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人間総合科学研究群  
カウンセリング科学学位プログラム

令和7年度入学試験

外国語試験問題

【注意】

- 試験問題は、問題1、問題2、問題3の計3問です。
- 答案用紙は3枚、下書き用紙は1枚あります。
  - ・ 問題1、問題2、問題3、それぞれの答案用紙に解答を記入してください。
  - ・ 下書き用紙は、自由にお使いください。
- 答案用紙には、受験番号を必ず記入してください。
- 答案は、各問題番号を必ず確認したうえで、それぞれ指定された字数で作成し、答案用紙の裏面は使用しないでください。
- 試験終了後、この問題冊子と下書き用紙も回収しますので、持ち帰らないでください。

**問題 1** 次の英文は、イタリアで行われた研究の論文の考察を部分的に抜粋したものである。次の文章を読んで、以下の（１）（２）（３）に答えなさい。

This study was conducted to investigate the levels of post-traumatic growth (PTG) during the first wave of COVID-19 related lockdown in the general population. This survey was promoted and disseminated in the Italian general population during the weeks of the first lockdown, a period of uncertainty, fears for the future and exceptional changes in the daily routine. All these sociocultural factors have contributed to feature the pandemic as a new type of traumatic stressor, which could have an impact on the mental health of the general population. Although several papers have reported increasing levels of anxiety, depressive and stress symptoms in the Italian general population, as well as the presence of sleep disorders and of suicidal ideation, a few data are available on the possible positive consequences of the pandemic on the general population. Some studies have found that growth and distress are at opposite ends of the same continuum, from which a negative association was found. Alternatively, growth has been thought to positively coexist with distress, with some authors stating that “the higher the distress, the better the growth”. In the present study, we found that respondents did not report high levels of PTG, with only 15% reporting a significant growth at least in one dimension.

Regarding the several PTG dimensions, we found that scores of “appreciation of life” were the greatest, while “spiritual change” was the lowest. These results are in line with those reported by Prati and Pietrantonio, confirming that our findings can be considered representative of the Italian general population.

Another interesting finding is that higher levels of PTG during the initial phase of the pandemic were found in female participants. Previous studies carried out during other natural emergencies have found a gender difference in the levels of PTG. Although little research has examined the underlying processes for such gender differences in PTG, the role of some cognitive styles, such as rumination, has been proposed. In particular, the tendency to ruminate on constructive issues, such as an increased awareness of personal strengths or an appreciation of the importance of social connections, has been suggested as the mechanism leading to the greater reports of PTG. In different groups of traumatized people, such as bereaved parents or women at a high risk for breast cancer, the use of reflective rumination was associated with high levels of PTG.

①Contrary to what we expected, we did not find a significant effect of the weeks of lockdown on the levels of PTG, except for the dimension of “searching new possibilities.” This finding is particularly striking if we consider that the levels of stress and of

psychiatric symptoms tended to increase over time; it may be that PTG is not related to the duration of the traumatic event, but it is related to the nature of the trauma and to the personality traits and characteristics of the individual. Of course, this interpretation deserves more studies.

[出典: Menculini, G., Albert, U., Bianchini, V., Carmassi, C., Carrà, G., Cirulli, F., Dell’Osso, B., Fabrazzo, M., Perris, F., Sampogna, G., Nanni, M. G., Pompili, M., Sani, G., Volpe, U., Tortorella, A. (2021). Did we learn something positive out of the COVID-19 pandemic? Post-traumatic growth and mental health in the general population. *European Psychiatry*, 64, 1-10. より一部を抜粋および改変]

(1) この研究は何を目的としてどのような方法で行われていると考えられるか。上記の文章を読んで想定される研究の目的、方法について述べなさい (200 字以内)。

(2) PTG の発生において性差が見られたとあるが、その理由としてどのような考察が述べられているか、説明しなさい (100 字以内)。

(3) 下線①に予想外の結果であったと述べられているが、何が予想外の結果であったか説明しなさい (100 字以内)。

問題2 次の英文を読んで、以下の（１）（２）（３）に答えなさい。

The ambitious net-zero transitions currently undergoing in OECD countries are expected to have only a modest effect on aggregate employment. However, some jobs will disappear, new opportunities will emerge, and many existing jobs will be transformed. Across the OECD, 20% of the workforce is employed in green-driven occupations, including jobs that do not directly contribute to emission reductions but are likely to be in demand because they support green activities. Conversely, about 7% is in greenhouse gas (GHG)-intensive occupations.

①Japan displays a higher than average share of green-driven occupations and a lower than average share of GHG-intensive occupations, suggesting potentially high demand for skills relevant to green-driven occupations and lower costs of job replacement from GHG-intensive occupations. Indeed, 21.9% of total employment is classified as green-driven occupations and 4.7% as GHG-intensive ones on average during the period of 2015 to 2019. Moreover, Japanese men are more likely to be employed in green-driven occupations than Japanese women.

The Green Transformation (called “GX” in Japanese) is gaining more policy attention. The *Basic Policies for Economic and Fiscal Management and Reform 2024* highlight a commitment to increase GX investment to more than 150 trillion yen in the coming decade and to lay out a national strategy within FY2024. Also, an Emissions Trading System will be rolled out from FY2026 and fossil fuel levies are expected to be introduced from FY2028.

The co-ordination of green policy and labour market or skill policy across ministries can be further improved. For instance, there are several training programmes on decarbonisation targeted at local municipalities, local enterprises, local financial institutions, and universities. They are organised individually by different ministries (including the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology). Although ②these programmes may be fit for purpose on their own, enhancing cross-cutting collaboration and linking them collectively to high-level goals (e.g. carbon neutrality by 2050) could better align policy efforts with desired outcomes and milestones. The Central and Regional Consortiums for Vocational Abilities Development Promotion, established by the Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare in 2022, can be a starting point to discuss green skills for skill policy planning and assessment.

[出典：OECD (2024). OECD Employment Outlook 2024 - Country Notes: Japan. Retrieved from [https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-employment-outlook-2024-country-notes\\_d6c84475-en/japan\\_ba997ec7-en.html](https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/oecd-employment-outlook-2024-country-notes_d6c84475-en/japan_ba997ec7-en.html) より一部を抜粋および改変]

(1) 下線①を和訳しなさい(200字以内)。

(2) 下線②は具体的に何を指しているか、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい(100字以内)。

(3) 本文のタイトルとしてもっとも適切なものをア～ウのなかから選びなさい。

- ア. Labour markets have been resilient and remain tight
- イ. Real wages are now growing but there is still ground to be recovered
- ウ. Climate change mitigation will lead to substantial job reallocation

問題3 次の英文を読んで、以下の（１）（２）（３）に答えなさい。

著作物にあたるため、この部分は公開できません。

[出典 : Wachtel, P. L. (2021). *Therapeutic communication: knowing what to say when*. (2nd ed.) (pp.344-345). Guilford Press. より一部を抜粋および改変]

(1) 下線部①を和訳しなさい(100 字以内)。

(2) 下線部②を和訳しなさい(100 字以内)。

(3) 下線部③について、本文に即して日本語で説明しなさい(150 字以内)。