

МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА
И ПРОДОВОЛЬСТВИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ

ГЛАВНОЕ УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ,
НАУКИ И КАДРОВОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ

Учреждение образования
«БЕЛОРУССКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ
ОРДЕНОВ ОКТЯБРЬСКОЙ РЕВОЛЮЦИИ
И ТРУДОВОГО КРАСНОГО ЗНАМЕНИ
СЕЛЬСКОХОЗЯЙСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ»

Т. Л. Ляхнович

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

CORNY CRIMINALS

Пособие
по обучению чтению и говорению
для студентов, обучающихся по специальности
1-24 01 02 Правоведение

Горки
БГСХА
2022

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я73
Л98

*Одобрено методической комиссией
по социально-гуманитарным и лингвистическим дисциплинам
20.05.2022 (протокол № 9)
и Научно-методическим советом БГСХА
25.05.2022 (протокол № 9)*

Автор:
кандидат филологических наук, доцент *Т. Л. Ляхнович*

Рецензенты:
кандидат филологических наук, доцент *Н. С. Шатравко*;
кандидат филологических наук, доцент *С. А. Носкова*

Ляхнович, Т. Л.

Л98 Английский язык. *Corny Criminals* : пособие /
Т. Л. Ляхнович. – Горки : БГСХА, 2022. – 88 с.
ISBN 978-985-882-246-0.

Пособие имеет своей целью совершенствование лексических навыков чтения и говорения. В пособие включены короткие тексты о разных правонарушениях и преступлениях. Тексты снабжены упражнениями, направленными на проверку понимания прочитанного и активизацию лексики, необходимой для пересказа текста и построения собственного высказывания на данную тему.

Для студентов, обучающихся по специальности 1-24 01 02 Правоведение.

УДК 9:811.111(075.8)
ББК 81.2 Англ я73

ISBN 978-985-882-246-0

© УО «Белорусская государственная
сельскохозяйственная академия», 2022

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Настоящее пособие предназначено для занятий по английскому языку со студентами специальности 1-24 01 02 Правоведение, хотя может использоваться при работе со студентами соответствующей специальности, обучающимися на заочном отделении или в Высшей школе агробизнеса. Может быть полезно также всем лицам, изучающим английский язык в группах и самостоятельно.

Пособие подготовлено на материале занятых текстов, которые содержат полезную и интересную профессиональную информацию, а также знакомят с лексикой, грамматикой и стилистическими структурами, типичными для текстов подобного рода. Таким образом, цель пособия – помочь студентам усвоить лексику и специальные обороты, знание которых необходимо для чтения профессионально-ориентированных текстов и составления собственного монологического или диалогического высказывания

Тексты учебного пособия подобраны из популярных журналов для изучающих английский язык, главным образом, из журнала «Hot English Magazine», объединены тематически и сгруппированы по урокам.

Все тексты являются небольшими по объему и отличаются занимательным содержанием, они снабжены кратким словарем и упражнениями, целью которых является расширение активного и пассивного словарного запаса в области юридической терминологии.

Послетекстовые упражнения направлены на проверку понимания прочитанного, активизацию лексики урока и развитие речевых навыков. Так как упражнения каждого урока построены на основе лексического и грамматического материала текстов, это позволяет основательно проработать изучаемые слова и конструкции.

UNIT 1

DUMB CRIMINALS

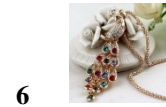
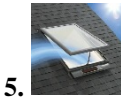
TARGET VOCABULARY

- barrel** *n* [ˈbærəl] – ствол (оружия)
- break into** *vb* – вторгаться, залезть (в помещение)
- cash till** *n* – кассовый аппарат
- coax off** *vb* [ˈkəʊks] – добиться с помощью уговоров, уговорить
- criminal** *n* [ˈkrɪmɪn(ə)] – преступник
- crooked (the)** *n* [ˈkrʊkɪd] – мошенники, нечистые на руку, жулики
- curl up** *phr vb* [ˈkɜːlʊp] – свернуться в клубок
- fire engine** *n* – пожарная машина
- flash** *vb* – *зд.* засветить (*в знач.* показать)
- flee** *vb* – убежать, спастись бегством
- get more than you bargained for** – получить больше, чем рассчитывал
- grab** *vb* – схватить
- helicopter** *n* [ˈhelɪkɔːptə] – вертолет
- hose** *n* [həʊz] – шланг, гидравлический рукав
- jewellery** [ˈdʒuːəlɪ] – драгоценности, ювелирные изделия
- ladder** *n* [ˈlædə] – лестница (приставная), стремянка,
- peer** *vb* [piə] – заглянуть, всмотреться, посмотреть внутрь (*down*)
- press charges** *exp* – выдвинуть обвинения
- pull out** *phr vb* – вытащить
- punish** *vb* [ˈpʌnɪʃ] – наказывать
- rob** *vb* – грабить
- roof** *n* [ruːf] – крыша
- search** *vb* [sɜːtʃ] – искать, обыскать
- sewage** [ˈs(j)uːɪdʒ] **tank** *n* – отстойник для сточных вод / нечистот
- shine** *vb* [ʃaɪn] – светить(ся)
- shiver** *vb* – дрожать, трястись
- siphon** *vb* [ˈsaɪf(ə)n] – перекачать, отсасывать
- skylight** *n* [ˈskailaɪt] – мансардное / чердачное окно
- step out** *vb* – выходить
- suck** *vb* – сосать, всасывать
- suspect of smth** *vb* [sʌsˈpekt] – заподозрить (в чем), подозревать
- torch** *n* [tɔːtʃ] – фонарик
- thief** *n* [θiːf] – вор
- trigger** *n* – спусковое устройство, курок
- turn up** *vb* – оказаться, появляться

TEXT 1

Task 1. Match the pictures with the words.

trigger sewage tank ladder hose roof jewellery barrel
cash till helicopter fire engine torch skylight



Task 2. Read the text. Answer the questions.

1. What did Jon Dobbs do one Friday night?
2. Why did he panic?
3. How did he find himself on the roof?
4. How many times did the owner of the house call the police? Why?
5. Why did the man on the roof ask for help?
6. What police forces eventually arrived?
7. How was the man on the roof saved?

Helping the Crooked

Criminal gets into trouble and won't come down

"If I'd known it was going to end like this, I wouldn't have done it", said 25-year-old Jon Dobbs after he tried to rob a house in west Yorkshire. It all started one Friday night. At about 10pm Dobbs climbed in through a downstairs window. Once inside, he began looking for jewellery and money. But after just a few minutes, he heard the noise of the front door being opened. Desperate for a way out, he panicked and ran upstairs, eventually using a chair to get out through the **skylight** and onto the **roof**.

When the owner of the house, Mr Rea, saw the mess in the living room, he soon realised what had happened and called the police. They arrived

shortly afterwards and **searched** the house and the garden, but found nothing and left. An hour later, Mr Rea (31) went to bed.

But not long after this, Rea was woken by some strange sounds on the roof. Very carefully, he opened the front door and **stepped out** into the front garden. **Shining** his **torch** up onto the roof, Mr Rea saw the figure of a man. "Help!" the figure from the roof shouted. "I'm scared of heights. Get me a **ladder** or something!" Trying hard not to laugh, Mr Rea realised who the man was and called the police again. This time ten police cars **turned up**, with 30 police officers, a fire engine and a police helicopter **overhead**. "We had to **coax him off** the roof, but eventually he came down the ladder we put up for him," a police officer explained. "He was **shivering**, but I think it was more out of fear than cold."

WORD WORK

Task 3. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1) a skylight | a) a small light that is powered by batteries |
| 2) a roof | b) a window in a roof |
| 3) to search | c) above; on top of you; over you |
| 4) a torch | d) an object that consists of two parallel bars connected by steps. It is used for going up to high places |
| 5) a ladder | e) the part of a building/house that covers the top of a building/house |
| 6) to turn up | f) to arrive |
| 7) overhead | g) to look for |

Task 4. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following Russian phrases.

1) Забраться (в дом) через окно на первом этаже, 2) искать, 3) отчаянно пытаюсь найти выход, 4) всего через несколько минут, 5) в итоге / в конце концов, 6) хозяин дома, 7) вскоре после этого, 8) очень острожно, 9) на этот раз, 10) из-за страха.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. Jon Dobbs tried to _____ a house.
2. He climbed in through a _____.
3. Inside the house he _____ jewellery and money.
4. He heard the _____ of the front door being opened and ran _____.

5. The owner of the house saw the _____ in the living room and called _____.
6. The police arrived _____ and _____ the house and the garden, but _____ nothing and left.
7. Mr Rea, the owner, went to bed, but soon was woken by _____ on the roof.
8. He stepped out _____, shone his _____ on the roof and saw the figure of a man.
9. Mr Rea realised who the man was and _____ the police again.
10. The robber eventually came down _____ the police put up for him.

TEXT 2

Task 6. Think about it

Have you done anything silly or stupid lately? For example: you lost something, you dropped something, you mistook someone for another person... What happened? What were the consequences?

Have you read or heard about anyone doing something stupid lately? What was it?

What stupid things could robbers do while trying to rob someone or a place?

Have you read any stories of stupid criminals lately? What happened?

Task 7. Pre-reading

What can go wrong during a robbery? Think of as many ideas as you can. For example: *the robber could drop the gun...*

Task 8.

Read the article once. Were any of your ideas from the Pre-reading activity mentioned? Which robber is the most hopeless? Why?

Really Stupid Criminals!

Committing a robbery takes careful planning. But it seems that some criminals aren't willing to do any preparation, as these examples clearly show.

A 26-year-old man **pulled out** a gun in a bank and demanded the money. The **bank clerk** refused. So, the thief fired a **warning shot** in the air. Unfortunately, the gun failed to go off. So, he did what any normal person

would do: he turned the gun around, **peered** down the **barrel** and tried the **trigger** again. This time it worked.

A 24-year-old man walked into a **Burger King**¹ in Michigan at 5am. He **flashed** a gun and demanded the **cash**. The clerk apologised and explained that he could only open the **cash till** with a food order. So, the **thief** ordered some **onion rings**². Then, the clerk explained that onion rings weren't available until 11am, and that he would have to order something from the breakfast menu. Frustrated, the gunman walked away.

A 32-year-old man walked into a **7/11 store**³, put a \$20 bill on the counter and asked for change. When the clerk opened the cash till, the man pulled out a gun and demanded all the money in the till. Quickly, the clerk held the money out to him. The man **grabbed** the cash and **fled**, leaving his \$20 note on the counter. Unfortunately, the total amount he got from the till was \$15 – making him a \$5 loss.

A 27-year-old man attempted to **siphon** petrol from a **motor home** but **got more than he bargained for**. Police arrived at the scene to find a man **curled up** on the ground **in agony**. A police spokesperson later explained that the man had tried to steal petrol by **sucking** on a **hose**. However, he'd plugged his hose into the motor home's **sewage tank** by mistake, and sucked up a large quantity of waste water. The owner of the vehicle declined to **press charges**, saying that the man had been **punished** enough.

Yuk!

NOTES

¹ **Burger King** – Бургер Кинг (Фирменная сеть экспресс-кафе, в которых подают гамбургер, поджаренный по патентованному рецепту, стандартные гарниры, кофе, безалкогольные напитки).

² **onion rings** – кул. луковые колечки в кляре

³ **7/11 store** – (удобный) магазин, работающий с 7 до 11(23:00)

Task 9. Read the article again. Then, answer the questions.

1. Why did the 26-year-old peer down the barrel of his gun?
2. What happened next?
3. Why couldn't the 24-year-old order any onion rings?
4. What did he order in the end?
5. What did the 32-year-old place on the counter?
6. How much did he make from the robbery?
7. What was the 27-year-old attempting to rob?
8. What did he end up swallowing?

WORD WORK

Task 10. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1) a bank clerk | a) a container for holding water from toilets, etc. |
| 2) a barrel | b) a large vehicle with beds, a kitchen, a toilet, etc. |
| 3) a trigger | c) a long, rubber tube that water can flow through |
| 4) cash | d) a person who works in a bank, serving customers |
| 5) a cash till | e) in a lot of pain |
| 6) a motor home | f) money in the form of notes (paper money) and coins (metal money) |
| 7) in agony | g) the long part of a gun that a bullet travels through as it comes out of the gun |
| 8) a hose | h) the machine in a shop where the money is kept. It's also used to record how much money people pay. Also, a "cash register" |
| 9) a sewage tank | i) the part of a gun you pull when you want to fire it |

Task 11. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following Russian phrases.

1) Совершить ограбление, 2) вытащить оружие (пистолет), 3) сделать предупредительный выстрел, 4) пистолет не выстрелил, 5) потребовать деньги, 6) перевернуть пистолет, 7) заглянуть в ствол (пистолета), 8) понести убытки в размере 5 долларов, 9) корчиться в муках, 10) вставить шланг в отстойник для нечистот, 11) по ошибке, 12) выдвинуть обвинения.

Task 12. Complete the sentences with the words from the text in the right form.

1. rob / robbery / robber

- a) In the summer of '84, I committed a _____ – and got one year for it.
b) I'm sure the police will catch the _____ eventually.
c) The banks _____ people, and people _____ the banks.

2. criminal / thief / spokesperson

- a) A police _____ says he was alone...
b) Murder and robbery are _____ acts.
c) The _____ was taken in the theft.

3. gun / shot /barrel / trigger

- a) Jake was pointing a _____ at the door.
- b) He put a gun to his head and pulled the _____ .
- c) Mary was killed with a pistol _____ to the back of the head at close range.
- d) Clean the _____ of this rifle.

4. cash / change / till

- a) Can you give me _____ for a pound?
- b) Tom was caught stealing money from the cash _____.
- c) Tom asked me if I had any _____ on me.

5. flee (fled – fled) / grab / steal (stole – stolen)

- a) Tom _____ his briefcase and headed for the door.
- b) They _____ thousands of dollars' worth of jewelry from the store.
- c) Anyone who could not _____ was murdered.

TEXT 3

Task 13. Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1) confront smb [kən'frʌnt] | a) допросить, проводить допрос |
| 2) sneak into [sni:k] | b) заснуть |
| 3) identify [ai'dentɪfaɪ] | c) место заключения, тюрьма |
| 4) make one's escape | d) место совершения преступления |
| 5) raid the home | e) ожидать приговора суда |
| 6) fall asleep | f) опознавать |
| 7) crime scene | g) происшествие |
| 8) interview | h) проникать |
| 9) await the sentence | i) рассмотрение дела, судебное разбирательство |
| 10) jailhouse | j) совершить налет на дом |
| 11) trial ['traɪəl] | k) сталкиваться лицом к лицу |
| 12) incident ['ɪnsɪd(ə)nt] | l) тихий час |
| 13) naptime | m) убежать |
| 14) tranquilliser
[ˈtræŋkwɪlaɪzə] | n) успокоительное средство |

Task 14. Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1. What is the criminal's name?
- 2. What did he do?

3. Where and when was the crime committed?
4. Why did he fall asleep?
5. What was he wearing when he was found?

Naptime

“I didn’t want to confront the guy, so I sneaked into my kitchen and called the police,” said Melba Watson. The 43-year-old woman from Oklahoma found a special surprise Sunday morning. When she woke up just before 6 am, she heard a series of noises coming from the front room of her house.

A man, later identified as Manny Banks, tried to rob Watson’s house. But before he could make his escape, he fell asleep on Watson’s couch. Apparently, Banks had taken a tranquilliser before raiding the home, and fell asleep before leaving the crime scene. Banks was found wearing a jacket that belonged to Miss Watson as well as her husband’s tracksuit bottoms. Next to him, he had a bag of her jewellery and some sweets he had found in the kitchen.

When Banks was interviewed by police, he said he didn’t remember much about the incident. In fact, he claims he was surprised to find himself sleeping in someone else’s house. Banks is currently awaiting his sentence at the Oklahoma County jailhouse. Hopefully he won’t sleep through his trial.

TEXT 4

Task 15. Practice reading the words.

Belgium ['beldʒəm] – Бельгия

Liege [li:ʒ] – г. Льеж

alibi *n* [ˈælibai] – алиби, оправдание

prestigious [preˈstiʃɪəs] – престижный, авторитетный

Task 16. Read the text and say if the sentences below are true or false.

1. Pierre Paulos is a criminal.
2. He robbed a school in Liege.
3. Before this crime he had broken into a jewellery store.
4. Robbing the jeweller’s is more prestigious than robbing schools.
5. Police couldn’t catch Pierre Paulos.
6. Pierre Paulos felt a real sense of pride and *self-worth* (самоуважение, чувство собственной значимости).

False alibi

They say that everyone, even the lowest of the low, has a sense of pride. And Pierre Paulos is no exception. Paulos was arrested in Belgium, suspected of robbing a school in Liege. However, Paulos swore that he couldn't have done it because he was busy breaking into a jewellery store at the same time – a much more prestigious and important job. Police promptly arrested him for robbing the jeweller's.

Task 17. Complete the sentences.

1. Pierre Paulos has a real _____ .
2. Paulos was arrested _____ .
3. He was suspected of _____ .
4. Paulos swore he couldn't _____ it.
5. He broke into _____ at the same time.
6. Police arrested him for _____ .

Task 18. Give English equivalents to the words in brackets.

1. Someone was trying to (*проникнуть*) into the villa! The police were forced to (*вторгнуться*) into the apartment through the window. 2. The identity of the (*преступника*) is not known. 3. I (*выдвинула обвинения*) for what they did to me last year. 4. My parents never (*наказывали*) me for anything I did. 5. The police (*обыскали*) the suspect. 6. He was (*подозревали*) of theft. 7. The policeman caught the (*вора*). 8. She (*опознала*) the intruder to the police. He was too far away to be able to (*распознать*) faces. 9. First, he might (*совершить побег*) in the darkness. 10. Her (*судебное разбирательство*) will be public. 11. This (*приговор*) made the noisy doctor a popular hero. The (*приговор*) was then commuted to three years' imprisonment. 12. Let's take a look at the (*место преступления*).

