# 警务英语
## 拓展阅读

# Police English:
# Extended Reading

主 编 林晓萍 江 珊

同济大学 出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

# 警务英语拓展阅读

## Police English：Extended Reading

主　编　林晓萍　江　珊

副主编　吴梦寒　杨融琦　刘晓澜

同济大学 出版社
TONGJI UNIVERSITY PRESS

## 内容提要

本书以警务专门用途英语理论为指导,遵循内容与语言相融合的课程设计思路,选择国内外警务素材原文,突出警务英语语言特色。本书内容涵盖警务的各个方面,尤其是契合新形势下的公安业务,新设了移民服务与管理以及警察武力使用等单元。同时,本书收录了相关中国法律法规的英文版,并汇编了与专题有关的专业术语、组织机构、国际公约等附录内容,旨在为使用者提供多维度的警务英语语言和法律知识的学习素材。

本书适合公安院校学生作为拓展阅读教材使用,也适合作为警务工作人员的参考用书。

**警务英语拓展阅读**
**Police English:Extended Reading**

## **Preface** 前　言

随着我国政治经济的发展、国家综合实力和国际地位的提升,愈来愈多的外国人来到中国旅游、参加学术交流和商务活动、工作甚至定居,涉外警务活动日渐增多。同时,随着国际化进程的不断深入,各种形式的国际犯罪时有发生,国际警务执法、交流和合作日益频繁,所有这些都让社会公众对我国警务人员的英语职业核心能力产生更大的期待感,相对应地,也对公安院校的警务英语培养方案、教学大纲、课程设置、教材设计等提出了更高的要求。在这样的时代背景下,公安院校需顺应形势,改革传统的通用英语(English for General Purposes,EGP)的教学路径,优化警务专门用途英语(English for Specific Purposes,ESP)的课程设计,方能培养既具备法律知识与执法能力又有扎实英语语言应用能力的复合型警员,以满足我国国际化警务人才的培养需求。为此,策划和编写高质量的警务英语系列教材迫在眉睫。

十余年以来,福建警察学院英语教研室积极开展警务英语教学理论研究和教学实践活动,不断深化教学改革,并取得一定的成效。早在 2007 年,警务英语课程就获得校级"精品课程"称号,2009 年获得福建省"精品课程"称号。之后,经过 2014—2016 年三年的深化改革期,警务英语课程于 2016 年 9 月入选"福建省高校精品在线开放课程",至今已在"超星尔雅"平台上投入使用两年有余。2018 年 8 月,该课程教学团队的"ESP 视域下警务英语'智慧教学'模式研究"获得"福建省本科高校教育教学改革研究项目(FBJG20180075)"立项,本书正是此教改项目的阶段性成果。

本书以警务专门用途英语理论为指导,遵循内容与语言相融合的课程设计思路,选择国内外最新原版警务素材,突出警务英语语言特色。本书内容涵盖警务的各个方面,具体包括社区警务、治安管理、交通管理与安全、网络安全与管理、刑事侦查、禁毒、反恐、警察武力使用、移民服务与管理、国际警务合作等十个主题单元的内容,其中每一个单元包含三个部分,即 Passage A,B 和 C。Passage A 为主课文,内容包括警务英语词汇学习、术语

表达的英汉互译、针对警务英语细节信息的阅读理解。Passage B 除了检验学生对细节的理解外,还设置针对段落大意和文章逻辑的阅读理解。Passage C 则主要是与主题相关的中国法律法规英文版或国际机构、政策等介绍性资料,以实现学生对警务执法相关法律、法规和业务的拓展性阅读。

本书由林晓萍牵头,福建警察学院英语教研室警务英语教学团队共同编写完成,具体分工如下:林晓萍任主编,负责拟定编写教材大纲和体例、校对统稿、撰写前言部分,并负责第 6,7 单元的选材、编写和练习设置;江珊为第二主编,协助校对统稿等,并负责第 3,5 单元;吴梦寒负责第 4,9 单元;杨融琦负责第 8,10 单元;刘晓澜负责第 1,2 单元。

本书的编写,从开始构思到最后定稿,得到了福建警察学院专业系部教师的指导和支持,同时还得到英国专家 Timothy O'Neill 和 Philip Jonathan 对本书的建议和润色,在此表示感谢。

