

An American flag is shown in the upper right corner of the page, partially overlapping the blue banner. The flag features the stars and stripes of the United States flag.

English

for law students

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
Державний університет економіки і
технологій

НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ПОСІБНИК

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ДЛЯ ЮРИСТІВ**

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Метою видання є подальший розвиток і удосконалення
лінгвістичної, соціолінгвістичної, прагматичної та фахової
компетенції під час опрацювання літературних джерел
юридичного спрямування на сучасній англійській мові, а також
активізація мовленнєвої комунікації, яка реалізується в процесі
виконання різних завдань.

Навчальний посібник містить п'ять розділів, кожен з яких
споряджений системою лексико-граматичних вправ.

Видання створене для студентів, аспірантів та інших осіб,
які вивчають англійську мову в галузі правознавства.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Запропонований навчальний посібник створений для студентів юридичних спеціальностей, а також для усіх, хто прагне поглибити свої знання з сучасної англійської мови.

Навчальний посібник є результатом багаторічної творчої діяльності колективу авторів в галузі викладання сучасної англійської мови у зв'язку з правознавчою спеціальністю.

Метою видання є подальший розвиток і удосконалення лінгвістичної, соціолінгвістичної та прагматичної компетенції під час опрацювання літератури за фахом, а також активізація мовленнєвої комунікації, яка реалізується в процесі виконання різних завдань.

Навчальний посібник складається з наступних розділів:

Розділ 1 (Unit 1) Crime and Punishment

Розділ 2 (Unit 2) Courts and Court Cases

Розділ 3 (Unit 3) Crime Stories

Розділ 4 (Unit 4) Crime Mysteries

Розділ 5 (Unit 5) Crime Games

Усі розділи посібника містять завдання, які розроблені у відповідності до рекомендацій Ради Європи в галузі вивчення і викладання іноземних мов та оцінювання рівня володіння мовами.

Посібник має різнорівневі завдання. Правова лексика вводиться тематично і закріплюється у відповідних вправах.

Основними компонентами першого та другого розділів є передтекстові завдання, які спрямовані на розкриття проблематики тексту і розвиток прогностичних компетенцій. Кожний із двох розділів містить автентичний публіцистичний текст, блок лексичних вправ і завдань, блок питань і текстів для перевірки розуміння прочитаного та блок питань і завдань для обговорення змісту. Запропоновані лексичні вправи на заповнення пропусків «Open Gap-filling», множинний вибір лексики «Multiple

Choice», заповнення пропусків з обмеженою кількістю слів «Blanked Gap-filling» словотворення «Word Formation», підбір синонімів та антонімів тощо. Все це спрямовано на активізацію та розширення словникового запасу.

Третій розділ має аналогічну визначену структуру, але базується на художніх текстах.

У четвертому розділі містяться творчі завдання, зокрема завдання, які пропонуються студенту з метою спробувати себе в ролі детектива-аматора.

Запропоновані у п'ятому розділі дидактичні моделі імітаційно-рольових ігор мають за мету удосконалення професійно-спрямованої діалогічної та монологічної мовленнєвої діяльності у ситуації творчої взаємодії. Рольові ігри орієнтовані на продуктивну участь студентів у діяльності, яка моделює їх майбутню професію.

Матеріали, які були використані в посібнику, є результатом ретельної добірки, що відповідає прагненню авторів представити якомога більший спектр лексичних одиниць юридичного спрямування.

Автори

UNIT 1

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

TEXT 1

PERSONAL SECURITY AND HEALTH

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Have you ever felt unsafe? When was it? What were you doing?
2. What can individuals do to protect themselves and their property?

II. Reading tasks:

1. Read the tour guide extract and answer the questions.

1. Which parts of a city can be unsafe?
2. What mustn't you do alone?
3. What precaution should you take against pickpockets?
4. Where should you put some money for tips?
5. Where should you keep valuable objects?
6. When shouldn't you travel by train?
7. What should you do with any possessions in your car?
8. Where is the best place to leave your car?

2. Read the text again and match the sentence halves

1. Avoid going out and
 2. It's best to visit
 3. You must lock
 4. You shouldn't carry
 5. Avoid wearing
 6. It's a good idea to use
- a) a lot of money in your wallet.
b) expensive jewellery in the street.

- c) car parks that are supervised if possible.
- d) exploring the city on your own.
- e) certain areas with a tour group.

Staying safe is a question of common sense and taking some basic precautions. Inner city areas and townships are probably the most dangerous places –especially at night Do not go out on your own, anywhere, and don't go exploring unless you are sure where you are going. Don't wear expensive-looking accessories.

Pickpockets are sometimes a problem so don't carry large sums of money Keep some change in a side pocket so that you don't have to produce your wallet whenever you need to rip. A money belt worn under your clothes is useful for keeping documents and money.

Don't go near deserted or poor areas except as part of a tour group. Leave valuables in your hotel's safe-deposit box. Avoid traveling on any suburb trains at off-peak times, unless you're in a group of at least ten. If a criminal points a gun at you, obey his or her orders.

When traveling by car, always keep the doors locked and the windows only slightly open. When you leave the car, lock it, even if you're getting out for just a few moments. Make sure nothing of value is visible inside. Use supervised car parks whenever possible.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find words or phrases in the text, which have a similar meaning to the following.

Paragraph 1

1. Actions that stop something bad from happening
2. Not safe or secure
3. Jewellery and watches

Paragraph 2

4. People who steal from other people's bags and pockets
5. Small coins
6. Object where you keep your money
7. To give money to thank someone for the service received
8. An object you wear around your body to hide money

Paragraph 3

9. Strong metal box to keep valuables in
10. Able to be seen

2. In the following article there are a number of gaps. After some gaps there is a verb in brackets. Put the verb in the correct tense or verb form, active or passive.

Example

Yesterday **I went** (no) to the park.

When there is no verb in brackets, put in one suitable word. This could be a preposition, an adverb, a modal verb etc.

Example *The sun sets in the west*

Criminals to apologize face to face

Criminals could(a) _____(make) to meet their victims face to face in order to apologize (b)_____their crimes, under a new approach to punishment now(c)_____ by the Home Office.

(d)_____ government ministers are also discussing is the idea that offenders (e)_____repair any damage they (f)_____ cause to property, and return personally any stolen goods.

“(g)_____, the finer points of the scheme need more careful working out,” said Mr. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, “but the government wants to signal an:

important shift in its thinking away from offenders towards victims."

Next Wednesday, when Mr. Brittan (h) _____ (address) an audience of London lawyers, the (i) _____ (unveil) this new emphasis on personal reparation and compensation by criminals to their victims. Ministers believe that public confidence in criminal justice system (j) _____ (boost) by this new focus on victim support. They are convinced (k) _____ the value of making offenders confront the suffering directly caused by their crimes. They argue (l) _____ that many criminals think twice about (n) _____ further crimes once they (o) _____ (face) with the misery and hardship of their victims;

"Several parts of the country (p) _____ already (experiment) with such schemes," said Mr. Brittan. "By next year we believe the number (q) _____ (multiply) tenfold. In Merseyside a young man, who (r) _____ previously, _____ (serve) many (s) _____ for burglary, gave up criminal activity completely after he (t) _____ (force) to return to his victim's house and mend all their broken windows. He has even become a close friend of his victim!";

3. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

AN ARREST

Theft pleaded fingerprints witnesses evidence found arrest oath investigate sentence charge cell detained fine court magistrate handcuff.

A policeman was sent to (a) _____ the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to (b) _____

the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to (c) _____ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to (d) _____ him. with the (e) _____ of the camera and cash. They took his (f) _____, locked him in a (g) _____, and (h) _____ him overnight. The next morning he appeared in (i) _____ before the (j) _____. He took an (k) _____ and (l) _____ not guilty. Two (m) _____, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave (n) _____. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was (o) _____ guilty. He had to pay a (p) _____ of \$50 and he was given a (q) _____ of three months in prison suspended for two years.

4. Instructions as above.

Law and punishment

Detective	plain clothes	jury	warders	coroner
Verdict	solicitor	trial	inquest	death
penalty				

- If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a _____.
- At the end of the _____, the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the _____ to retire and consider their _____, guilty or not guilty.
- Men or women who look after prisoners in prison are called prison officers or _____.
- If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an _____ is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a _____.
- A policeman who investigates serious crime is called a _____. He wears _____, not uniform.
- In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the _____.

5. Put one of the following words in each space in the

sentences below: **before, in to of with**

- a) He's being kept ____ custody.
- b) He was sentenced ____ five years.
- c) She got a sentence ____ six months.
- d) He was accused ____ murder
- e) She's been charged ____ theft.
- f) He appeared ____ court ____ handcuffs.
- g) They were brought ____ the judge.
- h) The jury reached a verdict ____ guilty.

IV. Development

Read the text and retail it

The vicious circle

Why burglary and assault victims are likely to be hit again

Middle-class homeowners living near run-down housing estates are among the most likely victims of repeated serious crime, according to official research.

Single mothers are also particularly vulnerable because they are seen as a soft touch.

Both groups – together with residents of notorious crime 'hot spots' – form the tiny fraction of the population who suffer the lion's share of all attacks on people and property.

The figures show the same people are targeted again and again for mugging, assault, robbery or burglary.

Just one per cent of the population suffer 59 per cent of all violent attacks in England and Wales. And two per cent suffer 41 per cent of all burglaries committed.

According to the report, many victims lack motivation to prevent crime by improving security or changing their lifestyle.

Others may be too poor to do so.

By contrast, despite their fear of crime, the elderly are

rarely targeted for repeat attacks as they frequently take sensible security measures after the initial offence.

Perpetrators of repeat offences are particularly hardened villains.

They are most likely to carry a loaded gun, injure someone, wear a disguise, plan their crime in advance and to have already spent at least five years in jail.

A third of convicted domestic burglars and almost as many bank robbers go back to precisely the same place each time as they are perceived to offer low risks, high rewards and ease of access.

Three-quarters of convicted burglars in one survey said they had broken into the same house up to six times and were kept informed by colleagues in crime of 'easy touch' properties.

They reported house-holders frequently leaving keys lying around which they used to unlock doors for the next time they broke in.

Yet even the most basic security improvements could cut household burglaries by up to two-thirds.

Victims of repeat crime can help themselves by taking prompt action, says the report.

Simply patching up a broken window with a corn flakes packet, for example, encourages a burglar to carry out a return visit armed with a ready, mental map of its layout, weak spots and quick exit routes.

Repeat burglaries are actively invited by failing to tighten security with extra locks, alarms or prompt repairs.

'Neglect of the first attack on a building or person means that no one cares, and that the attacks can continue with impunity,' the report says.

The burglar will also know what is worth stealing and what he missed first time – and will be even more pleased if the TV or stereo he stole last time have already been

replaced as new ones fetch far higher prices on the black market.

Other repeat crimes could be prevented by changing regular habits, such as always parking a car in the same spot or taking the same route home at the same time every night.

Advance knowledge of floor-plans and security measures is a dream come true for burglars, as one high street petrol station chain discovered when it built all its new outlets to an identical design.

Once one had been burgled, the criminal fraternity had inside knowledge of every one of its new petrol stations – with disastrous results.

TEXT 2

RULES OF LAW

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Are there any laws on books in your country that sound strange or outdated?
2. What new laws for your country would you like to make?

II. Reading tasks:

Answer the questions. Try to do this in one minute.

1. Where can't barbers eat onions during the day?
2. Where and when did you have to wear a hat?
3. Where and when did you have to clean out your lofts and cellars?
4. What must two trains do at a crossing in Texas?
5. What mustn't you do if you've just eaten some garlic?
6. What mustn't you do from an airplane window?
7. Can you think of reasons why the other laws were introduced?

Work in pairs. Here are some possible reasons why some of the laws were introduced. Match the reason and the law.

1. Because it makes their breath smell.
 2. Maybe they're an endangered species.
 3. It doesn't give the animal a sporting chance.
 4. Because it distracted people from the true meaning of their religion.
 5. Maybe because it was considered unsuitable behaviour for a lady.
 6. In case people snored.
 7. Can you think of reasons why the other laws were introduced?
- In Lancashire, it is against the law to hang male and female underwear on the same line.
 - In Saskatchewan, Canada, you must not drink water in a beer house.
 - A transportation law in Texas, USA: when two trains approach each other at a crossing, they should both stop, and neither shall start up until the other has gone.
 - In Waterloo, Nebraska, USA, it is illegal for a barber to eat onions between 7am and 7pm.
 - The town council of Widnes, Lancashire, England introduced a fine of J5 for those who made a habit of falling asleep in the reading rooms of libraries.
 - Duelling in Paraguay is legal as long as both participants are registered blood donors.
 - In New York City there is still a law which makes it illegal for women to smoke in public.
 - The citizens of Kentucky, USA, are required by law to take a bath once a year.
 - In 1659 it became illegal to celebrate Christmas in Massachusetts.
 - In New York State you are not allowed to shoot at a rabbit from a moving trolley car. You have to get off the car, or wait for it to come to a complete stop, then fire away.
 - In Malaysia it is against the law to dance on the backs of turtles.

- In Madagascar it is illegal for pregnant women to wear hats or eat eels.
- In Alaska, USA, it is illegal to look at a moose from the window of an airplane or any other flying vehicle.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Look at the sentences below. Match the definitions of

Blackmail; kidnapping; arson; trespass; hijacking; manslaughter; murder; smuggling; drug dealing; forgery; fraud; mugging; spying; shoplifting; libel; bribery; burglary; speeding

crimes to words from the box.

1. When someone kills someone else deliberately.
 2. When someone offers you money to do something.
 3. When someone steals something from your home.
 4. When someone captures you and demands money for your release.
 5. When someone attacks you in the street and takes your money.
 6. When someone writes something false and offensive about someone.
2. Find out what the other words mean.
3. Work in pairs. Decide on punishments for some of the crimes in the vocabulary.

prison sentence, fine, caution, life sentence, damages, community service, disqualification.

4. Put each of the following words in its correct place in the passage below.

theft	pleaded	fingerprints	witnesses
evidence	found arrest	oath	investigate
sentence	charge	cell detained	fine
court	magistrate	handcuff	

A policeman was sent to (a) _____ the disappearance of some property from a hotel. When he arrived, he found that the hotel staff had caught a boy in one of the rooms with a camera and some cash. When the policeman tried to (b) _____ the boy, he became violent and the policeman had to (c) _____ him. At the police station the boy could not give a satisfactory explanation for his actions and the police decided to (d) _____ him. With the

(e) _____ of the camera and cash. They took his (f) _____, locked him in a (g) _____, and (h) _____ him overnight. The next morning he appeared in (i) _____ before the (j) _____. He took an (k) _____ and (l) _____ not guilty. Two (m) _____, the owner of the property and a member of the hotel staff, gave (n) _____. After both sides of the case had been heard the boy was (o) _____ guilty. He had to pay a (p) _____ of \$50 and he was given a (q) _____ of three months in prison suspended for two years.

5. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below:

before, in, to, of, with.

- a) He's being kept _____ custody.
- b) He was sentenced _____ five years.
- c) She got a sentence _____ six months.
- d) He was accused _____ murder
- e) She's been charged _____ theft.
- f) He appeared _____ court _____ handcuffs.
- g) They were brought _____ the judge.
- h) The jury reached a verdict _____ guilty.

IV. Development:

Where no law has gone before: When astronauts blasted off to explore space, lawyers inevitably followed.

Who owns the moon? Throughout history, planting a flag in unclaimed territory has meant ownership, and the United States has its flag on the moon.

If several countries own a space station, what is the nationality of a baby born in space?

Who is responsible for satellite debris and rocket launching pollution?

Can anyone send anything into space?

As the presence of humans in space increases, so must the body of laws governing their actions there. The space movement seems to be towards international research, development production and operation, and therefore, joint ownership. Things that are governed by place of occurrence such as ownership rights, contract signing, how to try criminals, and nationality for birth - will have to be redefined legally. An entire body of law for people growing up, doing business and inventing new things in outer space is going to be needed.

Still only a tiny legal field, space law began in 1958 with the formation of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States. Between 1967 and 1976, the United Nations drafted five international treaties that state:

- All people have equal access to outer space.
- An astronaut or space equipment that accidentally lands in one country must be returned to the launching country.
- Countries are responsible for what they launch.
- Everything in space must be registered.
- The moon and other celestial bodies are the heritage of and are to be shared by all humankind.

The next decades will likely see the creation of new legal precedents. The US aerospace plane currently under development will zoom across half the globe in less than three hours by travelling through outer space. The space

lawyer? will have to decide whether its activities come under aviation or space laws.

