

STUDENT TEST BOOKLET

READING SECTION (40 questions)

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

The Evolution of Prison Reform

The concept of imprisoning individuals as a primary form of punishment is a relatively modern development in the history of justice. For centuries, societies relied on more immediate and corporeal forms of retribution, such as public humiliation, corporal punishment, and capital punishment. It was not until the 18th century that the idea of the penitentiary began to take shape, born from a desire for a more humane and enlightened approach to criminal justice. These early prisons were envisioned as places for criminals to engage in religious self-reflection and penance, with the ultimate goal of personal reform. However, the reality of these institutions was often far from this idealistic vision. Early prisons were rife with corruption, and inmates, who included both felons and debtors, were often forced to pay for basic necessities like food and lodging.

The 19th century saw the emergence of more systematic efforts at prison reform, largely driven by the work of social reformers and religious groups. In the United States, two competing models of prison administration emerged: the Pennsylvania system and the Auburn system. The Pennsylvania system, championed by the Quakers, emphasized solitary confinement as a means of encouraging penance and preventing the corrupting influence of other prisoners. In contrast, the Auburn system, developed in New York, allowed for congregate labor during the day while maintaining solitary confinement at night. This model, which was seen as more cost-effective and conducive to vocational training, ultimately became the dominant model in the United States and much of the world.

Despite these reforms, by the late 19th and early 20th centuries, many prisons had become overcrowded, violent, and largely ineffective at rehabilitating offenders. The focus shifted from reform to punishment, and the prevailing ethos was one of “hard

labor, hard fare, and a hard bed.” This punitive approach did little to reduce recidivism, and in many cases, may have exacerbated the problem. It was not until the mid-20th century that a renewed interest in rehabilitation began to take hold, with a growing recognition that addressing the root causes of criminal behavior, such as poverty, lack of education, and mental illness, was essential to reducing crime in the long run.

Today, the debate over prison reform continues, with a wide range of competing philosophies and approaches. Some advocate for a greater emphasis on restorative justice, which seeks to repair the harm caused by crime by bringing together victims, offenders, and community members. Others focus on the importance of evidence-based practices, such as cognitive-behavioral therapy and vocational training, which have been shown to be effective in reducing recidivism. Still others argue for more radical changes, such as the decriminalization of certain offenses and the decarceration of non-violent offenders. While there is no single solution to the complex challenges of prison reform, there is a growing consensus that a more humane, effective, and just approach to criminal justice is urgently needed.

Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information **FALSE** if the statement contradicts the information **NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

1. The idea of imprisonment as a primary form of punishment has a long history.
2. Early prisons were successful in their goal of reforming criminals.
3. The Auburn system was more popular than the Pennsylvania system.
4. The punitive approach to prisons in the late 19th and early 20th centuries was successful in reducing recidivism.
5. Restorative justice is a new concept in prison reform.
6. There is widespread agreement on the best approach to prison reform.

Questions 7-10

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 7-10 on your answer sheet.

1. The main purpose of early prisons was to A. punish criminals through hard labor. B. provide a place for criminals to reflect and reform. C. generate income for the state. D. protect society from dangerous individuals.
2. The Auburn system differed from the Pennsylvania system in that it A. did not use solitary confinement. B. was more expensive to operate. C. allowed for congregate labor. D. was less focused on rehabilitation.
3. The renewed interest in rehabilitation in the mid-20th century was driven by A. a desire to reduce prison overcrowding. B. a recognition that punishment alone was not effective. C. a belief that all criminals could be reformed. D. a need to address the root causes of crime.
4. The author of the passage suggests that A. there is a single, clear solution to the challenges of prison reform. B. the current prison system is a complete failure. C. a more humane and just approach to criminal justice is needed. D. restorative justice is the most promising approach to prison reform.

