

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. 每題 2 分

- 1) Much of the history of psychology has been characterized by ?
A) uncertainty with respect to the definition of psychology.
B) the belief that ideas matter greatly.
C) considerable agreement among researchers as to appropriate methodologies.
D) general agreement about the subject matter of psychology.
- 2) With respect to the lobes of the brain, the frontal lobe is involved in _____ and the occipital lobe is the final destination for _____.
A) pain sensations; auditory sensations
B) planning activities; touch sensations
C) motor control; visual information
D) touch sensations; cognitive activities
- 3) Classical conditioning is a form of learning in which an organism learns a new association between ?
A) two responses.
B) two stimuli.
C) a response and a stimulus.
D) a stimulus and a response.
- 4) A researcher who is trying to develop a test of musical aptitude is overheard to say, "I want to make sure that the test that I am developing gives similar results time after time." In the language of psychological measurement, this researcher is determined to develop a test that has high ?
A) reliability.
B) validity.
C) applicability.
D) standardization.
- 5) An "observer bias" is ?
A) the direct result of the context of discovery.
B) an error due to personal motives and expectations.
C) the direct result of the context of justification.
D) an "educated guess" about what will happen.
- 6) Suppose you are taking part in a study of circadian rhythms. You have been asked to live in a special room in which there are no windows, clocks or watches, and no access to time cues of any sort. How will these conditions affect your biological clock ?
A) It is likely that your biological clock will be just a few minutes longer than 24 hours.
B) Your biological clock will be totally disrupted, showing little consistency from day to day.
C) Your biological clock will be completely unaffected and you will establish a precise 24 hour cycle.
D) Females will show little change in their biological clocks, whereas males will show about a 23 hour rhythm.

- 7) In classical conditioning, the _____?
- stimulus paired with the UCS must bring about a CR prior to the beginning of conditioning trials.
 - CS is whatever response the CR elicits as a product of learning.
 - UCS naturally elicits a reflexive behavior.
 - CR cannot be similar to the UCR.
- 8) While discussing the functions of the brain stem, the lecturer notices that many of his students appear to have fallen asleep. This reminds him of the _____, which arouses the cerebral cortex to attend to new stimulation and keeps the brain alert even during sleep.
- cerebellum
 - reticular formation
 - pons
 - medulla
- 9) Psychologists are especially interested in neurotransmitters that belong to the class of substances called catecholamines because research suggests that these substances play a major role in ?
- mood disturbances and schizophrenia.
 - long-term memory.
 - drug addiction.
 - pain.
- 10) A child notices that, after he is tucked in bed at night and the light is turned off, he can't see much of anything. But if he keeps his eyes open, over time he can see his toys scattered around the room. He doesn't know it, but this dark adaptation comes about because of the _____ ?
- improved sensitivity of amacrine cells over time.
 - improved sensitivity of his cones over time.
 - improved sensitivity of his rods over time.
 - presence of horizontal cells in his eyes.
- 11) A researcher computes a correlation coefficient and determines that it is zero. This finding indicates that?
- a perfect correlation exists.
 - there is no relationship between the variables.
 - as one variable increases, the other variable decreases.
 - the researcher has made an error in the computation.
- 12) A friend has just read an account of the need to have adequate amounts of REM and NREM sleep. What advice would you give him in order for him to accomplish this task ?
- Alternate going to bed early and going to bed late on successive days.
 - Adjust your sleep time to match the hours of darkness.
 - Use an alarm clock to sleep less than normal.
 - Go to bed and wake up at the same time every day of the week, including weekends.
- 13) When drawing conclusions about behavior, psychologists rely on _____ ?
- their everyday observations of people.
 - their own personal beliefs.
 - objectively collected information.
 - what is known as "common sense."
- 14) A middle-aged relative claims that he has "photographic memory." Based on the research, you should tell him that _____ ?
- this type of memory ability is actually quite common.
 - he is more likely to have eidetic imagery.
 - if he has photographic memory, he probably lacks iconic memory.
 - this type of memory ability is actually quite rare in adults.

15) Animals vary with respect to the role their genes play in determining specific behavior-environment interactions. Animals whose genes allow for greater plasticity in learning ?

- A) tend to show a greater variability in learning.
- B) require a relatively constant habitat in order to survive.
- C) are likely to have a lesser capacity for learning.
- D) learn little from interactions with the environment.

16) According to the _____ perspective, the purpose of behavior is to reduce the tension which has been brought about by powerful inner forces such as conflicts between personal needs and society's demands.

- A) cultural
- B) psychodynamic
- C) humanistic
- D) behavioristic

17) Strategies or devices that use familiar information during the encoding of new information to enhance subsequent access to the information in memory are called ?

- A) stereotypes.
- B) mnemonics.
- C) engrams.
- D) anagrams.

18) A researcher wants to be able to make precise claims about both the structure and the function of the brain. It will be best if she uses _____ in order to accomplish both goals.

- A) a PET scan
- B) functional MRI
- C) electrical stimulation
- D) EEG tracings

19) One night, you go to a lecture by a psychologist who emphasizes our early ancestors. For example, when describing marital infidelity, he suggests that our ancestors were not monogamous because not being monogamous was adaptive behavior and increased the chances for survival. It is likely that the psychologist endorses the _____ approach.

- A) cognitive
- B) psychodynamic
- C) biological
- D) evolutionary

20) Although you don't usually remember your dreams, this morning you remember a long and emotional one. Based on research on dreams it is most likely that this dream occurred ?

- A) during NREM sleep.
- B) about 90 minutes after you fell asleep.
- C) shortly before you awakened.
- D) during Stage 4 of the sleep cycle.

21) In a correlational study that is described in the textbook, researchers videotaped play sessions between boys and their siblings. Boys who experienced high levels of sibling conflict were also most likely to display aggressive and delinquent behaviors. This study was used to illustrate the point that _____ ?

- A) it is sometimes necessary to use a correlational research design.
- B) the correlational design is generally superior to the experimental design.
- C) at times, correlations can be used to determine causal relationships.
- D) it would have been better to randomly assign children to have a little or a lot of conflict with their siblings.

