

UNIT OBJECTIVES

- **Reading** *Whodunnit?*; answering true / false questions
- **Grammar** Modals
- **Vocabulary** Crime, adjectives with prepositions; compound adjectives
- **Listening** Cutting down on crime
- **Speaking** Describing and comparing photos
- **Writing** An opinion essay (1)
- **Lifelong learning skills** How to pass reading and listening exams



2 Justice



1 Look at the posters. Which crimes do they warn people of?

2 Read the words in the box. Are they crimes or people?

burglary culprit forgery kidnapping mugging murder
pickpocketing robbery suspect theft victim witness

3 Listen. Which crime words do the speakers mention?

4 Listen again. Match the speakers to the questions.

- 1 Which crimes do you consider to be most serious?
- 2 Do you have any crime prevention tips?
- 3 What should the government do to reduce crime?
- 4 Have you ever thought about becoming a police officer?

5 Listen again and note the speakers' answers.

Let's talk

6 Ask and answer the questions in Ex 4.

PHRASE BANK

... is the worst thing anyone can do.
The most serious crimes are ...
The government should ...
The most obvious thing is (not) to ...
The best advice I can give is ...

THINK & DISCUSS

Prison doesn't stop people committing crimes.

1  **WORD POWER** Match the words from the text to the examples.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1 cop show | a Sherlock Holmes |
| 2 crime novel | b <i>Law & Order</i> |
| 3 detective | c <i>Murder on the Orient Express</i> by Agatha Christie |

2 Look at the photos, the words in Ex 1 and the title. What do you think the text is about? Skim it and check your ideas.

3  **EXAM STRATEGY**

Read the box and then do Ex 4.

Answering true / false questions

True / False questions are common exam tasks. To answer them successfully ...

- read the statements first and identify the key words.
- scan the text to find the paragraph where the answer is. Look for synonyms and antonyms.
- use the information you find to justify your answer.



6  **WORD POWER** Find in the text ...

- 1 an antonym for *bored by*.
- 2 an antonym for *least successful*.
- 3 an antonym for *dull*.
- 4 a synonym for *attractive (of personality)*.
- 5 a synonym for *success*.
- 6 a synonym for *find*.

 **ANALYSE**

What does the word *ingenuity* (paragraph D) mean?

- a naivety
- b creative thinking

 **Let's talk**

7 Do you enjoy crime fiction and TV shows? Which ones?

4 Are the sentences true or false? Quote words from the text to support your answers.

- 1 TV shows about crime have only become popular recently.
- 2 *CSI* is rarely shown on TV nowadays.
- 3 The characters aren't essential to the success of TV crime shows.
- 4 Fans of TV crime shows also like serial dramas such as *Lost*.
- 5 According to Rene Balcer, humans have always enjoyed stories about crimes.

5 Answer the questions in your own words.

- 1 How many people watched each show of *NCIS* in 2011?
- 2 Why is Leroy Jethro Gibbs's personality important?
- 3 What makes crime shows so popular? Give three examples.
- 4 According to the text, why aren't crime shows true to life?



WHODUNNIT?

a Why is it that so many of us are fascinated by crime? Since the TV boom of the 1950s, cop shows have been among the most popular programmes and crime novels have topped the best-seller lists for even longer than that.

b The TV ratings show how much the world loves shows about cops and robbers. In 2011 *NCIS (Naval Criminal Investigation Service)*, then in its seventh season, was the top show in the USA, with average viewing figures of 21.5 million per episode. The highest-rated new show was the spin-off *NCIS: Los Angeles*. The series *Law & Order* ran for 20 years, making it the longest-running prime time drama in US TV history. In 2008, *CSI* was a top-15 rated show in 30 countries. In fact, it is on somewhere in the world every second of the day. Crime fiction is just as popular. Over 2 billion copies of Agatha Christie's detective novels have been sold worldwide and they've been translated into over 100 languages. John Grisham, one of the best-selling crime writers of all time, has sold over 250 million copies of his crime stories. It's lucky for his fans that he's a quick writer. According to *Author* magazine, Grisham finished his bestseller, *The Pelican Brief*, in 100 days.

