

English-Chinese Criminal Law Glossary  
英汉刑法词汇大全

For the Australian Justice System  
适用于澳大利亚司法系统

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Corrections Welcome  
欢迎指正

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1. **abandon** /ə'bandən/ v. To desert a family member whom one is legally required to support or care for. As an act this is known as abandonment. 抛弃自己在法律上应当抚养或赡养的亲属；遗弃 e.g. child abandonment 儿童遗弃罪
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2. **abduct** /əb'dʌkt/ v. To take someone away by force or deception, also known as kidnapping someone. As an act this is known as abduction or kidnapping. A person who does this is known as an abductor or kidnapper. 以暴力或欺骗手段将某人带走；绑架；拐骗；诱拐 e.g. child abduction 绑架儿童；拐骗儿童罪 kidnap for ransom 绑票
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3. **abductor** /əb'dʌktə/ n. A person who abducts. 绑架者 See: abduct.
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4. **aberrant** /ə'berənt/ adj. Departing from an accepted standard, also known as being abnormal, or deviant. Acts like these are known as aberrations, abnormalities, or deviations, and described as being carried out aberrantly, abnormally, or deviantly. A person who does this is known as a deviant. 偏离公认的标准；异常的；失常的；反常的 e.g. aberrant behaviour 异常行为 an aberration for a person of otherwise good character 对于一
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5. **abide by** /ə'baɪd baɪ/ v. To act in accordance with a law, rule or decision, also known as following or observing. See also: comply. 根据法律、规则或决定行事；服从；遵守 e.g. abide by the law 遵守法律
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6. **ability** /ə'bɪlɪti/ n. See: capacity.
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7. **abnormal** /ab'nɔ:ml/ adj. See: aberrant.
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8. **abolish** /ə'bɒlɪʃ/ v. To formally put an end to a system, practice or institution. As an act this is known as abolition. See also: disqualify, lift, revoke, suspend. 正式终止一个系统、实践或机构；废除；取消 e.g. abolish an offence 废除罪行
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9. **abort** /ə'bo:t/ v. 1. To deliberately end a pregnancy by artificial means. 用人工方法使孕妇中止妊娠；人工流产；堕胎 e.g. the legalisation of abortion 堕胎合法化 2. To bring to a premature end. See also: cease, stay. 事情没有完成就中途停止 e.g. aborted trial 中止审判 • Acts like
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- these are known as abortions or terminations.
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10. abscond /əb'skɒnd/ v. To run away to avoid the police or legal proceedings. See also: flee. 逃跑以避免警察或法律诉讼; 潜逃 e.g. abscond to another state 潜逃到另一个州
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11. absolve /əb'zɒlv/ v. To declare someone free from blame or responsibility, also known as exonerating someone. Acts like these are known as absolution or exoneration and are described as exonerative. 宣告某人免受责备或责任; 使免除 e.g. absolve someone of a crime 宣布某人无罪 exonerate someone from a crime 免除某人的罪行
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12. abuse /ə'bju:z/ v. 1. To use something without restraint. As an act this is known as abuse (/ə'bju:s/) and described as abusive. 无节制地使用某物; 滥用 e.g. abuse of office 滥用职权 abuse of power 滥用权力 abuse of process 滥用诉讼程序 drug abuse 滥用药物 2. To treat someone cruelly, also known as mistreating or maltreating someone. As an act this is known as abuse (/ə'bju:s/), mistreatment, or maltreatment, and described as abusive /ə'bju:sɪv/. 用残酷凶狠的手段对

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- 待某人; 虐待; 施虐; 凌辱 e.g. image-based abuse 影像凌辱 sexual abuse 性虐待 3. To scold with contempt and ridicule. As an act this is known as abuse (/ə'bju:s/) and described as abusive. 以轻蔑嘲讽的态度骂; 谩骂; 辱骂 e.g. abusive language 粗言秽语 hurl abuse at someone 破口大骂某人 term of abuse 骂人话 • See also: misuse.
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13. accessory /ək'sesəri/ n. A person who helps another person commit a crime, also known as an accomplice, party to a crime, or party to an offence, opposite of principal. 帮助他人犯罪的人; 从犯; 共犯; 帮凶 e.g. accessory to a crime 犯罪的从犯
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14. accident /'æksɪdənt/ n. A criminal defence that the alleged offending occurred due to unintended actions. Acts like these are described as accidental and being carried out accidentally. 刑事辩护称, 所指控的犯罪行为是由于无意的行为而发生的; 意外 e.g. an event which occurs by accident 意外事件
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15. accomplice /ə'kʌmplɪs/ n. See: accessory.
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16. accost /ə'kɒst/ v. To approach and confront someone aggressively.

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	As an act this is known as accosting. 咄咄逼人地接近和对抗某人; 搭讪 e.g. accost a child for the purpose of procuring sexual services 以获取性服务为目的搭讪儿童
17. account	/ə'kaʊnt/ n. A written or spoken description of an experience, also known as one's word. See also: recount. 写出或说出事情的经过; 描述; 叙述; 说法 e.g. word against word 双方各执一词
18. accountable	/ə'kaʊntəbl/ adj. See: responsible.
19. accuse	/ə'kju:z/ v. To claim that someone has done something wrong or criminal. As an act this is known as an accusation. Acts like these are described as accusatory. 声称某人做了错事或犯罪; 指控 e.g. wrongfully accuse someone 错误指控某人 See also: allege, charge, complain, indict, litigate, prosecute.
20. accused	/ə'kju:zd/ n. See: defendant.
21. acid	/'asɪd/ n. See: LSD.
22. acquit	/ə'kwɪt/ v. To free a defendant from a criminal charge by a verdict of not guilty. As an act this is

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	known as an acquittal. 通过无罪判决使被告免于刑事指控; 宣告无罪 e.g. be acquitted of murder 被判无罪谋杀罪 tainted acquittal 瑕疵的无罪判决
23. act	/akt/ n. 1. An action carried out by someone. See also: caught in the act. 某人的一种举止行动; 行为; 活动; 行事 e.g. prohibited act involving human biological material 涉及人体生物材料的禁止行为 2. A written law passed by Parliament, also known as a statute or legislation. See also: statute law. 议会通过的成文法 e.g. act of parliament 议会法案; 议会立法 Commonwealth Crimes Act 1914 《1914年联邦犯罪法》 v. To be entrusted by a party to handle affairs on their behalf. 受当事人委托, 代表当事人处理事务; 代理 e.g. notice of ceasing to act 律师终止代理通知
24. action	/'ækʃn/ n. See: case.
25. actus reus	/'aktəs 'reɪəs/ n. An act or omission which constitutes an element of a crime, also known as a physical element. See also: mens rea. 构成犯罪要素的行为或不行为; 犯罪行为 e.g. actus reus of being an accessory 作为从犯的犯罪行为

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26. address /ə'dres/ n. A speech made in court. 在法庭上发表的讲话；陈词 e.g. closing address 总结陈词 opening address 开庭陈词 v. To make a speech in court. 在法庭上发言 e.g. address the court 在法庭上发言

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27. adduce /ə'dju:s/ v. To cite facts or information as evidence. 引用事实或资料做根据；引证 e.g. adduce expert evidence 引用专家证据

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28. adjourn /ə'dʒɔ:n/ v. To close a court hearing of a case, opposite of sit. As an act this is known as an adjournment or the rising of the court. 停止法庭审理案件；展期；休庭 e.g. request an adjournment 请求休庭 sentenced to the rising of the court 被拘留在法庭内直至最后休庭

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29. administer /əd'mɪnɪstə/ v. To be responsible for the implementation of a particular law. As an act this is known as administration. 负责实施特定法律；执行；实行；管理 e.g. administer an oath 监誓 administering authority 管理机构 administration of sentences 执行刑罚

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30. admiralty /'admərəlti/ n. See: maritime.

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31. admit /əd'mɪt/ 1. To acknowledge that something is true. 承认某事是真实的；承认 e.g. admission of guilt 承认有罪 v. 2. To accept something as evidence. 接受某物作为证据；采纳；采信；接纳 e.g. admissibility of evidence 证据的可采信度 admission of evidence 接纳证据 admit into evidence 入以为证

- As an act this is known as admission. As a quality this is described as admissible, the opposite of inadmissible. As a state this is known as admissibility, the opposite of inadmissibility.

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32. adult /əd'ɒlt/ n. A person who is 18 years of age or older, opposite of a child. 年满18岁或以上的人；成年人；成人 e.g. adult penalties 成年人处罚方式 be treated as an adult by the court 被法庭视为成年人

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33. advance /əd'vɑ:ns/ n. An approach made to someone with the aim of initiating sexual or amorous relations. 为了引发性关系或恋爱关系而对某人进行的接触 e.g. unwanted sexual advance 不受欢迎的性挑逗

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34. adversarial /,advə'se:riəl/ adj. Being a trial in which the parties in a dispute are responsible for finding and presenting evidence. 指一种审判，其中争议各方负责寻找和出示

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证据；对抗的 e.g. adversarial system 对抗制

35. advocate

*/ˈadvəkət/* n. A person who pleads for someone in a court of law. 在法庭上为某人辩护的人；出庭辩护律师 */ˈadvəkeɪt/* v. To plead for someone in a court of law. As an act this is known as advocacy. A person who does this is known as an advocate (*/ˈadvəkət/*). 在法庭上为某人辩护；出庭辩护 e.g. advocating for one's client in court 在法庭上为当事人辩护 child advocate 儿童辩护律师 provide advocacy for victims of domestic violence 为家庭暴力受害者提供辩护

36. affidavit

*/ˌafiˈdɛvɪt/* n. A written statement of facts that may be used as evidence in a court. 一份书面的事实陈述，可作为法庭的证据；宣誓书 e.g. file an affidavit 提交宣誓书

37. affirm

*/əˈfɜːm/* v. To promise to give evidence in court truthfully and without swearing on a religious book. As an act this is known as an affirmation. See also: oath, swear. 不在宗教书籍上发誓的情况下承诺在法庭上如实作证；进行非宗教性宣誓 e.g. the witness has already been affirmed 证人已接受宣誓 • I solemnly declare and affirm that the evidence I shall give will be the

truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. 我庄严宣誓，我所提供的证言将是真相，全部的真相，绝无参假。

38. affray

*/əˈfreɪ/* n. See: brawl.

39. aggravate

*/ˈagrəveɪt/* v. To make an offence more serious and likely increase its sentence. As an act this is known as aggravation and described as aggravated or aggravating. 使罪行更加严重并加重其刑罚 e.g. aggravated sexual assault 严重性侵 aggravating factor 加重因素；加刑因素 circumstance of aggravation 加重情节

40. aggressive

*/əˈɡresɪv/* adj. Acting in a way that is likely to attack or confront others. Acts like these are known as aggression and described as being carried out aggressively. 行为方式可能会攻击或对抗他人的；挑衅的；凶恶的；气势汹汹的；攻击性的；专横的 e.g. aggressive crime 攻击性犯罪

41. agreed facts

*/əˈɡriːd fæks/* n. Facts that the parties to a proceeding have agreed are not to be disputed. See also: statement of facts. 诉讼各方已同意无争议的事实；经议定的事实 e.g. agreed statement of facts 控辩双方同意声明

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42. agreement /ə'gri:mənt/ n. A joint decision reached through negotiation. 经过协商达成的共同决定; 协议 e.g. bail agreement 保释协议 non-prosecution agreement (deferred prosecution) 不起诉协议
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43. aid and abet /eid and ə'bet/ v. To induce, instigate, encourage or promote someone to commit a crime. As an act this is known as aiding and abetting. 引诱、唆使、鼓励或促成他人实施犯罪的行为; 协助和教唆 e.g. a charge of aiding and abetting 协助和教唆罪
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44. air gun /'e: gʌn/ n. See: air rifle.
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45. air rifle /ε: 'rʌɪfl/ n. A gun powered by compressed air that can fire lead bullets, also known as an air gun. 用压缩空气做动力的枪, 能发射铅弹; 气枪
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46. alcohol /'alkəhɒl/ n. A kind of colourless flammable liquid with a distinctive odour that is commonly used as a solvent, in medicine and making beverages, also known as ethanol or liquor. 一种无色易燃液体, 有特殊气味, 是常用的溶剂, 也用于医药和制作饮料; 乙醇; 酒精 e.g. blood alcohol concentration 血液酒精浓度 liquor offence 酒类违法行为
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47. alcotest /'alkətɛst/ n. See: breathalyser.
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48. alias /'eɪliəs/ n. A false or assumed name. 为隐瞒真名而改用的名字; 别名; 化名
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49. alibi /'alɪbɪ/ n. A piece of evidence that one was elsewhere when a criminal act is alleged to have taken place. 据称犯罪行为发生时某人在其他地方的证据; 不在场证明 e.g. evidence tendered to disprove an alibi 提供反驳不在场证明的证据
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50. allege /ə'ledʒ/ v. To accuse someone of having done something illegal, also known as claiming someone has done something illegal. Acts like these are known as allegations or claims, and described as being carried out allegedly. See also: accuse, charge, complain, indict, litigate, prosecute. 指控某人做了违法的事情; 指控; 指责; 声称; 涉嫌 e.g. allegations of corruption 腐败指控 alleged act 被指控的行为 alleged facts 涉嫌事实 alleged offence 涉嫌犯罪 alleged offender 涉嫌犯罪者 alleged violence 涉嫌暴力
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51. alleged offender /ə'ledʒd ə'fɛndə/ n. See: suspect.
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52.	allocution	/,alə'kju:ʃn/ n. See: allocutus.
53.	allocutus	/ə'lɒkətəs/ n. A formal statement made to the court by a defendant who has been found guilty prior to them being sentenced, also known as an allocation. 被判有罪的被告在被判刑前向法庭作出的正式陈述; 判前陈述
54.	altercation	/,ɒltə'keɪʃn/ n. A noisy argument or disagreement. 吵闹的争论或分歧; 争吵 e.g. two people detained after fatal altercation 致命争吵后两人被拘留
55.	alternative verdict	/ɔ:l'tə:nətɪv 'vɜ:dɪkt/ n. A verdict of not guilty of the offence actually charged but guilty of some lesser offence not specifically charged. 判决对实际指控的罪行无罪, 但对某个未具体指控的较轻罪行有罪; 交替裁决
56.	amend	/ə'mend/ v. To make a minor change to a piece of legislation, or a document lodged with a court. As an act this is known as an amendment. 对一项立法或向法院提交的文件进行微小修改; 修正 e.g. amend the Criminal Code to introduce new offences 修改《刑法》以引入新的罪行 require leave to amend lodged documents 需要许可修改已提交的文件

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57.	amicus curiae	/ə'mɪkəs 'kjʊəri:/ n. A person who assists the court on points of law in a particular case, shortened to amicus, also known as a friend of the court. 在特定案件中就法律问题协助法院的人; 法院之友
58.	ammunition	/,amjʊ'nɪʃn/ n. An explosive with killing or blasting capabilities. 具有杀伤能力或爆破能力的爆炸物; 弹药 e.g. possess cartridge ammunition 拥有弹药筒
59.	amphetamine	/am'fetəmi:n/ n. A drug name, also known as speed. 药名; 安非他明
60.	anal intercourse	/'eɪnl 'ɪntəkeɪs/ n. See: sodomy.
61.	angel dust	/'eɪndʒəl dʌst/ n. See: PCP.
62.	ankle bracelet	/'aŋkl 'breɪslɪt/ n. See: tracking device.
63.	anonymise	/ə'nɒnɪmaɪz/ 1. To remove details that could reveal an individual's identity from a court document. 从法庭文件中删除可能泄露个人身份的详细信息; 匿名化 e.g. anonymisation of personal and sensitive information 个人和敏感信息的匿名化 2. To hide the identity of an Internet user to help them commit a criminal offence.

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- 隐藏互联网用户的身份以协助其实施刑事犯罪；匿名化 e.g. anonymising service 匿名服务 ● As an act this is known as anonymisation.
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64. antecedents /ˌæntɪ'siːdɒntz/ n. The previous convictions of a defendant, also known as a criminal record or priors. 被告的定罪记录；犯罪记录；案底 e.g. antecedents are not normally disclosed to the jury 犯罪记录通常不会向陪审团透露 substantial criminal record 大量犯罪记录
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65. antisocial /ˌæntɪ'səʊʃl/ adj. Contrary to the laws and customs of society, in a way that causes annoyance and disapproval in others. 违反社会法律和习俗，引起他人的烦恼和不满；反社会的 e.g. offences relating to antisocial behaviour in public spaces 与公共场所的反社会行为有关的罪行
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66. appeal /ə'pi:l/ v. To request a new trial in a higher court due to dissatisfaction with the judgment of the first instance. As an act this is known as an appeal. A person who does this is known as an appellant or applicant. 不服一审的判决，向上一级法院请求重审；上诉 e.g. grounds of appeal 上诉理由
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67. appear /ə'piə/ v. To go to court to participate in a hearing, also known as attending court. As an act this is known as a court appearance or attendance. 到法庭参与聆讯；出庭 e.g. failure to appear 未有出庭 first court appearance 首次出庭 non-appearance 不出庭 notice to appear 出庭通知
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68. appellant /ə'pɛlənt/ n. A person who appeals. 上诉人 See: appeal.
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69. applicant /'æplɪkənt/ n. A person who applies or appeals. 申请人；上诉人 See: appeal, apply.
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70. apply /ə'plai/ v. 1. To make a formal request. As an act this is known as an application. A person who does this is known as an applicant. 提出正式请求；申请 e.g. apply for bail 申请保释 apply for parole 申请假释 originating application 原诉申请 2. To be applicable or relevant. As a quality this is known as applicability or relevance. 相关的或适当的；适用 e.g. applicable defences 适用的抗辩理由 applicable law 适用法律 3. To bring or put into operation or use. As an act this is known as application. 投入运行或使用；应用；实用 e.g. apply the law to a problem 将法律应用于问题
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71. **appoint** /ə'pɔɪnt/ v. To assign a job or role to someone. As an act this is known as an appointment. 将工作或角色分配给某人；任命；指定 e.g. appoint a judge 任命法官
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72. **apprehend** /,əpri'hend/ v. 1. To anticipate something with uneasiness or fear. Acts like these are known as apprehension, and described as being apprehensive or carried out apprehensively. 不安或恐惧地预见某事 e.g. apprehended bias 表面偏私 apprehended violence order 暴力禁止令 apprehension of physical harm 担心身体受到伤害 the victim having apprehended the use of force against them 受害者惧怕有人对其使用武力 2. See: arrest.
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73. **apprehensive** /,əpri'hensɪv/ adj. Anxious or fearful that something bad or unpleasant will happen. As a feeling this is known as apprehension. 焦虑或害怕会发生不好或不愉快的事情；忧虑；担忧；恐惧 e.g. cause someone to feel apprehensive for their safety 导致某人对其安全感到担忧
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74. **argue** /'ɑ:gju:/ v. To try to persuade a judge or jury by giving reasons or citing evidence. As an act this is known as an argument and described as argumentative. 提出理由或引用证据来说服法官或陪审
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75. **arraign** /ə'reɪn/ v. To read an indictment to an accused and ask them how they plead to each count. As an act this is known as an arraignment. See also: mention. 向被告宣读起诉书并向其对各项罪名认罪还是不认罪；传讯；公诉提控 e.g. he was arraigned on charges of attempted murder 他因谋杀未遂罪名被传讯 the accused was arraigned at the commencement of trial 被告在审判开始前被传讯
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76. **arrest** /ə'rest/ v. To seize someone by legal authority and take them into custody, also known as busting or apprehending someone. As an act this is known as an arrest, bust or apprehension. A person who does this is known as an arrester or arrestor. See also: sting, raid. 依法捉住某人并将其拘留；逮捕；缉拿 e.g. arrest on suspicion 因涉嫌而被捕 arresting officer 执行逮捕的警员 arrest without warrant 无证逮捕 be under arrest 被捕 citizen's arrest 公民逮捕权
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77. **arrestor** /ə'restə/ n. A person who arrests, also written as arrestor. 逮捕者 See: arrest.
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78. arson /'ɑ:sn/ n. The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property. A person who does this is known as an arsonist. 故意放火烧毁财物的犯罪行为; 纵火; 放火 e.g. attempted arson 纵火未遂 bushfire arson 林火纵火罪 commit arson 犯纵火罪

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79. arsonist /'ɑ:sənɪst/ n. A person who commits arson. 纵火犯 See: arson.

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80. ascertain /əsə'teɪn/ v. See: determine.

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81. asphyxiate /ə'sfɪksɪət/ v. To kill someone by depriving them of air, also known as suffocating someone. As an act this is known as asphyxiation or suffocation. 使某人停止呼吸而导致其死亡; 使某人窒息 e.g. die from asphyxiation 窒息而死

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82. assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ v. To physically harm, or attempt to physically harm, another person. As an act this is known as an assault. 对他人进行身体伤害或试图对他人进行身体伤害; 企图伤害罪; 攻击罪 e.g. assault and battery 企图伤害罪和殴打罪 assault occasioning bodily harm 造成身体伤害罪 assault police officer 企图伤害警官罪 common assault 一般企图伤害; 普通企图伤害; 普通攻击罪

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83. assemble /ə'sembəl/ v. To gather for a meeting. As an act this is known as an assembly. 集合起来开会; 集会 e.g. unlawful assembly 非法集会

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84. associate /ə'səʊʃɪət/ n. 1. A person with whom one studies, works or lives, also known as a companion or colleague. 同在一起学习、工作或生活的人; 合伙人; 同伴; 伙伴; 同事 2. A person who combines with others for the purposes of criminal activity. 与他人联合进行犯罪活动的人; 和罪犯打交道的人 3. A personal aide to a judge, also known as a judge's associate. 法官的私人助手; 法官助理 4. A junior legal practitioner, also known as an associate lawyer. 初级法律执业者; 初级律师 5. A judge who carries out hearings but does not hear trials, also known as an associate judge. 进行听证但不审理审判的法官; 助理法官 /ə'səʊʃɪət/ v. 1. To spend time socially with someone. 与某人进行社交活动; 交往 e.g. associate with one's coworkers on weekends 周末与同事交往 2. To join in or form a league, union, or association. 加入或组建联盟、工会或协会; 结社 e.g. freedom of association 结社自由 3. To combine with others for the purposes of criminal activity. A person who does this is known as an associate. See also: consort. 与他人联合进行犯罪活动; 和罪犯打交道 e.g. associate with convicted offenders 与有定罪记录

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		的违法者打交道 the accused's associations 被告人和罪犯打交道 • As an act this is known as association.
85.	associate judge	/ə'səʊʃɪət dʒʌdʒ/ n. See: associate.
86.	associate lawyer	/ə'səʊʃɪət 'lɔɪə/ n. See: associate.
87.	assume	/ə'sju:m/ v. See: presume.
88.	at large	/at 'lɑ:dʒ/ adj. Subject to immediate capture by authorities, also known as being wanted or on the run. 当局通令抓获的; 流窜的 e.g. commit crimes on the run 流窜作案 dog at large 狗逍遥法外 offender at large 流窜犯 wanted notice 通缉令
89.	atone	/ə'təʊn/ v. See: make amends.
90.	attempt	/ə'tempt/ v. To take action towards the carrying out of criminal activity. Acts like these are known as attempts and described as attempted. 采取行动进行犯罪活动; 企图; 未遂 e.g. attempted crime 犯罪未遂 attempted fraud 企图欺诈
91.	attend	/ə'tend/ v. See: appear.

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92.	Attorney-General	/ə,tə:nɪ 'dʒɛnrəl/ n. The chief law officer of Australia and the head of the national justice department. 澳大利亚官方的首席法律顾问及负责澳大利亚司法部的部长; 司法部部长 e.g. Attorney-General's Department 澳大利亚司法部
93.	audiovisual link	/,ɔ:diəʊ'vɪʒʊəl lɪŋk/ n. A kind of technology that allows audio and visual communication between a person in the courtroom and another person outside the courtroom. 一种能让法庭内的人和法庭外的另一个人之间进行音频和视频通信的技术; 视听链接; 视频会议技术 e.g. give evidence via audiovisual link 通过视频会议技术作证
94.	authenticate	/ɔ:'θɛntɪkeɪt/ v. To identify and determine the authenticity of something. As an act this is known as authentication. See also: determine, identify. 鉴别并确定事物的真伪优劣; 鉴定 e.g. authentication of electronic evidence 认证电子证据
95.	authorise	/'ɔ:θəraɪz/ v. To give official permission for or approval to an individual or legal person. As an act this is known as authorisation. See also: consent, leave, permit. 向个人或法人给予正式许可或批准; 授权 e.g. authorised person 获授权人

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96. **authorities** /ɔ:'θɔ:rti:z/ n. The bodies that have political or administrative power and control in a particular sphere. See also: authority. 在特定领域拥有政治或行政权力和控制权的机构；当局 e.g. bail authorities 保释机构
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97. **authority** /ɔ:'θɔ:rti/ 1. The power to give orders and make decisions. Acts like these are described as being authoritative. 下达命令和做出决定的权力；权威；权力 e.g. in a position of authority 处于权威地位 undermine the authority of the court 伤害法院的权威 2. The power to influence others because of one's recognised knowledge about something, also known as prestige. A person or thing who has this is known as an authority and described as being authoritative. 由于某人对某事的公认知识而影响他人的力量；权威；威信 e.g. recognised authority 公认的权威 • See also: authorities
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98. **automatism** /ɔ:'tɔ:mətɪzəm/ n. Unconscious behavior or involuntary movements. 无意识行为；不自觉地动作；丧失自主能力；自动症 e.g. defence of automatism 无意识行为的辩护
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99. **autopsy** /'ɔ:tɒpsi/ n. An examination of the body of a deceased person to determine the nature and cause of

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100. **autrefois** /otrɛ'fwa/ adv. Occuring at another time. 在另一时间发生的；从前的 e.g. autrefois acquit 曾就同一罪行获裁定无罪 autrefois convict 曾就同一罪行被定罪
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101. **axe** /aks/ n. A tool made of iron that is used to cut wood, with a wedge-shaped head and a wooden handle, and that is sometimes used as a weapon. 伐木用的铁制工具，头楔形，有木柄，有时用作武器；斧头
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102. **ayahuasca** /ʌɪə'waskə/ n. A drug name. 药名；死藤水
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103. **bad faith** /bad feɪθ/ n. Intentions that are neither honest nor fair, opposite of good faith. 既不诚实又不公平的意图；恶意 e.g. proceedings initiated in bad faith 恶意提起诉讼
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104. **bail** /beɪl/ n. Money paid as security for the release of an accused person. 作为释放被告人的保证金；保释金 e.g. cash bail 现金保释金 v. To release an accused person awaiting trial. As an act this is

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- known as bail. 释放候审被告; 保释 e.g. apply to be released on bail for medical treatment 保外就医 be granted bail 获准保释 deny bail 拒绝保释 enlarge bail conditions 延长保释条件 grant bail 准予保释 receive bail 获得保释 release on bail pending trial 取保候审 the prosecutor's attitude towards bail 检察官对保释的态度
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105. bailee /,ber'li:/ n. A person who is granted bail. 获准保释的人; 被保释人 e.g. bailees entering their own undertaking to appear 被保释人承诺出庭
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106. bailiff /'beɪlɪf/ n. A court officer who serves summonses or other documents, and executes judgments, also known as an enforcement officer or sheriff. See also: tipstaff. 送达传票或其他文件并执行判决的法院官员; 法庭执行官; 执达员
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107. balance of probabilities /'baləns ɒv 'prɒbə'bɪlɪti:z/ n. The standard of proof courts must apply to decide what facts they should sentence someone on after the person has been convicted of an offence. See also: beyond reasonable doubt, burden of proof. 一种举证标准, 法庭必须适用该标准来决定在某人被定罪后应根据哪些事实对其进行判决; 或然性权衡; 盖然性权衡
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108. ban /bən/ v. To use the law to stop something from happening or someone from doing something, also known as prohibiting something. As an act this is known as a ban or prohibition. See also: outlaw. 利用法律阻止某事发生或某人做某事; 禁止; 违禁 e.g. prohibited weapon 违禁武器 smoking ban 禁烟令
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109. bar /bɑ:/ n. 1. The table in a court room at which an accused person or their legal representative stands, also known as the bar table. 法庭中被告或其法定代表人站立的桌子; 律师席 2. The legal profession of barristers. 出庭律师的法律职业; 出庭律师行业 e.g. members of the bar 出庭律师协会会员 the bar association 出庭律师协会 the bar exam 出庭律师资格考试
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110. bar table /bɑ: 'teɪbl/ n. See: bar.
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111. barbiturate /bɑ: 'bɪtʃʊrɪt/ n. A drug name, also known as barbs. 药名; 巴比妥类药物
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112. barbs /bɑ:bz/ n. See: barbiturate.
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113. barrister /'bærɪstə/ n. A lawyer entitled to practice as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts.
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	See also: counsel, lawyer, solicitor. 有权担任辩护律师的律师，特别是在高等法院；出庭律师；辩护大律师 e.g. barrister acting for the defence 代理辩方的出庭律师 barrister acting for the prosecution 代理控方的出庭律师
114. Basha inquiry	/'bʌʃə m'kwɪəri/ n. Cross-examination by the defence of particular witnesses before the trial starts. 在审判开始前由辩方对特定证人进行盘问；庭前质询
115. bath salts	/bɑ:θ sɔltz/ n. See: cathinone.
116. baton	/'batən/ n. A short, thick stick carried as a weapon by a police officer on duty. 一种武器，执勤警察携带的短而粗的棍子；警棍
117. batter	/'batə/ v. 1. To strike repeatedly with hard blows. 反复猛烈打击；殴打 e.g. the prisoner was battered to death 囚犯被殴打致死 2. To subject a family member to repeated violence and assault. 让家庭成员多次遭受暴力和攻击；身体虐待 e.g. battered women syndrome 受虐待妇女综合症 ● As an act this is known as battery.
118. beat	/bi:t/ n. See: patrol. v. See: strike.

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119. beg	/bɛg/ v. To ask for food or money as charity. As an act this is known as begging. A person who does this is known as a beggar. 向人要饭要钱；乞讨
120. beggar	/'bɛgə/ n. A person who begs. 乞丐 See: beg.
121. bench	/'bɛntʃ/ n. 1. A judge's seat in a court. 法庭上的法官席位；法官席 e.g. the judge sits at the bench 法官坐在法官席上 2. Judges or magistrates collectively, specifically, the office of a judge or magistrate. See also: judiciary. 法官或地方法官的统称；法官全体；特指法官或地方法官的职位；法院 e.g. appointment to the bench 任命为法官 bench warrant 法院拘票 bench book 法官手册；法律程序准则 rulings from the bench 法官的裁决
122. benzodiazepine	/'bɛnzəʊdɪə'ɛɪzɪpi:n/ n. A drug name, shortened to benzo. 药名；苯二氮草类
123. bestiality	/'bi:stri'alti/ n. The criminal offence of sexual intercourse between a person and an animal. 人与动物发生性交的刑事犯罪；兽交行为；兽奸罪 e.g. in many jurisdictions all acts of bestiality are prohibited 在许多司法管辖区所有兽交行为都被禁止

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124. **beyond a reasonable doubt** /bɪˈjɒnd ə ˈriːzənəbl daʊt/ n. The standard of proof applied when a jury finds a defendant guilty in a criminal proceeding, shortened to beyond reasonable doubt or reasonable doubt. See also: balance of probabilities, burden of proof. 在刑事诉讼中陪审团认定被告人有罪时适用的证明标准; 排除合理怀疑 e.g. found guilty beyond reasonable doubt 排除合理怀疑被判有罪
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125. **biased** /ˈbiːst/ adj. Having a preconceived idea that favours one side over the other or one outcome over another when making a decision. As a thought this is known as bias. 在做出决定时有先入为主的想法, 倾向于一方或一种结果; 有偏见的 e.g. biased judge 有偏见的法官 judicial bias 司法偏见
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126. **bikie** /ˈbɪki/ n. A member of a gang of motorcyclists. 摩托车手团伙的成员; 摩托党 e.g. anti-bikie laws 反摩托党法
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127. **bill** /bil/ n. A draft law submitted to a parliament for enactment as legislation. 提交议会作为立法颁布的法律草案; 议案; 法案 e.g. a bill to raise the minimum age of criminal responsibility 提高刑事责任最低年龄的法案
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128. **bind** /baɪnd/ v. To impose a legal or contractual obligation on someone or something. Acts like these are described as binding. 对某人或某事施加法律或合同义务; 约束; 拘束 e.g. binding precedent 具有约束力的先例
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129. **bite** /baɪt/ v. To cut, crush, or clamp someone or something with one's teeth. As an act this is known as biting. 用牙齿切断、压破或夹住某人或某物; 咬; 咬伤 e.g. bite a police officer 咬伤一名警察
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130. **black market** /blæk ˈmɑːkɪt/ n. A place where illegal trading activities are carried out in secret. 暗中进行非法买卖活动的场所; 黑市 e.g. trade on the black market 黑市交易
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131. **blackmail** /ˈblækmeɪl/ n./v. See: extort.
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132. **blowgun** /ˈbləʊɡʌn/ n. See: blowpipe.
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133. **blowpipe** /ˈbləʊpaɪp/ n. A weapon consisting of a long tube through which an arrow or dart is propelled by force of the breath, also known as a blowgun. 一种由长管组成的武器, 通过吹气的力量将箭或飞镖推进; 吹矢枪
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134. body armour	/ˈbɒdi ˈɑːmə/ n. A vest worn to prevent bullets and shrapnel from harming one's body, also known as a bulletproof vest. 用来防止子弹、弹片等伤害人体的背心；防弹衣
135. body search	/ˈbɒdi sɜːtʃ/ n./v. See: frisk.
136. bogus	/ˈbɒɡʊs/ adj. See: fake.
137. bolt cutter	/bɔʊlt ˈkʌtə/ n. A tool used for cutting bolts and chains. 用于切割螺栓和链条的工具；断线钳
138. bond	/bɒnd/ n. An agreement with legal force. 具有法律效力的协议；契约 e.g. good behaviour bond 检点契约
139. booze bus	/buːz bʌs/ n. A police vehicle containing equipment for the random breath testing of motorists. 装有对驾车者进行随机呼气测试的设备的警车；流动测醉警车
140. botnet	/ˈbɒtnet/ n. A network formed of infected computers that can be remotely managed by criminals. 由受感染计算机组成的、犯罪分子可以远程管理的网络；僵尸网络

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141. brass knuckles	/brɑːs ˈnʌklz/ n. See: knuckleduster.
142. brawl	/brɔːl/ v. To fight with multiple people in a public place. As an act this is known as a brawl or affray. A person who does this is known as a brawler. 在公共场所与多人打架；斗殴 e.g. be charged with affray 被控斗殴罪
143. brawler	/ˈbrɔːlə/ n. A person who brawls. 斗殴者 See: brawl.
144. breach	/briːtʃ/ v. To fail to comply with a court order, such as a condition of bail. As an act this is known as a breach. See also: break, contravene, infringe, violate. 不遵守法院的命令，如保释条件；违反；违背；违规 e.g. alleged breach 涉嫌违规 breach of bail 违反保释规定
145. break	/breɪk/ v. 1. To fail to obey a law. See also: breach, contravene, infringe, violate. 不遵守法律；违反法律；违法；违犯 e.g. break the law 犯法 2. To force entry into a place without permission, also known as breaking in, breaking and entering, or unlawfully entering. As an act this is known as a break, breaking and entering, a break-in, or unlawful entry. See also: burgle. 未经许可强行进入某

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	个地方；强行闯入；强行入室罪 e.g. break-in offence 闯入罪
146. break and enter	/breɪk and 'ɛntə/ See: break.
147. break in	/breɪk 'ɪn/ v. See: break.
148. break-in	/'breɪkɪn/ n. See: break.
149. breath-test	/'breθ test/ v. To ask a driver to blow into a device to check whether they have drunk more alcohol than the legally permitted amount. As an act this is known as breath-testing or a breath test. See also: breathalyser. 要求司机向设备吹气以检查其饮酒量是否超过法律允许的数量；呼气测试 e.g. roadside breath-testing 路边呼气测试
150. breathalyser	/'breθəlaɪzə/ n. A device used by police to measure the amount of alcohol in a driver's breath, also known as an alcotest. See also: breath-test. 警察用来测量司机呼吸中酒精含量的装置；人体酒精测试仪 e.g. small breathalysers are reliable enough to justify an arrest 小型人体酒精测试仪足够可靠，足以证明逮捕是合理的

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151. breech	/bri:tʃ/ n. The back part of a rifle or gun barrel. 步枪或枪管的后部；枪门
152. bribe	/'braɪb/ n. A sum of money offered to someone in power to persuade them to act in one's favour, also known as an inducement or pay-off. See also: corruption. 用来买通掌握某种权力的人来替自己办事的一笔钱；贿赂 e.g. accept a bribe 受贿 v. To use money to persuade someone in power to act in one's favour, also known as paying or buying someone off. As an act this is known as bribery or inducement. 用钱物买通掌握某种权力的人来替自己办事；行贿；贿赂；收买 e.g. bribery of a public officer 贿赂公职人员 buy off a witness 收买证人
153. bribery	/'braɪbəri/ n. See: bribe.
154. brief	/'bri:f/ n. A written summary of facts and points to present to court. 在法庭上发表的包含事实和要点的书面摘要；案情摘要 e.g. brief of evidence 证据摘要 brief to counsel 为出庭律师准备的案情摘要 police brief 警方摘要 v. To provide a written summary of facts and points to present to court. 提供一份在法庭上发表的包含事实和要点的书面摘要；提供案情摘要 e.g. the solicitor briefs the

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	<b>barrister</b> 事务律师向出庭律师提供案情摘要
155. <b>brothel</b>	<i>/ˈbrɒθl/</i> n. A house where men visit prostitutes. See also: prostitute, prostitution. 男人嫖妓的专门场所 e.g. brothel licence 妓院执照
156. <b>brutal</b>	<i>/ˈbruːtl/</i> adj. See: cruel.
157. <b>bug</b>	<i>/bʌg/</i> v. See: intercept.
158. <b>buggery</b>	<i>/ˈbʌgəri/</i> n. See: sodomy.
159. <b>bullet</b>	<i>/bʊlɪt/</i> n. Any kind of ammunition fired from a gun, such as a cartridge, primer or warhead. 用枪发射的弹药, 包括弹药筒、底火、弹头等; 子弹
160. <b>bulletproof vest</b>	<i>/ˈbʊlɪtpruːf vɛst/</i> n. See: body armour.
161. <b>bully</b>	<i>/ˈbʊli/</i> n. A person who seeks to harm or intimidate others. 试图伤害或恐吓他人的人; 土霸; 暴徒 v. To seek to harm or intimidate others. As an act this is known as bullying. A person who does this is known as a bully. See also: coerce, force, harass, intimidate, threaten. 试图伤害或恐吓他人; 欺

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	凌; 欺负; 霸凌 e.g. bullying in the workplace 工作场所的欺凌行为
162. <b>burden of proof</b>	<i>/ˌbɜːdn ɒv ˈpruːf/</i> n. The principle that it is the obligation of the prosecutor to prove the accused is guilty and not the accused themselves, also known as onus of proof, standard of proof, or evidentiary onus. See also: balance of probabilities, beyond reasonable doubt. 一种法律原则, 是指检察官有义务证明被告有罪, 而不是被告本人; 举证责任
163. <b>burglar</b>	<i>/ˈbɜːglə/</i> n. A person who burgles. 入室盗贼 See: burgle.
164. <b>burgle</b>	<i>/ˈbɜːgl/</i> v. To enter a building to steal something. As an act this is known as burglary or housebreaking. A person who does this is known as a burglar or housebreaker. See also: break. 进入建筑物偷东西; 入室盗窃 e.g. someone's house was burgled 某人的房子被盗了
165. <b>bust</b>	<i>/bʌst/</i> n./v. See: arrest, raid.
166. <b>busted</b>	<i>/bʌstɪd/</i> adj. See: red-handed.

