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● 专门用途英语系列教材

公安英语

English for Police

教育部《公安英语》教材编写组 编

高等教育出版社

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内 容 提 要

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校(包括高等专科院校和高等职业院校)专业英语教材,也可供电大、各类成人院校及广大专业人员学习专业英语、提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《公安英语》是该系列教材之一,本书从专业人员实际工作的需要出发进行设计和编写。选材新颖、点面结合、内容丰富、语言规范,并具针对性。

全书由10个单元组成,每单元包括专业文献阅读与翻译、涉外业务应用文、文书模拟套写和专业会话三部分。书后附有练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

本书配有录音磁带。

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前 言

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校专业英语阶段的英语教材。本系列教材从培养高级应用型人才的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的工作实际,力求向学生提供其未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识和技能,培养学生使用涉外业务英语的能力。

本系列教材每册书都由 10 个单元组成,每单元包括阅读与翻译、模拟套写和听力与会话三部分。

本系列教材主要供高等院校(包括高等专科学校和高等职业院校)专业英语教学使用,也可供电大、各类成人院校及广大专业人员学习专业英语,提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《公安英语》是专门用途英语系列教材中的一种,旨在提高公安院校的学生和在职警察在其行业中的涉外业务英语交际能力,包括专业阅读、翻译、写作和口头交际的能力。

《公安英语》共分 10 个单元,每单元包括以下三个部分:

第一部分为“阅读与翻译”(Reading and Translating),旨在培养学生阅读公安类专业英语的能力。本部分包含 A、B 两篇阅读文章,A 篇侧重学科性,如刑侦、刑侦、交通、出入境管理等;B 篇侧重公安应用,如警用武器和仪器说明、警察组织机构、高科技犯罪防范等。

第二部分为“模拟套写”(Simulated Writing),旨在培养学生参照范例用英语拟写和翻译涉外文书、个人简历、英文求职信等应用文的能力。

第三部分为“听力与会话”(Listening and Speaking),旨在培养学生进行公安专业涉外口头交际的能力。内容包括值勤服务、涉外管理、国际交往等。

本教材构思独特,实用性强,尤其突出了公安专业涉外业务的实际需要;选材新颖、点面结合、内容丰富、语言规范;练习的设计兼具实用性和针对性,书后附有练习答案、课文参考译文和总词汇表,便于教学。

《公安英语》的总主编为大连理工大学孔庆炎教授。

广东省公安高等专科学校的向前进和王雨梅担任本书主编,并编写了第 4、6、7、9、10 单元的阅读和翻译部分;徐冬东、黄冬云、方宁、江中杰和浙江省公安高等专科学校的楼中平分别编写了第 1、2、3、5、8 单元的阅读和翻译部分;徐伟成编写了第 1 至 5 和 9、10 单元模拟套写部分,朱龙英编写了第 6、7、8 单元的模拟套写部分;周影韶编写了第 2 至 9 单元听力与会话部分,吴建业编写了第 1 单元的听力与会话部分。

编 者

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UNIT

International Cooperation

Part I

Reading and Translating

■ Reading A

Co-operation in Combating International Crime

International police co-operation covers all types of criminal activity with international ramifications but it is particularly important in certain specific areas.

Crimes against persons

Crimes against persons (e.g. murder, serious assault, rape, kidnapping, extortion, hostage-taking and offences against children) can often become international because the criminals commit their offences in one country and then take refuge in another.

Crimes against property

Crimes against property (e.g. bank or security vehicle hold-ups, traffic in stolen motor vehicles, theft of vehicles carrying freight, of identity and travel documents and of works of art) are often committed by gangs of thieves operating in several countries or by highly skilled international "specialists".

Firearms and explosives used for criminal purposes

This is another sector covered by the General Crime Group. The Group operates a database which contains information on traffic in firearms and on the use of explosives for criminal purposes. A reporting form has also been developed so that member countries can supply information for the systems and share information bilaterally.