UNIT 2 SILLY DRIVERS

TARGET VOCABULARY

- ban from smth** – отстранить от, лишить прав на, не допускать
- bonnet** *n* ['bɒnɪt] – капот двигателя автомобиля
- break down** *phr vb* – поломать(ся), сломать(ся)
- breathalyse** *vb* ['breθ(ə)laɪz] – проверять водителей на алкоголь
- breathalyzer** ['breθ(ə)laɪzə] – анализатор содержания алкоголя в выдыхаемом воздухе, алкотестер, трубка «Контроль трезвости»
- cardboard** *n* ['kɑ:dbɔ:d] – картон
- charge with** – предъявить (кому) обвинение в (чем), вменить в вину
- deal with** *phr vb* – иметь дело с (кем/чем),
- drive-in-restaurant** – закусочная, где можно поесть, не выходя из машины; автомобильная закусочная
- driving licence** – водительские права
- driving offence** *n* – нарушение правил движения
- drunk driver** *n* – пьяный водитель
- drunk (drink) driving** *exp* – вождение в нетрезвом состоянии
- engine** *n* ['endʒɪn] – двигатель
- escort** *vb* [esk'ɔ:t] – конвоировать, сопровождать
- fine** *n* [faɪn] – денежный штраф; *vb* штрафовать
- high-calibre** ['kælɪbrə] **round** *n* – крупнокалиберный патрон
- high-powered rifle** – винтовка под патрон большой мощности
- hit-and-run** – бегство водителя с места дорожного происшествия
- hit-and-run offences** – дорожные происшествия, виновники которых скрываются
- lurch** [lɜ:ʃ] **forward** – (резко) накрениться вперед
- numb** *adj* [nʌm] – онемелый, затекший, одеревенелый
- peer through** – вглядываться, всматриваться
- public lewdness** – непристойное поведение
- pull over** *phr vb* – прижаться к обочине и остановиться
- road rage** *exp* – разборки на трассе, хамство на дорогах
- roadside spot check** *exp* – выборочная проверка на дороге
- routine patrol** [ru:'ti:n pə'trəʊl] – обычное патрулирование
- search** [sɜ:ʃ] – искать, делать обыск
- skid off the road** – выносить в кювет, заносить (об автомобиле)
- speed camera** *exp* – камера фиксации скоростного режима
- speed limit** *n* – ограничение по скорости, скоростное ограничение

spot – *vb* заметить, увидеть; *n* место, пятно, капля
tight schedule *exp* [taɪt 'ʃedju:l] – плотный / напряженный график
traffic officer – автоинспектор, сотрудник дорожной полиции
wheelchair *n* ['wi:lʃeə] – инвалидная коляска, кресло-каталка
windscreen *n* – лобовое / ветровое стекло

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Why was Nigel Norton stopped by the traffic officers?
2. What was wrong with his vehicle?
3. How did he manage to drive his truck?
4. What did the police do to prevent him from getting into an accident?

Silly Driver

World's most ridiculous driver arrested.

“My **windscreen** was broken and I didn't have time to fix it, so I covered it with a bit of **cardboard** and drove with my head out of the side window,” said lorry driver Nigel Norton after he was **pulled over** by police for driving a dangerous vehicle. “When it was cold, I **peered through tiny** holes in the **cardboard**,” Norton, 58, added.

Traffic officers ordered Norton to stop after **spotting** him on the M1 motorway. “We saw a lorry with a piece of **cardboard** covering the **windscreen**, and he had his head out of the side window,” a police spokesman said. “When we stopped him, his face was purple from the cold.”

Norton told officers he'd been in an accident several days earlier, but didn't have time to repair the windscreen properly because of his **tight delivery schedule**. He admitted that he had driven with the **cardboard windscreen** for an incredible 500 kilometres. “I'd drive with my head out of the window until my neck got too **numb**. Then, I'd drive by looking through the little holes in the cardboard.” Police **escorted** the truck to a nearby service station, and ordered Norton to repair his vehicle before allowing him back on the road.

WORD WORK

Task 2. Translate the word combinations into Russian.

1) Lorry driver, 2) side window, 3) cardboard windscreen, 4) police spokesman, 5) service station, 6) traffic officer, 7) tight delivery schedule.

Task 3. Match the synonyms.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1) lorry | a) little |
| 2) tiny ['taɪn] | b) motorway |
| 3) to spot | c) to repair |
| 4) road | d) to stop driving |
| 5) to fix | e) truck |
| 6) to pull over | f) to notice |

Task 4. Insert the right adjectives from the text.

1. Nigel Norton was driving a _____ vehicle.
2. While driving he peered through _____ holes in the cardboard windscreen.
3. His face was _____ from cold because he had to drive with his head out of the side window.
4. He didn't have time to fix the windscreen because of _____ delivery schedule.
5. He drove with the cardboard windscreen for an _____ 500 kilometres.
6. As he drove with his head out of the window his neck got too _____.
7. The _____ lorry driver was escorted by the police to a _____ service station.

TEXT 2

Task 5. Before reading study the following explanations.

dozy ['dɔ:zi] – зд. тупой

Speedy González – Спиди Гонзález (Быстрый Гонзалес) – мультипликационный персонаж из серии «Looney Tunes». «Самая быстрая мышь во всей Мексике». Говорит с мексиканским акцентом.

pint [paɪnt] – пинта (мера ёмкости: в Англии = 0, 57 л, в США = 0, 47 л для жидкостей)

kph = kilometers per hour

pole position – выгодное / выигрышное положение (в тексте этот подзаголовок используется ради игры слов: с одной стороны, это устойчивое выражение, перевод которого приводится; с другой сторо-

ны, его нужно понимать буквально – положение столба светофора на капоте)

traffic ticket – штрафной талон, уведомление о нарушении правил дорожного движения

Samaritan [sə'mærɪtn] – *библ.* самаритянин (самарянин), добросердечный человек

otherwise ['ʌðəwaɪz] – иначе, в противном случае

marijuana ['mæri'hwɑ:nə] – марихуана (наркотик из конопли)

doughnut ['dəʊnʌt] – пончик

Task 6. Look through the passages and say what drivers they deal with.

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Dozy Driver | a) indecent drivers |
| 2. Speedy González | b) an honest but offended driver |
| 3. Pole position | c) a kind-hearted but stupid driver |
| 4. Driving offence | d) a violent driver |
| 5. Unfortunate Samaritan | e) a 'disabled' driver |
| 6. Drunk Driver | f) a Swiss driver |
| 7. Speed Camera Anger | g) the worst drivers |
| 8. Dainty Drivers | h) a resourceful driver |

Dozy Driver

London driver gets more than he bargained for.

I was just trying to do the right thing; said Blake Gruff, who was arrested and had his **driving licence confiscated** just recently. Gruff, 34, had been out drinking with some friends. 'I'd had quite a few **pints** of beer, but I felt all right. But I wasn't sure if I was OK to drive. So, I went to the police station and asked to be **breathalysed**. The police confirmed that I was well **over the limit**, but then came the worst part. They asked me how I got to the police station. 'I drove here. 'I answered innocently. At which point they arrested me and charged me with **drink-driving**. I'm going to lose my **licence** now and I'll probably get a **fine** too. And all that because I was trying to do the right thing. It isn't fair!"

Speedy González

Man stopped in unusual vehicle.

A German man was stopped by police after he was doing more than 60 kph down a high street... in an electric **wheelchair**. Guenther Eichmann, 54, who is an engineer, told police that he had **modified** the wheelchair's electric **engine** so it could go faster. He was stopped in the wheelchair doing twice the **speed limit**. His vehicle was confiscated and he was given a €400 **fine**.

Pole position

A **drunk driver** was arrested after driving with a traffic-light pole (including all the lights) lying across the car **bonnet**. The driver had hit the pole and simply kept driving. When the driver was asked about the pole, he replied, "It came with the car when I bought it."

Driving offence

There's **fierce competition** for the world's worst driver. Candidate number one is a 75-year-old man who received 14 traffic tickets in a space of just 20 minutes. The offences included driving on the wrong side of the road (four times), four **hit-and-run offences**, and six accidents. Candidate number two is a 62-year-old woman who failed her driving test 40 times before finally passing it in August 1970. By that time, she had spent over \$700 on lessons, and could no longer **afford** to buy a car.

Unfortunate Samaritan

"I was only trying to help," said German driver Hans Bad after he was arrested for **drunk driving**. Hans was driving along the motorway when he saw a car at the side of the road. Thinking that the car had **broken down**, he stopped to help. However, the car was actually a police car and part of a **roadside spot check** for drunk drivers. "As soon as he got out of the car, we suspected that he was under the influence of alcohol," a police officer explained. "He fell out of the car, **lurched forwards** and started shouting loudly about how he was going to help us and that everything would be all right," the officer added. "Obviously, he couldn't see very well, **otherwise** he would have realised that this was a police car." The 37-year-old man was arrested and **banned** from driving.

Drunk Driver

A drunk driver literally took himself to jail. Bergen Jerken was **three times over the limit** when he crashed his car through the walls of a police station in Switzerland. Police say 36-year-old Jerken lost control and **skidded** off the road, crashing straight through the side of the police station. A police spokesman added, "He was unhurt, which is more than can be said for the car and the police station. He can **say goodbye to** his licence for a long, long time."

Speed Camera Anger

Have you ever experienced **road rage**? There are often stories of vicious arguments on the motorway, of people attacking other people's vehicles or of motorists attacking one another. There are also stories of violence against **speed cameras**. They have been **beaten**, burned and **torn down** by angry motorists but this is the first time that one has been shot. Apparently, the

speed camera was shot three times with a **high-powered rifle**. Police in Tennessee were **on routine patrol** in the **early hours** when they heard **gun-fire**. They **searched** the area and saw a man in a car behaving "very suspiciously". When the officers stopped and searched the van, they found a high-calibre hunting rifle on the floor of the vehicle. When the driver, Chad Clark, 47, was questioned about this, he said that he "didn't want to say what he was doing there because he didn't want to get into trouble". Later, the police found a camera that had been hit with three **high caliber rounds**. Clark was charged with vandalism.

Dainty Drivers

In the US, a woman was arrested in New York for drunken driving and for being in possession of marijuana. The woman, who was also disqualified from driving, wasn't wearing any trousers at the time. This follows another incident in which a man was charged with **public lewdness** in Westchester County, USA. The man allegedly went through a **drive-in doughnut restaurant** with no trousers on.

Task 7. Read the short stories again and say if the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. Blake Gruff felt offended because he got an unfair fine.
2. Guenther Eichmann, a German engineer, was fined for drunk driving.
3. A drunk driver didn't pay attention to a traffic-light pole on his car bonnet.
4. A 62-year-old woman couldn't afford to buy a car that's why she failed her driving test.
5. German driver Hans Bad was arrested and banned from driving for speeding.
6. Bergen Jerken lost control and skidded off the road because of the bad weather.
7. Chad Clark, an American driver, shot the speed camera three times with a high-powered rifle.
8. Two American drivers were accused of disgusting lewd conduct in public.

Task 8. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Blake Gruff went to the police station and asked | a) 14 traffic tickets in a space of just 20 minutes. |
| 2. A German engineer modified an electric wheelchair | b) a traffic-light pole lying across the car bonnet. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>3. A drunk driver was arrested for driving with</p> <p>4. The world's worst driver received</p> <p>5. A German driver who wanted to help a car at the side of the road</p> <p>6. Bergen Jerken crashed his car through</p> <p>7. Speed cameras are often beaten,</p> <p>8. A woman was arrested in New York for drunken</p> | <p>c) burned and torn down by angry motorists.</p> <p>d) driving and for being in possession of marijuana.</p> <p>e) so that it could go faster.</p> <p>f) the walls of a police station in Switzerland.</p> <p>g) to be breathalysed.</p> <p>h) was under the influence of alcohol.</p> |
|--|--|

Task 9. Answer the questions about the short stories.

1. Why did a London driver want to be breathalysed by the police? How was he awarded for being honest?
2. Why was a man in the wheelchair stopped? What punishment did he get?
3. What did a driver with a traffic-light pole on the bonnet say when he was stopped by the police?
4. What driving offences is the first candidate for the world's worst driver noted for?
5. What made the police offices suspect that Hans Bad, a German driver, was under the influence of alcohol? What was a police car doing at the side of the road?
6. How did Bergen Jerken manage to literally take himself to jail?
7. What are the examples of road rage? What kind of vandalism was Chad Clark, a Tennessee driver, charged with?
8. Why were a woman from New-York and a man from Westchester County, USA, disqualified from driving?

WORD WORK

Task 10. Fill in the blanks with one of the words below.

from over of with down off

1. Policeman ordered the wild driver to pull _____.
2. He is charged _____ attempted robbery.
3. They accused him _____ murder.
4. Tourist coaches will be banned _____ entering the city centre.
5. The bus skidded _____ the road and into a ditch.

6. He could shoot _____ a gun, ride on a horse, and swim like a devil.
7. This old car breaks _____ all the time.

Task 11. Choose the right form of the verb, Active or Passive.

1. Unfortunately for now my job is (*to stop / to be stopped*) him. He (*stopped / was stopped*) by the police for speeding.

2. The police (*arrested / were arrested*) him for arson. He (*arrested / was arrested*) on suspicion of murder.

3. She (*charged / was charged*) with resisting arrest. They (*charge / are charged*) him with burglary.

4. The teacher had (*to confiscate / to be confiscated*) a dangerous weapon from the child. Based on the general principles of the Criminal Procedure Code, pirated goods may (*confiscate / be confiscated*) as a weapon of crime.

5. She (*fined / was fined*) for speeding. Traffic officers (*fined / were fined*) the driver for vandalism.

6. He (*attacked / was attacked*) the guard with a knife. I (*attacked / was attacked*) by a dog.

Task 12. Match the English expressions with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1) driving licence | 1) автоинспектор, сотрудник дорожной полиции |
| 2) driving offence | 2) водительские права |
| 3) hit-and-run offences | 3) выборочная проверка на дороге |
| 4) public lewdness | 4) дорожные происшествия, виновники которых скрываются |
| 5) road rage | 5) инвалидная коляска, кресло-каталка |
| 6) roadside spot check | 6) камера фиксации скоростного режима |
| 7) service station | 7) лобовое / ветровое стекло |
| 8) speed camera | 8) нарушение правил движения |
| 9) speed limit | 9) непристойное поведение |
| 10) traffic officer | 10) ограничение по скорости, скоростное ограничение |
| 11) wheelchair | 11) разборки на трассе, хамство на дорогах |
| 12) windscreen | 12) станция техобслуживания |

Task 13. Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.

1. The court can impose a *bonnet / fine / competition*.
2. He was arrested and sent to the *station / drive-in restaurant / jail*.
3. Last month a local shopkeeper was killed in a *hit-and-run / driving licence / speed cameras*.
4. Bates says he will lose his livelihood if his *driving licence / bonnet / road rage* is taken away.
5. When she was stopped at a *car bonnet / traffic light / driving offence*, she saw a beggar seated on the sidewalk.
6. He was aware that he had exceeded the *traffic-light pole / speed camera / speed limit*.
7. She attends on the old lady in the *wheelchair / windscreen / engine*.
8. Fuller was arrested in February 2009 on suspicion of committing *driving offences / roadside spot check / routine patrol*.
9. My new *side window / bonnet / truck* drives well.
10. The driver *shot / lost control / confiscated* when a tyre burst.

TEXT 3

Task 14. Complete the conversation with the correct words below.

cyclists	pavement	charges	station
back	police car	bike	lights

Dangerous Cycling

Jamie is cycling to work when he's stopped by the police.

Police: Oi! You! Stop right there!

Cyclist: What?

Police: You heard me! Stop and get off the (1) ____ .
What did I do?

Police: Are you aware that cycling on the (2) ____ is a criminal offence?
You almost ran over that elderly gentleman.

Cyclist: What?

Police: And I saw you jump a red light – that's a serious traffic offence.

Cyclist: The (3) ____ were green.

Police: Plus, I have reason to believe that you've been drinking. I need you to breathe into this breathalyser.

Cyclist: No, I won't.

Police : Then I'll have to ask you to accompany me to the (4)_____.

Cyclist : Under what (5) _____?

Police: Just blow into this, please.

Cyclist: No.

Police: Right, then I'm arresting you for resisting arrest.

Cyclist: Resisting arrest? This is a joke.

Police: Turn around and place your hands behind your (6) _____ .

Cyclist: Why?

Police: So I can **handcuff** (*надеть наручники*) you!

Cyclist: I can't believe this.

Police: You have the right to remain silent, but anything you do say will be taken down and may be used in evidence against you. You (7) _____ – you think you own the roads.

Cyclist: This is unbelievable.

Police: Get into the (8) _____.

Cyclist: What about my bike?

Police: You can pick it up later.

Cyclist: But someone might steal it.

Police: Bad luck! Now get in!

Task 15. Match the words in bold in the phrases to the definitions (a-h).

1. The **fraudster** sold shares in fictitious companies.
 2. The **pickpocket** took my wallet as I was getting onto the train.
 3. The **mugger** ran off with her handbag.
 4. She was charged with **arson** after burning down the building.
 5. The witness picked out the **suspect** in an ID parade.
 6. He didn't have an **alibi** to prove he wasn't there at the time of the crime.
 7. The **burglar** slipped into the house in the early hours.
 8. They were charged with **vandalism**.
- a. A person who the police think may be guilty of a crime.
 - b. A person who gains money by tricking people.
 - c. The deliberate damaging of things, especially public property.
 - d. A person who attacks someone in a street so they can steal from them.
 - e. A thief who enters a house or other building by force in order to steal things.
 - f. A person who steals things from people's pockets / bags, etc. in public places.
 - g. If you've got one of these, you can prove that you were somewhere else when a crime was committed.
 - h. The crime of deliberately setting fire to a building or vehicle.

UNIT 3

CHEEKY ROBBERS

TARGET VOCABULARY

- accomplice** [ə'kʌmplɪs] – сообщник (преступления), соучастник
aggravated robbery – ограбление с отягчающими обстоятельствами
attempted robbery – попытка ограбления
bank teller – кассир в банке, банковский служащий
be found guilty ['gɪltɪ] – быть признанным виновным
capture ['kæpʃə] – задержание, поимка
carving knife ['kɑ:vɪŋnaɪf] – разделочный нож, нож для разрезания мяса
cheeky ['tʃi:kɪ] – нахальный, наглый, дерзкий, хитроумный
commit a robbery – совершить ограбление
conviction [kən'vɪkʃ(ə)n] – приговор, судимость
detect [dɪ'tekt] – обнаружить, заметить, раскрыть
dumb [dʌm] – бестолковый, тупой
escape [ɪ'skeɪp] – сбежать, драпануть
evade [ɪ'veɪd] – уклоняться, уходить от, избежать
fill out an entry form – заполнять бланк заявки / анкету участника
get off – убраться (что-л. откуда)
go up to smb – подойти, приблизиться к
heist [haɪst] – (вооруженное) ограбление, кража
hijack ['haɪdʒæk] – остановить на дороге и ограбить, остановить с целью грабежа, силой отнимать
hijacker ['haɪdʒækə] – налетчик, бандит, похититель самолетов
informant [ɪn'fɔ:mənt] – доносчик, информант
jail [dʒeɪl] – *n* тюрьма, *vb* посадить в тюрьму
judge [dʒʌdʒ] – судья
lookout – человек, стоящий «на шухере»; караульный
permanent marker pen – несмываемый маркер
plotter ['plɒtə] – заговорщик, злоумышленник
sentence – *n* приговор, *vb* приговаривать к , присудить (to)
speed off – поспешно удалиться
steal [sti:l] (stole, stolen) – воровать, красть
suspect *n* ['sʌspekt] – подозреваемый; *vb* [sʌs'pekt] – подозревать
take note of – принять к сведению, обратить внимание на
talk into doing smth – уговорить (кого) сделать что
turn oneself in – явиться с повинной, сдаваться
video surveillance [sɜ:'veɪl(ə)n] **camera** – камера видеонаблюдения

TEXT 1

Task 1. Look through the short stories and match people with the crimes they committed.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) a little girl | a) robbing a bank |
| 2) Jim Broil | b) robbing a store |
| 3) M. Germaine and B. Roadmaster | c) robbing taxi drivers |
| 4) Marjorie and Bob Hearn | d) stealing two boxes of Lego |

Cheeky robber

Jim Broil gets the award for the **cheekiest** robber. A **reward** of \$1,000 was offered for information leading to the capture and conviction of a man robbing taxi drivers. Broil, who was responsible for the robberies, **turned himself in** and demanded the reward. He received a 20-year sentence for **aggravated robbery**... and no compensation.