c So what is it that we find so entertaining about crime shows and novels? Clearly the characters are extremely important. Patrick Jane, the protagonist of *The Mentalist*, is an engaging, eccentric personality who uses his skills as a hypnotist and pickpocket to great effect. His personality is a big hit with viewers. *NCIS*'s Leroy Jethro Gibbs, played by Mark Harman, has a good sense of humour. Indeed, the makers of *NCIS* believe that the show's humour is one of the secrets of its success.

d Another important aspect of the popularity of the crime genre is the puzzle factor. Viewers like trying to spot the clues and using their ingenuity to solve the crimes before the detectives do. It makes shows fun to watch and ensures you keep turning the pages of a novel. Even more important, however, is that the crime is solved and the guilty are punished. Experts suggest that the popularity of crime shows and crime fiction is based on the eternal struggle between good and evil and the pursuit of justice. For viewers and readers, the genre of crime is a form of escapism where, unlike real life, the crime is always solved and the perpetrator tracked down and penalized.

e For many people, another big attraction of crime shows is that the story is resolved before the end of the show, whereas series such as *Lost* require TV fans to watch every episode until the end of the season to discover what happens. Even then the story isn't always resolved, as many serial dramas end in a cliffhanger, forcing the viewer to wait until the next season to find out the outcome of the story. But the reason for fictionalized crime's popularity may be even more fundamental. As Rene Balcer, *Law and Order*'s executive producer, has pointed out, 'The second story ever told was a murder mystery – you know, the first story ever told was Adam and Eve, a love story. The second story, Cain and Abel.' Perhaps we've always loved a murder mystery.

SAY IT ALOUD

Find these words in the text.
How do you say them?

- 1 /kram/
- 2 /'krɪmɪnəl/
- 3 /sɒlv/
- 4 /'gɪlti/
- 5 /'dʒʌstɪs/

 SOUNDS

↔ See Exam practice p94



Modals

Obligation and necessity

1 Read the prison facts. Which fact do you think is most surprising?

TOP PRISON FACTS



- Aranjuez Prison, in Spain, is the world's only prison with family cells. This allows children under three to live with their prisoner parents.
- There used to be a small prison in the Palace of Westminster clock tower. Members of Parliament ¹should be careful!
- Danish prisoners in open prisons ²don't have to go to a canteen. Instead they go shopping and prepare their own food. They can also go home every three weeks – of course they ³mustn't remain there for longer than a weekend.
- In San Pedro Prison in Bolivia, prisoners ⁴must buy or rent their cells. They ⁵have to work to pay the bill.
- Sark, in the Channel Islands, has the world's smallest prison, holding two prisoners. It was built in 1856 and is still used today.
- Victorian prisoners ⁶had to build their own prisons. They ⁷should have included some escape tunnels!
- The town of Hardin, Montana, ⁸needn't have built its prison. The \$27 million building has never been used.

2 GRAMMAR INITIATIVE Match the examples in the text to the uses.

Modals of obligation and necessity	
a	advice
b	obligation: present
c	obligation: past
d	prohibition
e	no obligation: present
f	criticism or regret of past action
g	an unnecessary past action

3 Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- 1 He doesn't like wearing a uniform, but it's the school rule. (have to)
- 2 According to the law, having insurance is compulsory if you want to drive a car. (have to)
- 3 Look at the sign. It's not permitted to feed the animals. (mustn't)
- 4 I advise you to talk to your neighbours about the noise. (should)
- 5 My driving licence needs to be renewed. (must)

4 Choose the correct alternatives.

- 1 We **had to call/needn't have called** the police because we saw someone stealing a bag.
- 2 They **needn't have/should have** cleaned the carpet after the robbery. It smells awful.
- 3 I **needn't have studied/had to study** all weekend. The exam was really easy.
- 4 I **shouldn't have driven/had to drive** my car so fast; the speed limit was only 70kmph.
- 5 He **didn't have to/had to** appear in court as a witness, so he stayed at home.

have to and must

ANALYSE



We often use *must* to talk about internal, self-imposed obligations.

