# Unit: Law

<https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/2505ece3-f653-4a2f-9edb-1fc969b4bae8/2505ece3-f653-4a2f-9edb-1fc969b4bae8/5a302b42-de29-4aaf-a125-9d0e1895a570/e03bb38e-31e3-4025-88f6-2fa8df981f14/70bc3b85-6a48-4a09-8416-d5a67aa80bb6>

# Lexical

|  |
| --- |
| * prejudice ['prɛd**ʒədɪs]** * resist to changes * **glutinous ['gluːtɪnəs]** rice = sticky rice 糯米 * [ the love at your first sight: 一见钟情] |
| **[ paraphrase sb/sth  = in other words, 换句话来说]**  1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you **paraphrase someone or paraphrase something** that they have said or written, you express what they have said or written **in a different way without changing the original meaning.**释义; 改述  •  To **paraphrase President Bush**, we must restore confidence in our economic sector.  布什总统的意思是，  •  Baxter p**araphrased** the contents of the press release.  巴克斯特解释了新闻发布的内容。  2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A paraphrase of something written or spoken is the same thing expressed in a different way. 释义; 改述  •  The last two clauses were an exact quote rather than a paraphrase of Mr. Forth's remarks.  最后两个分句是对福思先生言论的准确引用而不是改述。 |
| [ In the case that xxx = In the event that xxx] |
| [ boil down to  sth ] [PHRASAL VERB 动词词组](javascript:;)If you say that a situation or problem boils down to a particular thing or can be boiled down to a particular thing, you mean that this is the most important or the most basic aspect of it. (情况或问题) 归根结底  e.g. What they want **boils down to** just one thing. It is land 🡺 **a cleft sentence.**  他们想要的归根结底只有一样东西，那就是土地。  e.g. Everything in CHINA **boils down to** money.  e.g.  HR) I know most of you have questions regarding **the confidentiliaty [,kɒnfɪ,denʃɪ'ælɪtɪ] clause** in the contract.  Employee) I guess what it **boils down to** is being careful with company confidential information(// **a cleft sentence**). **In other words,** you’re prevented from revealing any confidential info to anyone outside of the company. |
| Gist /dʒɪst/ the main idea and meaning of what someone has said or written 主旨，要点 [Get the gist /dʒɪst] (main idea)]  •Don’t worry about all the details as long as you get the **gist** (= understand the main meaning ) of it. 不要去管各个细节，只要理解主要意思就行了。  e.g. Don’t worry about all the details. **Getting the gist** is enough 理解主要意思.  [+ of]  •The **gist** /dʒɪst/ **of his argument** is that full employment is impossible. 他论述的主旨是，全面就业是不可能的。 |
| [əˈbrest]  **abreast**   1. **[ keep sb. abreast of sth = stay sb. abreast sth = keep sb. posted ]** to make sure that you know all the most recent facts or information about a particular subject or situation 了解某事的最新情况/最新发展 e.g. It’s important to **keep/stay abreast of** the latest developments in computers. 了解计算机的最新发展很重要 2. **[并肩走/并排骑等walk/ride etc abreast = walk shoulder by shoulder]:** to walk, ride etc next to each other, shoulder by shoulder, all facing the same way in one row/line e.g. two/three/four etc abreast (=with two, three, four etc people or vehicles next to each other)二/三/四人[个]等并排 e.g.The planes were flying **four abreast.** 飞机分成 **四架一排** 飞行。 3. level with someone or something or in line with them 并排/并行地 e.g. As the car **drew abreast of** him, Jack suddenly recognised the driver. 那辆车追上来与杰克 并行 时，他一下子就认出了驾车的人。 |
| **[ crunch time 关键时刻；关键时间 ]**  **e.g.** |
| monopoly /məˈnɒpəlɪ/ **[对xxx的垄断have a monopoly on sth = monopolize sth ]**  1. If a company, person, or state **[对xxx的垄断has a monopoly on something]** such as an industry, they have complete control over it, so that it is impossible for others to become involved in it. 垄断  •  ...Russian moves to end a state **monopoly on** land ownership.  …俄罗斯人提议结束国家对土地所有权的垄断。  2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A monopoly is a company which is the only one providing a particular product or service. 垄断企业  **[ a state-owned monopoly …一个国有垄断企业]**  3.[N-SING](javascript:;)If you say that someone does not have a monopoly on something, you mean that they are not the only person who has that thing. 独有  •  Women do not **have a monopoly on** feelings of betrayal.  背叛感并非是女人独有的。  V) monopolize /məˈnɒpəˌlaɪz/ ; monopolization  **[对xxx的垄断have a monopoly on sth = monopolize sth; monopolize the market. 垄断市场]**  1. [V-T](javascript:;)If you say that someone **monopolizes something**, you mean that they have a very large share of it and prevent other people from having a share. 垄断  •  They are controlling so much cocoa that they are virtually **monopolizing the market. 垄断市场**  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)垄断: **monopolization /**mə,nɔpəlai'zeiʃən/  e.g.  ...**the monopolization of a market** by a single supplier.  …单一供货商对一个市场的垄断。  3.[V-T](javascript:;)If something or someone monopolizes you, they demand a lot of your time and attention, so that there is very little time left for anything or anyone else. 独占  •  He would **monopolize her** 独占她totally, to the exclusion of her brothers and sisters. |
| **[加强；使紧密；把(法律/教育/)抓得紧一些；使更牢固: tighte[n u]p on sth ] [tighten up on the xxx law; tighten up on safety; tighten up on the kids’ education]**  e.g. The lenders **tighten up on credit加强信用管理**, further squeezing the economy.  这导致经济进一步紧缩。  e.g. The sales people always argue it is better to wait for payment rather than lose a customer, but I think we can **tighten up on reminders催款信**, statements and so on.  把(催款信、财务报表等这类工作)抓得更紧一些。  e.g. What we’ve **fretted about** is the increasing difficulties of U.S. VISA bz the U.S. embassy is **tightening up on** the VISA application recently **对<VISA申请>抓得紧** |
| a piece of good news |
| /tɪl/  till     1. [PREP](javascript:;)In spoken English and informal written English, till is often used instead of . 直到…为止   •  They had to wait till Monday to phone the bank.   他们不得不等到星期一才打电话给银行。  2.[CONJ](javascript:;)Till is also a conjunction. 直到…为止 •  I hadn't left home till I was nineteen. 我直到19岁才离开家门。  **3.** [N-COUNT **(商店等的) 收银台; 收银机里放钱的抽屉**](javascript:;)**In a shop or other place of business, a till is a drawer of a counter收银台or a cash register收银机 where money is kept, and where customers pay for what they have bought.**  e.g. The man is charged with robbing the store, assaulting the owner and running off with all the money that was in the till放钱的抽屉  e.g. He checked the **cash register收银机**. There was money in the till.   他检查了 收银机。钱柜里有钱。  5.[N](javascript:;)an unstratified glacial deposit consisting of rock fragments of various sizes. The most common is boulder clay 冰碛物; 冰碛  6.[V](javascript:;)to cultivate and work (land) for the raising of crops 耕种; 耕耘; 耕作 |
| **[盗用挪用 /侵吞(xxx钱款) embezzle <money>]**  /ɪmˈbɛzəl/ to steal money from the place where you work; embezzle  (embezzling; embezzled; embezzles)  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said.  🡺 embezzlement n [U]; **embezzler: [ɪm'bɛzlɚ] 侵占公款犯，盗用公款者**  [V-T](javascript:;)If someone embezzles money that their organization or company has placed in their care, they take it and use it illegally for their own purposes. 盗用挪用 /侵吞(xxx钱款)  e.g. One former director was accused of embezzling $34 million in company funds; additionally, he was charged with corruption and bribery 一位前任主管挪用了3400万美元的公司资金。  e.g. The SamSung **heir [eə] was accused of/charged with/indicted for** corruption, bribery, and **embezzlement挪用 (钱款).**  e.g. Two managers **were charged with** **embezzling 400,000**. 两名经理被控挪用了40万美元 |
| **['mɜːdʒə]  N.) merger:** the joining together of two or more companies or organizations to form one larger one  〔公司、组织的〕合并  V.S. **acquisition:** 〔公司、组织的〕收购  **V.S. divest, divesture: /**dai'vestʃə 剥离/出售/转让〔公司部分资产、投资等〕if a company divests, it sells some of its asset s , investments to any company |
| cleft /klɛft/  1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A cleft in a rock or in the ground is a narrow opening**/crack/fissure** in it. 裂口  •  ...a narrow cleft  裂口in the rocks too small for humans to enter.。  2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A cleft in someone's chin/lip is a line down the middle of it. (下巴上/嘴唇上的)裂纹 (兔唇) **[ have a cleft chin; have a cleft lip ]**  **3. [ cleft sentence ]**  **e.g. What surprised me is** the suddent sanction on ZTE out of the blue.  **e.g. What I’m interested in is** drawing.  e.g.  HR) I know most of you have questions regarding **the confidentiliaty [,kɒnfɪ,denʃɪ'ælɪtɪ] clause** in the contract.  Employee) I guess what it **boils down to** is being careful with company confidential information(// **a cleft sentence**). **In other words,** you’re prevented from revealing any confidential info to anyone outside of the company. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. 规定/条款； 2. **尤指为旅行储备的〕粮食，食物/供应补给品**v. 供应补给品；供应粮食 | **[plural,复数] provisions: food, drink, and other supplies, especially prepared for a journey〔尤指为旅行储备的〕粮食，食物/供应补给品**  e.g. We had enough **provisions** for two weeks. 我们的粮食足够应付两星期  e.g. The Royal Thai Navy choppers/ helicopters dropped **provisions供应补给品**to sea where people are floating off the **capsized boat**, who are in desperate situation. The Navy dropped **provisions**, including food and water, to hundreds of desperate migrants stranded on a **capsized boat倾覆（特指船)** off southern Thailand. Hungry migrants were jumping from the boat into the freezing water to recover the precious **provisions**供应补给品**in wee hours凌晨〔午夜后不久〕** tody.  **//in wee hours: the early hours of the morning, just after 12 o’clock at night凌晨〔午夜后不久〕** |
| A **provision**: is a **stipulated**规定的 condition in an agreement or law〔协议或法律中的〕规定的条款，条件  **[ 协议中规定的条款: the provisions条款 of the agreement;  法令中规定的条款: the provisions of the Act ]**  V.S.  **A stipulation:** something that must be done, and which is stated as part of an agreement, law, or rule  〔协议或法律中的〕规定的必须做到的**条款**，约定  e.g. The agreement included **a stipulation一项条款 that** half of the money had to be spent on housing for lower-income families. 协议中包含 一项条款，规定这笔钱有一半必须用于低收入家庭的住房供给。  e.g. The agreement includes **a provision/a stipulation** for each side to check the other side’s weapons. 协议有项规定，允许双方互查武器。  e.g. Under **the provisions of the Act**, employers must supply safety equipment. 该法令规定  eg Each measure corresponds to at least one **provision规定/条款** of the WHO Framework Convention大会 on Tobacco Control. 每项措施都与一个条款相对应  e.g. In “Terms of Employment contract”: the employment of Party B shall commence the date hereof(关于此点) and continue for an indefinite term until terminated in accordance with **the provisions条款 of this agreement.**  eg This provision/stipulation is meant to protect investors in the event of a down round. 这个条款  e.g. Violating the provisions条款 on traffic control to pass by force, without listening to the dissuasion 违反交通管制的规定强行通行，不听劝阻的 |
| 〔协议或法律中的〕规定的必须做到的/ 明确要求做到的条款，约定 | V) **对xxx做了明确的要求/规定; 明确规定必须要做到xxx: stipulate something/ˈstɪpjʊˌleɪt**/, stipulation, stipulated  1. If an agreement, law, or rule stipulates something, it must be done (协议或法律中的〕规定的必须做到的xxx/ 明确要求做到的xxx  •Laws **stipulate** the maximum interest rate that banks can charge. 法律对银行可以收取的最高利率作了规定。  •The regulations **stipulate that** everything has to comply to the relevant safety standards. 条例规定凡事都要遵守相关的安全规范。   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If you stipulate a condition or stipulate that something must be done, you say clearly that it must be done. 规定; 明确要求;  e.g.  She could have stipulated that she would pay when she collected the computer.  她本可以明确要求取电脑时付款的。   N) **A stipulation:** something that must be done, and which is stated as part of an agreement, law, or rule  〔协议或法律中的〕规定的必须做到的/ 明确要求做到的条款，约定 [ a stipulation that xxxx] e.g. The agreement included **a stipulation一项条款 that** half of the money had to be spent on housing for lower-income families. 协议中包含 一项条款，规定这笔钱有一半必须用于低收入家庭的住房供给。 |
| (合约, 法律文件里的) 条款/项目 | [klɔːz] clause   * a part of a written law or legal document covering a particular subject of the whole law or document; A clause is a section of a legal document. (法律文件的) 条款/项目 e.g.  He has **a clause in his contract** which entitles him to a percentage of the profits.  他在他的合同里有一项条款保证他享有一定比例的利润 * a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, but which is usually only part of a sentence   分句，小句；  e.g. **Companies will often include two special clauses** 条款**in contracts**:   * **[a confidentiality [,kɒnfɪ,denʃɪ'ælɪtɪ] clause 合同中的保密条款]** protects a company's secrets. Your **confidentiality clause** prevents you from telling anyone outside the company **confidential information.** e.g. A confidentiality clause was added to the contract. 合同中加上了一项保密条款 * **[A non-competition clause]** prevents an employee from working for a competitor. Your **non-competition clause** prevents you from working for a competitor within an agreed period of time **in the event/case that** you leave the company.   e.g.  HR) I know most of you have questions regarding **the confidentiliaty [,kɒnfɪ,denʃɪ'ælɪtɪ] clause** in the contract.  Employee) I guess what it **boils down to** is being careful with company confidential information. **In other words,** you’re prevented from revealing any confidential info to anyone outside of the company. |

# Stop

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (windstorm, risk, price, morale气势) 减弱, 减少 | 减弱 , 减少 **[ sth abates /əˈbeɪt/ V.S. mitigate sth ]**  If something bad or undesirable abates, it becomes much less strong, weaker, or severe.  🡺Derivative word: **abatement**: means a reduction in the strength or power of something or the reduction of it.  **[ CO2排放的减少 the abatement of carbon dioxide emissions; the abatement of GHG emissions; 噪音的减少: the abatement of noise; 我们组士气的减弱：the abatement of our team morale； 金融危机的减弱the abatement of financial crisis]**  e.g. **The storms had abated** by the time they rounded Cape Horn.   暴风 已经减弱了。  e.g. We waited for **the storm to abate.** 我们等风暴减弱。  e.g. Genuine fears that the Trump administration might be on the path to a new conflict on the Korean peninsula. South Korea's President Moon has responded positively, eager to bolster his own **diplomatic hand外交手段**. But given that the North sees its nuclear programme as a permanent **fixture固定设备** and President Donald Trump insists that Pyongyang will not be allowed to have a credible means of striking US territory, it is hard to **see this crisis abating减弱**any time soon.  e.g. Some see commodities in general, and gold in particular, as **a hedge against inflation** (**avert** risk by using sth避险), and so may sell if their fears about rising prices **abate (become weaker, less strong)**.  e.g. Our t**eam morale has abated 士气减弱**dramatically since the **foiled/thwarted/failed/aborted**失败的 **military coup**.    V.S.  **mitigate sth, mitigation/alleviate sth (pain,pressure,sadness):** to make a situation or the effects of something less unpleasant, harmful, or serious 减轻，缓解，缓和(痛苦，压力，伤心) |
| **蒙上了一层阴影** | **[蒙上了一层阴影 be marred by sth ]**  e.g. Their wedding **was marred by** the death of Jenny’s mother a week earlier. 使他们的婚礼 **蒙上了一层阴影。**  e.g. After a year **marred by蒙上了一层阴影** mass shootings and deadly terror attacks, many celebrations unfolded amid heightened security. In London, officials **deployed** armed officers as part of a security plan," **Metropolitan** Police [said](http://news.met.police.uk/news/planning-for-new-years-eve-287712). //cosmopolitan city[,**kɒzmə'pɒlɪt(ə)n**]国际化大都市  e.g. After **a spate of** sexual assaults **marred(蒙上了一层阴影) New Year's Eve events** in several German cities in 2015, [officials in Berlin this year set up a special "safe zone"](http://www.cnn.com/2017/12/31/europe/germany-berlin-new-year-safe-zone/index.html) for women who feel harassed. |

|  |
| --- |
| **[那个和你有什么关系?] What’s that got to do with you?** |
| [ spear and shield]  spear /spɪə/      |CET6+ TEM4 (spearingspearedspears)  1.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A spear is a weapon consisting of a long pole with a sharp metal point attached to the end. 矛; 标枪(来刺; 叉 某物)  2.  [N](javascript:;)a shoot, slender stalk, or blade, as of grass, asparagus, or broccoli 嫩枝  3.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you spear something, you push or throw a pointed object into it. 刺; 叉 (某物)  •  Spear a piece of fish with a carving fork and dip it in the batter.   用切肉叉叉起一片鱼并在面糊里蘸一下。  shield /ʃiːld/      |CET4 TEM4 (shieldingshieldedshields)  1.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)Something or someone which is a shield against a particular danger or risk provides protection from it. 防护物; 保护人  •  He used his left hand as a shield against the reflecting sunlight.   他用左手遮挡反射过来的阳光。  2.  [V-T](javascript:;)If something or someone shields you from a danger or risk, they protect you from it. 保护  •  He shielded his head from the sun with an old sack.   他用一个旧袋子遮住头来防晒。  3.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you shield your eyes, you put your hand above your eyes to protect them from direct sunlight. 遮挡  •  He squinted and shielded his eyes.   他眯着眼并遮住眼睛。  4.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A shield is a large piece of metal or leather which soldiers used to carry to protect their bodies while they were fighting. 盾  •  He clanged his sword three times on his shield.   他用他的剑当当当地敲了3下盾。 |
| Express opinions 表达观点 (pros and cons/upsides and downside/benefits and drawbacks)  **## Informal opinions:**  **I think that** the law is ridiculous = **I’d like to point out** that xxx = **It’s my contention that** xxx **(contention: a strong opinion that someone expresses)**  **## Formal opinions**  **从我的角度看, 我认为xxx/我的观点是 xxx:Personally=From my point of view/from my perspective/To my mind/To my way of thinking, xxx**   |  | | --- | | * **Personally,** I think that it's a good law. | | * **From my point of view/my perspective,** smoking should be banned. | | * **To my mind,** there should be strict laws regarding alcohol. | | * **To my way of thinking,** the government has passed enough laws. * **If you ask me,** the law is way too strict. | |
| **(xxx东西/事情的)可信性validity /vəˈlɪdɪtɪ/: the validity of something is whether it can be trusted or believed.**  [**投票的可信性:the validity of the vote; sb说法的可信性the validity of sb’s claims]**  **## Jurisdiction:** The **validity**/vəˈlɪdɪtɪ/, interpretation, construction and performance of this agreement shall be governed by the Laws of Labor劳动法.  e.g. Shocked by the results of **the snap elections仓促的选举**, they now want to challenge **the validity of the vote**. 想质疑”投票的可信性”。  •  Some people, of course, denied **the validity of any such claim**. 一些人否认任何此类**说法的可信性** |
| /ɪn'dʌkt,ɪnˋdʌkt/ v. [T usually passive 一般用被动态]  1.  to officially give someone a job or position of authority, especially at a special ceremony  〔举行特别仪式〕使正式就职  induct sb to/into sth  e.g. You are an HR manager in a big law firm. You’ve just finished inducting就职 a new colleague, who has some questions for you.  •18 new junior ministers were inducted into the government. 18位资历较浅的新部长正式就任政府职务。  2.  to officially introduce someone into a group or organization, especially the army  正式吸收…为成员；〔尤指〕征召…入伍  3.  to officially introduce someone into an important place of honour at a special ceremony  使正式加入〔荣誉组织〕  induct sb into sth  •Barry was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1987. 巴里于1987年被列入篮球名人堂。   [ɪn'dʌkʃən] induction   1. [C,U] the introduction of someone into a new job, company, official position etc, or the ceremony at which this is done 就职；入门；就职仪式   •Mrs Simpson is responsible for the induction of new library staff. 辛普森太太负责图书馆新职员的入职培训。  induction course/programme/period etc  •a two-day induction course 为期两天的入门课程   1. [C,U] medical the process of making a woman give birth to her baby by giving her a special drug 引产，催生 2. [U] technical the production of electricity in one object by another that already has electrical ormagnetic power 电磁感应 |
| **[Probationary period [prəʊ'beɪʃənərɪ]试用期]**  Either party may **terminate the employment relationship** at any time during the initial six month period without **advance notice** or justifiable reason, in which case there will be no continuing **obligations** of the parties to each other, financial or otherwise. |
| [ɪn'tren(t)ʃ; en-] entrench  vt. 确立，牢固；用壕沟围住；挖掘  vi. 侵犯；挖掘壕沟   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If something such as power, a custom, or an idea is entrenched, it is firmly established, so that it would be difficult to change it. (力量，地位，关系)巩固 •  ...a series of measures designed to entrench democracy and the rule of law.   …一系列旨在巩固民主和法制的举措。 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)巩固的　•  The recession remains deeply entrenched. 　经济衰退仍然根深蒂固。 |
| [ **work your way up through** the firm/company/DP project/career ladder]  e.g. STUDENT 2: So, let's say I've passed my **paralegal法律事务助理exams** and found a job in **a law firm**. What career opportunities are there?   LAWYER: You'd probably **start out as** an **assistant solicitor** and then **work your way up through** the firm - from assistant to associate to **salaried partner** - and finally becoming a **full equity partner.** |
| **[ specialize in sth ]**  e.g. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients.  e.g. STUDENT 2: What kind of firm do you work in?  LAWYER: Ours is **a commercial (law) firm**, and our **main line of business业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务**  is advising big corporations. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients on multimillion-dollar transactions. Most **commercial law firms** are very big, with branch offices in major financial and commercial centers throughout the country and abroad. In turn, they handle very big clients. |
| **[ 主要(技能)擅长的领域是 main area of expertise is xxx ]**  e.g. Our **mai[n a]rea of expertise** is personal injury claims(索赔申明).  e.g. STUDENT 1: I think I'd be more interested in working with the public - you know, like advising people who can’t afford legal fees.  LAWYER: **In that case,** you could work for **a legal aid firm**. These lawyers’ **mai[n a]reas of expertise** are areas like divorce law, personal injury claims 索赔and landlord and tenant issues. Or you could work in criminal law, representing people who’ve been arrested on suspicion of having committed a crime. |
| **[业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务:(our) main line of business (is xxx) ]**  e.g. STUDENT 2: What kind of firm do you work in?  LAWYER: Ours is **a commercial (law) firm**, and our **main line of business业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务**  is advising big corporations. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients on multimillion-dollar transactions. Most **commercial law firms** are very big, with branch offices in major financial and commercial centers throughout the country and abroad. In turn, they handle very big clients. |
| 胁迫；迫使 [ coerce sb. into doing sth ] to force or oblige sb to do something they’re not willing to do or reluctant to do by threatening or intimidating them. => derivative word: coercion高压政治  E.g. •The rebels coerced the villagers into hiding them from the army. 叛乱者强迫村民将他们藏起来，以躲避军队。  e.g. Park is accused by prosecutors of helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财) from South Korea's biggest conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀 in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd] Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to impeach 弹劾 Park over allegations of bribery, corruption, embezzlement挪用公款, and nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系 . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治, receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| [ extort money from sb. = blackmail sb]  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| **裙带关系** [ nepotism] V.S. backdoor  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said.  V.S. back door  (做什么事情)走后门；不正当的(非法的) 手段/措施//途径back door   1. (literal meaning) a door at the back or side of a building 后门；旁门，侧门 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)You can use backdoor to describe an action or process if you disapprove of it because you think it has been done in a secret, indirect, illegal or dishonest way. 不正当的(非法的) 手段/措施 e.g. Firms are using the programme as **a backdoor way** to replace domestic employees with cheaper labour.   公司正采取不正当的策略，用廉价劳工来取代本土员工 e.g. Critics say this **amounts to** a backdoor **amnesty ['æm**nə**sti]特赦**for illegal aliens. 认为 **这等于是/相当于(是)** 对非法移民的变相 特赦。 3. [N-SING](javascript:;)If you say that someone is doing something through or by the backdoor, you disapprove of them because they are doing it in a secret, indirect, or dishonest way. 走后门; 不正当、秘密的手段 **[ do sth by/through the backdoor; get in through the back door ]** e.g. His father works there, so he **got in through the back door**, which is classical embodiment of the notorious **nepotism** in CHINA. 他父亲在那里做事，所以他走了后门,　典型的“**裙带关系”**的体现 4. e.g.   The government must not use this initiative as a means of resolving the pension problem **through the back door.**  该政府绝不可使用这种方式，采取不正当的(后门)措施解决养老金问题。   **//这等于是/相当于(是): This amounts to sth** |
| [**(对局势〕判断错误:** miscalculate, miscalculation]  e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. is **at odds with** (having divergencies) China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**  , things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position. |
| [ be at odds with sb = have divergencies from sb = have different opinions from sb]  e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. is **at odds with** (having divergencies) China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**  , things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position. |
| [口语] 争取时间，赢得时间 buy time for sth; buy time to do sth  e.g. Wednesday's announcement is the latest **breakthrough** since talks began between the two Koreas earlier this month, after years of broken communications since 2015. While the two sides have earned praise for ratcheting down/alleviating military tensions in recent weeks, some of Seoul's allies voiced concern Wednesday that Pyongyang may be using the talks to **buy time to** pursue its weapons program. |
| ['**pinə**laɪz] vt. 处罚；处刑；penalize sb. for sth; penalized; penalized   1. [ penalize sb] ['**pinə**laɪz]: to punish someone or treat them unfairly (不公平的)处罚惩罚；(不公平)对待 e.g. Two students were penalized very differently for the same offence. 两名学生犯了同样的过错，受到的处罚却大不相同(不公平的)。 2. [感觉对自己不利: feel penalized ] e.g. Women **feel penalized** (感觉对自己不利) for taking time off to raise children. 女性认为休假带孩子在职业上对自己不利。 3. to punish a team or player in sports by giving an advantage to the other team 〔在体育运动中〕判罚 The team was penalized['**pinə**laɪz] for wasting time. 该队因拖延时间而受到处罚。 |
| [ɪn'teɪl] entail sth; entail doing sth V.S. entitle (sb. be entitled to do)  1.　entail=to involve something as a necessary part or result 使必要；需要  e.g. A new computer system **entails** a lot of re-training. 使用新的计算机系统需要大量的再培训。  e.g. Some foreign travel is **entailed** in the job. 做这份工作有时要到国外出差。  e.g. The journey will **entail changing** trains twice. 这趟旅程要转两次火车。  e.g. Can I ask **what this job entails** 这个工作都 **包括/需要** 什么?  e.g. How many (hours/ reports/ meetings) a week **does the job entail**?  这项工作 **需要** 一个星期（工作多少个小时/写多少报告/开多少次会）  2. [old use] if you entail property, you arrange for it to be given to a specific person, usually your oldest son, when you die　遗赠〔财产〕；限定继承  V.S. entitle使sb有权利/资格做某事  If sb. **is entitled to do sth** = to give someone the official right to do or have something.  V.S. **be empowered to do** = to give a person or organization the legal right or authorization to do something  授权〔某人或某组织做某事〕 |
| **[激增 a surge in growth ］**  e.g. China will have seen **a surge in growth** 激增by next year. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | [杯中的水是半空还是半满全取决于你的态度/是一个仁者见仁智者见智的问题: glass half empty, half full ]  e.g. It is a case of "the glass being half full or half empty", depending on your view. 这是一个仁者见仁智者见智的问题  e.g. Stephen Green, head of economic research, said it was a case of "the glass being half full or half empty", depending on your view. 这是一个仁者见仁智者见智的问题,全看你怎样看待  V.S.  **第一次(努力/尝试)是不太可能得到所有想要的: You don’t get full on the first spoonful**  e.g. Vice Minister, at South Korea's Unification Ministry, says the talks got off to a positive start this morning and this afternoon negotiators will tackle "more on-the-field, technical matters." He says the delegations will discuss the specific arrangements for the North Korean participation in the Winter Olympics as well as the possibility of family reunions and military talks. "Starting is half the work and...**you don’t get full on the first spoonfu**l," he says. |
| (windstorm, risk, price, morale气势) 减弱, 减少 | 减弱 , 减少[ sth abates /əˈbeɪt/ V.S. mitigate sth ]  If something bad or undesirable abates, it becomes much less strong, weaker, or severe.  🡺Derivative word: **abatement**: means a reduction in the strength or power of something or the reduction of it.  **[ CO2排放的减少 the abatement of carbon dioxide emissions; the abatement of GHG emissions; 噪音的减少: the abatement of noise; 我们组士气的减弱：the abatement of our team morale； 金融危机的减弱the abatement of financial crisis]**  e.g. **The storms had abated** by the time they rounded Cape Horn.   暴风 已经减弱了。  e.g. We waited for **the storm to abate.** 我们等风暴减弱。  e.g. Genuine fears that the Trump administration might be on the path to a new conflict on the Korean peninsula. South Korea's President Moon has responded positively, eager to bolster his own **diplomatic hand外交手段**. But given that the North sees its nuclear programme as a permanent **fixture固定设备** and President Donald Trump insists that Pyongyang will not be allowed to have a credible means of striking US territory, it is hard to **see this crisis abating减弱**any time soon.  e.g. Some see commodities in general, and gold in particular, as **a hedge against inflation** (**avert** risk by using sth避险), and so may sell if their fears about rising prices **abate (become weaker, less strong)**.  e.g. Our t**eam morale has abated 士气减弱**dramatically since the **foiled/thwarted/failed/aborted**失败的 **military coup**.    V.S.  **mitigate sth, mitigation/alleviate sth (pain,pressure,sadness):** to make a situation or the effects of something less unpleasant, harmful, or serious 减轻，缓解，缓和(痛苦，压力，伤心) |
| **蒙上了一层阴影** | **[蒙上了一层阴影 be marred by sth ]**  e.g. Their wedding **was marred by** the death of Jenny’s mother a week earlier. 使他们的婚礼 **蒙上了一层阴影。**  e.g. After a year **marred by蒙上了一层阴影** mass shootings and deadly terror attacks, many celebrations unfolded amid heightened security. In London, officials **deployed** armed officers as part of a security plan," **Metropolitan** Police [said](http://news.met.police.uk/news/planning-for-new-years-eve-287712). //cosmopolitan city[,**kɒzmə'pɒlɪt(ə)n**]国际化大都市  e.g. After **a spate of** sexual assaults **marred(蒙上了一层阴影) New Year's Eve events** in several German cities in 2015, [officials in Berlin this year set up a special "safe zone"](http://www.cnn.com/2017/12/31/europe/germany-berlin-new-year-safe-zone/index.html) for women who feel harassed. |

