令和８（2026）年度

一般選抜（Ⅰ期）

試験問題冊子（英語）

注　意　事　項

（1）試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子の中を見てはいけません。

（2）解答用紙及び下書き用紙は、この冊子に挟み込んであります。

（3）試験開始後に、問題の不鮮明、解答用紙の汚れ等に気付いた場合、手を挙げて監督者にお知らせください。

（4）試験開始後に、問題冊子に受験番号及び氏名を記入してください。

（5）試験開始後に、解答用紙に受験番号のみを記入してください。

（6）試験時間は60分です。

（7）配布された問題冊子・解答用紙は、全て提出してください。

受験番号	氏　　名

大阪人間科学大学　大学院　人間科学研究科

問　次の英文を読んで、以下の問に答えなさい。

The design, implementation, and evaluation of interventions are activities shared across many academic fields. When interventions take the form of policies or programs, they are usually called social interventions and are studied within the social sciences. However, interventions can also be organizational, behavioral, or medical in nature. Researchers who design interventions eventually need empirical data to assess their effects and outcomes. At first, these evaluations happen in individual studies, each focused on a specific intervention in a specific context. While evaluation research in areas like public policy has become more standardized, many different research methods are still used.

Over time, multiple studies may be conducted on similar interventions. At that point, researchers face a common scientific challenge: how to combine these studies to build cumulative knowledge. ① This is difficult, especially when the studies use different methods—such as qualitative versus quantitative, or experimental versus non-experimental approaches. Meta-analysis is a method developed to help with this problem. It allows researchers to statistically combine findings from different studies. In fact, Bausell and colleagues (1995) reported that between 1980 and 1993, 982 meta-analyses were published in the social sciences. Although we do not have a more recent number, the use of meta-analysis has clearly become widespread and continues to grow.

One major challenge in meta-analysis is how to deal with studies that lack a control group. In this study, we propose a solution to this problem. We introduce a method that adjusts the results of uncontrolled studies by comparing them with similar studies that include a control group. ② This adjustment helps reduce the impact of outside factors—often called threats to internal validity. More importantly, it helps bridge the gap between different types of research designs, such as experimental and non-experimental, or qualitative and quantitative. In this way, we aim to address a long-standing issue in meta-analysis: how to integrate a diverse set of primary studies that use multiple research methods.

（出典)John, E. Hunter, JE, Jensen, JL, & Rodgers, R.(2014). The Control Group and Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Methods and Measurement in the Social Sciences,* Vol. 5, No. 1, 3-21. を加筆修正して作成

問1　社会科学分野で政策やプログラムとして行われる介入は何介入と呼ばれるか（英語で答えても日本語で答えても構いません）

問2 介入効果を評価するにはどのようなデータが必要か（英語で答えても日本語で答えても構いません）

問3 下線部①を和訳せよ

問4 次のうち、meta-analysis の定義として最も正しいものはどれか？

A. 文献の記述的なまとめ

B. 複数の研究結果を統計的に統合する手法

C. 少数のケースを詳細に分析する方法

D. インタビューを用いた定性的なレビュー

問5 メタ分析における主要な課題の一つとは何か？（英語で答えても日本語で答えても構いません）

問6 下線部②を和訳せよ。