# Risks (e.g. Fire, earthquake; extreme sports; crimes)

# Part 1) Find an exciting/thrilling job

## Words for different jobs

* scuba diving /ˈskuːbə ˈdaɪvɪŋ/ 深潜
  + 1.N Scuba diving is the activity of swimming underwater using special breathing equipment. The equipment consists of **cylinders** of air (aka, the **scuba tank**) which you carry on your back and which are connected to your mouth by rubber tubes. 戴水肺潜水
  + snork**e**l ['snɔ:kəl]: dive with a snorkel => **snorkeling or snorkelling n 浮潜 V.S. scuba diving** 深潜n. 浮潜呼吸设备 1. breathing device consisting of a bent tube fitting into a swimmer's mouth and extending above the surface; allows swimmer to breathe while face down in the water **[ dive with a snorkel ]**
  + scuba diver: an underwater diver who uses scuba gear and breaths by using scuba tank
  + 深海潜水员 deep-sea diver e.g. A deep sea diver will \_get out of the water if the conditions are too rough.
* **伐木工logger = lumberjack**: a person who fells trees down by using **chainsaws** 电锯 normally e.g. A **logger/lumberjack** has to watch out for falling branches. //lumber = timber; “milled lumber” is a type of “refined product.”
* **骑自行车的送信员 bike messenger** e.g. After graduation, he worked as a waiter at college, a bike messenger and a housepainter.  他当侍应生、做信使、油漆工 e.g A **bicycle messenger** has to pedal fast to \_catch up with cars and motorbikes
* A 油井塔**derrick** is a tower built above an **oil well** which is used to raise and lower the drill钻.
  + **井架作业工a derrick hand** or a **derrick man**  
    The Derrick hand or Derrickman position varies greatly from one drilling rig钻塔 to another. He almost always reports directly to the driller.
  + **A derrick operator**
  + 石油钻塔工人 an **oil rig** worker [ 石油钻塔 oil rig ] e.g. An **oil rig worker** has to get down from the **derrick** if there is too much head wind.
  + 钻井工 driller
* Foreman
  + A foreman is a person, especially a man, in charge of a group of workers. (尤指男性) 工头 e.g. He still visited the dairy daily, but left most of the business details to his manager and **foreman**. 但将多数生意上的细节留给了经理和工头。E.g. That foreman made **a snap decision仓促的决定** when they’re in a desperate situation
  + **[ The foreman of a jury ]**  is the person who is chosen as their leader. 陪审团团长 e.g. There was loud and constant applause as **the foreman of the jury** announced the verdict.**陪审团团长**宣布裁定结果时响起了一片掌声
* 空降的消防战斗员；跳伞灭火员 smoking jumping => a smoke jumper   
  e.g A smoke jumper has to get away from a dangerous forest fire or blaze.
* **仓促的决定** make a snap decision   
  e.g.Whenever you’re, esp in a predicament/an adversity [əd'vɜːsɪtɪ], try to keep yourself **level-headed 头脑冷静的**and don’t **make a snap decision**.
* pe**d**al V.S. pe**t**al
  + pedal : The pedals on a bicycle are the two parts that you push with your feet in order to make the bicycle move. (自行车的) 踏板 V)  When you **pedal a bicycle**, you push the pedals around with your feet to make it move. 踩 (自行车) 踏板
  + petal: the petals of a flower are the thin coloured or white parts that together form the flower. 花瓣
* 自发性n) spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnɪəs] => spontaneity [,spɒntə'neɪɪtɪ]
* 窗台旁边 the window ledge

## Part 1 > 2nd row

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| 复合动词是指含有一个或几个介词的动词。   * It takes forever to **get down from** a **derrick**. 从**钻井井架**上下来需要很长时间。 * How quickly can you **get out of** the water? 你**多快**能从水里出来？ * **Loggers**/**lumberjacks** plan **an escape path** to **get away from** falling trees * A **logger/lumberjack** has to **watch out for** falling branches. 小心xxx e.g. You have to **watch out for** threats你必须小心各种威胁 * Our brain helps us **get ready for** snap decisions. But please try to keep level-headed冷静的；清醒. 大脑有助于让我们为**仓促的决定**做好准备。 * I **invested in** good safety equipment. * As a bike mess**en**ger, I was always **catching up with** cars. 作为一名自行车快递员，我老是在追赶汽车 * A bicycle mess**en**ger has to **pedal**脚蹬子fast to catch up with cars and motorbikes. * A walkie-talkie **comes in handy** for **a derrick hand**. **井架工**用得上对讲机 |

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* An **oil rig worker** has to get down from the **derrick** if there is too much wind.
* A **deep sea diver** will get out of the water if the conditions are too rough.

## Part 1 > 3rd row Comparing and contrasting salaries

用 **pay** 谈论工作所得的薪水，用 **do** 或 **make** 谈论劳动者所挣的钱

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| **Compared to** **smoke jumping**, deep-sea diving normally **pays great/well**. | 相比**空降救火**，深海潜水通常钱给得很多 |
| **Like** **smoke jumping**, logging **pays** **little**. | 和**空降消防**一样，伐木工作钱给得很少。 |
| **Unlike** loggers/lumberjacks, drillers usually **do** **well/great**. | 和伐木工不一样，钻井工通常很能挣 |
| Drillers **make plenty** | 钻井工挣得钱很多 |
| Drill operators and derrick hands can **do better than** diver | 钻井操作工和井架工比潜水员挣得多 |
| Smoke jumpers **make less** money **than** anyone | 空降消防员挣钱比谁都少 |
| Logging usually **pays worse than** diving. | 伐木的报酬一般比潜水的报酬差 |
| **Loggers**/**lumberjacks** normally **do** **as well as** smoke jumpers | 伐木工和空降消防员一般挣得差不多 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| I'd love to be a diver, but **derrick hands** **do better**. | 我想做潜水员，可井架工挣得更多。 |
| Operating a drill usually pays the best.  Training other **derrick hands** often pays the most. | 钻井操作通常钱给得最多。  培训**井架工**往往酬劳最高 |
| **A smoke jumper** normally does the worst.  **Smoke jumpers** make the least. | **空降消防员**通常挣得最少。 |
| Drill operators make **much more** than **loggers/lumberjacks**. | 钻井操作工挣得比伐木工多得多。 |
| **Loggers / lumberjacks** normally do **slightly** better than smoke jumpers. | 伐木工的薪水通常只比空降消防员稍好一点。 |
| Divers usually make **a little** less than **derrick hands.** | 潜水员的工资通常稍低于**井架工**。 |

A和B没有可比性：

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* Comparing A with B is just like comparing apples and oranges; comparing chalk and cheese.
* There is no comparison between A and B
* A is really removed far away from B = totally different from

## Part 1 > 3rd row Comparing your salary

Bob: How much does a diver get?  
Jerry: **It depends.** Deep-sea diving pays a little better than logging. People who have the training always do better .  
Bob: What if I want to work on an oil derrick?  
Jerry: Well, compared to being a diver, **it pays great**/well. It doesn’t pay as well as being **a drill operator,** though.  
Bob: I think I’d rather fight fires.  
Jerry: **That’s the worst** . I made less as **a smoke jumper** than anything.