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167. but for test /bʌt fɔː test/ n. A test used to establish simple factual causation between an accused's conduct and a result, also known as a sine qua non. 用于确定被告行为与结果之间简单事实因果关系的测试；“若非”标准；必要条件

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168. buy off /bʌɪ ˈɒf/ v. See: bribe.

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169. by-law /ˈbʌɪlɔː/ n. A statutory rule made by a local government. 由地方政府制定的法定规则；地方法规

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170. cab rank rule /kʌb rʌŋk ruːl/ n. The principle that barristers must take on any case in the fields in which they have expertise and at their usual fee. 一种法律原则，指出庭律师必须以正常的费用接受在其专业知识领域内的任何案件；不得拒聘原则

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171. callover /ˈkɔːləʊvə/ n. A court procedure in which parties advise the judge about the progress of their case and the judge then determines whether their case is ready for a hearing, also written as call-over or call over. 一种法庭程序，当事人向法官通报其案件的进展情况，然后法官决定其案件有没有准备好审理；案例点名；初审 e.g. callover list 初审表 committal callover 听证初审 summary callover 简易初审

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172. camera /ˈkæməɹə/ n. A machine that takes photos or converts a captured scene into a television image signal. See also: in camera. 拍摄照片或用来把摄取到的景物转变为电视图像信号的机器；照相机；摄像机；摄像头 e.g. mobile phone and seatbelt camera 手机和安全带摄像头

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173. cannabinoid /ˈkænəbɪnɔɪd/ n. A drug name, also known as K2 or spice. 药名；大麻素

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174. cannabis /ˈkænəbɪs/ n. A drug name, also known as marijuana, pot, or weed. 药名；大麻

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175. capacity /kəˈpæsɪti/ n. The physical, mental or legal factors that enable a person to commit an offence, also known as ability or competence, opposite of incapacity or incompetence. See also: dolus, incapacity. 一个人具备能够犯罪的身体、心理或法律因素；能力 e.g. impaired capacity 能力受损 mental capacity to form criminal intent 形成犯罪意图的心理能力

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176. captivity /kəpˈtɪvɪti/ n. See: jail.

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177. carjack /ˈkɑːdʒæk/ v. To steal an occupied car in a violent manner. As an act

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	this is known as carjacking. A person who does this is known as a carjacker. See also: hijack. 以暴力方式偷窃一辆被占用的汽车；抢劫汽车；劫车
178. carjacker	/ˈkɑːdʒək/ n. A person who carjacks. 劫车者 See: carjack.
179. carnal	/ˈkɑːnl/ adj. Relating to sexual needs and activities. 与性需求和性活动有关的 e.g. have carnal knowledge with someone 与某人发生性关系
180. carriage service	/ˈkærɪdʒ ˈsɜːvɪs/ n. A means of telecommunication. 一种通讯手段；电子通信服务 e.g. using a carriage service to menace, harass, or cause offence 利用电子通信服务进行威胁、骚扰或冒犯
181. cartel	/kɑːˈtel/ n. An alliance formed by companies that produce similar goods by entering into various agreements in order to monopolize the market and obtain high profits. 生产同类商品的企业为了垄断市场和获取高额利润，通过订立各种协定而形成的同盟；卡特尔；垄断联盟 e.g. drug cartel 毒品卡特尔
182. cartridge	/ˈkɑːtrɪdʒ/ n. A piece of metal at the rear of a bullet that holds

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	gunpowder. 枪弹后部装火药的金属；弹壳
183. case	/keɪs/ n. 1. An instance of a particular situation; specifically, an incident under police investigation. 特定情况的实例；事例；特指警方所调查的事件；案件 e.g. clues for solving a case 破案线索 homicide case 凶杀案 2. A legal action to be decided in a court of law, also known as an action, matter, or proceeding. See also: charge, count, litigate, proceed, prosecute. 需由法院裁决的法律诉讼；案件 e.g. case management 案件管理 dismiss a case 驳回案件 no-case submission 无案答辩 no case to answer 无案可答 case conference 案件会议 court case 法庭案件 criminal case 刑事案件；罪案 3. A legal action that has been decided and may be cited by judges in the future. See also: precedent. 已决定并可能在未来被法官援引的法律诉讼；判例；先例；案例 e.g. case law 判例法 case note 案例说明 4. A set of facts or arguments supporting one side in a legal action. 在法律诉讼中支持一方的一组事实或论点；证据和辩论；主张 e.g. present one's case 提出自己的主张 rest one's case 举证完毕
184. case conferencing	/keɪs ˈkɒnfərənsɪŋ/ n. See: conference.

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185. case law	/ˈkeɪs ˌlɔː/ n. See: common law.
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186. caseload	/ˈkeɪsləʊd/ n. The amount of work a lawyer or judge is handling at one time. 律师或法官要处理的工作任务数量; 工作量; 案件量; 办案量 e.g. caseload management of courts 法院的案件量管理
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187. catapult	/ˈkætəpʌlt/ n. See: slingshot.
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188. catfish	/ˈkætfɪʃ/ n. A person who creates and operates a fake online profile to deceive someone. 创建和操作虚假的在线个人资料来欺骗某人的人; 交友骗子 v. To create and operate a fake online profile to deceive someone. As an act this is known as catfishing. A person who does this is known as a catfish or catfisher. See also: deceive, defraud, entrap, fabricate, forge, fraud, impersonate, scam. 创建和操作虚假的在线个人资料来欺骗某人; 交友欺骗
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189. catfisher	/ˈkætfɪʃə/ n. A person who catfishes. 交友骗子 See: catfish.
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190. cathinone	/ˈkæθɪnoʊn/ n. A drug name, also known as bath salts or flakka. 药名; 卡西酮
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191. caught in the act	/kɔːt m ði akt/ adj. See: red-handed.
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192. causation	/kɔːˈzeɪʃn/ n. The relationship between the accused's conduct and the end result. 被告人的行为与最终结果之间的关系; 因果关系; 起因
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193. cause	/kɔːz/ n. Why something happened or why something should happen. 为什么某事发生或为什么某事应该发生; 原因; 理由 e.g. cause of death 死因 death by natural causes 自然死亡 show cause 说明理由 show cause offence 需说明理由的犯罪
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194. caution	/ˈkɔːʃən/ v. To admonish a person who has made a mistake or committed an offence, also known as warning or reprimanding someone; specifically, to remind a suspect of their common law rights. As an act this is known as a caution, warning, or reprimand. 告诫犯了错误或犯了罪的人, 特指提醒嫌疑人其普通法权利; 警告 e.g. formal police caution 正式警方警告 informal police caution 非正式警方警告 make admissions to the police under caution 被警告后向警方供认
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195. cease	/siːs/ v. To no longer do something, also known as
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	discontinuing something. As an act this is known as cessation or a discontinuance. See also: abort, stay. 不再进行某事; 停止; 中止 e.g. cease and desist letter 警告信 cessation of criminal activity 犯罪中止 discontinuance of proceedings 诉讼程序中止
196. certifier	/ˈsə:tɪfɪə/ n. A person who certifies. 认证者 See: certify.
197. certify	/ˈsə:tɪfaɪ/ v. To verify a copy of a document as being a true copy of an original document. As an act this is known as certification and described as certified. A person who does this is known as a certifying person or certifier. 验证文件副本是否为原始文件的真实副本; 认证 e.g. certified copy 认证副本
198. certifying person	/ˈsə:tɪfɪɪŋ ˈpɜ:sn/ n. A person who certifies. 认证人 See: certify.
199. cessation	/seˈseɪʃn/ n. See: cease.
200. chain of custody	/tʃeɪn əv ˈkʌstədi/ n. The chronological documentation of how evidence is handled and stored. 按时间顺序记录证据的处理和存储方式; 监管链 e.g. evidence may be thrown out if the integrity of the chain of custody is

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	in doubt 如果监管链的完整性受到质疑, 证据可能会被丢弃
201. challenge	/ˈtʃælɪndʒ/ v. To dispute the truth or validity of something or someone. As an act this is known as a challenge. A person who does this is known as a challenger. 质疑某事或某人的真实性或有效性; 质疑; 回避 e.g. challenge an evidentiary certificate 对证据证书提出质疑 challenge for cause 有原因要求陪审员退席; 有因回避 peremptory challenge 无正当理由而要求陪审员退席; 无因回避
202. challenger	/ˈtʃælɪndʒə/ n. A person who challenges. 质疑者; 回避者 See: challenge.
203. chambers	/ˈtʃeɪmbəz/ n. 1. An office of a barrister. 出庭律师事务所 e.g. chambers specialising in criminal law 专门从事刑法的出庭律师事务所 2. An office of a judicial officer. 司法人员办公室 e.g. communicating with chambers 与司法人员办公室沟通
204. character	/ˈkærɪktə/ n. 1. The good reputation of a person. 一个人的良好声誉; 品格 e.g. character reference 品格证明书 character test 品格测试 character witness 品格证人 good character 良好的品格 2. The mental and moral qualities

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	distinctive to a person. 一个人独特的心理和道德品质; 性格 e.g. out of character 不符合性格
205. charge	/tʃɑːdʒ/ n. A formal accusation that someone has committed a criminal offence. See also: complaint, count, indictment, information, litigation, prosecution. 对某人犯有刑事犯罪的正式指控 e.g. answer a charge 回应正式指控 charge certificate 正式指控证书 charge sheet 正式指控记录 rolled-up charge 多起罪行的正式指控 v. To formally accuse someone of a criminal offence, also known as laying charges or pressing charges on someone. As an act this is known as a charge. See also: accuse, allege, complain, indict, litigate, prosecute. 正式指控某人刑事犯罪 e.g. charge someone with an offence 正式指控某人犯罪
206. cheat	/tʃiːt/ v. See: deceive.
207. child	/tʃɪld/ n. A person under the age of full legal responsibility, also known as a minor or juvenile, opposite of an adult. 未满承担全部法律责任年龄的人; 未成年人; 儿童; 少年 e.g. child labour 雇佣童工 child protection services 儿童保护服务

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208. children's court	/ˈtʃɪldrənz kɔːt/ n. A specialised state court or court division that hears cases involving children. 专门审理涉及儿童的案件的州法院或分庭; 儿童法庭
209. chroming	/ˈkrəʊmɪŋ/ n. The inhaling of intoxicating fumes from chrome-based paint. 吸入铬基油漆的有毒烟雾; 滥用吸入剂
210. claim	/kleɪm/ n./v. See: allege.
211. claimant	/ˈkleɪmənt/ n. See: plaintiff.
212. clandestine	/klanˈdɛstɪn/ adj. Done in secret to conceal an illicit or improper purpose. 为隐藏非法或不正当目的而秘密进行的; 秘密的 e.g. clandestine drug laboratory (clan lab) 秘密药物实验室
213. classify	/ˈklɑːsɪfaɪ/ v. 1. To assign levels according to quality, degree, level, or status. 按照质量、程度、水平、地位等的不同而划分出级别; 等级 security classification of prisoners 囚犯的安全等级 2. To rate a film, video game, or publication based on its suitability for audiences of particular ages. 对电影、电玩或出版物对特定年龄段观众适合性的评估; 分级 e.g. Australian Classification Board 澳

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	大利亚分级委员会 3. To designate documents or information as officially secret. 官方将文件或信息定为机密 e.g. classified information designated Top Secret, Secret or Confidential 指定为绝密、机密或秘密的保密信息 ● As an act this is known as classification.
214. clear-up rate	/ˈkliːəp reɪt/ n. The percentage of offenders caught by the police compared to the total number of crimes reported, also known as a clearance rate. 被警方抓获的违法者占犯罪报告总数的百分比; 清除率
215. clearance rate	/ˈkliərəns reɪt/ n. See: clear-up rate.
216. cleaver	/ˈkli:və/ n. A cooking knife for chopping meat, sometimes used as a weapon. 砍剁肉块的料理用刀具, 有时用作武器; 菜刀
217. clerk	/kla:k/ n. An officer who helps a judge or magistrate. See also: registrar. 帮助法官或地方法官的官员; 书记员; 办事员 e.g. clerk of court 法庭书记员 depositions clerk 证词办事员
218. coach	/kəʊtʃ/ v. To give a witness instructions on what to say when

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	giving evidence. 指示证人作证时该说什么; 证人辅导 e.g. improper witness coaching 不当的证人辅导
219. cocaine	/kəʊˈkeɪn/ n. A drug name, also known as coke. 药名; 可卡因 e.g. crack cocaine 快克可卡因
220. codeine	/kəʊdi:n/ n. A drug name. 药名; 可待因
221. coerce	/kəʊˈɔ:s/ v. To force someone to do something by using force or threats. Acts like these are known as coercion or duress and described as being coercive. See also: bully, force, harass, intimidate, threaten. 使用暴力或威胁强迫某人做某事; 胁迫; 强制 e.g. coercive control 胁迫性控制 confession made under duress 逼供
222. coke	/kəʊk/ n. See: cocaine.
223. colleague	/ˈkɒli:g/ n. See: associate.
224. collude	/kəˈljʊ:d/ v. To cooperate in secret to deceive others. Acts like these are known as collusion and described as being collusive. See also: complicit, conspire. 一起谋划来欺骗他人; 共谋; 勾结; 串通 e.g. collude together to plan

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criminal activity 串通策划犯罪活动

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225. commission

/kə'mɪʃn/ n. A group of people authorised by an official body to do something. 得到官方机构授权做某事的一群人；委员会 e.g. crime commission 犯罪调查委员会 Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse 调查机构对儿童性虐待反应的皇家委员会

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226. commissioner

/kə'mɪʃənə/ n. 1. A person appointed to a role by a commission. 被委员会任命担任某职务的人；专员 e.g. commissioner for declarations 声明专员 2. A police rank name. See also: constable, inspector, sergeant, superintendent. 警衔级别名；总警监 e.g. chief commissioner 警察局长 deputy commissioner 警察局副局长

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227. commit

/kə'mɪt/ v. 1. To make or carry out a mistake or crime. As an act this is known as commission. 犯下或实施错误或犯罪 e.g. commission of an offence 实施罪行；犯罪行为 commit a crime 发下罪行；违犯刑律；犯罪 commit domestic violence 实施家庭暴力 commit multiple crimes 多次作案 commit suicide 自杀 2. To send a matter or the defendant to a higher court for trial or sentence. See also:

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committal. 将案件或被告人送交上级法院审判或量刑；移交 e.g. commit the charges to the District Court 将指控移交区域法院 commit the defendant to trial 将被告移交审判 commit to the Supreme Court 移交给最高法院

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228. committal

/kə'mɪtl/ n. A pretrial proceeding in which a magistrate decides whether there is sufficient evidence for a matter to go to trial, also known as a committal hearing, committal proceeding, or preliminary inquiry. See also: commit. 一种审前程序，地方法官考虑是否有足够证据将案件审判；听证预审 e.g. committal with examination 询问预审 full hand up committal (paper committal) 书面预审 registry committal 登记预审

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229. common law

/.kəmən 'lɔ:/ n. 1. A system of law developed by the English courts through the principles of precedent and adopted in commonwealth countries with a British heritage, opposite of civil law. 英国法院根据先例原则制定并在具有英国传统的英联邦国家采用的法律体系，跟“民法体系”相对；普通法系 2. Law derived from the decisions of judges, also known as case law, opposite of statute law. 源自法官判决的法律，跟“制定法”相对；普通法；判例法

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230. common purpose /'kɒmən 'pə:pəs/ n. An agreement between two or more people to commit a crime together, also known as joint criminal enterprise or joint enterprise. See also: in concert. 两人或多人同意一起犯罪；共同犯罪计划

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231. Commonwealth offence /'kɒmənweɪθ ə'fens/ n. A criminal act which breaches federal law. See also: indictable offence, major offence, minor offence, regulatory offence, simple offence. 违反联邦法律的犯罪行为；违反联邦法的罪行

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232. community /kə'mju:niti/ n. The people of a district or country as a collective. 一个地区或国家人民的集体；社区 e.g. promote community safety by preventing crime 通过预防犯罪促进社区安全

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233. community protection /kə'mju:niti prə'tekʃn/ n. Measures aimed at preventing offenders from causing further harm to society. 旨在防止违法者对社会造成进一步危害的措施；社区保护 e.g. community protection as a sentencing purpose 将社区保护作为量刑目的

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234. community service /kə'mju:niti 'sə:vɪs/ n. Unpaid work that an offender is required to do. 违法者必须从事的无偿工

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作；社区服务 e.g. community service order 社区服务令

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235. community-based order /kə'mju:niti beɪst 'o:də/ n. An order that allows an offender to serve their sentence in the community while being subject to certain conditions, also known as a community corrections order or community sentence. 允许罪犯在符合一定条件的情况下在社区服刑的命令；社区监管令；社区矫正令

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236. commute /kə'mju:t/ v. To reduce a sentence that has been imposed on an offender. As an act this is known as commutation or remission. 减轻对罪犯的刑罚；减刑

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237. companion /kəm'pænjən/ n. See: associate.

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238. compel /kəm'pel/ v. See: force.

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239. compellability /kəmpələ'bɪlɪti/ n. A legally enforceable obligation on a witness to give relevant evidence about a fact. See also: competence. 证人就事实提供相关证据的法律强制义务；被迫作证性

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240. compensate /'kɒmpənsət/ v. To give someone money in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury incurred. Acts like these are known as

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compensation and described as being compensatory. 给某人金钱以承认遭受损失、痛苦或伤害；赔偿；补偿 e.g. compensation order 赔偿令 criminal injuries compensation 刑事伤害赔偿

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241. competence

/ˈkɒmpɪtəns/ n. 1. The quality of being legally capable of giving evidence in court. See also: compellability. 具有出庭作证的合法能力的素质；作证资格 2. See: capacity. 3. See: jurisdiction.

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242. complain

/kəmˈpleɪn/ v. To express dissatisfaction or annoyance about something. As an act this is known as a complaint or grievance. See also: accuse, allege, charge, indict, litigate, prosecute. 表达对某事的不满或烦恼；抱怨；投诉 e.g. make a complaint about police misconduct 投诉警察不当行为 preliminary complaint 初步投诉

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243. complainant

/kəmˈpleɪnənt/ n. See: plaintiff.

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244. complaint

/kəmˈpleɪnt/ n. 1. A formal allegation of a crime. 正式犯罪指控；控告 e.g. fresh complaint 新的控告 frivolous complaint 无意义的控告 vexatious complaint 无理取闹的控告 2. A document on which a formal allegation of a crime is written. 写有正式犯罪指控的文件；控告书 ● See also: charge,

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count, indictment, information, litigation, prosecution.

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245. complicit

/kəmˈplɪsɪt/ adj. Being involved with others in an illegal activity or wrongdoing. As a state this is known as complicity. See also: collude, conspire. 与他人参与非法活动或不当行为；共同参与犯罪；共谋；串通 e.g. complicity in a cover-up 共谋掩盖事实

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246. complimentary

/ˌkɒmplɪˈmentəri/ adj. See: gratuitous.

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247. comply

/kəmˈplaɪ/ v. 1. To follow a command. See also: abide by. 遵照命令 e.g. comply with a court order 遵守法院命令 2. To meet specified standards. 达到规定的标准 e.g. comply with regulations 合规 ● Also known as observing or fulfilling something. Acts like these are known as compliance or observance, and described as being compliant or observant.

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248. compound

/kəmˈpaʊnd/ v. To agree to accept payment for not disclosing information that might assist in convicting or prosecuting someone who has committed an indictable offence. As an act this is known as compounding of an offence. 同意接受报酬而不披露可

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249. compulsory	/kəm'pʌlsəri/	adj. See: mandatory.
250. con	/kɒn/	n./v. See: scam.
251. con artist	/kɒn 'ɑ:tɪst/	n. A person who cons others. 骗子 See: scam.
252. conceal	/kən'si:l/	v. 1. To obscure something from view. As an act this is known as concealing or concealment. 将某物藏起来使不被发现；隐藏 e.g. carrying a concealed weapon 携带暗器 2. To keep something secret. As an act this is known as concealing, concealment, or misprision. 把真相遮掩起来不让人知道；隐瞒；隐匿 e.g. concealing a child 隐匿儿童 concealment of birth 隐瞒婴儿的出生 conceal the commission of an offence 隐瞒罪行 misprision of felony 对重罪知情不报 • Also known as hiding something.
253. conduct	/'kɒndʌkt/	n. The manner in which a person behaves. 一个人的行为方式；行为；表现 e.g. disorderly conduct 妨碍治安行为 /kən'dʌkt/ v. To organise and carry out. 组织和执行；管理；进行 e.g. conduct an investigation 进

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		行调查 conduct one's own defence 为自己辩护
254. conference	/'kɒnfərəns/	n. 1. A meeting between a lawyer and their client to discuss a case. 律师与其客户讨论案件的会议；案件会议 2. A meeting between the prosecution and defence to negotiate the charge, also known as case conferencing. 控方和辩方开会协商指控；指控协商会 3. A meeting between an offender and a victim to discuss how to repair harm caused by an offence, also known as a restorative justice conference or justice mediation. 犯罪者和受害者之间的会议，讨论如何修复犯罪造成的伤害；恢复性司法会议
255. confess	/kən'fɛs/	v. To admit that one has committed a crime or is at fault. Acts like these are known as confessions or coming clean and described as confessional. A person who does this is known as a confessor. 承认自己犯了罪或有过错；坦白交代；供认；招认；供述 e.g. confess one's crime truthfully 如实供述自己的罪行 give a false confession 作出虚假供述 make a full confession 供认不讳 tricked into confessing 被骗供认
256. confession	/'kɒn'fɛʃn/	n. A formal statement admitting that one has committed a crime or is at fault. 承认自己犯了

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	罪或有过错的正式声明；招认词；供认状 e.g. confession that is ruled inadmissible 被裁定不予受理的供认状
257. confessor	/kən'fesa/ n. A person who confesses. 供认者 See: confess.
258. confidential	/.kɒnfrɪ'denʃl/ adj. Keeping a matter secret so that it is not revealed. As a state this is known as confidentiality. 保守秘密，使不泄露；保密的；机密的；秘密的 e.g. the duty of confidentiality for criminal lawyers 刑事律师的保密义务
259. confine	/kən'faɪn/ v. See: jail, restrain, restrict.
260. confirm	/kən'fə:m/ v. See: determine.
261. confiscate	/'kɒnfiskeɪt/ v. To take someone's property with authority, also known as seizing, impounding, sequestering, sequestrating, or estreating property. As an act this is known as confiscation, seizure, impoundment, sequestration, or estreatment. See also: forfeit. 有权夺取某人的财产；没收；充公；扣押；查封 e.g. confiscating criminal assets 没收犯罪资产 seizure and impoundment of physical

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	evidence and documentary evidence 查封、扣押物证、书证
262. connive	/kə'naɪv/ v. See: conspire.
263. conniver	/kə'naɪvə/ n. A person who connives. 同谋 See: conspire.
264. consent	/kən'sent/ v. To give permission for something to happen. Acts like these are known as consent and described as being consensual or carried out consensually. See also: authorise, leave, permit. 允许某事发生；同意；自愿 e.g. affirmative consent 肯定同意 age of consent 最低合法性行为年龄；同意年龄；法定承诺年龄 cognitive capacity to give consent 给予同意的认知能力 informed consent 知情同意 non-consensual penetrative sexual intercourse 非自愿插入式性行为 penetration without consent 未经同意下以插入方式进行性侵犯 sexual act without consent 未经同意的性行为
265. consort	/kən'sɔ:t/ v. To habitually spend time with a person who has a criminal conviction. See also: associate. 习惯性地与有定罪记录的人交往；厮混 e.g. anti-consorting laws aimed at disrupting organised criminal activity 旨在瓦解有组织犯罪活动的反厮混法

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266. conspirator /kən'spɪrətə/ n. A person who conspires. 同谋 See: conspire.

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267. conspire /kən'spɪə/ v. To make secret plans jointly to commit an unlawful act, also known as conniving at something. Acts like these are known as conspiracies, and described as being conspiratorial. A person who does this is known as a conspirator or conniver. See also: collude, complicit. 共同制定秘密计划来实施非法行为; 同谋; 共谋 e.g. conspiracy to murder 共谋谋杀 conspire to commit a crime 同谋作案

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268. constable /'kɒnstəbl/ n. A police officer of the lowest rank. See also: commissioner, inspector, sergeant, superintendent. 警衔级别最低的警察; 警员 e.g. constable with no insignia 不佩戴警徽的警员 leading senior constable 资深高级警员 plain-clothes senior constable 便衣高级警员 senior constable 高级警员

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269. constitution /,kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃn/ n. A country's fundamental law with the highest legal force. See also: constitutional, unconstitutional. 国家的具有最高法律效力的根本大法; 宪法 e.g. amend the constitution 修宪 draw up a constitution 制宪 establish a

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constitution 立宪 write into the constitution 入宪

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270. constitutional /,kɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl/ adj. In accordance with the constitution, opposite of unconstitutional. As a quality this is known as constitutionality. See also: constitution. 符合宪法的; 合宪的 e.g. constitutional challenge 合宪性异议 exercise one's constitutional rights 行使宪法赋予的权利

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271. constrain /kən'streɪn/ v. See: restrict.

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272. contempt /kən'tempt/ n. 1. A feeling that a person or a thing is worthless or beneath consideration. 感觉一个人或一件事毫无价值或不值得考虑; 蔑视 2. See: contempt of court. 3. See: contempt of parliament.

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273. contempt of court /kən'tempt ɒv kɔ:t/ n. Behaviour which may interfere with or undermine the authority of the court, shortened to contempt. See also: contempt of parliament. 有可能会干扰或损害法院权威的行为; 藐视法庭罪

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274. contempt of parliament /kən'tempt ɒv 'pɑ:lɪmənt/ n. Behaviour which may interfere with or undermine the authority of the parliament, shortened to

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	contempt. See also: contempt of court. 有可能会干扰或损害议会权威的行为; 藐视议会罪
275. contend	/kən'tend/ v. To assert something as a position in an argument. Acts like these are known as contention and described as being contentious. 断言某事作为论证中的立场; 主张; 争论 e.g. matter of contention 争论点
276. contest	/'kɒntest/ n. A court hearing in which the parties disagree or where an accused person pleads not guilty. 双方意见不一致或被告不认罪的法庭聆讯; 抗辩 e.g. contest mention 抗辩提堂 /kən'test/ v. To challenge or oppose something, also known as defending something. 质疑或反对某事; 提出答辩; 抗辩; 争议 e.g. contest a charge 抗辩指控 contested hearing 抗辩聆讯
277. contraband	/'kɒntrəbænd/ n. Goods that have been imported or exported illegally. 非法进出口的货物; 走私货物; 走私品; 违禁品 e.g. the contraband market 走私品市场
278. contravene	/'kɒntrəvi:n/ v. To offend against the prohibition or order of a law, treaty or code of conduct. As an act this is known as contravention. See also: breach,

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	break, infringe, violate. 违反法律、条约或行为准则的禁令或命令 e.g. contravene a court order 违反法庭命令
279. contrite	/'kɒntraɪt/ adj. See: remorseful.
280. convict	/'kɒnvɪkt/ n. See: prisoner. v. /kən'vɪkt/ To formally declare someone guilty of a criminal offence. As an act this is known as a conviction. 正式宣布某人犯有刑事罪行; 判决有罪; 定罪 e.g. convicted of robbery 被判犯有抢劫罪
281. conviction	/kən'vɪkʃn/ n. 1. A formal declaration that someone is guilty of a criminal offence. 正式宣布某人犯有刑事罪行; 有罪判决; 定罪 e.g. conviction rate 定罪率 conviction without penalty 定罪而不处罚 2. A record that formally declares someone is guilty of a criminal offence. 正式宣布某人犯有刑事罪行的记录; 定罪记录 e.g. expunge a conviction 删除定罪记录 previous convictions; prior convictions 前科 spent conviction 已丧失时效的定罪记录
282. coroner	/'kɒrənə/ n. An official who investigates deaths. Acts related to this are described as being coronial. See also: autopsy. 调查死

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亡事件的官员；死因裁判官；验尸官 e.g. coronial inquest 验尸调查 coronial matters 死因问题

283. corpus delicti

/kɔːpəs dɪ'liktɪ/ n. The objective external facts of a crime, such as the body of a murdered person or a burned house. 犯罪的客观外在事实，如被谋杀者的尸体或被焚毁的房屋；犯罪事实

284. corrections

/kə'rekʃnz/ n. The punishment of offenders in prison that is intended to rectify their behaviour. Acts like these are described as being corrective or correctional. See also: rehabilitate. 对监狱中的罪犯进行惩罚以纠正其行为；矫正；惩治 e.g. community corrections 社区矫正 correctional institution 矫正机构 correctional system 矫正体系 corrections officer 矫正官 corrective services 矫正服务 corrective services officer 狱警

285. corroborate

/kə'rɒbəreɪt/ v. To confirm the reliability of evidence by other evidence, also known as substantiating something. Acts like these are known as corroboration or substantiation and described as being corroborative or substantiative. 用其他证据来确认某个证据是否可靠；证实；确证 e.g.

uncorroborated testimony 未经证实的证词

286. corrupt

/kə'rʌpt/ adj. Having a willingness to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain. 愿意采取不诚实的行为来换取金钱或个人利益；贪污；腐败 e.g. corrupt official 贪官 v. To cause someone to act dishonestly in return for money or personal gain. See also: bribe. 导致某人做出不诚实的行为以换取金钱或个人利益；使……腐化堕落 e.g. corrupting jurors 收买陪审员 • Acts like these are known as corruption, and described as being corrupt or carried out corruptly.

287. costs

/kɒstz/ n. The amount of money that can cover the legal expenses incurred during a proceeding. 能承担诉讼期间产生的法律费用的金额；诉讼费 e.g. the judge awarded costs to the defendant 法官判由原告向被告支付诉讼费

288. counsel

/'kaʊnsəl/ n. 1. A barrister or other legal adviser conducting a case. 处理案件的出庭律师或其他法律顾问；法律顾问；律师 e.g. defence counsel 辩方律师 opposing counsel 对方律师 prosecution counsel 控方律师 2. Specifically, a barrister of seniority and eminence, also known as a senior counsel, King's counsel, Queen's

counsel, or silk, abbreviated as SC, KC, or QC. 特指资历深厚、声望显赫的出庭律师；资深出庭律师；御用律师 • See also: barrister, lawyer, solicitor. v. 1. To give formal advice. As an act this is known as counsel. 提供正式建议；劝告 e.g. follow someone's counsel 听从某人的劝告 2. To give professional help to someone to resolve their personal problems. As an act this is known as counselling. 为某人提供专业帮助来解决其问题；为某人提供咨询 e.g. provide counselling to victims of crime 为犯罪受害者提供咨询

289. count

/kaʊnt/ n. A distinct accusation on an indictment, also known as a charge. See also: charge, complaint, indictment, information, litigation, prosecution. 公诉书上的一项正式指控 e.g. 六项强奸罪 six counts of rape

290. counterfeit

/'kaʊntəfɪt/ v. See: forge.

291. counterfeiter

/'kaʊntəfɪtə/ n. A person who counterfeits. 造假者 See: forge.

292. courier

/'kʊrɪə/ n. A person who transports illicit goods over a border. 跨越边境运输非法货物的人；运输者；运毒者 v. To transport illicit goods over a

border. A person who does this is known as a courier or mule. See also: human trafficker, smuggle, traffic. 跨越边境运输非法货物；运输；运毒

293. court

/kɔ:t/ n. A government institution that exercises judicial power, also known as a court of law. 行使审判权的国家机关；法庭；法院 e.g. appellate court 上诉法院 be brought before the court 被带上法庭 children's court 儿童法庭 confront someone in court 对簿公堂 coroner's court 验尸法庭 court etiquette 法庭礼仪 court list 审讯案件表 court orderly 法庭服务员 court services officer 司法官员 closed court 非公开审判庭 drug court 毒品法庭 family violence court 家庭暴力法庭 open court 公开审判庭 specialist court 专门法庭 state court 州法院 territory court 领地法院 youth court 少年法庭 • Australia has two separate court hierarchies. The state and territory courts are ranked in ascending order from inferior courts (Magistrates' Courts or Local Courts), to intermediate courts (District Courts or County Courts), to superior courts (state Supreme Courts, the Federal Court and the High Court). Federal courts were on two tiers (Federal Court of Australia and High Court) until 1999, when the Federal Magistrates Court was established. In 2021, the Federal

Circuit Court merged with the Family Court of Australia to form the Federal Circuit and Family Court of Australia. 澳大利亚有两个独立的法院等级体系。州和领地法院按升序排列，从下级法院（地方法院）到中级法院（地区法院），再到高级法院（州最高法院、联邦法院和澳大利亚高等法院）。联邦法院曾经分为两级（澳大利亚联邦法院和高等法院），直至 1999 年联邦初级法院成立。2021 年，联邦巡回法院与澳大利亚家庭法院合并，成立澳大利亚联邦巡回法院和家庭法院。

294. court brief /kɔ:t bri:f/ n. See: QP9.

295. courthouse /'kɔ:thaus/ n. A building which contains a court of law. 设有法院的建筑物；法院大楼

296. courtroom /'kɔ:tru:m/ n. A room in which a court of law meets. 法庭开庭的房间；审判室；法庭

297. cover up /,kʌvər'ʌp/ v. To attempt to prevent people discovering the truth about a serious mistake or crime. As an act this is known as a cover-up (/ 'kʌvərʌp/). 试图阻止他人发现严重错误或犯罪的真相；掩盖事实 e.g. complicity in a cover-up 共谋掩盖事实

298. covert /'kəʊvə:t/ adj. See: undercover.

299. coward punch /'kəʊəd pʌntʃ/ n. A strike to someone's head or neck that is unprovoked and delivered without warning, also known as a king-hit or sucker punch. 无端且毫无警告地对某人的头部或颈部进行打击；无警告拳打 e.g. coward punch killer 无警告拳打致他人死亡的凶手

300. crack down /kræk'daʊn/ v. To take a series of severe measures to restrict undesirable or illegal people or behaviour. As an act this is known as a crackdown (/ 'krækdaʊn/). 采取一系列严厉措施，打击不良或违法的人员或行为；严厉打击；惩治；严打 e.g. crack down on corruption 惩治腐败 crack down on smuggling 严打走私活动

301. crime /kri:m/ n. Illegal activity, especially an action or omission punishable by law. See also: offence. 非法活动，尤其是可受法律惩罚的行为或疏忽；犯罪 e.g. attempted crime 犯罪未遂 crime against humanity 反人类罪 crime hotspot 犯罪热点 crime rate 犯罪率 crime scene 犯罪现场 detect crime 侦查犯罪 facilitate a crime 为犯罪提供便利 heinous crime 罪大恶极 organised crime 有组织犯罪 sex crime 性犯罪 violent crime

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	暴力犯罪 white-collar crime 白领犯罪
302. crime syndicate	/ˈkrɪm 'sɪndɪkət/ n. See: syndicate.
303. criminal	/'krɪmɪnl/ adj. 1. Relating to crime. A person who has done a criminal act is known as an offender, lawbreaker or criminal. As a behaviour this is known as offending or criminality. 与犯罪有关的; 犯罪的 e.g. criminal history 犯罪历史 criminal incident 刑事事件 weapon used for criminal purposes 凶器 2. Relating to crime, as opposed to civil matters. 有关刑法的, 跟民事相区别; 刑事的; 刑法的 e.g. criminal code 刑事法典 criminal damage 刑事损害 criminal law 刑法 n. See: offender.
304. criminal offence	/'krɪmɪnl ə'fens/ n. See: offence.
305. criminal record	/'krɪmɪnl 'rɛkɔ:d/ n. See: antecedents.
306. criminalise	/'krɪmɪnəlaɪz/ v. To make a once legal activity illegal, opposite of decriminalise. As an act this is known as criminalisation. 使曾经合法的活动变得非法; 定.....为非法 e.g. criminalisation of terrorist financing 将资助恐怖分子视为非法

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307. criminologist	/ˌkrɪmɪ'nɒlədʒɪst/ n. A person who studies criminology. 犯罪学家 See: criminology.
308. criminology	/ˌkrɪmɪ'nɒlədʒi/ n. The study of the nature, causes, and consequences of crime as a social phenomenon. A person who does this is known as a criminologist. 研究犯罪作为一种社会现象的性质、原因和后果; 犯罪学
309. crook	/krʊk/ n. A person who is dishonest or a criminal. See also: scam. 不诚实的人或罪犯; 骗子
310. crossbow	/'krɒsbəʊ/ n. A bow that uses mechanical power to shoot arrows. 一种利用机械力量射箭的弓; 弩
311. crowbar	/'krəʊbɑ:/ n. An iron bar with a flattened end, used as a lever, also known as a jemmy. 末端扁平的铁棒, 用作杠杆; 撬棍
312. Crown	/kraʊn/ n. The reigning monarch; specifically, the public prosecutor in a criminal proceeding, also known as the Crown prosecutor. 在位君主; 特指刑事诉讼中的公诉人; 皇家公诉人; 检方 e.g. the Crown argues that the trial judge erred in law 检方辩称初审法官犯了法律错误

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313. **cruel** /'kru:əl/ adj. Causing pain to other people or animals, also known as being brutal or savage. As a behaviour this is known as cruelty, brutality or savagery. 故意给他人或动物造成痛苦; 残忍; 暴行; 虐待 e.g. animal cruelty; cruelty to animals 虐待动物罪; 虐畜罪

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314. **crystal** /'kristl/ n. See: methylamphetamine.

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315. **culpable** /'kʌlpəbl/ adj. Responsible for an offence and deserving of blame. As a quality this is known as culpability. See also: inculcate. 对犯罪行为负有责任并应受谴责; 罪责的

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316. **culprit** /'kʌlprɪt/ n. A person who is responsible for a crime. See also: offender, young offender. 对犯罪负有责任的人; 罪犯 e.g. chief culprit 罪魁祸首 prime culprit 元凶

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317. **cult** /kʌlt/ n. A group of people who fanatically follow one person or belief system while also engaging in a number of dangerous practices. 狂热地追随一个人或信仰体系同时也从事危险行为的一群人; 邪教

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318. **curfew** /'kə:fju:/ n. 1. An order made by the head of a government or family that prohibits travelling at night. 政府首脑或家长禁止夜间出行的命令; 宵禁令 e.g. impose a curfew 实施宵禁 lift a curfew 撤销宵禁 2. The period of time in which travelling at night is prohibited by the head of a government or family. 政府首脑或家长禁止夜间出行的时间段; 宵禁时间 e.g. under curfew 在宵禁时间中

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319. **custody** /'kʌstədi/ n. 1. See: detain. 2. See: chain of custody.

