

1. 請簡述下列自我防衛現象:(15%)
 - a. 壓抑 (repression)
 - b. 投射 (projection)
 - c. 內射 (introjection)
 - d. 轉移(displacement)
 - e. 反向作用 (reaction formation)
2. 試以卡爾羅傑斯(Carl Rogers)的人格論說明自我觀念的形成，造成自我不和諧之成因，及如何避免此不和諧?(10%)
3. 榮格認為個體發展受兩種意識作用，試說明此二意識作用及其對人格之影響。(10%)
4. 何謂焦慮症？並試從精神分析論，行為論，認知論三個心理學觀點分析焦慮症形成的原因。(20%)
5. 試說明馬斯洛(Maslow)的需求層次性質及其在人格發展上的功能。(10%)
6. 現實治療法對心理症及精神異常行為之看法為何？其諮詢強調的重點為何？(10%)

7. 請閱讀下列文章並回答文章後面的問題。

The most important development in psychoanalytic theory since Freud's death has been the emergence of a new theory sometimes called ego psychology, which emphasizes the relationship of individuals to the society in which they live. The theorists who founded ego psychology grew increasingly dissatisfied with the emphasis on conflict and defense that was implicit in Freud's formulation about ego functioning. They also argued that Freudian theory was outdated, that interpretations conceived at the beginning of the twentieth century no longer seemed to provide a sound basis for understanding personality. These theorists updated psychoanalysis by expanding the conception of ego and giving it functions that go beyond merely defending against anxiety and resolving unconscious conflicts. They did not believe that the ego emerges from the id but rather has its own origins and course of development. They allowed the ego a conflict-free sphere in which it uses its cognitive processes of perception, learning, memory and attention for other than purely instinctual objectives. Its satisfactions are exploration, manipulation and being competent in accomplishing tasks. This conception of the ego as autonomous thus represents a far-reaching change in psychoanalytic theory. Freud had given primacy not to the ego but to the id, which he believed exercised the most important influence throughout an individual's life.

(請以中文回答下列問題)

- 6.1 上文主要在闡釋那一心理學派?(3%)
- 6.2 依上文，此心理學派強與傳統心理分析學派在學理上最大不同點為何？又此心理學派理論的重點?(22%)