

Crime in the City

A) Complete the chart with the vocabulary related to the picture, and label the picture.



Stealing and robbing	Kinds of thief	Act of stealing
<i>steal</i>		
	<i>burglar</i>	
		<i>robbery</i>
<i>mug</i>		
		<i>shoplifting</i>
	<i>smuggler</i>	

B) Answer the following questions.

1. What is the cat doing?	9. When did the police arrive?
2. Why is the dog chasing it?	10. Where is the lookout man waiting?
3. What is the thief with pliers in his hands going to do?	11. What did the burglar do?
4. What is the thief in the car doing?	12. What has the burglar just done?
5. What is happening in the bank?	13. What has the thief just shoplifted?
6. What is the man at the kiosk doing?	14. What have the police just done?
7. What happened to the man speaking on his mobile phone?	15. What has the cat just done?
8. What did the smuggler do?	16. What has the mugger just mugged?

C) There are different types of crimes. Match each type with the corresponding definition.

1) Burglary	a) The crime of stealing things from a shop
2) Arson	b) The crime of forcing someone to have sex, especially by using violence
3) Vandalism	c) The crime of deliberately damaging things, especially public property
4) Terrorism	d) The crime of deliberately making something burn, especially a building
5) Forgery	e) The crime of illegally getting money from someone, often by using clever and complicated methods
6) Blackmail	f) The crime of buying and selling illegal drugs
7) Smuggling	g) The crime of illegally copying official documents, money, paintings, etc.
8) Fraud	h) The crime of getting into a building to steal things
9) Drug trafficking	i) The crime of using violence such as bombing, shooting or kidnapping to obtain political demands
10) Mugging	j) The crime of attacking on someone in which they are robbed in a public place
11) Rape	k) The crime of taking things illegally from one country to another
12) Shoplifting	l) The crime of demanding money or favours from someone by threatening to tell secrets about them

1)		2)		3)		4)		5)		6)	
7)		8)		9)		10)		11)		12)	

D) Complete with the crime or the criminal.

Crime	Criminal		Crime	Criminal
burglary:	burglar			smuggler
blackmail:				terrorist
shoplifting:				arsonist
rape:				mugger
vandalism:				murderer

E) Use the following phrasal verbs to replace the words in brackets.

*Break down break into get away with make up be up to
make off with get away look into find out take in*

The police are still _____ (investigating) a crime that occurred two months ago in our city.

An uncertain number of men _____ (entered) the Town Hall and _____ (escaped) with some extremely expensive paintings by famous artists, leaving the whole place in flames.

One of the robbers was finally arrested and he _____ (invented) a completely new version of the story. But he _____ (didn't deceive) anybody. However, the police _____ (discovered) where the paintings had been hidden. Yesterday, another suspect was caught.

He _____ (lost control of his feelings) and confessed everything.

He was accused of _____ (robbing) precious works of art and was

sent to prison. The police wonder what the other robbers _____ (are doing). They are still searching for incriminating evidence for the other suspects not to _____ (go unpunished for) the crime so easily.

F) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets and its corresponding preposition.

- 1) My cousin _____ (accuse) shoplifting.
- 2) Last Monday, the police _____ (arrest) a famous artist _____ selling drugs.
- 3) My employer _____ (blame) me _____ his bad luck.
- 4) The alarm went off and _____ (prevent) the burglars _____ breaking into my house.
- 5) Last month, the suspect _____ (convict) murder.
- 6) Her mother _____ (warn) her _____ his criminal behaviour.
- 7) The main suspect was finally _____ (find) guilty _____ drug trafficking.
- 8) She was accused of _____ (steal) money _____ her own grandmother.
- 9) They used to _____ (rob) people _____ \$10.000 once a month.
- 10) My house _____ (break) over ten times in the last two years.

G) Grammar tip

Expressing purpose

Clauses of purpose are used to express the purpose of an action, they explain why something happens. They may be introduced with certain words or phrases.

IN ORDER TO SO AS TO SO THAT FOR TO

For example:

For + -ing form or a noun:

She went to prison for murdering her husband.

To + infinitive form:

Severe measures were taken to prevent future acts of terrorism

In order to/so as (not) to:

He used to rob in order to help his family.

So that + subject + can/could/will/would: She helped the family so that they could live without stealing.

Prevent (something) form:

The witness lied to prevent the sentence from being too harsh.

Choose the right option.

- 1) The boy was given community service for **steal/to steal/stealing** the money.
- 2) I bought a gun **for/in order to/so that** protect my family.
- 3) The police is looking into the case **so that/in order to/for** they could catch the gang.
- 4) Security cameras are installed to prevent burglars **for/to/from** breaking into.

5) The witness was asked questions *for/to/from* bring light into the case.