

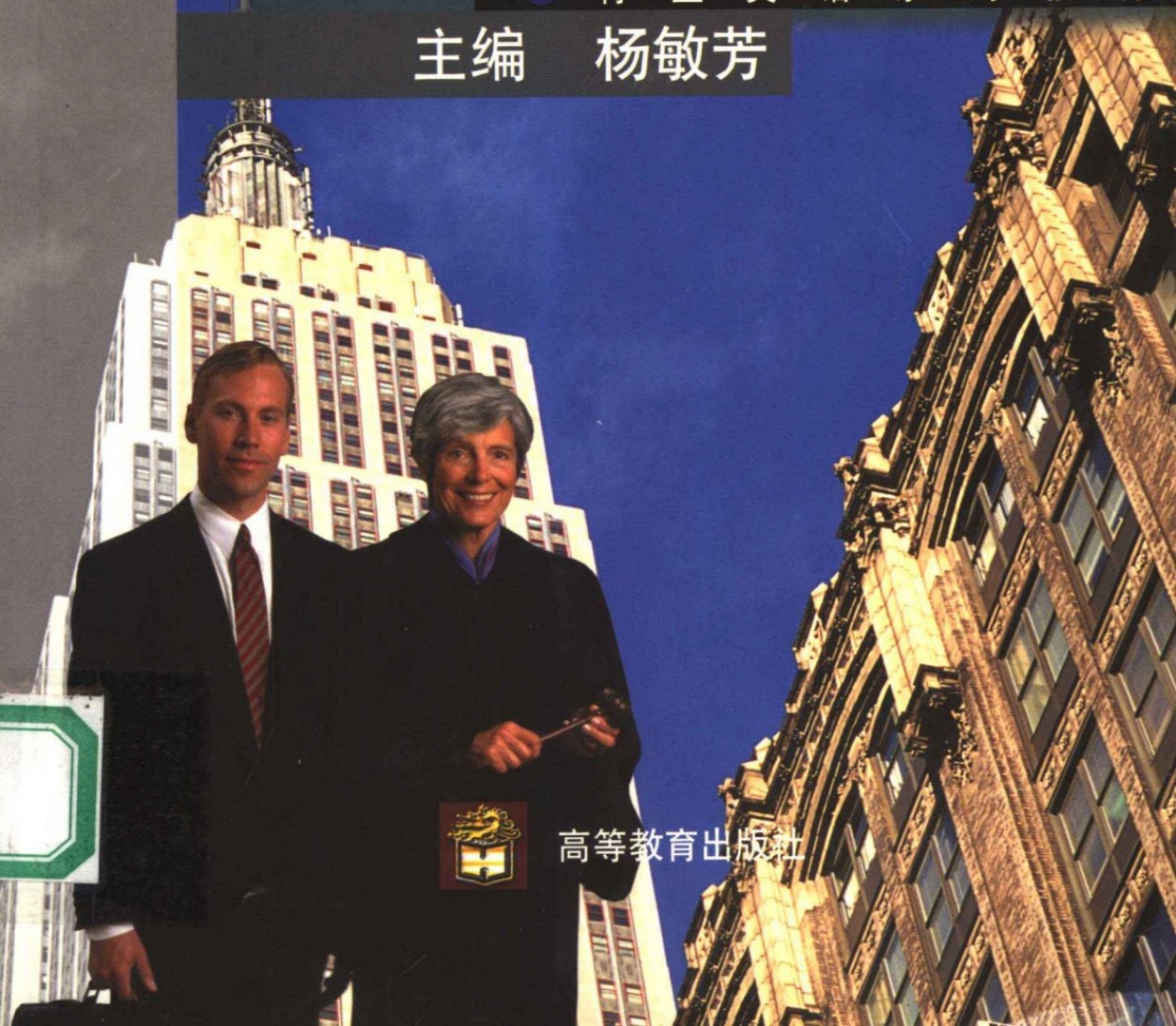
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司法英语

