

# 6 Basics

## Vocabulary

### Crime verbs

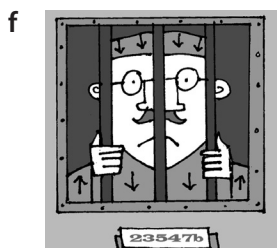
arrest a suspect   be guilty   be innocent   catch a thief   commit a crime  
do community service   go on trial   go to prison   investigate a crime  
look for clues   pay a fine   question a suspect   solve a crime   suspect someone

#### 1 Circle the correct words.

solve / catch a crime

- 1 pay / arrest a suspect
- 2 look for / solve clues
- 3 go / do on trial
- 4 be / do community service
- 5 make / commit a crime
- 6 do / be innocent
- 7 pay / do a fine

#### 2 Match the pictures with the phrases.



- 1 be guilty d
- 2 go on trial
- 3 investigate a crime
- 4 catch a thief
- 5 go to prison
- 6 question a suspect

#### 3 Complete the sentences with *Criminals* or *The police*.

- The police arrest a suspect.
- 1     are guilty.
  - 2     commit crimes.
  - 3     go to prison.
  - 4     look for clues.
  - 5     question a suspect.
  - 6     do community service.

#### 4 Circle the correct words to complete the text.

##### €10,000 STOLEN FROM JACK'S RESTAURANT

€10,000 was taken from Jack's Restaurant last night. The police are investigating this serious ... . They are looking for <sup>(1)</sup>... and they are questioning <sup>(2)</sup>... . The police hope to arrest the <sup>(3)</sup>... later today. Detective Watkins says: 'This is very serious. We expect to solve the <sup>(4)</sup>... very soon and this thief will go to <sup>(5)</sup>... for several years.'

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| a) <u>crime</u> | b) suspect |
| 1 a) fines      | b) clues   |
| 2 a) suspects   | b) guilty  |
| 3 a) thief      | b) crime   |
| 4 a) crime      | b) trial   |
| 5 a) trial      | b) prison  |

### EXTRA!

Answer these questions so that they are true for you.

- 1 Have you ever seen a crime? What happened?
- 2 What type of crimes do people commit where you live?
- 3 Do the police catch many criminals where you live? Why / Why not?

# 6 Basics

## Crimes and criminals

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

- 1 Find three crimes and three criminals in the wordsquare.

V	Z	T	E	K	C	O	P	K	C	I	P
X	R	E	K	I	R	B	Y	H	I	G	U
R	E	T	Z	D	R	Y	N	T	Z	P	E
E	D	F	N	N	U	E	V	I	L	C	G
B	R	E	S	A	E	D	G	U	R	D	O
B	U	H	S	P	D	U	G	R	F	R	O
O	M	T	O	P	A	C	N	I	O	F	H
R	E	T	F	I	L	P	O	H	S	F	P
J	L	V	A	N	D	A	L	A	S	C	O
R	E	L	F	G	U	M	S	F	N	G	T
U	G	V	U	Z	S	G	F	V	L	C	L
L	U	U	D	U	Q	T	A	H	D	E	O

- 2 Complete the table.

Crime	Criminal
(1) <u>vandalism</u>	vandal
robbery	(2) _____
(3) _____	murderer
pickpocketing	(4) _____
(5) _____	kidnapper
(6) _____	thief

- 3 Read the definitions and circle the correct words.

killing people

**murder** / vandalism

- 1 stealing things

**theft** / kidnapping

- 2 a person who steals things from someone's pocket

**vandal** / pickpocket

- 3 a person who steals things from someone's house

**robber** / murderer

- 4 taking someone away from their family to get money in return

**pickpocketing** / kidnapping

- 5 damaging things on public property

**robbery** / vandalism

- 4 Who are the criminals? Use the words in the box.

kidnapper murderer pickpocket  
robber thief vandal

When I got home I found that the TV, computer and my mp3 player had gone. robber

- 1 The family got a letter asking for 12 million euros. \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 He painted on the walls and threw paint over the chairs. \_\_\_\_\_

- 3 I realized he had stolen my wallet when I got home. \_\_\_\_\_

- 4 He took all the money from the shop before the police arrived. \_\_\_\_\_

- 5 He left the dead body there for two days. \_\_\_\_\_

## EXTRA!

Answer these questions so that they are true for you.

