

3

A

G passive (all forms), *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

V crime and punishment

P the letter *u*

# The one place a burglar won't look

## 1 SPEAKING & LISTENING

### GET IT RIGHT agreeing and disagreeing

Use a variety of expressions for agreeing and disagreeing:

*I think it must be...*      *That's what I was thinking.*

*Do you agree with that?*      *Exactly!*

*Don't you think...?*      *I don't think you're right.*

a Do the quiz in pairs. Give reasons for your answers.

## BEAT THE BURGLARS!

1 How long do you think a burglar normally takes to search someone's house?

- a 10 minutes
- b 20 minutes
- c 30 minutes



2 Which of these are the most common things burglars steal?

- a TVs, digital cameras, etc.
- b paintings and antiques
- c money and jewellery



3 Which of these is more likely to stop a burglar coming into your house?

- a a dog
- b a burglar alarm

4 Which three of these would most influence a burglar to choose a particular house or flat?

- a It looks expensive.
- b There is no one at home.
- c There aren't many other neighbours nearby.
- d There are good places to hide around house.
- e They have burgled the house before.

5 How are burglars more likely to get into a house?

- a through an open door or window
- b by breaking a door or window

6 What is the best place to hide your valuables? Number these rooms in the order that burglars usually search them.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> the living room | <input type="checkbox"/> the main bedroom  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the kitchen     | <input type="checkbox"/> a child's bedroom |
| <input type="checkbox"/> the dining room | <input type="checkbox"/> the study         |

From The Sunday Times

b p.117 Communication *There's only one place burglars won't look...* Read the answers to the quiz – provided by ex-burglars themselves!

c Look at the photos. Have you seen the film *Oliver Twist* or read the book by Charles Dickens? What is the old man teaching the boys to do?





- d **3.1** James Freedman, an ex-magician, worked as the 'pickpocket consultant' for Roman Polanski's film *Oliver Twist*. Listen to him being interviewed on the radio and answer the questions.
- 1 What is the main trick pickpockets use when they steal from someone?
  - 2 Why are tourists particularly at risk from pickpockets?
- e Listen again for more detail. Then answer with a partner. What does he say about...?
- 1 training boys
  - 2 Prague
  - 3 Roman Polanski's watch
  - 4 Fagin
  - 5 'misdirection'
  - 6 some keys
  - 7 the journalist's wallet and pen
  - 8 a map
  - 9 Westminster tube station and Big Ben.
  - 10 'Watch out! Pickpockets about!'
- f What have you learned to do or *not* to do...?
- a to protect your house
  - b if you are on holiday in London



## 2 VOCABULARY crime and punishment

- a Match the words for people who steal with the definitions in the list.

pickpocket    mugger    burglar    robber    shoplifter    thief

- 1 A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who breaks in and steals from a private house.
- 2 A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who breaks in and steals from e.g. a bank or business.
- 3 A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who steals something when he / she is in a shop.
- 4 A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who steals from you in the street, often without you noticing.
- 5 A \_\_\_\_\_ is someone who uses violence to steal from you in the street.
- 6 A \_\_\_\_\_ is the general word for someone who steals.

- b **3.2** Listen and check. Underline the stressed syllable.

- c p.149 Vocabulary Bank *Crime and punishment*.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION the letter u

- a Look at the words in the list, which all have the letter *u* in them. Put them in the right column below according to how the vowel sound is pronounced.

accuse    burglar    caught    community    court    drugs    fraud    guilty  
judge    jury    manslaughter    mugger    murderer    punishment    smuggling


