



PRACTICAL ENGLISH FOR POLICE CADETS

警务实用英语

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主 编 林家修 王永龙

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前 言

为了全面贯彻国家教育部颁发的大学英语教学大纲,开展大学英语教学改革,加强公安专业英语的教学,提高学生的英语综合技能,培养学生实际运用英语进行口笔头交流的能力,我们组织编写了《警务实用英语》。

《警务实用英语》旨在使公安院校的学生在掌握大专英语基础知识和基本技能后,进入专业英语的学习,以适应新形势下警务工作的需要。随着西部大开发的步伐加快和我国加入 WTO,高新企业遍布各地,中外人员出入境流量大增,外事活动频繁,涉外案件增多,新形势下的公安工作向我们提出了培养双语警察的迫切任务。为了让学生更多、更好地掌握警务实用英语,在编写方面,我们做了一些探索。本书由 10 个单元组成,以公安专业门类为序编写,每个单元围绕一个公安专业话题选材,具体内容包括两个对话和 A、B 两篇课文及配套练习。这 10 个题目分别是:警察素质、交通管理、法律与犯罪、毒品走私、刑事侦查、预审与拘留、治安管理、计算机安全、刑事技术和美国警察与法院。

《警务实用英语》全书突出会话和阅读,练习注意主、客观题合理配置,书后除了词汇表和练习答案外,还有几种附录,内容是实用性较强的法律、法规和阅读材料,以达到提高兴趣,扩充词汇,增加知识,培养英语综合能力的目的。

本书编写分工如下:

林家修、王永龙负责策划、统稿和审订等工作。

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第五单元由杨廷友撰写。

第六单元由宋庆芬撰写。

第七单元由王永龙撰写。

第八单元由李晓莲撰写。

第九单元由李伟彬撰写。

第十单元由李伟彬撰写。

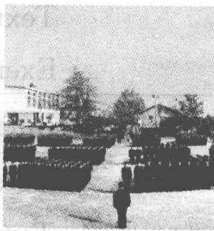



本书参考和借鉴了国内有关专家、学者的研究成果,一些英译名听取了美国语言学博士 Nancy Sullivan 的意见,书中所用照片由唐荣等提供,在此深表谢意。在编写过程中,我们得到了四川警官高等专科学校各级领导的大力支持,同时,我们还邀请了毗邻院校——泸州医学院和泸州大学个别教师参加了部分章节的编写。在此,一并表示真诚的感谢!我们尚未与部分照片的作者取得联系,请原作者与出版社联系。由于时间仓促,编写人员水平有限,不足之处在所难免,恳请批评指正。



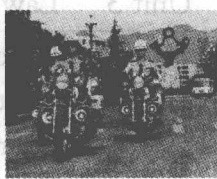

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2003 年春

Contents

Unit 1	Police Quality	1~19
	<p>Dialogues One & Two</p> <p>Text A Policing in China</p> <p>Exercises I ~ VI</p> <p>Text B Desirable Attributes of an Investigator in U. S. A.</p> <p>Exercises I ~ II</p>	
Unit 2	Traffic Administration	21~41
	<p>Dialogues One & Two</p> <p>Text A Traffic Control</p> <p>Exercises I ~ V</p> <p>Text B Road Accidents</p> <p>Exercises I ~ II</p>	
Unit 3	Law and Crime	43~56
	<p>Dialogues One & Two</p> <p>Text A Ray v. Flower Hospital</p> <p>Exercises I ~ V</p> <p>Text B Complaints Increase</p> <p>Exercises I ~ II</p>	
Unit 4	Drug Trafficking	57~75
	<p>Dialogues One & Two</p> <p>Text A War on Drugs</p> <p>Exercises I ~ V</p> <p>Text B Clue</p> <p>Exercises I ~ II</p>	