|  |
| --- |
| /ɪn'dʌkt,ɪnˋdʌkt/ v. [T usually passive 一般用被动态]  1.to officially give someone a job or position of authority, especially at a special ceremony 〔举行特别仪式〕使正式就职  induct sb to/into sth  e.g. You are an HR manager in a big law firm. You’ve just finished inducting就职 a new colleague, who has some questions for you.  •18 new junior ministers were inducted into the government. 18位资历较浅的新部长正式就任政府职务。  2.to officially introduce someone into a group or organization, especially the army正式吸收…为成员；〔尤指〕征召…入伍  3.  to officially introduce someone into an important place of honour at a special ceremony  使正式加入〔荣誉组织〕  induct sb into sth  •Barry was inducted into the Basketball Hall of Fame in 1987. 巴里于1987年被列入篮球名人堂。   [ɪn'dʌkʃən] induction   1. [C,U] the introduction of someone into a new job, company, official position etc, or the ceremony at which this is done 就职；入门；就职仪式   •Mrs Simpson is responsible for the induction of new library staff. 辛普森太太负责图书馆新职员的入职培训。  induction course/programme/period etc  •a two-day induction course 为期两天的入门课程   1. [C,U] medical the process of making a woman give birth to her baby by giving her a special drug 引产，催生 2. [U] technical the production of electricity in one object by another that already has electrical ormagnetic power 电磁感应 |
| [ɪn'tren(t)ʃ; en-] entrench  vt. 确立，牢固；用壕沟围住；挖掘  vi. 侵犯；挖掘壕沟   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If something such as power, a custom, or an idea is entrenched, it is firmly established, so that it would be difficult to change it. (力量，地位，关系)巩固 •  ...a series of measures designed to entrench democracy and the rule of law.   …一系列旨在巩固民主和法制的举措。 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)巩固的　•  The recession remains deeply entrenched. 　经济衰退仍然根深蒂固。 |
| [ **work your way up through** the firm/company/DP project]  e.g. STUDENT 2: So, let's say I've passed my **paralegal法律事务助理exams** and found a job in **a law firm**. What career opportunities are there?   LAWYER: You'd probably **start out as** an **assistant solicitor** and then **work your way up through** the firm - from assistant to associate to **salaried partner** - and finally becoming a **full equity partner.** |
| **[ specialize in sth ]**  e.g. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients.  e.g. STUDENT 2: What kind of firm do you work in?  LAWYER: Ours is **a commercial (law) firm**, and our **main line of business业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务**  is advising big corporations. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients on multimillion-dollar transactions. Most **commercial law firms** are very big, with branch offices in major financial and commercial centers throughout the country and abroad. In turn, they handle very big clients. |
| **[ 主要(技能)擅长的领域是 main area of expertise is xxx ]**  e.g. Our **mai[n a]rea of expertise** is personal injury claims(索赔申明).  e.g. STUDENT 1: I think I'd be more interested in working with the public - you know, like advising people who can’t afford legal fees.  LAWYER: **In that case,** you could work for **a legal aid firm**. These lawyers’ **mai[n a]reas of expertise** are areas like divorce law, personal injury claims 索赔and landlord and tenant issues. Or you could work in criminal law, representing people who’ve been arrested on suspicion of having committed a crime. |
| **[业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务:(our) main line of business (is xxx) ]**  e.g. STUDENT 2: What kind of firm do you work in?  LAWYER: Ours is **a commercial (law) firm**, and our **main line of business业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务**  is advising big corporations. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients on multimillion-dollar transactions. Most **commercial law firms** are very big, with branch offices in major financial and commercial centers throughout the country and abroad. In turn, they handle very big clients. |
| 胁迫；迫使 [ coerce sb. into doing sth ] to force or oblige sb to do something they’re not willing to do or reluctant to do by threatening or intimidating them. => derivative word: coercion高压政治  E.g. •The rebels coerced the villagers into hiding them from the army. 叛乱者强迫村民将他们藏起来，以躲避军队。  e.g. Park is accused by prosecutors of helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财) from South Korea's biggest conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀 in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd] Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to impeach 弹劾 Park over allegations of bribery, corruption, embezzlement挪用公款, and nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系 . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治, receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| [ embezzle, embezzlement]  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| [ extort money from sb. = blackmail sb]  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| **裙带关系** [ nepotism] V.S. backdoor  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said.  V.S. back door  (做什么事情)走后门；不正当的(非法的) 手段/措施//途径back door   1. (literal meaning) a door at the back or side of a building 后门；旁门，侧门 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)You can use backdoor to describe an action or process if you disapprove of it because you think it has been done in a secret, indirect, illegal or dishonest way. 不正当的(非法的) 手段/措施 e.g. Firms are using the programme as **a backdoor way** to replace domestic employees with cheaper labour.   公司正采取不正当的策略，用廉价劳工来取代本土员工 e.g. Critics say this **amounts to** a backdoor **amnesty ['æm**nə**sti]特赦**for illegal aliens. 认为 **这等于是/相当于(是)** 对非法移民的变相 特赦。 3. [N-SING](javascript:;)If you say that someone is doing something through or by the backdoor, you disapprove of them because they are doing it in a secret, indirect, or dishonest way. 走后门; 不正当、秘密的手段 **[ do sth by/through the backdoor; get in through the back door ]** e.g. His father works there, so he **got in through the back door**, which is classical embodiment of the notorious **nepotism** in CHINA. 他父亲在那里做事，所以他走了后门,　典型的“**裙带关系”**的体现 4. e.g.   The government must not use this initiative as a means of resolving the pension problem **through the back door.**  该政府绝不可使用这种方式，采取不正当的(后门)措施解决养老金问题。   **//这等于是/相当于(是): This amounts to sth** |
| [**(对局势〕判断错误:** miscalculate, miscalculation]  e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. is **at odds with** (having divergencies) China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**  , things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position. |
| [ be at odds with sb = have divergencies from sb = have different opinions from sb]  e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. is **at odds with** (having divergencies) China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**  , things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position. |
| [口语] 争取时间，赢得时间 buy time for sth; buy time to do sth  e.g. Wednesday's announcement is the latest **breakthrough** since talks began between the two Koreas earlier this month, after years of broken communications since 2015. While the two sides have earned praise for ratcheting down/alleviating military tensions in recent weeks, some of Seoul's allies voiced concern Wednesday that Pyongyang may be using the talks to **buy time to** pursue its weapons program. |
| ['**pinə**laɪz] vt. 处罚；处刑；penalize sb. for sth; penalized; penalized   1. [ penalize sb] ['**pinə**laɪz]: to punish someone or treat them unfairly (不公平的)处罚惩罚；(不公平)对待 e.g. Two students were penalized very differently for the same offence. 两名学生犯了同样的过错，受到的处罚却大不相同(不公平的)。 2. [感觉对自己不利: feel penalized ] e.g. Women **feel penalized** (感觉对自己不利) for taking time off to raise children. 女性认为休假带孩子在职业上对自己不利。 3. to punish a team or player in sports by giving an advantage to the other team 〔在体育运动中〕判罚 The team was penalized['**pinə**laɪz] for wasting time. 该队因拖延时间而受到处罚。 |
| [ɪn'teɪl] entail sth; entail doing sth V.S. entitle (sb. be entitled to do)  1.　entail=to involve something as a necessary part or result 使必要；需要  e.g. A new computer system **entails** a lot of re-training. 使用新的计算机系统需要大量的再培训。  e.g. Some foreign travel is **entailed** in the job. 做这份工作有时要到国外出差。  e.g. The journey will **entail changing** trains twice. 这趟旅程要转两次火车。  e.g. Can I ask **what this job entails** 这个工作都 **包括/需要** 什么?  e.g. How many (hours/ reports/ meetings) a week **does the job entail**?  这项工作 **需要** 一个星期（工作多少个小时/写多少报告/开多少次会）  2. [old use] if you entail property, you arrange for it to be given to a specific person, usually your oldest son, when you die　遗赠〔财产〕；限定继承  V.S. entitle使sb有权利/资格做某事  If sb. **is entitled to do sth** = to give someone the official right to do or have something.  V.S. **be empowered to do** = to give a person or organization the legal right or authorization to do something  授权〔某人或某组织做某事〕 |
| **[激增 a surge in growth ］**  e.g. China will have seen **a surge in growth** 激增by next year. |

# Lexical\_related With Law

|  |
| --- |
| /ˌæprɪˈhɛnd/ apprehend; apprehension   1. Formal) **apprehend sb = arrest sb:**  if the police apprehend a criminal, they catch him or her; If the police apprehend someone, they catch them and arrest them. 逮捕;拘捕   •  Police have not apprehended her killer.   警方尚未逮捕杀害她的凶手  •The police have failed to apprehend/arrest the **culprits( ['kʌlprɪt] the criminal, sb who committed the crime)** . 警方未能拘捕罪犯。   1. apprehend sth =old-fashioned to understand something 了解，明白 e.g.They were slow to **apprehend the danger**. 他们未能迅速 意识到危险。 |
| = He was sentenced to 20 yrs in prison. V.S. Ed **was sentenced to life** in prison.  = he will be **imprisoned** for 20 yrs.  = He will be put into **the bar** for 20 yrs |
| **[ V. 作伪证commit perjury /ˈpɜːdʒərɪ/; 在法庭上作伪证commit perjury in a court of law]**  [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If someone who is giving evidence and **testimony证词** **in a court of law(在法庭上)** **commits perjury**, they lie. 伪证  e.g.  This witness has **committed perjury** in a court of law and no reliance/trust can be placed on her evidence.  作了伪证，她提供的证据不可信。 |
|  |
| [提出诉讼: file a lawsuit; 向sb.提出诉讼: file a lawsuit against sb.  V.S  **解决诉讼/搞定了诉讼: settle the lawsuit by doing sth**]  V.S.〔无证据的〕陈述，说法；指控 **allegation: [ˌælɪˈɡeɪʃən]** a statement that someone has done something wrong or illegal, but that has not been proved; **[ an alleged criminal:〔无证据的〕指控的罪犯 ]**  e.g. The government **filed a lawsuit against** Entreva Pharmaceuticals  e.g. The ZTE company **settled the lawsuit解决诉讼**by paying a $2 million **fine**. |
| **[在法庭上宣判/证明sb. 有罪: convict sb. of a crime (in a court of law)]**  **V.S.**  **[在法庭上宣判/证明sb. 无罪(当庭释放) acquit sb. of a crime (in a court of law) ]**  **V.S. [洗清某人[自已]的罪名: purge sb./oneself of a charge/an accusation/indictment]**  **purge sb's sin/guilt= To get rid of sin, guilt 使洗雪：使脱离罪恶、错误**  eg The **defence laywer** helped the **defendant/indictee被告** to **purge him of** the assassination accusation  1.[V-T](javascript:;)If someone is convicted of a crime, they are found guilty of that crime **in a court of law**. 证明…有罪  •  In 1977 he was convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.   在1977年，他因谋杀被判处终生监禁。  •  There was insufficient evidence to convict him.   没有足够的证据证明他有罪。  2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A convict is someone who is in prison. 囚犯  •  ...Neil Jordan's tale of two escaped convicts who get mistaken for priests.   …尼尔·乔丹的两个越狱囚犯被误认为是牧师的故事。  **[在法庭上宣判/证明sb. 无罪(当庭释放) acquit sb. of a crime (in a court of law) ]**  If someone is acquitted of a crime **in a court of law,** they are formally declared not to have committed the crime. 宣判…无罪(当庭释放)  •  Mr. Castorina was acquitted of attempted murder.   卡斯托瑞纳先生被宣判谋杀未遂罪不成立。 |
| 支持维护〔法规、制度,原则，标准〕uphold sth= defend/support/endorse sth (a law/system/principle/standard)  **pp(past perfect):** upheld   pt: upheld  1. **Uphold sth (a law/system/principle/standard)=support or endorse sth, like a law, system, or principle**; to defend, support a law, system, or principle **so that it continues to exist; and** maintain it. 支持维护〔法规、制度，原则〕  •  Our policy has been to **uphold the law**.  我们的政策一直是维护法律。  •  It is the responsibility of every government to **oversee** and **uphold basic principles**.  每个政府都有责任 监督 和 支持维护 某些基本原则。  •a committee that aims to **uphold educational standards** 旨在 支持维护 教育水准的委员会  2. (法庭)维持 (原判) If **a court of law** **upholds a legal decision** that has already been made, it insists and decides that it was the correct decision. (法庭)维持 (原判)  •  The State Supreme Court **upheld the Superior Court judge's decision**. 国家最高法院维持了高级法院法官的判决  if a court upholds a decision made by another court, it states that the decision was correct  〔法庭〕维持〔原判〕  [OPP](javascript:;) OVERRULE  •The conviction was upheld by the Court of Appeal. 上诉法庭维持原判。 |
| Be sentenced to *<life/5 years’>* in prison = be imprisoned for xxx years = be sentenced to jail for *5 years.* e.g. He was **sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. e.g. He was **sentenced to 20 years in prison**. e.g. He committed a **treason** that is **a hanging offence滔天大**. Finally he **was sentenced to life’s imprisonment终身监禁/was sentenced to his life in prison.** |
| r/rɪˈpriːv/ reprieve (reprievingreprievedreprieves)  1.V-T If someone (who has been sentenced to prison in a court) **is reprieved,** their punishment is officially delayed or cancelled. (被判) 缓刑; 撤销 (刑罚)  • Fourteen people, waiting to be hanged for the murder of a former prime minister, have been reprieved. 因谋杀前总理而等受绞刑的十四个人 获得缓刑。  2.N-VAR Reprieve is also a noun 缓刑; (刑罚) 撤销  • A man awaiting death by lethal injection has been saved by a last-minute reprieve. 一名等待被注射处死的男子因为最后一刻的缓刑而获救。  3.N-COUNT A reprieve is an order of delay before a very unpleasant or difficult situation which may or may not take place. 暂缓; 暂缓令  • It looked as though the college would have to shut, but this week it was given a reprieve. 看上去这所学院将不得不关闭，但本周却收到了暂缓令。  e.g. Shoppers will get a temporary reprieve from the new sales tax. 购物者将可暂时免交新的销售税。  4.V) to officially stop a prisoner from being killed as a punishment 撤销…的死刑；缓期执行…的死刑; 死缓 **[ give/grant sb a reprieve]**  N) an official order stopping the killing of a prisoner as a punishment 死刑撤销令；死刑暂缓令  e.g. The US Supreme Court voted against granting Smith a reprieve . 美国最高法院投票反对给史密斯死刑暂缓令  5. to change a decision to close a factory, school etc or get rid of something 取消关闭〔工厂、学校等〕；暂缓终止  V.S. **[减刑（到…）commute a sentence (to <years>) ]**  technical to change the punishment given to a criminal to one that is less severe减刑（到…）  •Baldry’s 20-year prison sentence **was commuted to three years**. 鲍德里二十年的刑期被**减至三年**。 |
| **[减刑（到…）commute a sentence (to <years>) ]**  technical to change the punishment given to a criminal to one that is less severe减刑（到…）  e.g. His’s 20-year prison sentence **was commuted to three years**. 鲍德里二十年的刑期被**减至三年** |

