

VOCABULARY

CRIME COLLOCATIONS

1 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

convictions crime drug-related innocence
raid report suspend wrongful

- The judge's decision was to _____ the sentence to reflect the accused's previous good character.
- To keep her identity secret, the witness used a public phone box to _____ the crime.
- Three businessmen facing a life sentence for fraud protested their _____.
- The press knew in advance about the dawn _____.
- New evidence has proved that the original trial resulted in a _____ conviction.
- If you commit a _____, you must be prepared to take the consequences.
- An international gang has been arrested at the airport and charged with a _____ offence.
- The government has decided that in some cases, the jury may be made aware of a defendant's previous _____ or charges.

GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTORY IT

2 Add *it* or *it's* to B's part of the conversations where necessary.

- A: You seem on edge. Is there something bothering you?
B: No, nothing really. Just that I'm worried about my interview tomorrow.
- A: Do you have the time on you?
B: Yes, about nine forty.
- A: Are you having trouble with that?
B: Yes, I find really hard to close the safe once I've opened it.
- A: Have you tried Javier's number?
B: Pointless calling him now. Too late.
- A: Is there anything else you need me to do?
B: Yes, I'd really appreciate if you could lock up when you go.
- A: I'm absolutely exhausted.
B: No wonder you're tired. You hardly slept last night.
- A: Have you had a chance to visit Loch Lomond?
B: No, but I've heard that a wonderful place for walking holidays.
- A: Have you thought about which restaurant would be best for the meeting?
B: No, I'll leave to you to decide which one is most suitable.

3 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

hard appear appreciate wonder
pointless help fault amazes

- It's _____ to know if we've done the right thing or not.
- Don't blame Sam. It's not his _____ if he can't sing.
- I can't _____ it if I'm lucky.
- It would _____ that the attacker escaped through the back door.
- It always _____ me how beautiful the sky is at this time of year.
- It's no _____ you can't see – you've got the wrong glasses on!
- It's _____ trying to contact him now – he won't have his phone switched on.
- I'd _____ it if you didn't tell anyone about this conversation.

4 Complete the second sentence with two to six words so that it has a similar meaning to the first.

- The station is a long way from here.
It's _____ from here.
- We bump into each other amazingly often.
It's _____ each other.
- I think we're too late.
It seems _____ late.
- Somebody suggested that they reopen the inquiry.
It was _____ be reopened.
- It was hard for me to believe he gave me his autograph.
I couldn't _____ his autograph.
- People letting me down is something I don't like.
I hate _____ me down.
- I think he deserves to be told the truth.
We owe _____ to tell him the truth.
- I'm not sure if we've done the right thing.
It's hard _____ if we've done the right thing.
- Getting on with people is not difficult for me.
I find _____ with people.
- I think you should decide what the best way to deal with this is.
I'll leave _____ the best way to deal with this.

VOCABULARY PLUS

LEXICAL CHUNKS

- 5 Complete the text with the lexical chunks in the box. You don't need to use all the phrases.

at that time miscarriage of justice demanded justice
a surprising number of people unjustly accused rough justice
protested his innocence the true story of crime committed

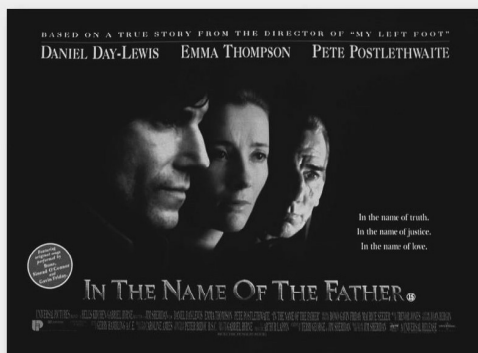
Wrongly convicted

Cinema loves a miscarriage of justice story. Whether purely fictional or based on genuine events, the innocent man who is ¹ _____ appeals to ² _____, creating some of the best-known cinematic classics, such as Alfred Hitchcock's *The Wrong Man* or Jim Sheridan's ground-breaking *In the Name of the Father*.

Although Hitchcock generally preferred to work with fictional stories, *The Wrong Man* was inspired by ³ _____ Christopher Emmanuel Balestrero, whose life fell apart after he was wrongly sentenced to life imprisonment for armed robbery, although he strongly ⁴ _____ throughout.