Questions 11-13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

The Development of Prison Reform

The idea of imprisonment as a primary form of punishment is a relatively recent development. Early prisons, known as 11. _____, were *intended to be places of reflection and reform, but were often corrupt. The 19th century saw the rise of two competing models of prison administration: the Pennsylvania system and the Auburn system. The latter, which allowed for 12. _____, became the dominant model.* However, by the early 20th century, the focus had shifted to a more punitive approach, which was largely ineffective. Today, there is a growing consensus that a more humane and effective approach to criminal justice is needed, with a focus on 13. _____ and addressing the root causes of crime.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26**, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

The Effectiveness of Rehabilitation

A The debate over the effectiveness of prison rehabilitation programs is as old as the concept of prison reform itself. While the idea of rehabilitating offenders and preparing them for a successful return to society is a noble one, the practical application of this ideal has been fraught with challenges. For much of the 20th century, the prevailing wisdom was that “nothing works” when it comes to rehabilitating criminals. This pessimistic view was largely based on a series of influential studies that found little evidence that rehabilitation programs had any significant impact on recidivism rates. However, in recent decades, a growing body of research has begun to challenge this long-held assumption, suggesting that well-designed and properly implemented rehabilitation programs can, in fact, be effective in reducing reoffending.

B One of the most promising approaches to prison rehabilitation is cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT). CBT is a form of psychotherapy that focuses on identifying and changing the negative thought patterns and behaviors that contribute to criminal activity. By helping offenders to develop new coping skills, problem-solving abilities, and a more positive outlook on life, CBT can empower them to make better choices and avoid future criminal behavior. Numerous studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of CBT in reducing recidivism, with some meta-analyses reporting reductions of up to 30%. The key to the success of CBT lies in its focus on addressing the underlying cognitive deficits that are common among offenders, such as impulsivity, a lack of empathy, and a tendency to blame others for their problems.

C Another critical component of effective rehabilitation is education and vocational training. Many offenders lack the basic educational qualifications and job skills necessary to secure stable employment upon release from prison. This lack of opportunity can be a major contributing factor to recidivism, as it can lead to a cycle of poverty and despair. By providing offenders with the opportunity to earn a high school diploma, learn a trade, or even pursue a college degree, prisons can equip them with the tools they need to build a better future for themselves. Research has shown that inmates who participate in correctional education programs have significantly lower odds of returning to prison than those who do not.

D In addition to CBT and educational programs, substance abuse treatment is another essential element of a comprehensive rehabilitation strategy. A large percentage of offenders have a history of substance abuse, and this is often a major contributing factor to their criminal behavior. Effective substance abuse treatment programs, such as therapeutic communities and 12-step programs, can help offenders to address their

addiction and develop the skills they need to maintain sobriety upon release. By breaking the cycle of addiction, these programs can significantly reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

E While there is growing evidence that rehabilitation programs can be effective, it is important to note that not all programs are created equal. The effectiveness of a program depends on a variety of factors, including the quality of the program, the characteristics of the offenders, and the context in which the program is delivered. For example, programs that are based on the principles of risk, need, and responsivity (RNR) have been shown to be particularly effective. The RNR model emphasizes the importance of targeting high-risk offenders, addressing their specific criminogenic needs, and using a cognitive-behavioral approach that is tailored to their individual learning styles.

F Ultimately, the success of prison rehabilitation depends on a holistic and individualized approach that addresses the complex needs of offenders. By combining evidence-based practices like CBT, education, and substance abuse treatment with a supportive and structured environment, prisons can help offenders to turn their lives around and become productive members of society. While the challenges are significant, the potential rewards – in terms of reduced crime, increased public safety, and improved lives – are immeasurable.

Questions 14-19

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, **A-F**.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, **i-viii**, in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. The importance of individualized treatment
- ii. The role of education in reducing recidivism
- iii. The “nothing works” doctrine
- iv. The principles of effective rehabilitation
- v. The effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral therapy
- vi. The challenges of implementing rehabilitation programs
- vii. The link between substance abuse and crime
- viii. The renewed focus on rehabilitation

1. Paragraph A

2. Paragraph B

3. Paragraph C
4. Paragraph D
5. Paragraph E
6. Paragraph F

Questions 20-23

Choose the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 20-23 on your answer sheet.

