Cinderella is a popular fairy tale. The story describes a widower who married an arrogant woman for his second wife. She had two daughters, who were equally narcissistic. He had a pretty young daughter named Ella by his first wife. The Stepmother abused Ella and ordered her to do all the housework. When the girl finished her work, she sat in the cinders, so she was called "Cinderella".

One day the Prince invited all the young women in the country to a ball so he could choose a wife. While her two Stepsisters were invited and went to the ball cheerfully, Cinderella cried in despair. Her Fairy Godmother appeared and assisted Cinderella to dress up for the ball. She turned a pumpkin into a coach, mice into horses, and a rat into a coachman. The Godmother wanted her to enjoy the ball, but return before midnight for the spells would be broken.

At the ball, everybody was attracted by Cinderella, especially the Prince. Unrecognized by her sisters, Cinderella remembered to leave before midnight. She returned to the ball again next day. However, she left only at the final stroke of midnight, and lost one of her glass slippers at the palace. The Prince tried the slipper on all the women in the country. You know the rest of the story. Cinderella tried the slipper and fit perfectly. She then married the Prince and lived in the palace.

Six years later, Cinderella comes to a counselor because she has problems in her marriage to the Prince (Wikipedia, 2008, revised from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinderella).

Questions:
1. How would a counselor with an object relations orientation conceptualize Cinderella’s marital problem? (15分)
2. What would a feminist psychotherapist say about Cinderella’s marital problem? (15分)
二、 Ellis (1973): ‘There are virtually no legitimate reasons for people to make themselves terrible upset, hysterical, or emotion disturbed, no matter what kind of psychological or verbal stimuli are impinging on them.’

1. 請說明 REBT 治療理論對問題的觀點及對治療的觀點。（10分）
2. 開述你對於上述這段話的評述，並陳述你的評論所依據的理論基礎。（10分）
3. 抱持如上觀點的諮商師，在進行諮商時可能會遇到哪些挑戰？諮商師要如何因應或處理這些挑戰？（10分）

※英文試題請以中文作答※

三、 A top seller book “the Secret” a.k.a. “the Law of Attraction” coaches people how to gain the control of their lives and get the achievement they want.

Aldian Prakoso, a Law of Attraction Coach teaches the principle in his website, The Secret of Law of Attraction Blog. He expresses that you can start attracting small desires and build on to bigger ones. First, you have to be sure about what you yearn for, and believe that it will come to you. Then Act As If this imagination will open up to the potentiality of absorbing the Universal power. Most importantly, the Universe does not distinguish between what is real or just thoughts once emotional energy starts to vibrate in. Through “Thought” you can create anything. Because if you can think, desire, believe, and visualize with determination it shall be yours. (Secretlaw, 2007, revised from http://www.secret-of-lawofattraction.com,)

Please comment on the paragraph above from the perspective of Gestalt Theory. （20分）

四、有些人嘲諷許多諮商師的同理心反應像鸚鵡一樣，只是在重複當事人說過的話，顯得消極被動，對當事人沒有幫助。

1. 請說明「同理心」和「重述」兩個技巧的內涵有何異同？（10分）
2. 進行同理心反應時要注意哪些事項或原則？（10分）

※本試題紙請隨答案卷繳回※