

科目：普通心理學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：二

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question (共 50題，每題 2分)

1) A teacher wants to see whether smiling at children if they raise their hands when she asks a question increases the likelihood that children will volunteer answers. From the behaviorist perspective, the antecedent environmental condition is _____ and the consequence is _____.

- A) raising of hand; smiling
- B) raising of hand; asking a question
- C) smiling; raising of hand
- D) asking a question; smiling

2) A forensic psychologist is most likely to ?

- A) help elementary school children adapt to new teaching methods.
- B) consult with lawyers about the sanity of a defendant.
- C) help an athlete perform better.
- D) teach workers how to relieve stress.

3) All you know about someone is that she is a "split-brain" patient. You can conclude that she ?

- A) has had her corpus callosum severed.
- B) will probably demonstrate multiple personalities.
- C) will be unable to eat or walk unassisted.
- D) has been born with the equivalent of half of a brain.

4) The children in a classroom are playing the role of different parts of a neuron and arranging themselves in the order that information follows as it passes along the neuron. Beginning with incoming signals, the correct order is ?

- A) dendrites, soma, axon, terminal buttons.
- B) soma, terminal buttons, axon, dendrites.
- C) axon, dendrites, soma, terminal buttons.
- D) terminal buttons, soma, dendrites, axon.

5) Scientists believe that narcolepsy ?

- A) is caused by oxygen deprivation.
- B) is caused by cataplexy.
- C) has a genetic basis.
- D) is related to multiple personality disorder.

6) Which brain structure is most closely associated with procedural memory, memories acquired by repetition, and classically conditioned responses?

- A) hippocampus
- B) amygdala
- C) cerebellum
- D) striatum

※ 注意：1. 本試題紙可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卡繳回。

2. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

7) Her parents are trying to get their 3-year-old daughter to go to bed without fussing, but sometimes they give in to her tears and let her stay up later. On the basis of the partial reinforcement effect, it can be expected that the child's fussing will ?

- A) disappear for a while, but then reappear.
- B) be easy to stop.
- C) develop into a discriminative stimulus.
- D) be difficult to stop.

8) It's a beautiful day, with just a few clouds in a deep blue sky. The fact that the clouds look closer to you than the sky is an example of ?

- A) the law of proximity.
- B) figure and ground.
- C) color afterimages.
- D) change blindness

9) Are researchers obligated to respect the basic rights of research participants ? If so, how is this ensured?

- A) No, as scientists, researchers are not obligated to show concern for the rights of participants.
- B) Yes, researchers are on their honor to do ethical research.
- C) Yes, the legal system and courts hold hearings on all research proposals.
- D) Yes, special committees oversee every research proposal.

10) When grading the exam, the experienced teacher had few problems reading the student's sloppy handwriting because she had asked this question before and knew in advance what the student was likely to write. This example shows most clearly the importance of ?

- A) phonemic restoration.
- B) bottom-up processing.
- C) top-down processing.
- D) data-driven processing.

11) In trying to explain rugby to a friend, you find yourself using terminology from American football, with which you are most familiar. Bartlett called this reconstructive process ?

- A) assimilating.
- B) accommodating.
- C) sharpening.
- D) leveling.

12) At night, when you look at a star directly, the image of the star hits the fovea of your retina and you find it difficult to see it very clearly. This is because this area ?

- A) is where you have your weakest vision.
- B) is densely packed with rods.
- C) does not allow you to focus well.
- D) is rod-free.

13) Eating disorders, such as anorexia or bulimia, do not seem to be as common in Third World countries as they are in technologically advanced countries. Focusing on reasons for the difference in the incidence of these illnesses around the world is most directly within the province of the _____ perspective.

- A) sociocultural
- B) evolutionary
- C) humanistic
- D) cognitive

14) Based on recent sampling, it appears that about _____ percent of adults feel that daytime sleepiness has a negative impact on their daily activities a few days or more each week.

- A) 1-5
- B) 15-30
- C) 80-95
- D) 45-75

15) Suppose you were a research assistant in Wilhelm Wundt's laboratory. After observing his experiments, you would probably conclude that ?

- A) independent observers could replicate the results of the experiments.
- B) the data collection techniques were neither systematic nor objective.
- C) the responses that were required of participants were quite complex.
- D) his approach was not in the least bit scientific.

16) People are likely to overestimate the absolute number of minority individuals who are involved in criminal activity because the mass media typically over-represents the number of minority individuals engaged in criminal behavior. This is most clearly an example of ?

- A) anchoring bias.
- B) decision aversion.
- C) a frame.
- D) the availability heuristic.

17) When it comes to making decisions in the real world, it is best to ?

- A) think about the problem with a loss frame.
- B) think about the problem with a gain frame.
- C) think about the problem with both a gain frame and a loss frame.
- D) not utilize frames, because they hinder decision making in the real world.

18) The goal of the Human Genome Project is to ?

- A) show research support for the major events in human evolution.
- B) verify Darwin's theory of natural selection.
- C) identify all of the human genes.
- D) build human-like robots or cyborgs.

19) When neither research participants nor research assistants are aware of which participants receive which treatment, researchers have employed a ?

- A) placebo control.
- B) between-subjects design.
- C) double-blind control technique.
- D) single-blind control technique.

20) When children first realize that they are separate from others, it means that they have acquired ?

- A) subjective self-awareness.
- B) an objective self.
- C) a sense of themselves in the past, present and future.
- D) objective self-awareness.

