

VOCABULARY Crimes

A Choose the correct words.

- 1 It's pretty rough round here now. The number of street robberies / burglaries has gone up a lot.
- 2 It turned out it wasn't a disappearance / kidnapping. The girl had just decided to run away.
- 3 They were convicted of fraud / identity theft after selling shares in companies that didn't exist.
- 4 If you kill someone when you are racing / speeding, to me it's still murder / death.
- 5 The city was in crisis for days after a series of bombings / bombers and then violent / riots in the streets.
- 6 The council was involved in a bribery / blackmail scandal after they were accused of accepting money for giving contracts to local businesses.

B Complete the conversations with the verbs in the box.

was killed had just gone off had set fire

- 1 A: So, what actually happened?
B: Well, I saw the flames and at first I thought someone ¹ to the building. Then a passerby explained that a bomb ² It was a miracle that no-one ³

was only doing 've gone got caught

- 2 A: I ¹ on camera last week. I've just paid a £70 speeding fine and now I ² a hundred pounds overdrawn. I wouldn't mind but I ³ 34 miles in a 30-mile zone.
B: What are you complaining about? You shouldn't have been speeding in the first place.

vanished was held captive 'd been seized

- 3 A: Did you hear about that guy who ¹ by a gang for over two years?
B: No, what was that?
A: Apparently, he'd been working abroad and then he just ² No-one knew where on earth he was. Then it turned out he ³ by this gang. They wanted publicity for their cause but they released him after negotiating with the government.

hadn't stolen 'd smashed 'd never been broken into

- 4 A: Maddie told me about the burglary. You poor things.
B: Yeah, we ¹ before so it was a real shock. They ² the window in the back door to get in. I reckon they must've been disturbed because they ³ much – just a bit of Maddie's jewellery.

's found dead never comes back 'd been stabbed

- 5 A: What's your book about?
B: Oh, it's a crime story. It's about a kid who goes out to meet his mates but Then he in a back street. He to death.
A: How can you read that stuff? It sounds awful, just really upsetting.

'd got hold came up to d grabbed

- 6 A: So how did it happen?
B: I was just texting my friend and this guy me to ask the time. Next thing I knew, he my bag and disappeared into the crowd.
A: What a nightmare. You must've been terrified.
B: To be honest, I was more worried about identity theft. He of all my details.

DEVELOPING CONVERSATIONS

Comments and questions

A Correct one mistake in each reply.

- 1 A: We had our car stolen last weekend.
B: What shame!
- 2 A: My dad has been a victim of identity theft.
B: Oh, you joke!
- 3 A: We had to come back off holiday early because there were riots in the capital.
B: You must be a bit scared.
- 4 A: They closed the airport due to a bomb scare.
B: That's very dreadful!
- 5 A: The band's singer was caught speeding on the motorway.
B: That awful!
- 6 A: Some kids broke into the local sports centre.
B: Oh, not!

B Match the follow-up questions (a-h) to B's reply (1-6). There are two questions you don't need.

- a What were they protesting about?
- b How fast were you going?
- c What kind of example does that set to their fans?
- d How did they get hold of all his details?
- e Did they get away with much stuff?
- f Are the insurance company sorting it all out for you?
- g When did they release him?
- h Did they find a device anywhere nearby?

GRAMMAR

Modals + present and past infinitives

A Choose the correct forms.

- 1 He *can't* / *mustn't* be very sorry because he keeps on committing crimes.
- 2 You *should've* / *must've* reported the break-in straightaway.
- 3 His family *can't* / *must* be desperate, not knowing when he'll be released.
- 4 You can't *be feeling* / *feeling* very happy in the house after the burglary.
- 5 The police think the gang *mustn't* / *can't* have got far as they have set up road blocks.
- 6 The police must have *investigated* / *been investigating* the case for months.
- 7 You *might* / *should* get your identity stolen if you leave personal details lying around.
- 8 They shouldn't have been *doing* / *done* that speed in a residential area.