I really must get my hair cut at the weekend.

We often use *have to* to talk about external, legal obligations.

Everyone has to carry a passport when they travel.

5 Rewrite the sentences using *needn't have* or *shouldn't have*. Start with the words in bold.

- The ambulance** went to the scene of the accident, but it wasn't necessary.
The ambulance needn't have gone to the scene of the accident.
- I regret stealing biscuits from the supermarket when I was younger.
- It was a bad idea for **you** to ride your bike without a helmet.
- She** reported that her mobile phone had been stolen, but she found it the next day.
- The police officer** took my fingerprints, but it wasn't necessary.

Possibility and certainty

6 Read the examples. Do they refer to the present or the past?

- You must have witnessed the robbery, as you were there at the time.
- He can't have been the thief. He wasn't in the shop at the time.
- They might / may / could have been the burglars. I can't remember.
- He might / may / could be in prison, but I'm not sure.
- She must be the culprit. She's committed crimes before.
- The thieves can't be far away. They are on foot.

7 Match the examples in Ex 6 to the uses.

- certainty that something is true
- certainty that something isn't true
- a possibility

Present and past modals **ANALYSE**



We use a modal with an infinitive verb to refer to the present.

Jack might be late tonight, he had a driving lesson at 7pm.

We use a modal with the perfect infinitive to refer to the past.

Look! Jack is driving that car. He must have passed his test.

8 Choose the correct alternatives.

- You **must/can't** know my dad. He's the village policeman.
- It **can't/might** have been Mr Jones who stole your car. He's on holiday in France this week.
- The baby's crying! He **must/could** be tired or he **might/must** want to eat. I just don't know.
- Jill's 20 so her mum **can't/might** be 30!
- The streets are wet, so it **must/can't** have been raining.

9 Make deductions using the prompts in brackets.

- I can't find my wallet. (someone / might / steal)
Someone might have stolen it.
- That boy looks exactly like that man. (must / be / son)
- Sarah deleted all the photos of her boyfriend from her Facebook page. (may / have / argument)
- Phil isn't answering his mobile phone. (could / be / cinema)
- Lucy had to sleep at her friend's house last night. (must / lose / key)
- My teacher is on holiday in Hawaii. (might / win / lottery)
- I asked Paul to help me but he ignored me. (can't / hear / me)
- Moirira looks really happy. (must / pass / exams)

10 **CONSOLIDATE** Complete the text with the modal verbs in the box.

should (x2) might could (x2) don't have to
may had to shouldn't mustn't

cyber(smart:)

Have you ever bought something online with a parent's credit card? If so, you (1) ___ be aware of the risks of identity theft. It (2) ___ sound like a crime that only affects adults, but anyone who uses the internet (3) ___ become a victim. Identity thieves (4) ___ be computer experts or know about hacking. Your name, address and social security number (5) ___ be all they need to open a bank account in your name or gain access to your social networks. The problem is so great that the Australian Government (6) ___ start a scheme called Cybersmart a few years ago. The programme advises teenagers that they (7) ___ post personal information online and that they (8) ___ change their passwords regularly. If you use a shared computer and think that your profile (9) ___ have been hacked, shut down your account. You (10) ___ take risks online! Be Cybersmart!

➔ See Self-study grammar notes pp104–5

Topic words

Crime

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

arrest	trial	court	judge	jury
statement	sentence	verdict	fine	

- When someone commits a crime, the police try to make an ___ as soon as possible.
- Once the police have arrested suspects for the crime, they take a ___ from them.
- The legal team may then send the suspect for ___ in a ___.
- If the person is accused of a serious crime, a ___ of 12 citizens decides if the person is guilty of the crime.
- If the verdict is 'guilty', the ___ will decide what the ___ should be.
- The person may have to pay a ___ or they may even be sent to prison.
- If the ___ is 'not guilty', the suspect will go free.

