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## Key Terms 关键术语

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**AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF:** Legal documents filed by outside groups not directly involved with a case in an attempt to influence the decision of the SCOTUS.

**法庭之友意见陈述：**由与案件没有直接关系的外部团体提交的法律文件，旨在影响美国最高法院的裁决。

**BIPARTISAN:** Agreement between the two major political parties about a particular bill, policy, or issue.

**两党合作：**两大政党就某一特定法案、政策或议题达成一致。

**CAUCUS:** (1) A group of members of Congress with shared goals or interests, such as the Democratic or Republican caucuses. (2) A method for choosing delegates to the national nominating convention used in some states instead of a primary election, in which voters meet in person to discuss and vote on candidates for president.

**党团会议：**（1）由具有共同目标或利益的国会议员组成的团体，例如民主党或共和党党团会议。  
（2）一些州采用的一种选举全国提名大会代表的方法，取代了初选，在初选中，选民们会亲自聚集在一起讨论并投票选举总统候选人。

**CIVIL LIBERTIES:** The guarantees in the Constitution and especially the Bill of Rights that protect individuals from interference by the federal government. These constitutional protections have been applied to the state governments through the process of selective incorporation under the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause.

**公民自由：**宪法，特别是权利法案中保障公民免受联邦政府干预的条款。这些宪法保护已通过第十四修正案正当程序条款规定的择性纳入程序，适用于各州政府。

**CIVIL RIGHTS:** The obligation of the federal government to protect citizens from discrimination; based on the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

**公民权利：**联邦政府有义务保护公民免受歧视；依据是第十四修正案的平等保护条款。

**CLOTURE:** A Senate rule that can be used to end a filibuster with a supermajority of 60 votes.

**终止辩论：**参议院的一项规则，可以用 60 票的绝对多数来结束冗长辩论。

**COMMERCE CLAUSE:** Provision of Article I that gives Congress the expressed power to regulate interstate and international trade, which is the basis for much of the legislation

passed by Congress.

**商业条款**：宪法第一条赋予国会监管州际和国际贸易的明确权力，是国会通过的大部分立法的基础。

**COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE**: A procedure in the House of Representatives in which the entire House becomes a committee. The group cannot pass legislation, but may debate and propose amendments under a more relaxed and efficient set of rules.

**全体委员会**：众议院的一种程序，全体议员组成一个委员会。该委员会不能通过立法，但可以在一套更为宽松高效的规则下进行辩论并提出修正案。

**CONCURRENT POWERS**: Powers that are granted to both federal and state governments, such as the power to tax, spend, and borrow money.

**共同权力**：联邦政府和州政府共同拥有的权力，例如征税权、支出权和借贷权。

**CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**: A temporary committee of members of both the House and Senate created to resolve differences in a bill that has passed both chambers of Congress.

**联席会议委员会**：由众议院和参议院成员组成的临时委员会，旨在解决国会两院均已通过的法案中的分歧。

**CONSTITUENT ACCOUNTABILITY**: The duty of elected officials to act in the best interest of the citizens they represent.

**选民问责制**：民选官员有责任以他们所代表的公民的最大利益行事。

**COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM**: A model of federalism that involves the shared state and federal exercise of power. Often called *marble cake federalism* to emphasize the complex interplay between the levels of government.

**合作联邦制**：一种联邦制模式，其特点是州和联邦政府共同行使权力。常被称为“大理石蛋糕式联邦制”，以强调各级政府之间复杂的相互作用。

**DARK MONEY**: Political campaign contributions made under legal circumstances where donors' names are not required to be disclosed.

**黑钱**：在法律允许的情况下，无需披露捐赠者姓名的政治竞选捐款。

**DEALIGNMENT**: The general decline in party identification and loyalty to the major parties among the electorate, leading to an increase in the number of individuals who identify as independent.

**政党联盟化**：选民对主要政党的认同感和忠诚度普遍下降，导致自认为是独立人士的人数增加。

**DELEGATE MODEL**: The theory that the role of an elected representative is to vote in a manner consistent with the views of his or her constituents.

**代表制模式**：该理论认为，民选代表的职责是按照其选民的意见进行投票。

**DEVOLUTION**: The process of transferring responsibility for policy development and implementation from the federal government to state and local governments.