Dumb robber

In order to **avoid being detected** by video surveillance cameras, Marjorie and Bob Hearn put on a hat and wig before robbing a store in downtown Chicago. As a result, police were unable to identify the couple. However, after carefully reviewing video material from other parts of the store, police noticed a similar looking couple (minus the wigs and hats) **filling out an entry form** for a free trip. Helpfully, the couple had filled out the form with their current address, which police **took note of** before arresting them both.

Lego Heist

"I've never seen anything like it," said toy store employee Sandra Staines, after a robbery involving a young girl. Staines was working late one Tuesday night when she noticed a young girl trying to steal two boxes of Lego. "The girl hid the toys under her coat and tried to walk out the door," Staines explained. "But when I **went up to her** and told her to put the Lego back, she opened her jacket and pulled out a 30-cm **carving knife**. I was a bit scared, but I managed to **talk her into** putting the toys and the knife down. Then, she just left the store and rode away on her bicycle." Police in Florida are looking for a little girl aged about seven or eight.

Face Masks

Suspects provide police with easy identification.

"At the time, we thought it was a good idea, but looking back, it wasn't so clever!" said Markus Germaine, who, together with **accomplice** Bute Roadmaster, drew masks on their faces with a **permanent marker pen** before **committing a bank robbery**. With their improvised face masks on, Germaine (25) and Roadmaster (27) walked into a bank and demanded the

money. Staff handed over more than \$4,000. In a flash, the robbers ran out of the bank, jumped into a car and **sped off**. But a **bank teller** got a description of the vehicle and informed the police. Police later arrested the pair. "It wasn't hard to recognize them," said officer Bates, who made the arrest. "When we stopped them, they were desperately trying to clean off the pen markings, but they'd used a permanent marker and that's really **hard to get off**." Both suspects were charged with **attempted robbery**.

Task 2. Answer the questions.

1. Why did Jim Broil decide to turn himself in? What reward did he get?
2. Why did Marjorie and Bob Hearn put on a hat and wig? What helped the police to identify and arrest the couple?
3. Why was a toy store employee scared when she noticed a young girl trying to steal two boxes of Lego? Did the police detain the girl?
4. What did Germaine (25) and Roadmaster (27) do before committing a bank robbery? Did they manage to rob the bank?

WORD WORK

Task 3. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following Russian words and phrases.

1) Получить награду за, 2) предложить вознаграждение за, 3) потребовать вознаграждение, 4) получить в виде наказания тюремное заключение сроком на 20 лет, 5) парик, 6) чтобы, 7) в результате, 8) фактический адрес, 9) ограбление с участием маленькой девочки, 10) моментально, 11) произвести арест, 12) отчаянно пытались отмыть следы маркера.

Task 4. Insert the right prepositions or adverbs:

under / for (x2) / with (x2) / out (x2) / into / away / over

1. Sheriffs put up posters offering a reward _____ anyone by the name of Joaquin.
2. She got on her bicycle and rode _____ .
3. A number of factors may be responsible _____ the increase in crime.
4. He was charged _____ trying to resist arrest.
5. The bank teller handed _____ more than \$4,000 to the robbers.
6. Newspapers have a duty to provide readers _____ the facts.
7. Some people find it difficult to fill _____ a form.
8. He jumped _____ his car and sped off.

9. He dropped down onto the floor and hid _____ the table.
10. Then she walked over close to me and pulled _____ a gun.

Task 5. Complete the sentences with proper words from the text.

1. Jim Broil received a 20-year sentence for _____ .
2. The robbers were detected by _____ .
3. The couple had filled out the form with their _____ .
4. One Tuesday night a young girl tried to _____ two boxes of Lego.
5. Police in Florida are _____ a little girl aged about seven or eight.
6. Markus Germaine, together with his _____ , robbed a bank.
7. They provided police with easy _____ .
8. Both _____ were charged with _____ .

Task 6. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a reward 2) to turn yourself in 3) an aggravated robbery 4) a hit-and-run offence 5) a wig 6) an entry form 7) to break into 8) scared 9) to talk someone into doing smth | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) a piece of false hair that covers your head b) a piece of paper that you complete in order to enter a competition c) a sum of money you receive as thanks for smth d) frightened e) robbery that involves the use of a weapon (a gun/knife, etc) f) the crime of hitting someone with a car and not reporting it or helping g) to enter a place illegally h) to go to the police so they can arrest you i) to persuade someone to do something |
|--|---|

TEXT 2

Task 7. Before reading the text, match the words (1 to 6) to the definitions (a-f).

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Robber 2. Driver 3. Hijacker 4. Judge 5. Lookout 6. Informant | <p>Someone who...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. ...decides how the law should be applied during a trial. b. ...steals something. c. ...gives the police information about a crime. d. ...checks to see that no one is watching, or there are no police around. e. ...drives a vehicle. f. ...illegally takes control of a plane, ship or vehicle. |
|---|---|

Task 8. Read the article and say why the robbery went wrong.

The Swissport¹ Robbery

Almost the biggest robbery in the UK.

In May 2004, eight robbers planned to steal £33m in gold, cash and gems at Heathrow Airport². It would have been the biggest robbery in the UK. But it didn't quite go according to plan.

On the morning of 17th May, the gang made their way to the Swissport cargo zone at Heathrow Airport. Two drivers were in the front, and the rest of the gang were hiding in the back. Security guards who were working at the main entrance asked for some ID. The gang had all the correct paperwork, so the security guards let them through. Then, the robbers parked the vehicle near one of the warehouses and waited.

A short time later, they decided to act. The driver of the van reversed into the warehouse, smashing through the doors. Immediately, the robbers jumped out. They were carrying batons, knives, lumps of wood and hockey sticks, and they threatened staff with violence if they didn't cooperate. Once they had the situation under control, they started loading the gold into the van.

But they weren't alone. Outside, more than 100 armed police officers were waiting to arrest the gang. They'd been following the gang after receiving information about the robbery from an informant. When the police stormed in a few minutes later, the robbers were still loading boxes of gold onto the van. In total, they'd managed to load five boxes.

The police immediately arrested the men, but brothers Steven (24) and Martin Nolan (30) escaped. Martin – who was waiting in a car acting as lookout – led the scene. Steven hijacked a nearby lorry and forced the driver to take him to his home in Wraysbury³, Berks⁴, where he was later arrested.

Martin Nolan was later described as one of the main plotters. He evaded capture for two months, and later denied involvement in the robbery. He was found guilty after a trial and given a 13-year sentence. His brother was jailed for eight and a half years. James Fox (31) and Christopher Smith (29) were the most senior organisers of the attempted robbery after Martin Nolan. The judge sentenced both men to eight years in prison. The other gang members were given between six and seven years each.

It was very nearly the biggest robbery in British criminal history.

NOTES

¹ **Swissport** – Свисспорт, компания по авиационным услугам, предоставляет услуги наземного обслуживания в аэропортах, гостиничного обслуживания в залах ожидания и обработки грузов, принадлежит международной группе инвесторов Swissport International Ltd.

² **Heathrow** ['hi:θrəu] **Airport** – Хитроу, международный аэропорт в Лондоне

³ **Wraybury** – Рейсбери, деревня в Англии

⁴ **Berks**, short for **Berkshire** ['bɑ:kʃ(ɪ)ə] – Беркшир, графство Англии

Task 8. Read the article again. Then, put the sentences in the correct order.

- a. The robbers reversed into the warehouse.
- b. The police stormed into the warehouse.
- c. The robbers drove to the Swissport cargo zone.
- d. Two of the robbers escaped.
- e. The security guards asked them for some ID.
- f. The robbers loaded the van with gold.

WORD WORK

Task 9. Study the following construction, then translate the phrases from the texts.

to manage to do smth – успешно сделать, ухитриться /суметь сделать что-л.;

smb managed to do smth – кому-то удалось сделать что-то

1. Toy store employee Sandra Staines **managed to talk the girl** into putting the toys and the knife down. 2. In total, **they'd managed to load** five boxes of gold.

Task 10. Read the text and answer the questions below.

1. When did the robbery take place?
2. Where did the criminal break into?
3. What did he steal?
4. How was he punished?
5. Why didn't he remember anything?

Drunk Up

A man was fined 190 dollars by a court in Southport, Australia, in June 1995, for what his solicitor called 'the worst attempted robbery of all time': The defendant had drunk four litres of wine before breaking into the offices of an insurance company. He stole a calculator, thinking it was a video cassette recorder. Beyond that, he had no memory of the incident.

Task 11. Find in the text the English equivalents of the following Russian words and word combinations:

1) адвокат; 2) ответчик (подсудимый, обвиняемый); 3) попытка ограбления; 4) страховая компания; 5) помимо этого; 6) не помнить ничего (о чем).

Task 12. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box

<i>shopping bags</i>	<i>public</i>	<i>cash</i>	<i>police officers</i>
<i>custody</i>	<i>raid</i>	<i>good idea</i>	<i>attention</i>
			<i>naked man</i>

Bagged Up

Travion Davis, 19, thought it would be a 1) _____ to rob a bank with no clothes on in order to avoid being recognised. So, he stripped naked before the 2) _____ then made off with \$15,000 in two 3) _____. Not surprisingly, the sight of a 4) _____ running down the street with two bags stuffed full of 5) _____ was quite enough to attract the 6) _____ of a number of 7) _____, and a few members of the 8) _____ too. They chased the man for several hundred metres before grabbing him and taking him into 9) _____.

Task 13. Match the words with their definitions.

die *vb*

drive-through bank *n*

dye *n*

dye pack *n*

flee (fled, fled) *vb*

retrieve *vb*

tape *vb*

- a) a bank that you go to in your car. You stay in your car while you do your transactions
- b) a chemical used to change the colour of fabric/material/hair, etc
- c) a type of mini-bomb that explodes and covers people/things with a chemical substance
- d) to escape; to run away; to leave quickly
- e) to stick something to a place with sticky tape
- f) to stop living
- g) to take something from the place where you left it

Task 14. Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What helped police officers to arrest the robber?
2. What do the words ‘dye’ and ‘die’ mean?
3. How many robberies was Jim Deletria charged with? Why?

Bad Spelling

A suspect in a series of bank robberies was caught because of his poor spelling. Jim Deletria consistently confused the words “**dye**” and “**die**” in robbery notes given to bank tellers, police said. A note used in one robbery read, “If a **die pack** [*sic*]* explodes, so will you.” The same wording had been used on notes in other robberies. Deletria, 39, was arrested by armed officers during one robbery. Police later charged Deletria with three other robberies after confirming the notes from the other robberies had also been written by him.

***sic** (лат.) – так! так в оригинале! (*помета, указывающая на точное соответствие оригиналу; обычн. ставится в квадратных скобках после слова или выражения*)

Task 15. Match the English words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1) crime scene | a) банковский служащий, кассир |
| 2) explosive device | b) взрывное устройство |
| 3) (bank) teller | c) изолента, скотч, клейкая лента |
| 4) cardboard sign | d) картонный знак |
| 5) licence plate | e) марка автомобиля |
| 6) duct tape | f) место совершения преступления |
| 7) make of the vehicle | g) номерной знак на автомашине |

Task 16. Read the text and answer the question below.

Why did Eugene Silver return to the crime scene?

Never Return

A man was arrested for bank robbery after returning to the scene of the crime. The robbery took place at 5pm. Professional robber Eugene Silver walked up to the drive-through bank and taped a note on the window. The note said that an explosive device would be detonated if tellers did not give him cash.

Bank employees gave Silver \$21,066. Silver, 36, fled in a green vehicle with a cardboard sign over the licence plate that said “lost”, and duct tape over the make of the vehicle. Silver drove 3 miles out of town, changed

clothes in his car then walked back to the bank to retrieve the note. A police officer saw Silver take the note down and told him to stop. Silver ran back to his car but was captured as he was getting into the car. Police found a brown bag full of the stolen money in the car.

Task 17. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. Eugene Silver is a _____.
2. He threatened the bank employees with an _____.
3. Bank tellers gave him _____.
4. Eugene Silver committed the robbery at _____.
5. He fled in a _____.
6. The _____ of his car was covered with a _____.
7. Silver drove 3 miles _____, changed _____ in his car and _____ to the bank.
8. Silver ran back to _____, but was captured by the _____.
9. Police found the _____ in the car.

Task 18. Translate the sentences paying attention to the words in bold. Determine if they are nouns or verbs.

1. a) The death **sentence** was commuted to life imprisonment.
b) Ernst Janning, the tribunal finds you guilty and **sentences** you to life imprisonment.
2. a) The police shot the **suspect** in the leg.
b) Who do you **suspect**?
3. a) The court can impose a **fine**.
b) Patrol policemen, disguised as civilians, will **fine** those who buy on the street.
4. a) They ought to **jail** her killer for life.
b) He went to **jail** for his crimes.
5. a) We cannot **judge** whether she is guilty.
b) A good **judge** must be incorruptible.
6. a). He was found guilty of all six **charges** against him.
b) The judge **charges** him with murder.
7. a) Tom helped Mary **dye** her hair.
b) She soaked the fabric in blue **dye**.
8. a) I noticed some red **spots** on my arms.
b) I can **spot** you from a distance with your long, white hair.

UNIT 4 SCAMS

TARGET VOCABULARY

- accomplice** [ə'kʌmplɪs] – сообщник (преступления), соучастник
- be on the increase** *exp* – увеличиваться, возрастать
- blackmail** ['blækmeɪl] – шантаж, вымогательство
- classified ad** ['klæsɪfaɪd'æd] – тематическое газетное объявление (о купле-продаже, сдаче внаем и т. д.)
- cold call** *v* – звонить «в холодную», звонить на незнакомый номер с (коммерческим) предложением
- con artist** – мошенник, аферист, жулик, кидала
- confidence trickster / confidence man** – мошенник, аферист, манипулятор доверием
- counterfeit** ['kauntəfɪt] **notes** – фальшивые банкноты
- fake badge** – поддельный /фальшивый значок (бляха полицейского)
- fall prey to** – стать жертвой (чего-либо)
- grifter** ['grɪftə] / **grafter** – аферист, кидала, жулик, ловкач, мошенник
- mark** – жертва мошенничества / обмана / надувательства
- penalty** ['penltɪ] – наказание
- Ponzi scheme** – финансовая пирамида, пирамида Понци (по фамилии американского афериста 1920-х годов)
- put down** – усыпить (животное), убивать (собаку), отстреливать;
- rabid dog** – бешеная собака
- rate of return** – норма прибыли, доходность
- ruse** [ru:z] – хитрость, уловка, приманка, подвох
- scam** [skæm] – афера, кидалово, мошенничество, жульничество
- scammer** – обманщик, кидала, мошенник, жулик
- seedy** *adj* – сомнительный, нечистый на руку, нечистоплотный
- swindle** ['swɪndl] – *vb* обманывать, надувать; *n* мошенничество, основанное на доверии; «разводилово», обман
- swindler** – прощелыга, махинатор, шарлатан
- top-of-the range** (car, TV, DVD player) – первоклассный, высшей ценовой категории, люксовый, ультрасовременный
- trick** – *vb* выманывать, облапошивать; *n* махинация, хитрость,
- undercover cop / police officer** – внедренный оперативник, негласный сотрудник, тайный агент
- victim** – жертва
- wallet** ['wɒlɪt] – бумажник, кошелек

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read a number of short articles about clever, but illegal ways and means of getting money; answer the questions after the articles.

The Beijing tea scam

This is a famous scam in and around Beijing¹, China². The con artists (usually female and working in pairs) will approach tourists and try to make friends. After chatting, they will suggest a trip to see a Chinese³ tea ceremony, claiming that they have never seen one before. Once they are in the tearoom (which is usually a house or restaurant that belongs to accomplices of the other con artists), the victim is served a cup of very cheap tea by someone dressed in a traditional Chinese costume. After the ceremony, the victim is presented with a bill, charging upwards⁴ of 50 euros per head. The con artists will then hand over their money, and the tourist is obliged⁵ to do the same.

¹ **Beijing** ['ber'dʒɪŋ] – г. Пекин (столица Китая)

² **China** ['ʧaɪnə] – Китай

³ **Chinese** ['ʧaɪ'ni:z] – китайский

⁴ **upwards** ['ʌpwədz] – начиная с... (и выше)

⁵ **be obliged (to)** [ə'blaɪdʒd] – быть вынужденным / обязанным

1. *What does the scam begin with?*
2. *Where do the con artists invite tourists? Why?*
3. *How do scammers make victims pay money?*

The undercover cop

For this scam, the con artist pretends to be an undercover police officer. The con artist will stop a car on a motorway and show a **fake badge**. He may ask to see the victim's **wallet** in order to "check for **counterfeit notes**". The con artist then gets into the fake police car and drives away with the victim's money. Other variations include taking the **victim's** luggage to the police car, and then driving away.

How do con artists disguised as undercover cops steal money?

The worthless prize scam

This involves **cold calling** potential victims and offering them a chance to enter a fantastic competition. The winning prize is something of great value such as a **top-of-the-range** car or even a house. Other prizes are of a lesser value. However, in order to enter the competition, the victims must

first pay a sum of money. Of course, the victims never win the big prize, and if they do win, it is always a prize of a lower value than the amount of money they have paid.

1. *What are potential victims of this scam promised?*
2. *What are the conditions of entering the competition?*
3. *What do con artists make money on?*

The confusing change ruse

This scam has been featured¹ in a number of films (including *The Grifters*² and *Paper Moon*³). It's quite complicated. The con artist buys something in a shop that costs, for example, \$4.20. He pays with a 20-dollar bill and gets \$15.80 **change**⁴. He leaves, but then comes back a few minutes later with 20 cents saying, "Hey, could you give me a 20-dollar-note because I don't want to **carry** so much change **around**⁵ with me." Usually, the shopkeeper is so confused that he/she will give the con artist another twenty-dollar bill. In the end, the victim gives change twice.