- 21) If we can apply Mark Rosenzweig's research on rats raised in impoverished or enriched environments to humans, then we would encourage humans to live in ?
- A) an enriched environment even after childhood.
 - B) an environment that is full of stimulation when children, but not when adults.
 - C) an environment that is deprived of unnecessary stimulation.
 - D) a stressful environment in order to strengthen the functioning of the hippocampus.
- 22) When carrying out an experiment, the factor that the researcher manipulates is known as the _____ variable; the researcher measures the _____ variable.
- A) independent; dependent
 - B) dependent; independent
 - C) independent; independent
 - D) dependent; dependent
- 23) A clinical psychologist is working with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to develop an understanding of serial killers. She decides to focus her attention and measurements on a particularly brutal murderer who is serving a life sentence. Her approach is referred to as a ?
- A) representative sample.
 - B) naturalistic observation.
 - C) case study.
 - D) within-subjects design.
- 24) Psychology is best defined as the scientific study of ?
- A) the mind and consciousness.
 - B) the behavior of individuals and their mental processes.
 - C) mental disorders and abnormal behavior.
 - D) the mental processes of individuals.
- 25) The majority of the cerebral cortex is involved in ?
- A) interpreting and integrating information.
 - B) language behavior.
 - C) processing sensory information.
 - D) commanding the muscles to action.
- 26) John did not seek medical care when he had a traffic accident because his brain was damaged in such a way that he had no knowledge of the event. John experienced _____
- A) hemineglect
 - B) anosognosia
 - C) aphasia
 - D) simultanagnosia
- 27) All of the following disorders belong together in the DSM-5, EXCEPT for which one?
- A) The manual specifies almost 298 mental disorders, which are grouped into 17 major categories
 - B) obsessive-compulsive disorder belong to anxiety disorders.
 - C) The DSM is the predominant means used to categorize psychological disorders in the United States.
 - D) It provided a discrete boundary separating abnormality from normality.

28) Which of the following description belong to ADHD?

- A) often have low level of IQ
- B) all has the syndrome of hyperactivity
- C) includes four subtypes
- D) belongs to externalizing behavior problem

29) Which of the following concepts is not found in the overextensions of language development?

- a. Children sometimes use words over broadly when referring to new objects
- b. Overextensions may occur simply because the child has language delay
- c. As knowledge of distinctions within a domain increases, children make more overextensions and few underextensions
- d. As knowledge of distinctions within a domain increases, adults make more underextensions and fewer overextensions.

- A) a, b, c
- B) a, b, d
- C) b, c
- D) c, d

30) In contrast to women, men tend to score lower on _____.

- a. surgency
 - b. neuroticism
 - c. openness
 - d. conscientiousness
- A) a, b, c
 - B) b, d
 - C) b
 - D) d

31) John have the tendency to expect perfection, rule, and control. However, he had significant obsessive ideas and compulsive behaviors. What kind of psychopathology does he will be ?

- A) Borderline Personality Disorder
- B) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- C) Anorexia Nervosa
- D) Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder

32) Which factor related with the higher rate of schizophrenia among lower socioeconomic classes?

- A) Social selection
- B) Social power
- C) social reward
- D) High expressed emotion

33) In Marsh's theory, the Foreclosure is to _____

- A) Have exploration and commitment
- B) Have no exploration and had commitment
- C) Have identity crisis and had no commitment
- D) Have exploration and no identity

34) Which are the processes to interfere person's healthy according to the perspective of Albert Ellis?

- A) self-downing , hostility and rage, irrational emotion
- B) self-deprecation, hostility and rage, low frustration tolerance
- C) automatic thinking, self-downing, low frustration tolerance
- D) self-downing, low frustration tolerance, hostility and rage

35) Which of the following individuals often manifest the syndrome of flight of ideas?

- A) Autism
- B) Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- C) Manic-depression disorder
- D) Generalized anxiety disorder

36) Which of the following was not belong to the subtype of Schizophrenia?

- A) Disorganized
- B) Catatonic
- C) Histrionic
- D) Residual

37) Which one is not the characterized of Anorexia nervosa?

- A) 50 percent will eventually die of causes related to the disorder.
- B) required the symptoms for distortions of his or her body
- C) intense fear of becoming fat
- D) an obsession with the thoughts of food

38) Mary's chronological age 10 and her mental age is 6. What is her IQ?

- A) 80
- B) 167
- C) 60
- D) 100

39) Alcoholic individuals tend to be _____ and come from _____ socioeconomic classes.

- A) men; low
- B) men or women; all
- C) men; high
- D) women; high

40) According to the Realistic conflict theory, prejudice arises from _____.

- A) learned behavior
- B) competition over scarce resources
- C) self-fulfilling prophecies
- D) social categorization

41) According to the perspective of Freud, if a child does not satisfy the needs during childhood, which descriptions are correct?

- a. He or she will develop a fixation.
- b. Fixation may result in a psychosis.
- c. Fixation may result in neurosis.
- d. Neurosis is related to a conflict between the ego and reality.
- e. Psychosis is related to a conflict between the ego and id or superego.

- A) a, b, c, d
- B) a, b
- C) a, b, d
- D) a, b, e

42) Which is not the disadvantages of personality inventories?

- a. Responses can be influenced by acquiescence.
- b. Easy testing
- c. Responses can be influenced by social desirability.
- d. Difficult for scoring

- A) a, b
- B) a, b, c
- C) b, d
- D) b, c, d

43) Which statement is most consistent with the James–Lange theory of emotion?

- A) “I run because I’m afraid.”
- B) “I’m happy because I laugh.”
- C) “I’m laughing because I’m happy.”
- D) “I’m anxious because I perspire.”

44). Which two concepts best describe Schachter and Singer’s theory of emotion?

- A) arousal and context
- B) arousal and physiology
- C) physical and brain
- D) stimulus and temperament

45) Which of the following is a disorder that involve a bread in consciousness, memory?

- A) anxiety
- B) somatoform
- C) dissociative
- D) psychophysiological

46) A person who was diagnosed with prosopagnosia. This means that he or she will be unable to identify _____

- A) manufactured objects
- B) the sound of a familiar voice
- C) an iphone x he or she is holding
- D) people’s faces

47) Which neurotransmitters does not play a role in the development of mood disorders?

- A) serotonin
- B) dopamine
- C) norepinephrine
- D) acetylcholine

48) When the baby frightened, he to throw its arms out and arch the back. This is known as the _____ reflex.

- A) Babinski
- B) Moro
- C) stepping
- D) withdrawal

49) Which theory of cognitive development is based on the idea that perception and cognition rely on a host of distinct processes in the brain?

- A) the information processing model
- B) the Piaget model
- C) the Vygotsky model
- D) the dual encoding model

50) Because Lina is attempting to make a difficult choice as whether to apply for a new job, she is probably experiencing _____.

