

朱奇武 编著

**POLITICAL  
AND LEGAL  
ENGLISH**

**政法  
英语**

法律出版社

# 政 法 英 语

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## 前 言

在发展政法教育中，提高干部和学生的外语水平是很重要的，因此，有必要编写一本政法外语教科书或教学参考书，而且应该尽快编写出来，以满足社会需要。

不过，在实际着手进行编写当中，深深感到这个工作并不十分容易，有语言规范的问题，有专业内容的困难，还有意识形态的考虑等。现在勉为其难，经过努力，编写出一套政法英语读本，但只能算是一个初步的尝试。

兹将有关编写的计划和设想简单作以下几点说明：

首先，从多少年来的教学经验看，学习外语可以分为两个阶段：最初是学习基础英语阶段，主要目的在使学生掌握英语的基本词汇和语法知识，一般高等院校初年級的公共英语课都是打这个基础的。学完基础英语之后，还应该有专业英语阶段，因为政法英语有一套独特的专业词汇、术语、表达方式、惯用语法。它多用长而严密的句子规定行为规范和权利义务关系等。这套语言、语法是与普通语言有所不同的。我们希望通过专业外语学习能够达到阅读专业外语书刊的地步。

其次，中国人学外语，因为没有语言环境和实践基础，所以，还是要抓语法，从学习语言规律中掌握语言，这样可以收到事半功倍之效。抓语法是学习外语的一把钥匙，比单纯地多读、多说、多写的方法经济得多。不过，也要适当地结合广泛阅读进行。虽然学习专业外语的人大都已经学过语法了，但是由于法律英语的语言有其特点，比较复杂，而一般学习英语的人实际上也

不见得真正掌握语法，所以，我们在基本语法知识的基础上还要加以集中、提炼，联系专业实际和特殊法律英语语法现象，再来学习一遍，但决非简单重复，而是联系法律英语语法的点，一次比一次成熟，讲求实用。必须知道，要真正解决专业书刊中的疑难句还得依靠语法规律作标准，才能判断理解正确与否。总之，从现在学生实际水平和教学需要的情况出发，加强语法学习，进行总复习，还是有必要的。

再其次，为了配合语法学习，编写了一些句型结构练习，以便深入理解一个重点语法项目知识，并在理解的基础上加以模仿、练习、实际运用。

最后，把课文、语法、句型结合起来，以多种多样的方式进行大量的练习，既有日常生活会话，也有专业文章阅读。既要说明语法的简单例句，也要讲述法律专业知识的复杂结构，通过实践练习，掌握语言的知识和技术。

现在按照这种方针、设计，编选了政法英语四、五十篇文章，包括书信、讲演、论文、教科书、权威著作、法律文件、历史文献等，绝大多数都是英美人写的原著，由浅入深，循序渐进，以每篇文章为中心，构成一个课文、语法、句型、练习的体系。大体上分为两册，法律一册，政治一册；前者着重讲法律知识和文件，后者着重讲政治理论和文献。当然，两者也是不能截然分开的。每册各二十多篇，给一般学过外语的大学生、研究生、青年教师、以及普通政法干部，提供一个继续学习专业外语的教材，不过，本书虽然具备一套语法体系，但是读者可以灵活运用，各取所需，根据自己的情况，需要什么学习什么。

必须指出，本书的编写，虽然经过努力，但是，由于时间仓促，经验不足，水平有限，仍没有做到理想的程度，其中存在不少缺点和错误，诚恳地希望广大读者不吝指正。

还要指出，在编写过程中，曾参考和引用了一些书籍和讲义的文章、语言、例句，受益匪浅，但由于数量太多，无法一一列

举，注明出处，谨此表示谢忱。

1986 年 10 月 1 日  
于中国政法大学

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# LESSON ONE

## LAW AND LAW COURTS

Wherever people live together in communities, there will always be disputes. Among animals, conflicts result in victory for the stronger or quicker. But human beings believe that in a dispute the one who is right should win. Sometimes the problem is so complicated that it can be settled only in a law court.

A law court is a meeting place set up by the government for the just and peaceful settlement of disputes and for the enforcement of law.<sup>1</sup> Courts and methods of carrying out justice have changed as society has changed. Over the centuries the changes have been very great.

In the past people in Europe often settled disputes in ways that seem extremely cruel and unfair to us. One method was called the cold-water ordeal.<sup>2</sup> The accused person was tied and put into water. If he sank, he was considered innocent. If he floated, he was considered guilty and was punished. Another method was called the hot-water ordeal. The accused person put his hand in boiling water and pulled out a stone. If his hand showed no injury after three days, he was considered innocent. In still another method, the accused had to swallow a big piece of food without choking on it.

From these barbaric methods, however, developed through the centuries the present system of trials in courts of law.

Courts handle two kinds of disputes: civil and criminal, but it is not always easy to tell the difference between the two. In general, a civil case is a dispute between two private citizens. The court must decide which one is right. A criminal case is a dispute between an individual and the whole community. A policeman claims that the person has broken a law or committed a crime that harms the community. The court must decide if the person is guilty of this crime.