## \*\* Part 1 > 4th row: Dialogue: find a more exciting job

An **acquaintance** [ə'kweɪnt(ə)ns] 熟人；相识了解calls to give you big news: he's leaving his sales job at McLaren Auto to work on an oil derrick. Talk to him about his new job.

# Part 2) Risk: Reactions to dangerous sports

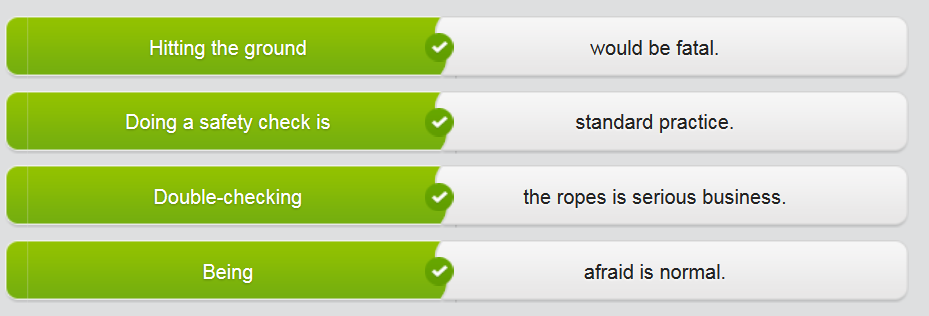
## Words:

* a daredevil:   
  a daredevil is a person who is very brave and likes to do **death-defying** things, such as **thrilling** 刺激的extreme sports like zip-lining or sky diving, or other **rushes**刺激的事情. This person’s slogan is normally like “Life is just taking risks and pushing your limits 人生就是一直不断接受挑战”
* **death-defying** things:  
  a daredevil is a person who is very brave and likes to do **death-defying** things, such as **thrilling** 刺激的extreme sports like zip-lining or sky diving, or other **rushes**刺激的事情. This person’s slogan is normally like “Life is just taking risks and pushing your limits 人生就是一直不断接受挑战”
* What a rush! It’s so thrilling 真是好刺激啊
* 小猫 kitten e.g. The BABY wasn't trapped; it was a KITTEN
* 你最不该做的事就是恐慌 **The LAST thing** you should do is panic.
* 自发性n) spontaneous [spɒn'teɪnɪəs] => **spontaneity [,spɒntə'neɪɪtɪ]**
* 窗台旁边 the window ledge

## List of extreme sports

* 蹦极 bungee jumping (wear a safety harness and tighten leg straps
  + [bungee cord](javascript:void(0);)(蹦极)弹力绳
* 悬挂滑翔hang gliding: Hang gliding is the activity of flying in a hang glider. 悬挂滑翔
* sky diving ( wear a safety harness and tighten leg straps)
* 飞索zip lining
* **竹筏漂流 white-water rafting ( wear a life vest/jacket )**
* **奔牛活动running with the bulls**
* scuba diving V.S. snorkelling
* rock climbing
* surfing V.S. **windsurfing** (**Windsurfing** is a sport in which you move along the surface of the sea or a lake on a long narrow board with a sail on it. 风帆冲浪运动)
* …
* …
* …
* …

## Attention for extreme sports



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| He's a real **daredevil**. **[ a daredevil 一个 很大胆的人 ]** | | 他**胆子非常大**。 | | |
| She likes to **push her limits**  From my perspective, **life is about taking risks and pushing your limits.** | | 她喜欢 **挑战自己的极限**。 | | |  | |
| Bungee jumping is **thrilling**, **really a rush** | 蹦极**非常刺激** | | |  | | |
| Wow! **What a rush it is. It’s so thring.** | **真的非常刺激**！ | | |  | | |
| He's a real **daredevil**. He participated with running with bulls.  You know, running with the bulls is a **death-defying thing**. | | | 他**胆子非常大.** 奔牛活动**危险异常** | | |  |

## Part2 > 1row Reading

I'm a definitely **daredevil**. Five years ago, for example, I went **bungee jumping** off bridges all over the country. That was just the start. The next year, I did a jump off one of the highest bridges in the world, after which I decided it wasn't **thrillin**g **刺激** enough so I started learning **hang gliding.** Then, the year after that, I went **hang gliding** in the Andes with some friends. You can't imagine what it's like to have that silent breeze around you as you float towards the ground. Wow! **What a rush** that was! In addition to that, I've been **white-water rafting**. The last time I did this I nearly drowned . My latest plan is to go **running with the bulls** in Spain. Even though running with bulls is such **a death-defying thing危险异常**, the way I see it, **life is about taking risks and pushing your limits. You live only once.**

## Part2 > 2row narrative tenses **叙述时态**

一般来说，讲故事时应该保持时态的统一。如果开始时使用过去时态，从始至终就都用过去时态.

使用一般过去时past tense描述完成的事情

I **was** about to take my first bungee jump. I **felt** thrilling; it’s really a rush (很刺激).

你可能会想变换时态，从一种过去时态换到另一种过去时态。例如，引入故事常用**过去进行时**或**过去完成**时。然后，你可以换回**一般过去**时

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| I **was preparing** for my first big adventure. I can feel **the thud of my heartbeat** loudy 心扑通扑通跳. |  |  |
| 使用**过去完成进行**时，与过去进行时的使用方式类似，引入故事或补充背景信息。  We **had been training** for our first bungee jump for weeks. We**'d been doing** special exercises.  这是我们第一次蹦极，我们过去几个星期都在训练，做一些特殊的练习。 | | |

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| **过去完成时** |
| 使用过去完成时引入故事，为**过去发生的事情排列顺**序，或者表明进行之中的转折点或更麻烦的情况。  I **had found** the perfect **daredevil** adventure. I**'d done** the research online, and I**'d bought** the equipment – and I**'d realized** how scared I was!  我找到了最好最**大胆的**冒险活动，做好了网上功课，买好了设备 - 我意识到自己有多么害怕 |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **一般现在时和现在进行时** | | |
| 为了让故事更接近听众，或补充自己的观点，即使是过去发生的事情，你也可以使用一般现在时。现在进行时用于提供背景信息或引入故事。 | | |
|  | **I'm looking down** from a bridge 150 feet high. Then, I **take** the risk and I **jump**. | 我正站在 150 英尺高的桥上往下看。然后，我冒险跳了下去。 |
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## Reading

Last summer, I was earning extra money as **a rafting guide** on the American River.  One day a group of very wealthy clients arrived. They did not expect that their feet would even get wet and some of the women were wearing high heels. The men were wearing cotton sweatshirts. A definite "no-no" on the water.  
  
I bent down in the dirt and drew a picture of waves and rocks. I showed them how we would **maneuver the paddle boats** through the obstacles and **splash** through the rapids. I warned of the possibility of **capsizing**翻船 and talked about falling in. I suddenly noticed everyone was very quiet. They were in shock. One of the women asked me where the riverboat was.   
  
Alarmed, I asked her what she meant. She explained that their **travel agent** had shown them pictures of "riverboats" with their large circular wheel rotating in the river. With a great deal of diplomacy, I explained that this was not a cruise!   
  
We placed their lifejackets/life vests on them and then boarded the boats. We had **outfitted** them in plastic garbage bags to keep them as dry as possible.  
  
