

佐賀大学

平成26年度

佐賀大学医学部入学者選抜試験問題

推薦入試(医学科)

## 小論文

### 注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、「問題資料」「解答用紙」は開いてはいけません。
- 2 小論文は、「問題資料」、「解答用紙」からなり、枚数は次のとおりです。

問題資料	表紙	紙	: 1 枚
	医・資料		: 3 枚
	下書き用紙		: 3 枚

解答用紙	表紙	紙	: 1 枚
	医・解答		: 4 枚

- 3 「解答用紙」の表紙に受験番号と氏名を記入し、さらに「解答用紙」1枚ごとに受験番号を記入してください。
- 4 試験終了後、「問題資料」と「下書き用紙」は持ち帰ってください。

小論文(医学科推薦入試)

問 題 資 料

医・問題 : 3 枚

(1) The death of a child of any age is extremely painful for parents. Parents have an obligation and a strong emotional need to protect their children from harm. Most parents experience a profound sense of guilt when harm comes to their child, even if through no fault of their own. Parents invest much of their hopes and wishes for the future in their children. All of these factors lead to a devastating grief<sup>1</sup> that is much longer lasting than most people realize. The depth of parental grief often shocks and surprises others. (2) It is common for grieving parents to be unable to function for varying times after their child's death. They may spend days in bed, away from work, and unable to carry out household tasks. It is common for parents to have great difficulty eating and sleeping. The thought that life is not worth living is frequent, as are thoughts that one might be "going crazy."

Many people are surprised at how long parents may grieve the loss of a child. The period of a year of grieving is acknowledged by many religions and cultural practices, but commonly, parents experience significant grief for much longer. Parents frequently report waves of grief that include reliving<sup>2</sup> the traumatic details of the injury or visions of the person suffering the final stages of a fatal illness. Anniversaries of the

---

<sup>1</sup> devastating grief 強烈な悲しみ

<sup>2</sup> reliving 追体験する

death and important dates, such as the child's birthday, bring recurring<sup>3</sup> waves of grief, often for several years. Family events, such as graduations, marriages, and births, reawaken grief. These events are reminders of the hopes and dreams shattered<sup>4</sup> by the child's death. Eventually, and the period of time varies greatly, parents describe a gradual pattern of change. They no longer relive the experiences at the time of death, and they are able to remember common and happy events in the child's life with less pain and even with pleasure. (3) This change is, however, usually measured in years. Parents frequently report that their greatest fear is that the child will be forgotten, so failing to mention or talk about the child who has died confirms these fears.

Every parent grieves in his or her own way, and the pediatrician<sup>5</sup> should not expect a prescribed<sup>6</sup> timetable of grieving. Parents find it painful to hear a statement such as, "You should get over it and get on with your life." Yet such statements are frequently made. Self-help support groups are specifically designed for parents whose children have died and provide some of the best help for this prolonged grieving process. These peer-led<sup>7</sup> support groups provide an atmosphere in which it is possible to talk

---

<sup>3</sup> recurring 再発する

<sup>4</sup> shattered 粉々にされた

<sup>5</sup> pediatrician 小児科医

<sup>6</sup> prescribed あらかじめ決められた

<sup>7</sup> peer-led 同じ境遇の人による

about the loss without the pressure to “get over it.” Also, most parents are comforted by an environment in which others have been through a similar experience and in which they meet those who have survived this devastating loss. Descriptive<sup>8</sup> studies confirm that many parents resolve their grief by talking about their loss in an accepting environment. Family members who are discouraged from expressing their grief may find it more difficult to get past the most painful part of their grieving and function effectively. Pediatricians are encouraged to learn about the support groups in their community and how they function. They can then refer parents who might benefit from such groups.

(*Supporting the Family After the Death of a Child* [PEDIATRICS, November 26, 2012] より一部改変して引用)

---

<sup>8</sup> Descriptive 記述的な

受験番号		氏名	
------	--	----	--

小論文(医学科推薦入試)

解 答 用 紙

医・解 答 : 4 枚

問題資料を読み, 以下の問いに答えなさい.

問1 下線部(1)および(2)を日本語に訳しなさい.

(1)の解答欄

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

(2)の解答欄

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



医·解答2

問2 下線部(3)の過程を具体的に日本語(200字以内)で説明しなさい。

[illegible]



問3 小児科医に対して著者が訴えたいことを要約し、それに対するあなたの考えを日本語（800字以内）で自由に述べなさい。

[illegible]

受験番号

医・解答4

	500
	600
	700
	800