行业英语系列教材

主编 杨敏芳



高等教育出版社

司法英语

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内容提要

本书是行业英语系列教材中的一册。全书由 10 个单元组成,每单元包括听力、会话和专业文献阅读三大部分。本书选材新颖,内容丰富,具有很强的实用性和针对性,特别注重培养学生的听说能力,目的是培养既懂狱政管理知识、又懂外语的人才。本书可作为高等院校学生司法英语教材,也可作为课外针对性读物使用。本书另配有录音带。

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前言

随着我国改革开放步伐的不断加快,社会各领域的国际交流和合作越来越密切。我国在引进国际先进的科学技术、管理经验的同时,境内人员犯罪的现象也呈明显的上升趋势。中国入世后,随着服务业、旅游业的进一步开放和经济贸易活动的增多,境外人员在中国的犯罪率更是逐年上升,涉及的国家和语种也不断增多,因此,我国的涉外司法警察面临着语言上的严重挑战。为了在对外籍犯实行改造、管理时,能向他们准确说明中国监狱的规章制度、犯人的权利和义务,使他们认罪伏法;在犯人与领事交谈或与亲友见面时能听懂他们的谈话内容,及时掌握犯人的动态,我们现有的和未来的涉外司法干警亟需提高外语水平,掌握本行业的专用英语。

《司法英语》适合司法警察类院校学生、在职监狱干警和对此专业有兴趣的大学生和教师。本教材着重介绍中外监狱对犯人的矫正情况和政策,集听、说、读、写为一体,内容主要涉及对外籍犯的处置、犯人权利、减刑、假释、监狱的教育改造、心理矫治等。对话部分的内容尽可能按外籍犯在监狱中的真实情况编写,注重交际功能。通过本教材的学习,学生将具有较好的实用会话能力,掌握一定的相关专业英语知识,并具有解决实际工作问题的能力。

本教材共有 10 个单元,每个单元分 Listening, Speaking 和 Reading 三大部分。听力、对话与阅读文章相互配合,课文后设计了阅读理解练习、词汇练习和翻译练习,目的在于进一步培养学生的理解能力和翻译能力。本教材在本院内部试用的基础上,广泛听取了一些专家和涉外司法干警的意见,并作了适当的

修改。

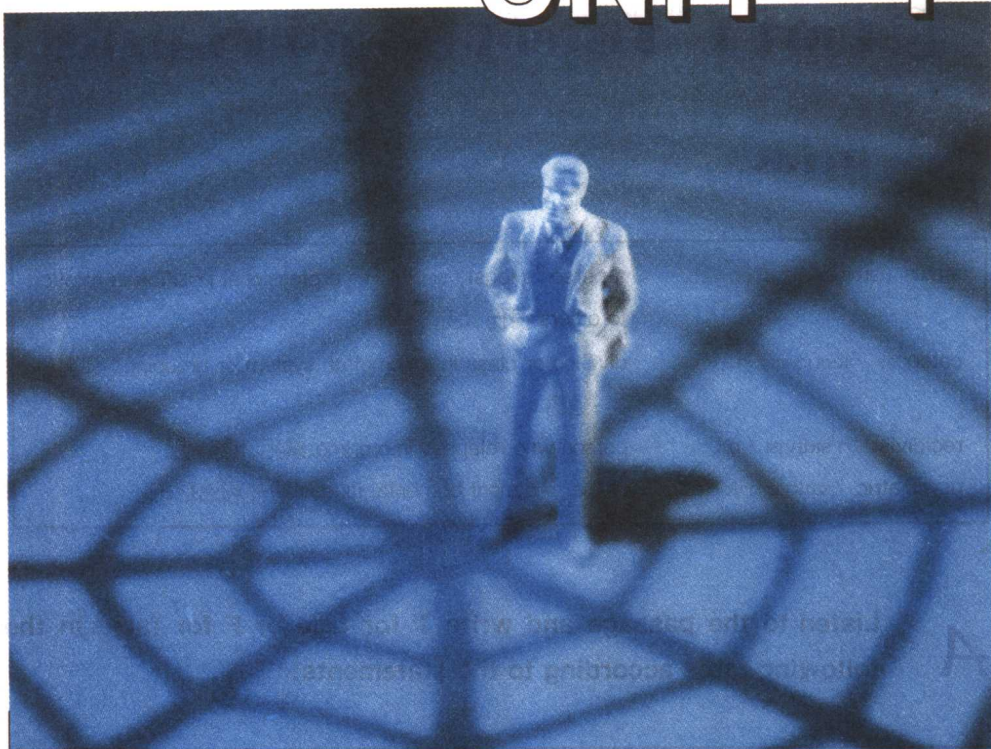
本教材由浙江警官职业学院杨敏芳副教授任主编,郭晶英任副主编。杨敏芳除担任全书的审校、修改工作外,还负责编写第一、第六、第八、第九单元,郭晶英负责编写第四、第五、第七和第十单元,高福友负责第二和第三单元的编写。

