

crime

преступление

Another key word here is "offence" which is a close synonym for crime. It is a slightly broader word as it includes behaviour that is not necessarily criminal. You can also use the phrase "criminal behaviour".

criminal, offender; felon ['fe-]

преступник

murder (**Brit**); homicide (**Am**); killing

убийство

murderer, killer

убийца

commit a crime

совершать преступление

commit suicide

покончить жизнь самоубийством



crime scene

место преступления

investigate

расследовать

interrogate, examine

допрашивать

proof

доказательство

establish proof of her innocence

evidence

свидетельское показание, улика

have enough evidence to convict

sue [s(j)u:] smb for smth

подать в суд

If you sue someone, you start a legal case against them, usually in order to claim money from them because they have harmed you in some way.

bring a case to court

передавать дело в суд

win / lose a case

выиграть / проиграть дело

punishment; (**взыскание**) penalty

наказание

impose penalty on

capital punishment =the death penalty

смертная казнь, высшая мера

наказания

escape punishment for

избегать наказания

sentence

приговор (суда); выносить приговор

life sentence

приговор к пожизненному

заключению



If someone receives a life sentence, they are sentenced to stay in prison for the rest of their life, or for a very long period of time.

sentence for (to) life

приговаривать к пожизненному

заключению

sentence for imprisonment [-iz-]

приговаривать к тюремному заключению

sentence (sb) for two-year imprisonment

приговаривать к 2 годам лишения свободы

imprison

заключать в тюрьму

Jail and **prison** are often used interchangeably as places of confinement. If you want to be specific jail can be used to describe a place for those awaiting trial or held for minor crimes, whereas prison describes a place for convicted criminals of serious crimes.



accuse vs charge vs blame - обвинять

To **charge** is to formally do so, with the weight of the law behind you, and force the person to answer to the charge in court.

charge for/with

*They charge him **with** armed robbery.*

To **accuse** is to say that a person did something wrong or illegal; to charge with offense, fault or crime.

accuse sb of sth / of doing sth

*You accuse him **of being** a thief.*

accused

обвиняемый

To **blame** is to say or think that a person is responsible for something wrong; hold someone responsible for an accident, bad situation or a problem.

blame sb for sth

критиковать, обвинять, винить

convict(v) [kən'veɪkt]

осудить, признать виновным

If someone is convicted of a crime, they are found guilty of that crime in a law court.

convict (n) ['kɔnvɪkt]; prisoner

заключенный

A convict is someone who is in prison.

guilty

виновный

Someone may be guilty of a crime or offence or guilty of doing something wrong.

He was guilty of lying.

innocent

невиновный

Under the law, everyone is considered innocent until proved guilty.

suspect (n) ['sʌspekt]

подозреваемый; подозрительный

suspect (v) [se'spekt]

подозревать

presumption of innocence

презумпция невиновности

witness for the prosecution [defence]

свидетель обвинения [защиты]

prosecutor ['prəsəkju:tə]

обвинитель, прокурор; истец

prosecutor's office

прокуратура

advocate

(The verb is pronounced [əd'vəkət̩]. The noun is pronounced [əd'vəkət̩].)

An advocate is a lawyer who speaks in favour of someone or defends them in a court of law.

abuse /infringe / break / violate a law

нарушать закон

break rules

to infringe copyright

нарушать авторское право

It's against the rules / the law.

introduce a new law, bring in

вводить закон

Theft: If a person came into a pharmacy and put a package of cold medication in their bag and left without paying for it, that would be a theft.

Burglary: If a person waited until the pharmacy was closed, broke in through a back window, and took some cold medication, that would be burglary.

They might steal something, but they could also commit other crimes, such as arson or vandalism, and it's still a burglary. In legal terms, burglary is synonymous with "breaking and entering."

Robbery: If a person came into a pharmacy and demanded the cashier turn over some cold medicine, that's what's known as robbery.

So if someone sneaks into your house and runs off with the TV? That's burglary. But if you happened to be at home and the assailant [ə'setlənt] threatened you and demanded the TV, that's robbery.

Mugging: an act of attacking and robbing someone in a public place.

