

受験番号	
------	--

2017年度 立命館大学大学院
スポーツ健康科学研究科【博士課程前期課程】
入学試験問題

筆記試験 英語

試 験 時 間
9:30 ~ 10:30 (60分)

2016年10月8日（土）

持込許可物件：外国語辞書（ただし、電子辞書・専門用語辞書は不可）

《注意事項》

1. 配布された全ての用紙の所定欄に受験番号を記入すること。
2. 解答は日本語を用い、答案用紙に横書きで記入すること。
3. 問1は必ず解答すること。問2は、（A）か（B）のいずれか1問を選択し、
答案用紙の所定欄に選択した問題記号を必ず記入した上で、解答すること。
4. 答案用紙は問題ごとに1枚、計2枚。
5. 試験終了後、配布した問題用紙等は全て回収する。

問1 以下の英文を読み、日本語に全訳しなさい。【50 点】

The World Health Organization (WHO) adopted a definition of health in June 1946 at the International Health Conference in New York, and it was entered into use in April 1948. WHO defines health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." The definition offers a good conceptual framework, although operationally it is difficult to appraise. The definition has been criticized over the years, but it is nevertheless widely used and has not been amended since its inception. Today there is no universally accepted definition.

In the United States, Healthy People 2010 delineates the health objectives for the nation. The two main goals of Healthy People 2010 are (1) to increase quality and years of healthy life and (2) eliminate health disparities.

問 2 (A) 以下の文章は、“Monitoring the Training Response” というタイトルの文章である。以下の英文を読み、日本語でその内容を要約しなさい。【50 点】

The aim of the training process is to ensure athletes are in peak condition to perform successfully during competition. However, training and performance share a complex relationship based on several factors, many of which are unique to the individual athlete and performance task. As a result, there has been an increase in the use of athlete-monitoring systems in sport, and substantial human and financial resources are now invested in this process. In fact, a significant role of coaches, sport scientists and strength and conditioning coaches is to monitor how athletes are coping with training.

To optimize the training process it is important for a coach to understand how a prescribed training dose will produce a specific physiological response, otherwise known as the dose-response relationship. Once this relationship is understood, training programs can be specifically targeted to improve an athlete's physical capacity. In order to achieve this objective, though, coaches should have careful control of the training dose provided for their athletes and use an objective measure of how their athletes respond to that training. In addition to allowing coaches to strategically design training, an effective monitoring system will help reduce illness and injury and optimize recovery.

Reprinted, with permission, from by A.J. Coutts and S. Cormack, 2014, Monitoring the training response. In High-performance training for sports, edited by D. Joyce and D. Lewindon (Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics), 71.

問 2 (B) 以下の文章は、“Implications for Host Cities” という節の文章である。以下の英文を読み、日本語でその内容を要約しなさい。【50 点】

The crisis faced by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1999 forced a re-examination of its structure “in light of the rapidly changing world of sport, economics and commerce” (IOC, 1999). Evidence presented in this paper suggests that there is also a new dynamic in terms of the increasingly important relationship between Olympic organising committees, destination marketing organisations, sponsors and the media. This presents opportunities for host cities. For instance, if the success of sponsor hospitality programs can be ensured, it may be possible to translate guest satisfaction into repeat visitation. This may create a number of business opportunities, including an increase in demand for conventions and meetings or, as was the case in Barcelona, for product launches. A desire to be aligned with the host city may mean sponsors will be prepared to supply resources, provide expertise or value-in-kind assistance to support local projects. However, this may only occur if destination marketing companies are aware of sponsor objectives and are able to provide opportunities for them to increase sales and enhance their brand image. The best prospects for mutually beneficial outcomes may be associated with complementary promotional activity between Olympic sponsors and National Tourism Organisations.