- 22) Basing judgments on how easily information comes to mind defines ?
 A) deductive reasoning.
 B) the representativeness heuristic.
 C) the availability heuristic.
 D) an anchoring bias.
- 23) Proactive interference refers to situations in which ?
 A) early childhood memories are extremely difficult to remember.
 B) the retrieval cues that exist facilitate memory.
 C) newly acquired information makes it more difficult to remember older information.
 D) previously acquired information makes it more difficult to acquire new information.
- 24) Being able to use knowledge at some later time requires the operation of three mental processes. Which is NOT considered to be one of these processes ?
 A) encoding
 B) retrieval
 C) recoding
 D) storage
- 25) You enter the classroom just as the prior class is leaving. Before the teacher erases them, you notice several sentences on the blackboard: "All teachers work hard. I am a teacher. I work hard." You immediately recognize this as _____ ?
 A) a heuristic.
 B) a syllogism.
 C) inductive reasoning.
 D) linguistic co-presence.
- 26) Intelligence _____
 a. is a single characteristic b. is a complex set of characteristics
 c. is the ability to adapt to the environment d. is primarily determined by shared family environment
 A) a b c
 B) b c
 C) b c d
 D) b d
- 27) According to Louis L., Thurstone, intelligence _____
 A) consists of six separate primary mental abilities
 B) is determined using the method of cluster analysis
 C) the component of primary mental abilities could not be distinct from other abilities
 D) verbal comprehension and spatial visualization are two of primary mental abilities
- 28) In some cases, _____ also have delusions or hallucinations. Often, these psychotic symptoms feature themes of guilt and personal inadequacy.
 A) Paranoid schizophrenia
 B) severely depressed people
 C) anxiety disorder
 D) bipolar disorder
- 29) Which of the following descriptions about Estrogens is true?
 A) directly dictate behavior.
 B) are released after orgasm and help to forge the attachment.
 C) cause many male characteristics such as low voice.
 D) are present in both males and females.

- 30) Which of the following statement best explains why people feel full when they eat?
- A) a full stomach is enough to tell to stop eating.
 - B) depends on the level of food molecules in the blood
 - C) after food is digested.
 - D) because of signal sent by sensory neurons in the stomach to the brain.
- 31) Jame take exercise because feel boring in the Monday evening. His motivation arise from _____
- a. instincts; b. preference for an intermediate level of arousal; c. drives ; d. incentives.
 - A) a, b
 - B) b
 - C) c, d
 - D) c
- 32) There are separate systems in the brain for two broad types of human emotion. In general, _____
- A) the left frontal lobe tends to be more active than the right when people have approach emotions.
 - B) depressed patients have relatively diminished activity in the left frontal lobe.
 - C) approach emotions are negative, and withdrawal emotions are positive.
 - D) positive and negative emotions cannot occur at the same time.
- 33) Eysenck proposed that _____
- A) there are five personality dimensions.
 - B) personality primary shape by culture.
 - C) psychoticism is one the personality dimension.
 - D) the personality could not be supported by neuroimaging research.
- 34) Gray's behavioral activation system is most similar to _____.
- A) social selection
 - B) sociability.
 - C) aggression-hostility
 - D) high expressed emotion
- 35) Which of the following statement about temperament is not true?
- A) temperaments are the same as personality traits
 - B) affect what people feel and think
 - C) affect how people think
 - D) child's temperament in early childhood is correlated with personality during adulthood.
- 36) Which of the following description was not true about the concept of internal working model?
- A) suggested by Mary Ainsworth.
 - B) only operate in the early life.
 - C) influence how relationship-related stimuli are remembered.
 - D) suggested by John Bowlby.
- 37) _____ in which the baby's big toe flexes while the other toes fan out when the sole of his or her foot is stroked.
- A) Babinski reflex
 - B) Moro reflex
 - C) Rooting reflex
 - D) Stepping reflex

38) Mary shows a pattern of instability in her relationships, self-image, and feelings. As such, she most likely has _____ personality disorder.

- A) borderline
- B) antisocial
- C) dependent
- D) avoidant

39) In the studies of Strange Situation, babies with resistant attachment _____

- A) are comfortable with the mother and a stranger
- B) calm down quickly when the mother returns
- C) may hit or aggress the mother when she returns
- D) have periods of unresponsiveness with spurts of sudden emotion as the beginning

40) Mary are offered a job that she wants but it would require her to move to a city in which she don't want to live, Mary would experience _____ conflict.

- A) approach-approach
- B) approach-avoidance
- C) avoidance-avoidance
- D) avoidance-approach

41) Which kinds of anxiety disorder is particular associated with anxiety sensitivity?

- A) agoraphobia
- B) panic disorder
- C) specific phobia
- D) obsessive-compulsive disorder

42) Research findings on schizophrenia document neurological abnormalities in those affected, including _____.

- a. decrease in the size of the temporal lobe; b. abnormal functioning of dopamine;
- c. enlarged ventricles; d. an increase in the size of the frontal cortex.

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

43) The self-serving bias

- A) is a type of internal attribution.
- B) is a type of external attribution
- C) lead people to attribute their failures to external causes.
- D) lead people to attribute their failures to internal causes.

44) Which the following description about the resistance phase of stress response is not true

- A) cortisol helps return the body to a more normal state.
- B) the body is primed to fight or flee
- C) the more glucocorticoids are produced in an attempt to restore equilibrium and this process decreases immune system functioning.
- D) In men, sperm and testosterone levels may increase.

45) During this stage of REM sleep, the following would not occur:

- A) Breathing and heart rate are slow and regular.
- B) Genitals show arousal (except if there is an anxiety-provoking dream).
- C) Muscles are relaxed and unresponsive.
- D) Voluntary muscles (except those in the eyes) are so paralyzed that a person couldn't physically enact the behaviors in dreams.