- b **3.3** Listen and check. Which two words are pronounced exactly the same? What happens to the pronunciation of *u* in *guilty*?
- c Practise saying the sentences.
- 1 He was accused of smuggling drugs.
  - 2 'Murderers must be punished,' said the judge.
  - 3 The burglar is doing community service.
  - 4 It wasn't murder, it was manslaughter.
  - 5 The jury said he was guilty of fraud.
  - 6 The mugger was caught and taken to court.
- d Talk to a partner. Find out as much information as possible.
- What are the most common crimes in your town or city?  
 What crimes have been in the news recently?  
 Do you have trial by jury in your country? Do you think it's a good system?  
 Do you know anyone...?
- who has been burgled
  - who has been mugged
  - whose car has been stolen
  - who has been unfairly accused of shoplifting
  - who has been stopped by the police while driving
  - who has been robbed while on holiday
  - who has been offered a bribe
  - who has been kidnapped



#### 4 GRAMMAR passive (all forms), *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

a Check what you know. You are going to read two true crime stories. In *World Cup thief's own goal* complete the article with the verb in brackets in the past simple active or passive. Then in *Parrot held in prison*, circle the right form.

Any problems? Workbook p.24

### World Cup thief's own goal

A thief who <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (steal) a World Cup ticket from a woman's handbag <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (catch) after he sat down to watch the game next to the victim's husband.

Eva Standmann, 42, <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (mug) as she was going to the Munich stadium for the game between Brazil and Australia. The thief, a 34-year-old man, <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (discover) the ticket in her bag and he decided to use it.

But when he <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (take) the woman's seat in the stadium, he <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) by her husband Berndt, 43, who immediately called the police on his mobile.

A Munich police spokesman said, 'The thief <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (find) the ticket in the bag and decided to watch the game. When he sat down next to his victim's husband, officers on duty at the stadium <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (inform) of the situation and the thief <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (arrest).'

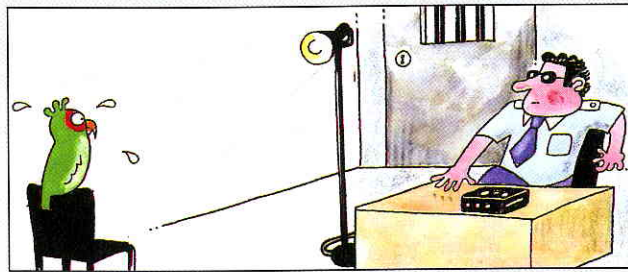


### Parrot held in prison

A parrot has spent five days <sup>1</sup> *interrogating / being interrogated* by police in a prison in Argentina.

A judge <sup>2</sup> *ordered / was ordered* the parrot, which <sup>3</sup> *calls / is called* Pepo, <sup>4</sup> *to hold / to be held* in custody until he told police who his real owner was. Two neighbours, Jorge Machado and Rafael Vega, were disputing who the bird <sup>5</sup> *belonged / was belonged* to.

Judge Osvaldo Carlos decided the parrot should <sup>6</sup> *send / be sent* to prison until he said the name of his owner. After five days, Pepo said Jorge's name and also sung the anthem of his favourite football team, San Lorenzo. Mr Machado said, 'I knew he wasn't going to let me down. He is a real friend and we <sup>7</sup> *support / are supported* the same football team.'



b New grammar. Read another true story. How does the hypnotist rob banks?

### Hypnotic bank robber



Bank clerks in Moldova have been told by the police not to make eye contact with customers after a series of robberies. **The robber is believed to be a trained hypnotist from Russia.**

**He is said to put cashiers into a trance before making them hand over tens of thousands of dollars' worth of notes.**

**It is thought that the criminal begins talking to bank tellers and gradually hypnotizes them. After getting them to give him money, he then brings them back out of the trance and leaves them with no memory of handing over the cash. It is believed that the man has robbed at least three banks in the last month.**

c Look at the **highlighted** phrases. Do people *know* this information for sure about the robber or do they only *suspect it*? How is the structure different after *he* and after *it*?

d p.136 Grammar Bank 3A. Read the rules and do the exercises.

e Complete the newspaper crime story using the words in brackets.

#### Britain's most polite armed robber

Police in Stockport in the UK are looking for a man who <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (believe / be) Britain's most polite armed robber.