2 Copy the table into your notebook and complete it with the expressions in the box.

accuse someone	arrest someone	be guilty
charge someone	convict someone	fine someone
get away	imprison someone	

... of a crime	... for a crime	... with a crime

3 Match the actions in Ex 2 to the people.

- 1 a judge 2 a police officer 3 a suspect

4 Match 1–4 with a–d to form collocations.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 do | a a warning |
| 2 pay | b community service |
| 3 serve | c a fine |
| 4 receive | d time in prison |

Let's talk

5 What do you think should happen to people who commit the crimes in the box?

robbery	kidnapping	pickpocketing
murder	forgery	

Vocabulary in Action

Talking about crime

6 Read the dialogue and choose the correct alternatives.

A Have you read about the ¹fine/trial of that banker, Alan Meadows?

B Wasn't he the man who was ²charged/accused of stealing £50 million?

A Yes, that's him. The police ³arrested/convicted him in Switzerland last year.

B They ⁴charged/convicted him with fraud, didn't they? So is he guilty?

A Oh, yes. The jury's ⁵warning/verdict is guilty. But do you know what the judge's ⁶sentence/verdict is?

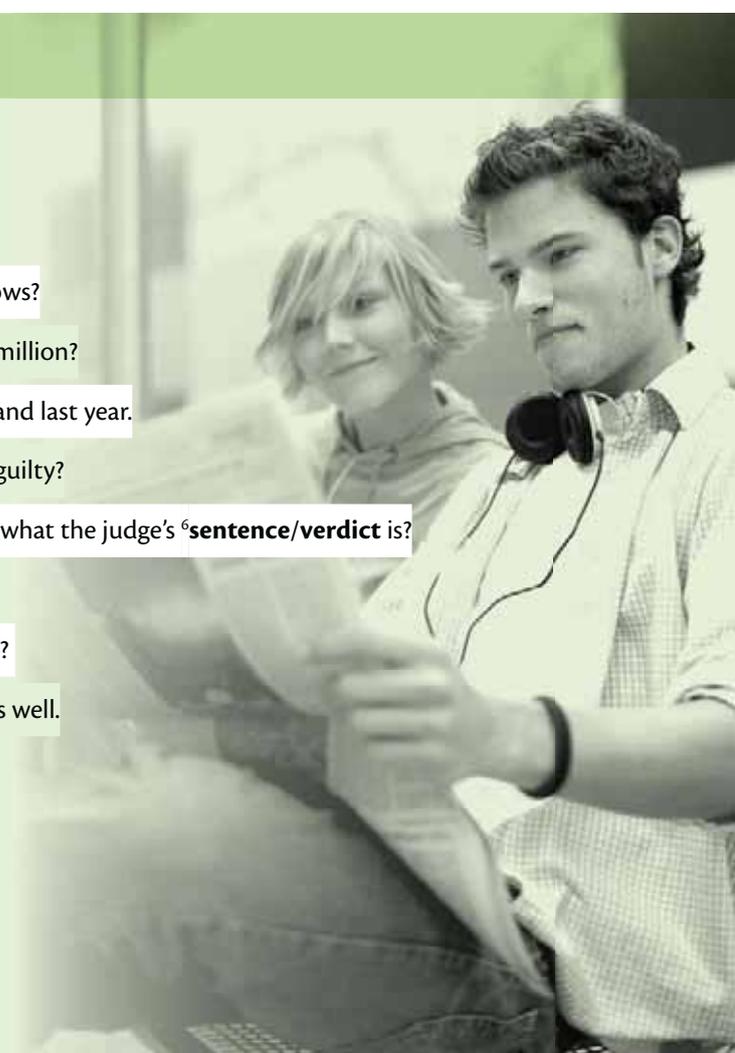
B No. Has he been ⁷imprisoned/fined for years?

