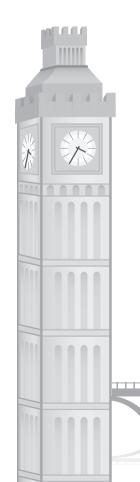
第 一 篇 警察相關英文辭彙



第一章 刑法常見辭彙彙編

英文	中文	備註
a crime in preparation/ preparation for a crime	犯罪預備	(補充:犯意表示 expression for a crime)
(attempted) homicide ¹ 〈91三等、101警特四、 113警特四、101司法官、 102律師、108、111警大 二技〉	殺人(未遂)	Trying to kill someone (but failing).
abandonment〈93、100 專職〉	遺棄	Abandoning, a dependant (家屬、 受撫養者)
abandon〈103水警三〉a body/corpse	遺棄屍體	〔補充:carcass(人或動物)屍體 、經屠宰後的動物軀體〕
abettor/instigator〈93外 文、105警特三〉	教唆犯	(補充:principal 主犯;accessory 從犯;accomplice 脅從犯〈101司法官、105譽研所、106外事所〉under duress 受脅迫〈113譽研所〉; unwilling follower 非自願追隨者;aider/accessory 幫助犯;recidivist; repeat offence 累犯)
abduction/kidnapping 〈98專職、101警特四、 101、110、111、112警大 二技、水警四、108、109 警特三、112警特四〉	綁架	Taking a person to a secret location by using force. [補充:abduct(v.) 〈101譽特四、103 水譽三〉;kidnapper綁匪]

¹ 一般罪名前加上「attempted」後,即形成該罪名之未遂,如 attempted murder 傷害未遂。〈101司法官、警特四〉

6. 4 新編警察專業英文測驗問答破題奧義

abetting & aiding	教唆、煽動犯 罪	Help〈113警大二技〉 or encourage〈109、113警特三〉 sb. to commit an (BE) offence or do sth. wrong (encourage a crime).
abortion 〈94、98譽事 人員、110警大二技、112 警特四〉	墮胎	Expulsion of a foetus/fetus from the womb before it is able to survive 〈106、111擊大二枝〉, esp in the first 28 weeks of pregnancy(妊娠)〔=miscarriage 流產、(案件誤判或審理不公的)處理不當〕.
accessory penalties	從(アメム ヽ)刑	(補充:剝奪政治權利 deprivation of political right;沒收財產 forfeiture of property) (中華民國刑法第32條(刑罰之種類)規定:刑分為主刑及從刑。)
accidental death 〈 108警大二技〉	意外死亡	
accidental killing 意外致死		
accomplice 〈107警大二 技〉/accessory to/co- offender/cohort〈108警 大二技〉/co-principal/ conspirator	共犯	
act in violation of 〈100警大二技、110警特 三〉one's duties	違背職務行為	violate(v.)違反〈112警特の〉
acquit	無罪釋放	
admissible (evidence)	有證據能力 的(可採納 證據)	admissibility(可受理性) of evidence 可採信的證據〈108警研所〉
advance preparation	先遣準備	例句:The details will make advance preparations. 這些細節需要先遣準備。
against one's will	違反意願	

aggravated assault 〈 112警特四、112警特三〉	加重傷害	An unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting (造成) severe or aggravated bodily injury.
allegation	(n.)被指控 的犯行	
alleged crime〈111警大 二技〉/offence	涉嫌的罪刑 (犯行)	
alter a check	變造支票	cf ² : alert
altered〈112警特四〉 passport	變造過的護照	
an at fault driver	有過失責任之 駕駛人	
malogy		
armed robbery 〈93專職、102警特四、108警大 二技、109警特三〉	武裝搶劫(強 盜)	Rob with a weapon.
arson ³ 〈100、108、111 、112警大二技、102律師 、112、113警特四〉	縱火	(=set on fire/commit arson。補充: arsonist/incendiary, pyromaniac/firebug 縱火者) Setting fire to a place on purpose. Intentionally causing a fire to destroy 〈 109警大二枝〉 the property in a criminal manner.

2 cf:指:參見; = compare with。

3 「非法放火者」英文有 arsonist, incendiary, pyromaniac 幾個說法;嚴格而

言,這3種縱火人頗有不同:arsonist 多是放火求利,例如要索取火險賠償;incendiary 是惡意放火,例如要向人報復;pyromaniac 則是放火成癖,maniac 是「狂人」,例如 a religious maniac (宗教狂熱者);這3種縱火行為,叫 arson〈108警大二技、112、113警特四、112警大二技〉, incendiarism, pyromania。

不過,一般人往往把 incendiarism, pyromania 都稱為 arson〈111警大二技〉,例如:

一There has been a series of anti-African arson attacks in Paris recently. (巴黎 最近發生了多完針對非洲人的縱火案。)

最近發生了多宗針對非洲人的縱火案。) 二An arsonist is running amok in this area. (這地區有個狂徒四處放火。) To run amok 是片語,指「發狂」。

此外,俚語有 firebug (火蟲) 一字,指上述3種縱火者都可以,例如:The firebug uses an ingenious device to start a fire when he himself is nowhere in the vicinity. (那縱火者使用精巧設備,自己不在附近,也可以生火。)

第二章 刑事司法相關辭彙

英文	中文
10 code	
(A 10 code is an abbreviation used on the radio by dispatch	
〈105、113警特四、113外事所〉 and police for quick com-	碼
munication.〈101、108警特四〉)	
a college dropout	大學中輟生
a pampered(to look after someone too kindly or very kindly) only child 〔pamper(v.)縱容、姑息、嬌養〕	被過分照顧的獨生 子
a staggering challenge	
[stagger (v.) 搖搖晃晃、蹣跚而行、猶豫、畏縮、使吃驚]	令人驚訝的、難以 置信的挑戰
abduct〈103、109、111水警三、101-103、107、112警特四、 109、111警特三〉	拐騙、誘拐
abscond 〈110、113警特四〉 (=flee〈112警特四〉/escape/do a runner)〈107警大二技、 112警特四〉	潛逃、逃跑
absolve	宣告無罪
abstain(v.) + from〈102水警毋〉	戒、斷(煙)、棄 權
abstracting of electricity	偷電、竊取電力
abuse (people) 〈102警特四〉	虐待、辱罵
abuse(power)〈102警特四〉	濫用權利
abuse (office) 〈102警持四〉	濫用職權
acceptance of bribes 〈102警大二技、103、110警特四、 112警特三〉	受賄
accident	意外

accord and satisfaction	和解與清償
according to the figures $\langle 108$ 警大二技 \rangle /the statistics say that [the statistics/figures (collected by an official body) 官方數據]	
according to law〈104警特四〉	按照法律、依照法 律、與法律一致
accusation 〈105警特三〉	指控、控告
(the)accused〈102、110警大二技〉	被告
acknowledge oneself to be guilty $\langle106$ 警大二技、110警特三 \rangle	承認有罪
across〈111警特四〉	横越、穿過
acquiesce (in a plan) /right of silence	緘默權
acquittal 〈110、113警特四、110警特三、113警研所、113外事所〉 (補充:acquit (v.) 開釋、宣判…無罪)	宣告無罪
act of Congress	國會法案
act of God	不可抗力、天災
acting under the color of law	依法作為
acting within the scope of authority〈112警大二技〉	授權範圍內的作為
advanced imaging technology	人體掃描安檢儀
active case (比較:case solved 結案〈108警特四〉)	調查中的案件
active euthanasia (=mercy killing)	安樂死
actual seizure〈102警大二技、112外事所〉	實質扣押
address in one's own country	本國的住所
address other pressing societal problems 〈110警大二技〉	解決其他急迫性社 會問題
adjudication	判決、裁定
administrative searches〈108警大二技〉	行政搜索
admitted into evidence 〈109警特四〉	接收為證據
admissible evidence	可接納的證據
admission〈98專利師〉	自白、供認、招認

admit〈95專職、96警、109警特四〉	承認
	77 (1)(1)
admit〈103警大二技〉 to one's crime/confess〈109警大二技〉 (confess a crime or an offense 認罪)	犯罪自白
adoption	收養、領養、認養 ;採用、接納
entertainment and amusement business/public moral-affecting business/adult entertainment/sex trade/business/business of vice	風化業
adult probation〈109外事所〉 and parole〈109警特四、112警特三〉	成人緩刑與假釋
adultery	通姦
advisement of rights	權利告誡
advocate (n.)	辯護人
advocate (v.)	辯護;宣導
advocate system (即當事人之任一方均可選擇自己認可的專家來解讀證據 ,目的在於互相制衡,最終由法院或陪審團來決定相信哪 一方的陳述。)	當事人進行的刑事司法制度
aegis(n.) 〔under the aegis of sb./sth. 在保護(或支持)下〕	保護、(神)盾
affiant	宣誓人、立誓詞人
affidavit	宣誓書、經宣誓的 書面陳述
affirm (affirmation of a decision)	確認、(上訴院) 維持原判
affirmative defense (被告坦承犯罪行為之存在,惟舉出其他理由為自己脫罪 ,如 self-defense 正當防衛;acting under duress〈113警研所 〉被脅迫;being provoked〈111外事所〉 被激怒。〈102一 般警三〉)	積極抗辯
after-school care	課後輔導
aggravated 〈111警大二技〉	加重的

第五章 偵防刑事案件統計類 中英文辭彙

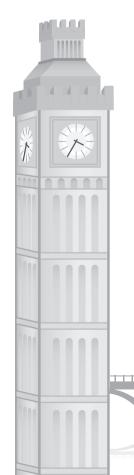
中文	英文	備註
墮胎罪	Abortion〈110 警大二技、112警 特四〉	指懷胎婦女於不符合優生保健法所定之合法墮胎之情況,服藥或以他法墮胎之犯罪行為(刑法分則第24章)。
既遂犯	Accomplished Offender	指實行犯罪行為,已發生或已具備預期之結果 ,而完成構成犯罪要件全部行為。易言之,既 遂犯係行為人使犯罪構成事實全部發生之有責 且違法之行為,即構成要件完成之犯罪。
青年嫌疑犯	Offender Aged 18 to 24	警政統計上指18歲以上24歲未滿之嫌疑犯。
彈藥	Ammunition 〈102警特の〉	依槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例第4條第1項第2款及第 2項規定,所稱彈藥指同條第1款各式槍砲所使 用之砲彈、子彈及其他具有殺傷力或破壞性之 各類炸彈、爆裂物(包括其主要組成零件)。
傷害罪	Assault 〈101、 109警大二技、 112警特四、112 警特三〉	指傷害人之身體或健康之犯罪。身體與健康,為人類生存之第一要件,故法律必須加以保護。
未遂犯	Attempted Offender 〈101司法官、警特四、110警大二技〉	指已著手於犯罪行為之實行不遂者,為未遂犯。未遂犯之處罰,以行為人已著手於犯罪之實行,而未完成犯罪構成要件。
平均一日發生竊盜件數	Average Number of Larcenies per Day	平均一日發生竊盜件數=當期竊盜發生數÷當期 日數。
平均一日刑案發生件數	Average Number of Offenses per Day	平均一日發生刑案件數=當期刑案發生數÷當期 日數。

€ 204 新編警察專業英文測驗問答破題奧義

_		
平均一日發 生暴力犯罪 件數	Average Number of Violent Crimes per Day	平均一日發生暴力犯罪件數=當期暴力犯罪發 生數÷當期日數。
兒童嫌疑犯	Child Offend- er	警政統計上指未滿12歲之嫌疑犯。
破獲率(%)	Clearance Rate	破獲率=(刑案破獲數÷刑案發生數)×100。 發生數含補報數,破獲數含破積案。破獲率有 時超過100,乃因破他轄及破積案之關係。如臺 北市刑案破獲率=(自破+破他)÷刑案發生數 ×100。
破積案	Cleared Cold- case	指破獲以前年(月)發生之刑事案件。
犯罪時鐘	Crime Clock	指每隔多少時間發生一件刑事案件,公式:犯 罪時鐘=當期總時間÷當期刑案發生數。
犯罪率(亦稱刑案發生率)	Crime Rate	指每10萬人口刑事案件發生件數,其公式:犯罪率=(當期刑案發生數÷當期期中人口數)×100,000。
犯罪被害人	Victim〈102、 104警特四〉	指因刑事案件遭致體傷、殘廢、死亡、心靈受 傷或財產損失者。
刑事案件	Criminal Case	指凡行為人觸犯普通刑法及特別刑法之案件。
網路犯罪	Cyber-crime	無故以電磁化設備或技術,利用網路入侵、存取、變更、刪除、阻害或其他相類行為於電腦或其他具有電磁性功能之相關設備,致生侵害他人權益或獲取不法利益的犯罪。例如未經授權存取篡改他人電腦系統資料、散播病毒木馬程式、阻斷服務式攻擊(DoS)、網頁竄改及釣魚網站等。
犯罪黑數	Dark Figure of Crime	已出現在官方犯罪統計上,而未能逮捕 到犯罪人的案件數,德國學者施耐德(H.J. Schneider)將此稱為「犯罪灰數(Graufeld der Kriminalität)」。

駕駛過失	Negligent Driving	指汽、機車駕駛人因交通違規行為對於其他參 與交通之對方所導致之危險,若屬已可預見, 且依法律、契約、習慣、法理及日常生活經驗 等,在不超越社會相當性之範圍應有注意之義 務者,自仍有以一定之行為避免結果發生之義 務。
槍砲	Firearm	依槍砲彈藥刀械管制條例第4條第1項第1款及第 2項規定,所稱槍砲指火砲、肩射武器、機關槍 、衝鋒槍、卡柄槍、自動步槍、普通步槍、馬 槍、手槍、鋼筆槍、瓦斯槍、麻醉槍、獵槍、 空氣槍、魚槍及其他可發射金屬或子彈具有殺 傷力之各式槍砲(包括其主要組成零件)。第 四級:二丙烯基巴比妥、阿普唑他及其相類製 品。
搶奪罪	Puse Snatching〈104警特三〉	指意圖為自己或第三人不法之所有,而搶奪他人之動產者,包括普通搶奪罪、加重搶奪罪(刑法分則第30章第325~326條)。刑法上之搶奪罪,除客觀上須有奪取行為外,並以主觀上明知其無取得之權利,而圖為自己或第三人不法之所有為構成要件。
普通刑法	Criminal Law	指凡適用於一般人或一般刑事案件,或適用於 平時或普及全國各地適用之一般性與經久性刑 事罰法,如現行刑法規定之瀆職、妨害公務、 藏匿人犯、誣告、公共危險、偽造有價證券、 強制性交、妨害家庭、賭博、故意殺人、傷害 、遺棄、妨害自由、竊盜、強盜、搶奪、詐欺 背信、恐嚇取財、擄人勒贖、贓物罪等屬之。
普通竊盜案件	Larceny 〈105、 108、111警大二 技〉	指意圖為自己或第三人不法之所有,而竊取他人 動產之犯罪行為。不含重大竊盜及車輛竊盜。
少年事件	Juvenile Case	依少年事件處理法規定,管轄處理之少年保護 事件及少年刑事案件。

第二篇 警察概論



第一章 波麗士大人稱號知多少

Goal of Learning: Understand various kinds of titles, missions, duties, history and functions of police.

