

Murder mysteries

1 READING & LISTENING

a Read *Jack the Ripper – case closed?* and answer these questions.

- 1 Where and when did the murders take place?
- 2 How did 'Jack the Ripper' get his name?
- 3 How many murders were there?
- 4 How long did the murders go on for?
- 5 Who do the suspects include?
- 6 What does Patricia Cornwell usually do?
- 7 How did she try to solve the mystery?

One of the great unsolved murder mysteries of all time is that of 'Jack the Ripper'.

In the autumn of 1888 a brutal murderer walked the dark, foggy streets of London, terrorizing the inhabitants of the city. The victims were all women and the police seemed powerless to stop the murders. Panic and fear among Londoners was increased by a letter sent by the murderer to Scotland Yard. In the letter he made fun of the police's attempts to catch him and promised to kill again. It finished, 'Yours truly, Jack the Ripper'. This was the first of many letters sent to the police. The murders continued – seven in total. But in November, they suddenly stopped, three months after they had first begun.

Jack the Ripper was never caught and for more than a century historians, writers, policemen, and detectives have tried to discover and prove his identity. Hundreds of articles and books have been written and many films made about the murders. But the question 'Who was Jack the Ripper?' has remained unanswered. There have been plenty of suspects, including a doctor, a businessman, a painter, and even a member of the royal family.

Three years ago the American crime writer Patricia Cornwell left aside her fictional detective, Kay Scarpetta, and tried to solve the real-life murder mystery of Jack the Ripper. After spending a considerable amount of time and money on her investigation, and analyzing DNA samples, Cornwell thinks she has proved who Jack the Ripper really was...

Jack the Ripper – case closed?



Johnny Depp hunts Jack the Ripper in the film *From Hell*

b 7.6 Now listen to the first part of an interview with Ken Morton, an expert on Jack the Ripper. Complete the information about the suspects. Tick (✓) the person who Patricia Cornwell says is Jack the Ripper.



Prince Albert,
Queen Victoria's _____



_____ Maybrick,
a cotton merchant



Walter Sickert,
an _____

c 7.7 Listen to the second part of the interview and mark the sentences T (true) or F (false). Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Cornwell's evidence is mainly scientific.
- 2 She took DNA samples from a letter written by Sickert.
- 3 Art lovers were angry with Cornwell.
- 4 Sickert was probably abroad at the time of the murders.
- 5 Maybrick confessed to the murders in a letter.
- 6 Ken Morton thinks that Prince Albert was a serial killer.
- 7 He doesn't want to say who he thinks the murderer is.
- 8 He doesn't think the mystery will be solved soon.

...ice officers just for jolly wouldnt
... Keep this letter back till I
... a bit more words there give
... out straight. My knife's done
... and sharp I want to get to work
... right away if I get a chance.
... Good luck!
... yours truly
... Jack the Ripper
... dont mind me giving the trade name

Extract from one of Jack the Ripper's letters

2 GRAMMAR question tags

a 7.8 Listen to four questions the interviewer asked Ken Morton and complete them with the missing words.

- 1 You were a detective with Scotland Yard, _____?
- 2 It's incredible, _____?
- 3 But you don't think she's right, _____?
- 4 There's been another recent theory, _____?

b Now look at questions 1–4. Does the interviewer think she knows how the inspector is going to answer?

c ➤ p.142 Grammar Bank 7B and read the rules for questions tags. Do exercise a only.

3 PRONUNCIATION & SPEAKING intonation in question tags

a 7.9 Listen and complete the dialogue between a policeman and a suspect.

- P Your surname's Jones, _____?
S Yes, it is.
P And you're 27, _____?
S Yes, that's right.
P You weren't at home last night at 8.00, _____?
S No, I wasn't. I was at the pub.
P But you don't have any witnesses, _____?
S Yes, I do. My brother was with me.
P Your brother wasn't with you, _____?
S How do you know?
P Because he was at the police station. We arrested him last night.