The robber, who always says 'please' and 'thank you' when he orders shop staff to give him the money in the till, <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (say / be) a tall man in his early forties.

He wears a mask and washing-up gloves during robberies. It <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (think / he / rob) at least four shops in Stockport in recent weeks.

A police officer said, 'He <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (report / be) polite to his victims, but there is nothing polite about armed robbery. Last week this man used a knife to threaten shop staff. They were terrified. Saying "please" and "thank you" cannot change that.'



## 5 READING

- a What do you think would be an appropriate punishment for...?
- 1 a woman who abandoned some kittens in a forest
  - 2 people caught speeding in a residential area
  - 3 a man who was caught carrying a loaded gun in the street
  - 4 some teenagers who vandalized a school bus
  - 5 noisy neighbours who play rock music very loudly at all hours
- b Read the first four paragraphs of the article. What sentence did Judge Cicconetti give these people? Why? Do you think his sentences would be more effective than yours?

Sometimes when you read a newspaper article for detail, the information is not given in a chronological order. You may need to re-read the article to clarify in your mind information about people and events.

- c Read through the questions below. Then read the whole article to find the information.

### 1 The judge

What was his early life like? How successful has he been professionally?

### 2 The punishments

Which three creative punishments get the offenders to learn from a personal experience?

Which two punishments get them to do something for other people?

### 3 The reasons behind his system

What inspired his system of creative punishments?

Why does he think they are better than conventional punishments?

What evidence does he have that the punishments are successful?

- d What do you think of his system? Would you like to have a judge like Cicconetti in your town?

## 6 SPEAKING

### GET IT RIGHT giving your opinion

When we are giving our opinion about the right way to punish someone, we often use *should* + passive infinitive:

*I think they should be made to...*

*I don't think they should be allowed to...*

- a In groups, decide on creative punishments for these crimes or offences.
- An arsonist who sets fire to a local beauty spot, for example, a forest.
  - A 15-year-old who is caught drinking and smoking.
  - Someone who parks illegally causing major traffic delays.
  - A group of teenagers who paint graffiti all over walls in a small town.
  - A couple whose dogs bark incessantly and bother the neighbours.
  - A young person who creates a computer virus which infects thousands of computers.
- b Compare with other groups and decide which you think are the best solutions.

# Making the punishment fit the crime

– Mike Cicconetti, a US judge with a difference

- 1 **When Michelle Murray** was arrested for abandoning some kittens in a forest she expected to get a fine or a short prison sentence. Instead she was sentenced to spend the night in the same cold, dark forest. In the end it was so cold that she only had to spend three hours in the woods, but Judge Mike Cicconetti had made his point. He wanted the 26-year-old Ohio housewife to feel the same pain and suffering as the animals she had abandoned, many of which later died.
- 2 **Judge Cicconetti's unusual ruling** was just the latest example of his unique brand of 'creative justice' which has won him national acclaim. He was elected unopposed to serve another six years in Lake County, Ohio, last month, and this year won the presidency of the American Judges Association.
- 3 **Cicconetti allows offenders** to choose between jail, and an alternative, 'creative' sentence. For example, people accused of speeding are offered a choice between having their licence suspended for 90 days, or having it suspended for a shorter period and spend one day working as a school crossing guard. The judge says that offenders who spend a day helping school children across the street never appear in his courtroom for speeding again.
- 4 **The judge** also sent a man who was caught with a loaded gun to the mortuary to view dead bodies and ordered teenagers who let down tyres on school buses to organize a picnic for primary school children. He has ordered noisy neighbours to spend a day of silence in the woods, or to listen to classical music instead of rock.
- 5 **Cicconetti attributes his unusual approach** to his tough family background. He was the oldest of nine children and had to work part-time collecting rubbish to pay his way through college. He studied law at night school. 'I didn't go to a prestigious law firm,' he says, 'I had to get to where I am the hard way. It makes you understand what the working man has to go through, and why some of them commit crimes. I want to give people a positive lesson, not a negative one.'
- 6 **A drawer** in his cramped office in the Painesville Municipal Courthouse is full of thank-you letters from both victims and criminals. 'Some people will say that my punishments are cruel or unusual,' the judge said. 'OK, it's a little bit of embarrassment and humiliation. But when you have people fulfilling these sentences, you are doing it for them and the victims and the community. And above all, I can remember only two people who have been sentenced to alternative punishments and who have reoffended.'



