

# 2 Crime Doesn't Pay

رابط الدرس الرقمي



www.iien.edu.sa



## 1 Listen and Discuss

1. Discuss one or two famous crimes. Who was involved? What happened? Where and when did it happen?
2. Read the newspaper headlines. Then read the newspaper articles about foolish crimes. Which headline matches which article?
3. Discuss the articles. Which criminal do you think is the most foolish? Why?

**a** British Burglar Says “Sorry” With Flowers

**b** Killer Sentenced to Die for Second Time

**c** Credit Card Thief Signs Own Name

**d** *The Impatient Inmate*

**e** Paper Boy Steals Truck to Speed Up Deliveries

**f** Criminals with Big Plans, Small Car

**1**

GRAYSON, California, USA — An inmate who was just a day away from being released from jail fled the county prison on Thursday, according to the Grayson sheriff's department. When Bob Newton, 32, saw a gate that had been opened for a truck, he couldn't resist the opportunity to escape. Deputy Royjindar Singh saw Newton run through the gate and disappear into a cornfield. Newton is being pursued by a K-9 unit, a helicopter, police deputies, and the California Highway Patrol. Newton had been serving a five-day sentence for a misdemeanor reckless driving charge. When caught, Newton could now face up to a year in state prison.

**2**



KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia — Malaysian police reported on Tuesday that two armed robbers stole a car, then hijacked a security van with \$1.3 million inside. However, the robbers encountered a problem when they tried to

transfer the money to their getaway car. The car the robbers had stolen was a compact car. It was so small that it could not carry all of the cash, and the robbers were forced to abandon more than half of it!

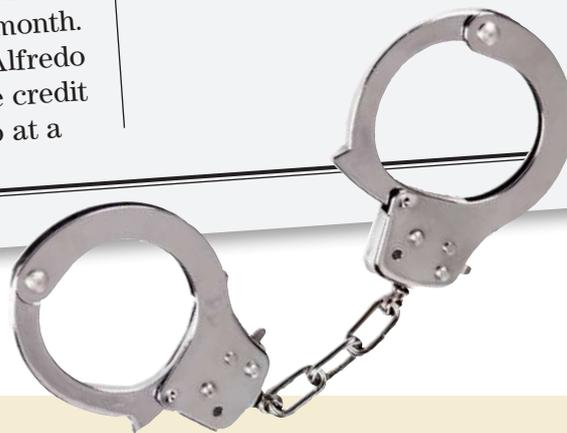


3



ROSARIO, Argentina — Argentine police didn't have much of a challenge finding a man accused of using a stolen credit card. The man used the credit card, then signed his own name on the receipts! The credit card was reported stolen from an unlocked apartment last month. According to the police, Alfredo Ramirez, 21, had used the credit card to buy a cappuccino at a

coffee house and to buy milk and cereal at a grocery store. The next time he tried to use the stolen card, it was declined and seized. Ramirez has been charged with three counts of unauthorized use of a credit card.



## Quick Check

**A. Vocabulary.** Match the words with their meanings.

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. _____ decline      | a. without permission                           |
| 2. _____ unauthorized | b. to leave or give up something                |
| 3. _____ to abandon   | c. to refuse                                    |
| 4. _____ inmate       | d. a minor crime                                |
| 5. _____ misdemeanor  | e. to take control of a moving vehicle by force |
| 6. _____ hijack       | f. a prisoner                                   |

**B. Comprehension.** Answer **true** or **false**.

- \_\_\_\_\_ *Credit Card Thief Signs Own Name* talks about a prisoner breaking out of prison.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *Credit Card Thief Signs Own Name* reports the story of a credit card theft.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *Criminals with Big Plans, Small Car* is about a hijacking and a robbery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *Criminals with Big Plans, Small Car* tells the story of robbers who did not prepare well for their crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ *The Impatient Inmate* reports on a robbery.

## 2 Pair Work

Think of a crime story that you heard or read about in the news. Tell your partner about it, explaining the details.