I shouted "forward **paddle**!" And everyone started **flailing**. I steered towards the wave, missing the **boulder** and entered the rapids, **splashing** the entire group of us. Everyone was laughing. The woman who had looked like she would **faint** earlier was yelling at the front of the boat to paddle faster. I grinned and knew that my group had **conquered their fears** and would really enjoy this first-time trip.

## \*\* Part2 > 4th row: Dialogue

Talking about a dangerous sport, also an extreme sport. You're a **bungee jumping** instructor. You have to help a student prepare for her jump.

# Part 3) Discussing emergent situation (risk) e.g.Fire, earthquake

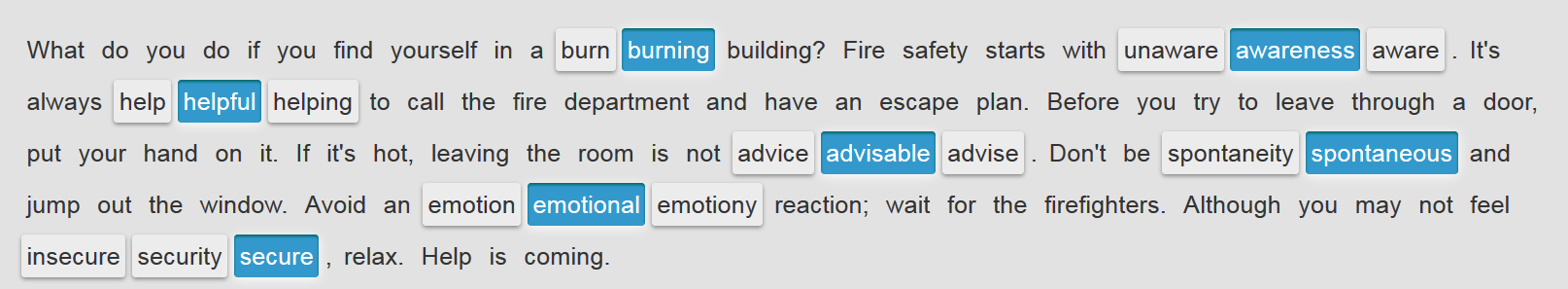
## Words related with Fire

* fire department, fire station 消防局;
* firefighters V.S. **smoke jumper**
* fire truck: 救火车；消防车（等于fire engine）e.g. Fire truck must be equipped with at least 10 **water hoses** and 15 **fire extinguishers.**
* fire extinguisher灭火器 => **extinguish the fire = put out the fire**
* 安全出口 **fire escape** e.g. The fire escape was BLOCKED, so firefighters had to clear it.
* hose /həʊz/
  + 1. A hose is a long, flexible pipe made of rubber or plastic. **[ water hoses; gas hoses ]** E.g. Water is directed through a hose in order to do things such as put out/ extinguish fires, clean cars, or water gardens. (橡胶或塑料制的) 水管 e.g. 例：You've left the garden hose on. 你没有关花园的水管。
  + 2.A hose is a pipe made of rubber or plastic, along which a liquid or gas flows, for example from one part of an engine to another. (用来输送液体或气体的) 软管 **[ water hoses; gas hoses ]** e.g. Water in the engine compartment is sucked away by a **hose**. 发动机舱里的水由一条软管吸走。 e.g. They couldn't find the **hoses** in the **fire truck** 消防车. e.g. Fire truck must be equipped with at least 10 **water hoses** and 15 **fire extinguishers.**
  + 3.V-T If you **hose something**, you wash or water it using a hose. 用水管冲洗; 用水管浇灌 e.g. We wash our cars and **hose our gardens** without even thinking of the water that uses. 浇灌花园，从没考虑过所耗费的水
  + => 连裤袜 pantyhose /ˈpæntɪˌhəʊz/ Pantyhose are a piece of clothing worn by women and girls. They are usually made of flesh-coloured nylon and cover the hips, legs and feet.
* arson /ˈɑːsən/   Arson is the crime, a felony重罪, of **deliberately/intentionally** setting fire to a building or vehicle. 纵火罪 e.g It was an accident, not arson. 一场意外，不是有人故意纵火。
* I said the fire spread, not the **fire's red.** 我说火势蔓延，没说 火势慢了**??**
* I saw **plume** of black smokes spiralling / **billowing** ?

## 将某些名词变为形容词

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| advice | 劝告，建议 | advis**able** | 可取的 [əd'vaɪ**zə**b(ə)l] |
| burn | 燃烧 | burning | 燃烧的 |
| predictable | 可预测的 | **predictability** | **可预测性 (foresee)** |
| **spontaneity [,spɒntə'neɪɪtɪ]** | **自发性** | spontaneous | 自发的 [spɒn'teɪnɪəs] |

## Risk situation: e.g. fire burning, e.g. earth quake



## Risk situation: Fire

A woman was moments from making **a desperate jump** from a **burning** building when New York City firefighters rescued her from a third-**story** window yesterday afternoon. Firefighters responding to a call at 238 51st St. in Manhattan saw a woman preparing to jump from the third floor of the three-**story** brick structure. They put up a 24-foot ladder and guided the woman to safety, Fire Director said. The woman was treated at St. Vince’s Hospital for slight **burns** . Asked for advice about what to do in a fire, McGinty said, 'Stay calm and level-headed. Fire never burns **predictably** . And please know that jumping is not **advisable**. Stay level-headed 冷静的and see whether you can help yourself; otherwise, wait for help.' The fire was started after the woman fell asleep while smoking in bed – 'a predictable and preventable outcome,' McGinty added.

## Part 3> 2nd row在火灾之类的riks危险场合鼓励他人

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| **Keep it up! = Stick with it !** | **坚持下去！** |
| **Keep it up/Stick with it! We'll get u out of there ASAP [ei’sap].** | **坚持下去！我们马上救你出来。** |
| **That's it! Now, come to the window ledge.** | **对了，这就样！走到窗台旁边** |

**Stay with me. 坚持下去 e.g. Please, please stay with me**

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| **Go for it!** | **加油！** |

## 在危险场合下，使用类似表达让人平静下来

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| Are you trapped? It's OK. **Don't panic!** | **你被困住了吗？没关系，不要慌**！ |
| **Bear with me.** I promise, you won't get stuck. | **耐心等我一会。我保证，你不会被困住。** |

## 对临危不乱或幸存下来的人表示祝贺

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| |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | You made it! | | **你成功了！** | | | Good job! Well done! | **干得漂亮！** | | |  |

## \*\* Part3> 2nd row >2nd tab and 3rd tab dialogue

# Part 4 Write a crime

## Types of crimes

**Types of crimes: petty crimes V.S. felony V.S. juvenile delinquency**

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| --- | --- |
| Types of crimes | Punishment |
| petty crimes:  e.g. shoplifting, purse-snatching, burglary | Fine or probation (supervised by probation officer)   * + - **After punishment**, then Many petty crimes can be erased from from a person’s **criminal record** so that the individual can lead a normal life |
| felony:  e.g. human trafficking, children trafficking, drug trafficking, arson, murder, assassinate, **manslaughter ( a special condition )** | Sentenced to prison, lost privilege, or even face capital punishment/death penalty.   * + - **After punishment**, these types of cases need to remain on **criminal record** in case there is **recidivism**. Some criminals are beyong hope. |
| juvenile delinquency少年犯罪 ( a special condition ) | The minors/youth aged 18 and under ar sent to **juvenile detention** for **rehabilitation**改造 |

