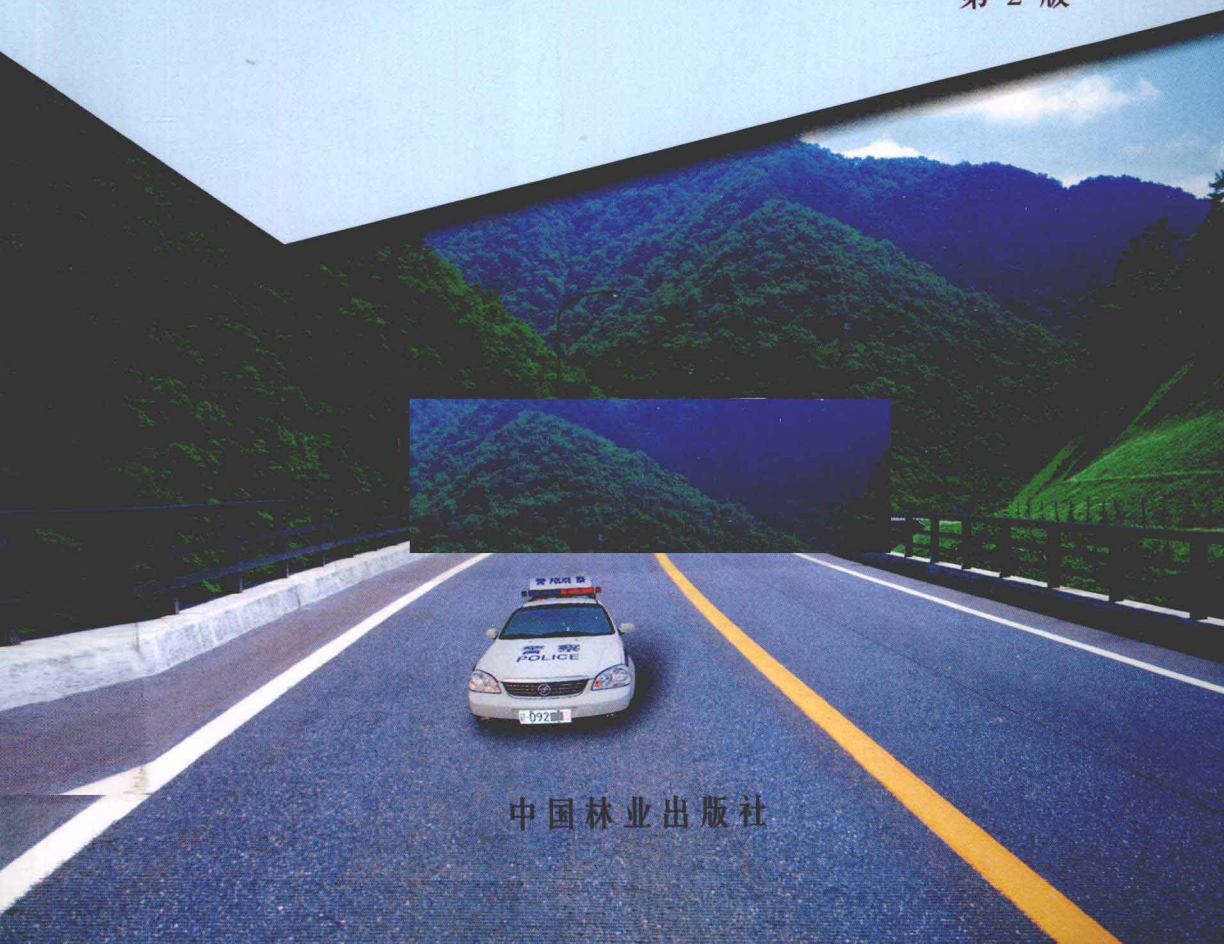
森林公安高等教育系列教材
FOREST POLICE HIGHER EDUCATION TEXTBOOK SERIES

PRACTICAL POLICE ENGLISH
实用警务英语

杨玉芳 主编

第2版



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森林公安高等教育系列教材

实用警务英语
Practical Police English

（第2版）

杨玉芳　主编

中国林业出版社

主　编：杨玉芳
副主编：丁景辉　沈　莉　刘　超　张雪勤
编　者：张咏艾　张　梅　陈　杰　龚闻莉　秦红霞
　　陈　健　王　鹃　吴　欣　黄　颖

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第 2 版前言

本教材在第 1 版出版使用的 3 年时间里，得到了广大读者的支持和同行的认可。他们普遍认为，本教材构思新颖独特，强调实用性和交际性，采用了任务型的教学思路，从话题的导入、问题的讨论、实际情景对话的设计、模拟情景的角色表演到信息的搜集、素材的筛选、语言的组织和运用都自始至终地贯彻语言的实际运用能力和团队合作能力的培养，真正实现了其编写目的，满足了基层公安民警在涉外警务中了解案情、安抚涉案人员、进行宣传教育工作、做好案件处理前期工作时对英语的需求，提高了基层民警的涉外工作能力。

