

# 人文英语 2

## English for the Humanities 2



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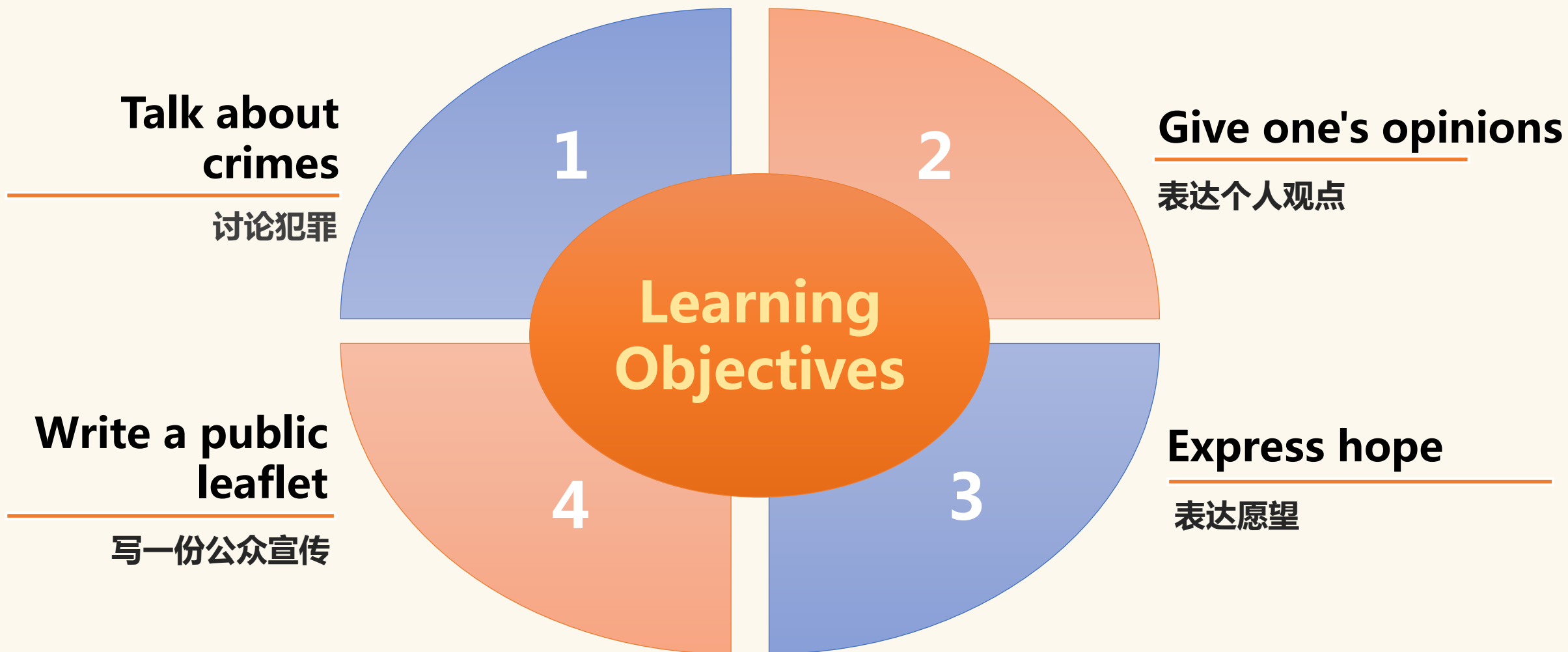
Unit 8

**Dealing with Crimes**

# 8

## Dealing with Crimes





# Getting Started—Task 2

**B:** Relationships and friendships can lead to **gangs**, which are major factors in violent crimes among teens.



A. \_\_\_\_\_



B. \_\_\_\_\_



C. \_\_\_\_\_



D. \_\_\_\_\_

**C:** He is a **drug addict**.  
I don't do/take drugs.

**D:** The **burglar** wants to break into the house.

**A:** Watch out! The **thief**!

# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

*Bai Mei and Zhang Hua are talking about a burglary during a blackout.*

- **Bai Mei:** Did you know there was a **blackout** in town last night?
- **Zhang Hua:** Yes, I heard the lights were out everywhere.