Judge Cicconetti



Michelle Murray



## 2C Reading habits Students A + B

- a Answer the questions in the reading questionnaire with a partner.
- b How similar are your reading habits?

### The press

national newspapers  
local papers  
sports papers  
magazines  
comics  
academic journals

### Books

novels  
classics  
short stories  
non-fiction, e.g.  
biographies, history  
textbooks  
manuals

### Online

web pages  
blogs  
chats and forums  
academic / work-related texts  
news websites  
song lyrics



## The reading questionnaire

### General reading

- Which of the above do you read? How often?  
Do you ever read any of them in English?  
Do you read anything specifically to improve your English?  
Do you enjoy reading on screen?  
Do you read more or less than you used to?

### If you read books...

- What was the last book you read?  
Why did you choose to read it?  
What are you reading at the moment?  
Do you have a favourite author or authors?  
What's the best book you've read recently?

### If you don't read books...

- Why don't you read books?  
If you had more time, would you read more?  
Did you use to read books when you were younger?  
What's your favourite way to relax?

## 3A There's only one place burglars won't look... Students A + B

Read and check your answers.

**50 professional burglars described their working methods to researchers who visited them in jail. Their research revealed:**

- 1** b An experienced burglar searches a house in 20 minutes, and usually takes £1,500 worth of goods.
- 2** a Favourite items to steal are expensive goods which are fairly easy to transport including digital cameras and flat screen TVs.
- 3** a The criminals unanimously considered a noisy dog more of a deterrent than a burglar alarm.
- 4** a, b, d However, ten of the fifty burglars said they actually preferred homes to be occupied, as there was less risk of being disturbed by returning residents.
- 5** b The burglar's favourite method was dismantling windows or patio doors.
- 6** 1 the main bedroom, 2 the living room, 3 the dining room, 4 the study, 5 the kitchen, 6 a child's bedroom.

**So if you want a tip from the professionals, hide your jewellery in the children's bedroom and leave the dog at home when you go out!**

## 4B Argument! Student A

Read the situations and roleplay the arguments.

- 1** It's your birthday today. Your husband (B) had promised to come home early. You have prepared a great dinner. You have been dropping hints for the past month that what you really want for your birthday is some jewellery as your partner is usually very unimaginative about choosing presents. Last Christmas he bought you some DVDs which you didn't particularly like. He arrives home late, and produces a box of chocolates (you're on a diet, and he knows this) which looks as if it was bought at a petrol station.

You start. B has just given you the chocolates.

- 2** You're in your first year of university, studying medicine. You haven't enjoyed it at all, and have just failed all your first year exams. In fact, you never really wanted to study medicine, but your parents are both doctors and you feel they pushed you into it. You would like to change courses and study journalism, which you think would suit you better. You want to try to convince your mother / father, although you know they're not very pleased with your exam results.

B will start



### 3A passive (all forms), *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

#### the passive (all forms)

present simple	Murderers <b>are</b> usually <b>sentenced</b> to life imprisonment.
present continuous	The trial <b>is being held</b> at the moment.
present perfect	My car <b>has been</b> stolen.
past simple	Jim <b>was arrested</b> last month.
past continuous	The cinema <b>was being rebuilt</b> when it was set on fire.
past perfect	We saw that one of the windows <b>had been broken</b> .
future	The prisoner <b>will be released</b> next month. The verdict <b>is going to be given</b> tomorrow.
infinitive with <i>to</i>	People used <b>to be imprisoned</b> for stealing bread.
infinitive without <i>to</i>	You can <b>be fined</b> for parking on a yellow line.
gerund	He paid a fine to avoid <b>being sent</b> to jail.

