

東京有明医療大学大学院
令和6年度 看護学研究科 入学試験
(10月22日)

英 語

受験番号							氏名	
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注 意 事 項

- (1) 開始の合図があるまでは、表紙を開いてはいけません。
- (2) 試験時間は60分です。
- (3) 問題は、第1問から第2問までです。
- (4) 解答はすべて別紙の解答用紙に記入して下さい。解答用紙は3枚です。
- (5) 解答の記入は黒鉛筆(HB以上、シャープペンシル使用可)を使用して下さい。
- (6) この問題冊子は試験終了後回収します。上記の欄に受験番号と氏名を記入して下さい。
- (7) 解答用紙に受験番号と氏名を所定の欄に記入して下さい。
- (8) 訂正する場合は必ず消しゴムで完全に消し、「消しくず」はきれいに取り除いてください。
- (9) 終了の合図があったら、ただちに鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を置き、係員の指示に従ってください。

第 1 問 次の英文について、問 A と問 B に答えよ。

A situation in which workers in their prime have no choice but to leave their jobs to care for family members is detrimental not only for the workers themselves but also for society. The government and businesses need to help workers balance their jobs and nursing care.

According to the Internal Affairs and Communications Ministry, 106,000 people left their jobs to care for their families last year. Noticeable were those in their 40s and 50s, and many of them are believed to have been a pillar of their companies in managerial posts or as veteran employees.

Many said that they quit their jobs because their companies did not have a support system to help them balance work and family care, or the atmosphere made it difficult for them to use such systems as nursing care leave.

By 2025, all the baby boomers will have reached the age of 75 or older, and the number of people who need nursing care will continue to increase. (ア) At a time when the labor force is shrinking due to the aging of the population and the low birth rate, the situation in which people want to work but are unable to do so because of caring for family members is serious.

For companies in particular, securing manpower is an important management issue. Seriously addressing the issue of employees who provide nursing care for their families will also

lead to the development of the companies themselves.

The number of people who work while providing nursing care has exceeded 3.6 million nationwide. It is necessary to check whether nursing care leave and other systems are being fully utilized by employees, including such people.

(イ) The law on childcare and caregiver leaves allows employees to take up to three months off from work to support family members. However, only 1.6% of employees who work while providing nursing care have actually taken the leave. Many are probably unaware of the system, too.

Companies should improve their consultation service for employees who face nursing care needs. An effective system would be one in which outside experts offer them advice.

(ウ) The degree of burden placed on caregivers varies depending on whether they have family members who can cooperate with them, and on the physical and mental condition of the person being cared for.

It is hoped that companies will establish a system that can deal with a wide variety of cases, such as allowing a range of flexible work styles including shorter working hours and telecommuting.

(エ) The nursing care industry offers various services, such as bathing assistance, meal delivery and housekeeping. But services are complicated and difficult to understand as whether they are covered by nursing care insurance depends on the plans.

It is important for the central and local governments to thoroughly explain to companies and caregivers the types of services available and how to use them.

Once caregivers quit their jobs, they may be financially impoverished, and both mentally and physically exhausted from being devoted to caregiving.

(*) Caregivers themselves need to choose the services that best suit them and their families, and find a way to continue providing nursing care without quitting their jobs. It is also vital to discuss with family members, even before caregiving becomes necessary, what the family's plan will be in the event of a necessity.

問 A 下線部 (ア) ~ (オ) を、それぞれ日本語に訳せ。

問 B 本文の論説内容について、自由に論評せよ。(日本語 400 字以内)

第2問 次の各和文 (1) ～ (10) に合うように、それぞれの下の
[] 内に与えられた語を用いて、()一つにつき一語をあては
めて英文を作った場合、それぞれの(ア) ～ (イ)の箇所にはどの
語がくるか。その語を書け。

(1) 前回の健康診断はいつでしたか？

When (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) ?

[checkup, last, was, your]

(2) 痛みはどのような感じのものですか？

What does (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) ?

[feel, the, pain, like]

(3) インフルエンザのワクチン接種をおすすめします。

I (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ) the flu vaccine.

[you, that, get, recommend]

(4) 仰向けに寝てください。

Please lie (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ).

[back, on, your, down]

(5) この薬は咳を抑えます。

This medicine will (ア) (イ) (ウ) (エ).

[keep, coughing, from, you]

(6) 血圧を測らせてください。

Let (ア) (イ) your (ウ) (エ).

[me, pressure, blood, check]

(7) あなたのわきの下にこの体温計を入れてください。

Please place (ア) (イ) under (ウ) (エ).

[armpit, this, thermometer, your]

(8) 化学療法の副作用は患者さんによってさまざまです。

The (ア) (イ) of (ウ) (エ) from patient to patient.

[differ, effects, side, chemotherapy]

(9) ベッドの端に座れるようにお手伝いします。

I will (ア) you (イ) up on the (ウ) of the (エ).

[bed, help, sit, edge]

(10) 糖尿病の患者さんは食事療法と運動が欠かせません。

A (ア) with (イ) needs nutritional (ウ) and (エ).

[therapy, patient, diabetes, exercise]

[問題：以上]