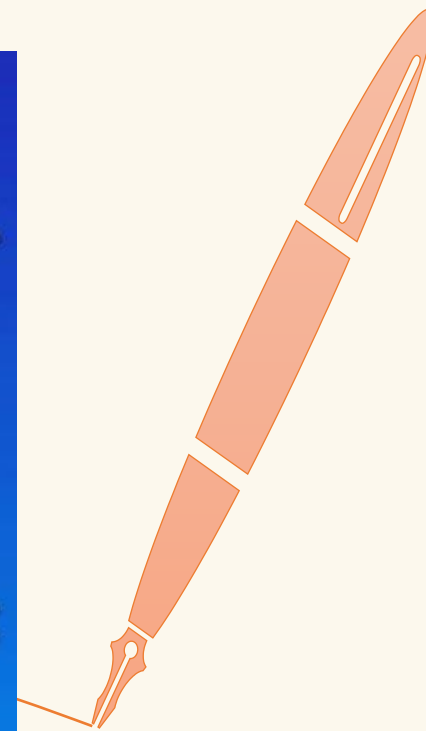
**blackout** 停电，灯火管制，短时的知觉丧失

She **had a blackout** after the accident and couldn't remember what had happened.

**black sth. out** 使……变得漆黑，失去知觉

The whole city **was blacked out** because of the power strike.

She **blacked out** after the accident and couldn't remember what had happened.



# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

- **Bai Mei:** Well, **a bunch of** people went looting last night.

**bunch** *n.* 一束，一捆，一扎，一簇

a **bunch** of flowers

a **bunch** of keys

a **bunch** of grapes

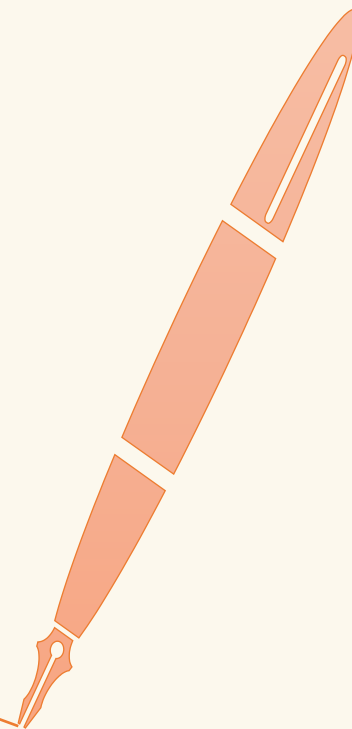
A **bunch** of girls was/were sitting on the grass.

**loot** *v.* 洗劫，掠夺

*n.* 战利品，掠夺物

There was an outbreak of **looting**.

**looter** *n.* 掠夺者



# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

- Zhang Hua: They what?
- Bai Mei: They **take advantage of** the blackout.

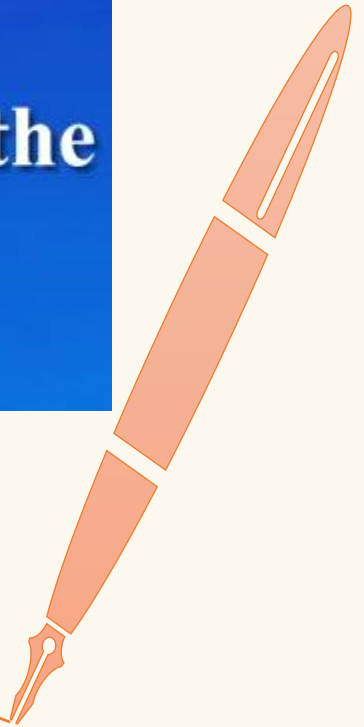
**take advantage of** 利用

You should **take advantage of** the fine weather to paint the fence.

She **took advantage of** his good nature.

**have the advantage of...**

This method **has the advantage of** saving fuel.



