RMIT Classification: Trusted

No one truly knows a nation until one has been inside its jails.
Nelson Mandela

8A Beat the robbers...and the burglars

1 VOCABULARY crime and punishment

a Order the letters to make words for crimes.



1 gbrryual *burglary*
2 jkihigcan _____
3 gsunimlgg _____
4 gorrfey _____
5 lsivdnaam _____
6 rudaf _____
7 bbrriey _____
8 drmeur _____

b Complete the chart.

Crime	Criminal	Verb
kidnapping	*kidnapper*	*to kidnap*
	blackmailer	
		to sell drugs
mugging		
		to set off bombs
		to steal
robbery		
	stalker	
		to hack

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from **a** or **b**.

1 The *kidnapper* took the child while she was playing outside her house.
2 Fortunately there were no customers in the bank when the _____ happened.
3 The _____ followed the actress everywhere she went.
4 They were trying to _____ electronic goods into the country, but they were caught at customs.
5 The mayor accepted a _____ in exchange for allowing the company to build on that land.
6 Two men _____ my friend while she was at the ATM yesterday. They took all her money.
7 Someone managed to _____ into her computer and find her personal information.
8 A _____ broke into my house while I was away and stole my laptop.

d Circle the correct word.

1 A man has been *caught* / *arrested* in connection with the robbery at the bank yesterday.
2 It took the jury two weeks to reach their *punishment* / *verdict* of "not guilty."
3 The victim's husband has been *charged* / *committed* with the murder of his wife.
4 The criminal will appear in *court* / *judge* next week.
5 Police are *investigating* / *questioning* the kidnapping of a millionaire's son in Los Angeles.
6 The judge *acquitted* / *sentenced* the accused man because there was no evidence.
7 The *jury* / *witnesses* who had seen the burglary reported it to the police.
8 He got a $300 *fine* / *sentence* for illegal parking.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

2 READING

a Read the article and answer the questions with the paragraph letter.

In which technique...

1 does the victim put himself in danger by downloading files from the Internet? ___
2 is the victim tricked into replying to an email? ___
3 does the thief look through the victim's things with his own hands? ___
4 is the victim tricked into making a phone call? ___
5 is the thief in control of the victim's electronic device? ___
6 does the thief speak to the victim personally? ___

b Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to figure out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

1 Please _____ your name and email address.
2 I have your cell phone number, but I don't have your _____.
3 You can _____ any of these items at our online store.
4 If you _____ room service, please press 1.
5 Remember to use a shredder when you _____ any envelopes or letters that contain your personal information.
6 With digital TV, you _____ hundreds of different channels.
7 The police have asked for more time to _____ evidence.
8 Tomorrow I'm going to _____ my closet and throw away all my old clothes.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

Reading: Top techniques in identity theft

Identity theft is the illegal use of somebody else's personal information in order to obtain money or credit. Victims of identity theft can face financial and even legal problems in the future because an impostor has used their personal information to **purchase** something or give false information to the authorities. The best way of preventing thieves from stealing your identity is to know how they operate. Here are some of the most common identity theft techniques.

A. Phishing

You get an email that claims to be from a financial institution or other business asking for some personal information from you. It contains a link to a web page where you have to **key in** your bank username and password. The new page may look real but it is, in fact, a fake. Identity thieves will take all of the information you give on the page and use it to steal money from your accounts.

B. Smishing

You get a text message that seems to **require** your immediate attention, for example: "[Name of bank] confirms that you have bought a computer from [Name of retailer]. Call [Phone Number] if you have not made this purchase." When you call the number, an automated voice response system asks you to confirm your credit card details. The text message is actually from a group of identity thieves who can create and use a duplicate bank card within 30 minutes of obtaining the necessary information.

C. Vishing

This occurs when you receive a phone call on your **landline** from someone who seems to be trying to help you. The person claims to have detected fraudulent activity on your credit card and asks you to confirm your credit card details. The call is actually from an identity thief who wants to use your card to purchase things for himself.