Organised crime and terrorism

Organised crime and terrorism are also important areas of international police co-operation, especially in view of their close connections with traffic in drugs, weapons and explosives. A special "Organised Crime" group was set up in January 1990. The Terrorism Group, set up in early 1987, specializes in fighting international terrorism.



Unlawful interference with international civil aviation

Unlawful interference with international civil aviation, endangering aircraft and airline passengers, is covered by conventions. Since 1970, the INTERPOL General Assembly has adopted resolutions recommending measures designed to combat and prevent unlawful acts endangering the safety of civil aviation.

Fraud

Fraud is a term which covers a very wide range of economic offences, many of which have international aspects. Such offences, which are particularly complex and usually involve large sums of money, are often committed by international specialists. This is currently one of the most worrying forms of international crime.

Cases of traffic in precious substances (gold, diamonds, or currency)

These cases can often only be solved by international police co-operation as well as close collaboration between police and customs departments in the different countries concerned.

Environmental crime

Environmental crime, such as illegal traffic in hazardous waste, is also considered to be a form of economic crime; close co-operation among member countries is encouraged via the INTERPOL network.

Currency counterfeiting and forgery

The Counterfeit Currency and Fraudulent Document Group centralizes and spreads information on the characteristics, date of appearance and range of circulation of all the different types of counterfeits and/or fraudulent documents reported by the NCBs, together with information about the identities and activities of counterfeiters.

Illicit drug traffic

The Drugs Sub-Division is responsible for a variety of duties, all of which are intended to assist national drugs services to counteract international drug trafficking. The Sub-Division facilitates the exchange of information and intelligence among national drug law enforcement agencies which are tasked with combating illicit drug production and trafficking. (486 words)

New Words

ramification /ræmifi'keɪʃn/ *n.*

kidnap /'kɪdnæp/ *v.*

extortion /ɪk'stɔ:ʃn/ *n.*

hostage /'hɒstɪdʒ/ *n.*

refuge /rɛfju:dʒ/ *n.*

hold-up /'həʊldʌp/ *n.*

hold up *v.*

freight /freɪt/ *n.*

specialist /speʃəlist/ *n.*

firearm /'faɪəɹʌ:m/ *n.*

结果, 后果; 分支

绑架, 劫持

敲诈, 勒索; 被勒索的财物

人质

庇护所, 避难所 (处)

持枪抢劫

拦路抢劫

货运, 运输; 货物

专家, 行家

[常用复数] 枪, 火器



NOTES:

1. the INTERPOL General Assembly: 国际刑警组织全体会议。
2. the NCBs: (各国) 国家中心局, 是 the National Central Bureaus 的缩写形式。

EXERCISE 1

Fill in the following boxes with *T (true)* or *F (false)* according to the passage.

1. Crimes against property include theft of identity, traffic in stolen motor vehicles and extortion.
2. Organized Crime is associated with traffic in drugs, weapons and explosives.
3. Environmental crime is regarded as a form of economic crime.
4. The drugs Sub-Division is supposed to assist national drugs services to combat international drug trafficking.
5. Crimes against property include car thefts.
6. Fraud is currently one of the most worrying forms of international crime.

EXERCISE 2

Give brief answers to the following questions according to the passage.

1. What is the duty of the Terrorism Group?
_____.
2. What information does the database of the General Crime Group contain?
_____.
3. How does the General Crime Group obtain the relevant information?
_____.
4. Why are organized crime and terrorism considered to be the important areas of international police co-operation?
_____.
5. What should be done to combat smuggling of precious substances?
_____.
6. What information about currency counterfeiting and forgery does the police force want to obtain?
_____.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the following chart with *Chinese* or *English* equivalents.