1. The “nothing works” doctrine was based on A. a lack of funding for rehabilitation programs. B. a belief that criminals could not be reformed. C. studies that found rehabilitation programs to be ineffective. D. a focus on punishment rather than rehabilitation.
2. Cognitive-behavioral therapy is effective because it A. helps offenders to understand the root causes of their behavior. B. provides offenders with a supportive and structured environment. C. addresses the negative thought patterns that contribute to criminal activity. D. teaches offenders practical job skills.
3. The RNR model emphasizes the importance of A. targeting low-risk offenders. B. providing a one-size-fits-all approach to rehabilitation. C. using a variety of different therapeutic approaches. D. tailoring treatment to the individual needs of offenders.
4. The author’s main argument in the passage is that A. rehabilitation programs are a waste of time and money. B. all offenders can be successfully rehabilitated. C. a holistic and individualized approach to rehabilitation is most effective. D. punishment is a more effective deterrent to crime than rehabilitation.

Questions 24-26

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

1. A lack of _____ can be a major contributing factor to recidivism.

2. Substance abuse treatment programs can help offenders to _____.
3. The success of prison rehabilitation depends on a _____ and individualized approach.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 27-40**, which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.

Beyond Bars: The Promise of Alternatives to Incarceration

The traditional model of criminal justice, with its emphasis on incarceration as the primary means of punishment, is facing a growing chorus of criticism. Skyrocketing incarceration rates, the immense financial burden of maintaining prisons, and the limited effectiveness of imprisonment in reducing recidivism have led many to question the wisdom of our current approach. As a result, there is a growing interest in alternatives to incarceration (ATIs), which offer a more humane, cost-effective, and potentially more effective way of responding to crime.

ATIs encompass a wide range of programs and sanctions that are designed to hold offenders accountable for their actions while addressing the underlying causes of their criminal behavior. These can include community-based sanctions, such as probation, community service, and electronic monitoring, as well as restorative justice programs, which seek to repair the harm caused by crime by bringing together victims, offenders, and community members. The common thread that unites these diverse approaches is a commitment to diverting offenders from the traditional prison system and providing them with the support and supervision they need to lead law-abiding lives.

One of the most compelling arguments for ATIs is their potential to reduce the staggering financial costs of mass incarceration. The cost of incarcerating an individual for a single year can be tens of thousands of dollars, and with millions of people currently behind bars in the United States alone, the total cost is astronomical. ATIs, on the other hand, are typically far less expensive to administer. For example, the cost of supervising an offender on probation is a fraction of the cost of incarcerating them. By diverting non-violent offenders from prison and into community-based programs, we can free up much-needed resources that can be reinvested in education, healthcare, and other vital public services.

Beyond the financial benefits, ATIs also offer a more effective way of promoting public safety. While prisons are often seen as a necessary tool for incapacitating dangerous

offenders, the reality is that the vast majority of people in prison will eventually be released back into the community. If they have not been provided with the tools and support they need to succeed, they are likely to reoffend, creating a revolving door of crime and incarceration. ATIs, by contrast, are designed to address the root causes of criminal behavior and provide offenders with the skills and resources they need to become productive members of society. By focusing on rehabilitation rather than simply punishment, ATIs can help to break the cycle of crime and create safer communities for everyone.

Of course, ATIs are not a panacea. They are not appropriate for all offenders, and there will always be a need for prisons to house violent and dangerous criminals. However, for a large percentage of the prison population, particularly those who have committed non-violent offenses, ATIs offer a more promising path forward. By embracing a more balanced and evidence-based approach to criminal justice, one that combines accountability with rehabilitation, we can create a system that is not only more just and humane, but also more effective in promoting public safety.

Questions 27-32

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 27-32 on your answer sheet, write

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer **NO** if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer **NOT GIVEN** if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

1. The traditional model of criminal justice is being increasingly challenged.
2. Alternatives to incarceration are a new and untested concept.
3. The financial cost of incarceration is a major concern.
4. Alternatives to incarceration are more expensive than prisons.
5. Alternatives to incarceration are not suitable for all offenders.
6. The author believes that prisons should be abolished entirely.

Questions 33-36

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 33-36 on your answer sheet.