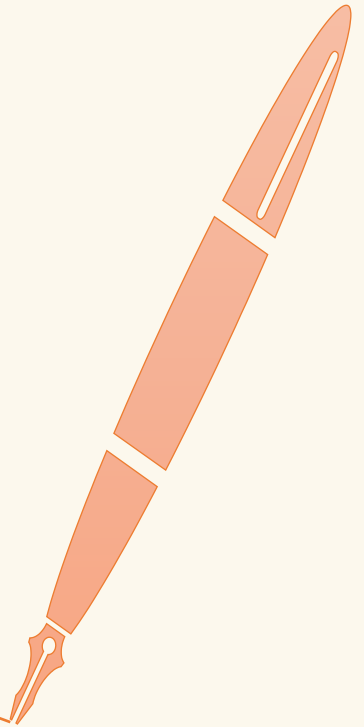


# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

- Zhang Hua: That's crazy.
- Bai Mei: Yes, it's said that **four stores were broken into**.
- Zhang Hua: **Did the looters get caught?**

to **break into** song  
to **break into** laughter  
to **break into** cheers



# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

- **Bai Mei:** No. There was no evidence of who did it.
- **Zhang Hua:** I hope that we won't have any more blackouts.
- **Bai Mei:** Well, we should all **be cautious** enough to protect our property from the looters or the burglars whether there is a blackout or not. 不管是否停电，我们都应该保持**足够谨慎**来保护自己的财产不被抢劫或被盗窃。

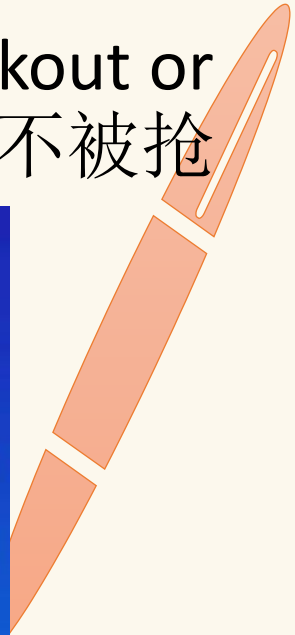
**property** *n.* 财产，资产，所有物，房地产

That car is my **property**.

The police found some stolen **property** in the thief's house.

The city is growing and **property** in the center is becoming more expensive.

Several **properties** in this street are for sale.



# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

- **Zhang Hua:** Yes. I agree. Especially when the end of the year is **approaching** . Cases of burglaries or robberies may **go up**.

**approach** *v.* 走近, 靠近, 接近

Silently we **approached** the enemy's camp.

The time **is approaching** when we will have to leave.

He **is approaching** 80.

There are several ways **approaching** this problem.

**approach** *n.* 靠近, 临近, 接近, 方法, 步骤

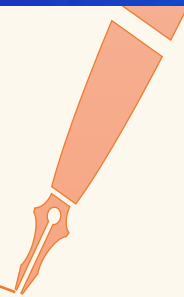
The **approach** of winter brings cold weather.

All **approaches** to the town were blocked.

a diplomatic **approach**

**approachable** 易亲近的, 易交谈的

He is a very **approachable** person.



# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

## A Blackout Burglary

- **Bai Mei:** That's true. So we should **lock** the doors every time we go out.
- **Zhang Hua:** Besides, we can ask the neighbors to **keep watch** while we are out.
- **Bai Mei:** Yes. Neighborhood watch is a good way to prevent community burglaries, thefts , etc.

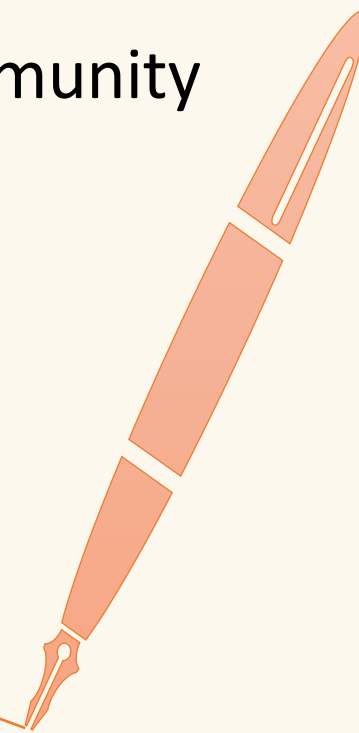
### **keep watch**

**watch** *n.* 看守, 照看, 监视

The police **are keeping a close/careful watch on** the activities of those men.

Be **on the watch for** thieves in this crowd.

Who is **on watch** now?



# Listening and Speaking—Task 3(P107)

How should we be cautious  
to protect our property?