Key words: Law enforcer, cop 〈107-109警特四、100、104、108警特三、103警 大二技〉, police officer, enforce the law〈105、112警特四、109警 大二技〉

警察正式的名稱是 police(為集合名詞,只能當複數用,不能指個人),或是 policeman(指個人)。如果是警官的話,則可以用 police officer。如在「超感 應頻率」(Angle Eyes)這部電影裡,Jennifer Lopez(珍妮佛·羅培茲)飾演 的是一名警官,我們就可以說:She is a police officer.(她是一名警官。)

可是在日治時代,警察似乎擁有很大的權力,也比較受到人民的尊重,因此,「警察大人」的稱號不脛而走。然而隨著時代的演變,警察這個名詞卻有著許多過度或世俗的說法,如「警察(賊)仔」、「便衣的」及「條子」等。

話說到「波麗士大人」的稱號,在歐美的警匪片中,最常見的就是「cop」,這個字就像在中文裡我們常常戲稱警察為「條子」一樣,但沒有反義。在美國,老美也常稱警察是「cop」,那「cop」到底是什麼意思呢?一般來說有二種說法:第一種說法源自於英國,因為英國的冬天相當濕冷,且當時的警察所穿的大衣上有用銅(copper)做成的釦子,後來也就是因為這些釦子的緣故,普羅大眾就把「copper」簡稱為「cop」,所以「cop」就成為目前最經典的用法了。然而,這個詞在美國原來還有那麼一點歧視的味道,不過時間久了,連警察們自己都互稱是「cop」,所以「cop」就變成一個相當中性的字眼了;第二種說法乃源自於古羅馬帝國,據說古羅馬帝國當時有一種維持秩序的保安官叫做「constable」,而負責巡邏中的保安官就叫做「Constable on Patrol」,相信聰明的你也已經猜想出來了,上述的三個字各取每一字的第一個字母就成了目前的「COP」囉!

300 新編警察專業英文測驗問答破題奧義

但「cop」一詞只是一個總稱,事實上我們還可以把警察細分成許多種。由於美國是屬於聯邦制的國家,因此,各地警察的「封號」也都不太一樣。如在美國,每一州都有州立警察,他們就稱之為「State Patrol」或「State Trooper」,與一般的警察稱號有很大的差異。這些州立警察通常都分布在州際公路(Interstate)上執勤(很多都是在抓超速的)。此外,每一個郡(county 或shire,大小相當於我們的縣)也有自己的警察,這種警察又稱為 Sheriff(警長)。以及每個城市有所謂的 City Police。例如在奧克拉荷馬市這個城市就可以看到所謂的 Oklahoma City Police。所以,爾後你看到警車上寫什麼 Patrol、Sheriff 或是 Police,你大概就知道他們是屬於哪一個層級的了。

談到廣義的執法人員(Law Enforcer),用法就更多了。有一個 FBI(Federal Bureau of Investigation 聯邦調查局)就是大家耳熟能詳的,它隸屬於聯邦機構。另外,DEA(Drug Enforcement Administration 緝毒署)亦赫赫有名。惟在這裡工作的人都不叫 police 了,他們改叫 agent(探員)。如果你有看過沉默的 羔羊(The Silence of the Lamb)這部影片,我想你一定印象深刻,因為女主角 Clarice Starling(克拉莉思·史達林)就是一位 FBI agent。至於那些在第一幕 出現的、背後寫著斗大的 DEA 的則是緝毒署的探員。通常以毒品為主題的電影都不難看見這些 DEA agents 的身影。

- 除上所述,警察當然還有幾種可靠且通用的稱號,像為人所熟知的 policeman ,及為因應男女平權,policewoman(女警)也應運而生。除此之外,還有以 下幾種說法,提供給各位參考:
- 一bobby(英口語):Google 字典英文解釋為:A bobby is a British policeman, usually of the lowest rank. (bobby 乃為英國警察,通常指的是最低階的警員。)例句:These days, the bobby on the beat is rarely(112擊研所)seen. (最近勤區上的員警很少見。)
- 二beagle 警官:這個詞是形容警察就好像一隻獵犬一樣,可以追捕許多獵物。 Google 字典英文解釋為:A beagle is a short-haired black and brown dog with long ears and short legs. It is kept as a pet or sometimes used for hunting.(短毛黑 褐色,具有長長耳朵及短腿,被當籠物飼養或有時用來打獵,即米格魯。)
- 三rozzer 警員:英國所用之俚語,等於 a police officer,為可數名詞。
- 四peeler 警員:俚語,因為英國的皮爾爵士 (Sir Peel) 創立了現代的警察。
- 五我們在大馬路上常見的交通警察,用英語也可以這麼說: pointsman, point constable, traffic cop 三個都可以。
- 六flatfoot:原意為扁平足、有平足缺陷的人;口語為警察(尤其指巡警)(複數為 flatfeet)。英文解釋:a policeman who patrols a given region(巡邏特定區域的警察)。
- 七marshal:為美國特有用語,為聯邦法院執行官、市司法官、警官局長、消防 隊長。
- 八roach: (俚)警察; (美國)蟑螂; (俚)大麻菸捲菸蒂。此用法與「pig」 (亦指稱警察)有異曲同工之妙,同樣帶有貶意,同時要謹慎,否則落得 「公然侮辱罪」就慘了。
- 九5-0:相信大家對這個詞很陌生吧!這是非常口語的美式用法,源自於警察電視劇名稱「Hawaii 5-0」(天堂執法者)。
- 十POPO: Police Officer的簡稱就是 PO,可見於警察制服之上,如果巡邏員警是一組二人的話,那不就是 POPO 了嗎?
- 目前兩岸交流頻繁,而對岸的「警察」有著不同的叫法,中國的警察可以分為「武警」及「公安」。而「武警」就是中國人民武裝警察,用英語就應這麼說:Chinese People's Armed Policeman;而公安呢?也就是我們國家的警察,所以用的也是 police officer。
- 看了這麼多的波麗士大人的稱號後,原來警察的名稱有這麼多的樣貌,不曉得您又看過多少呢?從上面資料可以得知,警察以英國所衍生出來的詞彙最多,這也難怪,畢竟英國是現代警察的發源地。接下來就讓我們一同來窺探警察生活美語之堂奧吧!

Exercise

1. Which of the following choice is not referred to police?
(A) bobby (B) peeler (C) marshal (D) perp
2.Law Enforcement Oath of Honor reads: "On my honor, I will never betray my
badge, my, my character, or the public trust. I will always have the
courage to hold myself and others accountable (=responsible) $\langle111\text{外事所}\rangle$ for
our actions. I will always uphold the constitution and community I serve."
(A) facebook (B) intelligence
(C)identification(D)integrity ⟨ 103警特四 ⟩
3.As a police officer, it is my duty to the law courteously and
appropriately without fear or favor.
(A) refine (B) defeat (C) employ (D) enforce $\langle105$ 警特 $\varpi\rangle$
4. The new committee decided to put more officers on the street to high
crime areas.
(A) patrol (B) park (C) parole (D) probate (105警特四)
5.I have been told that the police officers in England don't carry guns; they only have
·
(A) beads (B) barons (C) buttons (D) batons (106警特四)
6.Unless we install more speed cameras, the speed limits on this stretch of road will
be difficult to
(A) release (B) enforce (C) violate (D) register $\langle112$ 警特の \rangle

7.請回答第(1)題至第(5)題:

⊙Through the 1800s as professional police departments grew around the United States, women held few positions. Mostly, women served as prison workers taking care of female inmates. Then in 1909 social worker and minister Alice Stebbins Wells pressed Los Angeles to establish a new city ordinance allowing female policewomen. With the support of some influential people, the ordinance was quickly adopted and on September 12, 1910, Wells became the first female policewoman with arrest powers in America. She received a badge, a key to telephone call boxes, a rule book, and a first aid book. Wells even designed and made some of her own tailored uniforms.

The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) assigned Wells to patrol public recreation places women and children frequented, such as skating rinks, dance halls, and movie theaters. By October 1912 two other women were added to the staff. By 1916 sixteen other U.S. cities and several foreign countries had hired female police officers. By 1937 the LAPD employed thirty-nine policewomen and their duties expanded to criminal investigations in addition to patrol.

Pressing onward, Wells helped organize the International Policewoman's Association in 1915 and founded the Women's Peace Officers Association of California in 1928. In 1914, she was the subject of a biographical film entitled The Policewoman. The University of California created the first course dedicated to the work of female police officers in 1918. After 30 years of service, she retired in 1940 and died in 1957. $\langle 103$ 警持三 \rangle

- (1)What was the first paragraph mainly about?
 - (A) Why Ms. Well wanted to be a police officer.
 - ($\ensuremath{\mathsf{B}}$) How Ms. Wells became a police officer.
 - (C) What it was like to be a police officer in the 1800s.
 - ($\ensuremath{\mathbb{D}}$) Whom Ms. Wells would turn to when she needed help.
- (2) What was Ms. Well's job responsibility when she was first hired?
 - (A) Teaching at a local college.
 - (B) Doing criminal investigation.
 - ($\ensuremath{\mathbb{C}}$) Patrolling on the street.
 - ($\ensuremath{\mathsf{D}}$) Working with female in mates.

- (3) What was the impact of Wells' appointment?
 - (A) More female police officers had been hired.
 - (B) Street crimes had been drastically reduced.
 - (C) Policewomen got to design their own uniforms.
- (4)According to the passage, which of the following statements about Ms. Wells is NOT true?
 - (A) She was given the power to arrest a suspect.
 - (B) She was previously trained as a minister.
 - (C) She was enthusiastic in all kinds of political activities.
 - (D) She was sworn in by the LAPD on September 12, 1910.
- (5) What can be inferred from the last paragraph?
 - (A) The duties of early female officers were more of a social worker.
 - (B) Women of Well's time earned less than men did working as police officers
 - (C) No one understood how vulnerable to crime women and children could be.
 - (D) Women like Wells helped pave the way for the female officers of today.
- 8.Match: Please find correct answer from the right to the question.
 - (1)執法人員

(a)pointsman

(2)州立警察

(b)law enforcer

(3)交通警察

- ©state patrol
- 9. What is "COP"? How did this term come from?
- 【解答:1.(D); 2.(D); 3.(D); 4.(A); 5.(D); 6.(B); 7.(1)(B)、(2)(C)、(3)(A)、(4)(C)、(5)(D); 8.(1)(b)、(2)(C)、(2)(a); 9.(1)(COP) is police (officer).(2)(One is from ancient Rome which means "Constant on Patrol"; the other one is from the Great Britain. Cop is the abbreviation of "copper" which means the button from police's overcoat.

※更多詳盡的專業英文試題與解析盡在士明《新編警察專業英文全真模擬試題》!

第二章 警察任務與勤務

Police Missions and Duties

Key words: jurisdiction 〈100警特三、101司法官、106外事所、107警研所、109警特 四、112警大二技〉, NPA, MOI, Administration Police, Criminal Investigation Police, Traffic Police, Foreign Affairs Police, Specialized Police, Protect 〈109警大二技〉, Well-being 〈104警特四〉

一、你不可不知的警察

A Brief Introduction to Police

The police (or police force, or police department) are an organization of people who enforce the law on behalf of the government, investigate crimes and protect the public. People who work for the police are called police officers and they work both inside and out of a police station.

警察(或稱警力、警察部門)乃是一群負責代表國家執行法律工作、調查犯罪 及保護公眾的人員。為警方工作的人員就稱為警察(官),並且在警局內外遂 行工作。

Police have different kinds of powers to help themselves do their job. For instance, they have the power to arrest people, search $\langle 112\% \, \$ \, \mathrm{fh} \, \rangle$ people and their premises, carry special equipment such as handguns and rifles, and to instruct citizen to perform certain tasks. The area where a police officer can exercise these powers is called jurisdiction.

警察有不同的權力以協助其執行任務。比方說,他們有權逮捕人民、搜索人民 及住所、攜帶特殊裝備如手槍及步槍,或者指導人民。而警察人員可以遂行任 務的區域就叫做轄區(管轄區域)。

二、警察任務

Police Missions

According to the provisions of the Police Law, the missions of the R.O.C. police are to maintain public order, to protect the security of society, to prevent potential harm and danger. Uniformed police achieve the above objectives by patrolling on foot and in marked police cars. It is generally believed that visible police officers make people feel safer, and prevent some crimes. The secondary mission of the police is to promote the well-being of the public.

【註:According to,根據〈104警特母〉;well-being,福利〈104警特母〉。】 根據警察法施行細則規定,警察負有三項主要任務:維持公共秩序、保護社會 安全、防止一切危害。制服警察靠著步巡及警用車輛來達到上述目的。一般認 為,可見警力可使人民感到較為安全,亦可防範一些犯罪行為。另警察的輔助 任務為促進人民福利。

三、警察任務的工作重點 Major Work of Police Missions

There are four pieces of major work derived from the police's missions:

上述所提四項主要任務衍生而來之工作重點:

- —)To prevent and fight crime.
- 預防並打擊犯罪。 仁To strengthen traffic control.

