

科目： 心理學方法

系所組：臨床心理學系碩士班

一、 選擇題(單選題八題，每題 2%；複選題三題，每題 3%；複選題需全對才給分;25%)

- 1.To be successful, science must (2%)
 - A. conduct research ethically
 - B. avoid self-examine its practices to determine what is working and what is not
 - C. engage in ongoing self-promotion
 - D. interpret findings strategically to prove the one and only accurate hypothesis
- 2.About variables, which of the following statements is WRONG (2%)
 - A. mediating variable occurs between two other variables in a causal chain
 - B. in this case “the impact of anxiety on memory depends on the level of fatigue”, the moderating variable is memory
 - C. causal effect may refer to a probabilistic relationship between an independent variable and a dependent variable
 - D. extraneous variables are variables that compete with the independent variable in explaining the dependent variable
- 3.Which of the following would be the least capable of scientific investigation and thus would represent the worst potential research idea? (2%)
 - A. Which is better to decrease fatigue, tea or coffee?
 - B. Which animal can solve a particular maze faster, cats or dogs?
 - C. Which produces better memory, studying with or without caffeine?
 - D. Which dance is more valuable to society, ballet or hip-hop?
- 4.Which of the following situations would NOT necessitate a larger sample size? (2%)
 - A. if you use proportional stratified sampling
 - B. if your population is heterogeneous
 - C. if you plan to use multiple categories
 - D. if you expect a weak effect
- 5.Failure to identify interactive effects of independent variables can result in (2%)
 - A. confounding variables
 - B. a failure to generalize results
 - C. external validity
 - D. none of the above
- 6.Although the extent to which experimenter effects influence study outcomes is controversial, techniques have been developed to at least partially counteract these effects. Which of the following is the LEAST likely to be used? (2%)
 - A. using a random sample of experimenters to control for experimenter attribute effects
 - B. keeping the experimenter unaware of the experimental condition a given participant is tested in
 - C. keeping the experimenter unaware of the experimental condition a given participant is in for as long as possible
 - D. automating as many aspects of the experiment as possible

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7.A research study examined the effects of playing violent or non-violent video games on the aggressive behavior of children of three different ages (11 year olds, 12 year olds and 13 year olds). The researchers found that, regardless of age, children who played violent video games were more aggressive than those who played non-violent video games. This finding represents a(n) (2%)

- A. main effect
- B. interactive effect.
- C. two-way interaction.
- D. mixed interaction.

8.A small town decides to ban cell phone texting while driving. Before putting the law into effect, officials measure the amount of cell phone use among drivers by placing observers at a busy intersection and recording the percentage of drivers using phones. They do this over 6 consecutive one-week intervals, each week being the middle week of a month (i.e., six months of pretesting). Right after the law is passed, officials repeat the observational study for another six months. Which of the following is true about the design of this study? (2%)

- A. it is an interrupted time series design
- B. it is an example of a nonequivalent control group design
- C. without a control group, there is no way to evaluate trends with this design
- D. because there are multiple observations this would qualify as a regression discontinuity design

9.Regarding research validity (3%)

- A. is the truthfulness of inferences made from a research study
- B. confounding extraneous variables is the primary threat to external validity
- C. major types of research validity are statistical conclusion validity, construct validity, internal validity and external validity
- D. large sample size is a threat to statistical conclusion validity

10.When deciding if the benefit of the research is greater than the cost to the participants (3%)

- A. cost-benefit ratio should be seriously considered
- B. primary consideration should always be the welfare of the society
- C. the current recommendation is to present research to the Institutional Review Board (IRB) for review
- D. “high cost and low benefit in the decision-plane model” usually not approved

11.Researchers who were interested in the changes that occur in students’ executive functions during adolescence recruited a group of 10th graders and a group of 11th graders and followed them until they completed 11th and 12th grade, respectively (3%)

- A. the design is cohort-sequential
- B. different age groups can be tested longitudinally
- C. the design is very likely to be qualitative
- D. the design is a combination of cross-sectional and longitudinal designs

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二、問答題 A 與計算題(40%,F 表於第五頁)