- 46) George starts to worry about telling his therapist about his stealing. He is afraid that the therapist will get mad at him like his wife used to. George is experiencing _____.
- A) countertransference
 - B) transference
 - C) catharsis
 - D) resistance
- 47) George, who has a great fear of flying, has been instructed by his behavior therapist to take a brief ride in an actual airplane. If George follows therapist's instructions, then he'll be engaged in _____.
- A) imaginal exposure
 - B) aversive exposure
 - C) in vivo exposure
 - D) virtual reality exposure
- 48) Systematic desensitization is based on _____ principles.
- A) operant conditioning
 - B) classical conditioning
 - C) observational learning
 - D) social learning
- 49) If patients have exhibiting repetitive, involuntary jerks and movements of his face, lips, we can most likely assume he _____.
- A) has been taking atypical antipsychotics for quite some time
 - B) is having serious side effects after taking SSRIs
 - C) has been taking Thorazine for quite some time
 - D) has been taking benzodiazepines
- 50) What types of symptoms are sufficient for a diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive disorder?
- A) both obsessions and compulsions are required for this diagnosis
 - B) compulsions only
 - C) obsessions only
 - D) either obsessions or compulsions, but not necessarily both

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一、單選題(每題 2 分)

1. 研究者進行 $2 \times 2 \times 2$ 的 ANOVA 分析資料時，依變項有幾個

- (A)1 個 (B)2 個 (C)3 個 (D)4 個 (E)8 個

2. 探討不同角色(教師、家長、學生)對英檢門檻的同意度比例差異時，應使用何種檢定

- (A)Z 檢定 (B)t 檢定 (C)
- χ^2
- 檢定 (D)F 檢定 (E)無母數檢定

3. 研究教學方法(傳統、翻轉)與學習策略(自己讀、與人討論、自己讀且與人討論)在學習效果上的差異時，每一種情境各有 10 人參加，交互作用項的自由度為

- (A)1 (B)2 (C)3 (D)59 (E)54

4. 下列何者不受測量單位的影響

- (A)共變數 (B)平均數 (C)相關係數 (D)標準差 (E)標準誤

5. 下列那一種作圖可以呈現出偏離值

- (A)boxplot (B)histogram (C) pie chart (D) cumulative percentage curve
-
- (E) polygons

6. 某次考試很容易，你會預期全班成績將成

- (A)symmetrical (B)rectangular (C)multimodal (D)positive skewed (E)negative skewed

7. 承上題，此時班上成績將會是

- (A)平均數 > 中位數 (B)平均數 = 眾數 (C)中位數 = 眾數 (D)平均數 < 中位數
-
- (E)無法預估

8. 某次英文測驗成績成常態分配，平均值為 65，標準 5，今小明考了 70 分，問他的百分等級為

- (A)50 (B)66 (C)75 (D)84 (E)無法得知

9. 承上題，以中心化表示小明的成績時，應該為

- (A)1 (B)5 (C)10 (D)15 (E)20

10. 承上題，若老師想重新以 70 為平均值，8 為標準差來計算分數時，小明的新分數應為
(A)65 (B)75 (C)78 (D)82 (E)85
11. 進行假設檢定時，雙側考驗與單側考驗的差別在
(A)單側顯著水準較小 (B)雙側統計考驗力較大 (C)單側標準誤較小 (D)雙側較易犯第一類錯誤 (E)雙側比較不容易顯著
12. 有研究指出自閉症兒童的臉孔表情辨識能力較差，某研究者想檢視這個說法，若測量自閉症與一般兒童的表情辨識能力(若分數愈高表示愈好)，他的虛無假設應該是
(A) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} = \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (B) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} \neq \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (C) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} \geq \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (D) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} \leq \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (E) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} < \mu_{\text{一般}}$
13. 承上題，若研究者下了結論，但犯了第一類錯誤，那他的結論是什麼?
(A)自閉症兒童的辨識能力較差 (B)自閉症兒童的辨識能力較好 (C)自閉症兒童與一般兒童沒有差別 (D)自閉症兒童的辨識能力沒有較差 (E)無法確定
14. 統計的假設考驗使用了否證法來進行推論，其意義是
(A)先接受 H_1 為真 (B)同時先接受 H_0, H_1 為真 (C)需要二個樣本來獲得結論 (D)可以利用單一樣本來得到結論 (E)可以用多個樣本來獲得結論
15. 若某研究想探討禪修增進抗壓力的觀點，問統計考驗力是
(A)不支持禪修增進抗壓力的機率 (B)支持禪修增進抗壓力的機率 (C)拒絕禪修沒有增進抗壓力的機率 (D)支持禪修沒有增進抗壓力的機率 (E)無法確定
16. 預測關聯性指標使用那一種數值來推論類別變項間的預測力?
(A)平均數 (B)中位數 (C)眾數 (D)調和平均數 (E)幾何平均數
17. 研究性別與英文成績及格與否的關聯性時，應該使用
(A)r (B) r_s (C)R (D) ϕ (E)C
18. 隨機抽 8 位學生的數學成績為(40, 30, 60, 75, 45, 55, 85, 70)，問此樣本平均數的標準誤為?
(A)57.5 (B)18.71 (C)62.2 (D)5.32 (E)6.61
19. 探討現在兒童的視力與過去兒童視力的差異時，應該使用
(A)單樣本 t 檢定 (B)相依 t 檢定 (C)獨立 t 檢定 (D)ANOVA (E)Z 檢定
20. 若某研究者探討大學四個年級學生平均零用錢的差異，他使用 t test 來分析時，若單一檢定之 α 為 .05，則整體的第一類錯誤應為

- (A). 05 (B). 1 (C). 143 (D). 265 (E). 32

某研究探討年齡(A 變項)與訊息處理層次(B 變項)對記憶的影響，得到如下的結果，他想以 ANOVA 分析這份資料。

敘述統計

依變數：回憶分數

| 年齡 | 處理層次 | 平均數 | 標準離差 | 個數 |
|-----|------|-------|-------|----|
| 年輕人 | 淺層處理 | 6.20 | 1.317 | 10 |
| | 精緻處理 | 19.00 | 2.708 | 10 |
| | 總數 | 12.60 | 6.886 | 20 |
| 老人 | 淺層處理 | 7.40 | 2.011 | 10 |
| | 精緻處理 | 12.00 | 3.742 | 10 |
| | 總數 | 9.70 | 3.757 | 20 |
| 總數 | 淺層處理 | 6.80 | 1.765 | 20 |
| | 精緻處理 | 15.50 | 4.796 | 20 |
| | 總數 | 11.15 | 5.668 | 40 |

21. 此研究資料的 SS_t 為何?

