

## **The Practice and Problems of Teaching English for a Specific Purpose to Medical and Para-medical Students in a Basic Educational Course**

Masako SHIMIZU

As the internationalization and globalization of Japan accelerates, general education in universities, especially instruction in foreign languages, has been under review.

Specifically, strong attention has been paid to the revitalization of English education. The main criticism from external critics and groups pertains to the teacher-guided intensive reading of English, which usually covers ancient to contemporary English or American Literature. Even now, I believe the traditional English reading class, under guidelines of national curricular policy, remains an effective educational strategy. However, it has not necessarily been an educational approach which takes students' interests and their future occupational goals into consideration. Being aware of students' needs in the medical and para-medical fields for about fifteen years, I have introduced English for specific purpose (ESP) into the English classes, as suggested by H.G. Widdowson's communicative approach in English for science and technology (EST). Also, I have combined ESP with general English in preparing teaching materials.

In this paper, I examine the English educational strategy and materials that I used at Kawasaki College of Allied Health Professions and Kawasaki Medical School. In a subsequent paper, medical English teaching will be examined, including identifying some problems in the basic course at Kawasaki University of Medical Welfare.

## **On I-self in Human Phenomena and Personal Capacity of Value Judgement**

Makoto SEKIYA

What subsists (subsistere) in every personal act is called 'I-self'. It must not be confused with the ego (in a contemporary use) or the self awareness entity in personal activities. It is just the 'I-self' which appears among things and deeds as far as a human person is concerned. The manuscript is focussed on clarifying the 'I-self'.

The 'I-self' is associated with personal concerns and interests which look forward to the world open to him or her, that is, a person has his or her horizon which includes the 'I-self' in actual relations with other persons. Whatever stands as good values are created by the personal capacity of choice which directs the world toward the creation of well-being in human relations.

Personal strength of will determine his or her choice of values. The strength of will maintains regular norms and rules so that the well-being of the world endures, but not in the way that physical laws and rules work in the physical system.

The capacity to choose values joins with the capacity to judge what is valuable. Thus, personal will to choose and determine what is good is fundamental in human phenomena. In reality, a personal sense of commitment often survives the social system against all odds.

## **The Structure of Subjective Well-Being**

Masaharu TERASAKI, Keiji TSUNASHIMA and Tomoyo NISHIMURA

The structure of subjective well-being was examined in this research. Three hundred and sixty-seven college students performed a life satisfaction questionnaire and trait scales of affects. The results showed that cognitive evaluation of life scores positively correlated with the affect of 'energy', and negatively

correlated with the affect of 'boredom'. A factor analysis of life satisfaction and affect measures revealed a single unitary construct of happiness. It was concluded that happiness is a single dimension which has three partially independent components: life satisfaction, positive affects and negative affects.

### **A Consideration of Social Anxiety through a Cognitive Construct Model — The Relationship between Self-Consciousness, Self-Evaluation, and Social Anxiety —**

Toshiaki TOMITA, Manabu MIZUKO and Yoshihiro KANEMITSU

The present study was carried out to examine the interactive relationships between some cognitive variables and social anxiety. Negative self-evaluation, public self-consciousness, and motivation for avoiding rejection were used as the cognitive variables. Two hundred and thirteen university students were asked to rate themselves about these cognitive variables and social anxiety.

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used to test the interactive relationships between the cognitive variables and social anxiety. The results showed that negative self-evaluation and public self-consciousness had an affect on social anxiety when considered separately, but they did not affect social anxiety when considered together as an interactive relationship.

### **The Relationship between the Mourning Process of Home Caregivers and Their Perceived Social Support**

Shigemi HIRAYAMA, Yoshihiro KANEMITSU and Takako SHINDO

This study examined the relationship between the mourning process of home caregivers and their perceived social support. The subjects were 92 home caregivers who had suffered bereavement within the past one half to 3 years. The quality and quantity of their perceived social support was analysed from the viewpoints of the kinds and length of time of that support. A shortened Japanese version of the Profile of Mood States was used to measure the appearance of grief affects and the period of recovery. We also examined the types of support provided and the influential factors which decide support perception and the degree of grief suffered by the home caregiver.

The following results were obtained : (1) increased emotional and informational support decreased negative moods such as confusion and depression-dejection, as well as increasing the caregivers vigor. (2) Caregivers received the most emotional, instrumental and informational support from family members, with lesser amounts from those outside the family. (3) A critical factor in perceived support and the amounts of grief was the decision to give care at home. That is, the caregiver got greater satisfaction from giving care in the home because of the emotional support and other economic factors.

### **The Necessity for Continually Educating People about Death because of Changes in the Caregiving Process for the Terminally Ill in Japan**

Keiko SEKIDO

It is true that medical progress has prolonged man's average life span. But it is also true that this progress has given rise to major dilemmas such as brain death and organ transplants. However much medicine advances, so long as man is mortal, he is obliged to face such problems as the infirmities of old