

Law

单词

词汇	发音	词性	翻译
guilty	[us]'gɪlti [uk]'gɪlti	adj.	内疚的, 有罪的
jury	[us]'dʒʊəri [uk]'dʒʊəri	noun	陪审团;(竞赛或展览的)评判委员会
attorney	[us]ə'tɜːrni [uk]ə'tɜːni	noun	律师, 代理人
judge	[us]dʒʌdʒ [uk]dʒʌdʒ	noun	法官, 审判员
sentence	[us]'sentəns [uk]'sentəns	verb	宣判
accuse	[us]ə'kjuːz [uk]ə'kjuːz	verb	控告, 指控, 谴责
innocence	[us]'ɪnəsns [uk]'ɪnəsns	noun	无罪, 清白, 无知, 天真无邪
approve	[us]ə'pruːv [uk]ə'pruːv	verb	赞成, 批准
visa	[us]'viːzə [uk]'viːzə	noun	(护照的)签证
foreign	[us]'fɔːrən [uk]'fɒrən	adj.	外国的, 不相关的, 不熟悉的
staff	[us]stæf [uk]stɑːf	noun	员工, 雇员
excessive	[us]'ɪk'sesɪv [uk]'ɪk'sesɪv	adj.	过多
regulation	[us],regju'leɪʃn [uk],regju'leɪʃn	noun	规章, 条例, 规则, 规定
abroad	[us]ə'brɔːd [uk]ə'brɔːd	adv.	在国外, 到国外
file	[us]faɪl [uk]faɪl	verb	把.....归档
lawsuit	[us]'lɔːsuːt [uk]'lɔːsuːt	noun	诉讼, 控告
allegation	[us],ælə'geɪʃn [uk],ælə'geɪʃn	noun	(无证据的)说法,指控
illegal	[us]'ɪliːgl [uk]'ɪliːgl	adj.	非法的
settle	[us]'setl [uk]'setl	verb	支付, 结算
fine	[us]faɪn [uk]faɪn	noun	罚款
compensation	[us],kɑːmpen'seɪʃn [uk],kɒmpen'seɪʃn	noun	补偿金,赔偿金,弥补

benefit	[us]'benɪfɪt [uk]'benɪfɪt	noun	利益, 好处, 有利的影响
confidential	[us],kɑ:nfɪ'denʃl [uk],kɒnfɪ'denʃl	adj.	秘密的;机密的;保密的
clause	[us]klɔ:z [uk]klɔ:z	noun	从句,分句,子句
competitor	[us]kəm'petɪtər [uk]kəm'petɪtə(r)	noun	竞争者,对手,敌手
ban	[us]bæn [uk]bæn	verb	禁止, 取缔, 查封
forbidden	[us]fər'bɪdn [uk]fə'bɪdn	adj.	被禁止的, 禁止的
prohibit	[us]prə'hɪbɪt [uk]prə'hɪbɪt	verb	禁止,阻止
title	[us]'taɪtl [uk]'taɪtl	noun	标题

Discussing a legal case in the news

We're going to talk about legal cases.

Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/52/24/v/185224/MOB_11.5.1.1.1.mp4

[JOHN] Oh, hey, Jill. How's it going?
[JILL] Hey! It's going great. How about yourself?
[JOHN] Yeah, I can't complain.
[JILL] Good.
[JOHN] What's new?
[JILL] The Handorf trial. Have you heard about it?
[JOHN] No, I don't think so.
[JILL] Bernie Handorf was just charged with embezzling \$1.7 million.
[JOHN] One point seven million?
[JILL] Mm-hmm.
[JOHN] Really?
[JILL] Yes.
[JOHN] So has it finished yet, or ...?
[JILL] Yes. And the jury found him guilty.
[JOHN] Guilty?!
[JILL] Mm-hmm.
[JOHN] So how long did he get?
[JILL] I think the judge sentenced him to about, hmm ... 20 years in prison?
[JOHN] Twenty years?!
[JILL] Mm-hmm.
[JOHN] That's crazy! White-collar crime doesn't usually get such long sentences.
[JILL] Typically, no, but maybe the judge was trying to prove a point with this case.
[JOHN] Hmm. Yeah, maybe. OK, well, I need to get back to my desk.