- 因素分析是心理測驗編製時重要的統計方法，而應用上又可分為探索性因素分析與驗證性因素分析，試從問題形式、因素構面、統計程序等角度說明這二種統計方法的差異。(8%)
- 中介模式、調節模式及調節中介模式是近期研究變項間因果模式的重要統計方法，試以問題、圖形及所需建構的多元迴歸方程說明這三者。(12%)
- 心理韌性是個體面對挫敗、困境的回彈力，某研究者想了解生活中的正負向事件對不同心理韌性的人，其正向情緒的影響，於是進行了一項準實驗，讓不同心理韌性者經歷正向或負向事件，然後測量其正向情緒的強度(分數愈高表示正向情緒愈高)，分析結果如下，請(1)寫出統計假設(2)針對此結果，進行後續的分析(3)以圖、文字為此研究寫一份報告，報告中應包括效果量。(事件為 X1, 心理韌性為 X2, $\alpha = .05$; 12%)

敘述統計

依變數：正向情緒

事件	心理韌性	平均值	標準差	N
正向	高	25.8000	1.30384	5
	中	26.4000	1.51658	5
	低	27.6000	1.67332	5
	總計	26.6000	1.59463	15
負向	高	22.2000	1.30384	5
	中	17.4000	2.07364	5
	低	13.6000	2.70185	5
	總計	17.7333	4.13118	15
總計	高	24.0000	2.26078	10
	中	21.9000	5.04315	10
	低	20.6000	7.67680	10
	總計	22.1667	5.45883	30

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受試者問效應項檢定

依變數：正向情緒

來源	類型 III 平方和	自由度	均方	F	顯著性
修正模型	783.767 ^a	5	156.753	46.792	.000
截距	14740.833	1	14740.833	4400.249	.000
x1	589.633	1	589.633	176.010	.000
x2	58.867	2	29.433	8.786	.001
x1 * x2	135.267	2	67.633	20.189	.000
誤	80.400	24	3.350		
總計	15605.000	30			
修正後總數	864.167	29			

a. R 平方 = .907 (調整的 R 平方 = .888)

4. 近年來物價上揚，房價更是高不可攀，然而薪水的上升卻是遠遠跟不上腳步。有研究者對不同年齡族群的人在這二件事項的想法感興趣，於是他進行了年輕與年長者對”抑制房價”與”控制通膨”二事項的重要性調查，結果如下表所示。請為其進行必要的統計分析，並說明結果的意義。(8%)

計數

	重要事項		總計
	抑制房價	控制通膨	
年齡族群			
年輕	83	47	130
年長	40	90	130
總計	123	137	260

三、問答題 B (35%)

國內某位學者曾編製「華人勇氣量表」，她的「華人勇氣量表」可分為五個分量表，亦即「意志」、「果斷」、「挑戰」、「冒險」、「擔當」，題目共計52題，以Likert式四點量表評量，其Cronbach's α 係數分別為意志.72、果斷.80、挑戰.68、冒險為.77、擔當.69，整體量表之Cronbach's α 係數為.88。請根據您心理測驗的知識，回答下列的問題：

問題一：請問上述缺乏哪些訊息，讓您無法判斷此量表的好壞？

問題二：就目前提供的訊息，您覺得此量表的優缺點為何？

問題三：根據您對華人「華人勇氣」的概念與理解，您會怎麼建立「華人勇氣」量表，以及您覺得「華人勇氣」量表應包含哪些概念？此外，您會選用哪些「量表」來建立「同時效度」(concurrent validity)、「預測效度」(predictive validity)或「建構效度」(construct validity)？理由為何？

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Critical values of the F distribution for $\alpha = .05$. A value of $F_{obs} (df_{numerator}, df_{denominator})$ equal to or greater than the tabled value is statistically significant at the .05 significance level

