

2026 年度

大阪樟蔭女子大学大学院
人間科学研究科修士課程

英語 / 小論文

英 語 ／ 小 論 文

※英語または小論文から1科目を選択して○をつけてください。

専 攻	臨床心理学 専攻							
受験番号								
氏 名								

注意 : 受験番号, 氏名を記入すること。

【 I 期 : 2025 年 9 月 20 日 実施 】

英語／小論文の問題は次のページから始まります。

I. 以下の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

We actually spend quite a lot of time thinking about what other people think. From a very young age, we develop what is known as a theory of mind – an awareness of other people as thinking, feeling individuals – which we use to interact effectively with other people.

Psychologists have found that most children develop a theory of mind sometime between the ages of three and four. The child becomes aware that other people think and see the world differently and that its own experience isn't necessarily shared by everyone else.

Deliberate communication depends on being able to guess what the other person will think, so that we can make our messages clear. If we don't know that the other person is thinking independently, we can't engage in the give-and-take which conversation needs.

Communication isn't always deliberate, though. We pass information to one another in all sorts of ways, and sometimes we may not even realize that we have done it. This type of communication is known as non-verbal communication – communication without words.

As a general rule, we use non-verbal communication automatically, without thinking about it. Facial expressions, body language, gestures and tones of voice are all important indicators of our feelings and attitudes. In any interpersonal situation it is important for us to pick up on feelings and attitudes, if only so that we can get some idea of how we should be responding to them.

Non-verbal communication has been studied extensively by psychologists because there are so many different ways in which we communicate messages to one another, and so many messages contained within any episode of human interaction.

One of the most interesting findings has been that people tend to believe non-verbal communication far more than they believe the words that we actually say.

(1) 次の英語の問いに対する最もふさわしい答えを一つ選びなさい。

What, in psychology, is the theory of mind?

- ① The idea that people have an existence independent of their body
- ② An awareness that we can never know anybody else
- ③ An awareness that other people have independent minds
- ④ None of the above

解答	
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(2) 下線の英文を日本語に訳しなさい。

(3) この文章で、「最も興味深い発見の一つ」とされているのは、どのようなことでしょうか。

II. 以下の英文を読んで問いに答えなさい。

When we think of emotions, it is generally the unpleasant ones which come to mind: fear, anger, anxiety and so on. This is partly because we live in a society which tends to emphasize those much more than the positive ones. So we tend not to notice the positive emotions that we feel, or to dismiss them as not really important. There are roughly eight kinds of positive emotion. These are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Types of positive emotion

Positive emotion	Description
①	Feeling capable and able to do whatever is needed
②	Feelings of wonder or awe, such as when listening to a particularly beautiful piece of music, or enjoying nature
③	Feeling pleasantly satisfied with circumstances
④	Feeling unstressed and mentally calm
⑤	E.g. pampering yourself. Not selfish, but a pleasure which is personal rather than shared
⑥	Sharing or caring for other people
⑦	Feeling interested in a topic or a hobby
⑧	Being excited about something, or thrilled by an unexpected pleasant experience

(1) 次の英語の問いに対する最もふさわしい答えを一つ選びなさい。

Why do we tend to overemphasize negative emotions?

- ① Because they are more common
- ② Because they are more exiting
- ③ Because mass culture focuses on them
- ④ None of the above

解答	
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(2) Table 1 の Description 欄の記述にふさわしい①から⑧の Positive emotion を下の語群から選んで記号で答えなさい。

[語群]

a: absorption, b: altruism, c: contentment, d: exhilaration, e: potency, f: relaxation,
g: self-indulgence, h: spirituality

解答	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
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I. 以下の文章は、Axline の非指示的心理療法について説明された文章です。

Her non-directive approach is based on the belief that children contain within themselves both the ability to solve their own problems and the 'growth impulse that makes mature behaviour more satisfying than immature behaviour'. Axline (1964a: 57-58) writes:

The therapeutic value of this kind of psychotherapy is based upon the child experiencing himself as a capable, responsible person in a relationship that tries to communicate to him two basic truths: that no one ever really knows as much about any human being's inner world as does the individual himself; and that responsible freedom grows and develops from inside the person.

Axline equipped her playroom with a wide variety of play materials, including sand, water, paint and drawing materials, fingerpaint, a doll's house and family, miniature cars and people, a feeding bottle and an inflatable rubber figure. Within this protected setting the child was free to choose what to do. The relationship between child and therapist was the key. Axline, who worked in the United States, was influenced by Carl Rogers's (1951) non-directive approach to counselling. She used his technique of active reflective listening, based on the principles of empathy, warmth, acceptance and genuineness (described in Truax and Carkhuff 1967), but also using the child's play as a means of communication to the therapist (Dorfman 1951). She saw the therapist's task as recognizing the feelings which the child is expressing in speech and play and reflecting these back so that the child can get some insight into how they are. There is no attempt to direct play or to hurry the child. The only limits are those necessary to keep the therapy anchored to the real world and to make the child aware of their responsibilities to the therapy.

出典 : McMahon, L. (1992) The Handbook of Play Therapy and Therapeutic Play.

(1) 下線部を訳しなさい。

(2) プレイルームの設えはどのような考えに基づいているか説明しなさい。

(3) Axline はセラピストの仕事はどのようなものであると述べているか説明しなさい。

I. 心理療法・心理面接の基本構造について下記の問いに従って述べなさい。

- (1) 一般に心理療法・心理面接の「枠組み」と呼ばれる場所や時間など現実の諸条件に関する原則について説明しなさい。その際、その条件を設定する意味についても述べなさい。

※横書きで記入してください。

[illegible]

(2) 心理療法・心理面接の内容について最も重要だと思うことを挙げ、その理由や運用について述べなさい。

※横書きで記入してください。

[illegible]