A Well, yes but he only has to serve 18 months! Can you believe it?

B It's shocking. I would make him do community ⁸service/time as well.

7 Listen and check your answers.

8 Now prepare a dialogue about crime.



Word building

Adjectives with prepositions

- 1 Copy the table into your notebook and complete it with the adjectives in the box.

addicted angry aware capable curious excited
jealous late polite ready sensitive suitable

about	of	for	to
angry	aware		

- 2 Rewrite the sentences with the adjectives in brackets and the correct prepositions.

- The judge's sentence angered a lot of people. (angry)
A lot of people were angry about the judge's sentence.
- Judges should look after the victims of crime. (sensitive)
Judges should be ...
- Juries can find it difficult to reach a verdict if the case is complicated. (capable)
Juries aren't always ...
- He failed to arrive at court on time because he had overslept. (late)
He was ...
- The investigators wanted to know how the open prison system works. (curious)
The investigators ...
- The best place for teenage offenders is juvenile court. (suitable)
The most ...

Compound adjectives

- 3 Match the compound adjectives to their meanings.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 public-spirited | a focused |
| 2 single-minded | b unselfish, selfless |
| 3 cool-headed | c totally insensitive |
| 4 cold-hearted | d calm, reflective |
| 5 plain-spoken | e direct and honest, not rude |
| 6 hard-hitting | f critical and tough |

- 4 Complete the sentences using the compound adjectives in Ex 3.

- Judges are ___ because they are rational rather than emotional.
- The opposition groups have released a ___ report on youth crime. The statistics are shocking.
- Most of the volunteers here are ___ people.
- You have to be ___ to be a top sports person.
- The thief who stole the Christmas tree from the park must be a ___ person.
- The lawyer had a ___ talk with her client before the trial.

- 5 **CONSOLIDATE** Complete the text with the words in the box.

accused arrested capable charged
convicted cool-headed fine
guilty judge mugging trial

Crazy Crimes!



Two (1) ___ petrol station attendants refused to give cash from the till to a robber. He threatened to call the police, but the attendants still refused. Unbelievably, the thief made a phone call to the police station. As soon as the officers arrived, he was (2) ___ and later had to pay a (3) ___!

The LA Police Department are (4) ___ of resolving most crimes. However, the case of the man accused of a (5) ___ was resolved faster than ever. Asked by the police officer if he had said, 'Give me your money, or I'll shoot!' he replied that he had asked for the victim's handbag, not her money. At his (6) ___, the (7) ___ imprisoned him for three years.

The police (8) ___ a man of robbing a jewellery shop. However, the suspect claimed he couldn't be (9) ___ of the crime because he had been stealing gym equipment from a local school at the same time. The police (10) ___ him with robbery and the jury (11) ___ him of the crime.

PRONUNCIATION

/j/ and /dʒ/

- a Listen and repeat. Note the /j/ and /dʒ/ sounds.

1 /j/ young 2 /dʒ/ jealous

- b Listen. Which sounds do the words contain?

yesterday judge your jury juvenile youth

- c Listen again and repeat.

æ SOUNDS

➔ See Exam preparation – Vocabulary p112

Speaking

Describing and comparing photos

- 1 Listen and read the sentences. Which photos is the speaker describing?

“ 1 Both photos show people protesting about an issue that is important to them.

2 In the second photo you can see four protesters clearly, but in the first photo you can't see any protesters in particular.

3 In both photos we know that the protest is about knife crime. Both photos must be from the same protest because the placards are the same.

4 One of the people in this photo is carrying a picture of a man and a baby. They might have been victims of knife crime.

5 In the foreground of this photo there are people carrying placards and in the background we can see statues and a building. It looks like a big city, perhaps it could be London. ”

- 2 Match the categories to examples in the extract.

- 1 Talking about two photos 3 Making deductions and guesses
2 Describing one photo 4 Explaining a deduction

- 3 Have you ever witnessed a protest? What happened?

PRONUNCIATION

Sentence stress

- a Listen. Which words are stressed in each sentence?