**We should lock the doors every time we go out.**

**We can ask the neighbors to keep watch while we are out.**



## Check It Out

# 一般过去时的被动语态

Yes, it's said that four stores were broken into. 是的，据说有四间店铺被贼入室盗窃了。

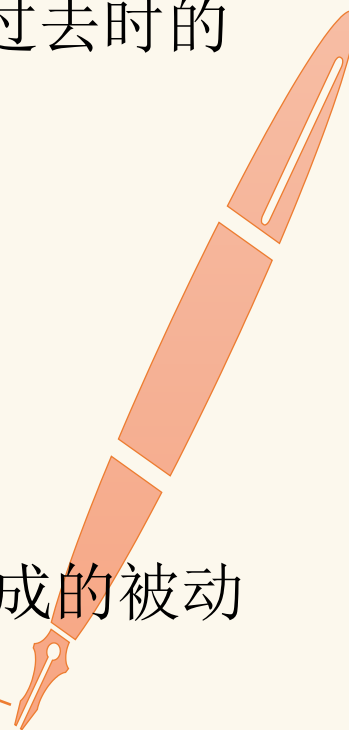
- 当动作发生在过去，且句子的主语是谓语动词的承受者时，用一般过去时的被动语态，其基本结构为：

主语+ be (was / were) + 及物动词的过去分词。例如：

He **was awarded** the first prize.

He **was blamed** for losing the job.

- Did the looters **get caught**? (有没有抓到那些抢掠者?) 为动词get 构成的被动式。



# 被动语态复习

现在进行时的  
被动语态

Were you being served?

有人给你服务吗?

1. Was anyone serving you?

# 被动语态复习

The speaker said that they were sorry to announce that Flight AJ439 to Athens has been delayed by bad weather.

2. The speaker said that they were sorry to announce that bad weather had delayed Flight AJ439 to Athens.



# 被动语态复习

health and safety regulations

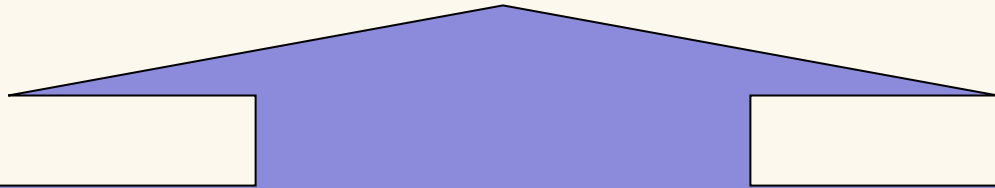
卫生与安全规章。

3. We didn't allow pets here.

Pets weren't allowed here.

# 被动语态复习

The church was destroyed by a fire when it was being restored.



4. A fire destroyed the church when they were restoring it.

# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

## Talking About Tougher Punishment on Crime

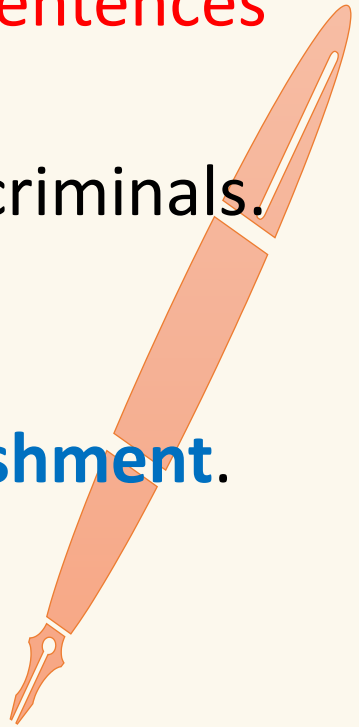
*Molly and Zhang Hua are discussing if we need to be tougher on crime.*

- **Molly:** Do you think we should be tougher on crime?
- **Zhang Hua:** Well, it depends on what you mean.
- **Molly:** I think we could bring back **the death penalty** for murder and longer **prison sentences** for serious criminals.
- **Zhang Hua:** Isn't that a bit too cruel? But you may **put** innocent people **to death**.
- **Molly:** You'd only use **capital punishment** if you were sure enough.
- **Zhang Hua:** But, there've been many cases where people have been mistakenly put into prison for many years.



# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

- **Molly:** Well, **no system of justice can be perfect**. I believe that a longer **prison sentence** is a good way to prevent serious crimes.
- **Zhang Hua:** I doubt whether this would work.
- **Molly:** **In my opinion, if we could lock up** serious criminals for a longer time, **people would** learn that they couldn't **get away with** it. **Soft sentences** will only encourage them to do it again.
- **Zhang Hua:** Yes, but remember that prisons are often schools for criminals. **To remove crime from society, you really have to solve its causes.**
- **Molly:** Well, **if I were president, I would impose tougher laws and punishment.** I would have a peaceful society **based on fear of punishment.**
- **Zhang Hua:** You sound like a **dictator** !
- **Molly:** Well if it works, why not?





## Check It Out

### 表示与现在事实相反的虚拟语气

Well, if I were president, I would impose tougher laws and punishment. 如果我是总统的话，我会实施更严厉的律法和惩罚。

- if I were ... 此处为表示与现在事实相反情况的虚拟语气。虚拟语气用来表示假想，不一定是事实，也可能与事实相反。表示主观愿望或某种强烈情感时，也可用虚拟语气。即当一个人说话时欲强调其所说的话是基于自己的主观想法、愿望、假想、猜测、怀疑或建议，而不是基于客观实际时，就用虚拟语气。表示与现在事实相反的虚拟语气的句型结构：If + 主语+ 过去时（be 动词用were），主语 + should / would / could / might + do 等。例如：

If I were the minister of the education department, I would change the exam system.

If there were no air or water, there would be no living things on the earth.



## Check It Out : Conditionals 条件句

**\* We use Zero Conditional to talk about fact or situation that are always true.**

零条件句是对单纯事实的描述。主句和从句都用一般现在时。

If he is here, he spends eighty percent of his time asleep.

**\* We use First Conditional to talk about situations that have a chance of happening in the future.**

第一条件句是真实条件句，表示将来有可能发生的事情。主句用将来时，从句用一般现在时。

If I keep training her, she will eventually give me all of it.

**\* We use Second Conditional to talk about situations which are impossible now or in the future.**

第二条件句是非真实条件句，表示现在或将来不可能发生或发生可能性很小。

What would our pets say about us if they knew how to talk?

## Work it out

Match sentences 1–3 with situations a–c.

1 **If** she **knew** how pointless it is, perhaps she'**d** stop doing it.

***b***

2 If Gavin's at home, he **spends** eighty percent of his time asleep.

***c***

3 **If I keep** training her, she'**ll** eventually give me all of it.

***a***

a a situation that has a realistic chance of happening in the future

b a situation which is very unlikely to or cannot happen now or in the future

c a situation that is always true; a fact





# Reading and Writing—Task 5(P112)

Match the words in Column A with their Chinese meanings in Column B.

## Column A

1. criminal
2. teenager
3. factor
4. supervision
5. additionally
6. abuse
7. dynamics
8. poverty
9. Positive
10. gang

## Column B

- A. 因素
- B. 濫用
- C. 犯罪（的）
- D. 青少年
- E. 贫困
- F. 帮派，团伙
- G. 正面的，积极的
- H. 活力
- I. 此外
- J. 监督，监管

# Reading and Writing—Task 5(P112)

## Causes for Juvenile Delinquency

- **Juvenile delinquency** refers to criminal acts committed by children or teenagers, specifically anyone below the age of eighteen. These crimes hurt society and the children themselves.
- There are many **factors** that cause juvenile delinquency.
- **Some children want to test their parents' or society's limits.** Sometimes juvenile crimes happen because of a lack of rules and supervision . For example, many times children commit crimes after school and while their parents are at work.
- Additionally , **mental illness and substance abuse are main factors.** 15%-20% of juveniles convicted of crimes have serious mental illnesses, when the range of mental illnesses widens , the percentages increase to 30%-90%.



# Reading and Writing—Task 5(P112)

- Also, many people believe, **a child's environment and family are greatly related to their juvenile delinquency record.** For example, the dynamics of a family can affect a child's delinquency rate. **Poverty level** is another factor.
- Finally, another cause could **be the relationships a child has in school or outside of school.** A positive or negative friendship can influence the chances of children becoming delinquents . Peer pressure is also at play. Relationships and friendships can lead to gangs, which are major factors in violent crimes among teens.
- These are just some of the causes of juvenile delinquency.



