

Unit 12 Destination B2
The law and Crime
TOPIC VOCABULARY IN CONTRAST

PHRASAL VERBS

1. Insert the missing preposition or the phrasal verb in the necessary form.

1. Luckily the building was empty when the bomb went
2. Traffic was held for several hours because of the accident.
3. Before making a decision, we should into the pros and cons of each option.
4. The police officer took the witnesses' names and phone numbers.
5. Members of the public can hand found property to any open police station.
6. The new legislation aims to bring stricter penalties for cybercrime.
7. Petty theft can lead to a criminal record, so it's not worth trying to away with it.
8. By following common sense rules, you can avoid the risk of being taken by fraudsters.

COLLOCATIONS AND WORD PATTERNS

2. Fill in the missing prepositions where it is necessary.

1. There's no simple solution this problem.
2. Nina blames herself everything that goes wrong.
3. I took your keys instead of mine mistake.
4. I'll never forgive you what you did.
5. Don't try to put the blame me!
6. The parents of a 10-month-old baby have been found guilty his murder.
7. I didn't do it purpose – it was just an accident.
8. The police have charged him providing false evidence.
9. I respect my parents the support they've given me over the years.
10. It's not always easy to accept the blame, especially if you think you aren't fault.
11. The government refused to take the blame rising inflation.
12. When making a decision, a variety of factors should be taken account.
13. It takes a few minutes to put everything order before finishing your day.
14. It is always best to have evidence before accusing someone cheating.
15. Criminals often take advantage crowded places for a pickpocket.
16. Stacey said that her brother-in-law had mistaken her her lookalike sister Jemma.
17. Explaining your reasons leaving a job can be one of the hardest parts of a job interview.
18. Have you ever doubted your ability to do something despite your achievements and experience?
19. You will be asked permission to use your camera and microphone when you log into this application for the first time.
20. Some offenders are normal people who have made a single mistake with no intention causing any damage another person.

3. Translate into English using the collocations and word patterns from unit 12.

1. He did it (*нарочно*), knowing it would annoy her.
2. These chemicals (*причиняют*) serious damage to the environment.
3. In a court, the judges must provide (*причины для*) their decisions.

4. Mum asked him to apologize, but he (отказался).
5. The terrorists are (угрожают) to kill the hostages.
6. The evidence was strong enough to (заставить) him confess to the crime.
7. David (отпицает) stealing the purse, but I'm sure he did.
8. She admitted that she had (сделала ошибку) and apologised.
9. Don't think for a minute that I'll (прошу тебя за) this!
10. The teacher (обвинил) the student of plagiarism in the research paper.
11. There are a number of factors you should (учитывать) into account before making a decision.
12. You can't (винить) the parents for every mistake of their children.
13. Do you think Belarus will win the championship? ~ I (сомневаюсь в этом).
14. Sometimes the most obvious answer is not the most effective (решение) the problem.
15. The insurance company (заявляет) he was at (виновен) and will not pay for his car accident injuries.

4. Fill in the gaps with one word which can be used in both sentences (use the collocations and word patterns from unit 12).

1.
If you something wrong, admit your mistake as soon as possible.
Vandals damage to the cars parked near the supermarket.
2.
Once you've a mistake, saying sorry can make all the difference.
No one has ever me feel the way you do.
3.
The judge into account what the witnesses were saying.
The politician advantage of his position to enrich himself.
4.
I'm going to put my life in and stop trying to be the perfect everything.
In to resolve a conflict, you should look at it from your opponent's point of view.
5.
Why do you always put the on me when it's not my fault?
They always each other for the wrong or bad things that happen to them.

WORD FORMATION

5. Complete the sentences by changing the form of the words in brackets.

1. If you are charged with breaking the law, you will need to get a [LAW]
2. Instagram automatically filters and hides 'potentially' comments. [OFFENCE]
3. Some were released on parole after serving their sentences. [PRISON]
4., fast driving is illegal. [EVIDENCE]
5. Most people feel because they worry about what others think of them. [SECURE]
6. Prisons are good for punishing and keeping them off the street. [CRIME]
7. He has many faults, and is one of them. [HONEST]
8. I'm sorry if I you – I didn't mean any harm. [OFFENCE]
9. The suspect couldn't provide any of his innocence. [PROVE]
10. Admitting is key to taking the first step towards recovery. [ADDICT]

11. Police are investigating a series of bank in the city centre. [ROB]
12. It is to employ someone under the age of sixteen if their parents agree. [LAW]
13. The police can release you on police bail if there's not enough to charge you.
[EVIDENT]
14. You've made a lot of but you haven't come up with any evidence to support them.
[ACCUSE]
15. Car are increasingly using a variety of 'high-tech methods' to break into vehicles.
[THEFT]
16. The police are searching for a group of masked who shot a man during a home invasion. [ROB]
17. People routinely engage in acts without feeling guilty about their behaviour.
[HONEST]
18. After a guilty verdict, the judge has to decide what punishment to give to the
[OFFENCE]
19. This matter is the subject of a police , so we cannot comment on it. [INVESTIGATE]
20. arises from the lack of confidence and feeds upon a weak character. [INSECURE]
21. The court can those criminals who pose a threat to the community. [PRISON]
22. Police must investigate every and follow all reasonable leads to catch offenders.
[THIEVE]