在编写过程中,我们曾得到了浙江省司法厅和我院领导的大力支持,也得到了上海青浦监狱和浙江省第六监狱民警的热情帮助,在此表示感谢。由于时间仓促,作者水平有限,在编写过程中难免出现错误,诚请读者和专家给予批评、指正。

编 者

2004 年 12 月

UNIT 1



About Prison

Text A A Brief Introduction of Prison

Text B Life in Prison



Part 1 Listening and Practice

New Words

status /ˈstetəs / n.	a person's legal, social, or professional position in relation to others 身份;地位
category /ˈkætɪɡəri / n.	division or class in a complete system or grouping 部门;种类;范畴
recidivist /rɪˈsɪdɪvɪst / n.	person who relapses into crime 累犯;惯犯
psychiatric /ˌsaɪkɪˈætrɪk / adj.	of the treatment of mental illness 精神病治疗的

A

Listen to the passage and write T for true or F for false in the following table according to the statements.

Statements	True or False
1. Shek Pik Prison was built in 1937.	
2. Stanley is the largest prison in Hong Kong.	
3. According to the passage, prisoners of Category A are not dangerous.	
4. Chi Ma Wan Treatment Center is a drug addiction treatment center for women inmates.	
5. Young female offenders are held in Chi Ma Wan correctional Institution.	

B

Listen to the passage again and choose the best answers.

- 1 The prisoners are separated according to _____.
A) sex and age
B) security level
C) status as sentenced or unsentenced
D) All of the above.
- 2 The prisoners are divided into _____ categories.
A) 2
B) 3
C) 4
D) 5
- 3 “Star prisoners” are _____.
A) ordinary prisoners
B) recidivists
C) first offenders
D) male inmates
- 4 Maximum security male prisoners are held in _____.
A) Stanley Prison and Shek Pik Prison
B) the territory's facility
C) psychiatric facility
D) Tai Lam Centre
- 5 Which is the drug addition treatment centre for women?
A) Chi Ma Wan Correctional Institution.
B) Chi Ma Wan Treatment Center.
C) Tai Lam Center.
D) Tai Tam Gap Correctional Institution.



Part 2 Speaking and Practice

New Words

consul /ˈkɒnsəl / n.	领事
detain /dɪ'teɪn / vt.	to be kept back or prevented from leaving or going forward 拘留
incarcerate /ɪn'kɑ:səret / vt.	to put into jail; shut in; confine 把...关进监狱, 监禁
diet /'daɪət / n.	the usual food and drink of a person or animal 饮食
cater /'keɪtə / vi.	to provide food 备办食物
vegan /'vedʒən / n.	严格的素食主义者
halal /hɑ:'lə:l / n.	(伊斯兰教的) 合法食物
kosher /'kəʊʃə / n.	按犹太教规制成的食物
hygiene /'haɪdʒɪn / n.	rules for healthy living 卫生, 保健
sanitation /'sæni'teɪʃən / n.	arrangements to protect health 卫生; 卫生设备
sill /sɪl / n.	窗台板, 窗槛
assess /ə'ses / vt.	to decide or fix the value of or amount of 评估, 考核

Dialogue 1

A foreign criminal has just been put in prison, and he doesn't know much about Chinese prison rules. A policeman is giving him guidance.