### 3 Grammar

#### The Passive

Use the passive to put the focus on an action, rather than who did the action. The passive is formed with *be* (any tense) + past participle.

The crime **was committed** early in the morning.

The murder weapon **has been found**.

The murderer **will be brought** to justice.

To include who did the action, use the preposition *by*.

The burglar **was arrested by the police**.

**Note:** Newspapers often use the passive to report crime stories.

#### Past Perfect and Past Perfect Progressive

We use the past perfect to talk about an activity or event that was completed before another activity or event in the past.

Reiko **had forgotten** to lock the door before she left the house.

The criminal **had** already **escaped** by the time the police arrived.

We use the past perfect progressive when the activity was in progress at the time another activity or event happened in the past.

Juan **had been getting** cash from the ATM when he was mugged.

The driver **had been swerving** between lanes when the police officer stopped him.

**A.** Rewrite the active sentences as passive sentences.

 Police found the suspect wearing a cow costume.

*The suspect was found wearing a cow costume.*

1. A 92-year-old grandmother chased and caught the criminal.
2. The police discovered 54 money boxes in the suspect's home.
3. Police found the suspect hiding in a trash can.
4. The jury found the suspect guilty of stealing \$40,000 worth of bananas.
5. The police will fine him for littering the sidewalk.

**B.** Write the newspaper headlines as full, passive sentences.

 Killer Sentenced to Die for Second Time

*A killer has been sentenced to die for the second time.*

1. Man Accused of Driving Stolen Car to Court
2. Man Jailed for Driving Too Fast
3. Break-In Suspect Found Asleep in House
4. Man Found Guilty of Stealing Candy from Child
5. Man Arrested for Not Paying Library Fines
6. Businessman Fined \$35 for Illegal Parking



C. Combine the sentences to create one past perfect or past perfect progressive sentence.

🔑 (1st) Marco was walking down a poorly lit street. (2nd) He was mugged.  
*Marco had been walking down a poorly lit street when he was mugged.*

- (1st) Tania was talking on the phone. (2nd) She heard an intruder in the house.  
\_\_\_\_\_ when \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1st) He was a trusted politician. (2nd) He was arrested for stealing state funds.  
Before \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1st) Luckily, I installed an alarm. (2nd) The robbery took place.  
\_\_\_\_\_ before \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1st) He was jogging. (2nd) He got into his car.  
Before \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1st) My wallet was stolen. (2nd) I didn't have any money.  
\_\_\_\_\_ because \_\_\_\_\_.