加強交通管制。

(≡)To preserve social customs.

維護善良風俗。

(四)To build good police-community relations and combine with civil forces.

建立良好的警民關係並且結合民力。

四、完成任務之先決要件 Prerequisites for Accomplishing Missions

(→)High morale.

高昂的士氣。

(=)Strict discipline.

優良的風紀。

 (\equiv) Sound education and training.

完善的教育及訓練。

(四)Advanced equipment.

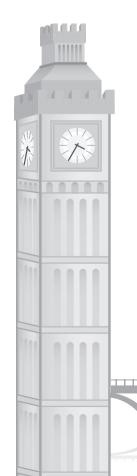
先進的裝備器材。

The above prerequisites are maintained to improve the quality of policing so that the missions can be accomplished.

【註:so that,以便(104警特四)。】

上述先決要件用以提高員警的素質,以便順利達成上級所交付的任務。

第 三 篇 警察勤務英文



第一章 一般及其他服務

General Services

Goal of Learning: Learning the dialogue of common police conversation while dealing with their duties.

一、問候語

Greetings

據所知,在日本社會中,能否成為得體運用問候語的人,與能否成為獨當一面的社會人,有著直接的關係。問候語乃是日常生活人與人相處之基礎,得體的問候語及時間觀念能有效促進教育功能、抑制犯罪,並醞釀社會意識;無法運用問候語的人,無法得到社會上的成就。中國人也講:「禮多人不怪」(Politeness costs nothing.)。所以身為警察人員的我們,須經常面對民眾,妥適的問候語亦可贏得民眾的信賴,不可不慎。接下來就為各位介紹警用的問候語。

Key words: precinct 〈102警特三〉, police department 〈111、113警特四、110、111 警特三、113警大二技、109、110、111警研所〉. Thanks for your time and patience. I'm only doing my job.

(一)常見的問候語計有(可斟酌於不同時間及地點使用)

- ▲Good morning!/Good afternoon!/Good evening!/Good day!
 - 早安!午安!晚安!日安!
- ▲How are you (doing)? 你好嗎?
- ▲What's up?¹

發生了什麼事?

- 二)民眾需要服務或剛進入派出所(分局)時,可供參考的用語
- ▲ Nice to meet you.

很高興見到你。

- ▲Welcome to Wenshan 1st Precinct/Gingmei Station. 歡迎至文山第一分局(景美派出所)。
- ▲Welcome to <u>Taiwan Police College</u>/<u>Taipei City Government Police Department</u>. 歡迎至臺灣警察專科學校(臺北市政府警察局)(底線處可替換)。
- <u>AOfficer</u>² Hong. What can I do for you?/How may I help you?/Do you need any help?

我是洪警官。我能為您效勞嗎?

^{1.} What's up? 原指為發生任何新鮮事了嗎?後引申為問候語,功能就像 How are you? 為美國年輕人或熟悉的朋友間所用。如果是第一次見面,通常不建議使用。

^{2.} Officer 乃為一般員警(或警官)之通稱,其他常見的警用職稱尚有: Sergeant 巡 佐、小隊長、教育班長(比較: surgeon)外科醫師; Lieutenant 巡官、分隊長、區隊長; Chief 派出所所長、組長(在美國,局長亦可用 chief); Captain 隊長; Deputy captain: deputy 意思為代理人,通常用於一般的副主管(官); Inspector 督察員; Commissioner(美國東部)局長、(保警)總隊長; Superintendent(臺灣)督察長、局長(美國中西部用語); Director General 署長(一般三級的行政機關首長通用之); Deputy Director General 副署長; Chief Secretary 主任祕書(=Secretary General); 檢察官 Prosecutor 〈111警大二技〉,但在美國許多影集裡面,大多都用 D.A.表示。所謂 D.A.,就是 District Attorney 地方檢察官,而 Attorney General就是檢察長、主任(首席)檢察官、聯邦政府司法部長、州政府司法廳長。

(三)接待用語

▲Please follow me./This way, please.

請跟我來。

▲ Please have a seat./Please be seated./Take a seat, please.

請坐。

▲ Wait a second, please.

請等一下!

▲Someone will come to help you in a second.

很快就會有人來為你服務。

▲How about having a cup of tea/water/coffee?

要不要來杯茶/水/咖啡?

▲ Would you like to have some water?

要不要喝水啊?

四答謝回應語

如民眾感謝語為:

▲Thank you very much.

真是非常感謝您。

▲ Your help is much appreciated.

非常感謝您的幫忙。

▲Thanks for your kindness.

謝謝你這麼親切。

▲ Thanks for your time and patience.

謝謝你的費時及耐心等候。

▲Thanks for everything.

謝謝你替我做的每一件事。

▲Oh, how nice!

哇!太好了。

▲Thanks for coming all the way here.

感謝你遠道而來。

我們可以回應:

▲ You're welcome³.

不客氣。

▲I'm glad to help you.

我很樂意幫助你。

▲It's my honor.

這是我的榮幸。

▲I'm only doing my job.

我只是盡了我的職責而已。

^{3.} 除上例用法外,You're welcome. (別客氣。) /It's my pleasure./My pleasure. (我的 榮幸) /It's a piece of cake. (字面意思為一片蛋糕,引申為「事情很簡單,就像舉手之勞一樣」。) /No big deal! (沒什麼!) /Don't mention it. (用不著客氣。) / I'm glad I could help. (很高與可以幫得上忙。) 也都是常用的回應語,皆可混搭使用。

(五)祝福用語

- ▲Have a nice day. 祝你有愉快的一天。
- ▲Nice to meet you. 很高興見到你。
- ▲Good bye.

再見。

▲God bless you!

願神祝福你!(也可以簡略為 Bless you!)



1. (In a third-person introduction situation)
A: This is Professor Jim Lee from Central Police University.
B:
(A) Fine, thank you.
(B) Pleased to meet you.
(C) I'm pleasure to meet you.
(D) Nice to see you.
(E) I'm glad to see you. 〈100警大二技〉
2. (Telephone Conversation)
The one who answered the call: May I ask who is calling?
The one who called:
(A) She is Mary Chen.
(B) I was Mary Chen.
(C) He is Mary Chen.
(D) It was Mary Chen.
(E) This is Mary Chen. 〈100警大二技〉
3.A: Do you know where Joan is now?
B: She went out shopping but she'll be back
(A) after two hours $$ (B) for two hours $$ (C) two hours later
(D) since two hours (E) in two hours (100 警大二技)
【解答:1.(B);2.(E);3.(E)。】
Part.II:
Please translate the Chinese/English into English/Chinese.
1.台北市政府警察局
2.precinct
3.我只是盡了我的職責而已。
4. Thanks for coming from afar.
5.不客氣。
【解答:1.Taipei City Government Police Department.; 2.分局; 3.I'm only doing my job.; 4.感謝您遠道而來; 5.You're welcome.。】
學更多詳盡的專業英文試題與解析盡在士明《新編警察專業英文全真模擬試題》!

二、接聽電話暨電話禮儀

Telephone Etiquette (111外事所)

警察在接獲報案時,也常需透過電話與民眾互動,尤其距離與難測的特性,使得口語表達的技巧更顯重要,如果表達方式不得體及冷漠,常常會使受話的一方受到傷害。因此,今天要帶領大家學一些常見的接聽電話英語實務及其禮儀。

Goal of Learning: Learn how to answer	r and respond to the ph	one properly.	
Key words: practicum, Traffic Police B.	rigade〈106警特四、10)2警二技〉,	
undertaker, transfer 〈102、103警特三	、111、112警二技、11	0、111、113外事)	所〉,
extension number, onleave,	This is M	lay I help you. We	can-
not help you with your case.			

一接聽電話用語及其原則

Answering a Phone Call

- 1.起始用語(How to get started):
 - (1)Hello, this is Shu-Ren (Practicum) Police Station. My name is Glen. May I help you?

您好!這是樹人實習派出所的 Glen,有什麼能為您效勞?

- (2)Hello. This is the Traffic Police Brigade. Is there anything I could do for you? 您好!這是交通隊,有什麼我可以為您服務的嗎?
- (3) (This is) One-One-Zero Duty Command Center. This is Daphne Chou. Can I help you?

110報案中心,這是 Daphne Chou,可以為您服務嗎?

- 2.接聽原則(How to answer a phone call):
 - (1)Answer a phone call within 10 seconds after it rings or after it rings 4 times. 鈴響4聲或10秒內必須接起電話。
 - (2)First inform the caller of your name and the name of your office. 先告知你的姓名及服務單位。
 - (3)Answer that question in detail. If you can't answer them, please try not to say "I don't know!" Let me find someone that can answer clearly.

 解說詳盡。如無法回答時,不可僅答覆「不知道」。應補充道「我會為您 找尋可以清楚解決您問題的人」。

第三章 一般警察勤務

Regular Police Duties

一、告知嫌疑犯權利暨逮捕

Informing the Suspect of their Rights and Making an Arrest

密蘭達警語(Miranda Warning,又稱為「密蘭達忠告」或「密蘭達告誡」)。乃是指美國警察(包括檢察官)須根據美國聯邦最高法院在西元1966年「密蘭達訴亞利桑那州案」(Miranda v. Arizona,384U.S.436(1966))(註一)一案的判例(Ruling)中,最終確立的密蘭達規則。也就是說,在訊問案件嫌疑人之前,必須對其清楚地告訴當事人有權援引憲法第五修正案(the 5th Ammendment)(即刑事案件嫌疑人有不被強迫自證其罪的特權,Privilege Against Self-incrimination),而行使沉默權(right of silence)和要求得到律師(attorney)(112、113警大二枝)協助的權利。「密蘭達警語」為刑事司法制度立下不可磨滅的里程碑,因為這項聲明確保了犯人所提供的證供之可信性。因此,即使犯人在偵訊時提供假口供,亦會因為提供假口供或發假誓而受到懲處。而另一方面,這項聲明亦在某程度上保障了犯人,避免被執法人員(law enforcer)屈打成招。

有關執法人員之「警語」雖然源自美國,但由於證供的可信性在普通法系的法庭扮演極重要的角色,因是,現時世界上採用普通法系的地區都吸納了這項警語的精神,以保障犯人的權利及司法的公正。(參考來源:wikipedia)

Goal of Learning: Both incumbent President Ma and Director General Wang of NPA put emphasis on the importance of preserving human rights. As police officers, we should take it for granted as well and practice what we believe. In this unit, we will learn related rights belong to the suspects, including proper oral commands made by police. We had better keep something like Miranda Warning in mind all the time while being on duty.

2.其他應提醒嫌疑犯之事項:

- (1)We have a search warrant to search your premises 〈109警研所〉. 我們有這間住宅的搜索票。
- (2)We have an arrest warrant./We have a warrant for your arrest 〈109警大二技〉. 我們有拘票。
- (3)Do you need an interpreter? 你需要通譯嗎?
- (4)Do you have an alibi? 你有不在場證明嗎?
- (5)**Do** you have a <u>criminal record</u>³? 你有前科嗎?
- (6)Are you physically and mentally fit to be interviewed? 如果我們想詢問你,你現在的身體及精神狀況如何?
- (7)It's midnight right now. Do you agree to be <u>interviewed</u>/<u>questioned</u>⁶? 現在是午夜凌晨12時。你是否同意接受訊問?
- (8)It's eleven-thirty PM, so do you agree to be questioned? 現在是晚上11時30分,你是否同意接受詢問?
- (9)While being questioned, were you tortured 〈112警大二技〉, threatened or coerced 〈110警大二技〉 by police in order to make any statements? 當被訊問時,你有遭受警方拷打、威脅或利誘以取得口供嗎?
- (10)Is everything you have mentioned above correct? Any other comments? 以上所說是否屬實?有無補充意見?
- (11)Are all the statements you made true? 以上所有供詞都是事實嗎?
- (12) The above dialogue record is read in your mother language. Please sign it if it is correct.

上開筆錄經通譯以你的母語朗讀,聆聽無誤後請簽名。

- 3. 另有 convictions 〈113警特三〉等用法。前科犯: criminal with previous conviction, an ex-convict, an ex-prison 等用法。
- 4. physical (a.) 身體的、物理學的。 (=physical check-up/medical inspection) 補充: physical examination 體檢; physical education/training 體育課。
- 5. mentally (adv.) 精神上、智力上、心理上。補充: psychological moment 最佳時機、最適當時機; prime time 黃金時段、黃金時刻(也可用來修飾人)。
- 6. 也可以說: It's now at night, do you agree to be interrogated? [現在是晚上(時間), 你是否同意接受偵訊?] interrogation (n.) 訊問。

(二)逮捕

Making an Arrest

常用範例:

- 1.This is the police. We have a <u>warrant</u>⁷ for your arrest. 我是警察。我們有你的拘捕令。
- 2.Police. Open the door Now! We have a warrant to search your <u>premises</u>⁸. 警察。開門!我們有你的搜索令。
- 3.Are you Mr. Woods? I'm afraid we have to arrest your daughter for graffiti. 〈111警大 二枝、113擊研所〉(註二)We need you to come with us to the police precinct. 你是伍茲先生嗎?恐怕我們必須以隨處塗鴉罪名逮捕你的女兒。你必須下樓 跟我們到警局一趟。
- 4.Your under-aged daughter was <u>arrested for 〈109</u>警大二技〉 shoplifting〈111警大二技〉.

你未成年的女兒因偷竊而被逮捕。

5.This person is wanted for 〈106警大二技〉 serious crime〈112警大二技〉/offense. 這個人因為重大的罪行(涉嫌重大)被誦緝。

^{8.} premises (n.): (企業的)房屋建築及附屬場地、營業場所(英解: the building and land near to it that a business owns or uses);如形容一般的房屋,則包括前後院、車庫及儲藏室等地方。

- 6.其他常用短語(Other useful phrases):
 - (1)Put your hands on your head./Put your hands where I can see them.

