

2025 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 II 期 【英語】

問題 次の全文を和訳しなさい。

Personality psychologists who follow in Freud's psychoanalytic tradition are particularly interested in assessing unconscious wishes, motivations, and conflicts. Accordingly, they prefer tests that resemble Freud's technique of free association, in which the individual is free to say whatever comes to mind. For this reason, they developed projective tests. A projective test presents an ambiguous stimulus to which the person may respond as he or she wishes. Because the stimulus is ambiguous and does not demand a specific response, it is assumed that the individual projects his or her personality onto the stimulus and thus reveals something about himself or herself. Two of the most widely used projective techniques are the Rorschach test and Thematic Apperception Test (TAT).

The Rorschach Test, developed by the Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach in the 1920s, is a series of 10 cards, each of which displays a rather complex inkblot. Some of the blots are in color; some are black and white. The person is instructed to look at one card at a time and report everything the inkblot resembles. After the person has finished the 10 cards, the examiner usually goes over each response, asking the person to clarify some responses and indicate which features of the blot gave a particular impression.

Another popular projective test, the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT), was developed by Henry Murray in the 1930s. The participant is shown as many as 20 ambiguous pictures of persons and scenes and asked to make up a story about each picture. The individual is encouraged to give free rein to his and her imagination and to tell whatever story comes to mind.

(Atkinson & Hilgard's Introduction to Psychology 16<sup>th</sup> edition, p.445-446)