

No. 

2018年度 教育学部 自己推薦入試 問題用紙

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氏名					

「小論文」
教育心理学専修

以下の英文を読み、設問ⅠからⅣに答えなさい。

- (1) 解答順序は自由。ただし、解答には設問番号を明記すること。
- (2) すべて日本語で答えること。ただし、固有名詞はアルファベット表記でよい。
- (3) 問題用紙のステープラーは外してよい。

① Personality theory has been influenced more by Sigmund Freud than by any other individual. His system of psychoanalysis was the first formal theory of personality and is still the best known. Freud's influence has been so profound that more than a century after his theory was proposed it remains the framework for the study of personality, despite its controversial nature. Not only did Freud's work affect thinking about personality in psychology, but it also made a tremendous impact on our view of human nature. Few ideas in the history of civilization have had such a broad and profound influence. Many of the personality theories proposed after Freud are derivatives of or elaborations on his basic work. Others owe their impetus and direction in part to their opposition to Freud's psychoanalysis. It would be difficult to comprehend and assess the development of the field of personality without first understanding Freud's system.

Freud was born on May 6, 1856, in Freiberg, Moravia (now, Czech Republic). Freud's father was a relatively unsuccessful wool merchant. When his business failed in Moravia, the family moved to Leipzig, Germany, and later, when Freud was 4 years old, to Vienna, Austria. Freud remained in Vienna for nearly 80 years. When Freud was born, his father was 40 years old and his mother only 20. The father was strict and authoritarian. As an adult, Freud recalled his childhood hostility, hatred, and rage toward his father. He wrote that he felt superior to his father as early as the age of two.

Freud's mother was slender and attractive. Her behavior toward her first-born son was protective and loving. Freud felt a passionate, sexual attachment to her, a situation that set the

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stage for his later concept of the Oedipus complex. Freud's mother took pride in young Sigmund, convinced that he would become a great man. Among Freud's lifelong personality characteristics were a high degree of self-confidence, an intense ambition to succeed, and dreams of glory and fame. Reflecting the impact of his mother's continuing attention and support, Freud wrote: "A man who has been the indisputable favorite of his mother keeps for life the feeling of a conqueror, that confidence of success that often induces real success". Freud became jealous and angry when competitors for his mother's affection were born.

From an early age, Freud exhibited a high level of intelligence, which his parents helped to foster. For example, his sisters were not allowed to practice the piano lest the noise disturb Freud's studies. He was given a room of his own, where he spent most of his time; he even took his meals there so as not to lose time from his studies. The room was the only one in the apartment to contain a prized oil lamp while the rest of the family used candles. Freud entered high school a year earlier than was usual and was frequently at the head of his class. Fluent in German and Hebrew, he mastered Latin, Greek, French, and English in school and taught himself Italian and Spanish. From the age of 8, he enjoyed reading Shakespeare in English.

Freud had many interests, including military history, but when it came time to choose a career from among the few professions open to a Jew in Vienna, he settled on medicine. It was not that he wanted to be a physician, but rather that he believed that medical studies would lead to a career in scientific research, which might bring the fame he desired. While completing work for his medical degree at the University of Vienna, Freud conducted physiological research on the spinal cord of fish, making respectable contributions to the field. A professor discouraged Freud from pursuing his intended career in scientific research, pointing out that it would be many years before Freud could obtain a professorship and support himself financially in the university system of the day. Because Freud lacked an independent income, he believed he had no choice but to enter private practice. A further impetus toward private practice was his engagement to Martha Bernays, which

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lasted 4 years before they could afford to marry. Freud established practice as a clinical neurologist in 1881 and began to explore the personalities of those suffering from emotional disturbances. By 1896, after several years in clinical practice, Freud was convinced that sexual conflicts were the primary cause of all neuroses.

Freud psychoanalyzed himself through the study of his dreams. It was during this period that he performed his most creative work in developing his theory of personality. Through the exploration of his dreams, he realized, for the first time, how much hostility he felt toward his father. He recalled his childhood sexual longings for his mother and dreamed of a sex wish toward his eldest daughter. Thus, he formulated much of his theory around his own neurotic conflicts and childhood experiences, based on his interpretations of his dreams. As he perceptively observed, "The most important patient for me was my own person".

Thus, much of Freud's theory reflects his childhood experiences and can therefore be considered autobiographical in nature. His theory was formulated initially on an intuitive basis, drawn from his experiences and memories. He constructed it along more rational and empirical lines through his work with patients, examining their childhood experiences and memories through case studies and dream analysis. From this material, he fashioned a coherent picture of the development of the individual personality and its processes and functions.