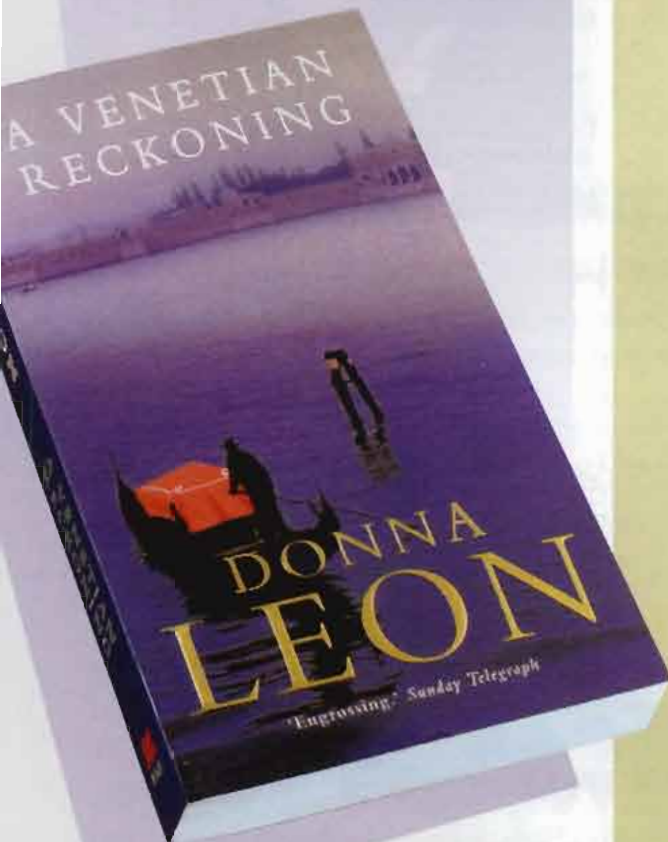
b 7.10 Listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm and intonation.

c ➤ Communication Just checking A p.118 B p.121. Roleplay a police interview.

4 GRAMMAR indirect questions

- a Do you like reading detective stories or watching detective films / TV series?
Who are your favourite detectives?
- b **7.11** Listen to and read an extract from a Donna Leon detective novel.
Which questions does Inspector Brunetti ask? Underline them.
- c How do Inspector Brunetti and Signora Trevisan behave during the interview? Do you think Signora Trevisan killed her husband?

Carlo Trevisan, an important international lawyer is found dead in the carriage of an intercity train at Santa Lucia. Brunetti goes to interview his wife, Signora Trevisan.



Donna Leon is an American crime writer whose detective novels are all set in Venice. Her detective is Inspector Brunetti.

'I'd like to ask you some questions about your personal life, signora.'
'Our personal life?' she repeated, as though she had never heard of such a thing.

When he didn't answer this, she nodded, signalling him to begin.

'Could you tell me how long you and your husband were married?'

'Nineteen years.'

'How many children do you have, signora?'

'Two. Claudio is seventeen and Francesca is fifteen.'

'Are they in school in Venice, signora?'

She looked up at him sharply when he asked this.

'Why do you want to know that?'

'My own daughter, Chiara, is fourteen, so perhaps they know each other,' he answered, and smiled to show what an innocent question it had been.

'Claudio is in school in Switzerland, but Francesca is here. With us. I mean,' she corrected, rubbing a hand across her forehead, 'with me.'

'Would you say yours was a happy marriage, signora?'

'Yes,' she answered immediately, far faster than Brunetti would have answered the same question, though he would have given the same response. She did not, however, elaborate.

'Could you tell me if your husband had any particularly close friends or business associates?'

She looked up at this question, then as quickly down again at her hands. 'Our closest friends are the Nogares, Mirto and Graziella. He's an architect who lives in Campo Sant'Angelo. They're Francesca's godparents. I don't know about business associates: you'll have to ask Ubaldo'.

'Other friends, signora?'

'Why do you need to know all this?' she said, voice rising sharply.

'I'd like to learn more about your husband, signora.'

'Why?' The question leaped from her, almost as if beyond her volition.

'Until I understand what sort of man he was, I can't understand why this has happened.'

