

入学試験問題(2次)

外国語

令和5年2月8日

試験時間 30分

注意事項

- 1 試験開始の合図があるまで、この問題冊子と解答用紙を開かないこと。
- 2 この問題冊子は表紙・白紙を除き2ページである。解答用紙は表紙を含め4枚である。落丁、乱丁、印刷不鮮明の箇所等があった場合は申し出ること。
- 3 解答には必ず黒鉛筆(またはシャープペンシル)を使用すること。
- 4 解答を訂正する場合は、消しゴムできれいに消すこと。
- 5 監督員の指示に従って、問題冊子の表紙の指定欄に受験番号を記入すること。
- 6 監督員の指示に従って、解答用紙の表紙の指定欄には受験番号と氏名を、2枚目から4枚目の指定欄には受験番号を記入すること。
- 7 この問題冊子の余白は、草稿用に使用してよい。ただし、切り離してはならない。
- 8 解答用紙左上のホチキス留めは、外さないこと。
- 9 解答用紙およびこの問題冊子は、持ち帰ってはならない。

受験番号					
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上の枠内に受験番号を記入しなさい。

次の英文を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Studies have found both positive and negative associations between mental health and sports participation in children and adolescents. Now, a new study finds that kids who played only as individuals like in tennis or gymnastics, tended to face more mental health difficulties such as anxiety and depression or troubles with concentration, than their classmates who played no sports at all. Youngsters who participated exclusively in team sports, on the other hand, were less likely to experience these issues than those who didn't play any sport.

The findings are based on a huge database that tracked the mental health and sports participation of more than 11,000 kids ages 9 to 13 from across the United States.

Researcher Matt Hoffmann, a sports psychologist at California State University, says the results were a surprise because of the large number of research articles showing the psychological and physical benefits of playing sports. "Going into this study, we expected that participating in any sport, even an individual sport, would bring about some benefit compared to playing no sports at all," he says.

University of Toronto sports psychologist Catherine Sabiston says she's not surprised to see these results. "Success of individual sports depends on appearance, often on body weight, and requires social comparison, competitiveness and individual effort," she writes. "There is no one to 'blame' or 'thank' other than yourself, and the pressure to perform is heightened."

From these results, Hoffmann's advice is not to recommend discouraging youth participation in individual sports. It's to encourage parents and coaches to be aware that young wrestlers, dancers or swimmers might experience added stress or anxiety and to support them accordingly.

Hoffmann advises against trying to turn kids into specialists too early, as tennis champion Andre Agassi's father did and which played a clear role in the star player declaring over and over in his autobiography that he hates tennis.

【Source: Fox, Alex. "Should Parents Worry About New Research Linking Kids' Mental Health and Individual Sports?" *Smithsonian Magazine* June 1, 2022.

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/playing-individual-sports-associated-with-mental-health-struggles-in-kids-180980174/>より一部改変】

問題 1 本文の要旨を 200 字以内の日本語で記載しなさい。

(固有名詞は用いなくてもよい。句読点は 1 字とする。)

問題 2 本文で取り上げられている新たな研究結果は Hoffmann 氏と Sabiston 氏で事前の予想が異なっている。あなたの考えはどちらの予想に合致するか。あなたの経験など具体例をもとに理由を 200 字以内の日本語で述べなさい。

(それぞれ H 氏, S 氏と略してもよい。句読点は 1 字とする。)

問題 3 Andre Agassi が受けたような教育の是非につきあなたの意見を下記の雛形を用いて、理由と具体例をあなた自身の言葉で英語で述べなさい。

(例: I don't play tennis. は 4 語とする。)

I support / do not support intensive training for children early in their lives, because _____ (40 語程度) _____.

For example, _____ (40 語程度) _____.