- (A)1323.25 (B)1151.31 (C)1625.91 (D)1478.36 (E)1252.92

22. 此研究資料年齡主要效果的 F 計算值為

- (A)10.21 (B)12.41 (C)24.8 (D)22.15 (E)17.68

23. 此研究資料年齡與處理層次的交互作用的 F 計算值為

- (A)10.21 (B)12.41 (C)24.8 (D)22.15 (E)17.68

24. 此研究資料處理層次的 partial η^2 為

- (A).41 (B).52 (C).26 (D).32 (E).76

25. 此研究資料誤差項的自由度為

- (A)1 (B)2 (C)40 (D)36 (E)39

26. 此研究資料，若結果發現交互作用顯著，則應該作什麼分析

- (A)LSD (B)Tukey (C)simple effect (D)t test (E)F test

27. 某研究得 X-Y 的相關為 r, 另以 X 預測 Y 得到複相關 R, 問 r 與 R 二者的關係

- (A)r=R (B)r>R (C)r<R (D)r≠R (E)|r|=R

28. 以學業成績預測指考表現，得到迴歸方程，此時任一人的學業成績預測其指表成績時，應考慮

- (A)標準差 (B)標準誤 (C)估計標準差 (D)估計標準誤 (E)標準分數

29. 迴歸係數與標準化迴歸係數的關係是

- (A)迴歸係數>標準化迴歸係數 (B)迴歸係數<標準化迴歸係數 (C)迴歸係數=標準化迴歸係數 (D)+, -號相反 (E)+, -號相同

30. 二項分配的平均值為(n表試行次數, p表成功機率, q表失敗機率)

- (A)p (B)np (C)nq (D)npq (E)pq

二、複選題(每題4分)

31. 不具對稱特性的分配是

- (A)Z分配 (B)t分配 (C) χ^2 分配 (D)F分配 (E)二項分配

32. 可用來探討名義變項間相關的係數有

- (A)r (B) ϕ (C)Vc (D) r_s (E)C

33. 效果量可以用那些方式表達

- (A)d (B) λ (C) η^2 (D) ω^2 (E) β

34. 2x3的ANOVA分析後，發現交互作用項顯著，後續可以作什麼分析

- (A)t test (B)LSD (C)simple effect (D)Tukey test (E)F test

35. 下列那些對重覆測量的描述是適切的

- (A)相依樣本 (B)獨立樣本 (C)受試者內設計 (D)受試者間設計 (E)配對組設計

36. 在二因子受試者間設計的ANOVA分析中, SS_{cell}為那些項目之和

- (A)SS_t (B)SS_{error} (C)SS_a (D)SS_b (E)SS_{axb}

37. 在二因子受試者間設計的ANOVA分析中，交互作用項的線性模式裡與那些項目無關(若i表A變項, j表B變項, k表第幾個受試者)

- (A) X_{ijk} (B) \bar{X}_{ij} (C) \bar{X}_j (D) $\bar{X}_{...}$ (E) \bar{X}_{jk}

38. 在二因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中，B 主要效果的線性模式裡與那些項目有關(若 i 表 A 變項, j 表 B 變項, k 表第幾個受試者)

- (A) X_{ijk} (B) $\bar{X}_{ij.}$ (C) $\bar{X}_{.j.}$ (D) $\bar{X}_{...}$ (E) $\bar{X}_{.jk}$

39. 在二因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中，誤差項的線性模式裡與那些項目有關(若 i 表 A 變項, j 表 B 變項, k 表第幾個受試者)

- (A) X_{ijk} (B) $\bar{X}_{ij.}$ (C) $\bar{X}_{.j.}$ (D) $\bar{X}_{...}$ (E) $\bar{X}_{.jk}$

40. 迴歸分析中，需要應用到那些抽樣分配來分析結果

- (A) Z 分配 (B) t 分配 (C) χ^2 分配 (D) F 分配 (E) 二項分配

※ 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。※共 50 題，每題 2 分。

1. During psychoanalysis, a patient discusses a fantasy. The psychoanalytical therapist would see this fantasy as linked to a(n):
 - A. instinctually derived wish.
 - B. behavioral pattern warranting change.
 - C. cognitive distortion.
 - D. irrational belief system.
2. The process by which intrapsychic elements are barred from consciousness is termed:
 - A. abreaction.
 - B. determinism.
 - C. conceptualization.
 - D. defense.
3. When someone denies a threatening feeling and is proclaiming to feel the opposite, they are displaying the defense mechanism of:
 - A. intellectualization.
 - B. projection.
 - C. reaction formation.
 - D. splitting.
4. Freud's early view of hysteria described the symptoms as resulting from:
 - A. hypnotic states for which the patient lacked awareness.
 - B. behaviors learned early in childhood from role models.
 - C. unexpressed emotions connected with painful experiences.
 - D. an unresolvable sense of social inferiority.
5. Jung described emotionally charged ideas that were repressed because they were too emotionally threatening as:
 - A. shadows.
 - B. complexes.
 - C. libidos.
 - D. egos.
6. In contrast to therapy offered according to classic psychoanalytical theory, newer approaches focus less on childhood sexuality and more on:
 - A. dream analysis.
 - B. id impulses.
 - C. determinism.
 - D. attachment.
7. 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.
8. The use of one's personality, traits, temperament, and psychological and biological processes to find a place in the social matrix of life refers to:
 - A. life style.
 - B. conviction.
 - C. self-concept.
 - D. "right-wrong" code.