- Use the passive when you want to talk about an action but you are not so interested in saying who or what does / did the action.
- If you also want to mention the person or thing that did the action (the agent), use *by*, e.g. *Prison sentences are decided by judges*. However, in the majority of passive sentences the agent is not mentioned.

#### *it is said that...*, *he is thought to...*, etc.

##### active

- 1 They say that the company may close.  
People think that prices will go up.
- 2 People say the man is in his 40s.  
The police believe he has left the country.

##### passive

- It is said that** the company may close.  
**It is thought that** prices will go up.  
**The man is said to be** in his 40s.  
**He is believed to have left** the country.

- This formal structure is used especially in news reports and on TV with the verbs *know*, *tell*, *understand*, *report*, *expect*, *say* and *think*. It makes the information sound more impersonal.
- 1 You can use *It is said, believed*, etc. + *that* + clause.
- 2 You can use *He, The man*, etc. (i.e. the subject of the clause) + *is said, believed*, etc. + *to* + infinitive (e.g. *to be*) or perfect infinitive (e.g. *to have been*).

### 3B future perfect and future continuous

#### future perfect: *will have* + past participle

**I'll have finished** the article by Friday, so I'll email it to you then.  
**They'll have built** the new terminal in six months' time.

- Use the future perfect to say something will be finished before a certain time in the future.
- This tense is frequently used with the time expressions *by Saturday / March / 2030*, etc. or *in two weeks / months*, etc.
- *By* + a time expression = at the latest. With *in*, you can say *in six months* or *in six months' time*.

#### future continuous: *will be* + verb + *-ing*

Don't phone between 7.00 and 8.00 as **we'll be having** supper then.  
This time next week **I'll be lying** on the beach.

- Use the future continuous to say that an action will be in progress at a certain time in the future.

**▲** We sometimes use the future continuous, like the present continuous, to talk about things which are already planned or decided, e.g. *I'll be going to the supermarket later*.

### 3C conditionals and future time clauses (with all present and future forms)

#### zero conditional

**If you want** to be fit, **you have to** do exercise every day.  
**If your muscles ache** every day, **you are probably doing** too much exercise.  
**If you haven't been** to London, **you haven't lived**.

- To talk about something which is always true or always happens as a result of something else, use *if* + present simple, and the present simple in the other clause.
- You can also use the present continuous or present perfect in either clause.

#### first conditional

**If** the photos are good, **I'll send** them to you.  
**If you're not going**, **I'm not going to go** either.  
**If I haven't come back** by 9.00, **start** dinner without me.  
**I'll have finished** in an hour **if you don't** disturb me.

- You can use any present tense in the *if* clause (present simple, continuous or perfect) and any future form (*will, going to, future perfect, future continuous*) or an imperative in the other clause.

#### future time clauses

I'll be ready **as soon as** I've had a shower.  
We'll probably be watching the Cup Final **when you arrive**.  
We're not going to go out **until** the rain **has stopped**.  
I'm not going to work overtime **unless** I get paid.  
Take your umbrella **in case** it rains.

- When you are talking about the future, use a present tense after time expressions, e.g. *as soon as, when, until, unless, before, after*, and *in case*. This can be any present tense, e.g. present simple, present continuous, present perfect.
- We use *in case* when we do something in order to be ready for future situations / problems. Compare the use of *if* and *in case*:  
*I'll take a jacket if it's cold.* = I won't take one if it's not cold.  
*I'll take a jacket in case it's cold.* = I'll take a jacket anyway because it might be cold.



3A

a Rewrite the sentences in the passive (without *by...*).

The police caught the burglar immediately.  
The burglar *was caught immediately*.