	Degrees of Freedom for the Numerator																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	15	20	24	30	40	60	120	∞	
1	161.4	199.5	215.7	224.6	230.2	234.0	236.8	238.9	240.5	241.9	243.9	245.9	248.0	249.1	250.1	251.1	252.2	253.3	254.3	
2	18.51	19.00	19.16	19.25	19.30	19.33	19.35	19.37	19.38	19.40	19.41	19.43	19.45	19.45	19.46	19.47	19.48	19.49	19.50	
3	10.13	9.55	9.28	9.12	9.01	8.94	8.89	8.85	8.81	8.79	8.74	8.70	8.66	8.64	8.62	8.59	8.57	8.55	8.53	
4	7.71	6.94	6.59	6.39	6.26	6.16	6.09	6.04	6.00	5.96	5.91	5.86	5.80	5.77	5.75	5.72	5.69	5.66	5.63	
5	6.61	5.79	5.41	5.19	5.05	4.95	4.88	4.82	4.77	4.74	4.68	4.62	4.56	4.53	4.50	4.46	4.43	4.40	4.36	
6	5.99	5.14	4.76	4.53	4.39	4.28	4.21	4.15	4.10	4.06	4.00	3.94	3.87	3.84	3.81	3.77	3.74	3.70	3.67	
7	5.59	4.74	4.35	4.12	3.97	3.87	3.79	3.73	3.68	3.64	3.57	3.51	3.44	3.41	3.38	3.34	3.30	3.27	3.23	
8	5.32	4.46	4.07	3.84	3.69	3.58	3.50	3.44	3.39	3.35	3.28	3.22	3.15	3.12	3.08	3.04	3.01	2.97	2.93	
9	5.12	4.26	3.86	3.63	3.48	3.37	3.29	3.23	3.18	3.14	3.07	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.86	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.71	
10	4.96	4.10	3.71	3.48	3.33	3.22	3.14	3.07	3.02	2.98	2.91	2.85	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.66	2.62	2.58	2.54	
11	4.84	3.98	3.59	3.36	3.20	3.09	3.01	2.95	2.90	2.85	2.79	2.72	2.65	2.61	2.57	2.53	2.49	2.45	2.40	
12	4.75	3.89	3.49	3.26	3.11	3.00	2.91	2.85	2.80	2.75	2.69	2.62	2.54	2.51	2.47	2.43	2.38	2.34	2.30	
13	4.67	3.81	3.41	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.77	2.71	2.67	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.42	2.38	2.34	2.30	2.25	2.21	
14	4.60	3.74	3.34	3.11	2.96	2.85	2.76	2.70	2.65	2.60	2.53	2.46	2.39	2.35	2.31	2.27	2.22	2.18	2.13	
Degrees of Freedom for the Denominator	15	4.54	3.68	3.29	3.06	2.90	2.79	2.71	2.64	2.59	2.54	2.48	2.40	2.33	2.29	2.25	2.20	2.16	2.11	2.07
	16	4.49	3.63	3.24	3.01	2.85	2.74	2.66	2.59	2.54	2.49	2.42	2.35	2.28	2.24	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.01
	17	4.45	3.59	3.20	2.96	2.81	2.70	2.61	2.55	2.49	2.45	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.19	2.15	2.10	2.06	2.01	1.96
	18	4.41	3.55	3.16	2.93	2.77	2.66	2.58	2.51	2.46	2.41	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	2.11	2.06	2.02	1.97	1.92
	19	4.38	3.52	3.13	2.90	2.74	2.63	2.54	2.48	2.42	2.38	2.31	2.23	2.16	2.11	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.93	1.88
	20	4.35	3.49	3.10	2.87	2.71	2.60	2.51	2.45	2.39	2.35	2.28	2.20	2.12	2.08	2.04	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.84
	21	4.32	3.47	3.07	2.84	2.68	2.57	2.49	2.42	2.37	2.32	2.25	2.18	2.10	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.81
	22	4.30	3.44	3.05	2.82	2.66	2.55	2.46	2.40	2.34	2.30	2.23	2.15	2.07	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.78
	23	4.28	3.42	3.03	2.80	2.64	2.53	2.44	2.37	2.32	2.27	2.20	2.13	2.05	2.01	1.96	1.91	1.86	1.81	1.76
	24	4.26	3.40	3.01	2.78	2.62	2.51	2.42	2.36	2.30	2.25	2.18	2.11	2.03	1.98	1.94	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.73
	25	4.24	3.39	2.99	2.76	2.60	2.49	2.40	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.92	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71
	26	4.23	3.37	2.98	2.74	2.59	2.47	2.39	2.32	2.27	2.22	2.15	2.07	1.99	1.95	1.90	1.85	1.80	1.75	1.69
	27	4.21	3.35	2.96	2.73	2.57	2.46	2.37	2.31	2.25	2.20	2.13	2.06	1.97	1.93	1.88	1.84	1.79	1.73	1.67
	28	4.20	3.34	2.95	2.71	2.56	2.45	2.36	2.29	2.24	2.19	2.12	2.04	1.96	1.91	1.87	1.82	1.77	1.71	1.65
	29	4.18	3.33	2.93	2.70	2.55	2.43	2.35	2.28	2.22	2.18	2.10	2.03	1.94	1.90	1.85	1.81	1.75	1.70	1.64
	30	4.17	3.32	2.92	2.69	2.53	2.42	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.16	2.09	2.01	1.93	1.89	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.68	1.62
	40	4.08	3.23	2.84	2.61	2.45	2.34	2.25	2.18	2.12	2.08	2.00	1.92	1.84	1.79	1.74	1.69	1.64	1.58	1.51
	60	4.00	3.15	2.76	2.53	2.37	2.25	2.17	2.10	2.04	1.99	1.92	1.84	1.75	1.70	1.65	1.59	1.53	1.47	1.39
	120	3.92	3.07	2.68	2.45	2.29	2.17	2.09	2.02	1.96	1.91	1.83	1.75	1.66	1.61	1.55	1.50	1.43	1.35	1.25
	∞	3.84	3.00	2.60	2.37	2.21	2.10	2.01	1.94	1.88	1.83	1.75	1.67	1.57	1.52	1.46	1.39	1.32	1.22	1.00