¹ **feature** ['fi:tʃə] – показывать (на экране)

² **The Grifters** – "Кидальды", американский криминальный триллер 1990 года

³ **Paper Moon** – "Бумажная луна", американский кинофильм 1973 года о мошенниках, промышленяющих мелкими махинациями

⁴ **change** – сдача

⁵ **carry around** – таскать с собой, иметь при себе

1. *Who is a potential victim of the change ruse?*
2. *How does the change ruse work?*

The rabid dog scam

For this scam, the con artist is in the park and waits for a dog to come along. When the owner isn't looking, the con artist screams and pretends that the dog has bitten him, spreading a bit of fake blood over his arm or leg. He then threatens to go to the police unless the victim pays a lot of money. Most victims pay because they are afraid of having their dog **put down**.

1. *How does the con artist make the owner believe that the dog has bitten him?*
2. *Why do the owners of 'rabid' dogs agree to pay con artists?*
3. *How much do the victims usually pay?*

The bricks in the box scam

The con artist offers a **top-of-the-range** TV or DVD player for a very low price. The victim buys it and is given a box that supposedly contains the TV or DVD player. Of course, when the victim takes it home, he discovers that the box is full of **bricks**.

1. What attracts potential victims to top-of-the-range goods in this scam?

2. What does the victim find in the box instead of a top-of-the-range TV or DVD player?

WORD WORK

Task 2. Match the words with their definitions.

counterfeit notes <i>n</i>	a) a trick designed to make money dishonestly/illegally
accomplice <i>n</i>	b) someone who helps another person commit a crime
per head <i>exp</i>	c) a piece of paper informing you how much you must pay
pretend <i>vb</i>	d) for each person
fake <i>adj</i>	e) act as if something is true even though it isn't
scam <i>n</i>	f) not real; a copy
bill <i>n</i>	g) an object men use to carry money, credit cards, etc
wallet <i>n</i>	h) paper money that is not real but that appears to be real
cold call <i>exp</i>	i) to telephone a person from a list of unknown people in order to sell them something

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

<i>rabid dogs</i>	<i>be of great value</i>	<i>potential victims</i>	
<i>fake blood</i>	<i>grafter</i>	<i>competition</i>	<i>ruse</i>
<i>top-of-the-range</i>	<i>counterfeit notes</i>	<i>undercover police officer</i>	

1. Tragically, the suspect he shoots and kills is an _____.
2. Legal action has also been taken after exposing _____ and forged national registration cards.

3. Domestic workers were specifically included in the law as _____ of violence.
4. Some men need to be put down like _____.
5. My father owned prestige automobiles, everything from vintage classics to _____ sports cars.
6. He's even pretending he's been shot, complete with _____.
7. He entered the _____ without hoping for much but landed up with first prize.
8. Clearly, there are indicators and information about the market that can _____.
9. Agnes tried to think of a _____ to get Paul out of the house.
10. The girl's a _____ working fools like you to get what she wants.

TEXT 2

Task 4. Match the English word combinations with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) investment scam | a) руководить махинацией |
| 2) rate of return | b) максимальное наказание |
| 3) incredibly wealthy | c) сомнительная операция |
| 4) to run the scheme [ski:m] | d) инвестиционная афера |
| 5) powerful financial circles | e) мошенничество с ценными бумагами |
| 6) securities fraud | f) уровень доходности |
| 7) seedy operations | g) влиятельные финансовые круги |
| 8) the maximum penalty | h) невероятно богатый |

Task 5. Read the text to find answer to the questions below.

1. *What is Charles Ponzi famous for?*
2. *How does Ponzi Scheme work?*
3. *What happened to Bernard Madoff? Why?*

A PONZI SCHEME

A Ponzi Scheme is an investment scam. Very high rates of return are promised to investors. However, returns for investors are obtained by getting new investors. So, all the income from new investors is used to pay the earlier investors their returns. Then more new investors' money is used to pay the second group of investors, and so on. The more people who invest, the more money is circulated. And that means that more people are tricked.

The Ponzi Scheme is named after Charles Ponzi. He didn't invent the idea, but he was the first person who made a lot of money from it. He emigrated from Italy to the United States in 1903 and used very clever techniques to become incredibly wealthy.

A recent example of a Ponzi Scheme comes from the case of Bernard Madoff. Madoff began running the scheme in 2005. He gained the trust of business partners and friends in the most powerful financial circles. But in December 2008, he was arrested for securities fraud. Apparently, he told his two sons about his seedy operations, and they went to the authorities the next day. Madoff had stolen more than \$50 billion from his investors. At his trial, he was asked if he wanted to defend his actions. He said, "There is no innocent explanation." In 2009, he was sentenced to 150 years in prison – the maximum penalty.

Many investment bankers were affected, including the CEOs¹ of some of the largest banks in the world. So, it just goes to show² that even the most prestigious banks can be swindled!

NOTES

¹ **CEO** = chief executive officer – главное должностное лицо, руководитель, генеральный директор

² **it just goes to show** (that) – это лишь подтверждает, это лишний раз доказывает, мораль всей басни такова

Task 6. Read the text again and say whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. Ponzi Scheme is a fraudulent investment plan.
2. In the scheme new money is used to repay older investors.
3. Charles Ponzi invented the idea of investment scam.
4. Charles Ponzi became incredibly rich thanks to fraud.
5. Bernard Madoff established his Ponzi Scheme in 1903.
6. Madoff exercised the biggest Ponzi Scheme in the world.
7. Madoff was accused of having run a Ponzi Scheme.
8. His sons were arrested for their father's seedy operations.
9. The most prestigious banks were involved in the scheme.
10. Madoff received a severe punishment for his crime.

Task 7. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. A Ponzi Scheme is an _____ .
2. It was named _____ .

3. Charles Ponzi emigrated from _____ to _____ in _____.
4. He used _____ to become _____.
5. Bernard Madoff began _____ in 2005.
6. He gained the trust of _____ and friends in the _____.
7. He told his sons about his _____.
8. In 2008 he was arrested for _____.
9. In 2009, Madoff _____ to 150 years _____.

WORD WORK

Task 8. Complete the sentences with one of the cognate words in the right form.

scam / to scam / scammer

a) Beware of _____ pretending to be representatives of the viaTOLL system. b) You've been _____ that poor man for three years? c) He got involved in a credit card _____.

to invest / investor / investment

a) Each _____ will receive a proportionate share of the profits. b) Foreign _____ in Taiwan rose by 79% last year. c) The city has _____ millions of dollars in the museum.

fraud / fraudster / fraudulent / fraudulently

a) Check your mail regularly, because the _____ can use the private information, contained in the mail. b) Did I act _____ by taking it from you? c) _____ loans led to the failure of many banks. d) He got six years in prison for tax _____.

to defend / defense / defendant / defender

a) The _____ was sentenced and fined. b) He presented himself as a _____ of democracy. c) These matters are vital to national _____. d) The company must _____ its own interests.

to swindle / swindle / swindler

a) Identity theft has become one of the most frequent and feared _____ of our time. b) He has _____ his wife out of all money she possessed. c) Summers was a _____ pretending to be a businessman.

Task 9. Fill in the correct words: *make money, lend, confidence tricks; trial, victim, con artist, strangers.*

Nothing new

Scams have been around since the day that money was invented. Scams are also known as 1) “_____” or “swindles”; and the person who does a scam can be referred to as a grafter, a swindler, a scammer, a confidence trickster or a 2) _____; the victim is called the mark. The objective of all good scams is to 3) _____ – it’s as simple as that. The first time the term “confidence man” was used was in 1849. It was used by the press during the 4) _____ of William Thompson. Thompson’s scam was simple. He chatted with 5) _____ until they had “become friends”. Then, quite simply, he asked them if they would 6) _____ him their watches. As soon as they did, he would walk off with the watch and never be seen again. He was eventually caught when a 7) _____ recognised him in the street.

Task 10. Fill in prepositions: *into, to, in, for, from, on, about.*

Good faith

So, how do confidence trickster’s work? They mainly rely 1) _____ the good faith of the victim. Many people have fallen prey 2) _____ scams including movie actors, athletes, successful business executives and political leaders. Just recently, there was a story in the news of a scam 3) _____ Japan. Apparently, Japanese dog-lovers had been tricked 4) _____ paying hundreds of dollars 5) _____ pet poodles, only to discover that they had in fact been sold sheep. The scam was exposed when a Japanese actress appeared on television complaining 6) _____ her new pet “poodle” and how it refused to eat any dog food and would not bark. Maiko Kawakami was stunned to discover that her pet poodle was in fact a baby lamb. The newspaper reported that the sheep were shipped to Japan 7) _____ the UK and Australia. They were sold via an internet site and advertised as “poodle puppies”.

Task 11. Read over the stories about scams. Then, match the headline with the text.

- 1) **The badger game (шантаж)**
- 2) **The bottle drop scam**
- 3) **The coin collecting scam**
- 4) **The get-rich-quick scam**
- 5) **The fiddle game**

- 6) The baby in the pram**
- 7) The deceptive contest scam**
- 8) The free pet scam**

A The con man offers the victim a valuable collection of coins at a very low price. The victim buys the entire collection thinking they are valuable, but, of course, they aren't.

B A mother goes into a fur shop with a pram. She tries on a really expensive fur coat. All of a sudden, she claims she has to run out because her husband has just arrived with the car. She leaves the pram in the shop with the "baby" inside. Of course, there is no baby in the pram and the woman never returns to the shop.

C This is a blackmail scheme. It involves taking photos of a married man in a compromising position with another person. The man is then threatened with public exposure unless money is paid.

D The victim is offered a book on how to get rich quick or how to cure something with a miracle drug. The perfect way for the con artist to get rich quick himself.

E The con artist will bump into the victim and drop a package containing broken glass (he broke the glass previously). The con artist will then claim that the contents of the package (an expensive bottle of wine, or an ancient vase) were broken by the clumsiness of the victim, and demand money to replace them. This con was famous in New York City and was often used against Japanese tourists.

F The victim enters a writing competition. A few weeks later, the victim receives a letter saying that he/she has won and that the story will be included in a book. The victim is then encouraged to order the book (at a very high price, of course).

G A pair of con men work together on this scam. One of the con artists (con artist number 1) dresses up as an elderly man in shabby clothes. He has a meal at the restaurant. All of a sudden, he claims to have left his wallet at home. As collateral, he leaves his only possession: a violin. After he leaves, the second con man (con artist number 2) enters. He examines the violin and says that he will pay an outrageously large amount for the violin (for example, \$50,000), leaving his business card for the old man (con artist number 1) to call if he's interested. Now, the victim (the restaurant owner) thinks that he can make a lot of money. So, when the old man (con artist

number 1) comes back to pay for his meal, the restaurant owner offers to buy the violin. Of course, when the restaurant owner then tries to contact the other con artist (con artist number 2) to sell him the violin, the man has disappeared.

H For this scam, the con artist places a classified ad in a newspaper offering a very cheap or free animal (usually an animal that is hard to get or very expensive). If asked, the con artist explains that he is going to move away from the area. The con artist says that all he wants is for the victim to pay for the shipping costs (which are very high) in order to send the animal to the victim. The victim does so, but, of course, never actually receives the pet.

TEXT 3

Task 12. Read the text to find answer to the questions:

1. *What is a staged accident? How do criminals usually operate?*
2. *How many victims of staged accidents are mentioned in the text?*
3. *What are Steve Wilmott and John Beadle?*

STAGED ACCIDENTS

A new crime involving drivers and dishonest insurance claims

Imagine the scene. You're driving along minding your own business. All of a sudden, the car in front of you suddenly stops and you crash. The next thing you know, the other driver is making an enormous claim for injuries against your insurance company. What's going on? Well, you may have been the victim of a staged accident.

Very little damage

So, what is a staged accident? Basically, a staged car accident is when someone deliberately crashes into an innocent motorist and claims on insurance or demands cash.

Peter Jones was a victim of a staged crash. "I've always felt really confident of my driving abilities," he explained. "But one day, as I was driving home, the car in front of me braked sharply at a busy roundabout. I did my best but I crashed into him. We stopped and the other driver gave me his name and address, which he seemed to have written out already. I definitely felt it was a scam. There was very little damage done and yet he claimed about £32,000. This included a tow truck when none was needed."

Something isn't quite right

Peter's experience is similar to that of Jim. At the time of the accident, Jim was looking for a parking place near his home. All of a sudden another vehicle crashed into his sports car. "Three men got out of the car, and one of them demanded £50. He threatened to collect it from me at my home later that evening. Of course, I refused to give them the money and instead offered my insurance details. A month later, I got a letter from the men's solicitor demanding a large sum of money for whiplash injuries and damage to the car. I definitely think it was a staged accident, and I reported it to the police:'

Let's look into this

The police are investigating this new crime. "There are a number of ways the criminals operate;' says Detective Chief Superintendent Steve Wilmott of the City of London Police. "One way is that they will drive with two or three people in their vehicle (in order to make a bigger insurance claim) and will select a fairly new vehicle with one or two people or maybe a family inside. Then, they will deliberately collide with it, usually by braking hard in front of the vehicle. They will then claim insurance for whiplash or other injuries:' The Insurance Fraud Bureau (IFB), which was set up by insurers last year to deal with fraud cases, says that bogus and inflated claims like those from deliberate accidents cost more than £1.5 billion a year. They say this adds five per cent to premiums.

John Beadle, IFB chairman, said, "Staged motor accidents are on the rise and are potentially extremely dangerous. Not only do they cost honest drivers millions of pounds each year but they also put innocent motorists in danger:'

So, watch out for those staged accidents.

Task 13. Read the text again and find there English equivalents of the following Russian phrases.

1) Вдруг, неожиданно; 2) предъявить иск (кому-л. за что); 3) страховая компания, страховой агент; 4) намеренно / умышленно врезаться в (другое транспортное средство); 5) резко затормозить; 6) причинять ущерб; 7) машина технической помощи, автоэвакуатор; 8) травмы по звоночника, травмы от внезапного резкого движения головы и шеи; 9) сообщить в полицию; 10) расследовать преступление; 11) намеренно столкнуться с; 12) резко затормозить перед транспортным средством; 13) разбираться со случаями мошенничества; 14) фиктивные / ложные

требования (правопритязания); 15) чрезмерные требования / правопритязания; 16) подвергать опасности / ставить под удар.

Task 14. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. All of a sudden another vehicle crashed | a) about £32,000. |
| 2. At the time of the accident, Jim was looking | b) are on the rise. |
| 3. One day the car in front of him | c) braked sharply at a busy roundabout. |
| 4. Peter Jones was a victim | d) for a parking place near his home. |
| 5. Staged motor accidents | e) into his sports car. |
| 6. The other driver claimed | f) of a staged crash. |
| 7. The police are investigating | g) this new crime. |
| 8. There are a number of | h) ways the criminals operate. |

WORD WORK

Task 15. Match words to form collocations, then use them in the right form to complete the sentences.

1) to claim	a) a vehicle
2) to do	b) damage
3) to fall prey	c) on the insurance
4) to collide	d) the police
5) to crash into	e) to scams
6) to report to	f) with a car

1. He died in a car crash when his car _____ a forty-ton lorry.
2. The suspicious vehicle was _____.
3. You can _____ if you have an accident while on holiday.
4. The rumours will _____ to his reputation.
5. How is it you managed to _____ a parked _____?
6. Then one day it struck me that it is not only naïve widows in remote locations who _____.

Task 16. Fill in the gaps with the correct phrases.

counterfeit notes accomplice con artist
classified ads witness tow truck blackmail

1. Tom had to wait three hours for a _____.
2. They were producing half a million _____ a month at one stage of the war.
3. The _____ replaced the original with a fake Rembrandt.
4. He's been in a lot of trouble –

drugs, guns, _____ – the list is endless. 5. He was convicted as an _____ to murder. 6. Did you read the _____ in the newspaper today? 7. The defense called only one _____.

Task 17. Choose the right word.

A friend of mine lost a lot of money after 1) *thieves / bankers* got access to his credit card. He was staying in a hotel at the time. One night, at about three in the morning, he was woken up by someone calling from “the front desk”. The guy on the other end of the phone said they 2) *deliberately / urgently* needed his 3) *credit card / passport* information in order to 4) *open / process* the bill. Half-asleep, and without thinking to question it, he gave them his credit card 5) *copy / details*, then went back to sleep. Within seconds, they’d emptied his 6) *wallet / bank account*. That really hurt as my friend’s a 7) *doctor / police officer*!

Task 18. Complete the sentences with the verbs in their correct form.

*to find out to bump to be to walk to fall
to feel to offer to cost to know to have*

My dad 1) _____ through this busy street in London once when this guy carrying a cardboard box 2) _____ into him. The box 3) _____ to the ground and there 4) _____ this smashing sound. Then, the guy starts explaining how the box 5) _____ this really expensive bottle of wine in it. My dad’s a nice chap and he 6) _____ sorry for the guy so he 7) _____ to get him another bottle. Of course, we later 8) _____ that this is quite a common trick, and that the box actually contains a really cheap bottle of wine that probably 9) _____ about £3, but my dad never 10) _____ that!

Task 19. Add prepositions / particles to complete the sentences.

to at from on off next of by with in

A colleague 1) _____ work got her bag stolen while she was 2) _____ holiday. She was 3) _____ the street when this guy came up 4) _____ her and asked her to take a photo 5) _____ him 6) _____ to a statue. She had her bag 7) _____ her at the time and put it down 8) _____ her feet so she could take the shot. And that’s when the other thief sneaks up 9) _____ behind, grabs the bag and runs 10) _____ with it!

UNIT 5 ESCAPES / PRISON BREAKS

TARGET VOCABULARY

- be at large** – быть на свободе, скрываться
be hot on the trail (of smb) идти по горячим следам
be on the run – быть в бегах, скрываться от правосудия
break out of jail – убежать из тюрьмы
burglary ['bɜ:gləri] – кража со взломом, кража с проникновением
can't stand – не нравиться, не переносить, терпеть не мочь
convict ['kɒnvɪkt] – заключенный, находящийся под стражей
copyright infringement [ɪn'frɪndʒmənt] – нарушение авторских прав
death row ['deθrəʊ] – камеры / отсек тюрьмы для смертников
drug dealer – наркоторговец
escape [ɪ'skeɪp] – *n* побег из под стражи; *vb* бежать из заключения
escape-proof – сверхзащищенный, исключаяющий возможность побега
exercise yard – прогулочный дворик (в тюрьме)
exonerate [ɪg'zɒnəreɪt] – оправдать (несправедливо обвиненного)
eye-catching – бросающийся в глаза, привлекательный, яркий
face charges of – *vb* обвиняться в
false charges – ложное обвинение
fellow inmate – сокамерник
frame for – подставить (под обвинение в чем-л.)
fugitives ['fju:dzɪtɪv] – беглец, лицо, скрывающееся от правосудия
get used to smth – привыкать к, привыкнуть к чему-л.
go on the lam – скрываться бегством, удариться в бега, бежать
hijack ['haɪdʒæk] – похитить / захватить / угнать (транспортное средство)
inmate ['ɪnmeɪt] – заключенный (в тюрьме)
juvenile ['dʒu:vənəl] **prison** – детская колония, тюрьма для несовершеннолетних
lose the case – проиграть судебное дело
miss – *vb* скучать, чувствовать отсутствие кого-л.
most-wanted criminal – преступник номер 1
pal – приятель, дружок, кореш, корефан
police spokesperson – представитель полиции
prison break – побег из тюрьмы
prisoner of war camp – лагерь для военнопленных
probation – условное освобождение на поруки подсудимого
recapture – *vb* повторно задержать, ловить (беглеца)

secure prison – надежно охраняемая тюрьма
sentence– *n* приговор (суда); *vb* приговаривать (к наказанию)
serve – *vb* отбывать (срок / наказание)
sneak back – *vb* тайком возвращаться
step out of line – своевольничать, нарушать общепринятые правила
sue [s(j)u:] *smb for smth*– подать в суд (на кого за что), предъявить иск
warden ['wɔ:dn] – начальник тюрьмы, надзиратель

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. How many crimes is Henry Taylor charged with?
2. What was he last arrested for?
3. Why did he try to sneak back into prison?