**权力下放**：将政策制定和实施的责任从联邦政府转移到州和地方政府的过程。

**DISCHARGE PETITION:** A tool for releasing a bill from a committee in the House, requiring the signatures of 218 members (a majority).

**解除委员会审议请愿书：**一种将法案从众议院委员会中解除的工具，需要 218 名成员（多数）的签名。

**DUAL FEDERALISM:** A model of federalism that involves creating distinct state and federal exercises of power; often described as *layer cake federalism* to emphasize the sharp division of powers between the two levels of government.

**双重联邦制：**一种联邦制模式，涉及建立独立的州和联邦权力行使；常被描述为分层联邦制，以强调两级政府之间权力的明确划分。

**DUE PROCESS CLAUSE:** A clause found in both the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments designed to ensure that laws and the judicial process are fair and impartial. The Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause has been used as the vehicle to apply federal civil liberties protections against state actions through selective incorporation.

**正当程序条款：**该条款同时存在于第五修正案和第十四修正案中，旨在确保法律和司法程序的公平公正。第十四修正案的正当程序条款曾被用作选择性适用联邦法律、以规避州法律行为的工具。

**ELITE DEMOCRACY:** The theory that power in a democracy is controlled by a few powerful people who have the greatest influence on policy decisions.

**精英民主：**一种理论认为，民主制度下的权力掌握在少数有权势的人手中，他们对政策决策拥有最大的影响力。

**ENTITLEMENT:** Mandatory spending on government programs that provide benefits to qualified individuals. Examples include Social Security, Medicare, and Medicaid.

**福利支出：**政府为符合条件的个人提供福利的强制性支出。例如社会保障、医疗保险和医疗补助。

**ENUMERATED (EXPRESSED) POWERS:** The powers or areas of authority of the federal government that are directly listed in the Constitution.

**列举（明示）权力：**联邦政府在宪法中直接列出的权力或权限范围。

**EQUAL PROTECTION CLAUSE:** Fourteenth Amendment clause that forms the basis for civil rights claims. Courts have interpreted the clause to require the federal government to address and prevent discriminatory practices.

**平等保护条款：**第十四修正案中的一项条款，构成了民权诉讼的基础。法院对该条款的解释是，联邦政府有义务解决并防止歧视性做法。

**ESTABLISHMENT CLAUSE:** First Amendment clause preventing the government from supporting or associating with any religion, except in the most limited ways.

**政教分离条款：**第一修正案条款，禁止政府支持或与任何宗教有联系，除非以最有限的方式。

**EXCLUSIONARY RULE:** A rule established by the Supreme Court providing that otherwise admissible evidence cannot be used in a criminal trial if it was the result of illegal action by the government.

**排除规则：**最高法院确立的一项规则，规定即使原本可采纳的证据，如果是由于政府的非法行为而产生的，则不能在刑事审判中使用。

**EX POST FACTO LAW:** A type of law, prohibited by the Constitution, that punishes individuals for actions committed before the law was enacted.

**事后法**：一种宪法禁止的法律，它惩罚在法律颁布之前实施的行为。

**EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT:** An agreement entered into by the president and a foreign head of state. It is similar to a treaty, but does not require Senate ratification.

**行政协议**：总统与外国元首签署的协议。它类似于条约，但无需参议院批准。

**EXECUTIVE ORDER:** A declaration by the president that impacts policy and has the force of law without congressional approval.

**行政命令**：总统发布的、影响政策且具有法律效力的声明，无需国会批准。

**EXECUTIVE PRIVILEGE:** The idea that the president can keep conversations and documents within the executive branch confidential from the other branches of government and the public.

**行政特权**：总统可以对行政部门内部的谈话和文件保密，不让政府其他部门和公众知晓。

**FEDERALISM:** A system of government with a written constitution in which power is divided among national, state, and local governments.

**联邦制**：一种政府体制，其特点是制定了成文宪法，权力在国家、州和地方政府之间进行划分。

**FILIBUSTER:** The practice in the Senate of using the Senate rule allowing continuous debate to delay legislative action.