1. The main idea of the passage is that A. prisons are a necessary evil. B. alternatives to incarceration are a more effective and humane approach to criminal justice. C. restorative justice is the most promising alternative to incarceration. D. the criminal justice system is broken beyond repair.
2. Alternatives to incarceration are designed to A. punish offenders more severely than prisons. B. provide a less expensive alternative to prisons. C. hold offenders accountable while addressing the root causes of their behavior. D. eliminate the need for prisons altogether.
3. The author argues that alternatives to incarceration can promote public safety by A. incapacitating dangerous offenders. B. providing a more effective deterrent to crime. C. breaking the cycle of crime and incarceration. D. all of the above.
4. The author's tone in the passage can best be described as A. pessimistic and critical. B. optimistic and hopeful. C. neutral and objective. D. angry and accusatory.

Questions 37-40

Complete the notes below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

Alternatives to Incarceration

- **Definition:** A range of programs and sanctions that divert offenders from the 37. _____.
- **Examples:** Probation, community service, 38. _____, and restorative justice.
- **Benefits:**
 - Reduced financial costs.
 - More effective in promoting 39. _____.
 - Focus on 40. _____ rather than just punishment.
- **Limitations:** Not appropriate for all offenders.

LISTENING SECTION (40 questions)

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the form below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Prison Reform Volunteer Application

Name:	Sarah 1. _____
Email:	s.jones@email.com
Phone:	2. _____
Occupation:	3. _____
Availability:	4. _____ a week
Volunteering Interests	
Area	Reason
Mentoring	Wants to help offenders with their 5. _____
Education	Believes it is key to reducing 6. _____
Creative Arts	Has experience as a 7. _____
Previous Experience	
Has volunteered at a 8. _____ for two years.	
Additional Information	
Is interested in learning more about 9. _____ justice.	
Can provide a 10. _____ upon request.	

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Questions 11-15

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

1. The speaker is a A. former prisoner. B. prison guard. C. criminologist.
2. The main topic of the talk is A. the history of prisons. B. the importance of prison reform. C. the daily life of a prisoner.
3. The speaker believes that the current prison system is A. effective in reducing crime. B. in need of major changes. C. a necessary evil.
4. The speaker argues that rehabilitation programs are A. a waste of money. B. only effective for certain types of offenders. C. essential for reducing recidivism.
5. The speaker suggests that the public should A. be more punitive towards criminals. B. support efforts to reform the prison system. C. be more involved in the criminal justice process.

Questions 16-20

What is the speaker's opinion of the following aspects of prison reform?

Write the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**, in boxes 16-20 on your answer sheet.

A It is a top priority. **B** It is important but has limitations. **C** It is not a major focus.

1. Education and vocational training
2. Mental health treatment
3. Restorative justice
4. Alternatives to incarceration
5. Public awareness

SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.

1. The students are discussing a lecture on A. the history of punishment. B. the sociology of crime. C. the psychology of offending.
2. The students agree that the lecture was A. interesting and thought-provoking. B. difficult to understand. C. too focused on theory.

3. The students are particularly interested in the concept of A. deterrence. B. retribution. C. rehabilitation.
4. The students disagree about the effectiveness of A. long prison sentences. B. community service. C. restorative justice.
5. The students believe that the criminal justice system should be more focused on A. punishing offenders. B. protecting the public. C. addressing the root causes of crime.
6. The students are going to write their essay on A. the history of prison reform. B. the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. C. the future of criminal justice.
7. The students think that the essay will be A. easy to write. B. challenging but rewarding. C. a good opportunity to learn more about the topic.
8. The students decide to A. work on the essay together. B. divide the work between them. C. meet again to discuss their ideas.
9. The students are most interested in researching A. the economic costs of incarceration. B. the social impact of crime. C. the psychological effects of imprisonment.
10. The students hope that their essay will A. get a good grade. B. contribute to the debate on prison reform. C. be published in an academic journal.

SECTION 4 Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

The Future of Prison Reform

- **The Problem:**
 - High rates of 31. _____.
 - Overcrowded and expensive prisons.
 - Lack of focus on 32. _____.
- **The Solution: A New Model of Justice**
 - Focus on 33. _____ and community-based sanctions.

- Investment in 34. _____ programs.
- Emphasis on 35. _____ justice.

- **Key Principles of the New Model:**

- **Accountability:** Offenders must take responsibility for their actions.
- **Restoration:** Repairing the harm caused by crime.
- **Reintegration:** Helping offenders to become 36. _____ of society.

- **Challenges to Implementation:**

- Political opposition.
- Lack of 37. _____.
- Public skepticism.

