

新起航大学英语系列教材

根据最新《大学英语教学指南》编写

警务英语

English for Policing

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POLICE



前 言

在《大学英语教学指南》(2017)的三级教学要求中,基础目标要求增加 400 个与专业有关的词汇,提高目标要求增加 600 个与专业有关的词汇,发展目标要求学生能够熟悉或理解与专业有关的口头或书面材料。按照教育部对大学英语教学的要求,为适应新形势下的大学英语课程发展,结合全国警察院校的教学特色,我们决定编写一本以警务英语词汇为视角的教材——《警务英语》(*English for Policing*)。

本教材以英语的实践应用为导向,以学生的警务英语应用能力为重点,突出在不同警务实践环境下英语使用能力的培养。本书的特色主要体现在以下三个方面:

(1) 立足教学要求。本教材是基于《大学英语教学指南》(2017)的教学要求而设计的,从专业性词汇出发,内容涵盖警务英语的听、说、读、译四个方面。

(2) 注重实践运用。本教材设计了十个单元的话题,旨在培养学生在不同警务活动情境下的英语使用能力。

(3) 选材丰富,具有专业性与通识性。每个单元都设有文化链接部分,旨在介绍一些文化常识,让学生对单元话题有更丰富的认识,同时在阅读部分又节选编排了相关话题或专业领域的文章,以提高学生阅读专业相关材料的能力。

限于篇幅,本教材根据三个主题设计了十个单元: Unit 1 Police and Police Rank, Unit 2 Police Equipment, Unit 3 Law Enforcement, Unit 4 Crime Scene Investigation, Unit 5 Police and Traffic, Unit 6 Drug Crimes, Unit 7 Property Crimes, Unit 8 Internet-Related Crimes, Unit 9 Corruption Crimes, Unit 10 Legal Punishment。每个单元中有文化链接、听力、口语、翻译、阅读等内容。教师在使用本教材时,可以安排十六周,每周两个课时,根据教学进度完成相关的教学内容。

本教材由中国人民公安大学杜芳和武黄岗老师担任主编,中国人民公安大学学生赵萍、陶莹、李昊、何家烁、胡锦涛、冯培、杨德崑和张月负责收集相关素材,李卓容、唐淑臣和许智寅负责前期的翻译工作。同时,我们邀请香港前警官严志伟先生担任审稿专家,对我们的编写工作给予了极大的帮助。我们对上述参与编写工作的各位老师、同学、专家表示衷心感谢。

编写本教材是我们在新时代背景下大学英语教学的一次新尝试,由于编写时间紧张,教材还有很多需要完善和丰富的地方。我们希望使用本教材的老师、同学能够为我们提出宝贵的意见和建议。如您在使用中发现本书内容错讹,敬请发送邮件至 dufang@ppsuc.edu.cn 指正。

编者
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PART I

POLICE, POLICE RANK, AND POLICE EQUIPMENT



Unit 1

Police and Police Rank



Section 1 Vocabulary

The chart shows the vocabulary you must know very well in this unit .

trooper	marshal	cadet	commissioner
sergeant	inspector	recruit	superintendent
lieutenant	captain	probationary	constable

1. Self-Test

Here are some contextual clues which may help you understand what the above words mean. Now, work with your partner to guess the meanings of the italicized words in the sentences before you start to learn about them.

- (1) This *trooper* hadn't gone to the death scene or to the autopsy, nor had he interviewed Peterson.
- (2) The Justice Department found the *marshal* had violated the law, and Scalia apologized, but denied the seizure.
- (3) You can have my old service number from the *cadet* corps at school.
- (4) The police are trying to *recruit* more black and Asian officers.
- (5) One of the fingertips found by the *constable* matched up with Bontoc's green card fingerprint—a positive match.
- (6) The *sergeant* must have told him what was happening, or what little he knew, at any rate.
- (7) The chief *inspector*, turned around in his front seat, was pointing a Russian-made pistol at him.
- (8) He was stopped at the airport by an assistant *superintendent* of police.
- (9) "We just want to make sure we aren't missing anything," says NYPD (New York Police Department) *Commissioner* Mark Everson.
- (10) She was taken to the police station, where a *lieutenant* named James Sullivan interviewed her.
- (11) Huntington *Police Captain* Steve Hall says they suspect a group of out-of-town drug dealers.
- (12) He left Hampshire Police, where he was employed as a constable but failed to complete his *probationary* period.