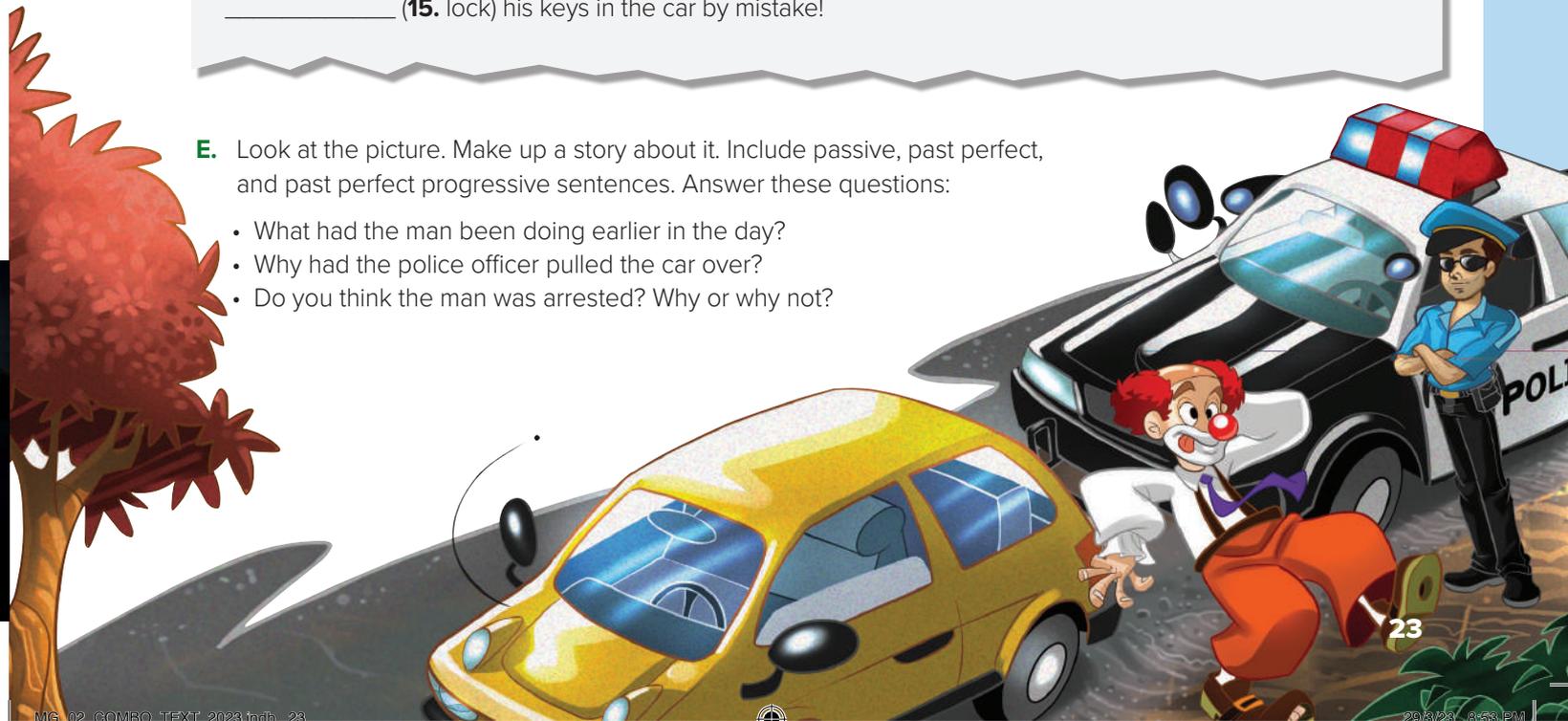
D. Complete the newspaper article with the correct form of the verbs. For some answers, both the simple past and the past perfect forms are possible.

### Would-Be Robber Forgets Important Detail

STANTON, Texas—John Wilkinson, 24, \_\_\_\_\_ (1. attempt) to rob the Stanton Drug Store yesterday. Wilkinson \_\_\_\_\_ (2. spend) weeks planning every detail of the robbery. He \_\_\_\_\_ (3. buy) a ski mask to cover his face. And right before the robbery, he \_\_\_\_\_ (4. take) the license plate off his car. Wilkinson \_\_\_\_\_ (5. feel) confident that he \_\_\_\_\_ (6. plan) the perfect robbery. The robbery itself \_\_\_\_\_ (7. go) off without a hitch. The problems began when Wilkinson \_\_\_\_\_ (8. try) to get away. Wilkinson \_\_\_\_\_ (9. run) to his car. He \_\_\_\_\_ (10. leave) it parked and running in front of the pharmacy. He \_\_\_\_\_ (11. try) to get in the car but the door wouldn't open. Wilkinson \_\_\_\_\_ (12. discover) that he \_\_\_\_\_ (13. make) an incredibly stupid mistake. He \_\_\_\_\_ (14. think) so much about the robbery, that he \_\_\_\_\_ (15. lock) his keys in the car by mistake!

E. Look at the picture. Make up a story about it. Include passive, past perfect, and past perfect progressive sentences. Answer these questions:

- What had the man been doing earlier in the day?
- Why had the police officer pulled the car over?
- Do you think the man was arrested? Why or why not?

