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CRIME DOESN'T PAY



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Целью данных рекомендаций является повышение уровня лингвистической компетенции в рамках изучаемой темы, а также совершенствование страноведческих знаний в сфере права в Великобритании и США.

В соответствии с целью задачи заключаются в:

- ознакомлении с лексическим материалом по теме, тренировке его и закреплении во всех видах речевой деятельности (до 300 лексических единиц);
- совершенствовании навыков и умений ознакомительного, просмотрового и аналитического чтения, аудирования, диалогического и монологического высказывания, комментирования, написания аргументативного эссе.
- знакомстве со стадиями уголовного процесса в Великобритании и США, взаимодействием между правоохранительными органами и населением, особенностями судебного процесса (в частности, работой присяжных), некоторыми отличительными чертами гражданского процесса, а также проблемой подростковой преступности.

Настоящие методические рекомендации предназначены для студентов 4 курса лингвистического университета, изучающих в рамках курса английского языка тему "Crime doesn't pay".

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Business law

Introduction

HOW HONEST ARE YOU?

Read the questions and note your answers:

<p>1. You find a wallet containing \$1,000. There are no papers inside to show who it belongs to. Do you hand it to the police or keep it? a. hand it to the police b. keep it c. not sure</p>	<p>8. In your opinion how serious is shoplifting? a. not at all serious - most people do it at one time or another b. you might do it if you really needed something and hadn't got enough money c. you would never do it</p>
<p>2. You have an expensive meal in a restaurant. When you check the bill, you see that the waiter has forgotten to charge you for the drinks. Do you tell him or keep quiet? a. tell him b. keep quiet c. not sure</p>	<p>9. You are playing cards (not for money) and you see that somebody is cheating. What do you think about it? a. it doesn't matter b. it's annoying but not too serious c. you refuse to go on playing unless they stop d. you stop the game because you won't play with people who cheat</p>
<p>3. Do you think it is all right to hide some of your earnings from the tax inspector? a. yes b. no c. not sure</p>	<p>10. Travelling in a taxi, you find a torch lying on the seat - it must have been dropped by the last passenger. What do you do? a. put it in your pocket b. give it to the taxi driver c. just leave it d. not sure</p>
<p>4. Have you ever pretended to be ill to get off work or school? a. often b. once or twice/ occasionally c. never</p>	<p>11. Have you ever cheated in an exam? a. often b. more than once c. once d. never</p>
<p>5. You are staying at a hotel, and you see that they have very nice towels. Do you take any home with you? a. all of them b. just one c. none d. not sure</p>	<p>12. What do you think about traveling without a ticket on public transport? a. OK b. not really OK, but you might do it c. completely wrong - you would never do it</p>
<p>6. You advertise your house for sale. Somebody offers you a good price, and you agree to sell. Before you sign the contract, somebody else offers you another \$5,000. Do you stay with the first buyer or sell it to the second? a. stay with the first b. sell to the second c. go back to the first and ask for \$5,000 more d. not sure</p>	<p>13. Is it ever right to tell lies about yourself to impress other people? a. it can be b. never c. not sure 14. Is it all right to take stationery from the place where you work? a. yes b. no c. not sure</p>
<p>7. One of your family (mother, father, wife, husband, child) has some very strange friends. One day you find a letter from one of these people lying around the house. Do you read it? a. yes b. certainly not c. perhaps</p>	<p>15. Have you answered all the questions completely honestly? a. yes b. no c. well, nearly</p>

	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<p>Scores 15: Are you sure you answered question 15 honestly? 16-22: You're a very honest person 23-30: You're more honest than average 31-45: You're honest about some things and dishonest about others.</p>
<i>A</i>	1	1	4	4	6	1	4	5	3	3	4	4	3	3	1	
<i>B</i>	6	4	1	2	4	4	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	3	
<i>C</i>	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	
<i>D</i>					3	2			1	2	1					

46-59: You seem to be a rather dishonest person. But perhaps you're kind to children and animals
60: You even give dishonest answers to questionnaires – it's terrible!

Part 1: DEVIANCE AND CRIME

1.1. a) Check the meanings of deviance and crime in a dictionary.

b) List some examples of deviant and criminal behavior.

c) Complete the table with behaviors that relate to the issues listed on the left.



Some behaviours that are generally considered normal, deviant or criminal in most Western industrialized societies			
Issue	Normal	Deviant but not criminal	Deviant and criminal
Use of the streets	Crossing the street at the traffic light		Failing to stop after a traffic accident
Use of alcohol	Moderate social drinking	Alcohol abuse	
Making money	Earning a living as an adult	Begging on the streets	

1.2. Read the text & make the summary of it

DEVIANCE AND CRIME

Have you ever...



