

2024年度

大学院文学研究科博士課程前期2年の課程入学試験

(冬期・一般選抜) 問題

専門科目 死生学・実践宗教学 専攻分野

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問1. 次に掲げる6つの語句から4つを選び、それぞれ5行以内で説明しなさい。なお【 】には選択した語句の番号を記入すること。

1. 社会参加仏教 2. エクソシズム 3. 内観療法

4. 臨床宗教師の倫理 5. スピリチュアル・ペイン 6. コンパッション都市

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問 1. (つづき)

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問 3. 次の英文を和訳しなさい。(解答欄は次頁)

Thanatology (the study of death) emerged in the 1970s and is now rather commonly found in colleges and universities throughout the United States as well as in healthcare professional programs (e.g. medical schools, nursing schools, and social work schools). While largely located in psychology departments in colleges, death and dying offerings are also found in numerous other social and behavioral science curricula. Individuals began to write about dying and death, thus the discipline of thanatology emerged. Certainly this newly formed academic discipline created more interest in the topic of dying and death. Two United States journals emerged in the 1970s with the topic of dying and death: *Omega* and *Death Studies*. Thus, with academic offerings on the topic of death and with journals and books coming out, the interest began to climb.

We are living longer in the twenty-first century, as compared to earlier centuries. What then to do with an elderly, ailing family member needing care 24-7? The last century has seen a tremendous growth in nursing homes and facilities for assisted living. This rise of end of life institutions correlates with the earlier discussion of institutionalization in the twenty-first century in the United States and of Grandpa rarely dying at home surrounded by family. Some 80% of individuals dying in the United States today die in an institutionalized setting (hospital, nursing home, assisted living facility, and freestanding hospice). Therefore, with this dying away from home 'movement,' Grandpa is dying in a mysterious place removed from living family members, such as a hospital. As one little boy was overheard to say, 'I don't want to go to the hospital because that is where you go to die.' Grandpa became ill, went to the hospital, and next was seen lying in a casket with his eyes closed and sometimes with his glasses on. Thus, there is some mystery or intrigue about this clandestine place called a hospital. The child's interest in this series of events is spiked.

Recent biomedical breakthroughs such as organ and tissue transplants have stimulated interest in the whole dying process. Beginning with Dr. Christian Bernard's first human heart transplant in South Africa in the 1960s, the idea of prolonging life through medical intervention has suggested that modern medicine has all the remedies so that we may live forever. Almost annually, cures for various ailments are developed, thus creating talk and interest about the miracles of modern medicine.

出典 : George E. Dickinson, "State of the Field of Death in the United States," *The Routledge Handbook of Death and the Afterlife*, Routledge, 2018, pp. 14-15.

問 3 解答欄

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問3 解答欄 (つづき)