**阻挠议事**：指参议院利用允许持续辩论的规则来拖延立法行动的做法。

**FISCAL POLICY:** An area of government policy controlled by Congress, related to the management of the economy through taxing and spending.

**财政政策**：由国会控制的政府政策领域，与通过税收和支出管理经济有关。

**FREE EXERCISE CLAUSE:** The First Amendment freedom of religion clause that has been interpreted by the Supreme Court to mean that the government may not interfere with citizens' practice of their chosen religion unless there are important reasons for restricting it.

**宗教自由条款**：第一修正案中的宗教自由条款，经最高法院解释为，政府不得干涉公民进行其选择的宗教活动，除非有重要理由限制这种行为。

**FRONTLOADING:** The tendency for states to hold primary elections and caucuses earlier in the election season in order to have greater influence over the choice of candidates and increased media coverage.

**提前举行初选和党团会议的趋势**，是为了对候选人的选择施加更大的影响，并增加媒体报道。

**FULL FAITH AND CREDIT CLAUSE:** Provision found in Article IV that requires all states to recognize the legal records and acts of other states.

**完全信任与尊重条款**：第四条中的一项规定，要求所有州承认其他州的法律记录和行为。

**GERRYMANDERING:** The process by which the majority party in a state legislature may draw congressional or state legislative district boundaries to favor that party. The intended result is a disproportionate number of members of that party being elected and creating “safe” seats for the party.

**选区划分不公：**指州议会多数党通过操纵国会或州议会选区划分，使之有利于本党的选举过程。其目的是使本党成员当选的人数不成比例地增加，并为本党创造“安全”席位。

**HARD MONEY:** Political campaign contributions that are donated directly to candidates.

**硬通货：**直接捐赠给候选人的政治竞选捐款。

**HOLD:** A procedure in which a senator delays consideration of a bill or nomination in the Senate.

**搁置：**参议员推迟参议院审议法案或提名的一种程序。

**HORSE RACE JOURNALISM:** Media reporting of an election that focuses on polling and speculates about the eventual winner, as opposed to a discussion of policy differences between the candidates.

**赛马式新闻报道：**媒体对选举的报道侧重于民意调查和对最终获胜者的猜测，而不是讨论候选人之间的政策差异。

**IMPLIED POWERS:** Powers of the national government that are not directly written in the Constitution, but are reasonably suggested based on expressed powers and are allowed under the Necessary and Proper Clause.

**隐含权力：**国家政府的权力，虽然没有直接写入宪法，但根据明示权力合理推断，并且根据必要和适当条款予以允许。

**INDEPENDENT EXPENDITURES:** Outside political campaign spending by unaffiliated groups to promote a candidate. The amounts are unlimited as a result of the decision in *Citizens United v. FEC*, as long as there is no direct coordination with the campaign.

**独立支出：**指非关联团体为支持候选人而进行的竞选活动之外的支出。根据“公民联合诉联邦选举委员会案”（*Citizens United v. FEC*）的判决，只要不与竞选活动直接协调，此类支出金额不受限制。

**INHERENT POWERS:** Powers of the national government that are not mentioned in the Constitution, but are recognized as belonging to all sovereign states.

**固有权力：**国家政府的权力，虽然宪法中没有提及，但被公认为属于所有主权国家。

**IRON TRIANGLE:** A long-lasting, mutually advantageous, and strong (iron) relationship involving three components: an interest group, a congressional committee, and an executive branch agency.

**铁三角：**一种长期、互利且牢固（铁）的关系，涉及三个组成部分：利益集团、国会委员会和行政部门机构。

**ISSUE NETWORK:** A group of individuals, elected officials, and interest groups that all focus on the same policy issue.

**议题网络：**由个人、民选官员和利益集团组成的团体，他们都关注同一个政策议题。

**JOINT COMMITTEES:** Congressional committees with members from both chambers that have limited authority and frequently handle administrative housekeeping tasks or keep tabs on specific policy areas. They inform Congress but do not introduce legislation.

**联合委员会：**由参众两院成员组成的国会委员会，权限有限，通常负责处理行政事务或监督特定政策领域。它们向国会提供信息，但不提出立法提案。

**JUDICIAL ACTIVISM:** The idea that the judicial branch should freely use the power of judicial review to protect the rights and liberties of individuals and minorities. This philosophy recognizes that the legislative and executive branches may not always act fairly for all because they are elected officials and may have overriding loyalties to their constituents.