- **The Role of Technology:**

- Electronic monitoring.
- 38. _____ learning for inmates.
- Data analysis to improve 39. _____.

- **Conclusion:**

- A more humane, just, and effective criminal justice system is possible.
- Requires a fundamental shift in our 40. _____ about crime and punishment.

WRITING SECTION

WRITING TASK 1

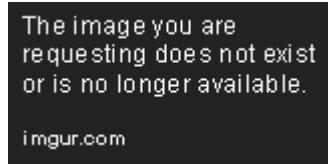
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The chart below shows the percentage of the prison population in a European country who participated in different rehabilitation programs in 2010 and 2020.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

Prison Rehabilitation Program Participation



WRITING TASK 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task.

Write about the following topic:

Some people believe that the best way to reduce crime is to give longer prison sentences. Others, however, believe that there are better alternative ways to reduce crime.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

SPEAKING SECTION

Part 1: Introduction and interview

- Let's talk about the topic of crime and punishment.
- What are some of the biggest challenges facing the criminal justice system in your country?
- Do you think that prisons are an effective way of dealing with crime?
- What are some of the alternatives to prison that you are aware of?
- Do you think that the media has a positive or negative influence on public perceptions of crime?

Part 2: Individual long turn

Describe a time when you learned about a social issue that was new to you.

You should say:

- what the issue was

- how you learned about it
- what you learned about it

and explain what you think should be done to address this issue.

Part 3: Two-way discussion

- Let's consider the role of education in preventing crime. To what extent do you think that education can help to reduce crime rates?
- Some people argue that poverty is the root cause of crime. What is your opinion?
- How can we best support ex-offenders to reintegrate into society?
- What role should technology play in the future of criminal justice?
- Do you think that restorative justice is a viable alternative to traditional forms of punishment?

GRAMMAR SECTION (20 questions)

Questions 1-5: Error Correction

Identify the error in each sentence and correct it.

1. The number of prisoners have increased dramatically in recent years.
2. Many people believes that the prison system is in need of reform.
3. The government should to do more to address the root causes of crime.
4. If I was the minister of justice, I would invest more in rehabilitation programs.
5. The new prison, that was built last year, is already overcrowded.

Questions 6-10: Sentence Transformation

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1. The government must do something about the problem of prison overcrowding.
(BE) Something _____ about the problem of prison overcrowding.
2. “I think you should invest more in education,” the expert told the government.
(ADVISED) The expert _____ more in education.

3. The prison was so overcrowded that the conditions were inhumane. (SUCH) It was _____ that the conditions were inhumane.
4. The last time I read a report on prison reform was two years ago. (FOR) I _____ a report on prison reform for two years.
5. It is possible that the new law will reduce crime rates. (MAY) The new law _____ crime rates.

Questions 11-15: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets, or with an article or preposition.

1. The government is currently _____ (consider) a number of new proposals for prison reform.
2. Many ex-offenders find it difficult to find _____ job after they are released from prison.
3. The new rehabilitation program has been very successful _____ reducing recidivism rates.
4. If the government _____ (invest) more in education, the crime rate would be lower.
5. The public is becoming increasingly concerned _____ the rising cost of incarceration.

Questions 16-20: Word Formation

Use the word in capitals to form a word that fits in the gap.

1. The _____ of the new prison has been delayed due to funding issues. (CONSTRUCT)
2. There is a growing _____ that the current prison system is not working. (RECOGNISE)
3. The government is under pressure to find a more _____ solution to the problem of crime. (EFFECT)
4. Many people believe that _____ is a more effective deterrent than punishment. (REHABILITATE)
5. The _____ of ex-offenders into society is a major challenge. (INTEGRATE)

