

# 2023 年度法学部転科・転籍・編入学試験問題

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試験科目	英 語 (2、3 年次)	氏 名		受験番号	
注意事項					
<p>I. 下線部 (1)・(2) を和訳しなさい。</p> <p>Whatever the source of human territoriality, it is clear that humans, like other species, sometimes engage in aggression to secure resources or to maintain (or obtain) a hold on that which they think is theirs. This is evident in the many wars that have grown out of national disagreements about who owns a particular expanse of territory; on a small scale, it is evident when two drivers come to blows over a parking spaces or —more commonly—two men fight jealously about a woman whom they each claim as “their own.”</p> <p>It's debatable, however, how much we gain by thinking about these cases of human aggression in strictly biological terms. Human territoriality seems in many cases quite different from territoriality in other species, and, indeed, <u>(1)it seems odd to talk about how humans position their blankets on the beach in the same way we talk about a grizzly bear defending its turf. The latter is plainly about the defense of resources, with implications both for immediate survival and, eventually, reproductive* success: beach blanket placement, on the other hand, is much more temporary and much less consequential.</u></p> <p>Just as important, human aggression is often motivated by forces that have little to do with the direct demands of territoriality or resources. The aggression is instead motivated by complex beliefs—beliefs about historical rights, or prior injuries, or future opportunities. <u>(2)These beliefs, in turn, depend on the sophisticated human capacity for symbolism, a capacity that gives rise to our conceptions of honor, or religion, or obligation, or tribal (or national) heritage. It is typically insults to these conceptions, rather than obvious threats to our welfare, that give rise to many instances of human aggression.</u></p> <p>*reproductive: relating to or effecting the production of offspring</p> <p>【出典】 From <i>PSYCHOLOGY, SEVENTH EDITION</i> by Henry Gleitman, Daniel Reisberg, &amp; James Gross. Copyright (c) 2007, 2004, 1999, 1995, 1991, 1986, 1981 by W. W. Norton &amp; Company, Inc. Used by permission of W. W. Norton &amp; Company, Inc.</p> <p>II. 次の文章は、英国政府が新型コロナウイルス感染症の感染拡大に伴い実施した雇用維持支援と自営業者への所得支援計画に対する監査局 (National Audit Office) の評価報告書の一部です。下線部 (1)～(3) を和訳しなさい。</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Management and implementation of the schemes</p> <p>This part looks at the extent to which HM Revenue &amp; Customs (HMRC) and HM Treasury (collectively the Departments) implemented the Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme (CJRS) and Self-Employment Income Support Scheme cost-effectively from October 2020 onwards. In our first report, we recommended that the Departments' future consideration of options should demonstrate how risks to value for money have been</p>					

considered, understood and managed. <sup>(1)</sup>A major risk was that the speed with which the original schemes were implemented would lead to significant amounts being paid to those who did not need support.

This part covers:

- how the Departments assessed value for money as they extended the schemes;
- the Departments' assessment of the extent to which grants were going to those not in need ('deadweight'); and
- the Departments' attempts to improve targeting of the schemes, including reducing deadweight and managing error and fraud risks.

#### Assessments of value for money

<sup>(2)</sup>In late 2020 and early 2021, the Departments had to plan COVID-19 employment support in a very fluid situation in which government policy restricting economic activity could change frequently and with little notice. For example, the Departments issued guidance to businesses on the new Job Support Scheme (JSS) on 31 October, only for a new lockdown to be announced immediately. HMRC organised an extension of CJRS over that weekend.

In early autumn 2020 the government had planned to replace CJRS with a more targeted scheme – the JSS – to take advantage of the improving public health situation. <sup>(3)</sup>The JSS offered one level of support for businesses affected by COVID-19 which remained open, and further support for those required to close by health regulations. The Departments' October 2020 value for money assessment for JSS was extensive, including a detailed consideration of its impact on different business sectors.

In the event, the Departments had to respond quickly to the resurgence of COVID-19 at the end of October and extended CJRS in increments through to the end of March 2021. The urgency meant that the Departments made a very limited assessment of the value for money of the scheme's extension. The government considered that the severe restrictions on economic activity left it with no alternative.

【出典】 Report: Delivery of employment support schemes in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. National Audit Office. 11 October 2022, adapted.

<https://www.nao.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/NAO-report-Delivery-of-employment-support-schemes-in-response-to-the-COVID-19-pandemic.pdf>

# 2023年度 法学部 二年次転科・転籍入学試験

## 法学一般 論文解答用紙

氏名	
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受験番号	
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採点欄	
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5-A
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### 問題

契約自由の原則とその修正について、適切な具体例をあげて説明しなさい。

# 2023年度 法学部 三年次転籍・編入学試験

## 法学一般 論文解答用紙

氏名	
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受験番号	
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採点欄	
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5-B
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### 問題

以下の3つの近・現代法を支える制度の中から1つだけを選び、その形成・変容の過程について論じなさい。

- ①家族制度    ②司法制度    ③労働者保護制度

# 2023年度 法学部 三年次編入学試験

## 政治学の基礎知識 論文解答用紙

氏名

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受験番号

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採点欄

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11-B

11-B
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問題

今日の民主主義の課題について論じなさい。