

4 Find the verbs in the article and write the nouns that go with them. Which phrases describe something the police do?

1 get into (line 24) \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 arrest (line 25) \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 punish (line 29) \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 pay (line 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 appear (line 31) \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 commit (line 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 charge (line 54) \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 spend time (line 55) \_\_\_\_\_

5 Complete the extract from a newspaper article with the correct form of the verbs in exercise 4.

Can you remember the last time you <sup>1</sup> trouble at school? What happened? Did your teacher talk to you about it? Perhaps they <sup>2</sup> you or sent you to the head teacher? That's not unusual, but for students in some parts of America, it's a very different story. If you do something wrong, the police can <sup>3</sup> you and put you in prison. Last year in California, a girl <sup>4</sup> in court because she dropped food on the floor in the school canteen. In Texas, a boy <sup>5</sup> in prison because he wasn't wearing his school identification tag. Was he just forgetful or did he <sup>6</sup> a crime? Police officers in schools sometimes <sup>7</sup> students for very small offences. In some schools, the students have to <sup>8</sup> a fine for arriving late or not wearing their school uniform.

unthinkable happened. Two students from Colorado shot twelve other students and a teacher at school.

<sup>2</sup> Everyone wanted

<sup>20</sup> protection for their children, and police officers in schools were the answer.

Nowadays, police still protect schools, and in many schools, there is a zero tolerance policy\*. This means that you can get into trouble for even small offences.

<sup>25</sup> Police officers arrest people for violence and bringing illegal drugs or weapons into school, but they can also arrest them for throwing paper planes or being

