

<<法律英语综合教程>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<法律英语综合教程>>

13位ISBN编号：9787509330722

10位ISBN编号：7509330726

出版时间：2011-9

出版时间：中国法制

作者：法律英语证书（LCE）全国统一考试指导委员会 编

页数：498

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## <<法律英语综合教程>>

### 内容概要

随着我国入世和世界经济一体化进程的不断加快, 国际交流合作日益增多, 涉外法务活动空前频繁, 法律英语的重要性日益凸显。

掌握专业英语已经成为现代法律人必备的职业素质。

由于法律英语的特殊性。

国内一直没有一个科学的考核指标衡量法律从业人员专业英语的掌握程度。

法律英语证书(LEC)全国统一考试的推出为我国法律英语的教与学指明了方向。

意义重大、影响深远。

书籍目录

Part One Basics of Legal English

- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Historical Development of Legal English
- Chapter 3 Characteristics of Legal English
- Chapter 4 Terms and Rules in Legal English
- Chapter 5 General Legal Terms

Part Two American Legal Regime

- Chapter 1 Overview of the U.S. Court System
- Chapter 2 Jury Trial
- Chapter 3 The Adversarial System
- Chapter 4 Appellate Courts
- Chapter 5 Appellate Judges
- Chapter 6 Court Opinions and Case Digests

Part Three Constitutional Law

- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 The Judicial Power
- Chapter 3 Legislative Power
- Chapter 4 Individual Guarantees Against Governmental or Private

Action

- Chapter 5 Retroactive Legislation
- Chapter 6 Procedural Due Process
- Chapter 7 Substantive Due Process
- Chapter 8 Equal Protection
- Chapter 9 Fundamental Rights

Part Four Contracts

- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Basics of Contracts
- Chapter 3 Contract Formation
- Chapter 4 Capacity to Contract
- Chapter 5 Vitiating Factors
- Chapter 6 Problems Involving Persons Other than the Parties to the

Original Contract

- Chapter 7 Discharge
- Chapter 8 Breach of Contract

Chapter 9 Remedies for Breach of Contract

- Chapter 10 Dispute Settlement

Part Five Torts

- Chapter 1 Introduction
- Chapter 2 Intentional Torts
- Chapter 3 Defenses to Intentional Torts
- Chapter 4 Negligence
- Chapter 5 Cause in Fact
- Chapter 6 Proximate Cause
- Chapter 7 Multiple Tortfeasors
- Chapter 8 Damages for Personal Injuries

<<法律英语综合教程>>

Chapter 9 Limited Duties: Special Limitations on the Scope of Duty

Chapter 10 Premises Liability: Duties of Owners and Occupiers of Land

Chapter 11 Defenses

Chapter 12 Vicarious Liability

Chapter 13 Products Liability

Chapter 14 Defamation

Chapter 15 The Privacy Torts

Chapter 16 Competitive Torts

Part Six Property Law

Chapter 1 Introduction

Chapter 2 Acquisition of Property

Chapter 3 Possessory Estates

Chapter 4 Future Interests

Chapter 5 Concurrent Estates

Chapter 6 Landlord and Tenant

Chapter 7 Fixtures

Chapter 8 Rights in the Land of Another - Easements, Profits, Covenants and Servitudes

Part Seven Evidence Law

Part Eight Civil Procedure

Part Nine Criminal Law

Part Ten Criminal Procedure

Part Seven Evidence Law

Part Eight Civil Procedure

Part Nine Criminal Law

Part Ten Criminal Procedure

## 章节摘录

版权页：插图：An appellate court is any court of law that is empowered to hear an appeal of a trial court or other lower tribunal. Many US jurisdictions title their appellate court a Court of Appeal or Court of Appeals. Historically, others have titled their appellate court a Court of Errors ( or Court of Errors and Appeals ), on the premise that it was intended to correct errors made by lower courts. In some jurisdictions, a court able to hear appeals is known as an Appellate Division. Depending on the system, certain courts may serve as both trial courts and appellate courts, hearing appeals of decisions made by courts with more limited jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions have specialized appellate courts, such as the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, which only hears appeals raised in criminal cases, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which has general jurisdiction but derives most of its caseload from patent cases, on the one hand, and appeals from the Court of Federal Claims on the other. The authority of appellate courts to review decisions of lower courts varies widely from one jurisdiction to another. In some places, the appellate court has limited powers of review. For example, in the United States, both state and federal appellate courts are usually restricted to examining whether the court below made the correct legal determinations, rather than hearing direct evidence and determining what the facts of the case were. Furthermore, U. S. appellate courts are usually restricted to hearing appeals based on matters that were originally brought up before the trial court. Hence, such an appellate court will not consider an appellant's argument if it is based on a theory that is raised for the first time in the appeal.

## <<法律英语综合教程>>

### 编辑推荐

《法律英语综合教程》是法律英语证书(LEC)全国统一考试指定用书,全国高等院校法律英语精品系列教材之一。

<<法律英语综合教程>>

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>