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320. **cyber** /'saɪbə/ adj. Relating to computers and information technology. 与计算机和信息技术相关的; 网络的 e.g. cyber crime 网络犯罪 cyber stalking 网络跟踪

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321. **dagger** /'dʌgə/ n. A short knife with a pointed and edged blade, used as a weapon. 带有尖刃的短刀; 匕首

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322. **damage** /'dʌmɪdʒ/ v. To harm someone or something, either literally or figuratively. Acts like these are known as damage and described as being damaging. See also: desecrate, destroy, impair, injure, tamper with, vandalise. 对某人或某物造成实际或象征性的伤害; 损坏; 损害; 破坏; 毁坏 e.g. criminal damage 刑事毁坏

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	malicious damage 恶意毁坏 wilful damage 故意毁坏
323. dangerous	/ˈdemdʒərəs/ adj. Able or likely to cause harm or injury. 能够或可能造成伤害或伤害的; 危险的 e.g. dangerous operation of a vehicle 危险驾车罪 recipe for producing a dangerous drug 生产危险药物的配方 supplying a dangerous drug 贩运危险药物罪
324. Dark Web	/dɑ:k web/ n. The portion of the Deep Web hosted on restricted networks. See also: deep web. 托管在受限网络上的深网部分; 暗网 e.g. the criminal underground of the Dark Web 暗网的地下犯罪活动
325. date-rape	/ˈdeɪt ˌreɪp/ v. To force sexual intercourse with someone whom one has gone on a date with or drugged. See also: gang-rape, molest, rape. 与自己约会或下药的人强制性交; 约会强奸; 约会迷奸
326. deal	/di:l/ v. To buy and sell illicit drugs. As an act this is known as dealing. A person who does this is known as a dealer. 买卖非法药物; 交易
327. deal with	/ˈdi:l wɪð/ v. 1. To handle or manage something. 办理或管理某

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	事; 处理 e.g. deal with proceeds of crime 处理犯罪所得 2. See: molest.
328. dealer	/ˈdi:lə/ n. A person who deals. 交易者; 毒贩子 See: deal.
329. deceive	/diˈsi:v/ v. To say false things or act in a false way towards someone for personal gain, also known as cheating or tricking someone. Acts like these are known as deception or deceit and described as being deceptive or deceitful, or carried out deceptively or deceitfully. See also: catfish, defraud, entrap, fabricate, forge, fraud, impersonate, scam. 以牟利为目的地用虚假言行骗人; 欺骗; 误导 e.g. deceptive recruiting 欺骗性招聘 furnish false or misleading information 提供虚假或误导性信息 obtain financial advantage by deception 通过欺骗获得经济利益
330. decide	/diˈsaɪd/ v. To give a judgement concerning a matter or legal case. Acts like these are known as decisions and described as being decisive or carried out decisively. See also: determine. 对某件事或法律案件作出判决; 决定 decision-making 决策 landmark decision 里程碑式的判决 overturn a decision 推翻决定 uphold a decision 维持原判

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331. declarant /diˈkleɪrənt/ n. A person who makes a formal declaration. See also: declare. 作出正式声明的人；申报人

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332. declare /diˈkleɪ/ v. To make a formal statement. Acts like these are known as declarations and described as being declaratory or declarative. A person who does this is known as a declarant. 发表正式声明；申报 e.g. commissioner for declarations 声明专员 failure to declare articles legally required to be declared 未申报依法须申报的物品 false declaration 申报不实 statutory declaration (stat dec) 法定声明

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333. decriminalise /diːˈkrɪmɪnəlaɪz/ v. To make a once illegal activity legal, opposite of criminalise. As an act this is known as decriminalisation. 使曾经非法的活动合法化；去犯罪化 e.g. decriminalise cannabis 大麻合法化

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334. deem /diːm/ v. 1. To consider something or someone in a particular way. 以特定方式考虑某事或某人；视为 e.g. a strike being deemed to be illegal 罢工被视为非法 2. To regard something as a legal fiction, especially where a statute provides that one thing should be treated as something else. As an act this is known as

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deeming. 将某事视为法律拟制，尤其是在制定法中规定一种事物应当被视为另一种事物的情形；假定 e.g. deemed drug supply 假定药品供应

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335. Deep Web /diːp wɛb/ n. The portion of the World Wide Web that is not indexed by conventional search engines. See also: dark web. 万维网中未由传统搜索引擎索引的部分；深网 e.g. Deep Web criminal activity 深网犯罪活动

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336. defame /diˈfeɪm/ v. To say or write something bad about someone that ruins their reputation. Acts like these are known as defamation and described as being defamatory. 说或写别人坏话，败坏别人名誉；诽谤

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337. defence /diˈfens/ n. 1. A reason according to law why a person should not be found guilty of an offence. 根据法律不应判定一个人有罪的理由；抗辩理由；答辩；辩护 e.g. the defence of honest and reasonable mistake of fact 诚实且合理的事实错误的辩护 2. One or more defendants and their counsel in a trial. 审判中的一名或多名被告及其律师；辩护方；辩方；被告方 e.g. the Defence has a different evidential burden to that of the Prosecution 辩方的举证责任与检方的举证责任不同

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338. defendant	/dɪ'fɛndənt/ n. The party being accused or prosecuted by another party in a court of law, also known as the accused or respondent, opposite of plaintiff. 在法庭上被另一方指控或起诉的当事人; 被告人; 被告 e.g. discharge the defendant 释放被告人 first respondent 第一答辩人 the defendant's crime was minor 被告之犯罪情节轻微
339. defer	/dɪ'fɛə:/ v. See: suspend.
340. defile	/dɪ'faɪl/ v. See: desecrate.
341. defraud	/dɪ'frɔ:d/ v. To illegally obtain money from someone by deception. See also: catfish, deceive, entrap, fabricate, forge, fraud, impersonate, scam. 通过欺骗手段非法从某人处获取金钱; 诈骗; 欺骗; 诈取; 骗取
342. defy	/dɪ'faɪ/ v. To openly resist or refuse to obey someone or something, also known as disobeying or disregarding someone or something. Acts like these are known as defiance and described as being defiant or carried out defiantly. 公开抵制或拒绝服从某人或某事; 不服从; 抗拒; 抵抗; 无视 e.g. defy an order 抗拒命令 disobey a direction by

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	police 不服从警察的指示 disregard the law 无视法律
343. degrade	/dɪ'greɪd/ v. To treat someone as if they are worthless or beneath consideration, also known as demeaning someone. Acts like these are known as degradation and described as being degrading or demeaning, or carried out degradingly or demeaningly. See also: humiliate. 视某人无价值或无足轻重; 有辱人格 e.g. prohibition on torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment 禁止酷刑和残忍、不人道或有辱人格的待遇或处罚
344. deliberate	/dɪ'libərət/ adj. See: intentional. /dɪ'libəreɪt/ v. To consider a question carefully. Acts like these are known as deliberations and described as being deliberative or being carried out deliberately. 仔细考虑某个问题; 审议 e.g. jury deliberations 陪审团审议过程
345. delinquency	/dɪ'lɪŋkwənsi/ n. See: youth crime.
346. demean	/dɪ'mi:n/ v. See: degrade.
347. demeanour	/dɪ'mi:nə/ n. The outward behaviour or bearing of someone. 某人的外在行为或举止 e.g.

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	demeanour of a witness 证人的举止
348. demonstrate	<p>/ˈdɛmənstreɪ/ v. 1. To perform a certain behaviour or action for others to learn or imitate. 做出某种行为或动作以供别人学习或模仿; 示范 2. To use evidence to determine something. See also: justify, prove, testify. 用凭据来断定某事; 证明 3. To take collective action in public to protest or make demands. 为表示抗议或有所要求而公开采取集体行动; 示威; 游行</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acts like these are known as demonstrations, and described as being demonstrative or carried out demonstratively.</li></ul>
349. demur	<p>/dɪˈmɜː v. To object to the point of an opposing party. As an act this is known as a demurrer. 反对对方的观点; 提出反对; 抗辩</p>
350. den	<p>/dɛn/ n. See: hideout.</p>
351. denounce	<p>/dɪˈnaʊns/ v. To publicly declare someone or something to be wrong or evil. As an act this is known as denunciation, denouncement, or opprobrium. 公开宣称某人或某事是错误或邪恶的; 谴责</p>

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352. department	<p>/dɪˈpɑːtmənt/ n. A division of a government that deals with a specific area of activity. 政府划分的、负责特定活动领域的机构; 部门 e.g. Department of Attorney-General 司法部 Department of Justice 司法部</p>
353. deponent	<p>/dɪˈpəʊnənt/ n. A person who deposes. 证人 See: depose.</p>
354. deport	<p>/dɪˈpɔːt/ v. To expel a foreigner from a country. As an act this is known as deportation. 将外国人驱逐出一个国家; 驱逐出境</p>
355. depose	<p>/dɪˈpəʊz/ v. To give evidence as a witness at a committal, which is then recorded and transcribed. As an act this is known as a deposition. A person who does this is known as a deponent. 证人在听证预审中作证, 然后将其证词记录和转写 e.g. copy of the depositions 证词副本</p>
356. depressant	<p>/dɪˈprɛsənt/ n. A drug name. 药名; 镇静剂</p>
357. deprive	<p>/dɪˈprɪv/ v. To stop someone from having or using something. As an act this is known as deprivation or deprival. 阻止某人拥有或使用某物; 剥夺 e.g. deprivation of liberty 剥夺自由</p>

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358. desecrate

/ˈdesɪkreɪt/ v. To treat a thing or place that is considered sacred with violent disrespect, also known as defiling something. As an act this is known as desecration or defilement. See also: damage, destroy, impair, injure, tamper with, vandalise. 以暴力不尊重的方式对待被认为神圣的事物或某处; 亵渎; 破坏 e.g. defile human remains 亵渎人类遗骸 desecrating protected places 亵渎受保护的地方

359. destroy

/dɪˈstrɔɪ/ v. To end the existence of something by damaging it. Acts like these are known as destruction and described as being destructive. As a quality this is known as destructiveness. See also: desecrate, tamper with, vandalise. 毁坏使消灭; 毁灭 e.g. destroy incriminating evidence 毁灭罪证

360. detain

/dɪˈteɪn/ v. To temporarily deprive someone of their liberty after arresting them, also known as keeping or placing someone in custody, or holding someone. Acts like these are known as detention or custody, and are described as being custodial. See also: imprison. 逮捕某人后暂时剥夺其自由; 拘留; 羁押; 扣留 e.g. be remanded in custody 还押候审 custodial sentencing order 拘留令 detained without trial 未经审判而

被拘留 detention centre 拘留中心  
escape from custody 逃脱羁押罪  
home detention 软禁 in custody 被  
拘留 non-custodial order 非拘留令  
non-custodial sentence 非拘留刑  
罚 pre-sentence custody 判前拘留  
preventative detention 预防性拘  
留 the court is holding the  
defendant 法庭正在扣留被告  
youth detention centre 少年拘留所

361. detainee

/ˌdiːteɪˈniː/ n. A person held in custody. See also: prisoner. 被拘留的人

362. detective

/dɪˈtektɪv/ n. A person who investigates crimes and gathers evidence to arrest suspected offenders. 调查犯罪并收集证据以逮捕犯罪嫌疑人的人; 侦探 e.g. detective inspector 侦探督察

363. detention

/dɪˈtɛnʃn/ n. See: detain.

364. deter

/dɪˈteɪ/ v. To discourage someone from doing something by instilling fear of the consequences. Acts like these are known as deterrence and described as being deterrent. 通过灌输对后果的恐惧来阻止某人做某事; 威慑 e.g. general deterrence 一般威慑 the deterrent effect of punishment 刑罚的威慑效应

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365. determine / dɪ'tɜ:mɪn/ v. 1. To establish exactly by research or calculation, also known as confirming or ascertaining something. See also: authenticate, identify. 通过研究或计算准确地确定; 查明; 认定; 确定; 追究 e.g. e.g. ascertain criminal responsibility 追究刑事责任 confirm a crime 认定犯罪 determine cause of death 确定死因 determine the facts of a crime 确定犯罪事实 2. To pronounce a decision or sentence as a judicial officer. 司法人员宣布决定或判决 3. To make a decision as the prosecution as to what charges should be pursued against the defendant. 检方决定对被告提出何种指控 • Acts like these are known as determination, ascertainment, or confirmation, and described as being determinative or confirmatory. A person who does this is known as a determiner. See also: decide.

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366. determiner /dɪ'tɜ:mɪnə/ n. A person who determines something. 查明者; 认定者; 确定者; 追究者; 决定者 See: determine.

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367. detonate /'detəneɪt/ v. To trigger an explosion, also known as setting off an explosion. As an act this is known as detonation. See also: detonator. 引发爆炸; 引爆

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368. detonator /'detəneɪtə/ n. A device used to set off an explosive. See also: detonate. 用于引爆炸药的装置; 雷管; 引信

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369. deviant /'di:vɪənt/ adj. Departing from accepted social standards. 背离公认的社会标准的; 不正常的 n. A person who departs from accepted social standards. 背离公认的社会标准的人; 不正常的人 • See also: aberrant.

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370. dextromethorphan /,dekstrəθə'meθə:fən/ n. A drug name, also known as DXM. 药名; 右美沙芬

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371. Dietrich application /'di:trɪk ,aplɪ'keɪʃn/ n. A request to the court for an adjournment or stay until legal representation is acquired. 向法院提出申请, 寻求延期或中止, 直至获得法律代表; 迪特里希申请

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372. direct /dɪ'rekt/ v. See: instruct.

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373. directions hearing /dɪ'rekʃnz 'hɪərɪŋ/ n. A short appearance in court to discuss how a case should proceed, also known as a directions conference. 短暂出庭讨论案件应如何进行; 指示聆讯

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374. disadvantaged /ˌdɪsədˈvɑːntɪdʒd/ adj. See: vulnerable.

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375. discharge /dɪsˈtʃɑːdʒ/ v. 1. To dismiss someone from the armed forces or police. 将某人从武装部队或警察中解职 e.g. certificate of discharge from the police force 警察部队开除证明书 2. To allow someone to leave a hospital or jury. 允许某人出院或退出陪审团 e.g. discharge a juror 解除陪审员资格; 要求陪审员退席 3. To release someone from custody. 放出被关押的人, 使恢复自由; 释放 e.g. discharge the defendant 释放被告人 4. To make every effort to do something in accordance with an agreement or duty. 尽一切努力按约定或职责去做某事; 履行 e.g. discharge one's duties 履行职责 5. To cancel an order of a court as a judge. 法官取消法庭命令; 撤销; 解除 e.g. discharge an adoption order 撤销收养令 the defendant is discharged from complying with the conditions of the undertaking 被告被解除遵守承诺条件的义务 • As an act this is known as a discharge.

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376. disclose /dɪˈskləʊz/ v. 1. To make secret or new information known. As an act this is known as disclosure. 公开秘密或新信息; 披露 e.g. disclose a matter to the jury 向陪审团披露事情 2. To share access to relevant documents with the opposing

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party before trial. As an act this is known as disclosure or discovery. 审判前与对方共享相关文件; 披露程序; 证据开示程序 e.g. disclosure obligations 披露义务

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377. discontinuance /ˌdɪskənˈtɪnjʊəns/ n. See: cease.

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378. discontinue /ˌdɪskənˈtɪnjuː/ v. See: cease.

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379. discretion /dɪˈskreʃn/ n. 1. The freedom to decide what should be done in a particular situation; specifically, the authority of judges to make decisions based on their own judgment, rather than rules, also known as judicial discretion. 能决定在特定情况下应该做什么的自由; 特指法官有权基于自己的判断而非规则做出决定; 自由裁量权; 酌情 e.g. a police officer having discretion to act quickly and decisively 警官有迅速果断行动的自由裁量权 discretion in criminal justice 刑事司法自由裁量权 the exercise of discretionary judgment 行使酌情判断力 • Acts like these are described as being discretionary.

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380. discriminate /dɪˈskrɪmɪneɪt/ v. To make a prejudicial distinction in the treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of ethnicity, sex, age, or disability. Acts like these are known as

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discrimination, and described as discriminatory or being carried out discriminately. 在对待不同类别的人时做出有偏见的区别, 特别是基于种族、性别、年龄或残疾; 歧视 e.g. sex discrimination 性别歧视

381. dismiss

/dɪs'mɪs/ v. 1. To remove someone from employment, office or membership. 解除某人的工作、职务或会员资格; 解散; 开除; 解雇 e.g. dismiss the jury and start the trial again with a new jury 解散陪审团并由新陪审团重新开始审判 unfair dismissal 不公平解雇 2. To refuse further hearing to a case, also known as striking out a case. 拒绝进一步审理案件; 驳回 e.g. dismiss a case 驳回案件 dismiss an appeal 驳回上诉 the court must strike out the notice to appear if service is insufficient 如果送达不足, 法院必须驳回出庭通知 ● As an act this is known as a dismissal.

382. disobey

/dɪsə'beɪ/ v. See: defy.

383. disorderly

/dɪs'ɔ:dəli/ adj. Not behaving in a peaceful and law-abiding way, opposite of orderly. 行为举止不平和也不守法 e.g. drunk and disorderly 酗酒滋事罪

384. disqualify

/dɪs'kwɒlɪfaɪ/ v. To make someone ineligible for something.

As an act this is known as disqualification. See also: abolish, lift, revoke, suspend. 使某人没有资格做某事; 取消.....资格; 吊销 e.g. driver licence disqualification 取消驾驶执照资格 driving while disqualified 被取消驾驶资格期间驾驶

385. disregard

/,dɪsrɪ'ga:d/ v. See: defy.

386. dissent

/dɪ'sent/ v. To express a view as a judge that differs from the majority of other judges deciding on the same case. As an act this is known as dissent. 法官表达与大多数其他法官对同一案件的判决不同的观点; 不同意; 持异议 e.g. dissenting judgment 异议判决 dissenting opinion 反对意见

387. distinguish

/dɪ'stɪŋɡwɪʃ/ v. To determine that a precedent does not apply to the judgment of the present case because its facts are materially different. 认定某个先例不适用于本案的判决, 因两案事实存在重大差异; 区别; 辨析

388. distort

/dɪ'stɔ:t/ v. See: tamper with.

389. distress

/dɪ'stres/ v. To cause someone anxiety, sorrow or pain. Acts like these are known as distress and described as distressing. 让某人感

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	到焦虑、悲伤或痛苦 e.g. distressed condition of complainant 控诉人处于痛苦的状态
390. divert	/dɪ'vɜ:t/ v. To arrange to have one's matter dealt with out of court to avoid getting a criminal record. Acts like these are known as diversion and described as diversionary. 安排庭外处理案件以避免留下犯罪记录；刑事司法转移；分流处理 e.g. diversionary program 转移计划 divert an offender out of the court system 将罪犯转移出法庭系统 divert young people from the justice system 让年轻人远离司法系统 drug and alcohol diversion program 毒品和酒精转移计划
391. division	/dɪ'vɪʒn/ n. A section of a court that hears a particular kind of proceeding. 法院中负责审理特定类型诉讼的分支法庭；分庭 e.g. Division 1 第一分庭 trial division 审判分庭
392. divisional van	/dɪ'vɪʒənəl vən/ n. See: van.
393. divvy van	/'dɪvi vən/ n. See: van.
394. dob	/dɒb/ v. See: inform on.

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395. dock	/dɒk/ n. The enclosure in a criminal court where a defendant stands or sits. 刑事法庭中被告站立或坐着的地方；被告席
396. doctrine	/'dɒktrən/ n. A belief about a philosophical or theological matter. 关于哲学或神学问题的信仰；教义；主义；学说；原则 e.g. fair trial doctrine 公平审判原则
397. documentation	/.dɒkjəmən'teɪʃn/ n. Material containing information that serves as a formal record. 包含作为正式记录的信息的材料；证明文件 e.g. actions in the courts cannot be initiated without the appropriate documentation 如果没有适当的文件，就无法向法院提起诉讼
398. dolus	/'dɒləs/ n. Evil intent. See also: capacity, incapacity. 不良的居心；恶意 e.g. doli capax 有犯罪能力的 doli incapax 无犯罪能力的
399. domestic	/də'mestɪk/ adj. Relating to the running of a home or to family relations. 与家庭管理或家庭关系有关的；家庭的 e.g. domestic disturbance 家庭骚乱 domestic relationship 家庭关系 domestic violence 家庭暴力
400. domestic violence	/də'mestɪk 'vaɪələns/ n. Violent, manipulative or intimidating

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	behaviour that occurs between family members who are bound by marriage or intimacy, blood, or law, also known as family violence. 发生在由婚姻或亲密关系、血缘和法律而联系在一起的家庭成员之间的强暴、操纵或恐吓行为；家庭暴力；家暴 e.g. domestic violence offence 家庭暴力罪 domestic violence order 家暴令
401. double jeopardy	/ˈdʌbl ˈdʒɛpədi/ n. Prosecution for the same offence twice or more. See also: double punishment. 对同一罪行被起诉两次或两次以上；双重追诉
402. double punishment	/ˈdʌbl ˈpʌnɪʃmənt/ n. Penalty for the same offence twice or more. See also: double jeopardy. 对同一罪行被惩罚两次或两次以上；双重处罚
403. drink and drive	/drɪŋk ən draɪv/ v. To drive a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol, also known as drink driving or drunk driving. As an act this is known as drinking and driving. See also: drive under the influence. 在酒精的影响下驾驶机动车辆；酒后驾驶；酒驾 e.g. penalties for a first drink driving offence 对首次酒后驾驶违法行为的处罚

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404. drink drive	/drɪŋk draɪv/ v. See: drink and drive.
405. drink spiking	/ˈdrɪŋk spaɪkɪŋ/ n. See: spike.
406. drive under the influence	/draɪv ˈɪndə ðə ˈɪnfluəns/ v. To drive a motor vehicle after drinking alcohol or using drugs. As an act this is known as driving under the influence and abbreviated as DUI. See also: drink and drive. 饮酒或用药后驾驶机动车；酒（药）后驾驶 e.g. driving under the influence of drugs is dangerous 用药后驾驶是很危险的
407. driver	/ˈdraɪvə/ n. See: motorist.
408. drug	/drʌɡ/ n. 1. A medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested. 摄入体内时具有生理效应的药物或其他物质；药物 e.g. drug company 制药公司 drug of dependence 成瘾药 supply of drugs causing death 供应导致死亡的药物 2. A substance taken for its narcotic or stimulant effects, typically illegally. 因其麻醉或兴奋作用而服用的物质，通常是非合法的；毒品 e.g. drug dealer 贩毒者；毒贩 drug detection dog 缉毒犬 drug importation 进口毒品 drug paraphernalia 吸毒用具；服

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毒器具 drug trafficking 贩卖毒品; 贩毒; 运毒 v. To administer a substance to someone, or add it to their food or drink, to induce stupor or insensibility. 给某人施用某种物质或将其添加到食物或饮料中使其昏迷或麻木; 下药 e.g. drug someone 给某人下药 • See also: narcotic.

409. drunk drive /drʌŋk draɪv/ v. See: drink and drive.

410. due /dju:/ adj. To the proper extent, opposite of due. 在适当范围内的; 应有的; 适当的 e.g. due care 应有的注意

411. due diligence /dju: 'di:ldʒəns/ n. 1. Reasonable steps taken by a person to avoid committing an offence. 一个人为了避免犯罪而采取的合理步骤; 合法而适当的努力 2. An appraisal of a business by a prospective buyer to evaluate its commercial potential. 潜在买家对企业进行的评估, 以评估其商业潜力; 尽职调查

412. dump /dʌmp/ v. To dispose of rubbish in a careless or hurried way. See also: litter. 粗心或匆忙地处理垃圾; 倾倒 e.g. illegal dumping offences 非法倾倒罪

413. duplicity /dʒə'plɪsɪti/ n. A situation in which one count of an indictment charges the defendant with having committed two or more separate offences. 一项起诉书指控被告犯有两项或多项单独罪行的情况; 数罪并诉

414. duty /'dju:ti/ n. 1. A legal or moral responsibility that an individual or legal person should fulfil in accordance with the law. 公民或法人依法在法律或道上应履行的责任; 义务 e.g. duty to provide necessities 提供必需品的义务 duty of a person who has care of a child 照顾孩子的人的义务 fiduciary duty 信托责任 2. A responsibility that comes with holding a particular position. 担任一定职务所应尽的责任; 职责 e.g. duty lawyer 当值律师 duty list 职务表 duty officer 值班警务人员 neglect one's duties 玩忽职守 perform one's duties 履行职责 3. A payment levied on the import, export, manufacture, or sale of goods. 对进口、出口、制造或销售货物征收的款项; 税 e.g. import duty 进口关税

415. dwelling /'dwelɪŋ/ n. Any house, building, vehicle or boat which someone lives in, also known as a dwelling-house or residence. 有人居住的任何房屋、建筑物、车辆或船只; 住处; 住宅 e.g. enter dwelling with intent 有意图地进入住处



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416. dwelling-house /'dwɛlɪŋ, haʊs/ n. See: dwelling.
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417. DXM /di: ɛks 'ɛm/ n. See: dextromethorphan.
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418. dynamite /'daɪnəmaɪt/ n. An explosive whose main ingredients are nitroglycerin and diatomaceous earth. 一种炸药, 其主要成份为硝化甘油与硅藻土; 硝酸甘油炸药
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419. e-cigarette /'i: sɪgə, ret/ n. See: vape.
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420. ecstasy /'ɛkstəsi/ n. See: MDMA.
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421. egregious /ɪ'grɪ:dʒəs/ adj. Outstandingly bad or outrageously wrong. As a quality this is known as egregiousness. See also: grievous, heinous. 非常糟糕的或大错特错的; 极坏的; 极严重的 e.g. an egregious lie 弥天大谎 egregious incompetence 极端的无能 egregious crimes committed against children 针对儿童犯下的严重罪行
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422. electoral roll /ɪ'lektərəl rəʊl/ n. The list of names of people registered to vote that supplies the names of people who could be asked to do jury duty. 登记投票的人员名单, 该名单列出可能被要求担任陪审员职责的人; 选民登记册

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423. electronic cigarette /'elek, trɒnɪk sɪgə' ret/ n. See: vape.
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424. element /'ɛlmənt/ n. One of a set of facts that must all be proven to convict a defendant of a crime, also known as an element of crime or element of the offence. 必须全部证明才能对被告定罪的一组事实之一; 犯罪构成要件; 犯法要素
- 
425. embezzle /ɪm'bezl/ v. To steal money that one is responsible for taking care of, also known as misappropriating funds. As an act this is known as embezzlement or misappropriation. 盗窃自己负责看管的财物; 监守自盗; 侵占罪; 挪用
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426. encroach /ɪn'krəʊtʃ/ v. See: infringe.
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427. endanger /ɪn'deɪndʒə/ v. To put someone or something at risk or in danger. As an act this is known as endangerment. 将某人或某物置于危险之中; 危害; 危及 e.g. child endangerment 危害儿童; 儿童危害罪 conduct endangering life 危害生命的行为 endanger national security 危害国家安全 endanger public safety 危害公共安全
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428. enforce /ɪn'fɔ:s/ v. To use the law to compel someone to obey a judgment, order or other

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	determination of a court. As an act this is known as enforcement. 利用法律强迫某人遵守法院的判决、命令或其他决定；强制执行 e.g. law enforcement 执法
429. enforcement officer	/ɪn'fɔːsmənt 'ɒfɪsə/ n. See bailiff.
430. enslave	/ɪn'sleɪv/ v. To brutally oppress and exploit someone. Acts like these are known as slavery or servitude. A person who is enslaved is known as a slave. 残酷地压迫和剥削某人；使某人成为奴隶；奴役 e.g. modern slavery 现代奴役 sexual servitude 性奴役罪
431. entrap	/ɪn'træp/ v. To trick someone into committing a crime to prosecute them. As an act this is known as entrapment. See also: catfish, deceive, defraud, fabricate, forge, fraud, impersonate, scam. 诱骗某人犯罪以起诉他们；引人犯罪；警察圈套；执法人员诱人入彀
432. ephedrine	/'efədrɪn/ n. A drug name. 药名；麻黄碱
433. err	/ɜː/ v. To make a mistake. Acts like these are known as errors or mistakes, and described as being erroneous or mistaken, or carried out erroneously or mistakenly. 犯错误；有误 e.g. mistake of belief

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	信念上的错误 mistake of fact 事实上的错误 mistake of law 法律上的错误 the trial judge having erred in his directions to the jury 审判法官对陪审团的指示有误
434. escapee	/'ɛskɪ'piː/ n. A person who has escaped from captivity, also known as a fugitive. 逃离囚禁的人；逃犯
435. escort	/ɛ'skɔːt/ v. To transport a prisoner or defendant to a certain place. A person or vehicle who does this is known as an escort (/ 'ɛskɔːt/). 把犯人或被被告人押着送交某处；押解；押送 /'ɛskɔːt/ n. A euphemism for a prostitute. See also: prostitution. 对妓女的委婉说法
436. estoppel	/'ɪstɒpəl/ n. The prohibition of a party from making claims contrary to their previous words and deeds. 禁止当事人提出与其以前的言行相反的主张；不容否认
437. estreat	/'ɪstri:t/ v. See: confiscate.
438. ethanol	/'ɛθənl/ n. See: alcohol.
439. ethical	/'ɛθɪkl/ adj. Morally correct, opposite of unethical. Acts like these are described as being

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carried out ethically. See also: moral. 道德正确的 e.g. being ethically obligated to report a crimes 在道德上有义务报告犯罪行为

440. evade

/ɪ'veɪd/ v. 1. To hide to avoid an unfavorable situation. 有意隐蔽起来或避开不利的情况; 躲避 e.g. evade capture by the police 躲避警方抓捕 2. To avoid giving a direct answer to a question. 避免直接回答问题; 回避 e.g. evade questions during cross-examination 盘问时回避问题 evasive answer 含糊其词的回答 3. To avoid doing something legally required. 逃避法律责任; 规避 e.g. evade regulations 规避法规 evade responsibility for one's actions 逃避对自己行为的责任 evade tax 逃税 fare evasion 逃票 • Acts like these are known as evasion and described as being evasive.

441. evidence

/'eɪdəns/ n. Information used to establish facts in a legal investigation or court case, specifically, questions answered formally and in person in a law court or at an inquiry. See also: proof, statement, testimony. 用于在法律调查或法庭案件中确定事实的信息; 证据; 证明; 特指在法庭上或调查中自己正式且亲自回答的问题; 证词; 证言; 问证 e.g. anything you say will be used in evidence against you 你所说的任

何话都将被用作对你不利的证据 circumstantial evidence 间接证据; 旁证 collect evidence 搜集证据 corroborating evidence 补强证据 documentary evidence 书证 embellish evidence 渲染证据 empirical evidence 经验证据 evidence-in-chief 首要问证 evidence rules 证据规则 flimsy evidence 站不住脚的证据 gather evidence 收集证据 give evidence in court 出庭作证 hearsay evidence 传闻证据 incriminating evidence 罪证 obtain evidence 取证 prejudicial evidence 偏见性证据 propensity evidence 习性证据 real evidence 物证 reliability of evidence 证据的可靠性 scrutinise evidence 审查证据 self-incriminating evidence 自证其罪的证据 veracity of the evidence 证据的真实性 weigh evidence 权衡证据

442. evidentiary onus

/'eɪvɪ'denʃəri 'əʊnəs/ n. See: burden of proof.

443. ex gratia

/'eks 'grɛɪʃə/ adj. Given as a favour or from a sense of moral obligation rather than because of any legal requirement. Acts like these are described as being carried out ex gratia. 作为恩惠或出于道德义务（并非因为任何法律要求）而给予的; 特惠的 e.g. ex gratia payment 向过错认定罪影响的人支付的政府资金; 非因法律义

务而付款；特惠金 payments  
having been made ex gratia 已特惠  
付款

444. ex parte

/ɛks 'pɑ:tɛɪ/ adj. With one party  
acting in the absence of another.  
Acts like these are described as  
being carried out ex parte. 一方在  
另一方缺席的情况下行事；单方面  
的；单方的 e.g. ex parte decision  
单方判决 ex parte hearing 单方听  
证 ex parte order 依单方申请而作  
出的命令 lawyers being forbidden  
to meet with a judge ex parte 律师  
被禁止单方面会见法官

445. examine

/ɪg'zɑ:mɪn/ v. 1. To inspect  
someone or something thoroughly  
in order to determine its nature or  
condition. See also: investigate. 细  
心查看某人或某物以确定其性质或  
状况；检查；查验；审查 e.g.  
examination of the crime scene 勘  
验 2. See: question.

446. exclude

/ɪk'sklu:d/ v. To remove from  
consideration. Acts like these are  
known as exclusions and  
described as being exclusionary.  
不予考虑；排除 e.g. exclude  
evidence 排除证据 exclusion of  
improperly or illegally obtained  
evidence 排除以不当或非法方式获  
得的证据

447. exculpate

/'ɛkskʌlpeɪt/ v. To show that  
someone is not guilty of  
wrongdoing, opposite of  
inculpating someone. Acts like  
these are known as exculpation  
and described as being  
exculpatory. 证明某人没有犯错；  
证明无罪 e.g. exculpatory  
evidence 无罪证据；辩护证据

448. excuse

/ɪk'skju:s/ n. A reason or  
explanation given to justify a fault  
or offence. 为证明过失或犯罪行为  
合理而给出的理由或解释；借口；  
托词 /ɪk'skju:z/ v. See: justify.

449. execute

/'ɛksɪkjʊ:t/ v. 1. To make a legal  
instrument valid by signing or  
sealing it. 以签署或盖章的方式使  
法律文书生效 e.g. execute and  
serve documents on the  
appropriate person 签署文件并将  
其送达适当的人 2. To carry out a  
judicial sentence or other order. 执  
行司法判决或其他命令 e.g.  
execution of punishment 执行刑罚  
● As an act this is known as  
execution.

450. exempt

/ɪg'zempt/ adj. Being free from a  
duty or obligation. 没有责任或义  
务的；被免除的；豁免的 e.g.  
exempt from certain taxes 对某些  
课税对象免于征收 exempt from  
the criminal history check  
requirement 豁免犯罪记录检查要  
求 v. To grant someone freedom or

immunity from something. As an act this is known as an exemption. 给予某人自由或免受某事的影响；免除 e.g. exempted from punishment 免除处罚 legally exempted from criminal liability 依法不负刑事责任

451. exhibit

/ɪg'zɪbɪt/ n. A piece of evidence presented to the court that is not evidence from a witness. 向法庭提交的且不属于证人证词的证据；展示的证据；证物

452. exhibitionism

/ˌɛksɪ'bjʃənɪzəm/ n. The displaying of one's genitals in public. Acts like these are described as being exhibitionistic or carried out exhibitionistically. A person who does this is known as an exhibitionist. See also: expose. 在公共场合暴露自己的生殖器；露阴癖

453. exhibitionist

/ˌɛksɪ'bjʃənɪst/ n. A person who does exhibitionism. 露阴狂 See: exhibitionism.

454. exonerate

/ɪg'zɒnəreɪt/ v. See: absolve.

455. expiate

/ˈɛkspiət/ v. See: make amends.

456. explicit

/ɪk'splɪsɪt/ adj. 1. Stated clearly and in detail, leaving no room for

confusion or doubt, opposite of implicit. 表述清楚、详细，不留任何混乱或疑问的余地；详述的；明确的；明示的 e.g. explicit consent 明示同意 explicit distinction 明确的区别 2. Describing or representing sexual activity in a graphic fashion. See also: intimate, obscene, pornographic. 以明确的方式描述或表现性活动；不雅的 e.g. explicit material 不雅的材料 • Acts like these are described as being carried out explicitly.

457. explode

/ɪk'spləʊd/ v. To burst suddenly, releasing a large amount of energy and making a loud sound. Acts like these are known as explosions and described as being explosive or carried out explosively. See also: explosive. 物体在瞬间体积急剧膨胀，释放出大量能量，并发出巨大声响；爆炸 e.g. causing an explosion 造成爆炸 destroying premises by explosion 爆炸损坏房屋

458. exploit

/ɪk'splɔɪt/ v. To make unfair use of someone. As an act this is known as exploitation and described as exploitative. 不公平地利用某人；剥削 e.g. making child exploitation material 制作剥削儿童的材料

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459. explosive /ɪkˈsplɔːsɪv/ n. A kind of substance that can explode when heated or impacted. See also: explode. 受热或受撞击后能发生爆炸的物质；炸药 e.g. plastic explosive 塑胶炸药

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460. expose /ɪkˈspəʊz/ v. 1. To make something visible by uncovering it. 通过揭开某物使其可见；暴露 e.g. expose genitals in public 在公共场合暴露生殖器 indecent exposure 有伤风化的暴露 2. To cause someone to be vulnerable or at risk. 使某人变得脆弱或处于危险之中；让……遭受 e.g. wilfully exposing a child under 16 years to an indecent act 故意让 16 岁以下儿童遭受不雅行为 • As an act this is known as exposure. See also: exhibitionism.

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461. extenuate /ɪkˈstɛnjəʊt/ v. See: mitigate.

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462. extort /ɪkˈstɔːt/ v. To obtain money or other valuables from someone by coercion, also known as blackmailing someone. As an act this is known as extortion or blackmail. 用威逼手段向某人索取钱财、物品等；勒索；敲诈

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463. extra-curial /ˌɛkstrəˈkjʊəriəl/ adj. Outside of a court. 法庭外的；庭外的 e.g. extra-curial punishment 庭外处罚

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464. extradite /ˈɛkstrədaɪt/ v. To request that an offender who has been arrested in one's jurisdiction be transported back to the jurisdiction where the offence took place. As an act this is known as extradition. 要求在自己管辖范围内被捕的违法者送回犯罪发生地；引渡 e.g. extradition warrant 引渡令

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465. extremist /ɪkˈstriːmɪst/ adj. Holding political or religious views that are far from moderate, also known as being fanatical. As a concept this is known as extremism or fanaticism. A person who holds such views is known as an extremist or fanatic. See also: radicalise. 持有极端的政治或宗教观点的；极端主义的 e.g. violent extremism 暴力极端主义 n. A person who holds political or religious views that are far from moderate. 持有极端的政治或宗教观点的人；极端主义者

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466. fabricate /ˈfæbrɪkeɪt/ v. To make something up in order to deceive someone. As an act this is known as fabrication. See also: catfish, deceive, defraud, entrap, forge, fraud, impersonate, scam. 出于欺骗他人的目的而凭空编造某事；捏造 e.g. fabricate evidence 捏造证据

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467. fact /fakt/ n. A thing that is known or proved to be true, as opposed to

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	<p>interpretation. 已知或被证明是真实的事情; 事实 e.g. agreed facts 经议定的事实 separate fact from inference 将事实与推论分开 the judge having regard to all the facts of the case 法官考虑了案件的所有事实</p>
468. fact in issue	<p>/fakt m 'ɪʃu:/ n. An important piece of information that needs to be proven to be true by the party bearing the burden of proof in a trial. 需要由承担举证责任的当事人在审判中证明其真实性的重要信息; 争点事实</p>
469. fact-finder	<p>/'faktfʌndə/ n. A person who does fact-finding. 事实调查人 See: fact-finding.</p>
470. fact-finding	<p>/'faktfʌndɪŋ/ n. The process of weighing all evidence presented and determining the facts of the case in light of that evidence. A person who does this is known as a fact-finder. 权衡所提供的所有证据并根据该证据确定案件事实的过程; 查明事实; 事实调查</p>
471. fail	<p>/feɪl/ v. See: neglect.</p>
472. fair	<p>/fe:/ adj. Treating people equally, without favouritism or discrimination. As a concept this is known as fairness. 平等对待他</p>

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	<p>人, 不偏袒也不歧视; 公证; 公平 e.g. fair administration of justice 公正司法 fair go 公平对待 get a fair outcome 讨回公道 procedural fairness 程序公正 right to a fair trial 公平审判权</p>
473. fake	<p>/feɪk/ adj. Not genuine or true, also known as being bogus or a sham. Acts like these are described as being carried out bogusly. 不真实的; 假的; 伪造的; 假冒的 e.g. bogus insurance claim 虚假保险索赔 fake news 假新闻 sham marriage 假结婚 v. See: forge.</p>
474. false	<p>/fɔ:ls/ adj. 1. Not according with truth or fact. As a characteristic this is known as falseness. 不符合事实或现实; 错误的; 虚假的; 骗人的 e.g. false accusation 诬告 false and fraudulent representations 虚假和欺诈性陈述 2. Not according with rules or law. 不符合规则或法律; 非法的 e.g. false imprisonment 非法拘禁</p>
475. falsify	<p>/'fɔ:lsɪfaɪ/ v. See: tamper with.</p>
476. family violence	<p>/'famɪli 'vɪələns/ n. See: domestic violence.</p>
477. fanatic	<p>/fə'natɪk/ adj. Being filled with excessive and single-minded enthusiasm, also known being as</p>

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	fanatical. 充满过度和专一热情的；狂热的 n. A person filled with excessive and single-minded enthusiasm. 充满过度和专一热情的人；狂热分子 • See also: extremist.
478. fanatical	/fəˈnætɪkl/ adj. See: fanatic.
479. fatal	/'feɪtl/ adj. Causing death, also known as being lethal. As an act this is known as a fatality. As a capacity this is known as lethality. 导致丧命的；致命的；杀伤的 e.g. fatal offence 致命罪行 lethal force 致命力量 the increasing lethality of modern weapons 现代武器的杀伤力日益增强
480. fault element	/fɔːlt 'ɛlɪmənt/ n. See: mens rea.
481. fentanyl	/'fentənɪl/ n. A drug name. 药名；芬太尼
482. file	/faɪl/ n. 1. A container in which a solicitor keeps clients' documents for preservation and reference. 事务律师用来保存客户文件以供保存和参考的容器；律师档案 2. A formal record of a matter brought to the court. 法庭案件的正式记录；法庭案卷 v. To lodge a document in the court registry. 在法院登记处提交文件；归档 e.g.

