



ENGLISH

Chapter 20 Session A

4th
SECONDARY

CRIME DOESN'T PAY
Modals



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HELICOMOTIVATION





Witnessing a Crime

64 David is telling James how his bike has been stolen. Listen and complete the dialogue.



I'm so upset today...

Why? What a happened?

My bike was stolen last night.

How come? b Where
did it happen?


I was just leaving home to go to the gym. I left it in front of the gate for a few minutes to get my gym clothes in my bedroom.

d That sounds awful!

e I know! I heard a noise and looked out of my window. A man was riding away on my bike!



Witnessing a Crime

 64 David is telling James how his bike has been stolen. Listen and complete the dialogue.



Wow! That's absolutely incredible. I
f can't believe someone would do
that. It g might be someone
from another neighborhood.

h It's so annoying. Anyway, I called
the police and went to the station to
talk to them.

Good for you – it's really important
to report crimes. I hope the police
find your bike.

FUNCTIONAL LANGUAGE

Describing a Crime

What happened?

Where...?

I...

... the police.

Reacting

That's incredible!

It can't be true.

It might / may /
could...

It must...

Speaking Task

Write a new dialogue between you and a friend.

Step 1

Choose a fact file or use your own ideas to describe a crime you have witnessed.

CRIME: robbery at a supermarket

CRIMINALS: three thieves

EQUIPMENT: masks

ACTIVITY: stealing cash

ACTION: told the security guards

CRIME: mugging outside a restaurant

CRIMINALS: one man

EQUIPMENT: none

ACTIVITY: stealing a woman's handbag

ACTION: called the police and an ambulance

CRIME: animal smuggling

CRIMINALS: two smugglers

EQUIPMENT: a suitcase

ACTIVITY: smuggling a snake onto a plane

ACTION: told customs officials

Step 2

Describe what you saw.

I saw a robbery last night at...

The thief stole ...

I called ...

Think about what your friend says.

You're joking! Tell me more.

What happened next?

I can't believe it.

Step 3

Write your dialogue.

Step 4

Take turns practicing your dialogue.

Personal answer



Cybercrime in India

Life has become much easier since technology started playing a role in our lives. The use of the internet has brought lots of advantages: paying bills, buying tickets for shows, booking hotels, among others. However, anyone can fall prey to online fraud and lose their confidential information, money and even reputation due to revenge, for instance.

India, being the home to IT innovation, has a strong internet and programming culture. However, this can also have a downside, because just as you have a huge army of amazing IT specialists, you also have a lot of cyber criminals with sufficient skills to break many security barriers. Malicious internet activities are called *cybercrimes*, which in India means 'unlawful acts where the computer is used either as a tool or a target or both.' Due to the rapid spread of this kind of criminal activity, there is a separate law for crimes committed on the internet.

Here are some examples of cybercrimes:

Against the Person

In this category, offenses include: *cyber stalking*, that is, threatening people using computer technology such as emails, webcams, etc.;

hacking, that is, accessing a computer system without permission; *defamation*, that is, using the net to damage a person's good reputation; *child pornography*, that is, using the net to spread, create or access materials which exploit minors.

Against the Government

Cyber terrorism, which refers to the use of information technology to cause disruption and fear among the population.

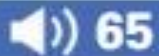
The list increases every day and the punishment also varies depending on the offense, from a fine to imprisonment. Therefore, certain precautions should be taken by netizens when using the web to avoid this terrible threat called cybercrime.



- 1 65 Read and listen to the information about cybercrime in India and answer the questions.

a What advantages has the use of internet

1



Read and listen to the information about cybercrime in India and answer the questions.

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- a** What advantages has the use of internet brought?

Paying bills, buying tickets for shows, booking hotels
,among other activities.

- b** What does *cybercrime* mean in Indian law?

Unlawful acts where the computer is used either as a
tool or a targets or both.



