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 onto the therapist. Once the transference neurosis occurs, the therapist helps the client work through the relationship.

1.01. What is working through?
1.02. Briefly describe the process of working through.
1.03. How is this supposed to help the client?

2. The basic aim of psychoanalytic therapy is to help clients
- change overt behavior.
- compensate for specific learning disorders.
- correct irrational thinking.
- make repressed material conscious.
- meet basic needs.

3. According to object-relations theory, during the separation/individuation process, a child
- becomes a truly independent, self-sufficient entity.
- has a pronounced dependency on the mother.
- is especially vulnerable to problems that may result in the development of a borderline personality disorder.
- moves away from symbiotic forms of relating.
- stops turning to others for a sense of confirmation.

4. According to Erikson, person who is suffering from feelings of alienation and isolation has probably failed to achieve a sense of __________ during the __________ stage of development.
- identity; adolescence.
- generativity; middle age.
- integrity; later life.
- intimacy; young adulthood.
- trust; infancy.