共通問題（全員が解答用紙の所定欄に解答しなさい）

共通問題　以下は、ある研究論文の英文抄録である。これを読んで、設問１〜設問４に答えなさい。

Noncompliance with social distancing during the early stage of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic poses a great challenge to the public health system. These noncompliance behaviors partly reflect people's concerns for the inherent costs of social distancing while discounting its public health benefits. We propose that (A) this oversight may be associated with the limitation in one's mental capacity to simultaneously retain multiple pieces of information in working memory (WM) for rational decision making that leads to social-distancing compliance. We tested (B) this hypothesis in 850 United States residents during the first 2 wk following the presidential declaration of national emergency because of the COVID-19 pandemic. (C) We found that participants' social-distancing compliance at this initial stage could be predicted by individual differences in WM capacity, partly due to increased awareness of benefits over costs of social distancing among higher WM capacity individuals. Critically, the unique contribution of WM capacity to the individual differences in social-distancing compliance could not be explained by other psychological and socioeconomic factors (e.g., moods, personality, education, and income levels). Furthermore, the critical role of WM capacity in social-distancing compliance can be generalized to the compliance with another set of rules for social interactions, namely the fairness norm, in Western cultures. Collectively, our data reveal contributions of a core cognitive process underlying social-distancing compliance during the early stage of the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighting a potential cognitive venue for developing strategies to mitigate a public health crisis.

注：working memory (WM)；ワーキングメモリ（作業記憶）、作業や動作に必要な情報を一時的に保持しながら活用する機能のこと。

出典：Xie W, et al. Working memory capacity predicts individual differences in social-distancing compliance during the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States. PNAS 117 (30): 17667-17674, 2020. より抜粋、一部改変.

設問１　下線部 (A) this oversight が本研究において意味する内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問２　下線部 (B) this hypothesis が本研究において意味する内容を日本語で説明しなさい。

設問３　下線部 (C) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問４　本研究の結論に相当する一文を日本語に訳しなさい。

選択問題（<u>選択問題１～選択問題３の中から一つを選択し、解答用紙の所定欄に解答しなさい</u>）

選択問題１　以下は、ある研究論文の英文抄録である。これを読んで、設問１～設問４に答えなさい。

Background: <u>(A) Little is known about the relationship between primary care nurses' work environment and burnout, particularly in settings where patient-centered medical homes (PCMH) have been implemented.</u>

Purpose: To investigate the relationship between PCMH nurses' work environment and burnout.

Methods: Multivariable analyses were performed using two waves of survey data from PCMH registered nurses (RNs; n = 170) and PCMH licensed vocational nurses (LVNs; n = 181) in 23 primary care clinics.

Findings: True collaboration was inversely associated with PCMH RN burnout (b = -2.6, 95% confidence interval [CI] = -4.29, -0.08, p < .01). Meaningful recognition was inversely associated with PCMH LVN burnout (b = -5.1, 95% CI = -8.36, -1.82, p < .01). In models with all nurses, RN (vs. LVN) position was associated with higher levels of burnout (b = 6.2, 95% CI = 2.47, 9.84, p < .01).

Discussion: This study highlights the important role of the work environment in reducing PCMH nurse burnout. <u>(B) Strategies to foster team collaboration and meaningful recognition should be investigated to reduce PCMH nurse burnout.</u>

注：patient-centered medical homes (PCMH)；米国で展開されつつある患者中心のメディカルホーム、registered nurse と licensed vocational nurse；米国の看護師資格でそれぞれ日本の看護師と准看護師に相当、True Collaboration と Meaningful Recognition；米国の看護師団体が提唱する Healthy Work Environment の６つ基準に含まれるもの

出典：Kim LY, et al. Elements of the healthy work environment associated with lower primary care nurse burnout. Nurs Outlook 68(1):14-25, 2020. より抜粋、一部改変.

設問１　本研究の目的を日本語で説明しなさい。
設問２　下線部 (A) を日本語に訳しなさい。
設問３　本研究の主な３つの結果を日本語で説明しなさい。なお、数値は示さなくてよい。
設問４　下線部 (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

健康福祉学専攻（博士後期課程）【追加】英語試験問題（８枚の３）
選択問題（<u>選択問題１～選択問題３の中から一つを選択し、解答用紙の所定欄に解答しなさい</u>）

選択問題２　以下は、ある研究論文の一部である。これを読んで、設問１～設問４に答えなさい。

Support workers and other paid staff play an important role in the lives of many people with cognitive disability, including young people. (A) The relationships young people share with their support workers can be pivotal in supporting their independence, wellbeing and social connectedness. Support workers can be instrumental in fostering broader and more diverse social networks by facilitating access to people, places and activities in the community. (B) This potential to facilitate other relationships can be important given that many young people with cognitive disability experience loneliness and social isolation at higher rates than their non-disabled peers, can find it difficult to establish long-term friendships, and may encounter multiple forms of ableism and stigma in their social relationships. Moreover, while there is a strong literature on concepts such as staff stress and burnout, the effects on support workers of their relationships with people with disability remain under-explored. (C) In this paper, we draw on recent empirical research to address the research question: Which aspects of paid relationships contribute to recognition and ongoing identity formation of young people with cognitive disability and their support workers?