(A: a policeman B: a foreign prisoner)

A: Here is a registration form. Would you fill in your personal information?

B: Yes, Sir.

A: Do you have any direct relatives in China? If you have any we'll inform them and ask them to visit you.

- B: Thank you, Sir. But I'd like to see my consul first. Could you please tell him I've been detained?
- A: Sure. Any questions about the prison rules?
- B: Yes. How do you deal with my money?
- A: As part of the prison's admission procedure, all personal property and money is removed from inmates and secured. A trust account will be opened and maintained for each inmate who has or will receive money while incarcerated in prison.
- B: Can I wear my own clothes?
- A: Inmates are issued clothing while in prison. They are not allowed to have any of their own clothing while in custody, with the following exceptions: inmates may wear their own sweatpants at certain times of the day. Inmates may be authorized to wear their own shoes.
- B: Must I engage in labor?
- A: You are not forced to work. But you may choose to work.
- B: Can I eat a special diet?
- A: Most diets are catered for including vegetarian, vegan, Halal and Kosher. You may let the staff know of any special requirements straight away. Here, this handbook is for you. The rules of our prison are all in it.
- B: Thank you, Sir.

Dialogue 2

A reporter wants to know the hygiene situation of the prison where foreign prisoners are incarcerated. Now he is interviewing a prison guard and they are having a talk.

(A: a reporter B: a policeman)

- A: I heard that there are regulations for foreign criminals' indoor hygiene sanitation, aren't there?

- B: Yes. In order to develop good life habits and keep the indoor places clean and tidy we made those stipulations of management.
- A: Could you give me a brief summary of it?
- B: Sure. The stipulations involve six parts of our prison — the cellblock, bathroom, storage room, corridor, gym and reading room.
- A: Will you please take bedrooms as an example?
- B: Well. We made it rule that all the bedding must be clean and tidy. No other things are allowed to be put on the bed or hung on the wall, the back of the door, or the window sill. Toilets must be clean and no smell.
- A: What about the shoes?
- B: Their shoes must be put under the beds but not beyond the edge of bed size, with heads out and in good order.
- A: Do you often inspect those places?
- B: Yes. We usually take regular inspections or sometimes unscheduled inspections.
- A: How do you assess them?
- B: Often, an officer, a foreign inmate and a translator do this job and keep a record of the result.
- A: Oh. The regulations are effective for managing prison. Thanks for offering so much information.
- B: You're welcome.

Situational Communication

Background: A newly arrived prisoner got up early this morning, but he didn't make his bed. Now a police guard is criticizing him and telling him the rules of the prison.

Tips:	obey the rule	clean up	in good order	as soon as
	hygiene	sanitation	behavior	properly

Part 3 Reading and Practice

Text A

Pre-reading Questions

- 1 What other things does a prison do except for executing punishments?
- 2 What does a prison classify criminals accordingly?
- 3 What are prisoners entitled?

A Brief Introduction of Prison

A prison is an organ of the state for executing criminal punishments. It exercises, supervises and controls over prisoners. Prisoners, based on the nature of their crime, type of penalty, length of sentence, performance, age, gender and other characteristics, are classified into different groups and are incarcerated, managed and educated accordingly.

There are two types of prisons. One is for adults and the other is for juvenile delinquents.

Adult prisons are for incarcerating criminals who have been sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment, death penalty with a two-year suspension of execution. If these criminals are below 18, they serve their sentence in prison called reformatories for juvenile delinquents. Once they reach the age of 18 but the remaining term does not exceed two years, they may still stay in these reformatories.

