

2026 年度 常葉大学大学院 健康科学研究科 修士課程
＜臨床心理学専攻＞
一般入試 I 期 【英語】

問題 次の全文を和訳しなさい。

The years at Burgholzli were my years of apprenticeship. Dominating my interests and research was the burning question: “What actually takes place inside the mentally ill?” That was something which I did not understand then, nor had any of my colleagues concerned themselves with such problems. Psychiatry teachers were not interested in what the patient had to say, but rather in how to make a diagnosis or how to describe symptoms and compile statistics.

At this point Sigmund Freud became vitally important to me, especially because of his fundamental researches into the psychology of hysteria and dreams. Freud introduced psychology into psychiatry, although he himself was a neurologist.

I still recollect very well a case which greatly interested me at the time. A young woman had been admitted to the hospital, suffering from “melancholia.” The examination was conducted with the usual care: anamnesis, tests, physical check-ups, and so on. The diagnosis was schizophrenia, or “dementia praecox,” in the phrase of those days. The prognosis was poor.

This woman happened to be in my section. At first I did not dare to question the diagnosis. I was still a beginner, and would not have had the temerity to suggest another one. And yet the case struck me as strange. I had the feeling that it was not a matter of schizophrenia but of ordinary depression, and resolved to apply my own method. At the time I was much occupied with diagnostic association studies, and so I undertook an association experiment with the patient.

注 : Burgholzli : ブルクヘルツリ病院

[出典 : Aniel Jaffe “*Memories, Dreams, Reflections*”, Fontana Press, London , pp.135-136, 1995 より一部改変]