**司法行动主义：**指司法部门应自由运用司法审查权来保护个人和少数群体的权利和自由。这一理念承认，立法和行政部门的官员并非总能公平对待所有人，因为他们是民选官员，可能对选民抱有强烈的忠诚。

**JUDICIAL RESTRAINT:** The principle that the judicial branch should defer to the judgment of the elected branches of government whenever possible, and should use the power of judicial review to invalidate laws or executive actions only when absolutely necessary.

**司法克制：**司法部门应尽可能尊重民选政府部门的判断，只有在绝对必要时才应行使司法审查权来宣布法律或行政行为无效。

**JUDICIAL REVIEW:** The power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of any actions of federal or state government. This power is not explicitly granted in the Constitution, but was established by *Marbury v. Madison*.

**司法审查：**法院有权裁定联邦或州政府任何行为是否符合宪法。宪法并未明确赋予这项权力，而是由马伯里诉麦迪逊案确立。

**LINKAGE INSTITUTION:** Organizations or systems that connect people with the government and create channels for the flow of information and interaction in policy development. Political parties, interest groups, elections, and the media are all linkage institutions.

**联络机构：**指连接民众与政府，并为政策制定过程中的信息流动和互动建立渠道的组织或系统。政党、利益集团、选举和媒体都是联络机构。

**LOBBYING:** The efforts by interest groups to influence public policy through targeted interactions with government officials, including providing information, writing legislation, and offering support for political campaigns.

**游说：**利益集团通过与政府官员进行有针对性的互动来影响公共政策的努力，包括提供信息、撰写立法和为政治竞选提供支持。

**LOGROLLING:** A method of compromise in which members of Congress agree to support bills they would normally oppose in exchange for support from other members on bills that are of importance to them.

**利益交换：**一种妥协方法，国会议员同意支持他们通常会反对的法案，以换取其他议员对他们重视的法案的支持。

**MIRANDA RULE:** As a result of the case *Miranda v. Arizona*, the SCOTUS held that suspects must be informed of their Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights before being interrogated by

the police if the prosecution wants to use any information from their statements against them in court.

**米兰达规则**：由于米兰达诉亚利桑那州一案，美国最高法院裁定，如果检方想在法庭上使用嫌疑人供述中的任何信息来指控他们，则必须在警方讯问嫌疑人之前告知他们第五修正案和第六修正案赋予的权利。

**MONETARY POLICY**: An area of government policy related to the management of the economy through the control of the money supply and interest rates. The Federal Reserve Board manages this area of economic policy.

**货币政策**：政府通过控制货币供应量和利率来管理经济的政策领域。美联储负责管理这一经济政策领域。

**NECESSARY AND PROPER CLAUSE (ELASTIC CLAUSE)**: A clause in Article I of the Constitution that gives Congress the authority to create any laws related to the expressed powers, thus creating implied powers.

**必要且适当条款（弹性条款）**：宪法第一条中的一项条款，赋予国会制定与明示权力相关的任何法律的权力，从而产生默示权力。

**OPINION**: A written document created by an appellate court indicating the facts of the case and an analysis of the legal reasoning behind a decision. (1) A majority opinion represents the ruling of the court. (2) A concurring opinion indicates the reasoning of a justice(s) that agrees with the ruling of the court but for different reasons. (3) A dissenting opinion indicates the reasoning of a justice(s) that disagrees with the ruling of the court.

**意见书**：由上诉法院撰写的书面文件，阐明案件事实并分析判决背后的法律推理。(1) 多数意见代表法院的裁决。(2) 赞同意见表明一位或多位法官同意法院裁决但理由不同的推理。(3) 反对意见表明一位或多位法官不同意法院裁决的推理。

**OVERSIGHT**: The authority of Congress to ensure that the executive branch bureaucracy implements laws correctly by holding hearings, investigating, and using the power of the purse to increase or decrease agency budgets.