CHINESE	ENGLISH
侵犯财产罪	
	Organized crime



	International civil aviation
伪造货币及虚假文件罪	
国际警务合作	
	National drug law enforcement agency
跨国犯罪	
破坏环境犯罪	

EXERCISE 4

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

- On second thought, the man decided not to _____ suicide.
a. cover b. counterfeit c. commit d. centralize
- The gangster _____ a taxi and took all the money.
a. held up b. held down c. held off d. held on
- _____ his dishonesty, she refused to go out with him any more.
a. Consider b. In view of c. In spite of d. In charge of
- That supermarket _____ selling domestic products.
a. takes refuge in b. involves in c. does business with d. specializes in
- It is now believed that using a mobile phone on the plane will _____ aviation.
a. ensure b. encounter c. endanger d. encourage
- _____ family cars are on display in the show room.
a. Variety b. Varieties c. A variety of d. Vary
- The local public security bureau has promised to take further measures to _____ car thefts.
a. counteract b. counterfeit c. counteracting d. counterfeiting
- Cases of credit-card fraud usually _____ large sums of money.
a. rob b. steal c. borrow d. involve
- It is convenient to get up-to-date information _____ the Internet.
a. at b. in c. via d. to
- He is going to _____ three points in his speech.
a. cover b. talk c. tell d. think

EXERCISE 5

Complete the following sentences by putting the Chinese into English.

- The 53rd Session of Interpol admitted the People's Republic of China as _____ (成员国).
- The smuggler intended to _____ (避难) in Canada but failed.
- Since 1981, customs authorities in Guangzhou airport has discovered a number of _____ (贩毒) cases.
- _____ (外币伪钞) including U.S. dollars and French Francs often appeared in recent years within China's national boundary.
- With the help of Hongkong police we cracked the _____ (跨国盗窃集团).

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6. In order to _____ (打击和预防) traffic in stolen motor vehicles, we operate a computer database nationwide to provide information on auto-thefts.

■ Reading B

Interpol

The Interpol story began in 1914, a few months before the world went to war, when a meeting was held in Monaco at the invitation of Prince Albert I to discuss better methods of fighting international crime. The meeting was attended by representatives of fourteen countries and territories. They called themselves the First International Criminal Police Congress.

In September 1923, in Vienna, another conference was held, called the Second International Criminal Police Congress. At this time a permanent body for police cooperation was created. It was to be named the International Criminal Police Commission (I. C. P. C.) and to be headquartered in Vienna.

The I. C. P. C. developed gradually until 1938, when thirty-four nations claimed membership. But in March of that year, when Hitler occupied Austria, for all practical purposes the I. C. P. C. ceased to function.

In 1946, with the war over, a congress was held in Brussels to revive the I. C. P. C. Seventeen nations were represented. A new constitution was formed and an executive committee of five members elected. The commission's headquarters were moved to Paris. A telegraph address was necessary and the word Interpol, a shortened form of "international police," was chosen and registered on July 22, 1946. The press was delighted with this new word and began referring to the organization simply as Interpol.

Four groups coordinate and direct the activities of Interpol. They are the General Assembly, the Executive Committee, the General Secretariat, and the National Central Bureaus.

The General Assembly and the Executive committee are made up of delegates from member nations. Their function is to meet periodically and make the decisions about the overall operation of Interpol. The General Assembly is the supreme authority. It elects the Executive Committee, which is composed of thirteen members including the president, three vice-presidents and nine delegates. The Executive Committee normally meets twice a year.

The day-to-day working machinery is run by the other two groups, the General Secretariat and the National Central Bureaus. These are the permanent, visible components of Interpol.

The General Secretariat is not responsible to any single government. It accepts authority only from I. C. P. C.—Interpol. This way it preserves an international character. It consists of a Secretary General, the chief full-time official of Interpol, and a technical and administrative staff. As outlined in the constitution of Interpol, the General Secretariat is responsible for carrying out the orders and decisions of the General Assembly and the Executive Committee. It serves as an international center in the fight against crime and as an information and technical center. It maintains contact with its member nations and their police authorities.

