

<b>You are going to give a talk about CRIME.</b>	The text of the monologue	Vocabulary, Grammar Structures, Linking Words and Phrases
<b>Step 1. Introduction</b> 1. Start with a hook sentence that will attract the listener's attention (a quote, a proverb, etc.). 2. Lead your speech steadily to the main part of your talk. 3. The introduction may consist of 3-6 sentences.	"Crime doesn't pay." This proverb holds a powerful message: no good can come from illegal actions. Yet, throughout history, crimes have fascinated and horrified us at the same time. People often wonder why some are driven to a life of crime. Does something in their world push them there, or is it purely a matter of choice? Let us explore the nature, causes, and deeper truths about crime in our society, as well as try to visit the darker side of the human psyche, where the root of all criminal behavior often lies.	
<b>Step 2. Real Crimes?</b> 2.1. What is a crime? What things do people do that are against the law? What is the most serious crime in your opinion? 2.2. Why is crime fiction such a popular genre? What makes a great thriller?	What is considered a crime? Simply put, a crime is an act that breaks the law such as theft, assault, murder, or fraud. When someone is caught red-handed, they are expected to be investigated thoroughly, with investigators working by the book to gather evidence and deliver a verdict fairly.  We also love reading about it. Crime fiction, a genre with a long tradition, has captured readers imaginations since Sherlock Holmes. Why is it so popular? Perhaps people may be drawn to the challenge of solving a mystery or have a longing to solve a unique puzzle. Crime fiction lets us safely explore danger, suspense, and justice. A great thriller not only keeps us on edge but also makes us feel clever when we detect or solve a crime alongside the hero.	
<b>Step 3. The Causes of Crime</b> 3.1. What are the main reasons why people commit crimes? How do sociologists explain the causes of criminal behavior? 3.2. Which reasons do you think are the most common ones?	In the one hand sociologists often put forward theories to explain the causes of criminal behavior, suggesting it could be rooted in poverty, broken homes, or even a lack of education. In the other hand Some have argued that individuals believed to be predisposed to crime might one day be proved to have a genetic link to criminal tendencies.  One particularly vicious phenomenon is how people can get caught in a vicious circle of poverty, anger, and crime. For example, if someone struggling financially were given a chance to escape poverty, they might avoid theft. However, if they are convicted of a	

	<p>crime and sent behind bars, they face an enormous challenge rebuilding their lives. As a result, they return to criminal activity. I personally believe that the most common reasons for crime are poverty and the failure to form close relationships that promote trust, care, and proper guidance.</p>	
<b>Step 4. CREATIVE THINKING</b> Introduce your own extra idea(s) on crime that has not/have not been mentioned before. Justify your choice.	<p>Furthermore, many crimes might be avoided if people had meaningful opportunities or a sense of purpose. If young individuals tempted to steal had been educated about legal ways to succeed, they might have made better career decisions.</p>	
<b>Step 5. Conclusion</b> Summarise the ideas of steps 2,3,4.	<p>In conclusion, crime is a complex phenomenon with societal, psychological, and personal roots. As I mentioned earlier, crime often stems from poverty and broken relationships — issues that must be addressed. Whether someone decides on a life of crime due to upbringing, social influence, or opportunity, we must focus on tackling the causes if we hope to reduce crime.</p> <p>On a broader level, crime fiction allows us to visit the darker side of the human psyche and imagine how justice can prevail. But in reality, crime is not a thrilling story — it destroys lives. We should all recognize that the old saying is true after all: Crime doesn't pay.</p>	

Active Vocabulary: 21, Grammar Structures: 4, Linkers: 11. Total: 520 words.