**监督**：国会有权通过举行听证会、调查以及运用财政权力增加或减少机构预算，来确保行政部门官僚机构正确执行法律。

**PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY**: The theory that citizens hold the power in a democracy, emphasizing their widespread participation in politics, civic engagement, and the principle of majoritarianism.

**参与式民主**：该理论认为，公民在民主制度中拥有权力，强调公民广泛参与政治、公民参与以及多数主义原则。

**PARTY-LINE VOTING**: Theory that voters with a strong party identification are likely to make voting decisions based on the party affiliation of the candidates.

**党派投票**：一种理论，认为具有强烈党派认同感的选民可能会根据候选人的党派归属做出投票决定。

**PARTY PLATFORM**: A formal statement of a political party's positions on major issues and policy goals.

**政党纲领**：政党就重大问题和政策目标所作的正式声明。

**PLURALIST DEMOCRACY:** Theory that the power in a democracy incorporates the influence of various groups of individuals with shared beliefs, without allowing any one group to dominate.

**多元民主：**一种理论，认为民主制度下的权力融合了具有共同信仰的各个群体的影响力，不允许任何一个群体占据主导地位。

**PLURALITY VOTE:** An electoral outcome in which one candidate has more votes than the others, but no candidate has a majority. Single-member legislative districts and electoral votes at the state level can be won by a plurality, which results in a disadvantage for third party candidates. The candidate with the most votes wins the election, even if no candidate wins a majority of votes.

**多数制投票：**一种选举结果，其中一位候选人的得票数超过其他候选人，但没有候选人获得过半数选票。在单一选区立法机构和州级选举中，得票最多的候选人即可赢得选举，这对第三方候选人不利。即使没有候选人获得过半数选票，得票最多的候选人也将赢得选举。

**POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE (PAC):** A private group created by a corporation, union, or interest group that raises and distributes funds to be used in election campaigns.

**政治行动委员会 ( PAC ) :** 由公司、工会或利益集团创建的私人团体，负责筹集和分配资金，用于选举活动。

**POLITICAL EFFICACY:** The belief that one's actions can affect government policies and that a single vote matters.

**政治效能：**相信自己的行动可以影响政府政策，并且一票之差至关重要。

**POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION:** The process through which an individual adopts a political identity, political party affiliation, beliefs, and values. The most important influence on the process is family.

**政治社会化：**指个人形成政治身份、政党归属、信仰和价值观的过程。家庭是影响这一过程的最重要因素。

**POLITICO MODEL:** The theory that the role of an elected representative is to vote based either on the preferences of his or her constituents (delegate model) or on his or her conscience (trustee model). The choice depends on the issue and the degree of public concern about a particular policy decision.

**政治模式：**该理论认为，民选代表的职责在于根据选民的偏好（委托模式）或自身的良知（受托模式）进行投票。具体选择取决于议题以及公众对特定政策决定的关注程度。

**PORK BARREL:** Funding for specific projects that is added to appropriations bills, often without debate, that usually benefits the district or state of a particular member of Congress. Pork barrel spending is essentially synonymous with the less pejorative "earmarks," although there are small technical differences.

**“猪肉桶”拨款：**指未经辩论便添加到拨款法案中的特定项目资金，通常有利于特定国会议员的选区或所在州。“猪肉桶”支出本质上与贬义较轻的“专项拨款”同义，尽管两者之间存在一些细微的技术差异。

**POWER OF THE PURSE:** The unofficial term for the power of Congress to fund various agencies in the executive branch, which serves as a powerful check.

**财政权**：指国会为行政部门各机构提供资金的权力，这是一种强有力的制衡力量。

**PRECEDENT**: An earlier appellate decision that guides courts in deciding later similar cases.

**先例**：指法院在审理类似案件时可以作为参考的先前上诉判决。

**PROSPECTIVE VOTING**: Theory that voters evaluate the promises and proposals made by candidates and predict how their priorities will be affected when choosing between candidates.

**预期投票**：一种理论，认为选民会评估候选人所作的承诺和提议，并预测在候选人之间做出选择时，他们的优先事项会受到怎样的影响。

**RANDOM SAMPLE**: A subset of a population chosen to take part in a poll based on the principle of equal probability of selection.

