



ENGLISH

Chapter 20

5th
SECONDARY

Crime and Criminals Review: Must and Must not



 **SACO OLIVEROS**



SPEAKING



Witnessing a Crime



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



I'm so upset today...

Why? What **a** _____?

My bike was stolen last night.

How come? **b** _____
did it happen?

I c _____ 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 _____

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



Wow! That's absolutely incredible. I
f _____ someone would do
that. It g _____ be someone
from another neighborhood.

h _____. 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.



CULTURE

Cybercrime in India



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 brought?

b What does *cybercrime* mean in Indian law?



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

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

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



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

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

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



Listen, check and repeat.







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 _____ stole my bike from outside school.
- b I think _____ is the most serious crime. Killing someone is unacceptable!
- c A _____ stole my cell phone from my pocket when I was on the train.
- d The police caught the _____ after he released the victim. No one knew where she was for days!



e I think graffiti is a form of _____.

f I saw three _____ running away from the bank yesterday. They stole \$100,000!

g There has been an increase in _____ recently. Someone broke all the windows at the city hall.

h Be careful with your wallet on the bus. _____ is a real problem here.



READING 2

1



Look at the title and the pictures.
What do you think the text is about? Read,
listen and check your answer.

Preserving a Burglary Scene



Detectives investigating crimes look for clues like fingerprints which can identify the criminals. Why? Because police officers know that all criminals sometimes make mistakes. Check out what you *must* and *must not* do in case of a burglary.



1 Call the police immediately.

Besides making sure you get immediate help and some advice on how to preserve the crime scene, you must report the crime under your name in order to testify for the state if it prosecutes the burglar.

2 Don't move things around!

If you ever get home and realize your house's been broken into, although you might feel like immediately looking for your precious belongings, be careful! You must not touch some key items like internal door handles, faucets and windows if you want the police to ever catch the criminals.



3 Look for the suspect's movements.

One of the most important things to help police locate the criminals is to have clues of how they entered and left the place. In order to help with that, you have to notice if there are any signs of open doors and windows or footsteps, and you must not close any doors or windows before the police arrive.

4 Keep unauthorized people out.

In order to preserve all evidence that you have taken care of in the previous items, avoid letting strangers into the house.



2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

a What text genre is it?

1 a how-to list

2 a news report



- b** What must you do with entry and exit points?
 - 1** leave them as they are
 - 2** close them all for safety
- c** What should you do in case someone offers help?
 - 1** Let them help tidy your house.
 - 2** Don't let them in and accept help in other ways.



GRAMMAR 2

Review: *must* / *must not*

- 1 Read the sentences below. Circle the ones showing *prohibition* and underline those which express *obligation* or *duty*.



- a** When witnessing a crime, you must report it to the police.
- b** Criminal offenses must be punished.
- c** The police must not search your home without a search warrant.
- d** If the police want to search your home, they must do it in your presence.
- e** As a witness, you must not hide any details from the police.



- 2** Look at the chart below. Check (✓) the correct information as to the rules of *must* and *must not*.

obligation / duty	deduction	prohibition
You <i>must</i> report the crime.	The suspect <i>must</i> be from another neighborhood.	You <i>must not</i> carry a gun without permission.
The police <i>must</i> investigate that murder.		

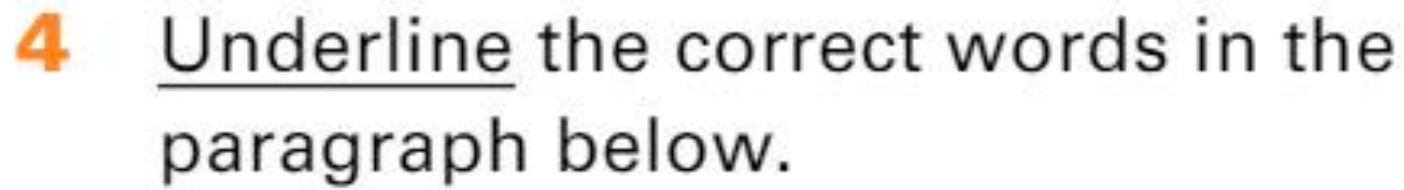


- a ☐ *Must* can only be used to express obligation.
- b ☐ *Must not* is used to express prohibition.



3 Read the sentences below. Write (O) if *must* expresses obligation and (D) if it expresses deduction.

- a ☐ A crime scene reconstructionist must keep his or her report confidential.
- b ☐ Jonathan Blair must be the robber. He has already gone to trial for bank robberies.
- c ☐ All staff must wear safety equipment to access the area.
- d ☐ The robbers must have hidden the money ... But where?





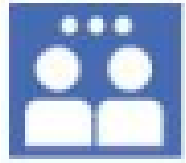
Libel is the act of publicly offending someone, in written form, and lying about facts of this person's life. If you ever feel that you have been *libeled* or *defamed*, you can take the case to court. But in order to do that, you **a must / must not** only prove that what was written about you is a lie, but you **b must / must not** also prove that the person who wrote it actually knew that it was false. The text **c must / must not** also be a statement of fact that can be proven, and not just a personal opinion. Besides that, the



knew that it was false. The text **c must / must not** also be a statement of fact that can be proven, and not just a personal opinion. Besides that, the text **d must / must not** cause damage to your reputation to be considered libel. It **e must / must not** be something that only hurts your feelings or makes you feel bad.



5



INTERFACE

Talk to a classmate about crimes and punishment. Use *must* and *must not*.

I think a person must be responsible for his or her acts.

In my opinion, the person who accuses must provide evidence.