- A) burnout
- B) neurosis
- C) internal conflict
- D) little perceived control

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2. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：統計學

系組：臨床心理學系 二 年級：

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一、單選題(每題 2 分)

1. 薪資所得成雙峰分配，問最適合描述大家薪資所得的數是

- (A)平均數 (B)中位數 (C)眾數 (D)調和平均數 (E)截尾平均數

2. 學號是

- (A)名義變數 (B)次序變數 (C)等距變數 (D)比率變數 (E)量性變數

3. 智力分數是

- (A)名義測量 (B)次序測量 (C)等距測量 (D)比率測量 (E)深度測量

4. 小華每天都要經過郵局到學校，他記錄一週來經過郵局的時間，及讓時間郵局等候處理的人數，問他記錄的人數是

- (A)名義變數 (B)次序變數 (C)等距變數 (D)比率變數 (E)質性變數

某研究的成果如下

Conviction rates in French courts as a function of year and the ability of the defendant to read and write.

Ability of Accused to Read or Write	Year			Average
	1828	1829	1830	
Unable to read or write	0.63	0.63	0.62	0.627
Able to read and write imperfectly	0.62	0.60	0.58	0.600
Able to read and write well	0.56	0.55	0.52	0.543
Has a superior education	0.35	0.48	0.37	0.400

問

5. 上述研究中的變數有幾個

- (A)1 個 (B)2 個 (C)3 個 (D)4 個 (E) 12 個

6. 在上述研究中關心的研究假設有幾個

- (A)1 個 (B)2 個 (C)3 個 (D)4 個 (E) 12 個

7. 分析上述研究結果要用那一種抽樣分配
(A)Z 分配 (B)t 分配 (C) χ^2 分配 (D)F 分配 (E)二項分配
8. 研究中常需自母群隨機抽樣以取得樣本，其目的是為確保
(A)內在效度 (B)外在效度 (C)內在與外在效度 (D)生態效度 (E)建構效度
9. 希望能提供個體在群體相對位置的圖是
(A)bat chart (B)histogram (C)polygons (D) cumulative percentage curve
(E)pie chart
10. 若有人說這個分配有天花板效果，你會預期它將是一個
(A)symmetrical (B)rectangular (C)multimodal (D)positive skewed (E)negative skewed
11. 某研究者使用憂鬱量表測量一般大學生，可預期其測量結果的分配將成為
(A)symmetrical (B)rectangular (C)multimodal (D)positive skewed (E)negative skewed
12. 某教師自全班隨機抽取 3 人的英文成績為 73, 75, 77，問全班英文成績的標準差為
(A)2 (B)4 (C)8 (D)10 (E)12
13. 若某次數學測驗成績的平均值為 50，標準差為 10，今教師調整分數成平均為 60，標準差為 15 的新分數，小明原得 45 分，問其新分數為
(A)48 (B)50.5 (C)52.5 (D)55.5 (E)57.5
14. 承上題，若希望小明得到 60，新分數的標準差仍為 15，則新分數的平均值應為多少？
(A)62.5 (B)67.5 (C)70.5 (D) 72.5 (E) 74.5
15. z 分數的平均值為
(A)0 (B)1 (C)10 (D)50 (E)60
16. 若資料為{10, 23, 24, 25, 80}，取 Winsorized mean，則得
(A)32.4 (B)28.4 (C)26 (D)24 (E)23
17. 設有一母群成常態分配，已知 $\mu=100$ ， $\sigma=10$ ，問落在 100-110 之間的比例為
(A)5.5% (B)20.3% (C)25.8% (D)30.2% (E)34.1%

18. 若某藥商宣稱某新藥的治癒力為.9，已知以成功治癒人數為隨機變數時，符合二項分配，問若有 50 人使用此藥，預期的治癒人數為

(A)15 人 (B)25 人 (C)35 人 (D)45 人 (E)48 人

19. 電話訪問 100 人，則.95 信心水準下，抽樣誤差為正負

(A)5% (B)10% (C)15% (D)20% (E)25%

20. 若兩位候選人的民意調查差距在 5 個百分點，那麼應該抽多少樣本，才能宣稱較高民調者確實被有較高的支持度

(A)100 人 (B)200 人 (C)300 人 (D)400 人 (E)500 人

21. 若從{2, 4, 7, 8}中任取二個為一個樣本，以一個一個取，且取後放回方式，則會有多少樣本數

(A)6 (B)8 (C)10 (D)12 (E)16

22. 若自閉兒童的情緒辨識能力確實低於一般兒童，某研究者的研究結果與此相符，則研究者的假設考驗

(A)犯第一類錯誤 (B)犯第二類錯誤 (C)獲得統計考驗力 (D)正確保留 H_0 (E)無法確定

23. 檢定夫妻對婚姻幸福感的差異，可使用

(A)單樣本 Z 檢定 (B)單樣本 t 檢定 (C)相依 t 檢定 (D)獨立 t 檢定 (E)F 檢定

某研究進行研究，分析的結果如下

敘述統計

	平均數	標準離差	個數
心理健康	5.1000	1.66333	10
正向思考	4.0000	1.63299	10

相關

		心理健康	正向思考
Pearson 相關	心理健康	1.000	.695
	正向思考	.695	1.000
顯著性(單尾)	心理健康	.	.013
	正向思考	.013	.
個數	心理健康	10	10
	正向思考	10	10

模式摘要

模式	R	R 平方	調整後的 R 平方	估計的標準誤
1	A	.484	.419	B

a. 預測變數:(常數), 正向思考

Anova^b

模式		平方和	df	平均平方和	F	顯著性
1	迴歸	12.042	1	12.042	C	D
	殘差	12.858	8	1.607		
	總數	24.900	9			

a. 預測變數:(常數), 正向思考
b. 依變數: 心理健康

問

24. 表格中 A 的數值應為

- (A)0.13 (B)0.26 (C)0.35 (D)0.65 (E)0.70

25. 表格中 B 的數值應為

- (A)3.24 (B)1.27 (C)2.32 (D)1.6 (E)4.5

26. 表格中 C 的數值應為

- (A)1.26 (B)0.91 (C)7.49 (D)6.82 (E)5.34

27. 表格中 D 的數值應為

- (A)0.013 (B)0.026 (C)0.039 (D)0.0065 (E)0.052

28. 此研究結果的標準化迴歸係數為

- (A)0.35 (B)0.70 (C)0.89 (D)0.92 (E)1.11

29. 此研究結果的線性模式是

- (A) 在 $\alpha = .05$ 下成立 (B) 在 $\alpha = .01$ 下成立 (C) 在 $\alpha = .001$ 下成立 (D) 在 $\alpha = .0001$ 下成立 (E) 無法確定

