

11月10日(日)

令和7年度  
学士入学・一般編入学試験問題

法学部

教 養 科 目

— 注意事項 —

- 1 問題は3ページ、解答用紙は1枚である。
- 2 解答はすべて別紙解答用紙に記入しなさい。
- 3 試験時間は60分である。
- 4 試験時間中に辞書・電子辞書を参照することができる。

T12A・Y12A

**問題** 次の文章は、政治学者Arend Lijphartの著書Democraciesの中の文章である（文章の一部は省略してある）。この文章を読み、問1から問5に答えなさい。

The literal meaning of democracy—government by the people—is probably also the most basic and most widely used definition. <sup>(1)</sup>The one major amendment that is necessary when we speak of democracy at the national level in modern large-scale nation-states is that the acts of government are usually performed not directly by the citizens but indirectly by representatives whom they elect on a free and equal basis. Although elements of direct democracy can be found even in some large democratic states, democracy is usually representative democracy: government by the freely elected representatives of the people.

Democracy may be defined not only as government by the people but also, in President Abraham Lincoln's famous formulation, as government for the people—that is, government in accordance with the people's preferences. <sup>(2)</sup>An ideal democratic government would be one whose actions were always in perfect correspondence with the preferences of all its citizens. Such complete responsiveness in government has never existed and may never be achieved, but it can serve as an ideal to which democratic regimes should aspire. It can also be regarded as the end of a scale on which the degree of democratic responsiveness of different regimes may be measured. The subject of this book is not the ideal of democracy but the operation of actual “democracies that approximate the ideal relatively closely—and that Robert Dahl calls <sup>(3)</sup>polyarchies” in order to distinguish them from ideal democracy. These democratic regimes are characterized not by perfect responsiveness but by a high degree of it: their actions have been in relatively close correspondence with the wishes of relatively many of their citizens for a long period of time. Both definitions of democracy will also be used later to distinguish <sup>(4)</sup>the two basic types of democracy.

As Dahl has shown, a reasonably responsive democracy can exist only if at least eight institutional guarantees are present:

1. Freedom to form and join organizations;
2. Freedom of expression;
3. The right to vote;
4. Eligibility for public office;
5. The right of political leaders to compete for support and votes;
6. Alternative sources of information;

7. Free and fair elections;

8. Institutions for making government policies depend on votes and other expressions of preference

The first six of these embody the classic democratic right of liberty, especially <sup>(5)</sup>the freedoms of speech and assembly, and they also imply the second classic democratic value of equality. In the democracies treated in this book, these rights are securely guaranteed without major variations between different countries. Guarantees 7 and 8 are also provided, but substantial differences occur in the way elections and other institutions and practices are organized to insure responsive government. This book will focus on the variety of formal and informal institutions and practices that are used to translate citizen preferences into public policies. While recognizing and describing these differences, I will also try to discover patterns and regularities, and I will argue that both the variations and regularities can be interpreted in terms of two diametrically opposite models of democracy: the majoritarian model and the consensus model.

注	nation-state	「国民国家」(国民的一体性の上に形成される国家)。
	President Abraham Lincoln	リンカーン大統領(アメリカ合衆国の第16代大統領 この文章でも取り上げられている「ゲティスバーグ演説」(1863)で知られる)。
	regime	(政治の)体制。
	Robert Dahl	アメリカの政治学者。
	diametrically	正反対に。

問1 下線部(1)について、なぜ“literal meaning”に対して“amendment”が必要なのか、日本語で説明しなさい。

問2 下線部(2)を日本語に訳しなさい。

問3 下線部(3)の“polyarchy”(問題文では複数形で“polyarchies”となっている)とは何か。前後の文脈から考えて日本語で説明しなさい。

問4 下線部(4)の“the two basic types of democracy”について、それをより具体的に記述している部分を本文から7語で抜書きしなさい。

問5 下線部 (5) を日本語に訳しなさい。