※ 注意：1. 本試題紙可當稿紙使用，試題須隨答案卡繳回。

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9. As even psychologically healthy individuals continue to have some faulty convictions during reorientation, Adlerian psychotherapy focuses on:
- A. accepting that change is not achievable.
 - B. instilling enough courage to obtain perfection.
 - C. gaining insight regarding the source of errors.
 - D. replacing large errors with smaller ones.
10. In Roger's personality theory, behavior is defined as:
- A. the direct result of reinforcement and punishment.
 - B. a goal directed attempt to satisfy an organism's needs.
 - C. a biologically driven process of interacting.
 - D. fulfillment of the drives of the id, ego, and superego.
11. In ambiguous situations, individuals tend to symbolize experiences in a manner consistent with:
- A. social reality.
 - B. parental attitudes.
 - C. self-concept.
 - D. a therapist.
12. Ellis implies that highly cognitive, directive therapies requiring tasks and discipline are likely to be:
- A. effective in a shorter time period with less sessions required.
 - B. low on empathy, congruence and unconditional positive regard.
 - C. therapies that focus on insight and traumatic past experiences.
 - D. long-term therapies that lead to insight, but limited behavior change.
13. Which of the following represents an area where there would be the most significant difference between REBT and Cognitive therapy (CT)?
- A. Amount of focus on mediating beliefs.
 - B. Importance of homework compliance.
 - C. Lack of emphasis on past experience.
 - D. Therapist's forcefulness in disputing beliefs.
14. Behaviorists view abnormal behavior as:
- A. psychopathological.
 - B. physiologically-based illnesses.
 - C. governed by rules of learning.
 - D. the result of unconscious conflict.
15. Avoidance of an event that produces anxiety is:
- A. positively reinforcing.
 - B. negatively reinforcing.
 - C. stimulus control.
 - D. punishing.
16. Beck's two personality dimensions, or modes of behavior, he hypothesized were related to depression are:
- A. introversion and extraversion.
 - B. sociotropy and autonomy.
 - C. neuroticism and psychoticism.
 - D. stability and instability.

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17. Attributing external events to oneself without evidence supporting a causal connection is termed:
- A. personalization.
 - B. selective abstraction.
 - C. overgeneralization.
 - D. arbitrary inference.
18. Asking a patient to ponder “what if” scenarios about feared consequences is known as:
- A. redefining.
 - B. reattribution.
 - C. decatastrophizing.
 - D. decentering.
19. During an argument, a father nonverbally communicates to his son to “cool off” prior to further interactions. This is an example of:
- A. negative feedback.
 - B. linear causality.
 - C. positive feedback.
 - D. miscommunication.
20. A parent tells a child “I love spending time with you” while appearing annoyed. This is an example of:
- A. redundancy principle.
 - B. pseudomutuality.
 - C. pseudohostility.
 - D. double-bind communication.
21. In positive psychotherapy, a client is encouraged to complete an online self-report measure of character strengths. This is part of a:
- A. savoring exercise.
 - B. dynamic strength-assessment.
 - C. phasic character strength inventory.
 - D. virtue reorganization attempt.
22. A dynamic strength assessment uses the:
- A. antecedents-behavior-consequences analysis.
 - B. Ericksonian stages of development.
 - C. moral development schematic.
 - D. values in action classification model.
23. Studies evaluating positive psychotherapy have found that the positive psychotherapy exercises:
- A. can be altered in sequence as needed.
 - B. cannot be adopted for other treatment modalities.
 - C. should be delivered in the sequence recommended.
 - D. are not able to be adapted effectively to on-line activities.
24. Self-regulation practices focused on training attention and awareness to bring mental process under greater voluntary control is known as:
- A. cognitive restructuring.
 - B. yoga.
 - C. meditation.
 - D. free association.
25. The paradoxical theory of change states individuals:
- A. who force themselves to act differently will create automatic changes.
 - B. will stay the same when attempting to become who they are not.
 - C. cannot change others but can change how they react to others.
 - D. who believe in change are creating a delusion to relieve their anxiety.

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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。

26. A plaque is:
- A. a buildup of the myelin sheath surrounding neurons in the hippocampus
 - B. a small white spot on a brain scan
 - C. a small, round beta-amyloid protein deposit
 - D. a filament composed of the protein tau
27. A neurofibrillary tangle is:
- A. A filament composed of the protein tau
 - B. A small, round beta-amyloid protein deposit
 - C. A buildup of the myelin sheath surrounding neurons in the hippocampus
 - D. A small white spot on a brain scan
28. Which one of statement about insanity pleas is not true?
- A. A successful GBMI plea means the person is not held responsible for the crime due to his psychological disorder.
 - B. People who have NGRI are released from forensic hospitals only if they are deemed no longer dangerous and no longer mentally ill.
 - C. We can give sentence to a case with GBMI.
 - D. If someone has NGRI, then they will be treated by forensic hospital.
29. Which one is the correct statement for irresistible-impulse standard?
- A. A person couldn't distinguish right or wrong at the time of the crime because of the person's psychological disorder.
 - B. An impulse or drive that the person could not control compelled that person to commit the criminal act.
 - C. An accused person should not be held responsible for the crime due to his or her psychological disorder.
 - D. An accused person is legally guilty of a crime but can then be committed to a prison hospital for treatment rather than to a regular prison for punishment.
30. Who was considered a primary figure in the movement for more humane treatment of people with psychological disorders in asylums?
- A. Dorothea Dix
 - B. Philippe Pinel
 - C. Benjamin Rush
 - D. Francis Galton
31. What does 'epigenetics' means?
- A. Some of proteins can switch other genes on and off.
 - B. Physical sequence of DNA
 - C. Study of how the environment can alter gene expression or function.
 - D. The totality of observable behavioral characteristics of some special genes.
32. If your client revealed some maladaptive cognitions such as "*People ask for exploitation—they let down their guard.*", please name the most likely personality disorder.
- A. Antisocial personality disorder
 - B. Narcissistic personality disorder
 - C. Obsessive-compulsive personality disorder
 - D. Avoidant personality disorder