* 轻微罪行petty crimes, such as **shoplifting**, **purse-snatch**, **burglary  
  e.g.** You only pay a fine for certain **petty crimes**. 一些轻微的罪行，只需缴纳罚款就行
  + 商店行窃 shoplifting /ˈʃɒpˌlɪftɪŋ/   
    Shoplifting is stealing from a shop by hiding things in a bag or in your clothes. e.g. The grocer accused her of **shoplifting** and demanded to look in her bag. 这家食品杂货店指控她行窃并要求搜查她的包e.g. Even though **shoplifting** is a **petty crime**轻微罪行, because you’re under 18, you’ve got to be guarded in **juvenile detention ['dʒʊvənaɪl] 少年管教所** for **rehabilitation**
  + 钱包抢走 purse-snatch   
    e.g. Even though purse-snatch is **a petty crime轻微罪行**, because you’re under 18, you’ve got to be detained in **juvenile detention ['dʒʊvənaɪl] 少年管教所** for **rehabilitation** e.g. Prevent **purse snatching** by walking in **well-lit areas**. 在**光线明亮的地方**步行，以免被人抢包
  + 入室盗窃罪burglary  
    If someone commits a burglary, they enter a building by force and steal things. Burglary is the act of doing this. E.g. An 11-year-old boy committed a burglary. 一个11岁的男孩犯了入室盗窃罪
* 重罪felony /ˈfɛlənɪ/ In countries where the legal system distinguishes between very serious crimes and less serious ones (petty crimes), a felony is a very serious crime such as armed robbery, like arson e.g. **human trafficking, children trafficking, drug trafficking, arson**

e.g. He pleaded guilty to six felonies. 他承认犯了6项重罪

* + arson: arson is a felony重罪, of deliberately/intentionally setting fire to a building or vehicle. 纵火罪 e.g It was an accident, not arson. 一场意外，不是有人故意纵火。
  + murder; assassinate
  + 过失杀人manslaughter is the illegal killing of a person by someone who did not intend to kill them**, inadvertently [,ɪnəd'vɜːt(ə)ntlɪ]非故意地，无心地** e.g. A judge accepted her **plea** that she was guilty of manslaughter, not murder. 法官接受了她的申诉
  + human trafficking, children trafficking, drug trafficking

## 罪行和刑罚的词汇

* Klepto['kleptəu]  口语化. 偷窃狂（klepto maniac ['meɪnɪæk]）; maniac ['meɪnɪæk] 疯子，躁狂者 e.g. Burt was stealing everything – he's a klepto (**kleptomaniac)**. Burt 没什么不偷 - 他是个盗窃狂
* commit a crime, either **petty crime** or felony
* **再犯, 再次犯罪[ri'sidiveit] v) recidivate, recidivism [ the recidivism rate ]**e.g. Car thieves have the highest rate of recidivism. 盗车贼再次犯罪的概率最高 e.g. The **recidivism rates** among those that have gone through the program have dropped 26 percent—a hopeful sign.

**Note: Recidivism** 和 **recidivist** 两个词常被当作术语，语气非常正式。你也可以用 **continue to commit crime** 或 **repeat offender**。

* **违法行为; 少年犯罪delinquency** is criminal behaviour, especially committed by **juveniles** ['dʒu:vənail,], that is, the young people **[ juvenile delinquency ]** e.g. He had no history of delinquency. 他没有犯罪记录 e.g. He doesn’t have police record of juvenile delinquency.
* **少年管教所juvenile detention ['dʒʊvənaɪl]** e.g. He was thrown in **juvenile detention** for **rehabilitation改造** when he was 15. 他十五岁时被关进少管所改造
* **一个冷酷无情的罪犯 a hardened criminal**
* **少年**
  + **pupil /ˈpjuːpəl/**

1. **A pupil of a painter, musician, or other expert** is someone who studies under that expert and learns his or her skills. (画家、音乐家等的) 弟子/学生 e.g. After his education, he became a pupil of the composer Franz 他成了作曲家Franz 的弟子。 V.S. an **apprentice** of sb 学徒

2. The pupils of a school are the children who go to it. 学生 e.g ...schools with over 1,000 pupils. …有1000多名学生的学校。

3. **The pupils of your eyes** are the small, round, black holes in the centre of them. 瞳孔 e.g. **The sick man's pupils were dilated [daɪˈlet]. 病人的瞳孔放大了**

* + **juvenile**A juvenile is a child or young person who is not yet old enough to be regarded as an adult. 青少年 e.g. The percent of **juvenile delinquency少年犯罪** is drastically increased by 5% this year.
  + **jejune: /dʒɪˈdʒuːn/**

1. If you describe something or someone as **jejune** or puerile, you are criticizing them for being very simple, naive, hollow空洞, superficial 肤浅的 and unsophisticated. 年少幼稚的；空洞,肤浅的,　(表不满）**[幼稚肤浅的行为 puerile actions = jejune actions; 一个幼稚肤浅的想法：a jejune idea V.S. a thoughtful idea ]**

2.If you describe something or someone as **jejune**, you mean they are dull and boring. 乏味的 e.g We knew we were in for a pretty long, jejune evening. 一个相当漫长而乏味的夜晚

* rehab, rehabilitate [riːhə'bɪlɪteɪt] = make better

1.V-T To **rehabilitate someone** who has been ill or in prison means to help them to live a normal life again, making situation better. To rehabilitate someone who has a drug or alcohol problem means to help them stop using drugs or alcohol. （改造）使康复; 使戒毒; 使戒酒 e.g. Considerable efforts have been made to **rehabilitate patients** who have suffered in this way. 康复病人康复已经付出了相当大的努力。

2.N-UNCOUNT 复原 rehabilitation e.g. A number of other techniques are now being used by psychologists in the rehabilitation of young offenders. 一些别的技术现正被心理学家们用于年轻罪犯的复原 e.g. He was thrown in **juvenile detention** for **rehabilitation**改造 when he was 15. 他十五岁时被关进少管所改造 e.g.Prison is designed to **rehabilitate** criminals. 监狱的设立是为了**改造犯人**

* The authorities **apprehended/arrested** the burglar. 警方抓住了那名盗贼
* Many murderers are considered **beyond hope**. 许多杀人犯 **被认为无可救药**
* **incarcerate** /ɪnˈkɑːsəˌreɪt/, incarceration

If people are incarcerated, they are kept in a prison, hospital, custody, or other place. 监禁   
e.g. They were **incarcerated** for the duration of the war. 他们在战争期间被**监禁**。 E.g. ...her mother's **incarceration** in a **psychiatric hospital.** 在精神病院里的**监禁** eg. **Incarceration** doesn't necessarily prevent crime. 监禁未必能够防止犯罪