**随机样本**：根据等概率原则，从总体中抽取一部分样本参与民意调查。

**RATIONAL-CHOICE VOTING**: Theory that voters seek out information about candidates and issues, then vote for the person they believe will advance their policy preferences.

**理性选择投票**：一种理论，认为选民会主动了解候选人和议题的信息，然后投票给他们认为能够推进其政策偏好的人。

**REALIGNMENT**: A significant change in the membership of the base of a political party resulting in a changed political landscape.

**重组**：政党基本盘成员的重大变化，导致政治格局的改变。

**REAPPORTIONMENT**: The redistribution of the 435 House seats among the 50 states to account for population shifts. This occurs every ten years following the national census.

**席位重新分配**：根据人口变化情况，将众议院 435 个席位重新分配到 50 个州。这项工作每十年进行一次，在全国人口普查之后进行。

**REDISTRICTING**: The redrawing of new district boundaries within states for congressional districts to account for an increase or decrease in the total number of representatives each state has, and to make sure each district is roughly the same in total population.

**重新划分选区**：重新划分各州国会选区的边界，以适应各州代表总数的增加或减少，并确保每个选区的总人口大致相同。

**RESERVED POWERS**: Areas of government authority that are not specifically granted to the federal government and not denied to states. These powers belong to the states and the people, according to the Tenth Amendment and the principle of division of powers.

**保留权力**：指联邦政府未被明确授予、也未被禁止授予各州的政府权力领域。根据第十修正案和权力分立原则，这些权力属于各州和人民。

**RETROSPECTIVE VOTING**: Theory that voters consider the track record of each candidate and party to determine how effectively that candidate or party has governed when choosing between candidates.

**回顾性投票**：一种理论，认为选民在选择候选人时，会考虑每位候选人和政党的过往记录，以确定该候选人或政党的执政效率。

**REVOLVING DOOR:** The movement of individuals who have worked in government into positions within the industries they previously regulated and affiliated interest groups or lobbying firms, or vice versa.

**旋转门：**指曾在政府部门工作过的人员流动到他们以前监管过的行业以及相关的利益集团或游说公司，反之亦然。

**RULES COMMITTEE:** Important standing committee in the House of Representatives responsible for putting bills on the calendar, setting limits for the amount of time for debate, and deciding if amendments can be added.

**规则委员会：**众议院的重要常设委员会，负责将法案列入议程，设定辩论时间限制，并决定是否可以添加修正案。

**SAMPLING ERROR (MARGIN OF ERROR):** The predicted difference between a poll's results and the opinion of the larger population. In general, a larger sample size will decrease the margin of error in a poll.

**抽样误差（误差范围）：**民意调查结果与总体人群意见之间的预期差异。一般来说，样本量越大，民意调查的误差范围就越小。

**SELECTIVE INCORPORATION:** The piecemeal (one case at a time), rather than complete, process of applying the civil liberties in the Bill of Rights to the states through the Due Process Clause of Fourteenth Amendment.

**选择性纳入：**通过第十四修正案的正当程序条款，将权利法案中的公民自由逐步（一次一个案例）而不是全面地应用于各州。

**SIGNING STATEMENT:** A written document that a president may create when signing a bill into law that outlines how the administration will interpret and enforce the law.

**签署声明：**总统在签署法案使其生效时可以起草的书面文件，其中概述了政府将如何解释和执行该法律。

**SOFT MONEY:** Political campaign contributions donated directly to political parties for party-building activities that were banned by the Bipartisan Campaign Reform Act (BCRA), but that have been replaced by independent expenditures.

**软钱：**直接捐赠给政党用于政党建设活动的政治竞选捐款，这种捐款曾被《两党竞选改革法案》(BCRA) 禁止，但已被独立支出所取代。

**SPECIAL (SELECT) COMMITTEE:** Usually temporary congressional committees formed for specific purposes, such as to investigate a particular issue. These committees rarely work on legislation and often focus on collecting data and examining potential policy options.

**特别委员会（或专项委员会）：**通常是为特定目的而成立的国会临时委员会，例如调查某个特定议题。这些委员会很少参与立法工作，通常侧重于收集数据和研究潜在的政策选项。

**SPLIT-TICKET:** A method of voting for candidates from different parties for various offices in the same election.

**分票投票：**一种在同一次选举中，为不同政党的不同职位候选人投票的方式。

**STANDING COMMITTEE:** Permanent groups of legislators that continue from one Congress to the next that focus on all bills related to a particular policy area.