[JILL] Okay.
[JOHN] Cool. I'll see you later.
[JILL] See you. Take care.

embezzling 盗用
jury 陪审团
found him guilty 裁定他有罪
sentenced him to 判处他
20 years in prison 入狱20年
judge 法官

审判前	
提审 trial （审判）某人前有很多步骤。首先，被告被捕并被指控有罪。	
The police arrested her in January.	警察一月份逮捕了她。
He was charged with embezzlement.	他被指控贪污。

审判	
审判中的主要人物是 judge （法官）， jury （陪审团）， attorneys （律师）和被指控有罪的人。陪审团决定被告 guilty (有罪)或者 notguilty 。如果 defendant (被告)被判有罪，法官将决定如何量刑。	
His attorney is very famous.	他的律师很有名。
The jury found him guilty of theft.	陪审团认定他犯有盗窃罪。
The judge sentenced him to 25 years in prison.	法官判他入狱25年。
The accused man maintained his innocence.	被指控的男人坚称无罪。
语言点： attorney 的同意词是 lawyer 。	

使用动词 '-ing'形式补充细节	
在描述中，你可以通过使用动词 -ing 形式补充更多细节。请看以下各例。留意 and 每次是怎样用在最后一个动词 -ing 形式之前的。	
The man is charged with robbing the store, assaulting the owner and running off with all the money that was in the till.	那名男子被控抢劫商店、殴打店主，以及携带收银机所有钱款潜逃。
The woman was seen jumping over a fence, running down the street and getting into a taxi.	有人看见那名女子跳过围栏，沿街奔跑，然后上了一辆计程车。
The gang of thieves was caught running out of the bank, jumping on motorbikes and trying to get away with the money.	那伙小偷跑出银行，跳上摩托车，试图带着偷来的钱逃之夭夭，这时被抓了个正着。

Move the text to the correct gaps.

This just in: Four men have been arrested in the robbery of the First Premium Bank on Fourth Street, which happened just this afternoon. The men did not wear masks, and they were caught on video camera, (shooting their guns) into the ceiling of the bank, (jumping over) the counters (and threatening) the staff. The staff immediately lay down on the floor. The gang was then seen throwing bags of money into the back of a van, (jumping into) the van and (driving away) at speed. They were caught on Highway 12, (driving over) the speed limit, by a traffic police officer.

重点放在被告上	
当人们谈论法律案件的时候，他们常常把重点放在被告上。用 was +过去分词来表达发生在过去的犯罪活动。比较下面这两个句子。	
The police arrested Jenny Jones for assault.	警方因为打人逮捕了珍妮琼斯。
Jenny Jones was arrested for assault.	珍妮琼斯因为打人被警方逮捕了。
我们常用带 -ing 的短语来解释被告做了什么。	
Diane Bates was accused of selling fake stocks.	黛安贝茨被控销售假冒股票。
Terry Jackson was caught while speeding down Highway 56.	特里杰克逊在56号高速公路超速时被抓到了。

这是更多关于法律案件陈述的例子。注意动词后介词的使用。	
He was charged with embezzling money.	他被指控贪污钱财。
Martina was found not guilty of killing her husband.	玛蒂娜被判没有杀害她的丈夫。
Max was seen entering the bank just before the robbery.	有人看见马克斯在抢劫前刚进了银行。
Rob was convicted of perjury.	罗布被判伪证罪。
Ed was sentenced to life in prison.	埃德被判终身监禁。

Two colleagues are talking about an important trial in the news. Select the correct option. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/18/52/24/v/185224/MOB_11.5.1.1.1.mp4

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[JOHN] Hmm. Yeah, maybe. OK, well, I need to get back to my desk.
[JILL] Okay.
[JOHN] Cool. I'll see you later.
[JILL] See you. Take care.

Move the text to the correct gaps.

Lee was arrested (for) fraud.

Jasper was caught while (driving) on Highway 87.

John was charged (with) murder.

Ann was (found) guilty of embezzlement.

Sarah was convicted (of) perjury.

Mickey was (sentenced) to six years in prison.