B Rewrite the sentences using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 It was a better idea for me to report him to the police. (should)
I should've reported him to the police.
- 2 I feel sure you were shocked by the robbery. (must)
- 3 It's possible he was at the scene of the crime. (might)
- 4 It was a better idea for you to protect all your personal information. (should)
- 5 I feel sure she isn't guilty of fraud. (can't)
- 6 Perhaps she isn't living in this area anymore. (might)
- 7 It was possible for there to be a nasty accident. (could)
- 8 I feel sure the burglar wasn't more than 15 years old. (couldn't)

LISTENING

A 8.1 Listen to Part 1 of a radio programme. What is its main purpose?

- a to talk about a popular type of fiction
- b to tell a detective story
- c to interview a crime writer

B Listen to Part 2. Are these statements true or false?

- 1 Crime stories and thrillers account for less than half of general fiction books.
- 2 Victoria's company has never published anything but crime stories.
- 3 Her company has published two award-winning authors.
- 4 She thinks the storyline is the most important thing in a crime novel.
- 5 There is a big variety of places and time periods in crime fiction.
- 6 Victoria thinks crime fiction is more popular with men.
- 7 Victoria doesn't care about whether a writer is a man or a woman.

PRONUNCIATION Diphthongs

Language note diphthongs

Remember there are eight diphthongs in English.
(See also Workbook page 35)

A 8.2 Listen to these sounds.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|------|-------|
| /aʊ/ | found | /əʊ/ | hello |
| /eə/ | rare | /ʊə/ | cure |

B Match the sounds to the underlined words.

- 1 even rural parts of Scandinavia
- 2 we started to focus on just crime
- 3 a multi-million pound industry.
- 4 some people enjoy being scared

C Which letters in bold have a different sound?

- 1 know crown thousand surround
- 2 **al**though promote **co**urt throat
- 3 plural **to**ur cure sour
- 4 dreadful wear millionaire prayer

D 8.3 Listen and check. Practise saying the words.

VOCABULARY

Agreeing and disagreeing

A Cross out one extra word in each reply.

- A: The police have a really difficult job.
B: I'm with you on to that.
- A: People who break the speed limit should lose their driving licence.
B: I couldn't agree with more.
- A: The council should install more cameras in public places.
B: That's not a very bad idea.
- A: I think he was bound to fall into a life of crime.
B: I don't really see it like that for myself.
- A: People often think the crime rate is worse than it really is.
B: I know what you do mean.
- A: Demonstrators should pay towards the cost of policing their march.
B: Well, that's a one way of looking at things.
- A: I think burglary is one of the worst crimes in modern society.
B: That's a complete rubbish!
- A: Putting people in prison for long sentences just doesn't work.
B: I am agree with you up to a point.

B Write your own responses to agree or disagree with these opinions.

- Sentences for serious crimes should be longer than they are at the moment.
.....
- In general, society is much safer than it was 20 years ago.
.....
- Prisons just teach young people how to commit crime.
.....
- Police officers should be among the highest paid workers in society.
.....
- Sentences for female criminals should be shorter than for males.
.....
- Criminals should be made to apologise to their victims.
.....
- Young offenders need help to improve their behaviour, not punishment.
.....
- The development of the internet has led to an increase in crime.
.....

GRAMMAR

Nouns and prepositional phrases

A Complete the sentences with the words in the box and add the correct preposition.

excuse	involvement	damage	quality
need	return	focus	point

- I can't see the speed cameras. People just speed up again after them.
- It's time we put the preventing crime.
- I think there's a more police out on the streets.
- She didn't have an her bad behaviour.
- We don't want a the high crime rates of the past.
- A safe environment hugely improves people's life.
- Was there much your car in the accident?
- How can we increase people's the local community?



Learner tip

Remember to keep a note of nouns that can go with more than one preposition in your vocabulary notebook.

B Complete the sentences. Use a different preposition in each pair.

