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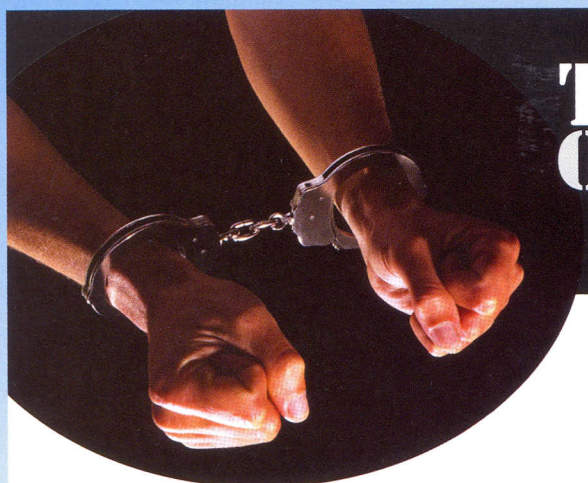
On the run

Start thinking!

How many different kinds of crime can you name?
Have you or anyone you know ever been the victim of a crime?
What do you think would be the worst thing about being in prison?

Reading

1  **2.24** Read this magazine article about a crime. Do you feel any sympathy for the criminal?



THE MANY SIDES OF A CRIME

When a crime is committed, many people are involved. We took one crime and spoke to everybody it affected to see what really happens when somebody breaks the law.

A THE CRIMINAL

Carl Maxwell is currently in prison, serving a six-month sentence. In July of last year, he was arrested and a TV, a video recorder and a DVD player were found in his car. He admits now that he stole them, although at the time he claimed that he was innocent. He says he has no regrets about the burglary.

'I come from a very poor family. We never had anything. We couldn't afford much and we never went on holiday when I was a child. If my childhood had been different, I would have got a proper job. But as I grew up, I realised that I could get things easily just by stealing them. Well, if people are so stupid that they leave their windows unlocked, it's not my fault. I've never hurt anyone, so I think it's unfair that I'm in here. Still, I'll be out in another four months.'

B THE VICTIM

Olivia Norton lives in a quiet suburb, alone apart from her two cats. She says that what happened that night in July has had a long-lasting effect on her.

'You can always replace the things you own, and I had insurance, but it takes a long time to feel safe in your own home again. If I'd known what was going to happen, I'd have been more careful, but you never know, do you? The crime rate around here is increasing and there just aren't enough police officers. Their failure to prevent crime means that many people are afraid to leave their own homes.'

Olivia believes that poverty can push people into crime but that it isn't an excuse. 'My parents never had much money, either. But they worked hard and saved what they could. If I'd decided to turn to crime, I could have got lots of things for free. I didn't, though, because I believe that honesty is important.'

C THE POLICE OFFICER

'It wasn't the first time I'd stopped Maxwell,' says Wendy Holmes, the police officer who made the arrest. 'I recognised him as soon as I saw him and I knew he'd been in prison'

2 Find the answers to the questions. Do not read the article in detail.

- 1 How long is Carl Maxwell's sentence?
- 2 When did the crime take place?
- 3 How much of his sentence is left?
- 4 Who does Mrs Norton live with?
- 5 What made Officer Holmes suspicious?
- 6 How long has George Blackwell been a judge?

3 Read the article again. For questions 1–9, choose from the people (A–D). The people may be chosen more than once.

Which person(s) makes the following points?

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Putting people in prison doesn't solve everything. | 1 ____ |
| Burglars try to find houses that are unlocked. | 2 ____ |
| Criminals who aren't violent shouldn't be in prison. | 3 ____ |
| The victims of crime are to blame for their situation. | 4 ____ |
| Losing your things is not the worst effect of a crime. | 5 ____ |
| The police were told about the crime by the victim. | 6 ____ |
| People who turn to crime are frequently out of work. | 7 ____ |
| It wasn't Maxwell's first crime. | 8 ____ 9 ____ 10 ____ |
| There are more crimes in this area than in the past. | 11 ____ |

before. Even if I hadn't known who he was, I would have searched his car because he looked very suspicious. He had a mask and a torch on the seat beside him. When I opened the boot of the car, it was obvious that he'd been on a burglary. When Mrs Norton reported the crime, we knew that Maxwell was guilty, and we soon got a few fingerprints from the house to prove it.'