在本教材使用过程中，专家、同行和读者也给本教材提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议。社会在发展，时代在前进，随着课程改革和课堂教学方式的改革，如何满足创新教育的需要，让学习者在完成预先设计好的教学“任务”的过程中，更加积极主动、创造性地实现教师设定的教学目标已成为教师课堂教学的主要任务，具备这方面的基本技能与能力成为新课程教师的当务之急。据此，本教材在初版的基础上进行了修订，增加了部分内容，对部分内容进行了修改。重点修订的内容有：添加了课文的译文；单词按课文中出现的顺序进行排列；替换了部分练习；对书中出现的错误进行了修改，并聘请外籍教师对教材中的对话和课文进行录音，制成光盘附于书后，以利于学习者更好地训练语音、语调，提高语言技巧。

南京森林警察学院警务管理系外语教研室的全体教师参与了本书的修订。在此，谨向他们以及多年来使用本书的同行与读者表示真诚的谢意，感谢同行们的支持以及读者的厚爱，同时敬请使用本教材的同行与读者继续批评指正。

编者

2010 年 7 月

第 1 版前言

随着全球一体化的发展，国际间的交往日益频繁。大量的外籍语言教育工作者、外国记者、外国企业家、外籍学生、外籍运动员涌入中国，甚至在中国定居。这必然会对我国的治安环境产生一定的影响，也对我国警务人员的素质和服务质量提出了更高的要求。涉外案件的增多使得基层和社区的警务人员都可能直接接触涉外案件。正确地用英语了解案情，安抚涉案人员，进行宣传教育工作，做好案件处理的前期工作，是每一个基层民警必须具备的能力。同时如何用英语通过网络了解相关的信息、法律、条例以便向外籍人士解释和说明也是现代基层民警的必备素质。本教材就是针对这些情况编写的，旨在培养基层民警在涉外治安工作中实际运用英语的能力，更好地为民众服务，以建立一个和谐安定的社会环境。

本教材采用的是任务型的教学思路，从话题的讨论和词汇的学习、实际情景对话的设置、模拟情景的角色表演、信息的搜寻和筛选到语言的组织和发挥都结合了中国公安基层实际警务工作的特点，意在语言实际运用能力和团队合作能力的培养。

本教材共分 12 个单元，内容主要涉及网络犯罪、反恐、接报案件处理、缉毒、公共安全管理、巡逻、国际犯罪、交通执法、出入境管理、安全检查、防火和环境保护等基层民警常接触的警务工作和宣传教育工作；包含了广大基层公安民警的日常生活会话、处理涉外案件时常用的基本词汇和句型，以及公安民警的日常应用文写作。注重语言表达的准确性、内容的实战性、实用性和交际性。

本教材各个单元及附录由以下老师执笔：第一单元（丁景辉）、第二单元（沈莉）、第三单元（王鹃）、第四单元（张咏艾）、第五单元（秦红霞）、第六单元（张梅）、第七单元（张雪勤）、第八单元（陈健）、第九单元（杨玉芳）、第十单元（陈杰）、第十一单元（龚闻莉）、第十二单元（刘超）、词汇和附录部分由黄颖和吴欣负责。

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在本教材的编写过程中，得到了外籍专家 Peter Allcock 先生的大力帮助，并得到了江苏省警官学院韩旭教授和南京森林公安高等学校陈文婷、匡爱民副教授的热心指导，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，恳请专家、同行和读者不吝赐教，提出宝贵的修改意见。

编　者

2008 年 9 月

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Unit 1 Internet Crime

I. Warm-up

Lead-in questions

1. What is an Internet crime?
2. What are the major types of Internet crimes?
3. Have you ever experienced any Internet crimes? If yes, please list some of them.

Vocabulary Preparation

Work with your partner to match the English words with the Chinese ones.

1. cyber-crime	a. 盗版
2. domain name	b. “蠕虫”病毒
3. copyright piracy	c. 计算机犯罪
4. junk mail	d. 附件
5. worms	e. 匿名的
6. attachment	f. 网址
7. PDA-Personal Digital Assistant	g. 域名
8. anonymous	h. 更新
9. update	i. 个人数字助理
10. website	j. 垃圾邮件

II. Conversations

Sample 1

(*A foreign businessman is reporting a case to a Chinese Police Officer.*)

Foreigner: Excuse me, Officer. Can you help me?

Police: Oh, yes. Could you tell me what really happened?

