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.

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

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Vocabulary Practice

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

LIVEWORKSHEETS

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