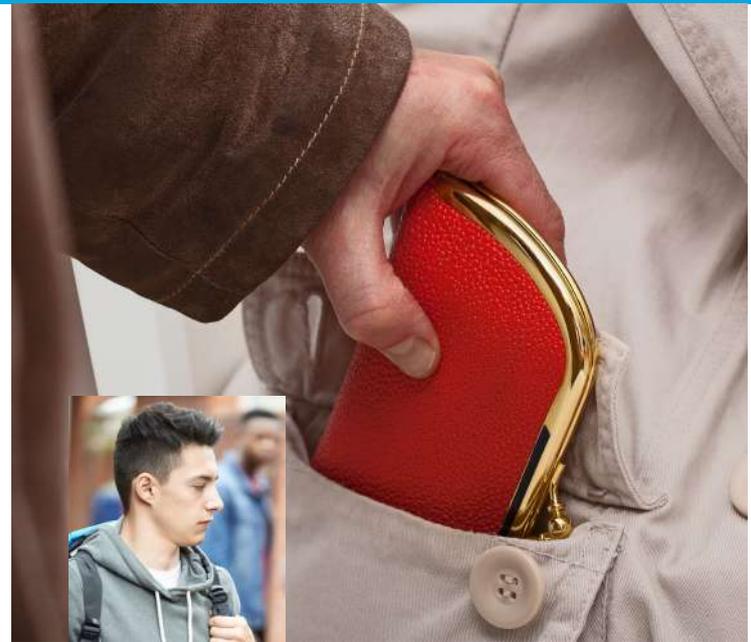


## 2 Crime Doesn't Pay



### 4 Conversation

- Albert:** When traveling in cities, I used to worry about being pickpocketed. Then I learned how pickpockets do it. That taught me how to prevent it from happening to me.
- Ali:** So how do they do it?
- Albert:** Well, to begin with, they look for someone on the street who has stopped to look at buildings or people. That's one of the reasons tourists are an **easy mark**.
- Ali:** Then what happens?
- Albert:** The pickpocket will often pretend to bump into the victim **by accident**. He might act as if he's dizzy. He may ask where you're from, act really friendly, and try to shake your hand.
- Ali:** Then what?
- Albert:** At this point, he might pretend to lose his balance and fall against you. Like this (*falling over*).
- Ali:** Then what?
- Albert:** That's it. You've **let your guard down**, and consequently, he's **nabbed** your wallet.
- Ali:** **Are you kidding? Come on.** My wallet couldn't possibly be stolen that easily.
- Albert:** Are you sure?
- Ali:** **I'm positive.**
- Albert:** Then what's this in my hand?
- Ali:** My wallet!



#### Real Talk

- easy mark** = likely victim(s)  
**by accident** = not on purpose  
**let your guard down** = not be careful enough  
**nabbed** = stolen  
**Are you kidding?** = Are you joking?  
**Come on.** = Please be serious.  
**I'm positive.** = I'm certain.

#### About the Conversation

1. What crime are the people talking about?
2. How does the crime happen? Explain the steps.
3. Have you or anyone you know ever been pickpocketed or robbed? What happened?

#### Your Turn

Role-play with a partner. Think about a process for doing something. Explain the steps in the process to your partner. Use the phrases for ordering from the box.

#### Ordering

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| To begin with... | At this point... |
| Once...          | Consequently...  |

## 5 Listening

Listen to the lecture on safety. Take notes and then answer the questions.

1. Complete the chart.

Things you can do to stay safe	Tick <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the things you do
	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Why is it important to stay alert?
3. Which of these safety precautions do you already take?  
Will you start taking others?

## 6 Pronunciation

When a word ends with the same consonant sound that the next word begins with, the two sounds are linked. Listen and repeat the sentences. Practice linking the consonants.

1. Thanks for coming to our safety **tips** seminar.
2. This class will give you important **tips**.
3. To prevent yourself **f**rom being mugged, keep valuables out of sight.
4. Don't let your guard **d**own.
5. I must **t**ravel to an unfamiliar area.