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	filed and kept by the court 由法院归档保管
483. find	/faɪnd/ v. To officially declare. As an act this is known as a finding. 正式宣布；裁决；判决 e.g. be found guilty of an offence 被判有罪 finding of fact 对争议事实的裁决 finding of law 对适用法律的裁决
484. fine	/faɪn/ n. A sum of money ordered to be paid by a legal authority as punishment. 被处罚金时缴纳的钱；罚金 e.g. non-payment of a fine 未缴纳罚金 on-the-spot fine 当场罚金 v. To order someone to pay a sum of money as punishment. 强制违法的人缴纳一定数额的款项；罚款 e.g. the defendant was fined \$45,000 被告被罚款 45000 澳元
485. finger	/'fɪŋgə/ v. To use one's fingers to stimulate the clitoris or insert fingers into the vagina. As an act this is known as fingering. 用手指刺激阴蒂或者用手指插入阴道内；指交
486. fingerprint	/'fɪŋgəprɪnt/ n. An impression made on a surface by the tip of someone's finger. 手指肚儿上的皮肤纹理的痕迹；指纹 v. To take someone's fingerprints. 采集某人的指纹

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487. **firearm** /'faɪəɑ:m/ n. A personal weapon that propels a projectile which is often made of lead. 一种个人武器, 可推动通常由铅制成的射弹; 火器; 枪械; 枪支; 枪 e.g. automatic firearm 自动枪 carry a firearm 持械 discharging firearms with intent 故意开枪 drug and firearms squad 毒品和枪械侦查警队
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488. **first responder** /fɔ:st rɪ'spɒndə/ n. A paramedic, police officer, fire fighter, or other emergency personnel who are the earliest to arrive at the scene of an emergency. 最早到达紧急情况现场的辅助医护人员、警察、消防员或其他急救人员; 先遣急救员
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489. **fit** /fit/ adj. Being competent enough to make a particular decision, opposite of unfit. As a condition this is known as fitness. 有足够的力量做出特定的决定的; 适合的 e.g. fitness for trial 出庭受审适合性 fitness to plead 出庭答辩适合性 fitness to instruct 指示律师的适合性
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490. **fixture** /'fɪkstʃə/ n. 1. An article attached to a house or land and considered legally part of it. 附着在房屋或土地上的物件, 在法律上被视为房屋或土地的一部分; 固定装置; 配件; 设备 2. A date set for a hearing. 已确定的聆讯日期 e.g. special fixture 特别聆讯日期
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491. **flakka** /'flakkə/ n. See: cathinone.
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492. **flee** /fli:/ v. To run away from a place or situation of danger, also known as taking flight. As an act this is known as flight. See also: abscond. 逃离危险的地方或情况; 逃跑; 潜逃 e.g. fight, flight or freeze response 战斗、逃跑或冻结反应 flight risk 有潜逃风险的人 prevent a person taking flight and avoiding being arrested 防止某人逃跑并避免被捕
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493. **flunitrazepam** /'flu:nai'treɪzepam/ n. See: rohypnol.
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494. **follow** /'fɒləʊ/ v. See: abide by.
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495. **food spiking** /'fu:d spʌɪkɪŋ/ n. See: spike.
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496. **footage** /'fɒtɪdʒ/ n. A part of a video recording. 视频录制的一部分; 录像 e.g. CCTV footage 闭路电视录像
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497. **force** /fɔ:s/ n. 1. The use of violence towards someone to make them do something. 对某人使用暴力以迫使其做某事; 强力; 武力 e.g. excessive force 武力过度 resort to the threat of force 以武力进行威胁 unlawful application of force 非法
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使用武力 2. The legal effect of something. 某事物的法律效力; 法律约束力 e.g. be in force 有效 come into force 开始生效 have the force of law 具有法律效力 3. An organised body of military personnel or police. 由军事人员或警察组成的有组织的团体; 武装力量; 部队 e.g. the police force 警察部队 v. 1. To make a way through or into by physical strength. Acts like these are described as forcible. 依靠体力开辟道路或进入; 强行; 强制 e.g. forcible entry 强行进入 2. To make someone do something against their will, also known as compelling someone to do something. Acts like these are known as compulsion or duress and described as forced or compulsive. See also: bully, coerce, harass, intimidate, threaten. 施加压力迫使对方服从; 强迫; 迫使 e.g. compel appearance in the court 强制出庭 force a confession out of someone 逼供 forced kissing 强迫亲吻 forced labour 强迫劳动罪 person forced into criminal activity 胁从犯

498. force majeure

/ˌfɔːs maˈʒɔː/ n. Objective circumstances that cannot be foreseen, avoided or overcome. 不能预见、不能避免也不能克服的客观情况; 不可抗力

499. foreknowledge

/fɔː'nɒlɪdʒ/ n. Awareness of something before it happens or exists. 事先知道某事; 预知

500. foreman

/ˈfɔːmən/ n. See: foreperson.

501. foreman

/ˈfɔːmən/ n. A male foreperson. (男) 首席陪审员 See: foreperson.

502. forensic

/fɔː'renzɪk/ 1. Relating to the application of scientific techniques to the investigation of crime. 关于科学技术在犯罪侦查中的应用; 法医的; 司法的 e.g. forensic evidence 法医证据; 司法证据 forensic medical examination 法医检查 forensic testing 法医检测 2. Relating to courts of law. 与法院有关的; 法医的; 司法的 e.g. forensic order 法医指令 forensic science 法证科学 3. Showing great attention to detail. 表现出对细节的高度关注的; 法务的 e.g. forensic accounting 法务会计

503. forensics

/fɔː'renzɪkz/ n. Scientific tests or techniques used in connection with the detection of crime. 与侦查犯罪有关的科学测试或技术; 法医; 法证学; 司法鉴定 e.g. digital forensics 数字取证

504. foreperson

/ˈfɔːpəːsən/ n. A person who presides over a jury and speaks on its behalf, also known as a speaker.

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	A male person who does this is known as a foreman. A female person who does this is known as a forewoman. 主持陪审团并代表陪审团发言的人；首席陪审员 e.g. the foreperson has no greater importance than any other member of the jury in its deliberations 在陪审团的审议中，首席陪审员并不比陪审团的其他成员更重要
505. foresee	/fɔːsiː/ v. To be aware at the time of doing an act that a certain consequence may result. As a quality this is known as foreseeability or foresight. 在做某事时意识到可能导致某种后果；预见 e.g. an ordinary person could not reasonably foresee the possible consequences 普通人无法合理预见可能的后果
506. forewoman	/ˈfɔːwʊmən/ n. A female foreperson. (女)首席陪审员 See: foreperson.
507. forfeit	/ˈfɔːfɪt/ v. To lose or be deprived of property, a right, or privilege as a penalty for wrongdoing. As an act this is known as forfeiture. See also: confiscate. 失去或被剥夺财产、权利或特权，作为对不法行为的惩罚；丧失；没收 e.g. money will be forfeited if bail requirements are not complied

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	with 如果不遵守保释要求，钱将被没收
508. forfeiture	/ˈfɔːfɪtʃə/ n. See: forfeit.
509. forge	/fɔːdʒ/ v. To produce a copy or imitation of something for the purpose of deception, also known as faking or counterfeiting something. As an act this is known as forgery or counterfeit. A person who does this is known as a forger or counterfeiter. See also: catfish, deceive, defraud, entrap, fabricate, fraud, impersonate, scam. 出于欺骗目的复制或模仿某物；伪造；假造 e.g. forge a signature 伪造签名 counterfeit money 假币 providing forged entry and exit documents 提供伪造的出入境证件
510. forger	/ˈfɔːdʒə/ n. A person who forges something. 伪造者；假造者 See: forge.
511. formality	/fɔːˈmælɪti/ n. The rigid observance of convention or etiquette. 严格遵守惯例或礼仪；正式手续 e.g. legal formalities 法律手续
512. foul	/faʊl/ adj. 1. Wicked or immoral. 邪恶或不道德的 e.g. murder most foul 恶行杀戮 2. Offensive or disgusting by accepted standards

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	of morality and decency. 按照公认的道德和正派标准来看, 令人反感或令人厌恶的; 淫猥的 e.g. foul language 粗话
513. foul play	/ˌfaʊl ˈpleɪ/ n. Criminal or violent behaviour, in particular when resulting in another's death. 犯罪或暴力行为, 特别是导致他人死亡的行为; 暴行; 谋杀 e.g. suspect foul play 怀疑是谋杀
514. frame	/freɪm/ v. To make up a charge against someone, also known as setting someone up or stitching someone up. As an act this is known as a set-up or stitch-up. 捏造罪名陷害某人; 诬陷; 诬害
515. fraud	/frɔ:d/ n. 1. Deception intended to result in financial or personal gain. Acts like these are described as being fraudulent or carried out fraudulently. A person who does this is known as a fraudster or fraud. See also: catfish, deceive, defraud, entrap, fabricate, forge, impersonate, scam. 以牟利为目的地用虚假言行骗人; 欺诈; 行骗; 诈骗 e.g. engage in fraudulent practices 舞弊 financial fraud 金融诈骗 罪 fraudulent misappropriation of funds 欺诈性挪用资金 fraudulent purchase of foreign exchange 骗购外汇 tax fraud 税务行骗 2. A person who engages in deception intended to

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	result in financial or personal gain. 以牟利为目的地用虚假言行骗人的人; 骗子
516. fraudster	/ˈfrɔːdstə/ n. A person who scams. 骗子 See: fraud, scam.
517. free	/fri:/ adj. 1. Having the power to act as one wishes within the scope of the law. 有权在法律允许的范围内按照自己的意愿行事; 自由 e.g. freedom from torture 免受酷刑的自由 2. Not or no longer confined or imprisoned. 没有或不再被限制或监禁 e.g. violent offenders walking free 暴力犯罪者逍遥法外 • As a right this is known as freedom. Acts like these are described as being carried out freely.
518. freedom	/ˈfri:dəm/ n. See: free.
519. friend of the court	/frɛnd ɒv ðə kɔ:t/ n. See: amicus curiae.
520. frisk	/frɪsk/ v. To search someone's body to look for prohibited items, also known as searching or body-searching someone. As an act this is known as a body search. See also: search, strip-search. 搜查某人的身体, 查看是否夹带违禁物品; 搜身

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521. fugitive	/ˈfjuːdʒɪtɪv/ n. A person who has escaped from captivity or is in hiding, also known as an escapee. 逃离囚禁或躲藏起来的人；逃犯
522. fulfill	/fʊlˈfɪl/ v. See: abide by, comply.
523. fuse	/fjuːz/ n. A wire used to detonate or ignite an explosive. 用于引爆或引燃爆炸物的一种绳索；导火索
524. gain	/gem/ v. To obtain an advantage, or an increase in wealth or resources. Acts like these are known as gains and are described as being gainful. See also: proceeds. 获得优势，或增加财富或资源；获得；收益；收获 e.g. gainful employment 有酬工作 seek personal gain 营私
525. gamble	/ˈɡæmbl/ v. To play games that involve betting one's money or belongings to determine winners and losers. As an act this is known as gambling or gaming. A person who does this is known as a gambler. 用财物作赌注，通过游戏决定输赢；赌博 e.g. gambling laws and regulations 赌博法律法规
526. gambler	/ˈɡæmblə/ n. A person who gambles. 赌徒 See: gamble.

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527. gang	/ɡaŋ/ n. A criminal group whose members, commonly known as gangsters, share common characteristics. See also: syndicate. 由具有共同特征的成员组成的犯罪集团；团伙 e.g. commit crimes in gangs 结伙作案
528. gang-rape	/ˈɡaŋ reɪp/ v. To collude with other people to have sexual intercourse against someone against their will. As an act this is known as gang-raping, a gang rape or aggravated sexual assault in company. See also: date-rape, molest, rape. 伙同他人违背他人意愿与其发生性行为；轮奸 e.g. gang-rape survivor 轮奸幸存者
529. gangland	/ˈɡaŋlənd/ n. The world of criminal gangs or organised crime, also known as the underworld. 犯罪团伙或有组织犯罪的世界；黑社会
530. gaol	/dʒeɪl n. See: jail.
531. gelignite	/ˈdʒelɪɡnɪt/ n. A kind of mixed explosive with nitroglycerin as the main component. 以硝化甘油为主要成分的混合炸药；胶质炸药
532. general public	/ˈdʒenərəl ˈpʌblɪk n. See: public.

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533. genocide	/ˈdʒenəsɪd/ n. Criminal conduct that intends to destroy an ethnic, racial, or religious group. 意图消灭民族、种族或宗教团体的犯罪行为; 种族灭绝
534. gesture	/ˈdʒestʃə/ v. To use one's hands to convey a message. As an act this is known as a gesture. 用手表达意思; 手势 e.g. unlawful gesture 非法手势
535. get away	/ˈgetəweɪ/ v. To escape quickly after committing a crime. As an act this is known as a getaway. 犯罪后迅速逃跑 e.g. getaway car 逃跑用的汽车
536. get away with	/get əˈweɪ wɪð/ v. To escape blame, punishment or undesirable consequences for an act that is wrong, also known as getting off. See also: scot-free. 逃避因错误行为而受到的指责、惩罚或不良后果; 逃脱 e.g. how to get away with murder 如何逃脱谋杀罪
537. get off	/get ɒf/ v. See: get away with.
538. GHB	/ˌdʒi:etʃˈbi:/ n. A drug name. 药名; G 毒
539. give evidence	/gɪv ˈeɪdəns/ v. See: testify.

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540. give up	/gɪv ʌp/ v. See: turn in.
541. go into hiding	/gəʊ ˈɪntu: ˈhɪdɪŋ/ v. See: hide out.
542. good behaviour bond	/gʊd brˈheɪvjə bɒnd/ n. See: recognisance.
543. good faith	/ˌgʊd ˈfeɪθ/ n. Intentions that are honest and fair, opposite of bad faith. 诚实和公平的意图; 真诚; 善意 e.g. act in good faith 真诚行事 believing in good faith that the correct person has been arrested 真诚地相信正确的人已被逮捕 good faith defence 善意辩护
544. government	/ˈgʌvnmənt/ n. A body that administers a state or community. 某个国家或社区的行政机关; 政府 e.g. three levels of government 三级政府
545. graffiti	/grəˈfi:ti/ n. Writing or drawings made illicitly on a wall or other surface in a public place. See also: tag. 在公共场所的墙壁或其他表面上非法书写或绘画; 涂鸦 e.g. graffiti removal order 涂鸦清除令
546. gratuitous	/grəˈtʃu:rtəs/ adj. 1. Done without good reason, also known as being uncalled for or unwarranted. 在没有充分理由的情况下做的; 无端的

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e.g. gratuitous violence 无端暴力  
2. Free of charge, also known as being complimentary or pro bono. 不收费的; 免费的; 赠送的; 无偿的 e.g. gratuitous legal advice 免费法律咨询 take on a case pro bono 无偿接手此案 • As a state this is known as gratuitousness.

547. grievous

/'gri:vəs/ adj. Very serious or worrying because of possible danger or risk. As a quality this is known as grievousness. See also: egregious, heinous. 由于可能存在危险或风险而非常严重或令人担忧; 极严重的 e.g. grievous bodily harm (GBH) 严重身体伤害罪

548. grisly

/'grizli/ adj. See: gruesome.

549. groom

/gru:m/ v. To deliberately form an emotional connection with a child with the intention of lowering the child's or their family's vigilance, to allow for the occurrence of abuse. As an act this is known as grooming. A person who does this is known as a groomer. 刻意与儿童建立情感关系, 以降低儿童或其家人的戒心, 进而达到性虐待的目的; 诱骗 e.g. grooming a child 诱骗儿童

550. groomer

/'gru:mə/ n. A person who grooms. 诱骗儿童的人 See: groom.

551. grope

/grəʊp/ v. To fondle someone for sexual pleasure in a rough way. As an act this is known as groping or sexual touching. A person who does this is known as a proper. 以粗暴的方式抚摸某人以获得性快感; 吃豆腐; 非礼; 猥亵 e.g. groped in a nightclub 在夜店被非礼

552. groper

/'grəʊpə/ n. A person who gropes. 非礼者; 猥亵者 See: grope.

553. gross

/grəʊs/ adj. Obviously wrong and unacceptable. See also: severe. 明显错误且不可接受的; 严重的; 重大的 e.g. gross negligence 重大过失 gross violation of law 重大违法行为

554. gruesome

/'gru:səm/ adj. Causing horror or disgust, also known as being grisly. As a quality this is known as gruesomeness or grisliness. 引起恐怖或厌恶; 令人毛骨悚然的; 恐怖的; 可怕的 e.g. a gruesome murder 可怕的谋杀案 the grisly remains of a body 令人毛骨悚然的尸体残骸

555. guarantee

/.garən'ti:/ n. See: surety.

556. guarantor

/.garən'to:/ n. A person who promises to a court that they will

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	ensure a person complies with a court order. See also: surety. 向法院承诺将保证某人遵守法庭命令的人; 担保人
557. guilty	/ˈɡɪlti/ adj. Claiming or finding that someone has committed a criminal offence, opposite of not guilty. See also: innocent. 声称或判决某人犯罪; 认罪的; 有罪的 e.g. guilty plea 认罪答辩 guilty verdict 判决有罪
558. habeas corpus	/ˌheɪbiəs ˈkɔːpəs/ n. A writ ordering a person to be brought before a court to determine whether their detention is lawful. 一种令状, 命令将被拘押之人交送至法庭, 以决定该人的拘押是否合法; 人身保护令
559. hack	/hæk/ v. To gain unauthorised access to data in a system or computer. As an act this is known as hacking. A person who does this is known as a hacker. 未经授权访问系统或计算机中的数据; 黑客入侵; 黑 e.g. hack into an office computer 黑掉办公室的电脑 her email was hacked 她的电子邮件被黑了
560. hacker	/ˈhækə/ n. A person who hacks. 黑客 See: hack.

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561. hallucinogen	/həˈljʊːsɪnədʒən/ n. A drug name, also known as a hallucinogenic. 药名; 致幻剂
562. hallucinogenic	/həˌljʊːsɪnəˈdʒenɪk/ n. See: hallucinogen.
563. hammer	/ˈhæmə/ n. A tool consisting of a head made of metal or wood and a handle perpendicular to it, sometimes used as a weapon. 由金属或木头等材料做成的头和与之垂直的柄构成的工具, 有时用作武器; 锤子
564. hand-up brief	/ˌhændʌp ˈbrɪːf/ n. A brief of evidence in a matter that is proceeding by way of committal. 正在以预审方式进行的案件的证据简介; 预审证据摘要
565. handcuff	/ˈhændkʌf/ v. To secure someone's wrists with a pair of lockable linked metal rings. 用一对可上锁的金属环固定某人的手腕; 把某人铐起来
566. handcuffs	/ˈhændkʌfz/ n. A pair of lockable linked metal rings used to secure a prisoner's wrists. 一对可上锁的金属环, 用于固定囚犯的手腕; 手铐
567. handgun	/ˈhændɡʌn/ n. See: pistol.

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568. harass /hə'ras/ v. To pressure or intimidate someone in an aggressive way. As an act this is known as harassment. A person who does this is known as a harasser. See also: bully, coerce, force, intimidate, threaten. 以攻击性的方式向某人施加压力或恐吓; 骚扰 e.g. sexual harassment 性骚扰

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569. harasser /'harəsə/ n. A person who harasses. 骚扰者 See: harass.

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570. harbour /'hɑ:bə/ v. To shelter or hide a criminal or wanted person. As an act this is known as harbouring. 庇护或隐藏罪犯或通缉犯; 藏匿; 窝藏; 包庇; 容留 e.g. harbouring a criminal 窝藏罪犯; 包庇罪犯 harbouring a gaol escapee 窝藏逃犯

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571. hashish /'hɑʃi:f/ n. A drug name, shortened to hash. 药名; 大麻块 e.g. hashish oil 大麻油

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572. hate speech /'heit spi:tʃ/ n. Offensive words directed at a group or individual based on inherent characteristics such as race, religion or gender. 基于种族、宗教、性别等固有特征针对某个群体或个人的攻击性话语; 仇恨言论

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573. head sentence /'hed 'sentəns/ n. The total period of imprisonment imposed on an offender, also known as a full term. 罪犯被判处的总监禁期; 总刑期

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574. hear /hiə/ v. To listen to and judge a case. As an act this is known as a hearing. See also: mistry, try. 听取并判断案件; 审理; 聆讯 e.g. answer charge hearing 回答指控聆讯 be heard by the higher courts 由高等法院审理 be listed for a hearing 被列入聆讯名单 case management hearing 案件管理聆讯 expedited hearing 加急聆讯 part heard 部分审理

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575. hearing /'hiəriŋ/ n. See: hear.

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576. hearsay /'hæseɪ/ n. A statement made by a witness based not on their personal perception of a fact but on a fact that they have heard from others. 证人不是以自己某事实的亲身感知为基础, 而是就自己从别人那里听说的事实所作的陈述; 传闻 e.g. hearsay evidence 传闻证据 it's only hearsay 这只是道听途说

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577. heinous /'heɪnəs/ adj. Being totally deserving of condemnation, also known as being reprehensible or wicked. As a quality this is known as heinousness, reprehensibility,

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or wickedness. Acts like these are known as being carried out heinously, reprehensibly, or wickedly. See also: egregious, grievous. 完全罪有应得的; 十恶不赦的 e.g. a heinous crime 罪大恶极

578. heroin /'herəʊɪn/ n. A drug name, also known as smack. 药名; 海洛因

579. hide /haɪd/ v. See: conceal, hide out.

580. hide out /'haɪd 'aʊt/ v. To conceal oneself somewhere, also known as lying low or going into hiding. See also: hideout. 将自己隐藏在某处; 躲藏 e.g. Australian criminals hiding out overseas 澳大利亚犯罪分子躲藏在海外

581. hideout /'haɪdaʊt/ n. A place where offenders conceal themselves or gather their activities, also known as a den or lair. See also: hide out. 违法者藏匿或集中活动的地方; 藏身处; 窝点

582. high treason /haɪ 'tri:zən/ n. See: treason.

583. hijack /'haɪdʒək/ v. 1. To unlawfully take over the operation of an aircraft, ship, or vehicle in transit. 非法接管在运输途中的航空器、船

舶或车辆; 劫持 2. To steal goods by seizing them in transit. 扣押在运输途中的货物, 进行夺取; 拦路抢劫 ● As an act this is known as hijacking. A person who does this is known as a hijacker. See also: carjack.

584. hijacker /'haɪdʒəkə/ n. A person who hijacks. 劫持者 See: hijack.

585. hinder /'hɪndə/ v. See: obstruct.

586. hit and run /'hɪtən'rʌn/ v. To collide with a pedestrian while driving a vehicle and leave the scene of the incident. As an act this is known as a hit and run, leaving the scene of a motor vehicle accident, or failure to remain at a road accident. 驾驶机动车时与行人相撞并离开事故现场; 撞人逃走

587. hitch-hike /'hɪtʃhaɪk/ v. To travel by getting free rides in passing vehicles. A person who does this is known as a hitch-hiker. 通过免费搭乘驶过的车辆来旅行; 免费搭便车

588. hitch-hiker /'hɪtʃhaɪkə/ n. A person who hitch-hikes. 搭便车的人 See: hitch-hike.

589. hoax /həʊks/ n./v. 欺骗 See: scam.

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590. hoaxer	/ˈhəʊksə/ n. 骗子 See: scam.
591. hold	/həʊld/ v. 1. See: detain. 2. To decide by ruling. 经过考虑, 作出决定; 裁决 e.g. the trial judge held that there was no case to answer 主审法官裁决无案可答 3. See: tenable.
592. hold water	/həʊld ˈwɔ:tə/ v. See: tenable.
593. homeless	/ˈhəʊmləs/ adj. Being without a home. As a state this is known as homelessness. See also: sleep rough, vagrant. 无家可归的 e.g. homeless person 无家可归的人
594. homicide	/ˈhɒmɪsaɪd/ n. The killing of one person by another. Acts like these are described as homicidal. See also: infanticide, kill, manslaughter, massacre, murder. 一个人被另一个人杀害; 杀人; 凶杀 e.g. defensive homicide 防御性杀人 homicide offence 杀人罪
595. hoodlum	/ˈhu:dləm/ n. A criminal or troublemaker. 罪犯或麻烦制造者; 流氓 See: hooliganism, thuggery.
596. hooligan	/ˈhu:lɪgən/ n. A criminal or troublemaker. 罪犯或麻烦制造者; 流氓 See: hooliganism, thuggery.

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597. hooliganism	/ˈhu:lɪgənɪzəm/ n. Violent or rowdy behaviour by young gangs of troublemakers. A person who does this is known as a hooligan, troublemaker or lout. See also: thuggery, violence. 年轻的捣乱分子团伙的暴力或粗暴行为; 流氓行为
598. hoon	/hu:n/ n. A person who carries out anti-social behaviour in a motor vehicle. 在机动车辆中进行反社会行为的人; 飙车党 v. To carry out anti-social behaviour in a motor vehicle. As an act this is known as hooning. A person who does this is known as a hoon. 在机动车辆中进行反社会行为; 飙车 e.g. anti-hoon laws 反飙车法
599. hostage	/ˈhɒstɪdʒ/ n. A person who is detained as collateral in order to force someone to fulfill a promise or accept certain conditions. 为迫使对方履行承诺或接受某种条件而扣留作为抵押的人; 人质
600. hostile	/ˈhɒstəl/ adj. 1. Unfriendly and confrontational. 敌视而相对抗的; 敌对的 e.g. hostile intentions 敌对意图 2. Failing to provide truthful answers in response to questions asked in court. 未能如实

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	回答法庭提问的；敌意的 e.g. hostile witness 敌意证人 • As an act or state this is known as hostility.
601. housebreaker	/ˈhaʊs,breɪkə/ n. A person who burgles. 入室盗贼 See: burgle.
602. human trafficker	/ˈhju:mən ˈtrafɪkə/ n. A person who smuggles people across borders for money, also known as a people smuggler or illegal immigration broker. See also: courier, smuggle, traffic. 组织偷渡越境并从中获取钱财的人；人贩子；蛇头
603. humiliate	/hjuːˈmɪliət/ v. To make someone feel ashamed by injuring their dignity. Acts like these are known as humiliation and described as being humiliating. See also: degrade. 伤害他人的尊严，使其感到羞耻；羞辱；侮辱 e.g. humiliating or degrading filming 侮辱性或有人格的拍摄
604. ice	/aɪs/ n. See: methylamphetamine.
605. identify	/aɪˈdentɪfaɪ/ v. To establish who or what someone or something is. As an act this is known as identification, abbreviated as ID. See also: authenticate, determine. 确定某人或某物是谁或是什么；识

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	别；辨认 e.g. identification parade 列队认人 identify a corpse 辨认尸体 identify a fingerprint 辨认指纹 identify the offender 识别罪犯
606. illegal	/ɪˈli:ɡl/ adj. Not permitted by law, also known as being unlawful, illegitimate or illicit, opposite of legal. Acts like these are described as being carried out illegally, unlawfully, illegitimately or illicitly. As a quality this is known as illegality, unlawfulness, illegitimacy or illicitness. 法律不允许的；非法的；违法的 e.g. illicit drug 非法药物 illicit funds 赃款
607. illegal immigration broker	/ɪˈli:ɡl ˌɪmɪˈɡreɪʃn ˈbrəʊkə/ n. See: human trafficker.
608. illegitimate	/ˌɪlɪˈdʒɪtɪmət/ adj. See: illegal.
609. illicit	/ɪˈlɪsɪt/ adj. See: illegal.
610. immaterial	/ˌɪməˈtɪəriəl/ adj. Being neither relevant nor significant to the case under consideration, opposite of material. See also: irrelevant. 与本案既不相关也不重要 e.g. immaterial to the question of criminal responsibility 与刑事责任问题无关

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611. immobilise /ɪ'məʊbɪlaɪz/ v. To prevent something from moving or operating as normal. As an act this is known as immobilisation. 阻止某个东西正常移动或运行 e.g. immobilise a vehicle 使车辆无法移动

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612. immoral /ɪ'mɒrəl/ adj. Not conforming to accepted standards of morality, opposite of moral. Acts like these are described as being carried out immorally. See also: unethical. 不符合公认的道德标准; 不道德的 e.g. taking a child for immoral purposes 出于不道德的目的带走孩子

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613. immune /ɪ'mju:n/ adj. Protected or exempt from an obligation or the effects of something. As an act this is known as immunity or indemnity. See also: impunity. 受到保护或免除某项义务或影响; 豁免的; 豁免权 e.g. immune from prosecution 免于起诉 the Attorney General may grant an indemnity from prosecution 司法部部长可以给予起诉豁免权

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614. impair /ɪm'peɪ/ v. To weaken a faculty or function. As a state this is known as impairment. See also: damage, desecrate, destroy, injure, tamper with, vandalise. 削弱某项能力或功能; 降低; 损害 e.g. impairment

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of the mind 智力障碍 mental impairment 精神障碍

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615. impede /ɪm'pi:ɪd/ v. See obstruct.

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616. impersonate /ɪm'pɜ:səneɪt/ v. To pretend to be another person for fraud, also known as personating, posing or passing oneself off as someone. As an act this is known as impersonation, personation or posing. See also: catfish, deceive, defraud, entrap, fabricate, forge, fraud, scam. 冒充他人进行诈骗; 冒充; 假扮 e.g. impersonate a judge 冒充法官 impersonate a police officer 冒充警察 personating a public officer 冒充公职人员

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617. implicate /ɪ'mplɪkeɪt/ v. 1. See: inculpate. 2. See: imply.

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618. implicit /ɪm'plɪsɪt/ adj. Suggested though not directly expressed, opposite of explicit. Acts like these are described as being carried out implicitly. 暗示但未直接表达; 含蓄的; 隐性的 e.g. implicit bias in criminal justice 刑事司法中的隐性偏见

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619. imply /ɪm'plɪ/ v. To avoid saying something directly by expressing the intended message with

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	alternative words, expressions or actions, also known as implicating something. 不明说而用别的话或表情、动作等向人示意; 暗示 e.g. implied consent 默许
620. impose	/ɪmˈpəʊz/ v. To punish someone with some method or means. As an act this is known as imposition. 用某种方法或手段惩办; 处以 e.g. impose a fine 处以罚款 impose a sentence 处以刑罚
621. impound	/ɪmˈpaʊnd/ v. See: confiscate.
622. imprison	/ɪmˈprɪzən/ v. See: jail.
623. improper	/ɪmˈprɒpə/ adj. Not reasonable, not legal or not in compliance with regulations, opposite of proper. Acts like these are described as being carried out improperly. As a state this is known as impropriety. 不合理的、不合法的或不合乎规定的; 不正当的; 不正规的; 不适当的 e.g. improperly influence the vote of a person at an election or referendum 不当影响某人在选举或公投中的投票 improper personal gain 不正当的个人利益
624. impunity	/ɪmˈpjʊ:ntɪ/ n. Exemption from punishment from the harm caused by one's actions. See also: immune.

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	免受自己行为所造成的伤害的处罚; 免除惩罚 e.g. do something with impunity 有恃无恐地做某事
625. in camera	/ɪn ˈkɑ:mərə/ adv. Being held in the chambers of a judge, with the press and public excluded. See also: camera. 在法官办公室内举行, 隔绝媒体和公众 e.g. sittings in camera 在法官办公室庭审
626. in concert	/ɪn ˈkɒnsət/ adv. Acting jointly to commit an offence. See also: common purpose. 互相配合以实施犯罪 e.g. acting in concert in the commission of crime 协同犯罪
627. in session	/ɪn ˈseʃən/ adj. See: sit.
628. inability	/ɪˌmæˈbɪlɪti/ n. See: incapacity.
629. incapacity	/ɪˌmkeɪˈpæsɪti/ n. The absence of physical, mental or legal factors that enable a person to commit an offence, also known as inability, opposite of capacity. A person with this absence is described as being incapacitated. See also: capacity, dolus. 一个人不具备能够犯罪的身体、精神或法律因素; 能力缺陷; 无行为能力 e.g. incapacitated person 无行为能力的人 mental incapacity 缺乏智力能力

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630. incarcerate	/ɪnˈkɑːsəreɪt/ v. See: jail.
631. incest	/ˈɪnsɛst/ n. The violation of laws and ethics by having sexual intercourse with one's close relatives. Acts like these are described as incestuous. 违反法律和伦理道德而与近亲发生性行为; 乱伦
632. inchoate offence	/ɪnˈkəʊət əˈfɛns/ n. An offence that occurs prior to the execution of the principal offence, for example attempt, conspiracy or incitement, also known as a preparatory offence or incomplete offence. 在实施主要犯罪之前发生的犯罪, 例如未遂、共谋或煽动; 不完整罪
633. incite	/ɪnˈsaɪt/ v. To encourage violent or unlawful behaviour. As an act this is known as incitement. 鼓励暴力或非法行为; 煽动; 怂恿 e.g. inciting the overthrow of the state 煽动颠覆国家政权
634. incriminate	/ɪnˈkrɪmɪneɪt/ v. See: inculpate.
635. inculpate	/ˈɪnkʌlpet/ v. To show someone to be involved in a crime, opposite of exculpating someone. Acts like these are known as inculpation, incrimination or implication, and described as being inculpatory,

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	incriminatory or implicatory. See also: culpable. 表明某人参与犯罪; 使某人卷入犯罪; 把某人跟犯罪牵连上; 牵涉到某人; 表明某人有罪 e.g inculpatory evidence 罪责证据
636. indecent	/ɪnˈdiːsənt/ adj. Not conforming with generally accepted standards of behaviour or propriety. As an act this is known as indecency and described as indecent. 不符合普遍接受的行为或礼节标准; 下流; 有伤风化; 不雅; 猥亵 e.g. act of gross indecency 严重猥亵行为 indecent act 不雅行为 indecent behaviour 下流行为 indecent exposure 有伤风化的暴露 indecent assault 猥亵罪; 强暴猥亵行为; 非礼 public indecency 公然猥亵罪
637. indict	/ɪnˈdɪt/ v. To formally accuse someone of a serious crime. See also: accuse, allege, charge, complain, litigate, prosecute. 正式指控某人犯有严重罪行; 起诉 e.g. indicted for insider trading 因内幕交易被起诉
638. indictable offence	/ɪnˈdɪtəbl əˈfɛns/ n. A crime for which the accused is entitled to a trial by judge and jury. See also: Commonwealth offence, major offence, minor offence, regulatory offence, simple offence. 被告有权

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接受法官和陪审团审判的罪行；公诉罪

639. indictment

/ɪnˈdɪktmənt/ n. 1. The process by which someone is formally accused of a serious crime. 某人被正式指控犯有严重罪行的过程；起诉 e.g. ex officio indictment 依职权起诉 2. A document on which the formal accusation of a serious crime is written. 写有严重犯罪正式指控的文件；起诉书 e.g. the indictment is read out by the judge's associate 起诉书由法官助理宣读 the indictment to be signed and presented to the court 签署并向法院提交的起诉书 • See also: charge, complaint, court, information, litigation, prosecution.

640. Indigenous court

/ɪnˈdɪdʒɪnəs kɔ:t/ n. A court or court procedure that is modified for offenders who are Indigenous. 针对原住民罪犯修改的法庭或法庭程序；原住民法庭 • Examples include Nunga Court in South Australia, Koori Court in Victoria, Murri Court in Queensland and Youth Koori Court in New South Wales. 例如南澳大利亚州的南阁法庭、维多利亚州的科瑞法庭、昆士兰州的慕里法庭和新南威尔士州的青年科瑞法庭。

641. induce

/ɪnˈdju:s/ v. To succeed in persuading or leading someone to

do something, also known as procuring someone to do something. As an act this is known as inducement. 成功说服或引导某人做某事；劝；促使；诱惑 e.g. dishonestly induce someone to accept a document as genuine 不诚实地诱使某人接受文件为真实文件

642. inducement

/ɪnˈdju:smənt/ n. See: bribe.

643. infanticide

/ɪnˈfæntɪsaɪd/ n. The offence that occurs when a mother causes the death of her infant child. 母亲导致其婴儿死亡的罪行；杀婴罪

644. infer

/ɪnˈfɜ:/ v. To conclude something by reasoning about it. As an act this is known as inference. 通过推理得出关于某事的结论；推论 e.g. draw an inference as to the defendant's guilt 对被告有罪作出推论

645. inflict

/ɪnˈflɪkt/ v. To cause someone to feel something unpleasant or painful. As an act this is known as infliction. 使某人感到不愉快或痛苦；施加 e.g. inflict harm 施加伤害 inflict severe pain on a victim 给受害者造成剧烈疼痛

646. inform on

/ɪnˈfɔ:m ɒn/ v. To give incriminating information about



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someone to the police or other authority, also known as reporting on someone, turning someone in, dobbing on someone or dobbing someone in. See also: turn in, whistleblow. 向警察或其他机构提供有关某人的犯罪信息; 告发

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647. informant

/ɪn'fɔ:mənt/ n. 1. A person who provides intelligence to the police, also known as an informer. 为警察提供情报的人; 线人 2. The police officer who swears an information and summons against an accused. 针对被告宣誓刑事起诉书和传票的警察; 经办警官

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648. information

/,ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ n. A formal charge that begins a criminal proceeding in a court, also known as a presentment. 在法庭上启动刑事诉讼的正式指控; 刑事起诉书 e.g. the accused having been charged on an information 被告因刑事起诉书而被指控 See also: charge, complaint, count, indictment, litigation, prosecution.

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649. informer

/ɪn'fɔ:mə/ n. See: informant.

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650. infringe

/ɪn'frɪndʒ/ v. 1. To break the terms of a law or agreement. As an act this is known as infringement. See also: breach, break, contravene, violate. 违反法律或协议的条款; 违背; 触犯 e.g.

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infringement notice 违章罚单 2. To illegally harm the rights and interests of others, also known as intruding or encroaching on something. As an act this is known as infringement, encroachment or intrusion. See also: violate. 非法损害别人权益; 侵犯 e.g. infringement of intellectual property rights 侵犯知识产权 infringe on someone's privacy 侵犯某人的隐私

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651. inhalant

/ɪn'heɪlənt/ n. A drug name. 药名; 吸入剂

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652. initiate

/ɪ'nɪʃieɪt/ v. See: litigate.

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653. injure

/ɪn'dʒə/ v. 1. To do physical damage to someone. 对某人造成身体伤害 e.g. injure oneself by doing something 做某事使自己受伤 2. To cause harm from a criminal act. 犯罪行为造成伤害 e.g. acts injurious to the public in general 对公众造成伤害的行为 negligently causing serious injury 过失致人重伤罪 • Acts like these are known as injuries and described as being injurious. See also: damage, desecrate, destroy, impair, tamper with, vandalise.

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654. inmate

/ɪn'meɪt/ n. See: prisoner.