30. 此研究結果應再針對係數進行那一種檢定

- (A) Z 檢定 (B) t 檢定 (C) χ^2 (D) F 檢定 (E) 同質性檢定

二、複選題(每題 4 分)

31. 常態分配具有那些特性

- (A) 平均值為 0 (B) 標準差為 1 (C) 單峰 (D) 對稱 (E) 高狹

32. t 分配可以應用在那些檢定

- (A) 雙樣本差異性檢定 (B) 兩組變異數檢定 (C) 無母數檢定 (D) 相關係數檢定 (E) 迴歸係數檢定

33. 影響 r 相關係數正確性的因素有

- (A) 測量量尺 (B) 偏離值 (C) 變異數同質 (D) 等分散性 (E) 共線性

34. 影響假設考驗中，統計考驗力的因素有

- (A) 效果量 (B) 抽樣分配 (C) 標準誤 (D) 樣本數 (E) 母群大小

35. F 分配為

- (A) 正偏 (B) 平均值為 0 (C) 有兩個自由度 (D) 對稱 (E) 可作兩組變異數檢定

36. 2X3 的設計是指

- (A) 有二個獨變項 (B) 有六個獨變項 (C) 可能需要 60 人 (D) 可能需要 180 人 (E) 有三個獨變項

37. 下列何者是單因子受試者間 ANOVA 的項目

- (A) SSs (B) SSA (C) SSW (D) SST (E) SSaxs

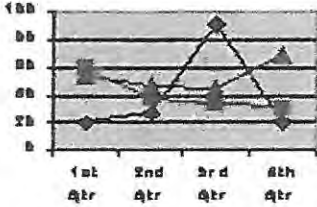
38. χ^2 分配可以進行那些檢定

- (A) 平均值差異性檢定 (B) 適合度考驗 (C) 類別變項的獨立性考驗 (D) 變異數分析 (E) 改變顯著性考驗

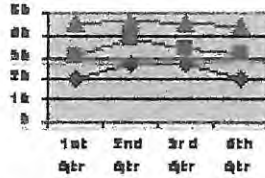
39. 在二因子受試者間變異數分析中，下列何者為真

- (A) $SS_{total} = SS_A + SS_B + SS_{AB}$ (B) $SS_{total} = SS_A + SS_B + SS_{AB} + SS_{error}$ (C) $SS_{cells} = SS_A + SS_B + SS_{AB}$
 (D) $SS_{total} = SS_{cells} + SS_{error}$ (E) $SS_{total} = SS_{cells} + SS_A + SS_B$

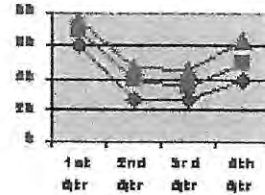
40. 對於下列研究結果，那些描述為真



(I)



(II)



(III)

- (A) 2x4 設計 (B) 3x4 設計 (C) I 有交互作用效果 (D) I 與 II 有交互作用效果
 (E) II 與 III 有交互作用效果

※ 注意：1. 本試題紙可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卡繳回。

2. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：臨床心理學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：三

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。 每題 2 分

1. 根據神經科學派典，精神疾病可能導因於？
 - A) 突觸後神經元上大量的接受器
 - B) 不同神經傳導物質的過量，如多巴胺
 - C) 不同神經傳導物質的缺陷，如血清素
 - D) 以上皆是
2. Ted 是一個工作狂，他每天工作 15 小時且從來不花時間陪他的家人或從事他喜歡的事情，下列哪一項是對於 Ted 行為的認知解釋？
 - A) Ted 是在模仿他努力工作的父親
 - B) Ted 相信只有在每件事上都贏過別人他才能算是一個好人
 - C) Ted 其實是害怕與別人親近
 - D) Ted 缺乏能夠完成他老闆要求的自信
3. 素質壓力派典(diathesis-stress)認為心理病理是以下何者的交互影響的結果？
 - A) 素質和潛意識
 - B) 素質和環境干擾
 - C) 生理和生物化學
 - D) 依附和完形問題
4. 以下哪一項是對於個案研究法(case study)的合理批評？
 - A) 它無法提供排除替代假設的方法
 - B) 它無法提供令人滿意的因果關係證據
 - C) 它的結果會受到主題和個案背景的許多獨特因素影響
 - D) 以上皆是
5. 心理病理學家依靠相關研究(correlational research)，因為
 - A) 它是有效的且可以確定因果關係
 - B) 他們想研究的許多變項是無法被操弄的
 - C) 倫理的考量讓他們不能進行個案研究
 - D) 他們不能測量所有的構念(constructs)
6. 「恐慌症的終生盛行率為 3.5%」此一描述說明
 - A) 明年在所有人口中將有 3.5%的人成為新的恐慌症患者
 - B) 在接受訪談後將有 3.5%的機會發展出恐慌症
 - C) 在接受訪談的人當中，有 3.5%在他們一生中的某個時段經歷過恐慌症
 - D) 慢性恐慌症患者的比例為 3.5%
7. 關於憂鬱症，杏仁核(amygdala)的作用是
 - A) 幫助回憶痛苦的記憶
 - B) 幫助執行計畫
 - C) 調節心率
 - D) 幫助評估一個刺激其情緒上的重要性
8. 根據貝克的憂鬱認知理論，憂鬱的認知三角指的是
 - A) 對於自我、世界及未來的悲觀看法
 - B) 關於事物如何在世界上運作的負面信念
 - C) 負向生活事件引發的負面基模(schemata)
 - D) 扭曲的對事件作出結論的方式
9. 下列何者不在 DSM-5 的憂鬱症診斷類別中？
 - A) 經期前情緒低落症 Premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
 - B) 持續性憂鬱症 Persistent depressive disorder.
 - C) 侵擾性情緒失調症 Disruptive mood dysregulation disorder.