**NOTE: incarceration** 和 **incarcerate** 两个词常被当作术语，语气非常正式，可用 **imprisonment** 或 **send to prison** 来替代

* **probation** /prəˈbeɪʃən/
  + Probation is a period of time during which a person who has committed a crime has to obey the law and be **overseen** and supervised by **a probation officer**, rather than being sent to prison. 缓刑期 e.g. A young woman admitted three theft charges, **petty crimes**, and was put on **probation** for two years. 被处以2年缓刑。
  + Probation is a period of time during which someone is judging your character and ability while you work, in order to see if you are suitable for that type of work. 试用期 e.g.Employee will be subject to a term of **probation of 6 months**. 6个月试用期
  + **缓刑犯监督官 probation officer** e.g. The former prisoner meets with his **probation officer** today.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The **narrator** of this mystery is a **hardened criminal**. | 讲这个秘密的是**一个冷酷无情的罪犯**。 |
| It's tragic when a young person **turns to crime**. | 年轻人**失足犯罪**令人心痛。 |
| The former prisoner meets with his **probation officer** today. | 那个坐过牢的人今天和负责他的***缓刑犯监督官***见面。 |

## Write a crime

**=> Consider SWOT: strength V.S. weakness; Opportunity V.S. threat (like a coin with two side, pros and cons; advantages V.S. downsides)**

Write a paragraph or two about crime in your country. What is the punishment? Explain any **exceptions** or **conditions**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Types of crimes | Punishment |
| petty crimes:  e.g. shoplifting, purse-snatching, burglary | Fine or probation (supervised by probation officer)   * + - **After punishment**, then Many petty crimes can be erased from from a person’s **criminal record** so that the individual can lead a normal life |
| felony:  e.g. human trafficking, children trafficking, drug trafficking, arson, murder, assassinate, **manslaughter ( a special condition )** | Sentenced to prison, lost privilege, or even face capital punishment/death penalty.   * + - **After punishment**, these types of cases need to remain on **criminal record** in case there is **recidivism**. Some criminals are beyong hope. |
| juvenile delinquency少年犯罪 ( a special condition ) | The minors/youth aged 18 and under ar sent to **juvenile detention** for **rehabilitation**改造 |

## Writing sample – petty crimes in the U.S.

(Leading sentence) Petty crimes in the U.S. may include shoplifting, purse-snatching, or burglary.

(How about punishment) Many petty crimes in the U.S. are punished with fines or facing **probation**, although some people **may lose privileges**, incuding a professional license. If you’re sentenced to jail for a petty crime, you might be **incarcerated/imprisoned**监禁 for one year or less. The minors/youth aged 18 and under ar sent to **juvenile detention** for **rehabilitation**改造. This is true for most of the country, unless you live in certain states, like Massachusetts, where the maximum is 2.5 years.

(After punishment) After punishment, many petty crimes can be erased from from a person’s criminal record so that the individual can lead a normal life. However, some more serious crimes, such as drunk driving, burglary cannot, not mention the felony, such as children trafficking or arson. These types of cases need to remain on record in case there is **recidivism**.

( ending sentence) Generally, petty crimes is relatively considered less serious. The court delivers a minor punishment mianly so that the individual will admit he or she has made a mistake and **think twice** before coming another crime, **recidivism**. The hope is tht the individual can be **rehabilitated**改造.

## My writing – Felony and juvenile delinquency

(leading sentence) what is felony, juvenile delinquency

Felony in CHINA means the serious crimes compared with petty crimes, which cause horribly negative fallout in society, such as arson, human trafficking, murder, and so on.

(punishment)

If one person commits a felony, he or she is normally sentenced into prison for a designated period of time, normally years or even facing **capital punishment** when their cases are very terrible. There is a special situation, manslaughter, which means that a person kills others by mistake inadvertently. In this case, the verdict is decided based on the **discretion**酌情决定权 of **the foreman of the jury**. Sometimes, the best case is that the culprit faces probation and supervised by **a probation officer.** Additionally, **minors** under 18 are usually placed to **juvenile detention** for **rehabilitation**.

(after punishment) After punishment, because **incarceration/ imprisonment** or capital punishment/death penalty indicates that you are **a hardened criminal**, the felony history is remained in the criminal record and are not erased, which does definitely impact your future life, even your family’s. This rule helps to avoid **recidivism** of such grave crimes.

(ending sentence) Generally, **felony** is relatively considered more serious. The court delivers a **harsh** 严厉的 /**draconian** punishment mainly and hope the individual can be rehabilitated改造.

We hope they would **think twice** before **recidivating** another crime.

# \*\* CNN related news about risks, e.g. Fire, airplane emergency landing,

## Audi’s **PR risk** from its latest “sexist 歧视女性” ad

<http://money.cnn.com/2017/07/19/news/companies/audi-backlash-ad-china/index.html?iid=hp-toplead-dom>

An Audi **commercial/advertisement** **equating women to used cars (把女性等同于开过的车)** has riled up consumers in China, **sparkling international outrage**.

The Chinese commercial opens with a young couple on the cusp of getting married, when the groom's mother suddenly interrupts the ceremony to inspect the bride. After **yanking 猛的一拉**the bride's nose and ears, and prying open her jaw to inspect her teeth, the mom appears satisfied and gives the couple the okay. She casts one last disapproving look at the bride's chest before the scene changes to an Audi driving through city streets as a voice-over says "an important decision must be made carefully."

The **commercial**/**ad** ends with a plug for used Audi vehicles, with the male narrator saying: "Only with official certification can you be rest assured." It did not go over well. A growing number of Chinese consumers have taken to Weibo, China's Twitter, to slam the German carmaker. Many called the ad **sexist** and some even vowed to **boycott** Audi vehicles.

"This is unacceptable," wrote one user, while another called it "disgusting." The Weibo hashtag "Audi second-hand car ad" had been viewed more than 300,000 times by midday Wednesday. Michael Wilkes, Audi's head of corporate communications in China, said the advert was produced by the used car division of parent company Volkswagen's **joint venture** in China.

FAW-Volkswagen, the **joint venture**, did not immediately respond to requests for comment. "Most corporations do not have the concept of **gender equality** and neither do Chinese regulators," Li Maizi, a **feminist** activist, told CNN.

"So many powerful women in China are also potential customers for Audi, and this is how Audi is sending its message to buyers?" said Guo Zimeng, a Beijing-basedlifestyle editor. However, Not everyone is **up in arms against** (not happy about) Audi, however. "I think people are being dramatic," said Beijing resident Marla Yuan. "If this ad compared a guy to a second hand car, people would undoubtedly say its funny and creative," she added.

This is not the first time a commercial in China has gone viral for all the wrong reasons. Last year, a Chinese firm [apologized for a racist laundry detergent](http://www.cnn.com/2016/05/29/asia/chinese-racist-detergent-ad-apology/?iid=EL) ad, in which a Chinese woman throws a black man covered in paint into a washing machine. The man emerges from the wash as a clean, light-skinned Chinese man.

## Extreme sport, e.g. zip lining

## Airplane: turbulence

* <http://edition.cnn.com/2016/09/02/us/hurricane-hermine-air-force-hurricane-hunters-flight/index.html>
* Bangkok turbulence <http://edition.cnn.com/2017/05/01/europe/aeroflot-severe-turbulence/index.html>

At least 27 passengers were injured when an Aeroflot flight from Moscow to Bangkok, Thailand, hit severe air turbulence on Monday. Twenty-four Russians and three Thais were hurt, with some suffering serious **fractures** and **bruising**, when the plane unexpectedly hit an "**air hole**" during its approach to Suvarnabhumi Airport, according to the statement from Russian Embassy in Bangkok.

