平成 28 年度博士前期課程体育学専攻入学試験問題

外国語

(英語)

＜注意事項＞

1) 解答は問題用紙に直接記入すること。

2) 3 枚の問題用紙すべてに、受験番号を必ず記入すること。

(筑波大学大学院人間総合科学研究科)

受験番号 _____

問１　以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

We all know that being able to size up a situation to know what to do — and possibly what your opponent is about to do — is a key attentional skill. Researchers (e.g., Abernethy, 2001) have studied how expert and novice performers differ in their attentional processes across a variety of sports even though there is no difference in eyesight (visual hardware) or perceptual-motor characteristics. Along these lines, a growing body of evidence suggests that "（　①　）" factors, such as where an athlete directs her attention, can account for performance differences between expert and novice athletes in a variety of sports (Moran, 1996, 2004). Research has also revealed that the attentional skills of experts can be learned by novices (Abernethy, Wood, & Parks, 1999; Tenenbaum, Sar-El, & Bar-Eli, 2000), although there appear to be some innate differences. Some of the consistent differences that have emerged during the research process include the following:

- Expert players attend more to advance information (e.g., arm and racket cues) than do novices and thus can make faster decisions and can better anticipate（　②　）actions.
- Expert players attend more to movement patterns of their（　A　）than do novices.
- Expert players search more systematically for cues than do novices.
- Expert players selectively attend to the structure inherent in their particular sport more than novices (they can pick up structured offensive and defensive styles of play).
- Expert players are more successful in predicting the flight pattern of a ball than novices are.

Besides these attentional differences, （　③　）, selected more technique-oriented strategies to achieve these goals, made more strategy attributions, and displayed higher levels of self-efficacy than nonexperts (Cleary & Zimmerman, 2001). These attentional and psychological differences have important implications for the teaching and learning of motor skills. What might these be?

(Weinberg RS & Gould D, *Foundations of Sport and Exercise Psychology (5th ed.)*, 2011 より改変)

（1）文中の（　A　）にあてはまる単語を文中から選択し、（　　）に正しく書きなさい。
（　　）

（2）この文章の原文のタイトルは、"（　B　）－（　C　）differences in attentional processing"でした。本文の内容を最もよく表すタイトルとなるよう、対になる単語を B（　）と C（　）に書き入れなさい。
B（　　）　C（　　）

（3）文中の（ ① ）に入る本文の内容として最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　　）に○をつけなさい。
（　）experiment-based　（　）body-based　（　）evidence-based　（　）knowledge-based

（4）文中の（ ② ）に入る本文の内容として最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　　）に○をつけなさい。
（　）speedy　（　）future　（　）positive　（　）strong

（5）文中の（　③　）には、以下の 9 単語からなる文が入っていました。並べ替えて、前後の文章の内容も踏まえて、最も適切な意味の文にしなさい。
（ experts, goals, recent, more, revealed, set, that, research, specific ）

（　　）

受験番号 _____

問２　以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

The line between cultivating natural gifts and corrupting them with artifice may not always be clear. In the beginning, runners ran barefoot. The person who donned the first pair of running shoes may have been accused of tainting the race. The accusation would have been unjust; provided everyone has access to them, running shoes highlight rather than obscure the excellence the race is meant to display. The same cannot be said of all devices athletes employ to improve their performance. When it was discovered that Rosie Ruiz won the 1980 Boston Marathon by slipping away from the pack and riding the subway for part of the race, her prize was withdrawn. The hard case lie somewhere between running shoes and the（　①　）.

Innovations in equipment are a kind of enhancement, open always to the questions of whether they perfect or obscure the skills essential to the game. But bodily enhancement seems to raise the hardest questions.（　②　）of enhancement argue that drugs and genetic interventions are no different from other ways athletes alter their bodies to improve their performance, such as with special diets, vitamins, energy bars, over-the-counter supplements, rigorous training regimes, even surgery. Tiger Woods had eyesight so（　③　）he couldn't read the large E on the eye chart. In 1999 he underwent Lasik eye surgery to improve his vision, and he won his next five（　④　）.