LISTENING SCRIPTS

SECTION 1

Man: Hello, Prison Reform UK. How can I help you? **Woman:** Hello, my name is Sarah Jones. I'm calling to inquire about volunteering opportunities. **Man:** That's great, Sarah. We're always looking for new volunteers. Can I take some of your details? **Woman:** Of course. **Man:** So, your name is Sarah... **Woman:** Jones. That's J-O-N-E-S. **Man:** Got it. And can I have your email address and phone number? **Woman:** Yes, my email is s.jones@email.com, and my phone number is 07700 900876. **Man:** Excellent. And what's your occupation, Sarah? **Woman:** I'm a student. **Man:** Great. And how much time are you able to commit? **Woman:** I can do a few hours a week. **Man:** Perfect. Now, what areas are you interested in volunteering in? We have a few different options. **Woman:** I'm interested in mentoring. I'd like to help offenders with their personal development. **Man:** That's a very rewarding area to work in. We also have opportunities in education. We believe it's key to reducing recidivism. **Woman:** Yes, I'm interested in that as well. And I also have some experience in the creative arts. I was a drama teacher for a while. **Man:** That's fantastic. We're always looking for volunteers with creative skills. Have you had any previous experience volunteering? **Woman:** Yes, I've been volunteering at a local youth club for the past two years. **Man:** That's great experience. Is there anything else you'd like to add? **Woman:** I'm also interested in learning more about restorative justice. **Man:** We have some training opportunities in that area. And finally, can you provide a reference upon request? **Woman:** Yes, of course. **Man:** Thank you, Sarah. We'll be in touch shortly.

SECTION 2

Good morning, everyone. My name is Dr. David Clarke, and I'm a criminologist. I'm here today to talk to you about the importance of prison reform. For too long, our criminal justice system has been focused on punishment rather than rehabilitation. We've built more and more prisons, and we've locked up more and more people, but we haven't seen a corresponding decrease in crime. In fact, in many cases, the opposite is true. The current prison system is in need of major changes.

I believe that rehabilitation programs are essential for reducing recidivism. When we provide offenders with the education, job training, and mental health treatment they need, we empower them to turn their lives around and become productive members

of society. It's not about being "soft on crime." It's about being smart on crime. It's about investing in what works.

Of course, rehabilitation is not a magic bullet. It's not a one-size-fits-all solution. But it is a crucial part of a comprehensive strategy for reducing crime and promoting public safety. We need to move away from a purely punitive approach and embrace a more holistic and evidence-based approach to criminal justice.

Now, I'd like to talk about some of the specific aspects of prison reform that I believe are most important. First and foremost, we need to prioritize education and vocational training. This is a top priority. We also need to address the mental health needs of offenders. This is another area that is important but has its limitations. Restorative justice is also a promising approach, but it is not a major focus of my work. And finally, we need to explore alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders. This is another top priority. But none of this will be possible without greater public awareness and support. We need to have a more informed and honest conversation about crime and punishment in this country.

SECTION 3

Anna: So, what did you think of the lecture on the sociology of crime? **Ben:** I thought it was really interesting and thought-provoking. It gave me a lot to think about. **Anna:** Me too. I was particularly interested in the concept of rehabilitation. I think it's something that we don't talk about enough. **Ben:** I agree. It seems like the whole focus of the criminal justice system is on punishment, but we know that doesn't always work. **Anna:** Exactly. I was a bit skeptical about the effectiveness of restorative justice, though. It sounds good in theory, but I'm not sure how it would work in practice. **Ben:** I see your point, but I think it's worth exploring. It seems like a much more humane and constructive approach than just locking people up and throwing away the key. **Anna:** I suppose so. I just think that the criminal justice system should be more focused on addressing the root causes of crime, like poverty and inequality. **Ben:** I completely agree. So, what are you going to write your essay on? **Anna:** I'm going to focus on the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs. I think it's a really important topic. **Ben:** That sounds great. I'm going to write about the future of criminal justice. I think it will be challenging but rewarding. **Anna:** I'm sure it will be. It's a great opportunity to learn more about the topic. **Ben:** Do you want to work on the essay together? **Anna:** I think we should probably work on our own essays, but we could meet again to discuss our ideas. **Ben:** Good idea. I'm really interested in researching the psychological effects of

imprisonment. **Anna:** Me too. I hope our essays will contribute to the debate on prison reform. **Ben:** I hope so too. And I hope we get a good grade!

SECTION 4

Good morning. In today's lecture, we're going to be looking at the future of prison reform. As we've discussed in previous lectures, the current prison system is facing a number of significant challenges. We have high rates of recidivism, overcrowded and expensive prisons, and a lack of focus on rehabilitation. So, what's the solution? I believe that we need a new model of justice, one that is focused on prevention and community-based sanctions. We need to invest in evidence-based programs that have been shown to be effective in reducing reoffending. And we need to place a greater emphasis on restorative justice.