- a There's a problem my computer.
b I don't want to create a problem you.
- a I've earned hardly any interest my savings.
b Do you have much interest modern art?
- a Older people need to set an example teenagers.
b This is an example his best work.
- a The law didn't have much impact crime rates.
b The impact the changes won't be known for many years.
- a There's a strong argument educating prison inmates.
b They had an argument the person who caused the accident.

DEVELOPING WRITING An online forum – giving opinions

A Read the opinion on an online forum opposite quickly.

Choose the best heading.

- a It feels like a police state
b Cameras are a necessary evil

B Choose the correct words.

Modern cities are full of cameras – on the high street, in shops and banks, and more recently even in schools. People say they want a return ¹ *for / to* the 'good old days' when they could walk down the street without ² *watching / being watched*. I don't think this time ever really existed but it's right that people are concerned ³ *about / of* the surveillance society. In an ideal world, we ⁴ *would've / would* all live without any forms of control, but the ⁵ *true / truth* is that people break the law every day. Reports of burglaries, car theft, assaults and damage ⁶ *on / to* property fill the news. In fact, I was the victim of an unprovoked attack in the city centre last year. I wasn't badly hurt but thanks ⁷ *of / to* the cameras in the area, the gang was identified and caught quickly. Without CCTV, there was no ⁸ *luck / chance* they would've been caught. Walking around any city now and seeing cameras in place makes me feel more secure, it's as simple as that. And there's just one question to the people who say they are worried about their ⁹ *freedom / free* – what have you got to worry about if you haven't ¹⁰ *done / made* anything wrong?

Posted by rikki2 at 20.42 17 comments

I couldn't understand why last month cameras went up on the streets along my route to work. There

C Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

go on	role	drop	far
research	nothing	lack	case

- If you have to hide, you shouldn't worry about being on camera.
- suggests that having cameras in one place just moves the crime to a different area.
- Installing cameras in schools is just going too Where will it all end?
- Having cameras everywhere leads to a of trust in society.
- Cameras have a to play in places like airports, police stations and banks.
- The money spent on cameras should improving run-down areas and installing good street lighting.
- There's a for using cameras in schools as they help reduce bullying and vandalism.
- Residents reported a in street crime after the installation of a network of cameras.

D Which sentences in exercise C are pro cameras and which are anti?

E Write a reply (150–190 words) to the opinion in exercise B. Include your overall opinion on CCTV (closed circuit TV), reasons for your opinions and examples from your own experience.

Language note talking in general

Remember that we don't use an article when talking about things/people/situations in general, e.g.
Modern cities are full of cameras. (not *The modern cities ...*)
People break the law every day. (not *The people break ...*)

READING

A Read the article opposite quickly. What tone has the writer used?

- a critical of Shaun Greenhalgh
- b slightly unbelieving of the facts of the story
- c purely factual

B Read the article again. Choose the correct person for each question.

Who ...

- 1 never attended art college?
- 2 approached potential buyers of the artworks?
- 3 became aware that an artwork was fake?
- 4 found ways of proving that the artworks were authentic?
- 5 didn't like being the centre of attention?
- 6 didn't deny his/her guilt?
- 7 checked a fake from Ancient Egypt?
- 8 took a long time to prepare before deciding on what to copy?

C Complete the text with the correct form of the words in brackets.

So what motivated Shaun Greenhalgh to enter into a ¹ (conspire) and ² (fraud) the art world of thousands of pounds? It appears that it wasn't for the money because the family continued to live a modest lifestyle even when they had acquired a small fortune. There's no question that Shaun was an ³ (accomplish) artist, but also an ⁴ (assume) character, so why create so many ⁵ (forger) and risk ⁶ (prison)? Police ⁷ (enquire) suggested that Shaun resented the legitimate art market because it hadn't recognised his talent. His lawyer, however, said he made the copies to 'perfect the love he had for such arts'.

The fine art of forgery

Meet Shaun Greenhalgh, painter, sculpture, wood carver ... and criminal.

Over a period of 17 years, until his imprisonment in November 2007, Shaun created over 120 breathtaking works of art, not from an inspiring and well-equipped studio, but from his garden shed in Bolton, Greater Manchester.

