

**本科生毕业论文(设计)**

**外文翻译及原稿**

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**学 院： 宋体小三加粗**

**专 业： 法学/知识产权**

**班 级：**

**学 号：**

**学生姓名：**

**指导老师：**

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**附件1：译文1**

参照正文格式要求：中文宋体小四号。

英文标题字体：英文Times New Roman三号，居中，1.25倍行距，段前段后各0磅，,上面空1行，下面空2行。

英文正文字体：Times New Roman小四号，1.25倍行距，段前段后各0磅，两端对齐，首行缩进2字符。

每段开头缩进两个字符的位置，段与段之间不空行

每篇文章均另起一页

人权及其保护方法

人权是基本的权利和自由，全人类认为他指的是：生命权，自由权，思想和言论自由，并在法律面前享有平等待遇等等These rights represent entitlements of the individual or groups vis-B-vis the government, as well as responsibilities of the individual and the government authorities.拥有，。

Such rights are ascribed "naturally," which means that they are not earned and cannot be denied on the basis of race, creed, ethnicity or gender.[1] These rights are often advanced as legal rights and protected by the rule of law.这种权利是自然赋予的，这意味着他们没有收入，不能被剥夺的基础上，不分种族，信仰和性别。这些权利往往是受法制保护的先进的权利，However, they are distinct from and prior to law, and can be used as standards for formulating or criticizing both local and [international law](http://72.14.203.132/translate_c?hl=zh-CN&langpair=en%7Czh-CN&u=http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/international_law/&prev=/translate_s%3Fhl%3Dzh-CN%26q%3D%25E4%25BA%25BA%25E6%259D%2583%25E4%25BF%259D%25E9%259A%259C%26sl%3Dzh-CN%26tl%3Den&usg=ALkJrhisVRz-AcCIaP7Z6ISIyW4TmrJq4w) .然而，它们有别于之前的法律，可作为用来制定或批评当地和[国际法律](http://72.14.203.132/translate_c?hl=zh-CN&langpair=en%7Czh-CN&u=http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/international_law/&prev=/translate_s%3Fhl%3Dzh-CN%26q%3D%25E4%25BA%25BA%25E6%259D%2583%25E4%25BF%259D%25E9%259A%259C%26sl%3Dzh-CN%26tl%3Den&usg=ALkJrhisVRz-AcCIaP7Z6ISIyW4TmrJq4w)的标准。It is typically thought that the conduct of governments and military forces must comply with these standards.通常认为，政府和军队都必须遵守这些标准。

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Many conflicts are sparked by a failure to protect human rights, and the trauma that results from severe human rights violations often leads to new human rights violations.。。。。。….

**译文2(略)**

**附件2：原稿1**

## Human Rights AND ITS Protection Methods

Human rights are the basic rights and freedoms to which all humans are considered entitled: the right to life, liberty, freedom of thought and expression, and equal treatment before the law, among others.

Such rights are ascribed "naturally," which means that they are not earned and cannot be denied on the basis of race, creed, ethnicity or gender. These rights are often advanced as legal rights and protected by the rule of law. However, they are distinct from and prior to law, and can be used as standards for formulating or criticizing both local and international law. It is typically thought that the conduct of governments and military forces must comply with these standards.

**原稿2(略)**