Explaining a company's legal situation

Now we're going to discuss companies and their legal situations. Two colleagues are talking about recent company developments. Watch the video and study the language. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/27/03/v/192703/MOB_11.5.2.1.1.mp4

[SICILY] Hey, Aaron! How are you?
[AARON] I'm doing OK.
[AARON] Uh, I've heard we've got some difficulties with the merger in New York.
[SICILY] Ohhh ...
[SICILY] Yes, yes, yes. Please take a seat.
[AARON] OK. Tell me about the merger in New York.
[SICILY] Well, it's actually the market share in New York that's the problem.
[AARON] I had a feeling.
[SICILY] Yeah, so what's happening is the government is worried about creating a monopoly or near-monopoly.
[AARON] OK. Well, not much we can do about that.
[AARON] We also have another issue.

[AARON] We have two programmers that are supposed to be coming here –
[AARON] one from China and one from, uh, from India.
[AARON] What we're worried about is increasing difficulties of getting visas.
[SICILY] Well, unfortunately, the government is tightening up on the visa laws.
[SICILY] However, I am confident that those visas will be accepted.
[AARON] OK. Well, that's at least a little bit of good news.
[AARON] Remember, it's crunch time.
[AARON] We need to get this done.
[AARON] Do me a favor?
[AARON] Keep me abreast of both situations, OK?
[SICILY] Yes, of course, Aaron.
[AARON] OK. I appreciate it. I'll talk to you soon, OK.
[SICILY] All right, no problem.

merger 合并
market share 市场份额
creating a monopoly 制造垄断
visas 签证
The government is tightening up. 政府正在收紧。
Keep me abreast of both situations. 让我了解了这两种情况。

政府规定	
企业常常被政府密切regulated（监管）。	
The government approved two large mergers last month.	上个月政府批准了两个大型并购。
It's becoming more difficult to get visas for our foreign staff.	我们的外籍员工越来越难拿到签证。
Our CEO often complains about excessive government regulation. He says weshould move abroad.	我们的首席执行官常常抱怨政府的过度监管。他说我们应该搬到国外去。

法律问题	
当政府认为一个公司已经做了 illegal （违法）的事情，政府有时会有所行动。政府可能会对公司 file a lawsuit （提起诉讼）。	
The government filed a lawsuit against Entrevia Pharmaceuticals.	政府对 Entrevia 制药公司提起了诉讼。
There were allegations of illegal payments to doctors.	有对医生收到非法收入的指控。
The company settled the lawsuit by paying a \$2 million fine.	公司通过赔偿2百万美金的罚款解决了诉讼。

Watch the video again with the two colleagues talking about recent company developments. Select the correct option. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/27/03/v/192703/MOB_11.5.2.1.1.mp4

[AARON] Uh, excuse me, Sicily.

[SICILY] Hey, Aaron! How are you?

[AARON] Uh, I've heard we've got some difficulties with the merger in New York.

[SICILY] Ohhh ...

[AARON] Could you tell me about it?

[SICILY] Yes, yes, yes. Please take a seat.

[AARON] OK. Tell me about the merger in New York.

[SICILY] Well, it's actually the market share in New York that's the problem.

[AARON] I had a feeling.

[SICILY] Yeah, so what's happening is the government is worried about creating a monopoly or near-monopoly.

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[AARON] OK. Well, that's at least a little bit of good news.

[AARON] Remember, it's crunch time. We need to get this done.

[AARON] Do me a favor? Keep me abreast of both situations, OK?

[SICILY] Yes, of course, Aaron.

[AARON] OK. I appreciate it. I'll talk to you soon, OK.

[SICILY] All right, no problem.

[AARON] Thank you.