2. Self-Learning

You are given more detailed lexical information about the words you are required to learn. Make sure you have a better understanding of them.

- (1) **trooper** /'tru:pə/ *n.* a police officer in a state police force in the United States(美国)州警察
- (2) **marshal** /'mɑ:ʃəl/ *n.* a police officer responsible for a particular area in the United States(美国)警察局长
- (3) **cadet** /kə'det/ *n.* a young person undergoing preliminary training, usually before full entry to the uniformed services, police, etc., esp. for officer status 学员
- (4) **recruit** /rɪ'kru:t/ *n.* a person who has recently joined an organization or an army 新成员; *v.* to be selected to work for a certain organization 招募
- (5) **constable** /'kɒnstəbl/ (BrE) *n.* a police officer of the lowest rank (in Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, etc.) 警员; 警官
- (6) **sergeant** /'sɑ:dʒənt/ *n.* (in Britain) a police officer ranking below an inspector(英国)警长
- (7) **inspector** /ɪn'spektə(r)/ *n.* (in Britain) a police officer ranking below a chief inspector and above a sergeant(英国)督察
- (8) **superintendent** /ɪsju:pərɪn'tendənt/ *n.* (in Britain) a police officer ranking above chief inspector(英国)警司
- (9) **commissioner** /kə'mɪʃənə/ *n.* a police officer of the highest rank 警监
- (10) **lieutenant** /lef'tenənt/ *n.* an officer in a police or fire department ranking immediately junior to a captain in the United States (美国)警督
- (11) **captain** /'kæptən/ *n.* a precinct commander in a police in the United States(美国)警监
- (12) **probationary** /prə'beɪʃənəri/ *adj.* a period after someone starts a job, during which his/her employer can decide whether he/she is suitable and should be allowed to continue 实习的, 预备的

3. Enlarge Your Vocabulary

The following are more words or expressions relating to the topic in this unit.

detective 警探	fire marshal 消防局局长
bailiff 法警	U. S. marshal 联邦法警
highway patrol officer 高速公路巡警	secret police 秘密警察
Texas ranger 得克萨斯州巡警	riot police 防暴警察
border police 边防警察	correctional officer 狱警
armed police 武装警察	police cadet 学警

(续表)

undercover agent 卧底	probationary police 预备警官
state police/trooper 州警察	police recruit 新警
Constable 1st Class 一级警员	Commissioner 1st Class 一级警监
Constable 2nd Class 二级警员	Commissioner 2nd Class 二级警监
Superintendent 1st Class 一级警司	Commissioner 3rd Class 三级警监
Superintendent 2nd Class 二级警司	Chief Inspector 总督察
Superintendent 3rd Class 三级警司	Chief Superintendent 总警司
Inspector 1st Class 一级警督	Deputy Police Commissioner 副总警监
Inspector 2nd Class 二级警督	General Police Commissioner 总警监
Inspector 3rd Class 三级警督	

Section 2 Practice

1. Word Matching

Choose the correct words from the chart based on their definitions.

police cadet	police recruit	constable	sergeant	inspector	superintendent
commissioner	lieutenant	captain	probationary officer	chief inspector	

- (1) _____: A British policeman with the lowest rank works for a police department.
- (2) _____: Generally, in the United States, an officer whose rank is immediately over that of lieutenant is in charge of precinct.
- (3) _____: High school students enter the institute or college to receive police training for a qualified police officer serving the community.
- (4) _____: An officer with the highest rank usually directs the police agency or ministry.
- (5) _____: Some potential individuals are employed by some police services to solve the shortage of police force.

2. Translation

Translate these Chinese sentences into English with the words in this unit.

