

日本福祉大学大学院

スポーツ科学研究科 スポーツ科学専攻 修士課程

2026年度 第1期入学試験問題

【英語（一般入試）】

問題は2問あります。

すべての問題に解答してください。

解答用紙には、問題番号を記入し解答して下さい。

すべての解答用紙に受験番号および氏名を記入してください。

※辞書持込み可（電子辞書不可）

問1 以下の英文を訳しなさい。

Managing contemporary sport organizations involves the application of techniques and strategies evident in the majority of modern business, government, and nonprofit organizations. Sport managers engage in strategic planning and performance management, manage large numbers of paid and voluntary human resources, deal with media rights contracts worth billions of dollars, and manage the development and welfare of elite athletes who sometimes earn 100 times the average working wage. Sport managers also work within a highly integrated global network of international sports federations, national sport organizations, government agencies, media corporations, sponsors, and community organizations that are subject to a myriad regulations, government policies, and complex decision-making frameworks.

出典

Hoye, R., Misner, K., Naraine, M. L., & Ordway, C. (2022). *Sport Management: Principles and Applications* (6<sup>th</sup> edition): Routledge.

問2 以下の英文を訳しなさい。

The involvement of women in competitive athletics has increased markedly over the past several decades. Previously, many of the decisions regarding the participation of women in sports and exercise programs were made on the basis of limited, or absent, physiological information. Although many questions concerning the female athlete remain to be answered, research reveals that there is no reason to limit the healthy female athlete from active participation in endurance or power sports. In fact, the general responses of females to exercise and training are essentially the same as those described for males, with the exception that exercise thermoregulation is moderately impaired in female athletes during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle.

The incidence of athletic amenorrhea varies markedly across different sports. For example, the incidence of amenorrhea in the general population is approximately 3%, whereas the rate of amenorrhea ranges from 12% to 69% in female athletes. The highest incidence of amenorrhea occurs in sports that require a low percentage of body fatness to achieve competitive success such as distance running or ballet.

athletic amenorrhea : 運動性無月経

出典

Exercise Physiology (Eleventh Edition) Theory and Application to Fitness and Performance: ***S.K. Powers, E.T. Howley, J. Quindry.***