- D) 循環型情緒障礙症 Cyclothymic disorder.
10. 下列哪個診斷是 DSM-5 中新增加的？
- A) 第一型雙相情緒障礙症 Bipolar I disorder.
B) 第二型雙相情緒障礙症 Bipolar II disorder.
C) 循環型情緒障礙症 Cyclothymic disorder.
D) 經期前情緒低落症 Premenstrual dysphoric disorder.
11. 下列何者不包括在 DSM-5 的焦慮症類別中？
- A) 特定畏懼症 specific phobia.
B) 社交焦慮症 social anxiety disorder.
C) 恐慌症 panic disorders.
D) 強迫症 obsessive-compulsive disorder
12. 女性更容易被診斷為焦慮疾患，是因為她們較
- A) 直接地面對她們的恐懼
B) 生理上較為脆弱
C) 願意去陳述她們的症狀
D) 暴露於社會歧視
13. 在 DSM-5 中關於特定畏懼症 (specific phobia) 的診斷標準不包含下列何者？
- A) 個案知道這種恐懼是不合理的。
B) 此恐懼或焦慮需至少持續六個月以上。
C) 恐懼的對象或情境幾乎都會引起立即的恐懼或焦慮。
D) 會積極地避開恐懼的對象或情境，或忍受著強烈的恐懼或焦慮。
14. 與詐病者不同，人為障礙症(factitious disorder)
- A) 不會表現出淡漠(la belle indifference)
B) 主要有心理上，而非身體上的症狀
C) 具有無法控制的身體症狀
D) 沒有明確的動機去表現出症狀
15. 思覺失調症的症狀會干擾許多面向，以下何者為非
- A) 維持就業
B) 獨立生活
C) 與他人維持親密關係
D) 身體症狀的知覺
16. 以下哪項是思覺失調症家族研究(family study)和雙生子研究(twin study)的限制？
- A) 兩種方法都只採用自陳式的測量
B) 這兩種方法對於思覺失調症的定義過於廣泛
C) 這兩種方法都不能解釋共享環境的影響
D) 這兩種方法都不能區分思覺失調症的亞型
17. 震顫性譫妄(delirium tremens)指的是
- A) 戒斷酒精後可能伴隨的症狀
B) 服用過量海洛因的症狀
C) 轉化症的症狀
D) 思覺失調症中常見的幻覺
18. DSM-5 物質使用疾患的標準以下何者為非？
- A) 未能履行義務
B) 與重複使用物質相關的法律問題
C) 重複販售非法物質
D) 耐受性
19. 治療心因性厭食症的第一步驟是
- A) 住院並監控飲食
B) 關於均衡飲食重要性的教育
C) 服用可以減少對飲食的焦慮的藥物
D) 評估以確定原因並安排個別化治療
20. 解離性身份疾患(dissociative identity disorder)病因學的一個主要理論認為它是來自於

- A) 害怕面對成人生活的複雜性
 B) 在易受影響族群中的藥物使用
 C) 治療師的暗示或媒體的影響
 D) 在幻想生活中過得比現實容易
21. 興奮劑藥物對過動症兒童有以下哪些影響
 A) 活動水平提高
 B) 在學業成績方面立即和穩定的提高
 C) 短期的注意力改善、目標導向行為活動和行為
 D) 藥物成癮
22. 品行疾患(conduct disorder)的社會文化觀點認為
 A) 弱勢兒童很可能出現反社會行為
 B) 無組織的思考(disordered thinking)是弱勢族群暴露於反社會行為的結果
 C) 早期的反社會行為與社會經濟劣勢合併導致行為問題
 D) 反社會行為存在種族差異
23. 以下哪項陳述是選擇性死亡率(selective mortality)的例子?
 A) 縱貫研究中，許多老年人在日後的數據收集之前就已死亡
 B) 由於媒體廣泛的推廣運動的好處，導致許多老年人開始從事運動，因此比之前的身體健康測量所預測的更為健康
 C) 由於衰老對大腦的影響，老年人在流體智力的測量上比年輕成人差。
 D) 現在的老年人不太可能尋求精神衛生服務，因為他們長大後，精神疾病被污名化
24. 以下何者可以預測照顧者的復原力(resiliency)
 A) 當患者有更嚴重的行為問題時
 B) 當照顧者具有高水平的社會支持時
 C) 當照顧者從事精神衛生服務工作時
 D) 當照顧者致力於改變患者的行為時
25. Linehan 對於邊緣性人格障礙的素質壓力理論的兩個主要特徵是
 A) 自我運作和轉移
 B) 客體表徵與認知風格
 C) 認知偏見和錯誤歸因
 D) 情緒失調和無效經歷
26. Psychoanalytic theory would assert that the behavior of a newborn is dominantly controlled by:
 a. collective unconscious.
 b. reaction formation.
 c. primary process.
 d. secondary process.
27. The central task of psychoanalytical therapy is to:
 a. resolve intrapsychic conflicts.
 b. establish empathy.
 c. break down defenses.
 d. strengthen the superego.

28. Adler's three original life tasks included:

- a. work, community, and love.
- b. work, power, and spiritual.
- c. sex, control, and courage.
- d. society, spiritual, and work.

29. Solution-focused therapy's use of the "Miracle Question" is congruent with Adler's use of:

- a. unconscious motivation.
- b. irrational ideas.
- c. active behavior.
- d. the question.

30. Congruent with the focus of Adlerian psychology, current Adlerians often focus on:

- a. treatment outcomes research.
- b. private clinical practice.
- c. research on the origin of pathology.
- d. physical, mental and social well-being.

31. A discrepancy between self-concept and self-ideal that results in discouragement and pathological symptoms represents:

- a. inferiority feelings.
- b. an ethical convictions dilemma.
- c. an inferiority complex.
- d. a sense of normality.

32. An infant's ability to evaluate experience in terms of how it maintains or enhances them is known as:

- a. self-concept.
- b. self-preservation.
- c. direct organismic valuing.
- d. distorted symbolization.

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2.考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：臨床心理學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：三

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

33. REBT would not be appropriate for individuals with:

- a. post-traumatic stress disorder.
- b. depression.
- c. adjustment issues.
- d. serious brain injury.

34. To assist a client in dealing with cultural differences, REBT therapists would recommend:

- a. removing oneself from the unhealthy environment.
- b. adhering to one's beliefs regardless of the personal cost.
- c. altering cultural beliefs that are held too rigidly.
- d. accepting the beliefs of the majority culture.

35. The social-cognitive theory suggests that:

- a. one must uncover hypothesized hidden motives for behavior.
- b. identification of defense mechanisms a person utilizes is crucial.
- c. cognitions can be measured through assessment of personality characteristics.
- d. individuals learn through watching the behavior of others.