- (1) 警察学院每年培训 2 000 多名学警。

- (2) 警察局尝试从少数民族中吸收更多新警。

- (3) 有时候很难说清楚满脸通红的警察与受害者谁更尴尬。

-
- (4) 尼克与警长发现山姆的整个身体突然变得僵硬了。
-
- (5) 上周持枪歹徒突袭了摩加迪沙机场,枪杀了一名警督。
-
- (6) 这名警司告诉他还有 4 分钟。
-
- (7) 这位警监决定让克莱默警督亲自对我进行审讯。
-

3. Listening

Listen to a short passage and fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

The (1) _____ is accountable in law for exercising police powers and to the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime(MOPAC) and is held to(2) _____ the delivery of policing by the Home Secretary and the Mayor of London. Both have a role in (3) _____ the Commissioner, with the decision taken by the Home Secretary following (4) _____ with the Mayor. The Home Secretary also has a specific role regarding the functions of the Metropolitan(Met) which go beyond policing London—for example, (5) _____ policing and the national policing functions that the Met carries out.

The Mayor of London was given a direct (6) _____ for policing in London in 2011, as part of the Police and Social Responsibility Act. As such, the Mayor is responsible for setting the (7) _____ direction of policing in London through the Police and Crime Plan.

4. Speaking

Work in pairs to have an interview about the topic—being a police officer.

(Assuming you attend a student-exchange program for police cadet, try to know your partner's motivation of being a police officer for his/her country.)

You may start the conversation with

Student A: All right, let's get to the topic "being a police officer". Student B: Go ahead. Student A: Why do you want to be a police officer? Student B: Well, I want to be a police officer because . . .
--










You may pose other questions like

What motivate you to be a police officer? What's your motivation for being a police officer? Is being a police officer your dream job? Why do you choose being a police officer as your ideal job?

Section 3 Cultural Linkage

In this section, you have a chance to learn about police rank from a global perspective. It should be specially pointed out that due to the different historical, political and cultural backgrounds of the UK and US, there is also a difference between the police system and the corresponding ranks. While studying the content of this chapter, special attention should be paid to this.

1. UK Police Rank Structure

 Constable	 Sergeant	
 Inspector	 Chief Inspector	
 Superintendent	 Chief Superintendent	
 Assistant Chief Constable	 Deputy Chief Constable	 Chief Constable

Every police officer in the United Kingdom is issued with a **warrant number** at their date of joining. This warrant number remains with them throughout their career but is completely separate from their **shoulder number** (“PC 123”) which is visible on their **shoulder epaulette** up to and including the rank of sergeant. Larger forces such as the **Metropolitan Police** assign **divisional** shoulder numbers to officers, for example, there may be a “PC 123 BC” as well as a “PC 123 DR”.

New words

warrant number: 警号
shoulder number: 肩号
shoulder epaulette: 肩章

Metropolitan Police: 伦敦警察厅
divisional: 分开的, 隔开的

2. Uniforms and Police Ranking About New York Police Department

Uniforms that the department wears are half of the reason an officer takes pride in his/her job. The uniform symbolizes justice, courage, integrity, and respect. While an officer moves through the ranks of the NYPD, his/her uniform changes with colors and emblems. Formal uniforms used in marches, funerals, and award ceremonies are the glory

of an officer in the NYPD. Uniforms show everything about an officer, whether he/she is reliable or not, and whether he/she is enthusiastic or not. Sloppy uniform means two things: lazy and disres-pectable. An NYPD officer uniform is a dark blue shirt, pants, and tie. An officer above the rank of Sergeant wears the same uniform with a white shirt to symbolize his/her authority.



Title	Uniform Shirt Color	Badge design	Badge Color	Badge Numbered
Chief of Department	White	Medallion with eagle and four stars	Gold & Blue Enamel	no
Bureau Chief		Medallion with eagle and three stars		
Assistant Chief		Medallion with eagle and two stars		
Deputy Chief		Medallion with eagle and one star		
Inspector		Medallion with eagle		
Deputy Inspector		Laurels and crown with oak leaves		
Captain		Laurels and crown		
Lieutenant		Medallion		
Sergeant	Blue	Shield with eagle	Gold Gold & Blue Enamel	yes
Detective (grades 3—1)		Medallion		
Police Officer		Shield	Silver	
Probationary Police Officer				
Cadet	Slate gray	none		

New words

Officer: 警员

Detective: 警探

Sergeant: (美国)警司

Lieutenant: (美国)警督

Captain: (美国)警监

Deputy Inspector: (美国)副高级警监

Inspector: (美国)高级警监

Deputy Chief: 副局长

Assistant Chief: 助理副局长

Bureau Chief: 分局长














Chief of Department: 总局长

3. China's Police Rank

In the system of Chinese police officers under the Ministry of Public Security, General Police Commissioner with the highest police rank is the head of the Ministry of Public Security, responsible for the overall police work in China. Several Deputy Police commissioners undertake their respective jobs according to their missions.