'A robbery?' she asked, voice just short of sarcasm.

'It wasn't robbery. Whoever killed him intended to do it.'

d Look at four questions from the book extract. How are 1 and 3 different from 2 and 4?

- 1 Could you tell me how long you and your husband were married?
- 2 How many children do you have, signora?
- 3 Could you tell me if your husband had any particularly close friends or business associates?
- 4 Why do you need to know all this?

e **p.142 Grammar Bank 7B.** Read the rules for indirect questions, and do exercise b.

f **7.12** Listen to six direct questions and turn them into indirect ones.

- 1 Could you tell me _____?
- 2 Do you know if _____?
- 3 Could you tell me _____?
- 4 Can you tell me if _____?
- 5 Can you tell me _____?
- 6 Do you know if _____?

g Imagine you are interviewing somebody in the street. Ask your partner these questions. Begin *Can / Could you tell me...* Then swap roles.



- What's your name?
 Where do you live?
 What do you do?
 Do you have a TV?
 How much TV do you watch a week?

5 VOCABULARY compound nouns

a Make compound nouns using a word from each box.

detective
murder
horror
crime
police
police

mystery
film
novel
writer
station
inspector

b **7.13** Compare in pairs. Then listen and check. Which word is stressed in compound nouns?

c In pairs, try to answer all the questions in two minutes with a compound noun from Files 1–6.

Compound noun race

- 1 What do you use to pay for things you buy on the Internet?
- 2 Where do you catch a train?
- 3 What does Steven Spielberg do?
- 4 What do you call the time of day when trains and buses are full?
- 5 What should you put on when you get into a car?
- 6 What do you call a big shop that sells everything?
- 7 Where do you play tennis?
- 8 What do you need before you can get on a plane?
- 9 What's the opposite of a private school?
- 10 Where do you buy petrol?
- 11 What do you call the noise a phone makes?
- 12 What do you call a long line of cars that can't move?

Communication

6A I want to speak to the manager Student A

- a Look at the situations and roleplay the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

1 You're a **customer**. You bought something in a clothes shop in the sales yesterday (decide what) and there's a problem (decide what). Go back to the shop. **B** is the shop assistant. You'd like to change it for another identical one. If you can't, you'd like a refund. If you aren't satisfied, ask the shop assistant to call the manager.

You start. *Excuse me. I bought...*

2 You're the **manager** of a restaurant. Your normal chef is off this week, and you have a temporary chef who is not very good. One of the waiters has had a problem with a customer, who would like to speak to you. When customers complain you usually offer them a free drink or a coffee. If it's absolutely necessary, you might give a 10% discount on their bill, but you would prefer not to. **B** is the customer.

B will start.

6C Relatives quiz Student A

- a Complete the questions to describe the bold word. Begin with *who, which, that, whose, where* (or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject).

- selfish**
What do you call a person...?
- neighbours**
What do you call the people...?
- a boarding school**
What do you call a place...?
- a helmet**
What do you call the thing...?
- a boss**
What do you call the person...?
- traffic lights**
What do you call the things...?
- the butcher's**
What do you call the place...?
- a shop assistant**
What do you call a person...?

- b Ask B the questions.
c Answer B's questions.

7A Guess the conditional Student A

- a Look at sentences 1–5 and think of the missing verb. Remember \oplus = positive verb, \ominus = negative verb.

- If it had been cheaper, I _____ it. \oplus
- If I _____ that it was your birthday, I would have made a cake. \oplus
- I _____ so angry if you had told me the truth. \ominus
- I would have written to you if I _____ your email address. \ominus
- If you _____ to me, you wouldn't have married him. \oplus

- b Read your sentence 1 to B. If it's not the same, try again until B tells you 'That's right'. Then write it in. Continue with 2–5.

- c Listen to B say sentence 6. If it's the same as 6 below, say 'That's right'. If not, say 'Try again' until B gets it right. Continue with 7–10.

