

摂南大学 看護学研究科看護学専攻 修士課程  
2025年度 入学試験問題<第2回>2024年9月7日

科目名	外国語《英語》	受験番号	
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I 以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The prevalence of lung cancer has been increasing worldwide and it is now the leading cause of death in Japan. Moreover, the prognosis for lung cancer is worse than that for cancers of other organs and patients with non-small-cell lung cancer frequently suffer from severe depression at 1 year after radical surgery that can require psychosocial support. Hope is a little-considered factor that might contribute to ①outcomes.

Hope is a psychosocial force that can give patients the strength to live with a positive attitude despite a terrible loss or extreme difficulties. For patients with cancer, hope is an important resource that has been shown to influence one's quality of life and the relationship between hope and coping is thought to be dynamic and reciprocal, with each factor supporting, and being supported by, the other. Moreover, hope has been considered to be essential for psychological and physiological resilience to cancer experiences, being able to give a person the energy to continue living. ②This dynamic, personal force can provide the energy needed to overcome anxiety and fear and to protect self-esteem.

The concept of hope was advocated as an emotion. Since then, studies have found that hope can ease stress, be an effective coping strategy, enable self-transcendence to health and happiness, and help patients to cope with a loss of time, uncertainty, and distress. After instruments for measuring hope have been developed, research on hope levels has been conducted and intervention programs to increase hope levels have been investigated. By contrast, little research has been done on the factors that influence hope. Postoperative patients with lung cancer have high recurrence rates and poor prognoses and many undergo treatment while experiencing both the fear of an uncertain future (risk of recurrence or metastasis) and the negative effects of treatment on their daily life. The authors believe that hope is an essential source of mental energy for many that can not only help them to overcome their anxiety and fear during therapy but that can also help them to live proactively and with self-esteem. However, further investigation of the factors that influence hope is required.

(出典：Takaе Bando, Chiemi Onishi, Yoshie Imai : Treatment-associated symptoms and coping of postoperative patients with lung cancer in Japan: Development of a model of factors influencing hope. Japan Journal of Nursing Science, 2018, 15(3), 237-238.を一部改変し、抜粋)

問1：下線部①の outcome が何を示すのかを説明しなさい。

問2：下線部②を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3：がん患者の希望に影響する要因について、著者がさらなる研究を必要と考える理由を述べなさい。

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Ⅱ 以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Sao Ichikawa, the winner of the Akutagawa Prize, speaks at a news conference in Tokyo on July 19. (Takuya Isayama) Author Sao Ichikawa's novel "Hanchibakku" (The hunchback), which was awarded the prestigious Akutagawa Prize for literature last month, leaves a stinging impact on readers.

Ichikawa's profound sense of frustration caused by her severe disabilities, which make it impossible for her to freely move her body, is expressed through the words of the protagonist.

① "I hated paper books. I hated the machismo of the traditional reading culture, which requires five physical abilities --the ability to see, the ability to hold a book, the ability to turn pages, the ability to maintain a reading posture and the ability to freely go to bookstores to buy books. I hated the ignorant arrogance of book lovers who are not aware of their privilege of being able to read paper books."

Many disabled people cannot read books they want to read because the Japanese publishing industry has been less than eager to publish books in electronic form. The situation represents a serious violation of the right to read. Ichikawa tried to express her indignation about the situation in her novel, according to the author.

If publishers make text data of their books available, disabled people themselves can use text-to-speech software to have books be read aloud. But not many publishers are willing to respond to such a request because of the time and trouble involved or the risk of data leakage. But conventional business practices should not be used as a rationale for rejecting requests for barrier-free services. The publishing industry should make more positive responses to the needs of print-disabled individuals.

"Able-bodied people are in an enviable position of being able to adopt a casual attitude toward reading and tossing out phrases that have the aroma of culture, such as 'the smell of paper,' 'the sensation of turning pages' and 'the sense of tension coming from how the remaining pages in the left hand are shrinking.'"

② Ichikawa's argument forces society to confront the predicament of people who cannot read books on their own will. The situation that is good enough for the majority of people but poses serious problems and challenges for minorities is not limited to the state of book publishing. In particular, digitalization plays an important role for creating a barrier-free environment for reading.

the prestigious Akutagawa Prize for literature: 芥川賞受賞

machismo: 健常者優位主義

(出典: The Asahi Shimbun, Aug. 4 .2023 <https://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/14973733> 一部改変)

問1: 下線①について、日本語に訳しなさい。

問2: 多くの出版社が障害者の要求に応じようとならないのはなぜですか。

問3: 下線②を日本語に訳しなさい。