

# 司法警务

# 英语

English for Criminal Justice and Correctional Police 主编◎ 汤 泉



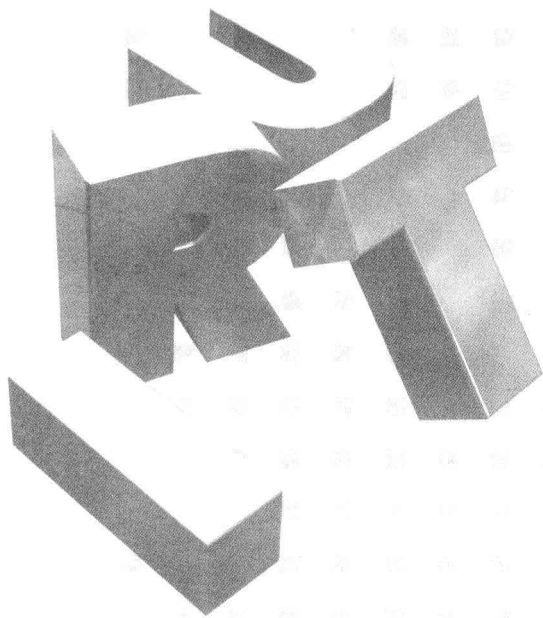


高等法律职业教育系列教材  
GAODENG FALUZHUYE JIAOYU XILIE JIAOCAI

# 司法警务 英语

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# 总序



高等法律教育职业化已成为社会的广泛共识。2008年，由中央政法委等15部委联合启动的全国政法干警招录体制改革试点工作，更成为中国法律职业化教育发展的里程碑。这也必将带来高等法律职业教育人才培养机制的深层次变革。顺应时代法治发展需要，培养高素质、技能型的法律职业人才，是高等法律职业教育亟待破解的重大实践课题。

目前，受高等职业教育大趋势的牵引、拉动，我国高等法律职业教育开始了教育观念和人才培养模式的重塑。改革传统的理论灌输型学科教学模式，吸收、内化“校企合作、工学结合”的高等职业教育办学理念，从办学“基因”——专业建设、课程设置上“颠覆”教学模式：“校警合作”办专业，以“工作过程导向”为基点，设计开发课程，探索出了富有成效的法律职业化教学之路。为积累教学经验、深化教学改革、凝塑教育成果，我们着手推出“基于工作过程导向系统化”的法律职业系列教材。

《国家中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要（2010—2020年）》明确指出，高等教育要注重知行统一，坚持教育教学与生产劳动、社会实践相结合。该系列教材的一个重要出发点就是尝试为高等法律职业教育在“知”与“行”之间搭建平台，努力对法律教育如何职业化这一教育课题进行研究、破解。在编排形式上，打破了传统篇、章、节的体例，以司法行政工作的法律应用过程为学习单元设计体例，以职业岗位的真实任务为基础，突出职业核心技能的培养；在内容设计上，改变传统历史、原则、概念的理论型解读，采取“教、学、练、训”一体化的编写模式。以案例等导出问题，根据内容设计相应的情境训练，将相关原理与实操训练有机地结合，围绕关键知识点引入相关实例，归纳总结理论、分析判断解决问题的途径，充分展现法律职业活动的演进过程和应用法律的流程。

法律的生命不在于逻辑，而在于实践。法律职业化教育之舟只有融入法律实践的海洋当中，才能激发出勃勃生机。在以高等职业教育实践性教学改革为平台进行法律职业化教育改革的探索过程中，有一个不容忽视的现实问题，高等职业教育人才培养模式主要适用于机械工程制造等以“物”作为工作对象的职业领域，而法律职业



教育主要针对的是司法机关、行政机关等以“人”作为工作对象的职业领域，这就要求在法律职业教育中要对高等职业教育人才培养模式进行“辩证”地吸纳与深化，而不是简单、盲目地照搬照抄。我们所培养的人才不应是“无生命”的执法机器，而是有法律智慧、正义良知、训练有素的有生命的法律职业人员。但愿这套系列教材能为我国高等法律职业化教育改革作出有益的探索，为法律职业人才的培养提供宝贵的经验、借鉴。