Officer Holmes has some good advice for people who are afraid of this sort of crime. 'Make sure you lock all your doors and windows at night. Most burglars are just out looking for an opportunity. Don't give it to them. If Mrs Norton had locked all her windows, Maxwell would have found another house. If we are going to lower the crime rate in this area, people have to start being more careful.'

D THE JUDGE

George Blackwell, QC, has seen all kinds of criminal pass through his court in his ten years as a judge. He says that Carl Maxwell is no different from hundreds of young men he sees every year. 'Maxwell is quite typical. Most burglars are young men, often unemployed, who think that it's an easy route to the lifestyle that other people work hard for. It isn't. Crime destroys people's lives. Like so many others, Maxwell pleaded not guilty at the trial, but the police evidence was very clear. It only took the jury a few minutes to decide he was guilty, and, in my opinion, it was clearly the correct verdict. It wasn't his first offence, and I sentenced him to six months inside. Prison isn't a perfect solution, but at least it keeps people like him off the streets.'

WORD BOX

4 Use words or phrases from the article to complete the definitions. You've been given the first letter to help you.

- 1 s_____ the punishment given to a criminal, usually time in prison
- 2 i_____ not having committed a crime
- 3 b_____ the crime of stealing things from a house
- 4 c_____ r_____ a measure of how much crime is committed
- 5 g_____ having committed a crime
- 6 f_____ marks we leave behind when we touch something
- 7 c_____ the place where decisions are made about who committed a crime



Have your say!

- How big a problem is crime in your local area?
- What do you think could be done about the problem?

G Grammar clinic

Conditionals (2): third

👁️ Look at *Grammar database* page 196 before you do the exercises.

1 Look at this sentence from the article and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

If my childhood had been different, I would have got a proper job.

condition
result

- 1 This sentence refers to the past.
- 2 The condition is impossible.
- 3 The result actually happened.

Look through the article again and find other examples of sentences like the one above. Underline them.

2 Choose the sentence which expresses the same idea.

- 1 If I hadn't been caught, I wouldn't have been sentenced to prison.
 - a I wasn't caught and I wasn't sentenced to prison.
 - b I was caught and I was sentenced to prison.
- 2 The burglar wouldn't have got in if I had locked the windows.
 - a I didn't lock the windows and the burglar got in.
 - b I locked the windows and the burglar didn't get in.
- 3 If the police hadn't found fingerprints, they wouldn't have had enough evidence.
 - a The police found fingerprints and they had enough evidence.
 - b The police didn't find fingerprints and they didn't have enough evidence.
- 4 If I hadn't had a mask in the car, the police officer wouldn't have been suspicious.
 - a I had a mask in the car and the police officer was suspicious.
 - b I didn't have a mask in the car and the police officer wasn't suspicious.

3 Correct the sentences that have mistakes in them. One sentence has no mistakes. Which one?

- 1 I would have escaped if I hadn't had a faster car.
- 2 I hadn't been sent to prison if I had committed a burglary.
- 3 He wouldn't have become a thief if he has had more money when he was a child.
- 4 If there would be more police officers, the crime rate wouldn't have been so high.
- 5 If I hadn't noticed the unlocked window, I would have tried to find another house.

4 Decide what the people would/wouldn't have done if the past had been different.

- 1 Barbara stole a diamond ring so she was arrested.
- 2 Joe ended up in prison because he attacked someone in the street.
- 3 The criminal was guilty so I sentenced him to six months in prison.
- 4 The evidence was very clear so the jury took only a few minutes to decide.
- 5 Your car was stolen because you didn't lock it.
- 6 My father was a police officer so I became one.

5 Make true sentences about your past. In groups, compare your sentences.

If I had worked harder I would have passed the test.