# Reading and Writing—Task 5(P112)

## Causes for Juvenile Delinquency

- 1 **Some children want to test their parents' or society's limits.**
- 2 **Additionally, mental illness and substance abuse are main factors.**
- 3 **Also, many people believe, a child's environment and family are greatly related to their juvenile delinquency record.**
- 4 **Finally, another cause could be the relationships a child has in school or outside of school.**

# Reading and Writing—Task 5(P112)

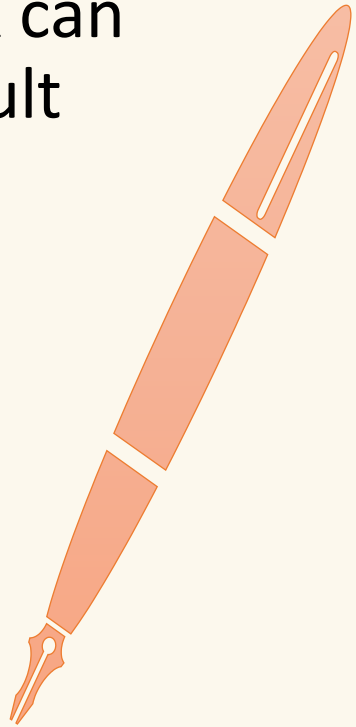
Read the passage and decide if the following statements are TRUE (T) or FALSE (F).

1. Juvenile delinquency hurts the children themselves only. **F**
2. There are five reasons for juvenile delinquency according to the text. **F**
3. Parents should take some responsibility for juvenile delinquency. **T**
4. Poverty has something to do with juvenile delinquency. **T**
5. Peer pressure has no connection with juvenile delinquency. **F**

# Reading and Writing—Task 6(P114)

## China Calls for Unified International Rules Against Internet Crime

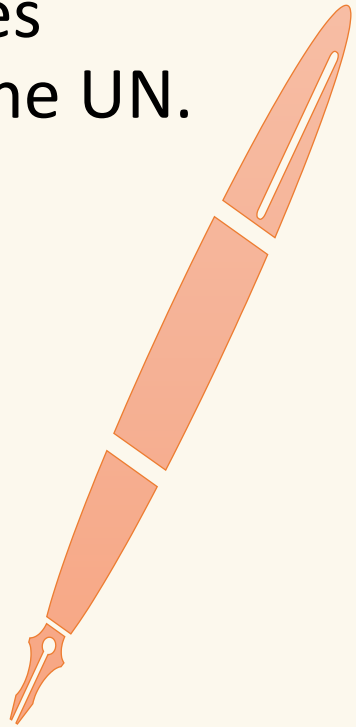
- Cyber security has always been a serious issue as the Internet industry is ever growing. Nowadays, people can easily connect to the Internet with a simple click of a mouse . But the global network can be easily destroyed by a single leak . The world is facing a difficult situation in keeping web security.



# Reading and Writing—Task 6(P114)

## China Calls for Unified International Rules Against Internet Crime

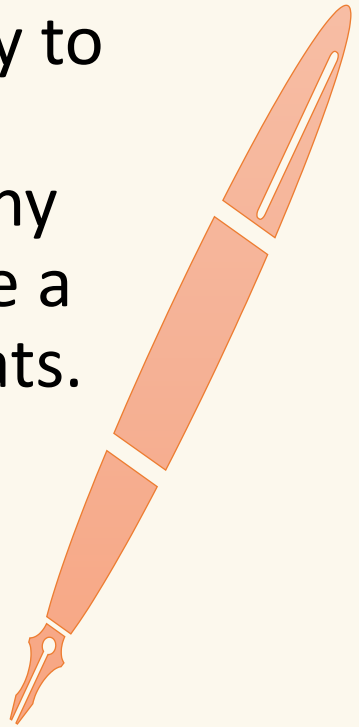
- Currently, there are no unified international rules for maintaining Internet security. China has called for unified international rules against Internet crime. Last year China and some other countries handed in a draft Code of Conduct on Information Security to the UN.



# Reading and Writing—Task 6(P114)

## China Calls for Unified International Rules Against Internet Crime

- World leaders and experts discussed the possible Internet threats facing the world. They agreed that the only way to deal with Internet security threats was to trust each other and strengthen cooperation. The threats cannot be solved by any one country alone. And for these reasons, countries would have a greater chance of trusting each other in dealing with such threats.