The key principles of this new model are accountability, restoration, and reintegration. Offenders must take responsibility for their actions, but they must also be given the opportunity to repair the harm they have caused and to become productive members of society. Of course, there are a number of challenges to implementing this new model. There is often political opposition to change, a lack of public funding, and a great deal of public skepticism.

However, I believe that technology can play a key role in overcoming some of these challenges. Electronic monitoring can be used to supervise offenders in the community, online learning can provide inmates with access to education and job training, and data analysis can be used to improve decision-making and resource allocation. In conclusion, I believe that a more humane, just, and effective criminal justice system is possible. But it will require a fundamental shift in our thinking about crime and punishment.

ANSWER KEY

READING

1. FALSE
2. FALSE
3. TRUE

4. FALSE
5. NOT GIVEN
6. FALSE
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. C
11. penitentiaries
12. congregate labor
13. rehabilitation
14. iii
15. v
16. ii
17. vii
18. iv
19. i
20. C
21. C
22. D
23. C
24. stable employment
25. maintain sobriety
26. holistic
27. YES
28. NO
29. YES
30. NO
31. YES
32. NO

- 33. B
- 34. C
- 35. C
- 36. B
- 37. prison system
- 38. electronic monitoring
- 39. public safety
- 40. rehabilitation

LISTENING

- 1. Jones
- 2. 07700 900876
- 3. student
- 4. a few hours
- 5. personal development
- 6. recidivism
- 7. drama teacher
- 8. youth club
- 9. restorative
- 10. reference
- 11. C
- 12. B
- 13. B
- 14. C
- 15. B
- 16. A
- 17. B
- 18. C
- 19. A

- 20. B
- 21. B
- 22. A
- 23. C
- 24. C
- 25. C
- 26. B
- 27. B
- 28. C
- 29. C
- 30. B
- 31. recidivism
- 32. rehabilitation
- 33. prevention
- 34. evidence-based
- 35. restorative
- 36. productive members
- 37. public funding
- 38. online
- 39. decision-making
- 40. thinking

GRAMMAR

- 1. has
- 2. believe
- 3. do
- 4. were
- 5. which
- 6. must be done

7. advised the government to invest
 8. such an overcrowded prison
 9. have not read
 10. may reduce
 11. considering
 12. a
 13. in
 14. invested
 15. about
 16. construction
 17. recognition
 18. effective
 19. rehabilitation
 20. integration
-

TUTOR GUIDE

WRITING TASK 1: MODEL ANSWER

The bar chart illustrates the percentage of inmates in a specific European country who engaged in four different rehabilitation programs—Education, Vocational Training, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy—in the years 2010 and 2020.

Overall, participation in all four types of rehabilitation programs increased over the decade. Vocational Training was the most popular program in both years, while Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy consistently had the lowest participation rates.

In 2010, 35% of the prison population participated in Vocational Training, making it the most sought-after program. This figure rose to 40% in 2020. Participation in Education programs also saw a modest increase, from 25% in 2010 to 30% in 2020.

The most significant increases in participation were observed in Substance Abuse Treatment and Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. The percentage of inmates in Substance Abuse Treatment programs grew from 20% in 2010 to 35% in 2020, a substantial rise of 15 percentage points. Similarly, participation in Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy more than doubled, from 10% in 2010 to 25% in 2020, although it remained the least popular option of the four.

WRITING TASK 2: MODEL ESSAY (BAND 9)

The most effective method for reducing crime is a subject of ongoing debate. While some advocate for the deterrent effect of longer prison sentences, others contend that alternative approaches are more successful in the long run. This essay will discuss both perspectives before arguing that a multi-faceted approach, which prioritizes rehabilitation and addresses the root causes of crime, is ultimately more effective than a purely punitive one.

Proponents of longer prison sentences argue that they serve as a powerful deterrent, discouraging potential offenders from committing crimes for fear of the consequences. The logic is that if the punishment is severe enough, individuals will be less likely to break the law. Furthermore, lengthy sentences incapacitate offenders, preventing them from committing further crimes while they are incarcerated. This perspective emphasizes the importance of retribution and public safety, suggesting that those who commit serious crimes should be removed from society for an extended period. While there is some merit to this argument, particularly for violent and dangerous offenders, it fails to address the underlying issues that contribute to criminal behavior.

