

社会福祉学専攻

修士課程

社会福祉学専攻【英語】問題

- 以下の文章はソーシャルワークにおけるテクノロジーの使用と倫理について述べたものです。
全文を訳しなさい。尚、固有名詞を訳す必要はありません。

Technology is constantly changing the ways social workers provide services. In response, collaboration between the NASW, the CSWE, the ASWBb, and the Clinical Social Work Association resulted in a set of standards for social work practice related to technology. One standard is related to the provision of information to the public. Social workers should provide information from reputable sources and should be cautious about what information about them is available to others online. Another standard suggests that service design and delivery should follow the same ethical requirements as any other service. Services should be designed and delivered using technology only under the following conditions: when in-person services are not necessary, when services can be confidential, when boundaries can be maintained, when the worker can confirm the client's identity, and when technology is accessible and available to both worker and client. Another standard refers to gathering, managing, and storing information. It suggests social workers be aware that information can be lost or misrouted, that clients have the right to see their records, and that workers are responsible to keep their professional and personal records separate. Finally, supervisors and field instructors should be aware of their agency's policies related to technology.

Gasker, Janice (2019) *Generalist social work practice*, Sage.

社会福祉学専攻【英語】問題

- 次の英文を読んで、日本語に訳しなさい。
なお解答は、別紙解答用紙に記入してください。

The dominant philosophy in gerontological social work and in much of the aging services network is the importance of facilitating "aging in place." This approach emphasizes that older adults function best and have the best mental health when they age in a place they feel is best for them. For many older adults, this is their own home or apartment. It can also be another noninstitutional setting they choose, such as independent or assisted living. The most important thing is that they get to decide where they want to grow older, even if it means they will need additional environmental supports to stay in that place (Alley, Liebig, Pynoos, Banerjee, & Choi, 2007). This approach also recognizes that "home" means more to older adults than just housing. "Home" means privacy, independence, security, and freedom to the many older adults who dread the thought of spending the end of their lives away from all that is familiar to them. Sometimes it is indeed a challenge for a social worker to watch an older adult cling fiercely to a dilapidated dwelling rather than go to a modern apartment, even in an independent living complex. It is difficult to watch an older adult insist on staying in his or her old neighborhood, even when it is no longer safe for them to do so.

出典：McInnis-Dittrich, Kathleen (2009) *Social Work with Older Adults: A Biopsychosocial Approach to Assessment and Intervention 3rd edition*, Allyn & Bacon, p.343-345.

社会福祉学専攻【英語】問題

- 次の英文を読んで、日本語に訳しなさい。
なお解答は、別紙解答用紙に記入してください。

Generalist social work practice may involve almost any helping situation. A generalist practitioner may be called upon to help a homeless family, a physically abused child, a pregnant teenager, a sick older adult unable to care for him- or herself any longer, an alcoholic parent, a community that is trying to address its drug abuse problem, or a public assistance agency struggling to amend its policies to conform to new federal regulations. Therefore, generalist practitioners must be well prepared to address many kinds of difficult situations.

The social work profession has struggled with the concept of generalist practice for many years. In the past, new practitioners were educated in primarily one skill area (e.g., work with individuals, groups, or communities) or one area of practice (e.g., children and families, or policy and administration). A generalist practitioner needs competency in a wide variety of areas instead of being limited to a single track.

For our purposes, we will define generalist practice as: the application of an *eclectic knowledge base, professional values, and a wide range of skills to target systems of any size*, for change within the context of four primary processes. First, generalist practice emphasizes client *empowerment*. Second, it involves working effectively within an organizational structure. Third, it requires the assumption of *a wide range of professional roles*. Fourth, generalist practice involves the application of *critical thinking skills* to the *planned change process*.

出典：Kirst-Ashman, k.and Hull Jr., G. (2009) *Understanding Generalist Practice 5th ed.*, Cengage Learning, p.7.

令和5年度 東北福祉大学大学院修士課程（一般選抜）入学試験（Ⅱ期）

社会福祉学専攻【英語】問題

● 解答は別紙解答用紙に記入してください。

福祉国家レジームに関する以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

But, as we argued earlier, the crucial impact of political variables is not likely to emerge in models of aggregate welfare* outputs, but rather when we examine structural biases. **It** is to this examination that we now turn. First, we begin with a series of analyses of the three types of pension arrangements **that** reflect our welfare-state regime. The 'liberal regime' is measured by the share of private-sector pensions relative to total. For the 'conservative regime', we will analyze both degree of etatism**, measured as civil-service pension expenditures as a percentage of GDP, and degree of program corporatism, measured as the number of status-distinct, public pension plans. Finally, the 'social democratic regime' is identified in terms of legislated social security pension expenditure as a percentage of total.