2010年11月15日

# 前 言



随着中国经济的发展和国际地位的日益提高, 社会各领域的国际多层次、多目标、多方位的交流日趋活跃。越来越多的中国人踏出国门, 进行观光、考察、投资等活动; 同时也有越来越多的外国人来到中国, 进行旅游、学术交流和商务活动, 或者选择来中国长期工作和定居。但是, 由于政治、文化和法律制度的不同以及个人素养的良莠不齐, 外国人在中国境内犯罪的现象呈逐年上升的趋势, 所涉及的国家 and 语种也在不断增加。在这样的背景下, 我国的涉外司法干警就面临着语言上的严峻挑战。既通晓英语, 又谙熟中外法律、惩教制度以及警务技能的司法干警, 在监管、帮助外籍犯人改过自新并重新融入社会的过程中, 其作用就显得极其重要。《司法警务英语》一书旨在培养具有良好的综合素质和英语听、说、读、写、译能力, 具备较丰富的英美法律及惩教知识, 熟悉涉外监管的政策与法规, 熟练掌握相关的涉外刑事司法警务, 适应涉外监管第一线需要的高等应用型司法警察人才。

本教材独辟蹊径, 以全新的视角诠释和探寻司法警务英语的教学模式。适用于司法警察类高等院校学生和教师、司法行政干部、在职监狱干警以及对司法行业感兴趣的大学生和教师。

与其他同类教材相比, 本教材具有以下特点:

## 1. 充分体现行业英语的特色性和专业性

本教材的编写遵循“以就业为导向”的原则, 根据司法领域岗位的实际需求和能力培养来进行选材和任务设计。以“实用为主, 够用为度”为标准, 注重理论知识的介绍, 同时又突出实际操作能力的培养。

## 2. 突出以学生为中心的教学理念

本教材的编写贯彻以学生为中心的教学理念, 一切教学活动的设计以学生为中心, 调动学生的参与意识, 让学生“边学边用、学用结合”。

## 3. 展示真实语境中的地道英语, 培养跨文化交际意识

本教材的选材考虑到司法警察的行业特点, 贴近司法岗位实践活动, 语境真实, 语言地道。丰富多元的司法实践活动与专业知识相结合, 可以帮助学生和司法干警开

阔视野、增长知识，提高跨文化交际意识。

#### 4. 注重学生自主学习能力的培养

本教材通过精心设计的导学和教学活动，促进学生自主学习、协作学习，使学生养成良好的学习习惯，掌握有效的学习方法，积极思考与实践，不断提高解决问题的能力。

#### 5. 教材的使用体现人性化

本教材的体例、版式、任务设计力求做到以人为本，充分考虑到教师教学的需要和学生学习的需要。其体例按照教学流程设计，每章提供教学目标，融听、说、读、写、译为一体，中间穿插各种任务、操练、模拟和专业介绍，具有趣味性、实用性、教育性和知识性，符合英语教学规律。既适合教师讲授，又适合学生或监狱干警自学。本教材各单元相对独立，但同时也兼顾了司法实践过程中的主要内容。教师可以按照单元顺序逐一讲授，也可以根据学生的专业选取相应的单元和内容开展教学。

教材内容：本教材分为八个单元，内容主要涉及对外籍犯人的处置、犯人改造、犯人的权利、心理矫治、法律援助、司法鉴定和狱所安全防范等。每个单元由单元目标 (Unit Objectives)、口语练习 (Oral Practice)、课文 (Passage)、练习 (Exercises)、拓展学习 (Extensive Study) 和补充阅读 (Supplementary Reading) 六个模块组成。

单元目标 (Unit Objectives) 简要说明本单元所要学习的内容，明确要求学生需要达到的学习目标。

口语练习 (Oral Practice) 围绕本单元主题所涉及的司法实践活动场景，提供会话样例，供学生或干警学习模仿。口语部分还配有警察常用的英语口语介绍，有助于培养学生或干警在真实职场环境中的英语交际能力。

课文 (Passage) 只设计一篇文章，为每单元的重点，长度在 300 词左右。所有课文均选自英美国家新近发表的刑事司法实践相关论文、英文原版书籍或英文网络，学生在学习语言的同时也可以了解本行业发展最新的信息。课文后面配有单词表和课文注释，以帮助学生理解课文。