Table F. Critical values of the F distribution (significance ratio). Upper 5% points. F. S. Pearson and H. O. Hartley, *Biometrika Tables for*

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1. All of the following statements about gender identity are true EXCEPT
 - A. the perception of the self as a girl or boy is referred to as gender identity
 - B. gender identity and gender roles develop simultaneously as one integrated complex
 - C. children first learn their own gender category around 2 years of age
 - D. perceptions of how one should behave as a girl or boy are referred to as gender roles
2. Carl is 13 months old. He sees his mother turn on the light with her forehead, though her hands were empty. Sam, also 13-month-old, sees his mother has her hands full, and uses her forehead to turn on the light. What is the most likely outcome?
 - A. Both boys will turn on the light with their foreheads.
 - B. Both boys will turn on the light with their hands.
 - C. Carl is more likely than Sam to turn on the light with his forehead.
 - D. Sam is more likely than Carl to turn on the light with his forehead.
3. Mat is in preschool and his brother, Dan, is in fifth grade. Which outcome is most likely?
 - A. Both Mat and Dan see positive and also negative attributes in the self.
 - B. Both Mat and Dan have extremely positive views of self-esteem on all dimensions.
 - C. Mat will have extremely positive views of self-esteem and Dan will see clear negative attributes in the self.
 - D. Dan will have extremely positive views of self-esteem and Mat will see clear negative attributes in the self.
4. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. Guilt and shame orientations do not seem to have any psychological correlates.
 - B. Shame orientations seem to have more adverse psychological correlates than guilt orientations.
 - C. Guilt orientations seem to have more adverse psychological correlates than shame orientations.
 - D. Guilt and shame orientations seem to have equally severe psychological correlates.
5. Research suggests that:
 - A. punishment delivered late is more effective for children and dogs
 - B. punishment delivered early is more effective for dogs but not children
 - C. punishment delivered early is more effective for children but not dogs
 - D. punishment delivered early is more effective for both children and dogs
6. Researchers have not located an “intelligence gene” because:
 - A. researchers have yet to finish mapping the entire human genome
 - B. the intelligence tests used to measure IQ have poor reliability and validity
 - C. intelligence is too poorly defined and not well-understood at this time
 - D. intelligence is a complex interaction between many genes and the environment
7. All of the following are hypotheses about infantile amnesia EXCEPT:
 - A. the early memories are encoded in such a way that specific cues are needed to access them
 - B. the traumatic experiences of infancy lead to repression of those painful memories
 - C. the early, immature state of brain structures prevents the adequate storage of memories
 - D. the formatting of memory changes over time, making infantile memory inaccessible
8. ADHD seems to negatively impact:
 - A. orienting and executive functioning
 - B. alerting and executive functioning
 - C. orienting, alerting, and executive functioning
 - D. orienting and alerting

