

Unit 1

Emergency Call

Lead-in

Task 1 Go through the following list of emergency telephone numbers.

List of Emergency Telephone Numbers

Countries or Regions	Police	Ambulance	Fire
China's mainland	110	120	119
Hong Kong, China	999		
Macao, China	999		
Taiwan, China	110	119	119
Japan	110	119	119
Singapore	999	995	995
United Kingdom	112 / 999		
Germany	112		
France	112		
Russia	112		
Australia	000		
United States of America	911		
Canada	911		

Task 2 Read the following types of emergencies and discuss when a person should dial "110" for help in China.

- somebody collapses in the street
- a house fire
- a car accident
- a bomb explosion
- a violent crime
- a traffic lights failure
- a HAZMAT (hazardous material) incident
- a suicide on the subway
- robbery
- infrastructure incidents (e.g. gas leakage)
- burglaries
- kidnapping
- murder
- shoplifting
- remittance-soliciting fraud by telephone conversation
- assault and violence against the person

Words and Phrases

infrastructure /'ɪnfə'strʌktʃə/ *n.* 基础设施
kidnapping /'kɪdnæpɪŋ/ *n.* 劫持; 绑架
shoplifting /'ʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ/ *n.* 入店行窃
remittance /rɪ'mɪtəns/ *n.* 汇款
solicit /sə'lɪsɪt/ *v.* 恳求, 请求
fraud /frɔ:d/ *n.* 诈骗, 欺诈
locksmith /'lɒksmɪθ/ *n.* 锁匠

Listening and Viewing

Dialogue 1

Words and Phrases


snatch /snætʃ/ v. 抢夺

underpass /'ʌndəpɑ:s/ n. 地下通道

Task 3 Listen to the dialogue and complete the following table.

Time of the emergency					
Type of the emergency					
Phone message					
Location of the crime					
Name of the caller		Sex		Phone Number	

Task 4 Listen again and give a portrait of the suspect.

	Height	
	Clothing	
	Weapon	
	Distinguishing marks and characteristics	

Dialogue 2

Task 5 Listen to the dialogue and complete the following table.

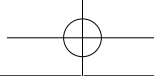
Time of the accident	
Place of the accident	
Injuries	
Description of the accident	
Vehicle description	
Driver Information	
Witness information	

Task 6 Listen again and give a brief report of the accident.

Words and Phrases

sedan /sɪ'dæn/ n. 小轿车

paramedic /,pærə'medɪk/ n. (医疗) 护理人员



Dialogue 3

Task 7 Listen to the dialogue and answer the questions.

1. What has happened?
2. Where's the caller?
3. How about the caller's friend?
4. What does the operator tell the caller in the end?

Words and Phrases

skywalk /'skɑ:wɔ:k/ *n.* 人行天桥

Task 8 Listen again and fill out what the operator has said.

1. This is "110", _____?
2. Please calm down, ma'am. _____?
3. Are you with him now? _____?
4. Please calm down. _____. I'm sending the police and paramedics. Do you understand?
5. That's fine. _____?

Dialogue 4

Task 9 Listen to the dialogue and complete the questions the operator asks and the expressions he uses to reassure the caller.

1. _____, ma'am. What's happened?
2. Just relax, ma'am. We'll _____. How old is your daughter?
3. Her name? ... When did you find _____?
4. _____, ma'am. We're going to do our best to help you _____.
5. OK, Ms. Morgan. _____. Please stay there until they arrive.

Task 10 Listen again and describe the location of the caller and appearance of her daughter.

The location of the caller: _____

Appearance of the caller's daughter: _____

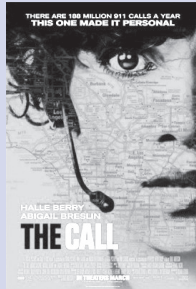
Words and Phrases

the Confucius Temple 夫子庙
 Pedestrian Mall 步行街
 pigtail /'pi:geɪl/ *n.* 辫子

sandal /'sændl/ *n.* 凉鞋
 dispatch /dɪ'spætʃ/ *v.* 派遣; 分派
 WeChat /'wi:tʃæt/ *n.* 微信

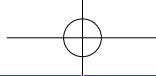
Video Clip

Task 11 Watch the video clip and fill in the blanks.



The Call is a 2013 American crime thriller film. The plot of the film focuses on the role of 911 operators in law enforcement. A Los Angeles Police Department veteran 911 operator, Jordan Turner, receives a call from a teenage girl, named Casey, who is kidnapped by a serial killer from a mall parking garage. She was put in the trunk. Freaking out, she dialed 911 for help with a disposable phone. The following is a part of the phone record.