Let me in!

Convict breaking back into prison

“I told the guys I would be back in a minute”, says Henry Taylor, an escaped prisoner. He was arrested for trying to **sneak back** into jail.

Henry Taylor was caught with 14 packs of cigarettes upon his re-entry. The 36-year-old from Britain said, “We didn’t have anymore cigarettes, so I said I would go get some.” Apparently, Taylor went to a nearby shop and stole them. Police asked him where he got the money to buy the cigarettes, and Taylor refused to answer.

Sheriff Tommy Brantley has some theories about what happened. He said that he believes Taylor climbed an outer fence to escape after walking through the **exercise yard**. He also thinks that Taylor walked a few hundred yards to a convenience store, took the cigarettes, and returned to the prison.

Taylor was originally in jail for armed robbery and violating **probation**. He now **faces** additional **charges of** breaking out of jail as well as burglary (for the cigarettes).

Task 2. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Henry Taylor is | a) an escaped prisoner. |
| 2. He broke out of jail | b) for his fellow inmates. |
| 3. From the prison’s exercise yard | c) he climbed an outer fence to escape. |
| 4. Then he walked a few | d) to get some cigarettes. |
| 5. There he stole cigarettes | e) trying to return to prison. |
| 6. Taylor was arrested for | f) yards to a nearby shop. |

Task 3. Match words to make collocations, then use them to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) escaped | a) charges |
| 2) exercise | b) prisoner |
| 3) convenience | c) probation |
| 4) armed | d) robbery |
| 5) violate | e) store |
| 6) additional | f) yard |

1. The defendants in this case are charged with robbing a _____.
2. He _____ his _____ and was sent back to prison.
3. The _____ hasn't been caught.
4. One of Richardson's alleged accomplices, who was warded under police guard at the San Fernando General Hospital, was expected to face _____ late yesterday.
5. He is serving a 10-year sentence for _____.
6. In the prison's _____, the prisoners were watching a football match.

TEXT 2

Task 4. Read through the text to find out answers to the questions.

1. *Why were the producers of the popular series Prison Break sued?*
2. *What were they accused of?*
3. *Did the complainants win the case?*

PRISON BREAK

Award-winning series *Prison Break*¹ was broadcast for four seasons from 2005 to 2009. It was a huge success, but at one point the producers of the show were **sued** by two men who claimed to be the inspiration behind the series.

The series revolves around two brothers. In series one, Lincoln Burrows (Dominic Pucell) is **framed** for killing the Vice President's brother. He's thrown in prison and put on **death row**. Younger brother Michael Scofield (Wentworth Miller) rescues Lincoln by getting himself in prison to help Lincoln escape. Other inmates get involved in the plan. Season one ends with eight inmates escaping and **going on the lam**.

Season two shows the **fugitives** and their **flight**² cross country, with the government **hot on their trail**. Trouble follows in season three when the brothers and those following them are locked up in a Panama prison.

Schofield again manages a prison break. Stars Dominic Purcell (Burrows) and Wentworth Miller (Schofield) were cast at the last minute. Miller was cast a week before filming, and Purcell only three days before they began. Purcell surprised directors when he arrived on set with a shaved head, which made him and Miller look more like brothers.

The show hasn't been without controversy. Two brothers, Robert and Donald Hughes, claim the show is based on their own real escape from prison. Their story began in 1965 when 16-year-old Robert Hughes was sent to a **juvenile prison** facility on **false charges**. At the time, his mother was mentally ill, and in a *paranoid delusion*³ she told police that Robert threatened her with an *ice pick*⁴. She eventually admitted the story wasn't true, but Robert was **sentenced** to stay behind bars until he was 21. Older brother Donald helped Robert escape and they **were on the run** for over four years. "Life was good and then all of a sudden, we're on the run all over the United States," said Donald. The government **exonerated** both men several years later. They claim *Prison Break* is their story. And they've found more than 30 places, names or events that are strikingly similar to those in their original *screenplay*⁵. Robert and Donald's agent even presented the **manuscript** to Fox Television years before the show was ever released. It was rejected at the time. Robert and Donald **sued** Fox Television **for copyright infringement**. However, the judge must have been a fan of the TV show, because the former fugitives **lost** their **case**.

NOTES

¹ Prison Break – сериал «Побег из тюрьмы», показывающий жизнь заключённых в тюрьме и при побеге из неё.

² flight – зд. побег

³ paranoid delusion [dɪ'lu:ʒ(ə)n] – параноидный бред

⁴ ice pick – нож / пестик для колки льда, ледоруб

⁵ screenplay – киносценарий

Task 5. Read the text again and say if the statements are TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. Prison Break is a successful series.
2. The series tells the story of two brothers.
3. The series was broadcast for five seasons.
4. Robert and Donald Hughes played the main parts in the film.
5. The main characters in the series were sent to jail on false charges.
6. They were sentenced to 21 years behind the bars.

7. Later they escaped from the prison and were on the run all over the United States for more than seven years.

8. The police caught the fugitives and sent them back to prison.

WORD WORK

Task 6. Match words to form collocations, then use them in the right form to complete the sentences.

1) death	a) bars
2) go on	b) break
3) prison	c) charges
4) escape	d) from prison
5) juvenile	e) infringement
6) false	f) on the run
7) behind	g) prison
8) be	h) row
9) copyright	i) the lam

1. He is a killer, he should be _____!

2. This act, also known as the "ART Act", is targeted at preventing _____ of movies and software.

3. When you're _____, never use the same pay phone twice.

4. The two desperate teenagers decided to **go** _____, but didn't have any money.

5. Of course, the guards saw the _____ and sounded the alarm.

6. She helped a known thief _____.

7. In Kampala, Uganda, a similar program has been underway since 1993, with particular focus on youth released from a _____, as well as for street children and young AIDS orphans, primarily girls.

8. Three bombers are on _____ and 26 have been jailed for terms ranging from three years to life.

9. He was later arrested on _____ and sentenced to 30 years in jail.

Task 7. Find the odd one out in the following word groups.

a) crook, con artist, murderer, scammer;

b) convict, prisoner, inmate, warden;

c) burglary, copyright infringement, piracy, plagiarism;

d) offender, judge, criminal, culprit;

e) guard, fugitive, escaper, jailbreaker;

f) imprisonment, arrest, probation, detention

Task 8. Choose the correct option in italics to complete the sentences.

The Unusual Escape

When Steffi said that she was going to 1) *escape from / break into* the jail, we just laughed,” a 2) *prisoner / warden* told reporters in Frankfurt. “We have a reputation as the most 3) *secure / insecure* prison in Germany. But when we went to check her 4) *cell / office* yesterday, she was gone. At first we thought she must still be somewhere in the prison, and began searching for her. But she wasn’t here. Gradually, we realised what must have happened. A fellow 5) *fugitive / inmate* called Karin was 6) *released / detained* on the same day, and the suitcase she left with was unusually 7) *light / heavy*.

In fact, it was so 8) *light / heavy* that another warden had to help her with it. Steffi is quite small and it’s obvious now that she must have been hiding 9) *inside / behind* the suitcase.” Police are currently looking for both teenagers.

Task 9. Fill in the correct words.

*large box police spokesperson at large inmates package
prison gates nearby woods films laundry room giant*

Parcel Escape

Prisoner mails himself to freedom

“It’s the kind of thing people think only happens in 1) _____, but in this case it was very real,” said a 2) _____ after an inmate in Leeds escaped from jail in a 3) _____. Drug dealer Hank Thomas, 42, hid in the 4) _____ after other 5) _____ had finished work there. Then, he climbed into a 6) _____ FedEx* box of dirty sheets.

Later, the 7) _____ was loaded onto a van and driven through the 8) _____. Thomas waited until the driver made his next stop before getting out of the box and running off into the 9) _____. He is still 10) _____.

* *FedEx = Federal Express (компания, занимающаяся курьерской доставкой)*

Task 10. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1) to sue | a) to say officially that someone isn’t responsible for a crime | |
| 2) go on the lam <i>exp infrm</i> | | b) to start a legal process against someone |
| 3) to exonerate | | c) to try to hide from the police |

TEXT 3

Task 11. Read the articles and answer the questions.

FAMOUS ESCAPES

There are many stories of impossible prison breaks in history. Here are three of them.

The Mountjoy Prison helicopter escape

The Mountjoy Prison Helicopter escape of 1973 is an incredible story. On Halloween, three Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA)* prisoners escaped from the Dublin prison by helicopter. An American man **hijacked** a helicopter from Dublin Airport, flew it to the prison's **exercise yard**, and took off with the **inmates**. All were eventually **recaptured**.

**Provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) – Временная Ирландская республиканская армия*

1. *Where is Mountjoy Prison situated?*
2. *How many inmates were flown out of prison?*
3. *When did the jail break occur?*
4. *How was the helicopter escape organized?*
5. *Was the helicopter escape successful?*

Alcatraz‡

Alcatraz was “home to the most violent criminals in the United States.” It was a military prison opened in the 1930s on Alcatraz island in the San Francisco Bay. It was considered **escape-proof**: too far to swim to shore, and heavily protected with electric fences. Alcatraz even had microphones hidden around the prison, so the smallest sound could be heard. The rules were strict, and inmates who **stepped out of line** were severely punished. There was a total silence rule, which meant that prisoners were never allowed to speak. That rule was eventually changed after several inmates went insane. Using anything they could, including nail clippers* and spoons, three men managed the impossible on 11th June 1962. Frank Morris and Brothers Clarence and John Anglin dug their way out of Alcatraz. They dug through the concrete and escaped through the ventilation system. It took six months. They covered their tunnels with a paste made out of wet newspaper. After their escape from the prison, they made a raft to cross the bay. They were never found, and many people believed they drowned or were attacked by sharks.

**Alcatraz – Алькатрас;*

***nail clippers – кусачки для ногтей*

1. *What is Alcatraz? Where is it?*
2. *Why was it considered escape-proof?*
3. *What is a 'total silence rule'? Why was it eventually changed?*
4. *How did the three men manage to escape? When?*
5. *What happened to them after the prison break?*

The Great Escape

The Great Escape is the story of 76 men who tunnelled their way out of a German **prisoner of war camp**, Stalag Luft III in 1944. For over a year, prisoners dug tunnels under the complex, using milk tins* and other materials stolen from the camp. The tunnels were sophisticated and even had an air pump. They needed the air for oxygen and so they could burn candles. They finally escaped in March 1944, but 73 of them were caught by guards. Hitler ordered over half of them executed. Several of the remaining men were sent to a concentration camp, where they successfully escaped. Memorials to “the Fifty” still stand at the site of Stalag Luft III, which is now in Poland.

**tin – a metal container for food*

1. *What is Stalag Luft III? Where was it built?*
2. *How did the prisoners of war escape from Stalag Luft III? When?*
3. *How long did it take them to prepare the escape?*
4. *What instruments did they use to dig the tunnels?*
5. *Did the men escape successfully?*

WORD WORK

Task 12. Read the text, then complete the sentences.

MISSING MATES

An **escaped convict** has asked the government to let him go back to the prison he had escaped from. Why? Because he was missing his friends. Vassil Ivanov, 37, had been **on the run** since a prison break in March 2005. He said, “I couldn’t stand it any more. I had been inside for nine years, and I just couldn’t **get used to** life on the outside again. I missed my **pals** here and I was miserable as a free man.” Wardens at the Stara Zagora prison in Bulgaria immediately took Ivanov back into the prison where he will **serve** the remaining two years of his 11-year **sentence**. **He is likely to** serve extra time for escaping.

1. Vassil Ivanov is an _____.

2. He was sentenced to _____ in prison.
3. He had been in prison _____.
4. He broke out of the prison in _____.
5. He had been _____ since that time.
6. But he couldn't get used to _____.
7. So he asked the government to let him _____.
8. He was miserable as a _____ and _____ in prison.
9. Wardens in the prison immediately _____ Ivanov _____.
10. There he will serve the _____ of his sentence.
11. Besides, he will serve _____.

Task 13. Fill in the gaps with the correct words.

*most-wanted criminals the criminal familiar eye-catching
drug-dealer residents colleague police escaped*

Party Crasher*

Escaped convict joins police party

"I really couldn't believe my eyes, since the man was 1) _____ we were seeking," said a police officer who spotted an 2) _____ criminal at a barbecue party at the local police station. Police in Xinzhu city, Taiwan, had invited 3) _____ to celebrate the Moon Festival with them. Many took up the kind offer, including an escaped 4) _____ called Chen, who had just been listed as one of the city's 5) _____. Police officer Cai Zhengtong, who was in charge of the barbecue, said, "I saw a man dressed in an 6) _____ yellow jacket enter the place and sit in the corner. He seemed to be 7) _____, so I asked a 8) _____ about it, and he said, 'That's Chen – the man we're looking for'." Police at the party quickly arrested the criminal. "I thought a police barbecue would be the last place 9) _____ would look for me," Chen said.

* *party crasher* – незваный гость

UNIT 6 CORRUPTION

TARGET VOCABULARY

- abuse** [ə'bjuz] one's **power** – злоупотреблять властью
acquit [ə'kwɪt] – оправдать / выносить оправдательный приговор
addictive [ə'dɪktɪv] – вызывающий привыкание / зависимость
allegation ['æli'geɪʃ(ə)n] – подозрение, заявление, обвинение
award a contract – предоставлять контракт / подряд
bribe [braɪb] – *vb* дать или предложить взятку; *n* взятка
bribery ['braɪb(ə)rɪ] – взяточничество, мздоимство
call into question – подвергать сомнению, ставить под сомнение
checks and balances – система сдержек и противовесов (принцип взаимозависимости и взаимограничения законодательной, исполнительной и судебной власти)
civil servant – должностное лицо / госслужащий (высокого ранга)
corruption [kə'rʌpʃ(ə)n] – коррупция
corruption capers – коррупционные уловки
corruption-related offences – коррупционные преступления
debt [det] – долг
exclusion zone – закрытая (для судоходства) зона
go back a long way – быть старыми друзьями / давними знакомыми
jobs for the boys – трудоустройство по знакомству / по блату
jury ['dʒu(ə)rɪ] – присяжные заседатели
make bankrupt – довести до банкротства, разорить
nothing untoward – ничего плохого / предосудительного
overseas posting – зарубежная командировка
private gain – личная выгода / нажива
surveillance [sɜ:'veɪl(ə)ns] – надзор, слежка, наблюдение
suspicion [sə'spi(ə)n] – подозрение; **raise suspicions** – вызывать подозрения
take charge of – взять на себя заботу (о ком / чем), осуществлять контроль за (кем / чем)
tax – *vb* подвергать обложению налогом, взимать налог; *n* налог
testimony ['testɪməni] – свидетельство / показания свидетеля
whistleblower [wɪsl'bləʊə] – разоблачитель коррупции
work permits – разрешения на работу для иностранных граждан
wrongdoing ['rɒŋ,du:ɪŋ] – правонарушение, злодеяние; **expose wrongdoing** – разоблачать правонарушения

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read the article once. Which example of corruption is the worst? Why? Discuss with a partner.

Task 2. Write T (True) or F (False) next to each statement. Then, read the article again to check your answers.

1. Rod Blagojevich wanted a high-paying job for his nephew.
2. He was sentenced to four years in prison.
3. Taito Phillip Field was a Member of Parliament.
4. He was sentenced to five years in jail.
5. The Metropolitan Police has never had to investigate any cases of corruption within the force.
6. Transparency International is a leading surveillance company

CORRUPTION

A global problem

Corruption is a big problem. According to a recent report, it's costing the world US\$1 trillion a year. But what exactly does it involve?

Basically, corruption is when someone in a position of power **abuses that power** for **private gain**. The most common form of corruption is **bribery**. And the most commonly **bribed** people are police officers and politicians.

Perhaps a couple of examples might help illustrate the point. When Barack Obama was elected president, he had to give up his seat in the Senate¹ (he was the Senator for Illinois²). Rod Blagojevich, the Illinois governor, was supposed to choose Obama's replacement. But Rod decided to try to "sell" the seat. The price? He wanted cash, a high-paying job for his wife, and an **overseas posting**. He was secretly recorded saying, "[A Senate seat is] a valuable thing... you don't just give it away for nothing." Rod was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

In New Zealand, supposedly the least corrupt country in the world, there was a famous case in 2009. Taito Phillip Field, a Member of Parliament, was found guilty of **bribery**. He had organised **work permits** for several Thai³ men. In exchange, they renovated his house. Taito was sentenced to six years in jail.

In the UK, things aren't much better. Since 1998, the Metropolitan Police⁴ have dealt with 51 officers for **corruption-related offences**. Investigations have shown that very often corrupt officers develop relationships with

criminals outside work, and then pass on information that may be beneficial to them... in exchange for money, of course!

So, what causes corruption? Human nature apparently! Transparency International (the UK's leading anti-corruption organisation) says, "People are as corrupt as the system allows them to be." In other words, people will become corrupt if a country doesn't have good **checks and balances** to stop them. Countries that have recently been at war, that are politically unstable or that are very poor, usually don't have good anticorruption systems.

So, what are the effects of corruption? Basically, corruption makes a country poorer. If a politician **awards a contract** to a friend so that they can build a school, then that contract is not necessarily the best deal available. Another company might have built the school for less. So, corruption wastes public money. And this means there may not be any funds for services such as health and education. On top of that, international companies avoid investing in corrupt countries.

Let's fight corruption!

NOTES

¹ **Senate** ['senɪt] – сенат (верхняя палата конгресса США)

² **Illinois** ['ɪlɪ'nɔɪ] – Иллинойс (штат США)

³ **Thai** [taɪ] – тайландский

⁴ **Metropolitan Police** – полиция большого Лондона

Task 3. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. Politicians often _____ their power for _____.
2. The most common form of _____ is _____.
3. The most commonly bribed people are _____ and _____.
4. Barak Obama, former president of the USA, used to be the _____.
5. The Illinois governor tried to sell Obama's _____.
6. New Zealand is supposedly the _____ in the world.
7. Many countries don't have good _____.