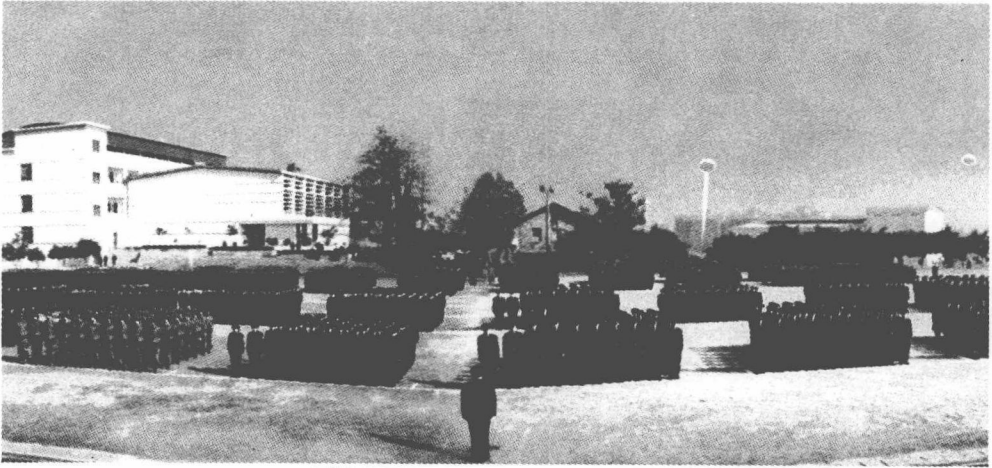
Unit 5	Criminal Investigation	77~93
	Dialogues One & Two	
	Text A Never Trust a Lady	
	Exercises I ~ V	
	Text B The Finger of Suspicion	
	Exercises I ~ II	
Unit 6	Interrogation and Custody	95~120
	Dialogues One & Two	
	Text A Conducting Successful Interrogations (I)	
	Exercises I ~ V	
	Text B Conducting Successful Interrogations (II)	
	Exercises I ~ II	
Unit 7	Administration of Public Security	121~145
	Dialogues One & Two	
	Text A Force with Force	
	Exercises I ~ V	
	Text B Stopping the Madmen	
	Exercises I ~ II	
Unit 8	Computer Security	147~165
	Dialogues One & Two	
	Text A FBI Tackles High-tech Crimes	
	Exercises I ~ V	
	Text B The Black Museum	
	Exercises I ~ II	

Unit 9	Criminal Techniques	167~183
	Dialogues One & Two Text A "Criminal Face" Bias Influences Police Lineup Choices Exercises I ~ V Text B Assault Exercises I ~ II	
Unit 10	Foreign Police and Courts	185~200
	Dialogues One & Two Text A Police in the United States Exercises I ~ V Text B The Courts in the United States Exercises I ~ II	
Key to Exercises Units 1~10		201~218
Appendices		219~245
	Order of the President of the People's Republic of China Law of the People's Republic of China on Entry and Exit of Aliens Customs Regulations of the People's Republic of China Concerning the Entry and Exit of Foreign Experts Police	
Glossary		246~273

UNIT ONE

POLICE QUALITY

警察素质



Dialogue One

Reporting a Burglary

(L: *Li Wei* P: *Police*)

L: Good afternoon, sir. My name is Li Wei.

P: How do you do? Sit down, please. What can I do for you?

L: I have had my bankbook stolen in my house. I must report the case here.

P: Please tell me something about it in detail.

L: I will. About four o'clock this afternoon, when I came back from my company to take a rest, I came across a man at the landing of stairs above the third floor. He was in a hurry. And when I got to my flat on the seventh floor, I found the door had been unlocked.

P: What happened then?

L: When I entered the room, I found the drawers of my desk had been pried open and my bankbook had gone.

P: Is it current deposit or fixed deposit?

L: A fixed one, with ten thousand yuan in it.

P: Tell me your telephone number and present address, please. We will set about an investigation immediately and try to solve the case as soon as possible.

Dialogue Two

Reporting a Robbery

(F: *Foreigner* P: *Police*)

F: Excuse me. Is this the Public Security Bureau?

P: Yes and no. But it is the Local Police Station.

F: I am from Australia. I have been robbed of my money and beaten by a band of robbers at the gate of the bank. I want to report the case.

P: Don't worry about it. Please tell us the details of the case.

F: I had drawn out money from the bank around ten this morning. When I was going out, two or three fellows ran up to me.

P: What were they up to?

F: They cuffed and kicked me and snatched my money from the bank.

P: Have you been wounded?

F: Yes, My eye, nose and arms were injured.

P: I'm very sorry to hear that. It's unfortunate. I advise you to see a doctor.

F: Thanks.

P: Can you remember what the robbers look like?

F: Let me think. Oh, one is a tall, thin man. He has a pointed chin and yellow hair...