(注) *aggregate welfare：総福祉，**etatism：国家主義

出典：Gosta Esping-Andersen, *The Three Worlds of Welfare Capitalism*, 1990, p120

【設問1】上記の英文を日本語に訳しなさい

【設問2】エスピン・アンデルセンによる福祉国家レジームの三類型を日本語で書きなさい

【設問3】太字下線の **it** が差す内容を英語で書きなさい

【設問4】太字下線の **that** の先行詞を英語で書きなさい

令和6年度 東北福祉大学大学院修士課程（一般選抜）入学試験（Ⅰ期）

社会福祉学専攻【英語】問題

● 下記の英文を読んで設問に解答しなさい。解答は、設問毎解答用紙に記述のこと

① While comparing differences and similarities of Japanese and Finnish elderly care service companies we first need to understand cultural characteristics in service practices

in ② both countries. Japan has high social hierarchy, emphasizes formal relationships between employers and employees and also authority. Finnish people, on the contrary, don't want other people to be very dependent on them and value equality with others. (中略) In Japan, an elderly person is given the right to buy services from the supplier he or she chooses. In Finland, an aged person gets services from the municipality and if not satisfied, the only choice is to be without services or buy them from the private side, which is much more expensive. ③ From the viewpoint of our results an interesting finding is that equal characteristics can be found in client-driven, provider-dominated and balanced co-creation service types in both countries. ④ This indicates the conclusion that our findings could be valid also in other cultures and circumstances.

Hannu Pirnes et al "New Service Innovations in Elderly Care in Japan and Finland", Kari Laine et al, *Higher Education Institutions and Innovation in the Knowledge Society*, ARENE,2008

【設問 1】 ①の文章の主語、動詞を書きなさい（冠詞は含まずとも可）主語_____ 動詞_____

【設問 2】 ②の指すものは具体的に何か_____

【設問 3】 フィンランドの高齢者は、満足いくサービスを得られない場合はどうするか？

【設問 4】 ③の文章の主語、動詞を書きなさい（冠詞は含まずとも可）主語_____ 動詞_____

【設問 5】 ④の文章の主語、動詞を書きなさい（冠詞は含まずとも可）主語_____ 動詞_____

【設問 6】 全文を日本語 200 文字以内（句読点含む）で要約しなさい

令和6年度 東北福祉大学大学院修士課程（一般選抜）入学試験（Ⅱ期）

社会福祉学専攻【英語】問題

● 下記の英文を読んで設問に解答しなさい。

なお、解答は設問ごとに、別紙解答用紙に記入すること。

① The major difference between the Japanese elderly care system and the corresponding Finnish system relates to customer orientation. In the Japanese system, an elderly person is perceived as a genuine client entitled to buy services from the best possible supplier. In Japan, Kaigo-Hogen has already opened a market for new business opportunities, although the supply, especially regarding home-care services and rehabilitation, is still comparatively limited. From the new service development viewpoint, the new definition of care is a challenging issue in ② both countries. Care no longer refers only to the support provided for daily activities, but is a method for how to realize the well-being of an individual elderly person. An elderly person is not classified merely as not-ill or not-sick, but she/he can be physically strong, intelligently well-educated, socially abundant in human relations, and mentally and spiritually safe. An improvement in the quality of life can possibly be achieved through new type of service innovations.

Hannu Pirnes et al "New Service Innovations in Elderly Care in Japan and Finland", Kari Laine et al, *Higher Education Institutions and Innovation in the Knowledge Society*, ARENE,2008

【設問 1】 ①の文章の動詞を書きなさい。

【設問 2】 日本のシステムでは、高齢者はどう捉えられているか？

【設問 3】 ②の指すものは具体的に何か。

【設問 4】 筆者の考えるケアでは、高齢者は何によってカテゴライズされるか。

【設問 5】 筆者によれば、高齢者の QOL は何によって達成されるか。

【設問 6】 全文を日本語 200 文字以内（句読点含む）で要約しなさい。