Perhaps the field's greatest challenge will be deciding how to share the financial benefits of space. Which returns us to the question of lunar ownership. The international treaty drafted by the UN states that 'celestial bodies are the heritage of all humankind'. In other words, we all own the moon. And that's a nice surprise for anyone who's dreamed of owning beachfront property - even if it is next to the Sea of Tranquility.

V. Speaking task

1. *Agree or disagree with the following:*

In the future, space laws will be made to deal with environmental problems.

Only a few countries are allowed to launch rockets into outer space.

No countries are allowed to send dangerous substances into space.

Everything that is launched into space must be registered

2. *Work in groups of two or three. Are there any laws you would like to introduce in your country? Think about:*

- use of mobile phones
- smoking in public places
- use of cars
- pollution
- healthcare
- housing
- pets
- language learning
- school leaving age

3. *Write down some laws for outer space. They can be as strange as you like. Think about:*

pollution, research, nuclear waste, satellites, weapons, rockets.

TEXT 3

IT'S EASY TO BE WISE AFTER THE EVENT

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Have you ever done anything illegal? When was it?
What did you do?
2. They say "Crime doesn't pay". Do you agree?

II. Reading task:

1. Read the following extracts taken from the **Book of Heroic Failures**. And answer the following questions: What were the criminals' mistakes? What should/shouldn't they have done? Why?

The Least Successful Mugging

In 1978 Sussex police launched a hunt for a 'six-foot, dark-haired youth of about 20" who failed to mug a five-foot, 74-year-old grandmother.

The youth sprang upon Mrs. Ethel West while she was walking through Chichester Cathedral cloisters. The result should have been a foregone conclusion. Surprisingly, however, when Mrs. West grabbed the mugger's wrist, he cried. 'Oh, God! Oh, no! Stop!'

Encouraged by these pleas, she put him in an arm lock at which the mugger cried, 'Oh, no! Oh, Christ!' and ran away.

'If I hadn't been carrying my shopping, I would really have put him on his back,' said Mrs. West who took a course in judo when younger.

'Before my husband died I used to practice throwing him at Christmas,' she explained.

The Worst Bank Robbers

In August 1975 three men were on their way in to rob the Royal Bank of Scotland at Rothesay, when they got stuck

in the revolving doors. They had to be helped free by the staff and, after thanking everyone, sheepishly left the building.

A few minutes later they returned and announced their intention of robbing the bank, but none of the staff believed them. When, at first, they demanded £5,000, the head cashier laughed at them, convinced that it was a practical joke.

Considerably disheartened by this, the gang leader reduced his demand first to £500 then to £50 and ultimately to 50 pence. By this stage the cashier could barely control herself for laughter.

Then one of the men jumped over the counter and fell awkwardly on the floor, clutching at his ankle. The other two made their getaway, but got trapped in the revolving doors for a second time, desperately pushing the wrong way.

The Least Successful Bank Robber

Not wishing to attract attention to himself, a bank robber in 1969 at Portland, Oregon, wrote all his instructions on a piece of paper rather than shout. This is a hold-up and I've got a gun, he wrote and then held the paper up for the cashier to read. The bemused bank official waited while he wrote out "Put all the money in a paper bag". This message was pushed through the grille. The cashier read it and then wrote on the bottom, "I don't have a paper bag", and passed it back. The robber fled.

The Least Alert Burglar

A Parisian villain broke into a house at the village of Lachelte in 1964. Once inside he began to feel decidedly pucky and so went in search of the icebox. There he found his favorite cheese which it would have been a shame not to try.

He then found some Bath Oliver biscuits and three bottles of champagne. After a while he began to feel sleepy and decided that he would lie down and digest his meal in

comfort. He was arrested next morning fast asleep upstairs in the spare bedroom.

The Worst Hijacker.

We shall never know the identity of the man who in 1976 made the most unsuccessful hijack attempt ever. On a flight across America, he rose from his seat, drew a gun and took the stewardess hostage.

"Take me to Detroit," he said.

"We're already going to Detroit", she replied.

"Oh, good", he said, and sat down again.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find the following words in the text. Try to explain them.

launch a hunt, mug, spring, disheartened, reduce, made get away, a hold-up, bemused, villain, identity, hijack, hostage.

2. Put one of the following words in each space in the sentences below

detective	plain clothes	jury	warders
coroner	verdict	solicitor	trial
inquest	death	penalty	

- If you want legal advice in Britain, you go to a _____.
- At the end of the _____, the judge ordered the twelve men and women of the _____ to retire and consider their _____, guilty or not guilty.
- Men or women who look after prisoners in prison are called prison officers or _____.
- If a person dies in unusual circumstances, an _____ is held at a special court, and the 'judge' is called a _____.
- A policeman who investigates serious crime is called a _____. He wears _____, not uniform.
- In some countries murderers are executed but other countries have abolished the _____.

IV. Speaking task:

Work in groups

Discuss the following questions. Which story is the funniest?

Which criminal was ...

- the most stupid?
- the worst prepared?
- the most cowardly?
- the most unprofessional?

What do you think of the way the victims of the crimes behaved?

What would you have done if you had been (the cashier/the old lady/ the stewardess)?

VI. Development:

Read the text

HE WAS CAUGHT RED-HANDED

The other day Major Dixon brought a burglar to the Police Station at gun point.

Major Dixon had been retired for years, but he was still a fine figure of a man and there could be no question as to his courage.

When he came across the intruder in his study he dealt him a right to the jaw and proved perfectly fit for the job. Presently, as he pointed his gun at the chap his face bore a self-satisfied look.

"Here's a burglar for you," he said to the sergeant "I caught him red-handed."

"In the eyes of the law the man's innocent until he's been found guilty by..."

"What?" interrupted Major Dixon, "but the scoundrel stole my wife's jewellery, and my stamps!" "That's all right," said the sergeant, "but have you got any witnesses?!"

"Of course I have! My gardener and my maid, to say nothing of my dogs. They saw him climb over the garden wall and get into the sitting room through the window"

"That's a dirty lie!" cried out the burglar.

"You'd better be quiet, my man", said the sergeant, "you were caught red-handed and Major Dixon's got two witnesses who saw everything". "But I've got 50 witnesses who saw absolutely nothing", replied the burglar.

Answer the questions:

1. Whom did Major Dixon bring to the Police Station the other day?
2. Could there be any question as to Major Dixon's courage?
3. Where did he come across the intruder?
4. What did he do when he came across the intruder?
5. Did he prove fit for the job?
6. What kind of a look did his face bear when he pointed his gun at the burglar?
7. What did Major Dixon say to the sergeant?
8. The sergeant said that in the eyes of the law the man was innocent until he had been found -guilty, didn't he?
9. Did Major Dixon interrupt the sergeant? What did he say?
10. The major said he had witnesses. Who were they?
11. What did the burglar cry out?
12. What did the sergeant say then?
13. What did the burglar reply?

TEXT 4 LAW ENFORCEMENT

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. What is the basic police mission?
2. In which circumstances can a person be arrested or detained in your country?
3. Does the police force encounter much cooperation from the public?

II. Reading task:

Read the extract the book "Neither Here Nor There" by Bill Bryson. Mark these statements T (true) or F (false) according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. The Dutch police do not employ women.
2. They look confident and professional.
3. The Dutch police have to work hard to enforce law and preserve public order.
4. Copenhagen is a dangerous place to live in.
5. The author has not dealt with the Dutch police himself.
6. The author committed several arrestable crimes when he was 15.
7. He was treated differently by the American police.
8. More crimes are committed in Denmark than in the USA
9. The boy fell and injured his head, did he not?
10. The police were going to take him home

The author is walking across a square in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, then he sees a small crowd by the town hall. He lops to have a look.

Two police officers, a man and a woman, both young

and blond and as gorgeous as everyone else in the city, were talking softly and with sympathy to a boy of about seventeen who had clearly taken the sort of drugs that turn one's brain into an express elevator to Pluto. Disorientated by this sudden zip through the cosmos, he had apparently stumbled and cracked his head: a trickle of blood ran from above his hairline to his cheek. The police officers were wearing the smartest commando-style uniforms I have ever seen. They looked as if between them they could handle any emergency, from outbreaks of Lassa fever to disarming a nuclear submarine.

And the thing is, this was probably the biggest thing they would have to deal with all evening. The Danes are almost absurdly law-abiding. The most virulent crime in the country is bicycle theft. In 1982, a year for which I just happen to have the facts, there were six murders in Copenhagen, compared with 205 in Amsterdam, a city of similar size, and 1,688 in New York. The city is so safe that Queen Margarethe used to walk from Amalienborg Palace to the shops every morning to buy flowers and vegetables just like a normal citizen. I once asked a Dane who guarded her in such circumstances, and he looked at me with surprise and replied, 'Why, we all do.' which I thought was rather sweet.

The police officers helped the boy to his feet and led him to the patrol car. I found myself following them almost involuntarily. I don't know why I was so fascinated, except that I had never seen such gentle police. I said in English to the female officer, 'Excuse me, what will you do with the boy?' 'We'll take him home,' she said simply, 'I think he needs his bed.'

I was impressed. I couldn't help thinking of the time I was stopped by police in America, made to stand with my arms and legs spread against a wall and frisked, then taken to a police station and booked because of an unpaid parking

ticket. I was about seventeen myself at the time. God knows what they would have done with me if they had found me drugged on a city bench. I suppose I'd be getting out of jail about now. 'Will he be in trouble for this?' I asked.

With his father, I think so, yes. But not with us. We are all young and crazy sometimes, you know? Good-night. Enjoy your stay in Copenhagen."

'Good-night.' I said, and with the deepest admiration watched them go.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find the following words in the text and try to explain them

gorgeous, sympathy, cracked, outbreaks, disarming, law-abiding, virulent, involuntarily, frisked, booked, jail.

2. Which of the following actions can be performed by a police officer?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| - to apprehend | - to safeguard |
| - to defend in court | - to plead guilty |
| - to convict | - to search |
| - to detain | - to seize |
| - to imprison | - to sentence |
| - to investigate | - to take into custody |

3. Fill in the blanks. The first letter of each missing word has been given

It's a crime.

Thieves have been around for centuries, probably for as long as humans, but armed (1) r..... is a more recent phenomenon. Unfortunately women have always been the (2) v..... of rape and domestic (3) v..... (4) F..... has been around ever since printing has been used to make money or produce documents. Rich people or their children are sometimes

(5) k..... and are not set free until a ransom has been paid. The twentieth century has seen the appearance of many organised (6) c..... such as hijacking and drug-smuggling or drug-trafficking. Statistics show an alarming (7) r..... in the rate of violent crimes and crimes to do with the (8) l..... sale of arms across the world. Perhaps the most recent crime of all is hacking into computers to access (9) l..... that helps competitors in industry. This increase in international crime makes one wonder whether it is still true to say (10) C..... doesn't pay'.

4. Complete the following chart.

1) accuse	(1)	(1) accused
2) deliberately start a fire	(2) arson	(2)
3) blackmail	(3).....	(3) blackmailer
4) burgle	(4)	(4) burglar
5) commit a crime	(5) crime	(5).....
6) hack into a computer	(6) hacking	(6).....
7) hijack	(7)	(7) hijacker
8) imprison	(8) prison or imprisonment	(8) prisoner
9) kidnap	(9) kidnapping	(8)
10) kill	(10)	(10) killer
11) mug	(11)	(11) mugger
12) commit an offence	(12) offence	(12)
13) pickpockets	(13).....	(13) pickpocket
14) rob	(14)	(14) robber
15) shoplift	(15)	(15) shoplifter
16) stalk	(16) stalking	(16)
17) steal	(17)	(17) thief
18) suspect	(18) suspicion	(18) suspect

5. Write down the words in the middle column in 2 that are not a crime?

6. Which crimes are being described in the following situations? Fill the gaps with words from the list.

riotings	hoplifting	stalking
hijacking	arson	robbery
murder	looting	mugging
hacking	drug-trafficking	theft
vandalism	burglary	blackmail
hooliganism	kidnapping	domestic violence
pickpocketing	fraud	

1. People broke into our house and stole our video camera
.....
2. Youths attacked her in the street and ran off with her handbag
.....
3. The pilot was forced to take the plane to Tashkent.
.....
4. She killed him by poisoning his coffee.
.....
5. Why do middle-class women steal food from supermarkets?
.....
6. Having made no profit that year, he set fire to his own factory.
.....
7. Crowds of protestors broke shop windows and stole goods.
.....
8. They ran around smashing things and fighting other drunken youths.
.....

9. He threatened to tell the newspapers unless he got a thousand pounds.
10. Someone has stolen my purse from my desk.
11. The clerk handed over the money when they threatened to shoot him.
12. The business used deception to obtain money.
13. They were accused of deliberately smashing the phone box.
14. The boy would be harmed unless his parents paid the money.
15. The woman was often seen with bruises on her face.
16. His wallet was stolen from his back pocket.
17. Trained dogs found the packages stuffed into the seats of the lorry.
18. The film star had been followed by the same man for months.
19. They accessed the information from government computer systems.
20. Hundreds of police in helmets broke up the angry crowds.

IV. Development:

Read the text and retell it

An Irreducible Detective Story Hanged By a Hair or A Murder Mystery Minimized

The mystery had now reached its climax. First, the man had been undoubtedly murdered. Secondly, it was absolutely certain that no conceivable person had done it. It was therefore time to call in the great detective. He gave one searching glance at the corpse. In a moment he looks out a microscope.

"Ha! ha!" he said, as he picked a hair off the dead man's coat. "The mystery is now solved."

He held up the hair.

"Listen," he said, "we have only to find the man who I". I this hair and the criminal is in our hands."

The inexorable chain of logic was complete.

The detective set himself to the search.

For four days and nights hmoved, unobserved, trough the streets of New York, studying closely, every face he passed, looking for UK' man who had lost a hair.

On the fifth day he discovered a man, disguised as a tourist, with a big cap on his head drawn below his ears. The man was about to go on board the "Gloritania."

The detective followed him on board.

"Arrest him!" he said, and then drawing himself to his full height, lie held up the hair.

"This is his," said the great detective. "It proves his guilt."

"Remove his hat," ordered the ship's captain.

They did so.

The man was entirely bald.

"Ha!" said the great detective, without a moment of hesitation. "He has committed not ONE murder but about a MILLION."

TEXT 5
LITTLE JOEY'S LOST CHILDHOOD

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Is crime committed by children a problem in your country?
2. What methods are used to deter young criminals or punish them for their offences?

II. Reading task:

1. Read through the article and say if you think the title is appropriate.
2. Now answer these multiple-choice questions.

1. Joey became famous because
 - A. he had committed so many burglaries.
 - B. he was always being arrested.
 - C. he was the youngest inmate in the secure unit.
 - D. he swore at the press photographers.
2. How did the Home Secretary and the police respond to the rise in juvenile crime?
 - A. They wanted to see more young criminals put in prison.
 - B. They believed that there should be a return to corporal punishment.
 - C. They thought that the courts had too much power.
 - D. They thought that the police force should be strengthened.
3. What can the neighbours recall about Joey?
 - A. He smoked cigarettes.
 - B. He was a bully.
 - C. He started stealing when he was four.
 - D. He played truant from school.

4. Why was it decided that Joey should go to a secure unit?
 - A. He refused to give up thieving.
 - B. He kept running away from the homes.
 - C. He behaved better in a secure unit.
 - D. He was too old for the children's home.
5. What does the writer think is the main cause of Joey's behavior?
 - A. He is a victim of his own circumstances.
 - B. He is unable to sort himself out.
 - C. He has been forced to behave in an anti-social way.
 - D. He has been badly treated by the police.

One day last summer, when Joey had been arrested yet again for yet another burglary, his solicitor went down to the police station to see him. He sat down opposite him in the interview room, sighed and asked him straight: 'Joey, why do you do it?'

And Joey looked straight back and told him, 'I dunno. I gotta buy fags, drink. There's drugs and things. I gotta girl. It's money you know ...' Joey shrugged, like any man with a weight on his mind. Joey was then eleven years old.

Soon afterwards, he became famous when, in October last year, he was locked away in a secure unit outside Leeds where he was three years younger than any other inmate, so young that his incarceration required the personal authority of the Home Secretary. As he was led away from court, he hurled insults at the press and then disappeared in a cloud of publicity.

He became a caricature - 'the Artful Dodger', 'Britain's most notorious young crook', 'Crime baby', 'the Houdini Kid'. He made all the papers. Soon his case was being used as ammunition in a sustained assault which has seen the Home Secretary, the Police Federation, the Daily Express and

various Chief Constables campaigning to lock up more children.