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655. innocent /'ɪnəsnt/ adj. Being not guilty of a crime. As a quality this is known as innocence. See also: guilty, not guilty. 没有犯罪的; 无罪的; 清白的; 无辜的 e.g. innocent in the eyes of the law 从法律的角度看是清白的 right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty 在被证明有罪之前被推定为无罪的权利

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656. insane /ɪn'seɪn/ adj. Seriously mentally ill, opposite of sane. As a state this is known as insanity. 患有严重精神病的; 精神错乱; 精神病 e.g. defence of insanity 精神病的合法辩护

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657. insinuate /ɪn'sɪnjʊeɪt/ v. To hint something bad. Acts like these are known as insinuations and described as insinuating. 暗示一些不好的事情; 影射 e.g. manipulate evidence to insinuate crime 操纵证据以暗示犯罪

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658. inspector /ɪn'spektə/ n. 1. A person employed to inspect something. 受雇检查某物的人; 检查员 e.g. ticket inspector 检票员 transport inspector 交通检查员 2. A police rank name. See also: commissioner, constable, sergeant, superintendent. 警衔级别名; 警督 e.g. chief inspector 总督察

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659. instalment /ɪn'stɔ:lmənt/ n. A sum of money due as one of several equal payments for something, spread over an agreed period of time. 一笔款项, 作为某物的几笔等额付款之一, 在约定的时间内付清; 分期付款 e.g. apply for approval to pay the fine in instalments 申请批准分期付款

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660. instigate /ɪn'stɪgeɪt/ v. 1. To bring about an action or event. 引起某项行动或事件; 进行; 发起; 提起 e.g. instigate legal proceedings 提起法律诉讼 2. To incite someone to do something bad. 煽动某人做坏事; 教唆 e.g. instigate crime 教唆犯罪  
● As an act this is known as instigation.

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661. instinctive synthesis /ɪn'stɪŋktɪv 'sɪnθɪsɪs/ n. The process whereby a judge decides an appropriate sentence after considering all the factors of the case. 法官在考虑案件的所有因素后决定适当刑罚的过程; 直觉合成

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662. institute /ɪn'stɪtju:t/ v. See: litigate.

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663. institutionalise /ɪn'stɪ'tju:ʃənəlaɪz/ v. 1. To confine someone in a prison or mental hospital. 将某人关进监狱或精神病院; 入狱; 强制住院 2. To become overly accustomed to being confined in a prison or mental hospital. 过于习惯被关在

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监狱或精神病院；制度化 • As an act this is known as institutionalisation.

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664. instruct

/ɪn'strʌkt/ v. To tell or order someone to do something, especially in a formal or official way, also known as directing someone. As an act this is known as an instruction or direction. See also: misdirect. 告诉或命令某人做某事，尤其是以正式或官方的方式；指示 e.g. direct the jury 指示陪审团 jury directions 法官对陪审团的指示 lawyers take instructions from their clients 律师接受客户的指示 the prosecutor will act on instructions from the arresting officer 检察官将根据逮捕警官的指示采取行动

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665. instrument

/'ɪnstɹəmənt/ n. 1. A tool or implement. 工具或器具 e.g. instrument of crime 犯罪工具 2. A legal document. 法律文件 e.g. execution of an instrument 法律文件的签字和盖章

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666. insult

/ɪn'sʌlt/ v. To speak to or treat someone with disrespect or scornful abuse. Acts like these are known as insults (/ɪn'sʌltz/) and described as insulting. 以不尊重或轻蔑的方式与某人交谈或对待某人；侮辱

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667. integrity

/ɪn'teɡrɪti/ n. The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles. 诚实和具有坚强道德原则的品质；清正廉洁；正直；诚信 e.g. judicial integrity 司法廉洁

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668. intelligence

/ɪn'telɪdʒəns/ n. Information of value to law enforcement or other government agencies. 对执法部门或其他政府机构有价值的信息；情报 e.g. criminal intelligence 犯罪情报

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669. intend

/ɪn'tend/ v. To have a course of action as one's purpose or intention. As a thought this is known as intent, intention, purpose or aim. Acts like these are described as intentional or purposeful and being carried out intentionally or purposefully. See also: intentional. 将一系列行动作为自己的目的或意图；计划 e.g. criminal intent 犯罪意图 hostile intent 敌对意图 intent to murder 意图谋杀

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670. intentional

/ɪn'tenʃənəl/ adj. Done on purpose, also known as being deliberate or wilful. Acts like these are described as being carried out deliberately, intentionally, or wilfully. See also: intend. 有意识地；故意；存心 e.g. intentionally causing injury 故意伤害罪 wilful damage 故意损坏罪 wilfully

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neglecting a patient 故意忽视病人  
wilful murder 故意杀人罪

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671. intercept

/ˌɪntə'seɪpt/ v. 1. To obstruct someone or something so as to prevent them from continuing to a destination. 阻碍某人或某物以阻止其到达目的地; 拦截; 截获 e.g. intercept stolen goods while in transit 拦截运输途中的赃物 refugees intercepted at sea 在海上被拦截的难民 2. To secretly listen to a telephone conversation, also known as bugging, tapping, or monitoring a telephone conversation. 偷偷听电话谈话; 窃听; 截取 e.g. telecommunications interception 截取电信资料 • As an act this is known as an intercept (/ˌɪntə'seɪpt/) or interception.

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672. interest

/ˈɪntrɪst/ n. 1. The advantage or benefit of a person or group. 对人或团体有利或有益的事; 利益 e.g. conflict of interest 利益冲突 public interest 公共利益 protect legal interests 保护法益 2. Money obtained by depositing or lending funds at an agreed rate other than the principal amount. 因存款或贷出资金按约定利率得到的本金以外的钱; 利息 e.g. interest rate 利率 3. A right that should be protected by law. 应该享受到的受法律保护的权利; 权益 e.g. interest in property 财产权益

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673. interfere

/ˌɪntə'fɪə/ v. 1. See: tamper with.  
2. See also: molest.

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674. interpret

/ɪn'tɜ:pɪt/ v. 1. To explain the meaning of legislation. As an act this is known as interpretation or construction. A person who does this is known as an interpreter. 解释立法的含义; 诠释; 释义 e.g. interpret law 解释法律 statutory interpretation 制定法的解释 2. To facilitate communication in the court between English and non-English speaking people. As an act this is known as interpreting. A person who does this is known as an interpreter. See also: translate. 促进英语和非英语人士在法庭上的沟通; 口译

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675. interpreter

/ɪn'tɜ:pɪtə/ n. A person who interprets. 诠释者; 释义人; 口译员 See: interpret.

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676. interrogate

/ɪn'terəgeɪt/ v. See: question.

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677. intimate

/ˈɪntɪmɪt/ adj. 1. Closely acquainted. 很熟悉 e.g. intimate friend 好朋友 2. Personal and private; specifically, sexually revealing. See also: explicit, obscene, pornographic. 隐蔽起来不让人知道的; 私密的; 特指性暴露的; 不雅的 e.g. intimate details of sexual encounters 性接触的私密细节 intimate image 不雅照片

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	<p>/ˈɪntɪmeɪt/ v. To suggest something discreetly. 谨慎地提出某事; 暗示 e.g. the defendant has intimidated an intention to defend 被告已暗示有辩护意向</p>
678. intimidate	<p>/ɪmˈtɪmɪdeɪt/ v. To frighten someone with threatening words or means. Acts like these are known as intimidation and described as intimidating or intimidatory. See also: bully, coerce, force, harass, intimidate, threaten. 以要挟的话或手段令人胆怯; 恐吓 e.g. intimidatory use of a vehicle 恐吓使用车辆</p>
679. intoxicant	<p>/ɪnˈtɒksɪkənt/ n. See: poison.</p>
680. intoxicate	<p>/ɪnˈtɒksɪkeɪt/ v. To make someone unable to restrain themselves by administering them with a chemical substance such as alcohol. Acts like these are known as intoxication and described as being intoxicating. 给某人施用化学物质 (例如酒精) 使其不能自持; 使.....中毒; 使醉</p>
681. intoxicated	<p>/ɪnˈtɒksɪkətɪd/ adj. Being in a state of alcoholic or drug intoxication. See also: stoned. 处于酒精或药物中毒状态的; 中毒的</p>
682. intrude	<p>/ɪnˈtruːd/ v. See: infringe.</p>

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683. invade	<p>/ɪnˈveɪd/ v. To encroach or intrude on someone or something, either literally or figuratively. Acts like these are known as invasions, and described as being invasive or carried out invasively. 以实际或比喻的方式侵占或侵犯某人或某物; 侵扰 e.g. distribution of invasive images 散布偷拍的私密图像 home invasion 入户抢劫 invade someone's privacy 侵犯某人的隐私</p>
684. investigate	<p>/ɪnˈvestɪgeɪt/ v. To carry out a formal procedure to discover the truth surrounding an incident or allegation. Acts like these are known as investigations, inquiries, or inquests, and described as being investigatory or inquisitorial. See also: examine. 执行正式程序以发现某个事件或指控的真相; 调查; 侦查 e.g. close of criminal investigation 侦查终结 investigate and prosecute 查处 under investigation 正在调查之中</p>
685. involuntary	<p>/ɪnˈvɒləntəri/ adj. 1. Done without will or conscious control. 由不得自己, 控制不住; 不由自主 e.g. involuntary movement 不由自主的动作 2. See: mandatory. • See also: voluntary.</p>
686. irrelevant	<p>/ɪˈrelɪvənt/ adj. Not showing a logical relationship between an item of evidence presented at trial</p>

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- and a material fact in issue, opposite of relevant. As a state this is known as irrelevance or irrelevancy. See also: immaterial. 未表明审判中所提出的证据与争议的重要事实之间存在逻辑关系的; 不相关的; 不相干的; 无关的 e.g. irrelevant criminal record 不相关的犯罪记录
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687. jail /dʒeɪl/ n. A place for the confinement of people accused or convicted of a crime, also known as a gaol or prison. 监禁被指控或被定罪的人的处所; 监狱 e.g. be released from jail 出狱 escape from prison 越狱 heavy prison sentence 重判监禁 high-security prison 高度警戒监狱 prison overcrowding 监狱人满为患 v. To deprive someone of their liberty by placing them in confinement, also known as imprisoning or incarcerating someone. As an act this is known as imprisonment, incarceration, captivity, or confinement. See also: detain. 把某人关押起来, 限制其自由; 关押; 监禁 e.g. be punishable by five years' imprisonment 可判处5年监禁 jailed for two years 被判入狱2年 life imprisonment 无期徒刑
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688. jemmy /'dʒɛmi/ n. See: crowbar.
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689. joint criminal enterprise /dʒɔɪnt 'krɪmɪnl 'ɛntəpraɪz/ n. See common purpose.
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690. judge /dʒʌdʒ/ n. A public officer appointed to decide cases in a law court. See also: justice, magistrate. 被任命在法庭裁决案件的公职人员; 审判员; 法官
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691. judge's associate /dʒʌdʒɪz ə'səʊʃɪət/ n. See: associate.
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692. judgment /'dʒʌdʒmənt/ n. A decision of a law court or judge. See also: verdict. 法院或法官作出的决定; 判决 e.g. default judgment 缺席判决 judgment according to law 依法判决 written judgment 判决书
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693. judicature /'dʒu:dɪkətʃə/ n. 1. See: justice. 2. See: judiciary.
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694. judicial discretion /dʒʊ'dɪʃl dɪ'skreʃn/ n. See: discretion.
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695. judiciary /dʒʊ'dɪʃəri/ n. The judicial authorities of a country, also known as the judicature. See also: judiciary. 一个国家的司法机关; 司法系统; 法官
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696. jurisdiction /,dʒʊərəs'dɪkʃn/ n. 1. The power to judge and supervise the enforcement of laws, also known as judicial power or judicial authority. 审判和监督法律实施的权力; 司法权 e.g. exercise judicial authority 行使司法权 2. The extent
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of the power of courts to make legal decisions and judgments, also known as competence. 法院做出法律决定和判决的权力范围；管辖范围；管辖权 e.g. appellate jurisdiction 上诉管辖权 original jurisdiction 原管辖权 summary jurisdiction 简易裁判权

697. jurisprudence /ˌdʒʊərɪsˈpruːdəns/ n. See: law.

698. juror /ˈdʒʊərə/ n. A member of a jury. See also: jury, jury box. 陪审团成员；陪审员 e.g. discharge a juror 解除陪审员资格；要求陪审员退席

699. jury /ˈdʒʊəri/ n. A body of people sworn to give a verdict in a legal case on the basis of evidence submitted to them in court. See also: juror, jury box. 一群人宣誓根据法庭上提交的证据对法律案件做出判决；陪审团 e.g. elect for trial by jury 选择由陪审团审判 empanel the jury 选任陪审团 hung jury 不能做出一致决断的陪审团；悬而未决的陪审团；悬案陪审团

700. jury box /ˈdʒʊəri bɒks/ n. The place in a court where the jury sits. See also: juror, jury. 法庭上陪审团就座的地方；陪审团席

701. justice /ˈdʒʌstɪs/ n. 1. Behaviour that is morally right and fair. Acts like

these are described as being just, right or fair. 道德上正确且公平的行为；正义 e.g. natural justice 自然正义 restorative justice 修复式正义 social justice 社会正义 youth justice 青年正义 2. The investigation and trial of civil, criminal and administrative litigation cases in accordance with the law, also known as the administration of justice or judicature. Acts like these are described as being judicial. 依法对民事、刑事案件和行政诉讼案件进行侦查、审判；司法 e.g. access to justice 司法平等 bring someone to justice 绳之以法 justice department 司法部 justice must be seen to be done 司法必须在监督下执行 judicial system 司法系统 3. A title given to judges of certain courts. See also: judge, magistrate. 授予某些法院法官的头衔；大法官 e.g. Chief Justice 首席大法官 4. See: justice of the peace.

702. justice mediation /ˈdʒʌstɪs ˌmiːdiˈeɪʃn/ n. See: conference.

703. justice of the peace /ˌdʒʌstɪs əv ðə ˈpiːs/ n. A volunteer who witnesses oaths, statutory declarations and other legal documents, abbreviated as JP, also known as a justice. 见证宣誓、法定声明和其他法律文件的志愿者；太平绅士

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704. justify	<p><i>/ˈdʒʌstɪfaɪ/</i> v. 1. To prove something to be right or reasonable. See also: demonstrate, prove, testify. 证明某事是正确的或合理的; 辩解 e.g. justify oneself 为自己辩解 justify doing something 证明做某事是有道理的 2. To be a good reason for something. 成为某事的充分理由 e.g. the accused did not have a lawful justification for those acts 被告没有合法理由表现出这些行为</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Also known as excusing someone or something. As an act this is known as a justification or excuse.</li></ul>
705. juvenile	<p><i>/ˈdʒuːvɪnəl/</i> n. See: child.</p>
706. juvenile delinquent	<p><i>/ˈdʒuːvɪnəl dɪˈlɪŋkwənt/</i> n. See: young offender.</p>
707. juvenile offender	<p><i>/ˈdʒuːvɪnəl əˈfendə/</i> n. See: young offender.</p>
708. K2	<p><i>/keɪˈtuː/</i> n. See: cannabinoid.</p>
709. ketamine	<p><i>/ˈkiːtəmiːn/</i> n. A drug name, also known as special K. 药名; 氯胺酮; K 粉</p>
710. key	<p><i>/kiː/</i> v. To deliberately damage a car by scraping its paintwork with a key or other sharp object. 用钥匙</p>

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	<p>等尖锐物体刮擦汽车漆面来故意损坏汽车; 用钥匙刮花汽车</p>
711. keylog	<p><i>/ˈkiːlɒɡ/</i> v. To use a computer program to record every keystroke made by a computer user to gain fraudulent access to passwords and other confidential information. As an act this is known as keylogging or keystroke logging. 使用计算机程序记录计算机用户的每次击键, 以欺诈性地访问密码和其他机密信息; 键盘记录</p>
712. khat	<p><i>/kɑːt/</i> n. A drug name. 药名; 阿拉伯茶</p>
713. kickback	<p><i>/ˈkɪkbæk/</i> n. An illicit payment made to someone in return for facilitating a transaction or appointment. 向某人支付非法款项以换取便利交易或任命; 回扣 e.g. receive a kickback 收受回扣</p>
714. kidnap	<p><i>/ˈkɪdnæp/</i> v. See: abduct.</p>
715. kidnapper	<p><i>/ˈkɪd.næpə/</i> n. A person who kidnaps. 绑匪 See: abduct.</p>
716. kill	<p><i>/kɪl/</i> v. To cause the death of a person, animal or other living thing. As an act this is known as killing. A person who does this is known as a killer. See also:</p>

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	homicide, infanticide, manslaughter, massacre, murder. 导致人、动物或其他生物死亡；杀死；杀戮；杀害 e.g. serial killer 连环杀手 unlawful killing 非法杀戮
717. killer	/ˈkɪlə/ n. A person who kills. 杀手 See: kill.
718. king-hit	/kɪŋ hɪt/ n. See: coward punch.
719. King's counsel	/kɪŋz ˈkaʊnsl/ n. See: counsel.
720. kleptomania	/ˌkleptəʊˈmeɪniə/ n. An uncontrollable, recurring impulse to steal without regard for need or profit. A person who does this is known as a kleptomaniac. 不能控制的反复出现的偷窃冲动，偷来的物品并非自己所需，也不是为了物品的价值；偷窃癖
721. kleptomaniac	/ˌkleptəʊˈmeɪniək/ n. A person who has kleptomania. 盗窃狂 See: kleptomania.
722. knife	/naɪf/ n. An instrument composed of a blade fixed into a handle, used for cutting or as a weapon. 由固定在手柄上的刀片组成的工具，用于切割或用作武器；刀 e.g. ballistic knife 弹道刀 butterfly knife 蝴蝶刀 flick knife 弹簧刀 knuckle knife 指节刀 v. To

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	thrust a knife into someone so as to wound or kill them, also known as stabbing someone. 用刀以插入的方式伤害或杀死某人；刺 e.g. multiple stab wounds to the neck 颈部多处刀伤
723. know	/nəʊ/ v. To be aware of certain factual circumstances that constitute one or more of the external elements of an offence. Acts like these are known as knowledge and described as being knowing or carried out knowingly. 了解构成犯罪的一项或多项外部要素的某些事实情况；知道；明知 e.g. actual knowledge 实际知道 constructive knowledge 推定知道 knowingly participating in provision of prostitution 明知而参与提供卖淫活动
724. knuckleduster	/ˈnʌkəldʌstə/ n. A metal guard worn over the knuckles of a fighter to increase the effect of their blows, also known as brass knuckles. 戴在拳击手指关节上的金属护罩，以增强拳击效果；指节套环；指虎
725. kratom	/ˈkratəm/ n. A drug name. 药名；卡痛
726. lair	/leɪ/ See: hideout.

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727. last resort /lɑːst riˈzɔ:t/ n. A final course of action, used only when all else has failed. 最后的行动方案, 仅在所有其他方法都失败时使用; 最后的手段 e.g. court of last resort 终审法院 imprisonment as a last resort 监禁作为最后的手段

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728. launder /ˈlɔːndə/ v. To make illegally obtained money appear legitimate. As an act this is known as money laundering. A person who does this is known as a money launderer. 把非法得来的钱合法化; 洗钱

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729. law /lɔː/ n. 1. A system of rules which a particular community recognises as regulating the actions of its members. 特定社区承认规范其成员行为的规则体系; 法律 e.g. break the law 犯法 ignorance of the law 对法律的无知 letter of the law 法律条文 spirit of the law 法律精神 take the law into one's own hands 擅用私刑 2. An individual rule as part of a system of law. 作为法律体系一部分的个别规则; 法律; 法规 e.g. good Samaritan laws 善良的撒玛利亚人法 gun laws 枪支法 laws on alcohol restrictions 有关酒精限制的法律 3. Systems of law as a subject of study or as the basis of the legal profession, also known as jurisprudence. 作为研究主题或法律职业基础的法律体系; 法律; 法学 e.g. practice law 从事

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730. lawbreaker /ˈlɔːbreɪkə/ n. See: offender. 法律工作者 therapeutic jurisprudence 治疗性法学

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731. lawful /ˈlɔːfɒl/ adj. See: legal.

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732. lawyer /ˈlɔːə/ n. A legal professional who has obtained specific qualifications in accordance with legal procedures. See also: barrister, counsel, solicitor. 依照法定程序取得特定资格的法律专业人员; 律师 e.g. defence lawyer 辩护律师 retain a lawyer 聘请律师

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733. lay charges /leɪ ˈtʃɑːdʒəz/ v. See: charge.

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734. layman /ˈleɪmən/ n. See: layperson.

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735. layperson /ˈleɪ.pəːsn/ n. A person who does not understand or have experience in a certain profession or job. A male person like this is known as a layman. A female person like this is known as a laywoman. 对某种专业或工作等不懂或没有经验的人; 外行

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736. laywoman /ˈleɪ.wʊmən/ n. See: layperson.

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737. leave /li:v/ n. Permission given by the court to someone to do something. See also: authorise, consent, permit. 法院准许某人做某事；允许 e.g. seek leave to appeal 请求上诉

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738. legal /'li:gl/ adj. 1. Relating to the law. 与法律有关的；法律上的；法律的 e.g. community legal centre 社区法律中心 legal advice 法律建议 legal aid 法律援助 legal doctrine 法律原理 legal practitioner 法律执业者 legal reasoning 法律推理 2. Permitted by law, opposite of illegal, also known as being lawful, legitimate or licit. Acts like these are described as being carried out legally, lawfully, legitimately or licitly. As a quality this is known as legality, lawfulness or licitness. 法律允许的；合法的 e.g. lawful excuse 合法的借口 legal means 合法途径 3. Required by law. As a quality this is known as legality. 法律规定的；法定的 e.g. legal obligation 法定义务

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739. legislation /,ledʒɪ'sleɪʃn/ n. See: act.

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740. legislature /'ledʒɪslətʃə/ n. See: parliament.

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741. legitimate /lɪ'dʒɪtmət/ adj. 1. Conforming to the law. 合于法律规定的；合法的

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e.g. legitimate forensic purpose 合法取证目的 legitimate rights and interests 合法权益 2. Able to be defended with logic or justification. 能够用逻辑或理由进行辩护的；合理的；有根据的 e.g. legitimate reasoning 合理的推理 ● As a quality this is known as legitimacy.

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742. lenient /'li:nɪənt/ adj. Taking a more merciful approach within the scope of the law. As an act this is known as leniency, lenience, mercy or clemency. 在法律规定的范围内采取宽大的办法处理；仁慈；宽恕；宽大处理；从轻发落；从宽 leniency for confession 坦白从宽

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743. liable /'liəbl/ adj. 1. Responsible by law. 依法承担责任；法律责任 e.g. absolute liability offence 绝对责任犯罪 criminal liability 刑事责任 strict liability offence 严格责任犯罪 2. Subject by law. 受法律约束 e.g. liable to be tried 应受审判 liable to imprisonment 可判处监禁 liable to the pay the fine 须缴纳罚款 ● As a state this is known as liability.

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744. licence /'lusns/ n./v. See: permit.

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745. licit /'lɪst/ adj. See: legal.

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746. lie low	/ˌlaɪ ˈləʊ/ v. See: hide out.
747. lift	/lɪft/ v. To formally remove a legal restriction. See also: abolish, disqualify, revoke, suspend. 正式取消法律限制; 撤销; 解除 e.g. lift a ban 解除禁令
748. limit	/ˈlɪmɪt/ v. See: restrict.
749. limitation of actions	/ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃn ɒv ˈækʃnz/ n. The strict time limits within which a legal action must be commenced, also known as a limitation period or statute of limitations. 必须采取法律行动的严格时限; 诉讼时效
750. limitation period	/ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃn ˈpɪəriəd/ n. See limitation of actions.
751. liquor	/ˈlɪkə/ n. See: alcohol.
752. litigant	/ˈlɪtɪɡənt/ n. See: party.
753. litigate	/ˈlɪtɪɡeɪt/ v. To commence a court proceeding against someone, also known as suing someone, or initiating or instituting proceedings against someone. As an act this is known as litigation. See also: accuse, allege, charge, complain, indict, prosecute. 对某人提起法庭诉讼; 打官司

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754. litigation	/ˌlɪtɪˈɡeɪʃn/ n. The process of commencing a court proceeding against someone. See also: charge, complaint, count, indictment, information, prosecution. 对某人提起法庭诉讼的过程 e.g. criminal litigation 刑事訴訟
755. litter	/ˈlɪtə/ v. To leave rubbish lying untidily in a place. See also: dump. 将垃圾乱七八糟地放在某个地方; 乱丢垃圾 e.g. litter laws 乱扔垃圾法
756. loan shark	/ləʊn ʃɑ:k/ n. A person who does usury. 高利贷者 See: usury.
757. locus standi	/ˌləʊkəs ˈstændɪ/ n. n. The right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court. 提起诉讼或出庭的权利或能力; 听证权; 出庭权; 发言权
758. loiter	/ˈlɔɪtə/ v. To wander around aimlessly. 无所事事, 随意游逛; 闲逛 e.g. loitering in public places 在公共场所闲逛
759. loot	/lu:t/ n. Goods stolen from a place during a war or riot. 在战争或骚乱期间从某个地方被盗的货物; 赃物 v. To steal goods from a place during a war or riot. As an act this is known as looting. 在战

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	争或骚乱期间从某个地方偷窃货物；洗劫
760. loperamide	/ləʊ'perəmaɪd/ n. A drug name. 药名；洛哌丁胺
761. lout	/laʊt/ n. An uncouth and aggressive man or boy. See also: hooliganism. 既粗鲁又凶蛮的男人或男孩；流氓
762. LSD	/.ˈles'di:/ n. A drug name, also known as acid. 药名；迷幻剂
763. lunge	/ˈlʌndʒ/ v. To make a sudden forward thrust of the body, typically with an arm outstretched to attack someone or seize something. As an act this is known as a lunge. See also: thrust. 身体突然向前推，通常是伸出手臂攻击某人或抓住某物；猛冲；扑 e.g. he lunged at her with a knife 他用刀向她扑来
764. machete	/mə'tʃeti/ n. A hatchet-like straight-backed broad knife with a straight blade. 柴刀般的直背直刃短刀；大砍刀
765. machine gun	/mə'ʃi:n ɡʌn/ n. A firearm with a bracket or other fixed device that can automatically and continuously fire bullets. 带有支架

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	等固定装置，可以自动连续发射子弹的枪械；机枪
766. magazine	/mæɡə'zi:n/ n. A container for storing and supplying ammunition for a continuously firing firearm. 为可连续射击的枪械储存并供应弹药的容器；弹仓
767. magic mushroom	/.ˌmædʒɪk 'mʌʃru:m/ n. See: psilocybin.
768. magistrate	/'mædʒɪstreɪt/ n. A judicial officer who hears cases in a lower court, also known as a local court judge. See also: judge, justice. 在下级法院审理案件的司法官员；地方法官 e.g. be brought before a magistrate 被带到地方法官面前
769. major offence	/'meɪdʒə ə'fens/ n. An illegal act of a serious nature, also known as a felony. See also: Commonwealth offence, indictable offence, minor offence, regulatory offence, simple offence. 性质较重的违法行为；重罪
770. make amends	/meɪk ə'mendz/ v. To compensate or make up for a wrongdoing, also known as atoning for or expiating something. As an act this is known as atonement, reparation, or expiation. See also: reparations. 补偿或弥补错误行为；补偿；弥补；

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	赔偿；抵罪；赎罪 e.g. atone for one's crimes by doing good deeds 戴罪立功 cannabis expiation notice 大麻赎罪通知 expiation fee 赎罪费
771. make out a case	/meɪk aʊt ə keɪs/ v. See: prove.
772. malfeasant	/mal'fi:znt/ adj. Being involved in misconduct or wrongdoing as a public official. As an act this is known as malfeasance. A person who does this is known as a malfeasant. 作为公职人员参与不当行为或不法行为的；违法乱纪的 n. A person involved in misconduct or wrongdoing as a public official. 作为公职人员参与不当行为或不法行为的人；违法乱纪的人
773. malicious	/mə'liʃəs/ adj. Having bad intentions. As a thought this is known as malice, ill will, or wrongful intention. 有不良居心的；恶意 e.g. malicious prosecution 恶意起诉
774. malinger	/mə'liŋgə/ v. To pretend to be ill in order to escape duty or work. As an act this is known as malingering. A person who does this is known as a malingerer. 假装生病以逃避职责或工作；装病

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775. malingerer	/mə'liŋgərə/ n. A person who malingers. 装病者 See: malingering.
776. malpractice	/.mal'praktɪs/ n. Improper, illegal, or negligent professional behaviour. 不当、非法或疏忽的职业行为；不端行为；渎职行为；失职行为
777. maltreat	/mal'tri:t/ v. See: abuse.
778. malware	/'malwɛ:/ n. Any software intentionally designed to cause harm to a computer or computer network. See also: ransomware, virus. 任何软件故意设计造成损害到计算机或计算机网络；恶意软件
779. mandatory	/'mandətəri/ adj. Being required by law or mandate, also known as being compulsory or involuntary. 法律或命令要求的；强制的；义务的 e.g. involuntary medical treatment 强制医疗 mandatory minimum sentence 法定最低刑期
780. manslaughter	/'man,slo:tə/ n. Unlawful killing of another person that does not constitute murder. See also: homicide, infanticide, kill, massacre, murder. 非法杀害他人但不构成谋杀罪；非预谋杀杀人罪 e.g. two categories of manslaughter being voluntary manslaughter and involuntary

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	<b>manslaughter</b> 非预谋杀人罪分为自愿非预谋杀人罪和非自愿非预谋杀人罪两类
781. marijuana	/,mari'wɑ:nə/ n. See: cannabis.
782. maritime	/'marɪtɪm/ adj. Being related to matters on the sea, also known as admiralty. 跟海洋有关事务的; 海事的 e.g. admiralty offence 海事罪 maritime crime 海事犯罪
783. mass killing	/mas 'kɪlɪŋ/ n. See: massacre.
784. mass murder	/mas 'mɜ:də/ n. See: massacre.
785. massacre	/'masəkə/ v. To deliberately and brutally kill many people. As an act this is known as a massacre, mass killing or mass murder. See also: homicide, infanticide, kill, manslaughter, murder. 故意且残酷地杀害许多人; 屠杀; 大屠杀 e.g. Port Arthur massacre 亚瑟港大屠杀
786. match-fixing	/'matʃ 'fɪksɪŋ/ n. The act of dishonestly determining the outcome of a sport match before it is played. 在体育比赛开始前不诚实地确定比赛结果的行为; 比赛造假 e.g. match-fixing arrangement 比赛造假安排

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787. material	/mə'tɪəriəl/ adj. Being both relevant and significant to the case under consideration, opposite of immaterial. See also: relevant. 与本案既相关又重要 e.g. material fact 重要事实 material statement 重要声明 material witness 重要证人
788. matter	/'matə/ n. See: case.
789. McKenzie friend	/mə'kɛnzɪ frend/ n. A person who assists a self-represented litigant speak to the court, without taking on the role of advocating them. See also: amicus curiae, support person. 协助自我辩护的诉讼当事人在法庭上发言, 但不承担为其辩护的角色; 自我代表诉讼当事人的非专业助理
790. MDMA	/'ɛmdi:ɛm'eɪ/ n. A drug name, also known as ecstasy, X, or molly. 药名; 摇头丸
791. measure up	/'mɛʒə 'ʌp/ v. See: tenable.
792. menace	/'mɛnɪs/ n./v. See: threaten.
793. mens rea	/'mɛnz 'ri:ə/ n. The intention or knowledge of wrongdoing that constitutes part of a crime, also known as a fault element. See also:

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	actus reus. 构成犯罪一部分的不法行为的意图或明知; 犯罪意图
794. mental health	/ˈmentl hɛlθ/ n. A person's psychological and emotional condition. 一个人的心理和情绪状况; 心理健康 e.g. mental health court 心理健康法庭 mental health review tribunal 心理健康复议听证会
795. mention	/ˈmenʃn/ n. A brief court appearance in which the parties inform the court about the status of their case. See also: arraign. 简短的出庭, 双方向法庭通报案件的进展情况; 提讯; 提审; 过堂 e.g. adjourn for further mention 休庭以进一步提审 for mention only 单提审 mention date 提审日期 mention hearing 提审聆讯
796. merits	/ˈmɛrɪts/ n. Substance, distinguished from form or procedure. 实质内容, 有别于形式或程序; 实质 e.g. merits of a bail application 保释申请的实质 merits of a case 案情
797. mescaline	/ˈmɛskəlɪn/ n. A drug name, also known as peyote. 药名; 麦司卡林
798. methylamphetamine	/ˌmɛθələmˈfetəmiːn/ n. A drug name, shortened to methamphetamine or meth, also

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	known as crystal, crystal meth or ice. 药名; 甲基苯丙胺; 冰毒
799. minor	/ˈmaɪnə/ n. See: child.
800. minor offence	/ˈmaɪnə əˈfɛns/ n. An illegal act of a less serious nature, also known as a misdemeanour. See also: Commonwealth offence, indictable offence, major offence, regulatory offence, simple offence. 性质较轻的违法行为; 轻罪
801. misappropriate	/ˌmɪsəˈprəʊpriət/ v. See: embezzle.
802. miscarriage of justice	/ˌmɪskərɪdʒ əv ˈdʒʌstɪs/ n. A situation in which an accused person is wrongly or unfairly convicted of a criminal offence. 被告被错误或不公平地定罪的情况; 冤狱; 司法误判、审判不公或冤假错案; 审判不公; 判决失当; 误判 e.g. the court found that a substantial miscarriage of justice had occurred 法院裁决存在严重的审判不公
803. misconduct	/ˌmɪsˈkɒndʌkt/ n. Behaviour that is improper. 不当的行为; 不端行为 e.g. misconduct with regard to corpses 对尸体的不当行为 v. /ˌmɪskənˈdʌkt/ To behave in an improper manner. 行为不当; 行为不端 e.g. the lawyers were

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	found to have misconducted themselves 律师们被认定行为不当
804. misdirect	/ˌmɪsdɪˈrekt/ v. To instruct a jury wrongly as a judge. As an act this is known as misdirection. See also: instruct. 法官错误指示陪审团 e.g. appeal against conviction on the basis of misdirection 以错误指示为由对定罪提出上诉
805. mislead	/mɪsˈliːd/ v. To cause someone to have a wrong idea or impression. Acts like these are described as being misleading or carried out misleadingly. 错误地引导某人; 误导 e.g. mislead consumers 误导消费者
806. misprision	/mɪsˈprɪʒn/ n. See: conceal.
807. missile	/ˈmɪsaɪl/ n. See: projectile.
808. missing	/ˈmɪsɪŋ/ adj. Being lost and of unknown whereabouts. 失去踪迹, 下落不明; 失踪 e.g. missing person 失踪人员
809. mistaken identity	/mɪˈsteɪkən ɪˈdentɪti/ n. A case of false belief that someone is someone else; specifically, a defence in criminal law based on this situation, claiming that any eyewitnesses to a crime incorrectly

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	thought that they saw the defendant. 误认某人的情况; 特指刑法中基于这种情况的辩护, 声称任何犯罪的目击者都误认了被告; 误认身份; 认错人 e.g. a case of mistaken identity 认错人的案例
810. mistreat	/ˌmɪsˈtri:t/ v. See: abuse.
811. mistry	/ˌmɪsˈtri/ v. To declare that a trial is invalid because of an error. As an act this is known as a mistrial. See also: hear, try. 宣布审判因错误而无效; 无效审判
812. misuse	/ˌmɪsˈjuːz/ v. 1. To use something in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose. 以错误的方式或出于错误的目的使用某物; 滥用 e.g. he was found guilty of misusing public funds 他被判滥用公共资金罪 misuse of drugs 滥用药物 misuse of power 滥用权力 2. To treat someone or something badly or unfairly. 恶劣或不公平地对待某人或某事; 虐待 e.g. the victim felt misused by him 受害者感到自己受到了虐待 • As an act this is known as misuse (/ˌmɪsˈjuːs/). See also: abuse.
813. mitigate	/ˈmɪtɪgeɪt/ v. To cause an offence to seem less serious, also known as extenuating an offence. Acts like these are known as mitigation or extenuation and described as

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	being mitigating or extenuating. 使罪行看起来不那么严重; 减轻处罚; 减罪 e.g. 减罪情节 mitigating circumstances 减罪因素 mitigating factor
814. modus operandi	/ˌmɒdəs ˌɒpəˈrændi:/ n. A particular way or method of doing something. 做某事的特定方式或方法; 一贯做法; 惯伎 e.g. every killer has their own special modus operandi 每个杀手都有自己特殊的作案手法
815. molest	/məˈlest/ v. To assault or abuse someone sexually, also known as interfering with or dealing with someone. As an act this is known as molestation, indecent treatment, indecent assault or sexual touching. A person who does this is known as a molester. See also: date-rape, gang-rape, rape. 对某人进行性侵犯或性虐待; 猥亵 e.g. child molestation 猥亵儿童罪 deal with a child 猥亵儿童
816. molester	/məˈlestə/ n. A person who molests. 猥亵者 See: molest.
817. molly	/ˈmɒli/ n. See: ecstasy.
818. money boy	/ˈmʌni bɔɪ/ n. See: prostitute.

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819. money launderer	/ˈmʌni ˈləʊndərə/ n. A person who launders money. 洗钱者 See: launder.
820. monitor	/ˈmɒnɪtə/ v. 1. See: surveil. 2. See: intercept.
821. moral	/ˈmɒrəl/ adj. Conforming to accepted standards of morality, opposite of immoral. Acts like these are described as being carried out morally. See also: ethical. 符合公认的道德标准; 有道德的 e.g. a moral person 一个有道德的人
822. morphine	/ˈmɔːfiːn/ n. A drug name. 药名; 吗啡
823. mortuary	/ˈmɔːtʃuəri/ n. A room or building where remains are kept. 专门停放遗体的房间或建筑物; 太平间; 停尸间
824. motive	/ˈməʊtɪv/ n. An idea that prompts a person to engage in some activity. 促使人从事某种活动的念头; 动机 e.g. motive for committing a crime 作案动机 motive for murder 谋杀动机 motive to lie 撒谎动机 ulterior motive 别有用心

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825. motorist /'məʊtərɪst/ n. A person who drives a motor vehicle, also known as a driver. 驾驶机动车的人; 驾车者 e.g. bicycle riders and motorists have the same rights and responsibilities when using the road 自行车骑手和驾车者在使用道路时拥有相同的权利和责任

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826. move /mu:v/ v. To apply formally to a court for something, usually orally in open court. As an act this is known as a motion. 向法院正式申请某事, 通常是在公开法庭上口头提出; 动议 e.g. motion to quash indictment 撤销起诉的动议

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827. move on /mu:v 'ɒn/ v. To force an individual or a group of people to leave a public place. 强迫一个人或一群人离开公共场所; 驱散 e.g. move-on powers 警察驱散权力

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828. mug /mʌg/ v. To attack and rob someone in a public place. As an act this is known as mugging. A person who does this is known as a mugger. See also: rob. 在公共场所攻击、抢劫他人; 行凶抢劫; 打劫

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829. mugger /'mʌgə/ n. A person who mugs. 抢劫犯 See: mug.

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830. mule /mju:l/ n. A person who transports illicit drugs over a border. See also: courier. 跨越边境运输非法药物的人; 运毒者

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831. murder /'mɜ:də/ v. To kill someone unlawfully and with premeditation. Acts like these are known as murder and described as being murderous. A person who does this is known as a murderer. See also: homicide, infanticide, kill, manslaughter, massacre. 有预谋地非法杀害某人; 谋杀 e.g. attempted murder 谋杀未遂

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832. murderer /'mɜ:dərə/ n. A person who murders. 凶手 See: murder.

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833. mutilate /'mju:tɪleɪt/ v. To inflict a violent and disfiguring injury on someone. As an act this is known as mutilation. 对某人造成暴力和毁容伤害; 切断; 残害; 残割; 毁伤 e.g. female genital mutilation 残割女性生殖器

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834. my learned friend /mʌɪ 'lə:nɪd frend/ phr. A phrase lawyers use to address each other in the courtroom. 律师在法庭上互相称呼的短语; “我的知识渊博的同行”; 对方律师

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835. narcotic /nɑ:'kɒtɪk/ n. 1. A drug that is addictive and harmful to human health. 具有成瘾性且对人体健康有害的药品; 毒品 2. A drug that can cause someone to fall asleep, fall into a coma, or lose consciousness. 能够导致人类进入睡眠、昏迷或无知觉状态的药品; 麻醉剂 • Also known as a narcotic substance or substance with a narcotic effect. See also: drug.

