

5 GRAMMAR the passive (all forms);
it is said that..., he is thought to..., etc.

- a Read a true crime story. What does it advise us to be careful with? What happened to the woman?

Not her best buy

If a man approaches you outside a Best Buy store* with a complicated story about needing money to get home, and a surprisingly cheap iPad for sale, don't believe him!

A woman in Daytona Beach, Florida, ¹*learnt / was learnt* this the hard way after handing over \$400 for what turned out to be a square piece of wood with a piece of glass stuck to the front. When the man, 39-year-old Torrance Canady, who ²*had / was had* a long criminal record, ³*later caught / was later caught* by the police, several more fake Apple products ⁴*found / were found* in his car. There were two MacBooks which ⁵*had made / had been made* from wood and which were covered in silver tape. An Apple logo ⁶*had cut / had been cut* out in the middle, and a Best Buy price tag stuck on the back. Canady insisted that he ⁷*didn't know / wasn't known* the computers were fake and said he'd 'bought them in a nearby town for his girlfriend'. He ⁸*has charged / has been charged* with selling fake electrical equipment and ⁹*is holding / is being held* in Volusia County jail.

* Best Buy store = a US store selling electronic equipment

- b Read the story again. **Circle** the right form of the verb.

- c **4 35** Now listen to another crime story. Answer the questions.

- Where were the burglaries taking place?
- What did he steal?
- What did Cooper do apart from stealing?
- What did he do if he found people at home?
- How was he caught?
- Where did the police find him?

- d Listen again and complete the extracts with the missing words. How is the structure different after *he is thought* and after *it is thought*?

- ...he is thought _____ between 50 and 100 burglaries in the area.
- It is believed _____ mainly interested in finding drugs...
- Cooper is also said _____ himself at home in the houses.
- ...it is thought _____ to know someone there.

- e ➤ **p.146 Grammar Bank 8A.** Learn more about the passive, and practise it.

- f Use the notes below to complete a newspaper crime story.

Britain's most polite robber

Police in Stockport in the UK are looking for a man who ¹_____. (believe / be
Britain's most polite armed robber)

The robber, who always says 'please' and 'thank you' when he orders shop staff to give him the money in the till, ²_____. (say / be a tall man in his early forties)

He wears a mask and washing-up gloves during robberies. It ³_____ at least four shops in Stockport in recent weeks. (think / he / rob)

A police officer said, 'He ⁴_____ (report / be polite to his victims), but there is nothing polite about armed robbery. Last week this man used a knife to threaten shop staff. They were terrified. Saying "please" and "thank you" cannot change that.'

6 READING

- a Look at the title of the article. What kind of crime(s) do you think it will be about?


- b Read the article once. Choose the best summary of the writer's opinion.

- Illegal downloading of music is not necessarily bad for the music industry. In some ways it benefits it.
- There is no way of stopping illegal downloading. We will just have to learn to live with it.
- Illegally downloading music is the same as stealing it from a shop and it will ultimately harm the people who are committing the crime.

- c Read the article again. Answer the questions with a partner.

- According to the writer, in what way do people have a different attitude to the online world?
- In what way is people's attitude to online music illogical?
- What did the government want to do? Who opposed this, and why?
- What is the writer's view about illegal downloading?
- Why does she compare fans who illegally download their idols' music to 'lovers' who 'watch you as you drown'?
- Why does she think that the people who download will be the losers in the long run?

- d Look at the **highlighted** words and phrases related to crime. In pairs, work out their meaning.



Crime online

What is the world online? Is it real? Are we safe there? How should we behave there?

The answer is: it's just the internet. Our internet. The internet we made. It's exactly like the real world – just a place with shops, and information, where people chat – but on a computer. But for some reason, we won't accept so simple an answer. We think that, as soon as something is on the internet, it turns into something else, that it's not quite real.

Take for instance a song. When is a song not a song? When it's on the internet. If a song is on a CD, in a shop, we would not hesitate to pay for it. But if you put the same song on the internet, millions of people think that you can take the same song without paying for it. It's still the same song, written by the same people, who spent the same hours and same money recording it, but press a button and it's yours.

There are plenty of **justifications** for taking things for free on the internet. In fact, when the government proposed punishing illegal downloaders with internet disconnection, a lobby group of artists and musicians actually **campaigned** against it saying that 'it would reduce the **civil liberties** of every one of us in this country.'

