

2026 年度 常葉大学大学院 健康科学研究科 修士課程
＜臨床心理学専攻＞
一般入試 II 期 【英語】

問題 次の全文を和訳しなさい。

Observers of human endeavors are inclined to divide history into various stages. Thus historians refer to the Middle Ages, the Age of Enlightenment, and so on. Recently, psychological terms have sometimes been used to describe historical periods. Probably the most successful instance of this was “The Age of Anxiety”, which seemed to capture the mood of widespread anxiety after World War II. Many writers have related this mood to awareness of the potential destruction of the whole human species with the advent of nuclear power.

In the 1960s, speculation began about whether depression and despair were becoming the dominant mood. By the 1980s, in contrast to the age of anxiety that followed World War II, we appear to be in the midst of an “age of melancholia.” This age of melancholia appears in part to be associated with doomsday prophecies concerning nuclear warfare, overpopulation, and ecological destruction, and with the persistent economic difficulties in the United States and elsewhere that have followed the prosperity of the 1950s and 1960s.

Increasing public attention to depression and other affective emotional states during the 1970s and 1980s is reflected in numerous articles in newspapers and magazines and in television and radio broadcasts. There is greater public recognition of depression as a health problem, and media coverage of mental illness in general has reduced the stigma attached to depressive states. Political leaders, astronauts, figures in the arts and entertainment fields, and other celebrities now publicly acknowledge that they have suffered from depressions.

[出典 : Gerald L. Klerman et al. “*Interpersonal psychotherapy of depression*”, Basic Books, pp.25-26, 1984 より一部改変]