Jordan: OK. OK, it's OK, sweetheart. What mall were you at when you were abducted?
Casey: Fashion Plaza. Fashion Plaza.
Jordan: Fashion Plaza. OK. Oh, I know that one. That's downtown, right? OK. OK. It's OK, sweetheart. Calm down. 1) _____?
Casey: Welson.
Jordan: Welson, OK.
Casey: Oh, my God.
Jordan: OK, I see that. 2) _____.
Casey: My mom's gonna be freaking out.
Jordan: Oh, look, you're a Capricorn. Me too. You know what that means, honey?
Casey: What?
Jordan: We're fighters. That means we were born to fight. So, you know what I want you to do? 3) _____? Can you fight for me, Casey?
Casey: Yeah.
Jordan: OK. Good girl. 4) _____? Was he black, white, Asian, Hispanic?
Casey: White.
Jordan: White, OK.
Casey: I think... Yeah, and, and dressed normal.
Jordan: OK. 5) _____? Did he have on a hat? Jeans?
Casey: I don't... Sunglasses, sunglasses. He was wearing sunglasses.
Jordan: Sunglasses, OK. 6) _____? 20s, 30s, 40s?
Casey: 30s, I think. Like mid-30s.



Jordan: 30s, OK, good girl. OK, great. Honey, 7) _____?

Casey: I think it was like red or maroon.

Jordan: OK, 8) _____?

Casey: I think it had four.

Jordan: Four, OK. 9) _____. You're doing great.

Jordan: Any available units. 10) _____. Female abducted at Fashion Plaza Mall. 450 Holloway, approximately 15 minutes ago. Suspect is white male, 30s, in a four-door maroon, unknown make, model. P. R.'s in the trunk of a car on a disposable phone.

Words and Phrases

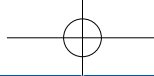
thriller /'θrɪlə/ *n.* 惊险电影; 惊险小说
 veteran /'vetərən/ *n.* 经验丰富的人; 老手
 trunk /trʌŋk/ *n.* (车后) 行李厢
 a disposable phone 一次性手机
 abduct /æb'dʌkt/ *v.* 绑架; 劫持

freak out (使) 感到恐慌
 Capricorn /'kæprɪ,kɔ:n/ 摩羯座
 Hispanic /hɪ'spænik/ *n.* 拉美裔美国人
 maroon /mə'ru:n/ *n.* 褐红色; 栗色
 P. R. (Person Reporting) 报警人

Speaking

Task 1 Read the following regulations.

1. You should dial “110” to report to the police in case of criminal cases, public security cases, disturbing public order cases or mass disturbances, natural disasters, artificial calamities and other cases when police are expected.
 遇到刑事案件、治安案件、危及社会治安秩序或群体性事件、自然灾害、人为事故和其他需要公安机关处置的情况时，请拨打“110”报警。
2. Please answer the questions calmly on the phone, and clearly describe to the police what has happened, what the scene is about and what measures have been taken. If there is any suspect or criminal, tell the numbers and characteristics of them, what they have with them and in what direction they ran away, etc.
 打电话时请冷静地回答问题，向警察讲清楚发生的事情、现场的状况及已经采取的措施。如有嫌疑人或案犯，要讲清他们的人数、特征、携带物品以及逃窜方向等。
3. Don't overstate the truth because the “110” command center will dispatch police forces according to the nature and severity of the cases.
 不要夸大事实，因为“110”指挥中心会根据案件的性质和严重程度派遣警力。