- crossed the street against the traffic light?
- driven through a stop sign without stopping?
- drunk or bought alcohol as a minor?
- cheated on a test?



If so, you have **broken a socially accepted norm or practice**, and you could therefore be considered **deviant**. *Deviant behavior* is behavior that is considered to be **unacceptable**, or outside the norms for that society. There are, of course, degrees of deviance and not every member of a society will agree on what is deviant behavior and what is normal behavior. For example, while many people believe that prostitution is deviant, others see it as legitimate way for people to earn a living. Also, what is seen as deviant behavior will change over time

and **vary** from place to place. Drinking alcohol, for example, has been **regarded** as deviant or as acceptable in the United States at different times in the past. In fact, in the 1920s, alcohol was considered to be so unacceptable in the U.S. that it was **illegal** to sell, buy, or consume it. Now **drinking in moderation** is accepted by the majority of the population as normal social behavior for adults. What is considered to be deviant may also vary from culture to culture. In most cultures, but certainly not in all, it is regarded as deviant for a man to have more than one wife at the same time. However, there are some religious groups and cultures where polygamy is an accepted practice.

Some acts of deviance may simply result in a person being regarded as odd or unusual, while other deviant behaviors actual **break the law**. These behaviors seen as *crimes*. Crimes can be grouped into different categories. One category is **violent crime**. This includes **murder, rape, robbery, and assault**. Another is **property crime**, such as **theft, arson, or burglary**. There is also a category of **victimless crime**, so-called because such crimes do not **involve harm to** people other than the criminals themselves. Examples of victimless crimes include **gambling, prostitution, and drug abuse**. Another category is **white-collar crime**, which includes **tax evasion and embezzlement**.



In 2000, there were 11,6 million reported crimes (excluding traffic offenses) in the United States. According to a report by the FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation), in 2000 the following crimes are occurred at the rates shown (www.disastercenire.com/crime/uscrhne.htm):

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Robbery: 46.5 per hour | Violent crime: 163 per hour | Murder: 1.8 per hour |
| Burglary: 234 per hour | Rape: 10.3 per hour | Vehicle theft: 133 per hour |

It should be noted, however, that these figures are based only on crimes that are reported. Actual **crime rates** may be two or three times higher than the **official figures**.

Murder, or **homicide**, is the most serious crime, and reports on crime show that it is also mostly a personal crime. That is, homicide is far more likely to be **committed against acquaintances**, friends, or relatives than against strangers. It also occurs most frequently during weekend evenings, particularly Saturday night. As a crime of passion, homicide is usually **carried out under** overwhelming pressure and **uncontrollable rage**.

While the public perception may be that the crime rate, especially for violent crime, is continuing to rise, there has in fact been a decline over the past decade. In 1991, there were 1.9 million violent crimes reported in the United States. By 1998, this figure had dropped to 1.5, million. Murder rates in the same period dropped from 24,700 to 16,914.

****Minor - someone too young to be legally considered an adult; punishments for minors are usually different than those for adults*

1.3. a) The following questions are not answered directly in the text. Work with a partner figure out the answers.



1. Why is burglary a more frequently occurring crime than robbery?
2. Where does the term "white-collar crime" come from?
3. What are some of the reasons that victims of crime may not report the crime?
4. Why is Saturday night the most likely time for homicides to occur?

b) Discuss these questions with your classmates:

1. What are the most frequent types of crime in your country/city?
2. How safe do you feel in your country/city?
3. What is the most dangerous city in your country?
4. Have you ever been the victim of a crime?

1.4. a) Match the crimes on the left with the definitions on the right.

1 homicide	a spying
2 burglary	b sexual attack on a person
3 robbery	c murder or killing
4 hijacking	d a violent attack
3 espionage	e the deliberate burning of property
6 assault	f breaking into a building to steal
7 arson	g dealing in or selling drugs
8 prostitution	h using force to steal
9 drug trafficking	i forcing someone to give you control of a vehicle
	j having sexual relations in exchange for money

b) Match the words with the definitions, and then give the nouns which derive from the verbs.