They pointed not only to Joey but to a rash of other adolescent delinquents: the eleven-year-old brother and sister whose attempted arrest caused a riot at a wedding party; the six 'Little Caesars' from Northumbria who were blamed for 550 offences; the thirteen-year-old armed robber from Cheshire. Their solution was simple: these children had to be punished; the courts needed more powers to put them behind bars.

Joey grew up with his father, Gerry, a Southern Irish labourer who has not worked regularly for years; and his mother, Maureen, also Irish and barely literate, who was only eighteen when she married Gerry, fifteen years her senior. The neighbours remember Joey playing with his go-cart in the street, running around with his two smaller brothers, banging on the door to scrounge cigarettes for Gerry. They say he was a nice kid. They remember him skiving off school, too, and thieving, but they don't remember it well. Almost everybody's kids skive off school, and a lot of them go thieving. Gerry says he's not too sure when Joey first broke the law. He thinks he stole some crisps for dinner when he was four. In Gerry's family, there has often been trouble with the law: petty crimes, handling, the occasional fight, a succession of brothers and uncles behind bars.

By the time he was 10, thieving was the only game Joey knew. He had 35 arrests behind him and the social workers decided he had to be locked up. They had tried taking him into care but he had simply walked out of the homes where they put him so, in December 1990, he was sent to the secure unit at East Moor outside Leeds. He liked it there. Everyone at East Moor agrees that Joey liked it.

It is not like a prison: there are no peaked caps or truncheons.

It is more like a school with extra keys. Tucked away there,

far from the mean crescents of the housing estate, he was a child again. He played with lego. He practised joined-up writing.

He woke up feeling ill in the night and cried on the principal's shoulder.

Joey is due to be released from the secure unit in February. Everyone who has dealt with him is sure that he will go straight back to his old ways. They say they have given up on him. They have two options: lock him up or let him go. Everyone in social services knows the danger of locking up a child: it breaks up the family, it stigmatises the child it floats him in a pool with older criminals.

Yet letting him go is no better, not when it means returning to the battered streets of the city. Joey is not the only child like this. Every English city has them. Joey just happens to be the famous one. He's bright and he's brave and the psychiatrists agree he is not disturbed. He is, by nature, anxious to please. In the secure unit now, he conforms with everything around him.

If you throw a child into the sea, it will drown. If you throw it into an English ghetto, it will grow up like Joey.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

*Find words or phrases in the text, which are similar in meaning to the words in **italics**.*

1. Amy looked as if she had *a lot to worry about*.
2. The prison staff found it difficult to keep the *prisoners* in their cells.
3. The young man's *imprisonment* in a small, windowless cell was cruel and unnecessary.
4. Kevin has been breaking the law all his life; he's a *criminal* and nothing is going to change him.

5. Most people would prefer to see convicted criminals *in jail* rather than doing community service.
6. When the prison governor stopped the prisoners from watching TV, they *went on the rampage*, causing hundreds of pounds worth of damage.
7. Many people commit *minor offences* when they are young.
8. I don't think he's likely to improve -we *have no hope* for him.

IV. Development:

Read the article again and supply the missing words by writing one word in spaces 1-15. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Nobody denies that youth crime is a problem. (0) According to government surveys, one quarter of boys under the age of 18 and a fifth of girls in the same age group have committed a crime, and a quarter of (1) _____ known offenders are under 18. Not only has youth crime risen by 40% (2) _____ the last decade, (3) _____ the number of young offenders brought to court has fallen by the same proportion. The police solve only 5% of (4) _____ offences, and only 3% of offences result in a charge or caution. So the government is proposing a raft (5) _____ reforms of the police, social services and youth courts to rein in young criminals. New "youth-offender teams" will bring (6) _____ police, probation officers, court officials, local schools and parents to devise action plans in individual cases. The youth-offender teams would supervise a range of new punishments, (7) _____ reparation orders, obliging children to confront the victims of their crimes (8) _____ to perform community service in recompense. But pressure has driven the government to embellish sensible proposals (9) _____ several crowd-pleasing punitive methods that

are now destined to become law. The new Crime and Disorder Bill will give local authorities the power to set curfews for young people (10) _____ an effort to crack down on gangs. Civil liberties groups object to (11) _____ a wholesale attack on freedom of movement, claiming that it might actually increase offending (12) _____ criminalizing millions of otherwise law-abiding children.

Parents are not safe (13) _____; the Bill also introduces parental responsibility orders, which would allow the courts to force parents to control their children. The government admits that few parents willfully disregard their children's behavior. Its plans for youth crime teams suggest that, by failing to provide coordinated support from all government agencies, the current system is letting parents down - (14) _____ the other way round. (15) _____ the responsibility order shifts the blame back on to parents. It would be a shame if populist pressures force the government to undermine their own improvements to the youth justice system.

TEXT 6

CRIME PREVENTION

I. Before you read:

1. Suggest some possible causes of crime and ways of preventing it. Which of the following preventive measures do you consider important?

1. Programmes showing violence and crime should be banned.
2. Valuable items should be labelled.
3. Children should be taught that crime is bad.
4. We should punish children if they steal.
5. Criminals should be fired from work.
6. Neighborhood watch schemes should be organized.
7. Everyone should get a gun.

8. Burglars should be locked up in prison.
9. Criminals should be punished with longer prison sentences.

II. Reading task:

You are going to read some statements about crime prevention. For questions 1-15 choose from the statements A-E. Some of the statements may be chosen more than once. When more than one answer is required, these may be given in any order.

Which statement or statements:

1. suggests installing an alarm?
2. place responsibility on the government?
3. blames unemployment?
4. suggests harsher punishments?
5. say that people are responsible for solving the problems?
6. suggest teaching children about crime?
7. blames television?
8. stresses preventing crimes?
9. suggests that citizens should be better organised?
10. disapproves of personal weapons?
11. says a bigger police force is needed?

STATEMENT A

Although I am a police officer, I certainly don't believe that crime control is entirely the responsibility of the police force. I am convinced that prevention is the key to success and that all of us must work together to prevent crime. Not giving criminals the opportunity is the first step. Make your homes burglar-proof by always locking up, installing an alarm system and putting identification numbers on your valuable items. Make sure your garden and drive are lit up at night, and report any suspicious behavior immediately. The more unattractive you make your home to burglars, the less likely it

is that a crime will take place. The police are here to help you, but you have to help us as well.

STATEMENT B

As a parent, I believe that young people are the key to crime prevention. Television and films make crime look exciting and romantic, and even modern music glamorises crime. Of course we can't control everything our children watch or listen to - it would just make them more rebellious if we tried to. The only way to fight these influences is through education. We must teach young people - both in school and at home - what the realities of a life of crime are, and how becoming involved in crime can ruin a young person's life. We must also show them by our own behavior that crime is wrong. A parent who cheats on his or her taxes, for example, cannot expect a child to see criminal activity as something to be avoided.

STATEMENT C

I know that a lot of the young people in our area are becoming involved in crime, and that a lot of people blame television, the influence of parents and so on. But if you look at the statistics, you will find that most of these young criminals are school-leavers who cannot find jobs. These are young people who are more than willing to lead decent, productive lives given the opportunity. But it is exactly this opportunity which is lacking. If the leaders of our country would spend more money on developing job-training and job-placement programmes for our young people, I believe that crime would decrease dramatically. Of course, education plays a role as well, but I do believe that if young people had a proper occupation they would not be attracted to a life of crime.

STATEMENT D

Since it's pretty evident that the government is not going to put more money into crime prevention, it seems obvious that inhabitants are going to have to do something themselves. Improving the organisation of the Neighbourhood Watch programme would be a good place to start. Cars have been broken into right in front of houses where people were supposed to be on duty. This obviously shouldn't be happening. What we need is proper training so that we can police our own neighbourhood. Not that I'm suggesting we arm ourselves - more guns lead to more violence in my view - but we do need to be more aware and have a systematic approach to crime prevention if we want to reduce the crime rate.

STATEMENT E

People keep saying that crime is our responsibility - that if we protect our houses and teach our children properly we can solve the problem. But what about the criminals who are already out there? There obviously aren't enough police to prevent all the crimes that are going on - and of course we'd be better off if there were more of them - but why are so many known criminals out there committing crimes in the first place? If they were kept locked up longer and given longer prison sentences in the first place, this city would be a much safer place to live. I don't support the return of the death penalty, but I do believe that criminals should be punished severely and not just set free to continue committing crimes. Of course I realise that prisons are already overcrowded and expensive to run, but surely it's a false economy to release prisoners who are obviously not ready or willing to obey the law because more crime will be expensive for the taxpayer too.

III. Vocabulary task:

1. Look at the following words in bold in the text and try to explain them:

convinced, prevention, burglar-proof, suspicious, glamorises, rebellious, decent, job-placement, inhabitants, arm, aware, crime rate, death penalty, taxpayer

2. Fill in the appropriate word(s) from the list below. Use the word(s) only once.

to reduce, to lead, plays, the key, to become, police, to cheat, given, to ruin, better, to commit, to obey, on duty, crime, death, a much

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| 1 | on one's | 9 | education ...a |
| taxes | | role | |
| 2 | to success | 10 | a person's life |
| 3 | decent lives | 11 | the crime rate |
| 4 | a crime | 12 | to be off |
| 5 | the law | 13 | prevention |
| 6 | involved in | 14 | safer place |
| crime | | | |
| 7 | to be | 15 | force |
| | | | |
| 8 | the | 16 | penalty |
| opportunity | | | |

3. Fill in the correct word from the list below:

trial, magistrates, bail, charged, accused, evidence, innocence, pleaded, detained, custody

The man 1)..... of kidnapping the wealthy heiress Christine Moore appeared yesterday before 2) and was formally 3)..... with the crime. He 4)..... not guilty but was denied 5)..... . The man, James Clarke, 27, will be 6)..... in police 7)..... until his

8)..... which is expected to begin in September. Mr Clarke claimed in a statement yesterday that he did not kidnap Miss Moore and that there was no 9)..... to support the charge, adding that he was confident that his 10)..... would be made clear.

4. *Underline the correct word.*

1. Burglars **broke in/broke into** and stole all our jewellery.
2. The escaped prisoner **evaded/assaulted** capture for 3 months until they found his hideout.
3. They say that Robin Hood **robbed/intruded** the rich and gave to the poor.
4. The gang held up the bank and **robbed/stole** £5 million.
5. The terrorists decided to **kidnap/slaughter** all the hostages if their demands were refused.
6. Three youths **mugged/shoplifted** the old man in the street and took his wallet and watch.
7. He tore the clothes off the girl and **trapped/raped** her.
8. He was arrested while trying to **smuggle/forge** drugs into the country.

IV. **Speaking task:**

1. *Read the following newspaper headlines and decide what type of crime is being referred to:*

terrorism, tax evasion, kidnapping, mugging, burglary, arson, drunken driving, armed robbery, murder, vandalism, theft, assault.

1. FACTORY DESTROYED IN SUSPICIOUS BLAZE.
2. CHILD RUN OVER BY DRUNK DRIVER.
3. PASSENGER HELD HOSTAGE FOR 10 HOUR IN NIGHT OF TERROR.
4. THREE INJURED IN BANK HOLD UP.

5. MILLIONAIRE ORDERED TO PAY £ 5 MILLION IN BACK TAXES.
6. PENSIONER ATTACKED AND ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.
7. HOSTAGE RETURNED AS RANSOM PAID.
8. MAN SLAIN IN HYDE PARK.
9. MEN ESCAPE WITH FAMILY HEIRLOOMS.
10. YOUTH DESTROY TOWN HALL.
11. TEENS BEATEN UP AT ROCK CONCERT.
12. 28 CARS STOLEN OVER WEEKEND.

2. *For each mentioned crime decide what the punishment should be:*

community service, life imprisonment, a long prison sentence, a fine, a warning, a ban on driving, a short prison sentence, a suspended sentence.

V. **Development:**

What's your opinion?

This quiz is designed to test your social attitudes. Work through it with a partner. For each statement mark “++” if you strongly agree, “+” if you tend to agree, o if you have no particular opinion, “-” if you tend to disagree and “- -” if you strongly disagree.

1. People should not be able to obtain a better education or better medical care for their families by paying for them.
2. Blood sports, like fox-hunting, should be made illegal.
3. Homosexuality should never be treated as a crime.
4. All young men and women should undergo a period of military training, even in peace-time.

5. Capital punishment is a deterrent to would-be murderers.
6. Soft drugs like marijuana should be made legal.
7. People who live in a welfare state tend to lose all sense of initiative.
8. There is nothing wrong with people living together before they are married.
9. In certain circumstances, censorship of the press, literature, films, etc., is justifiable.
10. Trade unions are a hindrance to industrial progress.
11. A person should be entitled to take his or her own life without society interfering, if he or she wishes to do so.
12. Royalty and nobility are incompatible with democracy.
13. It is unfair that some people inherit vast incomes while other people have to work for a living.
14. Most strikes are the result of bad management.
15. It is normal (that the police should tap telephones when investigating a crime.
16. Young people with beards and long hair are unpleasant to look at.
17. Human nature being what it is, war is unavoidable.
18. There is nothing wrong with fare-dodging on a bus or train if you can get away with it.
19. All kinds of discrimination against colored races, Jews, etc., should be illegal and severely punished.
20. Men are not created equal. Therefore social inequality is inevitable.

Analysis

85 – 100: You are on the extreme liberal end of the social scale. Your strong ideals probably make you an active supporter of human rights movements and lead you to defend the underdog. However your view of society may lead a little too far towards the permissive and libertarian to be practicable.

40 – 85: Your ideals are still showing, but your feet are firmly on the ground. You have a realistic attitude to the actual workings of the social machine without wanting to interfere too much with individual freedom. You maintain the balance between the radical and conservative tendencies that are present in all of us.

Less than 40: You are likely to be extremely right-wing and have a strong authoritarian streak. You are a great believer in law and order, something of a traditionalist and not prepared to change your attitudes very easily.

N.B. This analysis is valid for British society in the 2000s. Your own score may reflect the more liberal or more conservative society in which you live, and should be adjusted accordingly.

Make a list of the most urgent measures for social reform in your own country.

TEXT 7 TERRORISM

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. What can be done to prevent terrorism?
2. Which of the following measures do you support: to apply harsher punishment, to agree to terrorists' demands, to ensure more security at airports, to

reintroduce death penalty, to limit freedom of speech?

II. Reading tasks:

You are going to read a magazine article about terrorism. Choose from the list **A-H** the sentence which best summarises each part (1-6) of the article. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. There is an example at the beginning (0).

- A. People focus their attention on unlikely targets.
- B. Terrorists can afford to make weapons capable of large-scale devastation.
- C. If we let ourselves be frightened then the terrorists have won.
- D. Terrorism is becoming more menacing than ever before.
- E. There has been an increase in the number of terrorists willing to give up their lives for their cause.
- F. Experts are confident that they have minimised the risks.
- G. Anti-terrorist arrangements must remain top-secret.
- H. Chemicals can spread rapidly through modern structures.

0

Terrorism has always been a serious issue, but the days when it involved small-scale bombing and assassinations could be over. The future of terrorism is far more alarming.

1

Fears of serious terrorism are wrongly centred. People always panic about the possibility of terrorists getting hold of nuclear weapons, but in fact the technology is very difficult to access. Another worry people often have concerns the possibility of our water supplies being poisoned. This is also implausible, as antibacterial filter systems in reservoirs have been carefully designed to make poisons ineffective. The real

threats are cheaper, more direct, and far more effective. The advancement of technology perfectly suits the purposes of terrorism: why bother trying to create your own nuclear weapons, for example, when you can blow up a nuclear power station instead? After all, it has been conveniently put there for you by the government.

2

One major factor that has made terrorism so much more effective has been the alarming rise in "suicide terrorism" cases, such as the Hamas bombings in Israel, opening up endless possibilities for terrorists. One scenario has them hijacking a passenger jet and crashing it into a nuclear power plant - a prospect so alarming that the designers of one nuclear plant in America actually crashed a light aircraft into their own reactor to see how well it could withstand the impact. The damage was minimal, but nobody has ever tried the experiment in a Boeing 737 traveling at 600 mph! It is certainly a terrifying possibility because, while a fission reactor cannot explode like a bomb, it can experience what is known as "meltdown". This is when the highly radioactive core melts under intense heat and burns through the ground and into the water table below, causing widespread nuclear contamination.