Foreigner: Just now I found all the money in my credit card was gone. I don't know who has got my credit card number and the password. I've never given them to anybody.

Police: Take it easy. Did the person leave any message or any kinds of trace?

Foreigner: Yeah. Today I got an e-mail from a person named Everlasting.

Police: Everlasting? It's him again.

Foreigner: Who is Everlasting? You know him?

Police: Yeah, quite well. He is a notorious hacker who has sent the same e-mail to over 1,000 people. The aim of the malicious e-mail is to lure the user into clicking on a particular site or attachment. The criminal use all kinds of schemes to reel the user in. The purpose of these schemes is almost always to get your financial or personal data. And what is worth mentioning, the hacker is only 17 years old.

Foreigner: 17? Really? I can't believe it. Can a 17-year-old boy commit such a serious crime?

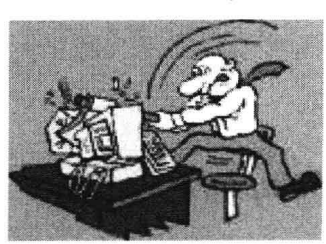
Police: It's possible. Technology is already changing the way criminal operates.

Foreigner: If that is true, then the Internet must be a dangerous place to go.

Police: So you must be careful next time. Don't accept the e-mails from strangers.

Sample 2

(*A foreigner is asking a cyber policeman for help.*)



Foreigner: Excuse me, Officer. My computer doesn't work.

Policeman: What's wrong?

Foreigner: I turn it on, and I can't open my files.

Policeman: I'm afraid that you have got a virus.

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Foreigner: How could that happen? Could you tell me something about a computer virus?

Policeman: Oh, yes. It is actually a special procedure, but it is ruinous. Do you have any other questions?

Foreigner: What's the Trojan horse?

Policeman: It's a hacker jargon. It is a kind of viruses sent by some hackers.

Foreigner: What can I do to prevent it?

Policeman: To protect your computer, you should use the new anti-virus software and update it regularly.

Foreigner: Thank you.

Policeman: You are welcome.

Words and Expressions

password	[ˈpɑːswəːd]	*n.*	密码
trace	[treis]	*n.*	痕迹，踪迹
notorious	[nəuˈtɔːriəs]	*adj.*	臭名昭著的
malicious	[məˈliʃəs]	*adj.*	恶意的，恶毒的
scheme	[skiːm]	*n.*	阴谋，诡计
commit	[kəˈmit]	*v.*	犯(罪)，犯(错误)；移交；承诺
file	[fail]	*n.*	文件
virus	[ˈvaiərəs]	*n.*	病毒
procedure	[prəˈsiːdʒə]	*n.*	程序，步骤
ruinous	[ˈruinəs]	*adj.*	毁灭性的
jargon	[ˈdʒɑːgən]	*n.*	行话
credit card		*n.*	信用卡
take it easy			别着急
lure into/to			诱惑，引诱
reel in			收线

Task 1

Discuss the following questions in group.

1. What are the common ways for the hackers to steal other people's personal data?
2. What kind of personal data does a hacker want to get most?
3. What do you usually do when you withdraw some money on an ATM?

Task 2

Talking about the following questions with your partner.

1. Do you know any Internet crimes committed in China? What are they?
2. Could you list some specific measures to prevent the Internet crimes?

Task 3

Prepare a 2-minute role-play.

Suppose it is at the airport.

Student A You are a foreign visitor from the Australian Police, you will be in China for 1 month studying cyber crime prevention techniques.

Student B You are a Police Officer who has been assigned to meet the foreign guest and help him with any problems he might have in cracking down the Internet crime.

Student C You are a Police Officer who has been assigned to share the information about international Internet crime with the foreign guest during his 1month stay.

Task 4

It is important when you ask a 'FOLLOW UP' question to show interest. Follow the example to write more follow-up questions.

e. g.

A: Where are you from?

B: Australia. A: Oh, Sydney or Melbourne?

1. How long are you staying in China?

_____ _____

2. Have you been to China before?

_____ _____

3. Do you like Chinese food?

_____ _____

4. Can you speak any Chinese?

_____ _____

5. Did you have a good journey?

_____ _____

You have 1 minute to ask as many questions to your partner to get as much

information as possible (remember to use 'FOLLOW UP' questions). Report to the class with your partner.

III. Reading Activities

Passage 1

Pre-reading Questions.

1. What are hackers?
2. Why are hackers interested in the Internet?
3. What do hackers usually do when they surf the Internet?
4. How can you defeat hackers?

Hackers

Until recently the chances for criminal activity on the Internet have been low. However, business done on the Internet is growing rapidly, as people order goods and other products and make money deal. All this is a strong temptation for hackers.

