents all forms of memory loss
- C. It ensures immediate recovery
- D. It has no effect on disease progression

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• Please read the paragraph below and answer the questions that follow. (32-33)

Serious Games (SG) are emerging as an innovative tool for detecting Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) by analyzing player behavior during gameplay. Unlike traditional brain-training games that aim to maintain cognitive function, SGs such as WarCAT are designed specifically to assess cognitive abilities through strategic decision-making and memory recall. WarCAT collects gameplay data to identify patterns in strategy recognition, learning progress, and cognitive retention. Machine Learning (ML) methods, particularly Reinforcement Learning (RL), are used to create synthetic datasets that emulate different levels of cognitive impairment. This approach allows researchers to simulate cognitive decline and classify players based on their cognitive abilities, ultimately aiding in early MCI detection.

32. How do Serious Games (SG) differ from traditional brain-training games?

- A. SGs aim to maintain cognitive function, while brain-training games detect cognitive impairment
- B. SGs focus on detecting cognitive impairment, while brain-training games maintain cognitive function
- C. SGs are only for entertainment, while brain-training games are for medical purposes
- D. SGs use real-life problem-solving scenarios, while brain-training games use puzzles

33. What is the main function of the WarCAT game in MCI detection?

- A. It trains players to improve memory recall
- B. It gathers gameplay data to analyze cognitive function
- C. It replaces standard medical assessments for dementia
- D. It diagnoses Alzheimer's disease directly

34. 下列何者為 Linehan's Diathesis-stress theory 的核心概念？

- ①個體天生具有較高的情緒敏感度、強烈的情緒反應，以及較慢的情緒復原能力；
- ②個體成長於一個無法適當回應、理解或接納其情緒的環境；
- ③當具有情緒脆弱性的個體暴露於無效環境時，情緒調節困難會逐漸惡化，可能發展出心理病理問題
- ④由於情緒調節困難，個體會採取防衛機制表達情緒。

- A. ①②③④
- B. ①②③
- C. ①②
- D. ③④

35. 下列何者為辯證行為治療 (DBT, Dialectical Behavior Therapy) 核心目標？

- ①情緒調節 (Emotion Regulation)：幫助個體學習管理情緒的技巧。
- ②痛苦覺察力 (Distress Awareness)：提升個體面對壓力和痛苦時的覺察力。
- ③正念 (Mindfulness)：提高對自身情緒與行為的覺察力。
- ④人際效能 (Interpersonal Effectiveness)：改善個體的人際關係與溝通能力。

- A. ①③④
- B. ①②③
- C. ②③④
- D. ①②④

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36.自殺的危機處理原則是那些？何者正確？

①和個案討論安全計畫。②評估藥物治療與住院治療的需要性。③避免與當事人談論自殺，以免再度引發他想自殺。④要替當事人保守其想自殺的秘密。

- A. ①②③④
- B. ①②③
- C. ①②
- D. ①④

37.對於自殺的長期防治，認知治療的主要處置是：下列那一個描述是正確的？

- A. 和個案討論安全計畫
- B. 和個案討論活下來的理由
- C. 和個案討論不適應性核心信念
- D. 和個案討論眼前的困境，將之定義為可解決的問題

38.下列何者不是DSM-5重鬱發作診斷準則之一？

- A. 對大多數活動失去興趣或快樂感
- B. 不合理地責備自己或產生過度的罪惡感，甚至可能出現妄想、幻聽
- C. 不易入睡，常晚起
- D. 疲勞或精力減退

39.與自殺有關的神經化學研究指出：

- A. 低 5-HIAA 濃度者易自殺
- B. 高 5-HIAA 濃度者易自殺
- C. 高 GABA 濃度者易自殺
- D. 低 GABA 濃度者易自殺

40.下列哪一項不是 DSM-5 診斷酒精使用疾患 (AUD) 的核心症狀？

- A. 對酒精的耐受性增加，需喝更多才能達到相同效果
- B. 曾因酒後行為失控而被朋友或家人勸告戒酒
- C. 多次嘗試戒酒但未成功
- D. 喝酒導致重要社交、工作或休閒活動減少

