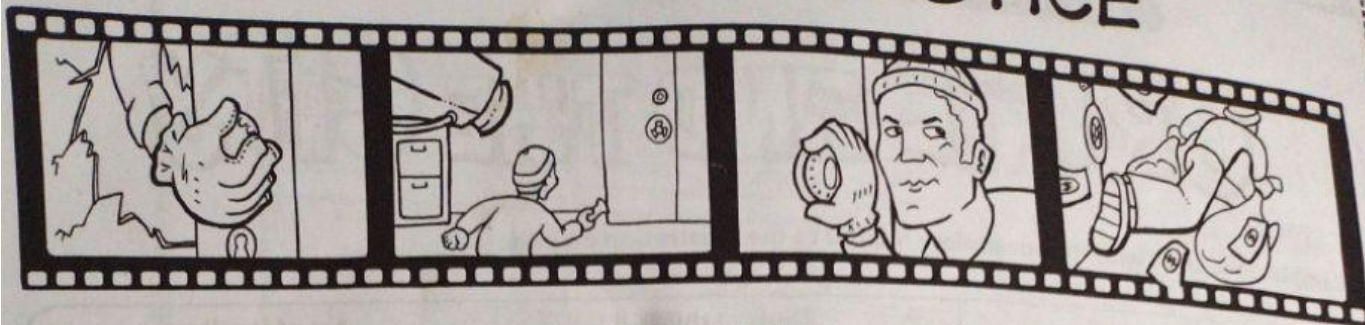


CRIME AND JUSTICE



A) There are different types of crimes. Match each type with the corresponding definition.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1) Burglary | a) the crime of stealing things from a shop |
| 2) Arson | b) the crime of forcing someone to have sex, especially by using violence |
| 3) Vandalism | c) the crime of deliberately damaging things, especially public property |
| 4) Terrorism | d) the crime of deliberately making something burn, especially a building |
| 5) Forgery | e) the crime of illegally getting money from someone, often by using clever and complicated methods |
| 6) Blackmail | f) the crime of buying and selling illegal drugs |
| 7) Smuggling | g) the crime of illegally copying official documents, money, paintings, etc. |
| 8) Fraud | h) the crime of getting into a building to steal things |
| 9) Drug trafficking | i) the crime of using violence such as bombing, shooting or kidnapping to obtain political demands |
| 10) Mugging | j) the crime of attacking on someone in which they are robbed in a public place |
| 11) Rape | k) the crime of taking things illegally from one country to another |
| 12) Shoplifting | l) the crime of demanding money or favours from someone by threatening to tell secrets about them |

1) <i>h</i>	2)	3)	4)	5)	6)
7)	8)	9)	10)	11)	12)

B) Complete with the crime or the criminal.

burglary: <i>burglar</i> : smuggler
blackmail: : terrorist
shoplifting: : arsonist
rape: : mugger
vandalism: : murderer

C) Study the meaning of these phrasal verbs and use them to replace the words in brackets.

break down break into get away with make up be up to make off with
get away look into find out take in

The police are still 1) *looking into* (investigating) a crime that occurred two months ago in our city.
 An uncertain number of men 2) (entered) the Town Hall and 3) (escaped) with some extremely expensive paintings by famous artists, leaving the whole place in flames.
 One of the robbers was finally arrested and he 4) (invented) a completely new version of the story. But he 5) (didn't deceive) anybody. However, the police

6) (discovered) where the paintings had been hidden. Yesterday, another suspect was caught. He 7) (lost control of his feelings) and confessed everything. He was accused of 8) (robbing) precious works of art and was sent to prison. The police wonder what the other robbers 9) (are doing). They are still searching for incriminating evidence for the other suspects not to 10) (go unpunished for) the crime so easily.

D) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets and its corresponding preposition.

- 1) My cousin (accuse) shoplifting.
- 2) Last Monday, the police (arrest) a famous artist selling drugs.
- 3) My employer (blame) me his bad luck.
- 4) The alarm went off and (prevent) the burglars breaking into my house.
- 5) Last month, the suspect (convict) murder.
- 6) Her mother (warn) her his criminal behaviour.
- 7) The main suspect was finally (find) guilty drug trafficking.
- 8) She was accused of (steal) money her own grandmother.
- 9) They used to (rob) people \$10,000 once a month.
- 10) My house (break) over ten times in the last two years.

E) Debate.

- 1) What do you think about the saying: "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"? Is there a similar saying in your language? Does it have the same meaning?
- 2) Here is a list of several crimes. What punishment would you give to each one of them?

rape burglary terrorism murder shoplifting arson drug trafficking kidnapping

Look at the following ways in which someone is punished and have them in mind when making your decision:

- to sentence someone to death (capital punishment)
- to sentence someone to life imprisonment
- to give someone a (two-year) prison sentence
- to order someone to do community service (for instance, 100 or 300 hours of cleaning up hospitals, or walls, or streets)
- to order someone to pay a \$300 fine

- 3) Would the type of punishment you chose for each crime be possible in your country? Why?
- 4) In your opinion, what is the underlying cause of rising crime?
- 5) Discuss with your partner the possible solutions for reducing the crime rate in your society.



GRAMMAR TIP

Expressing purpose

Clauses of purpose are used to express the purpose of an action, they explain why something happens. They may be introduced with certain words or phrases:

IN ORDER TO SO AS TO SO THAT FOR TO

For example:

For + -ing form or a noun:
To + infinitive form:

In order to/so as (not) to:
So that + can/could, will/would:

Prevent (something) from:

She went to prison *for murdering* her husband.
Severe measures were taken *to prevent* future acts of terrorism.
He used to rob *in order to* help his family.
She helped that family *so that* they could live without having to resort to stealing.
The witness lied *to prevent* the sentence from being too harsh.