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9. Generally, researchers agree that at some point in learning to read, children obtain phonological awareness, or:
- A. referring word meaning from their use in sentences
 - B. an ability to retain sounds in working memory long enough to get their meaning
 - C. an ability to understand sound units and word structure
 - D. an ability to retain sounds in sensory memory long enough to get their meaning
10. Jeff has mastered dual representation. This means he can understand that:
- A. two seemingly similar objects are really different
 - B. two seemingly different objects are really similar
 - C. objects can be used to speed procedural fluency
 - D. objects can be both objects and symbols
11. Which of the following best describes Piaget's theory?
- A. Infants are born with built-in sensorimotor reflexes, which are modified and transformed into schemes with experience.
 - B. Piaget's three mountains task shows that conservation influences young children's understanding of spatial relations.
 - C. There are quantitative, domain-specific changes in children's thinking.
 - D. There are qualitative, domain-specific changes in children's thinking.
12. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Vygotsky, but not Piaget, believed that cognitive development must be considered within broader sociocultural influences.
 - B. children all over the world engage in counting and are quite similar in their counting patterns
 - C. infants' understanding of numbers is similar to preschoolers' understanding of number
 - D. "When helping young children put together a puzzle, adults provide support in subtle ways, such as suggesting that they focus on the edges of the puzzle." illustrates bootstrapping
13. Which of the following statements is true about preschoolers' understanding of the rules of pluralization?
- A. Preschoolers will attempt to apply known pluralizations to novel words.
 - B. Preschoolers can apply different noun endings to make plurals of only familiar words.
 - C. Preschoolers do not yet have an understanding of the rules of pluralization.
 - D. Preschoolers may overregularize past tense but do not overregularize plurals.
14. All of the following are methods of emotional regulation EXCEPT:
- A. attentional deployment
 - B. gaze following
 - C. response modification
 - D. situation selection
15. Which of the following statements is true?
- A. Only a few fortunate infants form bonds with their primary caregiver.
 - B. Bonds between infants and caregivers can be inferred through certain sets of behaviors.
 - C. Disrupting the bond between infant and caregiver has little effect.
 - D. The first meaningful bond is generally between sibling and infant.
16. More modern research on the A-not-B error has found all of the following EXCEPT that infants:
- A. are reflexively prevented from retrieving the object from place B
 - B. will look more at place B even though they reach for A
 - C. who receive communicative cues are more likely to look in place B
 - D. are more surprised when they find an object in place A

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17. When you provide an infant with an enriched environment that includes things like a floor with varying textures and inclines, you are providing:
- A. visual flow
 - B. imprints
 - C. conditioned stimuli
 - D. affordances
18. Ten-month-old Clare has been presented with many pictures of old ladies. She gradually becomes bored and looks away from each of these pictures. When the researchers present the image of an older man, Clare looks much longer at this new image. According to researchers, at this point, Clare experiences:
- A. fatigue
 - B. visual preference
 - C. habituation
 - D. dishabituation
19. May consumes a large amount of alcohol throughout her pregnancy. Her son is born with fetal alcohol syndrome. All of the following are associated with this condition EXCEPT:
- A. thin upper lip
 - B. large head
 - C. missing ridges under the nose
 - D. widely spaced eyes
20. The various developmental perspectives that have been advanced are important because of all of the following EXCEPT:
- A. they offer complementary perspectives on development
 - B. they give perspectives that emphasize some aspects over others
 - C. they provide irreconcilable points of view
 - D. they offer perspectives that approach development differently
21. An individual who successfully pleads not guilty by reason of insanity will be
- A. committed to a forensic hospital for an indefinite amount of time.
 - B. generally placed in a maximum-security prison.
 - C. able to walk free, but with strict requirements for outpatient psychiatric treatment.
 - D. placed in a group home until they are deemed ready to reenter society.
22. Simon has been diagnosed with schizophrenia. He is accused of murder, and his lawyers have suggested that he is not competent to stand trial. He is then administered Haldol, his symptoms remit significantly, and he stops experiencing paranoid ideas and delusions. What would be likely to happen next?
- A. He would continue to be considered incompetent to stand trial as the medication produced the change in his symptoms.
 - B. He would not be tried in court.
 - C. His lawyers would have to reconsider their insanity defense.
 - D. He would be considered competent to stand trial.
23. According to Linehan, borderline personality disorder develops when people who have difficulty controlling their emotions are raised in a family environment that is
- A. achievement-oriented.
 - B. invalidating.
 - C. controlling.
 - D. overly stimulating.

