

2022 年度 消費情報環境法学科

## 英 語

〔自己推薦 A O (A)〕 14-J 1

### 注 意

1. 監督者の合図があるまで問題冊子は開かないでください。
2. 解答はすべて解答用紙のきめられた箇所に記入してください。

【I】 少年法改正について書かれた以下の文章を読み、設問に答えなさい。

Revisions to Japan's Juvenile Act were passed by the Diet on May 21, paving the way ( ① ) imposing stricter punishments against offenders aged 18 and 19 by classifying them as "specified juveniles," while [(i) retain] the age range covered by the law — which in principle prioritizes children's rehabilitation over punishment — to up to ( ② ).

The move comes as the age of majority under the Civil Code is set to be lowered from the current 20 to 18 in April next year.

( ③ ), 18- and 19-year-olds are still on the path to mental maturity, and it is thought that their chances of straightening themselves out through education are high. The latest legal amendment raises concern that it could undermine the Juvenile Act's principles of attaching more weight ( ④ ) rehabilitating young offenders than punishing them.

(1) What's distinctive about the Juvenile Act in handling criminal offenses is that all cases are first sent to family courts for hearings. Family court investigating officers interview offenders and look into their family environment and backgrounds, before judges decide on punishment based on that information.

This protocol will remain intact under the revised Juvenile Act, including for specified juveniles in their late teens. ( ⑤ ), the legal revision is expected in principle to produce more cases in which juvenile offenders face adult criminal trials.

Under the current system, offenders under 20 are subjected to adult criminal trials only if they have killed a person ( ⑥ ) purpose. The legal change, however, will expand the scope to burglary, arson and rape, among other offenses.

Under the revised law, if a juvenile defendant was handed a prison sentence in a criminal court, they would be sent to prison. The amendment is primarily aimed at penalizing offenders, and [(ii) compare] to going to juvenile reformatories where instructors watch over inmates round the clock and provide guidance, prison inmates would not be provided with sufficient education.

In juvenile criminal cases, it is sometimes the case that offenders themselves are not fully aware of the gravity of their crimes and their repercussions.

Hearings in family courts will be as important as ( ⑦ ) for juvenile offenders. Law enforcers must decide on punishment with careful consideration for what's needed for their rehabilitation.

Another major change from the previous system is how offenders' names will be treated once they are indicted.

Under the revised law, it will become possible to disclose the names of juvenile offenders. Up until now, it was prohibited to publicly identify minors who committed crimes, and media organizations were banned from reporting their legal names and [(iii) release] their photos. This is because disclosure of their criminal history could hinder job hunting and advancing to higher education.

Once offenders' real names and photos are spread on the internet, they could remain online forever. It is also necessary to take ( ⑧ ) account the possibility that the accused could be acquitted in criminal trials.

In addition, 18- and 19-year-old offenders will be subject to similar restrictions to those for adults when they attempt to acquire national qualifications and other licenses for jobs after they return to society.

The current rehabilitation-focused system has played a certain role in preventing recidivism. And yet, ( ㉞ toughened / ㉟ every / ㊱ has been / ㊲ serious crimes / ㊳ occurred / ㊴ the Juvenile Act / ㊵ have / ㊶ time ).

<sup>(3)</sup> If the latest legal revision was made merely to slap young offenders with criminal responsibility matching their legal rights under the Civil Code and their voting rights, it would not lead to their rehabilitation. It is essential to investigate new ways to assist their efforts to become self-reliant.

〔単語解説〕

specified juveniles : 特定少年, majority : 成年者, protocol : 手続き, burglary : 強盗, arson : 放火, defendant : 被告人, juvenile reformatory : 少年院, prison sentence : 実

刑, inmate : 収容者, minor : 未成年者, the accused : 被告人, acquit : 無罪にする, recidivism : 累犯, 常習的犯行

出典 : Editorial: Concerns remain over amendment damping Japan juvenile law's rehab principles, The Mainichi, May 22, 2021.

問 1 ①～⑧に入れる最も適切な単語を, それぞれ示された選択肢の中から 1 つ選んで書きなさい。

- |   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| ① (at, for, of)                                   | ② (18, 19, 20)          |
| ③ (And, However, Or)                              | ④ (in, on, to)          |
| ⑤ (In the same way, On the other hand, To sum up) |                         |
| ⑥ (for, on, to)                                   | ⑦ (ever, possible, yet) |
| ⑧ (into, on, out of)                              |                         |

問 2 下線部(1)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問 3 下線部(2)について, 「それにもかかわらず, 少年法は重大犯罪が起こるたびに厳罰化されてきた。」という意味になるように, ㊦から㊬を適切に並び替え, ㊦から㊬の記号で答えなさい。

問 4 [(i)] ～ [(iii)] に示された単語を適切な形に直しなさい。

問 5 問題文では, 少年法改正における主な変更点として 2 つの点が挙げられており, それぞれについて懸念が示されている。それらはどのようなことであるか, 問題文にある見解をもとに, 120 字以内の日本語で説明しなさい。

問 6 下線部(3)を日本語に訳しなさい。

【Ⅱ】 次の日本語の文章の意味になるように、括弧内に書かれているアルファベットから始まる適切な英単語を書きなさい。

- (1) この憲法は、国の最高法規である。

This [C            ] shall be the supreme law of the nation.

- (2) 国民は、法律の定めるところにより、納税の義務を負う。

The people shall be [I            ] to taxation as provided by law.

- (3) 未成年者は両親の同意を得ないでなされた契約を取り消すことができる。

Minors can cancel a contract that has been made [w            ] the consent of their parents.

- (4) この契約は日本法に従って解釈される。

This Agreement shall be construed in [a            ] with the Laws of Japan.

- (5) 私は法学部に所属している。

I [b            ] to the Faculty of Law.

【Ⅲ】 次の文章を英語に訳しなさい。

- (1) 健康ほど重要なものはない。

- (2) 君はもう子どもではないので、自分の行いに責任を負わなければならない。

- (3) 環境法を正しく理解するためには、環境科学に関する基礎知識を習得することが欠かせない。