36. Behavioral therapy often leads to improvements in areas of functioning that were not directly targeted in treatment. This is known as:

- a. desensitization.
- b. cognitive defusing.
- c. symptom substitution.
- d. generalization.

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37. Which of the following techniques is used in Prochaska's transtheoretical approach?
- a. desert island technique
 - b. time tripping
 - c. tracking
 - d. self-liberation
38. Which integrative therapy moves back and forth between helping clients understand their behavior and changing the behavior?
- a. common factors approach
 - b. Lazarus's multimodal approach
 - c. Prochaska's transtheoretical approach
 - d. Wachtel's cyclical psychodynamics
39. When a multimodal therapist observes a client describing emotional events in a matter of fact way, the therapist is
- a. bridging the gap between client and therapist.
 - b. experiencing his own firing order.
 - c. time tripping.
 - d. tracking the client.
40. "Encouragement played a large part in Rosa's recovery from bulimia" is a statement most likely to be made by a(an)
- a. Adlerian therapist.
 - b. gestalt therapist.
 - c. person-centered therapist.
 - d. psychoanalyst.

(107)輔仁大學轉學生招生考試試題

考試日期：107年7月9日第二節

本試題共：9頁(本頁為第9頁)

科目：臨床心理學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：三

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

41. If Bernice can't remember being sexually abused as a child, she may be using the defense mechanism called

- a. projection.
- b. reaction formation.
- c. rationalization
- d. repression.

42. Carla explains patiently to her boy friend why they should continue to see each other despite his continual angry protest about her dating other men. Her feelings for him are becoming weaker, yet she tells him that she believes in the philosophy of freed

- a. identification.
- b. intellectualization.
- c. reaction formation.
- d. regression.

43. Existential therapists are most likely to attend to _____ when assessing client problems.

- a. diagnostic categorization
- b. issues such as responsibility and isolation
- c. specific behaviors
- d. transference and countertransference issues

44. Frankl's logotherapy deals most with issues of

- a. choice.
- b. dying.
- c. meaning.
- d. separation

科目：臨床心理學

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※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

45. In gestalt therapy, "contact" refers to

- a. awareness of ones perceptual field.
- b. awareness of relationships with others.
- c. being aware of ones body and emotional processes.
- d. experiencing the world, while maintaining a sense of self.

46. The concept of unfinished business in gestalt therapy refers to bringing the

- a. future into the present.
- b. past into the future.
- c. past into the present.
- d. present into the future.

47. When a therapist praises a child for almost any socially acceptable behavior, and then reinforces more advanced behavior until she gets the desired response, then _____ is said to have occurred.

- a. extinction
- b. generalization
- c. observational learning
- d. shaping

48. According to Glasser, "total behavior" is made up of

- a. belonging, doing, thinking, and power.
- b. belonging, power, freedom, and fun.
- c. doing, thinking, feeling, and physiology.
- d. walking, talking, thinking, and eating.

科目：臨床心理學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：三

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

49. Milton Erickson is considered to be a constructivist because of his

- a. exceptional way of understanding and communicating.
- b. skill in integrating psychoanalysis and behavior therapy.
- c. thorough knowledge of philosophical principles of postmodernism.
- d. ways of viewing constructs with polar opposites.

50. Using letters from successful clients is a technique used by

- a. gestalt therapists.
- b. narrative therapists.
- c. reality therapists.
- d. solution-focused therapists.

科目：統計學

系組：臨床心理學系 三 年級：

※請使用 2B 鉛筆將正確答案依題號順序劃記於答案卡上。

一、單選題(每題 2 分)

1. 在心理學的實驗研究中常需將參與者隨機分派到不同組別，其目的是為確保
(A)內在效度 (B)外在效度 (C)內在與外在效度 (D)生態效度 (E)建構效度
2. 某公司欲了解一年來產品銷售變化情形，最好選好那一種圖形呈現資料
(A)bat chart (B)histogram (C)polygons (D) cumulative percentage curve
(E)pie chart
3. 若有人說這個分配有地板效果，你會預期它將是一個
(A)symmetrical (B)rectangular (C)multimodal (D)positive skewed (E)negative skewed
4. 某研究者使用幻聽量表測量一般大學生，分數愈高表示幻聽愈嚴重，可預期其測量結果的分配將成為
(A)symmetrical (B)rectangular (C)multimodal (D)positive skewed (E)negative skewed
5. 某教師自全班隨機抽取 3 人的英文成績為 58, 60, 62，問全班英文成績的標準差為
(A)2 (B)4 (C)8 (D)10 (E)12
6. 若某次數學測驗成績的平均值為 55, 標準差為 10，今教師調整分數成平均為 65, 標準差為 15 的新分數，小明原得 50 分, 問其新分數為
(A)48 (B)50.5 (C)52.5 (D)55.5 (E)57.5
7. 承上題，若希望小明得到 60，新分數的標準差仍為 15，則新分數的平均值應為多少?
(A)62.5 (B)67.5 (C)70.5 (D) 72.5 (E) 74.5
8. z 分數的標準差為
(A)0 (B)1 (C)10 (D)50 (E)60
9. 若資料為{13, 23, 24, 25, 90}，取 Winsorized mean, 則得
(A)32.4 (B)28.4 (C)26 (D)24 (E)23

10. 設有一母群成常態分配，已知 $\mu=200$, $\sigma=20$ ，問落在 200-220 之間的比例為
 (A)5.5% (B)20.3% (C)25.8% (D)30.2% (E)34.1%
11. 若某藥商宣稱某新藥的治癒力為 .8，已知以成功治癒人數為隨機變數時，符合二項分配，問若有 50 人使用此藥，預期的治癒人數為
 (A)15 人 (B)20 人 (C)30 人 (D)40 人 (E)48 人
12. 電話訪問 100 人，則 .95 信心水準下，抽樣誤差為正負
 (A)5% (B)10% (C)15% (D)20% (E)25%
13. 若兩位候選人的民意調查差距在 5 個百分點，那麼應該抽多少樣本，才能宣稱較高民調者確實被有較高的支持度
 (A)100 人 (B)200 人 (C)300 人 (D)400 人 (E)500 人
14. 若從 {1, 4, 7, 8, 9} 中任取二個為一個樣本，以一個一個取，且取後放回方式，則會有多少樣本數
 (A)10 (B)18 (C)25 (D)12 (E)16
15. 若自閉兒童的情緒辨識能力確實低於一般兒童，某研究者的研究結果與此相符，則研究者的假設考驗
 (A)犯第一類錯誤 (B)犯第二類錯誤 (C)獲得統計考驗力 (D)正確保留 H_0 (E)無法確定
16. 檢定兄弟對家庭生活幸福感的差異，可使用
 (A)單樣本 Z 檢定 (B)單樣本 t 檢定 (C)相依 t 檢定 (D)獨立 t 檢定 (E)F 檢定
- 某研究進行研究，分析的結果如下