使用 what 表示强调或者感觉	
有时说话人想着重强调或者表达一种感觉。一种方法是将 what 放在句子的开头。注意第二个例子中单词 surprised 上的额外强调。	
I was surprised by the lawsuit.	我对这起诉讼感到惊讶。
What surprised me was the lawsuit.	让我感到惊讶的是这起诉讼。
使用 it 表示强调或者感觉	
我们有时也把单词 it 放在句子的开头用来强调或者表达感情。注意在第二个句子中 visas 是如何被移到前面的。	
Our biggest problem right now is visas.	我们现在最大的问题是签证。
It's visas that are our biggest problem right now.	签证是我们现在最大的问题。

读取细节	
当你阅读一则新闻文章时，你通常会发现有大量的信息在文章的开头汇总成几句话。仔细阅读并确认你理解事件的顺序。	
ABC Company's share price grew more than 25 percent after a merger plan with IWX Inc. was approved by the government.	ABC公司的股价在与ICE公司的合并计划被政府批准后增长超过25%。
在上面的例子中，理解合并计划最先开始，然后是政府批准，最后是股价增长是很重要的。	

Read the business news summary.

Select the correct option.

Wilson Sentenced by Harriet Mumford / May 27 Jane Wilson, arrested two years ago in a stock scandal, was sentenced this morning to 20 years in prison. She had been convicted of fraud and perjury two months ago. Wilson sold fake stock in companies for 10 years before being caught. It is believed that Wilson stole as much as \$10 million from her investors. She was caught two years ago while trying to board a flight to Brazil, where she has relatives.

Select the correct words.

Jane Wilson, arrested two years ago in a stock scandal, was (sentenced / convicted / alleged) this morning to 20 years in prison.

She (had **been** / has been / is being) convicted of fraud and perjury two months ago.

Wilson sold fake stock in companies for 10 years before (being / was / is) caught.

It is believed that Wilson (stole / steals / is stealing) as much as \$ 10 million from her investors over the years.

She (was **caught** / caught / is being caught) two years ago while trying to board a flight to Brazil, where she has relatives.

Truth: sentenced; had; been; being; stole; was; caught Read the business news summaries. Select the correct answer.

Business News in Brief by Courtney Campbell / September 24
Entreva Pharmaceuticals announced a \$10 million settlement with the US government over allegations that it made illegal payments to doctors to promote its products. Marconic Industries' share price surged more than 20 percent after a planned merger with mobile-phone manufacturer ContConnect was approved by the government. New Age Transport revealed plans to move its head quarters abroad. The electric-car company has complained for years about excessive regulation and the difficulty of getting visas for foreign workers.

Finalizing an employment contract

Now we're going to discuss companies and their legal situations.

劳动合同的语言	
劳动合同中两个重要的方面是 compensation （赔偿）和 benefits （待遇）。	
The compensation is excellent: \$90,000 per year.	赔偿是极好的：每年90,000美元。
Your benefits include a medical and dental plan. There's also a retirement plan. And you get two weeks' vacation per year.	你的待遇包括一个医疗和牙科方案。还有一个退休方案。另外每年你有两个星期的假期。

特殊条款	
公司常在合同中包含两个特殊条款。 A confidentiality clause 保护公司的秘密。 A non-competition clause 防止员工为竞争对手工作。	
Your confidentiality clause prevents you from telling anyone outside the company confidential information.	你的保密条款防止你告诉公司外的任何人机密信息。
Your non-competition clause prevents you from working for a competitor if you leave the company.	你的竞业限制条款防止你离开公司后为竞争对手工作。

Michael asks Frank to review a contract. Watch the video, and answer the questions. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/27/04/v/192704/MOB_11.5.3.1.2.mp4

[MICHAEL] Hi, Frank. Thanks for seeing me today.

[FRANK] Hey, Michael. How are you today?

[MICHAEL] Good. How are you?

[FRANK] Great. So, how can I help you today?

[MICHAEL] Well, I've been looking at the contract and reviewing the terms of employment.

[MICHAEL] Everything looks fairly straightforward. I just wanted to get some clarification.

[FRANK] Sure. Not a problem. Let me just bring up your contract ...

[MICHAEL] Yup.

[FRANK] All right... So your compensation is 86,000 annually, is that correct?

[MICHAEL] Correct.

[FRANK] OK. It says here you have a confidentiality agreement.

[MICHAEL] Mm-hmm.

[FRANK] Um, it's fairly standard. It also applies to social media.

[FRANK] As you know we don't want to share too much information.

[MICHAEL] Sure.

[FRANK] Uh, overall, looks like you have a fairly standard contract, so what is your question?

[MICHAEL] Yeah, the only thing that surprised a bit was this non-competition clause.