Laws are rules that define people's rights and responsibilities towards society.<sup>3</sup> They are agreed on by society and made official by governments.

Some people look on laws with fear or hatred. Laws seem to limit a person's freedom to do many things he would like to do. Though laws may prevent us from doing things or wish to do at the moment, laws also stop others from doing things that might harm us.<sup>4</sup> Laws make everyone's life safer and more pleasant. Without laws we could not hold on to our property. We could not go to bed at night expecting to wake up in the morning and find we had not been robbed. No stores in which we buy food, clothes, and other necessities could stay open and sell to us. Our banks would not be safe places for our money.

Social life would be impossible without laws to control the way people treat each other.<sup>5</sup> But unless laws are enforced, they cannot protect us.

Law enforcement has four steps: arrest of suspect, decision about his guilt or innocence; sentencing; and punishment. Primitive tribes in ancient times settled the question of guilt or innocence quickly. Sometimes they used torture. More common

were trials by fights between the accused and the injured or his representative. The winner was thought innocent, because primitive people believed that gods helped the innocent. Primitive societies used many punishments. For personal injuries it was common to act according to the rule “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth.”<sup>6</sup> If a man knocked out someone’s tooth, his own tooth would be knocked out in return. Today capital punishment for murder is based on this idea: if a person kills someone, he must pay with his own life.

## NEW WORDS

**law** [lɔ:] *n.* 法律、法令、法

**court** [kɔ:t] *n.* 法院、法庭、庭院

**community** [kə'mju:niti] *n.* 社会、社区、共同体

**dispute** [dis'pjut] *n.* 争论, 争执, 纠纷

**conflict** ['kɒnflikt] *n.* 斗争、冲突

**justice** ['dʒastis] *n.* 正义、公正、司法、审判

**ordeal** [ɔ:'di:l, 'ɔrdi:l] *n.* 神裁法, 严峻的考验

**enforcement** [in'fɔ:smənt] *n.* 执行

**complicate** ['kɒmplikeit] *v.* 复杂

**settle** ['setl] *v.* 解决

**innocent** ['inəsənt] *a.* 无辜的, 无罪的

**float** [flaʊt] *vi.* 漂浮

**barbaric** [ba:'bærik] *a.* 野蛮的,

不文明的

**trial** [traɪəl] *n.* 审判

**boiling** ['bɔɪlɪŋ] *a.* 沸腾的

**civil** ['sɪ:vəl] *a.* 民事的, 民法的

**injury** ['ɪndʒəri] *n.* 损害, 伤害

**swallow** ['swələʊ] *v.* 吞咽

**choke** [tʃəʊk] *v.* 堵塞

**criminal** ['kri:mɪnəl] *n.* 罪犯

*a.* 刑事的, 犯罪的

**case** [keɪs] *n.* 案件, 事例

**handle** ['hændl] *v.* 处理

**responsibility** [ris,pɒnsə'biliti] *n.*

责任

**claim** [kleɪm] *v.* 声称, 要求

**prevent** [pri'vent] *v.* 预防, 阻止

**break** [breɪk] *v.* 破坏, 违反

**commit** [kə'mɪt] *v.* 犯(罪, 错误)

**protect** [prə'tekt] *v.* 保护

**guilty** ['gi:lti] *a.* 有罪的  
**define** [di'fain] *v.* 下定义, 规定  
**official** [ə'fi:ʃəl] *a.* 官方的, 法定的, 正式的  
**decision** [di'si:ʒən] *n.* 决定, 判决  
**hatred** ['heitrid] *n.* 仇恨  
**arrest** [ə'rest] *v.* 逮捕, 拘留  
**suspect** ['sʌspekt] *n.* 嫌疑犯, 可疑分子  
**torture** ['tɔ:tʃə] *n.* 拷打, 折磨  
**sentence** ['sentəns] *n.* 判决, 宣判, 科刑  
*v.* 宣判, 判决, 被判刑

**representative** [reprɪ'zentətɪv] *n.* 代表, 代理人  
**property** ['prɒpəti] *n.* 财产  
**rob** [rɒb] *v.* 抢劫  
**punishment** ['pʌniʃmənt] *n.* 惩罚  
**necessity** [ni'sesiti] *n.* 需要, 必需品  
**treat** [tri:t] *v.* 对待  
**murder** ['mɜ:də] *n.* 谋杀, 凶杀  
**primitive** ['prɪmɪtɪv] *a.* 原始的  
**tribe** [traɪb] *n.* 部落  
**knock** [nɒk] *v.* 打, 击

