



# 2020 年度 大学院 C 日程入学試験問題（解答時間 60 分）

博士課程      心理学専攻

科目	英 語
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受験番号		氏名	
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問題 次の設問の中から、1つを選択し、その番号を記して解答しなさい。

問1 次の英文を読んで、全文を和訳しなさい。

Projective identification provides a clinical-level theory that may be of value to therapists in their efforts to organize and render meaningful the relationship between their own experience (feelings, thoughts, perceptions) and the transference. It will be seen in the discussion of clinical material that from the perspective of projective identification many of the stalemates and dead-ends of therapy become data for the study of the transference and a medium through which the makeup of the patient's internal objective world is communicated.

This definition undoubtedly raises a great many questions. The concept integrates statements about unconscious fantasy, interpersonal pressure, and the response of a separate personality system to a set engendered feelings. Projective identification is in part a statement about an interpersonal interaction (the pressure of one person on another to comply with a projective fantasy) and in part a statement about individual mental activity (projective fantasies, introjective fantasies, psychological processing). Most fundamentally, however, it is a statement about the dynamic interplay of the two, the intrapsychic and the interpersonal. The usefulness of many existing psychoanalytic propositions is limited because they address the intrapsychic sphere exclusively and fail to afford a bridge between that sphere and the interpersonal interactions that provide the principal data of the therapy.

(出典 Ogden, T.H. (1993). *Projective Identification & Psychotherapeutic Technique*. Jason Aronson Inc. p.3. ただし出題のため一部改変あり)

問2 次の英文を全文和訳しなさい。

Group identity may also provide a source of social support during adolescence. This may be particularly true for adolescents who may be marginalized in a cultural context. For example, cultural context forces some adolescents to be distinctly aware of particular circumstances, such as national or intranational characteristics, that may be associated with their group. In situations of overt conflict, such as the one between Israel and Palestine, or where a history of enforced social inequality – such as existed for centuries and still remains in the United States between persons labeled as Black and White – group identity becomes a salient part of social context and has the potential for creating a type of social support that may be more virtual than real. Philip Hammack has described this kind of situation as one where a youth develops what he calls a master narrative or group identity that helps in the formation of individual identity. Personality and cultural psychologists recognize that the history, social status, and dynamic engagement between society and that of a group with which an individual is associated influences identity and psychological adjustment. Therefore, group identity may play a role in creating and shaping perceived social support.

(出典 : Vietze, D. L. (2011). Social support. In B. B. Brown & M. J. Prinstein (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of adolescence* (Vol.2, pp. 341-351). London: Academic Press.)