[MICHAEL] I wanted to get some maybe more details about that.

[FRANK] Sure. Not a problem.

[FRANK] So, in the event that you leave the company, if you were to go and work and for a direct competitor,

[FRANK] um, you wouldn't be able to work for them for, uh, until six months has elapsed.

[MICHAEL] Ah, OK.

[FRANK] So there's a six-month period.

[MICHAEL] Right. Uh, otherwise, what would happen?

[FRANK] Otherwise, you just can't. You've signed a legal contract.

[FRANK] So we would bar you from working for a direct competitor for six months.

[FRANK] Um, in the event that you were in this situation, you do get paid three months' compensation.

[MICHAEL] Ah, OK. That's ... OK ... right here. Gotcha. Um, OK, great.

[MICHAEL] Um, even if I go to a different industry, does this still apply?

[FRANK] No. In the event that you go to work for another industry or another company outside what we do, it's only for direct competition.

[FRANK] And in case you want to know, we can give you a list of our direct competitors.

[MICHAEL] OK, yeah, great. I think everything's pretty clear now, so I appreciate that.

[FRANK] Sure. Not a problem.

[FRANK] Just so you know, if you have any other questions, come talk to me.

[FRANK] Uh, once you're ready to sign the contract, we'll make a meeting with your manager and with me,

[FRANK] umm, we'll review the details one more time, and then we'll sign the contract.

[MICHAEL] OK, great, yeah. I look forward to it.

[MICHAEL] Thanks for making everything clear. All right?

[FRANK] Not a problem. I'll see you soon.

[MICHAEL] All right. Thanks for your time. Bye.

Select the correct words.

My (compensation / confidentiality / competition) is \$ 45,000 per year.

Our medical (plan / prevent / retirement) is excellent.

A (confidentiality / non-competition / retirement) clause prevents you from sharing company information.

A (non-competition / confidentiality / compensation) clause prevents you from working for a competitor.

Truth: compensation; plan; confidentiality; non-competition

正式场合	
在合同中，语言是极其正式的。这是一些在法律文件中使用的条件句的例子。	
In the event that an employee leaves the company, he or she is prohibited from working for a competitor.	如果员工离开公司，他或者她不允许为竞争对手工作。
In the case that an employee is laid off, he or she shall receive three months' salary.	如果员工被裁员，他或者她将得到三个月的工资。
后果	
这是一些解释后果的方法：	
We have to protect ourselves. Otherwise, competitors could steal our confidential information.	我们一定要保护我们自己。否则，竞争对手可能会窃走我们的机密信息。
If you leave the company, you can't work for a competitor unless we give you permission.	如果你离开公司，除非我们允许否则你不能为竞争对手工作。

着重强调的条件	
有时人们想着重强调一个条件适用于所有场合。他们可能使用 even if 或者 it doesn't matter 短语。	
The non-competition clause remains in effect, even if we lay you off.	即使在你被解雇的情况下，该竞业限制条款仍然有效。
It doesn't matter why you leave the company. The non-competition clause remains in effect.	不论你为什么离开公司。该竞业限制条款仍然有效。

复述以澄清	
理解一个合同的所有细节是很重要的。做到这一点的方法是 paraphrase （复述）你给出的或者得到的信息。	
A: So, do you understand that?	那么，你明白了吗？
B: Yes. What it boils down to is that I can't work for competitors.	是的。说到底就是我不可以为竞争对手工作。
A: Does that make sense?	那合乎情理吗？
B: Yes. In other words, I get three months' salary when I leave.	是的。换句话说，我走的时候得到三个月的工资。
A: I'm not sure I understand.	我不确定我听懂了。
B: What I'm trying to say is that it seems unfair.	我想说的是这看上去不公平。

Move the text to the correct gaps.

What it (boils) down to is that I can't talk about confidential information.

In (other) words, your benefits will be excellent.

What I'm (trying to) say is that it's an excellent company to work for.

It makes (sense) to me now that you've explained it.

I'm not (sure) I understand what you're saying. Listen to Michael and Frank one more time.

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[FRANK] As you know we don't want to share too much information.

[MICHAEL] Sure.