But how can this be true? How is being **banned** from using the internet because you have committed a crime any different to being banned from a library because you stole some books from there? The internet isn't a necessity. It's thrilling and brilliant and useful most of the time, but it's not a right to be able to use it. We don't **have a right to** listen to the music we want, or watch the films we like, for free. These things are treats, pleasures, luxuries. Why is it considered a right? Because it's the internet. And why is the internet different from the rest of the world, where luxuries have to be paid for? Because...it's the internet.

There is also the argument that it's good for artists to be heard and seen. But what use are 9 million people who love your work, but not enough to want to pay you for your song or your film? Fans who don't pay their idols are like lovers who promise everlasting love but then sit and watch you as you drown.

Do you know who will end up suffering the most from all this? Young people, the ones who themselves are doing it. The music industry has shrunk 40% since 2000. Famous music magazines, like *Melody Maker* and *The Face*, have now closed. And young people who try to get jobs in the music industry complain about the low salaries, while they download hundreds of pounds worth of albums for free.

By The Times journalist Caitlin Moran

7 SPEAKING

a In groups, discuss the questions below:

Are these activities against the law in your country? Do you think they should be illegal? Why (not)? How do you think they should be punished?

Online world

- Downloading music, books, and films
- Hacking into somebody else's computer
- Posting aggressive or threatening 'tweets' or messages
- Photographing someone and posting the photo on the internet without their permission
- Using a false identity online
- Creating a computer virus

Real world

- Owning an aggressive breed of dog
- Squatting in an unoccupied house (living there without paying rent)
- Going on strike without having previously agreed / announced it
- Ill-treating an animal in any way
- Painting attractive graffiti on a wall or fence



Useful language: saying what you think (1)

When we are giving our opinion about the right way to punish someone, we often use *should* + passive infinitive.

<i>I think</i>	<i>it should be</i>	<i>illegal /</i>
<i>I don't think</i>		<i>against the law.</i>

<i>I think people who</i>	<i>do this should be</i>	<i>finned.</i>
		<i>sent to prison.</i>
		<i>banned from using</i>
		<i>the internet.</i>
		<i>made to...</i>

b Compare your ideas with other groups. Do you agree?

8 WRITING

► p.118 Writing Expressing your opinion.

Write an article for a magazine saying what you think about either downloading music and films, or about squatting.

8A Beat the robbers...and the burglars

1 VOCABULARY crime and punishment

a Order the letters to make words for crimes.



- 1 gbrryual burglary
- 2 jkihigcan _____
- 3 gsunimlgg _____
- 4 mtristrero _____
- 5 lsivdnaam _____
- 6 rudaf _____
- 7 bbrriey _____
- 8 drmeur _____

b Complete the chart.

Crime	Criminal	Verb
kidnapping	<i>kidnapper</i>	<i>to kidnap</i>
	blackmailer	
		to sell drugs
mugging		
	rapist	
		to steal
robbery		
	stalker	
		to hack

c Complete the sentences with the correct form of a word from a or b.

- 1 The kidnapper took the child while she was playing outside her house.
- 2 Fortunately there were no customers in the bank when the _____ happened.
- 3 The _____ followed the actress everywhere she went.
- 4 They were trying to _____ electronic goods into the country, but they were caught at customs.
- 5 The Mayor accepted a _____ in exchange for allowing the company to build on that land.
- 6 Two men _____ my friend at knifepoint yesterday. They took all her money.
- 7 Someone managed to _____ into her computer and find her personal details.
- 8 A _____ broke into my house while I was away and stole my laptop.

d Circle the correct word.

- 1 A man has been caught (arrested) in connection with the robbery at the bank yesterday.
- 2 It took the jury two weeks to reach their punishment / verdict of 'Not guilty'.
- 3 The victim's husband has been charged / committed with the murder of his wife.
- 4 The criminal will appear in court / judge next week.
- 5 Police are investigating / questioning the kidnapping of a millionaire's son in Los Angeles.
- 6 The judge acquitted / sentenced the accused man because there was no evidence.
- 7 The jury / witnesses who had seen the burglary reported it to the police.
- 8 He got a €300 fine / sentence for parking illegally.

2 READING

a Read the article and answer the questions with the paragraph letter.

In which technique...