- 1 In the second photo you can see four protesters clearly ...
2 ... but in the first photo you can't see any protesters in particular.
3 ... in the background we can see statues and a building.

- b Listen again and repeat.



Speaking Initiative

EXAM TASK

Describe and compare two photos.

► Think

Look carefully at photos C and D.

► Plan

List the similarities and differences between the two photos. Start by saying how the photos are linked and then describe each photo. Finish your comparison by saying how the photos are different.

Making deductions

You should describe what you can see in both photos, but you need to do more than this. Make deductions about the people and place and suggest what has happened.



► Speak

Describe and compare the two photos to the class.

PHRASE BANK

Neither photo shows ...
In each of the photos, there is/are ...
In this photo you can see ..., but in this one ...
At the top / bottom ...
In the background / foreground ...
In the top-left / bottom-right corner ...
Possibly / Probably ...
She might / could / must / can't be ...
He might / could / must / can't have been ...
He seems / looks angry because ...

ANALYSE

We use modal verbs to make deductions. Remember to use *can't* and not *mustn't* to talk about things which are impossible.

*He can't have been guilty.
He's been released.*

An opinion essay (1)

1 Read the essay. Does the writer think the internet should be regulated? Why / Why not?

2 Match the descriptions to paragraphs A–C.

- 1 List reasons to justify your opinion.
- 2 Introduce the topic and state your opinion.
- 3 Provide a conclusion and suggest a solution.



a The internet is essential for information, entertainment and for services like shopping. Unfortunately, because of this, crimes such as identity theft are increasingly common. In addition, there are lots of online sites which are considered to be inappropriate for young people. As a result, many people believe the internet should be regulated; however, I really think that regulation is not the right answer.

b The first question to ask is how we regulate a global technology. The internet has no geographical borders and consequently national governments and international organizations such as the European Parliament are powerless. In my opinion, internet providers will not regulate the internet either. Although some companies provide services including parental control, which individuals can use at home, it seems to me that to expect industry to do more than this is unrealistic. Secondly, we should consider what the effects of internet regulation might be. I firmly believe that the internet is about freedom of speech and information. If the internet is regulated, these freedoms may be lost. Finally, we need to be aware that technology develops far more quickly than legislation. Therefore, any laws that are developed will soon be out of date.

c Since it is clear that the internet is here to stay, I feel very strongly that we need to teach people how to use it safely. Parents and teachers should educate young people about internet dangers and online risks. To my mind, campaigns such as Cybersmart are more successful than regulation in dealing with the internet.

3 **WORD POWER** Find the expressions of opinion in the essay.

- 1 Which expressions give the writer's opinions?
- 2 Which expression gives other people's opinions?
- 3 Which adverbs make the writer's opinions stronger?

4 Rewrite the sentences with the adverbs in brackets to make the opinions stronger.

- 1 I believe that illegal downloading from the internet should be punished. (really)
- 2 I'm convinced that illegal file-sharing is bad for musicians and the music industry. (absolutely)
- 3 I think that breaking copyright law by downloading films illegally is a serious offence. (definitely)
- 4 I agree that people who download TV series illegally should be imprisoned. (completely)
- 5 I feel that parents whose children download music illegally should be fined. (very strongly)

5 Do you agree with the opinions in Ex 4? Why / Why not?

6 **CONNECTORS** Read the words in the box. Are they connectors of cause or effect?

as as a result because because of consequently due to since
so therefore

cause	effect

7 Match 1–5 with a–e.

- 1 The top five box office films were downloaded illegally 1.4 million times in 2010.
 - 2 The illegal downloading of TV programmes and software has also increased.
 - 3 Because many people have high-speed internet connections at home,
 - 4 Younger people often believe that it is acceptable to download music, so
 - 5 Due to the fact that it is difficult to regulate the internet,
- a illegal downloading will continue to be a problem for producers and the government.
- b As a result, the film industry lost an estimated £170 million.
- c it can be very easy for people to download games from the internet illegally.
- d Consequently, TV producers and software developers want governments to act.
- e they are not aware that they are breaking copyright laws.