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1 Police closed the road after the accident.                | The road...           |
| 2 Somebody has stolen my handbag.                           | My handbag...         |
| 3 The painters are painting my house.                       | My house...           |
| 4 They'll hold a meeting tomorrow.                          | A meeting...          |
| 5 The inspector fined them for travelling without a ticket. | They...               |
| 6 The police can arrest you for drink-driving.              | You...                |
| 7 Miranda thinks someone was following her last night.      | Miranda thinks she... |
| 8 They had sold the house five years earlier.               | The house...          |

b Rephrase the sentences to make them more formal.

People think the murderer is a woman.  
*It is thought that the murderer is a woman.*  
*The murderer is thought to be a woman.*

- |   |       |                 |
|---|-------|-----------------|
| 1 Police believe the burglar is a local man.              | It... | The burglar...  |
| 2 People say the muggers are very dangerous.              | It... | The muggers...  |
| 3 Police think the robber entered through an open window. | It... | The robber...   |
| 4 Police say the murderer has disappeared.                | It... | The murderer... |
| 5 Lawyers expect that the trial will last three weeks.    | It... | The trial...    |

3B

a Complete the sentences using the future perfect or future continuous.

The film starts at 7.00. I will arrive at the cinema at 7.15.  
When I arrive at the cinema, the film *will have started*. (start)

- The plane to Paris takes off at 9.00 and lands at 10.30.  
At 10.00 they \_\_\_\_\_ to Paris. (fly)
- I save €200 a month.  
By the end of this year, I \_\_\_\_\_ €2,400. (save)
- I leave home at 7.30. It takes an hour to drive to work.  
At 8.00 tomorrow I \_\_\_\_\_ to work. (drive)
- Our meeting starts at 2.00 and finishes at 3.30.  
You can't ring me at 2.30 because we \_\_\_\_\_ a meeting. (have)
- Sam is paying for his car. The last payment is in November.  
By December he \_\_\_\_\_ for his car. (pay)
- Their last exam is on May 31st.  
By the end of May they \_\_\_\_\_ their exams. (finish)

b Complete the dialogue with verbs in the future continuous or future perfect.

A Well, it looks like the weather's going to be different in the 22nd century.

B What do you mean?

A Well, they say we *'ll be having* \_\_\_\_\_ much higher temperatures here in London, as high as 30°. And remember, we <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ on the beach, we <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ in 30°, which is quite different. And islands like the Maldives <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by 2150 because of the rise in the sea level. They say the number of storms and tsunamis <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by the middle of the century too, so even more people <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the cities looking for work. Big cities <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ even bigger by then. Can you imagine the traffic?

B I don't think there will be a problem with the traffic. Petrol <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ by then anyway, so nobody will have a car. Someone <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ a new method of transport, so we <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ around in solar powered cars or something.

- have
- not lie
- work
- disappear
- double
- move
- grow
- run out
- invent
- drive

3C

a Circle the correct form.

Don't worry. Rob will have passed / *has passed* the exam if he's studied enough.

- If *I'm not feeling* / *I won't be feeling* better tomorrow, I'm going to go to the doctor's.
- Kerry *won't be going* / *doesn't go* to work next week if her children are still ill.
- Don't call Chloe now. If it's eight o'clock, she'll *bath* / *will be bathing* the baby.
- You can be fined if you *aren't wearing* / *won't be wearing* a seat belt in your car.
- If we're lucky, *we'll have sold* / *we've sold* our house by Christmas.
- If plants aren't watered, they *die* / *will have died*.

b Complete the sentence with a time expression from the list.

after ~~as soon as~~ as before if in case (x 2) unless until when

I'll call you as soon as I get back from my holiday.

- He's going to pack his suitcase \_\_\_\_\_ he goes to bed.
- They're setting off early \_\_\_\_\_ there's a lot of traffic.
- Sophie will be leaving work early tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_ her boss needs her.
- I'm meeting an old friend \_\_\_\_\_ I go to London.
- I'll call you \_\_\_\_\_ I find out my results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I'm late tomorrow, start the meeting without me.
- Lily will have packed some sandwiches \_\_\_\_\_ we get hungry.
- They'll be playing in the park \_\_\_\_\_ it gets dark.