- If I had listened to that CD first, I **wouldn't have bought** it.
- I would have paid for her if I **hadn't paid** last time!
- If you **had put** the milk in the fridge, it wouldn't have gone bad.
- I would have gone with you last night if I **hadn't seen** the film before.
- If I'd recognized him, I **would have said** hello.

7B Just checking Student A

- a You are a police inspector. B is a suspect. Ask B the questions below but **don't write anything down**. Try to remember B's answers.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What's your name? | Do you smoke? |
| Where do you live? | What car do you drive? |
| How old are you? | How long have you lived in this town? |
| Where were you born? | What did you do last night? |
| Are you married? | Where were you this morning at 7.00? |
| What do you do? | |

- b Now check the information with B using a question tag.

Your name's Angela, isn't it? You live in Berlin, don't you?

- c Change roles. Now you are the suspect and B is the detective. Answer his / her questions. You can invent the information if you want to.

- d A will now check the information he / she has. Just say, 'Yes, that's right' or 'No, that's wrong.' Correct the wrong information.

Practical English 7 I'm so sorry! Student A

- a B has done some very irritating things! You are going to tell B what he / she has done. B will apologize and make an excuse.

You forgot my birthday!	You took my dictionary home last night!
You've broken my glasses!	You didn't answer your mobile when I called you last night!
You've just eaten the last biscuit!	

- b Now B is going to tell you about some things you've done. Apologize and make an excuse.

6A I want to speak to the manager Student B

- a Look at the situations and roleplay the conversations. Spend a few minutes preparing what you are going to say.

1 You're a **shop assistant** in a clothes shop. **A** is going to come to you with a problem with something he / she bought in the sales yesterday. You can't change it for an identical one because there are no more in his / her size. Try to persuade **A** to change it for something else, because you don't usually give refunds during the sales.

A will start.

2 You're a **customer** in a restaurant. You have just finished your meal and you didn't enjoy it at all (what was wrong with it?). You complained to the waiter but the waiter didn't solve the problems. You have asked the waiter to call the manager. Try to get at least a 50% discount on your meal. **A** is the manager.

You start. Good evening. Are you the manager?

6C Relatives quiz Student B

- a Complete the questions to describe the bold word. Begin with *who*, *which*, *that*, *whose*, *where* (or no relative pronoun when there is a new subject).

- 1 **shy**
What do you call a person...?
- 2 **a referee**
What do you call the person...?
- 3 **a classroom**
What's the name of the place...?
- 4 **a trolley**
What do you call the thing...?
- 5 **a dentist**
What do you call a person...?
- 6 **a receipt**
What do you call the piece of paper...?
- 7 **a taxi rank**
What do you call the place...?
- 8 **a close friend**
What do you call a person...?

- b Answer **A**'s questions.
c Ask **A** your questions.

7A Guess the conditional Student B

- a Look at sentences 6–10 and think of the missing verb. Remember \oplus = positive verb, \ominus = negative verb.

- 6 If I had listened to that CD first, I _____ it. \oplus
- 7 I would have paid for her if I _____ last time! \ominus
- 8 If you _____ the milk in the fridge, it wouldn't have gone bad. \oplus
- 9 I would have gone with you last night if I _____ the film before. \ominus
- 10 If I'd recognized him, I _____ hello. \oplus

- b Listen to **A** say sentence 1. If it's the same as 1 below, say 'That's right.' If not, say 'Try again' until **A** gets it right. Continue with 2–5.

- 1 If it had been cheaper, I **would have bought** it.
- 2 If I **had known** that it was your birthday, I would have made a cake.
- 3 I **wouldn't have been** so angry if you had told me the truth.
- 4 I would have written to you if I **hadn't lost** your email address.
- 5 If you **had listened** to me, you wouldn't have married him.

- c Read your sentence 6 to **A**. If it's not the same, try again until **A** tells you 'That's right.' Then write it in. Continue with 7–10.