Task 4. Answer the questions about the text.

1. What is corruption?
2. Why did Rod Blagojevich try to sell Obama's seat in the Senate?
3. What kind of bribe did Taito Phillip Field get?
4. What crimes do corrupt police officers usually commit?
5. What makes people become corrupt?
5. Why does corruption make a country poorer?

Task 5. Language focus: The Past Perfect

Look at the extract from the article, "...He *had organised* work permits for...". The writer has used the Past Perfect ("*had organised*"). Transform the following sentences into the Past Perfect.

1. They went out last night.
2. He didn't see the film.
3. She left through the door.
4. We spoke to her.

TEXT 2

Task 6. Read the article and explain why it is titled "Jobs for the Boys". What does this expression mean?

Jobs for the Boys

*How to get a job against all the odds.*¹

The British often **lecture** other nations on how democracy should work. But perhaps they need a few lessons themselves as recent events have shown. Take the case of Robert Burston. He's just been **appointed** by the UK tax office (**HMRC**²) to **take charge of** their largest call centre³ in East Kilbride⁴, just outside Glasgow⁵. His job is to coordinate the call centre and give advice on **tax** matters. But this isn't Burston's first encounter with the tax office.

A few months ago, Burston was made **bankrupt** by them. Burston's **debt**, the origins of which are not known, stands at⁶ more than €300,000. So, how did Burston – a man made bankrupt over unpaid tax – get a job advising everybody else on their tax bills? Simple. His best friend Linda Talbot (who is the overall director of call centres) helped him. Talbot and Burston **go back a long way**. They worked together in the same bank during the 1990s, and, until recently, they could be found as each other's "friend" on Facebook pages (the links have since been removed). **Suspicions were raised** when Burston was brought in on higher pay than the normal level for his grade – another favour from his friend.

The tax office insists that the correct procedures were followed. "We are sure that there is **nothing untoward** with the way that Ms Talbot went about recruiting Mr Burston." And that was all they had to say on the matter.

NOTES

¹ **against all the odds** – несмотря ни на что

² HMRC = Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs – Министерство Её Величества по налоговым и таможенным сборам (МНТС) / Управление по налогам и таможенным сборам Великобритании

³ call centre – колл-центр, единая справочная линия, центр обработки заказов

⁴ East Kilbride – Ист Килбрайд (город на западе Шотландии)

⁵ Glasgow ['glɑ:sgəu, 'glæzɡəu] – г. Глазго, Шотландия

⁶ stand at – составлять, исчисляться, находиться на уровне

Task 7. Read the article again and find there English equivalents of the following Russian expressions.

1) Налоговое управление / ведомство; 2) давать консультации по вопросам налогообложения; 3) долг, происхождение которого неизвестно; 4) первая встреча / первое знакомство; 5) неуплаченный налог; 6) налоговое извещение / налоговая декларация; 7) генеральный директор; 8) более высокая зарплата; 9) одолжение / любезность / услуга от подруги.

Task 8. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why did Burton go bankrupt?
2. What job did he get after becoming bankrupt?
3. Who helped him? Why?

WORD WORK

Task 9. Give English equivalents to the words in brackets.

1. For a (*взятки*), a traffic policeman agreed not to take away a driver's license. 2. They were arrested on charges of (*взяточничество*). 3. Imperfect humans often (*злоупотребляют властью*), as history has confirmed again and again. 4. There's a man from the (*налогового управления*) on the phone. 5. Keep in mind that Google can't advise you on (*вопросам налогообложения*). 6. Minister Ban's first (*зарубежная командировка*) was to New Delhi, where he was able to acquire first-hand experience of development issues. 7. I don't want to (*вызывать подозрение*) or attract attention any sooner than necessary. 8. Visas and (*разрешения на работу*) were issued free to citizens of the East African countries. 9. Corruption encompasses any use of public office for the purpose of (*личной наживы*). 10. The council chief was suspended over allegations of (*раздача «теплых местечек» своим людям*).

TEXT 3

Task 10. What would you do if you found out that...

- a. ... your superior was stealing money from the company?
- b. ...the company you work for was polluting a local river?
- c. ...a colleague was selling company secrets to a competitor?
- d. ...the company you work for was adding banned substances to food-stuffs?
- e. ...a colleague was fiddling¹ his/her expenses account²?
- f. ...the company you work for was illegally selling arms?

¹ *fiddle* – хитрить, мошенничать, растрачивать, совершать махинации

² *expenses account* – счет на оплату текущих расходов

Task 11. You're going to read about two whistleblowers (people who expose¹ cases of corruption or malpractice²). One involved the British government, and another involved a tobacco firm in the US. What do you think the cases were about? Think. Then, read the article once to compare your ideas.

¹ *expose* [ɪk'spəʊz] – разоблачать

² *malpractice* ['mæl'præktɪs] – уголовно наказуемое действие, нарушение закона

Task 12. Read the article again and match the words.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1) Clive Ponting | a) actor |
| 2) General Belgrano | b) Argentinean battleship |
| 3) Margaret Thatcher | c) civil servant in the Ministry of Defence |
| 4) HMS Conqueror | d) former British Prime Minister |
| 5) Tam Dalyell | e) Labour politician |
| 6) Jeffrey Wigand | f) scientist at Brown & Williamson Tobacco |
| 7) Russell Crowe | g) the submarine |

Corruption Capers

Telling the truth whatever the consequences

By Patrick Howarth

What would you do if you discovered that your bosses were corrupt? Keep quiet and protect your job? Or inform the authorities? Those who decide to speak out are known as **whistleblowers**, and often find themselves in a difficult situation. They may lose their jobs or even go to prison. Here are the stories of two famous whistleblowers.

One of the most famous whistleblowers from the UK is Clive Ponting. He was a senior **civil servant** in the Ministry of Defence during the Falklands War¹ – the conflict fought between the UK and Argentina in 1982. During his time in office, Ponting discovered documents concerning the sinking of the Argentinean battleship the General Belgrano, which took place on 2nd May 1982 with a loss of 323 lives. At the time, it was claimed that the Belgrano was inside the 200 mile **exclusion zone** that had been established around the Falkland Islands². And the ship was reported to be heading towards the British fleet. At the time, it was believed that Margaret Thatcher (the British Prime Minister of the day) ordered the submarine HMS Conqueror to attack the Belgrano because it was going to attack British ships. However, Ponting's documents, which were sent to Labour³ politician Tam Dalyell, clearly demonstrated that the battleship was outside the exclusion zone at the time of the sinking and sailing away from the British fleet. Ponting was eventually prosecuted for breaking the country's Official Secrets Act⁴ and he expected to be sent to prison. However, at his trial the **jury acquitted** him.

One of the most famous whistleblowers from the US is Jeffrey Wigand. Wigand was a scientist at Brown & Williamson Tobacco in Louisville (Kentucky⁵) who was working on a programme to reduce the harm caused by cigarettes. So, he was naturally dismayed when he discovered that his employers were adding substances to their cigarettes to increase the effects of nicotine ([ˈnikətiːn]) and, therefore, make their cigarettes more **addictive**.

He made his **allegations** public on the CBS⁶ television programme 60 Minutes in 1996. By this time, Wigand had been sacked by Brown & Williamson, and the company were doing their best to **call his testimony into question** by attacking his character. For some years, Wigand had to work as a school teacher because his career as a research scientist was over. Today, he works for the organisation Smoke-Free Kids and acts as a consultant on smoking-related problems for many governments. Wigand's story became widely known when it was made into a film called *The Insider*, starring Russell Crowe (who played the role of Wigand).

These are just two examples of brave people who have **exposed wrongdoing**. What would you do in their shoes? It's a difficult decision.

NOTES

¹ **Falklands War** – Фолклендская война (2 апреля – 14 июня 1982 г.)

² **Falkland Islands** [ˈfɔːklændˈaɪləndz] – Фолклендские острова (у юго-вост. побережья Южной Америки, Атлантический океан, владение Великобритании)

³ **Labour** – лейборист, член лейбористской партии

⁴ **Official Secrets Act** – Закон о неразглашении государственной тайны (Великобритания)

⁵ **Kentucky** [ken'tʌki] – Кентукки (штат США)

⁶ **CBS** = Columbia Broadcasting System – радиовещательная компания Си-би-эс (США)

Task 13. Read the article again and find there English equivalents of the following Russian expressions.

1) Молчать, хранить молчание; 2) предать гласности, выступить с заявлением; 3) оказаться в трудной ситуации; 4) отправиться в тюрьму, получить тюремный срок; 4) во время его пребывания на этом посту; 5) премьер-министр Великобритании того времени; 6) уменьшить вред; 7) привести в смятение, встревожить; 8) усилить действие никотина; 9) к тому времени; 10) уволить с работы.

Task 14. Answer the questions about the text.

1. Why do you think the term '*whistleblower*' is used to describe someone who exposes corruption or malpractice at the highest level?
2. Why do whistleblowers often find themselves in a difficult situation?
3. What kind of problem can they have?
4. What was Clive Ponting prosecuted for?
5. What secret did he reveal?
6. How did he learn about the secret?
7. Was he sent to prison?
8. Where was Jeffrey Wigand employed?
9. What programme was he working on?
10. What did he discover one day?
11. How did he feel about that?
12. How did he make his allegations public?
13. What happened to him after he spoke out?

Task 15. Read the text again and give a brief summary of each of the cases.

Task 16. Language focus: Passive reporting verbs.

Look at these extracts from the article: “*..it was believed that Margaret Thatcher...*” (...считали / считалось, что Маргарет Тэтчер...); “*...it was claimed that the Belgrano...*” (“...утверждали / утверждалось, что

Бельграно...”) The writer has used a passive reporting verb (“it was believed that..”)

Rewrite the following sentences as passive reporting verbs with it.

1. The ship is sailing towards the island, (believe)
2. The money was stolen, (understand)
3. The letters will be sent tomorrow, (assume)
4. The rooms are being searched at this very moment, (believe)

WORD WORK

Task 17. Match the words with their definitions.

- 1) **bribery** *n*
- 2) **cash** *n*
- 3) **an overseas posting** *n*
- 4) **an encounter** *n*
- 5) **debt** *n*
- 6) **testimony** *n*
- 7) **a work permit** *n*

- a) a job in another country
- b) a legal document that gives you permission to work in a foreign country
- c) a meeting, especially one planned
- d) money in the form of notes (paper money) or coins (metal money)
- e) money you owe to someone : bank, etc.
- f) paying money to an official / police officer, etc. in return for a favour
- g) statements made by a witness in court.

Task 18. Divide the words into three groups.

crimes	criminals	penalty / punishment
<i>theft</i>	<i>robber</i>	<i>fine</i>
...

1) Fine, 2) robber, 3) accomplice, 4) theft, 5) staged accident, 6) swindler, 7) pickpocket, 8) sentence, 9) thief, 10) vandalism, 11) imprisonment, 12) con artist, 13) drug-dealer, 14) capital punishment, 15) scam, 16) burglary, 17) drunk driver, 18) shoplifter, 19) offence, 20) offender, 21) jail breaker, 22) Ponzi scheme, 23) prison break, 24) arrest, 25) fraudster, 26) scammer, 27) hijacker, 28) malpractice, 29) copyright infringement, 30) detention, 31) burglar, 32) sanction, 33) confidence trickster, 34) arson, 35) wrongdoing, 36) death penalty, 37) blackmail, 38) heist, 39) robbery, 40) prosecution.

UNIT 7 RIDICULOUS / CRAZY LAWSUITS

TARGET VOCABULARY

- at short notice** – при уведомлении за короткий срок, за короткий срок
- bar from** *vb* – наложить запрет на, отказать в (чем)
- civil liberties** – гражданские права и свободы
- court** [kɔ:t] – суд, судебное заседание
- cover costs** – покрывать расходы / стоимость
- detention** [di'ten(t)ʃ(ə)n] – заключение под стражу, содержание под арестом
- dismiss** *vb* [dis'mis] – прекратить (дело), отказывать (в иске), отклонить (иск)
- drop the case** – отказываться от судебного иска / от обвинения
- emotional distress** – моральный вред, эмоциональное потрясение
- file a suit** – подать исковое заявление, подать иск в суд
- foot the bill** – оплатить расходы, нести расходы, расплачиваться
- frivolous** ['frɪvələs] **lawsuits** – необоснованные иски
- hand in** – предоставить, сдавать
- hearing** – рассмотрение (дела), слушание дела (в суде)
- internet fraud** – мошенничество в интернете
- judge** [dʒʌdʒ] – судья
- lawsuit** ['lɔ:sju:t] – судебный процесс, рассмотрение дела в суде
- legal proceedings** – судопроизводство, судебное разбирательство
- litigious** [li'tɪdʒəs] **man** – сутяжник, сутяга
- make a fast buck** – быстро заработать, срубить денег
- mental injury** – психическая травма
- poker face** ['pɔ:kəfeɪs] – каменное лицо, лицо без следов эмоций
- receipt** [ri'si:t] – квитанция
- report to the police** – заявить в полицию
- ridiculous** [ri'dɪkjələs] – смешной, нелепый, глупый, курьезный
- rule** – постановить, вынести судебное решение
- sue** *smb* [s(j)u:] – подать иск в суд / подать в суд (на кого)
- suicide** ['s(j)u:saɪd] – самоубийство
- suspect** ['sʌspekt] – предполагаемый преступник, подозреваемый
- take it too far** – перегнуть палку, переборщить
- take** *smb* **to court** – привлечь к суду, подать в суд (на кого)
- testify** ['testɪfaɪ] – выступать в качестве свидетеля (в суде)
- theft** [θeft] – кража, воровство
- trial** ['traɪəl] – рассмотрение дела, судебное разбирательство
- unsolved murders** – нераскрытые убийства

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read the text and say why the following people / companies / places have been sued.

1. Universal Studios.
2. A Californian surfer.
3. Michael Jordan and Nike founder Phil Knight.
4. The city of Lodi, in California.
5. Stefani Germanotta (Lady Gaga).

RIDICULOUS LAWSUITS!

What's the most **ridiculous lawsuit** you've ever heard of? Perhaps it's one of these.

In 2000, Cleanthi Peters **sued** Universal Studios¹ for \$15,000. She claimed that she'd suffered extreme fear after visiting Universal Studios' *Halloween Horror Nights*² haunted house.

In 2004, a Californian surfer sued another surfer for "stealing his wave". The case went to court but **was dismissed** because they were unable to put a price on the emotional pain caused by watching someone else ride "your" wave.

In 2006, Allen Heckard of Portland³, Oregon⁴, USA sued Michael Jordan⁵ and Nike⁶ founder Phil Knight for \$832 million. Allen claimed that he'd suffered emotional pain because people often mistook him for the basketball star Michael Jordan. He eventually **dropped the case**.

Also in 2006, Curtis Gokey sued the city of Lodi, California. He claimed that one of the city's dumper trucks had hit his car, causing damage. The unusual thing was that the driver of the dumper truck was... Mr Gokey. When the city court **ruled** that it was illegal for Gokey to sue himself, he **filed a new suit** in his wife's name. "Some things are just ridiculous," City Attorney⁷ Steve Schwabauer said. "This is just one of those things where you go, 'no!' The citizens of Lodi are not going to pay for his error. If we're going to pay him, a **judge** is going to have to tell us to pay him."

But the "king" of ridiculous lawsuits has to be Jonathan Lee Riches. He's sued ex-president George W. Bush, Steve Jobs of Apple and Julian Assange of Wikileaks. He's even sued historical figures such as Plato, Che Guevara and Nostradamus, and inanimate objects such as the Eiffel Tower. Riches, who's in prison in Oklahoma⁸ (for **internet fraud**), has been named the World's Most **Litigious Man** by the Guinness Book of Records. Was he

happy about that? Of course not. He immediately sued the Guinness Book of Records.

In a recent case, Riches has started **legal proceedings** against Stefani Germanotta, otherwise known as Lady Gaga. He claims that she got the idea for her song Poker Face from him while they were both at a casino in Las Vegas. In a recent **hearing**, Riches said, “Stefani Germanotta sat next to me and asked, ‘Excuse me, are those Bugle Boy⁹ jeans you’re wearing?’ and I said, ‘Look lady, can’t you see I got a **poker face**, I’m trying to concentrate.’ She then said, ‘Poker face, I’m going to use that in a song of mine one day’.”

Now how ridiculous is that?

NOTES

¹ **Universal Studios** – старейшая из ныне существующих голливудских киностудий.

² **Halloween Horror Nights** – ежегодное специальное мероприятие, которое проводится в тематических парках Universal Studios во Флориде, Калифорнии, Сингапуре и Японии.

³ **Portland** ['pɔ:tlənd] – г. Портленд

⁴ **Oregon** ['ɔ:riɡən] – Орегон, штат США

⁵ **Nike** ['naɪki:] – американская транснациональная компания, специализирующаяся на спортивной одежде и обуви.

⁶ **Michael Jordan** – американский баскетболист, бывший игрок НБА, лучший баскетболист в истории.

⁷ **City Attorney** [ə'tɪ:z:nɪ] – городской прокурор

⁸ **Oklahoma** ['ɔ:klə'həʊmə] – Оклахома, штат США

⁹ **Bugle Boy Industries, Inc.** – компания по производству одежды. Пожалуй, наиболее известна она благодаря одноименному бренду джинсов, которые были популярны в 1980-х годах.

Task 2. Read the article again and find there English equivalents of the following Russian expressions.

1) Испытывать сильный страх, 2) дом с привидениями, 3) серфингист, 4) испытывать душевную боль, 5) ошибочно принять за кого-то, 6) мусоровоз, 7) нанести повреждения, 8) неодушевленные предметы, 9) иначе известная как...

Task 3. Say whether the statements below are TRUE or FALSE.

1. Cleanthi Peters enjoyed Universal Studios' *Halloween Horror Nights* haunted house very much.

2. A Californian surfer who sued another surfer for “stealing his wave” eventually dropped the case.

3. Allen Heckard was often mistaken for Michael Jordan.

4. The driver of the dumper truck in the city of Lodi, California, sued himself in his wife’s name.

5. Jonathan Lee Riches was in prison for suing historical figures and inanimate objects.

6. Lady Gaga got the idea of her song Poker Face in Las Vegas..

Task 4. Read the article again. Then, give a brief description of the lawsuit against the people / things mentioned in the text.

TEXT 2

Task 5. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What was stolen from Tosten Becker?
2. Who was the thief?
3. What did Tosten Becker do after the incident?
4. Why did he fly to Sydney later?
5. When and why did he get a call from Berlin’s District Court?
6. How long did he fly back to Germany?
7. How long did he speak in court?
8. How much money did he get in compensation for the tickets?
9. Did the thief foot the bill for the journey?
10. How was he punished for his crime?