[FRANK] Uh, overall, looks like you have a fairly standard contract, so what is your question?

[MICHAEL] Yeah, the only thing that surprised a bit was this non-competition clause.

[MICHAEL] I wanted to get some maybe more details about that.

[FRANK] Sure. Not a problem.

[FRANK] So, in the event that you leave the company, if you were to go and work and for a direct competitor,

[FRANK] um, you wouldn't be able to work for them for, uh, until six months has elapsed.

[MICHAEL] Ah, OK.

[FRANK] So there's a six-month period.

[MICHAEL] Right. Uh, otherwise, what would happen?

[FRANK] Otherwise, you just can't. You've signed a legal contract.

[FRANK] So we would bar you from working for a direct competitor for six months.

[FRANK] Um, in the event that you were in this situation, you do get paid three months' compensation.

[MICHAEL] Ah, OK. That's ... OK ... right here. Gotcha. Um, OK, great.

[MICHAEL] Um, even if I go to a different industry, does this still apply?

[FRANK] No. In the event that you go to work for another industry or another company outside what we do, it's only for direct competition.

[FRANK] And in case you want to know, we can give you a list of our direct competitors.

[MICHAEL] OK, yeah, great. I think everything's pretty clear now, so I appreciate that.

[FRANK] Sure. Not a problem.

[FRANK] Just so you know, if you have any other questions, come talk to me.

[FRANK] Uh, once you're ready to sign the contract, we'll make a meeting with your manager and with me,

[FRANK] umm, we'll review the details one more time, and then we'll sign the contract.

[MICHAEL] OK, great, yeah. I look forward to it.

[MICHAEL] Thanks for making everything clear. All right?

[FRANK] Not a problem. I'll see you soon.

[MICHAEL] All right. Thanks for your time. Bye.

Explaining a law in your country

Now we're going to discuss companies and their legal situations.

Watch the video and study the language. Tap the items to hear them. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/juno/19/27/05/v/192705/MOB_11.5.4.1.1.mp4

[KATIE] Hey! So, what do you think of this art?

[BRENDAN] Hey, Katie.

[BRENDAN] Do you think someone wrote on this, or the artist did it?

[KATIE] I'm not quite sure.

[KATIE] But I know that you had some questions for me about the transfer.

[BRENDAN] No, that's why I wanted to talk to you.

[BRENDAN] Thanks for coming.

[KATIE] Yeah.

[BRENDAN] You used to live in this city, right?

[KATIE] Yeah, I did, for a few years.

[BRENDAN] All right.

[BRENDAN] So when I transfer from here to there,

[BRENDAN] umm, I'm a little worried about some of the things I heard that are prohibited.

[KATIE] They are pretty strict there, especially with smoking.

[KATIE] It's against the law.

[BRENDAN] Yeah. That's what I heard.

[KATIE] But it's only against the law in public places, including parks.

[KATIE] It's very strictly enforced, so you need to be careful.

[BRENDAN] Yikes. Personally, I think that sounds a little strict.

[BRENDAN] So, there's one other thing, though. It's more important than that.

[KATIE] Mm-hmm?

[BRENDAN] And it's about my car.

[BRENDAN] I'm looking forward to bringing my car, driving it in the city, but I heard that this is banned.

[KATIE] Yeah, the private vehicles are not allowed to enter the city center.

[BRENDAN] Ugh! To my mind, that sounds awful.

[KATIE] Yes, but the company has a car that will take you to and from work, and then drop you back at your apartment.

[BRENDAN] I don't know.

[BRENDAN] From my point of view, I was really looking forward to, to doing it myself.

[KATIE] Yeah. But if you ask me, the city is incredible. The food is delicious.

[BRENDAN] Really?

[KATIE] Yeah. Have you tried it before?

[BRENDAN] No.

[KATIE] Umm, I know a place nearby we could go for lunch, if you have time.

[BRENDAN] Yeah, I guess we could. Yeah.

[KATIE] All right. Let's go check it out.