"Some injured passengers were not wearing seat belts. All victims were taken to a local hospital with various injuries, mostly **fractures and bruises**. Some require surgery. Fifteen people **remain hospitalized**," the embassy said. The Airport Authority of Thailand said in a press release that 30 passengers had been injured during the flight, with 27 individuals transferred to Srinakarin hospital in Bangkok, while three chose to seek their own treatment.

It added that the Boeing 777 was traveling with 318 passengers and 14 crew and that it **was struck with** turbulence as it flew over Myanmar. Rostik was on the flight and told CNN the turbulence was so bad it threw passengers out of their seats. "It lasted for about 10 seconds, the plane was being thrown everywhere. There was blood on the ceiling, people with broken noses. **It was horrible.** It came out of nowhere. It was like driving a car and a tire suddenly bursts.

"The aircraft personnel couldn't have been more professional and courageous. They were heroes in everything they were doing." Rusev also provided CNN with a photograph showing blood on an **overhead compartment**, which, he says, was the result of people being thrown out of their seats and hitting the ceiling.

**An "air hole" is an area of low pressure air where there differential causes the plane to drop,** according to Richard Quest, CNN's airline and aviation correspondent. He said it can also be the result of air currents shifting, crossing the jet stream or storms in the area. However, Quest said "air holes" are not dangerous to the aircraft -- only those who aren't wearing seat belts when the plane travels through the air pockets.

Another passenger told CNN that the journey had been mostly peaceful, but as passengers were visiting the toilet and preparing for landing, the turbulence erupted. "We saw so many people getting seriously hurt. There were broken legs, arms, bruised faces," she said.

In a video she provided to CNN, the **aftermath** could be seen. One passenger had fallen to the floor and was being comforted by a passenger seated across the aisle. Others on the flight looked **disorientated**. As the footage panned to the galley, a man could be seen propped up against **the emergency door** with a gash to his head.

Vladimir said that she suffered only **scratches** and **bruises** on her arms and shoulder but her child was hit in the head so they were taken to the hospital for assessment. She says they've been given the all clear but that there are still people from the flight who remain at the medical facility.

Aeroflot **issued a statement** explaining the circumstances surrounding the incident, which occurred about 40 minutes before landing, saying that this type of turbulence known as "clear sky turbulence" is difficult to prepare for as "it does not occur in clouds but in clear skies with good visibility." The flight operator cited this as the reason passengers were not warned to return to their seats before adding that around 750 cases of clear sky turbulence occur globally each year. Russian officials were at hospitals in the Thai capital providing translation and counseling assistance.

## American airline ( “belligerent” passenger dragged off plane)

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/04/13/travel/united-passenger-pulled-off-flight-lawsuit-family-attorney-speak/index.html>

The passenger forcefully removed from a United Airlines flight this week has a **concussion**脑震荡 and broken nose, his attorney told reporters Thursday, adding that the 69-year-old physician will **file a lawsuit**. Already, attorneys have filed a **chancery** motion asking that all evidence in the case be preserved.

"If you're going to eject a passenger, under no circumstances can it be done with unreasonable force or violence. That's the law," he said. "For a long time, airlines -- United, in particular -- have **bullied** us. ... We want respect and we want dignity. That's it. Not a big deal."

The **lawsuit will be filed** in Illinois Court, the lawyer said, indicating it would target both the airline and the city of Chicago, whose Department of Aviation was involved in removing Dao from the plane.

Dao suffered "a significant **concussion** as a result of **disembarking  /ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑːk/**下车 that plane," Demetrio said at a news conference in Chicago. The attorney further said that Dao had conveyed to him that "being dragged down the aisle was more horrifying and harrowing than what he experienced in Vietnam" when he was on a boat after the 1975 fall of Saigon.

Dao's daughter also appeared at the news conference. She said her parents were returning home from vacation and making a connection in Chicago out of California. "My dad is **healing** right now, and that's all I have to say," she said.

As millions saw via traditional and social media, Dao was aboard a Louisville flight out of Chicago on Sunday night when Chicago aviation security officers **forcefully** pulled him from his seat and dragged him down the aisle of United Airlines Flight 3411. His fellow passengers **looked on (onlooker**旁观者) , many of them filming the situation. United would say later it had to remove Dao to make room for [four of its own employees,](http://www.cnn.com/2017/04/10/travel/passenger-removed-united-flight-trnd/index.html) who needed to get to Louisville.

Demetrio seemed to take issue with the assertion the flight was overbooked. "It wasn't even a matter of overbooking. It was a matter of at the last moment, four employes had to get to Louisville so they could get to work the next day," he said. "We take money from people, we let them sit on the airplane, seat belted. Are we really going to start taking them off then?

By Thursday, United Airline **conceded** that the flight was [not overbooked or oversold](http://money.cnn.com/2017/04/13/news/companies/united-3411-overbooked/index.html), despite its initial claim. It had no empty seats and four crew members needed to get on the plane to meet another flight in Louisville. **"There's really no word for it,"** said spokeswoman Megan, who **attributed the confusion to** the airline's own understanding of what unfolded on the flight as it gathered additional facts. The airline offered **compensation** at first, but when that didn't convince enough passengers to take a later flight, it picked Dao randomly.

Passenger Jayse told CNN that Dao and his wife initially agreed to take a later flight but recanted upon learning that this flight wouldn't take off till Monday morning. "He was very **emphatic/resolute**坚决强调的: 'I can't be late. I'm a doctor. I've got to be there tomorrow,' " Anspach **recalled**.

In video shot by Joya, who were sitting behind him, Dao repeatedly refuses to **disembark  /ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑːk/**下车, explaining he is a physician and must work in the morning.

The Cummingses said Dao was not **belligerent** and got only mildly upset when a second security officer arrived, demanding he **disembark/ˌdɪsɪmˈbɑːk/** the plane, they said. Dao never raised his voice, the couple said.

[As security officers pry Dao from his seat, he screams](http://www.cnn.com/2017/04/11/travel/united-customer-dragged-off-overbooked-flight/index.html). In video shot after the **altercation/argue**, streaks of dry blood run from the Kentucky doctor's mouth. Passengers said he hit his head on an **armrest**. United Airlines CEO Oscar Munoz initially said Dao was **belligerent**, leaving security officers no choice but to employ force in removing him.

United released a statement after Demetrio's news conference saying again that Munoz and United had "called Dr. Dao on numerous occasions to express our **heartfelt** and deepest apologies."

Three Chicago Department of Aviation officers are on paid leave following the incident, and the airline's stock **plummeted/nosedived**/**plunged** amid **boycott** threats.

The **fallout (bad consequence of sth, e.g. the fallout of U.S. election; the fallout of Brexit)**

In an email obtained by CNN, the airline told its passengers it was offering them $500 flight vouchers for **reimbursement**, but only if they agreed not to sue the company. The incident repulsed many United customers, some protesting by[cutting up their **United mileage ['maɪlɪdʒ] cards**](http://www.cnn.com/2017/04/11/travel/united-customer-outrage-trnd/index.html)**.**

Two more security officers have been placed on leave and passengers say they are receiving compensation after a United Airlines passenger's violent removal from a flight on Sunday.

A total of three Chicago Department of Aviation officers are on leave following the incident, which has turned into a **publicity** nightmare for United. Amid **plummeting/nosediving** stocks and **boycott** threats, newly released footage appears to **contradict** United CEO Oscar Munoz's claim that Dr. David Dao's **belligerence** left officers with no choice but to forcibly remove him.

