

2025 年度法学部転科・転籍・編入学試験問題

1 - 1

試験科目	英 語 (2、3 年次)	氏 名		受験番号	
注意事項					

I. 下線部 (1)・(2) を和訳しなさい。

Some things are firmly outside your control. What has already happened at times in the past before your birth, what kind of universe you live in—these things are in no way up to you. Just as much outside your control are many features of your own self—that you are human and will die, the colour of your eyes, what experience is now leading you to believe about your immediate surroundings, even many of the desires and the feelings that you are now having.

But there are other things that you do control. These are your own present and future actions. Whether you spend the next few hours reading at home or going to the cinema; where you go on holiday this year; whether and how you vote in the next election; whether you stay working in an office or leave to attempt writing as a career—these are things you do control. And you control them because they consist in or depend on your own deliberate actions—actions that are up to you to perform or not. (1)As a normal, mentally healthy adult, how you yourself act is not something that events in nature, or other people, just impose on you. Where your own actions are concerned, you can be in charge.

This idea of being in control of how we act—the up-to-us-ness of our actions—is an idea we all share. It is a constant and fundamental feature of our thinking, and one that we can all recognize. And the idea is irresistible. (2)However sceptical we may become when doing philosophy, once we fall back into ordinary life we do all continue to think of how we act as being up to us. Thinking of ourselves as being in control of how we act is part of what enables us to see living as something so valuable. In so far as we can direct and control how we ourselves act, our lives can be genuinely our own achievement or failure. Our lives can be our own, not merely to be enjoyed or endured, but for ourselves to direct and make.

【出典】 Thomas Pink, *Free Will: A Very Short Introduction* (Oxford University Press, 2004), pp. 1-2

出典表記 : Free Will : A Very Short Introduction, Thomas Pink (c) Thomas Pink, 2004; Reproduced with permission of the Licensor through PLSclear.

II. 次の文章を読んで問いに答えなさい。

Recent Tokyo gubernatorial elections have seen voter turnout rates hover around 50%, and while some election officials consider this rate as “not particularly low,” a notable disparity between different age groups has raised an alarm. The Tokyo Election Administration Commission's statistics for the last gubernatorial election four years ago revealed that the turnout rate for those age 70 to 74 was 65.53%, compared with just 39.19% for voters age 21 to 24, a difference of over 26 percentage points.

Despite the lack of a quick fix to raise voter turnout, the commission is committed to engaging young voters through its outreach programs. The trend of low turnout among voters in their 20s is not unique to gubernatorial elections but is also evident in metropolitan assembly polls and national elections. Since 2000, turnout rates for voters age 21 to 24 in Tokyo gubernatorial elections have consistently ranged between 20% and 30% — some 20 percentage points below the overall turnout.

The commission is deeply concerned with these statistics. “We want more Tokyo residents to exercise their right to vote,” said a commission official. To address the low turnout among younger voters, the commission has employed various strategies, such as featuring celebrities popular with younger audiences in awareness campaigns and creating educational videos. Additionally, commission staff have reached out to high schools where they offer on-site classes that explain the basics of voting and advance voting processes. (1) また、生徒たちに投票の経験を積ませるために、学校の問題についての選挙を実施している。 Despite these efforts, youth voter turnout remains low. The commission official acknowledged the challenges associated with boosting participation among young voters but emphasized the need to continue the outreach initiatives and refine them.

“We have no choice but to improve upon our current strategies,” the official said.

【出典】 ‘Low youth voter turnout casts shadow over Tokyo gubernatorial poll’. *The Japan Times*, 24 June 2024 (<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2024/06/24/japan/politics/tokyo-gov-election-youth-votes/>)

問1 上記の文章を英語で80語程度に要約しなさい。自らの言葉で説明し、本文中の表現を5語以上連続してそのまま使用しないこと。

問2 (1) の日本語の文を（前後の文章と自然につながるように）英語に訳しなさい。

出典表記：Low youth voter turnout casts shadow over Tokyo gubernatorial poll, *The Japan Times*, June 24, 2024 (JIJ)

2025度 法学部 二年次転科・転籍入学試験

法学-法律学の基礎に関する論述試験-

論文解答用紙

氏名

受験番号

採点欄

5-A

問題

罪刑法定主義について、以下の点を全て論じなさい。

- (1) 罪刑法定主義とはいかなる考え方であるかおよび罪刑法定主義からいかなる主張が導かれるか説明しなさい。
- (2) 上記を踏まえて、罪刑法定主義を取り上げた日本国憲法の条文を複数、挙げなさい。
- (3) 罪刑法定主義はどのような思想に基づいているか、説明しなさい。

裏面へ

[illegible]

2025年度 法学部 三年次転籍・編入学試験

法学-法律学の基礎に関する論述試験
論文解答用紙

氏名

受験番号

採点欄

5-B

問題

以下の設問すべてに答えなさい。

- (1) 現在の日本において「国民の司法参加」を担う制度を2つあげ、その制度の概要についてそれぞれ説明しなさい。
- (2) (1)であげた制度のうち1つを選び、その意義と課題について論じなさい。

2025年度 法学部 二年次転科・転籍入学試験

政治学の基礎知識

論文解答用紙

氏名

受験番号

採点欄

11-A

問題

デモクラシーの理念と現実について論じなさい。