1. arson	a) <i>stealing things from people's pockets</i>
2. shoplifting	b) <i>taking somebody by force and demanding money for their return</i>
3. mugging	c) <i>killing somebody for political reasons or for payment</i>
4. burglary	d) <i>stealing objects from shops while posing as a customer</i>
5. murder	e) <i>taking control of a plane using force and forcing the pilot to change course</i>
6. kidnap	f) <i>making false currency, signatures, documents or paintings</i>
7. terrorism	
8. pick-pocketing	
9. assassination	

10.hijack	g) attacking people in the street in order to rob them
11.forgery	h) breaking into a house and stealing possessions
12.theft	i) committing violent acts for political/religious reasons
	j) killing someone
	k) illegally setting fire to property
	l) action of stealing

c) Put these words and phrases in the correct box:

Crimes against people	Crimes involving things or property

murder, rape, sexual assault, assault causing grievous bodily harm, mugging, robbery, burglary, car theft, homicide, arson, blackmail, child abuse, kidnap, fraud, pick-pocketing, shoplifting, stealing

d) Match the criminals with the descriptions:

1. thief	a. someone who kills somebody else on purpose
2. robber	b. someone who steals things from shops
3. burglar	c. someone who takes a person by force and demands ransom in order to set him or her free
4. mugger	d. someone who steals something from a bank, post office, shop, etc...
5. murderer	e. someone who uses force to take control of an aeroplane, train etc.
6. kidnapper	f. someone who takes things which do not belong to him or her
7. arsonist	g. someone who damages other people's property on purpose
8. shoplifter	h. someone who attacks people in the street in order to steal something
9. vandal	i. someone who sets fire to property on purpose
10. hijacker	j. someone who breaks into people's houses to steal something

e) Make up the chart with derivatives related to crimes

Crime (noun)	Doer	Verb	Definition of your own

f) Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets

1. Nobody at the company realized that he had been (embezzle) money until someone noticed some errors in the books.
2. The (rape).....admitted that he had spoken to the woman but denied that he had (rape).....her.
3. It is difficult to protect children from (abuse).....who are members of their own family.
4. The (blackmail) was caught when someone recognized her handwriting.
5. Armed (robbery) is increasingly common, with criminals using shotguns and other weapons.
6. The (mug).....came up to her in the street and produced a knife.
7. The (murder).....of women tend to be their husbands (48%) whereas only 10% of men (murder)by their wives.
8. The (theft).....got into the gallery at night and took three Picassos.
9. The (assault).....was vicious and victim needed 56 stitches.
- 10.The (arson) who set fire to Anna Hathaway's cottage did it because he had had a row with his girlfriend.

1.5. Match the headlines with the crimes, choose one headline and write a short article.

kidnapping hijacking assassination arson mugging burglary

- BOY SNATCHED FROM MUM IN PARK
- PENSIONER ATTACKED IN TOWN CENTRE FOR \$5
- "REMOVERS" EMPTY FREE HOUSES
- FACTORY FIRE "NO ACCIDENT"
- PRESIDENT KILLED BY SINGLE BULLET
- GUNMAN FORCES PILOT TO LAND IN A DESERT

1.6. LISTENING

Listening task: Listen to Chief Inspector Ronald Lewis advising people on how to protect themselves from certain types of crime and fill in the table below.

<i>Mugging</i>	carry a personal attend classes
<i>Kidnapping</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • teach children not to..... • if approached by , they should go to the nearest place • if you can afford it, hire a.....
<i>Car theft</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • fit an.....system • parking car park

	• make sure your car is securely
--	--

FOLLOW-UP

1.7. Say what crimes are described:

1. He threatened to send the love letters to her husband unless she gave him \$5000.
2. The telephone box had been smashed and there was graffiti all over the walls.
3. An old man has been attacked and robbed in a city street. He is recovering in hospital.
4. Department stores lose millions of pounds each year through goods being stolen off the shelves.
5. Thieves broke into the house while the family was away on holiday.
6. The young woman was sexually attacked as she walked across the dark park late at night.
7. He watched with satisfaction as the fire he lit burnt down the factory. "That'll make them wish they'd never given me the sack," he thought.
8. It was a perfect copy. It was so good, in fact, that it could even fool an expert.
9. The bank believed her to be trustworthy. They had no reason to suspect that she had transferred thousands of pounds to false accounts.
10. "If you want to see your child again, put \$50,000 in an old suitcase and wait for further instructions."¹
11. George gave the man \$50 in return for a small packet of heroin.
12. It was a beautiful day. The sun was shining and people were sitting outside the cafe enjoying the sunshine. Then the bomb went off.
13. "If only I hadn't brought these watches through customs," she thought as she sat crying in the police station.

1.8. COLLOCATIONS. Match the adjectives with the nouns

vicious brutal cold-blooded	murder criminal offender crime
common habitual petty	

PART 2 COMPUTERS AND CRIME

2.1. Ponder over the questions:

- What kinds of crime are associated with computers?
- Work with a partner. Make a list of kinds of crime that involve computers.

2.2. The words in the left column below relate to computers; those in the right column relate to computer crime. Discuss