敘述統計

	平均數	標準離差	個數
整體數學態度	104.8000	16.82225	35
數學成就	28.11	8.851	35

相關

		整體數學態度	數學成就
Pearson 相關	整體數學態度	1.000	.449
	數學成就	.449	1.000
顯著性(雙尾)	整體數學態度	.	.003
	數學成就	.003	.
個數	整體數學態度	35	35
	數學成就	35	35

模式摘要

模式	R	R 平方	調過後的 R 平方	估計的標準誤
1	A	.202	.177	B

a. 預測變數:(常數), 數學成就

Anova^a

模式	平方和	df	平均平方和	F	顯著性
迴歸	1939.379	1	1939.379	C	D
1 殘差	7682.221	33	232.795		
總數	9621.600	34			

a. 依變數: 整體數學態度

b. 預測變數:(常數), 數學成就

問

17. 表格中 A 的數值應為

- (A)0.13 (B)0.26 (C)0.45 (D)0.65 (E)0.70

18. 表格中 B 的數值應為

- (A)13.24 (B)15.26 (C)22.32 (D)11.6 (E)10.5

19. 表格中 C 的數值應為

- (A)8.33 (B)10.91 (C)7.53 (D)6.82 (E)5.34

20. 表格中 D 的數值應為

- (A)0.003 (B)0.026 (C)0.009 (D)0.006 (E)0.052

21. 此研究結果的標準化迴歸係數為

- (A)0.45 (B)0.70 (C)0.89 (D)0.92 (E)1.11

22. 此研究結果的線性模式是

- (A) 在 $\alpha = .05$ 下成立 (B) 在 $\alpha = .01$ 下成立 (C) 在 $\alpha = .001$ 下成立 (D) 在 $\alpha = .0001$ 下成立 (E) 無法確定

23. 此研究結果應再針對係數進行那一種檢定

- (A) Z 檢定 (B) t 檢定 (C) χ^2 (D) F 檢定 (E) 同質性檢定

某研究結果如下：

Source	SS	df	MS	F
A	X	3	20.73	Z
S	1.83	Y	0.37	
AxS	27.31	15	1.82	
Total	91.33	23		

24. 此研究分析為

- (A) 獨立 t 檢定 (B) 單因子受試者間變異數分析 (C) 單因子受試者內變異數分析
(D) 二因子受試者間變異數分析 (E) 二因子混合設計變異數分析

25. 表格中 X 為

- (A) 89.5 (B) 62.19 (C) 64.02 (D) 72.12 (E) 88.31

26. 表格中 Y 為

- (A) 5 (B) 10 (C) 15 (D) 20 (E) 6

27. 表格中 Z 為

- (A) 56.03 (B) 51.41 (C) 11.39 (D) 12.41 (E) 16.72

28. 此研究有多少參與者

- (A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6 (E) 24

29. 計算性別在英文成績的差異檢定時，得到 $t_{obs} = 4.1$ ，問若以變異數分析進行檢定時，預估其 F 值應為

- (A) 4.1 (B) 8.2 (C) 2.02 (D) 16.81 (E) 67.24

30. 進行三因子受試者間變異數分析時，應有多少組統計假設？

- (A)1 組 (B)3 組 (C)5 組 (D)7 組 (E)9 組

二、複選題(每題 4 分)

31. 常態分配具有那些特性

- (A)平均值為 0 (B)標準差為 1 (C)單峰 (D)對稱 (E)高狹

32. t 分配可以應用在那些檢定

- (A)雙樣本差異性檢定 (B)兩組變異數檢定 (C)無母數檢定 (D)相關係數檢定
(E)迴歸係數檢定

33. 影響 r 相關係數正確性的因素有

- (A)測量量尺 (B)偏離值 (C)變異數同質 (D)等分散性 (E)共線性

34. 影響假設考驗中，統計考驗力的因素有

- (A)效果量 (B)抽樣分配 (C)標準誤 (D)樣本數 (E)母群大小

35. F 分配為

- (A)正偏 (B)平均值為 0 (C)有兩個自由度 (D)對稱 (E)可作兩組變異數檢定

36. 2X3 的設計是指

- (A)有二個獨變項 (B)有六個獨變項 (C)可能需要 60 人 (D)可能需要 180 人
(E)有三個獨變項

37. 下列何者是單因子受試者間 ANOVA 的項目

- (A)SSs (B)SSA (C)SSW (D)SST (E)SSaxs

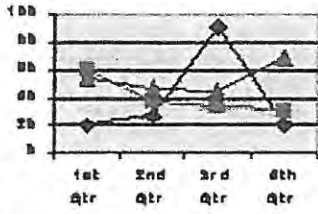
38. χ^2 分配可以進行那些檢定

- (A)平均值差異性檢定 (B)適合度考驗 (C)類別變項的獨立性考驗 (D)變異數
分析 (E)改變顯著性考驗

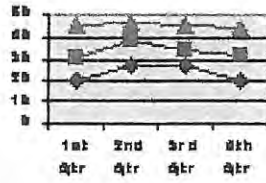
39. 在二因子受試者間變異數分析中，下列何者為真

- (A) $SS_{total} = SS_A + SS_B + SS_{AB}$ (B) $SS_{total} = SS_A + SS_B + SS_{AB} + SS_{error}$ (C) $SS_{cells} = SS_A + SS_B$
+ SS_{AB} (D) $SS_{total} = SS_{cells} + SS_{error}$ (E) $SS_{total} = SS_{cells} + SS_A + SS_B$

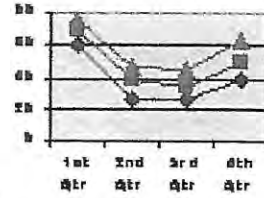
40. 對於下列研究結果，那些描述為真



(I)



(II)



