

3 Complete each space in the text with a word formed from the word in capitals.

One of the most (1) *worrying* crime statistics in Europe is the rise in juvenile crime. Often the root cause is (2) to drugs, an expensive habit which often leads young (3) into a life of petty crime. Some parents, unable to cope with their children's addiction have thrown them out of home, forcing them to live the lives of (4) 'Kate' (not her real name) is one such person. (5) since she was 18, Kate has had various brushes with the law, most recently for (6) , in order to raise cash to fuel a heroin habit. As a result of that transgression, Kate spent two months in prison, rubbing shoulders with (7) criminals and murderers. Kate accepts that she acted (8) in stealing computer equipment, and doesn't bear any grudges towards the police. 'It's their job to (9) the law, I understand that. And I'm trying to come to terms with my addiction.' Kate has come good. Helped by the social services, she hasn't touched any drugs for the best part of a year. But, sadly, for every Kate there are ten young people for whom prison is no (10) at all.

WORRY

ADDICT
OFFENCE

BEG
HOME

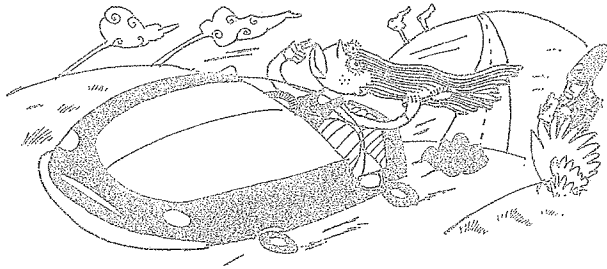
SHOP

HARD
LEGAL

FORCE

DETER

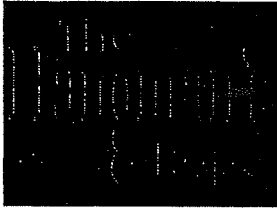
- 4 Decide which prepositions collocate in the following sentences.
- The new law on dropping litter comes INTO force next month.
 - Ann was released from prison and now she is probation.
 - Local students have been banned taking part in the demonstration.
 - Local people have called for an investigation the causes of the fire.
 - Football fans went the rampage in the centre of Norwich last night.
 - She claimed that the selling of habit-forming drugs was getting control.
 - The car left the road and crashed a tree.
 - Several guests at the hotel were robbed jewellery and money.
 - David, 19, has been sleeping a park bench for the past six months.
 - The police have charged her driving without due care and attention.



- 5 Underline the most appropriate word in each sentence.
- The police arrested Jack and took him into custody/detention/prison.
 - In most countries, the capital/death/execution penalty has been abolished.
 - A man is said to be helping the police with their arrests/detection/inquiries.
 - The judge in the court was wearing a hairpiece/head-dress/wig.
 - Two football fans were later charged with aggression/assault/attack.
 - Less serious cases are dealt with in the criminal/juvenile/magistrate's court.
 - I was given a light sentence because it was my first case/charge/offence.
 - A patrol car stopped me because I was racing/running/speeding in a built-up area.
 - The court case was dismissed for lack of evidence/a jury/defence.
 - 'Members of the jury, what is your answer/summary/verdict?'

HOMEWORK

4 Comprehension



Capital punishment has been used throughout history, although its methods and the crimes for which it is used have changed over the centuries.

1. In the USA, 85% of the population over the age of 21 approve of the death penalty. In the many states which still have the death penalty, some use the electric chair, which can take up to 20 minutes to kill, while others use gas or lethal injections.

2. The first of these was the case

A Read the article and the missing paragraphs again. Choose from the paragraphs A–G the one which fits each gap 1–6. There is one extra paragraph which you do not need to use.

of Ruth Ellis, who was hanged for shooting her lover in what was generally regarded as a crime of passion. The second was the posthumous pardon of Timothy Evans, hanged for murders which, it was later proved, had been committed by someone else.

3. The pro-hanging lobby uses four main arguments to support its call for the reintroduction of capital punishment. First there is the deterrence theory, which argues that potential murderers would think twice before committing the act if they knew that they might die if they were caught. The armed bank robber might, likewise, go back to being unarmed.

4. The other two arguments are more suspect. The idea of retribution demands that criminals should get what they deserve: if a murderer intentionally sets out to commit a crime, he should accept the

consequences. Retribution, which is just another word for revenge, is supported by the religious doctrine of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

5. The arguments against the death penalty are largely humanitarian. But there are also statistical reasons for opposing it: the deterrence figures do not add up. In Britain, 1903 was the record year for executions and yet in 1904 the number of homicides actually rose. There was a similar occurrence in 1946 and 1947. If the deterrence theory were correct, the rate should have fallen.

6. The other reasons to oppose the death penalty are largely a matter of individual conscience and belief. One is that murder is murder and that the state has no more right to take a life than the individual. The other is that Christianity preaches forgiveness, not revenge.

A By contrast, in Britain, public opinion started to turn against the use of capital punishment after the Second World War. A number of well-publicised cases in the fifties, two in particular, helped to bring about this swing.

B The next argument in favour of bringing back capital punishment concerns public security. If the death penalty were reinstated, it would mean that a convicted murderer could not be set free after serving 20 years or less of a life sentence and be able to go on to murder again. Consequently, the general public would be safer.

C As a consequence, juries were unwilling to convict. This brought about a gradual reduction in the use of the death penalty until finally it was decided that it should only be available for murder and serious violent crimes.

D Nowadays not only are the methods different but more importantly not everyone agrees that capital punishment

should be used. People are divided into two distinct groups; those for and those against. This is because this issue is black and white; there is no grey area.

E The fourth and last main pro-hanging argument is the most cold-blooded. It is that it makes economic sense to hang convicted murderers rather than keep them in prison wasting taxpayers' money.

F However, despite this change of opinion, the death penalty was not actually abolished in Britain until 1965. And even now there are many people both inside and outside Parliament who would like it to be reintroduced. There have been 14 attempts to bring back hanging since its abolition.

G The second main argument against reintroducing capital punishment is that innocent people are sometimes wrongly convicted, and while people can be released from prison, they cannot be brought back from the dead if they have been hanged.

HOMEWORK

PART 4

For questions 35-42, 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. Here is an example (0).

Example:

TIP

0 A very nice man gave us directions
GIVEN
We
a very nice man.

Read the whole sentence, look at the key word and then try to work out what the question is testing (passive, conditionals, etc).

Example: 0 WERE GIVEN DIRECTIONS BY

Write **only** the missing words **IN CAPITAL LETTERS** on the separate answer sheet.

- 35 Please don't touch the exhibits.
RATHER
I touch the exhibits.
- 36 It's a good thing you gave me a lift or I would have been late for my interview.
GIVEN
I would have been late for my interview me a lift.
- 37 Please do not drop litter in the park.
REQUESTED
You drop litter in the park.
- 38 He doesn't get on with his colleagues.
TERMS
He is not with his colleagues.
- 39 Light travels faster than sound.
TRAVEL
Sound as light.
- 40 He could not explain why he was always late to work.
ACCOUNT
He could not late to work.
- 41 Our boss wouldn't let us go home until we had done our work.
MADE
Our boss our work before we went home.
- 42 I had never been to a theme park before.
FIRST
It I had ever been to a theme park.