Crime and punishment

1 Complete the definitions with words from the box.

shoplifting • murder • assault
robbery • blackmail • arson

- If you kill somebody illegally, you are guilty of _____.
- If you deliberately start a fire, you are guilty of _____.
- If you steal items from shops, you are guilty of _____.
- If you attack someone physically, you are guilty of _____.
- If you steal things, eg money from a bank, you are guilty of _____.
- If you make somebody give you money so that you don't tell people their secrets, you are guilty of _____.

2 Match each punishment to the description.

- You don't go to prison. If, however, you commit another crime in the near future, you will be sent to prison.
- You have to pay some money to the court.
- You have to do something for your local area. The work you are given might be connected to the crime you committed.
- You are sent to prison for a very long time for committing a serious crime.

a a life sentence b a fine c community service
d a suspended sentence

Word formation: irregular forms

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in bold.

- Most _____ are eventually caught by the police. **crime**
- There was an investigation into the _____ of the police to catch the robbers. **fail**
- The woman was able to give a very detailed _____ of her attacker to the police. **describe**
- I accept that _____ is connected to crime, but not all poor people become criminals. **poor**
- The accused man walked free from the court because there was no _____ that he had committed the crime. **prove**
- The government are trying to _____ the age at which young people can be sent to prison. **low**

Word patterns

4 Complete the word patterns with words from the box.

accuse • charge • suspect
apologise • get away • let off
sentence • blame

- _____ somebody with a crime
- _____ somebody _____ with a warning
- _____ somebody of (doing) something
- _____ somebody of (doing) something
- _____ with a crime
- _____ somebody for a crime
- _____ somebody to time in prison
- _____ for (doing) something

5 Write a word or phrase from exercise 4 in the correct form in each gap. Add any other words you need.

It isn't easy to (1) _____ a crime and the police often have an idea of who might have committed an offence. If the police (2) _____ committing a crime, they usually question that person and collect evidence. If it's an unimportant or minor offence, the police might (3) _____ with a warning. If it's not a minor offence, the police might (4) _____ with the crime and then they are taken to court. If they are guilty, the judge might give them a fine or (5) _____ some time in prison.



Listening

1 **2.25** You are going to listen to a man being interviewed about crime. Answer the questions.

- 1 Why has Robert White been invited onto the show?
- 2 What scheme is he on the show to talk about?

2 Listen to the interview again. For questions 1–6, complete the sentences.

Local crime is increasing because crime is increasing in **1** _____.

Many young people have time to get involved in crime because of **2** _____.

People don't know **3** _____ because they travel to see friends or to work.

The crime that causes most problems in the area is **4** _____.

Fewer cars are stolen because of improved **5** _____.

People should visit their **6** _____ for further information about Neighbour Power.



Soundbite weak forms (2)

2.26 Listen to how we say the underlined words in the sentences.

Do you always lock your doors and windows at night?

My purse has been stolen from my bag!

I think we need some advice about crime prevention.

The crime rate has increased by more than ten per cent.

Now try saying the sentences in the same way.



Speaking

Useful Phrases

1 Look at the different ways of asking people to make something clear. Cross out the ones that are not polite.

Repeat, please.

I'm not sure I completely understand.

Could you ask me that again, please?

What?

Could you explain what X means?

Would you mind repeating the question?

Tell me what that means.

Do you think you could explain that again, please?

2 In pairs, choose four or more of the questions to talk about. Use the phrases from exercise 1 to check anything you don't understand.

- Do you think prison helps to prevent crime?
- Why do people become criminals?
- What problems of crime does your local area face?
- Would you like to work as a police officer?
- Why? / Why not?
- Apart from prison, what other ways of dealing with crime are there?

Yes, to a certain extent. However, ...

Useful Phrases

Well, around here crime isn't such a problem but ...

No, I don't think I'd like that at all. I imagine ...

Look at *Speaking database - Asking for clarification and Giving/Asking for opinion* on page 165.