3

Biological warfare is another frightening prospect, especially as biological weapons are cheap to make, and therefore attractive to terrorist organisations. The effects are potentially devastating. One detailed American study looked at the test case of a small boat spraying anthrax spores into a light south-easterly breeze from the southern tip of Manhattan Island. Anthrax is an airborne disease which is almost always fatal to humans. The report states "If only half the target personnel are exposed: if only half of those develop pulmonary anthrax: if only half the cases result in death, more

than 600,000 deaths would occur." The terrorists could also be long gone by the time the anthrax symptoms were identified in the victims.

4

Chemical weapons are also cheap, and easy to get hold of. Once again technology has potentially aided the terrorists: air conditioning systems could provide the perfect way of distributing dangerous gas extremely quickly through a building. A mock chemical attack by the security services on the air conditioning systems of the White House and Capitol Hill in the late 1970's proved alarmingly successful. Had it been real, the President and the entire congress would have been killed. Gas has already been used in a terrorist attack. In 1995 religious fanatics released deadly sarin gas in the Tokyo subway. Twelve people died and more than 5,500 were injured, suffering temporary or even permanent blindness.

5

How can incidents like this be avoided?

"We have carried out intensive work over the last few years to install surveillance equipment in our stations," said a London Underground spokesman. "We also carefully train staff to recognise unusual smells and to evacuate stations speedily." Likewise, nuclear specialists say that power stations are extremely well protected against terrorists, containing emergency systems which immediately shut down power at the first sign of trouble.

6

Terrorism works by acting directly on the public through intimidation. What makes it so interesting to us is the fact that, unlike many political activities, we are directly affected by it. Unfortunately, there is very little we can do about it except place our faith in the government, and hope that the

measures taken to prevent terrorism are successful. But if we allow ourselves to be intimidated by it, then it has already worked.

III. Vocabulary exercises

1. Look at the following words in bold in the text and try to explain them:

small-scale, to access, blow up, reactor, minimal, radioactive, breeze, fatal, exposed, pulmonary, deadly, spokesman, evacuate

2. Fill in the correct word(s) from the list below:

intimidated, entrusted with, issue, implausible, prospect, impact, devastating, ensued, surveillance, contamination, potentially, core

1. The of a nuclear reactor is extremely radioactive. (**centre**)
2. The bombing had a(n) effect on the whole city. (**extremely damaging**)
3. The terrorists didn't even a warning to the public before the bomb went off. (**give out**)
4. The government refused to be by the terrorists' threats. (**scared**)
5. The bomb squad was the task of defusing the bomb. (**given responsibility for**)
6. The witness's statement was so the police didn't bring it up in court. (**difficult to believe**)
7. The suspect was under by the police. (**observation**)
8. The assassination of the President has had an enormous on the country's economy. (**effect**)
9. Nuclear war is a terrifying (**possibility**).
10. The of the water supply meant that all water had to be boiled before use. (**pollution**).

11. An explosion in an indoor shopping centre would be deadly for hundreds of people.

12. Panic..... when the bomb went off. (**followed**)

3. Fill in the word(s) from the list below. Use the word(s) only once.

anthrax, to withstand, sign, detailed, surveillance, to minimise, to result, power station, minimal, intense, deadly, to focus, airborne, to get

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1 a (n)..... | study | 8 | in death |
| 2 | damage | 9 | spores |
| 3 a nuclear | | 10 | gas |
| 4 | the impact | 11 | heat |
| 5 a(n) | disease | 12 ... | one's attention on |
| 6 | the risks | 13 | hold of |
| 7 the first | of trouble | 14 | equipment |

4. Find the odd word out.

1. plot, conspiracy, scheme, hijack
2. killed, hurt, injured, wounded
3. poison, purification, toxin, venom
4. pacifist, executioner, hit man, assassin
5. bomb, mine, grenade, gun
6. evacuate, empty, abandon, fill

5. Match the forms of terrorism with the relevant vocabulary.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. bombing | - a. hostages, seize control, ultimatum |
| 2. assassination | - b. detonator, suicide bomber, to defuse |
| 3. kidnapping | - c. disease, virus, epidemic |
| 4. hijacking | - d. rifle, hit man, bodyguard |
| 5. chemical attack | - e. ransom, hide-out, abduct |
| 6. biological warfare | - f. poisonous gas, toxic fumes |

6. Underline the correct word, then list all the actions against terrorism.

The **1) rise/turn-up** in terrorism and its use of advanced methods means that new **2) measures/measurements** against terrorism have to be **3) adopted/adjusted**. This can be a problem because if governments **4) depose/impose** very strict controls, the rights of every **5) tenant/citizen** are restricted as a result. One obvious course of action is longer prison **6) sentences/fines** for convicted terrorists. But it is doubtful whether this will really discourage terrorists, because they are usually **7) determined/ convinced** to **8) make/commit** their crime whatever the punishment is. Another **9) possibility/aspect** is to increase security and **10) surveillance/invigilation** in public places such as airports, official buildings, shopping centres and stations.

IV. Development

TERRORISM

From the 1960s, international terrorist crimes, such as hijacking of passenger aircraft, political assassinations and kidnappings, and urban bombings, constituted a growing phenomenon of increasing concern, especially to Western governments. Most terrorist groups are associated either with millenarian revolutionary movements on an international scale or with nationalist movements of particular ethnic, religious or other cultural focus.

Three broad categories of terrorist crime maybe distinguished not in legal terms, but by intention. Foremost is the use of violence and the threat of violence to create public fear. This may be done by making random attacks to injure or kill anyone who happens to be in the vicinity when an attack takes place. Because such crimes deny, by virtue of their being directed at innocent bystanders, the unique worth of the individual, terrorism is said to be a form of crime that runs

counter to all morality and so undermines the foundations of civilization. Another lactic generating fear is the abduction and assassination of heads of states and members of governments in order to make others afraid of taking positions of leadership and so to spread a sense of insecurity. Persons in responsible positions may be abducted or assassinated on the grounds that they are "representatives" of some institution or system to which their assailants are opposed.

The second category of terrorist crime is actual rule by terror. It is common practice for leaders of terrorist organizations to enforce obedience and discipline by terrorizing their own members. A community whose collective interests the terrorist organization claims to serve may be terrorized so that their cooperation, loyalty, and support are ensured. Groups that come to power by this means usually continue to rule by terror.

Third, crimes are committed by terrorist organizations in order to gain the means for their own support. Bank robbery, kidnapping for ransom, extortion, gambling rakeoffs (profit skimming), illegal arms dealing and drug trafficking are among the principal crimes of this nature. In the Middle East, hostages are frequently sold as capital assets by one terrorist group to another.

Eco-terrorism

Late January 1995, Germany. On the Hamburg-Hanover line, a train that was supposed to be transporting nuclear fuel was derailed over a distance of 200 meters by an explosion. This attack by the "Kollektiv Gorleben" confirms the existence of the cells of ecological extremists who have resorted to a direct action to "save the planet". In the United States, such fanatics have already tried to poison water reservoirs and building ventilation systems. Others have been caught trying to "environmentalize" nuclear power plants, off-

shore oil rigs, and fuel storage areas. The special services will have to obtain more information about these small doomsday sects, which are nearly impenetrable and prepared to do anything to «open the eyes» of the world public opinion.

Nebulous Terrorists

February 1993, New York: A booby-trapped car explodes under the World Trade Center, It leaves a hole 50 meters deep, 6 people dead, more than 1,000 injured, and 550 million dollars in damage. This attack marks the debut of a new type of terrorism. The days of permanent, structured organizations are over. In their place are small cells that are temporary, mobile and fanaticized. Practicing "low-tech" terrorism: the bomb that wreaked havoc on the World Trade Center costs less than 15 000 francs to make. The "brain" behind the most serious attack ever perpetrated in the United States was present in Manila in December 1994. That time the Pope was targeted. This kind of adversary is very difficult to track down and neutralize.

Chaotic Territories

In the forefront among them are former Yugoslavia – at the gates of the European Union – and the Caucasus and Central Asia regions, formerly the southwest flank of the Soviet Union. Concentrated there are the worst nightmares of Western leaders: uncontrolled arsenals, little known tactical nuclear weapons, fanatic religious groups, ethnic militia clashing in endless wars, trafficking in nuclear material and narcotics, illegal storage sites for toxic products. Not to mention the confirmed presence of the Italian and Turkish mafias.

TEXT 8

TELEPHONE CRIME

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. How many telephone calls do you make every day? Do you have a telephone calling card?
2. How often do you call someone living outside your country? Are these personal or business calls? How do you pay for such calls?

II. Reading tasks:

1. Read the text about telephone fraud and answer these questions.

1. Who pays the bills when there is telephone crime?
2. What is BT's calling card division?
3. How much does telephone crime cost operators a year?
4. How many fraudulent calls are made each year according to trade organisations?
5. Is telephone crime mainly committed by professional criminals or bored youngsters?
6. What is the simplest example of telephone crime mentioned in the text?
7. How does BT plan to protect itself from fraud?
8. How has new technology helped BT solve crimes?

2. What do the following figures refer to in the text? 1.

- \$334m 2. 55,000 3. 400,000
4. £2 m 5. 120m

3. Complete the sentence. Use an appropriate word from the text to complete the six stages of a telephone crime.

1. A criminal has to open an
2. Next, he has to give a name.

3. The crime consists of making contact with people who need to a lot of expensive phone calls but have little money.
4. These people agree to the criminal in cash for the calls they make - not the real costs of course, much less.
5. The criminal then sells hundreds of long- phone calls to Australia, for example.
6. However, when the bill is at the end of the month, the criminal disappears.

BT launches fresh attack on phone crime

British Telecommunications (BT) is mounting a new offensive against the barons of organised telephone crime who are costing it hundreds of millions of pounds annually. Its chief weapon is a new technology that can cut the time to detect and prove fraud from - in some cases - years to minutes. Developed with BT's former partner, MCI of the US, the system has already been tested by BT's calling card division, where it has doubled the number of frauds spotted and halved the financial losses. Now it is being deployed across BT's business services.

The level of UK phone crime is hard to assess, but it is costing operators a minimum of £200m (\$334m) a year. Trade organizations put the figure at 55,000 crimes reported, with a similar number of unreported fraudulent calls. And forget youngsters and amateurs: telephone fraud is big-time crime. Some of the UK's best-known villains are defrauding the operators to fund activities ranging from drugs to terrorism, according to Dennis Gotts, head of BT's investigations unit. This is more than stealing 10p from a call box,' he says. 'Notorious individuals in the criminal fraternity are involved. They know BT's network and they know what they are doing.'

Telephone crime can be absurdly easy. Opening an account in a false name and selling calls to international destinations before disappearing when the bill is due is one of the simplest. In one case earlier this year, a gang of Tamil sympathisers siphoned off or diverted some £2m from 400,000 fraudulent calls to Sri Lanka before they were arrested, convicted and imprisoned.

It took BT's investigators two years to collect the evidence to put the gang on trial. The new system, called 'Sheriff', will be able to do the job in minutes. Detection involves analysis of hundreds of millions of call records looking for unusual patterns: an unexpectedly large number of calls to a particular number or destination, for example, or calls made at unusual hours or from unusual locations.

BT's fraud strategy manager said the company's services were already protected, but by individual systems. The need was for a single system so fraud alert data could be shared across product lines.

Sheriff uses artificial intelligence for analysis and an advanced 'object-orientated' database from Versant, a US company, to provide the speed and reliability needed to sort through a minimum of 120m calls a day on BT's network. The system 'learns' from its experiences, so improving its ability to detect future frauds.

BT is considering offering a tailored fraud-detection service to its large corporate customers.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Who or what do the underlined words refer to?

1. Who are costing
2. Its chief weapon
3. Where it has doubled the number of frauds
4. This is more than stealing 10p from a call box
5. They know what they are doing

6. Before they were arrested
7. Its ability to detect fraud
8. To its large corporate customers

2. Replace the underlined items with words and phrases from the text that have a similar meaning.

1. BT is preparing a new attack against telephone fraud, (para 1)
.....
2. The system has increased the number of detected crimes, (para 1)
d..... the n..... off.....
s.....
3. Telephone fraud is very serious, (para 2)
b..... t..... c.....
4. One form of the crime is selling calls to others and then failing to meet the bill, (para 3)
d..... w..... the b..... is
d.....
5. BT experts took two years to find enough evidence to take the criminals to court, (para 4)
p..... the g..... on t.....
6. The system uses an advanced computer programme that identifies patterns of calls, (para 6)
a..... o..... -o.....
d.....
7. The company may offer a fraud-detection service to its business customers that is specially designed for each customer, (para 7)
t.....

3. Use an appropriate word or phrase from the box to complete each sentence.

Detect, prove, barons of organised crime, fraud, false name, evidence, arrested, convicted, imprisoned.

1. It is one thing to fraud; it is quite another to it.
2. Telephone is said to be in the hands of.....
3. The police cannot prosecute a criminal without.....
4. One gang managed to steal millions before they were and
5. Opening an account in a seems to be very simple.

4. Match these terms with their definitions.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1) siphon off and divert | a) hold someone at a police station |
| 2) arrest | b) implement a serious campaign against an enemy |
| 3) convict | c) move part of something without the owner knowing about it |
| 4) imprison | d) put someone in prison |
| 5) mount an offensive | e) find someone guilty of a crime |

5. Write these words in the appropriate columns.

murder, arson, robbery, assault, fraud, forgery, perjury, burglary, money laundering, rape, kidnapping, bribery, blackmail

crimes against people

other crimes

VI. Speaking task:

1. You discover that a colleague at work has been involved in telephone crime - she has opened an account in a false name and is selling calls to other office workers. Write a letter to your boss explaining what has been going on, and how you discovered it.
2. 'Organised crime' - groups of notorious criminals - are

involved in telephone crime, according to the text. What can international police forces do to prevent their activities? Think about such things as cross-border cooperation, sharing of information, developing specialised technology (like the call monitoring device 'Sheriff'), and list the actions that could help stop international telephone crime.

TEXT 9

MONEY LAUNDERING

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Is it easy or difficult in your country to conceal financial transactions from the 'tax man'? Is there a strong 'black' economy?
2. Are you familiar with the concept of 'laundering' money - turning 'dirty' money into 'clean' funds? Where does the 'dirty' money come from? Is it always criminal activity?
3. Can bank transfers conceal stolen or embezzled funds?

II. Reading tasks:

1. Read the text on the opposite page about how organised crime uses the international banking system to hide its money and answer these questions.

1. Where did the police arrest the Mexican money launderers?
2. How many people were arrested in total?
3. What was Operation Casablanca designed to do?
4. How much drug money is thought to be laundered worldwide every year?
5. According to the UN Drugs report, how much is the

- illegal drugs business worth every year?
6. How much can be recovered through anti-laundering measures?
 7. How is it that more and more money can be laundered? What systems are used?
 8. Do criminals have to abide by the same rules as legitimate bank customers?
 9. How do criminals hide their financial transactions from officials?
 10. What are the legitimate reasons for bank secrecy?
 11. What is meant by 'megabyte money'?
 12. What are 'aggregate funds' normally used for?
 13. Why do UN officials want to make banking riskier?
 14. Who are the 'shareholders' and 'beneficiaries'?
 15. What is meant by 'a walking account'?
 16. Why has the number of banks increased so much?
 17. What must a bank have in order to be established, in certain places?
 18. What is the favourite way of transporting illegal funds?
 19. Why are casinos so popular for money laundering?
 20. What can the casino offer to do with the 'winnings'?

World banking system is a 'money launderers' dream'

It was the biggest money laundering investigation in US history. Evidence had been gathered secretly over many months by undercover officers risking their lives. The suspects were lured to Las Vegas for a conference on money laundering. Then the police struck, arresting 22 banking officials from Mexico's largest financial institution, plus 14 alleged members of Mexican and Colombian drug cartels and another 70 linked to them. Seizure warrants were issued to recover \$122m (£73m) from bank accounts in the US and Italy, to add to \$35m seized so far. The operation so

damaged confidence in Mexican banks that their shares fell collectively by 4% in panic selling.

But as Operation Casablanca struck its blow in the Americas, officials of the United Nations Drug Control Programme in Vienna were editing the final version of a report - to be released soon - that puts the US triumph into a gloomy perspective.

It says that at least \$200bn of drug money is laundered every year, but with the illegal international drug trade valued at \$500bn, this is probably a conservative estimate. In a good year, up to \$500m will be recovered through anti-money laundering measures - an annual success rate of about a quarter of 1% of laundered funds. Operation Casablanca, with \$157m, will probably make the year a good one, but hardly vintage.

The report has been prepared by a group of experts for a special session of the UN General Assembly on drugs in New York. With the growth of the international drug trade, more ill-gotten money is being laundered than ever, partly on the back of electronic banking and the increasing globalisation and speed of operation of the international financial system.

