

世新大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題卷

第 1 頁共計 / 頁

系所組別	考 試 科 目
社會心理學系	英文

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※考生請於答案卷內作答

請閱讀下文後，撰寫摘要（50分），並評述（50分）。

Freud, Sigmund (1856-1939). Born in Moravia of Jewish parents, he was brought up in Vienna where he studied medicine. His early work was in the histology of the nervous system, but, influenced by J. Breuer's use of hypnosis, he made an important contribution to the study of hysteria by the use of free association (or 'talking therapy'). Their research on hysterical phenomena and psychotherapy was published as *Studies on Hysteria* (1895). As a consequence of this clinical work, Freud developed the basic concepts of psychoanalysis (the unconscious, repression, abreaction and transference), which were described in, for example, *Five Lectures on Psycho-Analysis* (1910). Freud became interested in how jokes and dreams might reveal the nature and problems of human sexuality in *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1900) and *Jokes and their Relation to the Unconscious* (1905a). He applied the same approach to the study of lapses of memory and verbal slips in *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life* (1901). Freud also developed a psychoanalysis of art in *Leonardo da Vinci* (1910), where he argued that paintings like 'Madonna and Child with St Anne' were products of Leonardo's homosexuality, rejection of parental authority and narcissism. The theory of childhood sexuality was outlined in *Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality* (1905b); his conception of the dynamics of personality was published in *The Ego and the Id* (1923). Freud and his colleagues founded the International Psycho-Analytical Association in 1910 in Nuremberg; they also created journals to disseminate their ideas. These were the *Central Journal for Psycho-Analysis* and *Internal Journal for Medical Psycho-Analysis*. Freud wrote an account of these institutional and theoretical developments in *On the History of the Psycho-Analytical Movement* (1914) and *An Autobiographical Study* (1925).

Although Freud's psychoanalytical research covered a wide variety of issues, it was his perspective on the conflict between the instinctual gratification of the individual and the requirements of social order which was particularly influential in sociology. In his later work - *The Future of an Illusion* (1927), *Civilization and its Discontents* (1930), and *Moses and Monotheism* (1934-8) - Freud emphasized the contradiction between the satisfaction of sexuality and aggression for the individual and the importance of social control for civilization. The social order is a fragile compromise between sexual fulfilment, social discipline and work.

Freud's theories have been influential in both sociology and Marxism. T. Parsons (q.v.) adopted Freud's account of personality development to provide the psychological underpinnings of the socialization process, but, in stressing the complementarity between personality and social systems, Parsons neglected the contradictory relationship between sexuality and social order. In Marxism, L. Althusser referred to Freud's discovery of the unconscious as parallel to K. Marx's discovery of the laws of modes of production. In the Frankfurt School (q.v.), psychoanalytical theories were adopted to develop a materialist conception of personality as a companion to Marx's materialist analysis of society.