

2020年度大学院博士前期課程学内選考試験問題

研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 教育学専攻(臨床)	英語 (No. 1)

次の問いに答えなさい。

【1】以下の英文を全訳しなさい。

Identifying and Reporting Child Abuse, Neglect, and Maltreatment

Research on child abuse and neglect over the past 20 years indicates that the incidence of child maltreatment can be reduced and its harmful effects can be diminished through prevention and treatment. The Institute of Medicine and the National Research Council formed a committee to make recommendations for further research in the area of child maltreatment. This committee advocates a national strategic plan with a coordinated agenda for child abuse and neglect research. They propose the establishment of standardized definitions of child abuse and neglect and a national surveillance system for data collection.

Child maltreatment, abuse, and neglect negatively impact the health and well-being of society. Child victimization is not only a social problem but also a serious public health issue. Child abuse and neglect affect not only the victims while they are children but also shape the adults these children will become. The fundamental goal for prevention of child maltreatment is to stop child abuse and neglect from occurring at all in order to create healthy children who will in turn become healthy adults.

Individuals, communities, and society must change in order to provide safe environments for all children. Mandated reporters are obligated to report suspected child abuse, neglect, and maltreatment. Reporting suspected child abuse is their duty as professionals, but it is also an opportunity to help improve the health and well-being of children and take part in creating a healthier society.

出典：

S Goldman, AE Avillion, N Evans (2018) Identifying and Reporting Child Abuse, Neglect, and Maltreatment WILD IRIS MEDICAL EDUCATION, INC. wildirismedicaleducation.com

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研究科名	科目名
文学研究科 教育学専攻(臨床)	英語 (No. 2)

【2】以下の英文を全訳しなさい。

There is confusion in both popular and professional literature regarding the definition of anger, which must be differentiated from irritation, hostility, aggression, and violence. This confusion is evident in the description of “anger control assistance” in the NIC, which focuses mainly on control of violent acting-out (McCloskey et al., 1998). Therefore, we must begin with conceptual clarification of anger. I define anger as a strong, uncomfortable emotional response to a provocation that is unwanted and incongruent with one’s values, beliefs, or rights (Thomas, 1995). Anger incidents are a common feature of everyday life (Averill, 1982) as individuals enact their social roles in families, schools, and workplaces. Anger is evoked by events of greater significance than the minor daily hassles of traffic and slow grocery lines that produce annoyance or irritation. Unresolved angry confrontations with significant others can produce prolonged hurt and resentment. But anger is *not* synonymous with hostility, a chronic mistrustful negative attitude toward people and the world, or aggression, the actual or intended harming of another.

Aggression and violence (egregious forceful or destructive acts) can and do occur in cold-blooded fashion without anger (Thomas, 1998a). And anger expression does not necessarily lead to aggression. In fact, anger expression may even prevent aggression - and elicit an apology from the other person (Izard, 1993). Bearing these distinctions in mind, anger management, as discussed in this article aims to promote more effective resolution of common, everyday anger incidents with families, friends, and co-workers.

出典：

Sandra P. Thomas (2001) Teaching Healthy Anger Management
Perspectives in Psychiatric Care Vol. 37, No.2