Cashless transactions, electronic trading and computerised clearing mean that what the report calls 'megabyte money' can be moved anywhere with speed and ease. With 700,000 wire transfers worth \$2,000bn every day, the report says it is 'a reasonable guess that 0.05% to 0.1% contain laundered funds to a value of \$300m'. And even though half the total volume of transactions are bank-to-bank transfers of 'aggregate funds' for settlement or loans, the report says the 'complicity of corrupted bank employees' ensures these also contain laundered money. 'This system is a money launderer's dream.'

The one thing law enforcement officers have on their

side is that criminals have to play by the rules of the system in order to use it. While it is impossible to spot transactions in progress once money is in the system, criminals have to risk exposure in putting it there. UN officials want the process made riskier.

At present, criminals reduce their risk by operating through offshore financial havens with lax financial regulation and poor banking supervision. They also hide behind banking secrecy, and disguise the ownership of assets by setting up shell companies and offshore trusts in jurisdictions where no questions are asked about shareholders and beneficiaries. Many accounts and trusts are known as 'walking' ones, where there is a standing instruction to move the accounts to another jurisdiction at the first sign of inquiry by the authorities.

UN officials accept that commercial confidentiality, legal tax avoidance and the easing of capital transfers at low or nil tax rates are legitimate reasons for bank secrecy and disguising corporate ownership, but they say the system is too lax in some places, allowing infiltration for illicit or nefarious purposes. 'One of the most striking things about offshore financial centres is the enormous increase that has taken place in the number of banks,' says the report. Banks can be set up with relative speed and ease and a minimum of due diligence investigation, so long as they meet a basic level of funds, which can vary between one jurisdiction and another.

Exporting bulk cash, usually in \$100 bills and sometimes carried under diplomatic cover, is the favoured method of getting deposits to banks where no questions will be asked. Casinos in offshore centres are a favourite for converting funds: cash is exchanged for gambling chips, the launderer plays for a while at the tables then exchanges the chips back again. Instead of a cheque, some casinos offer

immediate electronic transfer of 'winnings' to an offshore bank account.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find a word in the text to complete these phrases.

1. m..... laundering (para 1)
2. seizure w..... (para 1)
3. f..... version (para 2)
4. c..... estimate (para 3)
5. i..... -g..... money (para 4)
6. e..... trading (para 5)
7. risk e..... (para 6)
8. f..... havens (para 7)
9. c..... confidentiality (para 8)
10. c..... transfers (para 8)
11. o..... financial centres (para 8)
12. gambling c..... (para 9)

2. Match the phrases from Exercise A with their definitions.

1. disguising criminal money by concealing its origins
2. keeping business secrets
3. in danger of discovery
4. papers authorising the authorities to take money or property
5. moving large amounts of money from one place to another
6. buying and selling through computers
7. places where laws and tax are especially lenient.....
8. financial services located in small countries or on islands
9. minimum guess.....
10. publishable form
11. money obtained illegally.....

12. tokens for playing in casinos

3. Use the definitions in the first column to unscramble the words from the text

1. washing and ironing
unindrelag.....
2. attract or tempt
rule.....
3. supposed to be true, but not proved
dgiadlee.....
4. Setback
vecorer.....
5. harm
maadge.....
6. depressing
moogly.....
7. identify
tops.....
8. hide something by making it look different
guisised.....
9. illegal
clitiii.....
10. wagering
laminbgg.....

IV. Development Laundered Money

February 1995, Catane, Sicily. The police arrest Giovanni Ganizzo, a respectable real estate promoter, who has just laundered the equivalent of five million francs for the local mafia, the Santapaola family. A bank operation is so complex that every resource of the Bank of Italy has to be used to trace it through financial channels. So intelligence will have to keep trying to find better ways to detect and penetrate the flows of mafia money – from narcotics, arms trafficking, etc. – and terrorist money. It will have to prevent concentrated

and mobile 'criminal capital' from controlling businesses, financial networks, or entire markets.

V. Speaking task:

1. Write a short description of how money can be laundered. What kinds of activities lend themselves to the easy disposal of cash into legitimate business?
2. Read in the press any new developments on this theme, and comment on them to your class or write up a summary.

TEXT 10

CYBERSPACE FRAUD

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Have you ever bought anything through the Internet? If so, what did you buy?
2. How did you pay for the goods you bought? Did you receive them safely?
3. What guarantee did you have that you would get what you paid for?

II. Reading tasks:

1. Read the text on the opposite page about Internet fraud and answer these questions.

1. What are the main types of investment fraud reported in the text?
2. How does the text define cyberspace?
3. Which four uses of the Internet does the text mention?
4. Anonymity - not being identified, or traced by your real name - is important for criminals. How does the Internet help them?
5. Which organisations could you inform if you were a victim of a scam on the Internet?

6. Which crime has increased most in the last year or so, according to the text?
7. Do most victims of fraud use traditional payment methods?
8. What does the acronym IFW stand for?
9. An escrow service is a safe way of paying for Internet transactions. How does this work?
10. How do households get exposed to fraudulent schemes in cyberspace?
11. How can the price of stocks and shares be easily manipulated over the Internet?
12. What are the five most common types of Internet fraud, according to Internet Fraud Watch?
13. Mail and telemarketing fraud pre-dated Internet fraud. True or false?
14. Are cyberspace frauds really any different from frauds committed through more traditional communication channels?

Cyberspace fraud and abuse

Unwary investors are in danger today of being taken for a ride on the information superhighway.

State securities regulators around the US are concerned about the explosion in illicit investment schemes now flourishing on commercial bulletin board services and the informal web of computer networks that make up the Internet. Households that already have access to online services are being exposed to hundreds of fraudulent and abusive investment schemes including stock manipulations, pyramid scams and Ponzi schemes'.

Cyberspace, as the online world is known, has the potential to educate investors and help them become better consumers. Any computer and modem is a few keystrokes away from research data and financial news. However, State securities regulators emphasise that the problem of illicit and

abusive online investment schemes has the potential to spread like wildfire through the Internet, using increasingly popular commercial bulletin board services, live discussion groups (chats), e-mail, and information web pages, all of which can maintain the anonymity of cyberspace. This is exploited to the hilt by those who promote fraudulent investment schemes.

New frauds are emerging, too. According to Internet Fraud Watch, complaints about fraud on the Internet have risen 600% since 1997. and online auction complaints were the number one fraud complaint only one year later, a dramatic rise. The majority of payments in these fraud cases were made offline, by cheque or money order sent to the company. 'Requesting cash is a clear sign of fraud. Pay the safest way. If possible, pay by credit card because you can dispute the charges if there is a problem,' says the Director of Internet Fraud Watch. IFW recommends that buyers use escrow services: they take payment from the buyers and only pass money along to the sellers after verification that the goods or services were satisfactory. Some auction companies have programmes to insure transactions.

The top 10 scams were, according to the National Consumer League: Web auctions: items bid for but never delivered by the sellers, the value of items inflated, shills suspected of driving up bids; General merchandise: sales of everything from T-shirts to toys, calendars and collectibles, goods never delivered or not as advertised; Internet services: charges for services that were supposedly free, payment made online and Internet services that were never provided or were falsely represented;

Hardware or software computer equipment: sales of computer products that were never delivered or were misrepresented;

Business opportunities like multi-level marketing or pyramid schemes, in which any profits were made from recruiting others, not from sales of goods and services to end-users;

Business opportunities or franchises: empty promises of big profits with little or no work by investing in pre-packaged businesses or franchise opportunities;

Work-at-home plans: materials and equipment sold with the false promise of payment for 'piece work' performed at home; Advance fee loans: promises of loans contingent on the consumer paying a large fee in advance. Once the fee is paid, the loans are never disbursed; Credit 'repair': fraudulent promises to remove accurate but negative information from consumer credit reports; Credit card issuing: false promises of credit cards to people with bad credit histories on payment of up-front fees.

Legal brief

The National Fraud Information Centre was set up in 1992 to fight telemarketing fraud. In 1996 the National Consumers League in the US decided to expand its efforts to cover fraud in cyberspace. By contacting the website at www.fraud.org, consumers from all over the world can get tips on how to avoid 'seams' (fraudulent tricks) and can report fraud. The site receives 70,000 visits and 1,300 e-mails weekly.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Match the definitions with the scams listed (1-10) in the text

- a) charging for Internet services that are supposed to be free or which fail to appear
- b) promising loans of large sums of money after a small fee has been received
- c) tempting people to invest in franchise businesses by promising quick profits
- d) getting people involved in schemes that work by recruiting a network of other salespeople but not selling any goods

- e) selling materials for making-up at home but never selling the things which clients have made
- f) falsely guaranteeing that bad credit ratings can be removed from the records
- g) taking money for falsely promising credit cards to people with bad-risk ratings
- h) receiving money for all kinds of goods that are never delivered
- i) selling computer equipment that fails to arrive or is not what was ordered
- j) auctioning goods online then not sending the goods, or sending faulty or overpriced articles

2. Choose the best explanation for each of these words or phrases from the text

1. illicit
 - a) unhealthy
 - b) legal
 - c) against the law
2. stock manipulations
 - a) moving cattle
 - b) selling securities
 - c) illegally influencing share prices
3. spread like wildfire
 - a) destroy by fire
 - b) spread very rapidly
 - c) lose your temper
4. to the hilt
 - a) to maximum advantage
 - b) part time
 - c) electronically
5. piecework
 - a) working for the community
 - b) working in a factory
 - c) being paid for each item produced
6. contingent on

- a) in front of
- b) dependent on
- c) next to

7. disbursed

- a) paid money out
- b) collected money
- c) advertised

8. up-front fees

- (a) fees that increase as time passes
- (b) money paid after receiving goods
- (c) money paid before receiving goods

3. Use an appropriate word from to complete each sentence:

regulations, misrepresentation, false, faulty, rulings, redress, liable, fines, counterfeiting, fraudulent.

1. The EC hopes to agree on the that will govern the Internet in Europe.
2. The courts made two important..... on the Internet and free speech in the US.
3. There must be ways to seek for losses suffered because of electronic fraud.
4. There will be attempts to prevent..... trading.
5. When an issuer is found to be in the wrong, they will be for some form of compensation to the victim.
6. In the US, very heavy have been levied on certain abusers of the Internet.
7. The Commission is also keen to prevent crimes of forgery like
8. Many victims receive goods which are different from what they expect - the sellers are guilty of
9. Other cases are when the goods received are and do not work.

10. Some credit cards can be issued under a name.

4. Use an appropriate phrase to complete each sentence: **in advance, cheque, money order, credit card, escrow fund, offline payments, money up-front, advance loan fees.**

1. A sure sign of a fraud is when you are asked to pay for the goods or servicesthat is before you receive them.
2. Can I pay by or
3. E-commerce chiefly operates with
4. is the same as paying in advance, isn't it?
5. What is the difference between a and a cheque?
6. The safest way to pay for expensive items is to open an
7. One scam works by asking for..... but in the end, no loan is given.

IV. Development

Strategic Computer Space

February 1995: The FBI arrests a computer pirate who for years has been breaking into and robbing 'sensitive' data bases. Experts say that in the future such criminals will make way for a new breed of 'cybernetic guerrilla fighters' who will strike the critically important computerized networks of the developed world, this time to destroy them. These strategic networks are widely scattered and therefore vulnerable: computer management of social security information, financial flows, and, soon, information superhighways. Actors in this new form of warfare: nations placed under embargo by the United Nations, or even guerrilla fighters who have turned to crime. To prevent and neutralize these attacks, the special services will have to familiarize themselves with the universe

that encompasses even outer space (satellite communications).

V. Speaking task:

1. Write a report for your colleagues at work or school warning them of the dangers of electronic commerce. Describe the different crimes you have read about
2. 'My word is my bond' used to be a guarantee of trust and honest trading between people, so that no written contract was needed. Is this still true today? Who would you trust on the Internet? How can you check on a business or individual? Make notes to discuss.

TEXT 11

THE DEATH PENALTY

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Does capital punishment solve or create problems?
2. Aren't those in favour of capital punishment motivated only by desire for revenge and retaliation?

II. Reading tasks:

Read a magazine article about capital punishment and answer these questions.

1. What is your personal understanding of the following famous statement "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth"?
2. Doesn't the case of Robert Lee Willie prove the necessity of death penalty for violent criminals?
3. What is the statistics concerning the reintroduction of death penalty in some states of the USA?
4. Blacks were punished more severely than whites in early American colonies. Has the situation changed?

5. As far as judicial error statistics is concerned, what do you suppose to be more prudent: to acquit two actually guilty persons or to sentence to death an innocent one?
6. What is the attitude towards capital punishment in the USA?

The death penalty

A fair punishment ... or murder?

Death. It is the ultimate penalty. In the last 20 years in the US, 387 people have been put to death by the government. Today 3,000 inmates sit on death row awaiting a similar fate. These individuals have all been convicted of horrible crimes, – the only crime that is punishable by death is first-degree murder by an adult. Many of those convicted are responsible for murders and rapes, and have shown no remorse for the crimes they committed. No one disagrees that these people deserve to be punished. But should they be punished by being put to death? SUPPORT

Those in favour of the death penalty give two major reasons in support of their view

Appropriate punishment

Death is the only punishment that fits the crime. This idea goes back to ancient traditions of an eye for an eye – if you kill someone, then you should be killed.

Consider the case of Robert Lee Willie, the story of whose execution was made into a movie called *Dead Man Walking*. Robert Lee and his buddy, Joe Vaccaro, kidnapped an 18-year-old girl who had just graduated from high school. They blindfolded her, gagged her, and drove her to a lonely hillside. There they repeatedly raped her and stabbed her. Robert Lee, when questioned, admitted to the brutal murder and bragged about how it made him feel a big man. Police

and family members believed that this man had sacrificed his right to life by committing this horrid crime. The jury agreed. Robert Lee Will i.e. was sentenced to death and later executed – many witnesses say that he showed no remorse to the end.

Deterrence

Trying to prevent more horrible crimes from taking place is the second reason given in support of the death penalty. Supporters argue that if people know that the death penalty is a possible punishment for murder, then they are less likely to commit the crime. The hope is that by executing one person, we can prevent other crimes from being committed. Certainly, by eliminating the convicted criminal, that individual will no longer be able – through the mail, the internet, escape, or parole – to hurt anyone else.

OPPOSITION

Death penalty opponents argue that the death penalty is not only a cruel and unusual punishment (a penalty forbidden by the US Constitution), but is also ineffective and unfair.

An ineffective (and expensive) punishment

Since the death penalty was made-legal by the Supreme Court in 1976, murder rates across the country have risen dramatically. Last year, over 20,000 murders occurred in the US.

The fact that murder rates have gone up, not down, say death-penalty opponents, shows that capital punishment is not a deterrent and does not help prevent violent crime. Furthermore, estimates show that it is far more expensive to execute a criminal (\$2,000,000 on average, due mostly to the

cost of multiple court trials) than it is to imprison someone for life (\$20,000 per year).

Unfair punishment

Despite the many trials and appeals that people who are accused of a crime go through, the judges and the juries are human and can make mistakes. A perfect example of this is found in the case of Kirk Bloodsworth in 1985 he was accused and convicted of raping and murdering a nine-year-old girl. He had an alibi but the jury didn't believe him. Bloodsworth was ordered to die by lethal injection.

Bloodsworth's lawyer discovered an FBI report that cast doubt on his conviction. Subsequent DNA tests showed that Bloodsworth could not have been the killer. He was freed in 1993 after nine years on death row. Had his lawyer not been so persistent, or had the date of his execution been earlier, he would have been put to death as an innocent man.

A study by the Stanford Law Review documents 350 cases in the US since 1900 where people have been wrongly convicted of capital crimes. Of these innocent people, 139 were sentenced to death and 23 were executed. Further, the death penalty, as it is applied now, is fairly random and seems to be applied more to Blacks than to Whites. This racial discrimination has led the American Bar Association (the ABA) to demand a temporary end to capital punishment. All attorneys in the US belong to the ABA.

Another form of murder

Death penalty opponents argue that a killing is a killing, no matter how cleanly it is done, and capital punishment is simply state-sanctioned murder. By approving of the death penalty, all of us – not just the judge and the executioner, but all of us – are stooping to the same level as the murderer and becoming murderers ourselves.

Public support

Recent surveys of the American public have shown that there is widespread support for the death penalty. Over 70 per cent of people believe that it is a just punishment for capital crimes committed by adults. Politicians have been working to increase the number of death row prisoners who are executed, and to shorten the appeal process to a maximum of two years.

