

【法律类】

目录：

一、法律类话题分类及思路拓展

1) 犯罪分子处罚方式

2) 特殊人群犯罪情况

二、常用词汇

三、高分句型

一、法律类话题分类及思路拓展

法律类最常见的话题类型有两种：

1.犯罪分子处罚方式

即“如何去处理犯罪分子”的问题；具体包括延长监禁时间是最好的处罚方式；应该让罪犯们接受职业教育；劳动体罚是不是最有效的处罚方式；应该加强刑法力度来减少犯罪；是否应该保留死刑等。

2.特殊人群犯罪情况

即“什么人犯罪”的问题；具体包括青少年日益上升的犯罪率，女性犯罪或者老年人犯罪等特殊群体犯罪情况等；

一、法律类话题分类及思路拓展

1. 犯罪分子处罚方式：

例题：Putting criminals into prison is not effective in dealing the problem. Education and job training should be offered to them. Do you agree or disagree?
处理犯罪问题，是直接关进监狱还是进行教育，你是同意还是不同意呢？

Arguments for prison:

- 监狱同教育或就业培训相比有很强的阻吓作用，这样可以有效的抑制犯罪率的上升，让人们不敢犯罪。

In stark contrast to placing criminals on educational courses or employment retraining, prisons appeared more effective in deterring potential, would-be wrongdoers from committing crimes, thus drastically decreasing the likelihood of rising crime rate.

- 监狱更多的对罪犯来说是一种惩罚，因此能够避免再犯。

Being locked up behind the bars is a punitive measure imposed on criminals who are highly unlikely to turn into a recidivist in consideration of their fear of setting foot into jails ever again.

【法律类】

Arguments for education and job retraining

1. 罪犯在监狱里所被包围的是一群囚犯，这对罪犯的改造不是好的，反而是不好的影响。接受教育可以让罪犯在一个积极的环境里，真正的意识到对与错。

“Captivity of negativity” is a terminology intended to describe the destructive, rather than constructive impact on criminals who are locked up in prison, surrounded by people who probably have committed even more serious crimes. Education serves to correct any misconception or eliminate twisted thoughts they have by immersing them in a positive environment.

2. 大多数罪犯往往是在没有什么文化知识和生存技能，出狱后通常很难找到工作。教育和就业培训能够让他们在日后的生活中靠自己生存下去，而不至于因为没有收入来源而再次误入歧途。

A significant proportion of criminals are sadly illiterate without adequate fundamental knowledge and survival skills and it wouldn't be easy for them to find a decent job after being released from the jail. With convenient access to education and job retraining, they are able to survive by themselves, greatly reducing the chance of becoming a recidivist in times when they are financially challenged.

【法律类】

2. 特殊人群犯罪情况:

例题: In many parts of the world children and teenagers are committing more crimes. Why is this case happening? How should children or teenagers be punished?

青少年走上犯罪的道路(embark on the criminal road)的原因是多种多样的(manifold/various):

1. 家庭原因: 在单亲家庭(single parent family), 缺乏家庭的关爱及正确的引导(lack of connectedness and lack of parental care), 甚至是有些家庭存在着家庭暴力(domestic violence/ family violence), 不要给孩子贴上消极意义的标签(label)
2. 社会原因: (be led astray in the complicated society) 复杂的社会背景
3. 科技原因: 互联网和手机为犯罪提供了新的渠道 (a new avenue for committing crimes)
4. 学校原因: 学生承受的同伴带来的压力及学业压力、竞争压力(peer pressure and study pressure, the heated competition)
5. 思想原因: 媒体上包括电视、电影、广告等上面的暴力和血腥的场面(the violent scenes on the media, pornographic or vulgar forms of media)。
6. 心理原因: 青少年犯罪心理(psychology of juvenile delinquency)

【法律类】

二、常用词汇

1. thought-provoking 引人深思的
2. far-reaching 深远的
3. drawback 弊端
4. undertake the due obligations 承担责任
5. break/ violate/ flout/ disobey the law 触犯法律
6. commit a crime 犯罪
7. crimes/ criminal acts 罪行
8. criminal/ offender 罪犯
9. accomplice / accessory (noun) 从犯 (后者指帮助犯罪但未直接参与的人)
10. resent the society 憎恨社会
11. victim 受害者
12. trauma 心理创伤
13. cell 牢房
14. imprison someone 监禁
15. be brought to justice 被绳之以法
16. lenient 宽容的
17. reform criminals 改造罪犯
18. law enforcement agencies 执法部门

三、高分句型

1. The inability to complete assignments and getting bad grades may create self-esteem problems, feelings of alienation or worthlessness.

完不成作业、学习成绩不好就会导致自尊心问题，感觉被疏远或是自己毫无价值。

2. According to the labeling theory, once a person is labeled, he will become such a kind of person as the label describes.

标签理论认为，人一旦被贴上某种标签，就会成为标签所标定的那种人。

3. Most parents worry about that their children are vulnerable to the harmful impact in the society.

家长最担心的就是孩子容易受到社会的不良影响。

三、高分句型

4. Juvenile crime rate has aroused great concern in the society.

青少年违法犯罪率问题已经成为社会关注程度最高的问题之一。

5. Prisoners can be put to work in community service projects, which can provide the prisoners with valuable training, develop the sense of social responsibility.

可以让囚犯进行社区服务，这样可以对他们进行有意义的培训，培养他们的社会责任感。

Assignment

- Recite word list 12后半部分
- Finish online learning Chapter

Word List 12



音频



词根、词缀预习表

sens	感觉	sensation <i>n.</i> 感觉, 知觉	summ	总的	summary <i>n.</i> 摘要 <i>a.</i> 概括的
contro-	相反	controversy <i>n.</i> 争论	horr	害怕	horrify <i>vt.</i> 使恐惧, 使惊悚
memor	记忆	memorandum <i>n.</i> 备忘录	crit	判断	critical <i>a.</i> 批评的, 评论的
rect	直的	rectangular <i>a.</i> 长方形的	flat	吹	inflation <i>n.</i> 通货膨胀
cur	治疗; 关心	curative <i>a.</i> 有疗效的	turb	晃动	turbine <i>n.</i> 涡轮机

SPOC学校专有课程

English Comprehensive
Ability Promotion (IELTS)



Thank You