In the Name of the Father is arguably one of the most high-impact ⁵ _____ stories ever. Based on the book *Proved Innocent*, the film tells the story of the Guildford Four – four young men who were wrongly imprisoned for the 1974 bombing of two pubs in Guildford and Woolwich, in the UK. During their sentence, the men endured ⁶ _____ within the prison system. They later ⁷ _____ for the way they had been treated and for their years of false imprisonment, thus exposing the judicial and police malpractice which they had encountered ⁸ _____.



LISTENING

- 6 A 4.1 Listen to the story of Henry Roberts. Complete the summary.

Henry Roberts was convicted of a crime he ¹ _____.
He spent ² _____
in jail. The man who was actually guilty of the crime later ³ _____.

- B Listen again and circle the correct answers.

- What crime was Henry Roberts accused of?
 - theft
 - murder
 - fraud
- When did the murder take place?
 - five years ago
 - more than ten years ago
 - more than twenty years ago
- How long was Roberts sent to prison for?
 - five years
 - fifteen years
 - fifty years
- What was the relationship between the man who died and Henry Roberts?
 - He was his nephew.
 - He was his uncle.
 - He was his friend.
- Was Henry Roberts shot during the incident?
 - Yes, he was.
 - No, he wasn't.
 - We don't know.
- What happened to the murder weapon?
 - It was left at the scene.
 - It was never found.
 - It was thrown into a river.
- Why were the statements taken from Henry Roberts unreliable?
 - He was under medication when he made them.
 - He was a habitual liar.
 - Nobody witnessed the shooting.
- What evidence did the police fail to follow up on?
 - DNA evidence
 - an anonymous phone call
 - eye-witness statements

GRAMMAR

THE PERFECT ASPECT

1 Match 1–8, a)–h) and i)–viii) to make complete sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1 I've been | a) hasn't spoken |
| 2 None of us | b) because I'd |
| 3 That girl | c) been working here |
| 4 I felt happy | d) living in the |
| 5 When I saw her, | e) she'd been |
| 6 We will | f) seems to have |
| 7 The house | g) had ever heard |
| 8 They'll have | h) probably have |

- i) to her mother for over ten years.
 ii) running and was out of breath.
 iii) got smaller since I moved out of it!
 iv) same flat since I was eighteen.
 v) been to Asia this time next year.
 vi) for six years in May.
 vii) of that actor before we saw the film.
 viii) just passed my exam.

2 Complete the sentences with the correct perfect form of the verbs in brackets.

- When they found Chris, he said he _____ (live) on the streets for years.
- I _____ (not finish) the project by Monday. I still have to do all the research.
- Sorry about the delay. _____ (wait) long?
- Before he died he told us he _____ (bury) the money in the garden.
- We asked the neighbours, but they seem _____ (not notice) anything strange.
- I hear you're looking for a job. Who _____ (speak to) so far?
- By 2020, Martha _____ (work) for the same company for fifty years.
- Seeing Liz after twenty years, I realised she _____ (not change) at all.

VOCABULARY

SOCIAL ISSUES

3 A Match the quotations with the issues in the box.

child labour economic development gun control
 free trade intellectual property capital punishment
 freedom of speech environmental awareness
 illegal immigration civil liberties

- You can cage the singer but not the song.
(Harry Belafonte)
- No man is above the law and no man is below it.
(Theodore Roosevelt)

- To take a life when a life has been lost is revenge, not justice. (Desmond Tutu)
- I did something that challenged the banking world. Conventional banks look for the rich; we look for the absolutely poor. All people are entrepreneurs, but many don't have the opportunity to find that out. (Muhammad Yunus)
- There's no copyright on ideas. They fly on the wind. (Marilisa Jauregui)
- Why do we have to pay the price of poverty? We didn't create poverty; adults did. (Sultana, 12, Bangladesh)
- For target shooting, that's OK. Get a license and go to the range. For defence of the home, that's why we have police departments. (James Brady)
- Most of the US's problems stem from the fact that the Native Americans didn't have very good border controls five hundred years ago. (Nikola Hertosch)
- The more we exploit nature, the more our options are reduced until we have only one: to fight for survival. (Morris K. Udall)
- The most important single central fact about a free market is that no exchange takes place unless both parties benefit. (Milton Friedman)

B  4.2 Listen to the answers and mark the stress in each phrase.

