

令和7(2025)年度

名桜大学大学院

スポーツ健康科学研究科(修士課程)

入学試験問題(2月試験)

【筆記試験(英語)】

試験日: 2025年2月1日(土)

試験時間: 9時30分～10時30分

注意事項

1. 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子を開いてはいけません。
2. 解答時間は、60分です。
3. 受験番号を解答用紙の所定の欄に、必ず記入してください。
4. 解答はすべて解答用紙の所定の欄に横書きで記入してください。
5. 解答用紙の他に、下書き用紙を配付するので取り違えないように注意してください。
6. 問題冊子、下書き用紙は、持ち帰ってください。

令和 7（2025）年度 大学院スポーツ健康科学研究科

筆記試験（英語）問題用紙

問題 1 次の英語を日本語に直しなさい。（25 点）

This study evaluated gamesmanship beliefs of high school coaches from a rural Midwestern state in the United States. Two hundred and fifty-six coaches participated in this study with comparisons drawn by gender, highest level of participation, formal coaching training, years of experience, and officiating experience. Participants completed a 25-statement survey. The survey consisted of 25 gamesmanship statements that asked subjects to indicate if an action was clearly acceptable (1), acceptable (2), unacceptable (3), or clearly unacceptable (4). For all of the statements, a majority of respondents identified the statements as either unacceptable or clearly unacceptable. In addition, there were very few significant differences based on gender, highest level of participation, years of coaching experience, formal coaching education, or officiating experience.

出典：Strand, B. (2014) A comparison of gamesmanship beliefs of high school athletes and coaches. Journal of research in health, physical education, recreation, sport and dance, 8 (1): 20-24. ※原文は出題のため、一部改変した。

A comparison of gamesmanship beliefs of high school athletes and coaches by Bradford Strand © Common Ground, Bradford Strand. All Rights Reserved. Reproduced with permission of Common Ground Research Network.

問題 2 次の英文を読み、問題に答えなさい。(25 点)

①Recent research has unveiled growing concerns about the pervasive presence of microplastics in the human body and their potential health implications. These particles, measuring less than 5 millimeters in diameter, have been detected in human blood, placental tissue, and various organs, raising significant questions about their long-term effects on human health.

A comprehensive study conducted across multiple research centers has identified an average of 20 microplastic particles per 10 milliliters of blood in human subjects. ②These particles, primarily composed of polyethylene and polypropylene, can potentially interact with cellular mechanisms and trigger inflammatory responses. ③Laboratory experiments have demonstrated that exposure to microplastics can lead to oxidative stress and cellular damage, particularly in lung and liver tissues.

Furthermore, researchers have discovered that these particles can act as vectors for harmful chemicals and pathogens. ④A longitudinal study tracking 1,500 individuals over five years found that those with higher levels of microplastic exposure showed elevated markers of inflammation and oxidative stress. Of particular concern is the ability of these particles to cross the blood-brain barrier, potentially affecting neurological function.

The implications extend beyond individual health to public health policy. Medical institutions are increasingly advocating for research into detection methods and potential therapeutic interventions. ⑤Some countries have begun implementing screening protocols to monitor microplastic levels in drinking water and food products, recognizing this as an emerging public health challenge that requires immediate attention and innovative solutions.

(Claude により作成されたものを一部修正)

1. 下線で示した①～⑤の文章を日本語に訳しなさい。(①～③各 3 点、④⑤各 4 点)
2. 本文で示された研究結果から、人体におけるマイクロプラスチックが特に危険である理由を 150 字程度の日本語で説明しなさい。(5 点)
3. この文章に最も適切なタイトルを日本語で示しなさい。(3 点)