把雙手放在頭上。(把雙手放在我可以看得到的地方。)

 $\ensuremath{(2)} Take your hands out of your pocket slowly.$

把你的手從口袋裡慢慢拿出來。

(3)Don't move!/Freeze./Don't make a move./If you move, then I'll shoot. 不要動(這句話的意思近於「再動我就開槍」)。

(4)Turn around slowly.

慢慢轉身。

(5)Don't resist arrest!

不要拒捕。

(6)Separate/Spread your legs./Spread'em!

雙腿分開。

(Spread'em! 是 spread them 的縮寫形,其中的 them 是指手腳。)

(7)Get down!/Stay down!

臥下、彎下(當上方有危險物品掉落,於警告對方時使用。代表還有時間 且不是很緊急的狀況時使用)。例句: You have to lie down here. (你必須 在這裡趴下。)比較: Heads up!/Look out!/Watch out! 危險!

(8)You listen to me!/Do as I said.

照我的話去做!

- (9)Halt!〈111警大二技〉/Hold it!/Cut it out!/Stop it! 停!
- (10)Move on!/Move!

向前(進)!

(11)Stand back!/Step back!

意思是「再往後退(一步或二步)、從現在的地方向後方退!」

(12)Let me go!/Let go.

放開我!(於命令對方放開自己被抓住的手時使用)

(13)Let's get out of here!/Run for your lives.

快挑!

(14)Stop him/her!

把他(她)攔下來!

(15)**Shut up!**

閉嘴! (注意:二個字的發音要連在一起念。)

(16)Drop it!

把東西放下來!(命今對方將手上的武器放下時使用。)

(17)Get your hands off me!

別碰我!

(18)Get lost!/Get out of here!/Back off!/Leave me alone.

不要出現在我跟前!(表示不想再看到對方,不想再和對方說話的意思。)

【註:一密蘭達亞利桑那州案 MIRANDA v. ARIZONA,384U.S.436 (1966):

密蘭達(Ernesto Arturo Miranda)於西元1963年因涉嫌對一名18歲的鳳凰城(Phoenix)女性居民實施搶劫、綁架和強姦而被鳳凰城警察逮捕。他在警察局接受了2個小時的訊問並在一份自白書上簽字,而審判中法庭卻根據密蘭達的供詞而判定其有罪。

其後美國自由公民聯邦(American Civil Liberties Union, ACLU)接受了密蘭達的委託進行了上訴,並聲稱密蘭達的供述是偽造和受到脅迫的,其在被訊問前,當事人未知曉其有不被強迫(under duress)〈113 警研所〉自證其罪的特權,而且警察在當時也未進行告知義務。西元1966年沃倫首席大法官(Chief Justice Earl Warren)在聯邦最高法院作出裁決(ruling),確認密蘭達在接受訊問以前有權知道自己的憲法第五修正案權利,警察有義務將它告知嫌疑人,告知權利之後,才能訊問,並將該案發回重審。隨後,法院對密蘭達的案子進行了重新開庭,重新選擇了陪審員,重新遞交了證據,而密蘭達之前的「證言」將不作為證據使用。

在此後的西元1976年,警察逮捕了一位嫌疑犯,在向嫌疑犯傳達了「密蘭達警語」(Miranda Warning)以後,嫌疑犯選擇保持沉默,警察無法得到其他更有力的證據。因此,也沒有人為此而被起訴。

以下為一則典型的「密蘭達警語」的用語:

「你有權保持沉默。如果你開口說話,那麼你所說的每一句話都會在 法庭上作為對你不利的證據。你有權聘請律師,並可要求在訊問的過 程中有律師在場。如果你請不起律師,我們將免費為你提供一位律師 。在訊問的過程中,你可隨時要求行使這些權利,不回答問題或者不 作出任何陳述。」 而其後的判例亦要求「密蘭達警語」必須是明白無誤的(meaningful),所以嫌疑犯通常會被詢問其是否明白他的權利。有些情況下,必須堅定地回答「是」。如果因為嫌疑犯的英語程度不佳,實施逮捕的人員而又未能將「密蘭達警語」以嫌疑犯的母語傳達給他時,那麼其之後的供詞將不能被採納為證據。同樣,由於不同的教育水平,警官必須確保嫌犯能夠理解對其所說談話就顯得格外重要。「司法實踐體系」之確立只在這個適當的表述被記錄在紙上或者錄音後,並包含一份原始的放棄權利的證書才被許可採用並被認為有效。

另外,未成年人在沒有其父母或者監護人在場情況下保持沉默的權利,在一些「司法實踐體系」中也同樣被引用出來。

如果嫌犯對兩個問題的回答都是 yes,那意味著嫌犯自動放棄權利。如果嫌犯對第一個問題的回答是 no,那麼執法者一定要再重複一遍「密蘭達警語」。如果嫌犯對第二個問題的回答是 no,那麼嫌犯援引了 (invoke) 他自己應屬的權利。上述情況下,直到權利被免除 (waive)前,執法者皆不可以審問嫌犯。

在刑事司法系統中,一般是讓嫌疑人閱讀印有密蘭達警語和相關權利 提示的卡片,並要求其在閱讀並理解之後始簽字。總之,「政府(執 法者)一方有責任證明,嫌疑人是明知和明智地放棄了不自證其罪和 得到律師協助的權利。」(參考資料來源:wikipedia)

二graffiti(111警大二技、113警研所):塗鴉。比較:vandalism (n.):破壞公物(行為);vandal (n.)無故破壞公物者;故意破壞他人財產者(英解:a person who commits acts of vandalism)。補充:塗鴉藝術指塗鴉原本是人們不分場合、出於不同目的、隨意取材、信手塗抹的行為狀態。後來發展為一種以繪畫和書法為主體的邊緣藝術樣式。就其藝術分類和產生的時間、載體和製作材料、創作動機和目的、創作方法和手段、創作內容與形式、參與人員以及審美層次和價值判斷都具有不可界定性。同時在學術界存在許多爭議。以藝術本體特徵而言,原始洞穴壁畫和岩畫應當是人類最早的塗鴉藝術。就其概念形成至少要追溯到二戰後的美國(參考來源:wikipedia)。】

Exercise

1. You are going to be questioned for being suspected committing an
offense of burglary. While being interrogated, you have the following rights:
(A) of (B) against (C) without (D) over
2. You have the right to keep silent. You don't have to make any statement
your will.
(A) of (B) against (C) without (D) over
3! This is police! Drop your weapon and you are under arrest!
(A) Jump(B) Freeze(C) Move(D) Check 〈100警特三〉
4.The suspect was by the police about the whereabouts of his wife
because he was involved in a domestic violence case.
(A) complained (B) convinced
(C) irritated (D) interrogated $\langle100$ 警特三 \rangle
5.Police have clashed with protestors demanding construction on Taiwan's fourth
nuclear plant be stopped. Police used water early on Monday to
disperse thousands of demonstrators blocking a main route in Taiwan's capital,
Taipei.
(A) borough (B) bullets (C) cannon (D) batons (103警特三)
6. With a search, police officers may search a residence without its
owner's consent.
(A) warrant (B) guarantee (C) certificate (D) contract (104警特四)
7.Stop! You are arrest.
(A) down (B) below (C) over (D) under (105警特四)
8.A search is a written order signed by a judge authorizing a police
officer to conduct a search of a specified place and seize the evidences related to a
crime.
(A) wanted (B) warrant (C) regulation (D) authority (105警特三)
9.Chen You-hau is a person of Taiwan for economy crimes. He is at
large 〈113警研所〉 abroad.
(A) running (B) escaped (C) missing (D) wanted (105警特四)

10.Although people may confess to a crime, a cannot be based solely on
a confession.
(A) motion (B) conviction (C) complaint (D) tryst $\langle105$ 警特三 \rangle
11. If you are arrested or detained by the police, you have the right to
retain
(A) coroner (B) counsel (C) cousin (D) corporal (105警特四)
12.An act of deliberately damaging or destroying things, especially public property is
called
(A) ventilation (B) vandalism
(C) vocation (D) vocalism (E) vacation (105警大二技)
13 of a person who, on more than one occasion, follows, pursues or
harasses another person, causing the victim to feel endangered or distressed. (106
警特三)
(A) Stalking (113警研所) (B) Striking
(C) Stealing (D) Spelling ⟨106警特三⟩
14.A person can waive constitutionally provided protections against unreasonable
searches and seizures and allow an officer to search home, person, and property.
Such a search is known as
(A)
(A) consent search (B) plain view search
(A) consent search (B) plain view search (C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest (106警特三)
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest $\langle106$ 警特 $\Xi\rangle$
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest $\langle106$ 警特三 \rangle 15.You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest $\langle 106$ 警特三 \rangle 15. You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will be at court.
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest 〈106警特三〉 15.You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will be at court. (A) excluded (B) extended (C) included (D) intended 〈106警特四〉
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest 〈106警特三〉 15. You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will be at court. (A) excluded (B) extended (C) included (D) intended 〈106警特四〉 16. If you are under interrogation on suspicion of some crime, you can request an
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest 〈106警特三〉 15.You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will be at court. (A) excluded (B) extended (C) included (D) intended 〈106警特四〉 16.If you are under interrogation on suspicion of some crime, you can request an investigation of evidence to you.
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest 〈106警特三〉 15.You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will be at court. (A) excluded (B) extended (C) included (D) intended 〈106警特四〉 16.If you are under interrogation on suspicion of some crime, you can request an investigation of evidence to you. (A) capable (B) favorable (C) humble (D) terrible 〈106警特四〉
(C) stop and frisk (D) search incident to an arrest 〈106警特三〉 15.You don't have a search warrant; therefore, the evidence you get will be at court. (A) excluded (B) extended (C) included (D) intended 〈106警特四〉 16.If you are under interrogation on suspicion of some crime, you can request an investigation of evidence to you. (A) capable (B) favorable (C) humble (D) terrible 〈106警特四〉 17.Officers obtained an arrest warrant, but the suspect the arrest and refused to

€ 520 新編警察專業英文測驗問答破題奧義

18.Raymond: I heard that Jas	on has been put behind bars again.
Sherlock: Well, that's true	
(A) Jason likes the bar a	round the corner.
(\ensuremath{B}) Jason passed the bar	exam, and will be a lawyer soon.
$(\ \ \)$ He has been prohibit	ted from drinking at the bar.
(D) Jason committed cri	mes again and was arrested.
(E) Jason decided to wo	rk for the bar again.〈106警大二技〉
19.You will be remanded	custody until your trial.
(A) about (B) in (C	C) of (D) to (E) under < 106警大二技 >
20.Generally, law enforcemen	t must obtain a search to conduct a search of
a person or premise withou	t their consent.
(A) prosecution (B)	conviction (C) warrant (D) baton (109警研所)
21.Because of a previous	, the judge refused to grant David bail, so he had
to spend Christmas in the ja	il this year.
(A) convention (B)	conservation
(C) conviction (D)	convulsion〈113警特三〉
22.Generally, law enforcement	t must obtain a search to conduct a search of
a person or premise withou	t their consent.
(A) prosecution (B) of	eonviction (C) warrant (D) baton (109警研所)
23.People withoften find i	t hard to find a job.
(A) a criminal record (B) a previous record
(C) subpoena (D) a prior record (E) alibi〈111警二技〉
24.A voluntary confession is	a confession that is given out of a suspect's own free
will, and has not been obtain	ned by force, coercion, or in.〈107警研所〉
(107警研所一填空:ans	: <u>intimidation</u>)
25.Match: Please find correct a	inswer from the right to the question.
(1)訊問	@alibi
(2)塗鴉	(b)wanted
(3)前科	©previous convictions〈113警特三〉
(4)不要拒捕	dright of silence
(5)通緝	@Don't resist arrest
(6)拘捕令	① arrest warrant
(7)不在場證明	gquestion
(8)緘默權	hgraffiti

- 26.Please translate the Chinese/English into English/Chinese.
 - (1)把雙手放在頭上。/把雙手放在我可以看得到的地方。
 - (2)在訊問前,你可以選任辯護律師。
 - (3)We have a warrant to search your premises.
 - (4) This is a dangerous person. Call one-one-zero right away if you see him.

27. Filling the blanks:

You have the right to remain silent. If you do say anything, __(1)__ you say can be used __(2)__ you in a court of law. You have the right to __(3)__ a lawyer and have that lawyer present during any questioning. If you cannot __(4)__ a lawyer, one will be appointed for you if you so desire. If you choose to talk to the police officer, you have the right to stop the __(5)__ at any time. $\langle 106 \$ \(\frac{\sigma}{2} \tau = \frac{1}{10} \)

- (1) (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) why (E) where
- (2) (A) for (B) at (C) to (D) against (E) by
- (3) (A) consult with (B) deal with (C) comply with (D) conspire with (E) keep up with
- (4) (A) offer (B) ask (C) afford (D) catch (E) bring
- (5) (\boldsymbol{A}) confrontation (\boldsymbol{B}) examination (\boldsymbol{C}) prosecution
 - ($\ensuremath{\mathsf{D}}$) questionnaire ($\ensuremath{\mathsf{E}}$) interview

```
【解答:1.(A); 2.(B); 3.(B); 4.(D); 5.(C); 6.(A); 7.(D); 8.(B); 9.(D); 10.(B); 11.(B); 12.(B); 13.(A); 14.(A); 15.(A); 16.(B); 17.(D); 18.(D); 19.(E); 20.(C); 21.(C); 22.(C); 23.(ABD); 24.(intimidation); 25.(1)(图), (2)(面), (3)(C), (4)(Q), (5)(D), (6)(f), (7)(a), (8)(d); 26.(1)Put your hands on your head./Put your hands where I can see them. (2)You have the right to have an attorney before any questioning. (3) 我們有這間住宅的搜索票。(4)這個人是危險人物。如果看到此人,請盡速撥打110。27.(1)(B), (2)(D), (3)(A), (4)(C), (5)(E)。】
```

※更多詳盡的專業英文試題與解析盡在士明《新編警察專業英文全真模擬試題》!