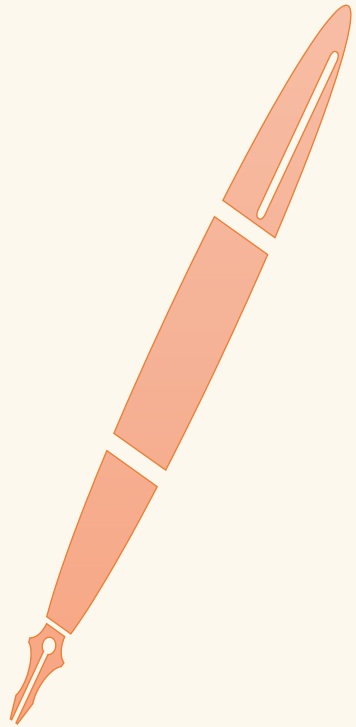




# Reading and Writing—Task 6(P114)

## China Calls for Unified International Rules Against Internet Crime

- Though great efforts were made to issue common regulations for the Internet, few results have been achieved yet. There's still a long way to go for unified global Internet security rules and regulations.



# Reading and Writing—Task 6(P114)

## China Calls for Unified International Rules Against Internet Crime

Cyber security has always been a serious issue.

Currently, there are no unified international rules for maintaining Internet security.

The only way to deal with Internet security threats was to trust each other and strengthen cooperation.

There's still a long way to go for unified global Internet security rules and regulations.

# Reading and Writing—Task 6(P114)

• 4. We can infer from the passage that the author is \_\_\_\_\_ about unified global Internet security rules and regulations.

- A. pessimistic
- B. cautious
- C. optimistic

**pessimistic** [ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪk] adj.

悲观主义的;悲观的, 厌世的

Not everyone is so pessimistic about the future.

不是每个人都对未来如此悲观。

**optimistic** [ˌɒptɪˈmɪstɪk] adj.

乐观主义的;乐观的

She's optimistic about the outcome of the talks.

她对会谈的结果很乐观。

**cautious** ['kɔːʃəs] adj.

小心的, 谨慎的, 慎重的

We should all be cautious about protecting our

property. 我们都要在保护财产方面持慎重态度。





## Workplace Tip

### Securing Yourself from Purse Snatching (有效防范偷钱包)

Purse snatching (偷钱包) is a crime that can be more easily prevented when you take away the easy opportunity from a thief. As with most thieves and criminals, they do not want to be caught —so they tend to look for the easiest targets that they can steal from the fastest. Many purse snatchers are juveniles under the age of 18, who are waiting for the next easy opportunity. When you hide the “prize” you make yourself a harder target. When it comes to protecting yourself from having your purse snatched, these few simple tips should help considerably.

- Keep the bag close to your body.
- Do not hang the bag on the same shoulder as the purse.
- Do not wrap it around your wrist.
- Try not to carry around things beyond what you can manage.
- Never leave your purse on a store counter or in a grocery shopping cart unattended.
- Shop with a friend.
- If you must be out at night alone, stay in well-lighted areas.



## Talk about crimes

It's said that four stores were broken into.  
Neighborhood watch is a good way to prevent community burglaries, thefts, etc.  
I think we could bring back the death penalty for murder and longer prison sentences for serious criminals.

## Give one's opinions

I think ...  
I feel that ...  
In my opinion ...  
As far as I'm concerned ...  
As I see it ...  
In my view ...

## Express hope

Let's hope it's cooler tomorrow.  
I hope I'll pass the exam.  
I hope that we won't have any more blackouts.  
Hopefully, everything will be OK.  
If we're lucky, it'll be sunny tomorrow.  
I wish they would make it.

# THANK YOU



**May you have  
a sweet dream!**



## Culture Note

### Major Crimes Used in FBI Crime Index (美国联邦调查局的重大犯罪行为清单)

#### Part I

criminal homicide 刑事杀人, forcible rape 强奸, robbery 抢劫, aggravated assault 故意伤害, burglary 入室盗窃, larceny-theft 盗窃, motor vehicle theft 盗窃机动车, arson 纵火

#### Part II

simple assaults 简单攻击, forgery and counterfeiting 伪造罪, fraud 诈骗, embezzlement 盗用公款, buying / receiving or possessing stolen property 购买/接受/拥有赃物, vandalism 故意毁坏, prostitution and commercialized vice 卖淫嫖娼, sex offenses 性侵犯, drug abuse violations 滥用药物, offense against family and children 针对家庭和儿童所犯的罪行, driving under the influence 酒后开车, liquor law violations 违反有关酒的相关条例, drunkenness 酗酒, disorderly conduct 扰乱社会治安的行为, vagrancy 流浪, curfew violations and loitering 违反宵禁与流浪罪, running away 逃逸, kidnapping / abduction 绑架/诱拐, gambling offenses 赌博, extortion / blackmail 勒索, bribery 贿赂, bad checks 空头支票罪, peeping Tom 偷窥, trespass of real property 非法入侵民居

# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

**depend on/upon** 相信, 依赖

You can't **depend on** John—he always arrives late.

