

【前期課程 一般入試】

(リーガル・スペシャリスト・コース、公務行政コース、法政リサーチ・コース)

2017年度 法学研究科 前期課程  
2月実施入学試験 英語 試験問題

注意事項

- \* 〔Ⅰ〕〔Ⅱ〕から1問を選んで、全文を和訳しなさい（出典名は除く）。
- \* 開始の指示があるまで解答を始めないでください。
- \* 外国語辞書の持込は可（ただし、電子辞書等は認めません）。
- \* 答案用紙は必ず1問ごとに1枚使用し、解答欄の冒頭に選択した問題の番号〔Ⅰ〕〔Ⅱ〕を明記してください。 例 →〔Ⅱ〕
- \* 入試種別により試験時間が異なりますので注意してください。
- \* 答案用紙上部の研究科名・専攻名・課程・受験科目名・受験番号・氏名記入欄を試験開始の指示があった後に、記入してください。

記入例：

研究科名	専攻名	課程	受験科目名	受験番号	氏名
法学研究科	法学専攻	前期	英語	310000000	立命 太郎

\* 試験時間：前期課程

一般入試 (リーガル・スペシャリスト・コース、公務行政コース、法政リサーチ・コース)	10:00～12:00 論文試験（2科目） ※ 出願時届出者のみ、論文（随意選択科目）1科目を外国語科目に代えて受験
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- \* 筆記試験終了後は、指定の時間までに存心館2F703号（面接待機会場）に集合してください。

## [ I ]

With an increasingly interdependent global economy, the purpose and future of state boundaries in the international system come into question. Indeed, economic liberalism, one of the dominant economic philosophies ~~(as discussed in the previous two chapters)~~, would see the withering away of the political interference that "artificial" state boundaries can have on efficient economic exchanges as a positive trend. Many contemporary states recognize the potential economic benefits of **economic integration**—the replacement of national economies with larger (in most cases, regional) ones. "One of the most striking facts about the modern global political economy is that it is organized strongly on a regional basis. For all the talk of globalization, many indicators of globalization (for example, trade, foreign direct investment, international institutions) are directed toward regional partners." Today, more than 400 regional trading arrangements have been reported to the World Trade Organization. Attempts at regional economic integration have increased in recent times, partly because the end of the Cold War means that states have more freedom to cooperate economically and partly because the end of the Bretton Woods system and American economic hegemony ~~(as discussed in Chapter 10)~~ have led states to search for alternative paths to economic stability.

From Kaarbo/Ray. *Global Politics*, 10E., Wadsworth, 2011. p. 432.  
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## [ II ]

As many scholars and practitioners have commented over the centuries, the common law jury that evolved in England and was transplanted in other parts of the world is a unique institution. It brings together a small group of lay persons who are assembled on a temporary basis for the purpose of deciding whether an accused person is guilty of a criminal act or which of two sides should prevail in a civil dispute. The jurors are conscripted and often initially reluctant to serve. They are untutored in the formal discipline of law and its logic. They hear and see confusing and contested evidence and are provided with instructions, most often only in oral form, about arcane legal concepts and sent into a room alone to decide a verdict without further help from the professional persons who developed the evidence and explained their duties. In criminal cases the jury's decision determines if an accused person may be subject to prison or, in some instances, execution, or may instead be set free or confined to a mental institution. In civil cases juries decide complex matters involving causation and liability and determine compensatory and exemplary damages, sometimes involving very large sums.

Early on in the history of the jury these oddities were also recognized as its strengths. Juries inject community values into the formal legal process, and thus they can bring a sense of equity and fairness against the cold and mechanistic application of legal rules.

Neil Vidmar, ed., *World Jury Systems*, Oxford University Press, 2000. 240 words (p.1) from chapter 1 © Neil Vidmar 2000 "By Permission of Oxford University Press"