## 7 Vocabulary Building

assume	grim	pavement
coincidence	installed	suspect
display	insured	

- A.** You will see these words in the reading on pages 26 and 27. Complete each sentence with one of these words.

1. That watch is valuable. You should have it \_\_\_\_\_ in case it's ever stolen.
2. The police are looking for the \_\_\_\_\_. He has dark hair and was wearing a green shirt.
3. The news about the plane crash was \_\_\_\_\_. There were no survivors.
4. I was just thinking of Tom when I bumped into him on the street. What a \_\_\_\_\_!
5. Alex had a new house alarm \_\_\_\_\_ to keep his home safe.
6. My brother fell on the \_\_\_\_\_ at the skateboard park and broke his wrist.
7. I \_\_\_\_\_ that I'm meeting her at the usual time. But maybe I'd better check.
8. The department store has a beautiful vacation \_\_\_\_\_ in their window.

- B.** Check your answers with a partner. If you do not understand the meaning of a word, look it up in a dictionary.

## 2 Crime Doesn't Pay

### 8 Reading

#### Before Reading

What mystery or crime stories have you read?  
Talk about the characters and the story.

# Crime Puzzles

## The Case of the Stolen Jewels

Detective Colmes was at the coffee shop around the corner when he learned that Jones's Jewelry had been broken into. He arrived at the scene of the burglary in moments.

Mr. Jones, the owner of the store, explained what had happened. "I arrived this morning to open up the store. As I walked up to my shop, I noticed a lot of broken glass on the pavement. I looked up and realized that the display window had been broken." Colmes looked out the broken window at the sidewalk, littered with glass. Mr. Jones continued, "Then I saw that all of the jewelry from the display window was gone. The doors were still locked, so this must be where the burglar broke in!"

"Why didn't the alarm go off?" asked Colmes. "It's a strange coincidence," said Mr. Jones. "I removed our old alarm system yesterday and made an appointment to have a new one installed today."

Colmes looked around at the empty jewelry cases. "I assume your jewelry was insured?"

"Of course!" said Mr. Jones. "Thank goodness for that!"

Colmes nodded and said, "Mr. Jones, I believe there was a crime indeed. And it was committed by you."

What crime does Colmes suspect Mr. Jones of committing? Why?

## The Case of the Bowling Alley Murder

The Center Street Bowling Alley, the oldest bowling alley in the city, closed at midnight. At 4:00 A.M., the janitor found a terrible sight: a man with a knife in his back lying in one of the lanes. Detective Colmes quickly arrived at the scene with a swarm of police officers.

"Anybody know the victim?" asked Colmes. "I do," said one of the officers. "That's Bob Reynolds. He's running for councilman. He and Mike Jenner have been <sup>having</sup> a bitter campaign battle."

"Perhaps we should pay Mr. Jenner a visit," said Colmes. Before leaving the bowling alley, Colmes took his cell phone out of his pocket and left it behind.

On arriving at Mike Jenner's house, Colmes told Jenner, "I have some grim news. Bob Reynolds has been murdered."

"No! I can't believe it!" cried Jenner.

"We'd like to speak with you about the murder. But first, I need to get back to the police station to file the report. Can you meet me at the station?"

"Of course. I'll help in any way I can."

"I'll give you a call." Colmes patted his pocket. "Uh oh, I must've left my cell phone at the bowling alley. Would you mind picking it up and bringing it with you to the station?"

Jenner looked confused, but said, "Sure. I'll do anything to help with the investigation."

Later that day, Jenner brought Colmes's cell phone to the station. He was arrested and charged with murder. Why?



رابط الدرس الرقمي

www.ien.edu.sa



**Answer**

**The Case of the Stolen Jewels:**

Detective Colmes suspects that Mr. Jones took the jewelry himself and pretended that there had been a burglary so he could collect insurance money. The broken window is Colmes's clue. If someone had broken into the shop, the broken glass should have been on the inside of the shop. Since it was outside the store, the window must have been broken from inside.