The remedial nature of the eye surgery makes it easy to accept. But what if Woods had normal vision and wanted to improve it?　Or suppose, as seems to be the case, that the laser treatment gave him better eyesight than the average golfer. Would that make the surgery an illegitimate enhancement?

The answer depends on whether improving the eyesight of golfers is more likely to perfect or to distort the talents and skills that golf at its best is meant to test. The defenders of enhancement are right to this extent: The legitimacy of vision enhancement for golfers does not depend on the means they employ — whether surgery, contact lenses, eye exercises, or copious amounts of carrot juice. If enhancement is troubling because it distorts and overrides natural gifts, the problem is not unique to drugs and genetic alterations; similar objections can also be raised against types of enhancement we commonly accept, such as training and diet.

(Michael J Sandel, *The Case against Perfection*, Harvard University Press, 2009 より抜粋)

*注釈 Lasik eye surgery：角膜にレーザーを照射して視力を矯正する手術

（1）文中（ ① ）に入る最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　）に○をつけなさい。
（　）barefoot　（　）diet　（　）drug　（　）Lasik eye surgery　（　）subway

（2）文中（ ② ）に入る最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　）に○をつけなさい。
（　）Attackers　（　）Critics　（　）Defenders　（　）Referees　（　）Spectator

（3）文中（ ③ ）に入る最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　）に○をつけなさい。
（　）bright　（　）poor　（　）rich　（　）sensitive　（　）strong

（4）文中（ ④ ）に最も入る適切な語を一つ選び、（　）に○をつけなさい。
（　）holes　（　）races　（　）rounds　（　）sets　（　）tournaments

（5）プロゴルファーが受けた視力矯正手術の是非について、本文中で言及されたものに○を、そうでなければ×を（　）につけなさい。
（　）費用が高く、皆が受けることはできない手術なので公平性を欠く。
（　）平均以上の視力を獲得することが可能で、それがゴルフに有利に作用するならば問題だ。
（　）弱い視力を矯正する医療行為としてならば許容できる。
（　）手術に伴うリスクを考慮すると必ずしも推奨できない。
（　）明らかに競技ルールに違反している。

受験番号 _____

問３　以下の英文を読んで、設問に答えなさい。

Sport performance analysis is primarily used in coaching contexts to provide feedback to players helping them to direct training activity and enhance performance. Performance data can also be used by high performance directors to make decisions about funding priorities. There are other application areas of performance analysis in sport including coach development. Coaches have the opportunity to have their own （　①　）recorded during coaching sessions allowing them to reflect on their coaching style and identify any aspects that could be altered. A coach can be fitted with a microphone that transmits their voice to a camera which can film from a location allowing the coach to be followed without taking the camera onto the training area. （　②　）, separate cameras can be used to show the wider training arena and a close up view of the coach. ③<u>These two views</u> can be provided in a split screen video that has been tagged with the coaching behaviours performed. Such feedback to coaches can be used within a process of reflective practice during various stages of their career.

Referee performance is under scrutiny in the media and is also being monitored by sports governing bodies. The work-rate of referees as well as the accuracy of their decisions have been examined in research studies. The process of refereeing or umpiring performance often involves considerable observation of the event.

(O'Donoghue P, *An Introduction to Performance Analysis of Sport*, Routledge, 2015 より一部抜粋・改変)

（1）文中（　①　）に入る最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　　）に○をつけなさい。

（　　）judgment　　（　　）philosophy　　（　　）appearance　　（　　）behaviour

（2）文中（　②　）に入る最も適切な語を一つ選び、（　　）に○をつけなさい。

（　　）While　　（　　）Unfortunately　　（　　）However　　（　　）Indeed

（3）下線部③が示すものを本文中から抜き出して記述しなさい。

_____　　_____

（4）本文の内容に一致するものには○を、そうでないものには×を（　　）につけなさい。

（　　）スポーツのパフォーマンス分析は、主にコーチ育成のために用いられる。
（　　）パフォーマンス分析をコーチングに活用することは、パフォーマンス向上に有効である。
（　　）審判は、スポーツ統括団体によって守られている。
（　　）カメラに高性能マイクを装着することで、遠くのコーチの声を記録できる。
（　　）パフォーマンスデータは、強化予算の配分に利用できる。