Hackers are often young people who are deeply attracted by computers. They use them to surf the Internet, looking for ways to break into computer systems run by banks, telephone companies and even government departments. They look for examples of credit cards and try to steal the numbers.

Recently in America, hackers have been caught testing the security system at the Pentagon—headquarters of the American Defense Department. But still the hackers insist often daringly "because it's there" although with what success nobody really knows.

Hackers seldom admit to a successful break-in. The first sign of a security breach may be when a customer discovers a fraudulent money deal on a credit card account, and it is hard to discover it.

"You just don't give your credit card out to

anybody", says Michael White, multimedia product manager for Clear Communications, "and in the same way you should regularly change your credit card entering number, you can defeat hackers by regularly changing your Internet password. If you don't, it's like leaving the bank vault door wide open."

The warning against hackers is out there, and the answer is obviously to choose tricky passwords and change them frequently and to watch whom you pass your credit card details to.

Words and Expressions

hacker	['hækə]	*n.*	电脑黑客
temptation	[temp'teiʃən]	*n.*	诱惑
security	[si'kjuəriti]	*n.*	安全
Pentagon	['pentəgən]	*n.*	五角大楼，美国国防部
headquarters	[ˌhed'kwɔ:təz]	*n.*	总部
daringly	['dɛəriŋli]	*adv.*	大胆地，勇敢地
fraudulent	['frɔ:djulənt]	*adj.*	欺骗性的，欺诈性的
multimedia	['mʌlti'mi:djə]	*n.*	多媒体
tricky	['triki]	*adj.*	困难的，复杂的，狡猾的

After-reading exercises

Task 1

Choose the best answer to the following statements.

1. Now Internet crimes are likely to be _____.
   A) declining　　B) increasing
   C) the same as before　　D) doubled
2. According to Michael White, if people seldom change their credit card entering number, _____.
   A) they are leaving the bank vault door wide open
   B) their cards will be stolen by thieves
   C) there will be fraudulent money deals on the card
   D) it will be difficult for hackers to use their cards
3. The passage is mainly about _____.
   A) the growing Internet business in the world
   B) hackers

C) credit cards

D) crimes

4. The word "tricky" in the last paragraph probably means _____.

A) difficult to handle B) easy to deal with

C) false D) suitable or correct

5. Which of the following is NOT a way to safeguard people against hackers?

A) To change credit cards regularly.

B) To use tricky passwords.

C) To change passwords regularly.

D) To watch to whom the credit card details are passed.

Task 2

Match the following words with their definitions.

A. criminal ( ) all the small aspects that something has

B. temptation ( ) a secret word to get into a room, building, or area

C. security ( ) made with the intention of cheating someone

D. fraudulent ( ) safety from attack, harm, or damage

E. defeat ( ) to make someone believe something that is not true

F. password ( ) a strong feeling of wanting to do something

G. trick ( ) to win against someone in a game, fight or election

H. detail ( ) relating to illegal acts

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct words, changing the form if necessary.

temptation	tricky	publish	crime	headquarters	details

1. Don't worry too much about the _____.
2. He didn't realize that he had committed a _____.
3. He likes writing novels, which has never _____ any.
4. When I pass by the KFC, I can not resist the _____ of hamburgers.
5. Where is the _____ of Scotland Yard?
6. No _____ fox can cheat a clever hunter.

Passage 2

Pre-reading Questions

1. Why is the Internet so popular?
2. What do you think cyber police can do to prevent on-line crimes?

Cyber Police in Shenzhen to Curb On-line Crimes

SHENZHEN, May 15 (Xinhua) — China's booming special economic zone of Shenzhen leads the country in putting up cyber police to curb on-line crimes and the spread of hazardous information.

The local police authorities said since the cyber police appeared in January, the amount of hazardous information at the city's major portal websites has reduced by 60 percent.

Since January, cyber police "Jingjing", a cyber policeman, and "Chacha", a cyber policewoman, have performed their duties at major portal websites. Both had cartoon icons on Internet.

Cyber police were allowed to perform their duties in three aspects. Firstly, "Jingjing" and "Chacha" patrol at some areas with frequently-occurred cyber crimes to give warning to cyber criminals.

Secondly, netizens can find, by clicking icons of "Jingjing" and "Chacha", information on rules and regulations of cyber space management and typical on-line crime cases.

Their third function is service. "Jingjing" and "Chacha" are responsible for receiving on-line crime reports from netizens and providing legal consultations concerning cyber crimes.

Shenzhen has about 4 million netizens and more than 5,000 major websites, 400 of which support cyber forum and chat rooms. With rapid website development, online crimes, such as on-line stealing, cheating and gambling, have become rampant.

Up to now, "Jingjing" and "Chacha" have received accumulated 100,000 clicks, provided more than 600 legal consultations and received more than 1,600

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