A **mugger** is a person who attacks someone violently in a street in order to steal money. If someone mugs you, they attack you in order to steal your money.

Pickpocketing: the action of stealing from a person's pockets.

A **pickpocket** is a person who steals things from people's pockets or bags in public places.

Shoplifting: the action of stealing goods from a shop while pretending to be a customer.

Murder-[Brit]; homicide-[Am]; killing

Manslaughter: A more technical term for killing someone

An **assault** on a person is a physical attack on them.

Other types:

Traffic violations generally come in two main groups, these being **minor** and **major** violations. Minor violations can include acts such as **speeding**, **illegal parking**, **failure to stop**, **running a red light**, and **overloading a vehicle**. More serious offenses include **drunk driving** and **reckless driving**.

Arson ['ɑ:s(ə)n]: When something is set on fire such as a building

Fraud: Usually a "white collar crime" that doesn't involve physical harm

Check fraud: When someone falsifies a check

Tax fraud: When income is hidden to avoid taxes or other illegal actions are taken when submitting taxes

Jaywalking: the act of walking across a street in a careless and dangerous way, or not at the proper place. (to jaywalk)

If you are found guilty of **copyright infringement**, you can be ordered to pay damages. The amount of damages depends on the amount of lost profits from the infringement and the number of times you infringed on the copyright.

Common forms of **cybercrime** include: phishing: using fake email messages to get personal information from internet users; misusing personal information (**identity theft**)

Phrases that describe different categories of crime:

types of crime	explanation/example
petty crime	less serious crimes such as shoplifting and pickpocketing
serious crime	when the sum involved is large or the consequences more serious
violent crime	includes assault, mugging and armed robbery
white-collar crime	crimes committed by "office workers", for example fraud
organised crime	large scale crime by crime organisations such as the Mafia, for example smuggling unrefined oil
crime against property	includes vandalism and theft

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fypes of
cr'me

PART 2

Describe a law which you like. One of the rare laws I like is the law prohibiting to damage the species listed in the Red Book of Russia.

You should say:
I follow it easily, as I don't will walk or pick flowers at all, but I make sure to be extra careful when I'm around some endangered species, like lily of the valley, I don't even step near them.

- What the law is
- Do you follow it
- How do you feel about this law

I really like this law, as it demonstrates the importance of the environment and aims to protect it. I really wish it was carried out more thoroughly.
And explain why you like this law.

Similar Cue Card Topics

Red Book

Describe a rule or law that you feel is important.

Describe a law that you would introduce to make your city a better place.

Describe a law that you think should be strictly implemented.

punishment for drunk driving

Describe an important law in your country.

drunk driving?

Describe a rule or law that you follow strictly.

the guidelines for covid safety

Describe a recently introduced law in your country.

an amendment to the medical
secretly about its cancellation regarding children

PART 3

The humanitarian law of Geneva Convention protecting the wounded, sick, medical personnel

What international law should be applied all over the world?

a repressing brutal force

Are policemen popular in your country? I'm not sure, not beyond young people

lawyers are more respected by police are more feared

Who are more popular, the lawyers or the police?

I think because reasonable laws were introduced for the good of the society, but others shouldn't be followed

Why we should follow the rules strictly?

Proclaim the benefit and importance

Nowadays there is an increase in social problems involving young people because parents spend more time at work than with their children. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give specific reasons and examples to support your answer. ~~but the reason they didn't spend time in the past~~

~~poverty, less law~~
In many countries the age of criminals is getting lower. Give reasons and solutions to the problem. Support your position with relevant examples. ~~give opportunities for~~

More people now behave more violently in society than before. Can this behaviour be prevented? Discuss the causes and reasons for this trend. Provide examples to support your opinion. ~~depression, stress, therapy~~

~~social problems~~ ~~solving them~~

Each year, the crime rate increases. What are the causes of crime and what could be done to prevent this rise in criminal activity?