The National Central Bureaus, or NCBs, are those bodies designated by the member nations to



serve as their link with Interpol. These are the frontline troops, the action people. In the United States, the Treasury Department is the National Central Bureau. In the United Kingdom, it's Scotland Yard, and the Melbourne City Police in Australia. (497 words)

New Words

Interpol /'intəpəul/ *n.*
 congress /'kɒŋɡres/ *n.*
 permanent /'pɜ:mənənt/ *a.*
 revive /ri'vaiv/ *v.*
 assembly /ə'sembli/ *n.*
 coordinate /kəu'ɔ:dineit/ *v.*
 executive /ig'zekjutiv/ *a.*
 secretariat /sek're'tɛəriət/ *n.*
 delegate /'deligeit/ *n.*
 periodical /piəri'ɔ:dikl/ *a.*
 periodically *ad.*
 overall /,əuvər'ɔ:l/ *a.*
 authority /ɔ:'θɜ:riti/ *n.*
 designate /'deziɡneit/ *v.*
 treasury /'trezəri/ *n.*

国际刑警组织
 代表会议, 讨论会
 长久的, 永久的, 恒久的
 恢复; (使) 复活
 集会
 协调
 行政的; 执行的, 实现的
 秘书处
 代表
 定期的
 定期地
 包含一切的; 全部的
 当局; 权力, 权威
 任命, 指派; 标明, 命名
 宝藏; [通常大写] 财政部

Phrases and Expressions

for practical purposes
 to refer to ... as
 to carry out
 to maintain contact with
 member nation
 to fight against crime
 information center
 technical center
 frontline troops

出于实际目的; 由于现实原因
 把...称为
 贯彻, 执行
 与...保持联系
 成员国
 打击犯罪
 信息中心
 技术中心
 前线部队

NOTES:

1. Monaco /'mɒnəkəu/: 摩纳哥, 位于欧洲的一个国家, 其首都也叫摩纳哥。
2. Prince Albert I: 阿尔伯特国王一世。“prince”一词除了可以用于指“王子, 王孙, 亲王”, 还可指小国的国王。

3. the First International Criminal Police Congress: 第一次国际刑事警察大会。
4. It was to be named ... : 该句中 be 后的不定式表示“结果”, 意为“后来被命名为...”。又如: That pretty girl was to be the mother of three children. 那个漂亮姑娘后来成了三个孩子的母亲。
5. The International Criminal Police Commission (I.C.P.C): 国际刑事警察委员会, 建立于 1923 年, 是国际刑警组织的前身。1956 年, 修改制定了新的国际刑事警察委员会章程, 自此以后“国际刑事警察委员会”改名为“国际刑事警察组织”(International Criminal Police Organization)。
6. Vienna /vi'ena/: 维也纳, 奥地利首都。
7. Brussels /'brʌslz/: 布鲁塞尔, 比利时首都。
8. the General Assembly: 全体会议。
the Executive Committee: 执行委员会。
the General Secretariat: 总秘书处。
the National General Bureaus: (各国) 国家中心局。
国际刑事警察组织由以上四个部门组成。后两者是国际刑事警察组织的常设机构。
9. The Treasury Department: 财政部。在美国, 有的活动不一定属于财政部的职能范围, 或与财政部毫无关系, 但也由该部管辖, 如特务局工作。
10. Scotland Yard: 伦敦警察厅。Scotland Yard 实际上是伦敦一条很短的街道的名字, 伦敦警察厅犯罪调查处的总部就在那条街上, 因此, Scotland Yard 就成了伦敦警察厅的代名词。尽管后来伦敦警察厅迁往新址 New Scotland Yard, Scotland Yard (苏格兰场) 一词仍代表伦敦警察厅。
11. Melbourne: 墨尔本, 澳大利亚城市。

EXERCISE 6

Choose the best answers to complete the following statements according to the passage.

- The text is mainly about _____.
 - the history and organization of Interpol
 - the General Assembly
 - the Executive Committee
 - the General Secretariat
- The history of Interpol dates back to _____.
 - 1914
 - 1923
 - 1938
 - 1946
- The organizations making decisions on the overall operation of Interpol are _____.
 - the General Assembly and the General Secretariat
 - the General Assembly and the Executive Committee
 - the General Secretariat and the National General Bureaus
 - I. C. P. C. and NCBs