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836. neglect /nɪ'glekt/ v. 1. To not take proper care of something or someone. Acts like these are known as neglect or negligence and described as negligent or being carried out neglectfully or negligently. A person who does this is described as being neglectful or negligent. 未对某事或某人给予适当的照顾; 疏忽; 忽视; 过失 e.g. child neglect 忽视儿童 neglect one's duties 渎职 negligence causing death 过失致人死亡罪 2. To not carry out something, also known as failing to do something. As an act this is known as a failure. See also: omit. 不执行某事; 未做某事 e.g. failing to protect children from sexual offences 未保护儿童免受性侵罪 failing to provide the necessities of life 未提供生活必需品罪 failing to stop for police 逃避警方罪 failure of persons with parental responsibility 未承担家长应有的责任 failure to remain at a road accident 逃离车祸现场罪

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837. nicotine /'nɪkəti:n/ n. A drug name. 药名; 尼古丁

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838. no bill /,nəʊ'bil/ phr. A phrase used to indicate that no further proceedings will be made. See also: nolle prosequi. 不作进一步审理; 不予起诉

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839. no comment /nəʊ'kɒmənt/ phr. A phrase used when refusing to answer a question asked during interrogation. 拒绝回答审讯期间提出的问题时使用的短语; “无可奉告”

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840. nolle prosequi /,nɒli'prɒsɪkwɪ/ phr. A phrase used by the Crown to state that they will not proceed with the indictment. See also: no bill. 皇家检察官用来表示不继续起诉的短语; 撤回诉讼; 撤诉

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841. not guilty /,nɒt'gɪlti/ adj. Claiming or finding that someone has not committed a criminal offence, opposite of guilty. See also: innocent. 声称或判决某人没有犯罪; 不认罪的; 无罪的 e.g. not guilty plea 不认罪答辩 not guilty verdict 判决无罪

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842. nuisance /'nju:sns/ n. An act which is harmful or offensive to the public. 对公众有害或冒犯的行为; 滋扰行

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		为；妨害 e.g. public nuisance 公共妨害
843. nullum tempus occurrit regi	/ˈnʌləm ˈtɛmpəs əˈkɔːrɪt ˈrɛdʒi/	phr. The principle that common law jurisdictions have no statute of limitations for serious criminal offences, except for minor criminal cases. 除了轻微犯罪案件之外，普通法域对于严重刑事犯罪没有规定诉讼时效；“对国王无时效”原则
844. nunchakus	/nʌnˈtʃakʊːz/	n. A martial arts weapon consisting of two hardwood sticks joined together by a chain or rope, also known as nunchuks. 一种武术武器，由两根硬木棍组成，通过链条或绳子连接在一起；双节棍
845. nunchuks	/ˈnʌntʃʌkz/	n. See: nunchakus.
846. oath	/əʊθ/	n. A promise made by a witness in court to tell the truth, done by swearing on a religious book. See also: affirm, swear. 证人在宗教书籍上发誓自己在法庭上说实话的一种承诺；宣誓；誓词；誓言 e.g. administer an oath 监誓 be under oath 已经宣誓了；在誓言的约束下 lie on oath 宣誓时撒谎 oath of service 送达宣誓 take an oath 宣誓据实作证 ● I swear by Almighty God that the evidence I shall give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. 以全能

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		的上帝为名，我宣誓我所提供的证言将是真相，全部的真相，绝无参假。
847. obiter dictum	/ˌɒbɪtə ˈdɪktəm/	n. Comments made by a judge about a case that are persuasive but not binding because they are not essential to their decision. 法官发表的评论，虽然该评论有说服力，但因为其对法官的决定而言并不重要，因此不具约束力；附带意见；附言 e.g. the High Court of Australia's obiter dicta 澳大利亚高等法院的附言
848. object	/əbˈdʒɛkt/	v. To make a formal protest in court, claiming that a witness's testimony or other evidence violates a rule of procedure. As an act this is known as an objection. 因自己认为某个证人的证词或其他证据违反了程序规则而在法庭上提出正式抗议；反对；异议 e.g. evidentiary objections 证据异议 objection overruled 反对无效 objection sustained 反对有效
849. obliged	/əˈblɪdʒd/	adj. Being morally or legally bound to do something. As a state this is known as obligation. See also: responsible. 在道德上或法律上有义务去做某事 e.g. obligation of the prosecution to ensure criminal proceedings are

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	conducted fairly 检方有义务确保刑事诉讼程序公平进行
850. obscene	/əb'si:n/ adj. Depicting or describing sexual matters in a way that is offensive or disgusting by accepted standards of morality. As a quality this is known as obscenity. See also: explicit, intimate, pornographic. 按照公认的道德标准, 以令人反感或令人厌恶的方式描画或描述性问题; 淫秽的; 下流的 e.g. obscene language 淫秽语言 obscene material 淫秽物品 obscene publication 淫秽出版物
851. observe	/əb'zə:v/ v. 1. See: witness. 2. See: abide by, comply.
852. obstruct	/əb'strʌkt/ v. To intentionally interfere with a legal process, also known as hindering, impeding or perverting. As an act this is known as an obstruction, hindrance, or perversion. 故意干扰法律程序; 妨害; 妨碍; 破坏 e.g. obstructing official business 妨害公务罪 hindering a police officer 妨碍警察罪 obstruction of justice 妨碍司法罪 perverting the course of justice 破坏司法罪
853. occasion	/ə'keɪʒn/ n. A particular instance of something taking place. 某事发生的特定实例; 次 e.g. charged on two separate occasions of drink

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	driving offences 因两次酒后驾车违法行为被指控 v. To cause something to happen. 导致某事发生 e.g. dangerous driving occasioning death 危险驾驶导致死亡
854. offence	/ə'fens/ n. An act that violates the law, also known as a criminal offence. See also: crime. 违犯法律的行为; 刑事犯罪; 犯法; 罪行 e.g. child sexual offence 性侵儿童罪 dishonesty offence 不诚实罪行 justice procedure offence 司法程序犯罪 offence against morality 违反道德罪 offence against the person 侵害人身罪 offence name 罪名 prescribed offence 规定的罪行 serious violent offence 严重暴力罪 something is a criminal offence 某事属于刑事犯罪 traffic offence 交通违法行为
855. offend	/ə'fend/ v. 1. To hurt someone's feelings. Acts like these are described as offensive. 伤害某人的感情; 冒犯; 得罪 e.g. offensive language 冒犯性语言 whether it should it be an offence to offend 冒犯是否构成犯罪 2. To violate the law. As an act this is known as offending. A person who does this is known as an offender, lawbreaker or criminal. 违犯法律; 犯罪 e.g. offend against someone 对某人犯罪 patterns of offending 犯罪模式

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856. offender /ə'fendə/ n. A person who has violated the law, also known as a lawbreaker or criminal. See also: culprit, young offender. 违反法律的人; 违法者; 犯罪者; 犯罪分子; 罪犯 e.g. habitual offender 惯犯 offender levy 违法者徵收金 sex offender 性犯罪者

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857. officer /'ɒfɪsə/ n. An employed person holding a position of authority, also known as an official. 拥有权威地位的工作人员; 职员; 官员 e.g. custodial officer 看守官 judicial officer 司法官员 law enforcement officer 执法人员 officer of the court 法院职员 officer in charge 值班主管警务人员 police officer 警察 probation and parole officer 缓刑和假释官 public officer 公职人员 serving officer in the army 在军队服役的军官 sheriff's officer 治安官员

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858. official /ə'fɪʃl/ adj. Relating to an authority or public body and its activities and responsibilities. 与当局或公共机构及其活动和职责有关的; 官方的 e.g. official secrets 官方机密 n. See: officer.

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859. omit /əʊ'mɪt/ v. To fail to fulfil a moral or legal obligation. Acts like these are known as omissions and described as being omissive. See also: neglect. 未能履行道德或法律

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860. on the run /ɒn ðə rʌn/ adj. See: at large. 义务 e.g. murder by omission 见死不救谋杀罪

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861. one's word /wʌnz 'wɔ:d/ n. See: account.

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862. onerous /'əʊnərəs/ adj. Requiring a great deal of effort or being difficult to deal with. 需要付出很大的努力或很难处理的; 繁重的 e.g. onerous bail conditions 繁重的保释条件

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863. onus of proof /'əʊnəs ɒv 'pru:f/ n. See: burden of proof.

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864. operation /,ɒpə'reɪʃn/ n. An organised activity involving a number of people. 涉及多人的有组织的活动; 行动 e.g. police conducted an operation to gather evidence 警方采取行动收集证据 rescue operation 救援行动

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865. operational period /,ɒpə'reɪʃənəl 'pɪəriəd/ n. The duration of a suspended sentence as specified by the court. 法院规定的缓刑期限; 缓刑实施期间

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866. opioid /'əʊpɪɔɪd/ n. A drug name. 药名; 阿片类药物

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867. opportunistic /ˌɒpətjuː'nɪstɪk/ adj. Taking advantage of a situation to commit a crime. As a concept this is known as opportunism. 利用时机来实施犯罪；投机取巧的 e.g. opportunistic offender 投机取巧的违法者

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868. oppress /ə'pres/ v. To use one's power to suppress or force someone to do something. Acts like these are known as oppression and described as being oppressive or carried out oppressively. 依仗权势压制强迫某人做某事；压迫；压制 e.g. intersectional oppression in the criminal justice system 刑事司法系统中的交叉压迫

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869. order /'ɔːdə/ n. 1. The maintenance of the necessary state that allows public life in society to function. 维护社会公共生活所必需的秩序 e.g. public order offence 危害公共秩序罪 2. Specific provisions that allow for the operation of a system. 系统运行的具体规定；规程；规则；纪律；秩序 order in the courtroom 法庭秩序 v. To give an authoritative instruction to do something. As an act this is known as an order or court order. See also: subpoena, summons, writ. 给出做某事的权威指示；命令；下令；责令 e.g. apprehended violence order 暴力禁止令 banning order 禁止令 community correction order 社区矫正令

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compensation order 赔偿令  
conditional release order 有条件释放令  
control order 控制令  
drug and alcohol treatment order 对吸毒和酗酒的治疗令  
enforcement order 执行令  
gag order 禁言令  
injunction order 禁制令；强制令  
intensive correction order 强化矫正令  
intervention order 干预令  
monetary order 付钱令  
non-contact order 禁止接触令  
parole order 假释令  
temporary protection order 临时保护令

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870. orderly /'ɔːdəli/ adj. Behaving in a peaceful and law-abiding way, opposite of disorderly. 行为举止既平和又守法的；有序的 e.g. a crowd being quiet and orderly 人群安静有序

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871. ouster /'aʊstə/ n. The banning of someone from remaining at, entering or approaching a particular premises. 禁止某人留在、进入或接近特定场所；驱逐 e.g. ouster condition 驱逐条件

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872. outlaw /'aʊtlɔː/ n. A person who has broken the law, especially one who remains at large or is a fugitive. 触犯法律的人，尤其是仍在逃或逃亡的人；歹徒 v. To prohibit something or make something illegal. See also: ban. 禁止某事或使某事非法；取缔

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873. over-represent /'əʊvə,reprɪ'zent/ v. To form a disproportionately large percentage. As a condition this is known as over-representation. 构成不成比例的大比例 e.g. over-representation of Indigenous people in custody 被拘留的原住民比例过高
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874. oxycodone /,ɒksɪ'kəʊdɒn/ n. A drug name, shortened to oxy. 药名; 羟考酮
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875. paddy wagon /'pɑdɪ 'wɑɡən/ n. See: van.
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876. paedophile /'pi:dəfɪl/ n. A person with paedophilia. 恋童癖者 See: paedophilia.
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877. paedophilia /,pedə'fɪliə/ n. Sexual attraction towards children. A person who has these feelings is known as a paedophile. 以幼儿为对象的性偏好; 恋童癖 e.g. organised paedophile network 有组织的恋童癖网络
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878. paralegal /,parə'li:gl/ n. A person trained in legal matters but not fully qualified as a lawyer. 受过法律事务培训但不具备律师资格的人; 律师助理
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879. pardon /'pɑ:dn/ v. To reduce or exempt a penalty imposed on a convicted

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- person. As an act this is known as a pardon. 减轻或免除对罪犯的刑罚; 赦免
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880. parliament /'pɑ:lɪmənt/ n. The highest law-making body, also known as a legislature. 最高立法机构; 议会
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881. parole /pə'reʊl/ n. Conditional release of a person from prison who has not completed their sentence. 对服刑未了的犯人在一定条件下释放; 假释 e.g. court ordered parole 法庭下令假释 non-parole period 不可假释期 parole board 假释委员会 parolee 假释者 parole eligibility date 假释资格日期 parole release date 假释释放日期 parole report 假释报告 standard non-parole period 标准非假释期
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882. particulars /pə'tɪkjələz/ n. Detailed information about someone or something. 有关某人或某事的详细信息; 详细资料 e.g. particulars of the alleged offender 犯罪嫌疑人的详细资料
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883. party /'pɑ:ti/ n. A person or legal entity involved in a case, also known as a litigant. 涉及某个案件的个人或法人实体; 诉讼当事人; 诉讼人; 当事人 e.g. litigant in person 无律师代表的诉讼人 protection of the rights of the parties concerned 对当事人的权利保障

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884. party to a crime	/ˈpɑːti tuː ə kɹaɪm/ n. See: accessory.
885. party to an offence	/ˈpɑːti tuː ən əˈfens/ n. See: accessory.
886. pass off	/pɑːs ɒf/ v. 1. To falsely represent a thing as being something else. 以假充真; 冒充 e.g. fake goods passing off as genuine goods 假货冒充正品 2. See: impersonate.
887. patrol	/pəˈtrəʊl/ v. To keep watch over a place as a police officer by regularly walking or travelling around it, also known as being on the beat. As an act this is known as a patrol or beat. 警察通过定期步行或在某个区域周围旅行来监视某处; 巡逻 e.g. patrol officer 巡警 警察 on the beat 警察在巡逻
888. pay off	/peɪ ˈɒf/ v. See: bribe.
889. pay-off	/ˈpeɪf/ n. See: bribe.
890. PCP	/ˌpiːsiːˈpiː/ n. A drug name, also known as angel dust. 药名; 五氯苯酚
891. peace	/piːs/ n. Order in society. 社会安定的秩序; 治安; 平和; 宁静 e.g. breach of the peace 破坏治安罪

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	keep the peace 维护治安 peaceful assembly 平和集会
892. pedestrian	/piˈdestriən/ n. A person walking rather than travelling in a vehicle. 行路而不坐车的人; 行人 e.g. give way to pedestrians 给行人让路 pedestrian offence; jaywalking 乱穿马路罪
893. penalise	/ˈpiːnəlaɪz/ v. See: punish.
894. penetrate	/ˈpenɪtreɪt/ v. 1. To go through something with force or effort, also known as piercing something. 以力量或努力穿过某物; 击穿 e.g. the bullet penetrated the right shoulder 子弹击穿右肩 2. To insert an object or body part into someone else's body. 将物体或身体部位插入他人体内 e.g. digital penetration 用手指插入 3. To gain unauthorised access to an organization, place, or system. 未经授权访问某个组织、场所或系统; 突破 e.g. the hackers penetrated security firewalls 黑客突破了安全防火墙 ● Acts like these are known as penetration and described as being penetrating or penetrative, or being carried out penetratively.
895. penitence	/ˈpenɪtəns/ n. See: remorseful.

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896. people smuggler /'pi:pl' smʌgələ/ n. See: human trafficker.

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897. pepper spray /'pepə spreɪ/ n. An aerosol spray containing chili oil that can be used as a disabling weapon. 一种含有辣椒油的、可用作致残武器的气溶胶喷雾剂; 辣椒喷雾

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898. perjure /'pɜ:dʒə/ v. To wilfully tell an untruth or make a misrepresentation under oath. Acts like these are known as perjury and described as being perjurious. 宣誓后故意说谎或作出虚假陈述; 作伪证

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899. permit /'pɜ:mɪt/ n. An official document giving someone authorisation to do something, also known as a licence. 准许做某事的书面凭证; 许可证; 执照 /pə'mɪt/ v. To officially allow someone to do something, also known as licencing someone to do something. As an act this is known as permission or licencing. See also: authorise, consent, leave. 正式允许某人做某事; 许可; 准许 e.g. without permission 未经许可

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900. perpetrate /'pɜ:pɪtreɪt/ v. To carry out a harmful act. As an act this is known as perpetration. A person who does this is known as a

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perpetrator. 进行有害行为; 肇事 e.g. perpetrate crime 犯罪

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901. perpetrator /'pɜ:pɪtreɪtə/ n. A person who perpetrates. 肇事者 See: perpetrate.

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902. person of interest /'pɜ:sn'ɒv'ɪntrɪst/ n. See: suspect.

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903. personate /'pɜ:səneɪt/ v. See: impersonate.

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904. pervert /'pɜ:və:t/ n. A person whose sexual behaviour is regarded as abnormal and unacceptable. 进行被视为怪异性行为的人; 变态者 /pə've:t/ v. 1. To lead someone away from what is considered natural or acceptable. 引导某人远离被认为是自然或可接受的事物; 使某人堕落; 腐蚀 e.g. books which pervert young minds 腐蚀年轻人心灵的书 2. See: obstruct.

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905. peyote /'peɪ'əʊti/ n. See: mescaline.

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906. phish /'fɪʃ/ v. To attempt to obtain personal information such as usernames, passwords, and credit card details from electronic communications by pretending to be a reputable legal entity. A person who does this is known as a phisher. 企图从电子通讯中, 通

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	过伪装成信誉卓著的法人媒体以获得如用户名、密码和信用卡明细等个人信息；网络钓鱼
907. phisher	/ˈfɪʃə/ n. A person who phishes. 网络钓鱼者 See: phish.
908. physical element	/ˈfɪzɪkl ˈɛlɪmənt/ n. See: actus reus.
909. picklock	/ˈpɪklɒk/ n. 1. A thief who opens locks with a tool that is not a key. 不用钥匙而用工具开锁的小偷；撬锁贼 2. A tool used by a thief to open locks that is not a key. 小偷所用的并非钥匙而可以开锁的工具；撬锁工具
910. pickpocket	/ˈpɪk.pɒkɪt/ n. A person who steals from the pockets of someone. 从别人口袋里偷东西的人；扒手 v. To steal from the pockets of someone. As an act this is known as pickpocketing. A person who does this is known as a pickpocket. 从别人口袋里偷东西；扒窃
911. pierce	/pɪəs/ v. See: penetrate.
912. PINOP	/pi: ɹɪ ɛn əv pi:/ n. See: protected person.

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913. pirate	/ˈpaɪrət/ n. 1. A person who attacks and robs ships at sea. 在海洋上抢掠过往船只的人；海盗 2. A person who uses or reproduces another's work for profit without permission. 未经许可使用或复制他人作品以营利的人；盗版者 v. 1. To attack and rob ships at sea. 在海洋上抢掠过往船只 e.g. piracy 海盗行为 2. To use or reproduce another's work for profit without permission. 未经许可使用或复制他人作品以营利；盗版 e.g. pirated movie 盗版电影 software piracy 软件盗版 • As an act this is known as piracy. A person who does this is known as a pirate.
914. pistol	/ˈpɪstl/ n. A short gun fired with one hand and suitable for close range shooting, also known as a handgun. 单手发射的、适用于近距离射击的短枪；手枪
915. plaintiff	/ˈpleɪntɪf/ n. The party who accuses or prosecutes another party in a court of law, also known as a complainant or claimant, opposite of defendant. 在法庭上指控或起诉另一方的当事人；原告 e.g. the cross-examination of complainants of sexual offences 对性犯罪控诉人进行盘问
916. plant	/plɑ:nt/ v. To secretly place stolen goods or contraband among

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someone's belongings in order to frame them. 为了诬陷别人，暗中把赃物或违禁品放在别人处；栽赃 e.g. plant something on someone 把某物栽赃于某人

917. plead

/pli:d/ v. 1. To address a court as an advocate on behalf of a party. 作为辩护律师代表一方在法庭上发言；辩护 2. To state formally in court whether one is guilty or not guilty of the offence with which one is charged. 在法庭上正式声明自己是否犯有被指控的罪行 e.g. plea bargaining 认罪协商 plead guilty 认罪 plead not guilty 不认罪 enter a plea 提出抗辩 the matter may be resolved as a plea 本案可以通过认罪得到解决 3. To refer to a reason or point of law as a defence. 引用理由或法律论点作为辩护 e.g. plead self-defence 辩护自卫 • As an act this is known as a plea.

918. pliers

/'plɪəz/ n. A metal tool used for gripping or bending objects. 用来夹住或夹断东西的金属工具；钳子

919. plot

/plɒt/ n./v. See: scheme.

920. poison

/'pɔɪzn/ n. A substance that is harmful to a person or animal, also known as an intoxicant. 对人或动物有损害之物；毒物；毒药 e.g. regulation of medicines and

poisons in Australia 澳大利亚对药物和毒药的监管 v. To administer a harmful substance to a person or animal either deliberately or accidentally. As an act this is known as poisoning. 将有害物质施用于人或动物；投毒；下毒 e.g. the police are investigating the suspected poisoning 警方正在调查疑似下毒事件

921. police

/pə'li:s/ n. An armed force of a government that maintains order in a society, also known as a police force or police service. 某个政府的维护社会治安的武装力量；警察；警方 e.g. Australian Federal Police (AFP) 澳大利亚联邦警察 badge of a police officer 徽章 plain-clothes police officer 便衣警察 police car 警车 police officer 警察；警员 police presence 警力 police pursuit 警方追捕；警匪追逐 police rank 警衔 undercover police officer 卧底警察 v. To maintain order at a place. As an act this is known as policing. 维持某个地方的治安 e.g. policing practices 治安实践

922. police officer

/pə'li:s 'ɒfɪsə/ n. A member of a police force, also known as a policeman (male) or policewoman (female). 警察部队的成员；警察

923. police station

/pə'li:s 'steɪʃn/ n. The office or headquarters of a local police

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	force. 当地警察部队的办公室或总部; 警察局; 警局
924. police van	/pə'li:s van/ n. See: van.
925. pornographic	/.pɔ:nə'grɑ:fɪk/ adj. Constituting or resembling pornography. See also: explicit, intimate, obscene. 构成或类似色情内容的; 色情的
926. pornography	/pɔ:'nɒgrəfi/ n. Pictures, writing, or other material that depicts sexual subjects or activity in a way that is meant to arouse, also shortened to porn. Acts like these are described as being pornographic or obscene or carried out pornographically or obscenely. See also: revenge porn. 描绘性主题或活动的、以激发人的性欲的图片、文字或其他材料; 色情作品
927. pose	/pəʊz/ v. See: impersonate.
928. possess	/pə'zɛs/ v. To be in one's custody or under one's control. Acts like these are known as possession and described as being possessive or carried out possessively. 由自己保管或控制; 占有; 拥有; 持有 e.g. constructive possession 推定占有 legal possession 法定占有 possess a drug 持有毒品 possession of an implement 持有工具罪

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929. post-mortem examination	/pəʊst'mɔ:təm ɪg.zɑ:mɪ'neɪʃn/ n. See: autopsy.
930. pot	/pɒt/ n. See: cannabis.
931. practice direction	/'præktɪs di'rekʃn/ n. A statement issued by a judge that indicates the procedure to be followed in particular kinds of matters, also known as a practice note or practice document. 法官发表的声明, 表明在特定类型的案件中应遵循的程序; 诉讼程序指南
932. practitioner	/'præk'tɪʃənə/ n. A person engaged in a profession, also known as a professional. 从事某种职业的人; 专业人士; 执业者; 从业者 e.g. legal practitioner 法律执业者
933. precedent	/'prezɪdənt/ adj. Preceding in time, order, or importance. 在时间、顺序或重要性上优先; 最先出现的 e.g. precedent case 先例 n. A court decision that creates a legal principle to be followed in similar cases in the future. See also: case. 法院判决制定了未来类似案件应遵循的法律原则; 先例; 判例 e.g. binding precedent 有约束力的先例 persuasive precedent 有说服力的先例

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934. precursor /prɪ'kɜ:sə/ n. A substance used to manufacture illicit drugs, also known as a precursor drug, drug precursor or precursor chemical. 用于制造非法药物的物质；前体毒品 e.g. possessing controlled precursors 拥有受控前体毒品

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935. predatory /'predətəri/ adj. Seeking to exploit or oppress others. 寻求剥削或压迫他人的；掠夺性的 e.g. predatory abuser 掠夺性施虐者 predatory boss 掠夺性老板 predatory driving 掠夺性驾驶

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936. prejudice /'preɪdʒʊdɪs/ n. A strong view formed without factual basis, before one has any knowledge about the subject. 在对某一主题有任何了解之前，在没有事实依据的情况下形成的强烈观点；偏见；成见 e.g. prejudice of a judge 法官的偏见 prejudice of a juror 陪审员的偏见 v. To damage a person's legal rights. 对某人的合法权益有不利影响；损害；侵害 e.g. evidence having a prejudicial effect on a defendant's case 对被告案件有不利影响的证据 prejudice a fair trial 侵害公平审判 ● Views like these are known as prejudice and described as being prejudicial or formed prejudicially.

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937. preliminary /prɪ'limɪnəri/ adj. Being done in preparation for something more important. As an act this is known

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938. preliminary inquiry /prɪ'limɪnəri ɪn'kwɪəri/ n. See: committal. as a preliminary. 为更重要的事情做准备的；初步的 e.g. preliminary hearing 初步聆讯

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939. premeditate /'pri:mɪdɪteɪt/ v. To think out or plan a crime beforehand. Acts like these are known as premeditation and described as being premeditated. 事先考虑或计划犯罪；预谋 e.g. premeditated murder 有预谋的谋杀

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940. premises /'premɪsɪz/ n. A building and the land on which it is erected. See also: venue. 建筑物及其所在的土地；房地；房屋

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941. preparation /,prepə'reɪʃn/ n. The process in which tools of crime are made ready or conditions of crime are created. 准备犯罪工具或制造犯罪条件的过程；预备 e.g. crime preparation 犯罪预备

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942. prerogative /prɪ'rɒɡətɪv/ n. The right of a sovereign. 君主特权 e.g. Royal prerogative of mercy 皇家赦免权

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943. prescribe /prɪ'skrɪb/ v. See: stipulate.

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944. presentment	/pri'zentmənt/ n. See: information.
945. preside	/pri'zaid/ v. To be responsible for arranging and managing. 负责安排掌管; 主持 e.g. preside over a court 主持法庭 presiding judge 首席法官
946. press charges	/pres'tʃɑ:dʒ/ v. See: charge.
947. prestige	/pre'sti:dʒ/ See: authority.
948. presume	/pri'zju:m/ v. To take for granted that something exists or is the case, also known as assuming or supposing. As an act this is known as presumption, assumption and supposition. 理所当然地认为某事存在或确实如此; 推定; 假定 e.g. presumption of bail 保释假定 presumption of innocence 无罪推定
949. prima facie	/.praimə'feɪʃi:/ adj. Based on a first impression and accepted as correct until proved otherwise. 基于第一印象并被视为正确, 除非另有证明; 初步证明的 e.g. prima facie case 初步证明的案件
950. principal	/'prɪnsɪpl/ n. 1. A solicitor who holds a principal practising certificate, also known as a

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	principal lawyer or principal solicitor. 持有主管律师执业证书的律师; 首席律师 2. See: principal offender.
951. principal lawyer	/'prɪnsɪpl'li:ə/ n. See: principal.
952. principal offender	/'prɪnsɪpl ə'fendə/ n. A person who plays a major role in a joint criminal activity, also known as a principal, opposite of accessory. 在共同犯罪活动中起主要作用的人; 主犯
953. principal solicitor	/'prɪnsɪpl sə'lisɪtə/ n. See: principal.
954. priors	/'praɪə/ n. See: antecedents.
955. prison	/'prɪzn/ n. See: jail.
956. prison term	/'prɪzn tə:m/ n. See: sentence.
957. prisoner	/'prɪznə/ n. An offender in prison serving a custodial sentence or a person held on remand who is waiting for trial or sentence, also known as a convict or inmate. See also: detainee. 在监狱服刑的违法者或者在候审的还押人员; 囚犯 e.g. ex-con 前囚犯 visit a prisoner 探监

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958. **privilege** /'prɪvɪlɪdʒ/ n. A special right enjoyed by someone that is not afforded to an ordinary person. See also: privileged. 一般人享受不到的特殊权利; 特权 e.g. Crown privilege 王室特权 legal professional privilege 法律职业特权 parliamentary privilege 议会特权 privilege against self-incrimination 不自证其罪特权

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959. **privileged** /'prɪvɪlɪdʒd/ adj. Having special rights, advantages, or immunities; specifically, being entitled to keep confidential. 拥有特殊权利、优势或豁免权的; 特指享有保密特权的 e.g. privileged information 享有保密特权的信息 privileged communications 享有保密特权的通信

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960. **prize fight** /'praɪzfaɪt/ n. An unlicensed boxing match played for rewards. 未经许可的有奖的拳击比赛; 黑市拳赛 e.g. any person who fights in a prize fight is guilty of a misdemeanour 任何参加黑市拳赛的人均犯有轻罪

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961. **pro bono** /prəʊ 'bɒnəʊ/ adj. See: gratuitous.

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962. **probable** /'prɒbəbl/ adj. Likely to happen or be the case. As a quality this is known as probability. 较大可能性的; 概率较高的

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963. **probation** /prə'beɪʃn/ n. A period of time in which an offender is allowed to stay out of prison if they behave well and do not commit another crime. 如果罪犯表现良好并且没有再次犯罪, 则可以在一段时间内离开监狱; 缓刑; 缓刑考验期 e.g. probation officer 缓刑官

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964. **probative** /'prəʊbətɪv/ adj. Having the quality or function of proving or demonstrating something. 具有证明或展示某物的品质或功能的; 证明的 e.g. probative value 证明价值

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965. **procedural** /prə'si:dʒərəl/ adj. Providing rules by which rights and duties are enforced. See also: substantive. 规定执行权利和义务规则的; 程序的 e.g. procedural law 程序法 procedural right 程序权

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966. **procedure** /prə'si:dʒ/ n. The sequence of steps involved in a court process; specifically, the way a criminal charge is dealt with by a court from beginning to end. 涉及法庭程序的步骤顺序; 特指法院自始至终处理刑事指控的方式; 诉讼程序 e.g. criminal procedure 刑事诉讼程序 pretrial procedure 审前程序

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967. **proceed** /prə'si:d/ v. To start a lawsuit against someone. As an act this is known as a proceeding or action. See also: case, charge, count,

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litigate, prosecute. 对某人提起诉讼  
e.g. a proceeding against an  
alleged offender 针对犯罪嫌疑人的  
诉讼 criminal proceedings 刑事  
诉讼 police proceed against  
offenders 警方对违法者提起诉讼

968. proceeding /prə'si:diŋ/ n. See: case.

969. proceeds /'prəʊsi:dz/ n. Money obtained  
from an event or activity, also  
known as gains. See also: gain. 从  
事件或活动中获得的金钱; 收益;  
所得 e.g. proceeds of crime 违法所  
得 ill-gotten gains 不义之财

970. procure /prə'kjʊə/ v. See: induce.

971. produce /prə'dju:s/ v. To show or provide  
something to the court, also  
known as presenting something.  
向法庭展示或提供某物; 出示 e.g.  
produce documents 出示文件

972. professional /prə'feʃənəl/ adj. Specialised in a  
certain occupation. 专门从事某种  
职业的; 专业的; 职业的 e.g.  
professional criminal 职业罪犯 n.  
See: practitioner.

973. profile /'prəʊfaɪl/ n. The extent to which  
a case attracts public notice. 某个  
案件所引发公众关注的程度; 知名

度 e.g. high-profile case 备受瞩目的  
案件 v. To identify an offender  
by examining their characteristics  
based on an analysis of the crime  
they committed. 基于分析已实施  
的犯罪, 进而分析犯罪者的特征对  
犯罪者进行识别; 犯罪侧写 e.g.  
offender profiling 犯罪侧写

974. prohibit /prəʊ'hɪbɪt/ v. See: ban.

975. projectile /prə'dʒektɪl/ n. 1. A high-speed  
flying weapon propelled by its  
own power unit. 依靠自身动力装  
置推进的高速飞行武器; 导弹 2.  
Any object thrown as a weapon. 任  
何作为武器投掷的物体; 投掷物  
e.g. discharging a missile to  
endanger a person 投掷物体危及  
人身安全 • Also known as a  
missile.

976. proof /pru:f/ n. The establishment of an  
alleged fact by evidence. See also:  
evidence, statement, testimony. 用  
证据证实涉嫌事实; 证明 e.g.  
standard of proof 证明标准

977. proofing /'pru:fm/ n. A meeting arranged  
for the prosecutor to discuss the  
witness's evidence with them, also  
known as proofing a witness. 检察  
官安排与证人见面来讨论其证据;  
证据讨论会

978. proper

*/ˈprɒpə/* adj. Reasonable, legal or in compliance with regulations, opposite of improper. Acts like these are described as being carried out properly. As a state this is known as *properness*. 合理的、合法的或合乎规定的；正当的；正规的；适当的 e.g. proper channels 正规渠道 proper legal advice 适当的法律建议

979. property

*/ˈprɒpəti/* n. 1. A tangible or intangible possession of a country, collective or individual. 国家、集体或个人所拥有的有形财富和无形财富；财产 e.g. lost property 失物 malicious damage to property 蓄意损毁财产罪 property crime 财产犯罪 property owner 财产所有人 receiving stolen property 收受赃物；窝赃罪 set fire to someone's property 放火烧毁某人的财产 2. The right to the possession, use or disposal of something, also called ownership. 拥有、使用或处置某物的权利；所有权 e.g. intellectual property 知识产权 3. A building or buildings and the land belonging to it or them. 一栋或多栋建筑物及其土地；房地产 e.g. invest in property 投资房地产

980. prosecute

*/ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:t/* v. To initiate a criminal proceeding in a court. As an act this is known as prosecution. A person who does this is known as a prosecutor. See also: accuse, allege, charge,

complain, indict, litigate. 在法院提起刑事诉讼；起诉；检察；检控

981. prosecution

*/ˌprɒsɪˈkjuːʃn/* n. 1. The process of initiating a criminal proceeding in a court. See also: charge, complaint, count, indictment, information, litigation. 在法院提起刑事诉讼的过程；起诉；检察；检控 e.g. Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions (CDPP) 联邦检察长办公室 Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) 检察长 Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) 检察长办公室 private prosecution 自诉 public prosecution 公诉 2. See: prosecutor.

982. prosecutor

*/ˈprɒsɪkjʊ:tə/* n. A person who initiates a criminal proceeding against someone, also known as the Prosecution. 对某人提起刑事诉讼的人；检察官；检方 e.g. Crown prosecutor 皇家公诉人 police prosecutor 警方公诉人 private prosecutor 自诉人 public prosecutor 公诉人 the Prosecution must prove its case to the criminal standard of beyond reasonable doubt 检方必须达到合理怀疑刑事标准证明其案件

983. prostitute

*/ˈprɒstɪtju:t/* n. A person who engages in sexual activity with someone for payment, also known as a sex worker or escort. A male

person who does this is known as a money boy or rent boy. See also: brothel, prostitution. 为了报酬而与某人发生性行为的人; 妓女; 妓男; 性工作者

984. prostitution /ˌprɒstɪˈtjuːʃn/ n. The engagement in sexual activity with someone for payment, also known as sex work or escorting. See also: brothel, prostitute. 为了报酬而与某人发生性行为; 卖淫 e.g. prostitution offence 卖淫罪 solicit for prostitution 招引嫖客; 拉客

985. protected person /prəˈtektɪd ˈpɜːsn/ n. A person who needs to be protected from domestic violence, also known as a person in need of protection, abbreviated as PINOP. 需要保护免受家庭暴力的人; 受保护人

986. prothonotary /ˌprɒθəˈnɒtəri/ n. A principal notary, chief clerk, or registrar of a Supreme Court, also written as protonotary. 高级法院的首席公证人、首席书记官或书记官长; 首席书记官

987. prove /pruːv/ v. To demonstrate the truth or existence of something by evidence or argument, also known as making out a case. See also: demonstrate, justify, testify. 通过证据或论证表明某事的真实性或存

在; 证明; 证实 e.g. right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty 在被证明有罪之前被推定为无罪的权利 the Prosecution has not made out the case 检方尚未证实此案

988. provide /prəˈvaɪd/ v. See: stipulate.

989. provoke /prəˈvəʊk/ v. 1. To deliberately start a conflict or dispute. 故意挑起矛盾或争端; 挑衅 e.g. provoke a dispute 滋事 2. To anger someone. 刺激某人使其愤怒; 激怒 e.g. provoke a judge 激怒法官 • Acts like these are known as provocations and described as being provocative.

990. psilocybin /ˌsaɪləʊˈsaɪbɪn/ n. A drug name, also known as a magic mushroom or shroom. 药名; 裸盖菇素; 迷幻蘑菇

991. public /ˈpʌblɪk/ n. Most people in society, also known as the general public. 社会上大多数的人; 公众; 大众 e.g. pose a substantial risk to the public 对公众构成重大风险 public gallery 公众席; 旁听席 public-interest immunity 公众利益豁免权

992. punish /ˈpʌnɪʃ/ v. To impose a sanction against a person or activity in

accordance with criminal law, also known as penalising someone. Acts like these are known as punishments or penalties and described as being penal or punitive. 根据刑法对某人或某种活动实施制裁; 刑罚; 惩处; 处罚 e.g. additional penalty 附加刑 a person cannot be twice punished for the same act or omission 一个人不能因同一行为或不行为而受到两次惩罚 corporal punishment 体罚 maximum penalty 最高刑罚 mete out punishment 给予惩罚 penalty unit 处罚单位 penal statute 刑事法规 principal penalty 主刑 severe punishment 从重处罚 strict punishment 严加惩处 under penalty of 处以.....的惩罚 willingly accept punishment 认罚

993. pursuant to

/pə'sju:ənt tu:/ adv. In accordance with. 引进动作行为的依据; 根据 e.g. pursuant to Section 69 of the Legal Aid Queensland Act 1997 根据 1997 年《昆士兰州法律援助法》第 69 条

994. put to

/'pʊt tu:/ v. 1. To submit something to the court for consideration. 向法院提交某事供考虑 e.g. ensure that all information is put to the court 确保所有信息均提交给法庭 2. To propose a statement, claim or opinion to a witness under cross-examination. 向接受盘问的证人提出某个说法、主张或观点; 提出;

指出; 认为 e.g. I put it to you that... 我要向你提出的是.....; 我认为, 其实.....

995. QP9

/kju: pi: 'nɒm/ n. A document that contains a charge sheet and summary of alleged facts, also known as a court brief. 包含控告记录和涉嫌事实摘要的文件; 起诉意见书

996. quash

/kwɒʃ/ v. To announce that a decision made by a court is no longer valid, also known as setting a decision aside. 宣布法院作出的决定不再有效; 翻案; 推翻; 撤销 e.g. quash a conviction 撤销定罪记录 set aside a verdict 撤销判决

997. quasi-criminal offence

/'kwɑ:zi 'krɪmɪnl ə'fens/ n. A regulatory offence which breaches an area of law controlled by government agencies. 违反政府机构控制的法律领域的违规行为; 准刑事犯罪

998. Queen's counsel

/kwi:nz 'kaʊnsəl/ n. See: counsel.