Courting Madness

A court pays a man to fly back from Australia to testify in court

It seems as if the German justice system has a lot of money to spare. Twenty-year-old Tosten Becker from Cologne (Germany) was recently paid to fly more than 16,000 kilometres to **testify** at a trial. It all started six months ago when Becker was in a bar. A young man approached Becker and asked for some money. When Becker refused, the man grabbed Becker’s mobile phone (which was on the table) and ran out. Becker **reported the theft to the police**, giving them a description of the robber. A couple of months later, Becker flew to Sydney for a three month English language course. However, after about six weeks there, he got a call from Berlin’s District Court. “They told me that they’d found the person who took my

phone,” Becker explained. “They also said that I had to fly back for the **suspect’s hearing**, which was in 4 days. I told the woman that I could only get first class tickets **at** such **short notice**, but she said that was OK and that I should go ahead. After my 22-hour plane trip, which cost me €5,500, I only spoke for about 30 seconds in court! Then, I **handed in** the **receipt** for the tickets, got my money back and returned to Australia,” Becker added. The thief who took Becker’s phone is 19 and has no money, so the German taxpayer will now have to **foot the bill** for the journey, too. The thief was sentenced to a weekend’s **detention**.

Task 6. Match the words to form collocations, then complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1) suffer | a) a suit |
| 2) foot | b) at a trial |
| 3) file | c) damage |
| 4) sentence | d) emotional pain |
| 5) report to | e) the bill |
| 6) drop | f) the case |
| 7) cause | g) the police |
| 8) testify | h) to detention |

1. A woman _____ at the trial that the man in the dock took her money.
2. In June 2008, he was released and instructed to _____ to the police every day.
3. While society _____ the bill, it is individual victims of crime who pay the highest price.
4. Persons below 18 can be _____ to detention for a period of up to 10 years
5. After consultation with the judge, lawyers decided to _____ the case.
6. Your French company _____ a suit against the Bermuda company.
7. The drought has _____ serious damage to crops.
8. Besides financial loss, victims _____ great emotional pain.

TEXT 3

Task 7. Read the article and match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Richard Overton... | a) filed a lawsuit against fast food restaurants profiting from his poor health. |
| 2. Robert Lee Brock... | b) is trying to sue Warner Brothers for using his city’s name without permission. |

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3. Norman Cake... | c) sued <i>himself</i> for \$5m in the hope the state would be forced to pay on his behalf. |
| 4. Roy Pearson... | d) sued his neighbourhood dry cleaner's for \$65m for mental suffering, inconvenience and discomfort. |
| 5. The mayor of Batman... | e) sued McDonald's to cover her medical costs. |
| 6. Stella Liebeck... | f) sued the company for false advertising |

Ridiculous Lawsuits

Ever since Stella Liebeck spilt coffee on herself back in 1994 and sued McDonald's to **cover** her medical **costs**, people have been coming up with ever-more ingenious ways **to make a fast buck**. In fact, in the words of a famous judge, some of the lawsuits are "so outrageous that they actually give **frivolous lawsuits** a bad name". But not all of them are successful.

During the 1990s, Budweiser ran a series of adverts in which two beautiful women appeared in front of a couple of truck drivers who were drinking cans of Bud. Impressed by the ad, Michigan man Richard Overton bought a case of the beer and waited for his beautiful women to appear... but they didn't. So, he sued the company for false advertising. He cited **emotional distress** and **mental injury** and demanded over \$10,000 in damages. Case **dismissed**.

In 1995, Robert Lee Brock, a prison inmate in Virginia, claimed the crime he committed while drunk had violated his **civil liberties** and religious beliefs. So, he sued *himself* for \$5m in the hope the state would be forced to pay on his behalf. Case dismissed.

Norman Cake, a 178-cm, 123-kilo New Yorker **filed a lawsuit** claiming that he'd been forced to eat in fast food restaurants four or five times per week. He said that the fast food chains were profiting from his poor health and weren't warning him that the food they were serving was harmful. Case dismissed. The judge also **barred it from** being filed a third time.

Roy Pearson thought he was being reasonable when he sued his neighbourhood dry cleaner's for \$65m. He claimed "mental suffering, inconvenience and discomfort". He also said the "Satisfaction Guaranteed" and "Same Day Service" signs in the dry cleaners represented fraud. So, what had the company done to deserve such a lawsuit? They'd lost his trousers. Case dismissed. Pearson, who was actually a judge himself, eventually lost his job as a judge, too.

The mayor of Batman, a city in Turkey, is currently trying to sue Warner Brothers. He claims that the makers of the latest Batman movie, *The Dark Knight*, used his city's name without permission. Mayor Huseyin Kalkan is also blaming the moviemakers for a number of **unsolved murders** and **suicides**, which, he claims, are due to the psychological impact the film's success has had on the city's inhabitants.

You couldn't make it up!

Task 8. Look at this word combination from the article: "medical costs". See if you can find some more multi-word combinations.

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 1) false _____ | 4) civil _____ |
| 2) emotional _____ | 5) fast _____ |
| 3) prison _____ | 6) dry _____ |

Task 9. Fill in the correct words.

employer compensation recover employment employee difficult

Jarring Experience*

A West Virginia shop 1) _____ once injured her back while opening a jar of pickles at work. She took 12 months off work to 2) _____. On attempting to return to work, her 3) _____ made things 4) _____ for her. So, she sued them for unlawful termination of 5) _____ and was awarded \$2,699,000 in 6) _____.

* *jarring experience* – неприятный / неожиданный / шокирующий опыт

Task 10. Choose the correct option in italics to complete the sentences.

Drunk Gambler

A California man attempted 1) *to sue / to exonerate* the Las Vegas Hilton and Mandalay Bay Hotel and Casino, claiming the casinos were 2) *at-tentive / negligent* in allowing him to 3) *gamble away / win* more than \$1 million while he was 4) *sober / drunk*.

Task 11. Give English equivalents to the words in brackets.

1. Many (*самоубийств*) occur in prisons. 2. The police revisited the case of the (*нераскрытое убийство*). 3. He was found guilty of (*воровстве*). 4. The (*судья*) dismissed all charges. 5. The police will see me as the prime (*подозреваемый*). 6. He suffered severe (*эмоциональное потрясение*) as a result of the accident. 7. The policeman caught the (*вора*).

TEXT 4

Task 12. Match the words and expressions with their translation.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1) justice [<i>dʒʌstɪs</i>] <i>n</i> | a) бандит, гангстер |
| 2) fiddle <i>vb</i> | b) голодающий, умирающий от голода |
| 3) expenses <i>n</i> | c) издержки, расходы |
| 4) deem <i>vb</i> | d) льготы и пособия |
| 5) stand trial <i>expr</i> | e) отмывание денежных средств |
| 6) mobster <i>n</i> | f) полагать, считать |
| 7) money laundering <i>expr</i> | g) представлять перед судом |
| 8) famished <i>adj</i> | h) признать себя виновным |
| 9) plead guilty <i>expr</i> | i) растратить |
| 10) benefits <i>n</i> | j) справедливость; правосудие |

Task 13. Look at the paragraph titles. What do you think the people involved did? What might they have been sentenced to? Make notes.

Answers on page 44

IS THIS WHAT WE CALL JUSTICE?

Is there one law for the rich and another for the poor? Sometimes it seems like it.

THE RICH

The MP

MP Margaret Moran **fiddled** about €72,000 in her parliamentary **expenses**, but never went to jail. The thieving Labour MP won't even get a criminal record because she was **deemed** too "unwell" to **stand trial** because of a depression. In a case that was heard without her, Moran was found guilty of 15 instances of false accounting. This included claiming more than €2,700 for a phone at her flat when there was no phone line fitted, and putting in a bill for carpets in "three bedrooms" even though her flat had just *one* room.

The mobster

A Mafia boss was freed from jail just 12 months into a 15-year sentence because of an allergy to beans on the prison menu. Michele Aiello was released after a judge heard he was intolerant to beans, peas, spinach and all other types of greens offered to inmates **serving time behind bars**. Millionaire Aiello, 56, was arrested in Palermo on the Italian island of Sicily in 2010 and charged with **money laundering**. Police said Aiello laundered

more than €800 million for jailed Mafia Godfather Bernardo Provenzano, who was caught in 2006 after almost 40 years on the run.

THE POOR

The starving woman

A **famished** woman was **fined** about €450 for stealing a €1 pack of chocolate after her **benefits** were stopped. Louisa Sewell **pleaded guilty** to theft at Kidderminster **Magistrates Court**. She was fined €100 for the theft, €1 in compensation to the store, €200 in court charges, €15 in prosecution costs and a €30 victim surcharge. Her solicitor Susie Duncan said Ms Sewell's benefits had been sanctioned and she hadn't eaten in days when she stole the cheapest food she could find from the store, according to the *Kidderminster Shuttle*.

The desperate man

Ian Mulholland admitted stealing three packets of steak from a supermarket when he appeared at Newton Ayclife Magistrates Court. The court heard he stole the meat to eat after changes to his benefits left him hungry. The 43-year-old, who has difficulty walking, was unable to afford food, and couldn't get to the local **foodbank**. Mulholland pleaded guilty to stealing the food, worth about €17, and was sentenced to six weeks in prison. A suspended prison sentence imposed for a previous offence was also **activated**, meaning he must spend 14 weeks behind bars.

How "just" is that?

Task 14. Read the article again. Then, answer the questions without referring back to the article.

1. Why didn't Margaret Moran have to stand trial, despite stealing over €70,000?
2. What was strange about the bill she put in for carpets?
3. How did the Mafia boss get out of jail so quickly?
4. What had he been charged with?
5. In what way is Louisa Sewell's crime understandable?
6. What did her solicitor say in an attempt to minimise the seriousness of the crime?
7. What was Ian Mulholland's excuse for having stolen the meat?
8. Why does he have to spend 14 weeks behind bars when he was only sentenced to six?

TEXT 5

Task 15. Before reading the text match the English collocations with their Russian equivalents. Then fill in the gaps to complete the sentences.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| 1) rescue workers | a) количество жертв |
| 2) death toll | b) мольба о помощи |
| 3) plea for help | c) мусорная свалка |
| 4) justice system | d) отпуск по болезни, больничный |
| 5) sick leave | e) система правосудия, судопроизводство |
| 6) rubbish dump | f) спасатели |
| 7) prison sentence | g) тюремный срок, тюремное заключение |

1. Her _____ was reduced from 15 years to 10. 2. Passersby were dead to our _____. 3. We no longer have any faith in the criminal _____. 4. The _____ in the train disaster could be more than 1,000. 5. The fire probably started in a _____. 6. _____ arrived at the scene two hours later. 7. He's been on _____ since last Thursday.

Task 16. Look at the four story titles. What do you think the lawsuits are about? In what way might they be ridiculous? Make notes.

FOUR RIDICULOUS LAWSUITS

Having a working justice system is important. However, sometimes things can get a bit silly, as these four lawsuits clearly show.

The employee

A woman tried to **sue** the owner of the building where she worked because she was attacked by a **seagull**. Cathie Kelly, who was injured as she was leaving work, took two weeks' **sick leave** after the attack. She claims that the owner of the building is **to blame** for "not taking sufficient care" of it. However, the court **dismissed** her case because the gull had probably come from a nearby **rubbish dump**.

The pimp (*кумепер*)

Sirgiorgio Sanford Clardy once tried to sue Nike for \$100 million. Clardy, who was a **pimp**, had been given a 100-year prison sentence for a crime he committed while wearing a pair of Nike Air Jordan sneakers*. He reportedly kicked a customer who was trying to leave a Portland motel without paying. In the trial, Clardy claimed that the shoes he was wearing should have come with a warning label, advising wearers that when used as a weapon, they could cause serious damage. The judge **threw** the case **out**.



Nike Air Jordan sneakers

The customer

A customer at McDonald's tried to sue the firm for \$1.5 million because he was only given one **napkin** in his order. Webster Lucas, 59, claims that when he asked for more, the manager became rude and unhelpful. The two men got into an argument, which quickly **escalated**. Lucas claimed that he suffered "**undue mental anguish**" as a result after he was given just one napkin. "I am an immaculately clean person," Lucas told the *Huington Post*. "I saw food particles on the table and wanted to clean them up."

The flood victim

Floods in the Denver area in September 2014 caused substantial destruction. But thanks to the efforts of rescue workers the **death toll** wasn't as high as it might have been. One such victim, Roy Ortiz, was trapped in his car when rescue workers **risked their lives** to save him. However, Ortiz then went on to sue them for \$500,000. Ortiz claims rescue workers didn't arrive fast enough while he was trapped inside his car, and that his **pleas for help** via mobile phone were ignored.

How ridiculous!

Task 16. Read the article again. Then, write Kelly, Clardy, Lucas or Ortiz next to each statement, according to the names of the people who filed the lawsuits.

He/She...

1. ...claimed an employee was disrespectful.
2. ...took some time off work as a result of the injury.
3. ...tried to sue the people who almost died helping him/her.
4. ...tried to sue the manufacturer of an item of clothing.
5. ...sought damages from the owner of the building where she worked.
6. ...claimed half a million dollars because the people helping him/her weren't fast enough.
7. ...said the incident led to a certain degree of mental torment or anguish.
8. ...claimed an item of clothing should have had a warning label on it.

Task 17. Read the article again and find there English equivalents of the following Russian expressions.

- 1) Значительные разрушения, 2) серьезный ущерб, 3) грубый и неприветливый менеджер, 4) чрезмерный моральный ущерб.

UNIT 8

UNLUCKY COPS

TARGET VOCABULARY

- albeit** [ɔ:l'bi:ɪt] – пусть даже и, пусть и
altercation ['ɔ:l'tə'keɪʃ(ə)n] – драка, потасовка, стычка
armed unit – вооруженное формирование
assault [ə'sɔ:l't] – нападение
back off *vb* – отступить, отстать, заткнуться
back-up – подкрепление
battery ['bæt(ə)rɪ] – оскорбление действием, рукоприкладство
cardboard cutout – макет, картонная фигура
cart off *vb* – отвезти, вывезти (на машине)
cat-and-mouse game – игра в кошки-мышки
caution ['kɔ:ʃ(ə)n] – предостережение, предупреждение
con – жулик
copper – полицейский, полисмен
cuddly toy – мягкая игрушка
cuff *vb* [klʌf] – надеть наручники, **cuffs** *n* – наручники
deter *vb* [dɪ'tɜ:z] – останавливать, отпугивать
domestic dispute – бытовой конфликт, семейная ссора
establishment – (питейное) заведение
have the last laugh – оставить последнее слово за собой
headlock – удушающий захват, захват шеи, шейный захват
in question – рассматриваемый, обсуждаемый, о котором идет речь
incapacitated ['ɪnkə'ræsɪteɪtɪd] – выведенный из строя, недееспособный
keep distance – держаться на расстоянии, не подходить близко
make fool of *smb* – делать из кого-то посмешище
pepper spray – перцовый баллончик / аэрозоль
radio *vb* – связаться по радию, вызвать по радио / радию
replica ['replɪkə] – модель, точная копия
report *smb vb* – жаловаться на кого
restrain *vb* – обуздывать, сдерживать, усмирять, обездвигивать
severe irritation – сильное раздражение
shoplifter – магазинный вор
siren ['saɪ(ə)rən] – сирена
string of abuse – оскорбления, ругательства, набор брани
Taser – электрошокер в виде пистолета, выстреливающего два электрода
warn *vb* [wɔ:n] – предупреждать

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read the article and put the sentences in the correct order.

- a) The policeman left the car and started walking towards the two drunken men.
- b) Owen Meston was incapacitated by his own pepper spray.
- c) The other cop used a Taser against Meston by mistake.
- d) The drunkard grabbed him in a head-lock.
- e) His colleague radioed for back up.
- f) Officer Owen Meston and his colleague were called out to deal with an altercation outside a pub.

Unlucky Cop

Policeman gets into trouble after trying to arrest a criminal

Officer Owen Meston is in a bad state after an unfortunate series of incidents. Here he is to tell us all about it.

“Myself and a colleague were called out at precisely 01:23am to deal with an **altercation** outside a pub. On **approaching** the **establishment**, we noticed two drunken gentlemen singing loudly and throwing chairs into a nearby garden. While my colleague **radioed** for **back-up**, I left the car and made my way towards the two men, calling on them to stop. However, this only provoked a **string of abuse**. Seconds later, one of the men started walking towards me **in a threatening manner**. So, I took out my **pepper spray** and **warned** him that I’d use it unless he **backed off**. Ignoring the **caution**, he continued, so I prepared to spray. However, just as I released the gas, a change in the wind direction blew the chemicals back into my face, causing **severe irritation**. Seeing that I was **incapacitated**, the aggressor then jumped onto me, grabbing me in a **head-lock**. Immediately, my colleague rushed to assist, informing the aggressor that he was armed with a **Taser**. But next thing, I felt this terrible shock going through my body, and realised that my colleague had missed the aggressor and shot me instead.”

After a brief struggle, the drunken man was **restrained**, **cuffed**, and **carted off** to the police station. He’s currently awaiting trial for **assault**. Meanwhile, officer Meston is recovering in hospital.

Task 2. Read the article again and answer the questions.

1. Why is the article headlined “Unlucky Cop”?
2. When did the policeman get into trouble?
3. What were the drunken men doing when the policemen arrived at the pub?

4. Why did Owen Meston take out his pepper spray?
5. What happened when he released the gas?
6. Why did Meston's colleague rush to assist?
7. Did he help Meston?
8. How did things end?

WORD WORK

Task 3. Fill in prepositions or adverbs.

- 1) an unfortunate series _____ incidents
- 2) to deal _____ an altercation _____ a pub
- 3) to throw chairs _____ a nearby garden
- 4) to radio _____ back-up
- 5) to make one's way _____ somebody
- 6) to start walking _____ smb _____ a threatening manner
- 7) to take _____ the pepper spray
- 8) a change _____ the wind direction
- 9) to blow the chemicals back _____ one's face
- 10) to grab smb _____ a head-lock
- 11) to be armed _____ a Taser
- 12) shock going _____ one's body
- 13) to carted off _____ the police station
- 14) to await trial _____ assault.

Task 4. Translate the phrases paying attention to the words in italics.