P: Please fill out this form, letting us know your name, passport number, visa number, age, present address and phone number... We'll try our best to find the bad guys as soon as possible. We'll inform you when there is a result.

Words and Expressions

burglary['bɜ:gləri] n. crime of entering a building in order to steal 入室行窃

bankbook ['bæŋkbuk] n. 银行存折

case [keis] n. 案件

unclenched ['ʌn'kleɪntʃt] a. being the state of opening 打开的

prize[praiz] v. to use force to open 强行打开

deposit [di'pɔ:zɪt] n. sum paid into an account, e. g. at a bank 银行存款

cuff[kʌf] v. to give (sb.) a light blow with the open hand 用掌轻拍

snatch[snætʃ] v. to seize quickly and sometimes rudely 抢夺

chin[tʃɪn] n. 下巴

passport['pɑ:spɔ:t] n. 护照

visa['vɪzə] n. 签证

in details 详细地

come across 偶然发现,碰见

current deposit 活期存款

fixed deposit 定期存款

set about 着手进行

rob sb. of... 抢夺某人(某物)

Text A

Policing in China

by Wang Da-wei

The year 1996 was extraordinary to China, in which the 9th 5-Year Plan and the^① Project for 2010 started implementation in building up China's national economy and in social development. This year, China maintained her national economy in consistent, speedy and healthy development, her reform and open policy further deepened and socialist civilizations developed in harmony in material and spiritual spheres alike. We owe this success to the guideline of the Chinese Communist Party and the theory pro-

posed by Deng Xiaoping to build socialism in China with her proper characteristics, under which all the Chinese people from above to grassroots united in one mind to strive forward in solidarity. This success crystallized the sweat and blood of the Chinese policemen of the whole country as well.

In 1996 the Chinese police adhered to the policy “to deal stern and speedy punishment to felonious crimes according to law” and unfolded coordinated tough-control campaigns nationwide focused on^② “heinous offences, criminal groups and in pursuit of fugitive offenders” and have achieved positive results. Police agencies across the country cleared a number of major crimes which inflicted grave scourge and adverse social consequences, e. g. , the serial robberies on treasury vans of banking offices cleared in Beijing. A number of criminal groups have been shattered with major criminal fugitives brought to justice. Criminally infested areas, places and road sections have been redressed, criminal proceeds seized in large amounts and restored to the state and people. With a view to consolidate these achievements the Ministry of Public Security further deployed, organized and implemented a “Winter Operation” and scored spectacular results within 3 months and effectively checked the abrupt rise in criminal offences—major crime in particular. In 1996 China recorded a slight decrease in major crimes against previous 1995 as e. g. criminal explosion, homicide, personal injury, robbery and theft, which marks a symptom of amelioration over last decade. Thanks to improved social order, people enjoy better sense of security. The Chinese police organs continued their endeavor to eliminate social vices and evils and waged nationwide crackdown on publication and sale of porn-literature, piracy and infringement on copyrights. They tightened control on firearms and drastic poisons and explosives and confiscated colossal amounts of guns in illegal possession. Momentum also redoubled in the crackdown on drug crimes. Meanwhile the Chinese police enhanced administration on household inhabitation, public places, special roads, exit-and-entry and border security. They have established the “110” phone-call and command sys-

tem which increased the rapidity of police stations, whose work was strengthened and shifted by steps to routine crime prevention and public order maintenance. The police fostered the founding of civilized community and security townships. Efforts were made to rectify public order in and around major and medium enterprises, universities and institutes, which promoted the overall amelioration of social security and order.

In building up the ranks-and-files, the Chinese police organization adhered to law and strict discipline in police administration with a view to increase their combat effectiveness. New approaches to police construction under conditions of market economy are being explored as through regular police education and training projects and enforced supervision and management. Experiences of advanced police units are eulogized and spread as the 110 telephone call response operations of Zhangzhou, Fujian Province and the Guangdong Frontiers Police Shatoujiao detachment.^③ Advanced policemen are commended; justice and righteousness are upheld, chastity encouraged, corruption opposed, unhealthy trends redressed—with a view to preserve the eternal political essence inherent to policemen, i. e. : absolute loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party, to the motherland, to the people and to law and justice. Meanwhile police logistic supports are being perfected to strengthen the police forces by science and technology with a view to further escalation of police combat ability.