|  |
| --- |
| [ the bar exam律师资格考试 ]   * e.g. You must graduate from an **accredited [ə'kredɪtɪd] law school** and pass the “bar exam律师资格考试”.   e.g. e.g. If you don’t want to join the Bar, becoming a **barristers['bærɪsdə]讼务大律师' clerk** could be another option.  **Barristers' clerks**, in effect, run the business, making sure everything operates smoothly in chambers（法官的）内庭, client relationships are **nurtured培养〔关系，感情等〕**, and the set is marketed effectively. |
| [ **accredited law school**]   * e.g. You must graduate from an **accredited [ə'kredɪtɪd] law school** and pass the “bar exam律师资格考试”. |
| [substantive law](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=substantive%20law&lang=en) 实体法； 实体法律 |
| n. (法庭上做的)伪证/伪誓；背信弃义 ['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ] perjury 复数 perjuries  **[ (在法庭上)作伪证: commit perjury** ['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ]**]**  If someone(witness) who is giving evidence in a court of law commits perjury, they lie under oath. 伪证  e.g. Hall was found guilty of **perjury**['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ]. 霍尔被判犯有伪证罪。  e.g. This witness has **committed perjury**['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ] in **a court of law** and no reliance can be placed on her evidence.   该证人作了伪证，她提供的证据不可信。 |
| (sb.在法庭上被)证明有罪/(sb.在法庭上)被宣判有罪 [kən'vɪkt] **[ convict sb. of a crime; sb. be convicted of a crime ] [ a convict = a prisoner囚犯]**  V.S. antonym: **[sb. be acquitted of a crime (在法庭上)宣判…无罪, 无罪释放]**     1. [V-T](javascript:;)If someone is convicted of a crime, they are found guilty of that crime **in a court of law**在法庭上. (sb.在法庭上被)证明/(sb.在法庭上)被判有罪 e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of “attempted murder(**谋杀未遂**)”** and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder** eventually and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放   e.g. There was insufficient evidence to convict him. 没有足够的证据 **证明他有罪**。  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five **were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000.   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A convict is someone who is in prison. **[a convict = a prisoner ] 囚犯**  e.g. .Neil Jordan's tale of two escaped convicts 越狱囚犯who get mistaken for priests.   V.S. **[ acquit sb. of a crime; sb. be acquitted of a crime (在法庭上)宣判…无罪, 无罪释放]** |
| [əˈkwɪt] acquit; pp: acqui**tt**ed   pt: acqui**tt**ed   pres part: acquit**t**ing  1.[T usually passive,一般用被动态]**[ acquit sb. of a crime; sb. be acquitted of a crime: (在法庭上)宣判sb.无罪, 罪名不成立&无罪释放]** to give a decision/verdict in **a court of law**在法庭上that someone is not guilty of a crime; If **someone is acquitted of a crime** in a court of law, they are formally declared not to have committed the crime. (在法庭上)宣判…无罪, 无罪释放  V.S.  **(sb.在法庭上被)证明有罪/(sb.在法庭上)被宣判有罪 [kən'vɪkt] [ sb. be convicted of a crime ] [ a convict = a prisoner囚犯]**  e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of “attempted murder(**谋杀未遂**)”** and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder** eventually and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five **were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000.  e.g. The **jury deliberated on** this case for four days before **acquitting him**. 陪审团 斟酌审议 了四天之后裁断他无罪  e.g. All the defendants were acquitted. 所有被告都 (在法庭上) 被宣判无罪&无罪释放。  e.g. The judge directed the jury to **acquit Phillips of the murder**. 法官指示陪审团裁决菲利普斯 谋杀 罪名不成立。  2. **[ acquit yourself well/honourably ]:** to do something well, especially something difficult that you do for the first time in front of other people〔尤指首次在别人面前做困难的事时〕表现好/得体  3.[acquit sb. of sth ]  e.g. I cannot **acquit him of that duty**我认为这是他应尽的责任 |
| **[洗清某人[自已]的罪名: purge sb./oneself of a charge/an accusation/indictment]**  **purge sb's sin/guilt= To get rid of sin, guilt 使洗雪：使脱离罪恶、错误**  eg. The **defence laywer** helped the **defendant/indictee** to **purge him of the assassination accusation.** |
| [ 谋杀未遂attempted murder]  e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of “attempted murder(谋杀未遂)”** and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder eventually** and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放  // be convicted of crime V.S. be acquitted of a crime |
| **[处终生监禁: be sentenced to <life/five years'> imprisonment; be sentenced to jail/prison for 10 years ]**  e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of** “attempted murder(谋杀未遂)” and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder** eventually and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five **were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. |
| **[ (Jury’s) deliberation: (Law) 陪审团的审议/仔细商议/仔细审议/斟酌]**  deliberation: careful consideration, **rumination(on sth)沉思,** or discussion of something 细想；考虑；仔细商议/仔细审议/斟酌  e.g. The jury **deliberated on** this case for four days before **acquitting him of the** “attempted murder谋杀未遂”. 陪审团**仔细商议/仔细审议/斟酌** 了四天之后裁断他 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放 |
| [ contempt of the ?court of law]  e.g. During the trial, all the defendants and both **defense attorneys/lawyer辩护律师**were cited for contempt轻视，蔑视 and sentenced to jail, but those convictions were also **overturned/refuted**. The contempt轻视，蔑视 charges were re-tried before a different judge, who found four people guilty of some of the charges, but decided not to sentence the defendants to jail or fines. |
| **(Law) “examine witnesses”** – to bring people with some connection to the case into the courtroom to tell their side of the story |
| **[ hung-jury message = split-jury 陪审团有分歧的 message]**  e.g. The jury was **initially** split, with eight **jurors** voting to **convict defendants** on charges of both the conspiracy and intent to **incite riots**煽动暴乱, and four **jurors** voting to **acquit the defendants** on all charges. The **foreman (of the jury陪审团团长)** handed a **hung-jury(split-jury)** message to the **marshal** to take to the judge, but he instructed the jury to keep deliberating on it |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| law , court |  |
| 法定代理人 /法律代表 | [“legal representation” 法定代理人 /法律代表]  e.g. One of the first steps is to hire “**legal representation**”法定代理人 /法律代表in that country. A local **law firm律师事务所** will know all the rules and regulations, and will be able to make sure that the required documents are submitted and everything is in order and in place. For example要举例说明, you want to begin construction in another country. This would **hardly** even be possible 几乎不可能 without consulting from the local “**legal representation**”法定代理人 /法律代表.  e.g. Human rights advocates complained that the law did not provide adequate protection, since there is no requirement that suspects have **legal representation** during questioning.  人权倡议者抱怨说，由于没有要求嫌疑人在审讯时必须有法定代理人在场，法律没有对嫌疑人提供充分的保护。  e.g. No criminal can be convicted without first facing his accusers in court and being granted the right to his own counsel (**legal representation**in court).  每一个被告都必须先在法庭上与原告对质并且被准许与其 **法律代表** 谘商之后，才可以被定罪。  3. You want legal representation法律代表 and you want to contact your lawyer, the LAC法律援助中心 and your family. |
| 法律义务; 法定义务 | [法律义务; 法定义务: legal obligations; **尽到sb’s法律义务 : meet/fulfil sb’s legal obligations;** [l egal procedure obligations](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=legal%20procedure%20obligations&lang=en): 法律程序义务]  e.g. For example要举例说明, you want to begin construction in another country. This would **hardly** even be possible 几乎不可能 without consulting from the local **“legal representation”法定代理人 /法律代表.** Even once the construction application has been submitted, it’s not a done deal obviously. The application is analyzed by a public officer with the authority to rule on matters concerning powers of attorney and international business. Once the paperwork is in order, the company should then make sure it’s aware of the consequences of not **meeting/fulfilling their legal obligations (没有尽到sb’s法律义务)**.  e.g. What **legal obligations** does this **entail**? 这个包括什么 **法律义务**  //entail: involve sth as a necessary part of |
| [法] 道义上的责任 | [ moral obligations ] |
| 从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财） | extort /ɪkˈstɔːt/ **“t”发”d”的音** If someone extorts money from you = blackmail you, they get it from you using force, threats, intimidation or other unfair or illegal means.  **[ extort money from sb. = blackmail sb, 从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财; extort ransom: 敲诈勒索赎金 ]**  e.g. Corrupt government officials were **extorting money from him**. 腐败的政府官员那时正向他 勒索钱财。  e.g. Her kidnapper **extorted a $175,000 ransom** for her release. 勒索175,000美元作为释放她的赎金  e.g. He told her their affair would have to stop, because Jack Smith was **blackmailing him**.  e.g Park is accused by prosecutors of helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈstɔːt/ donations** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd](秘密或非法地) 串通勾结sb**. Choi to make Lotte's Shin give 7 billion won ($6.2 million) in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of corruption and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused Monday on multiple charges, including abuse of power, coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治, receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| **[ extort $ from sb. = blackmail sb, 从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财）]**  e.g. Blackmail is the action of threatening to reveal a secret about someone, unless they do something you tell them to do, such as giving you money. 敲诈  e.g. It looks like these confidential pictures were being used for **blackmailing that politician**. 看来这些照片正被用于敲诈勒索  e.g. He told her their affair would have to stop, because Jack Smith was **blackmailing him.** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 民事诉讼 | (slang) 民事诉讼: civil suit V.S. civil staff 公务员 => **file a civil suit提交一个 民事诉讼**  eg The attorney later **file的 a civil suit提交/提出一个 民事诉讼**. Her lawyers said they found 13 Jane Doe witnesses with similar stories. However, Constand's suit was settled in November 2006, and the witnesses were never called. |
| (law)对sb. 提出诉讼(案) | **[ 对sb. 提出一个 诉讼：file a lawsuit against somebody]**  E.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against Qualcomm提交一个 诉讼**, **indicting it for** withholding (refuse to give) payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier.  e.g. Of course, being in China, no one will be able to **file a lawsuit against the manufacturer.** God bless America and our lawsuits. 当然，在中国没有人能去诉讼制造商  //[indict sb. for sth = accuse sb of = charge sb. with sth] |
| (一件）诉讼案 | a lawsuit **[ 对sb. 提出一个 诉讼：file a lawsuit against somebody]**  A lawsuit is a case in a **court of law** which concerns a dispute between two people or organizations. 诉讼案  e.g. The dispute culminated last week in a lawsuit against the government.   这场针对政府诉讼案的争论在上星期达到了高潮。  E.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against Qualcomm(正式)提出一个 诉讼**, **indicting it for** withholding (refuse to give) payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier.  e.g. Of course, being in China, no one will be able to **file a lawsuit against the manufacturer.** God bless America and our lawsuits. 当然，在中国没有人能去诉讼制造商 |
| (law) V (正式的) 提起(诉讼, 申请, 请愿等) | V. file: (正式的) 提起(诉讼, 申请等) If you file a formal or legal accusation, complaint, or request, you make it officially.  **[ (正式的)提出了(离婚): file for sth, like “file for divorce”; 对sb (正式的) 提起(诉讼, 申请等) file charges against sb; 对sb. 提出一个 诉讼：file a lawsuit against somebody; 法院的诉讼申请: the court filing; file the petition(正式的)提出请愿 ]**  e.g. I **filed for divorce** on the grounds of **adultery/extramarital 通奸**a few months later. 我几个月后以通奸为由**(正式的)提出了(离婚)**  e.g. The FBI has closed an investigation into child abuse allegations against Brad Pitt involving one of his children. Pitt, one of the most **sought-after吃香的actors** in Hollywood, has six children with actress Angelina Jolie, who **filed for divorce (正式的)提出了(离婚) in** September.  e g 对他的(妓女等 的)拉客行为提起诉讼(申请等) to file charges/accusation/indictment against his prostitution solicitation .  eg The **court filing法院的诉讼申请** last week claims/alleges that Roberts, a minor/underage girl, "was forced to have sexual relations" with the prince in London. Furthermore, Dershowitz, a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch 30 yrs ago, was also accused/indicted in the latest **court filing法院的诉讼申请**.  e.g. This year, pollution readings in the capital city spiked to new highs in the days after the Hindu festival. The suffocating/choking/smothering smog reduced visibility to just a few meters. It is possible that the court would then implement a **draconian** (extreme harsh/strict) national **blanket ban全面禁止** on the manufacture of firecrackers and fireworks. The lawyer and two other advocates **filed the petition(正式的 )提出这个请愿** with the court in 2015 on behalf of their infant children.  //(妓女等的)拉客 prostitution/whore solicitation [sə,lɪsɪ'**teɪʃən**]  V.S. pimp 皮条客；男妓  // the emerging affluent 暴发户 V.S. a self-made millionaire ...一位白手起家的百万富翁 |
| 诉讼(过程) | • litigation is the process of fighting or defending a lawsuit in a court of law. 诉讼(过程) **[ 长达四年多的诉讼(过程) four years of litigation ]**  e.g. The settlement ends more than **four years of litigation** on behalf of the residents. 这次和解结束了代表居民的 **长达四年多的诉讼(过程)** 。  e.g. They've gone through **four years of litigation**, absolutely **gruelling/torturous times**折磨人的时间.  • To litigate means to take legal action, to file a lawsuit against sb. 对sb.提起诉讼(案) If we have to litigate, we will. 必须提起诉讼的话，我们会的  e.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against(正式)提出一个 诉讼**, Qualcomm, **indicting it for** **withholding**(refuse to give) payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier. Qualcomm, which provides crucial chips used in the iPhone, allegedly **charges Apple with** an unfair amount to license its cellular patents, according to the **lawsuit(一件）诉讼案**, Apple is also seeking nearly $1 billion in rebate payments, which it claims赔偿 have been wrongfully **withheld(refuse to give)**. The previously agreed upon rebates were conditional on Apple putting Qualcomm chips in its products and not pushing litigation诉讼(过程) that **accused the chip maker of** unfair licensing terms许可条款/授权条款.  // rebate V.S. refund V.S. abate  “rebate” is an amount of money that is paid back to you when you have paid too much tax, rent etc〔税、租金等的〕退款 ? rebate = refund? V.S. sth abates, abatement of GHG emissions/CO2 emissions |
| (law) 法院的诉讼申请 n) | a court filing  eg The **court filing法院的诉讼申请** last week claims/alleges that Roberts, a minor/underage girl, "was forced to have sexual relations" with the prince in London. Furthermore, Dershowitz, a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch 30 yrs ago, was also accused/indicted in the latest **court filing法院的诉讼申请**. |
| （因xxx）诉讼/控告某人 | [（因xxx）诉讼/控告某人 sue sb. for sth.]  If you sue someone for sth, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim索赔 money from them because they have harmed you in some way.  e.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against(正式)提出一个 诉讼**, Qualcomm, **indicting it for** **withholding(refuse to give)** payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier. Qualcomm, which provides crucial chips used in the iPhone, allegedly **charges Apple with** an unfair amount to license its cellular patents, according to the **lawsuit(一件）诉讼案**, Apple is also seeking nearly $1 billion in rebate payments, which it claims索赔 have been wrongfully **withheld(refuse to give).** The previously agreed upon rebates were conditional on Apple putting Qualcomm chips in its products and not pushing litigation诉讼(过程) that **accused the chip maker of** unfair licensing terms许可条款/授权条款.  e.g. The **fallout (bad/negative impacts of sth, the fallout of U.S. election; the fallout of Brexit) is**: the airline told its passengers it was offering them $500 flight vouchers for **reimbursement** 报销, but only if they agreed not to **sue the company.** The incident repulsed many United customers, some protesting by cutting up their United **mileage ['maɪlɪdʒ] cards(英里)里程.** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| V) (秘密或非法地) 和某sb.（国家/组织）串通勾结, 狼狈为奸 | **(秘密或非法地) 和某个（国家/组织）串通/勾结, 狼狈为奸collude with sb.  [kə'l(j)uːd] /kəˈluːd/, collusion]:**  If one person **colludes with** another, they cooperate with them secretly to do something illegal. Collusion is secret or illegal cooperation, especially between countries or organizations.  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said.  eg. He found no evidence of **collusion** between xxx companies and retailers. 他找不出唱片公司与零售商 **互相勾结/串通** 的证据  e.g. Several local officials are in jail on charges of **colluding with** the human traffickers. 官员因涉嫌 **互 相勾结/串通** 人 口走私犯而锒铛入狱。  V.S. **〔(秘密或非法地) 和某sb.（国家/组织）串通勾结/同谋, 狼狈为奸 [ Sb’s complicity with B. = collude with B.]** e.g. His **complicity/collusion with** the former government had led to his downfall. 与上届政府的 ” **串通勾结/ 狼狈为奸**” 使他身败名裂。  //敲诈勒索钱财extort money from sb. = blackmail sb; //conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀 //embezzlement is the crime of embezzling money. 挪用公款 //impeach (the president)弹劾总统 //nepotism: ['nepətɪz(ə)m] 裙带关系 //coerce sb. into doing: to force or oblige sb. to do sth that they’re not willing to do or reluctant to do by threatening or intimidating them. |
| adj) 某人牵扯在xxx事情上, 难脱干系**的**, **共谋共犯的** | Adj) If sb **is complicit in** a crime, ufair or illegal activity, they are involved/**implicated牵连的** in it.  e.g He did not witness her execution, though, he and the others **are complicit in** her death(难脱干系的), which means he is also a crime **accessory(从犯 ).**  e.g. The President of the Philippines has named that over 150 government officials **are complicit in** the country's **drug trafficking** trade. Among those named in a speech were government officials, members of the judiciary, congressmen and police officials. He said the list has been validated and **vetted/inspected** by the military and police task forces that he set up to investigate the illegal drugs "menace ['mɛnəs]/intimidation."  =>Derivative word) N) complicit => complicity [kəm'plɪsɪtɪ] (和crime/illegal activity)难脱干系,共谋共犯关系； 复数 complicities   1. Complicity: involvement in a crime, together with other people/accomplice〔罪案的〕共犯，同谋  e.g. Jennings **emphatically/flatly/categorically直截了当地/断然的否认** denied her **complicity in** the murder. 詹宁斯否认自己参与了谋杀案。 2. Complicity: involvement in or knowledge of a situation, especially one that is morally wrong or dishonest**〔(秘密或非法地) 和某sb.（国家/组织）串通勾结/同谋, 狼狈为奸 [ Sb’s complicity with B. = collusion with B.]** e.g. His **complicity/collusion with** the former government had led to his downfall. 与上届政府的 ” **串通勾结/ 狼狈为奸**” 使他身败名裂。   // accessory [法] 从犯 ; accomplice同犯, [法] 共犯 //be implicated in sth  有牵连的 |
| [法] 从犯 | [法] 从犯 accessory, **accessory to a crime**: If sb is guilty of being an **accessory to a crime**, they helped the culprit犯人 who committed the crime, or knew it was being committed but did not tell the police. Compared with an “accomplice”, the accessory does not commit the crime, but help the culprit. => accomplice [法] 共/同犯 |
| [法] 共/同犯 | **accomplice**: Someone's accomplice is a person who helps them or **collude with** them to **commit a crime or perpetrate sth.**  // collude with; collusion: If one person **colludes with** another, they cooperate with them secretly to do something illegal under the table. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 显示…有罪 | * incriminate /ɪnˈkrɪmɪˌneɪt/  [V-T](javascript:;) //discriminate sb. 1. **[显示sb.有罪 incriminate sb.]** If something incriminates you, it suggests that you are responsible for something bad or illegal, especially a crime. In this case, you would be accused.  e.g. He claimed that the drugs had been planted to **incriminate him,** in other words, he **was framed/set up(被陷害了**）  他声称那些毒品是有人为了栽赃陷害他而放在那里的。 * [ADJ](javascript:;)显示有罪的 **[ 罪证incriminating evidence]** * e.g. Police had reportedly searched his house and found **incriminating evidence.** 并且发现了**罪证**。   =>derivative word: N**) incrimination /in,krimi'neiʃən/; [ɪn,krɪmə'neʃən]: an accusation, a charge, or an indictment** that you are responsible for some lapse or misdeed eg.. his incrimination was based on my testimon控告；连累 [charge](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=charge&lang=en), [accusation](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=accusation&lang=en), indictment |
| (外交)边缘政策；外交冒险政策 | [ on the brink of xxx => brinkmanship ]  e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. **is at odds with (having divergencies)** China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**, things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position.  // on the brink of extinction //at odds with sb = have different opinion from sb. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| （国家/政府/机构）颁布一个法令；  (法院的)判决；V. （国家/政府/机构）官方发布/颁布命令 | decree /dɪˈkriː/ //V.S. discretion 1.A decree is an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country. [ issued a decree （国家/政府/机构）颁布一个法令；official decree; 官方法令］  e.g. In July he issued a decree ordering all unofficial armed groups in the country to disband. 他颁布了一项法令，命令解散该国所有非官方武装团体。  e.g Based on official decree 官方法令, he is banished/exiled/ousted/deported from Turkey.  // banish sb = exile/oust/expat sb: To force sb to leave their own country or place by official decree 放逐，流放  e.g. The Indian government announced trade embargo with North Korea last week it is halting all trade, except for food and medicine, as tension mounts on the Korean peninsula and the U.S. administration urges more global action to isolate Pyongyang. India has maintained diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, and the decree banning trade is the first time India has officially published an order saying it will comply fully with U.N. sanctions resolutions.   2.A decree is a judgment made by a court of law **[ a court decree 法院的判决/裁判 ]**  **Note**: “Verdict” is different from “**a court decree (法庭判令法庭判决)”**.   * Verdict: the final decision that is made by the jury陪审团的决定. * “a court decree” is a judgment made by a court of law法院的判决/裁判   e.g The court decreed that the defendant should pay the plaintiff $5,000 bucks as phychological compensation. 法院裁决：被告需要向原告支付xxx  e.g. The final decree dissolved their marriage. 最后的(法院的)判决解除了他们的婚姻关系  e.g. (jury’s) verdict: In a court of law在法庭上, the verdict is the final decision that is made by the jury, delivered by the **“foreman of the jury陪审团团长”** to the Judge, and finally announced by judge at the end of a trial, which decides **whether the defendant/indictee/accused is guilty or innocent**, different from **a court decree(法庭判令法庭判决?)**.  //plaintiff= the indictor = the accuser V.S. defendant/indictee/the accused   3. V-T If someone in authority decrees that (issue a decree that ) something must happen, they decide or state this officially. （国家/政府/机构）官方发布/颁布命令 　 [ decree that xxx = issue a decreee that ]  e.g. The government decreed that all who wanted to live and work in Kenya must hold Kenyan passports. 政府发布命令,下令要求所有想在肯尼亚居住和工作的人必须持有肯尼亚护照。  e.g The government decreed that a new tax be imposed. 政府颁布法令， 命令征收一项新税  => decree V.S. discretion (it's up to the discretion of the bank manager 判断; years of discretion in CHINA is 18.） //disband: dimiss a team解散  V.S. discretion   |  | | --- | | discretion 1. do sth with discretion/prudence = prudently 慎重地, 审慎地  2. 酌情决定权 If someone in a position of authority uses their discretion or has the discretion to do something in a particular situation, they have the freedom, right, or authority to judge or decide what to do; e.g. This committee may want to exercise its discretion to look into those charges. 这个委员会可能想行使其酌情决定权来调查那些指  3. freedom to act or judge on one's own: n 自由行动，自由判断. [ (做...)是某人的自由: I'm in my discretion to do = it's my discretion to do 做xxx是某人的自由 ] e.g. All decisions were left to our discretion. 所有的决定都由我们自由判断; e.g. I'm in my discretion to enjoy my annual leave = it's my discretion to enjoy my annual leave. e.g I'm in my discretion to squander money extravagantly/lavishly (挥霍） coz I earn that money, and it's none of your business/keep your nose away from me 浪费花钱是我的自由, 不关你的事情, 别多管闲事 //nosy=meddlesome; meddle in  4. Ability or power to judge or decide responsibly. 决定能力，决断能力 [ (裁判的判断力/决定力: the discretion of the referee; 经理的判断力/决定力: the discretion of the manager ] eg. I'ts important to note that as an international student youll not necessarily be eligible for all the facilities offered to resident students. Now, as an international student you will need to provide evidence that you can fund yourself for however long your course lasts. Banks have different policies and the services that they’ll offer you, which will depend on your individual circumstances and on the discretion of the bank manager 经理的判断力/决定力 involved.   5. 决断能力的年龄 =法定成年的年龄(英国法律规定为十四岁): age of discretion; the years of discretion ; e.g. In CHINA, the years of discretion is 18 based on Chinese law. Before that age, normally your parents are your guardian ['gɑːdɪən] or custodian[kʌ'stəʊdɪən] [法] 监护人 | |
| statute; statutory | statute: a law or decree that is enacted by a legislature【法律】 法令：立法机关所颁布的法律; An established law, decree, or rule, as of a corporation 公司制定的规则/条例;  => statutory: relating to a statute. 法令的或与之有关的; Enacted, regulated, or authorized by statute.法制的：由法令颁布、规范或支配的  V.S.  [ /ˈstætjuː/ the statue of liberty 雕像; status ] |
| (地方性) 法规;  圣餐礼 | ordinance /ˈɔːdɪnəns/ ordinances => An ordinance is an official rule, order, or regulations, especially from a local government. (地方性) 法规  e.g.s ...ordinances that restrict building development. …限制楼房建设的法规  e.g. The city attorney's office tells CNN while the city does not have any drone ordinances, it could charge the owner with reckless endangerment. [ a reckless driver 鲁莽（不急危险）的驾驶员; reckless driving 鲁莽（不急危险）驾驶 ] |
| (law) (法律的)漏洞; (法律的)空子 | loophole /ˈluːpˌhəʊl/ N-COUNT A loophole in the law is a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal. 漏洞 [法律的空子 exploit a loophole]  e.g. It is estimated that 60,000 businesses are exploiting a loophole in the law to avoid prosecution. 公司在钻法律的空子来逃避起诉  e.g The Netherlands, Switzerland and Ireland are among the world's most damaging corporate tax havens, according to a new report by Oxfam. Oxfam researchers said governments around the world are slashing大幅度削减(V.S. jack up) corporate tax rates and allowing "extreme forms of tax dodging" in order to attract investment. They warned that this race to the bottom is "starving countries out of billions of dollars needed to tackle poverty and inequality [ɪnɪ'kwɒlɪtɪ]." "Ordinary people -- particularly the poorest -- are paying the price for this reckless race-to-the-down competition through increases in personal taxes and cuts to essential services, such as healthcare and education." The European Union, the G20 have all steppe[d u]p their efforts to close corporate tax loopholes in the past year, but Oxfam is saying a lot more has to be done. "Governments must work together to stop this crazy race to the bottom on corporate tax and ensure companies pay their fair share,"  //put in extra hours or effort to do |
| 法律的实施: | V. 执行法律，执法enforce the law; N) law enforcement; 执法人员:law enforcement officials  Eg.      \* (law slang) 绳制于法 bring sb to justice; \* (law slang) 藐视法庭的命令 contempt of court orders/charges \* (law slang) 法律禁止令 a court injuction |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (法庭)禁令 (封杀令) | a court injunction: (law) a judicial法庭的 remedy issued in order to prohibit a party from doing or continuing to do a certain activity  e.g. Nokia has won a court injunction banning HTC from using microphone components in its flagship HTC One smartphones  //gag order: a court order restricting information or comment by the participants involved in a lawsuit |
| (美）言论禁止令,封口令, 禁口令, 堵上了xxx 的嘴 | a gag order: a court order restricting information or comment by the participants involved in a lawsuit [put a gag order on sb/sth; slap a gag order on sb/sth]  eg The school authority put a gag order on him about the issue. 关于这个问题，学校当局给了他“闭嘴”的命令 （塞住…的口）  e.g. A gag order issued by Jordan's attorney general in August prevented coverage of the case.  eg In the past week he has slapped a gag order on the BBC, sought an injunction封杀 against a newspaper and threatened at least two others with similar bans. 堵上了英国广播公司（BBC）的嘴，又封杀了一家报纸  //a court injunction: Nokia has won a court injunction banning HTC from using microphone components in its flagship HTC One smartphones  //slap a ban on sb; slap sanction on xxx; slap tax on xx; slap import tariff on; slap a gag order on = impose xxx on sb unreasonably, irrationally 不合理的 强加（制裁，税，进口关税，禁令， 封口令） 于 |
| gag n/v 塞口物, 塞住…的口 sth that is stuck in sb's mouth, to prevent sb from speaking out or from giving comments. [ gag sb's mouth 塞住sb'的口, 不许sb说话/发表言论 ; Remove his gag = remove the gag from his mouth 让他说，让他讲] eg It will gag any opposition or criticism. 它将限制任何反对或批评（塞住…的口）。 // zip one's mouth 闭嘴 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [律](court) 宣誓书 , 宣誓陈词 (经陈诉者宣誓在法律上可采作证据的)书面陈词 | affidavit [,æfi'deivit]; A written declaration made under oath before a notary public, like court, or other authorized officer, which is a legal evidence in law.  [ 宣誓陈词 a sworn affidavit [,æfi'deivit]]   e.g. Nicholas Young was arrested/apprehended by the FBI on Wednesday but was on law enforcement's radar (执法机关) since 2010, according to an affidavit released with Young's arrest. Young has been in contact with undercover(秘密的) law enforcement officers and informants信息提供者/ɪnˈfɔːmənt/ since 2011 and was interviewed as early as 2010 about his relationship with a friend, Zachary, who pleaded guilty to supporting a foreign terrorist organization.   eg The a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch said he was filing提起诉讼 [ a sworn affidavit] that he denies any wrong doing and indictment/accusation against him emphatically/flatly/categorically. He even offered to waive自动弃权 the statute of limitations and any political immunity/exemption. 　　 　 //直截了当的/断然的否认（错事，指控): deny something (like wrongdoing, indictment, accusation) flatly/emphatically/categorically  //waive: If you waive your right to something, such as legal representation, you choose not to have it or do it. （自愿的）放弃 (权利) V.S. weave=knit |
| 1.陪审团)裁决(来断定被告是否有罪） 2. 意见，判断定论 | verdict /ˈvɜːdɪkt/ 1. **In a court of law**在法庭上, the verdict is the final decision that is made by the jury, delivered by the “**foreman of the jury陪审团团长**” to the Judge, and finally announced by judge at the end of a trial, which decides whether the defendant /indictee is guilty or not, different from a court decree. (陪审团)裁决(来断定被告是否有罪）[ the verdict of history= the decree of history 历史的裁决/定论 ] e.g. The jury returned a unanimous guilty verdict. 该陪审团作出了一份一致通过的有罪裁决。 // A decree is a judgment made by a law court, decree = verdict (法院的)判决 [ a court decree 法院的判决 ] //unanimous, unanimously: 一致通过的, without divergence分歧 //plaintiff= the indictor = the accuser V.S. defendant/indictee/the accused   2.Someone's verdict on something is their opinion of it, after thinking about it or investigating it. (判断)意见，(判断)定论 e.g. The doctor's verdict was that he was entirely healthy. 这名医生的(判断)意见 是他完全是健康的。 e.g. We tested three different baby cots all in the budget price range, and as usual, we will feature the pros and cons (正反两方面;利与弊), and the experts' verdict意见.  // foreman: 1. (尤指男性) 工头 2. [ The foreman of a jury ] is the person who is chosen as the leader of juries陪审团团长 |
| (国际)法庭(裁决)；法官席 | traɪ'bjuːn(ə)l; trɪ-] tribunal n. 法庭；裁决；法官席  **=>[ courtroom 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 V.S. tribunal V.S. chambers（法官的）内庭]**  [词条图片](javascript:;)  a type of court that is given official authority to deal with a particular situation or problem  特别法庭；审理委员会 •The case of your redundancy will be heard by an independent tribunal. 你被裁员一案将由一个独立的审理委员会来审理。    [ 国际法庭 an internationla tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]; the tribunal[traɪ'bjunl] result: 法庭的结果 = verdict ] e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. is **at odds with** (having divergencies) China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**  , things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position. |
| （法官的）内庭 | /ˈtʃeɪmbə**z**/ chambers  a judge's room for hearing cases not taken in open court （法官的）内庭  **=>[ courtroom 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 V.S. tribunal V.S. chambers（法官的）内庭]**  e.g. If you don’t want to join the Bar, becoming a **barristers['bærɪstə]讼务大律师' clerk** could be another option.  **Barristers' clerks**, in effect, run the business, making sure everything operates smoothly in chambers（法官的）内庭, client relationships are **nurtured培养〔关系，感情等〕**, and the set is marketed effectively.  \* As **a junior clerk,** you would be responsible for looking after and managing the diary, moving bundles  数据包from **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** to courts, answering the phone, and dealing with clients.  \* **Senior clerks** are **entrenched** in managing client relationships and dealing with clients on a day-to-day basis. Depending on the **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** , some **senior clerks** are also involved on the strategic side, working with the Chief Executive Officer.　　//**entrench:(力量，地位，关系)巩固** |
| 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 | ['kɔːtruːm; -rʊm] courtroom: a room in a law court where cases are judged〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭  **=>[ courtroom 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 V.S. tribunal V.S. chambers（法官的）内庭]**  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| 法官的; 法庭的 | judicial [dʒʊ'dɪʃəl]. e.g. Duterte insisted that those accused have access to a fair trial, although/whereas the same protection has not been afforded to many victims of the country's month-long war on drugs. "(The accusations) might be true, it might not be true ... They should have due process, presumption of innocence," he said. Human rights groups have repeatedly denounced公然抨击 the Duterte administration's heavy-handed手重的,暴虐的 approach and say that the methods apparently sanctioned by the government have resulted in hundreds of extrajudicial [,ɛkstrədʒu'dɪʃl] killings. |
| 在通常法律程序以外的： | extrajudicial [,ɛkstrədʒu'dɪʃl] e.g. Duterte insisted that those accused have access to a fair trial, although/whereas the same protection has not been afforded to many victims of the country's month-long war on drugs. "(The accusations) might be true, it might not be true ... They should have due process, presumption of innocence," he said. Human rights groups have repeatedly denounced公然抨击 the Duterte administration's heavy-handed手重的,暴虐的 approach and say that the methods apparently sanctioned by the government have resulted in hundreds of extrajudicial killings. //a court injunction: (law) a judicial法庭的 remedy issued in order to prohibit a party from doing or continuing to do a certain activity e.g. Nokia has won a court injunction banning HTC from using microphone components in its flagship HTC One smartphones V.S. a gag order |
| 许可条款/授权条款: | [ licensing terms] To litigate means to take legal action, to file a lawsuit against sb.对sb.提起诉讼(案) If we have to litigate, we will. 必须提起诉讼的话，我们会的 e.g. The world's largest company Apple is suing one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple filed a lawsuit against Qualcomm, indicting it for withholding payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier. Qualcomm, which provides crucial chips used in the iPhone, allegedly charges Apple with an unfair amount to license its cellular patents, according to the lawsuit, Apple is also seeking nearly $1 billion in rebate payments, which it claims赔偿 have been wrongfully withheld. The previously agreed upon rebates were conditional on Apple putting Qualcomm chips in its products and not pushing litigation诉讼(过程) that accused the chip maker of unfair licensing terms许可条款/授权条款. |
| (law) 藐视法庭命令/[律]藐视法庭(或国会) | contempt of court orders/charges |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 控告谴责：指责…的过错 v | indict sb for sth=accuse sb of =charge sb with [控告某人以杀人罪 indict a person for murder = accuse sb of murder= charge sb with murder] eg He, previously a prestigious business elite, is indicted for a business fraud/scam/shenanigan 商业阴谋骗局. Now, he became a notorious/disreputable person. eg The U.S. Justice Department will investigate at length after a New York grand jury decided not to indict/accuse/charge a white police officer in the chokehold原意是从后面用胳膊扣死对方的脖子 death of an unarmed black teenager in Missouri密苏里州(美国州名) . Protesters poured onto the streets of New York late Wednesday, upset over a grand jury's decision not to indict a white cop for killing a black guy. e.g. Her husband was indicted for bribery, corruption, and embezzlement挪用公款. She emphatically disclaims any knowledge of her husband's business. 她声称自己对<她丈夫的生意>一无所知 //disclaim knowledge of sth = do sth without any knowledge disclaim responsibility for sth = claim that we're NOT responsible for 声明对xxx没有责任，免责声明  V.S**. [ sue sb. for sth ]**  **因xxx）诉讼/控告某人 sue sb. for sth.** If you sue someone for sth, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim索赔 money from them because they have harmed you in some way. |
| Law: To make a formal accusation or indictment控告起诉 against (a party) by the findings of a jury, especially a **"grand jury**".【法律】 起诉（对一方当事人）提出的正式指控或控告  **[civil suit］: 民事诉讼** |
| n. 控告起诉 | indictment=accusation [抢劫的控告 an indictment for robbery = an accusation of robbery= a charge with robbery] [an indictment for murder=an accusation of murder= a charge with murder] \* 被起诉者, 被告: indictee; defendant, the accused  \* 原告,起诉人: indicter/indictor; plaintiff; accuser; |
| 起诉书,诉状书 | indictment: a written statement charging a party with the commission of a crime or other offense, drawn up by a prosecuting attorney and found and presented by a grand jury大陪审团. [控告某人的诉状书,起诉书 bring in an indictment against sb; 起诉书,诉状书: a bill of indictment ] |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (law) 监护人；保管人 | custody => custodian /kʌsˈtəʊdɪən/ ， guardian = warden = curator E.g who's your warden = custodian e.g. A representative for Pitt had no comment. Jolie is seeking sole physical custody of the couple's children. Pitt has requested joint custody. For the time being暂时, the children are staying in their mother's custody and have "therapeutic visits" with their father, Jolie's representatives said previously. |
| 严格的；严厉的 (law, rule, discipline) | stringent ['strɪndʒənt] Stringent laws, stringent rules, or stringent conditions are very severe or are strictly controlled. (法律、规定或条件) 严格的 V.S. draconian laws/rules  e.g He announced that there would be more stringent controls on the possession of weapons. 会有更严格的控制  e.g. Now the question goes to why the teenage who is diagnosed with depresson can get a 9-mm pistol in Germany, u know, the country with stringent gun restriction law.  V.S. draconian laws/rules/regulations |
| 严酷的严格的；严厉的 (法令或措施) | draconian /dreɪˈkəʊnɪən, drə-/ [ draconian laws or draconian measures ] are extremely harsh, strict, and severe. [ 严酷的 法令draconian laws, 严酷的措施 draconian measures; draconian wars 严酷残酷的战争 ] e.g. There would be no draconian measures to lower U.S. health care costs. ...不会有严厉的措施来降低美国的医疗成本 e.g. Draconian measures must be enforced in CHINA in order to curb the severe bribery and corruption, including ta[x e]vasion/dodge/avoidance and money laundering。 E.g. It's known that in CHINA, we have a draconian movie censorship. Therefore, when that Holllywood blockbuster hit the big screen in mainland CHINA, we audiences only watch the abridgement (version), not the original. Compare with the original, all porn clips 视频剪辑 are deleted in the abridgement (version) . e.g. The draconian, decades-old state of emergency must be lifted解除. Otherwise the freedom of speech won't be resumed. 持续了几十年、严厉的紧急状态必须被解除 e.g. When I arrived at a small grocery shop in the city's upscale/high-end Khan Market that sells anti-pollution products, there were at least 50 people lining up to buy face masks. I would wait for ages to get a mask. Already notorious/disreputable because of its toxic air, pollution in Delhi has skyrocketed(hiked) over the past week, going through the roof . The suffocating/stifling/smothering/choking smog has reduced visibility in the city to just a few meters, and the Delhi government has launched draconian emergency measures. //upscale=high-end (product, services) 高档的 (产品和服务)，高大上的 // wait for ages: 等很久很久 //notorious = disreputable 声名狼藉的 // (price, interest rate, amount) skyrocket = increase drastically = go through the roof 激增 // suffocate, stifle, smother, choke //好莱坞大片: a Hollywood blockbuster //video clips 视频剪辑 //电影上映 (movie) hit the big screen //abridgement: a shortened version of a written work (电影,电视剧, 书,脚本的) 删节的版本 |
| (law) 劳动仲裁 | 仲裁公断; (国际法)调停 [ arbitration, the labor arbitration] is the process by which the parties **implicated牵连其中 with** a dispute or controversy submit their differences to the judgment of an **impartial** person or group who is appointed by mutual consent/agreement or statutory provisions**条款**.　 eg For any employment controversy issues, we can have a resort/recourse from the Labor arbitration 劳动仲裁. [impartial: not partial or biased; unprejudiced 公平的, 不偏不倚的; have a resort/recourse from sb: 向某人寻求帮助,求援求助; statute, statutory: enacted, regulated, or authorized by statute. 法制的：由法令颁布、规范或支配的; ］ |
| **劳动仲裁; Labor arbitration; 法律仲裁arbitration in law; 特别仲裁:an ad-hoc arbitration; 商务仲裁: commercial arbitration; 海事仲裁: maritime arbitration; 强制仲裁: mandatory/obligatory arbitration ]** |
| (law) 仲裁人 | **arbitrator**: an **impartial/unprejudiced** person chosen to **settle down/sort out** the controversial issues between parties who are **engaged/implicated/involved** in a dispute or conflict. 仲裁人 |
| One having the ability or power to make **authoritative** decisions;有能力或权力做出权威决定的人；主宰者 In ancient China, the king is the only arbitrator for civilians' fate.  **Eg Youself is the only arbitrator of your own fate.** |
| law |  |