Prison shall follow the principle of combining punishment with reform and combining education with labor, in a bid to reform prisoners into law-abiding citizens. In accordance with the needs of reforming prisoners, prison shall organize prisoners to engage in productive labor and conduct ideological, cultural and technical education among prisoners. Prisoners must accept

education and take part in labor.

Prisons punish criminals because, without punishment, it is difficult for criminals to come to grips with their crimes and begin their life anew. While punishment focuses on enforcement, reform focuses on transformation. Punishment is the means, while transformation is the end. The purpose of punishment is to transform criminals into law-abiding citizens. This is precisely what criminal penalties are for. Prisons do not punish criminals for punishment's sake.

To effectively reform prisoners, it is also necessary to combine education with labor. Education can be multifaceted: ideological, cultural, vocational and technical.

In addition to basic, secondary and upper secondary education new possibilities have been created especially for vocational training, which is today arranged in almost every prison. There is also a wide range of various study branches available in prisons today.

The working activities vary from prison to prison. The aim is to keep up the working skills during the sentence. The work in the institutions varies from traditional carpentry and/or different metallic branches or building activities towards constructing and renovation plus lots of other activities. The Constitution guarantees everybody, also prisoners, basic rights. These basic rights include, for instance, equality, right to physical and intellectual immunity and safety, right to privacy, secrecy of a confidential message and right to basic social and health services.

The inmates are entitled to receive guests during visiting hours during the weekend and on special grounds as well during the week. The visits are, when needed, supervised except of visits by the family's members in premises suitable for this purpose.

Owing to the length of the sentence an inmate can apply for leave when half of the term has been served. Leave may also on important grounds be granted even earlier. Leaves may be granted for a maximum of six days during a

period of four months, in praxis a couple of days now and then plus the travelling time. The leaves are granted only in case the prisoner in question is likely to observe the rules of the permission. If not, the permission can be granted leave under escort.

The Prison Law provides that the State Council judicial administration approves the establishment, elimination and relocation of prisons in line with historical, economic and natural factors. This provision is designed to optimize the distribution of prisons and ensure the unified, effective and accurate execution of penalties.

The Prison Law also provides that the State Council judicial administration (Ministry of Justice which has a Bureau of Prison Administration that supervises all prisons in the country.) supervises all prisons across the country. In the provinces (municipalities directly under the central government and autonomous regions), offices of justice are responsible for managing prisons in their own jurisdiction through their prison administration arms.

New Words

execute /'eksɪkjʊt / vt.	to carry out, perform 执行; to kill (someone) as a lawful punishment 将(某人)依法处死
supervise /'sjʊ:pəvaɪz / vt.	to have the charge and direction of; superintend 监督, 管理, 指导
penalty /'penəltɪ / n.	a punishment for breaking a law, rule, or legal agreement (因违反法律而受到的)惩罚, 处罚
juvenile /'dʒu:vɪnəɪl / n.	young person 少年
delinquent /dɪ'lɪŋkwənt / n. & adj.	(person) doing wrong, failing to perform a duty 犯过的(人); 犯法(的)
imprisonment /ɪm'prɪznment / n.	监禁; 关押; 禁锢