D. Spoofing

Hackers break into your computer and transfer communication from a legitimate website to a fake one. For example, when you try to log into Facebook, your computer will take you to the hacker's site, where they will steal your log-in information. From there, they will **have access to** plenty of details, such as your date of birth and the names of the members of your family. Later, they can use this information to steal your identity.

E. Spyware

Spyware is a type of software used on the Internet to **gather** information about a person or organization without their consent. Identity thieves often attach it to downloadable files, such as online games. When you install the game, a hacker records all your keystrokes, including things like credit card numbers or bank account logins

F. Digging through your trash can

The trash can be a great source of personal information and in some cases, identity thieves actually **go through** the garbage to see what they can find. Make sure you completely destroy your old credit cards

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

when it is time to **dispose of** them. As far as official documents are concerned, you should put them all through a shredder or burn them before you throw them out.

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

a Complete the text with the correct active or passive form of the verb in parentheses.

As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorcycle [1] *was taken* (take) from outside my house last month. When I found out that over 20 motorcycles [2] _____ (steal) in my area in the previous six months, I promised myself that the thief would [3] _____ (catch) and [4] _____ (punish). First, my colleagues and I [5] _____ (question) all the victims of the thefts and [6] _____ (visit) all the motorcycle dealers in the area. Our investigations came to an end late last night when we identified the criminal... as my next-door neighbor!

He [7] _____ (just arrest) and right now he [8] _____ (hold) at the local police station. His case [9] _____ (hear) in the County Courthouse next week, and we all [10] _____ (expect) him to be found guilty. He might [11] _____ (give) a short prison sentence, but the best thing is that no more motorcycles [12] _____ (steal) in my area in the near future.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

b Rewrite the sentences.

1 It is known that the drug dealer is a local man.
The drug dealer is known to be a local man.

2 The blackmailer is understood to be a colleague of the victim.
It is understood that the blackmailer is a colleague of the victim.

3 It is expected that the man will be acquitted.
The man _____.

4 It is reported that kidnappers have taken the president's wife.
Kidnappers _____.

5 The terrorists are thought to be in hiding somewhere in France.
It is _____.

6 The suspect is known to be dangerous.
It is _____.

7 It is reported that vandals have damaged the art gallery.
Vandals _____.

8 The police are said to have arrested three men.
It is _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

4 MINI GRAMMAR *have something done*

Rewrite the sentences with *have something done*.

1 Someone is going to change the lock on my front door.
I'm going to *have the lock on my front door changed*.

2 Someone tests our burglar alarm twice a year.
We _____ twice a year.

3 A mechanic has repaired my car.
I _____.

4 Someone painted my brother's house.
My brother _____.

5 Someone will clean my rugs in the spring.
I _____ in the spring.

6 Some men are building a wall around my neighbor's yard.
My neighbors _____ around their yard.

7 Someone cleans Oliver's apartment once a week.
Oliver _____ once a week.

8 A company is redesigning our kitchen.
We _____.

6 LISTENING

a iChecker Listen to five people talking about different crimes and write speaker 1–5 next to each sentence. There is one sentence you do not need to use.

A The victim was congratulated by local people. ___
B The victim was hurt during the incident. ___
C The victim was lucky because the police saw the incident. ___
D The victim and other people were too surprised to react. ___
E The victim recovered one of the stolen belongings. ___
F The victim has experienced the same crime more than once. ___

LIVEWORKSHEETS

RMIT Classification: Trusted

b Listen again and mark the sentences **T** (true) or **F** (false).

1 Speaker 1 was walking to work when the incident happened. ___
2 Speaker 2 takes precautions to avoid having things stolen. ___
3 Speaker 3 was robbed because he / she was not paying attention. ___
4 Speaker 4 was alone when the incident happened. ___
5 Speaker 5 was shopping when he / she witnessed a crime. ___

LIVEWORKSHEETS