C Listen again and repeat. Focus on the correct stress.

WRITING

A PROBLEM-SOLUTION ESSAY; LEARN TO USE PARALLELISM

4 A Read the introductions from three essays about social problems. How can parallelism improve each paragraph? Rewrite the sentences that need editing using parallelism. The first one has been done for you.

- Throughout the world, over 150 million children aged 5–14 work regularly. Many find themselves in dangerous conditions. These include working in places with no sanitation, working in mines, ~~being employed to work~~ working with unsafe machinery or ~~having a job~~ working in a heavily polluted atmosphere.
- The internet does many wonderful things – it brings people closer together, it promotes new forms of creativity, entertainment is provided on the internet and the internet allows us to access information quickly. One thing it does not do well is protect people's rights to their intellectual property.
- The world's most industrialised countries are using up the planet's resources. We drive too many gas-guzzling cars, recycle too little, find that we are producing too much waste from packaging and too much of our food is thrown away. Some simple habits can change our lifestyles for the better and can also help to save the environment.

B Complete one of the essays above. Write about 250 words.

READING

5 A What is the connection between the man and the flag? Read to find out.

The unknown hero

1 On June 24th, 1859, thirty-one-year-old Henri Dunant, from Switzerland, travelled to Solferino, northern Italy, intending to discuss his failing business interests with Napoleon III. Instead of tea and cakes with the Emperor, he got the shock of his life. Dunant arrived just in time to see the aftermath of the Battle of Solferino, a nine-hour bloodbath that left tens of thousands dead and wounded, strewn across 15 kilometres of Italian countryside; he would later describe the scene as 'chaotic disorder, despair unspeakable and misery of every kind'. The French army had fewer doctors than vets – horses were more valuable in war than men – so, abandoning his plans to meet Napoleon, Dunant set about mobilising local people to help care for the wounded. At his insistence, the volunteers did not discriminate according to the colour of the soldiers' uniforms; medical care was given to all. From this principle arose the organisation that Dunant helped to found four years later – the International Committee of the Red Cross.

2 Dunant was an unlikely hero. Born in Geneva, he was a poor student who went on to become an even worse businessman. Even

during the early days of the Red Cross, he had to resign from the committee. His businesses were collapsing all around him and the authorities had ordered his arrest. He fled Geneva, never to return. In the next twenty years, he went from country to country, part-fugitive, part-businessman, part-mouthpiece for the Red Cross. He once fainted while giving a speech in Plymouth, UK. Apparently, he hadn't eaten for days.

3 He eventually returned to Switzerland and settled in a small town called Heiden. Six years later, he became the first recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize. The citation for the award said, 'Without you, the Red Cross, the supreme humanitarian achievement of the nineteenth century, would probably have never been undertaken'. He asked that the prize money be administered from Norway so that none of his creditors could get their hands on it.

4 Today, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has almost 100 million members, who operate all over the world. Its emblem, the inverse of Switzerland's national flag, is an international symbol of humanitarian grace.



5 If his organisation is a giant force for good, Henri Dunant himself is barely remembered. A small museum in Heiden remains infrequently visited (the people of Heiden didn't like him much – he refused to speak German) and his name is not universally known. Before he died at the age of eighty-two, he stated that he wished to be buried in Zurich without a ceremony. But fate had the last laugh. In 1944, in the same Heiden hospital where Dunant had died thirty-four years previously, a baby was born. That baby was Jakob Kellenberger, who, in 1998, became president of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

B Read the text again. One sentence has been removed from each paragraph. Add sentences 1–5 to the correct place in the paragraphs.

- 1 There was little organised medical care.
- 2 Time and again he found himself fleeing his debts.
- 3 He withdrew from the world, but all this changed in 1895 when an article was written about the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- 4 From Dunant's early solo efforts, the organisation has grown steadily over the last 150 years.
- 5 His wish was granted.

C Are the statements about the text true (T) or false (F)?

- 1 Dunant took part in the Battle of Solferino.
- 2 Dunant discussed business with Napoleon III.
- 3 Dunant served on the committee of the Red Cross.
- 4 Dunant lived in many countries because he wanted his organisation to grow.
- 5 Dunant was well known until 1895.
- 6 The emblem of the Red Cross is the same as Switzerland's national flag.
- 7 Dunant did not want to be buried in Heiden or Geneva.
- 8 In the hospital where Dunant died, a future president of the Red Cross was born.