(III)

- (A) 2x4 設計 (B) 3x4 設計 (C) I 有交互作用效果 (D) I 與 II 有交互作用效果
 (E) II 與 III 有交互作用效果

※ 注意：1. 本試題紙可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卡繳回。

2. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

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注意事項：

1. 答案請依下列範例，以橫式書寫方式寫在彌封答案卷內。
2. 請標明題號並排列整齊，作答格式(範例)如下：

第一大題：選擇題				
1. A	2. B	3. C	4. D	5. A
6. B	7. C	8. D	9. A	10. B
第二大題：填充題				
1. XXX·YYY				
2. ZZZ				
第三大題：問答題				
1. XXXXX				

第一大題：選擇題(1-20)，每題3%，共60%

1. 下列何者位於左右大腦半球(cerebral hemispheres)之間？(A) 小腦天幕(tentorium cerebelli) (B) 紋狀體(corpus striatum) (C) 大腦鑷(falx cerebri) (D) 大腦腳(cerebral peduncle)
2. 下列何種細胞在中樞神經系統中具有吞噬外來物的功能？(A) 微小膠細胞(microglia) (B) 寡突膠細胞(oligodendrocyte) (C) 星狀膠細胞(astrocyte) (D) 衛星細胞(satellite cells)
3. 下列何者屬於特殊內臟感覺(special visceral afferent)？(A) 痛覺 (B) 味覺 (C) 血液 pH 值 (D) 視覺
4. 下列何者位於間腦(diencephalon)與橋腦(pons)之間？(A) 中腦(midbrain) (B) 小腦(cerebellum) (C) 延腦(medulla oblongata) (D) 脊髓(spinal cord)
5. 頸部脊髓(cervical spinal cord)有幾段(segment)？(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8 段
6. 腦室系統的構造中，下列何者位於兩側間腦(diencephalon)之間？(A) 第四腦室(fourth ventricle) (B) 側腦室(lateral ventricle) (C) 大腦導水管(cerebral aqueduct) (D) 第三腦室(third ventricle)
7. 腦幹的構造中，下列何者富含血清素性神經元(serotonergic neurons)？(A) 藍斑核(locus coeruleus) (B) 縫核(raphe nuclei) (C) 黑質(substantia nigra) (D) 腹側被蓋區(ventral tegmental area)
8. 下列何者能支配眼外肌之上斜肌(superior oblique)？(A) 外旋神經(abducens nerve) (B) 動眼神經(oculomotor nerve) (C) 滑車神經(trochlear nerve) (D) 三叉神經(trigeminal nerve)
9. 下列何者屬於連合纖維(commisural fibers)？(A) 脊髓丘腦徑(spinothalamic tract) (B) 內囊(internal capsule) (C) 內側蹄系(medial lemniscus) (D) 胼胝體(corpus callosum)
10. 主要嗅覺區(primary olfactory cortex)位於下列哪一個腦葉？(A) 顳葉(temporal lobe) (B) 額葉(frontal lobe) (C) 枕葉(occipital lobe) (D) 頂葉(parietal lobe)
11. 下列何者位於或附著於橋腦(pons)上？(A) 視交叉(optic chiasma) (B) 錐體(pyramid) (C) 松果腺(pineal gland) (D) 三叉神經(trigeminal nerve)
12. 在腦的正中矢狀切面(mid-sagittal plane)上，可以見到下列哪一個構造？(A) 海馬(hippocampus) (B) 胼胝體(corpus callosum) (C) 腦島(insula) (D) 布洛卡氏區(Broca's area)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卷繳回。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

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13. 下列何者負責傳遞軀體與四肢的本體感覺(proprioception)? (A) 脊髓丘腦徑(spinothalamic tract) (B) 三叉丘腦徑(trigeminothalamic tract) (C) 背柱內側蹄系(dorsal column-medial lemniscus system) (D) 脊髓網狀徑(spinothalamic tract)
14. 脊髓側角(lateral horn of spinal cord)最主要含有下列何種神經元? (A) 感覺神經元(sensory) (B) 體運動神經元(somatic motor neuron) (C) 交感神經節前神經元(sympathetic preganglionic neuron) (D) 副交感神經節前神經元(parasympathetic preganglionic neuron)
15. 下列哪一對腦神經單純只負責傳遞感覺? (A) 視神經(optic nerve) (B) 動眼神經(oculomotor nerve) (C) 三叉神經(trigeminal nerve) (D) 顏面神經(facial nerve)
16. 下列中耳的構造中，何者位於最內側? (A) 錘骨(malleus) (B) 鐙骨(stapes) (C) 鼓膜(tympanic membrane) (D) 鈷骨(incus)
17. 下列眼球壁的構造中何者含有血管，主要的功能為提供眼球營養? (A) 鞏膜(sclera) (B) 脈絡膜(choroid) (C) 角膜(cornea) (D) 玻璃體(vitreous body)
18. 下列何者控制咀嚼肌(muscles of mastication)的收縮? (A) 顏面神經(facial nerve) (B) 滑車神經(trochlear nerve) (C) 三叉神經(trigeminal nerve) (D) 舌下神經(hypoglossal nerve)
19. 下列何者是分隔大腦額葉(frontal lobe)與頂葉(parietal lobe)的構造? (A) 中央溝(central sulcus) (B) 外側溝(lateral sulcus) (C) 縱裂(longitudinal fissure) (D) 橫裂(transverse fissure)
20. 下列何種感覺受器的適應性(adaption)最慢? (A) 嗅覺 (B) 觸覺 (C) 壓覺 (D) 痛覺

第二大題：填充題 20%，每格 2% (中英文作答皆可)

1. 具有副交感功能的腦神經為 _____、_____、_____、_____。(請寫全名)
2. 腦膜(meninges)由外至內依照其順序為 _____、_____、_____。
3. 具有控制調節內分泌功能的神經構造為 _____。
4. 邊緣葉(limbic lobe)主要由大腦的哪兩個腦回(gyrus)構成? _____、_____。

第三大題：問答題 20%

1. 脊髓丘腦徑(spinothalamic tract)由哪些構造組成?其路徑與功能為何?(10%)
2. 杏仁核(amygdaloid nucleus)的位置與功能為何?(5%)
3. 布洛卡氏區(Broca's area)的位置與功能為何?(5%)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卷繳回。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。