出典 : Robinson S, et al. Understanding paid support relationships: possibilities for mutual recognition between young people with disability and their support workers. DISABILITY & SOCIETY 36 (9): 1423–1448, 2021. より抜粋、一部改変.

設問１　下線部 (A) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問２　下線部 (B) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問３　下線部 (C) を日本語に訳しなさい。

設問４　この英文の論点を示したものとして最も適切と考えられるものを、以下の選択肢の中から一つ選びなさい。

(1) The research is important because how we feel about being with another person is key to how we know who we are. It develops the self-esteem, self-respect and self-confidence of the young person and the support worker. Knowing this matters for improving the quality of personal support.

(2) When young people felt harmed, they felt it deeply. The worker often did not intend to cause harm with their words or actions. The careless harm sometimes was from unequal power in the relationship. The inequality sometimes took away the voice of the young person. Sometimes the support worker also felt like their voice could not be heard.

(3) Relationships are key to good quality support. We wanted to know whether and how paid support relationships between young people with cognitive disability and support workers in Australia contribute to feeling valued, respected and cared about.

健康福祉学専攻（博士後期課程）【追加】英語試験問題（８枚の４）

選択問題　(選択問題１～選択問題３の中から一つを選択し、解答用紙の所定欄に解答しなさい)

選択問題３　以下は、ある研究について説明した英文である。これを読んで、設問１～設問４に答えなさい。なお、①～④のパラグラフは、この研究の Background、Methods、Results、Conclusion のいずれかを示している。

① This cross-sectional study was performed among 988 girls aged 12-18 years. A questionnaire was used to determine dietary behaviors in nine domains. To assess insomnia, a validated Iranian version of the Insomnia Severity Index was applied. Multivariable logistic regression examined the association between dietary behaviors and insomnia in crude and adjusted models.

② Lowest rates of insomnia were found among participants who had the lowest frequency of eating spicy foods and the highest frequency of eating breakfast and eating regular meals. Further prospective studies are required to confirm these findings.

③ Insomnia is associated with a poor quality of life and increased risk of somatic and social problems. The aim of current study was to investigate the relationship between dietary behaviors and insomnia in Iranian adolescent girls.

④ Highest adherence to regular meal consumption was related to the lowest odds of insomnia. Compared with individuals who consumed breakfast never or once a week, those who always consumed breakfast had a lower likelihood of insomnia. These associations remained significant in all adjusted models. Subjects who ate spicy food every day had 4.73 times greater odds of insomnia than individuals who never ate spicy food. After controlling for age, menstruation, parent death, parents' divorce and parents' (mother and father) employment status, this relationship remained; however, the association was no longer significant after controlling for the other covariates. No significant relationship was found between other dietary habits and insomnia for the unadjusted or adjusted models.

注：insomnia；不眠症、multivariable logistic regression；多変量ロジスティック回帰（統計解析法の一つ）

出典：Beigrezaei S, et al. The association between dietary behaviors and insomnia among adolescent girls in Iran. Sleep Health. In press, 2021. doi: 10.1016/j.sleh.2021.12.002. より抜粋、一部改変.

設問１　上記４つのパラグラフを Background、Methods、Results、Conclusion の順に並び替え、その順番を①～④で示しなさい。（例；④→③→②→①）

設問２　著者は、不眠症が人間に及ぼす影響に注目し、この研究を開始した。それはどんな影響だと述べられているか。日本語で説明しなさい。

設問３　この研究の目的は何か。日本語で具体的に説明しなさい。

設問４　この研究で、不眠症の発症率が低いのはどのような人たちだと報告されているか。日本語で説明しなさい。

令和４年度　山口県立大学大学院健康福祉学研究科

健康福祉学専攻（博士後期課程）【追加】英語試験問題　**解答用紙**（８枚の５）

受験番号	

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共通問題（解答は左端より横書きで記入すること）
　（共通問題は、全員が解答用紙の所定欄に解答しなさい）

設問１

小計	

設問２

小計	

設問３

小計	

設問４

小計	

小 合 計		総 合 計	

健康福祉学専攻（博士後期課程）【追加】英語試験問題　**解答用紙**（８枚の６）

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選択問題１（解答は左端より横書きで記入すること）

（選択問題は、選択問題１〜選択問題３の中から一つを選択し、解答しなさい）

設問１

小計	

設問２

小計	

設問３

小計	

設問４

小計	

小 合 計	

健康福祉学専攻（博士後期課程）【追加】英語試験問題　**解答用紙**（８枚の７）

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選択問題２（解答は左端より横書きで記入すること）
　（選択問題は、選択問題１〜選択問題３の中から一つを選択し、解答しなさい)

設問１

	小計

設問２

	小計

設問３

	小計

設問４

	小計

小 合 計	

令和４年度　山口県立大学大学院健康福祉学研究科

健康福祉学専攻（博士後期課程）【追加】英語試験問題　**解答用紙**（８枚の８）

受験番号	

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選択問題３（解答は左端より横書きで記入すること）
　（選択問題は、選択問題１〜選択問題３の中から一つを選択し、解答しなさい）

設問１

	小計

設問２

	小計

設問３

	小計

設問４

	小計

小 合 計	