鉴于编写人员的水平有限,加之时间仓促,不足之处敬请使用本书的教师、同学以及警务同行们批评指正,以便我们进一步修改与完善。

编　者
2018 年 12 月

# Contents 目 录

# Unit 1

## Community Policing
## 社区警务

### Passage A

（A）Community policing literature often incorporates the "problem" orientation in Goldstein's work into community policing; the concepts of community and problem-oriented policing are frequently used interchangeably. Community policing, however, is a more general and somewhat less well-articulated theory that focuses less attention upon the need for close analysis of policing problems and more attention on the idea that "working partnerships between the police and the community can play an important role in reducing crime and promoting security". Contemporary community problems — "crime, fear of crime, social and physical disorder, and neighborhood decay" — can be effectively addressed, proponents say, only if police departments develop working relationships with people in the community, "allowing them a greater voice in setting local police priorities and involving them in efforts to improve the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods." Community policing is perhaps best understood as a new policing philosophy that draws upon the idea of community-police reciprocity "to redefine the overall purposes of policing, to alter the principal operating programs and technologies on which the police have relied, and to found the legitimacy and popularity of policing on new grounds."

（B）So understood, the characteristic elements of a community policing strategy are readily identified. If reform era police relied upon neutral enforcement of the criminal law and detached professionalism as the bases for their authority, community police place

renewed emphasis on community or political support："Certainly，law continues to be a major source of justification，but it is not sufficient to authorize police actions to maintain order，negotiate conflicts，and solve problems. Neighborhood or community support and involvement are required to accomplish those tasks." Next，partly because the police in a community policing regime are open to community-nominated problems，the definition of the police role is broader，more dynamic，and more proactive than before — involving not simply crime control through rapid response，random patrol by automobile，and reactive investigation，but also a renewed focus on order maintenance，crime prevention，and problem-solving. In theory，community policing is a "preventive，penetrating，consensual"，as opposed to "reactive，restricted，procedural due process model" of policing. By focusing on order maintenance and prevention，advocating a more visible presence in policed areas，and basing its legitimacy on the consent of policed populations，community policing emulates police services that private security firms now offer the well-to-do in the protection of their private property.

(C) The police organization itself，and its tactics，are also different in a community policing department. Since operational and tactical decisions come from local assessment of problems and require neighborhood input，community policing necessitates <u>decentralized</u> decision-making within the large，urban department. Reform era police chiefs sought to centralize command and control and to formulate elaborate rules and policies to limit the discretion of lower ranking officers. Community policing implies the opposite："Consulting with community groups，problem solving，maintaining order，and other such activities are antithetical to the reform ideal of eliminating officer discretion through routinization and standardization of police activities." Participative management that involves line officers and sergeants in the development of police initiatives is part of the concept. So，too，are many police tactics，like foot patrol and community organizing，that bring officers into a more intimate relationship with the community.

(D) Today，hundreds of police departments across the country are experimenting with both community and problem-oriented policing. Though largely sympathetic to this experimentation，academics have warned that the concept of "community" in community policing is imprecise at best，and even idealized. They have observed that a bewildering

and sometimes inappropriate variety of police initiatives could well be implemented in community policing's name. Old concerns about the proliferation of police corruption within decentralized departments have resurfaced, and new worries have emerged about whether police time will be properly allocated when police are free to work with other city agencies and with community residents. Even proponents of the new strategies attest to the value of central ideas within the reform era paradigm. They caution that community policing, by rejecting the predominantly reactive posture of reform era police in favor of proactive, community-based crime prevention, presents heightened risks of discriminatory law enforcement and inappropriate police involvement in community life and private affairs. Nevertheless, community and problem-oriented policing — perhaps the first movements in American policing, despite all the cautions of academics, that have been based upon a realistic assessment of policing's complexities — are the orienting philosophies structuring change in policing today.

## New Words and Expressions

1. incorporate *v.* to include something as part of a group, system, plan etc. 合并;使并入

2. well-articulated *adj.* 明晰;表述清晰的

3. proponent *n.* someone who supports something or persuades people to do something 支持者,拥护者

4. reciprocity *n.* a situation in which two people, groups, or countries give each other similar kinds of help or special rights 相互性;互惠主义

5. proliferation *n.* a sudden increase in the amount or number of something 增殖,扩散

6. legitimacy *n.* lawfulness by virtue of being authorized or in accordance with law 合法性;正当性

7. proactive *adj.* controlling a situation by causing something to happen rather than waiting to respond to it after it happens 积极主动的

8. emulate *v.* strive to equal or match, especially by imitating 模仿,仿效

9．formulate *v.* to develop something such as a plan or a set of rules，and decide all the details of how it will be done 制定；明确地表达