练习 (Exercises) 包括词汇练习和汉译英的翻译练习，目的在于帮助学生进一步复习本单元所学的生词并通过翻译练习温习基础语法知识并提高书面表达能力。

拓展学习 (Extensive Study) 内容包括各类图表、司法文书样例、行业知识介绍等，内容新颖，形式多样，兼具知识性和趣味性，供学生课余自学使用，以拓展知识视野。

补充阅读 (Supplementary Reading) 由一篇与主题相关的阅读材料构成，内容涉及中国的司法实践活动以及相关的行业知识，为学生进一步对比中西监狱文化和司法实



践活动提供了另一个视角和平台。

本教材由广东司法警官职业学院汤泉主编，由汤泉、陈清、陈三东编写。汤泉除担任全书的前期准备工作、资料的蒐集与整理、文稿的审校与修改工作之外，还负责编写第一、第二、第五、第七单元，陈清负责编写第三、第六单元，陈三东负责第四和第八单元的编写工作。

本教材在编写过程中曾得到了广东省司法厅和广东司法警官职业学院各级领导的大力支持和帮助；加拿大籍专家 David Sisson 审阅了本书的英文部分，在此一并表示衷心的感谢！

由于编者水平有限，加之编写时间仓促，书中难免会有疏漏之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编 者  
2011 年 10 月





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Unit One  
Prisons and Jails 监狱



Unit Objectives

\* When studying the unit, you will learn

- ★ how to interview a new inmate
- ★ the functions of prisons and jails
- ★ consular notification process
- ★ common facility in a US prison
- ★ to call some police commands

Oral Practice

001

*A correctional officer (A) is interviewing a new inmate (B)*

- |    |  |              |
|----|--|--------------|
| A: | Next one! Step inside!                               | 下一位, 进来!     |
| B: | Good morning, sir!                                   | 早上好, 警官!     |
| A: | Good morning! Your name?                             | 早上好! 你的姓名?   |
| B: | Thomas Elder.  | 托马斯·艾得。      |
| A: | Nationality?   | 国籍?          |
| B: | Canadian.  | 加拿大。         |
| A: | Is this your first time in prison?                   | 这是你第一次入狱吗?   |
| B: | Yes, I am afraid so.                                 | 是的。          |
| A: | Sorry to hear that. On what ground were you charged? | 很遗憾, 你犯了什么罪? |
| B: | Armed robbery, sir.                                  | 持枪抢劫。        |
| A: | I see. Do you have any religion?                     | 明白。你有宗教信仰吗?  |
| B: | No, sir.   | 没有。          |



- A: O. K. We will assign you to Cell No. 202. You are going to have 3 cellmates. Any questions? 好。我们将安排你入住 202 监舍。你有三位舍友，有问题吗？
- B: Can I see our consular officer? 我可以见我国的领事官员吗？
- A: Sure you can. We will arrange for that. Anything else? 当然可以。我们会做安排的。还有其他问题吗？
- B: What are the visiting hours? 什么时间可以探视？
- A: Every Saturday and Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. and from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m. 每周六和周日上午九点到十一点，下午两点到四点。
- B: Got it. 明白。
- A: One more thing, you should check in all your personal belongings before heading to your cell. 还有一件事，在去监舍前，你必须上缴所有的个人物品。
- B: Why is that? 为什么？
- A: No personal belongings are allowed in the ward. We will return them to you when you are released. 监狱不允许携带个人物品。在你出狱时，我们会退还给你的。
- B: OK. I will do that. 好的，我会上缴。
- A: Good. Hope you will serve your time and get out of here earlier. 希望你好好服刑，尽快出狱。
- B: You bet I will. 我一定做到！
- A: You can leave now. 你可以离开了。
- B: Thank you, sir! 谢谢，警官！

警察常用口令介绍



“不许动！”  
· Freeze!  
Don't move!

## Passage

### Protecting Society and Reducing Crime

Prisons play an important role of protecting society by confining offenders in the controlled prison facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure, and that provide work, rehabilitation and other self-improvement opportunities to assist offenders in becoming law-abiding citizens.