- 1 What do you think is the most serious crime? Why?

- 2 What do you think is the least serious crime? Why?

## Grammar

### Modals of deduction and possibility

<b>99% certain</b>	You <b>must</b> be hungry.	<i>You haven't eaten anything all day.</i>
<b>50% possible</b>	She <b>may</b> / <b>might</b> / <b>could</b> be hungry.	<i>She hasn't eaten very much.</i>
<b>99% uncertain</b>	They <b>can't</b> be hungry.	<i>They've just eaten.</i>

#### 1 Write complete sentences with **must** + **be**.

He's drinking a lot of water. (he / thirsty)  
*He must be thirsty.*

- 1 She looks terrible. (she / ill)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 They've just climbed a high mountain. (they / tired)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 3 That woman looks like you. (she / your mother)  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 4 The class has started. (we / late)  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2 Complete the sentences with **must** or **can't**.

The baby is quiet. She must be asleep.

- 1 It's -5°C. You \_\_\_\_\_ be hot.
- 2 She's in my class at school. She \_\_\_\_\_ be 20 years old.
- 3 My friends haven't arrived yet. They \_\_\_\_\_ be late.
- 4 Your jeans are too tight. They \_\_\_\_\_ be uncomfortable.
- 5 That woman \_\_\_\_\_ be your mother. She's too young.

#### 3 Order the words to make sentences.

be / might / my / I / because / watch broke / late .  
*I might be late because my watch broke.*

- 1 ill / be / may / Kevin / is / at home / because / he .  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2 The children / shouting / are / be / they / bored / so / must .  
 \_\_\_\_\_

3 home / That / be / my mum / she / arrives / at 7 pm / must / because .  
 \_\_\_\_\_

4 so / me / she / guilty / was / Sandra / with / be / can't .  
 \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4 Match the deductions with their meanings.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1 John must be at home.         | a I'm almost certain that Hayley isn't French. |
| 2 Patrick might be on holiday.  | b It's possible that Patrick is on holiday.    |
| 3 Laura could be tired.         | c I'm almost certain that John is at home.     |
| 4 Hayley can't be French.       | d It's possible that George is John's brother. |
| 5 George may be John's brother. | e I think it's possible that Laura's tired.    |

#### 5 Circle the correct words.

I'm not sure but I think he's in the library.  
 He **must** / may / **can't** be in the library.

- 1 That's not his brother. He's too tall.  
 That **must** / **might** / **can't** be his brother.  
 He's too tall.
- 2 Jane isn't at school. Maybe she's at the dentist.  
 Jane isn't at school. She **must** / **could** / **can't** be at the dentist.
- 3 I'm almost certain it's his birthday today. He's wearing new shoes.  
 It **must** / **may** / **can't** be his birthday today. He's wearing new shoes.
- 4 It's impossible that you're cold. You're wearing two sweaters!  
 You **must** / **might** / **can't** be cold. You're wearing two sweaters!
- 5 I think it's possible that it's the dog. It always breaks things.  
 It **must** / **could** / **can't** be the dog. It always breaks things.

# 6 Basics

## The third conditional

Situation	Consequence
If you had bought your mum a present,	she would have been happy.
If he hadn't gone to bed so late,	he wouldn't have failed the exam.
Consequence	Situation
They would have made new friends	if they had changed school.
He wouldn't have broken his leg	if he hadn't gone skiing.