999. question

/'kwɛstʃən/ v. 1. To ask questions of a suspect or witness in a police investigation, also known as interrogating or interviewing someone. As an act this is known as questioning, interrogation, or an interview. 警方在调查的过程中

采访犯罪嫌疑人或证人；讯问；审问；约谈；面谈 e.g. detain a suspect for questioning 扣留嫌疑犯 审问 electronic record of interview 讯问电子记录 interviewing suspects 讯问犯罪嫌疑人 interview room 面谈室 interrogate under torture 刑讯 interview a witness 询问证人 2. To ask questions of a witness in court, also known as questioning or examining someone. As an act this is known as questioning or examination. 在法庭上向证人提问题；诘问 e.g. cross-examination 反诘问；交叉询问；盘问 examination-in-chief 首要诘问；主问 leading question 引导性问题；诱导发问 re-examination 复问 3. To raise doubt about something. 对某事提出疑问；质疑 e.g. question the credibility of the witness 质疑证人的可信度

#### 1000. radicalise

/ˈradɪkəlaɪz/ v. To cause someone to adopt radical positions on political or social issues. As a process this is known as radicalisation. See also: extremist. 促使某人在政治或社会问题上采取激进立场；激进化 e.g. radicalisation of terrorists 恐怖分子激进化

#### 1001. raid

/reɪd/ v. 1. To carry out a criminal operation on a business premises. As an act this is known as a raid. 在营业场所进行犯罪活动；突袭；

劫案 e.g. bank raid 银行劫案 2. To conduct a police operation to arrest suspects and seize illegal goods, also busting someone or something. As an act this is known as a raid or bust. See also: arrest, sting. 开展逮捕嫌疑人并没收非法物品的警察行动；缉查；搜查 e.g. drug bust 毒品搜查 police raid 警察突袭

#### 1002. rampage

/ˈrampɛɪdʒ/ v. To move through a place in a violent and uncontrollable manner. Acts like these are known as rampages and described as being rampageous. A person who does this is known as a rampager. 毫无顾忌地乱冲乱撞；横冲直撞 e.g. several thousand demonstrators rampaged through the city 数千名示威者在城市中横冲直撞 youths went on the rampage and wrecked a classroom 年轻人横冲直撞，破坏了教室

#### 1003. rampager

/ˈrampɛɪdʒə/ n. A person who rampages. 横冲直撞的人 See: rampage.

#### 1004. ransomware

/ˈransəm,weɪ/ n. A type of malicious software that encrypts a user's files and demands a sum of money be paid to decrypt them. See also: malware, virus. 一种恶意软件，旨在通过加密用户的文件，

要求用户支付赎金来解密文件；勒索软件

1005. rape

/reɪp/ v. To use force or coercion to have sex with another person. As an act this is known as rape. A person who does this is known as a rapist. See also: date-rape, gang-rape, molest. 使用暴力或威逼手段强行与他人发生性关系 e.g. rape kit 强奸工具包

1006. rapist

/'reɪpɪst/ n. A person who rapes. 强奸犯 See: rape.

1007. rash

/rɑʃ/ adj. See: reckless.

1008. ratio decidendi

/ˌreɪʃəʊˌdeɪsɪˈdendɪ/ n. The part of a judge's judgment which outlines the reasons for making their decision, shortened to ratio. 法官判决的一部分，概述了做出决定的原因；判决依据 e.g. identify the ratio in a precedent case 确定先例的判决依据 ratio decidendi can be binding on courts in later cases 判决依据可能在审理往后案件的法院具有约束力

1009. reasonable

/'riːzənəbl/ adj. 1. Based on common sense. 合乎常理；合理的 e.g. beyond (a) reasonable doubt 排除合理怀疑 reasonable excuse 合理的借口 honest and reasonable, but mistaken, belief 诚

实、合理，但错误的信念 reasonable doubt 合理怀疑 reasonable grounds 合理根据 reasonable suspicion 合理推断 2. Suitable in the circumstances. 在当时的情况下合适；适当的 e.g. reasonable force 适当的强力 3. In accordance with reason or logic. 符合理性或逻辑；理性的 e.g. person of reasonable firmness 理性的旁观者 reasonable person 理性人 • Opposite of unreasonable. As a quality this is known as reasonableness.

1010. reasonable doubt

/'riːzənəbl daʊt/ n. See: beyond a reasonable doubt.

1011. recidivist

/'rɪsɪdɪvɪst/ n. A person who reoffends. 累犯 See: reoffend.

1012. reckless

/'rekləs/ adj. Not caring about the consequences of one's actions, also known as being rash. Acts like these are described as being carried out recklessly or rashly. As a quality this is known as recklessness or rashness. 不顾自己行为的后果；轻率的；莽撞的；鲁莽的 e.g. proof of recklessness 鲁莽行为的证据 reckless driving 鲁莽驾驶 reckless indifference to human life 不顾别人死活

1013. recognisance

/'rɪkɒgnɪzəns/ n. A document signed by a sentenced person

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	promising not to break the law for a set period, also known as a good behaviour bond. See also: undertake. 由被判刑人签署的承诺在一定期限内不违法的文件；良好行为保证；行为检点契约；担保书；具结；保证 e.g. recognisance order 担保令
1014. record	/ˈrekərd/ n. 1. An official report of the proceedings and judgment in a court. 法庭诉讼程序和判决的正式报告；记录；档案；案卷 e.g. court of record 存卷法庭 on the record 记录在案 2. See: criminal record. /riˈkɔːd/ v. To set down in writing officially. 正式以书面形式记下；记录 e.g. record a conviction 记录定罪
1015. recount	/rɪˈkaʊnt/ v. To tell someone about something, also known as relating something. As an act this is known as a recount or account. See also: account. 告诉某人某事；讲述 e.g. recount an event 讲述事件
1016. recovery	/rɪˈkʌvəri/ n. See: rehabilitate.
1017. recuse	/rɪˈkjuːz/ v. To not participate in the litigation of a case as a judicial officer because one has an interest in the case or the parties involved in the case. As an act this is known as a recusal. 司法人员因与案件或

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	案件当事人有利害关系而不参与该案件的诉讼事宜；回避 e.g. the judge recused himself from the hearing 法官回避聆讯
1018. red herring	/ˌred ˈhɛrɪŋ/ n. An irrelevant fact or argument that is intended to be distracting. 为分散注意力而提出的不相干事实或论点 e.g. the judge describing the fact to the jury as a red herring 法官向陪审团表示这一事实与本案无关
1019. red-handed	/ˌred ˈhændɪd/ adj. Having been discovered committing a crime or doing something wrong, also known as being caught in the act or being busted. 被发现犯罪或做错事的；当场抓获的；抓个现行 e.g. the offender was caught red-handed 罪犯被当场抓获
1020. refer	/rɪˈfɜː/ v. 1. To mention or allude to something. 提及或暗示某事；指 e.g. criminal law refers to the law that creates criminal offences 刑法是指设立刑事犯罪的法律 2. To direct the attention of someone to something. 将某人的注意力引向某事；参考；参见 e.g. I refer my learned friend to my earlier remarks 我想请对方律师参见我之前的言论 3. To pass a matter on to a particular person, organisation or institution. 将某件事转交给特定的人、组织或机构 e.g. referral to a drug diversion program 转介至药

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	物戒断计划 referral to a clinical psychologist 被转诊到临床心理学家 • As an act this is known as a referral.
1021. reform	/rɪ'fɔ:m/ n. Initiatives aimed at improving or innovating something. 改进或革新某事的举措; 改革 e.g. criminal law reform 刑法改革 v. See: rehabilitate.
1022. refuge	/'refju:dʒ/ n. See: shelter.
1023. registrar	/'redʒɪ'stra:/ n. A person who works for the court and who has been given power to make certain decisions. See also: clerk. 为法院工作并被赋予做出某些决定的权力的人; 司法常务官; 注册官
1024. registry	/'redʒɪstri/ n. The office in a court that coordinates the court's processes and manages its files. 法院的办公室, 负责协调法院的程序并管理其档案; 登记处
1025. regretful	/'rɪ'gretfʊl/ adj. See: remorseful.
1026. regulate	/'regjuleɪt/ v. To attempt to control something by means of rules and regulations. Acts like these are known as regulations and described as being regulatory. See also: rule. 试图通过规则和条例

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	来控制某事; 监管; 管制 e.g. regulated weapon 管制武器
1027. regulatory offence	/'regjʊlətəri ə'fens/ n. A kind of minor offence. See also: Commonwealth offence, indictable offence, major offence, minor offence, simple offence. 一种轻微的罪行; 违规行为
1028. rehabilitate	/'ri:hə'bɪlɪteɪt/ v. 1. To attempt to change offenders' tendencies or opportunities to commit crime, also known as reforming offenders. Acts like these are known as rehabilitation or reform and described as being rehabilitative or reformative. See also: corrections. 试图改变罪犯的犯罪倾向或犯罪机会; 再教育; 改造 2. To attempt to restore someone to health or normal life after addiction or illness through training and therapy, shortened to rehab, also known as recovery. 尝试通过培训和治疗使某人在成瘾或生病后恢复健康或正常生活; 复健; 康复 e.g. drug rehabilitation centre 戒毒中心
1029. reintegrate	/'ri:'ɪntɪgreɪt/ v. To help an offender assimilate again into society. As an act this is known as reintegration. 帮助违法者重新融入社会

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1030. relate	/rɪˈleɪt/ v. See: recount.
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1031. release	/rɪˈliːs/ v. To set an imprisoned person free. As an act this is known as release. 放出被关押的人, 使恢复自由; 释放 e.g. absolute release 绝对释放 be released 获释 earliest release date 假释出狱的最早日期 release on bail 保释 release on parole 假释 release without penalty 释放而不受处罚
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1032. relevant	/ˈrelɪvənt/ adj. Showing a logical relationship between an item of evidence presented at trial and a material fact in issue, opposite of irrelevant. As a state this is known as relevance or relevancy. See also: material. 表明审判中所提出的证据与争议的重要事实之间存在逻辑关系的; 相关的; 相干的; 有关的 e.g. anything that is not relevant is not admissible 任何不相关的内容均不予受理
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1033. remand	/rɪˈmɑːnd/ v. To place a defendant on bail or in custody, especially when a trial is adjourned. As an act this is known as remand. 将被告保释或拘留, 特别是在审判休庭时; 还押候审 e.g. on remand 收押待审 remand someone in custody 让某人还押候审
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1034. remedy	/ˈremɪdi/ v. To make right something that is wrong. As an act this is known as a remedy. 出了差错以后, 采取措施弥补; 补救; 纠正 e.g. means by which an offence can be remedied without going to court 无需上法庭即可纠正罪行的手段
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1035. remorseful	/rɪˈmɔːsfʊl/ adj. Feeling deep regret for a wrong committed, also known as being contrite or regretful. As an emotion this is known as remorse, contrition, penitence, or repentance. 对所犯的错误深感遗憾; 懊悔; 忏悔 e.g. remorse as a mitigating factor in sentencing 悔意作为量刑的减刑因素
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1036. rent boy	/ˈrent bɔɪ/ n. See: prostitute.
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1037. reoffend	/ˌriːəˈfend/ v. To violate the law again. As an act this is known as reoffending or recidivism. A person who does this is known as a reoffender or recidivist. 再次违法; 再次犯罪; 再犯; 累犯; 重犯 e.g. prevent reoffending 预防再犯罪 risk of reoffending 再犯罪的危险
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1038. reoffender	/ˌriːəˈfendə/ n. A person who reoffends. 重犯 See: reoffend.
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1039. reparations	/ˌrɛpə'reɪʃnz/ n. Money used to compensate for losses caused by war, slavery or human rights abuses. See also: make amends. 用于补偿战争、奴役或侵犯人权所造成的损失的资金；赔款
1040. repeal	/rɪ'pi:l/ v. To revoke or annul a law or act of parliament. As an act this is known as a repeal. 撤销或废除议会的法律或法案
1041. repentance	/rɪ'pentəns/ n. See: remorseful.
1042. report	/rɪ'pɔ:t/ v. To give a spoken or written account of something. As an act this is known as a report. 对某事进行口头或书面描述；报告；通报；汇报；汇编 e.g. law report 判例汇编 make a false report 虚报 one of the most commonly reported criminal offences 最常被通报的刑事犯罪之一 report a crime 报案 underreport 瞒报
1043. report on	/rɪ'pɔ:t ɒn/ v. See: inform on.
1044. reprehensible	/ˌrɛprɪ'hensɪbl/ adj. See also: heinous.
1045. represent	/ˌrɛprɪ'zɛnt/ v. 1. To speak or act for a party in the proceeding. As an act this is known as representation. A person who

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	does this is known as a representative. 在诉讼程序中代表一方发言或行事；代表 e.g. self-represented litigant 自我代表诉讼人 unbiased representation 无偏见的代理 unrepresented litigant 无代表诉讼人 2. To make a statement or allegation. As an act this is known as a representation. 发表声明或指控；声称；陈述 e.g. false and fraudulent representations 虚假和欺诈性陈述
1046. representative	/ˌrɛprɪ'zɛntətɪv/ n. A person who represents someone. 代表 See: represent.
1047. reprimand	/ˌrɛprɪ'mɑ:nd/ n./v. See: caution.
1048. res gestae	/ˌrɛɪz 'dʒɛstɪ:/ n. The events which relate to a particular case, especially those that form admissible evidence in a court of law. 与特定案件相关的事件，特别是那些在法庭上形成可接受证据的事件；案件发生的事情
1049. residence	/ˌrɛzɪdəns/ n. See: dwelling.
1050. resist	/rɪ'zɪst/ v. To refuse to accept or comply with something. Acts like these are known as resistance and described as being resistant. 拒绝接受或遵守某事；抵抗；抗拒 e.g.

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resist a police officer 抵抗警察  
resist arrest 拒捕 passive non-resistance 被动不抵抗

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1051. respondent /rɪˈspɒndənt/ n. See: defendant.

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1052. responsible /rɪˈspɒnsɪbl/ adj. Having an obligation to do something, also known as being accountable. As a state this is known as responsibility or accountability. Acts like these are described as being carried out responsibly or accountably. See also: obliged. 有义务做某事的; 负有责任的; 负有职责的; 应被问责的 e.g. caring responsibilities 照护职责 diminished responsibility 减轻刑事责任 police accountability 警察问责制

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1053. restitution /ˌrestɪˈtjuːʃn/ n. A remedy that restores an innocent party to the position they were in before experiencing a loss arising from a criminal act, also known as restoration. 一种补救措施, 可将无辜方恢复到遭受犯罪行为造成的损失之前的状态; 返还原物; 恢复原状; 取回; 归还 e.g. restitution order 归还令

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1054. restoration /ˌrestəˈreɪʃn/ n. See: restitution.

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1055. restorative justice conference /rɪˈstɔːrətɪv ˈdʒʌstɪs ˈkɒnfərəns/ n. See: conference.

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1056. restrain /rɪˈstreɪn/ v. 1. To prevent someone from doing something. 阻止某人做某事; 限制; 禁止 e.g. restraining order 限制令; 禁止令 2. To deprive someone of freedom of movement or personal liberty, also known as confining someone. 剥夺某人的行动自由或人身自由; 约束; 束缚; 拘禁 e.g. person under restraint 受约束的人 restrain a prisoner 束缚囚犯 solitary confinement 单独拘禁 • Acts like these are known as restraint or confinement.

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1057. restrict /rɪˈstrɪkt/ v. To put a limit on something or someone, also known as limiting or constraining something or someone. Acts like these are known as restrictions, limitations or constraints and described as being restrictive, limited or constrained. 对某事或某人施加限制; 限制; 限定; 约束 e.g. restrict someone's movement 限制某人的行动

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1058. retain /rɪˈteɪn/ v. To secure the services of a lawyer with a preliminary payment. See also: retainer. 通过预付款获得律师服务; 聘用 e.g. retain a barrister 聘用出庭律师

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1059. **retainer** /rɪ'teɪnə/ n. A fee paid in advance to a lawyer in order to secure their services for use when required, also known as a retaining fee. See also: retain. 预先支付给律师的费用, 以确保在需要时使用其服务; 律师聘用费 e.g. terminate a retainer 终止聘用费

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1060. **retaining fee** /rə'teɪnɪŋ fi/ n. See: retainer.

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1061. **retaliate** /rɪ'taliət/ v. To take adverse action against someone who has harmed one's interests, also known as taking revenge against someone. Acts like these are known as retaliation or revenge, and described as being retaliatory or revengeful. 对损害自己利益的人采取不利行动; 报复 e.g. retaliation against a judicial officer 报复司法人员

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1062. **retribution** /,retri'bju:ʃn/ n. Punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act. Acts like these are described as being retributive. 对某人的错误或犯罪行为进行报复性惩罚; 报应; 惩罚 e.g. retributive justice 报应性正义

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1063. **retry** /,ri:'traɪ/ v. To try a defendant or case again. As an act this is known as a retrial. 再次审理被告或案件; 再审

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1064. **revenge** /rɪ'vendʒ/ n./v. See: retaliate.

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1065. **revenge porn** /rɪ'vendʒ pɔ:n/ n. The unauthorised distribution of graphic media depicting an individual online, done with the intention of humiliating them. See also: pornography. 为了羞辱某人, 未经许可在网上传播描绘该人的不雅材料; 色情复仇

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1066. **review** /rɪ'vju:/ v. 1. To make a formal assessment of something with the intention of making changes to it if necessary. 对某事物进行正式评估, 以便在必要时对其进行更改; 审查 e.g. criminal procedure review 刑事诉讼程序审查 2. To submit a sentence or case for reconsideration by a higher court or authority. 向上级法院或当局提交判决或案件以复议; 审查; 复核 e.g. bail review 保释审查 judicial review 司法复核 ● As an act this is known as a review.

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1067. **revoke** /rɪ'vəʊk/ v. To officially cancel something, also known as vacating something. As an act this is known as a revocation. See also: abolish, disqualify, lift, suspend. 正式取消某事; 撤销 e.g. application for revocation of bail by prosecutor 检察官申请撤销保释 vacate a court date 撤销开庭日期

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1068. revolver /rɪˈvɒlvə/ n. A small single-barreled firearm belonging to the pistol class. 一种属手枪类的小型单管枪械; 左轮手枪

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1069. rifle /ˈrɪfl/ n. A kind of gun with a long barrel and range. 枪管较长、射程较远的一种枪; 步枪

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1070. right /raɪt/ n. A moral or legal entitlement to have or be able to do something. 一种拥有或能够做某事的道德或法律权利; 权利 e.g. honest claim of right 诚实的权利主张 human right 人权 right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty 在被证明有罪之前被推定为无罪的权利 right to silence 沉默权 waive a right 放弃权利

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1071. riot /ˈraɪət/ v. To take part in a violent public disturbance. Acts like these are known as riots and described as being riotous or carried out riotously. 集体暴力骚乱; 暴乱

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1072. rob /rɒb/ v. To use violence to illegally take possession of someone's property. As an act this is known as robbery. A person who does this is known as a robber. See also: mug. 非法使用暴力夺取别人财物; 抢劫 e.g. armed robbery 持械抢劫

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1073. robber /ˈrɒbə/ n. A person who robs. 强盗 See: rob.

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1074. ROC search /rɒk sə:tʃ/ v. A removal of clothing search. 脱衣搜身 See: strip-search.

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1075. rohypnol /rəʊˈhɪpnəl/ n. A drug name, also known as flunitrazepam or a roofie. 药名; 罗安普诺

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1076. roofie /ˈru:fi/ n. See: rohypnol.

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1077. rough sleeper /rʌf ˈsli:pə/ n. A homeless person who sleeps outside. See also: sleep rough. 无家可归而在户外睡觉的人; 露宿者

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1078. rule /ru:l/ n. A regulation or principle governing conduct or procedure within a particular area of activity. See also: regulate. 管理特定活动领域内的行为或程序的法规或原则; 规则 e.g. break a rule 违反规则 rules of court 法院规则 v. To make a decision as a court on certain issues during the hearing of a case. As an act this is known as a ruling. 法院在审理案件过程中就某些问题作出决定; 裁定 e.g. final ruling 终审

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1079. rule of law /ˌru:l əv 'lɔ:/ n. The governance of a country in accordance with the law. 依照法律治理国家; 法治

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1080. sabotage /'səbətə:dʒ/ v. See: tamper with.

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1081. salvia /'sɒlvɪə/ n. A drug name. 药名; 丹参

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1082. sanction /'sɑːŋkʃn/ v. 1. To threaten someone with a penalty for disobeying a law or rule. 威胁某人因违反法律或规则而受到惩罚; 处罚; 制裁 e.g. criminal sanctions 刑事制裁 subject to legal sanctions 受到法律制裁 2. To give official permission or approval for something. 给予某事正式许可或批准; 准许 e.g. the scheme being sanctioned by the court 该计划得到了法院的批准 • As an act this is known as a sanction.

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1083. sane /seɪn/ adj. Mentally healthy, opposite of insane. As a quality this is known as sanity. 心理健康的; 神志正常的; 心智健全的 e.g. presumption of sanity 心智健全的推定

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1084. satisfy /'sɪtsfaɪ/ v. To provide someone with adequate or convincing information or proof about something. 向某人提供有关某事的充分或令人信服的信息或证据; 让

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某人确信某事 e.g. the judge being satisfied that the prosecution had made its case 法官确信检方的陈述

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1085. savage /'sævɪdʒ/ adj. See: cruel.

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1086. scam /skəm/ v. To use deception to deprive someone of money or possessions, also known as swindling, conning, defrauding, or hoaxing. As an act this is known as a scam, con, fraud, or hoax. A person who does this is known as a scammer, con artist, fraudster, hoaxer, or crook. See also: catfish, deceive, defraud, entrap, fabricate, forge, fraud, impersonate. 使用欺骗手段剥夺某人的金钱或财产; 诈骗; 欺诈; 骗局 e.g. bomb hoax 炸弹骗局 hoax contamination of goods 货物污染骗局 learn how to recognise scams and protect yourself 了解如何识别诈骗并保护自己 pyramid scheme 金字塔形骗局 romance scam 杀猪盘

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1087. scammer /'skamə/ n. A person who scams. 骗子 See: scam.

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1088. scapegoat /'skeɪpgəʊt/ v. To blame a person for the wrongdoings of others. As an act this is known as scapegoating or making someone take the rap. A victim of this act is known as a scapegoat. 替别人承担所犯过错的责任; 代人受过; 替罪

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	e.g. be a scapegoat for money 为了钱当替罪羊
1089. schedule	/ˈʃɛdju:l/ n. An appendix to a statute in the form of a list or table. 以列表或表格形式列出的法规附录; 附表 e.g. Schedule 1 drug 附表 1 药物 schedule of the act 该法案的附表
1090. scheme	/ski:m/ n. A large-scale plan to put a particular idea into effect. 将特定想法付诸实施的大规模计划; 方案; 项目 v. To make plans to do something illegal or wrong, also known as plotting. As an act this is known as a scheme or plot. 制定计划去做非法或错误的事情; 密谋; 暗算
1091. scope	/skəʊp/ n. A quick-aiming sight that allows for direct observation of the bullet impact point, also known as a telescopic sight. See also: sight. 一种直接观察弹着点的速瞄瞄具; 瞄准镜
1092. score	/skɔ:/ v. To buy an illegal drug. 购买非法药物 e.g. score some weed 买到一些大麻
1093. scot-free	/ˌskɒtˈfri:/ adv. Without suffering any punishment or injury. See also: get away with. 未

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	受惩处或安然逃脱 e.g. burglars getting off scot-free 窃贼逍遥法外
1094. screwdriver	/ˈskru:drʌɪvə/ n. A tool used for turning screws, being a thin steel rod with a wooden handle on one end, sometimes used as a weapon. 装卸螺丝钉的工具, 细钢棍的一端安有木柄, 有时用作武器; 改锥
1095. search	/sə:tʃ/ v. To look at or look for a suspect or prohibited item. As an act this is known as a search. See also: frisk, strip-search. 对犯罪嫌疑人或违禁物品进行搜查和检查; 搜查 stop and search 拦截和搜查
1096. security	/sɪˈkjʊərɪti/ n. 1. The state of not being in danger or not being threatened. 没有危险或不受威胁的状态; 保障; 安全 e.g. home security system 家庭安全系统 job security 就业保障 2. Procedures for maintaining law and order. 保卫治安的程序; 保安; 安全 e.g. national security 国家安全 3. Property ownership certificates and debt certificates that comply with legal requirements and indicate the monetary amount. 符合法律规定并标明货币金额的财产所有权凭证和债权凭证; 有价证券; 证券 e.g. Australian Securities & Investments Commission 澳大利亚证券和投资委员会 4. An item used as collateral. 作抵押用的物品; 抵押品 e.g. accepting different

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	types of assets as security for a loan 接受不同类型的资产作为贷款抵押品 5. See: surety.
1097. sedition	/sɪ'dɪʃən/ n. The incitement of people to rebel against the authority of their state or monarch. Acts like these are described as seditious. 煽动人们反抗自己国家或君主的权威；煽动罪 e.g. seditious intention 煽动意图
1098. seek	/si:k/ v. To attempt to obtain or achieve something. 尝试获得某物或实现某事；请求；寻求；申请 e.g. seek leave from the court 向法院寻求许可
1099. seize	/si:z/ v. See: confiscate.
1100. self-defence	/selfdɪ'fens/ n. The use of physical force to protect oneself. 自身防卫；自卫；防身；护身 e.g. self-defence technique 防身招数
1101. self-incriminate	/.selfɪn'krɪmɪneɪt/ v. To make oneself appear guilty of a crime. Acts like these are known as self-incrimination and described as being self-incriminating. 使自己显得有罪；自证其罪 e.g. privilege against self-incrimination 不自证其罪特权

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1102. senior counsel	/ˈsi:nɪə 'kaʊnsl/ n. See: counsel.
1103. sentence	/'sentəns/ n. The period of time a prisoner is imprisoned, also known as a sentence of imprisonment or prison term. 囚犯被监禁的时间；徒刑；刑期 e.g. complete a term of imprisonment 服刑期满 indefinite sentence 无限期监禁 indeterminate sentence 不定期刑 life sentence 无期徒刑；终身监禁 v. To declare the punishment decided for an offender. As an act this is known as sentencing. 宣布对罪犯的处罚决定；判处；判刑；量刑 e.g. consistency in sentencing 量刑一致 ex tempore sentencing remarks 即席量刑评论 individualised justice in sentencing 量刑个性 parity in sentencing 量刑同等 parsimony in sentencing 量刑简约 pre-sentence report 判前报告 proportionality in sentencing 量刑成比例 sentencing factors 量刑因素 sentencing list 量刑清单 sentencing options 判刑选择 sentencing principles 量刑原则 sentencing purposes 量刑目的 sentencing remarks 量刑评论 totality in sentencing 量刑整体
1104. sequester	/sɪ'kwɛstə/ v. See: confiscate.
1105. sequestrate	/'si:kwɛstret/ v. See: confiscate.

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1106. sergeant /'sɑ:dʒənt/ n. A police rank name. See also: commissioner, constable, inspector, superintendent. 警衔级别名; 警长 e.g. section sergeant 分队警长 senior sergeant 高级警长

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1107. serve /sə:v/ v. To deliver litigation documents to litigants in accordance with legal requirements. As an act this is known as service. A person who does this is known as a server. 依法定方式将诉讼文书送交诉讼参与人; 送达 e.g. affidavit of service 送达证明书 proper service 适当送达 serve a subpoena on someone 向某人送达传票

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1108. server /'sə:və/ n. A person who delivers litigation documents to litigants in accordance with legal requirements. See also: serve. 依法定方式将诉讼文书送交诉讼参与人的人; 送达者 e.g. process server 送达员

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1109. session /'seʃən/ n. See: sit.

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1110. set aside /set ə'saɪd/ v. See: quash.

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1111. set off /set 'ɒf/ v. See: detonate.

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1112. set up /set 'ʌp/ v. See: frame.

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1113. set-up /'setʌp/ n. See: frame.

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1114. severe /sɪ'viə/ adj. Describing behaviour or punishment that is very undesirable, also described as being serious. As a quality this is known as severity or seriousness. Acts like these are described as being carried out severely or seriously. See also: gross. 描述非常恶劣的行为或惩罚; 严重的; 严厉的 e.g. severe penalty 严厉的处罚 severity of an offence 罪行轻重

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1115. sex work /seks wə:k/ n. See: prostitution.

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1116. sext /sekst/ v. To send someone sexually explicit photographs or messages via mobile phone. As an act this is known as sexting. 通过手机向某人发送不雅照片或消息

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1117. sexual /'seksʃʊəl/ adj. Relating to physical attraction or intimate physical contact between individuals. 与人之间的性欲或亲密接触有关的; 性相关的 e.g. perform a sexual act in public 在公共场合进行性行为 procure sexual acts by coercion 强迫性行为 sexual arousal 性兴奋 sexual assault 性侵犯 sexual gratification 性满足 sexual impropriety 不适当的性行为 unwanted sexual contact 非自愿性接触

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1118. sham	/ʃam/ adj./n. See: fake.
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1119. shelter	/ˈʃeltə/ n. A place that provides safe accommodation for women and children escaping domestic violence, or homeless people, or animals, also known as a refuge. 为逃离家庭暴力的妇女和儿童、无家可归者或动物提供安全住所的地方；庇护所
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1120. sheriff	/ˈʃerɪf/ n. See: bailiff.
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1121. shoot	/ʃu:t/ v. To fire a bullet from a gun or discharge an arrow from a bow. As an act this is known as shooting. A person who does this is known as a shooter. 用枪发射子弹或用弓射出箭；射击；射箭；枪击 e.g. mass shooting 大规模枪击事件
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1122. shooter	/ˈʃu:tə/ n. A person who shoots. 射手 See: shoot.
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1123. shoplift	/ˈʃɒplɪft/ v. To steal goods from a shop while pretending to be a customer. As an act this is known as shoplifting. A person who does this is known as a shoplifter. 貌似在商店购物实则行窃；入店行窃 e.g. shoplifters could face legal consequences if caught 入店行窃者如果被发现可能面临法律后果
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1124. shoplifter	/ˈʃɒp.lɪftə/ n. A person who shoplifts. 商店扒手 See: shoplift.
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1125. shotgun	/ˈʃɒtɡʌn/ n. A smooth-bore gun for firing small shot at short range. 一种滑膛枪，用于在近距离内发射小子弹；猎枪；霰弹枪 e.g. sawn-off shotgun 锯断霰弹枪
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1126. shroom	/ˈʃru:m/ n. See: psilocybin.
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1127. siege	/si:dʒ/ n. An operation in which the police surround a building with the aim of forcing an armed person to surrender. 警察包围建筑物以迫使武装人员投降的行动；围攻 e.g. police laid siege to his home 警察围攻了他的家 siege on a rooftop 围攻屋顶 under siege 被围攻
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1128. sight	/saɪt/ n. A device on a gun used for assisting a person's precise aim or observation, also known as a sighting device or sights. See also: scope. 枪上用于帮助人精确瞄准或观察的装置；瞄准具
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1129. silencer	/ˈsaɪlənsə/ n. A device used to reduce the sound of gunfire. 用来降低枪声的装置；消音器
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1130. silk	/sɪlk/ n. See: counsel.
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1131. simple offence /'sɪmpl ə'fɛns/ n. A less serious offence, also known as a summary offence. See also: Commonwealth offence, indictable offence, major offence, minor offence, regulatory offence. 较轻的犯罪; 简易罪

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1132. simpliciter /sɪm'plɪsɪtə/ adv. Being the basic version of an offence, with no circumstance of aggravation. 表示某种罪行没有加重情节; 简单地; 单纯地 e.g. the offence simpliciter 单纯罪行

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1133. sine qua non /,sɪni kwɑ: 'nɔ:n/ n. See: but for test.

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1134. sit /sɪt/ v. To open a court to hear a case, also known as being in session, opposite of adjourn. As an act this is known as sitting or a session. 开放法庭审理案件; 开庭 e.g. court is now sitting 法庭现在开庭

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1135. slap /slap/ v. To strike with the palm of the hand. As an act this is known as a slap. 用手掌击打; 拍打 e.g. a slap on the wrist 轻微的惩罚 slap someone across the face 打某人耳光

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1136. slave /sleɪv/ n. A person who is enslaved. 奴隶 See: enslave.

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1137. sleep rough /sli:p rʌf/ v. To sleep outside as a homeless person. A person who does this is known as a rough sleeper. See also: homeless, vagrant. 无家可归的人在户外睡觉; 露宿

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1138. slingshot /'slɪŋfɒt/ n. A bow that shoots projectiles with the help of elastic force, also known as a catapult. 借助弹力发射弹丸的弓; 弹弓

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1139. smack /smak/ n. See: heroin. v. To strike someone with the palm of the hand as a punishment. As an act this is known as a smack. 以手掌打击的方式惩罚某人; 猛拍 e.g. smack one's child 打自己的孩子

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1140. smuggle /'smʌɡl/ v. 1. To carry items secretly on one's person or mixed with other items. 将物品藏在身上或混在他物中秘密携带; 夹带 2. To evade the supervision of customs and illegally transport goods in and out of a country. 逃避海关监管, 非法运输货物等进出国境; 走私 • As an act this is known as smuggling. A person who does this is known as a smuggler. See also: courier, human trafficker, traffic.

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1141. smuggler /'smʌɡlə/ n. A person who smuggles. 走私者 See: smuggle.

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1142. social work /'səʊl wə:k/ n. A profession that aims to help those with social disadvantages or personal problems. A person who does this is known as a social worker. 旨在帮助那些处于社会弱势地位或存在个人问题的人; 社会工作

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1143. social worker /'səʊl wə:kə/ n. A person who does social work. 社会工作者 See: social work.

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1144. sodomy /'sɒdəmi/ n. The act of penetrating a person's anus with one's penis, also known as anal intercourse or buggery. 将自己的阴茎与某人的肛门互相接合并彼此摩擦的行为; 肛交; 鸡奸 e.g. unlawful sodomy 非法鸡奸

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1145. solicit /sə'lisit/ v. To ask for or try to obtain something from someone. As an act this is known as solicitation. 向某人索取或试图获得某物; 索求; 征求; 招徕; 募集; 招引 e.g. solicit donations of money or goods in a public place 在公共场所募集金钱或物品 soliciting clients in a red-light district 在红灯区拉客

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1146. solicitor /sə'lisitə/ n. A kind of lawyer who advises clients, acts for them, and represents them. See also: barrister, counsel, lawyer. 为客户提供建议、代理和代表的律师; 事

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1147. sound /saund/ adj. 1. Based on valid reason or good judgement. 基于正当理由或良好判断的; 合理的 e.g. sound line of argument 合理的论点 2. Healthy or well. 健康的; 健全的 e.g. person of sound mind 精神健全的人 • Opposite of unsound.

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1148. sovcit /'sɒvsit/ n. See: sovereign citizen.

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1149. sovereign citizen /'sɒvrɪn 'sɪtɪzən/ n. A member of a political movement of people who oppose taxation, question the legitimacy of government, and believe that they are not subject to the law, also known as a sovcit. 反对税收、质疑政府合法性并认为自己不受法律约束的政治运动的成员; 主权公民

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1150. spam /spam/ n. Emails that are sent to someone's inbox without their permission for promotional or malicious purposes. 出于促销或恶意目的而未经某人许可发送到其收件箱的电子邮件; 垃圾邮件 v. To send an email to someone's inbox without their permission for promotional or malicious purposes. As an act this is known as spamming. A person or

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	organisation who does this is known as a spammer. 出于促销或恶意目的而未经某人许可向其邮箱发送电子邮件; 向某人发垃圾邮件
1151. spammer	/'spamə/ n. A person or organisation who sends spam. 发垃圾邮件的人或组织 See: spam.
1152. speaker	/'spi:kə/ n. A person who speaks for a jury. 代表陪审团发言的人; 首席陪审员 See: foreperson.
1153. special K	/,speʃl 'keɪ/ n. See: ketamine.
1154. speed	/spi:d/ n. See: amphetamine. v. To drive faster than the legal limit. 以超过法定限制的速度行驶; 超速 e.g. speeding fine 超速罚款
1155. spice	/spais/ n. See: cannabinoid.
1156. spike	/spaɪk/ v. To add alcohol or a drug to someone's food or drink without them knowing, also known as food spiking or drink spiking. 偷偷地在某人的食物或饮料中添加酒精或药物; 下药
1157. spit	/spɪt/ v. To eject saliva forcibly from one's mouth on to another person. 朝某人啐唾沫

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1158. spree	/sɪri:/ n. A sustained period of unrestrained activity of a particular kind. 某种特定类型的持续不受限制的活动 e.g. crime spree 犯罪狂潮
1159. squat	/skwɒt/ v. To unlawfully occupy an uninhabited building or piece of land. As an act this is known as squatting. A person who does this is known as a squatter. 非法占用无人居住的建筑物或土地; 擅自占屋; 擅自占地
1160. squatter	/'skwɒtə/ n. A person who squats. 擅自占屋者; 擅自占地者 See: squat.
1161. stab	/stab/ v. See: knife.
1162. stack up	/stak 'ʌp/ v. See: tenable.
1163. stalk	/stɔ:k/ v. To harass someone with unwanted and obsessive attention. Acts like these are known as stalking and described as being stalkerish. A person who does this is known as a stalker. 以不必要的和过分的关注来骚扰某人; 潜行追踪; 跟踪
1164. stalker	/'stɔ:kə/ n. A person who stalks someone. 跟踪者 See: stalk.

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1165. standard of proof /'stændəd əv 'pru:f/ n. See: burden of proof.

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1166. stare decisis /,ste:ri dɪ'saɪzɪs/ n. The doctrine of binding precedent within a hierarchy of courts. 法院层级内具有约束力先例的原则; 遵循先例

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1167. state /steɪt/ n. 1. A common entity consisting of a fixed body of land and people and an organisation that governs it. 由固定的土地和人民组成、有一个进行管理的组织的共同实体; 国家 e.g. head of state 国家元首 2. A political entity under a federal government. 联邦国家组成部分; 州 e.g. state court 州法院 v. 1. To express an idea in speech or writing. 用口头或书面方式表达想法; 表示; 陈述 e.g. state one's position 阐明立场 2. To present facts or arguments relevant to a case. 提出与案件相关的事实或论点; 提出; 陈述 e.g. state one's case 提出自己的主张; 陈述案情

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1168. statement /'stetmənt/ n. 1. A clear expression of something in speech or writing. 在言语或书面中清晰地表达某事; 陈述 e.g. self-serving statement 谋私利的陈述 2. A formal account of events given by a witness or defendant to the police or in a court. See also: evidence, proof, testimony. 证人或被告向警方或法庭提供的对事件的

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正式描述; 陈述书; 声明 e.g. oral statement 口供 witness statement 证人陈述书 written statement 笔供

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1169. statement of facts /,stetmənt əv 'faktz/ n. A document prepared by the police that sets out the alleged offences committed by the defendant. See also: agreed facts. 警方准备的文件, 列出被告涉嫌犯下的罪行; 事实陈述书

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1170. statute /'statju:t/ n. See: act.

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1171. statute law /'statju:t lɔ:/ n. Written law passed by a legislative body, also known as legislation or acts of parliament, opposite of common law. See also: act. 由立法机构通过的成文法, 跟“普通法”相对; 制定法

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1172. statute of limitations /'statju:t əv ,lɪmɪ'teɪfɪnz/ n. See: limitation of actions.