It is often thought that the increase in juvenile crime can be attributed to the violence in the media. Do you agree that this is the main cause of juvenile crime? What solutions can you offer to deal with this situation. ~~provide punishments~~

In some societies the number of crimes committed by teenagers is growing. Some people think that regardless to age, teenagers who commit major crimes should receive adult punishment. To what extent do you agree? ~~Teenagers don't have adult rights and so shouldn't have adult responsibilities~~

In some countries, the number of shooting massacres is on the rise because many people have guns at home. To what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

In some countries police officers do not carry guns. How does this affect the manner they implement law and order? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of having a gun. Provide specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

~~more necessary, can serve quickly~~ ~~don't use the brain~~
~~honestly, nothing. Creating a society where none would rob~~
Some people are afraid to go out for fear of being robbed on the streets. Still, there are robberies that happen inside houses. What do you think is the best thing a person can do to ensure his/her own security? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

Some people believe that once a person becomes a criminal, he will always be a criminal. Do you agree with this statement? Provide specific reasons and examples to support your opinion.

~~no - self control~~

Many crimes are often related to the consumption of alcohol. Some people think that the best way to reduce the crime rate is to ban alcohol. Do you think this is an effective measure against crime? What other solutions can you suggest?

~~yes~~

Some people think that poverty is the reason behind most crimes. Do you agree or disagree?

~~teaching everyone computer safety and developing algorithms~~
Internet crime is increasing rapidly as more and more people are using the internet to make financial transactions. What can be done to tackle this problem?

~~you can learn to do anything~~

Nowadays you can find instructional videos for just about any crime you can think of. What possible effects can this have on individuals and society? Provide specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

~~but the cause of crime is not just knowledge~~

In some countries prisoners are allowed comfortable accommodation, good food, and healthcare. Do you think this is appropriate? To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give specific reasons and examples to support your position. ~~relaxation~~

~~unfair & hopeful~~

Some people think that with combined effort on the part of the government and society, crime can be completely eradicated, while others argue that this is completely hypothetical and that crime has always been present in societies even in ancient times. Compare these two views. Which do you agree with? Use specific reasons and examples to support your answer.

~~you can't protect yourself from a possible robbery~~

Some people think that government should be responsible for crime prevention, while others believe that it is the responsibility of the individual to protect themselves.

Crime is a growing problem on a global scale. Some think that crime prevention rather than punishment is the key to solve the problem. To what extent do you agree or disagree? Give specific reasons and examples to support your position. ~~totally~~

Special programs for social integration and help are better alternatives than harsher prison sentences for minor crimes. Do you support or oppose this opinion? Explain your position.

Some people believe that there should be fixed punishments for each type of crime. Others, however, argue that the circumstances of an individual crime and motivation for committing it, should always be taken into account when deciding on the punishment. Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. ~~reason matters~~

~~rehabilitation~~

While it is sometimes thought that the prison is the best place for criminals, others believe that there are better ways to deal with them. What is your opinion?

~~can be fairly convicted & have the right to kill~~

Some people advocate death penalty for those who committed violent crimes. ~~Others say that capital punishment is unacceptable in contemporary society~~. Describe advantages and disadvantages of death penalty and give your opinion.

~~true~~

Some people think certain prisoners should be made to do unpaid community work instead of being put behind bars. To what extent to you agree?

~~there are no other options~~

Many criminals commit further crimes as soon as they're released from prison. What do you think are the causes of it? What possible solutions can you suggest?



~~cybersecurity~~ *Essay*

SPEAKING

PART 1

4–5 minutes

Examiner

Now, in this first part, I'd like to ask some questions about yourself. Do you work or are you a student?

- Why did you choose the subjects/course you are studying?
- What do you like about your university/college building?
- How much time do you spend on campus a week?
- How much work do you do at home?
- What would you like to change about your studies/course?
- Why did you choose your present job?
- What do you like about your work environment?
- What are your working hours each week?
- How much work do you take home?
- What would you like to change about your job?

Let's talk about healthy lifestyles now.

- How often do you find time to relax?
- What's your ideal form of relaxation?
- What activities did you do as a child to stay healthy?
- How healthy do you think your diet is? Why?
- What's your favourite snack between meals?

I'd like to talk about outer space now.

- What aspects of space and space travel did you study at school?
- What do you think you can see through a space telescope?
- What news articles have there been in your country about space travel?
- Would you rather see a documentary about space or a science-fiction film? Why?
- Do you think you will ever take a holiday on the Moon? Why? / Why not?