# An Introduction to Sports Science in English

英語で学ぶスポーツ科学

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#### はじめに

今日、大学生の英語力の多様化に伴い、到達度別の英語の教科書が多数出版されております。その一方で高等学校での教科書とは異なる内容も求められています。大学生の興味に合い、 知性を刺激し、多様な英語レベルの学生に対応した教科書が理想と言えます。

本書はそのような教科書を目標にして作成しました。内容としては身体・スポーツ・健康(医療)等に関連する学部学生の専門に対応しておりますが、近年スポーツ・健康への関心が高いことから、これらを専門としない学生も興味をもって読むことができるよう配慮してあります。教科書のレベルは中級程度ですが、初級でも対応できるよう注も豊富につけてあります。本書は読解・語彙・文法・作文・リスニングの力を高めるための豊富な練習問題も準備した総合教材です。

本書の具体的な特徴は以下の通りです。

- 1. 読解のためのパッセージは 250 語前後と 130 語前後の 2 つあり、読みやすくしてあります。
- 2. パッセージの内容理解のための練習問題があります。
- 3. 専門用語を定着できるように工夫した練習問題があります。また、語彙力を増すために、派生語に注目した問題もあります。
- 4. リスニング力を強化するために、パッセージの内容に関連した練習問題があります。
- 5. パッセージで使用された構文や文法に焦点をおいた語の並べ替え問題があり、作文力も身 につけることができます。

本書を通して英語の総合力を高めつつ、スポーツ・健康等について楽しく学ぶことを期待しております。

2023年1月 筆者

#### 本書の使い方

本書は、15 ユニットから構成され、 $1 \sim 14$  の各ユニットは **Vocabulary、Passage 1、Comprehension check I・II、Passage 2、Comprehension check、Derivatives、Rearranging** から成り立っています。ユニット 15 は、復習のためのものです。

Vocabulary では、Passage 1 を読解するのに必要な単語を事前学習します。

**Passage1**では、スポーツ科学に関連した英文を読み、英語の読解力を高めます。

**Comprehension check** l では、**Passage 1** の内容理解を英語で書かれた True/False Question で確認します。

**Comprehension check II** は、**Passage 1** の内容を要約した英文の空欄に専門用語を記入して文を完成し、専門用語の把握と内容理解を確認します。

Passage 2 では、スポーツ関連の短いエッセーを英語で読み、英語の読解力を高めます。

**Comprehension check** では、音声を聞き、**Passage 2** に関する質問に対する解答文の空欄に入る単語を書き取り、リスニング力を高めます。

**Derivatives** では、**Passage 1** と **Passage 2** で使用された単語の派生語(動詞/名詞)の練習問題を通して派生語のパターンを理解します。

**Rearranging** では、**Passage 1** と **Passage 2** に出てくる構文や文法を使用した英文を作るために、日本語の意味になるように単語を並べ替え、英作文力を高めます。

上記を行うことで、スポーツやスポーツ科学の知識を英語で学びつつ、英語の読解力、語 彙力、文法、リスニング力等の英語の総合力を高めます。

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### Passage 1

6



Since the birth of the Olympics in Ancient Greece, athletes have tried to get a competitive advantage over each other. However, it was not until later that the principles of science were applied to sport. After the Second World War there was a battle between two global powers: the United States of America and the Soviet 5 Union (what we now think of as Russia). There was a nuclear arms race, a race to put the first person on the moon, and a race to produce the greatest athletes. At that time the Soviet Union encouraged physical fitness, and supported scientific research into this field. Once the USA realized that Russian athletes had a competitive advantage, they also started sports science research.

There are three main scientific fields in sports science: physiology, biomechanics, and psychology. Physiology uses biological principles to study how the body reacts to exercise and training. Biomechanics uses mechanical principles to study how the body moves and reacts to equipment. Psychology uses psychological principles to study human behavior.

The field of sports science is always growing. The importance of nutrition in improving athletic **performance** is now understood. The relationship between physical activity and health is also applied to our everyday lives. Motor controlthe role of the brain in movement-is now better understood. The role sport plays in society is studied in **sport sociology**.

require managers, coaches, nutritionists, and physiotherapists. The general public also uses personal trainers and health supplements. And with all the money in the global industry of sport, more money can be invested in scientific research to improve athletic performance even more.

È	competitive advantage「競争上の優位性」 「バイオメカニクス、生体(生物)力学」			
	psychological「心理学の」 behavior「ス」motor control「運動制御」 sport so	9	ıce「出来栄え、	、パフォーマン
	global industry「世界的産業」			

Co	omprehension check
	欠の英文が Passage 1 の内容と一致しているなら T (true) を、一致していないなら F (fals を( )内に記入しなさい。
	1. The principles of science have been applied to sport since the birth of the Olympics in Ancient Greece. ( )
	2. The Soviet Union encouraged physical fitness after the Second World War. ( )
	3. Biomechanics, the study of the body's movement, is one of three main scientific fields in sports science. ( )
	4. In sport sociology the relationship between physical activity and society is studied. ( )
	5. Because there is so much money in the global industry of sport, more money can be invested in sport science. ( )
	欠の英文が Passage 1 の内容と一致するように下記の語群から適切なものを選択し、空欄に 記号を記入しなさい。
	1. Trying to get a ( ) has not changed since the birth of sport.
	2. After the Second World War, the USA realized Russian athletes had a competitive advantage and began ( ) research.
	3. Biomechanics relates to the ( ) forces behind the motion of bodies.
	4. It is common knowledge that nutrition is important to help improve ( ).
	5. Nowadays there are managers, coaches, ( ), etc. behind professional athletes.
	a. mechanical b. sports science c. athletic performance

d. competitive advantage e. physiotherapists As the science of sport has grown, so have the career-related fields. Athletes

