

A Complete the text with the correct word a, b, c or d.



A WILD HUNT

Living in a modern society, we cannot (1) _____ the acts of crime that take place every day. Criminal activity ranges from stealing to the more serious crimes of kidnapping and murder.

Just recently, a hunt was on for two men who (2) _____ an off-licence in broad daylight. The shop owner tried to call the police, but he received a severe blow to the back of his head, which left him unconscious. It appears that the two

(3) _____ had planned everything very well, since they (4) _____ getting caught. They were seen getting on their motorbike by two policemen in a patrol car, who started (5) _____ them. However, the robbers managed to get (6) _____ through the back streets. All exits from the city were closed (7) _____ immediately. Even the airport was put on alert and flights were delayed, as strict security measures were (8) _____ and all passengers were asked to give proof of their (9) _____. Many people considered this a nuisance and were shocked by these tactics. So, they put the (10) _____ for the situation on the police and (11) _____ them of incompetence. In the end, the police (12) _____ responsibility for the setbacks.



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|-----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. a. ignore | b. neglect | c. forget | d. omit |
| 2. a. stole | b. robbed | c. shoplifted | d. hijacked |
| 3. a. criminals | b. convicts | c. pickpockets | d. burglars |
| 4. a. escaped | b. avoided | c. prevented | d. stopped |
| 5. a. arresting | b. chasing | c. hunting | d. punishing |
| 6. a. down | b. off | c. by | d. away |
| 7. a. down | b. off | c. up | d. away |
| 8. a. taken | b. done | c. put | d. made |
| 9. a. passport | b. authority | c. immigration | d. identity |
| 10. a. fault | b. accusation | c. blame | d. cause |
| 11. a. charged | b. accused | c. blamed | d. convicted |
| 12. a. got | b. recognised | c. took | d. received |

B Complete the sentences with the idioms in the box.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| • bend the rules | • the straight and narrow |
| • my own worst enemy | • make ends meet |
| • fighting a losing battle | • caught in the crossfire |
| • have a fighting chance | • are a law unto themselves |

- Some people turn to crime when they can't _____.
- I always let my nerves get the better of me in exams: I'm _____.
- The residents of the village _____ and do whatever they want.
- I think you should just give up. You seem to be _____.
- After years of criminal activity, he finally decided to get back on _____.
- It took them years to get over their parents' divorce because they were usually _____ between the two parents.
- Well, sometimes it's necessary to _____ in certain cases if it benefits the overall majority.
- If you study hard until the final exams, you _____ of passing them all.



E Complete the phrasal verbs with the correct preposition.

PHRASAL VERBS

1. When we came back from our holiday, we realised that somebody had broken _____ our house.
2. George was in a dilemma about whether to turn his brother _____ for the bank robbery.
3. The shopkeeper felt sorry for the girl who had stolen some bread, so he let her _____ with a warning.
4. It goes _____ my principles to tell lies, and I don't like dealing with people who do.
5. When they accused Jonathan of taking Maria's history book, Maria backed him _____, to everyone's surprise.
6. The police are carrying _____ an investigation into the kidnapping of the millionaire's wife.

F Look at the words/phrases in bold and their definitions below. Circle the correct answer a, b, c or d. If none of the definitions are correct, write your own definition.

1. **Juvenile delinquency** is _____.

- a. holding somebody prisoner to demand something from their family, employer, etc
- b. the criminal behaviour of young people
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

2. A **fine** is _____.

- a. a sum of money that you have to pay when you break the law
- b. a financial penalty for breaking a contract or rule
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

3. A **robber** is _____.

- a. someone who kills other people
- b. someone who uses violence to steal something from a bank, shop, etc. or from another person
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

4. A **demonstration** is _____.

- a. a march or gathering in which people protest against or support something
- b. a process in which people vote to choose the government
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

5. **Hostages** are _____.

- a. people who have been forced to leave their country because of political, religious or social reasons
- b. people who don't pay taxes
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

6. A **policy** is _____.

- a. a set of ideas or plans that the government, a party or a company has agreed on
- b. another word for politics
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

7. A **citizen** is _____.

- a. someone who is a resident of a foreign country
- b. someone who leaves one country to live in another
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

8. A **life sentence** is _____.

- a. a punishment for committing a very serious offence.
- b. another term for life imprisonment
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

9. A **local government** is _____.

- a. a group which organises and controls towns and small areas
- b. a group elected by the people living in their area
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

10. A **diplomat** is _____.

- a. a representative of a country other than the one they are based in
- b. a member of parliament responsible for a particular department
- c. both of the above
- d. neither of the above