Wishes and regrets

Look at *Grammar database page 196* before you do the exercises.

1 Correct the sentences.

- I wish my new watch hasn't been stolen from my bag yesterday.
- Don't you wish now you locked your windows last night?
- I'm sure everybody wishes they can prevent crime in their area.
- I wish we didn't get burgled when we go on holiday this summer.
- I wish I didn't mention the fact that Kelly's dad's in prison when I saw her last week.

2 Write what the people might say in each situation. Use *wish* or *if only*.

- Emily wants to become a police officer. She isn't tall enough.
'I _____ to become a police officer!'
- I stole sweets from my local shop. I regret doing it now.
'If _____ sweets from my local shop!'
- The thief wasn't careful enough and he got caught.
'If _____, I wouldn't have got caught.'
- I'm taking a law exam next week. I don't want to do it.
'I _____ a law exam next week.'
- There's a crime thriller on at the cinema but I can't afford to go.
'If _____ to the cinema to see the crime thriller!'

Parts of speech

3 Complete the phrases on the right so that they mean the same as those on the left using the verbs in the box. Use some of the verbs more than once.

pay • make • have • find

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 find it difficult to do | _____ difficulty in doing |
| 2 be worried about something | _____ something worrying |
| 3 not regret | _____ no regrets about |
| 4 complain | _____ a complaint about |
| 5 visit someone | _____ someone a visit |
| 6 suggest | _____ a suggestion |

4 For questions 1–5, complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given. Write the missing words IN CAPITAL LETTERS.

- 'I'm sorry I didn't let the police know about it sooner,' said Larry. **wished**
Larry _____ the police about it sooner.
- My neighbours make so much noise that I complained to the police. **complaint**
I _____ my noisy neighbours to the police.
- 'I regret starting the fire deliberately,' said Alex. **wished**
Alex _____ arson.
- Mack doesn't regret robbing the bank. **regrets**
Mack _____ robbing the bank.
- 'Why don't we visit your uncle in prison tomorrow?' said Mum. **paying**
Mum suggested _____ in prison the following day.

Writing

A story

👁️ Look at *Writing database - stories* on page 152 before you do the exercises.

1 Tick (✓) the correct statements about writing stories.

- 1 Spelling and punctuation are less important in stories.
- 2 It's best to have lots of characters in a story.
- 3 You should know what is going to happen before you write.
- 4 Stories usually have a beginning, a middle and an end.
- 5 A simple plot is better than a complicated plot.
- 6 It's good to use direct speech for the things people say.



2 Read this writing task. What do you think 'an appropriate style' would be?

A website for young people is holding a story competition. The winning stories will be published on the website. The competition rules state that all stories must have the following title:

The Missing Diamonds!

Write a **story** of between **120** and **180** words in an appropriate style.

Working model

3 Read this entry to the competition. Use slashes (/) to divide the story into paragraphs. Compare your choices with a partner and see if you agree.

The Missing Diamonds!

Jake Johnson, the detective, was at a party being given by Mrs Spender, the richest woman in the area. It was a gorgeous evening and the guests were chatting in the garden. Suddenly, there was a scream and Mrs Spender rushed out of the house. 'My diamonds have been stolen!' she cried. Jake immediately took control. He ordered the guests not to leave and he took Mrs Spender inside. He asked her what exactly had been stolen. 'My diamond necklace!' she replied. 'I placed it on the table while I fed the cat. And the next time I looked, it was gone!'. Jake told her to rest and then he questioned all the guests. It seemed that everyone had been in the garden at the time the crime was committed. Jake suddenly heard a sound like glass. He looked up and outside the window was Mrs Spender's cat, with a diamond necklace around its neck! He picked up the cat and went into Mrs Spender's room. 'I think I've solved the mystery of the missing diamonds!' he said, laughing.