suspension /səs'penʃən/ <i>n.</i>	suspending or being suspended 延缓, 停职
ideological /aɪdɪəʊ'lɒdʒɪkl/ <i>adj.</i>	理想的
provide /prə'vaɪd/ <i>vt.</i>	to stipulate 规定
multifaceted /ˌmʌltɪ'fæstɪd/ <i>adj.</i>	having many aspects 多刻面的, 多方面的
vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənəl/ <i>adj.</i>	relating to, providing, or undergoing training in a special skill to be pursued in a trade 职业的
metallic /mɪ'tælɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	of or like metal 金属的; 似金属的
immunity /ɪ'mju:nɪtɪ/ <i>n.</i>	safety, security from disease, etc. 免除, 免疫
confidential /ˌkɒnfɪ'denʃəl/ <i>adj.</i>	(to be kept) secret; given in confidence 机密的; 应 被守秘密的
elimination /ˌɪlɪmɪ'neɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	being removed or taken away 除去, 剔除, 淘汰
premise /ˈpremɪs/ <i>n.</i>	statement on which reasoning is based 前提
praxis /ˈpræksɪs/ <i>n.</i>	习惯做法, 惯例, 常规
escort /ɪs'kɔ:t/ <i>n. & vt.</i>	护送
optimize /ˈɒptɪmaɪz/ <i>vt.</i>	使尽可能完善
unify /ˈju:nɪfaɪ/ <i>vt.</i>	to form into one, make uniform 使统一, 使一致
contraband /ˈkɒntrə'bænd/ <i>n.</i>	goods prohibited by law or treaty from being imported or exported 违禁品, 走私
municipality /mju:nɪsɪ'peɪlɪtɪ/ <i>n.</i>	town, city, district with local self-government 自治 市; 自治区
jurisdiction /ˌdʒʊərɪs'dɪkʃən/ <i>n.</i>	the right and power to interpret and apply the law 司 法权; 权限

Phrases & Expressions

grip with	深深了解	focus on	集中于...
in addition to	除...之外(还)	in accordance with	依照, 根据; 与...一致
for one's sake	为了, 为了...的利益	in line with	与...一致的, 符合...

- 4 Some linguists _____ the English intonation patterns under two types.
- 5 Your behavior in school must be _____ the rules of your school.
- 6 The contract _____ we must offer them free service if they buy our products.
- 7 Their argument _____ whether to introduce a new technology or not.
- 8 In our college those excellent students are surely _____ scholarship.
- 9 Wealth is no _____ of happiness.
- 10 We did that _____, not for you.

C Complete the following statements according to the passage.

- 1 Prison exercises, _____ and controls over prisoners.
- 2 There is a type of prison called reformatory for _____ delinquents.
- 3 The purpose of punishment is to transform criminals into _____ citizens.
- 4 It is necessary for prison to combine education with labor in order to _____ prisoners.
- 5 There are various study branches _____ in prisons today.
- 6 Working activities _____ from prison to prison.
- 7 Officers of justice are responsible for managing prisons in their own _____ through their prison administration arms.
- 8 Prison is the organ of the state for _____ criminal punishments.

D Translation.

Exercise A: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1 Some criminals who have committed murder may be sentenced to death with a two-year suspension.
- 2 The principle of Chinese prison is combining punishment with reform and

combining education with labor.

- 3 Prisons not only incarcerate criminals but also reform them into law-abiding citizens.
- 4 *If the prisoner promises to observe the rules of leave permission, his leave is usually granted.*
- 5 For punishment's sake, death penalty is likely to be executed.
- 6 Nowadays lots of university graduates are short of vocational training.
- 7 The inmates are classified into several groups according to their age, sex and length of sentence, etc.
- 8 As the means of punishment, forcing prisoners to work is necessary.

Exercise B: Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1 监狱的政策之一是惩罚与改造相结合。
- 2 监狱法规定监狱管理局负责管理监狱。
- 3 汤姆因杀人罪被判死刑,缓期两年执行。
- 4 被判有期徒刑、无期徒刑的少年犯被关押在少管所。
- 5 根据改造原则,罪犯必须参加生产劳动。
- 6 监狱除了教罪犯文化以外,还教他们理想、道德和职业技术。
- 7 在服刑期间,罪犯有权在探监时间会见亲友。
- 8 宪法保护罪犯的基本权利。

Text B

Life in Prison

The transition from freedom to punitive detention is never easy. The changes you must undergo are unimaginable. First, you are stripped of your identity, the unique characteristic traits that make up your individualism. Handcuffed and shackled, you are escorted to the receiving area of the prison. Upon arrival, you are relieved of all your clothes, forced to expose your