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1173. statutory /'statjətəri/ adj. Required, permitted, or enacted by statute. 法规要求、允许或颁布的; 法定的 e.g. statutory declaration (stat dec) 法定声明

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1174. stay /steɪ/ v. To stop or delay a judicial proceeding. As an act this is known as a stay. See also: abort,

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	cease. 停止或延迟司法诉讼；中止；暂停；暂缓 e.g. stay of proceedings 暂停诉讼 stay of prosecution 暂缓起诉
1175. steal	/sti:l/ v. To take another person's property without permission or legal right. As an act this is known as stealing, theft or larceny. A person who does this is known as a thief. See also: theft. 未经许可或合法权利夺取他人财产；偷；偷盗 e.g. handle stolen goods 处理赃物 keep stolen goods 窝藏赃物 steal from a retail store 从零售店偷窃
1176. steroid	/'sterɔɪd/ n. A drug name. 药名；类固醇 e.g. anabolic steroids 合成代谢类固醇
1177. stimulant	/'stɪmjələnt/ n. A drug name. 药名；兴奋剂
1178. sting	/stɪŋ/ n. A police operation designed to catch a person committing a crime. See also: arrest, raid. 旨在抓捕犯罪者的警察行动；突击圈套；诱捕行动 e.g. get caught up in a sting 卷入诱捕行动
1179. stipulate	/'stɪpjələt/ v. To specify something as a requirement in a law or agreement, also known as providing for or prescribing

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	something. As an act this is known as a stipulation, provision or prescription. 在法律或协议上提出要求；规定 e.g. e.g. express provisions of a statute 制定法的明文规定 provisions of the Criminal Code 刑法的规定 Supreme Court rules may prescribe forms of indictments 最高法院规则可以规定起诉书的形式
1180. stitch up	/stɪtʃ'ʌp/ v. See: frame.
1181. stitch-up	/'stɪtʃʌp/ n. See: frame.
1182. stoned	/stəʊnd/ adj. Being in a state of marijuana intoxication. See also: intoxicated. 处于大麻中毒状态；因吸毒神志恍惚
1183. street name	/'stri:t neɪm/ n. An informal name for an illicit drug. 非法药物的通俗名称；俗称 e.g. use street names to talk about drugs in secret 用俗称暗中谈论毒品
1184. street time	/'stri:t taɪm/ n. The interval between when a prisoner is released on parole and the parole is revoked or completed. 囚犯获得假释与假释被撤销或完成之间的时间间隔；假释期

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1185. strike

/straɪk/ v. 1. To hit someone with one's hand or some implement, also known as striking a blow. 用手或工具击打某人 e.g. one man was struck on the head with a stick 一名男子的头部被棍子击中 2. To carry out an aggressive or violent action without warning. 在没有警告的情况下进行攻击性或暴力行为; 出击 e.g. the killer struck again on the ninth 九号凶手再次出击 3. To refuse to work as a collective to achieve a certain purpose. 某个集体为了达到某种目的而停止工作; 罢工 e.g. the workers may strike over unsafe conditions 工人可能因不安全的条件而罢工 • Acts like these are known as strikes.

1186. strike out

/straɪk 'aʊt/ v. See: dismiss.

1187. strip-search

/'stripsə:tʃ/ v. To ask someone to remove their clothes to look for prohibited items on their person. As an act this is known as a strip-search or removal of clothing (ROC) search. See also: frisk, search. 让掉某人脱衣服, 查看是否夹带违禁物品; 脱衣搜身

1188. stupefy

/'stju:pɪfaɪ/ v. To make someone unable to think or feel properly. As an act this is known as stupefaction. 使人神志不清; 使人昏迷 e.g. stupefying in order to

commit indictable offence 为了犯下公诉罪而使人昏迷

1189. subject to

/'sʌbdʒɪkt tu:/ v. To be possibly affected by something. 可能受到某事的影响 e.g. subject to prosecution 可被起诉

1190. submachine gun

/sʌbmə'ʃi:n gʌn/ n. A handheld lightweight machine gun. 手持式轻型机枪; 冲锋枪

1191. submission

/səb'mɪʃn/ n. A written or verbal argument that a party makes in support of their position. 一方为支持其立场而提出的书面或口头论据; 陈词 e.g. submissions to court 法庭陈词

1192. submit

/səb'mɪt/ v. See: tender.

1193. subpoena

/sə'pi:nə/ n. An order by a court to produce specified documents or provide oral evidence. See also: order, summons, writ. 法院命令出示指定文件或提供口头证据; 传唤令

1194. substance

/'sʌbstəns/ n. 1. A particular kind of matter with uniform properties. 具有统一性质的特殊物质; 物质 e.g. chemical substance 化学物质 2. An intoxicating, stimulating or narcotic chemical or drug. 令人陶

醉、刺激或麻醉的化学品或药物；  
药物；毒品 e.g. controlled  
substance 受控物质

1195. substantiate /səb'stʌnʃiət/ v. See: corroborate.

1196. substantive /'sʌbstəntɪv/ adj. Defining rights  
and duties. See also: procedural.  
定义权利和义务的；实体的；实质的  
e.g. substantive hearing 实质聆  
讯 substantive law 实体法  
substantive right 实体权

1197. sucker punch /'sʌkə pʌntʃ/ n. See: coward  
punch.

1198. sue /su:/ v. See: litigate.

1199. suffocate /'sʌfəkeɪt/ v. See: asphyxiate.

1200. summary /'sʌməri/ adj. Tried simply or  
immediately in the Local Court or  
Magistrates' Court. Acts like these  
are known as being carried out in  
a summary way or summarily, as  
a summary proceeding or as the  
court exercising summary  
jurisdiction. 在地方法院简易地或  
即时地受审；简易的；即时的 e.g.  
be dealt with summarily 按简易程序  
审理 be heard summarily 按简  
易程序听证 determine an offence  
summarily 按简易程序判决罪行

summary hearing 简易聆讯  
summary judgment 即时判决  
summary jurisdiction 简易裁判权  
summary offence 简易罪  
summary proceeding 简易程序  
summary trial 简易审判

1201. summary offence /'sʌməri ə'fens/ n. See: simple  
offence.

1202. summing-up /,sʌmɪŋ'ʌp/ n. A review of  
evidence and judicial  
interpretation by the judge for the  
jury. 由法官为陪审团所做的关于  
证据及司法解释的回顾；证据概  
述；总结陈词 e.g. drafting the  
summing-up is the responsibility  
of the trial judge 起草总结陈词由  
主审法官负责

1203. summons /'sʌmənz/ n. An order to appear  
in court to respond to a criminal  
accusation. See also: order,  
subpoena, writ. 出庭回应刑事指控  
的命令；传票 e.g. issue a  
summons 发出传票

1204. superintendent /,su:pərɪn'tendənt/ n. A police  
rank name. See also:  
commissioner, constable,  
inspector, sergeant. 警衔级别名；  
警司；警监 e.g. chief  
superintendent 总警司

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1205. supervise /'su:pəvʌɪz/ v. To watch someone or something closely. Acts like these are known as supervision and described as being supervisory. A person who does this is known as a supervisor. 严密注视某人或某事；监督 e.g. supervise prisoners 监督囚犯

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1206. supervisor /'su:pəvʌɪzə/ n. A person who supervises someone or something. 担任监督工作的人；监督 See: supervise.

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1207. support person /sə'pɔ:t 'pə:sn/ n. A person who is allowed to accompany a witness while they are questioned by police or giving evidence in court, to provide assistance to them when needed. See also: amicus curiae, McKenzie friend. 在证人接受警方讯问或出庭作证时受权陪伴证人并在需要时向其提供帮助的人；辅助人员 e.g. as a support person it is important to stay calm for the witness 作为辅助人员，为证人保持冷静很重要

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1208. suppose /sə'pəʊz/ v. See: presume.

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1209. suppress /sə'pres/ v. To prevent or inhibit something. Acts like these are known as suppression and described as being suppressive. 防止或抑制某事；压制；禁制；排除

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e.g. suppression of evidence 排除证据 suppression order 禁制令

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1210. surety /'ʃʊərti/ n. 1. A person who takes responsibility for another's promise to appear in court or pay a debt. See also: guarantor. 对他人出庭或偿还债务的承诺承担责任的人；保证人 2. A sum of money given to support a promise that someone will appear in court or pay a debt, also known as a security or guarantee. 用于支持某人出庭或偿还债务的承诺的一笔钱；保证金

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1211. surrender /sə'rendə/ v. See: turn in.

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1212. surreptitious /,sʌrɪp'tɪʃəs/ adj. Being done in secret. Acts like these are described as being carried out surreptitiously. 瞒着人暗中做事；偷偷摸摸的 e.g. surreptitiously record conversations 偷偷地录制谈话

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1213. surveil /sə'veɪl/ v. To closely monitor or observe a person or place. As an act this is known as surveillance. 密切关注或观察某人或某处；监视 e.g. place someone under surveillance 对某人实施监视 surveillance device 监视装置

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1214. suspect

*/ˈsʌspekt/* n. A person thought to be guilty of a crime, also known as an alleged offender or person of interest. 被认为有罪的人; 犯罪嫌疑人 */səˈspekt/* v. 1. To have an idea or impression of the truth of something without certain proof. 在没有确切证据的情况下对某事的真实性有想法或印象; 推测; 疑似 e.g. suspected hacking attack 疑似黑客袭击 2. To believe that someone is guilty of an illegal or dishonest act without certain proof. 在没有确切证据的情况下相信某人犯有非法或不诚实行为; 怀疑; 疑似 e.g. suspected terrorist 疑似恐怖分子 • Beliefs like these are known as suspicions, and acts like these are described as being suspicious or carried out suspiciously.

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1215. suspend

*/səˈspend/* v. 1. To temporarily cancel something; specifically, to temporarily delay an action or event, also known as deferring something. See also: abolish, disqualify, lift, revoke. 暂时取消某事; 暂停; 特指暂时推迟某项行动或事件; 缓期 e.g. deferred sentence order 缓刑令 suspend judgment 缓期宣判 suspend a licence 暂时吊销执照 suspended sentence 缓刑 suspended trading 暂停交易 2. To temporarily remove someone from work or school. 暂时停止某人上班或上学; 停职; 停学 e.g. suspend a police officer 暂停警察的职务

suspension from school 停学  
suspension without pay 停职停薪  
• Acts like these are known as suspensions or deferrals, and described as being suspended or deferred.

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1216. swear

*/swɛ:/* v. 1. To make a solemn oath that what one says is true. See also: affirm, oath. 庄严宣誓, 自己所言皆属实 e.g. the witness has been sworn in 证人已宣誓 2. To use language of a kind regarded as unacceptable in polite or formal speech. 在礼貌或正式的讲话中使用公众不能接受的语言; 说脏话; 咒骂 e.g. be charged for swearing in public 因在公共场合说脏话而被指控 swear words 脏话

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1217. swindle

*/ˈswɪndl/* v. See: scam.

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1218. sword

*/sɔ:d/* n. A weapon with a long metal blade and a hilt with a hand guard. 带有长金属刀片和带护手的刀柄的武器; 剑 e.g. swordstick 剑杖

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1219. syndicate

*/ˈsɪndɪkət/* n. A group of people who join together to commit illegal acts for profit, also known as a crime syndicate. See also: gang. 以营利为目的, 联合起来实施违法行为的一群人; 犯罪集团 e.g. syndicate ring leader 犯罪集团头目

1220. tag

/tag/ n. A nickname or other identifying mark written as the signature of a graffiti artist. 涂鸦艺术家签名书写的昵称或其他识别标记 v. To write one's nickname or mark on a surface as a graffiti artist. As an act this is known as tagging. 涂鸦艺术家在表面上写下自己的昵称或标记 • See also: graffiti.

1221. taint

/'teɪnt/ n. A trace of a bad quality. 不良品质的痕迹; 污点 e.g. associating with criminals imparts a taint of criminality 与犯罪分子交往会带来犯罪的污点 v. To give something a trace of a bad quality. 给某物带来不良品质的痕迹; 玷污 e.g. a reputation tainted by scandal 因丑闻而名誉扫地 tainted acquittal 瑕疵的无罪判决 tainted money 脏钱 tainted motive 不良的动机 tainted property 赃物

1222. tamper with

/'tæmpə wɪð/ v. 1. To deliberately cause damage to something either literally or figuratively, also known as sabotaging or interfering with something. As an act this is known as tampering, interference, or sabotage. See also: damage, desecrate, destroy, impair, injure, vandalise. 故意对某物造成实际性损害或象征性的损害; 蓄意破坏 e.g. sabotage an election 破坏选举 tamper with brakes 破坏刹车 tampering with the jury 以不正当的手段影响陪审

员的行为 2. To deliberately alter something by false means, also known as falsifying or distorting something. As an act this is known as tampering, falsification, or distortion. 用作伪的手段故意改动某物; 篡改; 歪曲 e.g. distort the truth 歪曲事实 tamper with evidence 篡改证据

1223. tap

/tap/ v. See: intercept.

1224. taser

/'teɪzə/ n. An electroshock gun that fires electrically charged darts to subdue a target. 靠发射带电飞镖来制服目标的电休克枪; 泰瑟枪

1225. taskforce

/'tɑ:skfɔ:s/ n. A unit formed by a law enforcement agency or government department to solve a particular problem. Also written as task force. 执法机构或政府部门为解决特定问题而组建的单位; 专案组; 工作组 e.g. Criminal Assets Confiscation Taskforce 犯罪资产没收专案组 Serious Financial Crime Taskforce 反严重金融犯罪工作组

1226. telescopic sight

/'tɛlɪ skɒpɪk saɪt/ n. See: scope.

1227. tenable

/'tɛnəbl/ adj. Able to be maintained or defended against attack or objection, also known as being able to hold water, measure

up or stack up. As a quality this is known as *tenability*. 能够维持或防御攻击或反对的; 站得住脚的; 成立的 e.g. *tenable defence* 站得住脚的抗辩理由

1228. tender

*/ˈtendə/* v. 1. To present something formally, also known as *submitting something*. 正式地呈现某物; 提交; 递交 e.g. *tender a document* 提交文件 2. To make a formal written offer to carry out work, supply goods or make a purchase for a stated price. 提出正式的书面报价以开展工作、供应货物或按规定价格进行采购; 投标 e.g. *collusive tendering* 串通投标 invitation to tender 投标邀请

1229. terrorism

*/ˈterərɪzəm/* n. The unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims. Acts like these are described as *terroristic*. A person who does this is known as a *terrorist*. 为了实现政治目标非法使用暴力和恐吓, 特别是针对平民; 恐怖主义 e.g. *promote terrorism* 宣扬恐怖主义

1230. terrorist

*/ˈterərɪst/* n. A person who carries out terrorism. 恐怖分子 See: terrorism.

1231. testify

*/ˈtestɪfaɪ/* v. To provide testimony to judicial authorities as a witness,

also known as *giving evidence*. See also: *demonstrate, justify, prove*. 证人向司法机关提供证言; 作证 e.g. *call witnesses to testify* 传唤证人作证

1232. testimony

*/ˈtestɪməni/* n. A formal written or spoken statement given in a court of law, also known as *evidence, proof, statement*. 在法庭上发表的正式书面或口头声明; 证词; 证言 e.g. *witness testimony* 人证

1233. theft

*/θeft/* n. The offence of taking another person's property without legal right or permission. As an act this is known as *theft, stealing or larceny*. A person who does this is known as a *thief*. See also: *steal*. 未经合法权利或许可而夺取他人财产的犯罪行为; 盗窃罪 e.g. *identity theft* 身份盗窃

1234. thief

*/θi:f/* n. A person who steals. 小偷; 贼 See: *steal, theft*.

1235. threaten

*/ˈθreɪn/* v. To use power or force to intimidate and coerce someone, also known as *menacing someone*. Acts like these are known as *threats* and described as being *threatening*. See also: *bully, coerce, force, harass, intimidate*. 用权势或武力恐吓胁迫某人; 威胁; 扬言 e.g. *resort to threats of force*

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	以武力相威胁 threaten to kill hostages 扬言要杀死人质
1236. thrust	/θrʌst/ v. To push suddenly or violently in a specified direction. As an act this is known as a thrust. See also: lunge. 突然或猛烈地朝指定方向推; 猛推; 刺 e.g. a thrust of the dagger 匕首的一刺 with a powerful thrust 用力地一推
1237. thug	/θʌg/ n. A violent and aggressive criminal. See also: thuggery. 既暴力又凶蛮的罪犯; 暴徒
1238. thuggery	/'θʌgəri/ n. Violent behaviour of a criminal nature. Acts like these are described as being thuggish and carried out thuggishly. A person who does this is known as a thug or hoodlum. See also: hooliganism, violence. 具有犯罪性质的暴力行为; 暴行 e.g. laws to ban thugs from nightlife spots 禁止暴徒进入夜生活场所的法律
1239. tip off	/'tɪpɒf/ v. To give someone information in a discreet or confidential way. 以谨慎或保密的方式向某人提供信息; 透露; 举报 e.g. fraud tip-off line 欺诈举报热线 n. Information given in a discreet or confidential way. 以谨慎或保密的方式提供的信息; 举报信息 e.g. police received a tip-off 警方接到举报 ● Also written as tip-off.

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1240. tipstaff	/'tɪpstɑ:f/ n. A court officer who calls witnesses, and swears or affirms them in. See also: bailiff. 传唤、宣誓证人的法庭警官; 法警
1241. tolerate	/'tɒləreɪt/ v. To accept someone or something with lenience. Acts like these are known as tolerance and described as being tolerant. 宽容地接受某人或某事; 容忍; 容许 e.g. zero tolerance 零容忍
1242. torture	/'tɔ:tʃə/ v. To inflict severe pain or suffering on someone. Acts like these are known as torture and described as being torturous. 给某人造成严重的疼痛或痛苦; 酷刑; 严刑 e.g. extract a confession through torture 严刑逼供 torture someone during interrogation 拷问
1243. track	/træk/ v. To monitor the geographical location of a person or object. A person or device who does this is known as a tracker. See also: tracking device. 监测人或物体的地理位置; 跟踪; 追踪
1244. tracker	/'trækə/ n. See: track, tracking device.
1245. tracking device	/'trækɪŋ dɪ'vʌɪs/ n. A piece of electronic equipment used to monitor the geographical location

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of a person or object, for example, an ankle tracker, also known as a tracker or ankle bracelet. See also: track. 监测人或物体地理位置的电子设备, 例如脚踝追踪器; 跟踪器 e.g. offenders may be granted bail and be required to wear a GPS tracking device 罪犯可能会获准保释, 并被要求佩戴 GPS 跟踪器

1246. trade

/treɪd/ v. 1. To buy and sell goods and services. 购买和销售商品和服务; 交易 e.g. insider trading 内幕交易 2. To exchange goods. 交换商品; 贸易 e.g. free trade agreement 自由贸易协定 • As an act this is known as trade or trading. A person who does this is known as a trader.

1247. trader

/'treɪdə/ n. A person who trades. 交易者; 商人 See: trade.

1248. traffic

/'trafɪk/ v. To trade in something illegal. Acts like these are known as trafficking. See also: courier, human trafficker, smuggle. 交易非法物品; 非法交易; 非法贩卖; 贩运 e.g. traffic in women 拐卖妇女 trafficking illegal drugs 贩运非法毒品 n. The carrying of goods or passengers from one place to another, also known as transport or transportation. 将货物或乘客从一处运送到另一处; 交通 e.g. traffic offence 交通违法行为

1249. transcript

/'trænskɪpt/ n. A written record of what is said during a case heard in a court. 法庭审理案件期间所说的内容的书面记录; 庭审记录

1250. translate

/'trænzleɪt/ v. To convert written or spoken words from a foreign language into English for use as evidence in the courtroom. As an act this is known as translation. A person who does this is known as a translator. See also: interpret. 将非英语的书面或口头文字转换为英语, 以在法庭上用作证据; 笔译

1251. translator

/'trænz'leɪtə/ n. A person who translates. 翻译者; 笔译员 See: translate.

1252. transport

/'trænspɔ:t/ n./v. See: traffic.

1253. transportation

/'trænspɔ:'teɪʃən/ n. See: traffic.

1254. traumatise

/'trɔ:mətaɪz/ v. 1. To cause someone to experience psychological distress. 使某人受到心理创伤 e.g. emotional trauma as a psychological injury 情感创伤作为一种心理伤害 traumatised after being held at gunpoint 被枪指着后受到心理创伤 vicarious trauma 替代性创伤 2. To cause someone to sustain external damage to their body. 使某人受到外部损伤 e.g. blunt force trauma 钝力外伤 the



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	victim's body showed no obvious trauma 害人尸体无明显外伤 trauma to the head 头部损伤 ● Acts like these are known as trauma and described as traumatising or traumatic.
1255. treason	/'tri:zən/ n. The crime of betraying one's country, also known as high treason. Acts like these are described as being treasonous. 背叛国家罪; 背叛国罪
1256. trespass	/'trespəs/ v. To enter someone's land or property without permission. As an act this is known as trespass. 未经许可进入某人的土地或房产; 非法侵入
1257. trial	/'trɪəl/ n. See: try.
1258. trick	/trɪk/ v. See: deceive.
1259. trier	/'trɪə/ n. A person or body responsible for deciding a case judicially. 负责对案件进行司法裁决的个人或机构; 审判者 e.g. trier of fact 事实的审判者 trier of law 法律的审判者
1260. trifling	/'trɪflɪŋ/ adj. Of very low severity, also known as being trivial. 严重程度非常低的; 微不足道

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	道的 e.g. trifling offence 微不足道的罪行
1261. trivial	/'trɪviəl/ n. See: trifling.
1262. troll	/trɒl/ n. A person who makes provocative online posts with the aim of upsetting someone. 为激怒某人而在网上发布挑衅性帖子的人; 引战者 v. To make provocative online posts with the aim of upsetting someone. As an act this is known as trolling. A person who does this is known as a troll. 为激怒某人而在网上发布挑衅性帖子; 引战
1263. troublemaker	/'trʌbl.meɪkə/ n. A person who often causes difficulty or problems for others. See also: hooliganism. 经常给别人带来困难或问题的人; 麻烦制造者; 惹是生非者; 闹事者
1264. true	/tru:/ adj. In accordance with fact or reality. As a quality this is known as truth and described as being truthful. 根据事实或现实; 真实; 真相 e.g. something rings true 某事听起来是真的 something has a ring of truth to it 某事具有真实性
1265. try	/trɪ/ v. To decide someone's guilt after examining evidence. As an act this is known as a trial or

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instance. See also: hear, mistry. 在审查证据后判定某人有罪；审判 e.g. await trial 候审 court of first instance 一审法院 court of second instance 二审法院 fit for trial 适合受审 judge-alone trial 法官审判 jury trial 陪审团审判 pre-trial conference 预审会议 pre-trial detention 审前拘留程序 pre-trial disclosure 审前披露程序 right to a speedy trial 迅速审判权 the accused signed an election to be tried by judge alone 被告签署了一份文件，选择由法官单独审判 trial in absentia 缺席审判

1266. turn in

/tə:n 'ɪn/ v. 1. To give something to someone in authority. 把某物交给上级部门；上交 e.g. surrender one's passport 上交自己的护照 turn in a weapon to the police 向警察上交武器 2. To hand someone over to law enforcement. See also: inform on, whistleblow. 把某人移交给执法部门 e.g. turn oneself in 投案；自首 • Also known as surrendering or giving up something or someone.

1267. uncalled for

/ʌn'kɔ:ldfɔ:/ adj. See: gratuitous.

1268. unconstitutional

/,ʌnkɒnstɪ'tju:ʃənəl/ adj. Not in accordance with the constitution, opposite of constitutional. As a quality this is known as unconstitutionality. See also:

constitution. 不符合宪法的；违宪的 e.g. unconstitutional laws 违宪法律

1269. undercover

/,ʌndə'kʌvə/ adj. Involving secret work for the purposes of a police investigation, also known as being covert. 涉及警方调查目的的秘密工作；秘密的 e.g. covert investigation 秘密调查 undercover police officer 卧底警察

1270. underhand

/,ʌndə'hænd/ adj. Acting or done in a secret or dishonest way, also known as being underhanded. 以秘密或不诚实的方式行事或完成的；不正当的 e.g. underhand dealings 不正当交易

1271. underhanded

/,ʌndə'hændɪd/ adj. See: underhand.

1272. undertake

/,ʌndə'teɪk/ v. To promise to do or not do something, for example an accused making a promise to a court or a lawyer making a promise to a client. As an act this is known as an undertaking. See also: recognisance. 答应做或不做某事，例如被告答应法庭或律师答应客户；承诺；具结 e.g. a solicitor who has given an undertaking in the course of legal practice 在法律执业过程中作出承诺的律师 bail undertaking 保释承诺 enter into an undertaking to abide by any

bail conditions imposed 承诺遵守  
任何保释条件 honour an  
undertaking 恪守承诺

1273. underworld /'ʌndəwɜːld/ n. See: gangland.

1274. undue /ʌn'djuː/ adj. Beyond the proper extent, opposite of due. 超出应有程度的；过度的；不当的 e.g. undue delay 无故拖延 undue influence 不当影响

1275. unethical /ʌn'ɛθɪkl/ adj. Not morally correct, opposite of ethical. Acts like these are described as being carried out unethically. See also: immoral. 道德上不正确的 e.g. from unethical conduct to criminal acts 从不道德行为到犯罪行为

1276. unfit /ʌn'fɪt/ adj. Not being competent enough to make a particular decision, opposite of fit. As a condition this is known as fitness. 没有足够的能力做出特定的决定的；不适合的 e.g. not fit for trial 不适合接受审判

1277. unjust /ʌn'dʒʌst/ adj. Not based on or behaving according to what is morally right and fair. As an act this is known as injustice. 不基于道德正确和公平的原则或不按照道德正确和公平的原则行事的；不公

平的；非正义的 e.g. unjust incarceration 不公正的监禁

1278. unlawful /ʌn'lɔːfʊl/ adj. Not conforming to, permitted by, or recognised by law or rules. Acts like these are described as being carried out unlawfully. See also: illegal. 不符合法律或规则、不被法律或规则允许或不被承认；不合法的；非法的 e.g. unlawful carnal knowledge 非法性交 unlawful killing 非法杀戮 unlawful striking causing death 非法袭击导致死亡 unlawful threat 非法威胁

1279. unreasonable /ʌn'riːzənəbl/ adj. 1. Not based on common sense. 不合乎常理；不合理的 e.g. the bill placed unreasonable demands on industry 该法案对工业界提出了不合理的要求 2. Not suitable in the circumstances. 在当时的情况下不合适；不适当的；无理的 e.g. make unreasonable noise 发出无理的噪音 3. Not in accordance with reason or logic. 不符合理性或逻辑；不理性的 e.g. manage unreasonable behaviour • Opposite of reasonable. As a quality this is known as unreasonableness.

1280. unsound /ʌn'saʊnd/ adj. 1. Not based on valid reason or good judgement. 未基于正当理由或良好判断的；不合理的 e.g. unsound line of

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	argument 不合理的论点 2. Not healthy or well. 不健康的; 不健全的 e.g. person of unsound mind 精神不健全的人 • Opposite of sound.
1281. unwarranted	/ʌn'wɒrəntɪd/ adj. See: gratuitous.
1282. upskirt	/'ʌpskə:t/ v. To secretly take a photograph up a female's skirt. As an act this is known as upskirting and described as upskirt. 仰视女性裙底下拍照; 裙底风光; 掀裙偷拍 e.g. pass laws to make it illegal to take upskirt photos 通过法律规定掀裙偷拍为违法行为
1283. usurer	/'ju:zərə/ n. A person who does usury. 高利贷者 See: usury.
1284. usury	/'ju:zəri/ n. The act of lending money at unreasonably high rates of interest. A person who does this known as a usurer or loan shark. 以不合理的高利率放贷的行为; 高利贷 e.g. practice usury 如放高利贷
1285. vacate	/və'keɪt/ v. See: revoke.
1286. vagrant	/'veɪgrənt/ adj. Wandering from place to place without a settled home. As a state this is known as

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	vagrancy. A person who does this is known as a vagrant. See also: homeless, sleep rough. 漂泊各地, 居无定所, 生活没有着落; 流浪的 n. A person who wanders from place to place without a settled home. 漂泊各地、居无定所、生活没有着落的人; 流浪者
1287. van	/væn/ n. A type of small to medium-sized passenger vehicle; specifically, a type of vehicle used by the police to transport prisoners, also known as a police van, divisional van, divvy van, or paddy wagon. 一种中小型载客汽车; 特指警察用来运送囚犯的一种车辆; 小囚车 e.g. brawler van 警长巡逻车
1288. vandal	/'vændl/ n. A person who vandalises. 破坏财产者 See: vandalise.
1289. vandalise	/'vændəlɪz/ v. To deliberately damage property that belongs to others. As an act this is known as vandalism. A person who does this is known as a vandal. See also: damage, desecrate, destroy, impair, injure, tamper with. 故意损坏他人财产; 破坏财产 e.g. graffiti is a form of vandalism 涂鸦是破坏财产的一种形式

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1290. vape

/veɪp/ v. To inhale and exhale vapour containing nicotine and flavouring produced by a device designed for this purpose, also known as smoking an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette. 吸入和呼出由为此目的设计的设备产生的含有尼古丁和调味剂的蒸气；抽电子烟  
n. A device used for inhaling vapour containing nicotine and flavouring, also known as an electronic cigarette or e-cigarette. 用于吸入含有尼古丁和调味剂的蒸气的装置；电子烟

1291. venue

/ˈvenjuː/ n. 1. A theatre, auditorium, arena, or other area designated for sporting or entertainment events. See also: premises. 剧院、礼堂、竞技场或其他指定用于体育或娱乐活动的地点；处所；场所 2. A place where a trial will occur. 进行审判的地点；审判地点

1292. verdict

/ˈvɜːdɪkt/ n. A decision on an issue of fact in a case. See also: judgment. 对案件事实问题的决定；裁断；裁决；判决 e.g. perverse verdict 不当裁断 pronounce a verdict in court 当庭宣判 return a verdict 宣布被告有罪或无罪 unanimous verdict 全体一致的裁决

1293. victim

/ˈvɪktɪm/ n. A person who has suffered harm resulting from a

criminal act. See also: victimise. 因犯罪行为而受到伤害的人；犯罪受害人；被害人 e.g. victim assistance scheme 犯罪受害人援助计划 victim impact statement 受害人影响陈述 victimless crime 无被害人犯罪 Victims of Crime Assistance Tribunal 犯罪受害人援助仲裁庭 victim support agency 犯罪受害人援助机构

1294. victimise

/ˈvɪktɪmaɪz/ v. To single someone out for unjust treatment. As an act this is known as victimisation. See also: victim. 挑出某人来接受不公正的待遇；受害 e.g. unlawful victimisation 非法受害

1295. vigilante

/ˌvɪdʒɪˈlanti/ n. A person who undertakes law enforcement in their community without legal authority. As an act this is known as vigilantism or taking the law into one's own hands. 未经合法授权在社区中进行执法的人；私警 e.g. vigilante activity 私警活动

1296. vilify

/ˈvɪlɪfaɪ/ v. To speak or write about in an abusively disparaging manner. As an act this is known as vilification. 以侮辱性贬低的方式谈论或写作；诋毁 e.g. racial vilification 种族诋毁

1297. violate

/ˈvaɪəleɪt/ v. 1. To break or fail to comply with a rule or formal

agreement. See also: breach, break, contravene, infringe. 违反或不遵守规则或正式协议; 违反; 违背 e.g. violate the rules and regulations 违背规章制度 violate the terms of an agreement 违反协议条款 2. To fail to respect someone's peace, privacy or rights. See also: infringe. 不尊重某人的安宁、隐私或权利; 侵犯 e.g. violate someone's human rights 侵犯某人的人权 ● As an act this is known as a violation or infraction.

1298. violence

/ˈvaɪələns/ n. Physical force used against other people's personal, property and other rights. Acts like these are described as being violent and carried out violently. See also: hooliganism, thuggery. 侵犯他人人身、财产等权利的强暴行为; 暴力; 暴行 e.g. commit an act of violence 行凶 domestic violence 家庭暴力 intimate partner violence 亲密伴侣暴力 take violent action 施暴 violent crime 暴力犯罪

1299. virus

/ˈvaɪrəs/ n. 1. A type of microorganism that can replicate and reproduce in specific host cells. 能在特定的寄主细胞中复制繁殖的一种微生物; 病毒 2. A piece of code that is capable of copying itself and has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting a system or destroying data. See also: malware,

ransomware. 能够自我复制并且会产生有害影响的一段代码, 例如破坏系统或数据; 计算机病毒; 电脑病毒

1300. voir dire

/ˌvɔːr ˈdiːə/ n. A pre-trial proceeding that is held to determine whether evidence will be admitted or excluded at trial. 为确定审判时是否采纳或排除证据而进行的预审程序; 预先审查

1301. voluntary

/ˈvɒləntəri/ adj. 1. Acting of one's own free will. 凭自己的自由意志行事的; 自愿的 e.g. consent must be voluntary 同意必须是自愿的 voluntary assisted dying 自愿辅助死亡 2. Working without payment. 工作无报酬的; 无偿的 e.g. voluntary work 志愿工作 ● Acts like these are described as being carried out voluntarily. A person who does this is known as a volunteer. As a condition this is known as voluntariness. ● See also: involuntary.

1302. volunteer

/ˌvɒlənˈtɪə/ n. A person who freely offers to take part in a social benefit activity or large-scale event. 自愿为社会公益活动或大型活动服务的人; 志愿者 v. To freely offer to take part in a social benefit activity or large-scale event. 自愿为社会公益活动或大型活动服务; 志愿 ● See also: voluntary.

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1303. voyeur /vɔɪˈjɔː/ n. A person who does voyeurism. 偷窥狂 See: voyeurism.

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1304. voyeurism /ˈvɔɪjəˌrɪzəm/ n. The gaining of sexual pleasure from watching others changing clothes, being naked or having sex. Acts like these are described as being carried out voyeuristically. A person who does this is described as voyeuristic and known as a voyeur. 借由偷看他人更衣、裸体或性行为而得到性快感；窥阴癖；偷窥 e.g. voyeurism offence 偷窥罪

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1305. vulnerable /ˈvʌlnərəbl/ adj. Likely to be exposed to harm, also known as being disadvantaged. As a state this is known as vulnerability or disadvantage. 容易受到伤害的；弱勢的 e.g. vulnerable groups 弱勢群体

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1306. wanted /ˈwɒntɪd/ adj. See: at large.

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1307. wanton /ˈwɒntən/ adj. Acting in a violent or cruel way that is deliberate and unprovoked. Acts like these are described as being carried out wantonly. 故意且无缘无故地以暴力或残忍的方式行事；恶意的；肆意 e.g. wanton harm to a victim 肆意伤害受害者 wantonly destroy property 肆意毁坏财物

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1308. warn /wɔːn/ v. See: caution.

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1309. warrant /ˈwɒrənt/ n. A document issued by a legal or government official authorising the police or another body to carry out an action relating to the administration of justice. 由法律或政府官员签发的文件，授权警察或其他机构采取与司法有关的行动；授权书；令状；证 e.g. arrest warrant (warrant of apprehension) 逮捕证 arrest without warrant 无证逮捕 enforcement warrant 执行证 outstanding warrant 未执行的逮捕证 search warrant 搜查证 warrant of commitment 拘押证

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1310. watchhouse /ˈwɒtʃhaʊs/ n. A building in which people suspected of a crime are held under temporary arrest, also written as watch-house. 用来暂时拘留犯罪嫌疑人的建筑物；看守所；拘留所 e.g. watchhouse keeper 拘留所看守员

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1311. weapon /ˈweɪpən/ n. An object used to inflict bodily harm. 用于造成身体伤害的物件；武器 e.g. brandish a weapon 挥动武器 offensive weapon 进攻性武器 unlawful possession of weapons 非法持有武器 weapon used for criminal purposes 凶器

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1312. weed	/wi:d/ n. See: weed.
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1313. weigh	/wei/ v. To assess the importance of something when making a decision, also known as weighing up something. See also: weight. 在做出决定时评估某事的重要性; 权衡 e.g. the entitlement to liberty must be weighed up by the court against certain risks 法院必须权衡自由权与某些风险 weigh evidence 权衡证据 weigh up the interests of all parties 权衡各方利益
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1314. weigh up	/wei ʌp/ v. See: weigh.
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1315. weight	/weit/ n. The amount of importance the court will give to particular evidence when reaching a decision. See also: weigh. 法院在做出裁决时对证据的重视程度; 证据的证明效力; 权重 e.g. give evidence lesser or greater weight 给予证据更小或更大的权重
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1316. whereabouts	/'we:ɹəbaʊts/ n. The place where someone or something is. 人或物的去处; 下落 e.g. unknown whereabouts 下落不明
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1317. whistleblow	/'hwi:səl,bləu/ v. To disclose wrongdoing within a public or private organisation to the public. As an act this is known as whistleblowing. A person who
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	does this is a whistleblower. See also: inform on, turn in. 向公众披露公共或私人组织内的不当行为; 告发; 揭发 e.g. whistleblower protections in the Corporations Act 《公司法》中对告发人的保护规定
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1318. whistleblower	/'hwi:səl,bləuə/ n. A person who whistleblows. 告发人; 揭发人 See: whistleblow.
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1319. wicked	/'wɪkɪd/ adj. See: heinous.
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1320. wilful	/'wɪlfʊl/ adj. See: intentional.
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1321. witness	/'wɪtnɪs/ n. A person who gives testimony to a court of law or the police. See also: witness box. 向法院或警察作证的人; 证人 e.g. credibility of a witness 证人的可信度 discredit a witness 抹黑证人 expert witness 专家证人 eyewitness 在场亲眼看见的人; 目击证人 recall a witness 召回证人 remote witness 远程证人 retaliation against a witness 报复证人罪 witness expenses 证人费用 v. To see an event take place, also known as observing something; specifically, to be present during the signing of a document. A person who does either of these is known as a witness. 观看某个事件的发生; 目睹; 特指见证文件签署
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	e.g. document signed in the presence of a witness 见证的文件
1322. witness box	<i>/ˈwɪtns bɒks/</i> n. The place in a court where a witness stands to give evidence, also known as a witness stand. See also: witness. 法庭上证人出庭作证的地方；证人席 e.g. be on the stand 在证人席上作证
1323. witness stand	<i>/ˈwɪtns stænd/</i> n. See: witness box.
1324. worker	<i>/ˈwɜːkə/</i> n. A person who does a specified type of work or who works in a specified way. 从事特定类型工作或以特定方式工作的人；工作者 e.g. court assistance worker 法庭协助人员 sex worker 性工作工作者 social worker 社会工作者 youth worker 青年工作者
1325. wound	<i>/wuːnd/</i> v. To break or cut the lining of someone's skin. As an act this is known as wounding. 破损或切割某人的皮肤内层；造成严重的身体伤害 e.g. unlawful wounding 非法严重身体伤害
1326. writ	<i>/rɪt/</i> n. A written order issued by a court ordering someone to do or stop doing something. See also: subpoena, summons, writ. 法院发出的书面命令，命令某人做或停止

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	做某事；令状 e.g. writ of attachment 扣押令状
1327. wrongful	<i>/ˈrɒŋfʊl/</i> adj. Not fair, just or legal. Acts like these are described as being carried out wrongfully. 不公平、不公正或不合法；不法的；错误的 e.g. wrongful act 不法行为 wrongful arrest 错误逮捕 wrongful conviction 错误定罪
1328. X	<i>/ɛks/</i> n. See: MDMA.
1329. young offender	<i>/jʌŋ əˈfendə/</i> n. A person that has violated the law and is under the age of full legal responsibility, also known as a youth offender, juvenile offender, or juvenile delinquent. As an act this is known as youth offending, youth crime or juvenile delinquency. See also: culprit, offender. 有违法行为而未满承担全部法律责任年龄的人；少年犯
1330. Your Honour	<i>/jɔːrˈɒnə/</i> phr. A title used to address a judge or magistrate. 用于称呼法官或地方法官的头衔；“法官大人”
1331. youth crime	<i>/juːθ kɹaɪm/</i> n. See: youth offending.

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1332. youth offender                    /ju:θ ə'fendə/ n. See: young offender.

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1333. youth offending                /ju:θ ə'fendɪŋ/ n. Crimes committed by people under the age of full legal responsibility, also known as youth crime or delinquency. A person who does this is known as a young offender or youth offender. 未满承担全部法律责任年龄的人所实施的犯罪行为; 青少年犯罪

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1334. youth work                      /ju:θ wə:k/ n. A profession that aims to help young people solve social, emotional and financial problems. A person who does this is known as a youth worker. 旨在帮助年轻人解决社会、情感和财务问题的职业; 青年工作

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1335. youth worker                    /ju:θ wə:kə/ n. A person who does youth work. 青年工作者 See: youth work.

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