[BRENDAN] Great!

are prohibited are prohibited
 against the law against the law
 is banned is banned
 are not allowed are not allowed

违法行为	
使用这些表达方式来谈论某事是违法的。	
Driving while under the influence of alcohol is against the law.	在酒精的影响下开车是违法的。
Smoking in public buildings and workplaces is illegal.	在公共场所和工作地点吸烟是违法的。
更多描述违法行为的短语	
当你在更正式的说或者写的情况下，你可以使用含有 is + 过去分词的表达方式。	
Driving to the city center is banned, except for buses and taxis.	除了公交车和出租车外，不允许驾车到市中心。
In my country, anyone under the age of 21 is prohibited from drinking alcoholic beverages.	在我的国家，任何21岁以下的人都不允许饮用含酒精的饮料。
Alcoholic beverages are forbidden in some parts of the United States.	在美国的一些地方含酒精的饮料是被禁止的。
You are not allowed to throw trash on the street in my city.	在我的城市不允许在街上扔垃圾。

John is explaining his city's laws.

Select the best response.

August 14 From:john@johnisaak.comTo:martin.halman@eslcot.com Martin,It's great news that you got a job here in Seattle, and I'll be glad to tell you what you'll find on moving here.It's going to be very different from Miami. First, it rains a lot, and it's much cooler. Second, we have some of the strictest laws in the US on things like guns and alcohol, which, if you ask me, are very reasonable.Personally, I think that the smoking laws have gone a bit too far, though. I know that you're a smoker, so get ready! Smoking is prohibited in all public buildings, like restaurants and bars. From my point of view, I see real health benefits to this. However, you won't believe this: Smoking is forbidden even in public parks. If you're caught by a police officer, you are asked to put out your cigarette. Then you get a lecture about how bad smoking is, and the officer gives you a card with anti-smoking facts and information on places you can go for help to quit smoking.Anyway, can't wait to see you!John

非正式观点	
当你以非正式形式写东西时，你可以使用和口头语言相同的表达方式。	
I think that the law is ridiculous.	我认为这个法律是荒唐的。
If you ask me, the law is way too strict.	如果你问我的话，这个法律太严厉了。
正式观点	
这是一些在更正式的情景下表达你的观点的短语：	
Personally, I think that it's a good law.	个人认为，它不是一个好的法律。
From my point of view, smoking should be banned.	我认为，吸烟应该被禁止。
To my mind, there should be strict laws regarding alcohol.	在我看来，应该有关于酒精的严厉的法律。
To my way of thinking, the government has passed enough laws.	我的想法是，政府已经通过了足够的法律。

Listen for how the speakers give their opinions. Watch the video, and answer the questions. https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/19/27/05/v/192705/MOB_11.5.4.1.1.mp4

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[BRENDAN] Great!

Select the correct option.

Strange laws from the past by Mariel Friesson / December 12 In many cities around the world, old laws that are no longer useful are still on the books. No one pays any attention to them, but they are still there. For example, it's surprising how many cities and countries still have a law that a person has to walk in front of a train with a red flag to warn wagons and farm animals. To my way of thinking, these laws are ridiculous and should be removed. One example of a law that needs to be removed is from San Francisco. The law states that homeowners are allowed to keep a small horse in their house. Personally, I think that these strange, old laws just give people a reason to tell jokes about their governments. If you ask me, that's big trouble. Here's another stupid, old law: In the state of Washington, a person who intends to break a law in a city is forbidden from entering the city before calling the chief of police to describe the crime he or she will commit. No criminal has called yet.

Move the text to the correct gaps.

In many cities around the world, old laws that are no longer useful still exist. No one pays any attention to them, but they are still there. For example, many cities still have a law that a person has to walk in front of a train with a red flag to warn wagons and farm animals. To my (way) of thinking, these laws are ridiculous and should be removed.

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Read the blog about a law in Japan, then write about a law in your country.

We take your privacy seriously. Please don't share any personal information (race, religion, health status, etc.) about yourself.

Type in the input box. Write 60-90 words.

Example:

Not all states in the US prohibit talking on your cellphone while driving, but my state does. In California, it's illegal to hold a mobile phone and talk on it while driving. You can use a hands-free device. For example, using a speakerphone is permitted. To my mind, this is a good law. A driver cannot react quickly if they are holding a cellphone. Personally, I think all states should have a law like this. In my opinion, it would save lives.