We **are depending on you to finish** the job / **finishing** the job.

The organization **depends on** the government for most of its income.

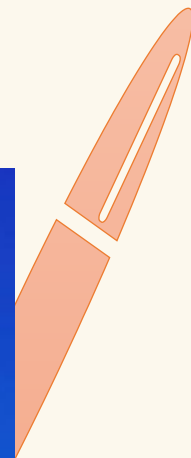
**death** *n.* 死亡

He remained in good health right up to his **death**.

Hundreds of animals were burned to **death** in the forest fire.

**put to death** 处死

The prisoners were all put to death.





# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

**sentence** *n.* 句子, 宣判, 判决

a six-year prison **sentence**

He received a heavy **sentence**.

The judge will **pronounce sentence on** him.

a **life sentence**

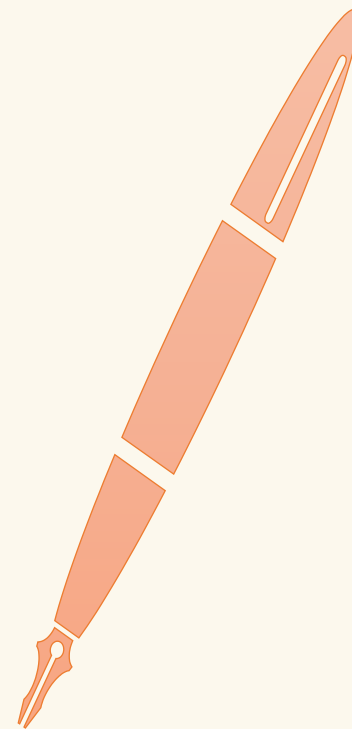
He was **under sentence of death**.

**sentence** *v.* 宣判, 判决

He was **sentenced to** three years in prison.

**innocent** *adj.* 清白无罪的, 无辜的

He was **innocent of** the crime.



# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

**mistake** *v.* 弄错, 误解

They **mistook** him **for** his brother.

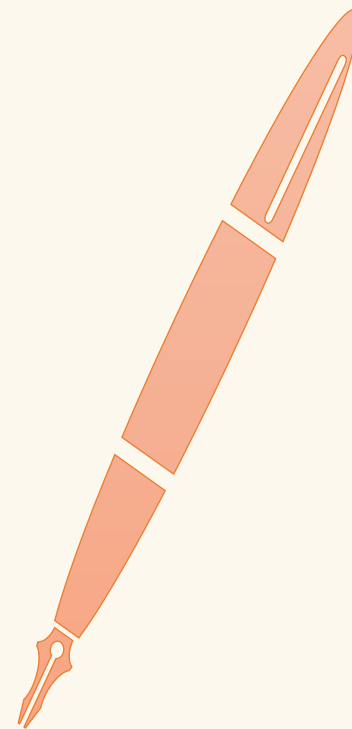
Don't **mistake** his silence **for** lack of interest.

**lock up** 锁好门, 关进监狱

**Lock the house up** when you leave.

**Lock it up** in the drawer.

**lockup** *n.* 监狱, 牢房



# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

**impose** *v.* 征税, 加……负担于……, 强迫接受, 把……强加于……

A new tax has been **imposed on** wine.

The bank has **imposed** very strict conditions for the repayment of the loan.

**dictate** *v.* 口述, 听写, 命令, 支配, 权威性的要求

She **dictated** a letter to her secretary.

The amount of money available will **dictate** the type of computer we buy.



# Listening and Speaking—Task 4(P109)

**topic: whether we should be tougher on crime or not.**

**Molly: We could bring back the death penalty for murder and longer prison sentences for serious criminals.**

**Soft sentences will only encourage them to do it again.**

**Zhang Hua: I doubt whether this would work.**