**Answer**

**The Case of the Bowling Alley Murder:**

Detective Colmes never told Mr. Jenner in which bowling alley the murder took place. Yet Mr. Jenner knew which bowling alley to go to for Colmes's phone. Mr. Jenner must have known where the murder took place because he was there!

**After Reading**

Answer *true* or *false*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Detective Colmes was at the police station when he heard about the robbery.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The broken glass was inside the store.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Center Street Bowling Alley is the only bowling alley in the city.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Mike Jenner was Bob Reynolds's friend.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Colmes left his cell phone at the bowling alley on purpose.

**9 Speaking** 

1. Talk about the characteristics of a good detective. Work in pairs or groups.
2. Write your ideas in the organizer below. Use the organizer to discuss in groups or in class.

Crimes that a detective investigates	Characteristics needed to solve crimes	Do I have these characteristics?

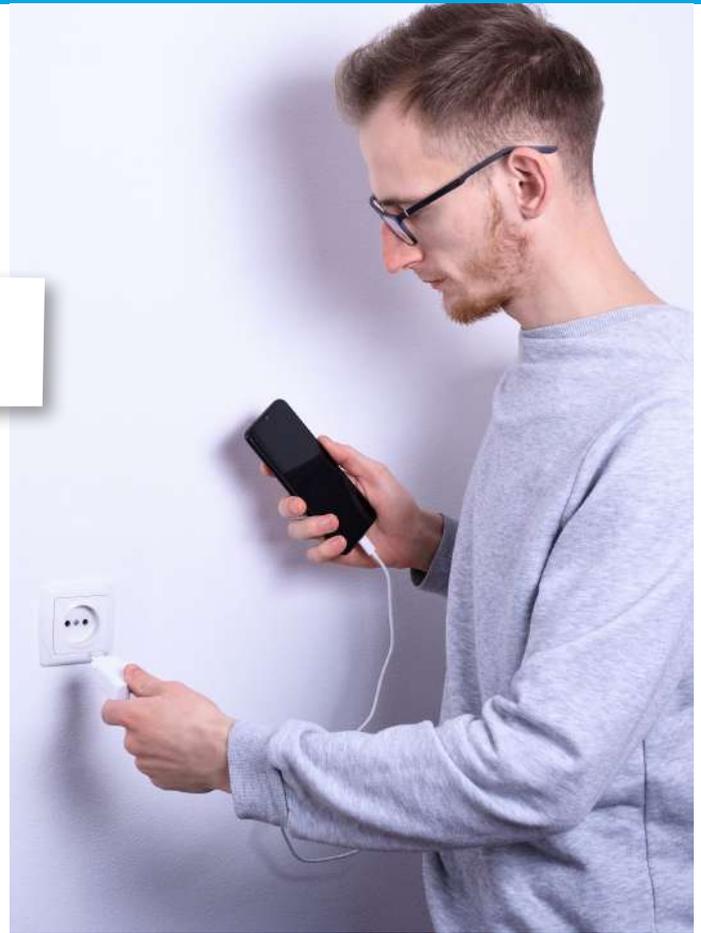


### 10 Writing

- A. Read the title of the article below and decide who it is addressed to. Give reasons for your answer.

#### CHARGING YOUR CELL PHONE, CAN GET YOU IN TROUBLE!

1. Read the article and answer the questions.
  - Why did the burglar leave the house in a hurry?
  - What did the police find?
  - How did they discover the identity of the burglar?
2. Read the article again and answer the questions.
  - How does it begin?
  - Are all the events presented in the order they happened (chronologically)? Why? Why not?
3. Find out which paragraph/s focus on:
  - the police investigation
  - the burglary
  - the arrest
4. How many past forms can you find?
5. Are there any passive forms? Why? Why not?



A burglar was arrested after leaving his cell phone at the house that he broke into. The man was going through the rooms, looking for valuables, when he heard someone unlock the door and enter the house. So, he jumped out of a window and fled to avoid getting caught.

