



湖北警官学院规划教材

# 公安专业英语读译

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# 前 言

随着我国改革开放的不断深入,在公安执法和治安服务领域中,涉外交往和治安接触与合作不断增多。这对公安民警的外语知识、警务外语会话技能、处置涉外案件的能力以及涉外治安服务水平等方面提出了更高的要求。同时也对公安院校的英语教学和学生的英语水平和能力提出了更高的要求。

然而目前我国公安院校的英语教、学状况令人堪忧:大部分公安院校只针对大学一、二年级的学生开设了大学英语课程,还没有系统的英语课程体系。这不利于学生将所学的英语知识和技能在公安业务和警务实践中运用。学生只是为了通过各种级别考试而抱着应试的目的被动地学习英语,一旦考试通过,证书到手,则将英语书籍抛得老远,英语学习从此终止。很显然,这种状况与社会对预备警官的要求不相符。

改变这种状况需要多方面的努力,其中,健全公安院校英语学科的课程体系、编写相关的公安专业英语教材,就是一种切实的努力和尝试:就英语课程体系而言,改变只针对大学一、二年级的学生开设大学英语课程(基础阶段的英语课程)的状况,建立系统、合理的公安院校英语课程体系:大学(基础阶段)英语课(听+说+读+写+译)→公安专业英语课(听+说+读+写+译)+ 双语专业课→系统的英语知识讲座→第二课堂英语活动,使学生在校的三、四年中英语教学不断线,并使英语与其所学专业挂钩,学以致用。而为了满足基础后阶段(大学三、四年级)各专业继续开设专业英语课程的需要,并为各公安专业专业课的双语教学做准备,应选编或编写适合公安院校各专业学生学习的专业英语教材。

因此,我们计划编写了这本《公安专业英语读译》教材,侧重培养和训练学生阅读和翻译公安专业文献和警察业务资料的能力。本书是针对公安院校基础后阶段(本科第5~7学期、专科第4~5学期)专业英语教学的教材,也可供在职民警培训机构及广大公安民警培训或学习专业英语、提高涉外业务和交际

能力使用。本书以话题为中心按单元设计,共设有8个单元,每个单元包括“教学篇”和“教学辅导篇”两大板块。

其中,各单元的“教学篇”板块编排在书的前部。每单元包括三个部分:第一部分为与单元话题相关的“词语拓展(Vocabulary Development)”,要求按字母顺序排列词语,短语前的定冠词不参加排序;难词后用国际音标标注读音;单词注明词性(如n., v., a.等);给出词语的汉语释义。第二部分为“篇章阅读(Passage Reading)”,要求给出围绕单元主题的文献3篇;对每篇文献中的重难点加注解;针对每篇文章提5个阅读理解性问题,不给选择项,要求学生根据文献内容,自己组织语言回答问题。注解要求:专业术语用汉语注释;概念或条文用英语描述。第三部分为“翻译实践(Translation Practice)”,要求给出与单元主题有关的中、英文文献片段,供学生进行相关的公安专业文献和警察业务资料的翻译训练;选用适当的汉语文献供学生进行汉译英训练;选用适当的英语文献供学生进行英译汉训练。

各单元的“教学辅导篇”板块编排在书的后部。每单元包括4个部分:第一部分为“背景信息(Background Information)”,要求说明各单元主题、选材来源及原因;介绍与各单元主题有关的重要背景信息。第二部分为“阅读理解问题参考答案(Keys to Reading Comprehension Questions)”,要求根据所读篇章所提供的信息,给出每个问题的完整答案供学习者参考。第三部分为“篇章翻译(Translation of the Passages)”,要求给出每篇课文的汉语译文供学习者参考。第四部分为“翻译实践的参考答案(Keys to Translation Practice)”,要求给出每篇文献资料的英语或汉语译文供学习者参考。

《公安专业英语读译》是湖北警官学院2005—2006学年度教材编审出版计划中计划编写出版的唯一的一本公安学科体系中的英语教材,由谢邦秀任主编,谈伟和刘伟任副主编。本书编写人员分工如下:谢邦秀编写第1单元,刘伟编写第2、3、4、7单元,谈伟编写第5、6、8单元。

本书的编写参考了以下资料、书籍、教材、文献:

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- (2)杨俊峰主编:《法律英语综合教程》,清华大学出版社,2005。
- (3)樊瑛主编:《警察英语阅读教程》,群众出版社,2005。
- (4)王恩铭编:《美国文化与社会》,上海外语教育出版社,2003。
- (5)《公安英语》编写组编:《公安英语》,高等教育出版社,2001。
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(15) Aggressive Driving Enforcement 网站主页:

<http://www.nhtsa.gov/people/injury/enforce/aggressdrivers/aggenforce/index.html>;

(16) Truvelo 超速照相机 <http://www.speedcamerasuk.com/truvelo.htm>;

(17) “California DMV & Driving Offense Lawyers”网站主页:

[http://www.southern-california-dui-defense.com/driving\\_without\\_license.htm](http://www.southern-california-dui-defense.com/driving_without_license.htm);

(18) Signs [http://www.transport.qld.gov.au/Home/General\\_information/Rules\\_and\\_regulations/Road/Road\\_rules\\_signs](http://www.transport.qld.gov.au/Home/General_information/Rules_and_regulations/Road/Road_rules_signs);

(19) 洛杉矶警察局官方网站:<http://www.lapdonline.org/>;

(20) 美国警察杂志网站主页:<http://www.policemag.com/Articles/2005/08/How-to-Start-a-Crisis-Negotiation-Team.aspx>;

(21) 美国国家恐怖预警中心网站主页:<http://www.nationalterroralert.com/>;

(22) 美国移民局有关介绍:[http://edu.china.com/zh\\_cn/abroad/country/usa/index.html](http://edu.china.com/zh_cn/abroad/country/usa/index.html);

(23) 美国驻北京大使馆官方网站:<http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn/>;

(24) 百度搜索:苏格兰场警方[首都警察局] Scotland Yard [Metropolitan Police], 2005—05—01。

特此标明并致谢!

由于本书编写时间紧迫,加上编著者水平的局限,书中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者  
2008年6月

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# 教学篇

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# Unit One The Police History

## Part I Vocabulary Development

assize [ə'saiz]: n. 立法会议, 法令; [常用复] (英国各郡的) 巡回审判, 大审; 法定标准

baronetcy ['bærənɪtsɪ, 'bærənətsɪ]: n. 从男爵爵位

beefeater: n. 吃牛肉者; 英王卫士, 伦敦塔守卫者; Beefeater: 伦敦塔守卫者

bobby: n. (英俚) 警察

the Bow [bau] Street Horse Patrol [pə'trəʊl]: n. 舰队街巡逻骑警

the Bow Street Runners: n. 舰队街巡捕。英国刑警的早期形式, 着礼帽便衣, 后演化为刑警

Cabinet ['kæbɪnɪt]: n. 内阁; a. 内阁的

Charlies ['tʃɑ:lɪz]: n. “查理的人”, 指英国查理二世时 (1660 ~ 1685) 在伦敦建立的一支夜巡队 (Nightly Watch)

chief pledge ['tʃi:f 'pledʒ]: n. 保长

C. I. D. : n. 刑警, 是“Criminal Investigation Department”的简称

Commissioner [kə'mɪʃənə]: n. 委员, 专员; 警监

the Conservative [kən'sə:vətɪv] Party: n. (英国) 保守党

constable ['kɒnstəbl]: n. 治安官, 警官, 巡官, 公安员

constabulary [kən'stæbjuləri]: a. 警察的, 警官的; n. 警官队, 警察

the criminal ['krɪmɪnl] law: n. 刑法

the Courts [kɔ:ts] Leet [li:t]: n. (法院) 民事法庭

the death penalty ['penltɪ]: n. 死刑

the Dismounted [dis'maʊntɪd] Horse Patrol: n. 下马巡逻骑警

Frankpledge ['fræŋkpledʒ]: n. 十家连保制, 十户

gaol [dʒeɪl, dʒel]: n. (<英> = jail) 监狱, 拘留所; vt. 监禁

the Gordon [ˈgɔ:dn] Riots ['raɪəts]: n. 戈登暴乱

- headquarters [ 'hed, kwɔ:təz ]:n. 司令部, 指挥部, 总部
- highwayman [ 'haiweimən ]:n. 路劫, 拦路强盗
- Home Office:n. (英国)内政部
- Home Secretary [ 'sekrətri ]:n. (英国)内政大臣
- House of Commons [ 'kɒmənz ]:n. 英国国会下议院
- hue [ hju:] and cry:n. 追捕罪犯之喊叫, 叫嚣声
- hundredman [ 'hʌndrədmən ]:n. 百人长
- Irish [ 'aɪərɪʃ ] Potato Famine [ 'fæmɪn ]:n. 爱尔兰马铃薯饥荒
- Justices [ 'dʒʌstɪsɪz ] of the Peace (J. P.):n. 治安官员, 治安法官
- magistrate [ 'mædʒɪstrɪt, -treɪt ]:n. 文职官员, 地方行政官, 地方法官
- Metropolitan [ metrə' pɒlɪtən ] Police Act:n. 伦敦大都市警察法案
- the Metropolitan Police Force:n. 伦敦大都市警察机关
- the Metropolitan Police Service (the MPS):n. 伦敦大都市警察服务
- the Middle Ages:n. 中世纪; 中古时代
- parish [ 'pærɪʃ ] law officer:n. 教区检察官
- Parliament [ 'pɑ:ləmənt ]:n. 国会, 议会
- peeler [ 'pi:lə ]:n. [俚语] 警察
- plain-clothes [ 'pleɪn' kləʊðz ] detective [ di' tektɪv ]:n. 便衣侦探
- police box:n. 警察岗亭
- premise [ 'premɪs ]:n. [法律] (企业, 机构等使用的) 房屋连地基, 房产
- Prime [ praɪm ] Minister [ 'mɪnɪstə ]:n. (英国等) 首相
- Quarter [ 'kwɔ:tə ] Sessions [ 'seʃənz ]:n. (一年开庭四次的) 地方法庭
- Robert Peel:n. 罗伯特·皮尔
- Robin [ 'rɒbɪn ] Redbreasts [ 'redbrests ]:n. 罗宾知更鸟
- the Saxon [ 'sæksn ] system of law:n. 撒克逊人的法律制度。撒克逊人指在 6 世纪征服英国部分地区的西日耳曼人
- Scotland [ 'skɒtlənd ] Yard [ jɑ:d ]:n. 苏格兰场, 伦敦大都市警察厅
- Sheriff [ 'ʃerɪf ]:n. 郡治安官, 州长
- the Shire [ 'ʃaɪə ] Court (County [ 'kaunti ] Court):n. 州(郡)法院, 地方法院
- Stuart [ stjuət ] times:n. 英国斯图亚特时代
- suspect [ 'səs'pekt ]:n. 嫌疑犯; a. 令人怀疑的, 不可信的, 可疑的; v. 怀疑, 猜想, 对... 有所觉察