|  |
| --- |
| snatch /snætʃ/ ; snatcher  **[ felony V.S. petty crimes: e.g purse snatching抢钱包; shoplifting ]**      1.[V-T/V-I](javascript:;)If you snatch something or snatch at something, you take it or pull it away quickly. 迅速拿走; 夺取  •  Mick snatched the cards from Archie's hand.   米克一把夺过阿彻手里的牌。  The thief snatched her purse and ran. 小偷抢了她的钱包就跑  •  He snatched up the telephone.   他一把抓起了电话。  2.  [V-T](javascript:;)If something is snatched from you, it is stolen, usually using force. If a person is snatched, they are taken away by force. 强抢  •  If your **bag/purse is snatched,** let it go.   如果你的包被抢走，就随它去吧。  3.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you snatch an opportunity, you take it quickly. If you snatch something to eat or a rest, you have it quickly in between doing other things. 抓紧 (时机或时间); to quickly get something, especially sleep or rest, because you do not have very much time 抓紧时间〔做某事，尤指睡觉或休息〕  [SYN](javascript:;) GRAB  •I managed to **snatch an hour’s sleep on the train.** 我在火车上 抓紧时间睡了一小  •  I snatched a glance at the mirror.   我乘机瞥了一眼镜子。  4.  [V-T](javascript:;)If you snatch victory in a competition, you defeat your opponent by a small amount or just before the end of the contest. 侥幸获得  •  The American came from behind to snatch victory by a mere eight seconds.   美国队后来居上，仅以8秒钟的优势赢得了胜利。  5.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A snatch of a conversation or a song is a very small piece of it. (谈话或歌曲的) 片断  •  I heard snatches of the conversation.   我听到几段零星的谈话。  N) **snatcher  'snætʃə] n. 绑架者；抢夺贼 e.g. purse snatcher; a mugger; a robber** |
| Mug:  to attack someone and rob them in a public place  〔在公共场所〕对⋯行凶抢劫  [THESAURUS](javascript:;)  [ATTACK](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=attack)    [STEAL](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=steal)  •A lot of people won’t go out alone at night because they’re afraid of being mugged. 许多人因害怕被抢劫，晚上不愿单独出门。 |
| [ the bar exam律师资格考试 ]   * e.g. You must graduate from an **accredited [ə'kredɪtɪd] law school** and pass the “bar exam律师资格考试”.   e.g. e.g. If you don’t want to join the Bar, becoming a **barristers['bærɪsdə]讼务大律师' clerk** could be another option.  **Barristers' clerks**, in effect, run the business, making sure everything operates smoothly in chambers（法官的）内庭, client relationships are **nurtured培养〔关系，感情等〕**, and the set is marketed effectively. |
| [ **accredited law school**]   * e.g. You must graduate from an **accredited [ə'kredɪtɪd] law school** and pass the “bar exam律师资格考试”. |
| [substantive law](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=substantive%20law&lang=en) 实体法； 实体法律 |
| n. (法庭上做的)伪证/伪誓；背信弃义 ['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ] perjury 复数 perjuries  **[ (在法庭上)作伪证: commit perjury** ['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ]**]**  If someone(witness) who is giving evidence in a court of law commits perjury, they lie under oath. 伪证  e.g. Hall was found guilty of **perjury**['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ]. 霍尔被判犯有伪证罪。  e.g. This witness has **committed perjury**['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ] in **a court of law** and no reliance can be placed on her evidence.   该证人作了伪证，她提供的证据不可信。 |
| (sb.在法庭上被)证明有罪/(sb.在法庭上)被宣判有罪 [kən'vɪkt] **[ convict sb. of a crime; sb. be convicted of a crime ] [ a convict = a prisoner囚犯]**  V.S. antonym: **[sb. be acquitted of a crime (在法庭上)宣判…无罪, 无罪释放]**     1. [V-T](javascript:;)If someone is convicted of a crime, they are found guilty of that crime **in a court of law**在法庭上. (sb.在法庭上被)证明/(sb.在法庭上)被判有罪 e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of “attempted murder(**谋杀未遂**)”** and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder** eventually and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放   e.g. There was insufficient evidence to convict him. 没有足够的证据 **证明他有罪**。  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five **were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000.   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A convict is someone who is in prison. **[a convict = a prisoner ] 囚犯**  e.g. .Neil Jordan's tale of two escaped convicts 越狱囚犯who get mistaken for priests.   V.S. **[ acquit sb. of a crime; sb. be acquitted of a crime (在法庭上)宣判…无罪, 无罪释放]** |
| [əˈkwɪt] acquit; pp: acqui**tt**ed   pt: acqui**tt**ed   pres part: acquit**t**ing  1.[T usually passive,一般用被动态]**[ acquit sb. of a crime; sb. be acquitted of a crime: (在法庭上)宣判sb.无罪, 罪名不成立&无罪释放]** to give a decision/verdict in **a court of law**在法庭上that someone is not guilty of a crime; If **someone is acquitted of a crime** in a court of law, they are formally declared not to have committed the crime. (在法庭上)宣判…无罪, 无罪释放  V.S.  **(sb.在法庭上被)证明有罪/(sb.在法庭上)被宣判有罪 [kən'vɪkt] [ sb. be convicted of a crime ] [ a convict = a prisoner囚犯]**  e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of “attempted murder(**谋杀未遂**)”** and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder** eventually and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five **were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000.  e.g. The **jury deliberated on** this case for four days before **acquitting him**. 陪审团 斟酌审议 了四天之后裁断他无罪  e.g. All the defendants were acquitted. 所有被告都 (在法庭上) 被宣判无罪&无罪释放。  e.g. The judge directed the jury to **acquit Phillips of the murder**. 法官指示陪审团裁决菲利普斯 谋杀 罪名不成立。  2. **[ acquit yourself well/honourably ]:** to do something well, especially something difficult that you do for the first time in front of other people〔尤指首次在别人面前做困难的事时〕表现好/得体  3.[acquit sb. of sth ]  e.g. I cannot **acquit him of that duty**我认为这是他应尽的责任 |
| [ 谋杀未遂attempted murder]  e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of “attempted murder(谋杀未遂)”** and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder eventually** and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放  // be convicted of crime V.S. be acquitted of a crime |
| **[处终生监禁: be sentenced to <life/five years'> imprisonment; be sentenced to jail/prison for 10 years ]**  e.g. In 1977 he **was convicted of** “attempted murder(谋杀未遂)” and **sentenced to life imprisonment**. But his wife was keeping appealing for his case and finally in 1989, he **was acquitted of murder** eventually and proven to be innocent in the Grand Jury. 他因” 谋杀未遂”(在法庭上)被判有罪, 处终生监禁; 被宣判 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five **were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. |
| **[ (Jury’s) deliberation: (Law) 陪审团的审议/仔细商议/仔细审议/斟酌]**  deliberation: careful consideration, **rumination(on sth)沉思,** or discussion of something 细想；考虑；仔细商议/仔细审议/斟酌  e.g. The jury **deliberated on** this case for four days before **acquitting him of the** “attempted murder谋杀未遂”. 陪审团**仔细商议/仔细审议/斟酌** 了四天之后裁断他 “谋杀未遂” 罪名不成立&无罪释放 |
| [ contempt of the ?court of law]  e.g. During the trial, all the defendants and both **defense attorneys/lawyer辩护律师**were cited for contempt轻视，蔑视 and sentenced to jail, but those convictions were also **overturned/refuted**. The contempt轻视，蔑视 charges were re-tried before a different judge, who found four people guilty of some of the charges, but decided not to sentence the defendants to jail or fines. |
| **(Law) “examine witnesses”** – to bring people with some connection to the case into the courtroom to tell their side of the story |
| **[ hung-jury message = split-jury 陪审团有分歧的 message]**  e.g. The jury was **initially** split, with eight **jurors** voting to **convict defendants** on charges of both the conspiracy and intent to **incite riots**煽动暴乱, and four **jurors** voting to **acquit the defendants** on all charges. The **foreman (of the jury陪审团团长)** handed a **hung-jury(split-jury)** message to the **marshal** to take to the judge, but he instructed the jury to keep deliberating on it |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| law , court |  |
| 法定代理人 /法律代表 | [“legal representation” 法定代理人 /法律代表]  e.g. One of the first steps is to hire “**legal representation**”法定代理人 /法律代表in that country. A local **law firm律师事务所** will know all the rules and regulations, and will be able to make sure that the required documents are submitted and everything is in order and in place. For example要举例说明, you want to begin construction in another country. This would **hardly** even be possible 几乎不可能 without consulting from the local “**legal representation**”法定代理人 /法律代表.  e.g. Human rights advocates complained that the law did not provide adequate protection, since there is no requirement that suspects have **legal representation** during questioning.  人权倡议者抱怨说，由于没有要求嫌疑人在审讯时必须有法定代理人在场，法律没有对嫌疑人提供充分的保护。  e.g. No criminal can be convicted without first facing his accusers in court and being granted the right to his own counsel (**legal representation**in court).  每一个被告都必须先在法庭上与原告对质并且被准许与其 **法律代表** 谘商之后，才可以被定罪。  3. You want legal representation法律代表 and you want to contact your lawyer, the LAC法律援助中心 and your family. |
| 法律义务; 法定义务 | [法律义务; 法定义务: legal obligations; **尽到sb’s法律义务 : meet/fulfil sb’s legal obligations;** [l egal procedure obligations](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=legal%20procedure%20obligations&lang=en): 法律程序义务]  e.g. For example要举例说明, you want to begin construction in another country. This would **hardly** even be possible 几乎不可能 without consulting from the local **“legal representation”法定代理人 /法律代表.** Even once the construction application has been submitted, it’s not a done deal obviously. The application is analyzed by a public officer with the authority to rule on matters concerning powers of attorney and international business. Once the paperwork is in order, the company should then make sure it’s aware of the consequences of not **meeting/fulfilling their legal obligations (没有尽到sb’s法律义务)**.  e.g. What **legal obligations** does this **entail**? 这个包括什么 **法律义务**  //entail: involve sth as a necessary part of |
| [法] 道义上的责任 | [ moral obligations ] |
| 从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财） | extort /ɪkˈstɔːt/ **“t”发”d”的音** If someone extorts money from you = blackmail you, they get it from you using force, threats, intimidation or other unfair or illegal means.  **[ extort money from sb. = blackmail sb, 从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财; extort ransom: 敲诈勒索赎金 ]**  e.g. Corrupt government officials were **extorting money from him**. 腐败的政府官员那时正向他 勒索钱财。  e.g. Her kidnapper **extorted a $175,000 ransom** for her release. 勒索175,000美元作为释放她的赎金  e.g. He told her their affair would have to stop, because Jack Smith was **blackmailing him**.  e.g Park is accused by prosecutors of helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈstɔːt/ donations** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd](秘密或非法地) 串通勾结sb**. Choi to make Lotte's Shin give 7 billion won ($6.2 million) in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of corruption and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused Monday on multiple charges, including abuse of power, coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治, receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said. |
| **[ extort $ from sb. = blackmail sb, 从sb. 敲诈勒索(赎金，钱财）]**  e.g. Blackmail is the action of threatening to reveal a secret about someone, unless they do something you tell them to do, such as giving you money. 敲诈  e.g. It looks like these confidential pictures were being used for **blackmailing that politician**. 看来这些照片正被用于敲诈勒索  e.g. He told her their affair would have to stop, because Jack Smith was **blackmailing him.** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 民事诉讼 | (slang) 民事诉讼: civil suit V.S. civil staff 公务员 => **file a civil suit提交一个 民事诉讼**  eg The attorney later **file的 a civil suit提交/提出一个 民事诉讼**. Her lawyers said they found 13 Jane Doe witnesses with similar stories. However, Constand's suit was settled in November 2006, and the witnesses were never called. |
| (law)对sb. 提出诉讼(案) | **[ 对sb. 提出一个 诉讼：file a lawsuit against somebody]**  E.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against Qualcomm提交一个 诉讼**, **indicting it for** withholding (refuse to give) payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier.  e.g. Of course, being in China, no one will be able to **file a lawsuit against the manufacturer.** God bless America and our lawsuits. 当然，在中国没有人能去诉讼制造商  //[indict sb. for sth = accuse sb of = charge sb. with sth] |
| (一件）诉讼案 | a lawsuit **[ 对sb. 提出一个 诉讼：file a lawsuit against somebody]**  A lawsuit is a case in a **court of law** which concerns a dispute between two people or organizations. 诉讼案  e.g. The dispute culminated last week in a lawsuit against the government.   这场针对政府诉讼案的争论在上星期达到了高潮。  E.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against Qualcomm(正式)提出一个 诉讼**, **indicting it for** withholding (refuse to give) payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier.  e.g. Of course, being in China, no one will be able to **file a lawsuit against the manufacturer.** God bless America and our lawsuits. 当然，在中国没有人能去诉讼制造商 |
| (law) V (正式的) 提起(诉讼, 申请, 请愿等) | V. file: (正式的) 提起(诉讼, 申请等) If you file a formal or legal accusation, complaint, or request, you make it officially.  **[ (正式的)提出了(离婚): file for sth, like “file for divorce”; 对sb (正式的) 提起(诉讼, 申请等) file charges against sb; 对sb. 提出一个 诉讼：file a lawsuit against somebody; 法院的诉讼申请: the court filing; file the petition(正式的)提出请愿 ]**  e.g. I **filed for divorce** on the grounds of **adultery/extramarital 通奸**a few months later. 我几个月后以通奸为由**(正式的)提出了(离婚)**  e.g. The FBI has closed an investigation into child abuse allegations against Brad Pitt involving one of his children. Pitt, one of the most **sought-after吃香的actors** in Hollywood, has six children with actress Angelina Jolie, who **filed for divorce (正式的)提出了(离婚) in** September.  e g 对他的(妓女等 的)拉客行为提起诉讼(申请等) to file charges/accusation/indictment against his prostitution solicitation .  eg The **court filing法院的诉讼申请** last week claims/alleges that Roberts, a minor/underage girl, "was forced to have sexual relations" with the prince in London. Furthermore, Dershowitz, a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch 30 yrs ago, was also accused/indicted in the latest **court filing法院的诉讼申请**.  e.g. This year, pollution readings in the capital city spiked to new highs in the days after the Hindu festival. The suffocating/choking/smothering smog reduced visibility to just a few meters. It is possible that the court would then implement a **draconian** (extreme harsh/strict) national **blanket ban全面禁止** on the manufacture of firecrackers and fireworks. The lawyer and two other advocates **filed the petition(正式的 )提出这个请愿** with the court in 2015 on behalf of their infant children.  //(妓女等的)拉客 prostitution/whore solicitation [sə,lɪsɪ'**teɪʃən**]  V.S. pimp 皮条客；男妓  // the emerging affluent 暴发户 V.S. a self-made millionaire ...一位白手起家的百万富翁 |
| 诉讼(过程) | • litigation is the process of fighting or defending a lawsuit in a court of law. 诉讼(过程) **[ 长达四年多的诉讼(过程) four years of litigation ]**  e.g. The settlement ends more than **four years of litigation** on behalf of the residents. 这次和解结束了代表居民的 **长达四年多的诉讼(过程)** 。  e.g. They've gone through **four years of litigation**, absolutely **gruelling/torturous times**折磨人的时间.  • To litigate means to take legal action, to file a lawsuit against sb. 对sb.提起诉讼(案) If we have to litigate, we will. 必须提起诉讼的话，我们会的  e.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against(正式)提出一个 诉讼**, Qualcomm, **indicting it for** **withholding**(refuse to give) payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier. Qualcomm, which provides crucial chips used in the iPhone, allegedly **charges Apple with** an unfair amount to license its cellular patents, according to the **lawsuit(一件）诉讼案**, Apple is also seeking nearly $1 billion in rebate payments, which it claims赔偿 have been wrongfully **withheld(refuse to give)**. The previously agreed upon rebates were conditional on Apple putting Qualcomm chips in its products and not pushing litigation诉讼(过程) that **accused the chip maker of** unfair licensing terms许可条款/授权条款.  // rebate V.S. refund V.S. abate  “rebate” is an amount of money that is paid back to you when you have paid too much tax, rent etc〔税、租金等的〕退款 ? rebate = refund? V.S. sth abates, abatement of GHG emissions/CO2 emissions |
| (law) 法院的诉讼申请 n) | a court filing  eg The **court filing法院的诉讼申请** last week claims/alleges that Roberts, a minor/underage girl, "was forced to have sexual relations" with the prince in London. Furthermore, Dershowitz, a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch 30 yrs ago, was also accused/indicted in the latest **court filing法院的诉讼申请**. |
| （因xxx）诉讼/控告某人 | [（因xxx）诉讼/控告某人 sue sb. for sth.]  If you sue someone for sth, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim索赔 money from them because they have harmed you in some way.  e.g. The world's largest company Apple is **suing** one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple **filed a lawsuit against(正式)提出一个 诉讼**, Qualcomm, **indicting it for** **withholding(refuse to give)** payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier. Qualcomm, which provides crucial chips used in the iPhone, allegedly **charges Apple with** an unfair amount to license its cellular patents, according to the **lawsuit(一件）诉讼案**, Apple is also seeking nearly $1 billion in rebate payments, which it claims索赔 have been wrongfully **withheld(refuse to give).** The previously agreed upon rebates were conditional on Apple putting Qualcomm chips in its products and not pushing litigation诉讼(过程) that **accused the chip maker of** unfair licensing terms许可条款/授权条款.  e.g. The **fallout (bad/negative impacts of sth, the fallout of U.S. election; the fallout of Brexit) is**: the airline told its passengers it was offering them $500 flight vouchers for **reimbursement** 报销, but only if they agreed not to **sue the company.** The incident repulsed many United customers, some protesting by cutting up their United **mileage ['maɪlɪdʒ] cards(英里)里程.** |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| V) (秘密或非法地) 和某sb.（国家/组织）串通勾结, 狼狈为奸 | **(秘密或非法地) 和某个（国家/组织）串通/勾结, 狼狈为奸collude with sb.  [kə'l(j)uːd] /kəˈluːd/, collusion]:**  If one person **colludes with** another, they cooperate with them secretly to do something illegal. Collusion is secret or illegal cooperation, especially between countries or organizations.  e.g. Park is **accused by prosecutors of** helping Choi Soon-sil, a longtime confidante闺蜜, **extort/ɪkˈsdɔːt/ donations(敲诈勒索钱财)** from South Korea's biggest **conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀** in exchange for political favors. Prosecutors allege that Park **colluded with[kə'l(j)uːd]** Choi to make Lotte's give 7 billion won in bribes to a foundation Choi had set up. The corruption scandal has finally turned out to **impeach 弹劾 Park** over allegations of bribery, corruption, **embezzlement**挪用公款, and **nepotism ['nepətɪz(ə)m]裙带关系** . Park was indicted/accused on multiple charges, including abuse of power, **coercion [kəʊ'ɜːʃ(ə)n]高压政治,** receiving bribes from a third party, demanding bribes from a third party and the leaking of confidential official information, prosecutors said.  eg. He found no evidence of **collusion** between xxx companies and retailers. 他找不出唱片公司与零售商 **互相勾结/串通** 的证据  e.g. Several local officials are in jail on charges of **colluding with** the human traffickers. 官员因涉嫌 **互 相勾结/串通** 人 口走私犯而锒铛入狱。  V.S. **〔(秘密或非法地) 和某sb.（国家/组织）串通勾结/同谋, 狼狈为奸 [ Sb’s complicity with B. = collude with B.]** e.g. His **complicity/collusion with** the former government had led to his downfall. 与上届政府的 ” **串通勾结/ 狼狈为奸**” 使他身败名裂。  //敲诈勒索钱财extort money from sb. = blackmail sb; //conglomerates 企业集团/ chaebol['tʃæbəul]韩国财阀 //embezzlement is the crime of embezzling money. 挪用公款 //impeach (the president)弹劾总统 //nepotism: ['nepətɪz(ə)m] 裙带关系 //coerce sb. into doing: to force or oblige sb. to do sth that they’re not willing to do or reluctant to do by threatening or intimidating them. |
| adj) 某人牵扯在xxx事情上, 难脱干系**的**, **共谋共犯的** | Adj) If sb **is complicit in** a crime, ufair or illegal activity, they are involved/**implicated牵连的** in it.  e.g He did not witness her execution, though, he and the others **are complicit in** her death(难脱干系的), which means he is also a crime **accessory(从犯 ).**  e.g. The President of the Philippines has named that over 150 government officials **are complicit in** the country's **drug trafficking** trade. Among those named in a speech were government officials, members of the judiciary, congressmen and police officials. He said the list has been validated and **vetted/inspected** by the military and police task forces that he set up to investigate the illegal drugs "menace ['mɛnəs]/intimidation."  =>Derivative word) N) complicit => complicity [kəm'plɪsɪtɪ] (和crime/illegal activity)难脱干系,共谋共犯关系； 复数 complicities   1. Complicity: involvement in a crime, together with other people/accomplice〔罪案的〕共犯，同谋  e.g. Jennings **emphatically/flatly/categorically直截了当地/断然的否认** denied her **complicity in** the murder. 詹宁斯否认自己参与了谋杀案。 2. Complicity: involvement in or knowledge of a situation, especially one that is morally wrong or dishonest**〔(秘密或非法地) 和某sb.（国家/组织）串通勾结/同谋, 狼狈为奸 [ Sb’s complicity with B. = collusion with B.]** e.g. His **complicity/collusion with** the former government had led to his downfall. 与上届政府的 ” **串通勾结/ 狼狈为奸**” 使他身败名裂。   // accessory [法] 从犯 ; accomplice同犯, [法] 共犯 //be implicated in sth  有牵连的 |
| [法] 从犯 | [法] 从犯 accessory, **accessory to a crime**: If sb is guilty of being an **accessory to a crime**, they helped the culprit犯人 who committed the crime, or knew it was being committed but did not tell the police. Compared with an “accomplice”, the accessory does not commit the crime, but help the culprit. => accomplice [法] 共/同犯 |
| [法] 共/同犯 | **accomplice**: Someone's accomplice is a person who helps them or **collude with** them to **commit a crime or perpetrate sth.**  // collude with; collusion: If one person **colludes with** another, they cooperate with them secretly to do something illegal under the table. |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 显示…有罪 | * incriminate /ɪnˈkrɪmɪˌneɪt/  [V-T](javascript:;) //discriminate sb. 1. **[显示sb.有罪 incriminate sb.]** If something incriminates you, it suggests that you are responsible for something bad or illegal, especially a crime. In this case, you would be accused.  e.g. He claimed that the drugs had been planted to **incriminate him,** in other words, he **was framed/set up(被陷害了**）  他声称那些毒品是有人为了栽赃陷害他而放在那里的。 * [ADJ](javascript:;)显示有罪的 **[ 罪证incriminating evidence]** * e.g. Police had reportedly searched his house and found **incriminating evidence.** 并且发现了**罪证**。   =>derivative word: N**) incrimination /in,krimi'neiʃən/; [ɪn,krɪmə'neʃən]: an accusation, a charge, or an indictment** that you are responsible for some lapse or misdeed eg.. his incrimination was based on my testimon控告；连累 [charge](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=charge&lang=en), [accusation](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.0.0\resultui\dict\?keyword=accusation&lang=en), indictment |