The police searched the house later, looking for prints and other clues to help them identify the man. All of a sudden, one of the owners pointed to a cell phone plugged into one of the sockets, charging, and said that he had never seen it before

and did not know who it belonged to. The police checked with the rest of the family and confirmed that it did not belong to any of them.

One of the police officers had an idea. He called a contact listed in the phone memory, and told the person that the owner of the phone had been in an accident, so the police were trying to get in touch with friends and family. The man was identified. He was later arrested and charged with a total of 12 burglaries!







# 11 Form, Meaning and Function



### Simple Past Tense: *Be*

How **were** the burglars caught?

There **were** security cameras everywhere.

**Was** the pickpocket sorry for his crime?

Yes, he **was**. He apologized to the victim.

### Simple Past Tense: Regular and Irregular Verbs

What **did** the police **do**?

They **arrested** the criminal.

They **didn't arrest** the man.

Where **did** they **go** after they were arrested?

They **went** to the police station.

They **didn't go** to the police station.

### Time Expressions for the Past

The armed robber stole a car **yesterday**.

Nathalie forgot to lock the door **last night**.

The burglar went to jail **in 2006**.

I went to Oman three years **ago**.

### The Past with *Used to* and *Would*

We use *used to + be* to talk about past states that are no longer true:

**Q:** What **did** you **use to be** afraid of when you were younger?

**A:** I **used to be afraid** of elevators. I always took the stairs instead.

We use *used to + verb* and *would + verb* to talk about past habits that are no longer true:

**Q:** **Did** you **use to** travel a lot in your job?

**A:** Yes, I **used to (would) travel** to a new place every year. I **didn't use to like** it much and now I prefer to stay in one place.

**A.** Complete the conversation. Use the past tense of the verbs in parentheses. Then practice with a partner.

**Fahd:** What \_\_\_\_\_ (1.happen) to you yesterday?

**Imad:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (2. go) to the Falcon's football game and a pickpocket \_\_\_\_\_ (3. steal) my wallet.

**Fahd:** Oh no! \_\_\_\_\_ (4.do) you call the police?

**Imad:** Yes, and they \_\_\_\_\_ (5.catch) the thief!

**Fahd:** That's great! How \_\_\_\_\_ (6.do) they catch him?

**Imad:** There \_\_\_\_\_ (7.be) security cameras everywhere.



**B.** Work with a partner. Ask and answer about how Omar's life has changed. Use *used to* and *didn't use to*.

**A:** How often **did** Omar **use to** watch crime dramas on TV?

**B:** He **used to watch** crime dramas every day. He **didn't use to do** anything else!

1. Omar watched TV every day. Now he goes to the gym.
2. Omar ate a lot of junk food. Now he eats fruit instead.
3. Omar was overweight. Now he isn't.
4. Omar was always tired. Now he has more energy.
5. Omar didn't sleep well at night. Now he sleeps more soundly.



## Past Progressive

We use the past progressive when we describe what was happening at a specific time in the past.

**Q:** What were you doing at three o'clock today?     **A:** I was driving home from work.

We use the past progressive when we talk about a temporary state or action.

**Q:** Have you always lived in Riyadh?     **A:** No. A few years ago, I **was living** in Dubai.

**Q:** What **were** you **doing** in Dubai?     **A:** I **was working** at a hotel.

We use the past progressive with *always* to describe a repeated or annoying action.

My neighbor's son **was always getting** into trouble when he was younger.

We use the past progressive to describe a long action that is interrupted by a short action.

I **was working** on my computer when suddenly the power **went out**.

We use the past progressive to describe two actions that were happening at the same time.

While I **was studying**, my brother **was watching** TV.

- C.** Read the interview between the policeman and Mr. John Wilkinson. Complete the paragraphs with the simple past tense or the past progressive form of the verb in parentheses.