The Bureau of Prison Administration supervises all prisons in the country. It is committed to supporting the successful reintegration of offenders into their home communities as a means of reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety. While still incarcerated, toward the end of their sentence, offenders are offered extensive assistance with such issues as employment, housing, and family matters. The agency also endeavors to provide, for appropriate offenders, a period of supervision in the community prior to the end of sentence that further bridges their transition back into law abiding society.



### Words and Expressions

|                |                      |      |                                      |
|----------------|----------------------|------|--------------------------------------|
| protect        | /prə'tekt/           | v.   | 保护                                   |
| crime          | /kraɪm/              | n.   | 犯罪, 犯罪行为, 罪行                         |
| confine        | /kən'faɪn/           | v.   | 限制, 禁闭                               |
| offender       | /ə'fendə/            | n.   | 违反者, 罪犯                              |
| facility       | /fə'sɪlɪtɪ/          | n.   | 设备, 设施, (供特定用途的) 场所                  |
| humane         | /hju:'meɪn/          | adj. | 善良的, 仁慈的, 人道的                        |
| cost-efficient | /'kɒstɪ'fɪʃənt/      | adj. | 同 cost-effective, 有成本效益的, 值得花钱的, 划算的 |
| appropriate    | /ə'prəʊpɪət/         | adj. | 合适的, 恰当的                             |
|                |                      |      | appropriately adv.                   |
| secure         | /sɪ'kjʊə/            | adj. | 安全的, 稳妥的, 严密把守的                      |
| rehabilitation | /'ri:hə'bɪlɪ'teɪʃən/ | n.   | 康复, 恢复正常生活                           |

(续上表)

|                  |                    |       |                                  |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|----------------------------------|
| self-improvement |                    | n.    | 自我改造, 自我完善                       |
| assist           | /ə'sist/           | v.    | 帮助, 协助, 援助                       |
| assistance       | /ə'sistəns/        | n.    | 帮助, 支持, 援助                       |
| law-abiding      |                    | adj.  | 遵纪守法的, 安分守己的                     |
| bureau           | 'bjʊərəu/          | n.    | 机构, 办事处, (政府部门)局, 处, 科           |
| administration   | /əd'mɪnɪ'streɪʃən/ | n.    | 管理, 行政, 执行                       |
| commit           | /kə'mɪt/           | v.    | 犯(罪), 承诺, 保证, 忠于, 全心全意投入(工作、活动等) |
| reintegration    | /,ri:ɪntɪ'greɪʃən/ | n.    | 重新融入社会                           |
| community        | /kə'mju:nəti/      | n.    | 社区, 社会, 团体                       |
| supervise        | 'sju:pəvaɪz/       | v.    | 监督, 管理                           |
| recidivism       | /rɪ'sɪdɪvɪzəm/     | n.    | 累犯, 再犯                           |
| enhance          | /ɪn'hɑ:ns/         | v.    | 提高, 增强, 增进                       |
| incarcerate      | /ɪn'kɑ:səreɪt/     | v.    | 监禁, 关押                           |
| extensive        | /ɪk'stensɪv/       | adj.  | 广阔的, 广泛的, 大量的                    |
| employment       | /ɪm'plɔɪmənt/      | n.    | 工作, 职业, 就业, 雇用                   |
| endeavor         | /ɪn'devə/          | n./v. | 尽力, 竭力, 努力                       |

## Notes

① Prisons play an important role of protecting society by confining offenders in the controlled prison facilities that are safe, humane, cost-efficient, and appropriately secure.

监狱通过关押罪犯而发挥着维护社会治安的重要作用, 它的特点是安全、人道、有成本效益, 并且是严密把守的。

play a role 意思是“扮演角色、发挥作用”。如:

The media play a major role in influencing people's opinions.

媒体在影响舆论方面发挥着重要作用。

② The Bureau of Prison Administration 监狱管理局

③ It is committed to supporting the successful reintegration of offenders into their home communities as a means of reducing recidivism and enhancing public safety.

监狱管理局致力于帮助犯人重新融入社会, 以减少犯人的重新犯罪并改善公共安全。

be committed to doing sth. 意思是“承诺做某事, 致力于做某事”。如:



The President is committed to reforming health care.