## Earthquake in Japan

A tsunami advisoryis **in effect**生效 for Japan's Fukushima **Prefectures** after a 6.9-**magnitude** earthquake struck off Honshu just before 6.00 a.m. Tuesday. Japanese authorities urged residents in those northeast coastal areas to **evacuate** immediately for higher ground and not return until **warnings had been lifted**.

The earthquake struck in the same area as [the **devastating** 9.0-**magnitude** earthquake in 2011](http://www.cnn.com/2016/03/08/asia/fukushima-five-year-anniversary/) -- **one of the worst ever** to hit Japan -- which killed more than 20,000 people and triggered a **meltdown** at Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant. Tuesday's quake struck 37 kilometers east-southeast of Namie at a depth of 11.4 kilometers. Four **aftershocks**/**tremors** of at least 4.8 magnitude were recorded within one hour of the initial quake. Tsunami warnings were immediately **issued** for waves of 1 to 3 meters, and soon after some were spotted off the coast, according to the Japanese **Meteorological** Agency.

Of prime concern was the **crippled** Fukushima nuclear power plant. A cooling pump system was temporarily stopped after the quake but soon resumed operation. No **abnormalities** [,æbnɔ:'mæliti] in radiation levels were reported. "Residents in the region are still struggling to recover from the 2011 event resulting in compound socio-psychological impacts on survivors,"

Video on social media featured sounds of **sirens** in response to the warning **in effect**. NHK, the Japanese **state-run news agency**, urged the public to evacuate, cautioning that **even if/whereas** waves appear low in the ocean they can **rise** as they reach shore. "Please do not think that you are safe. Please evacuate to high grounds. Please think about the **worst-case scenario** and evacuate right away."

The **aftershocks/tremors** could be felt as far Tokyo, where American businessman **Jonathan**['dʒɑnəθən] was having breakfast in a hotel. "Suddenly I felt **disoriented**," Doors started to swing on cabinets and sliding doors started to move. He realized what was happening. "You could feel the building really **swaying** back and forth for at least a couple of minutes. **It was pretty scary**." While he was scared, he **was mindful of**留心的；记住的 the fact that Japan takes its earthquakes seriously. Everyone is very calm and collected as staffers checked in on everyone. “They seemed **like pro**s像专业人士 about this," he said. **Jonathan** is from San Francisco and has felt his share of **tremors** over the years." But this was **significantly** bigger than anything I’ve experienced ever inn San Francisco. The **swaying** was significantly more than I'd ever felt."

The epicenter of this latest earthquake was not far south of the [2011 quake](http://www.cnn.com/2013/07/17/world/asia/japan-earthquake---tsunami-fast-facts/index.html), which was so severe it [moved Japan's coast 8 feet](http://www.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/12/japan.earthquake.tsunami.earth/index.html) and shifted the Earth's **axis**轴, ranking among the [costliest natural disasters on record](http://www.cnn.com/2011/WORLD/asiapcf/03/12/japan.nuclear.quesions/index.html).

## Italia earthquake

<http://money.cnn.com/2016/08/25/technology/italy-earthquake-technology/index.html>

At least 241 people died after a [6.2-**magnitude** earthquake](http://edition.cnn.com/2016/08/25/europe/italy-earthquake/index.html?iid=EL) struck central Italy on Wednesday. The search for survivors is a race against the time. Here is how technology is being used to help the process:

Internet access

The Italian Red Cross **(paramedics**护理人员；伞兵军医**)** has asked people to [disable their WiFi passwords](https://twitter.com/crocerossa/status/768387275654885376) so it canaccess local networks to coordinate rescue efforts. The organization posted a step-by-step guide for businesses and individuals on how to make their Internet connection accessible to anyone.

Airbnb: [Airbnb](https://www.airbnb.it/s?collection_id=173032371&s_tag=9hlxZb1P) has canceled all service charges for those affected by the disaster, allowing hosts to offer free accommodation for victims until September 11, 2016. More than 1,000 people have been **displaced** in **makeshift shelters** by the quake, according to Italy's Civil Protection agency.

Facebook safety check : Facebook activated its safety check feature following the earthquake on Wednesday, allowing its users to let their friends and loved ones know they are safe.

Text donations: Relief agencies such as the Italian Red Cross are also asking people to donate money through text messages. The system allows people to text a code to a specific charity number. Their donations will then be added to their next phone bill.

Free calls and texts: Several U.S. cell carriers, including AT&T ([T](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=T&source=story_quote_link), [Tech30](http://money.cnn.com/technology/tech30/index.html?iid=EL)), T-Mobile ([TMUS](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=TMUS&source=story_quote_link)) and Verizon ([VZ](http://money.cnn.com/quote/quote.html?symb=VZ&source=story_quote_link), [Tech30](http://money.cnn.com/technology/tech30/index.html?iid=EL)), are offering free texts and calls between the U.S. and Italy, so families can check on their relatives in the area.

Italian telecoms operator TIM has activated free emergency helplines for people in the area.

It is also working to strengthen its phone network and Internet coverage in the region, some off which is still suffering **power outages/paralyzed electricity**

## Arson ( a felony)

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/04/01/us/i-85-collapse-arson-suspect-atlanta/index.html>

The man accused of **arson** in a fire that collapsed part of an elevated **interstate（美）州际公路** in Atlanta, triggering what's expected to be months of traffic headaches in one of the nation's [most **congested** cities](http://inrix.com/scorecard/), is being held on $200,000 bond, Georgia Office spokeswoman said Saturday.

Basil is **charged with/indicted for** first-degree **arson** and first-degree criminal **vandalism破坏他人财产的行为** to property, spokeswoman said. Eleby and two others, maybe **accessories or accomplices同谋者** -- all believed by investigators to be homeless -- were arrested/**apprehended** in connection with Thursday evening's arson under **Interstate** 85**（美）州际公路**.

Investigators believe Eleby started the fire intentionally and other two, suspicious as accessories or accomplices**同谋者**, who both were charged with trespassing, **were complicit 串通一气with** him.

The region, already accustomed to **gridlock交通全面堵塞**, is struggling to face its new commuting reality. It will take "at least several months" to rebuild the collapsed and otherwise damaged portions of I-85. They rushed to the scene and fought the flames at street level as motorists on the elevated **interstate** drove through thick black **plumes of smoke** **billowing up** from below.

Soon, a massive fireball **engulfed/devour吞食** the overpass.

"There was a 40-feet or higher wall of fire. Power lines were falling and arcing heavily and falling in the streets," Stafford, **the fire department** spokesman, told CNN. **Firefighters** first battled the blaze using water (from water **hoss**) from tanker trucks because the area has few **hydrants**, he told CNN. But the **conflagration** wasn't dying fast enough. So fire officials summoned two fire trucks from an **outpost** of the city's **fire department** at Atlanta International Airport, some 22 miles away.

hose trucks -- which carry especially powerful **hose** **nozzles** and 3,000 **gallons** each of a water-foam mixture -- combined efforts with resources already on the ground. As they fought the flames, concrete began falling from under the bridge. Firefighters were asked to step back. By that time, the incident had halted traffic, making the already **gridlock** even worse, which totally **brought traffic into a standstill/paralyzed the traffic交通瘫痪**.