Commissioner ranks below Deputy Police Commissioner, which has three levels, namely Commissioner 1st Class, Commissioner 2nd Class, and Commissioner 3rd Class. Ranking below Commissioner, Inspector is also divided into three levels: Inspector 1st Class, Inspector 2nd Class, and Inspector 3rd Class. Superintendent refers to a police officer who has a lower rank than Inspector, which is different from the UK. Superintendent 1st Class is the highest rank in the category of Superintendent, higher than Superintendent 2nd Class and Superintendent 3rd Class. Constable is the lowest police rank in terms of Chinese police rank structure.

A police officer with a higher rank than Commissioner 1st Class is a Senior Officer while a police officer from Superintendent 1st Class to Inspector 3rd Class is a Junior Officer.

 General Police Commissioner		
 Deputy Police Commissioner		
 Commissioner 3rd Class	 Commissioner 2nd Class	 Commissioner 1st Class
 Inspector 3rd Class	 Inspector 2nd Class	 Inspector 1st Class
 Superintendent 3rd Class	 Superintendent 2nd Class	 Superintendent 1st Class
 Constable 1st Class		 Constable 2nd Class

Structure of China's Police Rank

Questions

1. Please introduce China's police rank to foreign officers studying at People's Public Security University of China(PPSUC).
2. Compare British police rank with Chinese police rank.

Section 4 Theme-Related Reading

In this section, more theme-related articles are selected to help you better understand the topic involved in this unit.

How Diverse Are the Police?

We have published the latest diversity profiles for police forces in England and Wales so that communities can see how representative their police work force is in comparison to the local population in terms of gender and **black and other ethnic minority (BME)** representation.

Last year for the first time, police.uk published diversity profiles for all forces to enable the public to hold local forces to account, and chief constables to identify areas for improvement. The latest profiles have been published today (21 July) and give breakdowns by gender and ethnicity, compared against the local population, allowing you to see how well your local force reflects the community it serves.

In addition to police officer diversity data, today we have also published information on the diversity of other police workers with information on police community support officers, police staff, and special constables.

Recruitment is not the only way in which forces can improve equality and diversity. **Retention** and progression also play a crucial role, particularly in enabling officers and staff to move into more senior and more specialised ranks and roles. So we will also publish charts on police.uk that show the proportion of women and BME officers by a rank breakdown in each force drawn from the Annual Data Returns.

1) Changing the Culture of Policing

Increasing diversity in police forces goes right to the heart of the historic principle of policing by consent. To encourage people with fresh talent and the right skills into policing innovative schemes such as Direct Entry, Fast Track, and Police Now are making the police workforce more diverse than ever before.

These schemes are changing the culture of policing by opening it to people from different backgrounds, improving the diversity of the police, helping forces to be more representative of the communities they serve.

2) Diverse Police Forces to Meet Modern Crime Challenges

One of the key benefits of creating more diverse police forces is the range of talents

and skills both men and women from a range of backgrounds can bring to policing. Having a diverse workforce of police officers adept at tackling not only traditional crimes, but many of the other emerging crime types will help police forces meet both today's and future challenges. More than ever, diversity is an important part of operational effectiveness.

New words

black and other ethnic minority
(BME): 黑人及其他少数族裔

recruitment: 招募

retention: 保留

Questions

1. Please talk about the influences diverse police forces have on policing work.
2. Why does the government have to diversify the police forces?

Unit 2

Police Equipment



Section 1 Vocabulary

The chart shows the vocabulary you must know very well in this unit.

uniform	epaulette	helmet	armor	bullet-proof vest
shield	badge	gear	handcuff	baton
walkie-talkie	pistol	revolver	taser	pepper spray
water cannon	gun	tear gas	detector	magazine

1. Self-Test

Here are some contextual clues which may help you understand what the above words mean. Now, work with your partner to guess the meanings of the italicized words in the sentences before you start to learn about them.