总统承诺要改革医疗保健制度。

④ While still incarcerated, toward the end of their sentence, offenders are offered extensive assistance with such issues as employment, housing, and family matters.

在关押服刑期间，罪犯会在就业、住房、家庭事务等方面得到全面的帮助。在本句中，incarcerated 是过去分词作状语，可以看成省略了主语和系动词的状语从句，但是这种用法只能是从句主语与主句主语相同时才可以用，本句可以替换成为 While they are still incarcerated, toward the end of their sentence, offenders are offered extensive assistance . . . .

又如：If walking alone at night, you should be very careful about your safety.

如果你一个人走夜路，一定要注意安全。

## Exercises

**A** *Read and Complete: Fill in the blanks with the proper words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.*

|             |         |            |          |
|-------------|---------|------------|----------|
| supervise   | provide | offender   | facility |
| appropriate | humane  | assistance | endeavor |
| assist      | protect |            |          |

1. They kindly offered to provide us with legal \_\_\_\_\_ in the lawsuit.
2. Wearing dark glasses can \_\_\_\_\_ your eyes from the sun.
3. I will \_\_\_\_\_ to do my best for my country.
4. If you \_\_\_\_\_ prisoners, you should make sure they behave properly in the ward.
5. We should commit ourselves to \_\_\_\_\_ prisoners in reentering the community.
6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who has committed a crime and is subject to criminal punishment.
7. These rules and regulations ensure the \_\_\_\_\_ treatment of all prisoners in custody.
8. The criminal was sent to a correctional \_\_\_\_\_ after sentence.
9. Somehow she managed to \_\_\_\_\_ her two children with food and clothing.
10. She picked up a dress \_\_\_\_\_ for the occasion.

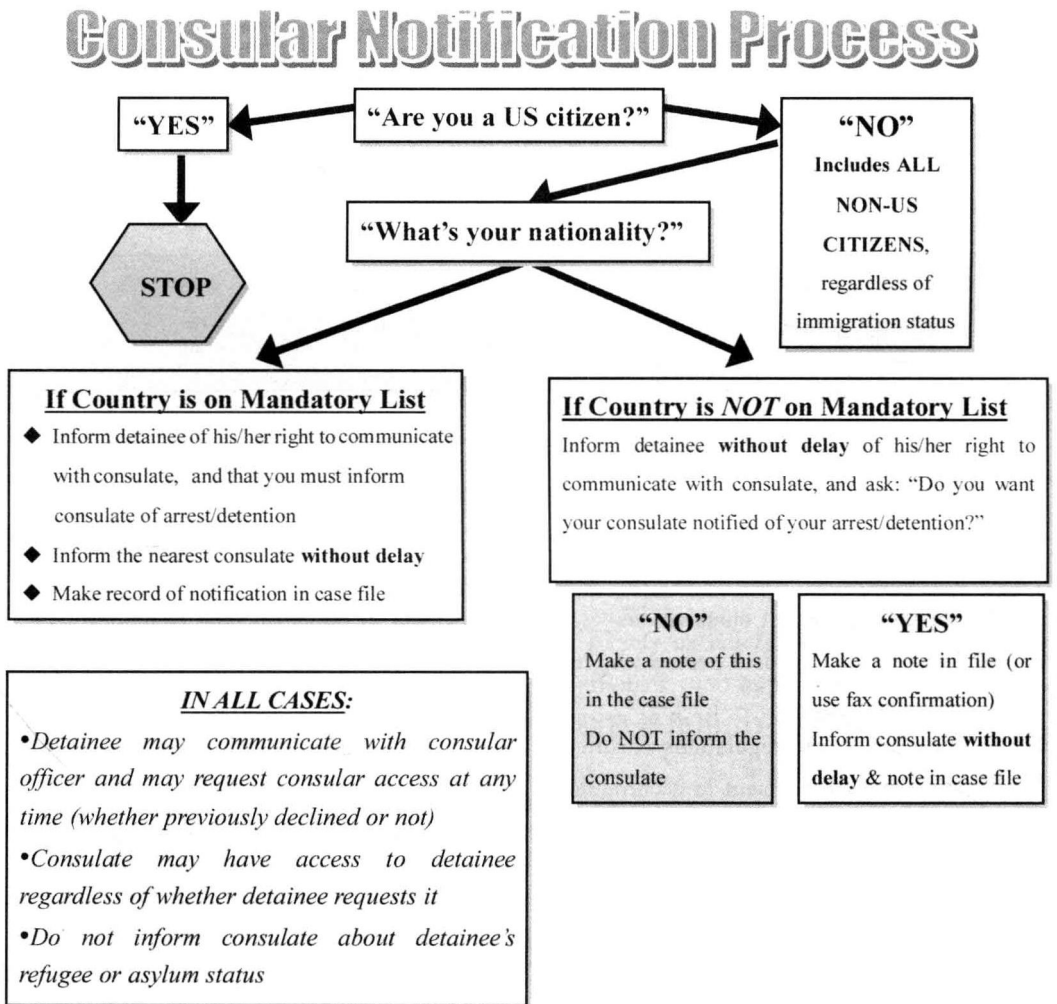
**B** *Read and Translate: Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 监狱致力于帮助罪犯成为守法公民。(be committed to, assist)
2. 根据《监狱法》规定，监狱管理局负责管理监狱。(supervise)
3. 监狱努力帮助犯人改过自新。(endeavor, rehabilitation)
4. 这件事发生在他刑满释放之前。(prior to)