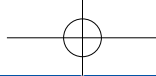


4. Please clearly tell the police the exact address where the incident happens. If you are not familiar with the place, you may tell the police the name of the bus stop or any land mark nearby. You also need to tell the police your name, work unit and telephone number.
请把案发地址向警察讲清楚。如对案发地点不熟悉，可以告知附近公交车站的名称或典型建筑。另外，还需要告诉警察你的姓名、工作单位和电话号码。
5. Please don't leave the scene until the police arrive. If any new situation appears while you're waiting for the police, please dial "110" at once.
在警察到达前请不要离开案发现场。如在等待过程中出现新情况，请即刻拨打“110”。
6. When arriving at the spot, the police should cope with the alarm properly according to the rules, report the situation back to the "110" command center after handling, and make reports.
出警民警到达现场后，应依照有关规定妥善处置警情。结束后，须及时将处警情况向“110”指挥中心反馈，并做好处警记录。
7. When receiving complaints, operators in the "110" command center should ask the personal information of the complained, details of the complaint, the complainant's name, work unit or home address, phone numbers, etc.
“110”指挥中心在受理投诉时，应问明被投诉对象的基本情况，投诉的具体内容，投诉人的姓名、工作单位或家庭住址及联系方式等主要情况。
8. To emergencies that may endanger the public order, personal life or property and are out of the police's job description, the "110" command center should dispatch the police to make an early handling and report to relevant departments or units to deal with the case. The dispatched police should give necessary assistance to the relevant departments or units while the case is being dealt with.
对于公安机关职责范围以外的可能危及公共安全、人身或者财产安全的紧急事件，“110”指挥中心应派遣警力进行先期处置，同时通报相关部门或单位派员进行现场处置。在相关部门或单位进行处置时，公安机关处警人员可予以必要协助。

Task 2 What can a police dispatcher say to reassure a caller? Match the expressions in the right column with the callers in the left column and read them.

1. a frightened caller
2. an angry caller
3. an impatient caller
4. a worried caller

- A. We are doing what we can.
- B. It's OK. Don't be frightened./Stay put.
- C. Calm down./Try to calm down.
- D. Relax./Don't worry.



Task 3 Develop a short dialogue with the given words and phrases. Take turns to play the roles of a police officer and the person involved.

1. **Situation:** A girl is reporting a robbery to the police on the phone. She is frightened.
Words and phrases for reference: robber, a tall man, handbag, purse, knife
2. **Situation:** A police officer receives an emergency call from a passerby who witnessed a car accident.
Words and phrases for reference: a red car, hit and run, three people injured

Task 4 Describe the following pictures in your own words.



1



2

Task 5 Discuss the following topics with your classmates.

1. How to report a criminal case to the police clearly?
2. How to provide first aid in different circumstances?
3. What information should an operator collect when receiving a traffic accident report?

Task 6 Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 在中国, 当你遇到危险或需要警方帮助时可以拨打“110”。
2. 报警时要把案件发生的地点表述清楚。
3. 请留在原地, 保护现场。警察马上就到。
4. 你能描述一下带走你孩子的那个人的特征吗? 你有没有接到索要赎金 (ransom) 的要求?
5. 需要帮助时, 你可以直接求助于在街上值勤的巡警或交警。
6. 报警人须准确告知自己的姓名、家庭住址或工作单位以便进一步联系。
7. 报警时必须如实反映情况, 以便警方采取相应的紧急措施。
8. 案情如有进展, 我们会与你联系。请保持电话畅通。
9. 劫匪抢了他的钱包后, 拦了一辆出租车跑了。
10. 嫌疑人中等身材, 穿黑色夹克, 染了一头黄发 (dyed-blond hair)。



Reading

Passage A

How to Prevent and Respond to Robbery

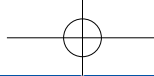
Many people are in fear of being robbed or assaulted. Though these incidents are fairly rare, they do happen. There are many points that you should learn to help prevent an assault or to respond properly if something does happen. Yet the most important thing is to be aware of your surroundings at all times and to trust your gut instinct. If a certain person, place, or situation makes you feel uncomfortable, keep away from them immediately.

Below are a few tips offered by the police on how to prevent robbery:

- Do not work alone. If you are alone, turn on a TV or radio in a back room so that potential robbers may think that someone is with you.
- Do not make bank deposits at the same time every day, rather vary them, so that no one can predict your schedule. Keep minimal cash in the drawer, so that if you were robbed, your loss would be minimized.
- Arrange your store so that the cash register is visible to passersby, and a potential robber would be seen from the street. Do not block the windows with posters that could block visibility from the street.
- Put up clear signs that the safe requires a secondary key that is not on the premises.
- If you do not have a security alarm, install one, and consider getting it with a panic button. Advertise that you have an alarm with clearly visible stickers. Make sure that your employees know how and when to use the panic button.
- Talk to other stores in your area. Agree on keeping an eye on each other's stores to watch any suspicious activity.
- Paint or stick a series of markings by the door at 1-foot increment so that it is easier to estimate a robber's height as he leaves.
- Record the serial number of the bottom bill in each drawer, and instruct employees not to use these bills.
- Consider keeping "bait money" in a compartment of the cash register. The bills should be separated by face value, and the serial numbers recorded, so that they can be given to law enforcement officers if you are robbed.