| (外交)边缘政策；外交冒险政策 | [ on the brink of xxx => brinkmanship ]  e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. **is at odds with (having divergencies)** China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**, things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position.  // on the brink of extinction //at odds with sb = have different opinion from sb. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| （国家/政府/机构）颁布一个法令；  (法院的)判决；V. （国家/政府/机构）官方发布/颁布命令 | decree /dɪˈkriː/ //V.S. discretion 1.A decree is an official order or decision, especially one made by the ruler of a country. [ issued a decree （国家/政府/机构）颁布一个法令；official decree; 官方法令］  e.g. In July he issued a decree ordering all unofficial armed groups in the country to disband. 他颁布了一项法令，命令解散该国所有非官方武装团体。  e.g Based on official decree 官方法令, he is banished/exiled/ousted/deported from Turkey.  // banish sb = exile/oust/expat sb: To force sb to leave their own country or place by official decree 放逐，流放  e.g. The Indian government announced trade embargo with North Korea last week it is halting all trade, except for food and medicine, as tension mounts on the Korean peninsula and the U.S. administration urges more global action to isolate Pyongyang. India has maintained diplomatic relations with Pyongyang, and the decree banning trade is the first time India has officially published an order saying it will comply fully with U.N. sanctions resolutions.   2.A decree is a judgment made by a court of law **[ a court decree 法院的判决/裁判 ]**  **Note**: “Verdict” is different from “**a court decree (法庭判令法庭判决)”**.   * Verdict: the final decision that is made by the jury陪审团的决定. * “a court decree” is a judgment made by a court of law法院的判决/裁判   e.g The court decreed that the defendant should pay the plaintiff $5,000 bucks as phychological compensation. 法院裁决：被告需要向原告支付xxx  e.g. The final decree dissolved their marriage. 最后的(法院的)判决解除了他们的婚姻关系  e.g. (jury’s) verdict: In a court of law在法庭上, the verdict is the final decision that is made by the jury, delivered by the **“foreman of the jury陪审团团长”** to the Judge, and finally announced by judge at the end of a trial, which decides **whether the defendant/indictee/accused is guilty or innocent**, different from **a court decree(法庭判令法庭判决?)**.  //plaintiff= the indictor = the accuser V.S. defendant/indictee/the accused   3. V-T If someone in authority decrees that (issue a decree that ) something must happen, they decide or state this officially. （国家/政府/机构）官方发布/颁布命令 　 [ decree that xxx = issue a decreee that ]  e.g. The government decreed that all who wanted to live and work in Kenya must hold Kenyan passports. 政府发布命令,下令要求所有想在肯尼亚居住和工作的人必须持有肯尼亚护照。  e.g The government decreed that a new tax be imposed. 政府颁布法令， 命令征收一项新税  => decree V.S. discretion (it's up to the discretion of the bank manager 判断; years of discretion in CHINA is 18.） //disband: dimiss a team解散  V.S. discretion   |  | | --- | | discretion 1. do sth with discretion/prudence = prudently 慎重地, 审慎地  2. 酌情决定权 If someone in a position of authority uses their discretion or has the discretion to do something in a particular situation, they have the freedom, right, or authority to judge or decide what to do; e.g. This committee may want to exercise its discretion to look into those charges. 这个委员会可能想行使其酌情决定权来调查那些指  3. freedom to act or judge on one's own: n 自由行动，自由判断. [ (做...)是某人的自由: I'm in my discretion to do = it's my discretion to do 做xxx是某人的自由 ] e.g. All decisions were left to our discretion. 所有的决定都由我们自由判断; e.g. I'm in my discretion to enjoy my annual leave = it's my discretion to enjoy my annual leave. e.g I'm in my discretion to squander money extravagantly/lavishly (挥霍） coz I earn that money, and it's none of your business/keep your nose away from me 浪费花钱是我的自由, 不关你的事情, 别多管闲事 //nosy=meddlesome; meddle in  4. Ability or power to judge or decide responsibly. 决定能力，决断能力 [ (裁判的判断力/决定力: the discretion of the referee; 经理的判断力/决定力: the discretion of the manager ] eg. I'ts important to note that as an international student youll not necessarily be eligible for all the facilities offered to resident students. Now, as an international student you will need to provide evidence that you can fund yourself for however long your course lasts. Banks have different policies and the services that they’ll offer you, which will depend on your individual circumstances and on the discretion of the bank manager 经理的判断力/决定力 involved.   5. 决断能力的年龄 =法定成年的年龄(英国法律规定为十四岁): age of discretion; the years of discretion ; e.g. In CHINA, the years of discretion is 18 based on Chinese law. Before that age, normally your parents are your guardian ['gɑːdɪən] or custodian[kʌ'stəʊdɪən] [法] 监护人 | |
| statute; statutory | statute: a law or decree that is enacted by a legislature【法律】 法令：立法机关所颁布的法律; An established law, decree, or rule, as of a corporation 公司制定的规则/条例;  => statutory: relating to a statute. 法令的或与之有关的; Enacted, regulated, or authorized by statute.法制的：由法令颁布、规范或支配的  V.S.  [ /ˈstætjuː/ the statue of liberty 雕像; status ] |
| (地方性) 法规;  圣餐礼 | ordinance /ˈɔːdɪnəns/ ordinances => An ordinance is an official rule, order, or regulations, especially from a local government. (地方性) 法规  e.g.s ...ordinances that restrict building development. …限制楼房建设的法规  e.g. The city attorney's office tells CNN while the city does not have any drone ordinances, it could charge the owner with reckless endangerment. [ a reckless driver 鲁莽（不急危险）的驾驶员; reckless driving 鲁莽（不急危险）驾驶 ] |
| (law) (法律的)漏洞; (法律的)空子 | loophole /ˈluːpˌhəʊl/ N-COUNT A loophole in the law is a small mistake which allows people to do something that would otherwise be illegal. 漏洞 [法律的空子 exploit a loophole]  e.g. It is estimated that 60,000 businesses are exploiting a loophole in the law to avoid prosecution. 公司在钻法律的空子来逃避起诉  e.g The Netherlands, Switzerland and Ireland are among the world's most damaging corporate tax havens, according to a new report by Oxfam. Oxfam researchers said governments around the world are slashing大幅度削减(V.S. jack up) corporate tax rates and allowing "extreme forms of tax dodging" in order to attract investment. They warned that this race to the bottom is "starving countries out of billions of dollars needed to tackle poverty and inequality [ɪnɪ'kwɒlɪtɪ]." "Ordinary people -- particularly the poorest -- are paying the price for this reckless race-to-the-down competition through increases in personal taxes and cuts to essential services, such as healthcare and education." The European Union, the G20 have all steppe[d u]p their efforts to close corporate tax loopholes in the past year, but Oxfam is saying a lot more has to be done. "Governments must work together to stop this crazy race to the bottom on corporate tax and ensure companies pay their fair share,"  //put in extra hours or effort to do |
| 法律的实施: | law) law enforcement => law enforcement official/agencies 执法人员 //\* (law slang) 审判不公，误判 a miscarriage of justice. \* (law slang) 绳制于法 bring sb to justice; \* (law slang) 藐视法庭的命令 contempt of court orders/charges \* (law slang) 法律禁止令 a court injuction |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (法庭)禁令 (封杀令) | a court injunction: (law) a judicial法庭的 remedy issued in order to prohibit a party from doing or continuing to do a certain activity  e.g. Nokia has won a court injunction banning HTC from using microphone components in its flagship HTC One smartphones  //gag order: a court order restricting information or comment by the participants involved in a lawsuit |
| (美）言论禁止令,封口令, 禁口令, 堵上了xxx 的嘴 | a gag order: a court order restricting information or comment by the participants involved in a lawsuit [put a gag order on sb/sth; slap a gag order on sb/sth]  eg The school authority put a gag order on him about the issue. 关于这个问题，学校当局给了他“闭嘴”的命令 （塞住…的口）  e.g. A gag order issued by Jordan's attorney general in August prevented coverage of the case.  eg In the past week he has slapped a gag order on the BBC, sought an injunction封杀 against a newspaper and threatened at least two others with similar bans. 堵上了英国广播公司（BBC）的嘴，又封杀了一家报纸  //a court injunction: Nokia has won a court injunction banning HTC from using microphone components in its flagship HTC One smartphones  //slap a ban on sb; slap sanction on xxx; slap tax on xx; slap import tariff on; slap a gag order on = impose xxx on sb unreasonably, irrationally 不合理的 强加（制裁，税，进口关税，禁令， 封口令） 于 |
| gag n/v 塞口物, 塞住…的口 sth that is stuck in sb's mouth, to prevent sb from speaking out or from giving comments. [ gag sb's mouth 塞住sb'的口, 不许sb说话/发表言论 ; Remove his gag = remove the gag from his mouth 让他说，让他讲] eg It will gag any opposition or criticism. 它将限制任何反对或批评（塞住…的口）。 // zip one's mouth 闭嘴 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| [律](court) 宣誓书 , 宣誓陈词 (经陈诉者宣誓在法律上可采作证据的)书面陈词 | affidavit [,æfi'deivit]; A written declaration made under oath before a notary public, like court, or other authorized officer, which is a legal evidence in law.  [ 宣誓陈词 a sworn affidavit [,æfi'deivit]]   e.g. Nicholas Young was arrested/apprehended by the FBI on Wednesday but was on law enforcement's radar (执法机关) since 2010, according to an affidavit released with Young's arrest. Young has been in contact with undercover(秘密的) law enforcement officers and informants信息提供者/ɪnˈfɔːmənt/ since 2011 and was interviewed as early as 2010 about his relationship with a friend, Zachary, who pleaded guilty to supporting a foreign terrorist organization.   eg The a self-made billionaire/ millionaire who built their business from scratch said he was filing提起诉讼 [ a sworn affidavit] that he denies any wrong doing and indictment/accusation against him emphatically/flatly/categorically. He even offered to waive自动弃权 the statute of limitations and any political immunity/exemption. 　　 　 //直截了当的/断然的否认（错事，指控): deny something (like wrongdoing, indictment, accusation) flatly/emphatically/categorically  //waive: If you waive your right to something, such as legal representation, you choose not to have it or do it. （自愿的）放弃 (权利) V.S. weave=knit |
| 1.陪审团)裁决(来断定被告是否有罪） 2. 意见，判断定论 | verdict /ˈvɜːdɪkt/ 1. **In a court of law**在法庭上, the verdict is the final decision that is made by the jury, delivered by the “**foreman of the jury陪审团团长**” to the Judge, and finally announced by judge at the end of a trial, which decides whether the defendant /indictee is guilty or not, different from a court decree. (陪审团)裁决(来断定被告是否有罪）[ the verdict of history= the decree of history 历史的裁决/定论 ] e.g. The jury returned a unanimous guilty verdict. 该陪审团作出了一份一致通过的有罪裁决。 // A decree is a judgment made by a law court, decree = verdict (法院的)判决 [ a court decree 法院的判决 ] //unanimous, unanimously: 一致通过的, without divergence分歧 //plaintiff= the indictor = the accuser V.S. defendant/indictee/the accused   2.Someone's verdict on something is their opinion of it, after thinking about it or investigating it. (判断)意见，(判断)定论 e.g. The doctor's verdict was that he was entirely healthy. 这名医生的(判断)意见 是他完全是健康的。 e.g. We tested three different baby cots all in the budget price range, and as usual, we will feature the pros and cons (正反两方面;利与弊), and the experts' verdict意见.  // foreman: 1. (尤指男性) 工头 2. [ The foreman of a jury ] is the person who is chosen as the leader of juries陪审团团长 |
| (国际)法庭(裁决)；法官席 | traɪ'bjuːn(ə)l; trɪ-] tribunal n. 法庭；裁决；法官席  **=>[ courtroom 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 V.S. tribunal V.S. chambers（法官的）内庭]**  [词条图片](javascript:;)  a type of court that is given official authority to deal with a particular situation or problem  特别法庭；审理委员会 •The case of your redundancy will be heard by an independent tribunal. 你被裁员一案将由一个独立的审理委员会来审理。    [ 国际法庭 an internationla tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]; the tribunal[traɪ'bjunl] result: 法庭的结果 = verdict ] e.g. An **international tribunal [traɪ'bjunl]国际法庭** ruled Tuesday that China's nine-dash line -- drawn on a map dating from the 1940s that claims large **stretches** of the South China Sea -- has no legal basis. Currently, U.S. is **at odds with** (having divergencies) China on the disputed **territorial waters** which are rich in resources and a busy **thoroughfare 大道，通路** for international shipping. "If one side plays **brinkmanship (外交)边缘政策** and thinks the other side will back down and you **miscalculate(对局势〕判断错误**  , things can get out of hand quite quickly." He said that China would be "acutely aware of the risks of unintended escalation," but it would now be under domestic pressure to register its defiance 蔑视 of the verdict and demonstrate that it had no intention of changing its position. |
| （法官的）内庭 | /ˈtʃeɪmbə**z**/ chambers  a judge's room for hearing cases not taken in open court （法官的）内庭  **=>[ courtroom 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 V.S. tribunal V.S. chambers（法官的）内庭]**  e.g. If you don’t want to join the Bar, becoming a **barristers['bærɪstə]讼务大律师' clerk** could be another option.  **Barristers' clerks**, in effect, run the business, making sure everything operates smoothly in chambers（法官的）内庭, client relationships are **nurtured培养〔关系，感情等〕**, and the set is marketed effectively.  \* As **a junior clerk,** you would be responsible for looking after and managing the diary, moving bundles  数据包from **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** to courts, answering the phone, and dealing with clients.  \* **Senior clerks** are **entrenched** in managing client relationships and dealing with clients on a day-to-day basis. Depending on the **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** , some **senior clerks** are also involved on the strategic side, working with the Chief Executive Officer.　　//**entrench:(力量，地位，关系)巩固** |
| 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 | ['kɔːtruːm; -rʊm] courtroom: a room in a law court where cases are judged〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭  **=>[ courtroom 〔法庭的〕审判室；法庭 V.S. tribunal V.S. chambers（法官的）内庭]**  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| 法官的; 法庭的 | judicial [dʒʊ'dɪʃəl]. e.g. Duterte insisted that those accused have access to a fair trial, although/whereas the same protection has not been afforded to many victims of the country's month-long war on drugs. "(The accusations) might be true, it might not be true ... They should have due process, presumption of innocence," he said. Human rights groups have repeatedly denounced公然抨击 the Duterte administration's heavy-handed手重的,暴虐的 approach and say that the methods apparently sanctioned by the government have resulted in hundreds of extrajudicial [,ɛkstrədʒu'dɪʃl] killings. |
| 在通常法律程序以外的： | extrajudicial [,ɛkstrədʒu'dɪʃl] e.g. Duterte insisted that those accused have access to a fair trial, although/whereas the same protection has not been afforded to many victims of the country's month-long war on drugs. "(The accusations) might be true, it might not be true ... They should have due process, presumption of innocence," he said. Human rights groups have repeatedly denounced公然抨击 the Duterte administration's heavy-handed手重的,暴虐的 approach and say that the methods apparently sanctioned by the government have resulted in hundreds of extrajudicial killings. //a court injunction: (law) a judicial法庭的 remedy issued in order to prohibit a party from doing or continuing to do a certain activity e.g. Nokia has won a court injunction banning HTC from using microphone components in its flagship HTC One smartphones V.S. a gag order |
| 许可条款/授权条款: | [ licensing terms] To litigate means to take legal action, to file a lawsuit against sb.对sb.提起诉讼(案) If we have to litigate, we will. 必须提起诉讼的话，我们会的 e.g. The world's largest company Apple is suing one of its chip suppliers for effectively holding it hostage. Apple filed a lawsuit against Qualcomm, indicting it for withholding payments as retaliation for Apple who is cooperating with South Korean regulators that are investigating the chip supplier. Qualcomm, which provides crucial chips used in the iPhone, allegedly charges Apple with an unfair amount to license its cellular patents, according to the lawsuit, Apple is also seeking nearly $1 billion in rebate payments, which it claims赔偿 have been wrongfully withheld. The previously agreed upon rebates were conditional on Apple putting Qualcomm chips in its products and not pushing litigation诉讼(过程) that accused the chip maker of unfair licensing terms许可条款/授权条款. |
| (law) 藐视法庭命令/[律]藐视法庭(或国会) | contempt of court orders/charges |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 控告谴责：指责…的过错 v | indict sb for sth=accuse sb of =charge sb with [控告某人以杀人罪 indict a person for murder = accuse sb of murder= charge sb with murder] eg He, previously a prestigious business elite, is indicted for a business fraud/scam/shenanigan 商业阴谋骗局. Now, he became a notorious/disreputable person. eg The U.S. Justice Department will investigate at length after a New York grand jury decided not to indict/accuse/charge a white police officer in the chokehold原意是从后面用胳膊扣死对方的脖子 death of an unarmed black teenager in Missouri密苏里州(美国州名) . Protesters poured onto the streets of New York late Wednesday, upset over a grand jury's decision not to indict a white cop for killing a black guy. e.g. Her husband was indicted for bribery, corruption, and embezzlement挪用公款. She emphatically disclaims any knowledge of her husband's business. 她声称自己对<她丈夫的生意>一无所知 //disclaim knowledge of sth = do sth without any knowledge disclaim responsibility for sth = claim that we're NOT responsible for 声明对xxx没有责任，免责声明  V.S**. [ sue sb. for sth ]**  **因xxx）诉讼/控告某人 sue sb. for sth.** If you sue someone for sth, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim索赔 money from them because they have harmed you in some way. |
| Law: To make a formal accusation or indictment控告起诉 against (a party) by the findings of a jury, especially a **"grand jury**".【法律】 起诉（对一方当事人）提出的正式指控或控告  **[civil suit］: 民事诉讼** |
| n. 控告起诉 | indictment=accusation [抢劫的控告 an indictment for robbery = an accusation of robbery= a charge with robbery] [an indictment for murder=an accusation of murder= a charge with murder] \* 被起诉者, 被告: indictee; defendant, the accused  \* 原告,起诉人: indicter/indictor; plaintiff; accuser; |
| 起诉书,诉状书 | indictment: a written statement charging a party with the commission of a crime or other offense, drawn up by a prosecuting attorney and found and presented by a grand jury大陪审团. [控告某人的诉状书,起诉书 bring in an indictment against sb; 起诉书,诉状书: a bill of indictment ] |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| (law) 监护人；保管人 | custody => custodian /kʌsˈtəʊdɪən/ ， guardian = warden = curator E.g who's your warden = custodian e.g. A representative for Pitt had no comment. Jolie is seeking sole physical custody of the couple's children. Pitt has requested joint custody. For the time being暂时, the children are staying in their mother's custody and have "therapeutic visits" with their father, Jolie's representatives said previously. |
| 严格的；严厉的 (law, rule, discipline) | stringent ['strɪndʒənt] Stringent laws, stringent rules, or stringent conditions are very severe or are strictly controlled. (法律、规定或条件) 严格的 V.S. draconian laws/rules  e.g He announced that there would be more stringent controls on the possession of weapons. 会有更严格的控制  e.g. Now the question goes to why the teenage who is diagnosed with depresson can get a 9-mm pistol in Germany, u know, the country with stringent gun restriction law.  V.S. draconian laws/rules/regulations |
| 严酷的严格的；严厉的 (法令或措施) | draconian /dreɪˈkəʊnɪən, drə-/ [ draconian laws or draconian measures ] are extremely harsh, strict, and severe. [ 严酷的 法令draconian laws, 严酷的措施 draconian measures; draconian wars 严酷残酷的战争 ] e.g. There would be no draconian measures to lower U.S. health care costs. ...不会有严厉的措施来降低美国的医疗成本 e.g. Draconian measures must be enforced in CHINA in order to curb the severe bribery and corruption, including ta[x e]vasion/dodge/avoidance and money laundering。 E.g. It's known that in CHINA, we have a draconian movie censorship. Therefore, when that Holllywood blockbuster hit the big screen in mainland CHINA, we audiences only watch the abridgement (version), not the original. Compare with the original, all porn clips 视频剪辑 are deleted in the abridgement (version) . e.g. The draconian, decades-old state of emergency must be lifted解除. Otherwise the freedom of speech won't be resumed. 持续了几十年、严厉的紧急状态必须被解除 e.g. When I arrived at a small grocery shop in the city's upscale/high-end Khan Market that sells anti-pollution products, there were at least 50 people lining up to buy face masks. I would wait for ages to get a mask. Already notorious/disreputable because of its toxic air, pollution in Delhi has skyrocketed(hiked) over the past week, going through the roof . The suffocating/stifling/smothering/choking smog has reduced visibility in the city to just a few meters, and the Delhi government has launched draconian emergency measures. //upscale=high-end (product, services) 高档的 (产品和服务)，高大上的 // wait for ages: 等很久很久 //notorious = disreputable 声名狼藉的 // (price, interest rate, amount) skyrocket = increase drastically = go through the roof 激增 // suffocate, stifle, smother, choke //好莱坞大片: a Hollywood blockbuster //video clips 视频剪辑 //电影上映 (movie) hit the big screen //abridgement: a shortened version of a written work (电影,电视剧, 书,脚本的) 删节的版本 |
| (law) 劳动仲裁 | 仲裁公断; (国际法)调停 [ arbitration, the labor arbitration] is the process by which the parties **implicated牵连其中 with** a dispute or controversy submit their differences to the judgment of an **impartial** person or group who is appointed by mutual consent/agreement or statutory provisions(法律条款).　 eg For any employment controversy issues, we can have a resort/recourse from the Labor arbitration 劳动仲裁. [impartial: not partial or biased; unprejudiced 公平的, 不偏不倚的; have a resort/recourse from sb: 向某人寻求帮助,求援求助; statute, statutory: enacted, regulated, or authorized by statute. 法制的：由法令颁布、规范或支配的; ］ |
| **劳动仲裁; Labor arbitration; 法律仲裁arbitration in law; 特别仲裁:an ad-hoc arbitration; 商务仲裁: commercial arbitration; 海事仲裁: maritime arbitration; 强制仲裁: mandatory/obligatory arbitration ]** |
| (law) 仲裁人 | **arbitrator**: an **impartial/unprejudiced** person chosen to **settle down/sort out** the controversial issues between parties who are **engaged/implicated/involved** in a dispute or conflict. 仲裁人 |
| One having the ability or power to make **authoritative** decisions;有能力或权力做出权威决定的人；主宰者 In ancient China, the king is the only arbitrator for civilians' fate.  **Eg Youself is the only arbitrator of your own fate.** |
| law |  |

