

* 著作権の都合により、実際の入試問題から出典表記を一部改めています

2026 年度中京大学大学院入試

スポーツ科学研究科 スポーツ科学専攻

博士前期(修士)課程

[前期日程]

一般用

【 外国語：英語 I 】

10時00分～12時00分

2026 年度中京大学大学院スポーツ科学研究科 博士前期(修士)課程 [前期日程]
[外国語:英語]

問題: ①から⑧の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。

①According to the Olympic Charter, International Sport Federations(IFs) are one of three key constituents that comprise the Olympic movement along with the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and the National Olympic Committees (NOCs) . The IOC has an authoritative role in terms of recognizing IFs, as well as other actors in the movement, and determining which sports are included on the Olympic programmes. ②In order to promote and develop the Olympic movement, the IOC sanctions one IF per sport. In some cases, an IF may control multiple sports that fall under the same umbrella such as in the case of Fédération Internationale de Natation (FINA), the international swimming federation, who administers international competitions for a number of aquatic disciplines including water polo, diving, and synchronized swimming to name a few. ③All specific details related to the recognition procedures are under the purview of the IOC Executive Board. Full recognition or withdrawal of IFs, however, is determined by the Session, that is to say, the supreme organ of the IOC at an annual general meeting of IOC members. Depending on their status (i.e. recognition by the IOC), IFs can be categorized into three types of international sport organization groupings: Olympic Summer federations, Olympic Winter federations, and IOC-recognized IFs (non-Olympic federations). This section briefly illustrates how IFs are acknowledged by the IOC and are selected to be part of the Olympic programme.

④In order to achieve IOC recognition, interested federations must meet a number of criteria including compliance with IOC policies, a detailed history of the sport (e.g. date of international competitions first organized by the IF), universality in the sense that the sport has a degree of global participation, and popularity as demonstrated by spectator attendance and television coverage. For instance, IFs must comply with the rules and bylaws of the IOC, the World Anti-Doping Code of the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), and the Olympic Movement Code on the Prevention of Manipulation of Competitions of the IOC; ⑤however, each IF also has its autonomy and independence to control various actors within its sport(s)' governance system such as athletes, officials, fans, and National Federations (NFs).

Specifically, the IOC noted the role and mission of an IF in the Olympic movement as follows:

- to establish and enforce, in accordance with the Olympic spirit, the rules concerning the practice of their respective sports and to ensure their application;
- to ensure the development of their sports throughout the world;
- to contribute to the achievement of the goals set out in the Olympic Charter, in particular by way of the spread of Olympism and Olympic education;
- to support the IOC in the review of candidatures for organising the Olympic Games for their respective sports;
- to assume the responsibility for the control and direction of their sports at the Olympic Games;
- ⑥for other international multisport competitions held under the patronage of the IOC, IFs can assume or delegate responsibility for the control and direction of their sports;
- to provide technical assistance in the practical implementation of the Olympic Solidarity programmes;
- to encourage and support measures relating to the medical care and health of athletes.

In addition, the IOC allocates a portion of IOC membership to the IFs, which allows the sports to promote their interests in the Olympic movement. According to the Olympic Charter, the total number of IOC members may not exceed 115 and includes representatives from diverse organizations and groups in the Olympic movement (e.g. NOCs, IFs, and active athletes). ⑦Specifically, 15 spots are reserved for individuals holding executive or senior leadership positions within IFs, the associations of IFs, or other organizations recognized by the IOC (e.g. World Olympians Association, International Olympic Truce Centre, World Union of Olympic Cities). By being a part of the Olympic movement, an IF can have an opportunity to increase its power in the international sport terrain by having IOC members promote their interests to the IOC Session. Status as a recognized international federation does not guarantee a spot on the Olympic programme. ⑧Once acknowledged by the IOC, a recognized international federation that wishes to

be considered must meet a number of criteria set by the IOC (e.g. business model, value added to the Olympic Games, and popularity). Given the importance of the event, the Olympic programme is reviewed by the Olympic Programme Commission after each edition of the Games.

※作問のために、原文の一部を改変した。

出典： From: Routledge Handbook of the Olympic and Paralympic Games, Edited by Dikaia Chatziefstathiou, Borja García, Benoit Séguin, “The relationship between the IOC and international sport federations” by Jinsu Byun and Becca Leopkey, pp. 295–296, Copyright (c) 2021 by Routledge. Reproduced by permission of Taylor & Francis Group.

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問題：次の①から⑩の下線部を日本語に訳しなさい。略語で標記されているものは、略語のまま記載してよい。

① Most experimental studies addressing motor skills are set within the framework of cognitive psychology and consider relatively simple and discrete movement skills in young adults. Many of the studies focus on the speed and accuracy of movements or projected objects under different experimental conditions. Interest in the trade-off between speed and accuracy in motor skill acquisition has a long history in psychology.

② Many activities of children and adolescents as well as many sports require speed and accuracy in projecting a ball. ③ Baseball pitching, for example, requires the ability to throw the ball with high velocity and accuracy in addition to the ability to modify velocity and maintain accuracy. ④ Similarly, fielders must also be able to throw the ball with a high degree of accuracy, although the velocity required varies with position, distance, game situation, and so on. Soccer requires accuracy in kicking a moving ball to make forceful passes and shots on goal. Accuracy is also primary in other projection skills, such as putting in golf.

⑤ The influence of different feedback (called *knowledge of results*, KR) conditions on speed and accuracy in throwing a baseball among 14- to 16-year-old boys is an example of the application of the experimental approach to a sport-related skill. After an initial test, four randomly assigned groups practiced (20 throws per session, three times per week for 4 weeks) under different feedback conditions: feedback on speed only, feedback on accuracy only, feedback on both speed and accuracy, and no feedback. ⑥ The groups that received speed KR improved in throwing velocity, whereas the groups that did not receive speed KR showed an initial decline in velocity followed by moderately stable albeit reduced levels. ⑦ The groups that received accuracy KR maintained stable levels of accuracy during the first half of the practice program and increased in accuracy during the second half of the program. The groups that did not receive accuracy KR declined markedly in throwing accuracy during the first three sessions, then showed variable levels of accuracy, then showed a gradual improvement in accuracy (but did not reach pretest levels) during the final part of the practice program. ⑧ The final test represented a restoration of KR for both speed and accuracy for three of the groups, and each group responded with improved performances in the respective variables compared to the last practice session. ⑨ Observations for the group that received both speed and accuracy KR suggested that the boys experienced difficulty combining the KR effectively early in the practice protocol when speed improved and accuracy was relatively stable. ⑩ As practice continued, the boys apparently learned to effectively combine both factors and showed improvement in accuracy with a moderately stable velocity.

出典：Growth, Maturation, Physical Activity, and Sport-3Rd Edition by Malina, Robert M., Human Kinetics, 2025. Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.