33. _____ refers to different genes contributing to a disorder; _____ refers to different forms of the same gene.
- A. Allele; polygenic
 - B. Polygenic; allele
 - C. Allele; polymorphism
 - D. Polymorphism; allele
34. Cognitive therapy when added to exposure for PTSD is particularly helpful in addressing (choose the answer that best fits):
- A. Deliberate self-harm tendencies
 - B. Rumination
 - C. Sleep disturbance
 - D. Guilt feeling
35. Genetic researches on substance dependence indicates that:
- A. Genetic factors may be the same for many drugs.
 - B. Additional studies need to be done to determine heritability.
 - C. Twin studies show that the environment is just as important as genes.
 - D. The dopamine receptor DRD1 may be faulty.
36. Which of the following are characteristics of both anorexia and bulimia?
- A. They have physical side effects (e.g., menstrual irregularities).
 - B. They are more common in women than men.
 - C. They involve a good deal of weight loss.
 - D. All the above but c is correct.
37. Which one of statement about etiology of sexual dysfunctions is not correct?
- A. Sexual dysfunctions among men can be exacerbated by either low levels of testosterone or by the high levels induced by chronic use of anabolic steroids or testosterone supplements.
 - B. Rape or sexual abuse is the risk predictor for sexual dysfunctions.
 - C. Substance use is specifically comorbid with lack of sexual desire or arousal.
 - D. SSRI medications are predictor of sexual dysfunctions.
38. Which one is the important device for measuring biological sexual arousal?
- A. penile plethysmograph
 - B. sphygmomanometer
 - C. bio-feedback equipment
 - D. electrocardiogram
39. If A's sexual desire and urges is focusing on touching an unsuspecting person. We would like to think that A may got what kind of disorder we list below.
- A. Frotteuristic Disorder
 - B. Voyeuristic Disorder
 - C. Fetishistic Disorder
 - D. Pedophilic Disorder
40. Which of the following is a correct clinical description of the paraphilic disorders?
- A. Even people with pedophilic disorder have an average IQ, but they seemed to have neurocognitive problems than the general population.
 - B. Men who engage in paraphilias that involve non-consenting women or children may have hostile attitudes and a lack of empathy toward their sexual targets
 - C. About 17 percent report that they had been aroused by spying on others having sex.
 - D. Across multiple studies, history of childhood sexual abuse is the major predictor of paraphilic disorder.

41. The following statements of treatment for paraphilic disorders, which one is correct?
- A. There are no available randomized controlled trials (RCTs) to consider the efficacy of SSRIs for paraphilic disorders.
 - B. RCTs show that hormone agents increase sexual arousal to deviant objects.
 - C. Satiation is a procedure to coach men to pair their paraphilic fantasies with another aversive stimulus with image in his mind.
 - D. Medical castration is a common treatment strategy today due to major biological concerns of paraphilic disorders.
42. Which of the following has not been discussed as part of the etiology of dyslexia?
- A. Family history.
 - B. Early childhood trauma.
 - C. Problems integrating phonological awareness with generating the ability to read.
 - D. Phonological awareness.
43. Which of the following is not one of the DSM-5 criteria for intellectual disability?
- A. onset in childhood
 - B. deficits in language acquisition
 - C. deficits in intellectual functioning
 - D. deficits in adaptive functioning
44. Which of the following heritability for personality disorders is not correct?
- A. Estimated heritability of antisocial personality disorder is 0.69
 - B. Narcissistic personality disorder has higher estimated heritability than 0.70.
 - C. Estimated heritability of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder is over 0,70, but too few cases for studies.
 - D. Heritability estimates for all the personality disorders were at least moderately high, except schizotypal personality disorders.
45. Research suggests that genes can explain _____ percent of the variance in anxiety disorders.
- A. 0–20
 - B. 20–40
 - C. 40–60
 - D. 60–80
46. What is the word “dissemination” in research methods of abnormal psychology?
- A. The process of encouraging treatment providers in the community to adopt a treatment.
 - B. The degree to which a treatment appears to work well when administered in a less carefully controlled study in the community
 - C. Investigators attempt to create or observe a related but less severe phenomenon.
 - D. The degree to which a treatment appears to work well in a carefully controlled RCT.
47. GWAS involve:
- A. examining the entire genomes of people.
 - B. large samples of participants.
 - C. analysis of millions of gene sequences to look for SNPs.
 - D. All of the above.
48. Interpersonal therapy may focus on four types of interpersonal problems. Which one of following is not correct?
- A. unresolved grief
 - B. role transitions
 - C. role identification
 - D. social deficits

49. When people are no longer available for follow-up because of death, this is called:

- A. Age-effect
- B. Time-of-measurement effects
- C. Selective mortality
- D. Cohort effect

50. In Alzheimer's disease, individual would decline in his visual-spatial abilities, which can manifest in sign of:

- A. disorientation
- B. Jamais vu
- C. absentmindedness
- D. Déjà vu

科目：統計學

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。

一、單選題(每題 2 分)

- 研究者進行 2×2 的完全受試者內設計 ANOVA 時，最少要有多少參與者？
(A)30 人 (B)60 人 (C)90 人 (D)120 人 (E)150 人
- 探討不同角色(教師、家長、學生)對英檢門檻的同意度比例差異時，應使用何種檢定
(A)Z 檢定 (B)t 檢定 (C) χ^2 檢定 (D)F 檢定 (E)無母數檢定
- 研究教學方法(傳統、翻轉)與學習策略(自己讀、與人討論、自己讀且與人討論)在學習效果上的差異時，每一種情境各有 10 人參加，誤差項的自由度為
(A)1 (B)2 (C)3 (D)59 (E)54
- 標準分數需
(A)共變數 (B)平均數 (C)相關係數 (D)常態分配 (E)標準誤
- 下列那一種作圖可以呈現出偏離值
(A)boxplot (B)histogram (C) pie chart (D) cumulative percentage curve
(E) polygons
- 某次考試很難，你會預期全班成績將成
(A)symmetrical (B)rectangular (C)multimodal (D)positive skewed (E)negative skewed
- 承上題，此時班上成績將會是
(A)平均數 > 中位數 (B)平均數 = 眾數 (C)中位數 = 眾數 (D)平均數 < 中位數
(E)無法預估
- 某次英文測驗成績成常態分配，平均值為 60，標準 5，今小明考了 55 分，問他的百分等級為
(A)15 (B)16 (C)75 (D)84 (E)無法得知
- 承上題，以中心化表示小明的成績時，應該為
(A)-1 (B)-5 (C)5 (D)10 (E)15
- 承上題，若老師想重新以 70 為平均值，8 為標準差來計算分數時，小明的新分數應為