### 1 Complete the sentences in the third conditional.

- If he had studied (study) more, he would have passed the exam.
- If he \_\_\_\_\_ (work) harder, he wouldn't have lost his job.
  - If he \_\_\_\_\_ (not take) a gap year, he wouldn't have visited a lot of countries.
  - If you \_\_\_\_\_ (tell) us it was so bad, we wouldn't have seen the film.
  - If he \_\_\_\_\_ (not meet) his girlfriend, my brother would have dropped out of university.
  - If the police \_\_\_\_\_ (not look) for clues, they wouldn't have caught the thief.

### 2 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

~~would have become~~ would have caught  
would have spoken wouldn't have been  
wouldn't have bought wouldn't have left

- If she had written a best-seller, she would have become rich.
- If my grandad had earned more money, he \_\_\_\_\_ a small house.
  - If we had gone to London on holiday, we \_\_\_\_\_ English.
  - If we had arrived earlier, we \_\_\_\_\_ the bus.
  - If my boss had given me a pay rise, I \_\_\_\_\_ the company.
  - If you hadn't undercooked the meat, you \_\_\_\_\_ ill.

### 3 Match the sentence beginnings and endings.

- |                                      |                                    |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 If he hadn't been ill,             | a she would have got the job.      |
| 2 They would have said 'hello'       | b he would have gone to the party. |
| 3 If I hadn't lost my mobile phone,  | c if you hadn't read the book.     |
| 4 If she had gone for the interview, | d if they had seen you.            |
| 5 You wouldn't have seen the film    | e if we hadn't taken the train.    |
| 6 We would have been late            | f I would have phoned you.         |

### 4 Circle the correct words.

If I had been a boy, my name **had been** / **would have been** Marcus.

- If they **hadn't paid** / **wouldn't have paid** the fine, they would have gone to prison.
- I **had sent** / **would have sent** you a text if I had known your mobile phone number.
- If it had snowed yesterday, we **had made** / **would have made** a snowman.
- If you **hadn't told** / **wouldn't have told** me, I wouldn't have known about the disco.
- If the weather had been better, we **had gone** / **would have gone** to the beach.

## EXTRA!

### Complete the sentences so they are true for you.

If I hadn't done my homework, my teacher would have been very angry.

- If I had cooked the dinner last night, it \_\_\_\_\_
- If I hadn't met my best friend, I \_\_\_\_\_
- If I hadn't learnt English, I \_\_\_\_\_

## Language reference

### Modals of deduction and possibility

We use *must*, *may*, *might*, *could* and *can't* to express the probability of a situation.

99% probable	He <b>must</b> be ill.
50% probable	He <b>may</b> be ill. He <b>might</b> be ill. He <b>could</b> be ill.
99% improbable	He <b>can't</b> be ill.

We use *must* when something is certain or logical.

- Jon must be in his bedroom. I can see a light in there.

We use *may* / *might* / *could* when something is possible but not certain.

- Anita isn't in class. She may / might / could be on holiday but I'm not sure.

We use *can't* when something is improbable and uncertain.

- You can't be tired – you went to bed at 8 pm!

### The third conditional

We use the third conditional to talk about imaginary situations in the past and their possible consequences.

- If I had known your phone number, I would have phoned you.

We use *If* + subject + past perfect for the situation and then subject + *would have* + past participle for the consequence.

SITUATION                      CONSEQUENCE

- If he had studied medicine, he would have become a doctor.

If the situation comes first, we use a comma.

- If we had gone to Athens, we would have seen the Parthenon.

If the consequence comes first, we don't use a comma.

- We would have seen the Parthenon if we had gone to Athens.

## Wordlist

Crime verbs	Crimes
arrest a suspect	kidnapping
be guilty	murder
be innocent	pickpocketing
catch a thief	robbery
commit a crime	theft
do community service	vandalism
go on trial	
go to prison	<b>Criminals</b>
investigate a crime	kidnapper
look for clues	murderer
pay a fine	pickpocket
question a suspect	robber
solve a crime	thief
suspect someone	vandal