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24. Which of the following is emphasized in Linehan's dialectical behavior therapy for borderline personality disorder?
- A. systematic assessment before therapy begins
 - B. calm acceptance of contradictions and acting out
 - C. focusing on fears of vulnerability in a dangerous, unpredictable world
 - D. allowing the client unlimited access to the therapist
25. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder can be distinguished from obsessive-compulsive disorder by
- A. the lack of obsessions and compulsions.
 - B. its insignificant impact on interpersonal relationships.
 - C. the greater severity of dysfunction associated with it.
 - D. its association with social and occupational failures.
26. Which of the following statements illustrates selective mortality?
- A. Today's older adults are less likely to seek mental health services because when they were growing up, mental illness was stigmatized.
 - B. The percentage of elderly adults reporting that they were somewhat or very worried about their health was sharply higher on surveys during the COVID-19 pandemic than on previous surveys.
 - 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 could be collected.
27. The observation that intellectual activity seems to protect against the expression of underlying neurobiological disease led to the concept of
- A. limited phenotypes.
 - B. neuroplasticity.
 - C. genetic knock-out.
 - D. cognitive reserve.
28. Misha, age 6, does not play with other children and turns away when they approach her. She spends much of her time spinning a pencil endlessly in her fingers. She does not talk to others, although she does sing jingles from TV commercials. Which diagnosis best fits Misha?
- A. intellectual disability
 - B. expressive language disorder
 - C. autism spectrum disorder
 - D. specific learning disorder
29. Which of the following best explains the observation that children with ADHD and their parents typically struggle with discipline and obeying rules?
- A. Children with ADHD are often noncompliant and negative in interactions with their parents.
 - B. Parents of children with ADHD are demanding and disapproving.
 - C. Most parents of children with ADHD also have ADHD and are inattentive.
 - D. Children with ADHD do not understand verbal instructions and are thus disobedient.
30. Megan's Law involves
- A. notification of members of a community about the presence of convicted sex offenders.
 - B. additional compensation for victims' families following sex crimes.
 - C. more rigid conviction standards for sex offenders when victims are children.
 - D. intensive therapy for sex offenders following their first offense.

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31. Which of the following is defined, in part, by the absence of purging?
- A. anorexia nervosa
 - B. bulimia nervosa
 - C. binge eating disorder
 - D. Purging occurs in all of these conditions.
32. In the cognitive behavioral view, the avoidance of eating by people with anorexia is reinforced by
- A. reduced anxiety about being fat.
 - B. reduced sexual demands from males.
 - C. attention of overly concerned family members.
 - D. increased time and energy for studies.
33. Heavy drinking is defined as consuming
- A. five drinks in a short period of time.
 - B. seven drinks in a short period of time.
 - C. seven drinks on the same occasion five or more times in a 30-day period.
 - D. five drinks on the same occasion five or more times in a 30-day period.
34. Smoking marijuana has been shown to
- A. seriously impair lung structure and function.
 - B. cause fatal heart attacks in healthy young men.
 - C. lead to strokes and other blood-clotting abnormalities.
 - D. have no significant physically deleterious effects.
35. The symptom called alogia refers to a reduction in
- A. intelligence.
 - B. energy and interest.
 - C. emotional response.
 - D. speech.
36. Roger has a vacant stare. He answers questions in an apathetic, monotone voice and shows no emotion, even when discussing such events as his mother's death. Roger's affect would be described as
- A. deficient.
 - B. inappropriate.
 - C. blasé.
 - D. blunted.
37. The onset of dissociative identity disorder is generally believed to
- A. occur during adolescence and be unassociated with abuse.
 - B. occur during adolescence and be associated with a history of severe abuse.
 - C. occur during childhood and be unassociated with abuse.
 - D. occur during childhood and be associated with a history of severe abuse.
38. Lucy complained of paralysis in her leg that made it impossible for her to work or do household chores. When in the emergency room, she appeared unconcerned about her ailment and discussed it at great length. She even invited people to come and poke her leg to see that she experienced no sensations. Lucy's symptoms are most consistent with
- A. somatic symptom disorder.
 - B. conversion disorder.
 - C. malingering.
 - D. illness anxiety disorder.