7B Just checking Student B

- a You are a suspect. **A** is a police inspector. Answer **A**'s questions. You can invent the information if you want to.
- b **A** will now check the information he / she has. Just say, 'Yes, that's right' or 'No, that's wrong.' Correct the wrong information.
- c Change roles. Now you are a police inspector and **A** is a suspect. Ask **A** the questions below but don't write anything down. Try to remember **A**'s answers.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| What's your name? | Do you smoke? |
| Where do you live? | What car do you drive? |
| How old are you? | How long have you lived in this town? |
| Where were you born? | What did you do last night? |
| Are you married? | Where were you this morning at 7.00? |
| What do you do? | |

- d Now check the information with **A** using a question tag.

Your name's Angela, isn't it?

You live in Berlin, don't you?

Practical English 7 I'm so sorry! Student B

- a **A** is going to tell you about some things you've done. Apologize and make an excuse.
- b **A** has done some very irritating things! Tell **A** what he / she has done. **A** will apologize and make an excuse.

You didn't pay me back the money I lent you!
You haven't introduced me to your friend!
You're sitting in my seat!
You finished all the milk in the fridge!
You didn't reply to my email yesterday!

7A third conditional

third conditional sentences: *if + had + past participle, would + have + past participle.*

If I'd known about the meeting, I would have gone.
If I hadn't gone to that party, I wouldn't have met my wife.
You wouldn't have been late if you'd got up earlier.
We would have arrived at 6.00 if we hadn't got lost.

- The contraction of *had* is 'd.

- Use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical / imaginary situation in the past (which didn't happen) and its consequence. Compare:
Yesterday I got up late and missed my train (= the real situation).
If I hadn't got up late yesterday, I wouldn't have missed my train (= the hypothetical / imaginary situation).
- To make a third conditional, use *if + past perfect* and *would have + past participle*.

7B question tags, indirect questions

question tags

positive verb, negative tag	negative verb, positive tag
It's cold today, isn't it?	She isn't here today, is she?
You're Polish, aren't you?	You aren't happy, are you?
They live in Ankara, don't they?	They don't smoke, do they?
The match finishes at 8.00, doesn't it?	She doesn't eat meat, does she?
She worked in a bank, didn't she?	You didn't like the film, did you?
We've met before, haven't we?	She hasn't been to Rome before, has she?
You'll be OK, won't you?	You won't tell anyone, will you?

- Question tags are often used to check something you already think is true.
Your name's Maria, isn't it?
- To form a question tag use:
 - the correct auxiliary verb, e.g. *do / does* for the present, *will / won't* for the future, etc.
 - a pronoun, e.g. *he, it, they*, etc.
 - a negative tag if the sentence is positive, and a positive tag if the sentence is negative.

indirect questions

direct question	indirect question
Where's the bank?	Could you tell me where the bank is?
What time do the shops close?	Do you know what time the shops close?
Is there a bus stop near here?	Do you know if there's a bus stop near here?
Does this train go to Victoria?	Could you tell me if this train goes to Victoria?

- If the question begins with an auxiliary verb, add *if (or whether)* after *Could you tell me...? / Do you know...?*
- We also use this structure after *Can you remember...?*, e.g. *Can you remember where he lives?*

- To make a question more polite we often begin *Could you tell me...?* or *Do you know...?* The word order changes to subject + verb, e.g. *Do you know where the post office is?* NOT *Do you know where is, the post office?*

7C phrasal verbs

group 1: no object – verb and *up, on, etc.* can't be separated.

Come on! Hurry up! We're late.
The plane took off two hours late.
Go away and never come back!

group 2: with object – verb and *up, on, etc.* can't be separated.

I'm looking for my keys. NOT *I'm looking my keys for.*
I asked for chicken, not steak.
Please look after the baby.
I don't get on with my sister.
I'm looking forward to the party.

group 3: with object – verb and *up, on, etc.* can be separated.

Please switch off your phone. / Please switch your phone off.
Can you fill in this form, please? / Can you fill this form in, please?
They've set up a new company. / They've set a new company up.
Don't throw away those papers. / Don't throw those papers away.

