

令和 7 (2025) 年度

名桜大学大学院 看護学研究科
看護学専攻 (博士後期課程)

入学試験問題 (10 月試験)

英 語

試験日：令和 6 年 10 月 13 日

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけない。
2. 解答時間は 90 分である。
3. 解答用紙に受験番号、氏名を必ず記入すること。
4. 解答方法は次のとおりである。
 - 1) 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入すること。
 - 2) 解答用紙の他に下書き用紙を配付するので取り違えないように注意すること。
 - 3) 試験問題の裏や余白を下書きに使用してもよい。
5. 問題冊子と下書き用紙は持ち帰ること。

令和 7 (2025) 年度 英 語 科 目 問 題 用 紙

I. 次の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Loneliness and social isolation are public health issues that gained global attention during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdowns. (1) The two concepts are closely related yet reflect distinct psychosocial processes. Loneliness is defined as an unpleasant emotional state resulting from the perception of insufficient social relationships, either in quantity or quality. Loneliness implies a subjective and negative experience product of a mismatch between the existing and the desired social connections. In contrast, social isolation reflects an objective absence or a scant number of social relationships with other people. Thus, socially isolated individuals might not experience loneliness if the lack of relations aligns with their desires and expectations. Similarly, a person can feel lonely independently of the number of connections if this number is not quantitatively or qualitatively desirable. Despite being independent constructs, loneliness and social isolation are often studied simultaneously in health research, given their similar detrimental effects on health outcomes. Recent studies found that adults experiencing loneliness and social isolation have a likelihood of mortality increased by 29% and 26%, respectively, and are at higher risk of cardiovascular and mental diseases.

Older adults are especially prone to loneliness and social isolation. Estimates of the prevalence vary depending on measurement methods and countries, ranging from >13% in the UK, and 18.6% in Canada, to 25% in the USA. Recent reviews indicated that ageing-related events such as the loss of a partner, friends or relatives, or health impairments, including hearing loss and functional limitations, are associated with a decrease in social relationships, leading to a higher risk of loneliness and social isolation. In addition, income and living conditions influence loneliness and social isolation. The prevalence of loneliness in older adults living in poor households is 10% higher than that of those living in higher-income households, according to a survey of 14 European countries. In contrast, living with ≥ 2 people has been shown to significantly reduce the risk of loneliness (OR: 0.39, 95% CI 0.32 to 0.47). Similar patterns have been reported for social isolation, living arrangements and income. Other studies linked social isolation with limited availability of social activities or transportation, less social support and living in less cohesive communities, defined as the extent of connectedness and solidarity among social groups.

(2)The presence of multiple typologies of risk factors suggests that loneliness and social isolation are social problems that may require comprehensive responses and synergic collaboration between health and non-health sectors. However, theoretical approaches guiding loneliness and social isolation interventions have been claimed to be heterogeneous, with the risk of conveying conceptual inconsistencies.

出典 : Galvez-Hernandez, P., González-de Paz, L., & Muntaner, C. (2022). Primary care-based interventions addressing social isolation and loneliness in older people: a scoping review, *British Medical Journal*, 4;12(2):1-12.を一部改変して抜粋

Primary care-based interventions addressing social isolation and loneliness in older people: a scoping review by Pablo Galvez-Hernandez, Luis González-de Paz, Carles Muntaner from *BMJ Open*, 2022. Re-use permitted under CC BY-NC.

【設問 1】下線部（１）にある２つの概念について、それぞれどのように本文中で述べられているか日本語で書きなさい。（20 点）

【設問 2】高齢者の“loneliness”や“social isolation”を高めるリスクを２つ日本語で書きなさい。（10 点）

【設問 3】 日本では「孤独・孤立対策推進法」が令和 6 年 4 月より施行されています。下線部（2）の内容をふまえ、看護職に求められることについて、あなたの考えを 300 字以内で述べなさい。（20 点）

II. 次の文章を読み、設問に日本語で答えなさい。

Moving conceptual work beyond the level of analysis, and linking it to the resolution of problems in the discipline, is important to promote continuing and substantive progress in nursing science. Our intent was to survey the focus and scope of concept analysis scholarship and examine how the results of concept analysis can inform subsequent scholarship. (中略)

As we began to contemplate the use of concept analysis (inquiry designed to clarify or define a concept by identifying its constituent components and related elements) to advance the science of nursing, we conducted a scoping review to determine the status and range of use, including the analyses published, the concepts explored, and the methods used. The Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL) was chosen as the sole database to be searched since it is a primary source for nursing journals, and the number of concept analyses ($n = 3,489$) published in journals indexed in CINAHL was sufficient for this scoping review. The search was focused on the terms “concept analysis,” “concept clarification,” and “concept derivation” appearing in any part of the reference with a limit set to peer-reviewed sources. Date limits were not employed as we wanted to explore the evolution of the use of concept analysis methods. The vast majority of references (95%) were found using the search term “concept analysis.” Each title was reviewed, and articles whose titles did not reflect concept analysis work were removed, along with editorials, research involving concepts only as part of theoretical frameworks, clinical articles, and articles published in a language other than English ($n = 149$). Next, abstracts were read and, again, articles that did not reflect concept analyses were deleted. Finally, entire articles were reviewed in order to determine appropriateness for the sample. For each article, the citation, concept of interest, and method of concept analysis used were noted. The final sample included 958 articles published between 1972 and 2016 in 223 journals. The references were managed using a combination of RefWorks and Excel. Analysis began with an analysis of journals that publish concept analyses, the qualifications and home country of authors, followed by which concepts have been analyzed and the methods used for the analysis. (中略)

Analysis revealing the state of the concept also needs to be based on rigorous inquiry as we would expect in any other form of investigation. Viewing analysis as an initial step, or as a heuristic, facilitates later authors to use the results of the analysis in varying ways to support their own research and scholarly endeavors. This can contribute to a more systematic and cohesive progress in nursing science that fully utilizes the potential of rigorous conceptual and theoretical work. That initial foundation, however, must be based on work that adheres to high standards of scholarship, including the requisite aspects of research such as sample selection, analytic process, presentation of findings, and discussion tied to a conceptual problem that promotes further inquiry. We encourage

nurse researchers, scholars, and students to approach analytic work with the same rigor they would interject into other studies, to look at analysis within the broader enterprise of concept and theory development, and to link in a systematic manner any conceptual and theoretical work to existing problems in the science. It is important to the discipline that we facilitate progress in nursing science on a theoretical and conceptual level as a part of cohesive and systematic development of the discipline.

出典：Rodgers, B. L., Jacelon, C. S., & Knafl, K. A. (2018). Concept Analysis and the Advance of Nursing Knowledge: State of the Science. *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, 50 (4), 451–459.を一部改変して抜粋。

Concept analysis and the advance of nursing knowledge: state of the science by Beth Rodgers et. al., from *Journal of Nursing Scholarship*, Volume 50, Issue 4, 2018. Reproduced with permission of John Wiley and Sons.

【設問 1】 この研究の目的を述べなさい。 （10 点）

【設問 2】 分析から除外された文献の種類を 3 つ書きなさい。 （15 点）

【設問 3】 文献レビューの名称を書きなさい。 （5 点）

【設問 4】 本文の内容に基づいて、概念分析を行う際に気をつけるべきことを、研究の手順に沿って具体的に 300 文字以内で書きなさい。 （20 点）