On the other hand, a growing body of evidence suggests that alternative approaches to crime reduction are more effective and humane. These alternatives, which include rehabilitation programs, community-based sanctions, and restorative justice, focus on addressing the root causes of crime, such as poverty, lack of education, and substance abuse. By providing offenders with the tools and support they need to reintegrate into society, these programs can help to break the cycle of crime and incarceration. For example, studies have shown that inmates who participate in educational and vocational programs are significantly less likely to reoffend upon release. This approach recognizes that most offenders will eventually return to the community, and that it is in society's best interest to ensure that they are equipped to lead productive, law-abiding lives.

In my view, while longer prison sentences may be necessary for a small minority of dangerous criminals, a far more effective long-term strategy is to invest in a range of alternatives to incarceration. A purely punitive approach not only fails to address the underlying causes of crime but also creates a revolving door of reoffending. By contrast, a holistic approach that combines accountability with rehabilitation offers a more promising path towards a safer and more just society. This involves not only investing in effective programs within prisons but also strengthening community-based support systems to prevent individuals from turning to crime in the first place.

SPEAKING PART 2: SAMPLE RESPONSE

The social issue that I learned about recently, which was quite new to me, is the concept of restorative justice. I came across it while watching a documentary about prison reform in New Zealand. The documentary featured a powerful story of a young man who had committed a serious assault and was given the opportunity to meet with his victim as part of a restorative justice conference.

I learned that restorative justice is a very different approach to the traditional criminal justice system. Instead of focusing on punishment, it focuses on repairing the harm caused by crime. It brings together the victim, the offender, and community members to discuss the impact of the crime and to decide on a plan for how the offender can make amends. In the documentary, I saw how the young man was able to understand the true impact of his actions and how the victim was able to get answers to her questions and to feel a sense of closure.

I think that restorative justice is a very powerful tool that should be used more widely. It's not appropriate for every case, of course, but I think it has the potential to be much more effective than simply sending people to prison. It can help to reduce reoffending by making offenders take responsibility for their actions, and it can help victims to heal and move on with their lives. I believe that we should invest more in restorative justice programs and make them a more central part of our criminal justice system.

KEY VOCABULARY

1. **Recidivism:** (noun) the tendency of a convicted criminal to reoffend.
2. **Penitentiary:** (noun) a prison for people convicted of serious crimes.
3. **Corporeal:** (adjective) relating to a person's body, especially as opposed to their spirit.

4. **Retribution:** (noun) punishment inflicted on someone as vengeance for a wrong or criminal act.
5. **Incarceration:** (noun) the state of being confined in prison; imprisonment.
6. **Humane:** (adjective) having or showing compassion or benevolence.
7. **Sanction:** (noun) a threatened penalty for disobeying a law or rule.
8. **Deterrent:** (noun) a thing that discourages or is intended to discourage someone from doing something.
9. **Punitive:** (adjective) inflicting or intended as punishment.
10. **Holistic:** (adjective) characterized by comprehension of the parts of something as intimately interconnected and explicable only by reference to the whole.
11. **Panacea:** (noun) a solution or remedy for all difficulties or diseases.
12. **Restorative Justice:** (noun) a system of criminal justice that focuses on the rehabilitation of offenders through reconciliation with victims and the community at large.
13. **Criminogenic:** (adjective) causing or likely to cause criminal behavior.
14. **Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT):** (noun) a type of psychotherapy in which negative patterns of thought about the self and the world are challenged in order to alter unwanted behavior patterns or treat mood disorders such as depression.
15. **Vocational:** (adjective) relating to an occupation or employment.
16. **Sobriety:** (noun) the state of being sober.
17. **Skepticism:** (noun) a skeptical attitude; doubt as to the truth of something.
18. **Reintegration:** (noun) the action or process of integrating someone back into society.
19. **Accountability:** (noun) the fact or condition of being accountable; responsibility.
20. **Decarceration:** (noun) the process of removing people from institutions such as prisons or mental hospitals.