

<<法律英语教程>>

图书基本信息

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作者：中国人民大学，赵雁丽，张勇先，康成翠 编

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前言

根据国家教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》，大学英语应用提高阶段的英语教学应该使学生在听读方面能理解与本专业相关的口语和书面英语语篇，在说写方面能用英语就专业问题自如地表达自己的看法和观点，在专业翻译方面能在中英两种语言之间自由地切换。

熟练运用专业英语进行学术和实务方面的交流。

无论是在法学学术还是在法律实务领域。

国际化的形势要求法律人既有扎实的专业知识，又能够用外语打开对外交流的窗口，法律英语成为学校在校学生和研究者以及从业律师和其他法律工作者必须学习和掌握的功课。

为配合该教学要求以及目前国际化的形势，特编写《法律英语教程》。

《法律英语教程》是针对法学专业高年级学生、法律实务工作者和法律英语爱好者编写的专业英语教材，可供高校课堂或希望掌握法律英语的自学者使用。

本教材选材均来源于最近的英文法学出版物，单元主题以美国法律制度为基点，涵盖了法学的各个领域，并按照法学专业知识的逻辑顺序出现，基本专业词汇也因此得到了较为全面的呈现。

本教材旨在帮助读者在扩展专业知识的同时，掌握一定的专业英语词汇，熟悉法律英语表达法，并进一步巩固英语语言基础，提高学生在专业领域内综合运用英语语言的能力。

本书共计十六个单元，每个单元包括一篇主课文和一篇副课文。

主课文为该单元的精读部分，除有生词、语言点和背景知识的注释外，还附有课文理解、词汇以及听说写译方面的综合性配套练习，以为有效的法律英语教学提供丰富的语言实践活动。

副课文是主课文在专业知识和专业词汇方面的延伸。

作为课堂学习的补充。

此外，本书还附有主课文译文、练习答案、听力原文、总词汇总表和参考书目，以方便自学者自学和查阅。

对于本书的编写，我们付出了大量的心血，力求对课堂教学和自学者能有所帮助。

但由于各方面条件所限，恐多有不足之处，恳请各方专家和热心读者对教材提出批评和建议，以利教材的日后完善。

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内容概要

共计十六个单元，每个单元包括一篇主课文和一篇副课文。

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此外，《法律英语教程（第2版）》还附有主课文译文、练习答案、听力原文、总词汇总表和参考书目，以方便自学者自学和查阅。

书籍目录

Unit 1 The Nature of Law The Nature of Law and Legal Theories Additional Reading Functions of Law in Society
 Unit 2 Legal System., The Common Law Heritage Additional Reading Classification of Law
 Unit 3 iudicial System The Supreme Court in the Judicial System Additional Reading Jurisdiction
 Unit 4 Legal Profession The American Legal Profession Additional Reading The Position of Judge
 Unit 5 Litiation Trial Additional Reading The Stage of the Lawsuit and the Use of ADR
 Unit 6 Alternative Disp., Jte Resoiion Mediation Additional Reading Alternative Dispute Resolution
 Unit 7 Constitutional Law Constitution of the United States Additional Reading The Fundamental Principles of the Constitution
 Unit 8 Administrative Law Administrative Law and Administrative Agencies Additional Reading Availability of Judicial Review
 Unit 9 Criminal Law Some Basic Concepts of Criminal law Additional Reading White-collar Crime
 Unit 10 Evidence., Rules of Evidence Additional Reading Types of Evidence
 Unit 11 Contract Law Contracts Additional Reading Offer and Acceptance in an Agreement
 Unit 12 Tort Law Tort Additional Reading Duty as a Tort Law Concepts
 Unit 13 Intellectual Property Law Intellectual Property Additional Reading Introduction to Intellectual Property
 Unit 14 The Law of Business Organizations The Forms of Business Organizations Additional Reading Limited Liability
 Unit 15 Gifts and Inheritance Additional Reading Testate Succession
 Unit 16 International Law Additional Reading The World Trade Organisation
 Appendix Reference Translation of the Main Texts Appendix Key to the Exercises Appendix Tapescripts Appendix Glossary Appendix BiblioRraphy

章节摘录

插图：Appeal to natural, or higher, law provides a justification for civil disobedience. For example, if one's conscience tells one that war is morally wrong, then one has a moral obligation not only to resist induction into the military, but also to commit overt acts of civil disobedience in order to raise the consciousness of the community about the evils of war. It was by appealing to the conscience of society that Mahatma Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr., were able to make both those in authority and the general public see the immorality of colonialism and segregation. Proponents of animal rights have attempted to make the question of treatment of animals, especially during laboratory tests for drugs and cosmetics, into a moral issue that justifies admittedly illegal behavior such as sit-ins and breaking into facilities to release animals. Invoking this higher law is one way in which a minority can hope to convince the majority to change its mind by appealing to the majority's sense of morality. A discussion of natural law inevitably leads to the question of whether it is possible to "legislate morality". If by legislating morality it is meant that law can change a person's values, then law obviously cannot legislate morality. A law prohibiting gambling is unlikely to prevent someone who sees nothing wrong with it from betting on the Super Bowl. In such a case the law has altered neither the person's values nor his or her behavior. Among those persons who choose not to gamble are those who refrain from doing so out of fear of punishment rather than a conviction that gambling is "immoral".

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