

<<法律英语综合教程>>

图书基本信息

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作者：法律英语证书（LCE）全国统一考试指导委员会 编

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内容概要

随着我国入世和世界经济一体化进程的不断加快, 国际交流合作日益增多, 涉外法务活动空前频繁, 法律英语的重要性日益凸显。

掌握专业英语已经成为现代法律人必备的职业素质。

由于法律英语的特殊性。

国内一直没有一个科学的考核指标衡量法律从业人员专业英语的掌握程度。

法律英语证书(LEC)全国统一考试的推出为我国法律英语的教与学指明了方向。

意义重大、影响深远。

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版权页：插图：An appellate court is any court of law that is empowered to hear an appeal of a trial court or other lower tribunal. Many US jurisdictions title their appellate court a Court of Appeal or Court of Appeals. Historically, others have titled their appellate court a Court of Errors (or Court of Errors and Appeals), on the premise that it was intended to correct errors made by lower courts. In some jurisdictions, a court able to hear appeals is known as an Appellate Division. Depending on the system, certain courts may serve as both trial courts and appellate courts, hearing appeals of decisions made by courts with more limited jurisdiction. Some jurisdictions have specialized appellate courts, such as the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, which only hears appeals raised in criminal cases, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, which has general jurisdiction but derives most of its caseload from patent cases, on the one hand, and appeals from the Court of Federal Claims on the other. The authority of appellate courts to review decisions of lower courts varies widely from one jurisdiction to another. In some places, the appellate court has limited powers of review. For example, in the United States, both state and federal appellate courts are usually restricted to examining whether the court below made the correct legal determinations, rather than hearing direct evidence and determining what the facts of the case were. Furthermore, U. S. appellate courts are usually restricted to hearing appeals based on matters that were originally brought up before the trial court. Hence, such an appellate court will not consider an appellants argument if it is based on a theory that is raised for the first time in the appeal.

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编辑推荐

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