- A phrasal verb is a verb combined with a particle (= an adverb or preposition).
- Sometimes the meaning of the phrasal verb is obvious from the verb and the particle, e.g. *sit down, come back*.
- Sometimes the meaning is not obvious, e.g. *give up smoking* (= stop smoking), *carry on talking* (= continue talking).
- In group 3, where the verb and particle can be separated, if the object is a pronoun, it must go between the verb and particle.
Switch it off. NOT *Switch off it.*
Throw them away. NOT *Throw away them.*

⚠ Sometimes a phrasal verb has more than one meaning, e.g. *The plane took off. He took off his shoes.*

7A

a Match the phrases.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 If you hadn't reminded me, I | A if you'd seen what happened. |
| 2 This wouldn't have happened | B we wouldn't have got lost. |
| 3 If they hadn't worn their seat belts, | C if it hadn't rained. |
| 4 We wouldn't have been late | D you would have seen them. |
| 5 We would have gone to the beach | E if I'd known you didn't like it. |
| 6 If you hadn't told me it was him, | F if we'd bought tickets on the Internet. |
| 7 You would have laughed | G if you'd been more careful. |
| 8 I wouldn't have bought it | H they would have been killed. |
| 9 If you'd arrived two minutes earlier, | I I would have forgotten. |
| 10 If you hadn't forgotten the map, | J I wouldn't have recognized him. |
| 11 It would have been cheaper | K if we hadn't missed the bus. |

b Cover A–K. Look at 1–9 and try to remember the end of the sentence.

c Complete the third conditional sentences with the correct form of the verbs.

If you *hadn't helped* me, I *wouldn't have finished* on time. (not help, not finish)

- We _____ if our best player _____ injured. (win, not be)
- If she _____ he was so mean, she _____ him. (know, not marry)
- I _____ you some money if you _____ me. (lend, ask)
- If we _____ more time, we _____ another day in London. (have, spend)
- I _____ to help you if you _____ me about it earlier. (be able, tell)
- If you _____ me yesterday, I _____ my plans. (ask, change)
- You _____ the weekend if you _____ with us. (enjoy, come)

7B

a Complete with a question tag (*are you?*, *isn't it?*, etc.)

Your name's Mark, *isn't it?*

- You don't take sugar in your coffee, _____?
- They're on holiday this week, _____?
- He can't be serious, _____?
- She eats meat, _____?
- You won't be late, _____?
- She was married to Tom Cruise, _____?
- We've seen this film before, _____?
- You didn't tell anybody, _____?
- You would like to come, _____?
- It's hot today, _____?

b Make indirect questions.

Where's the station? Could you tell me *where the station is?*

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Where do they live? | Do you know _____? |
| 2 Is there a bank near here? | Can you tell me _____? |
| 3 Where can I buy some stamps? | Do you know _____? |
| 4 Does this bus go to the castle? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 5 What time do the shops open? | Do you know _____? |
| 6 Where are the toilets? | Could you tell me _____? |
| 7 Is Susan at work today? | Do you know _____? |
| 8 Did Milan win last night? | Do you know _____? |
| 9 Where did we park the car? | Can you remember _____? |
| 10 What's the time? | Could you tell me _____? |

7C

a Complete with the right particle (*in*, *on*, etc.).

What time did you get *up* this morning?

- Could you turn _____ the radio? I can't hear it.
- I'm in a meeting. Could you call _____ later, say in half an hour?
- Hurry _____! We'll be late.
- The match is _____! Brazil have won.
- How long has she been going _____ with him?
- Are we having dinner at home or are we eating _____?
- Athletes always warm _____ before a race.
- I didn't wake _____ until 8.30 this morning.
- If you don't know the word, look it _____ in a dictionary.
- I went online to find _____ what time the trains were.

b Rewrite the sentences. Replace the *object* with a pronoun. Change the word order where necessary.

Turn on *the TV*. *Turn it on.*

- Take off *your shoes*.
- Could you look after *the children?*
- Do you get on with *your sister?*
- Switch off *your mobiles*.
- I'm looking for *my glasses*.
- Please pick up *that towel*.
- Turn down *the music!*
- I'm really looking forward to *the trip*.
- Can I try on *this dress?*
- Don't throw away *that letter!*