If you were being robbed:

- The most important rule if someone is threatening you with a weapon is to comply with their demands.
- If you have a silent alarm and can activate it without being noticed, do so, otherwise wait



until the robber has left.

- Try to signal other employees with a prearranged signal, but avoid any sudden moves.
- Try to get a good look at the suspect, so you can give a description to police officers.

If you were a victim of a robbery, do as follows.

After a robbery:

- Call 911
- Immediately after calling the police, write down everything you can remember about the incident, and a description of the robber, including:

height;

weight;

color of hair and eyes;

race;

identifying features such as scars, tattoos, accent or anything unusual;

clothing;

weapon;

mannerism.

- Try to get a look at the escape vehicle and its license plate number, and the direction of travel.
- Keep everyone away from the surfaces or objects that the robber may have touched.

Words and Phrases

assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ *v.&n.* 攻击; 袭击

gut instinct 直觉

deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ *n.* 存款

minimal /'mɪnɪməl/ *adj.* 最低的; 最小的

minimize /'mɪnɪmaɪz/ *v.* 使减到最少

passerby /pɑ:sə'baɪ/ *n.* 过路人

premises /'premɪsɪz/ *n.* (复数) 经营场所; 办公场所

sticker /'stɪkə/ *n.* 贴纸

increment /'ɪŋkrɪmənt/ *n.* 增量

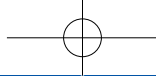
bait money 饵钱 (指事先被银行影印或抄录下来号码的钞票。只要劫匪使用它, 警方很容易追查到其使用者)

compartment /kəm'pɑ:tmənt/ *n.* 隔层; 分隔间

activate /'æktɪveɪt/ *v.* 刺激; 激活

accent /'æksənt/ *n.* 口音

mannerism /'mænərɪzəm/ *n.* 特有习惯; 独特方式



Task 1 Match the English expressions in Column A with the corresponding Chinese meanings in Column B.

Column A

1. law enforcement officers
2. identifying features
3. activate a silent alarm
4. panic button
5. watch any suspicious activity
6. potential robbers
7. prevent an assault
8. install a security alarm
9. comply with the demands
10. keep “bait money” in the cash register

Column B

- A. 在收银机里放置“饵钱”
- B. 监视可疑行为
- C. 安装防盗报警
- D. 防止受袭
- E. 听从要求
- F. 执法人员
- G. 紧急按钮
- H. 可识别特征
- I. 潜在劫匪
- J. 开启无声警报器

Task 2 Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

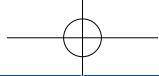
1. Keep minimal cash in the drawer, so that if you were robbed, your loss would be minimized.
2. Make sure that your employees know how and when to use the panic button.
3. Agree on keeping an eye on each other's stores to watch any suspicious activity.
4. Paint or stick a series of markings by the door at 1-foot increment so that it is easier to estimate a robber's height as he leaves.
5. The most important rule if someone is threatening you with a weapon is to comply with their demands.
6. Try to signal other employees with a prearranged signal, but avoid any sudden moves.
7. Try to get a good look at the suspect, so you can give a description to police officers.
8. Keep everyone away from the surfaces or objects that the robber may have touched.

Passage B

Cultural Differences Between Chinese and English Names

Both Chinese and English people have two kinds of personal names—a surname and given name(s). But the order of these names and their use in the two languages are somewhat different. In Chinese the surname comes first and is followed by the given name(s), but in English this order is reversed.

In Chinese, for a man called He Xiang, the most common forms of address are as follows: He *xiansheng*, He *laoshi*, He *tongzhi* (or He + other professional title) or He Xiang, Xiang, Gu.



In English, for a man called Andrew Lewis, the common forms of address are as follows: Mr. Lewis, Andrew, or Andy.

Chinese speakers frequently make mistakes when addressing foreigners. The most common ones are like the following:

*Lewis *Mr. Andrew *Teacher Lewis *Teacher

One possible reason for the use of *Lewis and *Mr. Andrew may be the Chinese concepts of what are intimate and informal forms of address, and what are ways of showing respect. For a Chinese person called He Xiang, Xiang and Gu are usually used in intimate relationships, and cannot be used in other situations. However, in English, a man called Andrew Lewis may be called Andrew or Andy by many people, and the relationship does not have to be very intimate.