**常设委员会**：由立法者组成的永久性团体，从一届国会延续到下一届国会，专注于与特定政策领域相关的所有法案。

**STARE DECISIS:** The practice by courts of following established precedent in deciding subsequent cases.

**遵循先例**：法院在审理后续案件时遵循既定先例的做法。

**STRAIGHT-TICKET:** The practice of voting for one party's candidates for all offices on a ballot.

**全党派投票**：指在选票上投票给同一政党的所有候选人。

**STRICT SCRUTINY:** Legal doctrine that government actions that infringe on a fundamental liberty or affect a protected class of individuals—such as race or gender—must be based on a compelling government interest, be narrowly tailored to achieve that interest, and utilize the least restrictive method to achieve that interest.

**严格审查**：一项法律原则，即政府行为如果侵犯基本自由或影响受保护的个人群体（例如种族或性别），则必须基于令人信服的政府利益，必须经过严格筛选以实现该利益，并且必须采用限制性最小的方法来实现该利益。

**SUPERDELEGATE:** Individuals who are delegates to the presidential nominating convention who were not chosen by primary elections or caucuses. Superdelegates are typically members of Congress or party leaders who are free to vote for any candidate (as opposed to pledged delegates, who are not). Mostly associated with the Democratic nominating convention.

**超级代表**：指那些并非通过初选或党团会议选出的总统提名大会代表。超级代表通常是国会议员或政党领袖，他们可以自由投票给任何候选人（与承诺代表不同，承诺代表不能自由投票给任何候选人）。超级代表主要与民主党提名大会相关。

**SUPPLY-SIDE THEORY:** Economic theory that advocates the reduction of taxes, primarily on businesses and wealthy individuals, in order to stimulate investment in capital, which will stimulate job creation and economic growth.

**供给侧理论**：一种经济理论，主张减少税收，主要针对企业和富裕个人，以刺激资本投资，从而刺激就业创造和经济增长。

**SUPREMACY CLAUSE:** A section of Article VI of the Constitution, which states that the Constitution and federal laws overrule any state laws.

**最高条款**：宪法第六条的一个章节，规定宪法和联邦法律凌驾于任何州法律之上。

**TRUSTEE MODEL:** The theory that the role of an elected representative is to vote based on his or her conscience in the best interest of society, even if this results in choices that do not please a majority of his or her constituency.

**受托人模式**：该理论认为，民选代表的职责是根据其良心，以社会的最大利益为出发点进行投票，即使这会导致其选择无法取悦其选民中的大多数人。

**UNANIMOUS CONSENT:** A procedure allowing a rule to be bypassed at the request of a senator with the approval of all 100 senators.

**一致同意**：一种程序，允许一名参议员提出请求，经全体 100 名参议员批准，绕过某项规则。

**UNFUNDED MANDATE:** A rule made by the national government that forces the states to comply with federal guidelines without offering money to help the states meet the requirement.

**无资金支持的强制性规定：**国家政府制定的一项规则，强制各州遵守联邦指导方针，但不提供资金帮助各州满足要求。

**WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE:** An influential standing committee in the House of Representatives responsible for reviewing all bills that would raise or lower revenue (taxes).

**筹款委员会：**众议院一个有影响力的常设委员会，负责审查所有增加或减少收入（税收）的法案。

**WINNER-TAKE-ALL METHOD:** Under the Electoral College system, the candidate who wins the largest number of votes within a state (with a small number of exceptions) receives all of that state's electoral votes.

**赢者通吃法：**在选举人团制度下，在一个州内赢得最多选票的候选人（少数例外情况除外）将获得该州的所有选举人票。

**WRIT OF CERTIORARI (CERT):** A legal document issued by the Supreme Court to a lower court to provide the case records for review when a case is selected to be heard on appeal.

**调卷令 (CERT)：**最高法院向下级法院签发的法律文件，用于在案件被选中进行上诉审理时，提供案件记录以供审查。