## IDIOMS AND EXPRESSIONS

**law court** 法院或法庭  
**human being** 人类  
**to result in** 导致, 结果  
**so...that...** 如此.....以致.....  
**to be considered** 被认为是  
**to set up** 建立起来  
**each other** 互相, 彼此  
**to carry out** 贯彻, 执行  
**in ways that** 用那样的方法  
**in general** 一般地, 大体上  
**to put into** 放入, 投到  
**civil case** 民事案件  
**criminal case** 刑事案件  
**the accused** 被告人  
**the injured** 受害人  
**to pull out** 拉出来

**to be guilty of** 犯有.....罪  
**to commit a crime** 犯罪  
**to look on (upon) with** 以.....眼光看待  
**to agree on** 对.....同意, 意见一致  
**to prevent from** 阻止  
**to hold on to** 坚持、保住  
**at the moment** 在.....时候  
**in return** 作为报复, 回答  
**according to** 按照  
**to be based on** 建立于, 基于  
**to bring...to trial** 审讯某人  
**to knock out** 打倒, 打掉  
**capital punishment** 极刑、死刑  
**law enforcement** 法律的执行

## NOTES AND COMMENTARY

1. A law court is a meeting place set up by the government for the just and peaceful settlement of disputes and for the enforcement of law. 法庭是一个由政府设立的为了公正和平地解决争端并执行法律而集会的地方。

2. One method was called the cold-water ordeal. 一种方法称为冷水神裁法。

ordeal 神裁法是古代条顿民族的一种裁判方法，这就是叫嫌疑犯或被告将手放入沸水或热油中，然后取出，看是否受伤。如果受伤，就是有罪；如果不受伤，便是无罪；或者使之决斗，看是否战胜或被杀死，以判决其有罪或无罪。

3. Laws are rules that define people's rights and responsibilities towards society. 法律是规定人民对于社会的权利和责任的规则。

4. Though laws may prevent us from doing things we wish to do at the moment, laws also stop others from doing things that might harm us. 虽然法律会妨碍我们做一时愿意做的事情，但是它也阻止他人做可能危害我们的事情。

5. Social life would be impossible without laws to control the way people treat each other. 如果没有法律控制着人们互相对待的手段，社会生活就会变得不可能了。

6. For personal injuries it was common to act according to the rule "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." 对于个人的损害，通常是按照“以眼还眼，以牙还牙”的规则去行动的。

an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth 以眼还眼，以牙还牙。这是圣经上所说的古代以同样行为进行报复的规则，例如某人的眼睛被敌人挖出，他一定要挖出敌人的眼睛作为报复。

# 英语读音和语调

## I. 英语读音

英语是一种拼音的语言，26 个字母拼起音来相当复杂，但也有许多规律可循，我们必须学好发音。正确地发音对于记忆单词、学习语法、理解课文以及听、说、写、读各个方面的锻炼都有很大帮助。现在为了复习和订正发音把它分成几个项目来讲述。

### 1. 音素和音标

音素是语言的最小单位，英语发音一共有 48 个音素。

音标是表示音素的符号，每个音标代表一个音素。今天我们都采取国际音标来标英语的音。

### 2. 元音

英语的音素分为元音和辅音两种。

元音是气流从肺部发出，通过口腔，不受任何发音器官的阻碍而发的音。

英语元音音素有 20 个。

元音以互相结合发音的数目分为单元音、双元音和三元音。

单元音以发音的长短分为长元音和短元音。长元音比短元音发音约长一倍。凡带“:”号的元音为长元音。

单元音以发音时舌头升起的部位分为前元音、中元音和后元音。

现在把各种元音的音标、例词列表如下：

### 3. 辅音

辅音是气流从肺部发出，通过口腔或鼻腔，受到发音器官——例如唇、齿、舌、鼻、颚、喉阻碍而发的音。

英语辅音音素有 28 个。

辅音以发音时音带是否振动分为清辅音和浊辅音两种：



英 语 元 音 表

名称		音标	例 词
单 元 音	前 元 音	(i:)	need (ni:d) 需要
		(i)	give (giv) 给
		(e)	head (hed) 头
		(æ)	have (hæv) 有
	中 元 音	(ə)	leader ('li:də) 领袖
		(ə:)	work ('wə:k) 工作
		(ʌ)	study ('stʌdi) 学习
	后 元 音	(ɑ:)	class (klɑ:s) 阶级
		(ɔ)	hot (hot) 热
		(ɔ:)	law (lɔ:) 法律
		(u)	book (buk) 书
		(u:)	rule (ru:l) 统治
双 元 音		(ei)	case (keis) 案件
		(ou)	go (gou) 去
		(ai)	try (traɪ) 审判
		(au)	now (nau) 现在
		(ɔɪ)	joy (dʒɔɪ) 欢乐
		(iə)	hear (hiə) 听
		(ɛə)	fair (fɛə) 公平的
		(uə)	poor (puə) 贫穷的
		(ɔə 基本上 = (ɔ:))	
三 元 音		(aɪə)	fire (faɪə) 火
		(aʊə)	our (aʊə) 我们的
		(ɔɪə)	loyal (ləɪəl) 忠诚的