**Policeman:** What were you doing (1. do) at 3 P.M. yesterday, Mr. Wilkinson?

**John:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (2. be) in the 'Supermarket.' I \_\_\_\_\_ (3. buy) milk.

**Policeman:** Who \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (4. shop) with at that time?

**John:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (5. shop) with anyone. I was alone.

**Policeman:** At 3 P.M., a security guard saw you outside the 'Ski and Snow' store. You \_\_\_\_\_ (6. park) your car. Is that true, Mr. Wilkinson?

**John:** Oh yes, that's right. At 3 P.M. I \_\_\_\_\_ (7. park) my car. But I \_\_\_\_\_ (8. go) to the 'Ski and Snow' store to buy a ski mask. I \_\_\_\_\_ (9. go) to the 'Supermarket'...

**Policeman:** What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (10. buy) at the 'Supermarket' Mr. Wilkinson?

**John:** I \_\_\_\_\_ (11. buy) some cheese.

**Policeman:** Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (12. take) the license plate off your car when you were parked next to the 'Snow and Ski' store, Mr. Wilkinson?

**John:** Ermmm... I .... don't know.

**Policeman:** Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (13. say) that you \_\_\_\_\_ (14. buy) a ski mask at the 'Snow and Ski' shop, Mr. Wilkinson?

**John:** Ermmm... I..... didn't say that. Did I say that? I meant .....

**Policeman:** \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (15. rob) the Stanton Drug Store yesterday, Mr. Wilkinson?



- D.** With a partner, discuss if you think John Wilkson is guilty or innocent. Give some reasons why based on the interview in exercise **C**.

# 2 Crime Doesn't Pay



## 12 Project

- Choose and research one of the following topics:
  - Famous Crimes**
  - Famous Frauds**
  - Famous Blunders**
  - Intellectual Property Crimes**
- Work in pairs or groups. Collect information from different sources and make notes in your organizer.
- Use your notes to prepare a PowerPoint presentation or a poster.
  - Select photos/pictures or design/draw your own.
  - Plan what you are going to present and in what order.
  - Prepare your texts, e.g. bullet points, slogans, descriptions and/or accounts.
  - Share the work.
  - Collate your material and prepare.
- Rehearse and then present in class.



	<input type="checkbox"/> Crime	<input type="checkbox"/> Fraud	<input type="checkbox"/> Blunder
What was it about?			
Who was involved?			
Where did it take place?			
When did it happen?			
Why did it happen?			
How was it resolved?			



When you prepare a PowerPoint presentation, remember to:

- Focus on your audience:
- what the audience knows or expects
  - ways to keep them interested and engaged
  - ways to entertain them, e.g. a joke, or a comment
- Focus on your content:
- decide what you are going to talk about
  - select and use keywords/information
  - illustrate with visuals or examples
  - be prepared to say more than what is on your slides
- Focus on your slides:
- do not include too many points on each slide
  - do not use a small font
  - limit your points to about 4 or 5 maximum
  - use bullet points, charts, or graphs
  - use visuals
  - reveal the information gradually
  - include notes in the margin if you need a reminder of what you want to say
  - do a trial run—practice using your material and software



# 13 Reflection

Things that I liked about Unit 2:	Things that I didn't like very much:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Things that I found easy in Unit 2:	Things that I found difficult in Unit 2:
_____	_____
_____	_____

Unit 2 Checklist	I can do this very well.	I can do this quite well.	I need to study/practice more.
discuss crime and punishment			
read and discuss newspaper articles			
explain steps in a process			
use the passive			
use the past perfect and past perfect progressive			
use the simple past tense: <i>be</i>			
use regular and irregular verbs in the past			
use <i>used to</i> and <i>would</i>			
use the past simple versus past progressive			

My five favorite new words from Unit 2:	If you're still not sure about something from Unit 2:
_____	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read through the unit again</li> <li>• listen to the audio material</li> <li>• study the grammar and functions from the unit again</li> <li>• ask your teacher for help</li> </ul>
_____	
_____	