二、交通警察勤務

Traffic Police Duties

交通警察主要目的在於道路上執行維護交通秩序、糾正和處罰交通違反行為、處理交通事故、執行交通警衛任務、接受群眾求助等任務。在道路上執勤執法,交警亦應當按照規定著裝,佩戴可供識別之警察標誌,隨身攜帶警察證件和執勤執法裝備。此外,執勤車輛應當保持車容整潔、車況良好、裝備齊全。這些都是基本的應勤須知。好的交通警察會協助交通順暢,取得民眾好感,當然這必須經過適當的訓練以及充足的經驗才有辦法勝任。然而,我們也不難發現,有些國家的交警卻把指揮交通當成一種藝術。不管如何,只要能把馬路上的車輛搞定,你就是好交警啦!

Goal of Learning: Learn how to direct traffic, manage and investigation traffic accidents, perform traffic stop, writing a ticket, and some terminology about the traffic. Key words and phrases: hit-and-run 〈100警特三、100、106警特四〉, traffic stop 〈106外事所〉, intercept〈110、113警特四、102、111、112警特三、110警研所〉, direct/cordon off/divert〈111警研所〉 traffic, impound〈106警特四、108警研所、102警研所〉, revoke〈106警特四、111警研所〉, suspend〈105警特三、106警特四〉, driver license, vehicle registration〈100警特四〉, appeal〈104警特四、104、110警大二技、105警研所、106、109外事所、113警特三〉, file a lawsuit〈110警特四〉

十八、短篇新聞

Daily News

▲Today's illicit global economy involves trading in anything from hazardous 〈113警 大二技〉 waste to human body parts and the Internet has multiplied opportunities for fraud〈112警大二技〉. Faced with the task of controlling organized crime in a world where opportunities are proliferating, governments might do better to limit the field of battle by replacing international drug prohibition policies with more pragmatic regulatory policies, aimed at taking the profit out of trafficking〈108外事所〉.

今日全球非法經濟涉及從危險廢棄物到人體器官的任何交易,而網路也增加 詐欺機會。面對在(犯罪)機會日益激增的世界中控制組織犯罪的任務,政府 可以通過更加務實的監管政策取代國際禁毒政策以更有效限制反毒領域,旨 在移除販毒的利潤。

▲盗用身分指的是藉由盜取個資進行詐欺行為,例如申請信用卡、報稅、或是獲得醫療服務。小孩和老年人是這種詐欺行為最容易下手的受害者。要是發生在小孩身上,受害者可能在多年之後,已經成年要申請貸款時才發現身分被盜用。至於老年人,因為他們常常把個資告知醫師或照護者,結果讓自己擔著身分被盜用的風險。〈108擊特≤〉

Identity theft refers to fraudulent (110外事所) practices by stealing (113警大二技) personal data, such as applying for credit cards, filing taxes, or obtaining medical services. Young children and the elderly are the most vulnerable (111外事所) victims of such fraud. In the case of a child, the victim may not realize the identity theft until years later, as an adult, when they apply for a loan. As for the elderly, they are at the risk of identity theft because they often inform their doctors or caregivers of their personal data.

▲隨著科技發展的日新月異以及交通運輸的快速便捷,國與國之間的距離大幅縮短,人與人之間的接觸交往也日益頻繁,但也因此促成犯罪的全球化與無國界化。因此,臺灣持續與各國執法機關透過各種方式,深化彼此合作關係及交流執法經驗,為打擊跨國犯罪努力。〈107外事所〉

- ▲有經驗的警員都知道有效溝通的重要性,所以警員都必須知道如何溝通以達成幫民眾解決問題的目標。〈107警特三〉
 - All experienced police officers are aware of the importance of effective communication. As a result, police officers must know how to communicate in order to achieve the goal of helping people as well as (109警研所) solving problems.
- ▲ "Viral video" is one of those buzzwords that gets thrown around a lot. A few years ago, a video online could be considered "viral" if it hit a million views, but today, only if it gets more than 5 million views in a 3–7 day period can it be considered "viral". 〈106警特三〉

"病毒視頻"是最廣為流傳的流行語之一。幾年前,如果一個視頻經一百萬 人點擊觀看,該網絡視頻即可視為"病毒",但如今,只有在3到7天內獲得 超過500萬次的觀看次數者才夠格稱為"病毒"。

【註:buzzword(n.)同伴間的通用語,裝模作樣的專門語;get thrown。】

▲The police arrested 231 protesters 〈111警大二技〉 for illegal assembly 〈113警特 ⇒ 〉 and obstruction of public places. Demonstrators had paralysed traffic in the central business district and refused to leave at daybreak. People Power accused the police of abusing their power and using violence. But the police maintained that only the minimum necessary force was used.

警方拘留231名示威者,被捕人士涉嫌非法集結和在公眾地方造成阻礙。示威者令中環商業區交通癱瘓,並拒絕在黎明時離開。人民力量指責警方濫權及使用暴力,但警方堅稱只使用必須而最低的武力。

- ▲ After a traffic policeman issued a driver a ticket for not wearing his seatbelt, a female passenger became emotional and brandished a pair of scissors at him. It was then that the officer drew his gun. A police force spokesman said the traffic policeman's reaction was "reasonable and appropriate"—in the light of such unpredicted intimidation.
 - 一名交通警員因未繫安全帶開了一張罰單給司機時,一名女乘客情緒激動, 揮舞剪刀指向警員,警員接著拔槍戒備。警方發言人表示,該名交通警員在 這種意外的恐嚇下,拔槍的反應是合理及適合的。
- ▲ A station sergeant plunged to his death from the roof of a footbridge in Central while trying to grab a protester yesterday. The protester ⟨111警特三⟩ said he was complaining about not being compensated for losing his job as a result of the bird-flu crisis. He blamed ⟨112警大二枝⟩ health minister for his predicament. ⟨111 警研所⟩ The protester later bowed in apology to the sergeant's family.

【註:as a result of,因而、因此〈104警特四〉。】

一名分局巡佐昨日在中環的行人天橋頂試圖抓住一名示威者,由天橋頂跌下 死亡。示威者因禽流感失業,未獲政府賠償而不滿。他為他的困境指責衛生 局長。事後他鞠躬向巡佐家屬謝罪。 ▲Hong Kong health authorities have banned two Taiwan sports drinks after samples showed excessive amount of a cancer-causing plastic additive. Tests by the Centre for Food Safety found six samples of two products—called "Speed Sports Drink" and "Speed Sports Drink Lemon Flavour" contained DEHP, 17 times the tolerable level.

香港衛生當局在抽樣中發現過量的致癌塑化劑後,已禁止進口二家臺灣運動飲料。食品安全中心檢驗二款產品——「動力運動飲料」和「動力運動飲料 檸檬口味」的六個樣本發現,其中 DEHP 含量超標了17倍。

▲ The Commissioner of Police says the police will ensure that the annual July 1 march goes ahead peacefully and in an orderly manner. But he stressed that if there are any unlawful incidents, the police will take decisive action.

警察局局長表示,警方會確保七一遊行以和平及有秩序的方式進行。但他強調,警方會以果斷行動應付任何違法事件。

▲A survey by the University of Hong Kong suggests one-in-three smokers, aged between 65 and 84, will die from smoking-related diseases. It found that the risks of lung cancer among elderly smokers were increased by 277 percent. "Smoking is fatal. 〈112警持毋〉 One should quit at a younger age to reduce the risk of death. The earlier one quits, the greater the reduction in mortality risk," Professor Lam Tai-hing said.

港大研究顯示,每三名65至84歲的吸菸者,就有一名死於吸菸引致的疾病。 老年吸菸者死於肺癌的風險增加277%。林大慶教授表示:「吸菸是致命的,應在年輕時戒菸以減低死亡的風險,愈早戒菸,死亡風險愈低。」

▲A total of 117 people died in road accidents last year, the lowest in more than half a century, the Transport Department said. Last year saw more than 600,000 registered vehicles in Taipei, but the number of deaths was the lowest since 1955. The department attributed ⟨113警太二枝⟩ it to better road infrastructure, ⟨112外事所、113警研所〉 laws and public education. The number of traffic black spots also fell from 270 in 1983 to 79 last year.

交通部表示,去年臺北共有117人死於交通意外,是半個多世紀以來最低。 去年臺北共有逾六十萬輛已登記的汽車,但交通意外死亡數字卻是1955年以 來最低紀錄。交通部門認為死亡數字下降是改善道路基礎設施、法律及公眾 教育的成果。交通黑點由西元1983年的270個,減至去年的79個。 ▲The police arrested a 38-year-old man in connection with a recent case in which a cat was shot with a suspected air gun. The police said the man works for a toy shop on Temple Street. Officers also seized ⟨111 ⋅ 112警大二技⟩ an air gun and a bag of metal pellets during the operation.

警方拘捕一名38歲男子,懷疑他與最近發生的一宗貓隻被空氣槍射傷的案件 有關。警方表示,被捕男子在廟街一間玩具店工作,警方在行動中檢獲一支 空氣槍及一袋鋼珠。

- ▲Two police officers caught fabricating evidence against people <u>accused of</u> 〈112警 大二技、113警特三〉 running a sex den were jailed yesterday for two years and three months. The District Court judge accepted that the two were outstanding officers and the incident was a "fall from grace". But he said police officers who used illegal means had to bear the consequences 〈112警大二技〉.
 - 二名編造證據指控經營賣淫場所者的警員,昨被判入獄2年3個月。地方法院 法官同意二人是出色的警員,此事件令他們失寵,但以非法手段達到目的, 必須要承擔後果。
- ▲ Twenty-three people were injured in a collision between a train and a container truck in Tainan yesterday morning. The force of the impact knocked one of the train carriages off the tracks, and damaged electric cables. Police are looking into whether the truck driver had sped through a red light ahead of the accident.
 - 一列火車昨日早上在臺南與一輛貨櫃車相撞,23人受傷。衝力之大,將一個車廂撞離軌道,損毀電纜。警方正調查是否貨櫃車司機闖紅燈引致意外。
- ▲Osama bin Laden, the world's most-wanted man and the mastermind behind the attacks of September 11, 2001, was killed in a firefight with US forces, then quickly buried at sea. "Justice ⟨110警大二技⟩ has been done," President Obama declared in the White House, but there are warnings that the war on terror is far from over.

全球頭號通緝犯、九一一恐怖襲擊幕後策劃者 Osama bin Laden,在與美軍 交火中被殺,並迅速海葬。美國總統 Obama 在白宮宣布:「正義已得到伸張!」但有警告說,反恐戰爭尚未結束。

▲Hundreds of protesters 〈111警大二技〉 marched from CKS Memorial Hall to the Dr. Sun, Yat-Sen Memorial Hall, to demand that the authorities stop importing nuclear energy. The protest was organized by the environmental group Greenpeace. Greenpeace spokesman said the recent problems at the Fukushima nuclear plant in Japan were a wake up call to stop the use of nuclear energy.

綠色和平組織發起遊行,數百人由中正紀念堂遊行至國父紀念館,要求停止 進口核電。綠色和平組織發言人表示,最近日本福島核電廠事故是個停止使 用核電的警示。

▲ Police arrested a 63-year-old man for possession of arms and ammunitions without a license. Police seized ⟨111 ⋅ 112警大二枝⟩ a number of firearms and ammunitions inside his flat. Initial enquiry revealed that the man is a licensee for possession of arms and ammunitions but the quantity seized at the flat was different from that as stated by the license.

警方拘捕一名63歲男子,他涉嫌無牌藏有槍械及彈藥。警方在他屋內檢獲一 批槍械及子彈。初步調查顯示,該名男子為槍械彈藥管有權牌照持有人,但 其屋內藏有的槍械及子彈數量與牌照規定不符。

▲Police seized ⟨111 ⋅ 112警大二技⟩ 24 guns along with ammunition from a flat in Tao-Yuan, after a man said he had accidentally shot himself in the leg. The man believed to be a retired correctional services staff ⟨109警研所⟩ member. Police say he had a license to own up to 10 firearms. Some of the weapons seized were air guns and replicas.

一名男子在桃園一個住宅內意外槍傷大腿,警方檢獲24支槍枝與彈藥。該名男子據信是一名退休懲教署(香港單位)人員。警方表示,他的牌照只限擁有十支槍,檢獲的武器包括空氣槍和仿制槍。

▲Under a plan to fight youth crime, children under 16 will be banned 〈109外事所〉 from internet cafes after midnight. Alcohol is banned at the internet cafes and all computers must have filters to screen 〈112警特三〉 out pornographic and violent online material. Internet cafes cannot be operated in residential or industrial buildings.

為打擊青少年犯罪,政府計劃禁止16歲以下人士凌晨12時後光顧網咖,網咖內禁售含酒精飲品,所有電腦須安裝電腦軟件過濾網上的色情或暴力資訊。 住宅用途或作工業用途的大廈不可經營網咖。

▲Twelve people were arrested over a series of internet shopping and auction frauds. 〈112警大二技〉 At least 34 people fell victim to the scam, in which the suspects put trendy electronic goods up for sale via online advertisements, or auction websites. After buyers paid, they lost contact with the sellers, or were given fake products.

【註:fell victim to, 犧牲品〈104警特三〉。】

警方拘捕12個涉嫌網上購物及拍賣詐騙案的人,至少有34人受害。嫌犯在網上登廣告,或在拍賣網站平價出售新潮電子產品。買家付款後,卻與賣家失去聯絡,或給予假貨。

▲ The police arrested four people suspected of being involved in a fight in Taipei 101. The fight is said to have involved members of a tour group from the mainland and their tour guide. The tour members were reportedly forced to purchase items in a jewellery shop.