However, despite general support, when it comes to looking into the face of an individual and saying that they deserve to die, many people are hesitant. Juries have difficulty sentencing a convicted murderer to death. Perhaps this is why only 300 out of 15,000 convicted murderers end up on death row each year. Believing in an abstract idea is one thing; using it to kill the man in front of you is another.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

bigamy	civil	classes	community
countries	crimes	criminal law	felony
fine	forgery	laws	life imprisonment
misdemeanour	offences	penalty	person
prison	state	term	treason

Crime violates the laws of a community, or nation. It is punishable in accordance with these The definition of crime varies according to time and place, but the laws of most consider as crimes such as arson, , burglary, murder, and Not all offences against the law are The

laws that set down the punishments for crimes form the This law defines as crimes those offences considered most harmful to the On the other hand, a may wrong someone else in some other way that offends the law.

The common law recognizes three of crime: treason, and misdemeanour. Death or is the usual for treason. Laws in the United States, for example, define a felony as a crime that is punishable by a of one year or more in a state or federal A person who commits a may be punished by a or a jail term of less than one year.

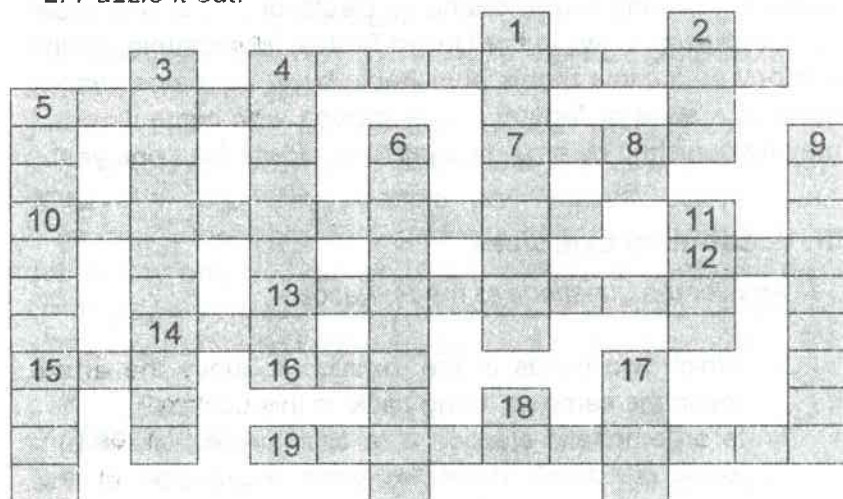
III. Vocabulary exercises

1. Answer the questions to the text above.

1. Which two words in the instruction above the article mean the same as 'bring back' in this context?
2. Is an emphatic ejection a) a strong rejection, or b) a weak rejection? What two-word expression in this paragraph confirms this? What two-word expression in the first paragraph below also refers to the strength or weakness of the rejection?
3. If the House of Commons amends the law, does it a) change it, or b) confirm it?
4. Two expressions have been used since the beginning of the report meaning the reintroduction of hanging. Neither of them use the word 'hanging'. What are the two expressions?
5. If you deter someone from doing something, do you a) encourage them to do it, or b) discourage them from doing it?
6. Does a deterrent dissuade people from doing something?
7. What can be rehearsed, apart from an argument?

8. If an argument is compelling, is it a) a very strong one, or b) a very weak one?
9. If there is a miscarriage of justice; are the people who are punished guilty?

2. Puzzle it out:



Across

4. This happens when the accused is found not guilty (9)
5. Spectacular robbery (5)
7. Takes money with menaces in the street (4)
10. This person is not popular with former criminal colleagues (10)
12. A glamorous profession, or a boring one? (3)
13. This might come in the form of witnesses' testimony (8)
14. and 15. Two types of witness (3, 3)
16. Abbreviation for day of the week when this special gun is used? (3)
19. See 11 down

Down

1. 'The judge _____ the appeal, ruling that such issues were not the courts business.' (9)
2. Another word for announce in the context of sentence (4)
3. These criminals like working in crowded places (11)
4. American lawyers, not always in court (9)
5. What a burglar does (11)
6. English lawyers found in court (10)
8. If you try to foil a robbery, you have a _____ (2)
9. 'The man has told friends there's no question of him _____ fraud charges in New York. He maintains he's done nothing wrong.' (9)
11. And 19 across Some people criticise this system, where criminals get shorter sentences in return for giving evidence for the prosecution (4, 10)
17. Not so good for the person paying it (4)
18. Abbreviation for District Attorney (2)

IV. Development:

This report about a vote in the British House of Commons on restoring or reintroducing the death penalty (in Britain traditionally by hanging) comes from the BBC.

HANGING VOTE

The last judicial hanging in Britain was back in 1964. But every two years or so, supporters of capital punishment make an attempt to persuade the Commons to bring back the death penalty. The latest, on Monday, saw the most emphatic rejection yet of the arguments for bringing back the hangman. The Commons voted by a ratio of two to one that courts should not be able to sentence convicted murderers to death. Such a decisive vote will settle the matter for some years. But inevitably, sooner or later the hanging lobby will make another attempt to amend the law. For while MPs have turned their

backs on the biblical doctrine of 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth', among the general public there's strong support for the death penalty. This was one of the main arguments used by supporters of the death penalty during the Commons debate. Not only would the return of the rope reflect public opinion, it was argued, it would also act as a deterrent to criminals and cut down on the number of murders.

The anti-hanging lobby argues on practical grounds - that there's no evidence that the death penalty functions as a deterrent - and on moral grounds, that the state has no right to deprive its citizens of the right to live.

The arguments have been well rehearsed over the years. But the most compelling argument, and the one which most contributed to the enormous majority against hanging in Monday's vote, is the possibility of a miscarriage of justice. The 'Guildford Four' -jailed in the mid-seventies for IRA bombings it later transpired they did not commit -might well have been hanged if the death penalty had still been in force.

TEXT 12

CASE STUDY

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. A wicked society breeds evil. But if society is to blame, why aren't we all criminals?
2. Can a well-known expression "Let the punishment fit the crime" be understood literally? Does it mean that every cruel murderer must be punished with the same cruelty.

II. Reading tasks:

Read magazine article about the slaughter in Oklahoma and answer the following questions.

1. What was the event that shocked the USA in spring 1995?
2. What are the main arguments of the victims' relatives who stand for and against Mc Veigh's death sentence?
3. Can Mc Veigh's death serve the "deterrent argument"? Will it make any slaughterer think twice pulling the trigger?
4. Aren't hanging, electric chairs, garroting etc. barbaric practices, unworthy of human beings?
5. Think about the executives of death sentences. Can't their inhumane job influence their mental stability?

CASE STUDY

Timothy McVeigh

On April 19, 1995 a homemade bomb blew up in the Alfred

P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City. The bomb killed 168 people – building employees, people who had come for services offered in the building, and 19 children under the age of five who were in the day-care center on the building's second floor. The event shocked the entire country, devastated Oklahoma City, and shattered the lives of the families of those who were killed. After an exhaustive search, the FBI identified Timothy McVeigh as the man who made the bomb, drove the van carrying (he bomb, and set the bomb to explode soon after the building had opened for business for the day. His motive was anger at the government and a distrust of authority. He did not know nor did he have any personal arguments with any of the victims who died in the blast.

McVeigh was found guilty of committing the crimes by a jury in Denver in June, 1997. During the sentencing phase of the trial, many family members of those killed were allowed to testify. All were angry and deeply hurt. Many wanted McVeigh to die. But a significant minority thought that he should be allowed to live. In their own words, the two who lost loved ones present their views... He should die.

"On the day of the bombing my brother Tom Hawthorne's company was on strike, and he went into Oklahoma City to do some Social Security paperwork for an acquaintance. He was at the Murrah building purely by chance; he could have done his errands any other day. On that day Tim McVeigh took something very precious from me – my brother. But he also took something precious from the whole country – our sense of security. And he did it deliberately. That's why I think he should die..."

"There was nothing arbitrary or ambiguous about McVeigh's conscious decision to do what he did. He chose to park that truck, put in his earplugs and walk off. When he did that, he took away the rights of 168 people to ever make decisions of their own again. My brother and the others can't elect to work, or play, or spend time with their families. So I don't want McVeigh to have the freedom to even get a drink of water in his cell. If those 168 victims can't make the most basic of choices, why should he? McVeigh has to pay for the choice he made on April 19, 1995 – and he has to pay with his life." He should live

"Most people believe Timothy McVeigh should be put to death. I certainly understand (their anger: my daughter Julie, a Spanish-language translator who worked for the Social Security Administration at the Murrah buildings, lost her life in the bombing. I am filled with rage at McVeigh. But I don't think he should be executed..."

"McVeigh shouldn't get off easy. Lock him up for good,

with no chance to get out. Is that punishment enough? The part of me that still screams "kill him" doesn't think so. But my Catholicism teaches that even he has a soul, and we must at least try to save him – and even try to forgive him. I'm still too angry to deal with that now. But I'll have to be receiving if I am to have peace. That would be harder if he is executed. I don't want McVeigh's death on my head..."

"I am not trying to win converts. I just want people to think hard about the costs of the death penalty. Killing McVeigh won't bring my daughter back. The only way I can go on is to continue to believe in the sanctity of life – even a mass murderer's."

One week after these testimonies were published, McVeigh was sentenced to die by lethal injection. He is scheduled to be executed in this year.

METHODS OF DEATH

Executions are usually performed at midnight – when everything else is quiet at the prison. Outside the gates, protesters carry candles and wave signs. Inside, all prison security officers are on duty. The prisoner is led into the room where he is to die, secured to a chair or table, and fitted with heart-rate monitors. He is then left alone. Select witnesses watch the execution through a special viewing window. After the prisoner has died, a doctor signs a death warrant and the body is taken to a morgue where it is prepared for burial. The following are legal methods of execution in the US:

Lethal injection

The convict is strapped down to a table, arms stretched out in a cross. An attendant inserts an intravenous (IV) tube, similar to those used for anesthesia during surgery, into the convict's arm. From behind the window, a corrections officer presses a button that releases a deadly dose of barbiturates

through the IV. The convict falls into a deep sleep, his heart rare and breathing slow and, within minutes, stop.

GAS chamber

The convict is strapped into a chair in an airtight room. From outside the room, an attendant causes sodium cyanide pellets to be dropped into a bucket of acid located beneath the convict's chair. The fumes cause death within ten minutes. Hanging

The convict has a hood placed over his head and has his hands bound behind the back. He is led to a platform and a noose is placed over his head. The attendant causes the platform beneath the convict's feet to fall away quickly. The force of the drop snaps the spinal cord. Death occurs within seconds. A common form of execution in the nineteenth and early twentieth century, hanging is legal in only three states today.

Electrocution

The convict is strapped into a wooden chair, a helmet is placed on his head and the helmet is strapped to a brace behind the chair. Electrodes are attached to the head and one leg. The warden flips a switch causing five amperes of current at 2,000 volts to flow into the body. The electricity interferes with brain and nerve function and causes death within three minutes.

Firing Squad

The convict has a hood placed over the head and is made to stand against a concrete wall. On command, a dozen shooters make aim and fire several rounds into the convict. Depending on the number of bullets and their placement, death may be instant or take several minutes. Once a common form of military execution, the firing squad is

legal only in one state today.

III. Development:

Read this article from The Times, which discusses typical sentences for three types of crimes in different places. Complete the table with details of crimes 2 and 3, including details of sentencing in places not mentioned in connection with the first crime.

	Crime no. 1: Bank robbery	Crime no. 2:	Crime no. 3:
Canada	3-5 years		
Denmark	6 years		
England	10-14 years (or 5 years in a young offenders' institution)		
Ireland	5-6 years.		
Norway	2-3 years		
Spain	4 years, 2 months, 1 day		
Texas	10 years		

Lawyers uncover big divide in nations' jail terms

Big disparities in sentencing of criminals between different countries, even within Europe, are revealed in a survey to be published at the biennial conference of the International Bar Conference in Cannes later this month. The survey team put a series of hypothetical cases to legal authorities in more than 20 countries and found penalties in Europe varied by more than 10 years for crimes such as rape and by more than 40 years when countries from different

continents are compared.

In one question, a 19-year old man had been found guilty of raiding a bank with four other people, masked and armed with a machinegun. He was unemployed, the youngest member of the gang, and the \$800,000 had been recovered. The defendant had several convictions for petty theft. Canada suggested a likely sentence of three to five years. Norway two to three years and Denmark six years. Spain said four years, two months and a day, and Ireland five to six years for a not guilty plea. England said ten to 14 years, or five years in a young offenders' institution, and Texas ten years.

In a case of burglary of a stately home, goods worth \$90,000 were taken and later recovered from a man with a substantial record of theft. Canada said it would impose a jail sentence of five to seven years, Kenya three years plus hard labour, Denmark one to two years and the Cook Islands probation of three months. Texas suggested ten years jail and England suggested from three to seven years.

Likely sentences for a domestic assault case, where the husband broke his wife's nose, where there was a long history of disputes and previous charges of assault, ranged from between six and eighteen months in Canada to 30 or 40 days in Denmark, possibly suspended. Six months' imprisonment was likely in Kenya, a fine in Scotland and ten days' jail in Texas. The likely sentence in England is six months, suspended for two years.

UNIT 2

COURT AND COURT CASES

TEXT 1

BUSINESS LAWYERS

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. In your country, are there different kinds of lawyers? If so, what are the differences?
2. Can you describe the normal way that lawyers become qualified to practice law in your country?

II. Reading tasks:

Mark these statements T (true) or F (false), according to the information in the text. Find the part of the text that gives the correct information.

1. If you have any kind of legal question the first person you consult is a barrister. F
2. A barrister and a solicitor are both qualified lawyers in the UK.
3. Preparing a brief for counsel' means a solicitor writes a detailed description of a case so as to inform the expert (the barrister) of all the facts and main legal points.
4. A solicitor cannot speak in a higher court.
5. A barrister in the UK is an independent qualified lawyer.
6. If you want to work for a law firm and receive a regular salary, you should become a solicitor.
7. There are more solicitors than barristers.
8. Barristers often specialize in particular areas of the law, like property or contracts.

9. A barrister may become a judge, but a solicitor cannot.
10. The law is the same in England as in Scotland but differs in Wales.
11. A Recorder is a part-time judge.
12. One of the roles of the police in the UK is to assemble sufficient evidence for a criminal case to come to court.

Solicitor or barrister?

The solicitor is the first point of contact with the law for a client in the UK. The solicitor listens carefully to the client, making sure their needs are clearly understood and then explains the legal position and tenders advice. By contrast, barristers will only see the client in the company of a briefing solicitor. The barrister is the specialist with particular skills in advocacy, a consultant who will examine the case and decide what line to take in court. The barrister will be reliant on the detailed brief prepared by the client's solicitor. There are only a few solicitors who are allowed to present cases in the higher courts. Many more solicitors work in their litigation departments and spend much of their time preparing briefs for counsel. Barristers are self-employed in the independent Bar. Solicitors are normally salaried and may be offered a share in the profits of the practice if they are successful.

The Bar is a small but influential independent body with just over 8,000 practising barristers in over 400 chambers in England and Wales. In addition, there are about 2,000 barristers employed as in-house lawyers.

The Bar is an advocacy profession. The Bar's right of audience in the higher courts remains virtually unchallenged. The work divides equally between civil and criminal law. There are over 70 specialist areas, including major ones like chancery (mainly property and finance) and the commercial bar.

Judges in England and Wales have mostly been barristers of 10 years' standing, then Queen's Counsellors, and are appointed by the Lord Chancellor. Judges cannot work as barristers once they are appointed. A barrister who is a part-time judge is known as a Recorder. The Crown Prosecutor, who works for the Director of Public Prosecutions, is responsible for prosecuting criminals based on evidence presented by the police.

Solicitors do a variety of work - corporate and commercial, litigation, property, private law, banking and project finance, employment law and environmental law. There are about 66,000 practicing solicitors in England and Wales.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Match the verbs and nouns. Use a dictionary to help you if

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. instigate | a) a client |
| 2. bring | b) a prosecution |
| 3. prefer | c) a copyright |
| 4. prepare | d) a suspect |
| 5. reach | e) a fee |
| 6. settle | f) out of court |
| 7. charge | g) a verdict |
| 8. arrest | h) a case |
| 9. defend | i) a brief |
| 10. infringe | j) an accusation |

2. Complete the sentences necessary

Use an appropriate phrase from Exercise A to complete each sentence.

1. A prosecutor can an or a against someone suspected of committing a crime.
2. In the UK, only the Crown Prosecution Service can

..... a against someone on a criminal charge.