4 Read the story again and find words that mean the same as these words and phrases but which are more descriptive.

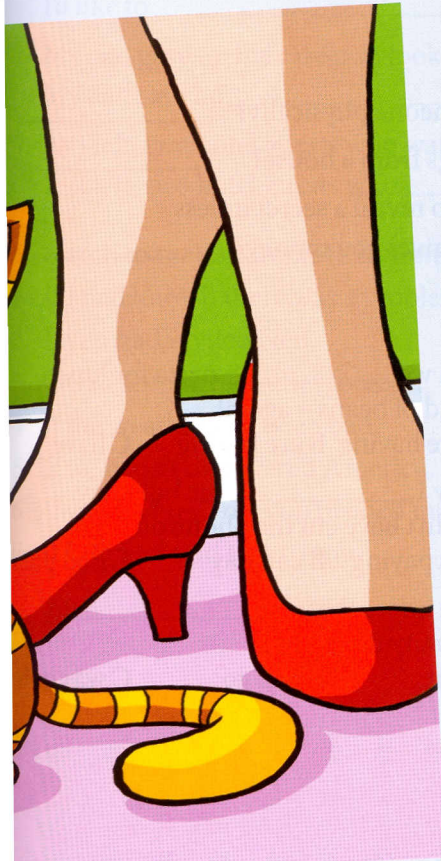
- 1 nice _____
- 2 talking _____
- 3 loud shout _____
- 4 ran _____
- 5 shouted _____
- 6 told _____
- 7 said _____
- 8 put _____

Ready to write!

5 You are going to write your own story to enter the competition. Make a plan of your answer. Use your imagination.

- Where does your story take place?
- Who are the main characters?
- Describe them.
- Who do the missing diamonds belong to?
- When do they go missing?
- Does someone look for them? Where?
- Have they been stolen?
- Does someone find the diamonds? How?
- Describe the plot of your story in one or two sentences.

Now complete *Writing Planner 16* on page 162.

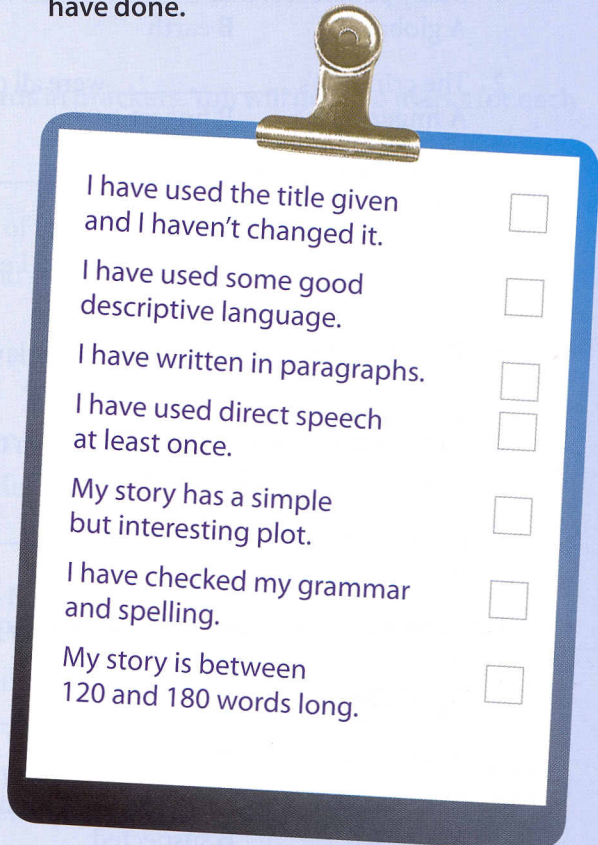


Now write!

6 You are now ready to write your story. Make sure you write in paragraphs. Use good descriptive language and use direct speech for the things people say.

Check it out!

7 Check your work. Tick (✓) what you have done.



Look Back

Can you answer these questions? If you can't remember, look through the unit for the answers.

- 1 What is the opposite of 'innocent'?
- 2 What is the third conditional used to talk about?
the present the past the future
- 3 Which of these is a kind of stealing?
arson blackmail shoplifting
- 4 Write a noun that comes from 'poor'.
- 5 What can you say if you don't understand someone's question?