Taser *n* (сокращение от "*Tom Swift and his Electric Rifle*", по названию детской приключенческой книжки) – электрошокер, парализующий пистолет (Специальное оружие, используемое полицией. Внешне напоминает электрический фонарик. С расстояния в 5 м в тело преследуемого выпускаются две небольшие стрелки с зарядом в 15 тыс. вольт, которые временно парализуют преступника, не вызывая отдалённых последствий.)

taser *vb* – применять электрошокер, подвергать воздействию электрошока

1. Where in code of conduct book does it say you can't carry a *taser*?
2. Doctor says you're completely unharmed, apart from a *taser* burn.
3. The police say they decided to *taser* the man after he pulled a knife on him.

caution *n* – предостережение, предупреждение

caution *vb* – предупреждать, предостерегать

1. The police may issue *cautions* in certain cases instead of prosecuting.
2. The policeman *cautioned* the motorist about his speed. 3. It is necessary to use extreme *caution* with chemicals. 4. However, he *cautions* the reader to keep in mind the wars fought by the United Kingdom to expand its sphere of influence.

assault *n* – вооруженное нападение, оскорбление, атака, применение насилия или угроза его применения

assault *vb* – напасть, набрасываться (с угрозами), атаковать

1. She is awaiting trial on charges of *assault*. 2. He was arrested for *assaulting* a police officer. 3. Two men *assaulted* him after he left the bar. 4. He was jailed for *assault*.

struggle *n* – борьба, усилие, схватка, побоище

struggle *vb* – делать усилие, биться, бороться, обиваться

1. We must continue the *struggle* for justice and against injustice. 2. Police said there were no signs of a *struggle*. 3. They *struggled* for possession of the gun. 4. It is terrible that we have to *struggle* with our own government in order to save the environment.

abuse *n* – оскорбление, злоупотребление, противоправная деятельность, жестокое обращение

abuse *vb* – оскорблять, ругать, злоупотреблять, плохо обращаться

1. This boss *abuses* his workers. 2. She took a lot of *abuse* from him. 3. He is a senator who *abuses* his power. 4. John was technically a good doctor, but his alcohol *abuse* prevented him from practising.

Task 5. Fill in the gaps with the correct words.

apology *experiences* *animals* *drinking*
pig farm *describe* *difference* *punishment*

Unusual Punishment

A man who referred to the police as “pigs” has been given a very strange 1) _____ in Auckland, New Zealand. He was ordered to spend a day at a 2) _____ so that he could learn the 3) _____ between police officers and the 4) _____ **in question**. He also had to write an essay on his 5) _____ on the farm. He wrote that he was very drunk at the time and that, since then, he has given up 6) _____. However, in spite of his 7) _____, he did add that the word “pig” is in the Oxford English Dictionary and is commonly used to 8) _____ the police, albeit in a derogatory way.

TEXT 2

Task 6. Read the text and mark the statements as TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. PC Bob Molloy was supposed to deter drivers violating traffic rules.
2. People could often see the police officer in full uniform and with arms folded.
3. He decreased road accidents by 36 per cent.
4. He was killed by criminals.
5. He was kidnapped in order to get a ransom of £100.
6. PC Bob Molloy is not a real policeman.
7. He was stolen from a store.
8. Nobody saw the theft.

Officer Stolen

Thief steals police officer



“He was supposed to **deter** criminals, but now he’s gone... forever,” said a police spokesperson after a thief stole a life-sized* **cardboard cutout** of a policeman. Police say the cardboard **replica**, known as PC** Bob Molloy, had been doing a great job of deterring **shoplifters** in supermarkets. Thefts had fallen from 36 per month to just one since PC Molloy’s 2D presence was introduced two years ago. The cut-out, which cost £100 to produce, has been **rotated** between stores in a number of towns. It shows PC Molloy in full uniform and **with arms folded*****. It looks so life-like**** that some shoppers have even tried to talk to the cardboard **copper**. But police may yet **have the last laugh** as the theft was captured by CCTV cameras, and they are confident of making an arrest. Video footage shows the thief paying for his groceries, then walking off with PC Molloy **tucked under his arm*******.

* *life-sized* – в натуральную величину

**PC = *Police Constable* – констебль

****with his arms folded* – со скрещенными на груди руками

*****life-like* – как живой

***** *tucked under his arm* – засунутый под мышку

Task 7. Choose the correct option in italics.

1. a) The streets were crowded with *shoppers* / *shoplifters*. b) The owner of the Northwest Newsstand caught a *shopper* /*shoplifter*.

2. a) The famous *thief* / *theft* is known to be a master of disguise. b) He was suspected of *thief* / *theft*.

3. A *life-like* / *life-sized* bronze statue of McCormack by sculptor Elizabeth O'Kane was established in Dublin on 19 June 2008. I fell asleep. I had a *life-like* / *life-sized* dream.

TEXT 3

Task 5. Read the text to answer the question: *What did the teenagers do to make fun of the police?*

Panther Stalking
Teens make police look stupid

Two teens are in trouble after **making fools of** the police. "Last Saturday we were a bit bored, so we decided to play a trick on the police," said Gary Game, 15, one of the two youngsters. "So, we got this life-sized black panther that belongs to my sister. It's a stuffed toy, but it looks quite real. Anyway, we put it near the trees at the back of the park. Once it was there, we hid in the bushes. Then, we phoned the police and told them there was a panther in the park. About ten minutes later, we heard a **siren**, and then two police cars **turned up**. Four police officers got out and started **pointing at** the "panther". They obviously thought it was a real panther because they **kept their distance**. Two of them had guns and another two were watching it through binoculars," Game added.

The elite armed unit spent nearly an hour watching the beast – only to discover it was just a life-sized **cuddly toy**. "We are not amused," said police spokesperson Nigel Fall. "We saw the creature and identified it as a black panther. But after about an hour, my officers began to suspect they were the victims of a **cat-and-mouse game** when the panther didn't move as they started to approach it. In our defence, from a distance it really looked like a live animal," the spokesperson added.

Task 6. Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the text.

1. Two teens were bored and decided to _____ on the police.
2. They got a _____ toy panther and put it _____.
3. After that they hid _____ and called out _____.
4. Police cars arrived _____.

5. Police officers had _____ and were watching the panther _____.
6. They had been watching it for about _____.
7. From a distance it really looked like _____.
8. As the panther didn't move they began _____.
9. After making fools of the police the two teens are _____.

Task 8. Make word partnerships.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1) play | a) a fool of smb. |
| 2) keep | b) a trick on smb |
| 3) cat-and- | c) of abuse |
| 4) make | d) one's distance |
| 5) have | e) spray |
| 6) pepper | f) the last laugh |
| 7) string | g) mouse game |

Task 9. Read the text to find the legal term for the crime Ms Newman committed.

Clean Nose

Woman charged for unusual crime

Charleen Newman is the first woman to be charged with a very unusual crime: cleaning her nose on a police officer's shirt. It all happened after police in West Virginia were called out to **deal with a domestic dispute**. Officer Elliott was the first to arrive. He found a woman outside the house shouting at a man who was in the kitchen. The man refused to open the door, claiming that he was frightened that the woman was going to hit him. So, the police arrested Ms Newman, 36, after she refused to calm down. However, as they were walking her to the police car, Ms Newman allegedly wiped her nose on the back of the police officer's shirt. Ms Newman was charged with **battery** on a police officer. This crime is defined as "intentionally making physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature against an officer". So now you know.

Task 10. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. The police were called out | a) at a man in the kitchen. |
| 2. A woman was outside shouting | b) she wiped her nose on a police officer's shirt. |
| 3. Ms Newman refused to calm down | c) so the police arrested her. |
| 4. While walking to the police car | d) to deal with a domestic dispute. |
| 5. Ms Newman was charged | e) with battery on a police officer. |

WORD WORK

Task 11. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

reported pushed sacked makes earned demanded

Coffee Con *Cop demands free coffee*

A policeman in the United States has been 1) _____ for allegedly threatening employees at a Starbucks in Daytona Beach, Florida. Lt. Major Garvin, who 2) _____ in the region of \$80,000-\$90,000 per year, lost his job after employees at the restaurant 3) _____ him. Apparently, the officer frequently 4) _____ free coffee; and said that if he didn't get it, the staff at the store would get a slow response time in the event of "something happening". Staff also said that the officer regularly 5) _____ in front of other customers who were queuing to be served. Garvin's superior said, "I'm embarrassed by this incident because it 6) _____ the police look stupid and intimidating. And on top of all that, this guy earns very good money. I know the restaurant is pretty expensive, but this is ridiculous!"

Task 12. Give English equivalents to the words in brackets. Use the words of this unit.

1. She was injured in a brutal (*нападение*). 2. The kidnappers demanded a (*выкуп*) of one million dollars. 3. (*Оскорбление действием*) is defined as "intentionally making physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature against an officer. 4. She was eventually killed by her husband during a (*семейной ссоры*). 5. According to an officer, the authorities used (*перцовый баллончик*) to subdue Watts after Watts became aggressive toward officers. 6. Her husband was jailed last night after an (*потасовки*) at the family home. 7. Take my (*наручники*), put them on him. 8. She was a (*жертва*) of blackmail. 9. Some youths shouted a (*оскорбления*) at an officer in the street. 10. They (*обвиняют*) him with armed robbery.

UNIT 9 DIM-WITTED THIEVES

TARGET VOCABULARY

- aggravated assault** – нападение при отягчающих обстоятельствах
assailant [ə'seɪlənt] – напавший, атакующий
baseball bat – бейсбольная бита
blast – взрыв
blow up – взорвать
break in – ворваться
car busters – автомобильные разбойники
copper pipe – медная труба
crook – жулик, пройдоха, ворюга, мошенник
customs – таможня
dim-witted ['dɪm'wɪtɪd] – недалекий, тупоумный, невежественный
DIY (= Do It Yourself) store – магазин «Умелые руки» / «Сделай сам»
evidence – улики, свидетельские показания
fingerprints – отпечатки пальцев
fire proof – негорючий, огнестойкий, пожаробезопасный
frogman's suit – легководолазный костюм
gas main – газовый коллектор, газопровод-отвод
getaway car – машина для бегства с места преступления
golf club – клюшка для игры в гольф
golf goof [gu:f] – 'любитель' гольфа
hold up *vb* – совершить налет / вооруженное нападение, *n* ограбление
keep an eye on smb – приглядывать за, сторожить, следить за
keep watch – стоять на страже, бдительно следить
laptop – ноутбук, портативный компьютер
licence plate – номерной знак на автомашине
look-out – дозорный, наблюдатель
make up – придумать
match – спичка
muffler shop – автомастерская по ремонту глушителей
run straight into – столкнуться нос к носу (с кем)
set on fire – поджигать
swing – свинг (в гольфе – основное движение удара)
talk smb out of smth – отговорить кого от чего
trail *vb* – тащить / оставлять за собой, *n* след, хвост
undaunted [ʌn'dɔ:ntɪd] – не утративший присутствия духа

TEXT 1
STUPID CRIMINALS

TEXT 1

Task 1. Read the pieces of news and match the thieves with the stupid things they did.

- 1) two men from Nebraska
- 2) John Garvis
- 3) German tourist Hans Olaf
- 4) Gordon James

- a) blew up the house and then returned to the crime scene
- b) didn't know the first thing about golf but pretended to be a golfer
- c) left the licence plate at the crime scene
- d) tried to destroy the evidence and gave himself away to the police

Car Busters

Two men from Nebraska tried to pull the front off a cash machine. They attached a chain from the cash machine to the bumper of their car. However, instead of pulling the front of the cash machine off, they pulled off their bumper. In a panic, they left the scene and drove home, leaving their bumper with the **licence plate** still attached to it. It didn't take long for the police to catch them.

Blast Off

John Garvis broke into a house in London to steal **copper pipes**. However, while he was pulling off the pipes, he broke a **gas main** without realising it. Hearing the sound of the escaping gas, he lit a **match** to see what was happening and **blew up** the house. Amazingly, he survived. Even more amazingly, he returned the next day for more pipes and **ran straight into** the police, who were investigating the **blast**. Garvis was jailed for four and a half years.

Golf Goof

When German tourist Hans Olaf arrived at **customs** in Heathrow airport, he was carrying a heavy suitcase and a large golf bag. Customs officials asked him to open the main suitcase. As Olaf was opening his bag, the officials started asking Olaf about golf. And it was then that the customs officials realised that Olaf didn't know the first thing about golf. As a final test, one of the customs officials asked Olaf to demonstrate his **swing**, which

Olaf did by swinging the **golf club** as if it were a **baseball bat**. A substantial amount of narcotics were found in Olaf's golf bag.

Fire Proof

In 1993, Gordon James was arrested in Norfolk, Virginia, and charged with breaking into his next-door neighbour's house. James had stolen a television, camera, and video recorder, and then **set the house on fire** in an attempt to destroy any **evidence** linking him to the theft. Unfortunately for James, his house shared a wall with the neighbour's house, and as both houses suffered heavy damage, part of the wall separating the houses had fallen down. Police, fire-fighters and the neighbours could clearly see all stolen equipment inside James' living room.

Task 2. Read the article again, then answer the questions.

1. What did the thieves from Nebraska try to steal?
2. What went wrong with their plan?
3. What helped the police to catch them?
4. Why did John Garvis break into a house in London?
5. Why did the house he broke in blast off?
6. What was amazing about the incident?
7. How did Hans Olaf, a German tourist, try to smuggle drugs?
8. Where did he want to traffic narcotics to?
9. What made customs officials suspicious?
10. What did Gordon James steal from his next-door neighbour's house?
11. How did he try to destroy evidence?
12. How did the police find the stolen equipment?

TEXT 2

Task 3. Read the text and mark the statements as TRUE or FALSE. Correct the false ones.

1. A German woman accompanied her son to the crime scene.
2. She has three children.
3. She knew what her son was going to do.
4. Her son tried to rob a DIY store.
5. Bruno didn't have any accomplices.
6. His mother actually helped him to commit the crime.
7. The crooks were caught because the police took a call from a silent alarm break-in.

Helpful Mother

“I was so worried about what might happen to him that I went along to make sure he would be safe,” a German woman said after admitting that she had driven her son to a jewellery shop so he could rob it. “He was determined to do it and I could not **talk him out of** it, so I offered to drive him there to **keep an eye on** him. I was worried about him,” Brigitte Schwammer, 39, told the court. Schwammer’s son, 18-year-old Bruno, told her what he was going to do. So, Schwammer went with him to a **DIY store** to buy some latex gloves “so he wouldn’t leave any **fingerprints**”. Schwammer, a mother of three, also acted as **look-out** while her son and two other men **broke in** and **stole** £25,000 worth of jewellery. The **crooks** were caught after they set off a silent alarm connected to the police station.

Task 4. Complete the sentences with the words from the text.

1. Can't you _____ them _____ selling the house?
2. A quick inspection showed that the door wasn't wired for a _____ either.
3. They _____ on the farm now.
4. “If you ask me,” Segal said, “all politicians are dirty _____.”
5. Sleep is the biggest thief; it _____ half of our lives.
6. But there were no other _____ on the glass.
7. The thieves waited until it was dark enough to _____.

TEXT 3

Task 5. Read the text to find out the answer to the questions:

Why is a thief from Chicago dim-witted?

What is his name?

What happened to him after the police arrived?

Ear Thief

A **dim-witted** thief in Chicago has been arrested after **holding up** a **muffler shop**. The **assailant** walked into the business and demanded that the safe be opened. Unfortunately for him, it was locked and the manager who knew the code was away. **Undaunted**, he gave the **staff** his phone number and asked them to call him back when the manager returned. However, staff called the police who arrived before the robber returned. Police subsequently shot him in the leg. Ruben Carate, 18, has been charged with **aggravated assault** of a police officer and attempted armed robbery. The

incident happened at the shop *Velasquez and Sons Mufflers for Less*. An investigation is now under way. The employees said that it was frightening at the time but, looking back on it, it is quite funny. One policeman said, "You couldn't **make this up**."

Task 6. Match the halves of the sentences.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A thief in Chicago tried 2. In the business he wanted 3. The manager who knew the code 4. The assailant gave the staff 5. He thief expected them to call 6. However, the police arrived 7. The robber was charged with | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) safe to be opened for him. b) aggravated assault of a police officer and attempted armed robbery. c) before the robber returned. d) him back when the manager returned. e) his phone number. f) to hold up a muffler shop. g) was away. |
|---|--|

Task 7. Fill in the gaps.

arrested poisonous stolen local charged pet shop snakes

Snake Surprise

A thief who stole two snakes from a 1) _____ got a nasty surprise. Jim Langer stole two pythons ['paɪθ(ə)n] and placed them in a hidden bag down his trousers. However, as Langer was driving home, one of the 2) _____ escaped from the bag and bit him on the leg. Fortunately, the snakes weren't 3) _____, but Langer was unaware of this and rushed to the 4) _____ hospital.

Police later 5) _____ Langer at his home. Apparently, he had bought an iguana [ɪ'gwɑ:nə] from the same shop just two days before the snakes were 6) _____, and had paid with his credit card. Langer was 7) _____ with theft and **receiving stolen property**. The snakes were returned to their glass cage in the shop.

Task 8. Find in the article the English equivalents of the following words and expressions.

- 1) неприятный сюрприз,
- 2) потайная сумка,
- 3) не знал об этом,
- 4) сокрытие украденного имущества.

Task 9. Read the articles, then answer the questions.

What crime did Paul Broke commit? How was he caught by the police?

*How much money did the bank staff give the robber in a frogman's suit?
How did the police find a robber?
What did teenagers steal from a computer shop?
How were the thieves from a computer shop identified?*

Dyeing Out*

When Paul Broke from Tennessee robbed a bank, he **got off to a bad start****. He had a slip of paper with the writing "This is a **hold-up**" on it. Unfortunately, the paper also had his name and address on it. Then, the clerk handed him a package, telling the robber that it was full of money. However, it was really a **booby-trap***** that exploded and covered the man in red **dye**. He ran out of the building, **trailing****** red dust, and made his escape on a bicycle. Police later found him at the side of the road, breathing heavily and with a **trail of** red dye behind him.

**dye – n краска, v красить; dye out – смывать краску*

***get off to a bad start – с самого начала не заладиться*

****booby trap – взрывная ловушка*

*****trail – n след, v оставлять след/ шлейф, тащить, волочить*

Frogs can swim

In Bordeaux, France, a thief in a **frogman's suit** walked into a bank next to a river. He was carrying a suitcase in which he pretended to have a bomb. He got £20,000, ran out of the bank, jumped into a river and swam two kilometres underwater towards his **getaway car**. It seemed like the perfect escape, but for one thing: every time he breathed, he left a trail of bubbles. Police followed the bubbles and arrested him as he climbed ashore.

YouTube Catch

Computer shop owner Thomas Karer was tired of people stealing from his shop. So, he installed video surveillance cameras in his store. One of the cameras caught two teenage thieves stealing a 2,000-euro **laptop**. The video showed how one of the teenagers **kept watch** while the other one put the computer under his jacket. Karer, 45, then put the CCTV footage on YouTube, with a note to get in contact if anyone recognised the pair. Within a few days, a man called Kaere rang and gave information on the identity of the mystery teenagers. Immediately, Karer informed the police, who arrested the two teens.

CONTENTS

ВВЕДЕНИЕ	3
Unit 1. Dumb Criminals.....	4
Unit 2. Silly Drivers.....	13
Unit 3. Cheeky Robbers.....	23
Unit 4. Scams.....	32
Unit 5. Escapes / Prison Breaks	45
Unit 6. Corruption.....	54
Unit 7. Ridiculous / Crazy Lawsuits	63
Unit 8. Unlucky Cops	74
Unit 9. Dim-witted Thieves	82