The year 1997 is anticipated to be a year for China to stride forward in valiance and valor. The restoration of sovereignty over Hong Kong and the convention of the 15th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party—2 annual events of the year have adorned 1997 with extraordinary and historical significance. The paramount task laid on the Chinese police is to make maximum efforts to maintain social stability of the state in order to create a peaceful and harmonious social environment marked by tranquility and solidarity. In the year to come and under the leadership of the Central Committee of CCP with comrade Jiang Zemin as the nucleus, the Chinese police will

redouble their efforts in earnest implementation of their obligations to forge ahead actively and initiatively and render still greater contributions in the maintenance of political and social stability so that the people may live in peace and happiness.

Words and Expressions

- campaign [kæm'peɪn] n. group of military operations with a set purpose, usu. in one area 战役(在某一地区所做一连串有固定目的的军事行动); series of planned activities to gain a special object 运动(为达到某一特殊目标所做一连串有计划的活动)
- heinous ['heɪnəs] a. (of crime) very wicked; atrocious (指罪行) 极恶的; 凶暴的
- fugitive ['fjuːɡɪtɪv] n. & a. (person) running away (from justice, danger, etc.) 逃亡者, 亡命徒; 逃跑的, 逃亡的
- treasury ['treʒəri] n. place where funds are kept; funds of a society, organization, etc. 经费存放处, 金库; 会社、机关等的经费; 基金
- shatter ['ʃætə] v. to destroy, defeat 摧毁
- spectacular [spek'tækjʊlə] a. making a fine spectacle (defs. 1, 2); attracting public attention 可公开展示的; 景象可观的, 蔚为奇观的, 壮观的; 引人入胜的
- homicide ['hɒmɪsaɪd] n. killing of a human being; person who kills a human being 杀人; 杀人者
- ameliorate [ə'mɪljəreɪt] v. (cause to) become better 改善; 改良; 变好
- harmony ['hɑ:məni] n. agreement (of feeling, interests, opinions, etc.) (感情, 兴趣意见等的) 和睦 一致; (instance or example of) pleasing combination of related things 调和 协调
- sphere [sfɪə] n. range, extent 领域; 范围; person's interests, activities, surroundings, etc. 个人之兴趣, 活动, 境遇等; form

- of a globe; star ; planet 球形;星球;行星
- solidarity [sɒli'dæriti] n. unity resulting from common interests or feelings (因共同利益或情感的)团结
- crystallize ['krɪstəlaɪz] v. (fig. of ideas, plans) become, cause to be clear and definite (比喻,指思想,计划)使变得明确
- adhere [əd'hɪə] v. to remain faithful to, support firmly 忠于;坚持
- coordinate [kəu'ɔ:dɪnɪt] v. to work together 协调一致
- consolidate [kən'sɒlɪdeɪt] v. to make or become solid or strong (使)巩固,(使)坚强; unite or combine into one 团结;联合;统一
- endeavor [ɪn'devə] n. effort, attempt 努力;尽力;企图 v. to try (与 after 连用)试图,努力
- piracy ['paɪərəsi] n. robbery by; pirating of books, etc. ; instance of either of these 抢劫;盗印书籍
- infringement [ɪn'frɪndʒmənt] n. infringing; instance of this esp. the unlawful use of a trade name or of copyright material 违背;侵犯,侵占;冒用商标,侵害版权
- drastic ['dræstɪk] a. (of actions, methods, medicines) having a strong or violent effect (指行动,方法,药品)激烈的,猛烈的
- poison ['pɔɪzn] n. substance causing death or injury if absorbed by a living thing (animal or plant) 毒药,毒物(动植物吸收后可致死或受害) v. to injure morally 在道德上败坏;玷污
- confiscate ['kɒnfɪskeɪt] v. (as punishment or in enforcing authority) take possession of (private property) (作为惩罚或执行权利)充公;没收(私有财产)
- colossal [kə'lɒsəl] a. immense 巨大的
- inhabit [ɪn'hæbɪt] v. to live in; occupy 居于;占据
- enterprise [entə'praɪz] n. undertaking, esp. one that needs courage or that offers difficulty 事业(尤指需要勇气或本身困难的事业);企业
- supervision [sju:pə'vɪʒən] n. supervising 监督;管理;指导