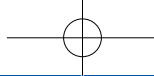
In recent years, many English-speaking people tend to address others by their given name, even when meeting for the first time. This is especially common among Americans. It applies not only to people of the same age, but also of different ages and of different social status. Therefore, the Chinese custom of addressing members of one's family, relatives or close neighbors as “二哥”, “四婶”, “王大伯”, etc. should not be carried over into English. In English, the given name alone, be it for a man or a woman, would be enough. The main exceptions are the address of one's parents (Dad, Mom, Mum, or Mother), one's grandparents (Grandpa, Grandma) and sometimes an older relative (Aunt Mary or Uncle Joe). Notice that the given name, not the surname name is used. It should be mentioned that in English “Brother” or “Sister” would commonly be understood as referring to people belonging to a Catholic group or some religious or professional society.

The usage of surnames and given names in Chinese and English can be summarized as follows:

	Chinese	English
Formal Relationship/Situation	Surname + Title	Title + Surname
Neutral Relationship/Situation	Surname + Title	Title + Surname Given Name
Close Relationship/Informal Situation	Given Name	Given Name

Due to these differences, Chinese people often feel uncomfortable using a Westerner's given name, feeling that it indicates too close a relationship; and a Westerner, on the other hand, may feel that if a Chinese insists on using his surname, it indicates an unwillingness to be friendly and the intention to maintain a gap between them.

Another common Chinese form of address is the use of a person's title, such as “张局长”, “李经理”, “严校长”. But one seldom hears English speakers addressing others as Bureau Director Smith, Manager Jackson, Principal Morris, etc. In English, only a few titles would be used: Doctor, Judge, Governor, Mayor, Professor, Nurse and ranks in the armed forces like Captain. These ones can be used either singly or with the person's surname.



Task 3 Determine whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. In English the surname comes first and is followed by the given name(s).
- () 2. In English, for a man called Herry Cole, the common forms of address are as follows:
Mr. Herry, Cole, Mr. Herry Cole.
- () 3. Common forms of address in English are as follows: Mr. David, Miss Mary, Professor Smith, Manager James, President Johnson.
- () 4. Nowadays, many English-speaking people tend to address others by their given name, even when meeting for the first time.
- () 5. In both Chinese and English, “Brother” or “Sister” are commonly understood as referring to people belonging to the same family or a group.
- () 6. Chinese people often feel uncomfortable using a Westerner’s given name, feeling that it indicates impoliteness.
- () 7. A Westerner may feel that if a Chinese insists on using his surname, it indicates an unwillingness to be friendly.
- () 8. Chinese and English have different forms of address.

Task 4 Discuss the differences in addressing people between Chinese culture and English culture.

Writing

Certificate of Loss of Passport 护照丢失证明



护照丢失证明是外国人在中国境内丢失护照后，为向其国籍所属国驻我国使、领馆申请回国证件，到当地公安机关报告护照丢失，由公安机关核实后开具证明。护照丢失证明分为上、下联。上联是护照丢失证明存根联，下联为正本。

Sample

GWZ: 031x (2015)

Certificate of Loss of Passport

(Counterfoil)

Full Name: Paul Gibson

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: Oct. 11, 1986

Nationality: British

Passport Number: D02767653x

Date of Entry: April 10, 2015

Purpose of Entry: Touring

When Lost: July 2, 2015

Where Lost: Wal-Mart Stores

Loser's Signature: Paul Gibson

Date: July 3, 2015

Police Officer's Signature: Zhang Wei

GWZ: 031x (2015)

Certificate of Loss of Passport

Full Name: Paul Gibson

Sex: Male

Date of Birth: Oct. 11, 1986

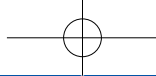
Nationality: British

Reported at our bureau on July 3, 2015 that his passport (No.: D02767653x) was lost on July 2, 2015 at Wal-Mart Stores.

Official Seal:

Date: July 3, 2015

Note: *Be sure to apply for a new passport from your embassy or general consulate in China, and a Chinese visa within 30 days of the reporting. Beyond that time, those who fail to obtain a new passport will be considered illegal residents and will be punished.*



译文

公外字：031x (2015)

护照丢失证明

(存根联)

姓名：Paul Gibson
出生日期：1986年10月11日
护照号码：D02767653x
入境事由：旅游
丢失地点：沃尔玛超市
日期：2015年7月3日

性别：男
国籍：英国
入境时间：2015年4月10日
丢失时间：2015年7月2日
失主签字：Paul Gibson
受理民警签字：张伟

公外字：031x (2015)

护照丢失证明

姓名：Paul Gibson
出生日期：1986年10月11日

性别：男
国籍：英国

于2015年7月3日向我局报告其护照（号码：D02767653x）于2015年7月2日在沃尔玛超市丢失。

公章：

日期：2015年7月3日

注意：报失者必须从报失之日起30天内到贵国在中国的使、领馆申请新的护照并至中国公安机关办理签证手续。凡超过30天（不含30天）仍未申请到新护照者属于非法居留，将因此受到处罚。

Exercise

Directions: Complete the following certificate according to the given information.

