

銘傳大學  
109學年度碩士班試題

臨床心理學

— 考生注意事項 —

- 考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題本，也不得書寫、畫記、作答。
- 考生入座後，務請檢查答案本、座位標示單與准考證之號碼是否相同。

銘傳大學 109 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

諮商與工商心理學系碩士班(臨床心理學組)

第一節

「臨床心理學(英文命題)」試題

(第 | 頁共 | 頁) (限用答案本作答)

可使用計算機  不可使用計算機

**I. Compare and contrast: Please compare their similarities and contrast their differences (20%).**

1. anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa, and binge-eating disorder
2. bipolar I disorder, bipolar II disorder, and cyclothymic disorder
3. schizotypal personality disorder and schizophrenia
4. current smoker, former smoker, and never smoker

**II. Terminology: Please explain the meaning(s) of the word(s) (60%).**

1. Dialectical behavior therapy
2. Tolerance
3. Invalidating environment
4. Parasuicide
5. Lifetime prevalence
6. Flight of ideas
7. Exposure and response prevention
8. Grandiose delusions
9. Bizarre content
10. Depersonalization symptoms
11. Interpersonal psychotherapy
12. Rumination
13. Functional communication training
14. Mild cognitive impairment
15. Cohort effects

**III. Please summarize the following paragraph (20%).**

Title: Stages of the Addiction Cycle.

During intoxication, drug-induced activation of the brain's reward regions is enhanced by conditioned cues in areas of increased sensitization. During withdrawal, the activation of brain regions involved in emotions results in negative mood and enhanced sensitivity to stress. During preoccupation, the decreased function of the prefrontal cortex leads to an inability to balance the strong desire for the drug with the will to abstain, which triggers relapse and reinitiates the cycle of addiction. The compromised neuro-circuitry reflects the disruption of the dopamine and glutamate systems and the stress-control systems of the brain, which are affected by corticotropin-releasing factor and dynorphin. The behaviors during the three stages of addiction change as a person transitions from drug experimentation to addiction as a function of the progressive neuroadaptations that occur in the brain.

試題完  
End of exam