5. 在服刑期间，犯人能在就业、住宿和家庭事务方面得到全面的帮助。(incarcerate, assistance)
6. 监狱帮助罪犯重新融入社会，以减少重新犯罪，改善公共安全。(reintegration, recidivism)

## Extensive Study

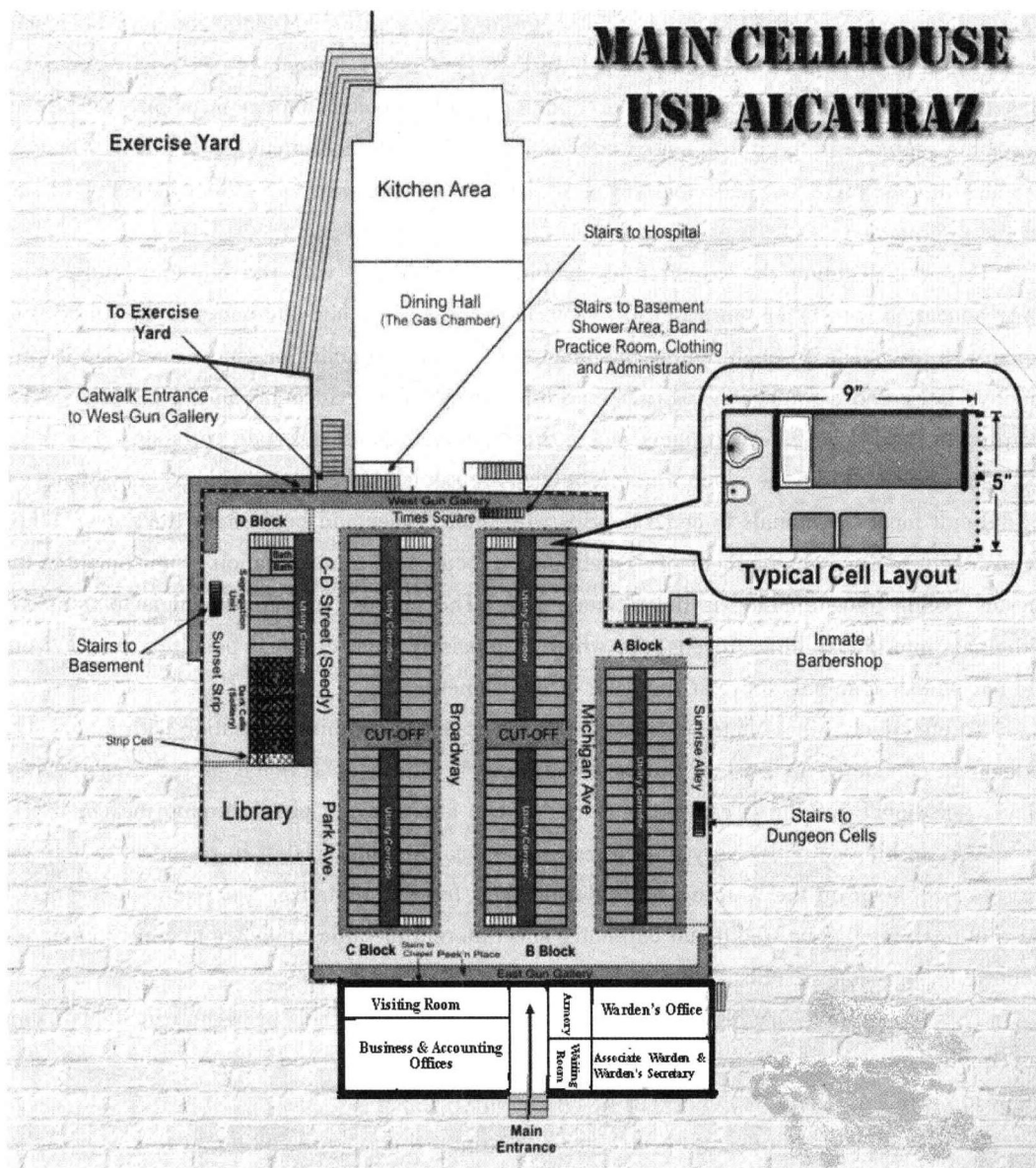
**A** Following is a chart for Consular Notification Process (领事通知程序) applied in the United States. Read the chart and try to make one used in China.