41.下列哪一項最符合酒精使用疾患的心理社會成因？

- A. 酒精使用完全取決於遺傳，環境因素影響不大
- B. 童年逆境經驗 (如虐待、家庭破裂) 可能增加酒精使用風險
- C. 喝酒是個人選擇，與社會文化因素無關
- D. 只要沒有家族史，就不會發展成酒精使用疾患

42.關於酒精使用疾患的心理治療，下列何者正確？

- A. 認知行為治療 (CBT)是 AUD 主要的心理治療方法之一
- B. 動機式晤談 (MI) 主要用於分析患者酒精使用動機，並強調面質技巧
- C. 酒精使用疾患心理治療成效不佳，只有藥物才有效
- D. 團體治療對酒精使用疾患無效，AUD患者較適合單獨接受治療

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- 43.下列哪種藥物經常用於治療酒精使用疾患？
- 地西洋 (Diazepam) – 主要用於幫助患者減少飲酒衝動
 - 奧氮平 (Olanzapine) – 主要治療焦慮與失眠
 - 乙醯胺酚 (Acetaminophen) – 主要用於肝功能保護
 - 阿坎酸 (Acamprosate) – 可減少渴求感，提高戒酒成功率
- 44.關於遊戲障礙的心理治療，下列哪項不正確？
- 認知行為治療 (CBT) 可幫助患者辨識並改變過度遊戲的認知與行為模式
 - 動機式晤談 (MI) 可協助患者增加對改變行為的動機與自主性
 - 完全禁止所有遊戲並進行隔離，是唯一有效的治療方法
 - 設定合理的遊戲時間規則，幫助患者逐步建立健康的數位使用習慣
- 45.關於創傷後壓力症候群(Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder，PTSD)的症狀，下列何者最符合 DSM-5 的診斷標準？
- 創傷事件後，個體持續 1 週內出現入睡困難與情緒波動，符合 PTSD 診斷
 - PTSD 症狀必須包含創傷事件的非自願闖入性回憶 (intrusive memories)、閃回 (flashbacks) 或惡夢
 - PTSD 患者的迴避行為主要限於外顯的行為，例如拒絕回到創傷發生的地點，而不包含內在的認知或情緒上的迴避
 - PTSD 主要影響創傷當下的生理反應，如心跳加速、出汗，而不影響長期的認知與情緒
- 46.關於 PTSD 的心理治療策略，下列何者正確？
- 認知療法和暴露創傷相關情境，適合分別單獨應用，以讓患者習慣恐懼感
 - 認知處理療法 (Cognitive Processing Therapy, CPT) 目標是協助患者辨識與改變與創傷相關的扭曲信念
 - EMDR 主要透過眼動強迫患者回憶創傷事件，以增強其情緒強度並加速治療
 - PTSD 的心理治療應避免探討創傷經歷，以免患者重新陷入痛苦回憶
- 47.Berry 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 Berry will do?
- She will discontinue vomiting due to the shame and distress it causes..
 - She will continue, as vomiting reduces her fear of gaining weight, reinforcing the behavior.
 - She will stop, as the feelings of disgust and shame serve as a deterrent
 - She will persist, having developed a physiological dependence on vomiting.
- 48.小威的情緒很少，且很孤僻。除了家人之外沒有任何社交，似乎幾乎沒有或完全沒有感受到快樂。他很有可能有哪種類型的人格障礙？
- Paranoid
 - Schizoid
 - Borderline
 - Narcissistic

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49. What is the significant difference between obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD)?

- A. 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.
- B. People with OCD are more perfectionistic than people with OCPD.
- C. People with OCPD are less conscientious about their rituals than people with OCD.
- D. People with OCPD do not have true obsessions or compulsions like people with OCD do.

50. 花花每晚睡眠時間超過 8 小時，但從未有睡飽的感受，他無法理解為何總是感到疲倦，儘管他表示自己的睡眠質量和時間都沒有問題。最可能的診斷是：

- A. narcolepsy
- B. hypersomnolence disorder
- C. sleep apnea
- D. non-specific parasomnia

※ 試題請隨卷繳回