3. By copying my novel and selling it as your own, you have not only my but also betrayed my trust as a friend.
4. The two sets of lawyers agreed not to go to trial but to out of
5. Some lawyers do not a if the client asks for very simple advice.
6. The jury took three days to a
7. All lawyers must their even if they doubt their innocence.
8. As a solicitor in a large company, I spend a lot of time for barristers.
9. The police had sufficient evidence of his guilt to the

3. Match the different branches of the law with the examples.

1. litigation
 2. corporate and commercial
 3. family
 4. environmental
 5. employment
 6. private
 7. advocacy
 8. public international
 9. intellectual property
 10. procedural law
- a) treaties and cross-border agreements
 - b) bringing lawsuits against others
 - c) contracts and mergers
 - d) rules applied to how a prosecution or civil action is conducted

- e) civil cases
- f) pleading a case in court on behalf of a client
- g) divorce and marriage settlements
- h) relating to creativity, published ideas and art forms
- i) equal opportunities and fair pay

IV. Development:

1. Put together this article from Today by rearranging the sections.

(The first section is a.)

Where legals dare

- a. In the TV series LA Law, courtroom drama is all in a day's work. The reality in England is slightly different. Barristers spend many hours in court, but few cases are action-packed. And a solicitor's day is more likely to be spent reading out a will than solving a juicy murder.
- b. But spokesman for the Bar Council Graham McMillan believes a life in law can be very glamorous. 'In higher courts you can get a lot of courtroom drama, and barristers have to be very quick on their feet.'...
- c. Both careers take the same initial route - and only the cream of students need apply
- d. It's a fact lost on scores of people who, seduced by LA Law's exciting plots, write into The Law Society's careers officer Jenny Goddard. Things are very different here,'... says Jenny A lot of people, though, do see the Crown Court as very exciting. It's hard to generalise because there are so many different branches of the profession, from personal legal advice to selling your house.
- e. Solicitors do, however, present cases in magistrate's courts. Getting into the profession is not easy. There are

only 70,000 solicitors in Britain, and 7,000 barristers - just over 1,000 of whom are women....

- f. The main difference between British and American lawyers is that the US legal eagles are all-rounders who both prepare and present cases. Here, solicitors do the litigation (prepare the case) and barristers do the advocacy (present the case) in Crown Court and upwards.

2. Read the text below and complete the sentences which follow.

Attorney at Law

A person admitted to practice law in their respective state and authorized to perform both civil and criminal legal functions for clients, including drafting of legal documents, giving of legal advice, and representing such before courts, administrative agencies, boards, etc.

A prosecutor is one who prosecutes another for a crime in the name of the government. One who instigates the prosecution upon which an accused is arrested or who prefers an accusation against the party whom they suspect to be guilty, as does a district, county, or state's attorney on behalf of the state, or a United States Attorney for a federal district on behalf of the US government.

In Spain, the universities are in charge of the education of lawyers. Anyone completing a law degree is entitled to be called a lawyer and may work as a lawyer for a legal practice or in a company. However, to achieve public office and work for the State Judiciary, as a notary or judge, for example, graduate lawyers must compete for places through public examinations and then attend judicial school for two years. They then may be appointed as civil servants anywhere in the country.

1 In England and Wales, a prepares briefs but does not represent the clients in court. This is done by a

..... In the US, both functions are performed by an

2 In the US a instigates a prosecution against someone suspected of a crime. This can be done at district, county, state or federal level. In England and Wales this is done by the who works for the Department of Public Prosecutions.

3 In England and Wales, a judge is appointed by the Lord Chancellor from barristers who have worked successfully for over 10 years and who have attained the status of..... In Spain, lawyers wishing to become judges have to attend for..... years.

V. Speaking tasks:

1. Being a lawyer is regarded as one of the best professions in many countries. Think about what the different areas of specialization are, and which you would choose, or have chosen, and why. Make notes under the headings: choice of specialization; number of years of training; income expectations; responsibilities; kinds of clients; need for foreign languages; likely challenges and opportunities. Add any other points that occur to you.

2. Imagine you are a family solicitor. Give advice to someone who asks your professional opinion about a financial matter. Your client has asked you whether she should invest money she has inherited in the stock market or place it in the bank. Explain that you feel she should consult a financial expert first. Invite her to discuss any tax implications with her tax adviser.

VI. Speaking task:

Discuss the following advantages and disadvantages of laws...

Perhaps no issue is discussed more often than the rights and freedoms of the individual – how far should the

state decide what is best for us, and how far should we have the right to control our own lives? Even in countries where social and political values are very similar, the laws about some of the world's most controversial issues can be very different.

1. THE RIGHT TO DIE?

In the Netherlands, the law allows doctors to help terminally ill patients to die if the patient states repeatedly that this is their wish. The doctor must follow very strict guidelines, and must be prepared to defend the decision in court. However, unlike in most other countries, he cannot be prosecuted if he has followed the guidelines correctly. Elsewhere in the world "Voluntary Euthanasia" groups continue to campaign for the right to decide if you no longer wish to live.

2. MUMS AT SEVENTY?

Recent medical advances mean that, with special treatment, women of almost any age can give birth. In most countries, this is only allowed for women up to about fifty, but in Italy until recently there were no laws to limit this, with the result that several women in their sixties have given birth. Some experts remain convinced that women of this age have the same right to have children as women in their forties, provided they are mentally and physically fit.

3. THE RIGHT TO BEAR ARMS

The second amendment of the constitution of the United States means that every citizen has the right to own and carry a gun if they wish to. In most other western democracies, the law is very different – the ownership of guns is strictly controlled. In Britain following terrible tragedies, all privately owned handguns are now banned.

4. LEGALISATION OF SOFT DRUGS?

In the Netherlands, people are allowed to carry small amounts of "soft" drugs such as cannabis for their own personal use. However, only special cafes licensed by local governments are allowed to sell these drugs. The Dutch government believe that this approach has helped to control the abuse of "hard" drugs, such as heroin. Similar attempts to legalise cannabis in other countries have been opposed by those who believe that this would worsen the drug problem.

5. A DUTY TO SERVE YOUR COUNTRY?

While some countries rely entirely on a professional army – the USA, Britain and France, for example – in most countries in the world, military service is still compulsory for young men, unless there is some medical reason why they cannot do it. The period varies from country to country: in countries such as Poland, Germany and Italy it is a year to eighteen months. In Switzerland it is only a few weeks a year, but it continues until the man is in his mid-forties. In Israel, on the other hand, both men and women must go into the army: men for three years and women for two.

6. THREE STRIKES AND YOU'RE OUT?

The state of California in the USA has recently introduced a law which means that anyone convicted of three offences however small – is automatically sentenced to between twenty-five years and life in prison. This has meant life sentences for very minor crimes – stealing a pizza in one case. In Europe, some politicians would like to follow the Californian example in the hope of reducing crime.

Useful language

Introducing opinions

"Personally, I think/don't think it's a good idea because..."

"It seems to me that..."

"I agree/don't agree with this law because..."

Giving opinions

"I think everyone should have the right to ..."

"People should be free to..."

"I think it's wrong to..."

"This shouldn't be allowed because..."

"On one hand but on the other hand..."

"I don't really have any strong opinions about..."

TEXT 2

JURY TRIAL

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Jury Service is an important job, an opportunity for American citizens to serve their country. Do you think it is always a rewarding experience?
2. Can't jury duty be dangerous? Prove your statement with an example.

II. Reading tasks

Read the article and answer the multiple-choice questions.

1. How did Laura Kriho upset the US judicial system?
 - A. She did not agree with her fellow jurors.
 - B. She would not pay her \$ 1000 fine.
 - C. She joined a people's jury movement.
 - D. She objected to the unanimous verdict requirement.
2. Why did Judge Nieto invent a new crime?
 - A. He wanted to remove Kriho from the jury.
 - B. He believed that Kriho was a weak juror.

- C. He wanted to avoid references to jury nullification.
 - D. He believed that Kriho was involved in a crime.
3. Why have some jurors in Britain refused to convict in certain cases?
 - A. They did not think the evidence was strong enough.
 - B. They wanted to express dissatisfaction with the prosecution.
 - C. They believed that the accused were innocent.
 - D. They knew they did not have to agree with the judge.
 4. What was Judge Barnhill suspicious about?
 - A. He thought the jury was acting illegally.
 - B. He believed that Kriho was a drug user.
 - C. He thought that other jurors were being threatened.
 - D. He believed that Kriho was involved with the FIJA.
 5. Why did Kriho's lawyer think Judge Nieto's ruling was dangerous?
 - A. It will encourage jurors to break the law.
 - B. It will give the courts too much power.
 - C. It will allow jurors to express extreme views.
 - D. It will make jury selection more difficult.
 6. The aim of the FIJA is to make the American people aware that they
 - A. Do not need to accept a judge's ruling.
 - B. Have a right to change unfair laws.
 - C. Do not have to reveal what is said in the jury room.
 - D. Do not have to stand down from a jury when requested.

Laura Kriho held out against a guilty verdict in a drugs trial and found herself in the dock and facing a fine.

The trial and conviction of Laura Kriho, a juror whose views put her in the dock, have become an issue pitting an increasingly authoritarian US judicial system against a people's jury movement.

Kriho, is appealing against her conviction and a \$1,200 fine for contempt of court. On the grounds of her personal beliefs, she was the lone hold-out among 12 jurors in a trial of a woman charged with possessing amphetamines. In Britain, where a majority verdict secures a conviction, her stance would pass unnoticed. But in America, where all but two states require a unanimous verdict, the growing movement of "jury nullification" is causing grave concern.

In punishing Kriho, Judge Henry Nieto appears to have invented a new crime: "failing as a potential juror to disclose information the court would like to have heard". The concept of "jury nullification" so scares the US legal establishment that Judge Nieto formally denied it in his ruling; deciding instead that she "obstructed justice".

Nullification is a right dating back to 17th century England, when a London jury refused to convict the Quaker William Penn (who later founded Pennsylvania) of preaching to an unlawful assembly.

Since then, juries in both countries have been able to ignore a judge's directions and vote according to their consciences, even if this goes against the evidence. But in the US, courts are prevented from informing jurors of this right under a Supreme Court ruling in the 1890s.

In Britain juries are sworn "to give a true verdict according to the evidence", but jurors in several high-profile cases have brought in "perverse" verdicts against the weight of the evidence to reflect their disapproval of the prosecution.

In the case in which Kriho sat as a juror last year, the panel divided 11-1 and a mistrial was declared. But Judge Kenneth Barnhill became suspicious when the jury passed out a note asking if a juror could be dismissed for looking up the sentence for drug possession on the Internet, something Kriho acknowledged she had done.

The judge thought he recognized the imprint of the Fully Informed Jury Association (the FIJA), a nation-wide movement of libertarians who are pushing for juries to exercise their right to veto the law. Kriho knew about FIJA and believed that minor drug offences did not belong in a courtroom. Her views have made her yet another fallen soldier in America's long war on drugs.

Judge Barnhill issued contempt of court charges against her. Her fellow jurors were forced to give evidence about their arguments with her, thus breaking the promise that jury room deliberations are forever secret.

Four months later, Judge Nieto issued his ruling, dismissing two of the contempt charges and declining to imprison her, although she faced a maximum sentence of six months. Kriho's lawyer, Paul Grant, told the judge: "The court is trying to intimidate anybody with an independent mind. The government cannot tell its citizens to think critically of the law or the government."

Grant condemns the Nieto ruling as "dangerous" because it threatens every juror with criminal prosecution "for not volunteering what they were not specifically asked". What this conviction establishes is that courts can exclude from the jury any juror who understands the historical rights of jurors, and any juror who thinks critically of the government and its laws, or who reserves an independence of mind to determine what would constitute a just verdict.

It is well known that both sides use the US "voir dire" process, in which jurors are asked their opinions, often on

personal matters, to exclude anyone with forceful opinions or extra knowledge of the case and its political or social context. A powerful campaign exists in America to limit jury powers further, ending the present system by exchanging ordinary citizens for retired lawyers and judges.

The Kriho case is crucial to this debate. It is the first time in US history that a juror in a criminal case has been tried and convicted for telling fellow jurors they have the right to acquit, even if they believe the accused broke the law.

Some judges have denounced FIJA's aims as a "return to anarchy". But an editorial in the American Bar Association's Litigation journal supports a proposed law in Missouri to compel judges to inform jurors of their rights. "A clear and adequate instruction could be conveyed in a single sentence," it says, "explaining that the jury should (not 'must') convict anyone proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, unless the jurors have a firm belief that a conviction would be fundamentally unjust." That seems simple enough, but Grant believes he may have to go to the Supreme Court for a final ruling.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Put each of the following words and phrases into its correct place in the passage below.

accused	acquit	civil	suits
counsel	court	cross-examinations	fault
guilty	judge	jurors	jury
legal	disputes	legislature	list
money	officer	panel	sentence
swear	testimony	trial	witnesses

Trial by Jury

A jury is a selected group of laymen that hears the in and decides the facts. A courtroom trial in which a

decides the facts is called a by jury. Before each term, a jury commissioner or another public prepares a panel, or large initial of qualified jurors. For each trial, are selected by lot from this Before the trial begins, the jurors to decide the facts fairly. They hear the given by witnesses for both sides, including Then for each side sum up, or summarize the case, and the explains the applicable law in his instructions to the jury.

In for financial damages, the jury must decide who is at and must determine the amount of to be paid. In criminal cases, the jury must decide whether or not the is guilty "beyond a reasonable doubt", and then either return a verdict of guilty, or the defendant by a verdict of not guilty. If the verdict is the judge imposes the , or punishment, within limits that have been fixed by the

TEXT 3

THE FEDERAL JURY IS STACKED AGAINST YOU

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Why is jury called "the bastion of liberty"?
2. In what countries is the jury system used? Why?
3. Do juries always deliver Justice?

II. Reading tasks:

Read the selection and answer the multiple-choice questions.

1. Is the jury system used in all kinds of courts in the USA?
2. In which document is the right to fair trial by the fellow citizens lawfully enacted?
3. Which people have the right to serve on a jury?

4. How had they been selected before the Knox's system went into effect?
5. What was the primary source of jurors' names?
6. Why did the procedure seem logical?
7. What kind of jurors are thought to be of "inferior quality"?
8. What is the "Knox's system"? How does it work?
9. Why is the author convinced that the Knox's system has stolen from the people the constitutional right to serve on a jury?
10. Are there any merits with the Knox's system of selecting jurors?

That polished wooden box, in front of the judge's bench, can be whirled like a wheel of chance. And, like a wheel of chance, it can be "fixed."

If you come into the court to press a claim or to defend yourself, Attorney Richard Gladstein explains:

"... you are confronted with a box... into which there have been put little slips of paper or cards bearing the names of the persons who are on the jury panel, and those persons are in a room somewhere -across the corridor here in this court house.

Now, of course, what happens in a jury trial is that the clerk twirls that wheel box around and pulls out a card bearing the name of a prospective juror. And to all intents and purposes, and for all appearances, that is a very fair and impartial and random selection. Because what could be fairer than applying the rules of chance to get the name of a person out of the box?"

But, Mr. Gladstein goes on, "We are not concerned with the appearance of fairness. We are concerned with the question of how those particular names happened to get into that wheel box."

If, unknown to his client, Mr. Gladstein says – the clerk

"were to fill that wheel box with daisies and dandelions, then he could wheel that box around and pick from it all day long in my presence and never pull out a rose."

Has the wheel of chance been tampered with? Can no impartial jury be drawn from that wheel box – because only the makings of a prejudiced jury go into it?

If so, how was this tampering with justice accomplished – and by whom?

That Bill of Rights promises to all a fair and public trial by an impartial jury. But, along about the year 1940, the Chief Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York quietly put into operation the "Knox system" of jury packing.

Something much like this system exists in all parts of the United States. In the nation's capitol, juries are packed with federal employees, under constant threat from the "loyalty order." These juries convicted the victims of the House Un-American Committee.

But the "Knox system" is the most brazen. In June, 1945, Judge Knox himself boasted of this to the House Judiciary Committee.

"I am told from time to time that the selection of jurors should be a democratic process and that persons who serve in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York are hand-picked.

In answer to this indictment, I cannot do otherwise than admit my guilt. Nevertheless, unless restrained by an authority to which I must yield, jurors in my district will continue to be handpicked, and it will be done with care."

What is the "Knox system" – and how does it work?

Judge Knox personally undertook a revamping of the system of jury selection.

