

<<英语国家概况>>

图书基本信息

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前言

我国英语专业本科教学与学科建设，伴随着我国改革开放的步伐，得到了长足的发展和提升。同顾这30多年英语专业教学改革和发展的历程，无论是英语专业教学大纲的制订、颁布、实施和修订，还是四、六级考试的开发与推行，以及多项英语教学改革项目的开拓，无不是围绕英语专业的学科建设和人才培养而进行的，正如《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的英语专业的培养目标，即培养“具有扎实的英语语言基础和广博的文化知识并能熟练地运用英语在外事、教育、经贸、文化、科技、军事等部门从事翻译、教学、管理、研究等工作的复合型英语人才”。

为促进

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内容概要

新世纪高等院校英语专业本科生系列教材(修订版)旨在打造完整的英语专业学科体系,全面促进学生的语言技能、学科素养和创新能力的培养,必将为我国培养国际化、创新型、高素质的英语专业人才奠定坚实的基础!

按照《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》提出的培养目标、课程设置、教学要求和教学原则精心设计,凝聚海内外英语专业教育界专家学者的智慧,反映英语专业教育、科研的最新成果。

基于广泛的市场调研、详尽的需求分析和严谨的科学判断,梳理现有教程,优化教材结构,更新教学方法和手段,强化学生综合能力的培养。

专业技能、专业知识、相关专业知识的完美匹配,帮助学生打下扎实的语言基本功,增强其分析问题、解决问题的能力,提高专业素质和人文素养,使学生真正成为国际化、创新型、高素质的英语专业人才。

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章节摘录

Civil courts Civil courts deal with cases concerning a range of money, property, contracts, and family matters. In England and Wales, about 90 per cent of civil cases are heard in county courts before a single judge, with a few minor civil cases heard in magistrates courts. There are about 300 county courts in England and Wales in 250 districts. Above the county courts is the High Court, which hears more complicated civil cases. High Court cases are sent to one of three divisions: the Family Division, which handles complex divorce cases, adoptions, and matters relating to children; the Chancery Division, which handles business matters and estate cases; or the Queens Bench Division, which handles property matters and torts, as well as maritime and commercial cases. Appeals are heard by the Court of Appeals for the Civil Division, and ultimately by the House of Lords. In Scotland, most civil actions are dealt with in the sheriffs court with some exceptions in the higher Court of Session. In Northern Ireland, most civil cases are handled in the High Court.

The House of Lords As afore-mentioned, the House of Lords is the final point of appeal for most legal cases, civil or criminal, in England and Wales. All appeals to the House of Lords are about the meaning of the law, rather than the evidence in a case. The Appellate Committee of the House of Lords receives appeals from the courts in England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and in civil cases from Scotland. The Lord Chancellor and up to five Law Lords hear the case and make their decisions on the basis of the current state of the law.

The Constitutional Reform Act 2005 created a new Supreme Court of the United Kingdom, which takes over the Supreme Court of Judicature and serves as the highest court of appeal from the courts of England and Wales and of Northern Ireland and (except in criminal matters) from the courts of Scotland. To avoid confusion, the Supreme Court of Judicature then becomes known as the Senior Courts of England and Wales.

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