As his work became known through published articles and books as well as papers presented at scientific meetings, Freud attracted a group of disciples who met with him weekly to learn about his new system. The disciples included Carl Jung and Alfred Adler, who later broke with Freud to develop their own theories.

Jung's difficult and unhappy childhood years were marked by clergymen, deaths and funerals, neurotic parents in a failing marriage, religious doubts and conflicts, and bizarre dreams. Born in Switzerland into a family that included nine clergymen (eight uncles and his father), Jung was introduced at an early age to religion and the classics. He was close to his father but considered

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him weak and powerless. Although kind and tolerant, Jung's father experienced periods of moodiness and irritability and failed to be the strong authority figure his son needed.

Jung's mother was the more powerful parent, but her emotional instability led her to behave erratically. She could change in an instant from cheerful and happy to mumbling incoherently and gazing vacantly into space. As a boy, Jung came to view his mother as being two different people inhabiting the same body. Not surprisingly, this belief disturbed him. As a result of his mother's odd behavior, Jung became wary of women, a suspicion that took many years to dispel. In his autobiography, he described his mother as fat and unattractive, which may explain why he rejected Freud's notion that every boy has a sexual longing for his mother. Clearly, it did not reflect his experience.

To avoid his parents and their continuing marital problems, Jung spent many hours alone in the attic of his home, carving a doll out of wood, a figure in whom he could confide. He had one sibling, a sister, who was born when he was 9 years old and who had little influence on his development; her arrival did nothing to ease his loneliness. Distrustful of his mother and disappointed in his father, Jung felt cut off from the external world. As an escape, he turned inward to his unconscious, to the world of dreams, visions, and fantasies, in which he felt more secure. This choice would guide Jung for the rest of his life. Whenever he was faced with a problem, he would seek a solution through his dreams and visions. Thus, like Freud's work, Jung's personality theory was intensely autobiographical. In a lecture given at the age of 50, he acknowledged the influence of his life events on his theory.

Jung's loneliness is reflected in his theory, which focuses on the inner growth of the individual rather than on relationships with other people. In contrast, Freud's theory is concerned more with interpersonal relationships, perhaps because Freud, unlike Jung, did not have such an isolated childhood.

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注（アルファベット順）

attic	屋根裏
authoritarian	権威主義者、独裁者
clergyman	（男性の）聖職者、牧師
clinical neurologist	臨床神経科医
coherent	一貫した
conflict	（心理的な、心の）葛藤
conqueror	勝者、勝利者
dispel	一掃する、払いのける
elaboration	洗練、推敲
empirical	経験に基づく、観察を基にした
erratically	風変りに、突飛に
impetus	刺激、力
indisputable	確実な、疑問の余地のない
intuitive	直観的な
moodiness	不機嫌、怒りっぽさ
mumbling	ぶつぶつ言う、ぶつぶつ呟く
neuroses	neurosis（神経症）の複数形 神経症とは、身体の疾病が原因ではない不適応状態、精神的障害のこと
Oedipus complex	エディプス・コンプレックス 息子が母親に対して抱く無意識の性的欲求と父親に対して抱く嫉妬と嫌悪
perceptively	鋭く、鋭敏に
personality	人格、人となり （回答の中では「パーソナリティ」とカナ書きすること）
physiological	生理学
private practice	開業医
spinal cord	脊髄
vacantly	ぼんやりと

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設問

- I. 段落①（冒頭の10行）をすべて日本語に訳しなさい。
- II. Freudの両親はそれぞれどのような人であったか。また、Freudの幼少期における父親、母親との関係はそれぞれどのようなものであったのか。概要を説明しなさい。説明する際は、細部にとらわれることなく、日本語として分かりやすい説明を試みることに。字数は問わない。
- III. Jungの両親はそれぞれどのような人であったか。また、Jungの幼少期における父親、母親との関係はそれぞれどのようなものであったのか。概要を説明しなさい。説明する際は、細部にとらわれることなく、日本語として分かりやすい説明を試みることに。字数は問わない。
- IV. 著者は、Freudの理論や考えもJungの理論や考えも、それぞれ自分自身の幼少期の経験を反映したものであると主張している。本文に述べられている二人の考え方の違いと、そうした違いが生まれた背景を説明しなさい。字数は問わない。

以上

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採点欄

ここから記入すること↓

ここから下には記入しないこと