- 1 does the victim put himself in danger by downloading files from the internet? _____
- 2 is the victim tricked into replying to an email? _____
- 3 does the thief look through the victim's things with his own hands? _____
- 4 is the victim tricked into making a phone call? _____
- 5 is the thief in control of the victim's electronic device? _____
- 6 does the thief speak to the victim personally? _____

b Look at the highlighted words and phrases in the text and try to work out their meaning. Then use them to complete the sentences.

- 1 Please _____ your name and email address.
- 2 I have your mobile number, but I don't have your _____.
- 3 You can _____ any of these items at our online store.
- 4 If you _____ room service, please press 1.
- 5 Remember to use a shredder when you _____ any envelopes or letters that contain your personal information.
- 6 With digital TV, you _____ hundreds of different channels.
- 7 The police have asked for more time to _____ evidence.
- 8 Tomorrow I'm going to _____ my wardrobe and throw away all my old clothes.

Top techniques in identity theft

Identity theft is the illegal use of somebody else's personal information in order to obtain money or credit. Victims of identity theft can face financial and even legal problems in the future because an impostor has used their personal details to **purchase** something or give false information to the authorities. The best way of preventing thieves from stealing your identity is to know how they operate. Here are some of the most common identity theft techniques.



A Phishing

You get an email that claims to be from a financial institution or other business asking for some personal information from you. It contains a link to a web page where you have to **key in** your bank username and password. The new page may look real but it is, in fact, a fake. Identity thieves will take all of the information you give on the page and use it to steal money from your accounts.

B Smishing

You get a text message which seems to **require** your immediate attention, for example: '[Name of bank] confirms that you have bought a computer from [Name of retailer]. Call [Phone Number] if you have not made this purchase.' When you call the number, an automated voice response system asks you to confirm your credit card details. The text message is actually from a group of identity thieves who can create and use a duplicate bank card within 30 minutes of obtaining the necessary information.

C Vishing

This occurs when you receive a phone call on your **landline** from someone who seems to be trying to help you. The person claims to have detected fraudulent activity on your credit card and asks you to confirm your credit card details. The call is actually from an identity thief who wants to use your card to purchase things for himself.

D Spoofing

Hackers break into your computer and transfer communication from a legitimate website to a fake one. For example, when you try to log into Facebook, your computer will take you to the hacker's site, where they will steal your login information. From there, they will **have access** to plenty of details, such as your date of birth and the names of the members of your family. Later, they can use this information to steal your identity.

E Spyware

Spyware is a type of software used on the internet to **gather** information about a person or organization without their consent. Identity thieves often attach it to downloadable files, such as online games. When you install the game, a hacker records all your keystrokes, including things like credit card numbers or bank account logins.

F Digging through your dustbin

The dustbin can be a great source of personal information and in some cases, identity thieves actually **go through** the rubbish to see what they can find. Make sure you completely destroy your old credit cards when it is time to dispose of them. As far as official documents are concerned, you should put them all through a shredder or burn them before you throw them out.

3 GRAMMAR passive (all forms); it is said that..., he is thought to..., etc

- a Complete the text with the correct active or passive form of the verb in brackets.

As a police officer, I was very upset when my motorbike ¹ was taken (take) from outside my house last month. When I found out that over 20 motorbikes ² _____ (steal) in my area in the previous six months, I promised myself that the thief would ³ _____ (catch) and ⁴ _____ (punish). First my colleagues and I ⁵ _____ (question) all the victims of the thefts and ⁶ _____ (visit) all the motorbike dealers in the area. Our investigations came to an end late last night when we identified the criminal... as my next-door neighbour!

He ⁷ _____ (just arrest) and at the moment he ⁸ _____ (hold) at the local police station. His case ⁹ _____ (hear) in the Magistrate's Court next week and we all ¹⁰ _____ (expect) him to be found guilty. He might ¹¹ _____ (give) a short prison sentence, but the best thing is that no more motorbikes ¹² _____ (steal) in my area in the near future.

- b Rewrite the sentences.

- It is known that the rapist is a local man.
The rapist is known to be a local man.
- The blackmailer is understood to be a colleague of the victim.
It is understood that the blackmailer is a colleague of the victim.
- It is expected that the man will be acquitted.
The man _____.
- It is reported that kidnappers have taken the president's wife.
Kidnappers _____.
- The terrorists are thought to be in hiding somewhere in France.
It is _____.
- The suspect is known to be dangerous.
It is _____.
- It is reported that vandals have damaged the art gallery.
Vandals _____.
- The police are said to have arrested three men.
It is _____.