# Lexical: Personnel working in a law firm

|  |
| --- |
| 合法的招聘代理legal recruitment agent |
| n. 招聘人员，征兵人员recruiter  [rɪ'kruːtə] |
| n. [法] 公证人，公证员〔尤指律师〕; ['nəʊt(ə)rɪ] notary = notary public 复数 notaries  A notary or a notary public is a person, often a lawyer, who has legal authority to witness the signing of documents in order to make them legally valid. 公证人 |
| [合伙人] You can wait up to eight years to be “made partner”. **[ salaried partner V.S. full equity partner]**  **e.g.** STUDENT 2: So, let's say I've passed my **paralegal律师的专职助手exams** and found a job in **a law firm**. What career opportunities are there?   LAWYER: You'd probably **start out as** an **assistant solicitor** and then **work your way up through** the firm - from assistant to associate to **salaried partner** - and finally becoming a **full equity partner.**   STUDENT 1: Umm, what exactly is a ‘**full equity partner’**?   LAWYER: **Law firms** are partnerships, which means they are owned and managed by the partners. Making partner is the ultimate ambition for most lawyers.   STUDENT 2: And how long does it take to get to there?   LAWYER: Generally, you can expect to wait up to eight or more years for partnership at a large commercial firm and perhaps only four years at a smaller, less commercially oriented firm. But it will depend on your own abilities and probably a bit of luck, too. |
| **[律师的专职助手paralegal ]** n. 律师助理, 律师的专职助手 adj. 辅助律师业务的 [pærə'liːg(ə)l] paralegal V.S. paramedics  [ [independent paralegal](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=independent%20paralegal&lang=en) 独立律师助理; [corporation paralegal](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=corporation%20paralegal&lang=en) 公司律师助理; [Paralegal Legal](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=Paralegal%20Legal&lang=en) 法律助理和预科 ]  e.g. Paralegals - Median salary: $44, 990 Education: associate's degree in paralegal studies 律师助理 - 工资中位数：$44 990。 教育水平要求：律师助理方面的专科学历。  e.g. She decided to enroll in paralegal classes at night.  报名参加一个夜校的律师助理课程。  **e.g.** STUDENT 2: So, let's say I've passed my **paralegal律师的专职助手exams** and found a job in **a law firm**. What career opportunities are there?   LAWYER: You'd probably **start out as** an **assistant solicitor** and then **work your way up through** the firm - from assistant to associate to **salaried partner** - and finally becoming a **full equity partner.**   STUDENT 1: Umm, what exactly is a ‘**full equity partner’**?   LAWYER: **Law firms** are partnerships, which means they are owned and managed by the partners. Making partner is the ultimate ambition for most lawyers.   STUDENT 2: And how long does it take to get to there?   LAWYER: Generally, you can expect to wait up to eight or more years for partnership at a large commercial firm and perhaps only four years at a smaller, less commercially oriented firm. But it will depend on your own abilities and probably a bit of luck, too.  e.g. A **paralegal** position is a good job to have and gives you legal experience. The paralegals assist solicitors in legal research and on deals, which effectively offers the chance to shadow a qualified lawyer. |
| [ sə'lɪsɪtɚ] solicitor  => [assistant solicitor]   1. a type of lawyer in Britain who gives legal advice, prepares the necessary documents when property is bought or sold, and defends people, especially in the lower courts of law 事务律师〔英国的一种律师，其职责为提供咨询、办理房地产买卖手续、在下级法庭出庭替人辩护等〕; An attorney who is not a member of the bar and who may be heard only in the lower courts./ lawyer 【多用于英国】 初级律师：不是律师界成员，而只能在低级法庭出庭的律师 e.g. You need to see a solicitor. 你需要找个律师。 E.g a small law firm of solicitors 一家小型律师事务所 2. One that solicits, especially one that seeks trade or contributions. 恳求者，尤其是寻求贸易或捐赠的人; someone who goes from place to place trying to sell goods or services 推销员 e.g. A sign on the door read, ‘No Solicitors.’ 门上有块牌子写着:“谢绝推销”。 3. The chief law officer of a city, town, or government department. 法官：城市、城镇或政府部门的首席法律官员;   **V.S.**   |  | | --- | | /əˈtɜːnɪ/attorney: In the United States, an attorney or attorney-at-law is a lawyer. 律师  •  ...a prosecuting attorney.  …一位公诉律师。  •  At the hearing, her attorney did not enter a plea.  在听证会上，她的律师没有提出申诉。  →see also [state's attorney](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=state's%20attorney) | | **[assistant solicitor ]**  **e.g.** STUDENT 2: So, let's say I've passed my **paralegal律师的专职助手exams** and found a job in **a law firm**. What career opportunities are there?   LAWYER: You'd probably **start out as** an **assistant solicitor** and then **work your way up through** the firm - from assistant to associate to **salaried partner** - and finally becoming a **full equity partner.**   STUDENT 1: Umm, what exactly is a ‘**full equity partner’**?   LAWYER: **Law firms** are partnerships, which means they are owned and managed by the partners. Making partner is the ultimate ambition for most lawyers.   STUDENT 2: And how long does it take to get to there?   LAWYER: Generally, you can expect to wait up to eight or more years for partnership at a large commercial firm and perhaps only four years at a smaller, less commercially oriented firm. But it will depend on your own abilities and probably a bit of luck, too. |   **V.S.**   |  | | --- | | ['bærɪstə] barrister  V.S. barista [bə'rɪstə] 咖啡师；咖啡吧员  A barrister ['bærɪstə] is a lawyer in Britain who can argue cases in the higher law courts 〔英国有资In England and Wales, a barrister is a lawyer who represents clients in the higher courts of law. . (英格兰和威尔士的) 大律师格在高等法院出庭的〕讼务律师，大律师; 加拿大）出庭律师（等于arrister-at-law）；（英）（有资格出席高等法庭并辩护的）专门律师  [词条图片](javascript:;)  => **barristers['bærɪstə]讼务大律师' clerk** | | **[ barristers['bærɪstə]讼务大律师' clerk ]**  If you don’t want to join the Bar, becoming a **barristers['bærɪstə]讼务大律师' clerk** could be another option.  **Barristers' clerks**, in effect, run the business, making sure everything operates smoothly in chambers, client relationships are **nurtured培养〔关系，感情等〕**, and the set is marketed effectively. //chambers /ˈtʃeɪmbəz/ a judge's room for hearing cases not taken in open court （法官的）内庭   * As **a junior clerk,** you would be responsible for looking after and managing the diary, moving bundles from **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** to courts, answering the phone, and dealing with clients. * **Senior clerks** are **entrenched** in managing client relationships and dealing with clients on a day-to-day basis. Depending on the **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** , some **senior clerks** are also involved on the strategic side, working with the Chief Executive Officer.　　//**entrench:(力量，地位，关系)巩固** | |
| ['prɒsɪkjuːtə] prosecutor n. 检察官；公诉人；[法] 起诉人；实行者  [词条图片](javascript:;)  a lawyer who is trying to prove in a court of law that someone is guilty of a crime 控方律师  In some countries, a prosecutor is a lawyer or official who brings charges against someone or tries to prove in a trial that they are guilty. 起诉人; 检察官  => **[副检察官 associate prosecutor ]**  E.G. Nowadays if you want to work in the legal field, there are numerous jobs that use legal skills but do not require a full **solicitor** or **barrister['bærɪstə]讼务大律师**qualification - such as the **associate prosecutor**副检察官, **caseworker**, or **witness care officer** roles. An副检察官**associate prosecutor’s** job **entails(包含了)**  reviewing and presenting **guilty pleas** in **magistrates'** courts, supporting lawyers in the **courtroom**, ensuring that all documentation is provided and following up on any issues concerned. It is a fantastic role because you get **hands-on experience** in court. |
| [witness care officer]  e.g. Nowadays if you want to work in the legal field, there are numerous jobs that use legal skills but do not require a full **solicitor** or **barrister['bærɪstə]讼务大律师**qualification - such as the **associate prosecutor**, **caseworker**, or **witness care officer** roles. The position of a **witness care officer** is also something to consider. This role involves minimising the stress of attending court for victims and witnesses **by keeping them up to date** with any news, managing their care throughout the case, and explaining any sentences given. |
| (律师事务所的)案件负责人；情报机构官员: case officer  V.S.  Caseworker or case worker: [社会学】(调查和解决家庭问题的)社会工作[亦作case work] casework /ˈkeɪsˌwɜːk/ is social work that involves actually dealing or working with the people who need help. (与需要帮助的人打交道的)社会工作 => caseworker or case worker /'keiswə:kə/ is someone who does casework.  V.S. 护理人员: care officer  1.[health care planning officer](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=health%20care%20planning%20officer&lang=en) 卫生保健规划人员  2.[Aged Care Assessment Officer](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=Aged%20Care%20Assessment%20Officer&lang=en) 养老服务评估员  3.[Residential Care Officer A](file:///C:\Users\IBM_ADMIN\AppData\Local\Youdao\Dict\Application\7.5.2.0\resultui\dict\result.html?keyword=Residential%20Care%20Officer%20A&lang=en) 安老院主任  e.g. Nowadays if you want to work in the legal field, there are numerous jobs that use legal skills but do not require a full **solicitor** or **barrister['bærɪstə]讼务大律师**qualification - such as the **associate prosecutor**, **case officer**, or **witness care officer** roles. **Caseofficers** are responsible for the administrative side of **court hearings**, including preparing case files for court and acting as the first point of contact for the prosecution department. |

e.g.



# Lexical: Personnel working in a court

|  |
| --- |
| [ court worker] |
| ['beɪlɪf] b**ai**liff [法警court bailiff; tribunal bailiff ] .  **法庭里面的**法警 bailiff /ˈbeɪlɪf/ A bailiff is an official in a court of law who deals with tasks such as keeping control in court. 法警 A court attendant who is entrusted with duties such as the maintenance of order in a courtroom during a trial, especially keeping eyes on the handcuffed suspect //委托（某人）做某事 entrust sb with sth e.g In the attack yesterday in the Grand Jury Court, two bailiffs were shot dead and one deputy was injuried and in life-threatening situation.'  [词条图片](javascript:;)    someone who looks after a farm or land that belongs to someone else 农场管理人；农场主[地主]的管家  an official of the legal system who watches prisoners and keeps order in a court of law 法警  an official of the legal system who can take people’s goods or property when they owe money  〔查封欠债人财产的〕查封官，执达吏  司法官(协助英国执行官的官员，有权执行令状、发传票以及逮捕) An official who assists a British sheriff and who has the power to execute writs, processes, and arrests. //writ: Law: a written court order, commanding the party to whom it is addressed to perform or cease performing a specified act.【法律】由法院发布的书面命令; //statute, statutory: 法令条例  eg Hundreds of cops were in attendance to support HK bailiffs' efforts to remove and dismantle protest barriers from the bustling Mong Kok's Street. The bailiffs were enforcing a court order/writ/statute, following complaints by residents that the protests have disrupted life in parts of the city for nearly two months. Police warned that anyone obstructing/hindering the bailiffs in their work would face "contempt of court charges/orders" 藐视法庭的号令. //sheriff /ˈʃɛrɪf/ In the United States, a sheriff is a person who is elected to make sure that the law is obeyed in a particular county. (美国的) 县治安官 |
| judge  vt. 判断；审判 n. 法官；裁判员 vi. 审判；判决   1. the official in control of a court, who decides how criminals should be punished 法官；审判官   •The trial judge specifies the number of years to be spent in prison. 由主审法官确定刑期。  federal judge/high court judge etc (=a judge in a particular court)联邦法院/高等法院等法官   1. someone who decides on the result of a competition 〔比赛的〕裁判员 = referee，评判员   •The panel of judges included several well-known writers. 评审团包括几位著名作家。   1. a good/bad judge of sth, someone whose opinion on something is usually right or wrong 对某事物判断力很好/很差的人 e.g. Sandra’s a very good judge of character and **disposition**. 桑德拉很善于判断人的性格+**性情** |
| n. 审查委员，陪审员juror  ['dʒʊrɚ] **=> [ jury V.S. jury pool V.S. the foreman of a jury V.S. juror ['dʒʊrɚ] ]**  [词条图片](javascript:;)  A juror is a member of a jury. 陪审员  e.g.  The foreman was asked by the clerk whether the jurors had reached verdicts on which they all agreed.   书记员问陪审团主席是不是陪审员们已作出了全体一致的裁决。  e.g.   |  | | --- | | ## How to select a jury?  A **jury**, consisting of 6 to 12 **jurors** , is chosen from the **jury pool** . Unsuitable **jurors** may be dismissed for cause if there is information that suggests they could **be prejudiced(be partial偏见) about** the case. Each lawyer **is also entitled to**(have right to) a specific number of **peremptory**[pə**'r**ɛmptəri] 专横的 challenges and can dismiss certain **jurors** without stating a cause. When both parties have agreed upon a jury, the **jurors** **are sworn in** by t**he clerk of court** to try the case. Those **jurors** not selected for jury duty are excused. | |
| /ˈdʒʊərɪ/ jury  **=> [ jury V.S. jury pool V.S. the foreman of a jury V.S. juror ['dʒʊrɚ] ]**     1. [N-COUNT-COLL](javascript:;)In a court of law, the jury is the group of people who have been chosen from the general public to listen to the facts about a crime and to decide whether the person accused is guilty or not. 陪审团 e.g. The jury convicted Mr. Hampson of all offences. There was loud and constant applause as **the foreman of the jury陪审团团长**announced the verdict. 该陪审团裁定汉普森先生的全部罪名成立。 2. [N-COUNT-COLL](javascript:;)A jury is a group of people who choose the winner of a competition. (竞赛的/电影评比的) 评委会 E.g. I am not surprised that the jury chose to award this novel the prize.   我并不惊讶于评委选择给这部小说颁奖。 3. [**ADJ**](javascript:;)**makeshift 应急的 jury-rigged** 4. [PHRASE](javascript:;)If you say that **[the jury is out]**or that **[the jury is still out on a particular subject]**, you mean that people in general have still not made a decision or formed an opinion about that subject, which is till **up in the air. (悬在空中)**尚无定论  e.g. **The jury is out on** whether or not this is true.   这是否属实尚无定论。   e.g.   |  | | --- | | ## How to select a jury?  A **jury**, consisting of 6 to 12 **jurors** , is chosen from the **jury pool** . Unsuitable **jurors** may be dismissed for cause if there is information that suggests they could **be prejudiced(be partial偏见) about** the case. Each lawyer **is also entitled to**(have right to) a specific number of **peremptory**[pə**'r**ɛmptəri] 专横的 challenges and can dismiss certain **jurors** without stating a cause. When both parties have agreed upon a jury, the **jurors** **are sworn in** by t**he clerk of court** to try the case. Those **jurors** not selected for jury duty are excused. | |
| ['fɔːmən] foreman **=> [ jury V.S. jury pool V.S. the foreman of a jury V.S. juror ['dʒʊrɚ] ]**  1. A foreman is a person, especially a man, in charge of a group of workers. (尤指男性) 工头  e.g. He still visited the dairy daily, but left most of the business details to his manager and foreman. 但将多数生意上的细节留给了经理和工头。 2. **[ the foreman of a jury ]** is the person who is chosen as their leader. 陪审团团长  e.g. There was loud and constant applause as **the foreman of the jury** announced the verdict. 陪审团团长 宣布裁定结果时响起了一片掌声  e.g. The jury was **initially** split, with eight **jurors** voting to **convict defendants** on charges of both the conspiracy and intent to **incite riots**煽动暴乱, and four **jurors** voting to **acquit the defendants** on all charges. The **foreman (of the jury陪审团团长)** handed a **hung-jury(split-jury)** message to the **marshal** to take to the judge, but he instructed the jury to keep deliberating on it |
| [ defense lawyer, defense attorney]  e.g. In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** inciting riots煽动暴乱. These five were each **sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. Surprisingly, on November 21, 1972, the **convictions** were all reversed on **appeal上诉** by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The reasons for the reversal involved bias/prejudice by the judge and his refusal to permit **defense attorneys/lawyer辩护律师** to question prospective jurors regarding cultural bias. The Justice Department decided not to re-try the case.  During the trial, all the defendants and both **defense attorneys/lawyer辩护律师**were cited for contempt轻视，蔑视 and sentenced to jail, but those convictions were also **overturned/refuted**. The contempt轻视，蔑视 charges were re-tried before a different judge, who found four people guilty of some of the charges, but decided not to sentence the defendants to jail or fines. |
| marshal /ˈmɑːʃəl/  [ marshal in the courtroom: **法庭的官员**]  e.g. The jury was **initially** split, with eight **jurors** voting to **convict defendants** on charges of both the conspiracy and intent to **incite riots**煽动暴乱, and four **jurors** voting to **acquit the defendants** on all charges. The **foreman (of the jury陪审团团长)** handed a **hung-jury** message to the **marshal法庭的官员** to take to the judge, but he, the **foreman,**  instructed the jury to keep **deliberating on(carefully consider, ruminate, and discuss)** it.  |CET4 TEM4 (marshalingmarshaledmarshals)   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If you marshal people or things, you gather them together and arrange them for a particular purpose. 召集; 安排   •  The company turned its attention to marshalling its creditors' approval.   这家公司把注意力转向了集结债权人的支持。  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A marshal is an official who helps to supervise a public event, especially a sports event. (尤指体育赛事的) 典礼官, a person who controls crowds, traffic etc at a sports event or other public event  〔体育竞赛或其他公共活动的〕主事官员  •I could see a marshal on the finish line waving a yellow flag. 我看到一名主事官在终点线摇动黄旗  4 an official in charge of an important public event or ceremony  司礼官，典礼官，司仪〔主持重要公众活动或典礼的官员  •  The grand prix is controlled by well-trained marshals.   大赛由训练有素的典礼官们掌控。  Heston has been named grand marshal of the parade. 赫斯顿被任命为这次游行的司礼官。   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)In the United States and some other countries, a marshal is a police officer, often one who is responsible for a particular area. (美国等国家的) 警察局长   •  A federal marshal was killed in a shoot-out.   一名联邦警察局长在枪战中被打死了。   1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A marshal is an officer in a fire department. 消防队长   •  She was ordered out of her home by a fire marshal because the house next door had an explosion from a leaking gas main.   她被消防队长命令离开自己的家，因为隔壁房的煤气主管道泄漏发生了爆炸。  5. an officer of the highest rank in the army or air force of some countries 〔一些国家陆军或空军的〕元帅  •Marshal Zhukov 朱可夫元帅  •the Marshal of the Royal Air force 皇家空军元帅  V) marshal:   1. to organize your thoughts, ideas etc so that they are clear, effective, or easy to understand   整理〔思路、想法等〕  marshal your thoughts/arguments etc  •He paused for a moment as if to marshal his thoughts. 他停顿了片刻，好像在整理思路。   1. to organize all the people or things that you need in order to be ready for a battle, election etc   调集，集结〔力量〕  •The general marshalled his forces for a major offensive. 将军调集军队准备大举进攻。  •Senator Bryant attempted to marshal support for the measure. 参议员布赖恩特试图集结力量支持这项措施。   1. to control or organize a large group 控制；组织；引领   •Ginny marshalled her guests in a better position. 金尼把客人们领到一个更好的位置。 |