- (1) Philippe was in *uniform*, wearing a pistol holster on his belt.
- (2) They would show Russian army pay-books, an officer's gaudy *epaulette*, buttons, and cap-badges.
- (3) I can never understand why the traffic police only know to enforce the *helmet* rule.
- (4) Israel also blocked a shipment of body *armor* and helmets to the Palestinian police, fearing they would wind up in the hands of militants.
- (5) One senior officer was shot dead even though he was wearing a *bullet-proof vest*. The armor was so old it came apart in the volley of bullets.
- (6) He changed his sword three times on his *shield*.
- (7) Phoebe finds a police *badge* under a cushion at the coffee house.
- (8) About 100 officers in riot *gear* were needed to break up the fight.
- (9) His wrists were clasped together with a plastic *handcuff*, ankles bound the same way.
- (10) He stepped out of the car, switching his police *baton* into his left hand, leaving his right at the grip of his service revolver.
- (11) There were a couple of guys in uniforms standing by the car, among whom one was talking into a *walkie-talkie*.
- (12) The inner-city has *guns* and crime, and drugs and deprivation.
- (13) The officer facing Rogers' *pistol* screamed to the gatehouse: Open it!
- (14) At any moment she expected to hear the sound, like a cushion being punched, of a silenced *revolver*.

- (15) Two guards each armed with a drawn stun **Taser** pushed their ways through.
- (16) There were no plastic riot shields, no riot sticks or helmets, no **water cannon**, and no mobile command posts available.
- (17) The policemen blasted him with **pepper spray**.
- (18) Police used **tear gas** to disperse the demonstrators.
- (19) The police was going to call in a metal **detector** to look for the weapon.
- (20) The corporal ignored him, sliding the empty **magazine** from his weapon and replacing it with a fresh one.

2. Self-Learning

You are given more detailed lexical information about the words you are required to learn. Make sure you have a better understanding of them.

- (1) **uniform** /'ju:nɪfɔ:m/ *n.* a special set of clothes which some people, for example, soldiers or the police, wear to work in 制服; *v.* to fit out (a body of soldiers, etc.) with uniforms 使……穿制服
- (2) **epaulette** /'epəlet/ *n.* a decoration on the shoulder of a coat, jacket, etc., especially when part of a military uniform 肩章
- (3) **badge** /bædʒ/ *n.* a piece of metal or cloth which you wear to show that you belong to an organization or support a cause 徽章
- (4) **gear** /gɪə/ *n.* the equipment or special clothing that you use in a particular activity 装备
- (5) **helmet** /'helmit/ *n.* a piece of protective or defensive armour for the head worn by soldiers, policemen, firemen, divers, etc. 头盔
- (6) **armor** /'ɑ:mər/ *n.* special metal clothing that police officers wear for protection when they are in danger of being attacked with guns or other weapons 盔甲
- (7) **bullet-proof vest** a vest capable of resisting against bullets 防弹背心
- (8) **shield** /ʃi:ld/ *n.* a large piece of metal or leather which soldiers used to carry to protect their bodies 盾; *v.* to protect someone or something from a danger or risk 防御
- (9) **handcuff** /'hændkʌf/ *n.* two metal rings which are joined together and can be locked round someone's wrists, usually by the police during an arrest 手铐
- (10) **baton** /'bætən/ *n.* a short stick carried for using as a weapon by a policeman 警棍
- (11) **walkie-talkie** /'wɔ:ki'tɔ:ki/ *n.* a small portable radio which you can talk into and hear messages through so that you can communicate with someone far away 无线对讲机
- (12) **gun** /gʌn/ *n.* a weapon from which bullets or other things are fired 枪
- (13) **pistol** /'pɪst(ə)l/ *n.* a short-barrelled handgun 手枪
- (14) **revolver** /rɪ'vɒlvə/ *n.* a kind of gun having a revolving multi-chambered cylinder that allows several shots to be discharged without reloading 左轮手枪
- (15) **taser** /'teɪzə/ *n.* a weapon that fires electrical probes that give an electric shock, causing temporary paralysis 电击枪
- (16) **water cannon** a machine which shoots out a large, powerful stream of water. It is