10．discretion *n.* the ability and right to decide exactly what should be done in a particular situation 自由裁量权；判断力

11．antithetical *adj.* exactly opposite to something 对立的，正相反的

12．discriminatory *adj.* being biased or having a belief or attitude formed beforehand；prejudiced 差别对待的；歧视性的

13．problem-oriented policing 问题导向式警务

14．well-to-do *adj.* 小康；富有的，宽裕的

15．police tactics 警察战术

16．foot patrol 徒步巡逻

17．proliferation of corruption 腐败泛滥

# Reading Tasks

## 1．Reading Comprehension

**Answer the following questions or complete the following statements based on the passage.**

1．How can contemporary community problems be solved effectively according to the proponents? （　　）

A．Police departments develop working relationships with people in the community.

B．Let people decide local police priorities.

C．People in the community should improve the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods on their own.

D．Address the problems of crime，fear of crime，social and physical disorder，and neighborhood decay.

2．Which of the following statement is TRUE about the characteristics of community police? （　　）

A．Community police relied upon neutral enforcement of the criminal law and detached professionalism as the bases for their authority.

B．Law becomes a minor source of justification for community police.

C．Community police put renewed focus on community or political support.

D．Community police is a "reactive，restricted，procedural due process model" of policing.

3．The idea of community-police reciprocity includes the following EXCEPT（　　）.

A．to found the legitimacy and popularity of policing on new grounds

B．to alter the major operating programs and technologies on which the police have depended

C．to redefine the overall purposes of policing

D．to reduce crime and promote security

4．What is the meaning of underlined word "decentralized" in paragraph C?（　　）

A．To give decision-making power to a central group of persons.

B．To give decision-making power to more people.

C．To create a system in which one central group of people give instructions to regional groups.

D．To seek to centralize command and control.

5．What is the attitude of the academics towards the experimentation of community and problem-oriented policing?（　　）

A．Disapproving.　　　　　　　　　　B．Optimistic.

C．Approving.　　　　　　　　　　　　D．Cautious.

**2．Terms Translation**

**A．Translate the following terms from English into Chinese**

1．incorporate into

2．working partnerships

3．reduce crime

4．on new grounds

5．negotiate conflicts

6．formulate elaborate rules and policies

7．be antithetical to

8．routinization and standardization

9．proliferation of corruption

10．crime prevention

**B．Translate the following terms from Chinese into English**

1．问题导向式警务

2．促进安全

3．社区-警察互惠

4．支持与参与

5．快速应对

6．维持秩序

7．参与式管理

8．警察战术

9．徒步巡逻

10．权力下放部门

# Passage B

## Neighbourhood Policing as a Concept

（A）Clearly，the view taken by Rodriguez and Flanagan is that the community are reliant on the police and the police are reliant on the community to ensure that the best interests of the community are served. In order to achieve this aim the police service must ensure that



图片来源：sandiegouniontribune.com

it positively engages with the communities it serves and rebuilds the relationships that may have been weakened over the past few decades. An underlying factor in successful democratic policing appears to be the complete trust and interaction of the community

with the police service.

(B) As part of our new strategy, we have made a commitment to establish a relationship between the community and the police that will break down longstanding barriers, reduce community tensions, open up avenues of information, and provide constructive and meaningful opportunities for collaboration. Responsibility for forging this partnership can not be assigned to a select few individuals in the Department. It must be pervasive: every Department member-but especially those at the most basic operational level-must see community outreach as an important and ongoing element of their jobs.

(C) Bratton, who had previously described "response policing" or the so-called "professional era" of policing in terms of the three Rs (Rapid response, Random patrols and Reactive investigation), agrees with Rodriguez and suggests that the era of "community policing is defined by three P's: Partnership, Problem Solving, Prevention".

(D) The strategy put forward by Rodriguez has been extensively researched over the ensuing years and was referred to and further developed by the UK Government, in their consultation paper entitled *Policing: Building Safer Communities Together*. This paper concentrated on four key themes, namely: increasing community engagement, strengthening the accountability of policing, improving operational effectiveness and modernising the police service. Although the main emphasis of this paper was on policing, it also highlighted the importance of community safety and the part that the community plays in policing, through volunteering and active citizenship.

