

2024年度 法学部 編入学・学士入学試験問題

科目名

外国語(英語 I)

以下の英文を和訳しなさい。なお、この英文は、December Green & Laura Luehrmann, *Comparative Politics of the Global South: Linking Concepts & Cases* (Fifth edition), Boulder, Colorado: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2022 からの抜粋である。



2024年度 法学部 編入学・学士入学試験問題

科目名

外国語(英語Ⅱ)

以下の英文を和訳しなさい。なお、この英文はFrederick Schauer, Can bad science be good evidence? Neuroscience, lie detection, and beyond, Cornell Law Rev. 2010 Sep;95(6):1191からの抜粋である。

How should the legal system confront the advances in the brain sciences that may possibly allow more accurate determinations of veracity—lie detecting—than those that now pervade the litigation process? In this Essay, I question the view, widespread among the scientists most familiar with these advances, that the neuroscience of lie detection is not, or at least not yet, nearly reliable enough to be used in civil or criminal litigation or for related forensic purposes. But in challenging the neuroscientists and their allies, I make no claims about the science of lie detection that go beyond the current state of scientific knowledge or, more importantly, my own ability to speak about the relevant scientific developments. Rather, I argue that because law's goals and norms differ from those of science, there is no more reason to impose the standards of science on law than to impose the standards of law on science. Law must use science, and should always prefer good science to bad. In some contexts, however, good science may still not be good enough for law, while in other contexts—hence the title of this Essay—bad science, as measured by the standards of scientists, may still have valuable legal uses.

注

forensic: relating to or denoting the application of scientific methods and techniques to the investigation of crime.