1. In psychoanalytically based treatment, the therapist fosters a transference neurosis in the client. The transference process involves the client unconsciously shifting feelings and fantasies involving significant others in the client's past to the therapist. Once the transference neurosis occurs, how does the therapist help the client “work through” the relationship issues? Specifically, describe the process and the desired outcome in less than 90 words.

2. In the Adlerian model, *lifestyle* refers to an individual's basic orientation in life. It is the distinctive way one moves toward a life goal or, more precisely, the characteristic beliefs and behaviors used to move toward the life goal. Mosak has proposed that there are five basic mistakes associated with lifestyles. Please list them.

3. Please define the following terms as they are used in existential therapy.
   - *existential anxiety*:
   - *existential guilt*:
   - *existential vacuum*:
   - *responsibility*:

4. Rogers has argued that three personal characteristics (or attitudes) are central to the therapeutic relationship:
   1. *congruence* (genuineness);
   2. *unconditional positive regard & acceptance* (warmth); and
   3. *accurate empathic understanding* (empathy).
   Please list and define these terms.