# Lexical\_Law Orgnizations

|  |
| --- |
| **[ law firm: a commercial law firm; a legal aid firm: 法律援助事务所; LAC: legal assistance center ]**  e.g.  STUDENT 2: What kind of **law firm** do you work in?  LAWYER: Ours is **a commercial (law) firm**, and our **main line of business业务的主线/主要业务/主线业务**  is advising big corporations. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients on multimillion-dollar transactions. Most **commercial law firms** are very big, with branch offices in major financial and commercial centers throughout the country and abroad. In turn, they handle very big clients.  STUDENT 1: I think I'd be more interested in working with the public - you know, like advising people who can’t afford legal fees.  LAWYER: **In that case,** you could work for **a legal aid firm法律援助事务所**. These lawyers’ **main areas of expertise** are areas like divorce law, personal injury claims 索赔and landlord and tenant issues. Or you could work in criminal law, representing people who’ve been arrested on suspicion of having committed a crime.  e.g. One of the first steps is to hire “**legal representation**”法定代理人 /法律代表in that country. A local **law firm律师事务所** will know all the rules and regulations, and will be able to make sure that the required documents are submitted and everything is in order and in place. For example要举例说明, you want to begin construction in another country. This would **hardly** even be possible 几乎不可能 without consulting from the local “**legal representation**”法定代理人 /法律代表. |
| [ **general practice**, have a general practice or be in general practice ]  [U] the work of a doctor or lawyer who deals with **all t**he ordinary types of illnesses or legal cases, rather than one **specific** type  1. When a doctor is in general practice, he or she treats sick people at an office, and does not specialize in a particular type of medicine. 全科医生（不是专科）的工作  •  In recent years, doctors have been trained specifically for **general practice**. 接受专门培训从事 **全科诊疗。**  •  The sample was selected from the medical records of **two general practices**.  样本选自两个全科诊所的病历档案。  2.普通律师业务 When lawyers deal with **all kinds** of legal matters, rather than **specializing in** one kind of law, you can say they **have a general practice or are in general practice**. |
| [ industrial organization] |
| [ commercial organization] |
| 民间组织; 即非政府组织NGO: /ɛn dʒiː əʊ/ = non-governmental organization  An NGO is an organization which is not run by the government. NGO is an abbreviation for non-governmental organization, an organization which helps people, protects the environment etc and which is not run by a government |
| 法局law bureau |

e.g. 

# Lexial- Legal actions or punishments from a verdict

**Ref: See the “Social issues ” unit, where petty crimes V.S. felony is mentioned**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Guilty or Innocent | Legal actions or punishments from a verdict |
| If sb. **is convicted of a crime （在法庭上）被宣判有罪** | Be sentenced to <life/5 years’> imprisonment = be sentenced to jail for 5 years. e.g. These five were each **sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. |
| Be fined <$$> e.g. These five were each **sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. |
| Be sentenced to **death penalty/capital punish 死刑** |
| **Be released on bail保释出狱**normally because of petty crimes. |
| If sb. **is acquitted of a crime （在法庭上）宣判无罪，当庭释放** |  |

# Part1)











 really?



Guilty, 

 = he will be **imprisoned** for 20 yrs.



## Before the trial

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
| There are many steps to bringing someone to **trial** (trial). First, the accused is arrested and charged with a crime. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The police **arrested/apprehended** her in January. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | He was charged with **embezzlement**. |  |

## The trial

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | | |
| The main people in a trial are the **judge** (judge), the **jury** (jury), the **attorneys** (attorneys) and the person charged with a crime. The jury decides whether the accused is **guilty** (guilty) or **not guilty**. If the **defendant** (defendant) is found guilty, the judge decides on the punishment. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | His **attorney** is very famous. //**acting attorney代理律师** |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The **jury** **found** him **guilty** of theft. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The **judge** **sentenced** him to **25 years in prison**. = he would **be imprisoned** for 25 yrs. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The **accused** man maintained his **innocence**. |  |

## Grammar-ing verbs

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| You can add more detail to a description by using **-ing** verbs. Study the examples. Notice how **and** is used before the last **-ing** verb each time. | | |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The man is charged with **robbing** the store, **assaulting** the owner **and** **running off** with all the money that was **in the till放钱的抽屉. //**  [**N-COUNT**](javascript:;)**In a shop or other place of business, a till is a counter or cash register where money is kept, and where customers pay for what they have bought. (商店等的) 收银台; 收银机** |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The woman was seen **jumping over** a fence, **running down** the street **and getting into** a taxi. |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The gang of thieves was caught **running out of** the bank, **jumping on** motorbikes **and trying to get away with** the money. |  |

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.

## Focusing on the accused/the defendant/the indictee被告

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Focusing on the accused** | | |
| When people talk about law cases, they often focus on the accused. Use **was +** past participle for crimes in the past. Compare the two sentences below. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The police **arrested/apprehend** Jenny Jones for assault. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Jenny Jones **was arrested** for assault. |  |
|  |  |  |
| We often use phrases with **-ing** to explain what the accused did. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Diane Bates **was accused of selling** fake stocks. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Terry Jackson **was caught while speeding down** Highway 56. |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | He **was charged with embezzling** money. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Martina **was found not guilty of killing** her husband and finally was acquitted of murder //acquit sb of a crime |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Max **was seen entering the bank** just before the robbery.  Ed **was sentenced to life** in prison. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Rob **was convicted of** perjury . /// **作了伪证: commit perjury** /ˈpɜːdʒərɪ/ ; If someone who is giving evidence in a court of law commits perjury, they lie. 伪证 e.g.   This witness has committed perjury and no reliance can be placed on her evidence.   该证人作了伪证，她提供的证据不可信。 |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |

# Part2)Merger between two companies

Excuse me.



Can we talk about it?

//take a seat



I had the feeling.



//monopoly









//tighte**n u**p on sth **加强；使紧密；把(xxx)抓得紧一些**  




 // a piece of good news

.. //关键时刻；关键时间

Do me a favor please. **Keep/stay me abreast of** these situations, OK? 了解某事的最新情况

Sure, I’ll **keep you posted** always.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Government regulation** | | |
| Companies are often closely **regulated** (regulated) by governments. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The government **approved** two large **mergers** last month. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | It's becoming more difficult to get **visas** for our **foreign staff**. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Our CEO often complains about **excessive government regulation**. He says we should move **abroad**. |

## Lawsuit诉讼

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Legal problems** | | |
| The government sometimes acts when it believes that a company has done something **illegal**(illegal). It may **file a lawsuit**(file a lawsuit) against a company. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The government **filed a lawsuit against** Entreva Pharmaceuticals. | . |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | There were **allegations** of **illegal** payments to doctors. | . |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | The company **settled the lawsuit解决诉讼by** paying a $2 million **fine**. |

## Using \*what\* for emphasis 🡺cleft sentence

// cleft /klɛft/

1.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A cleft in a rock or in the ground is a narrow opening**/crack/fissure** in it. 裂口

•  ...a narrow cleft  裂口in the rocks too small for humans to enter.。

2.[N-COUNT](javascript:;)A cleft in someone's chin/lip is a line down the middle of it. (下巴上/嘴唇上的)裂纹 (兔唇) **[ have a cleft chin; have a cleft lip ]**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Using \*what\* for emphasis or feeling 🡺cleft sentence** | | |
| Sometimes speakers want to emphasize or express a feeling. One way to do that is to make **what** the sentence's first word. Notice the extra stress on the word **surprised** in the second example. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | I was **surprised** by the lawsuit. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | What **surprised** me was the lawsuit. |  |
|  | | |

**What worries me is (that) t**he company is moving abroad. There’s a growing trend of getting rid of the domestic market.

**What's disgusting** is the illegal payments.

## Using \*it\* for emphasis or feeling

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| We sometimes also use the word **it** at the beginning of sentences for emphasis or emotion. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Our biggest problem right now is **visas**. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **It's visas** that are our biggest problem right now. |  |

## Read for details V.S. Get the **gist /dʒɪst] (main idea)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| When you read a news article, you will generally find a great deal of information packed into a few sentences at the beginning of the article. Read carefully to make sure you understand the sequence of events. | |
|  |  |
| ABC Company's share price grew more than 25 percent after a merger plan with IXW Inc. was approved by the government. |  |
|  |  |
| In the example above, it's important to understand that the merger plan came first, then came the government approval and, finally, the share price increased. | |

**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.

**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 headquarters abroad. The electric-car company has complained for years about excessive regulation and the difficulty of getting visas for foreign workers.

# Part3) Employment contracts

See the [Part4) Employment contract](#_Part4)_Employment_contract)at the end of this file.

# Part4)Talk about laws

* sth be prohibited [prə(ʊ)'hɪbɪtɪd]/banned/forbidden = are not allowed
* is illegal = is against the law



Hi.





 Thanks for coming.











 // V. 执行法律，执法enforce the law; N) law enforcement; law enforcement officials.



it’s about my car.





 **从我的角度看（我的观点是 xxx）:Personally=From my point of view/from my perspective/ To my mind /To my way of thinking, xxx**







**从我的角度看（我的观点是 xxx）:Personally=From my point of view/from my perspective/ To my mind / To my way of thinking, xxx**



Really?





Yeah, I have enough, good.





## Talk about illegal things

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | |
| Use these expressions to talk about something that's illegal.   * be prohibited [prə(ʊ)'hɪbɪtɪd]/banned/forbidden = are not allowed * is illegal = is against the law | |
|  |  | |

Driving while under the influence of alcohol is against the law/illeagl.

Smoking in public buildings and workplaces is illegal/against the law**.**

Driving to the city center is banned/prohibited, except for buses and taxis.

In my country, anyone under the age of 21 is prohibited/banned from drinking alcoholic beverages.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Alcoholic beverages are forbidden/not allowed in some parts of the United States.  You are not allowed to throw trash on the street in my city.  Driving while under the influence of alcohol is against the law/illeagl.  Cutting down trees is \_banned\_\_\_ without a permit.  Alcohol is prohibited/banned/forbidden for young people. = are not allowed  Driving in the city center is banned.  Carrying a gun is against the law/is illegal.  You're not allowed to cut down trees.  Smoking in workplaces is **illegal/is against the law.** |

## Express opinions 表达观点 **(pros and cons/upsides and downside/benefits and drawbacks)**

**## Informal opinions:**

**I think that** the law is ridiculous = **I’d like to point out** that xxx = **It’s my contention that** xxx **(contention: a strong opinion that someone expresses)**

**## Formal opinions**

**从我的角度看, 我认为xxx/我的观点是 xxx:Personally=From my point of view/from my perspective/To my mind/To my way of thinking, xxx**

|  |
| --- |
| * **Personally,** I think that it's a good law. * Personally, I think they should rewrite the law. |
| * **From my point of view/my perspective,** smoking should be banned. * From my point of view, he should have been convicted |
| * **To my mind,** there should be strict laws regarding alcohol. * To my mind, the new law is a great improvement. |
| * **To my way of thinking,** the government has passed enough laws. To my way of thinking, it is a waste of legal fees. * **If you ask me,** the law is way too strict. |

e.g. John is explaining his city's law

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从我的角度看,我认为xxx**, 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/banned/forbidden in all public buildings, like restaurants and bars.

**From my point of view/perspective/To my mind/To my way of thinking从我的角度看,我认为xxx** 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

## **Strange laws from the past**

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/To my mind从我的角度看,我认为xxx**, 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/from my point of view/my perspective**, 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.

## Talk about a law in your country (e.g. Child birth law; new marriage law in CHINA)

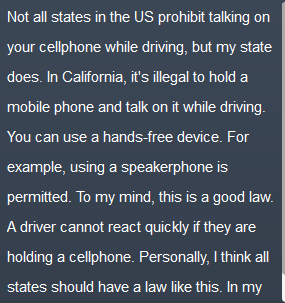
Read the blog about a law in Japan, then write about a law in your country.

Type in the input box. Write 60-90 words. Use your own words where possible

**## A Law in Japan**

I love the **strict/draconian** law against drinking and driving in Japan. If you are caught driving after drinking alcohol, the judge can make you pay a big fine or even you’d **be sentenced to 1-2 years in prison**. In addition, if you are a passenger in a car with a drunk driver, you may have to pay a big fine. **Personally/from my point of view/from my perspective/To my mind/To my way of thinking**, xxxx

**## A law in U.S.**

**Personally/from my point of view/from my perspective/To my mind/To my way of thinking**, xxxx

# \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

# \*\*Industry - Unit Laws\*\*

# Part 1) Legal representation 法定代理人

**Is this day and age** of air travel, satellites and the internet, the world seems to be a smaller place. But if your company wants to do business in another country, you’ll have to **take into account** not just international law, but also the local rules and regulation of that particular country.

One of the first steps is to hire **“legal representation”法定代理人 /法律代表**in that country. A local **law firm律师事务所** will know all the rules and regulations, and will be able to make sure that the required documents are submitted and everything **is in order and in place.** For example要举例说明, you want to begin construction in another country. This would **hardly** even be possible 几乎不可能 without consulting from the local “**legal representation”法定代理人 /法律代表**. Even once the construction application has been submitted, it’s not a done deal obviously. The application is analyzed by a public officer with the authority to **rule on** matters concerning powers of attorney and international business. Once the paperwork is in order, the company should then make sure it’s aware of the consequences of not **meeting/fulfilling their “legal obligations尽到他们的法律义务”.**

The local authority will aggressively monitor, **oversee, and inspect** the company work in order to make sure it’s **in full compliance with** both local and international standards, and a company’s failure to **comply with** would **result in** heavy penalties. For instance要举例说明, if the construction company doesn’t take the proper security measures, like ordering the **framing crews** to wear **hard hats** and **harnesses**, and make sure the construction site is surrounded with fences, the local authority can stop the construction work altogether.

In serious circumstances, when the company fails to carry out/implement its side of the agreement, they’re considered in **breach/violation (〔对法律、协议、原则等的〕违背，违反)** of contract and can be taken to court. This may **result in** fines that can cost the company thousands of bucks and, in some severe cases, operation can be suspended for further **scrutiny['skruːtɪnɪ] 详细审查** or even be shut down permanently.

**In conclusion/In summary or In this respect就这方面来说 or With all stated综上所述**, if you want to do business in another country, esp a developed country with mature regulations on the mentioned business aspect, you’ve got to know the local rules and regulations to **avoid/avert any potential loss. // avert (risks), aversion: to prevent something unpleasant from happening防止，避免〔不快之事〕**

In a word/generally, hiring a local **law firm律师事务所** to help process your application and making sure you’ve **complied with** every rule and regulation will save your company a lot of time, effort, and money.

# Part 2) Careers in law

## Discussing a fraud case

## Talking about law firms and careers

Fill in the gaps with the words and phrases below.

work your way up  -  Making partner  -  our main line of business  -  main areas of expertise

|  |
| --- |
| STUDENT 2: What kind of firm do you work in?   LAWYER: Ours is **a commercial (law) firm**, and our **main line of business** is advising big corporations. We **specialize in** representing large corporate clients on multimillion-dollar transactions. Most **commercial law firms** are very big, with branch offices in major financial and commercial centers throughout the country and abroad. In turn, they handle very big clients.   STUDENT 1: I think I'd be more interested in working with the public - you know, like advising people who can’t afford legal fees.   LAWYER: **In that case,** you could work for **a legal aid firm**. These lawyers’ **main areas of expertise** are areas like divorce law, personal injury claims 索赔and landlord and tenant issues. Or you could work in criminal law, representing people who’ve been arrested on suspicion of having committed a crime.   STUDENT 2: So, let's say I've passed my **paralegal法律事务助理exams** and found a job in **a law firm**. What career opportunities are there?   LAWYER: You'd probably **start out as** an **assistant solicitor** and then **work your way up through** the firm - from assistant to associate to **salaried partner** - and finally becoming a **full equity partner.**   STUDENT 1: Umm, what exactly is a ‘**full equity partner’**?   LAWYER: **Law firms** are partnerships, which means they are owned and managed by the partners. Making partner is the ultimate ambition for most lawyers.   STUDENT 2: And how long does it take to get to there?   LAWYER: Generally, you can expect to wait up to eight or more years for partnership at a large commercial (law) firm and perhaps only four years at a smaller, less commercially oriented firm. But it will depend on your own abilities and probably a bit of luck, too. |

## Describing roles and responsibilities in Law industry

|  |
| --- |
| https://cns2.ef-cdn.com/Juno/11/70/28/v/117028/Leg1.2.3.1.jpgNowadays if you want to work in the legal field, there are numerous jobs that use legal skills but do not require a full **solicitor** or **barrister['bærɪstə]讼务大律师**qualification - such as the **associate prosecutor**, **caseworker**, or **witness care officer** roles.  An **associate prosecutor**’s job **entails(包含了)**  reviewing and presenting **guilty pleas** in **magistrates'** courts, supporting lawyers in the **courtroom**, ensuring that all documentation is provided and following up on any issues concerned. It is a fantastic role because you get **hands-on/practical experience** in court.   Another possible role for anyone who wants to work in the legal field is a **caseworker**.  **Caseworkers** are responsible for the administrative side of **court hearings**, including preparing case files for court and acting as the first point of contact for the prosecution department.    The position of a **witness care officer** is also something to consider. This role involves minimising the stress of attending court for victims and witnesses **by keeping them up to date** with any news, managing their care throughout the case, and explaining any sentences given.   If you don’t want to join the Bar, becoming a **barristers['bærɪstə]讼务大律师' clerk** could be another option.  **Barristers' clerks**, in effect, run the business, making sure everything operates smoothly in chambers, client relationships are **nurtured培养〔关系，感情等〕**, and the set is marketed effectively. //chambers /ˈtʃeɪmbəz/ a judge's room for hearing cases not taken in open court （法官的）内庭   * As **a junior clerk,** you would be responsible for looking after and managing the diary, moving bundles from **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** to courts, answering the phone, and dealing with clients. * **Senior clerks** are **entrenched** in managing client relationships and dealing with clients on a day-to-day basis. Depending on the **chambers/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/法官的内庭** , some **senior clerks** are also involved on the strategic side, working with the Chief Executive Officer.　　//**entrench:(力量，地位，关系)巩固**   A **paralegal** position is a good job to have and gives you legal experience. The paralegals assist solicitors in legal research and on deals, which effectively offers the chance to shadow a qualified lawyer.   This will really help you get a feel of the area of law you would like to go into and help you justify the reasons for your choice. Paralegal roles are not generally advertised, so approaching the firm directly to find out about upcoming opportunities and vacancies is advisable.  Law Bureau all rights reserved |

## Discussing a career in law

You are an HR manager in a big **law firm**. You’ve just finished **inducting就职 a new colleague**, who has some questions for you. Use the company orientation text to help you answer the question

|  |
| --- |
| Law Bureau 法局  Law Bureau is a 300+ person law firm. It is the largest company in the world dedicated to civil, tax, and administrative law. Our team of **paralegals, attorneys, solicitors, lawyers, caseworkers, witness care officers, junior partners, senior partners** and many others work together to the best interest of our clients.  We are one of the fastest growing law companies in the UK.  We have practice group meetings where discussions on new cases can be heard. After the meetings, we discuss with the individual attorneys or the practice group heads about resources that would be beneficial to solving the case.  This process is especially valuable for new employees.  Law Bureau’s orientation packet for new lawyers in the firm helps them become thoroughly acquainted with and comfortable within the firm. The firm will pay for continuing education courses and conferences of its employees because Law Bureau believes that the professional growth of our lawyers is important.  The firm is responsible for organizing the legal structure and agreements on disputes, with the assistance of its colleagues from the branch offices in other countries.  In addition, the firm attends meetings as a strategic solution to small and medium clients, acting in collections, being responsible for legal strategies, and executing these strategies.  There are people in the company who are responsible for contacting and working with attorneys and solicitors in the United States, the United Kingdom, Argentina, and Spain.  Communication is mainly in English, especially if there are other parties involved that only speak English.  At Law Bureau, partners assist in agreements and international disputes, but are also responsible for domestic and international agreements, real estate transaction agreements, and collateral agreements. Trainees assist in the drawing up of agreements, legal actions, and legal actions strategies. There is a thorough follow-up on the legal actions in process as well as the drawing up of real estate finance agreements.  The success of Law Bureau is accomplished with the assistance of many people and the hard work of the senior partners.  Law Bureau strives to involve as many individuals as possible before a consensus is reached. All individuals play very important roles in the firm. |