Amid the rubble of the fallen pavement, firefighters continued their work. **Owing to** the extra volume of water from the airport trucks -- not the addition of the foam they carried -- the fire was brought under control, Stafford said.

**Surreal** scenes 超现实主义的；离奇的；不真实的

Social media users posted **surreal** images showing motorists -- before the collapse -- choosing to drive into the black smoke that **wafted** onto the highway as the fire burned beneath them.

CNN's Eliott C. McLaughlin was driving north on I-85 during the evening **rush hour** when he saw smoke rising from underneath the elevated highway.

## Fire

<http://edition.cnn.com/2017/03/14/health/pennsylvania-hoverboard-fire-kills-child/index.html>

A 3-year-old girl died over the weekend in a fire **ignited** by a recharging self-balancing **scooter** in her Pennsylvania, home. Her death is believed to be the first in the nation to result from a blaze caused by the battery operated toy, caused by fires resulting from overheating batteries, some of which have previously been recalled due to their potential fire **hazard**.

The blaze, which began before 8 p.m. Friday, sent six people to the hospital. The girl's father and a teenage boy were both treated for smoke **inhalation** and released shortly thereafter, and two other girls who had been in the house remain in **life-threatening condition.**

## Children trafficking ( a felony)

<http://edition.cnn.com/2015/07/27/world/us-trafficking-tip-report-2015/index.html>

Cuba, Kenya and Saudi Arabia are doing better at fighting **human trafficking.** Egypt, Ghana and Bulgaria are doing worse. That's according to the latest annual report from the U.S. State Department, which rates 188 countries on their efforts to **stamp out**杜绝/eradicate彻底根除 trafficking in persons.

Secretary of State John Kerry says the [Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report](http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm) aims to enlighten, energize and **empower** activists fighting the "**human trafficking** industry" across every continent.

Malaysia, for example, has been upgraded, while Thailand remains on the list of worst-performing countries. Both are part of people-**smuggling** route for Rohingya Muslims fleeing persecution in Myanmar. Mass graves holding the bodies of dozens of migrants were discovered in Malaysia earlier this year. The report raises Malaysia to the Tier 2 Watch List from bottom-ranked Tier 3, where it fell last year, after two **consecutive** years **( in a row )** of failing to do enough to address the issue.

Thailand was also **demoted/downgraded** (V.S. promote) for the same reason, but this year remains on Tier 3, an apparent discrepancy for activists who were pushing for both countries to remain in Tier 3.

This year, 18 countries were **upgraded** and another 18 were **demoted**/**downgraded**. Those downgraded from the Tier 2 Watch List to Tier 3 included Belarus and South Sudan. Penalties for countries **demoted** to Tier 3 are **at the discretion of the U.S. President** (sb’s酌情决定权), but could include restrictions on non-humanitarian assistance and funding.

Two months ago, it emerged that deep in the jungle along Malaysia's border with Thailand were abandoned **makeshift prisons** (权宜，临时搭建的) once thought to hold migrants held for **ransom** by **human traffickers**.

Before the report's release, the Alliance to End Slavery and Trafficking (ATEST) said any move to upgrade Malaysia would be "purely political and incredibly **detrimental/harmful** to combating **human trafficking** in that country."

Meanwhile, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement saying its ranking "does not accurately reflect the significant efforts" made over the year. It said Thailand "translated its genuine political will to combat **human traffickin**g into practical policies, effective implementation, and concrete results" calling the issue a national priority. It added Thailand had **cracked down** on trafficking gangs and corrupt officials, and was **tackling** slavery in the fisheries industry.

<http://edition.cnn.com/2016/12/23/asia/india-trafficking-babies/index.html>

Police in Mumbai have arrested six people in connection with a baby smuggling ring. The gang, five women and a man, would **abduct** babies in Mumbai and sell them to childless couples in other parts of India. The activities of the gang came to police attention when they received a complaint about a missing boy who had been **kidnapped** from his home in Mumbai.

She confessed that the gang would **kidnap** babies and present them as their own to sell to customers for around 200,000 to 300,000 **rupees** ($3,000 to $3,600 **denomination** 面额of banknotes). He said police are still investigating the gang, as they believe more people may be involved.

**Child trafficking**

Last month, police in West Bengal rescued 10 babies, all girls ranging from one to 10 months old, during a raid in Kolkata on a suspected international **child trafficking** ring. The bodies of two infants were also discovered at the old age home the traffickers were using as a base.

"An initial probe revealed that at least 50 infants have been sold from the home and the number could be more,". More than 73,000 children were reported missing in 2014, [according](http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=123600) to the most recent official stats (statistics). Last year, the National Crime Records Bureau [registered](http://ncrb.nic.in/StatPublications/CII/ciimainpage.htm) 41,893 cases of kidnapping and child abduction, and 3,490 cases of **child trafficking.**

**Child trafficking** includes crimes such as buying and selling of **minors** (underaged 18) for **prostitution** and importation of girls from abroad. According to an Indian government [report](http://documents.gov.in/central/12262.pdf) "a large number of children are trafficked not only for the sex 'trade' but also for other forms of non-sex based exploitation that includes servitude of various kinds, as domestic labor, industrial labor, agricultural labor, begging, organ trade and false marriage."

<http://edition.cnn.com/2011/11/03/opinion/martin-child-exploitation/index.html>

My commitment to the cause of stopping **the exploitation of children** was born from a humbling experience. In 2002, I witnessed the horrors of human trafficking as we rescued three trembling girls living on the **impoverished/poor** streets of India. Preventing these girls from falling prey to this horrendous crime was a personal awakening. That was more than a decade ago. Since then, I knew my foundation must **shed a light o/elaborate on**阐明,使某事更为清楚 this **taboo**禁忌[tə'buː] **subject**. In 2004, we launched People for Children, our principal project, to provide education and solutions for international efforts to eliminate **child trafficking**.

Of the 27 million, UNICEF estimates that 1.2 million are children who are trafficked every year to work as forced labor, in the commercial sex industry, in prostitution and in other forms of slavery. The statistics are **staggering (unsteady)**. Many contest them because the crimes are hidden. But numbers don't matter: Preventing one or 200 children from traffickers validates our mission.

No one should be exploited and **deprived of** his or her freedom. We believe every child has the right to be a child. As a young public charity, we have discovered we are not alone in this fight. We have been privileged to partner with groups such as UNICEF, Doral Bank and Microsoft.

Unfortunately, **atrocities** 暴行 committed against children have reached epidemic proportions on the Internet. To prevent these crimes, we launched Navega Protegido.org, an online **bilingual** child safety website, that provides tools to protect children from **pornography** and sexual exploitation.

Such findings led us to focus on the development of creative solutions. We are developing our first Child Development and Prevention Center in Puerto Rico to serve as a safe haven for children and young people. We aim to transform their lives through **a holistic approach**.

Children and young people do not have a **sufficiently** loud voice in our society. To help change this, we continue to strengthen People for Children by redoubling our investigation and awareness campaigns. Our objective is to stimulate and motivate a movement to prevent this scourge. Addressing such an abominable crime on a global scale **is a daunting task with formidable challenges**. We need to **tackle** it one life at a time. I am convinced that small triumphs ['traɪʌmf] over a long period of time will eventually result in the type of social justice we must all strive for. Human trafficking has no place in our world today.