- c** What crime mentioned in the text relates to entering someone's computer or personal accounts?

Hacking ,that is, accesing a computer system
without permission.

- d** What example of crime against the government is given? Explain.

Cyber terrorism, which refers to the use of information
technology to cause disruption and fear among the
population.

- e** Is there a punishment for cybercrime in India? Which?

Depending on the offense , from a fine to imprisonment.

2 Is there a law for cybercrime in your country? For which offenses? What is the punishment?

Personal answer


3 How do you think a cybercrime law can prevent offenses against people without threatening our freedom of expression?

Personal answer

Crimes and Criminals

1 Use your dictionary to look up the meaning of the words in the box.

burglar burglary kidnapper
kidnapping murder murderer
pickpocket pickpocketing robber
robbery theft thief vandal vandalism

2  66 Listen, check and repeat.



3 Copy and complete the chart using the words in activity 1.

crime	criminal
<i>burglary</i>	<i>burglar</i>
kidnapping	kidnapper
murder	murderer
pickpocketing	pickpocket
robbery	robber
theft	thief (thieves)
vandalism	vandal

TIP

Thieves rob places and steal things.

The thief robbed a bank and stole \$200,000.

4 Complete the sentences with words from the chart.

- a** A thief stole my bike from outside school.
- b** I think murder is the most serious crime. Killing someone is unacceptable!
- c** A pickpocket stole my cell phone from my pocket when I was on the train.
- d** The police caught the kidnapper after he released the victim. No one knew where she was for days!
- e** I think graffiti is a form of vandalism.
- f** I saw three robbers running away from the bank yesterday. They stole \$100,000!
- g** There has been an increase in vandalism recently. Someone broke all the windows at the city hall.
- h** Be careful with your wallet on the bus. Pickpocketing is a real problem here.

5 Rewrite the sentences using the words in parentheses.

He speaks English without an accent so he's almost certainly American. (must)

He speaks English without an accent so he must be American.

a She never smiles so I'm sure she isn't happy. (can't)

She never smiles so she can't be happy

b He lives on the same road as Jill so perhaps he knows her. (might)

He lives on the same road as Jill so he might know her.

c I don't recognize this music but it's possibly Beethoven. (could)

I don't recognize this music but it could be Beethoven.

d The police have arrested our neighbor. He is almost certainly a suspect. (must)

The police have arrested our neighbor, so he must be a suspect.

e Don't walk up those old stairs because they are possibly not strong enough. (might not)

Don't walk up those stairs because they might not be strong enough

f Don't go near that dog because it's possibly aggressive. (may)

Don't go near that dog it may be aggressive.

- 6 Rewrite the sentences using *must*, *can't*, *might* or *might not*.

This thing isn't moving – it's almost certainly dead.

This thing isn't moving – it must be dead.

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- a It's definitely not a spider – it only has six legs.

It can't be a spider- it only has six legs.

- b Well in that case it's definitely an insect.

Well in that case it must be an insect.

- c It's definitely not an insect because it doesn't have any wings.

It can't be an insect because it doesn't have any wings

- d Not all insects have wings so it is possibly an insect.

Not all insects have wings so it might be an insect.

e Maybe it's some kind of beetle.

It might be some kind of beetle.

f Let's ask Alan – he will possibly know.

Let's ask Alan-he might know.

g But Alan is possibly not in at the moment.

But Alan might not be in at the moment.

h I have a wildlife book and it possibly has a picture of a creature like this.

I have a wildlife book and it might have a picture of a creature like this.

- 7 Look at the pictures and write sentences.
Use *must be*, *might be* and *can't be*.



acting in a movie ~~cold~~
hot lost thirsty

It can't be cold.

- a It must be hot.
- b He must be thirsty.
- c He might be lost.
- d He might be acting in a movie.



asleep and dreaming real
somebody playing a trick

e It must be somebody playing a trick.

f It can't be real.

g He might be sleeping and dreaming.