(E) Prior to this consultation paper being released, then the Labour Government had embarked on a process of police reform and outlined its intentions in a White Paper entitled *Policing a New Century: A Blueprint for Reform* (Home Office, 2001), which also influenced the content of the consultation paper. The White Paper included chapters on "Making the Most of Police Officers" and "Helping to Build a Civil Society". The former chapter suggested ways in which the police could become more visible in the community, reduce the fear of crime and increase public reassurance. The latter chapter encouraged agencies, groups and individuals to become involved in the fight against crime

and disorder. It also proposed the introduction of the Extended Police Family and much of what was advocated in the White Paper was later transformed into legislation under the *Police Reform Act* 2002.

(F) As a result of this reform programme the National Reassurance Policing Programme (NRPP) took place in England between 2003 and 2005 at 16 sites in eight police forces. A key element of the programme was community engagement, which would identify those issues seen as priorities by local communities and in dealing with those priorities, provide reassurance to those communities. Local officers being visible, accessible and familiar was an integral part of the engagement process, as was the community-focused style of policing being advocated by the programme.

(G) Another element of the NRPP was the "signal crime perspective", which has links to other concepts such as the broken windows theory, the CAPS and community efficacy. The signal crime perspective advocates that certain crimes and disorderly behaviour act as warning signals to individuals and communities in relation to their perceptions of the risks affecting their safety and security. If the police were to tackle these signal events, it would increase public confidence and reassurance, and reduce the fear of crime. This would have an impact on traditional policing methods, where the focus has been on tackling more serious crimes, and not signal crimes and disorders.

(H) This was supported by the findings from the Public Perceptions of Police Accountability and Decision Making report, where there was a perception by all the groups interviewed that the police have "inappropriate priorities" and are only concerned with "serious incidents". It is also advocated that community intelligence should also be used to identify signal events as these are the "drivers of insecurity".

(I) An early evaluation of the NRPP provided a positive indication of an increase in public confidence in the local police and an increase in public reassurance. Building on the initial findings from the NRPP and the themes identified in the consultation paper *Policing：Building Safer Communities Together*, the government produced a further White Paper entitled *Building Communities, Beating Crime：A Better Police Service for the 21st Century*, which laid the foundations for the introduction of neighbourhood policing in England and Wales.

（J) In this White Paper the government gave 10 commitments to the public to reform and improve policing in England and Wales. From the initial evaluation of the NRPP, the government believed that neighbourhood policing was the vehicle by which it could deliver on its commitments. As a result in April 2005 the National Neighbourhood Policing Programme（NNPP) was established and all police forces in England and Wales were required to fully implement neighbourhood policing by April 2008.

# New Words and Expressions

1. underlying *adj.* the underlying features of an object，event，or situation are not obvious，and it may be difficult to discover or reveal them 潜在的；根本的

2. pervasive *adj.* something，especially something bad，that is pervasive is present or felt throughout a place or thing 普遍的，无处不在的

3. outreach *n.* when help，advice，or other services are provided for people who would not otherwise get these services easily 延伸，拓广；扩大服务范围

4. accountability *n.* responsibility to someone or for some activity 义务，责任

5. efficacy *n.* the ability of something to produce the right result 功效，效力

6. ensuing *adj.* happening after a particular action or event，especially as a result of it 接着发生的

7. be reliant on 依靠，依赖

8. make a commitment to 承诺

9. reduce community tensions 缓解社区紧张局面

10. response policing 应急警务

11. in terms of 依据；按照；在……方面

12. put forward 提出；推举出

13. be referred to 被提及；涉及

14. random patrol 随机巡逻

15. reactive investigation 反应性调查

16. improving operational effectiveness 提升工作效能

17. Labour Government 工党政府

18. embark on 从事,着手

19. public reassurance 公众信心

20. community engagement 社区参与

21. an integral part of 成为……组成部分

22. signal crime perspective 信号型犯罪观点

23. broken windows theory 破窗理论

24. in relation to 关于;涉及

25. National Neighbourhood Policing Programme(NNPP) 国家邻里警务项目

26. deliver on 不负所望;履行

# Reading Tasks

**1. Reading Comprehension**

**Answer the following questions or complete the following statements based on the passage.**

1. Why does the police service need to ensure that it positively engages with the communities and rebuilds the relationships? (     )

A. In order to serve the best interests of the community.

B. In order to win complete trust and interaction of the community with the police service.

C. In order to rely on the community.

D. In order to realize successful democratic policing.

2. Which of the following is NOT the key theme of UK Government's consultation paper? (     )

A. Improving operational effectiveness.

B. Increasing community engagement.

C. Build safer communities together.

D. Strengthening the responsibility of policing.

3. What does the main argument of "signal crime perspective" advocate? (     )

A. Dealing with signal events would increase public confidence and reassurance, and