臺北101大樓發生大陸旅客與導遊爭執打架,四人涉嫌打架被捕。據報導該 內地團被強迫在一間珠寶店購物。

▲More than 30% of secondary students interviewed in a recent survey said they were addicted to the internet, and felt anxious and irritable when they were stopped from logging online. Reasons cited for their addictions 〈110警大二枝〉 included "killing time", and "lessening unhappiness". More than one third of student addicts were reluctant to seek help for their obsession.

最近一項調查發現,超過三成受訪中學生沉溺上網,行為被禁止時會焦慮和 煩躁。他們舉出上癮的原因有消磨時間和減輕不快。逾三分之一上癮學生不 願意求助。

- ▲ Don't use cops as your punchbag, Police Commissioner urged yesterday, two days after five officers were slapped, punched and kicked. He called on the public not to take out their frustration on police officers. Mutual respect should be maintained between law enforcement and citizens.
 - 二天前有5名警員被摑、拳打腳踢,警察局長昨日呼籲市民不要把警員當作 出氣筒,不要將挫折發洩在警員身上。市民與執法人員應保持相互尊重。
- ▲Former Asian Games rowing contestant, Jane Lee, was jailed for 15 months for blackmailing ⟨112警大二枝⟩ a wealthy businessman in his 70s. Jane had tried to extort \$5 million from the man by threatening to expose a sex video between the two. The judge did not think she was remorseful but reduced Jane's prison term by three months after taking into account her previous good character.

前亞運划艇代表 Jane Lee,勒索七十多歲的富商,被判入獄15個月。Jane 企圖勒索富商500萬,否則公開二人的性愛影帶。法官指她並無悔意,但考慮她過往行為良好,減刑3個月。

▲ The Nuclear Power Station in New Taipei City will speed up the disclosure of incidents in order to address public fears about safety. From now on, nuclear incidents at the plant will be disclosed to the public within two working days even if they are minor in nature.

新北市核電廠將加快通報事故以解除公眾對安全問題的疑慮。從現在起,核電廠將在2個工作天內,對外公開事故資料,即使是輕微的事故。

▲ Hacking 〈113 警研所〉 incidents rose 70 percent last year in Taiwan. Criminals are using malware and booby-trapped links to gain access to people's computers and smart-phones. Social networking sites are often used to launch attacks. The public should stay alert 〈112 警 特四〉 about computer security by installing and updating security software.

臺灣去年有關入侵電腦事件增加七成,罪犯用惡意軟體及釣魚網站入侵電腦 及智能手機,交友網站亦常受攻擊。市民應保持警覺性,安裝及更新電腦安全軟件。

▲Police warned of a sharp rise in telephone deception ⟨112警大二技⟩ cases. The "Guess who I am" tactic was behind some 300 cases in the fourth quarter alone. Swindlers pretend to be friends or relatives and ask if the victims remember their name. The swindlers ⟨111外事所、113警大二技〉 call again several days later and ask for help, claiming they need money.

警方警告市民,電話詐騙案件急升,先在第四季,共有300宗「猜猜我是誰」手法的電話詐騙案件。騙徒假裝是受害人的親友,問受害人是否記得他們的名字,騙徒數日後再致電受害人,聲稱他們需要錢,要求受害人協助。

- ▲Amina Bokhary—convicted three times of assaulting ⟨112警特四⟩ police officers—was sentenced to six weeks in jail for breaching her probation ⟨109外事所⟩ order. The magistrate rejected her defense that she became paranoid because of the media frenzy over the case.
 - 三度襲警的 Amina Bokhary 違反感化令,被判監禁六星期。地院拒絕接受她主張因媒體過度炒作,而導致她有偏執傾向的辯護。
- ▲An estimated 100,000 people are expected to gather in Taipei 101 over Christmas. The police expect over 400,000 will gather for the New Year's Eve countdown. The police have warned of a crack / clamp down on \langle 113 警持 ϕ \rangle 110 警大 二枝 \rangle drunk driving and drug driving over the Christmas holiday period..

警方預計,平安夜會有十萬多人聚集臺北101,跨年倒數將聚集超過四十萬人。警方警告,在聖誕假期期間,警方會加強打擊酒後及藥後駕駛。

- ▲A junior high school student who set fire to his school after being told his performance was unsatisfactory was sent to a rehabilitation (= resocialization¹) 〈113警大二枝〉 centre yesterday. The magistrate told the accused the offence was serious and there was little room for leniency, adding that he will learn how to behave and be more restrained in a rehabilitation centre.
 - 一名國中生不滿學校指他表現欠佳,在校園縱火,昨被判入更生中心。法官 指被告的罪行嚴重,沒有寬大處理的餘地,裁判官指被告要在更生中心學習 循規蹈矩及約束的生活。
- ▲ A man who incurred gambling debts of more than \$1,000,000 in Macau and tried to extort \$2,000,000 from his parents by falsely claiming that he was being held for ransom by kidnappers on the mainland, was jailed for 20-months by the District Court. The judge said the case was very serious and a deterrent sentence was necessary.
 - 一名男子,在澳門欠下超過100萬賭債,他訛稱自己在內地被綁架,向父母勒索2百萬,在地方法院被判入獄20個月。法官指出,此案案情嚴重,必須 判處具阻嚇性刑罰。
- ▲A survey conducted by the Federation of Youth Groups found that around a third of the secondary pupils it interviewed thought it was more acceptable to have intimate contact with a friend during the festive season. The group is urging teenagers to be alert ⟨112警特∞⟩ to the dangers of drugs and sex during the festive season. 青年協會調查顯示,超過三成受訪中學生認為在節日期間與朋友有親密接觸
- ▲ Police are hunting an arsonist who burned down 15 hawker stalls and injured 6 people in Long-Shan Temple. Police believe the suspect also set three other fires in the area early yesterday. Police say the man spotted fleeing the scene of one of the fires was in his fifties and was wearing a dark-colored coat and jeans.

是比較可以接受的。協會呼籲青少年,在佳節期間要警覺毒品和性的危險。

警方正追捕一名縱火犯,他在龍山寺縱火,燒燬15個小販攤位,並導致六人受傷。警方相信,嫌犯與區內另外三宗縱火案有關。警方表示,已發現該男子於一場火災中逃離現場,他年約五十多歲,穿深色外套和牛仔褲。

Resocialization is the concept of adapting to a new social/cultural norms or values. It can
be something significant to something small such as attending a different class to moving
to a different country.

▲ The case of the vice-chairman of Henderson Land Development Peter Lee Ka-Kit, who was reported to have hired a surrogate mother in America to give birth to triplet sons, has been referred to the police. The Health Secretary maintained that commercial surrogacy is illegal under Hong Kong law, even if it is performed elsewhere.

恆基兆業副總裁李家傑被報導在美國聘請代理孕母產下三胞胎兒子一案,已 轉交警方處理。衛生局長堅稱,香港法例禁止任何商業性質的代理孕母,不 論是在境內或境外。

▲Hong Kong confirms first human H5N1 infection for seven years. The patient is a 59-year-old woman who visited the mainland with her husband and daughter last month. She was admitted to Tuen Mun Hospital where she's in a serious condition. The serious response level under the Government's Preparedness Plan for influenza pandemic ⟨110警研所⟩ has been activated.

香港確診7年來首宗 H5N1 禽流感病例,患者是一名59歲女子,上個月與丈夫及女兒到內地。她被送到屯門醫院,情況嚴重。政府啟動「流感大流行應變計畫」下的嚴重應變級別。

▲ Hundreds of protesters 〈111警大二技〉 took to the Presidential Office yesterday to protest against a government policy forcing schools to close because of falling enrollment. They demanded that the government implement 〈111警研所〉 a small-class teaching policy in secondary schools. The Professional Teachers Union says the average class size should be cut from 34 to 25 over a number of years.

【註:implement,實施〈104警特三、111警研所〉。】

數百名抗議者在總統府前遊行,反對政府因為入學率下降迫使學校關閉的政策,要求政府在中學實施小班教學。專業教師協會表示,應將每班平均人數在數年內由34人減至25人。

▲A customs officer injured in an anti-smuggling operation was yesterday snatched from the jaws of death when a colleague 〈109、113警大二技〉 donated part of his liver. The 40-year-old customs inspector who offered his liver has been hailed as a hero and a role model for all civil servants.

【註:snatched,搶走(104警特三)。】

海關人員在反走私行動中受傷,獲同事捐肝,昨日從死亡邊緣中奪回生命。 捐肝救人的40歲海關督察被譽為英雄和公務員的良好榜樣。

- ▲ A minibus driver who hit the other vehicle in Yang-Ming Mountain was arrested on suspicion of driving under the influence of a drug. Ten passengers travelling to Bei-Tou saw the driver behaving erratically and got off shortly before the accident. The 44-year-old driver was also alleged to be in possession of ketamine.
 - 一名小巴司機在陽明山撞及其他車輛,涉嫌藥駕被警方拘捕。十名往北投乘客見小巴司機行為怪異,在失事前悉數下車。這名44歲的小巴司機亦涉嫌藏有 K 他命。

【註:參 http://www.jcckc.net/english/news.htm#TOP。】

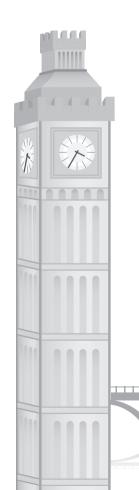
▲自96年後,題目大約有一半與警察工作或我們的生活及觀念息息相關,如「Police and Community(95)」、「Police and Human Rights(98)」、「Human and Technology」及「What makes what we are today.(100)」,111年警研所甚至與當時全球重大的災情「Covid 19對警察影響」,相結合,另113年我國詐騙案及財損已成為歷年新高,所以三等警察特考也考出「說明詐騙常見的型態,及教導民眾如何預防詐騙」的題目。

····· 各國名言語錄 ····

Dare to do right! Dare to be true. — Thomas Woodrow Wilson

勇於為善!勇於求真!

第四篇 萬用英文作文提升秘技



一、緒論

對於一般同學而言,英文寫作的確是項很大的挑戰,有時甚至會因此產生排斥 的心理。事實上,同學們只要能在平時能循序漸進、按部就班打好寫作基礎, 再針對各種文體寫作技巧多下功夫,就能輕輕鬆鬆寫出條理分明的高分作文。 若將寫作比喻成著房子,句型練習就是這棟房子的地基,為了打好地基,建議 考生必須於平時加強練習各種句型。有了句型基礎後,再接續多作一些翻譯練 習,尤其在連貫式翻譯上可多下一點功夫。到了最後一階段,就是要將房子蓋 好, 並予以作內部裝潢, 換句話說, 亦即將寫好的文章稍加潤飾, 這文章就大 功告成了。

英文寫作乃是運用特定的語言書寫,將意念表達出來的一種歷程,不但具有高 階整合內化學習功能,還能培養邏輯力、組織力、思考力和創造力。惟學測、 指考、高考、警察二等及三等特考和警大研究所等都要考英文作文,以每年學 測英文為例,零分之考生皆有數萬人之譜,此現象對於非以英文為母語的臺灣 來看,考生在學習英文大量的單字、片語、文法及句型等基本英文能力後,將 所學腦力激盪後透過計劃(lanning)、轉譯(translating)和檢視(reviewing) 等歷程構思成一篇有效寫作 (effective) 的能力仍有再進步的空間。因此,對 許多考牛而言,寫作的確是一大置門。畢竟警大研究所及三等警察特考(含二 等警察特考) 英文作文配分皆占有不少的比例,如要順利金榜題名,作文之重 要性就不容小覷。

此外,「英文作文」並不是「中文作文」,英語不像中文是我們的母語,換句 話說,或許你的中文寫作可以洋洋灑灑,但在英文寫作上就會受限於本身的英 語能力。提醒讀者,考試的重點不在於考生是否能用華麗的詞藻與繁複冗長的 句子來寫作;相反的,能夠充分「了解英文作文的組織結構、寫出正確無誤的 英文句子」才是英文作文得高分的關鍵。

既然提到了考試,想提高英文寫作的分數就必須達到二項指標:第一就是少犯 錯;第二就是避開可能犯的錯誤。怎麼說呢?在任何一項具備作文的考試中, 閱卷老師會先計算你錯誤的多寡以決定分數的高低。所以為了搶攻中高分群組 ,應試作文就必須將錯誤降到最低的狀態,並且提升內涵。

如何才能將錯誤降到最低並且臻至接近完美的狀態,茲分述如下:

- (一)看懂題意,先寫下該篇英文作文之中文大綱:一拿到考卷,要先看一看有無作文題目,如果有,先別急著下筆,而是先設法了解題目的意思後,為自己爭取時間先行構思中文大綱。為什麼要這麼做呢?以警大94年研究所作文考題「DUI」而言,對於 DUI (Driving Under the Influence 酒醉駕車) 不熟悉或壓根兒不曉得何謂 DUI 的人,根本就無從下手,不僅浪費筆墨,更會增加閱卷老師的嫌惡。綜觀近幾年警大作文考題中,95年以前全部考與警察相關之題目,自96年後,題目大約有一半與警察工作或我們的生活及觀念息息相關,如「Police and Community (95)」、「Police and Human Rights (98)」、「Human and Technology」及「What makes what we are today. (100)」等,我們不難看出,要準備這類文章考題應於平時蒐集相關文章,將文中詞句及字彙加以分類整理,摘錄並反覆背誦各類重點單字、片語及不錯的佳句等,這樣才會有助於考場上之臨場發揮。再次提醒考生,內容一定要精準,而精準的前提就是做好審題工作,避免再回頭做大規模修改(除非你真的寫錯了)。
- (二) **試著列舉各句關鍵字**:熟悉各種辭彙及句法的運用:有了大綱,接下來的工作就是將大綱中所提到的論點作要點式翻譯。可以告訴考生一個不錯的思考點,那就是**做完初步大綱及關鍵字後,再回到其他大題作答時,有時甚至會在作答過程中激發一些靈感,隨時補充**。當然如果考生有充裕時間,則先可簡略翻譯大綱,以作為該篇文章之基本架構,之後在書寫時就會加快腳步。惟須提醒考生的是,可別花了太多時間,以免影響到其他試題作答。
- (三書寫正楷體字,利用時間反覆檢查:要提醒考生,卷面乾淨整齊對於分數的 提升非常有幫助。如果說您已達到綱舉目張且言詞達意的程度,接下來就需 要工整的書寫來錦上添花。其方式就是平時練習寫作時採用統一格式,四周 空間恰當,切忌在考卷上「見縫插針」。在審慎檢閱題目後粗估各段所需的 字數,再下手書寫。書寫字體要以正楷體(printed words)為最佳。此外, 規矩、整齊、大小要適當,字跡潦草絕對是答題的大忌。您可以這樣試想: 閱卷老師閱「人」無數,你我都不認識的前提下,試卷已經看到眼睛都快花 了,內容及質量如不分軒輊,則字體就是關鍵成功的少數,至少字體工整亦 可以讓老師「提神」一下,增加好的印象。

