

18年度第1回 1級 筆記問題

18-1-1k D - 1 ・ 語句問題

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18-1-1k D-2a

Jury Nullification

When American citizens serve on juries, they are generally instructed by the judge to consider only the facts of the case when determining the guilt or innocence of the individual accused of a crime. Juries have occasionally been known, however, to engage in what is known as "jury nullification." In such cases, they choose not to convict the defendant even though they believe the person did indeed commit the crime. Defenders of jury nullification argue it is appropriate when jurors (26). In the 1850s, for example, the United States was divided over the issue of slavery; the practice was legal in Southern states but illegal in the North. Legislation known as the Fugitive Slave Act, however, permitted Southern slave owners to recapture escaped slaves, and imposed harsh penalties on anyone who aided them, even in Northern states. Jury nullification was widely employed by Northern jurors whose consciences made them believe they had a moral obligation to defy the Fugitive Slave Act.

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● Question 26

- 1 doubt the facts of a case
- 2 think the judge has made an error
- 3 believe a law is unjust
- 4 have not been treated equally

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18-1-1k D-3a

A Matter of Taste

The French sociologist Pierre Bourdieu's 1979 book Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste was a milestone in social science research. Based on surveys of people from a wide range of socioeconomic backgrounds regarding their taste in things like music, fashion, and books, Bourdieu confirmed the stereotype that there is a significant correlation between social class and cultural preferences. What made his analysis groundbreaking, however, was his research into people's justifications for their preferences. While members of the working class tended to give pragmatic explanations for their tastes citing, for example, utility or entertainment value responses from the middle and upper classes were more elaborate and revealing. They not only had great confidence in the superiority of their preferences but also felt their tastes reflected core attributes that formed the essence of their identity. Rejecting the traditional notion that cultural preferences are based on disinterested aesthetic judgements, Bourdieu concluded that taste is a primary means by which people differentiate themselves from others, thereby perpetuating class disparity. According to music critic Carl Wilson, Bourdieu's ideas "press the point that aesthetics are social all the way down," reinforcing social class's "system of inequality and competition."

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● Question 32 Pierre Bourdieu argued that cultural tastes

- 1 lead to negative stereotypes which cause people from the lower class to feel their preferences are inferior.
- 2 tend to be based on a combination of practical and theoretical considerations that are unrelated to social class.
- 3 are the best way for people from disadvantaged socioeconomic backgrounds to gain acceptance into social circles of the middle and upper classes.
- 4 are an important factor that contributes to the maintenance of established distinctions between social classes.

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18-1-1k D-3c
The Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya

From its inception in 1895, the British colonization of the East African nation of Kenya was characterized by violence and injustice. The British repressed and displaced the native peoples so that white settlers could seize the best farmland. While the government in the capital city of Nairobi provided the white farmers with transportation links, subsidized freight services, and access to credit and loans, it offered native inhabitants little in terms of legal protection, and burdened them with high levels of taxation. The most harshly subjugated were members of the Kikuyu tribe from the fertile highlands, who were forced into menial labor and often subjected to appalling physical abuse.

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Further, during the transition of power, the British dealt with moderate Kikuyu nationalists who rejected the Mau Mau as a symbol of national liberation. In 1963, the country's first president, Jomo Kenyatta, stated he would "not allow hooligans to rule Kenya" and likened the Mau Mau to a "disease." Mau Mau veterans were ignored by successive governments, and their organization remained banned until 2003. Not until 2013 did the British government recognize the hardships suffered by the Kikuyu during the insurgency by agreeing to compensate more than 5,000 victims of torture and abuse.

● Question 40 The British operation known as "villagization" was

1 prompted by the mistaken British notion that the Red Cross relief organization had been providing aid and assistance to the Mau Mau.

2 a result of British guilt over the suffering and starvation the civilian population had to endure as a result of British attacks on the Mau Mau.

3 largely unsuccessful in ending the uprising because civilians could send the Mau Mau supplies and recruits while living in the protected villages.

4 presented as an attempt to provide aid to the Kikuyu but was actually designed to cut off the Mau Mau from a source of support for their activities.

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