D Find words in the text to match definitions 1–8.

- 1 the period of time after something (e.g. war, storm) when people are still dealing with the results (paragraph 1) _____
- 2 the violent killing of many people at one time (paragraph 1) _____
- 3 injured by a weapon such as a gun or a knife (paragraph 1) _____
- 4 scattered or thrown around a large area (paragraph 1) _____
- 5 someone who receives something (paragraph 3) _____
- 6 people, banks or companies that you owe money to (paragraph 3) _____
- 7 a picture, shape or object that is used to represent a country or organisation (paragraph 4) _____
- 8 the complete opposite of something (paragraph 4) _____

VOCABULARY

DECISIONS

- 1 Write one word in each gap to complete the letter and the Agony Aunt's response.

Dear
Suki

Dear Suki,

I'm ¹ _____ a tricky predicament. Four months ago a friend was fired from the company where we both worked. He is now doing consulting work for a rival company and I think he has started giving away our company's secrets. I'm now ² _____ with a dilemma. Do I confront him about this and risk losing our friendship or should I say nothing? I'm also trying to ³ _____ up the pros and cons of telling my boss, but I can't decide. I have to ⁴ _____ into consideration the fact that I have no proof against my friend.

Mel

Dear Mel,

You need to assess ⁵ _____ situation from different viewpoints. Is your friend breaking the law? Might your boss already know what he's doing? How much secret information does he have? Bear in ⁶ _____ the fact that companies have few real secrets these days. Employees tend to move a lot between companies and take some inside knowledge with them. So, before you do anything, think ⁷ _____ through carefully. Without proof, is there any point in talking to your boss about it? Also consider the benefits and ⁸ _____ of confronting your friend. What will he say? He'll either admit it, in which case your friendship is over, or he'll deny it, in which case your friendship is still over.

Suki, Agony Aunt

FUNCTION

EXPRESSING HYPOTHETICAL PREFERENCES

- 2 Cross out the extra word in seven of the sentences.
- Without a shadow but of a doubt, I'd choose Johnny.
 - My preference would be to have a female president.
 - If it was for up to me, I'd never do that.
 - No right way would I do that.
 - I'd just as soon stay at home as travel.
 - Far the better to be a living coward than a brave corpse.
 - Given to the choice, I'd prefer to go by plane than train.
 - I'd sooner to live here than there.
 - This would be by very far the best option.
 - If I ever found myself in that situation, I wouldn't panic.

- 3 A Read the hypothetical situation below and think about what you would do.

You are in a hurry to catch a plane home after a long trip. You stop briefly to buy a present for your partner. While you are in the shop, you see someone shoplifting. If you report the theft, you will probably miss your plane. What do you do?

- B ▶ 4.3 Listen to a man and woman discussing the situation. Who says the sentences below, the man (M) or the woman (W)? Three of the sentences are not used.

- If I ever found myself in this situation, I'd probably just ignore it.
- If it was up to me, I'd turn the shoplifter in to the police.
- Given the choice, I'd just ignore it.
- No way would I ignore it.
- I'd just as soon tell the shopkeeper.
- Without a shadow of a doubt I'd tell someone.
- My preference would be just to alert someone to what's going on.
- Far better to miss your plane.
- This would be by far the best option.
- I'd sooner do that than let the shoplifter get away with it.

LEARN TO

ADD EMPHASIS

- 4 A Circle the correct option to complete the conversations.

- A: Smoking should be banned.
B: I _____ agree.
a) incredibly b) completely c) am
- A: I think you should resign.
B: That's out of the _____.
a) possibility b) order c) question
- A: Why are you leaving?
B: The _____ is, I'm too old for this job.
a) fact b) way c) certainty
- A: Will you buy me that laptop?
B: No _____.
a) possibility b) chance c) chances
- A: Why aren't you coming?
B: The _____ is, I've had enough of parties.
a) thought b) idea c) thing
- A: Can I borrow your motorbike?
B: Not _____ your life.
a) on b) by c) for
- A: I think mobile phones are a good learning tool.
B: You're _____ right.
a) really b) incredibly c) absolutely

- B ▶ 4.4 Listen and check.

- C Listen again and repeat B's sentences. Pay attention to the intonation.