四注意格式,切忌「喇豬屎」式漫天亂寫:筆者經常發覺,有為數不少的考生 一提起筆就放空亂寫,想什麼就寫什麼,彷彿自己就是大文豪似的,以為自 己就能在短短的幾十分鐘寫出佳作。事實不然,反而經常發現考生在「喇豬 **屎」(請用臺語念一遍)**,什麼意思呢?**那就是毫無目標的亂寫**,想到什麼 就寫什麼,前後文不具任何的邏輯性可言。Okay! 為避免上述的窘境,筆者 提供考生一個不錯的格式,那就是「三明治式寫作法」。何謂「三明治式寫 作法」?簡言之,作文的整體就是一個大三明治,前後二片十司就是開頭與 結尾(即 Topic sentence, Concluding sentence),中間的餡料就是申論的內 容(Supporting sentences)。當主題明確之後,第一段及最後一段一定要前 後呼應,絕不可以提出不同的論點或方法。而內文的部分要注意語意一致(Unity)、連貫(Coherence)及緊密連結(Cohesiveness),所謂一致,就是 內文所提的每個句子都要和主題相呼應,不可以出現跟主題無關或相反的論 調;所謂連貫,就是句子的鋪陳要有灑輯的連貫性,不可以出現無厘頭現象 ; 所謂緊密連結, 就是善用轉折語、同義字及代名詞等來讓句子與句子之間 的連結更為完善。此外,據臺大外文系教授對於有關寫作舉例之基準數量時 表示:「要盡量做到無三不成禮」意思就是,要在文中多舉幾個實例,且所 舉的佐證一定要能證明你的論點。相信考生只要把握以上的要點,就可以避 免作文中最令人忌諱的「喇豬屎」情形。

(五**經常練習,熟能生巧**:如果一項英語文考試中有長篇作文的話,分數比例通 常也不會太低〔約30分上下(二等亦如是),三等為15分〕,要想在寫作上 **拿高分,平時的寫作訓練絕不可少。**本大題之準備方式絕非一蹴可幾,也沒 有像武俠小說中的在考前吃了大靈丹就可以功力大爭的事實。嚴守三明治格 式,背誦一些句型來因應,亦會有不錯的效果,至少已經脫離零分的窘境了 。 **再來就是找幾個相關或可能之主題勤加練習**,這樣一定會成功有望的。在 考試中就是要盡量減少失分,避免該科拖累總分,造成名落孫山的窘境。

語言學無止境,英文好的人實在多如牛毛,散見在各個專業領域上。學習方法 有上千上百種,可是個人覺得最重要的祕訣只有一種, It's very easy! But few could reach it. (非常簡單,但是很少人能做到!)那就是「每天花至少30分鐘 接觸英文」,好好愛愛她,認真的把自己浸淫在英文的環境中,相信假以時日 ,她也會體會你的真情,被你所感動呢!到時叫你放,你還會像摟著親密愛人 一樣 Never let go off it. (死纏著不放啊!)

上榜之心人皆有之,惟機會是留給準備好了的人。英文俗諺所謂:「Practice makes perfect (熟能生巧)」,就是告訴我們,只要能把握上述的大原則,恆 心練習,必能有所成,並且轉變以英文為得分利器的優秀考生了。

二、各級考試歷屆英文作文試題一覽表

中央警察大學歷年研究所作文考題

年份	考題
92	My 5 opinions to improve the image of the police in Taiwan 我改善臺灣警察的形象的五個意見
93	Crimes and Prevention 犯罪與預防
94	DUI(Driving Under the Influence)酒醉駕車
95	Police and Community 警察與社區
96	Technology and Human 科技與人性
97	Duty, Honor, Country 責任、榮譽、國家
98	Police and Human rights 警察與人權
99	Do circumstances determine whether or not we should tell the truth? 情勢與環境決定我們是否吐露真話嗎?
100	What makes me most? 影響我最深刻的人
101	Information technology in policing and its impacts 資訊科技在警政上的應用及影響
102	How to Create an Anti-Graft Society 如何建立反貪腐的社會
102	How to Curb Drunk Driving 如何遏止酒後駕車(國境外事組)
103	In your opinion, does "Sunflower Movement" create a new threat to Taiwan's national security? 在您看來,太陽花學運是否為臺灣的國家安全問題創造了新的威脅?
104	"Mobile Police Station" and its Impacts 請寫出行動派出所及其影響
105	Write an essay on the topic: Police Visibility Do you agree or disagree with the following statement? Increasing police visibility is a good policy to better public security. Use specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.
106 一般所	Stress Management in Law Enforcement. No job is immune from stress, but for the law enforcement officer, the strains and tensions experienced at work are unique, often extreme, and sometimes unavoidable. In your opinion, how to tackle this work-related stress?
106 外事所	Measures Against Transnational Telecom Fraud.

107 一般所	Combating Fraud
107 外事所	The Impact of Unaccounted-for Foreign Workers on Public Order and Security
108 一般所	The Use of Police Force
108 外事所	Combating Drug Crime
註:警	大作文一般都沒有中文解釋

警察特考二等暨三等警察專業英文作文考題

等別	題目
100二等	The Characteristics of a good police officer. 一位好警察的特質。 (限400字,建議考生不能少於320~350字,且段落分明)
100三等	寫一篇作文描述你所屬專業領域的主要工作內容,並說明擔任該工作應具備的知識及能力。 (至少120字,屬於短篇寫作,但仍須依題意來分段敘述。)
101二等	Write an essay in English of 350 to 400 words in which you argue for or against bilingual education in areas where most residents are not native English speakers. (請寫一篇350~400字論文,文中你需論述贊成或反對在大部分區域中,居民皆非以英語為母語的雙語教育。)
101三等	請寫一篇文長約200字的短文說明警察應如何建立親和的形象。
102二等	Have you had any experiences in dealing with police officers? What are they? After you become a police officer, would you act in the same manner? Why or why not?
102三等	請寫一篇文長約200字的短文描述警察工作可能遇到的危險,以及你認為該有的應變之道。
103二等	Police misconduct generally refers to inappropriate actions taken by police officers in connection with their official duties. Write an essay of about 350 words in which you discuss ways to avoid police misconduct. 警察行為不當通常係指警察人員職務上之不恰當行為。寫一篇350字討論如何避免警察行為不端之短文。
103三等	依據任務的性質及工作的地點,警察有許多不同的種類。請以一篇長約200字的短文,敘述你最想當那一種警察,可說明工作性質、須具備何種條件、主要的挑戰或成就等。
104二等	While many young people dream of being police officers, it is a truth that not everyone is cut out for the work. Here are five qualities that are generally considered essential for every competent, effective police officer: communication skills, empathy, integrity, professionalism, and courage. Write an essay of approximately 350 words in which you explain—in detail and with examples—why the first three are indeed essential traits of a police officer. 通過實例詳細解釋為什麼前三個(溝通技巧,同理心,正直)確係為警官的基本特徵。

104三等	警察執行勤務時,如果和民眾溝通不良,容易因誤解而發生爭執 甚至衝突。請寫一篇短文,並舉例說明警察與民眾互動時,可以 應用那些溝通技巧或原則來完成任務。
105二等	Write an English essay in NO MORE THAN 350 words in which you are required to argue for or against replacing textbooks with tablets (iPads, etc.) in school. Use specific reasons and examples to support your arguments. 研議在學校使用平板電腦以代替教科書可行性。
105三等	無考作文。
106三等	無考作文。
107二等	The Role of the Police in a Public Protest. 警察在陳抗中所扮演的角色
107三等	當一個人進入警察人員這個體制後,常會面臨家庭和社會所帶來 的壓力。請以一篇長150-200字的短文,敘述你若當了警察以後, 會如何面對家庭或社會(含一般民眾)可能帶來的壓力。
108~111 年三等	無考作文—109~111僅出翻譯題(中翻英、英翻中)。
112年三 等	請寫一篇關於預防酒駕的兩段式英文簡報文稿,約 200 字。在第一段中,說明酒後駕車發生的原因。在第二段中,說服公眾酒後不開車,以及說明你心目中理想的酒駕處罰方式。
113年三 等	近年來,詐騙(scam)集團日益猖獗,針對此現象,請寫一篇長約200字的英文短文,首先在第一段中,說明詐騙常見的型態, 其次在第二段中,教導民眾如何預防詐騙。

歷屆外事警察特考英文作文試題

年別	題目
96	Please use 150 to 200 words to state the major differences between a regular police officer and a foreign affairs police officer. 請用150~200字表明一般警察及外事警察的最大差別。
97	Please use no more than 150 but no less than 100 words to argue that language and culture shock is an important issue in a multilingual society. 請寫一篇100字以上,150字以下的文章,申明在多重語言的社會中,語言及文化衝擊是重要的議題。
98	William James says in his writing that "the greatest discovery of my generation is that a human being can alter his life by altering his attitudes of mind." Please use no more than 200 words to write a well-organized essay to respond to this statement. William James 曾說:「我們這一代最偉大的發現就是人類可以藉由改變他的心靈態度來改變他的生命。」請以不超過200字之有條理性的論文,回應該陳述。
99	一摘要寫作: Please read the following article and summarize the main points in English in less than 100 words. Do NOT copy sentences from the passage. 請閱讀下列文章,並以至少100字概述其重點。請不要抄襲文章中的句子。 二Please use 150 to 200 words to state your views on interracial or intercultural marriages. 請用150~200字說明你對異國婚姻的觀感。

【註:一91~95年連續五年皆未考英文作文,僅考翻譯而已。

- 二96年外事特考單行規則: Please note that you will be deducted certain amount of points if you fail to write more than 150 words, or if you write more than 200 words. Please give at least two differences. (作文長度一定要在150~200字間,否則會被扣分。)
- 三97年外事特考單行規則:不得超過200字,且針對名人所說的話進行論文寫作。另摘要寫作的部分則是閱讀一篇約400~500字之短文,且不得抄襲文章中的句子,並用100字內寫下有關該篇文章之摘要。

四題目横跨警用及一般英文二大類,大部分體裁為議論文或論說文型式。】

三、惠業英文作文及翻譯進備要訣

前言:

申論題要高分,需要英文硬底子功夫,由英文的程度高低來決定,但能力不好 不能成為我們推託的藉口,老師經常聽到考生抱怨,英文只要多幾分就考上了 , 真替他們感到惋惜; 而考上的考生大部分都會跟老師說, 這次申論題在本書 的協助下考得不錯,沒有大失而。因此,在準備建議上,找到一本好書絕對是 關鍵;再者,平時就抽空要常練習翻譯,中譯英也罷,英譯中也罷,譯完要拿 給別人看一下翻得好不好;不過說實在很少人會這麼做,實行起來也有其難度。

翻譯寫作知多少:

翻譯是很多考生,尤其是英文程度很差的考生,選擇放棄的題型。個人認為, 這樣做是挺可惜的,因為翻譯的評分標準比大部分同學想像的要寬鬆的多。

舉例而言, With the oil prices ever rising, Liz tried to talk . (伴隨著油 價不斷高漲,麗茲說服威廉不買車),其後的一句評分時給出的滿分答案就有 四種不同說法:

- 1. William out of buying cars
- 2.to William and persuade him not to buy the car
- 3.to William in order to persuade him not to buy a car
- 4. William into giving up buying a car

從上述答案可以看出,出題人希望考生寫出的是第一種擬答,或者說該題考點 是 talk sb. out of doing sth. 這一種搭配。但能寫出後三種答案也同樣能得滿分, 因為它們也都完整地表達原文的意思,而且沒有語法及拼寫上之錯誤。所以老 師鼓勵大家不要輕易放棄翻譯,只要能用自己會的詞充分表達了原文的意思, 就有可能得分,甚至得滿分。

國家高考中,其「中英雙向筆譯」是考中譯英與英譯中至少各一段,不同類科 有時會有差異,惟目前警察特考都維持在中譯英方式(日後還是有可能出現英 譯中模式),雖然題目不會太難,但如果專業英文詞彙量不足也會產生困擾, 俗語說:單字雖非萬能,但沒有單字是萬萬不能,一般生活上,我們也會說巧 婦難為無米之炊,同理可證,在英文的申論題戰場上,你想要高分,平時準備 這些專業英文常用詞彙及句型就顯得至要。而翻譯範圍不若一般英文可能會有 學術、經貿、科技、時事或生活上等議題,專業英文翻譯是限縮的,因此,在 準備該科(測驗題)時,就已經要同時準備翻譯及作文所需要的詞彙,這樣才 可以做到「一兼二顧」的雙贏策略。

一般而言,「中譯英」的評分標準如果是每題5分,共10分(或1題10分),會 要求考生譯文全句結構正確、自然、通順、流暢且符合英語(或中文)表達習 **慣即不會被扣分**,其他基本分布於句、段的三處難點與要求,每處都有可能因 為考生「失察」而失分,例如片語、被動語態、特殊句型、從句的翻譯等。一 個句子是否能夠正確翻譯,取決於對這個句中的一些關鍵字、片語、句型以及 語法結構的正確理解與自然表達。

※翻譯衝刺方略:

