

博士課程・英語

●英語

【問題】

次の英文を読んで【設問1】～【設問3】について答えなさい。

①In the past, in most industrialised countries, the general perception of people with dementia was that they were a burden on society and should be locked away in institutions. In the 1990s, the first drug treatments became available. They were not curative, but began to provide symptom management. Additional treatments are still being developed, while a search for a cure remains the ultimate goal. In lower income countries, drug treatments remain largely unavailable and, in many places, people with dementia are still locked away from society, whether in institutions or hidden by family members.

There is now greater public awareness of dementia but not of its causes or progression. Most people are unaware of the fact that dementia is caused by a medical disorder and that the symptoms of dementia are the result of physical damage to the brain. This leads to inaccurate assumptions about its effects on the person and his or her family and negative stereotypes about how a person with dementia will behave. ②While public awareness of the existence of dementia has increased, that has not, as yet, led to a greater acceptance of individuals who are coping with dementia.

By discussing stigma, are we further stigmatising people with dementia by separating them out or providing a label? ③To eventually reduce stigma, society first needs to identify the causes; the false beliefs that lead to it. How does stigma affect the lives of people with dementia and carers? After a period of identification of the reasons for the problem, resources can be allocated to provide solutions. In the end, solutions create less of a need for people to be singled out as they have the necessary support and become a normalised part of society. (p.7)

<出典> Alzheimer's Disease International (2012) *World Alzheimer Report 2012: Overcoming the stigma of dementia.*

【設問1】下線部①の概要を日本語で述べなさい。

【設問2】下線部②を日本語に訳しなさい。

【設問3】下線部③の概要を日本語で述べなさい。

●次の英文を読んで【設問4】について答えなさい。

④The nature of the supervisory relationship and the content and process of supervision can have a profound impact on the social worker's attitudes toward the practice setting (agency, school, hospital, etc.) as well as on the social worker's direct practice and

efforts toward professional impact. For example, in a large study of supervision and practice in a Canadian Provincial child welfare system, Shulman (2020) identified a parallel process in which the way supervisors related to their workers tended to impact the way workers related to their clients. The parallels also existed between managers and supervisors, with supervisors who reported having a positive relationship with their managers tending to have workers who reported a positive relationship with them. Positive relationship in this study was defined by items on questionnaires and included rapport (I get along with my supervisor), trust (I can tell my supervisor anything on my mind; I can share my mistakes as well as my failures), and caring (my supervisor cares as much about me as he cares about the clients; my supervisor is here to help me, not just to criticize me). Shulman points out that many of the skills needed to engage clients to develop a positive working relationship in the beginning phase of practice are the same skills as those needed in the supervision process (Shulman, 2020).

<出典>Shulman, L. (2020) Supervision. *Encyclopedia of Social Work*.

【設問4】下線部④の概要を日本語で述べなさい。

【解答 or 解答例】

【設問1】：かつて先進国では、認知症の人は社会の負担とみなされ隔離される存在であったが、1990年代に症状を緩和する薬が登場し、現在も治療法の開発が進められている。しかし低所得国では薬の利用が進まず、依然として施設収容や家族による隔離など、社会から排除される状況が続いている。

【設問2】：認知症の存在についての社会的な理解は進んでいるが、認知症の人々を社会の一員として受け入れる段階にはまだ至っていない。

【設問3】：スティグマを軽減するためには、その原因や影響を明らかにし、それに基づいて資源を適切に配分する必要がある。そして最終的には、認知症の人や介護者が必要な支援を受けながら社会の一員として生活できるようにし、特別視されない状態を実現することが重要である。

【設問4】：スーパービジョンのあり方は、ソーシャルワーカーの実践やクライアントへの関わり方に大きな影響を与える。シュルマン(2020)は、上司と部下の関係のあり方が、部下とクライアントの関係にも反映されるという「パラレルプロセス」を示した。特に、ラポール・信頼・思いやりに基づく肯定的な関係が、管理者、スーパーバイザー、ワーカー、クライアントへと連鎖しやすいことが明らかにされた。また、クライアントと良好な関係を築くために必要なスキルは、スーパービジョンの場でも同様に必要とされる。

【出題意図】

英文読解力を前提としつつ、社会福祉学の理論・実践に関する理解を踏まえて、要点を的確に言語化する能力を評価することを目的としている。