# Part 3)Write up a case report

## Stages of a trial

In which order do these events occur during the course of a trial? Put them in order from first to last.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Order | Stages of a trial (the course of a trial) |
| 1 | Jury selection (including **the “foreman of a jur”陪审团团长**): to choose the people who will serve as the group that will decide the outcome of a court case   |  | | --- | | ## How to select a jury?  A **jury**, consisting of 6 to 12 **jurors** , is chosen from the **jury pool** . Unsuitable **jurors** may be dismissed for cause if there is information that suggests they could **be prejudiced(be partial偏见) about** the case. Each lawyer **is also entitled to**(have right to) a specific number of **peremptory**[pə**'r**ɛmptəri]/authoritarian challenges and can dismiss certain **jurors** without stating a cause. When both parties have agreed upon a jury, the **jurors** **are sworn in** by t**he clerk of court** to try the case. Those **jurors** not selected for jury duty are excused. | |
| 2 | First/opening arguments: the first time the lawyers present the cases of their respective clients to the judge and jury. |
| 3 | * **to present evidence** – showing items or documents that will strengthen the case the lawyer is making for the client * **to “examine witnesses”** – to bring people with some connection to the case into the courtroom to tell their side of the story   Witnesses + [,æfɪ'deɪvɪt] **affidavit** (a written statement that you swear is true, for use as proof in a court of law〔在法庭少年宫经过宣誓的〕书面证词，誓证） + **testimony** (a formal statement saying that something is true, especially one a **witness** makes in a court of law(法庭上的〕证词  //testimonial: 1) reference letter 2)表扬信 |
| 4 | Final/closing arguments: the last chance the lawyers have to conclude the cases of their respective clients before the jury **deliberates on(**仔细商议/审议/斟酌**)** the case. e.g. Defense lawyer’s辩护律师closing statement   |  | | --- | | Ladies and gentlemen of the jury.   This is the last voice that you will hear from the defense. We have no rebuttal.   In deciding this case, we are relying upon your oath of office and that you will decide it only on the facts, not on whether you like the lawyers or don't like the lawyers. And I can certainly say that it is not whether you like the defendant or don't like the defendant. The defendant has been characterized as brutal and violent , but can you honestly say that this portrayal has any basis in fact?  You have seen a long defense here. There have been harsh things said in this courtroom, and harsh things to look at from your jury box. You have seen a man bound and gagged. You have heard lots of things that are most definitely not pleasant. Those things really shouldn't influence your decision.   I think if this case does nothing else, perhaps it will bring into focus that again we are in the moment of history when a courtroom becomes the proving ground of whether we live free or whether we die free. You are in that position now | |
| 5 | (Jury’s) deliberation: 陪审团的审议/仔细商议/审议/斟酌: the discussions that the jury has in deciding the **innocence** or guilt of **the accused/indictee/defendant**.  e.g. The jury was **initially** split, with eight **jurors** voting to **convict defendants** on charges of both the conspiracy and intent to **incite riots**煽动暴乱, and four **jurors** voting to **acquit the defendants** on all charges. The **foreman (of the jury陪审团团长)** handed a **hung-jury** message to the **marshal法庭的官员** to take to the judge, but he, the **foreman,**  instructed the jury to keep **deliberating on(carefully consider, ruminate, and discuss)** it. |
| 6 | (jury’s) verdict: In a court of law在法庭上, the verdict is the final decision that is made by the jury, delivered by the **“foreman of the jury陪审团团长”** to the Judge, and finally announced by judge at the end of a trial, which decides **whether the defendant/indictee/accused is guilty or innocent.** (陪审团)裁决(来断定被告是否有罪)  **Note**: “Verdict” is different from “**a court decree (法庭判令法庭判决)”**.   * Verdict: the final decision that is made by the jury. * “a court decree” is a judgment made by a court of law [ a court decree 法院的判决/裁判 ] |
| 7 | Judgement: the determination made in a court of the lawfulness of the matters brought forth there, which is finally announced by the Judge whether the defendant/indictee/the accused is guilty or not. |

## Persuasive language

Study the web page about the persuasive language used by lawyers in the courtroom.

|  |
| --- |
| In the courtroom, lawyers need to use **persuasive language**, especially when delivering opening and closing arguments (aka, the first and final arguments). Here are some techniques and tips to help you win your case.   1. **State the facts陈述事实** using short, concise, powerful “action verb”, positive statements.  - My client broke her arm and three ribs.   2. **Support your statements**   - As the witness has shown, the injuries are **directly** related to the collision.   3. **Emphasize key points** using words like 'surely,' 'of course,' 'clearly,' 'obviously,' 'naturally,' 'certainly,' and 'without question`, ‘undoubtedly’  - He is **clearly/obviously** in the wrong.   4. **Use emotive language to “appeal to the audience” 呼吁.** For example, \* words like 'loving,' 'innocent' and 'kind' will **encourage sympathy.**   \* Words like ‘brutal,’ **‘blood-thirsty嗜杀的；残忍的,’ and ‘vindictive报复 (性)的；怀恨在心的’** will **encourage rage.**   - This brutal man should be held responsible for his violent temper.   5. **Imply that something is common knowledge**.   - **We all know** that this is wrong. - **Everybody agrees that** freedom is important.   6. **Rhetorical questions can be very persuasive**. **反问句是很“有说服力的”** - My friends, it's obvious, **isn't it**?  - Isn’t that too much to expect?   7. Use language that is suitable for the audience. **When speaking to the jury, avoid technical terms and legal jargon (because jurors ['dʒʊərə] selected from the “jury pool” comefrom various careers, who are not familiar with legal jargons in law field) .** Instead of “The defendant **committed perjury**['p**ɜːdʒ(ə)**rɪ] (在法庭上)作伪证.” Use: “He lied to you under oath.”   * 8. **Organize your argument by using a strong introduction and conclusion**. People remember what they hear first and last, so use strong statements here.   - In this trial, I am going to show the following...  - Let me end by **summarizing/recapping the main points**...   9. Use signals and listing for emphasis.  - First let's consider the evidence. - This case depends on three basic facts.   10. **Use repetition: reinforce the main points** throughout your speech, but **rephrase the sentences(重新措词, 换种方式表述，但表达同一个意思.**  - She tried to contact him on many occasions. => rephrased as “ My client sent registered letters, emails, and left voice mail messages.” |

## Defense lawyer’s closing statement 辩护律师

Listen to the defense lawyer’s closing statement. Fill in the gaps. Use the text to help you.

There have been  -  And I can certainly say  -  You are in that position now  -  You have seen  -  most definitely  -  can you honestly say  -  brutal and violent

|  |
| --- |
| Ladies and gentlemen of the jury.   This is the last voice that you will hear from the defense. We have no rebuttal.   In deciding this case, we are relying upon your oath of office and that you will decide it only on the facts, not on whether you like the lawyers or don't like the lawyers. And I can certainly say that it is not whether you like the defendant or don't like the defendant. The defendant has been characterized as brutal and violent , but can you honestly say that this portrayal has any basis in fact?  You have seen a long defense here. There have been harsh things said in this courtroom, and harsh things to look at from your jury box. You have seen a man bound and gagged. You have heard lots of things that are most definitely not pleasant. Those things really shouldn't influence your decision.   I think if this case does nothing else, perhaps it will bring into focus that again we are in the moment of history when a courtroom becomes the proving ground of whether we live free or whether we die free. You are in that position now . |

* First let's consider the evidence.
* We all know that this is wrong.
* As the witness has shown, the defendant is lying.
* He lied to you under oath.
* He is clearly in the wrong.
* Is that too much to expect?
* This violent, brutal man should be held responsible.

## Legal actions and punishments from a verdict

The Chicago Seven Verdict

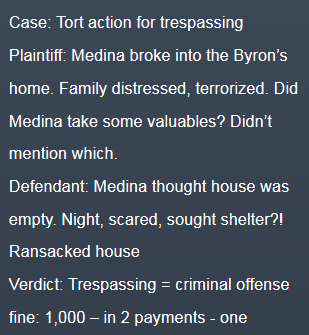
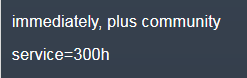
The jury was **initially** split, with eight **jurors** voting to **convict defendants** on charges of both the conspiracy and intent to **incite riots**煽动暴乱, and four **jurors** voting to **acquit the defendants** on all charges. The **foreman (of the jury陪审团团长)** handed a **hung-jury(split-jury)** message to the **marshal** to take to the judge, but he instructed the jury to keep deliberating on it. //convict sb. of a crime V.S. acquit sb. of a crime

In the end, on February 18, 1970, all seven defendants/indictees/accused were found not guilty on the conspiracy charges, two were **acquitted** completely, however, five defendants/indictees/accused **were convicted of** **inciting riots煽动暴乱**. These five were each **sentenced to five years' imprisonment** and fined $5,000. Surprisingly, on November 21, 1972, the **convictions** were all reversed on **appeal上诉** by the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The reasons for the reversal involved bias/prejudice by the judge and his refusal to permit **defense attorneys/lawyer辩护律师** to question prospective jurors regarding cultural bias. The Justice Department decided not to re-try the case.

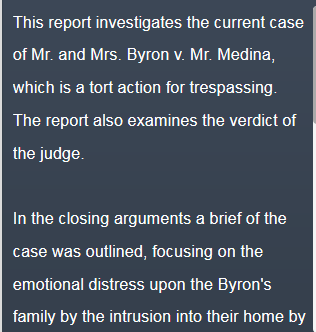
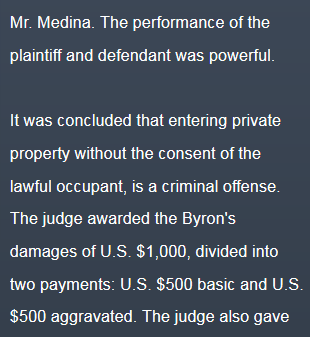
During the trial, all the defendants and both **defense attorneys/lawyer辩护律师**were cited for contempt轻视，蔑视 and sentenced to jail, but those convictions were also **overturned/refuted**. The contempt轻视，蔑视 charges were re-tried before a different judge, who found four people guilty of some of the charges, but decided not to sentence the defendants to jail or fines.

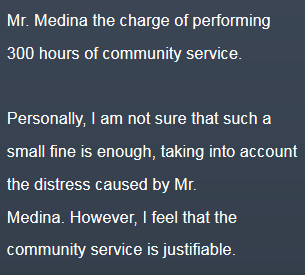
## Writing up a case report

You are a new member of a law firm who is shadowing your more experienced colleague. Listen to the closing arguments and the verdict of a tort action trial for trespassing, and take notes for future reference.

|  |
| --- |
| Case: Tort action for trespassing  Plaintiff: Medina broke into the Byron’s home. Family distressed, terrorized. Did Medina take some valuable? Didn’t mention which valuables.  Defendant: Medina thought house was empty. Night, scared, sought shelter. Ransacked house  Verdict: Trespassing = criminal offense fine: 1.000 – in 2 payments – one immediately, plus community service = 300h |



# Part4) Employment contract

## Compensation and benefits in a labor contract

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Two important areas of an employment contract are **compensation** (compensation) and **benefits** (benefits). | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The **compensation (annual package)** is excellent: $90,000 per year.  The **position has a competitive compensation package.**  I'm very happy with my compensation. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Your **benefits** include a **medical** and **dental** **plan**. There's also a **retirement plan**. And you get two weeks' vacation per year.  I have a question about your retirement plan.  There is a good dental plan.  The medical and dental plans are quite good |
|  |

## Special clauses条款 in a labor contract

**Companies will often include two special clauses** 条款**in contracts**:

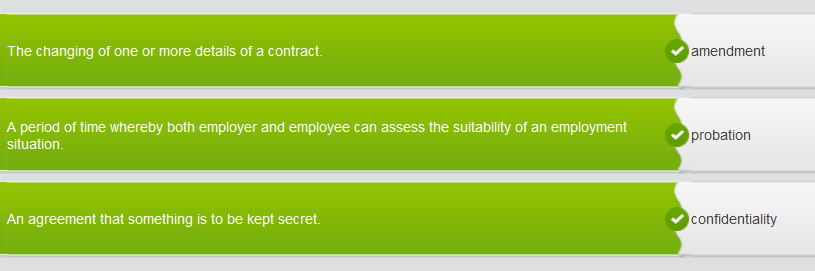
* **A confidentiality clause 保密条款**protects a company's secrets. Your **confidentiality clause** prevents you from telling anyone outside the company **confidential information.  
  e.g.** A confidentiality clause restricts what you can share.

**A non-competition clause** prevents an employee from working for a competitor. Your **non-competition clause** prevents you from working for a **competitor** if you leave the company. In other words, I can't work for competitors even if I'm laid off.  
e.g.. Read **the non-competition clause** carefully.  
e.g. Our **non-competition clause** is very strict.

## Contractual terms

* Hereof: in terms of this point, hereof /ˌhɪərˈɒv/ [ADV](javascript:;)of or concerning this 就此
* Hereto: /ˌhɪəˈtuː/ [ADV](javascript:;)to this place, thing, matter, document, etc 对此(地、物、问题等)
* hereinafter /ˌhɪərɪnˈɑːftə/ [ADV](javascript:;)in a subsequent part or from this point on in this document, statement, etc 在下文中
* hereunder /ˌhɪərˈʌndə/  [ADV](javascript:;)(in documents, etc) below this; subsequently; hereafter (文件等中)在下文中
* Provison: a **stipulated** condition （规定的）条款，条规
* Annex:

V) **[ annex a county] :** to take full control of a country’s sovereignty or area next to your own, especially by using force〔尤指通过武力〕并吞/兼并，霸占〔邻国或相邻地区〕  
N**. 附加物 an attached addition**

* Reserve the right: power of privilege to wchi one has a just or lawful claim
* Labor arbitration: Arbitration is the judging of a dispute between people or groups by someone who is not involved. 仲裁
* Be entitled to sth: should lawfully receive
* In lieu of sth = instead of
* Termination of the employment relationship between part a and parb.
* . [会计] 分期付款（installment的复数形式）

## Contract example

-  hereunder  -  in lieu of  -  reserves the right  -  entitled to  -  provisions**条款**  -  installments  -  termination

|  |
| --- |
| Contract of Employment  This Agreement is entered into on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (date) between:  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Employer) ("Party A")  and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Employee) ("Party B")  1. Terms of Employment  The employment of Party B shall commence the date **hereof**(关于此点) and continue for an **indefinite term** until terminated in accordance with **the provisions条款 of this agreement**.  2. Job Title and Description  Party B shall be employed in the capacity of ID (job title), the current duties and responsibilities of which are set out in Schedule 'A' **annexed** **hereto** and forming part of this agreement. //**附加物 an attached addition**  3. Working Hours  3.1. You will be required to work a maximum of 40 ordinary working hours per week: 8 ordinary hours per day, 5 days per week.  3.2. Your usual working hours are from 09:00 to 18:00. Party A reserves the right to change your working hours if the need arises.   1. **Probationary [prəʊ'beɪʃənərɪ] period 试用期**   The parties hereto agree that the initial six (6) month period of this agreement is "probationary" in the following respects:  4.1. Party A shall have an opportunity to assess the performance, attitude, skills and other employment-related attributes and characteristics of Party B. Party B shall have an opportunity to learn about both Party A and the position of employment.  4.2. Either party may **terminate the employment relationship** at any time during the initial six month period without **advance notice** or justifiable reason, in which case there will be no continuing **obligations** of the parties to each other, financial or otherwise.  5. **Compensation (annual package) and Benefits**  5.1. In consideration of the services to be provided by him hereunder, Party B, during the term of his employment, shall be paid a fixed annual salary of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in equal monthly installments.  5.2. In addition, Party B is entitled to receive benefits in accordance with Party A’s standard benefit package, as amended from time to time.  6. **Confidentiality and Disclosure Clause**  You shall not, at any time during the current contract or after the termination of your employment with Party A, divulge to any person any information relating to the trade secrets or trade connections of the company, or any confidential information concerning Party A’s business or affairs without Party A’s consent.  // **Companies will often include two special clauses** 条款**in contracts**:   * **A confidentiality clause 保密条款**protects a company's secrets. Your **confidentiality clause** prevents you from telling anyone outside the company **confidential information.** * **A non-competition clause** prevents an employee from working for a competitor. Your **non-competition clause** prevents you from working for a **competitor** if you leave the company.   7. Termination of Employment  7.1. Subsequent to completion of the probationary term of employment referred to in paragraph 4 herein, Party A may terminate the employment of Party B at any time:  (a) for just cause at common law, in which case Party B **is not entitled to** any **advance notice of** termination or compensation **in lieu of** notice;  (b) without just cause, in which case Party A shall provide Party B with **advance notice of t**ermination or compensation **in lieu of** notice equal to 1 month plus 2 weeks per year of completed service with Party A, to a maximum of fifteen (15) months.  7.2. Party B may terminate his employment at any time by providing Party A with at least eight (8) weeks **advance notice of** his intention to resign.  8. Jurisdiction  The **validity**/vəˈlɪdɪtɪ/, interpretation, construction and performance of this agreement shall be governed by the Laws of Labor劳动法.  // validity /vəˈlɪdɪtɪ/ The validity of something is whether it can be trusted or believed. 可信性 |

## Video: Explain terms of my contract









//straightforward





yes

 //confidentiality clause









Sure, no problem

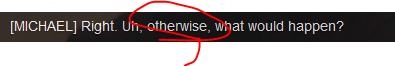


//in the event that = in case that xxx













//in the event that = in case that xxx











Sure, no problem.











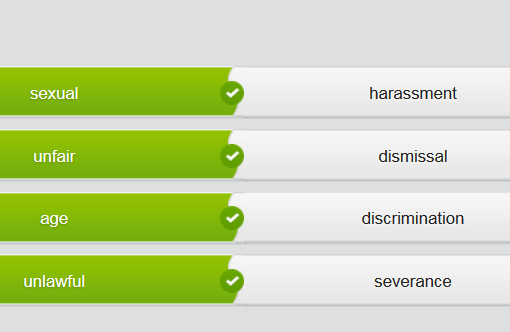
Not a problem. See you soon

## Scanning and skimming skills

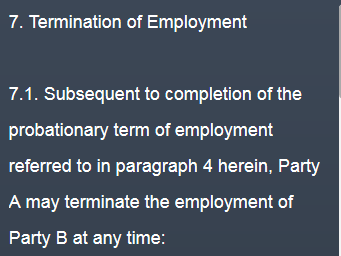
Skim through the text quickly and put the main ideas in the order they appear.

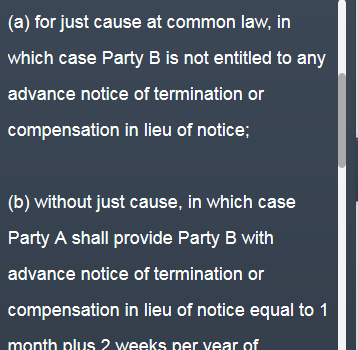
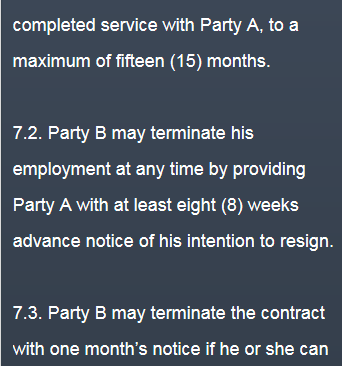
|  |
| --- |
| Legal Affairs  Last month, an interesting lawsuit began that opens a window into our changing economy and, perhaps, our changing society.  John Bottoms, ex-CFO of the US steel conglomerate Big Steel Co., was made redundant due to, in the company’s words, ‘our changing financial climate’. Bottoms had worked in the company for over thirty years and was therefore due a decent severance package. He was, however, only 49 at the time, and would be competing with jobseekers ten or twenty years his junior. Finding another job equal to the one he had lost might prove to be impossible.  It was with this in mind that Bottoms came to a startling decision: turn down the severance package and sue Big Steel Co.  Crazy? Perhaps. Brave? Definitely. Yet Bottoms was only following what is becoming a new trend in the legal area of contracts and employment: unlawful dismissal and unfair severance packages. Over the last five years, the number of employment-related civil court actions – not just in the area of severance disputes, but also sexual harassment, racial discrimination and unfair dismissal – has more than doubled.  The largest increase in these disputes has been for age discrimination. Trends show that employees are staying on in a company longer than previous generations. Yet, companies often want to let go their more elderly staff and invest in youth. Hence the reason for so many disputes. Experts, however, say it might not be the case that there is more discrimination in the workplace than before, rather there is more awareness of the issue.  Whatever the case may be, companies are taking action to guard against future lawsuits. One such action is the purchasing of liability insurance policies which cover potential employment-related claims. Perhaps Big Steel Co. is wishing it had had such a policy in place, as they’re facing a hefty pay-out to a vindicated Bottoms. |

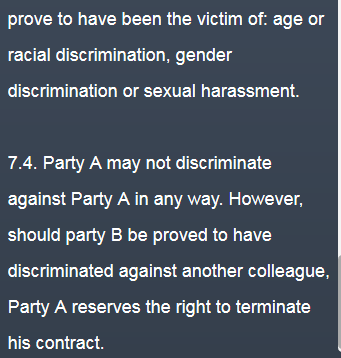
The followings are the different kinds of employment-related lawsuits are described:



Rewrite the termination section of the contract to take into account possible discrimination either against or by the employer or employee. Compare your amendment with the model. T





## Making amendments to an employment contract

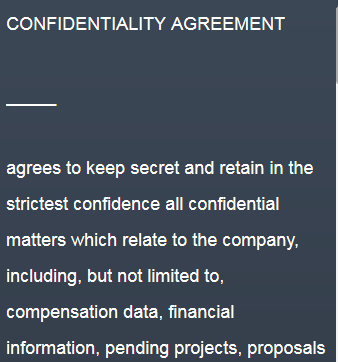
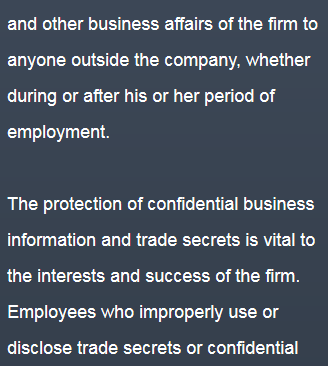
You work at a law firm and are in charge of talking to new employees about some basic employment details before they sign the work contract. Use the notes written on the e-paper to prepare answers for the new employee who is asking you about employment details at your law firm.

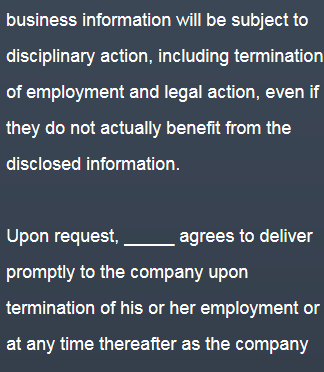
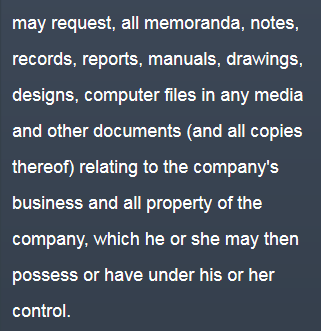
|  |
| --- |
| Probationary period  - no obligation during first 90 days  - either for employer or employee  - can end relationship at any time  After probation  - company provides worker’s compensation, state disability, unemployment insurance, vacation benefits, and sick leave  Details of Benefits  - vacation time off with pay after one full year of work  - not sure yet about the number of days  Details of Salary  - starting salary of US $65,000  - paid twice a month  - electronic deposit  Non-disclosure Agreement  - read it carefully before signing  - confidential information should never be disclosed  - any employee doing so will be subject to disciplinary action  Other  - do you have any questions?  - do you agree with details?  - if so, we can finish drawing up your employment contract? |

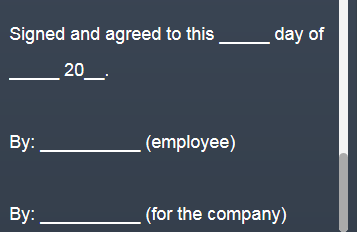
## Writing

Your new employee is ready to sign the contract. However, you think that the confidentiality agreement isn't detailed enough. Read the agreement and make amendments. Write no more than 200 words.

|  |
| --- |
| CONFIDENTIALITY AGREEMENT  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agrees to keep secret all confidential matters which relate to the Company.  Signed and agreed to this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_. BY: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Employee BY: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ For the Company |



## Conditions and consequences

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Formal conditions** | | |
| In contracts, the language is extremely formal. Here are examples of conditionals that are used in legal documents. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **In the event that** an employee leaves the company, he or she is prohibited from working for a competitor. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **In the case that** an employee is laid off, he or she **shall receive** three months' salary. |  | |
|  |  |  | |
| **Consequences** | | |
| Here are some ways to explain consequences: | | |
|  | |  | |
|  |  |  | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | We have to protect ourselves. **Otherwise**, competitors could steal our confidential information. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | If you leave the company, you can't work for a competitor **unless(if not)** we give you permission. |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Emphatic conditions //emphatic denial; deny sth emphatically** | | |
| Sometimes people want to emphasize that a condition applies in all circumstances. They might use the phrases **even if** or **it doesn't matter**. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | The **non-competition clause** remains in effect, **even if** we lay you off. |  |
|  |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **It doesn't matter why** you leave the company. The non-competition clause remains in effect. |  |

## Paraphrase

[ paraphrase sb/sth  = in other words, 换句话来说]

1.[V-T](javascript:;)If you **paraphrase someone or paraphrase something** that they have said or written, you express what they have said or written **in a different way without changing the original meaning.**释义; 改述

•  To **paraphrase President Bush**, we must restore confidence in our economic sector.  布什总统的意思是，

•  Baxter p**araphrased** the contents of the press release.  巴克斯特解释了新闻发布的内容。

2. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A paraphrase of something written or spoken is the same thing expressed in a different way. 释义; 改述

•  The last two clauses were an exact quote rather than a paraphrase of Mr. Forth's remarks.  最后两个分句是对福思先生言论的准确引用而不是改述。

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Paraphrasing for clarification** | | |
| It's important to understand all the details of a contract. One way to do this is to **paraphrase** (paraphrase) information that you give or receive. | | |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: So, do you understand that? |  |
| B: Yes. **What it boils down to 归根结底是**  is that I can't work for competitors. 🡺 **a cleft sentence** |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: Does that make sense? |  |
| B: Yes. **In other words,** I get three months' salary when I leave. |  |
|  | |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | A: I'm not sure I understand. |  |
| B: What I'm trying to say is that it seems unfair. |  |