



DISCUSSION

1. Match the following punishments to the definitions below.

- 1) a fine.
- 2) a prison sentence.
- 3) a suspended prison sentence.
- 4) community service
- 5) tagging
- 6) the death penalty
- 7) corporal punishment
- 8) solitary confinement.

- a. _____ You go to prison.
- b. _____ You have to pay money as a punishment.
- c. _____ You have to spend some time working for the local community.
- d. _____ you are beaten or punished physically in some way.
- e. _____ you are killed (for example, by hanging, electrocution, or some other way).
- f. _____ you can live at home, but if you commit another crime, you will be sent to prison.
- g. _____ you are kept in prison on your own – away from other prisoners.
- h. _____ you have an electronic device fitted to your body so that the police always knows where you are.

2. Discuss these questions in pairs.

- a. Which of the above punishments are used in Argentina?
- b. What other punishments are used?
- c. What is the reasoning behind each punishment?
- d. What punishment is the most effective? Which is the least effective?

3. Read the article below and then answer these questions:

- a. What sentences were given for:
 - 1) Shoplifting?
 - 2) Drunk driving?
- b. What does one woman think are the benefits of these sentences?



LET THE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME!

In a number of courts in the US 'naming and shaming' is working. If you are found guilty of shoplifting, you may expect a fine or a short prison sentence, but you might actually receive a totally different punishment. You could have to spend a couple of weeks walking up and down the street outside the store you stole from, carrying a sign that read: "I am a thief. Do not steal! This could be you."

This somewhat eccentric sentencing policy has an effect. Consider the drunk driver forced to confront the consequences of his actions every week for five years. His sentence was to write a one-dollar cheque every Friday to the man whose daughter he ran over. At the bottom of each cheque, he had to write "For causing the death of your daughter."

Shamed offenders often do not like their sentences – and that is the point. "Shame makes you stop and think," says a woman with a recent conviction for theft. "It gave me humility, which helped me. And if other people see the sign, maybe they'll think twice before they commit a crime."

The only question is: how far will we go down this road? Will we soon be going along to throw tomatoes and rotten eggs at convicted criminals? And is this a step forward or a step back?

4. Look at the statements about the article you read. Decide if you agree or disagree.

"I don't think humiliation is a good way to punish people. In schools, we don't humiliate children any longer when they misbehave. We shouldn't do it to adults either."

"The punishment for the drunk driver isn't enough. It's a clever idea, but this man should also be spending a substantial time in prison."

"I think the punishment for shoplifting is far too lenient. A few weeks in prison would be much more effective."

"These types of punishment are a step back towards the middle ages. Surely civilisation has progressed since then. What will these people want next? Public hangings?"

VOCABULARY

1. Find these words and expressions in the text above. What do they mean?

SENTENCE	AN OFFENDER	A CONVICTION
CAUSE THE DEATH OF...	COMMIT A CRIME	A FINE
FIND SOMEONE GUILTY OF...	A CRIMINAL	PRISON

2. Complete the text below using appropriate forms of the words and phrases above.

Darren Jackson, 31, of Oxford Road, Abingdon was _____ yesterday of _____ Abigail Hunt while driving under the influence of drink. Judge Barbara Mowat _____ Mr Jackson to a £1000 _____ and three years in _____ saying: "You have _____ a serious crime. And what is worse, you have a previous, similar _____. You may think you are unlucky. I think you are a shameless _____. I am giving you a harsh sentence in the hope that it will be a warning to other potential _____."

SPEAKING

In an effort to stop petty crime, your government wants to develop a new and radical system of punishments for dealing with minor criminals. Work in pairs and devise suitably imaginative punishments for people who:

1. Steal stationery and pens from their employers.
2. Break the speed limit when driving.
3. Leave restaurants without paying the bill.
4. Steal mobile phones.
5. Write graffiti on the walls.
6. Steal mobile phones.

For example:

- *People who steal mobile phones should work in call centre for two years with minimum wage.*
- *People who paint graffiti should be forced to decorate public schools for free.*