Unit 1 Introduction to Sports Science





### Leo Matveyev's theory of periodization

There have been many great Soviet sport scientists. One of the greatest is the physiologist, Leo Matveyev. He studied the performance of Soviet athletes in the 1952 and 1956 Olympics. After comparing the training schedules of successful athletes with unsuccessful athletes, he was able to create **periodized** training plans for the 1960 Rome Olympics. His plan was for the Soviet athletes to reach their peak performance at those Olympics. This was the height of the Cold War, so beating America had never been more important. The American track and field team was looking very strong. They had **dominated** most of the sporting competitions up until then. However, when the most important event, the Olympics, was held, they failed to dominate. They had peaked too soon. Even though the Soviet team had less talent, they were able to beat the Americans because of Matveyev's scientific training method.

periodization「期分け(試合にピークを合わせられるよう、トレーニング期間をいくつかの段階に分け periodize 「期分けする | Cold War 「冷戦(第二次世界大戦後のアメリカ合衆国を中 心とする西側諸国の 資本主義・自由主義陣営と、ソビエト連邦を中心とする東側諸国の共産主義・社会 主義陣営との対立。)」 dominate「制覇する」



# 



音声を聞いて Passage 2 に関する質問への解答を空欄に3語記入して完成しなさい。

1. What did Leo Matveyev do? He ( ) comparing the training plans of successful athletes with unsuccessful ones.

2. What is the purpose of periodized training plans? ) is achieved It is that ( at the correct time.

3. Why did America fail to dominate at the 1960 Rome Olympics? Because ( ) the 1960 Rome Olympics.

## **Derivatives**

次の表を完成しなさい。

Verb	Noun
	performance
	competition
fail	
periodize	
	movement

# Rearranging

日本語の意味に合うように与えられた単語を使用して文を完成しなさい。文頭にくる語も小 文字にしてある。

1. have, since, I, I, English, entered, studied 中学校に入学以来、英語を勉強してきた。 ) junior high school. 2. was, until, that, this, year, not

今年になって初めて彼はその試合に勝った。 It ( ) he won the game.

3. accident, before, how, the, the, explained, happened, day 彼はその事故が一昨日どのように起きたかを説明した。

He ( ) yesterday.

4. the, role, game, he, played, in, satisfied 試合で彼の果たした役割は、ファンを満足させた。

The ( ) the fans.

5. as, her, English, she, improved, has 彼女が英語を上達させたように、あなたも上達させた。 ), so have you.





b. 収縮 c. 赤血球 d. 機能 e. 重力

# Vocabulary

#### 次の単語の意味をa~eの中から選びなさい。

1. function ( ) 2. force of gravity ( ) 3. contract ( ) 4. joint ( ) 5. red blood cell ( )

#### Passage 1

10



The skeletal system has three main functions: support, attachment, and leverage. Without the skeletal system the human body would be soft like a jellyfish and would not be able to stand up straight. Humans are vertebrates. This means they have a spine, or backbone. This is the central and most important bone in the skeletal system. The spine is made up of thirty-three small bones called vertebrae. The bones at the bottom of the spine are larger because they have to carry more weight. Those at the top of the spine are smaller and more flexible. They are used more for movement. The spine is curved, not straight. Being curved means that it can manage the force of gravity from above and ground reaction forces from below. When athletes run or jump, these ground reaction forces increase. Because the spine is complex, it can easily be injured. Although sport injuries to the spine are not the most common, they can often be the most serious and can end athlete's careers. Contact sports such as American football, ice hockey and wrestling are where spinal injuries happen most often.

Bones have places where muscles can attach. When the muscles contract, the bones move through joints. Longer bones act as **levers**, increasing the speed or force of the movement. We can see this when a soccer player takes a free kick, or when a baseball pitcher pitches a ball. The skeletal system also protects our organs: the skull protects the brain, and the **ribcage** protects the lungs and heart. Bones are strong, but they are flexible and not particularly heavy. Many people believe

that the skeletal system is the heaviest part of the body, however this is not true. It is 10~15% of our total body weight. What else do bones do? They also store minerals and fats, and in some bones red blood cells are produced.

注 skeletal system「骨格組織」 support「支えること」 attachment 「連結」 leverage「てこの作用」 vertebrate「脊椎動物(せきついどうぶつ)」 spine「脊椎骨」 vertebra(e)「脊椎(複数形は e をつける)」 ground reaction force「地面反力」 lever「てこ」 ribcage「胸郭」

# **Comprehension check**

- ■. 次の英文が Passage 1 の内容と一致しているなら T (true) を、一致していないなら F (false) を( )内に記入しなさい。
  - 1. With the skeletal system humans can stand up straight. ( )
  - 2. The spine is straight and can manage the force of gravity from above. ( )
  - 3. Spinal injuries happen so often that athletes should not do contacts sports.
  - 4. We cannot move our bones without the muscles, which are attached to our joints. ( )
  - 5. The skeletal system's minerals protect the lungs and heart. ( )
- Ⅱ. 次の英文が Passage 1 の内容と一致するように下記の語群から適切なものを選択し、空欄に記号を記入しなさい。
  - 1. Humans who have spines, or backbones, belong to ( ).
  - 2. The larger bones of the ( ) at the bottom carry more weight than the top ones.
  - 3. The spine is curved so that it can manage ( ) when people run or jump.
  - 4. When a baseball pitcher throws a ball, he uses the longer forearm bone as a ( ).
  - 5. The ( ) is  $10\sim15\%$  of our total body weight.

a. spine b. ground reaction forces c. skeletal system d. vertebrates e. lever

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