tithing (tything) ['taiðɪŋ]:n. 十家连坐制,太兴保甲制。英国盎格鲁—萨克逊时代防止犯罪的制度

tithingman:n. 十户长(太兴官)

Tory ['tɔ:ri]:n. 托利党,保皇党(党员)

Tudor ['tju:də] times:n. 英国都铎时代

tythe [taið]:n. [史](宗教捐税)什一税,什一的教区税;v. 课什一税;缴什一税

UK police forces:n. 英国警察机关(部门)

watchman:n. 巡夜者,看守人,更夫。一般是老人:一手拿灯笼,一手摇铃,巡夜报时

Whig [hwɪg]:n. (英国)辉格党

## Part II Passage Reading

### Passage 1

#### Early Police Service in Britain

In the Middle Ages, William the Conqueror developed the Saxon system of law<sup>①</sup>. This included *Frankpledge*, under which town and village people were divided into groups of ten known as “tithings”. One man from each group was chosen to be the “tithingman” or chief pledge. He had to report any wrong-doing by members of his group and attend the Courts Leet held by the Lord of the Manor. If the wrong-doer ran away instead of appearing at the court, then all the rest of his group were punished.

Each year at a certain Court Leet a local man was picked out to be Constable for the next twelve months. He had to keep the peace in the area without payment, as well as doing his own normal job. The constable, helped by watchmen, had to keep a close watch for crime in his area, and had to join in the chase of suspects (*hue and cry*). He had to find out who had broken the law, report any crimes to the courts, carry out warrants for the arrest<sup>②</sup> of wrong-doers, and take charge of any arrested persons until they could be dealt with by a court.

Many towns at this time had walls around them. In the walls were gates which



were shut from sunset to sunrise. Each gate was guarded by a watch of six men, whose orders were to arrest any strangers who tried to get into the town by night.

Henry II, who reigned from 1154 to 1189, appointed judges, who were trained to understand the laws. These judges had to travel round the country and hold courts, known as Assizes. For each Assize, twelve local men were picked to form a jury and find out all the facts about the cases to be tried. Later on in history the jury had to listen to all the evidence and decide on a verdict of "guilty" or "not guilty".

To keep the peace in the countryside, some landowners were chosen by the king and these men became known as Justices of the Peace (J. P.). They met four times a year; hence the term Quarter Sessions. Another duty of these men was to help the Sheriff at the Shire Court (County Court). There was one sheriff to each county—a very important man appointed by the king.

Keeping the peace was not easy, for at various times in the Middle Ages there were barons who became very powerful by building up large private armies, and who used their power to break the laws and avoid punishment.

In Tudor and Stuart times:

Henry VII, the first of the Tudor kings, decided to take away the power of the nobles, and to depend on the help of middle-class citizens (merchants, lawyers, country gentlemen) to keep law and order.

In Tudor times punishments were very severe and cruel. Anyone who plotted against the king, that is committed treason, was put in prison and then dragged along on a hurdle to the gallows<sup>③</sup>. There he was hanged until he was half dead, only to be taken down and cut into four pieces while still alive (hung, drawn and quartered). Death by hanging was the sentence for robbing people, for stealing property and for murder and manslaughter. Those who were found guilty of stealing sheep might have their hands cut off as a punishment, while witches were burnt at the stake<sup>④</sup> or hanged.

During Tudor and Stuart times many towns were granted royal charters. This allowed the townspeople to choose a Corporation to run the affairs of the town. An important citizen was chosen to be mayor, and the mayor was then made a Justice of the Peace by the king. Among the mayor's duties was that of chief magistrate in the town. At a meeting of the Corporation (Council Meeting) the constables were