

2023年度大学院博士前期課程一般入学試験（第I期）問題

研究科名	科目名
教育学研究科 教育学専攻 臨床心理学専修	英語 (No.1)

次の問いに答えなさい。

- (1) ヤングケアラー (young carers) に関する以下の英文を全訳しなさい。

Chronic illness affects nearly all activities of daily life, and it not only affects the chronically ill person but also the entire familial system. For most families dealing with chronic illness, the priority is to maintain everyday life despite the illness without letting it dominate their life. Children and young people also contribute to manage the challenging family's life, and they may even take over caring activities. These young people are often referred to as young carers. According to Becker, young carers are defined as children and adolescents under the age of 18 who provide care, assistance or support for one or more chronically ill family member. They may take on a wide range of activities within their families. Depending on the need of the ill family member, they help with mobilisation, dressing, food intake, body and intimate care and even with excretion. They also take on medical activities, provide emotional support and ensure the safety of the ill family member.

(中略)

It has long been pointed out that a lack of family support can have a lasting impact on the overall development of those children and their lives. Both negative and positive effects are described in the literature. Positive ones can be an increased sense of self-esteem, early maturity, identity building, close family ties as well as feeling well prepared for life. Negative effects related to physical, psychosocial and educational aspects. Some children suffer from sleep disturbances and exhaustion, they feel lonely or sad, they are confronted with fear and shame; other detrimental effects may be loss of childhood, social isolation, as well as problems and school absence. Some also make the experience of bullying and harassment at school.

(中略)

Studies on young carers have been around for about 25 years. As a result of many, mainly qualitative study results, this complex phenomenon with its characteristics, influencing factors, needs and requirements can be described and explained very well. However, we can still hardly provide information on how many children are affected at all. Reliable information on the number of young carers is difficult to obtain for various reasons: Prevalence data are based on self-disclosure, which is susceptible to bias. Affected children either do not perceive themselves as carers at all and, therefore, deny corresponding questions, or they, or their parents, consciously make false statements due to fear of adverse consequences, but also due to shame.

出典 : Sabine Metzging, Thomas Ostermann, Sibylle Robens and Michael Galatsch M. The prevalence of young carers – a standardised survey amongst school students (KiFam-study). Scand J Caring Sci; 2020; 34: 501–513

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研究科名	科目名
教育学研究科 教育学専攻 臨床心理学専修	英語 (No.2)

(2) ①以下の英文を全訳しなさい。

②本文の著者の著述に対して、あなたはどうか考えるか。簡単にあなたの意見を論じてください。

Anger is a signal, and one worth listening to. Our anger may be a message that we are being hurt, that our rights are being violated, that our needs or wants are not being adequately met, or simply that something is not right. Our anger may tell us that we are not addressing an important emotional issue in our lives, or that too much of our self—our beliefs, values, desires, or ambitions—is being compromised in a relationship. Our anger may be a signal that we are doing more and giving more than we can comfortably do or give. Or our anger may warn us that others are doing too much for us, at the expense of our own competence and growth. Just as physical pain tells us to take our hand off the hot stove, the pain of our anger preserves the very integrity of our self. Our anger can motivate us to say “no” to the ways in which we are defined by others and “yes” to the dictates of our inner self.

Women, however, have long been discouraged from the awareness and forthright expression of anger. Sugar and spice are the ingredients from which we are made. We are the nurturers, the soothers, the peacemakers, and the steadyers of rocked boats. It is our job to please, protect, and placate the world. We may hold relationships in place as if our lives depended on it.

Women who openly express anger at men are especially suspect. Even when society is sympathetic to our goals of equality, we all know that “those angry women” turn everybody off. Unlike our male heroes, who fight and even die for what they believe in, women may be condemned for waging a bloodless and humane revolution for their own rights.

出典：

Harriet Goldhor Lerner “*The Dance of Anger*” 1989

Harper & Row Publishers