**B** Following is the diagram of the Main Cellhouse Building (主监狱) in the well-known US Prison Alcatraz (阿尔卡特拉兹监狱，又称恶魔岛监狱) in San Francisco Bay (美国加州旧金山海湾). Study the diagram and try to get familiar with all the facili-



ties available in the prison.



007 ■

单元  
◆  
监狱

## Supplementary Reading

### A Brief Introduction of Prison in China

In China, a prison is the institution for executing criminal punishments, which educates, 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 basically two types of prisons in China. One is for adults and the other is for juvenile delinquents (少年犯). Adult prisons are for incarcerating offenders who have been sentenced to a fixed-term imprisonment (有期徒刑), life imprisonment (无期徒刑), or death penalty with a two-year suspension of execution (死缓). If an offender is below 18, he will serve his sentence in the prison called reformatory for juvenile delinquents (少管所). Once he reaches the age of 18 but his remaining term does not exceed two years, then he may still stay in the reformatory.

Prison shall follow the principle of combining punishment with rehabilitation and combining education with labor, in a bid to transform prisoners into law-abiding citizens. In accordance with the needs of rehabilitating prisoners, prison shall organize prisoners to engage in productive labor and conduct ideological, cultural and technical education among prisoners. According to the Prison Law, prisoners must accept education and take part in labor.

Prisons should be the place where criminals are punished because, without punishment, it is difficult for the criminals to come to grips with their crimes and begin their life anew. While punishment focuses on enforcement, rehabilitation focuses on transformation. Punishment is the means, while transformation is the ultimate goal. The purpose of punishment is to transform criminals into law-abiding citizens, for which is precisely what criminal penalties are. Prisons do not punish criminals only for the sake of punishment.

To effectively rehabilitate prisoners, it is necessary to combine education with labor. The education conducted in prisons can be ideological, cultural, vocational or technical. Nowadays, vocational training is especially carried out in almost every prison around the country.

The working activities vary from prison to prison. The aim of labor in prison is to help the prisoners to keep up the working skills during their term of sentence. The work in the prison institutions ranges from traditional carpentry and different metallic branches to construction and renovation plus lots of other activities.

The Constitution ensures everybody, including prisoners, their basic human rights, such as equality, dignity, right to physical and intellectual immunity and safety, right to privacy, right to basic social and health services, and so on.

The inmates are entitled to receive guests during visiting hours and they can also apply for leave when half of their term has been served or 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 with the traveling time. The leaves are granted only in case the prisoner in question is likely to observe the regulations of the permission. Otherwise, the permission can be granted as leave under escort.

The Prison Law provides that all prisons across the country are under the supervision of State Council judicial administration, i. e. Ministry of Justice. In the provinces, municipalities directly under the central government (直辖市) and autonomous regions (自治区), offices of justice (Bureau of Prison Administration) are responsible for the prison administration in their own jurisdiction.