### 1 Crimes and criminals

Match the examples to the crimes in the chart.

- A A gang took a rich man's son and asked the family for money.
- B She went to her ex-husband's house and shot him dead.
- C A passenger on a flight made the pilot land in the desert.
- D After the party the man made the woman have sex against her will.
- E We came home from holiday and found that our TV had gone.
- F Someone tried to sell me some marijuana during a concert.
- G When the border police searched his car, it was full of cigarettes.
- H Someone threw paint on the statue in the park.
- I He said he'd send the photos to a newspaper if the actress didn't pay him a lot of money.
- J An armed man walked into a bank and shouted, 'Hands up!'
- K A man transferred company money into his own bank account.
- L A builder offered the mayor a free flat in return for a favour.
- M Two men left a bomb in the supermarket car park.
- N Somebody stole my car last night from outside my house.
- O A man held out a knife and made me give him my wallet.

	Crime	Criminal	Verb
1	<i>I</i> <u>blackmail</u>	<u>blackmailer</u>	to <u>blackmail</u>
2	<u>bribery</u>	–	to <u>bribe</u>
3	<u>burglary</u> /'bɜ:gləri/	<u>burglar</u>	to <u>break in</u> / <u>burgle</u>
4	<u>drug dealing</u>	<u>drug dealer</u>	to <u>sell drugs</u>
5	<u>fraud</u> /frɔ:d/	–	to <u>commit fraud</u>
6	<u>hijacking</u> /haɪdʒækɪŋ/	<u>hijacker</u>	to <u>hijack</u>
7	<u>kidnapping</u>	<u>kidnapper</u>	to <u>kidnap</u>
8	<u>mugging</u>	<u>mugger</u>	to <u>mug</u>
9	<u>murder*</u> /'mɜ:də/	<u>murderer</u>	to <u>murder</u>
10	<u>rape</u>	<u>rapist</u>	to <u>rape</u>
11	<u>robbery</u>	<u>robber</u>	<u>rob</u>
12	<u>smuggling</u>	<u>smuggler</u>	to <u>smuggle</u>
13	<u>terrorism</u>	<u>terrorist</u>	to <u>set off bombs, etc.</u>
14	<u>theft</u>	<u>thief</u> /θi:f/	<u>steal</u>
15	<u>vandalism</u>	<u>vandal</u>	to <u>vandalize</u>

\* When a killing is not intentional it is called *manslaughter* /'mænsləʊtə/. When the victim is an important or famous person it is called *assassination* (verb *assassinate*).

### 2 What happens to a criminal

Complete the sentences.  
Write the words in the column.

arrested caught charged  
~~committed~~ investigated questioned

#### The crime

- 1 Carl and Adam a crime. They murdered a man. committed
- 2 The police the crime. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Carl and Adam were on the way to the airport. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 They were and taken to a police station. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5 The police them for ten hours. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Finally they were with murder. \_\_\_\_\_

acquitted court evidence guilty judge jury not guilty  
proof punishment sentenced verdict witnesses

#### The trial

- 7 Two months later, Carl and Adam appeared in \_\_\_\_\_
- 8 told the court what they had seen or knew. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9 The (of 12 people) looked at and heard all the \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- 10 After two days the jury reached their \_\_\_\_\_
- 11 Carl was found . His fingerprints were on the gun. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12 The decided what Carl's should be. \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_
- 13 He him to 10 years in prison / jail. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14 Adam was found (they thought he was innocent). \_\_\_\_\_
- 15 There was no that he had committed the crime. \_\_\_\_\_
- 16 He was and allowed to go free. \_\_\_\_\_

#### Punishments

- community service (doing some work to help society, e.g painting, cleaning, etc.)
- a (€600) fine
- six months in prison
- a life sentence
- capital punishment (the death penalty)

Can you remember the words on this page? Test yourself or a partner.

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