4. "The press" in the fourth paragraph means _____.
 - a. telegraph
 - b. Interpol's headquarters
 - c. journalists
 - d. a shortened form
5. The General Secretariat is led by _____.
 - a. the governments of all member nations
 - b. the NCBs
 - c. the Secretary General
 - d. the police authorities
6. The purpose of the author in writing the last paragraphs is to _____.
 - a. explain the working machinery of Interpol
 - b. make a list of the major components of Interpol
 - c. show to readers the international character of Interpol
 - d. introduce the supreme authority of Interpol
7. The National Central Bureaus are supposed to be _____.
 - a. the supreme authority
 - b. the front-line troops and the action people
 - c. those bodies sent by Interpol to work in its member nations
 - d. funded by Interpol

EXERCISE 7

Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

permanent	serve as	refer to as	coordinate	authority	periodically
overall	identity	designate	compose	executive	maintain contact with

1. The old man's children pay a visit to him _____.
2. Your duty is to _____ with the Training Manager on training program arrangements.
3. Internet users are also _____ Internet surfers.
4. For the first reading, you should simply go over the passage so that you can get a(n) _____ impression of it.
5. The public security bureau _____ ten sections.
6. She still _____ her former classmates. They often get together to drink morning tea.
7. John quitted and Mark was _____ as the Human Resources Manager.
8. I feel really happy working under the _____ manager.
9. The young girl _____ a secretary and also as a lawyer in the company.
10. What _____ do you have for using a mobile phone on board the plane?
11. When you check in at the airport, you have to show your plane ticket as well as your _____ card.
12. It is very difficult for him to get a _____ teaching post in that famous university.

EXERCISE 8

Translate the following sentences into English, using the given words or expressions.

1. 我说有人损坏了我的手机，我指的不是你。(refer to)
2. 这个代表团由九名市政府的官员组成。(be composed of)
3. 他有权对你进行违章停车的处罚吗？(have the authority to do sth.)
4. 总经理的职责是协调公司的总体运作。(coordinate)
5. 他的好朋友在他的婚礼上给他当男傧相 (best man)。(serve as)
6. 她一个月前被任命为我们办公室的主任。(designate)
7. 你能够辨认出抢劫你的那个人吗？(identify)

Part II**Simulated Writing****Certificate of the Loss of Passport****护照报失证明**

护照报失证明是外国人在中国境内丢失护照后，为向国籍国驻我国使、领馆申请回国证件，到当地公安机关报告护照丢失，由公安机关核实后开具的证明。护照报失证明分为上下联。上联为护照报失证明存根联，下联是护照报失证明正本。

Sample

X 公外报字：000139
X Gong Wai Bao Zi: 000139

护照报失证明 (存根联)
CERTIFICATE OF LOSS OF PASSPORT (COUNTERFOIL)

姓名:	性别:	出生日期:
Full Name:	Sex:	Date of Birth:
国籍:	护照号码:	
Nationality:	Passport Number:	
丢失时间:	丢失地点:	
When lost:	Where Lost:	
何时来华:	来华事由:	
Date of Entry:	Purpose of Entry:	



失主签名:
Loser's Signature

受理民警签名:
Policeman's Signature:

日期:
Date:

X 公外报字: 000139

X Gong Wai Bao Zi: 000139

护照报失证明 CERTIFICATE OF LOSS OF PASSPORT

姓名: 性别: 出生日期: 国籍:
Full Name: Sex: Date of Birth: Nationality:

于 XX 年 XX 月 XX 日向我局报告他/她的护照(号码: XXX)于(时间)_____在(地点)_____丢失。

Reported at our bureau on (Date)_____ that his / her passport (No. _____) was lost on (Date) _____ at (where) _____

盖章:
STAMP:

日期:
DATE:

注意: 报失者必须从报失之日起 30 天内申请到新护照并到公安机关办妥签证手续。凡超过 30 天 (不含 30 天) 仍未申请到新护照者属在华非法居住, 将要受到中国公安机关的处罚。

Note: Be sure to obtain a new passport from your embassy or general consulate in China and a Chinese visa within 30 days of the reporting. Beyond that time, those who fail to obtain a new passport will be considered illegal residents and will be punished.