準備翻譯,還是需要做比較多細緻的工作的。其核心準備要點茲臚列如下: 翻譯準備看似困難,其實只要釐清以下事實,並著手準備及充分練習,要拿高

- 分或水平以上之分數應不會有太大問題。老師建議: 一考生要先弄清翻譯考試大綱的內容及其評分標準。
- 二分析標題,從而找出原則及規律。
- 三了解一下自己在翻譯方面的問題:如果是詞彙量小,語法結構知識不足,還 是中文表達能力太差等,唯有找出自己問題癥結所在,始能做到有針對性地 彌補,找出差距,提高翻譯水準。
- 四學習翻譯方面的基本常識。如在「英譯中」的基本標準上,一般可歸類為「忠實」和「通順」兩大方面,所謂「忠實」就是忠於原作的內容及風格,你的譯文必須讓閱卷者感到通順易懂,符合中文之表達習慣。因為在翻譯解題上有所謂「直譯」及「意譯」之分,直譯要求譯文與原文在詞語、語法結構及表達方式上需保持一致;而意譯則要求擺脫原文形式的束縛而傳達原文的內容。但實際翻譯解題中,並沒有絕對的直譯和絕對的意譯,也就是兩者可能會交互穿插應用。相反地,直譯基礎上的意譯會比較接近原文而又符合中文習慣,因而被大量使用。
- 五掌握中英語兩種語言在句法結構及表達方式上之差異,將有利於考生迅速提 高翻譯水準。這些差異包括:
 - (→)英語狀語語序為:方式副詞(形容詞+ly)+地方副詞+時間副詞;而中 文則是:時間副詞+地方副詞+方式副詞。(狀語:副詞)
 - (二)英語多長句、鬆散句(句子中心在句首)、後置形容詞、被動結構、倒裝句、非人稱名詞(如需主詞)作主語;而中文多短句、圓周句(句子中心在句末)、前置形容詞、習慣上使用主動結構、正常語序句、以人稱代名詞作主語。
 - (三)英語中用於修飾名詞的幾個形容詞常由主觀性形容詞到客觀性形容詞的順序排列,而中文卻相反,離名詞最近的常是主觀性最強的形容詞,最遠的是客觀性最強的形容詞。

簡言之,重視語法結構和句型,考生可以通過語法專項練習來實現。因此, 考生如有語法的盲點,應該通過練習和查閱文法書來釐清。其次,應該重視 搭配。記單詞的時候要養成記搭配的習慣,尤其對於動詞來說要這樣。

- 六熟悉「英譯中」時常用的翻譯技巧,便於提高翻譯的速度和準確度。詞彙方 面的翻譯技巧有: 正確選擇詞義, 增加原文中無其形而有其義的詞彙, 如量 詞、助詞、概括詞、時態詞、語態詞及其他解釋性文字;省略詞彙,如先行 詞、系動詞、代詞、連詞、冠詞及名詞複數形式等;轉換詞類:詞件轉換往 往體現在派生詞、介詞及副詞身上;正反互譯:根據漢語習慣調整句意的不 同表達方式:正話反說,反話正說等。語句方面的翻譯技巧有:順譯法:按 原文詞序、結構順序來譯;逆譯法:打亂原文詞句順序來譯;合譯法:把原 文中兩個簡單句合譯為一句或一個句子成分;分譯法:把原文長句化為漢語 的幾個短句。
- 七翻譯雖有技巧可言,惟落實練習卻更為可貴,所謂: Practice makes perfect (孰能牛巧),就是這個道理。讀者有空定要試著動筆進行翻譯,不要有那 種以為看懂了就行的偷懶做法,只要你寫在紙上,就會發現有錯誤百出的狀 況。所以在做翻譯練習時,不妨先自己先翻譯一下,然後再與正確答案對照 ,弄清譯文不正確及不足之原因:詞義選擇有問題還是詞序安排不合灑輯。 讀者務必做到多看日多練習,當然可以先從中文試翻為英文,再從英文反推 中文等, 並比較其差異。
- 八翻譯實踐可以從做模擬題的形式來進行,亦可找一些有參考譯文的文章、段 落來練習翻譯,在這練習過程中要系統地累積一些專業英文常用詞、句式、 結構的翻譯模式,分析並總結正確譯文的組織方法,詞序安排等技巧。本書 亦臚列許多常用句型及單字,提供讀者平時練習絕佳的不容小覷之寶貴資料。
- 九在一般英文之基礎下,持續增加專業英文詞彙量,因為這些專業英文單字都 圍繞在一般英文之中。此外,讀者仍需要掌握一定的猜詞技巧,學會從上下 文、標點符號或詞根、詞綴入手找出生詞的意義;多記一些常用的詞根、詞 綴,以及常用短語、片語,對於您的翻譯或寫作都會有很大的幫助。

有以上的認知後,翻譯就容易多了。其實具體翻譯就像寫作一樣,建議為以下 三步驟:

- 一理解:即通讀並透徹理解原文含義,要求盡量站在出題人思維的語法或搭配。語法如虛擬語氣、倒裝、不定式、分詞、情態動詞、各種從句等等;搭配如動賓搭配、介賓搭配等等。〔動賓:動詞+賓語(受詞)〕
- 二翻譯:確定譯文句子的時態、句型、結構和用詞。實在無法準確猜出出題人 的意向,就用解釋的方法寫出答案。
- 三審校:首先檢查譯文是否正確地轉述了原文內容,是否有錯譯和漏譯;其次,檢查是否有語言上的明顯錯誤,如時態、語態、單複數、拼寫、大小寫、標點符號等。發現錯誤,及時改正。

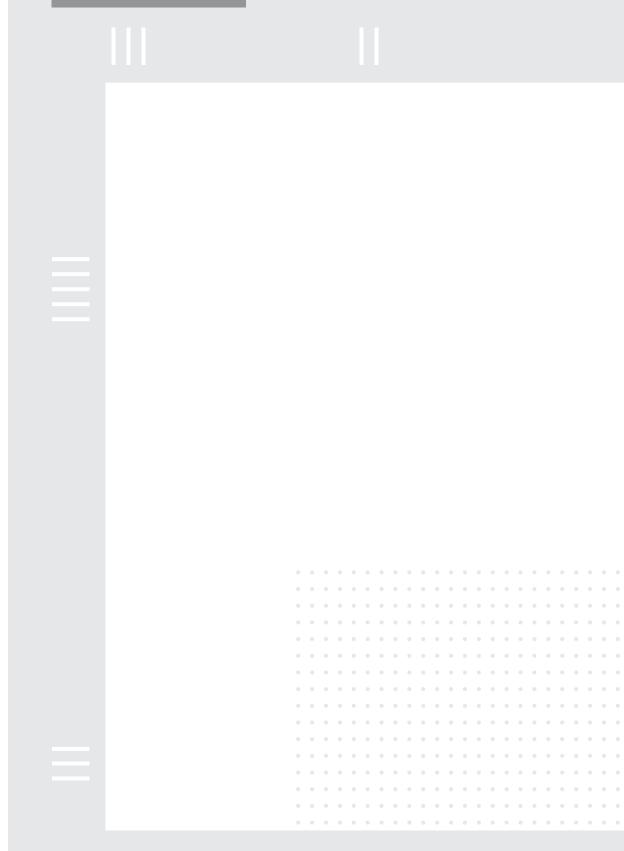
臨場注意事項:

- 一理解該句翻譯的語法與邏輯關係,弄清代詞的指代意思等。
- 二仔細分析翻譯句中之詞彙、結構或慣用法,找出主語、謂語和賓語。
- 三如果翻譯是從文章中摘錄出來者,對於句中出現之詞彙(組),根據上下文 ,找出能解釋其意義的線索或同義詞等,或根據句子本身的含義,按照自己 的理解表達出其意義,千萬不要空著不譯,因為只要表達意思不是與原文正 相反,就不會大失而的。
- 四弄清句中詞義、結構之後,應按中文習慣安排詞序,決定是順序、逆譯、分 譯還是合譯。譯完之後尚需對原句內容進一步核實,進一步推敲;檢查譯文 是否有錯(漏)譯現象,是否符合中文表達習慣、有無深澀難懂、偏離原文 內容等問題。
- 五在進行翻譯前,建議讀者先打好草稿,安排好語序,深思熟慮之後再把答案 寫在試卷上。此外,提醒考生字跡務必要工整,使卷面看起來乾淨整齊,這 麼一來印象分數就會輕易落袋,增加上榜的機會。由於這種主觀的閱卷有實 會造成極大的差異,除了運氣之外,考生平時實力的累積還是最重要的。
- 總之,只要考生只要能了解翻譯考試的要求及其評分準則,掌握各種翻譯技巧,平時加強練習,不斷擴大詞專業英文詞彙量,一分耕耘,就會有一分收穫的。

第一章 作文高分的九大關鍵技巧

Glen 老師考前細心叮嚀:

- 一先看題目,仔細審題,千萬不能離題,搞懂題目的整個意思之後,記下腦海 中所浮現的關鍵字後再下筆。字跡工整,並且避免過多的塗改,殊不知維持 答案卷之整潔美觀是每一位考生的責任。
- 二開門見山,開宗明義,要有引人入勝的感受。建議主題句要放在最前頭,其 代表整個段落的主旨。結尾要強而有力,切忌虎頭蛇尾或畫蛇添足。要寫完 整的敘事句,不要只寫一半。若時間不夠就趕緊用主題句下結論。請牢記在 心,文章一定要寫完,內容沒有達到法定的字數也不會有很大的問題(老師 不會逐字算,但仍不可以差別太大)。
- 三如何連接句子——連接詞、連接副詞、名詞子句、關係子句、副詞子句,單 句、合句及複合句皆須靈活運用(如有關科技類的文章常用被動語態)。注 意避免重大的文法錯誤, 並且盡量用自己會用的簡單的字。
- 四採取段落式寫作,如起承轉合分四段或至少二段以上的文章,切忌單行成段 的寫法。
- 五如何組織你的想法,並運用因果關係的寫作技巧寫出前後呼應、邏輯連貫的 文章。
- 六在主題句後,務必要舉實例支持自己的論點,如個人經驗或明確之人事時地 物等, 涌常是無三不成禮。
- 七第一個字要大寫,句子結束要有正確的標點符號。拼字要先求正確,再求適 當或完美。注意到名詞單複數及其影響之動詞單複數問題。寫完後要花幾分 鐘時間逐字逐句檢查剛剛所寫的文章。
- 八用對時態及時態變化,且要一致。如敘述過去經驗用過去式,描述一本書故 事情節可用現在式等。不要輕易嘗試過度展現字彙能力,一方面可以減少用 錯字之疑慮,另一方面亦可避免文謅謅且華而不實的感覺。
- 九可適度使用諺語,但切記不要落入俗套。並且避免贅字或不相關之敘述,換 言之,不要一直在「喇豬屎」(臺語)。語氣一定要肯定明確,勿模稜兩可 或含混不清。



第二章 文體寫作種類

高考及警大研究所的英文作文之考試文體一般皆是以議論文、論說文及說明文 為主,針對前揭考試最常出現的文體,建議考生當然要多下功夫來演練,至於 其他文體的寫作技巧(除了應用文外)也一併在此提出供各位讀者參考。

一論說文(essay):在第一步審題時,務求明確,找出關鍵字眼。再初步構思:打腹稿,內心形成文章雛形。在文章布局上要求起承轉合。所謂「起」:引事入題作伏筆或開門見山,以英文寫作而言,建議用開門見山法較佳。「承」:即承接首段文章,引證言例或事例。「轉」:就是轉換角度思考或做反面論述。「合」:綜合全文論點,呼應前文作簡明有力的結論。另論述的方式又可分為:

(→)散列式:每一段都與題目有關,緊扣題旨鋪排,讓人感受到一種井然有序的感覺。尾段則要呼應前文,表現一氣呵成的效果。

仁)夾議夾敘:起頭→事例→說理名言→實例→立論主張→說理事例→總結。

⑸正反合:正面論述→反面論述→總結全文。

四合分合:總述題目旨意→分項說理→分項說理→作全文總結。 這類題目如: Be a responsible person. (做一個有責任感的人。)

二、議論文(Argumentation):面對這類文體,寫作者要提出非常有利的例子或 實證來支持你的論點。抒寫的方式計有:

(一)歸納法:將各相關的資料、看法列出,再加以討論,最後作出結論。

(⇒)演繹法:先確定主題句,再以各細節性的支持看法強化主題的立論,以作結論。

(三)證據法:提出多項證據來支持自己的看法。

四因果法:以先果後因或先因後果的方式發展之。

這類作文題目如: Do you agree/disagree with a casino in Taiwan? Pros and cons. (你贊成在臺灣開設賭場嗎?優缺點為何?)

5. 792 新編警察專業英文測驗問答破題奧義

- 三說明文(Exposition):需注意承轉字(Transitional Words)的使用,如首先(first of all)、其次(secondly)、然後(moreover; then)、接著(next)、最後(finally)等,使文章呈現輕重的次序。作文題目如:Talk about a nuclear disaster.(談核災)。
- 四描寫文(Description):包括描寫人物、風景等。描寫人物時,寫作步驟包括主角為何、主角和為文者之關係、描述主角的動機以及主角對為文者產生之影響。在描寫地方時,寫作者可參考使用「倒金字塔式」寫作模式安排來描寫,例如由一般而至詳細(General→Specific details)、由原則而至具體(Principle→Concrete)、由重要而至不重要(the most important→the least important)、由近而遠(close→remote)、由簡至繁(Easy→Complex)。作文題目如:My best pet.(我最要好的寵物)。
- 五記敘文(Narration):可利用5W1H(Where、When、Who、Why、What、How)等問句方式來引導寫作。如:事件發生的地點、時間及其相關人事、發生什麼事、針對這件事所衍生的看法如何等等。

作文題目如: My most unforgettable experience. (我最難忘的一次經驗)。 了解這些寫作技巧只能算是開端,最後還是得靠讀者平時多下功夫練習,才能 真正體會簡中滋味,進而變成真正的寫作高手。