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39. Leslie believes that thinking about unacceptable impulses, like thinking about sexual acts she believes to be immoral, is the same as engaging in them. Leslie is experiencing
- A. thought-action fusion.
 - B. functional equivalency.
 - C. the obsessive conundrum.
 - D. compulsive shaming.
40. Iris was in an automobile accident and went to a psychologist a week after the accident. If she is experiencing nightmares, flashbacks, and headaches and is ruminating about the accident, she may receive which diagnosis?
- A. acute stress disorder
 - B. generalized anxiety disorder
 - C. posttraumatic stress disorder
 - D. anxiety disorder not otherwise specified
41. In infants, behavioral inhibition is defined as the
- A. tendency to experience neuroticism.
 - B. inability to inhibit one's behavioral reactions to others.
 - C. tendency to become agitated when faced with novel stimuli.
 - D. inability to regulate symptoms of anxiety.
42. Why is avoidance behavior so often maintained?
- A. People do not want to overcome their fears.
 - B. Such behavior reduces the amount of fear a person experiences.
 - C. Friends and family members generally encourage it.
 - D. People fail to use safety behaviors.
43. Among people with recurrent depression, mindfulness-based therapy is
- A. associated with increased risk of relapse.
 - B. less effective than conventional psychotherapy.
 - C. more effective than treatment as usual.
 - D. generally ineffective.
44. In the past year, John has had three depressive episodes and two manic episodes that were quite extreme. Which of the following DSM-5 diagnoses would best fit John?
- A. bipolar I disorder
 - B. bipolar II disorder
 - C. cyclothymic disorder
 - D. mixed bipolar I and II
45. The ABAB design is not appropriate in the study of behaviors that
- A. are not prevalent in the population.
 - B. do not return to baseline.
 - C. are highly reactive.
 - D. have highly heritable components.

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46. In studying the relationship between socioeconomic status and anxiety disorders, Dr. Stewart follows, from birth to age 30, a group of 50 children whose parents were diagnosed with an anxiety disorder. This is an example of
- A. the experimental method.
 - B. an epidemiological study.
 - C. a behavioral-genetics study.
 - D. the high-risk method.
47. What assessment procedure is used by clinicians to identify problem behaviors as well as antecedents and consequences?
- A. direct observation
 - B. experience sampling
 - C. self-monitoring
 - D. structured clinical interviews
48. Miranda is trying to quit smoking. As part of her behavioral assessment, she is asked to maintain a diary and record, in real time, what occurred before, during, and immediately following each time she smoked a cigarette. In order to do this, she uses structured record sheets for each day. This type of assessment is referred to as
- A. self-report inventory.
 - B. ecological momentary assessment.
 - C. direct observation.
 - D. behavioral interview.
49. The concept of gene–environment interaction involves the idea that
- A. genetic disorders can be prevented by manipulating the environment.
 - B. sensitivity to environmental influences is affected by genes.
 - C. only pathological environments lead to psychopathology.
 - D. genes affect the environment but not vice versa.
50. Which neurotransmitter is involved in producing states of high arousal and may be involved in the anxiety disorders and other stress-related conditions?
- A. GABA
 - B. dopamine
 - C. norepinephrine
 - D. serotonin

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