This unassuming man of 47, who had never had an art lesson in his life, became one of the most accomplished art forgers in Europe.



The inspiration for his work came from library books, which detailed lost masterpieces from around the world. Shaun undertook meticulous research and learnt a staggering range of techniques to be able to create his copies, everything from pastels and watercolours, to ancient and modern sculpture, and metalwork. Both the tools he used from the local DIY store and his methods of ageing his work were fairly rudimentary, but Shaun and his accomplices managed to fool all areas of the art world including dealers, auction houses, museums and private collectors.

So who else was in this gang? A network of wealthy and well-connected fraudsters? In fact, Shaun's 'gang' turned out to consist of himself, and his elderly mum and dad, who all lived together in their small and somewhat shabby council house. While Shaun worked away in his shed recreating 'lost' art treasures, his father, George, was the salesman in the team. He made up colourful stories about each of the fakes to explain the provenance of each item. Working together with his wife, Olive, they even acquired catalogues for antique sales to further authenticate Shaun's work. It is estimated that they made up to £850,000 in their 17-year collaboration.

By far their most daring forgery was The Armana Princess – a statue thought to represent of the daughter of Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti, the mother of King Tutankhamun. The original would have been over 3,000 years old while Shaun's version was created in about three weeks using basic tools, and aged using a mixture of tea and clay. George's role was to approach Bolton Museum with a simple enquiry about the statue.

He claimed it had been passed down the generations in his family for about 100 years and that he thought it might be worth a few hundred pounds. Experts from the British Museum and auction house Christie's assessed the authenticity and potential value of the statue. On their recommendation, Bolton Museum offered George £440,000 for the statue, which of course he gladly accepted.

Finally, in November 2005, the family's luck ran out. They tried to sell three 'Assyrian' stone tablets, which were supposed to date back to 681BC, at a value of about £500,000. George maintained they had been in his family since he was a child. An

expert at the British Museum spotted a mistake in the hieroglyphic-style writing on one of the tablets.

The Museum informed the police, who raided the family home and found a huge collection of fakes, including Shaun's three previous attempts at The Armana Princess. All three admitted conspiracy to defraud and Shaun received a prison sentence of just under five years.

Glossary

- forged:** a person who makes illegal copies of something
- council house:** a house owned by the council and rented to tenants
- provenance:** a record of ownership of a work of art or antique
- tablet:** a piece of stone, clay, or wood on which an inscription is written

Vocabulary Builder Quiz 8 (OVb pp30-32)

Try the OVb quiz for Unit 8. Write your answers in your notebook. Then check them and record your score.

A Complete the missing part of each word.

- 1 He was arrested for the burg..... of several properties.
- 2 They startedmailing him after they found out about his affair.
- 3 She lost her job when they found out about her fraud..... activities.
- 4 The kidnap..... were arrested when they released their hostages.
- 5 Street rob..... is rising in most big cities.
- 6 We saw the man behaving suspic..... and called the police.
- 7 The tourists were drunk and their behaviour was appal.....
- 8 There are several schemes in place for offender rehab.....

B Form the nouns for people / things from the verbs. Put them in the correct list (-or or -er).

dictate	defend	project
labour	inspect	contain

-or	-er

C Match the sentence halves.

- 1 The kidnapping took place in broad
 - 2 How on earth did they get
 - 3 She isn't even the boss but she's always laying
 - 4 No-one ever punishes these kids. They get
 - 5 Despite appeals for help, no-one came
 - 6 She was sentenced to community
- a away with murder.
 - b forward with information.
 - c down the law.
 - d daylight on a busy street.
 - e service as it was a first offence.
 - f hold of my bank details?

D Write the missing word in the correct place.

- 1 The house has been broken three times in a year.
- 2 How long have they held captive?
- 3 I couldn't believe I'd overdrawn by £500.
- 4 I've always opposed to the death penalty.
- 5 He vowed never commit a crime again.

Score ___/25

Wait a couple of weeks and try the quiz again.
Compare your scores.