

本試題含英文一題，為必選題； 中文四題，請選三題作答，請勿多答。

一、衝突是人際關係中常見的現象，且常發生在和自己有親密關係的系統中，如家庭。有關家庭衝突的研究並發現家庭中的衝突有循環性的現象。試說明家庭中循環性衝突的現象及造成此類衝突模式的原因。(25)

二、Maslow 認為人的行為動機是受需求的影響，他並提出人的需求有不同的階層，請說明 Maslow 的需求階層論的要義。(25)

三、慢性病患者在漫長的診療過程中，除了面對疾病本身的壓力外，同時經驗到疾病所衍生的生活秩序變化。有人認為人格會影響慢性疾病的控制，而控制信念會影響生活適應。你的解釋或看法為何?(25)

四、本題有二題型，請擇一作答即可。(25)

(1) 一個人的自我觀念是如何形成的？試以 Carl Rogers 的觀點說明。

(2) 敘說心理學認為一個人對自己的故事之敘說可反映其個人之「自我」建構。請說明。

五、請先閱讀下面的文章，再以中文說明其重點。(25)

Insight therapy include psychoanalytic, humanistic, and existential treatment. While there are significant differences among them, all share the general assumption that suffering results from a person's inadequate understanding of what motivates his or her behavior, particularly when different needs and drives are in conflict. The emphasis in insight therapy, then, is on uncovering the causes—both historical and current—of disordered behavior, and not on altering the behavior directly. The assumption is that increased awareness, or insight, of causal relationships will lead individuals to better control over and improvement in their functioning. Therapists of different theoretical bent attempt to facilitate such insights in different ways, ranging from free association and dream interpretation in psychoanalysis, to nondirective reflection of feelings in Carl Rogers' client-centered therapy, to the often directive confrontation of current needs in Fritz Perls' Gestalt therapy. In addition to their relative lack of emphasis on the dysfunctional behavior itself, insight therapies derive from the work of practitioners who have, for the most part, operated outside the scientific mainstream of clinical psychology.