Writing Initiative

EXAM TASK

Write an opinion essay with the title *Illegal downloading from the internet should be punished.*

► Think

Do you agree or disagree with the title? List three reasons to justify your opinion.

► Plan

How strong are your opinions? Decide which adverbs and expressions to use.

- Paragraph A
Introduce the topic and state your opinion.
- Paragraph B
List reasons to justify your opinion.
- Paragraph C
Provide a conclusion and suggest a solution.

Giving opinions

An opinion essay should give your opinion on a topic. Express your opinion clearly, but avoid being personal or over-emotional.



► Write

Prepare the first draft of your opinion essay.

► Check

Use the checklist to review your opinion essay.

- I've written three paragraphs.
- I've used adverbs and expressions to give my opinion.
- I've used connectors of cause and effect.
- I've written a conclusion and made a suggestion.

► Improve

Write the final draft of your opinion essay.

➡ See Exam preparation – Writing p121



How to ... pass reading and listening exams

Reading and listening exams

In reading and listening exams you need to understand texts and answer questions about them correctly. You can use similar strategies in both exams to help you pass.

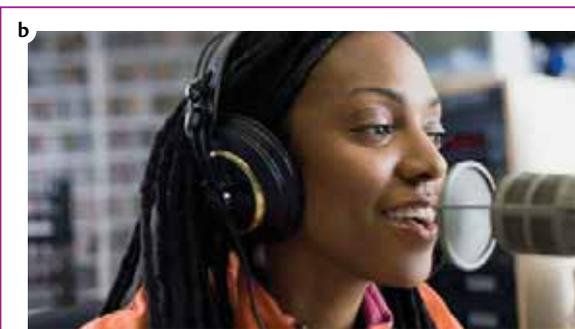


1 Read texts A and B. Which is from a reading exam and which is from a listening exam? How do you know?



CAPITAL OF CYCLE CRIME

Shocking figures released today by the police highlight the growing problem of cycle theft in London. The data shows that an estimated 26,000 bikes were stolen in the capital last year, a significant increase on the previous year's figures. Cycling campaigners dispute the statistics and claim that only one in four missing bicycles are ever reported.



The Morning Show

Good morning. Today we're talking to Philip Jones from the UK Cycling Campaign about the problem of bike theft. The number of bikes stolen around the UK is growing and cities like London and Cambridge, where cycling is popular with commuters, are particularly affected. Now Philip, I understand that you have had three bikes stolen over the past 18 months. Is that true?

2 Choose the correct alternatives.

- In a ... exam, use the title and the topic sentences to predict what the text is about.
 - a reading b listening
- In a ... exam, use the glossary and the introduction to predict what the text is about.
 - a reading b listening
- In ... exam(s), read the questions carefully to predict what the text is about.
 - a both b neither
- Read the questions carefully and ... the key words in each question.
 - a cross out b underline
- It is a good idea to think of ... for the key words in the questions.
 - a antonyms b synonyms
- Remember that ... questions only have one correct answer.
 - a open b multiple-choice
- If an open question asks you to use your own words, you ... copy from the text.
 - a can b can't
- If a true / false question asks you to quote from the text, you must use ...
 - a your own words. b the exact words from the text.

3 What should you do in a reading or listening exam? Order the strategies.

- a Check your answers carefully. Have you answered in the correct way?
- b Highlight key words in the questions to help you find the information you need.
- c Read the questions carefully and make sure you understand them.
- d If you have not answered some of the questions, guess. Don't leave any blank answers.
- e Read or listen for the second time. Check any doubts and answer the difficult questions.
- f Make predictions using the glossary, introduction, titles and topic sentences.
- g Read or listen for the first time. Make notes and answer the easier questions.

4 CHALLENGE The best way to improve your reading and listening skills is to read and listen to English. Keep a diary for a week and note down when you read or listen to English.