美国公民 Julie Roberts, 女, 1970 年 11 月 23 日出生。2016 年 7 月 8 日在南京市某百货公司丢失护照, 护照号码 03589750x, 现向南京市公安局报失, 并申请开具护照丢失证明。

GWZ: 051x (2016)

Certificate of Loss of Passport

(Counterfoil)

Full Name: _____	Sex: _____
Date of Birth: _____	Nationality: _____
Passport Number: _____	Date of Entry: _____
Purpose of Entry: _____	When Lost: _____
Where Lost: _____	Loser's Signature: _____
Date: _____	Police Officer's Signature: _____

GWZ: 051x (2016)

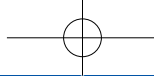
Certificate of Loss of Passport

Full Name: _____	Sex: _____
Date of Birth: _____	Nationality: _____

Reported at our bureau on _____ that her passport (No.: _____) was lost on _____ at _____.

Official Seal:
Date: _____

Note: Be sure to _____ from your embassy or general consulate in China, and _____ within _____ of the reporting. Beyond that time, those who fail to obtain a new passport will be considered _____.



Useful Expressions

artificial respiration 人工呼吸	psychosis /saɪ'kəʊsɪs/ <i>n.</i> 精神病
bald head 秃头	provocative acts 寻衅滋事
bandage /'bændɪdʒ/ <i>n.</i> 绷带	round face 圆脸
beard /bɪəd/ <i>n.</i> (下巴上的) 胡须	scar /skɑː/ <i>n.</i> 疤痕
birthmark /'bɜːθmɑːk/ <i>n.</i> 胎记	scrape /skreɪp/ <i>n.</i> 擦伤
blouse /blaʊz/ <i>n.</i> 女衬衫	sheltering prostitution 容留卖淫
burglar /'bɜːglə/ <i>n.</i> 窃贼	shorts /ʃɔːts/ <i>n.</i> 短裤
Chinese tunic suit 中山装	solicit a prostitute 嫖娼
complexion /kəm'plekʃn/ <i>n.</i> 肤色	sprain /spreɪn/ <i>n.</i> 扭伤
deformity /dɪ'fɔːməti/ <i>n.</i> 畸形	square face 方脸
dizzy /'dɪzi/ <i>adj.</i> 头晕的	stab /stæb/ <i>n.</i> 刺伤
drug trafficking 贩毒	strain /streɪn/ <i>n.</i> 拉伤
earring /'ɪərɪŋ/ <i>n.</i> 耳环	stroke /strəʊk/ <i>n.</i> 中风
elongated/long face 长脸	suit /sjuːt/ <i>n.</i> 西服
first aid kit 急救药箱	suitcase /'sjuːtkes/ <i>n.</i> 手提箱
fracture /'fræktʃə/ <i>n.</i> 骨折	tattoo /tə'tuː/ <i>n.</i> 文身
gang fighting 结伙斗殴	trauma /'trɔːmə/ <i>n.</i> 外伤
heart attack 心脏病	uniform /'juːnɪfɔːm/ <i>n.</i> 制服
hijack /'haɪdʒæk/ <i>v.</i> 劫持	use cosmetics 化妆
mole /məʊl/ <i>n.</i> 黑痣	vest /vest/ <i>n.</i> 背心
mugshot /'mʌɡʃɒt/ <i>n.</i> 嫌疑人面部照片	wart /wɔːt/ <i>n.</i> 疣; 肉赘
mustache /mə'staːʃ/ <i>n.</i> (唇上) 小胡子	wig /wɪɡ/ <i>n.</i> 假发
obscenity against women 猥亵妇女	windbreaker /'wɪndbreɪkə/ <i>n.</i> 风衣
perm /pɜːm/ <i>n.</i> 烫发	whiskers /'wɪskəs/ <i>n.</i> 络腮胡子
pimpley /'pɪmpli/ <i>adj.</i> 长粉刺的	