(A)65 (B)70 (C)78 (D)72 (E)85

11. 進行假設檢定時，雙側考驗與單側考驗的差別在

(A)單側顯著水準較小 (B)雙側統計考驗力較大 (C)單側標準誤較小 (D)雙側較易犯第一類錯誤 (E)雙側比較不容易顯著

12. 有研究指出自閉症兒童的臉孔表情辨識能力較差，某研究者想檢視這個說法，若測量自閉症與一般兒童的表情辨識能力(若分數愈高表示愈好)，他的虛無假設應該是

(A) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} = \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (B) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} \neq \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (C) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} \geq \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (D) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} \leq \mu_{\text{一般}}$ (E) $\mu_{\text{自閉}} < \mu_{\text{一般}}$

13. 承上題，若研究者下了結論，但犯了第一類錯誤，那他的結論是什麼？

(A)自閉症兒童的辨識能力較差 (B)自閉症兒童的辨識能力較好 (C)自閉症兒童與一般兒童沒有差別 (D)自閉症兒童的辨識能力沒有較差 (E)無法確定

14. 統計的假設考驗使用了否證法來進行推論，其意義是

(A)先接受 H_1 為真 (B)同時先接受 H_0, H_1 為真 (C)需要二個樣本來獲得結論 (D)可以利用單一樣本來得到結論 (E)可以用多個樣本來獲得結論

15. 若某研究想探討性別是否能調節憂鬱傾向對自殺意念的預測時，下列描述何者正確？

(A)性別在自殺意念上有差異 (B)性別在憂鬱傾向上有差異 (C)憂鬱傾向能預測自殺意念 (D)性別在自殺意念上沒有差別 (E)性別在憂鬱傾向上沒有差異

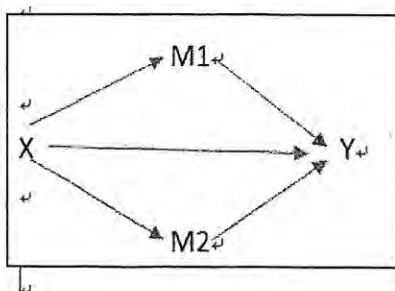
16. 預測關聯性指標使用那一種數值來推論類別變項間的預測力？

(A)平均數 (B)中位數 (C)眾數 (D)調和平均數 (E)幾何平均數

17. 研究性別與英文成績及格與否的關聯性時，應該使用

(A)r (B) r_s (C)R (D) ϕ (E)C

某研究者進行如下模式 A 的研究，X 為預測變項，Y 為效標變項，M1, M2 為中介變項。



模式 A

18. 依模式 A 研究者應該進行多少條迴歸分析?

- (A)1 條 (B)2 條 (C)3 條 (D)4 條 (E)5 條

19. 在模式 A 中應該有多少間接效果要驗證?

- (A)1 個 (B)2 個 (C)3 個 (D)4 個 (E)5 個

20. 若某研究者探討大學四個年級學生平均零用錢的差異，他使用 t test 來分析時，若單一檢定之 α 為 .05，則整體的第一類錯誤應為

- (A).05 (B).1 (C).143 (D).265 (E).32

某研究探討年齡(A 變項)與訊息處理層次(B 變項)對記憶的影響，得到如下的結果，他想以 ANOVA 分析這份資料。

敘述統計

依變數：回憶分數

| 年齡 | 處理層次 | 平均數 | 標準離差 | 個數 |
|-----|------|-------|-------|----|
| 年輕人 | 淺層處理 | 6.20 | 1.317 | 10 |
| | 精緻處理 | 19.00 | 2.708 | 10 |
| | 總數 | 12.60 | 6.886 | 20 |
| 老人 | 淺層處理 | 7.40 | 2.011 | 10 |
| | 精緻處理 | 12.00 | 3.742 | 10 |
| | 總數 | 9.70 | 3.757 | 20 |
| 總數 | 淺層處理 | 6.80 | 1.765 | 20 |
| | 精緻處理 | 15.50 | 4.796 | 20 |
| | 總數 | 11.15 | 5.668 | 40 |

21. 此研究資料的 SS_t 為何?

- (A)1323.25 (B)1151.31 (C)1625.91 (D)1478.36 (E)1252.92

22. 此研究資料年齡主要效果的 F 計算值為

- (A)10.21 (B)12.41 (C)24.8 (D)22.15 (E)17.68

23. 此研究資料年齡與處理層次的交互作用的 F 計算值為

- (A)10.21 (B)12.41 (C)24.8 (D)22.15 (E)17.68

24. 此研究資料處理層次的 partial η^2 為

- (A).41 (B).52 (C).26 (D).32 (E).76

25. 此研究資料誤差項的自由度為

- (A)1 (B)2 (C)40 (D)36 (E)39

26. 此研究資料，若結果發現交互作用顯著，則應該作什麼分析

- (A)LSD (B)Tukey (C)simple effect (D)t test (E)F test

27. 某研究得 X-Y 的相關為 r, 另以 X 預測 Y 得到複相關 R, 問 r 與 R 二者的關係

- (A)r=R (B)r>R (C)r<R (D)r≠R (E)|r|=R

28. 以學業成績預測指考表現，得到迴歸方程，此時任一人的學業成績預測其指表成績時，應考慮

- (A)標準差 (B)標準誤 (C)估計標準差 (D)估計標準誤 (E)標準分數

29. 迴歸係數與標準化迴歸係數的關係是

- (A)迴歸係數>標準化迴歸係數 (B)迴歸係數<標準化迴歸係數 (C)迴歸係數=標準化迴歸係數 (D)+, -號相反 (E)+, -號相同

30. 二項分配的平均值為(n 表試行次數, p 表成功機率, q 表失敗機率

- (A)p (B)np (C)nq (D)npq (E)pq

二、複選題(每題 4 分)

31. 不具對稱特性的分配是

- (A)Z 分配 (B)t 分配 (C) χ^2 分配 (D)F 分配 (E)二項分配

32. 可用來探討名義變項間相關的係數有

- (A)r (B) ϕ (C)Vc (D) r_s (E)C

33. 效果量可以用那些方式表達

- (A)d (B) λ (C) η^2 (D) ω^2 (E) β

34. 2x3 的 ANOVA 分析後，發現交互作用項顯著，後續可以作什麼分析

- (A)t test (B)LSD (C)simple effect (D)Tukey test (E)F test

35. 下列那些對重覆測量的描述是適切的

- (A)相依樣本 (B)獨立樣本 (C)受試者內設計 (D)受試者間設計 (E)配對組設計

36. 在二因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中, SS_{cell} 為那些項目之和

- (A)SS_t (B)SS_{error} (C)SS_a (D)SS_b (E)SS_{axb}

37. 在二因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中，交互作用項的線性模式裡與那些項目無關（若 i 表 A 變項, j 表 B 變項, k 表第幾個受試者）

- (A) X_{ijk} (B) \bar{X}_{ij} (C) \bar{X}_j (D) $\bar{X}_{...}$ (E) \bar{X}_{jk}

38. 在二因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中，B 主要效果的線性模式裡與那些項目有關（若 i 表 A 變項, j 表 B 變項, k 表第幾個受試者）

- (A) X_{ijk} (B) \bar{X}_{ij} (C) \bar{X}_j (D) $\bar{X}_{...}$ (E) \bar{X}_{jk}

39. 在二因子受試者間設計的 ANOVA 分析中，誤差項的線性模式裡與那些項目有關（若 i 表 A 變項, j 表 B 變項, k 表第幾個受試者）

- (A) X_{ijk} (B) \bar{X}_{ij} (C) \bar{X}_j (D) $\bar{X}_{...}$ (E) \bar{X}_{jk}

40. 若某研究者想探討無助感是否是憂鬱傾向預測自殺意念的中介變項時，需要

- (A) 無助感與憂鬱傾向有關 (B) 無助感與自殺意念有關 (C) 排除自殺意念後，無助感與憂鬱傾向仍有關
(D) 排除無助感後，自殺意念與憂鬱傾向無關 (E) 自殺意念與憂鬱傾向有關。

※ 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：神經解剖學

系組：臨床心理學系

年級：三

第一大題：選擇題(1-14)，每題5%，共70%

1. 下列何者最緊貼在脊髓表面？(A) 蜘蛛膜(arachnoid mater)(B) 軟膜(pia mater)(C) 硬膜(dura mater)(D) 脂肪(fat)
2. 下列何者最不常用於成人的醫學腦部影像(medical brain imaging)檢查？(A) 功能性磁共振造影(functional magnetic resonance imaging) (B) 正子攝影(positron emission tomography) (C) 單光子放射電腦斷層掃描(single photon emission computed tomography) (D) 超音波影像(sonography)
3. 下列何者屬於中樞神經系統？(A) 基底神經節(basal ganglia) (B) 神經叢(nerve plexus) (C) 背根神經節(dorsal root ganglion) (D) 三叉神經節(trigeminal ganglia)
4. 下列何者屬於邊緣系統(limbic system)的構造，並具有分泌神經傳導物質(neurotransmitter)與荷爾蒙(hormone)的功能？(A) 杏仁核(amygdala) (B) 丘腦(thalamus) (C) 下丘腦(hypothalamus) (D) 底丘腦(subthalamus)
5. 下列神經元內的胞器(organelles)中，何者具有離子通道(ion channel)與幫浦(pump)？(A) 核仁(nucleolus) (B) 核糖體(ribosome) (C) 微小管(microtubule) (D) 細胞膜(plasma membrane)
6. 偵測氣味的嗅覺初級神經元(primary olfactory neuron)位於下列何處？(A) 嗅球(olfactory bulb) (B) 嗅徑(olfactory tract) (C) 嗅覺上皮(olfactory epithelium) (D) 嗅覺皮質(olfactory cortex)
7. 下列丘腦構造中，何者可傳遞訊息至主要視覺皮質(primary visual cortex)？(A) 外側膝狀核(lateral geniculate nucleus) (B) 內背核(mediodorsal nucleus) (C) 內側膝狀核(medial geniculate nucleus) (D) 腹後核外側部(ventral posterior lateral nucleus)
8. 下列何者對於語言有解釋的功能？(A) 紋狀皮質(striate cortex) (B) Wernicke氏區 (C) Broca氏區 (D) 顳橫回(transverse temporal gyrus)
9. 下列何者為抑制性傳導物質(inhibitory neurotransmitter)？(A) 乙醯膽鹼(acetylcholine) (B) 麩胺酸(glutamate) (C) γ -氨基丁酸(γ -aminobutyric) (D) 多巴胺(dopamine)
10. 下列何者位於或附著於中腦(midbrain)？(A) 視神經(optic nerve) (B) 動眼神經(oculomotor nerve) (C) 三叉神經(trigeminal nerve) (D) 外旋神經(abducens nerve)
11. 下列何者位於額葉(frontal lobe)？(A) 嗅覺皮質(olfactory cortex) (B) 主要視覺皮質(primary visual cortex) (C) 主要聽覺皮質(primary auditory cortex) (D) 主要運動皮質(primary motor cortex)
12. 副神經(accessory nerve)支配下列哪一條肌肉？(A) 胸鎖乳突肌(sternocleidomastoid) (B) 提肩胛肌(levator scapulae) (C) 舌骨舌肌(hyoglossus) (D) 嚼肌(masseter)
13. 下列何者含有下位運動神經元(lower motor neuron)？(A) 脊髓腹角(ventral horn of spinal cord) (B) 紅核(red nucleus) (C) 黑質區(substantia nigra) (D) 孤獨核(solitary nucleus)
14. 下列何者與處理情緒、記憶有密切關聯？(A) 皮質-丘腦迴路(corticothalamic circuit) (B) 下丘腦-腦下腺-腎上腺軸(hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis) (C) Papez 迴路(circuit) (D) Willis 環(circle)

※ 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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第二大題：問答題 30%

1. 請敘述顏面神經(facial nerve)相關的功能。(10%)
2. 網狀結構(reticular formation)的位置、構造與功能為何?(10%)
3. 請敘述皮質脊髓徑(corticospinal tract)的路徑及其功能。(10%)