So the jurors selected by democratic process were inferior, were they? Illiterate, perhaps? Too aged and infirm to

serve? Lacking in a sense of civic responsibility? New Yorkers would have good cause for alarm, if a cross-section of the city's people shows them to be of "distinctly inferior quality."

It all depends on what you mean by "quality." According to the Tolman Report (prepared for the Administrative Office of the United States Court and never submitted to the American people), "one of the greatest difficulties with juries had been that, due to general economic conditions in New York City, the panel "was over-crowded with relief workers and housewives."

Housewives are a numerous class of persons, with as much right to serve on a jury as career women, women factory workers or domestic servants.

And if the panel "was over-crowded with relief workers," so were New York's slums overcrowded generally – and in particular with workers who couldn't find a job.

Judge Knox did not propose to remedy the situation of which he complained by offering a remedy for the "general economic conditions in New York City." He simply "proposed to see that the jurors summoned were of better quality."

The heart of the "Knox system", according to the Judge himself, is that it is a system for selecting juries by hand-picking the names that will find their way into the wheel box.

Before the "Knox system" went into effect, the primary source of names was the list of registered voters. Since the qualifications for voting and for jury are almost identical in New York, this would seem like a logical, and democratic, procedure.

But the eminent Chief Judge, who opposes the democratic method of making up jury lists, has a low opinion of most people who register in order to exercise their voting rights. Ignoring the fact that you can't register without passing a literacy test, Judge Knox declared that the use of the

election lists produced "illiterates, Election Day floaters, and habitués of district political clubs."

The deputy jury clerk, "a good judge of character," by Judge Knox's lights, personally looks over the prospective jurors before qualifying them. And he is aided by a previously filled out questionnaire which gives him a picture of their economic and social "qualifications."

That, in brief, is the "Knox system" as it has worked since around 1940. But before it was in full operation a "weeding out" process was required, in order to eliminate the "inferior" persons who got themselves listed for jury duty before Judge Knox got on the job. To accomplish this, jurors who had not gone through the Knox selection mill were re-examined and "re-qualified." Thus the "Knox system" has quietly stolen from the people the constitutional right to "serve on juries."

NOTES

1. **to press a claim:** bring in an action against smb.
2. **cross-section:** a representative part or selection serving to demonstrate the qualities of the whole.
3. **relief workers:** unemployed workers receiving a temporary government allowance.
4. **floater:** a person who illegally casts a vote at each of several polling places.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Explain the following:

1. And, like a wheel of chance, it can be "fixed."
2. To all intents and purposes that is a very fair and impartial and random selection.
3. We are not concerned with the appearance of fairness.
4. How was this tampering with justice accomplished?
5. Juries are packed with federal employees, under constant threat from the "loyalty order."
6. But the "Knox system" is the most brazen.
7. Judge Knox

personally undertook a revamping of the system of jury selection. 8. New Yorkers would have good cause for alarm, if a cross-section of the city's people shows them to be of "distinctly inferior quality." 9. The deputy jury clerk, "a good judge of character," by Judge Knox's lights, personally looks over the prospective jurors before qualifying them. 10. Before it was in full operation a "weeding out" process was required.

2. Give the proper meaning of the following word combinations:

a wheel of chance; the jury panel; a prospective juror; an impartial jury; a prejudiced jury; jury packing; a hand-picked jury; a democratic process; relief workers; career women; registered voters; a good judge of character; the primary source; a previously filled out questionnaire

3. Use the following word combinations in sentences of your own:

a) to be confronted with; to bear the name of; to be concerned with; to tamper with; to put into operation; to find one's way into; to go into effect; to be on the job; to apply a rule

b) to all intents and purposes; the makings of; the heart of (the system, matter, etc.); a judge of character

4. Find another way of expressing the following. Use word combinations from the text:

1. He's got all the necessary qualities to make a good doctor. 2. According to him there isn't a single book worth reading. If I were you I shouldn't set much store by his opinion. 3. I wonder who's been touching the TV set? I can't get it to work properly. 4. The research group was mainly interested in problems of machine efficiency. 5. The local power station was commissioned two years ago. 6. I've been working here in this office for some time now. 7. He couldn't but act as he did under the circumstances. 8. I don't know

how he managed to get into the building. 9. It was through sheer carelessness that such mistakes got into the article.

5. Use the verb **work** in the following sentences so that it expresses the same meaning as the words and word combinations in bold type:

1. I think I can **find time for it**. 2. The scheme is **succeeding**. 3. He **calculated** the amount it would cost. 4. It is **driven by** electricity. 5. **He made** the audience very **excited**.

6. The use of two synonyms together for stylistic emphasis, as in sentences below, is frequent in the English language. Translate the sentences into Ukrainian. Find similar instances in the books you are reading:

1. And to all **intents and purposes**, and for all appearances, that is a very **fair and impartial** and random selection of the jury. 2. He remained quiet **and** secretive about his plans. 3. Everything seemed **lost and hopeless**. 4. They were driven out **bag and baggage**. 5. He works **by fits and starts**. 6. Her progress is made **by leaps and bounds**. 7. He is **free and easy** in manner. 8. Where are my **goods and chattels**? 9. I resent his **high and mighty** ways. 10. She arrived **safe and sound**.

7. Complete the following. Use the word combinations in bold type in sentences of your own:

Model: They **got themselves listed** for jury duty.

1. She **got herself invited** to the party though ... 2. I tried **to get you** last night and the night before... The phone here's been ... 3. I don't know why **he got it into his head** that ... 4. She **gets on my nerves** when ... 5. **You'll get it** if you don't ... 6. Once we **get him going on** the subject he won't ... 7. They **got wise to** the fact that ... 8. **I don't quite get you**. I thought you meant ... 9. He **got off scot-free**, though nobody ... 10. She'll **get over it** in a while, you needn't

... 11. It was impossible **to get round him**, he was so ...
12. They **got on very nicely** in spite of ... 13. I never
expected him **to get away with it**, he seemed ... 14. He **is
getting on** for sixty, though he looks ...

8. Suggest nouns to go with the following adjectives:
inferior; illiterate; civil; aged; impartial; primary;
identical; prospective

9. Give the name of the town inhabited by:
New Yorkers; Londoners; Stratfordians;
Liverpudlians; Glaswegians; Dubliners;
Bostonians

10. Fill in the blanks with a suitable word from those in
brackets:

a) 1. On hearing the ... of guilty pronounced by the jury,
Clyde immediately realized that he was convicted. 2. The
decision of a court declaring the punishment to be inflicted on
a prisoner found guilty of a crime or offence is called.... 3.
The... of the commission set up to look into the matter were
published long after the general public had lost all interest in
the affair. 4. The authoritative decision given by a judge sitting
officially in court is referred to as ... It usually consists of two
parts: the findings and the sentence, (sentence, findings,
judgement, verdict.)

b) 1. He looked strange and out of place among all
those brightly uniformed men in his none-too-new ... clothes.
2. The war over, he left the army to enter ... life. 3. His
greatest fault, according to Jones, is that he lacks in a sense
of ... responsibility. 4. The term 'sentence' is usually used in
reference to criminal courts, while in the instance of ... cases
the word 'decision' is preferred, (civil, civic, civilian.)

c) 1. The ... code is a body of law arranged
systematically for easy reference and dealing with various
crimes or offenses and their legal penalties. 2. The offense

committed was undoubtedly ... and as such was passed over
to the ... court. 3. The sentence read very short— ten years of
... servitude. 4. Shannon proceeded to the history of
Cowperwood's crime trying to impress upon the listeners that
the defendant had "one of the most subtle and dangerous
minds of the ... type." (criminal, penal.)

d) 1. I don't think there's a fable without a ... to it. 2. The
works of this author preach a ... altogether out of keeping with
our principles. 3. The book gives a graphic picture of corrupt .
. . . prevailing among the younger generation of to-day's
America. 4. Among other things . . . was a factor not to be
overlooked in appreciating the outstanding achievements of
the builders of the new town in the heart of the taiga. It was
their courage, discipline, confidence, enthusiasm and
willingness to endure hardships that brought them victory,
(morale, moral, morals, morality).

IV. Development:

1. Read and discuss the articles below. Explain the
headlines, words and word combinations in bold type:

The jury system to be probed

The Government announced yesterday that a
committee is to be set up to study the whole question of jury
system in England and Wales.

In the Commons, Sir Barnett Janner (Lab. Leicester, N.
W.) was **refused leave**, by 205 votes to 147, to introduce a
Bill to amend the law on the jury system.

The present "illogical, ridiculous and indefensible"
system, he remarked, had been in force for 138 years.

Its **property qualification**, based on rating valuation,
meant that a professor, a Doctor of Law or a psychologist,

living in lodgings, were not **eligible** to judge their fellow men, while their landlady, who took them morning tea and coffee, could do so.

Scottish justice gets a whacking

Once again accused persons have found themselves in a Sheriff Court in Scotland without a **defending lawyer** and the jury had to be sent home.

The trouble is there is **no legal aid** for criminal cases in Scotland, though there is in England.

Can you imagine the outcry if the National Health Service only applied to England? But is the right to a fair trial not just as vital as the right to medical treatment?

Instead of a legal aid scheme we have a **Poor Law System** where **solicitors on a rota** take on cases for people without means.

They don't get paid fees. All they get is a very inadequate Exchequer grant to cover out-of-pocket expenses.

Last January, the 26 solicitors on the Poor Roll rota in Glasgow had to deal with as many as 1,221 cases – 47 per day.

It provoked them into a **work-to-rule**, which was only called **off** on the promise of a Legal Aid Scheme for Scotland being introduced.

But the scheme is a long time in coming and it happens again and again that **Poor Roll lawyers don't turn up to defend their client because of the pressure**

Last March, no fewer than 157 persons appeared in custody unrepresented. It's happening all the time.

It happened again this week, and Sheriff John M. Cowan, Q. C., declared in the Glasgow Sheriff Court: "It is a scandal that such a situation as this should continue to occur."

But the very next day, in the very same court, two more

trials had to be postponed because no defence lawyers were there.

Legal aid should be an elementary right for everybody.

There is something plainly idiotic and unjust about granting a man legal aid to divorce his wife, but denying it to him if he is accused of bashing her.

Woman must stay dead – or go to the high court

The St. Pancras **coroner** decided yesterday that Mrs. Chrissie Fraser, the woman who was at first missing and then found to be staying with her daughter in Aberdeen, must stay dead.

To "come alive" she must apply to the High Court to **have an inquest verdict on her quashed**, he said.

At the inquest last week the body of a woman found dead in a bath at a Paddington, London, hotel was identified as Mrs. Fraser by Mrs. Gladys Harris, of Connaught Square, Paddington.

But Mrs. Fraser was with her daughter. It was then believed that the dead woman might have been Miss Mary Williams, of Westfield, near Battle, Sussex.

After hearing evidence yesterday from a distant cousin and a friend of Miss Williams the coroner said:

"That is not sufficient information. The chain is not tight enough yet. I am not going to seek **emendation of the death entry**. If Mrs. Fraser wishes to be brought to life again she will have to apply to the High Court."

TEXT 4

CRIMES OF PASSION

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. What irritating habits might provoke a partner or

relative to violence? Discuss in pairs.

2. Do you think 'crimes of passion' should be punished differently from crimes, which are planned? Give reasons to support your opinion.

II. Reading task:

1. You are going to read two newspaper articles, which are both about 'crimes of passion'.

- a) Make guesses about:
 - why the 'house-proud husband' snapped.
 - what he did when he snapped.
 - why he is called 'Mr. Mustard'.
- b) In what situations might a son attack his father? Why do you think the boy went free?
- c) Make a note of any questions you'd like to ask about either of the stories connected with the headlines.

2. Work in two groups. One group should read Text A and the other group should read Text B. While reading your text note down the answers to the following questions.

- a) How was the victim killed?
- b) Why was the victim killed?
- c) What was the victim like?
- d) What is the accused like?
- e) What was the punishment?

Text A

Mild-mannered Thomas Corlett, the houseproud husband who strangled his wife after a row over a tube of mustard, was jailed for three years yesterday after denying murdering his wife. It took the jury just ten minutes to find the 58-year-old balding civil servant not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility. Corlett, described as a man of 'impeccable

character', had gradually taken over the household chores during his 26-year marriage, including cooking and cleaning. After his wife became ill with asthma, their relationship had deteriorated. Medical witnesses at the trial said Corlett was like a houseproud housewife with a craving for perfection. A pent-up rage built up in him over his wife's untidiness. His wife started going on holidays with a friend, never asking if he wanted to join them and never telling him when she would be back. In 1985 she forgot to send him a birthday card for the first time. Five weeks later the trivial 'roll over the mustard' led to her death. The snapping point came when the couple sat down to a supper of sausages, green beans and mashed potatoes at their home in Middlesex on December 12, 1985. On the spot on the table where he normally put his newspaper was a tube of German mustard. He moved it. His wife, Erika, 63, picked it up and slammed it down in its original place. During the quarrel Erika stood up and started flailing her arms. Corlett grabbed her by the throat and the couple fell to the floor. Corlett called an ambulance when she fell unconscious but minutes later Mrs. Corlett was dead. Defense counsel David Farrington handed over a glowing reference from Corlett's boss. The barrister said that Corlett would be extremely unlikely to offend again, and asked for him to be sent home. Judge Gerald Butler accepted that Corlett acted out of character but said that he could not take the lenient course being urged upon him.

Text B

Sixteen-year-old Peter Stone went free yesterday after admitting killing his father with a home-made knife. He stepped on his parents were arguing one night and stabbed him through the heart. He told the police, 'He hit my Mum in the face. When I was younger he used to hit her and I could do nothing.' But after his arrest the catering student said of

his father, 'He always loved me.' Stafford Crown Court was told that there had been a strong bond between father and son, but this broke down as 49-year-old Leonard Stone tyrannized his wife for four years after losing his job. Stone, said to be 'quiet, well-spoken and non-violent' by police, is the youngest of six children. His father became violent towards his 49-year-old wife Sylvia after losing his lorry-driving job because of a drink-driving conviction nearly four years ago. He became depressed and made several half-hearted a suicide attempts - but always when someone was close by. He frequently attacked his wife - although several months could go by without him raising his fists - and he spent periods in a psychiatric hospital. Yesterday Peter Stone, from Walsall, was put on probation for three years after he pleaded guilty to manslaughter. Mr. Justice Kenneth Jones told him. 'You are on the threshold of your life. This is inevitably a burden you will have on your conscience and will have to carry over the years. I do understand the position in which you found yourself. I accept your father was a difficult man. Any father must understand nothing is quite so insupportable in the eyes of a son as violence offered by a father to a mother'. And the judge referred to his courage in admitting the offence, and said he was taking 'a perhaps exceptional course'. He said. 'I do it because I have faith in you. I hope in the future you will do everything in your power to justify the faith I am showing in you'.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find the following words in the text and try to explain them:

Row, deny, diminished, responsibility,
impeccable, chores, lenient, stab, conviction,
fists, manslaughter, burden, offence, faith, justify.

2. Look at the phrasal verbs (in italics) and express them in

another way. Refer to your dictionary if necessary.

- a) He had gradually taken over the household chores ... (Text A)
- b) She slammed it down ... (Text A)
- c) He handed over ... (Text A)
- d) He stepped in ... and stabbed him through the heart. (Text B)
- e) (the bond) broke down as 49-year-old ... (Text B)

3. Read the texts again and find an equivalent word or expression for each of the following:

TEXT A

- a) household jobs
- b) strong desire
- c) anger
- d) took hold of something quickly
- e) gentle, not severe

TEXT B

- a) something that unites people
- b) not really interested
- c) a heavy weight

4. Ask someone who read the other text to give you answers to the questions in Exercise 1, and make notes. Find out anything else you want to know about the crime, the criminal or the victim.

5. Read the text that you didn't read before and then work out the questions which go with the following answers to both Text A and Text B.

TEXT A

- a) Manslaughter.
- b) Ten minutes.

- c) 26 years.
- d) Sausages, beans and potatoes.
- e) He called an ambulance.

TEXT B

- a) A home-made knife.
- b) Quiet, well-spoken and non-violent.
- c) Because the father was violent to Peter's mother.
- d) Because he was convicted of drinking and driving.
- e) Four years ago.

6. Discuss the following questions.

- a) Is it fair that the boy went free? Why do you think the court was sympathetic to him?
- b) Do you agree with the verdict of manslaughter for 'Mr. Mustard'? Why do you think he was not accused of murder?
- c) Do you think the law is too 'soft' where domestic violence, such as the 'Mr. Mustard' case, is concerned?

IV. Development:

1. Read the article below and make notes on:

- what Pamela Megginson did.
- why she did it.
- what happened to her.

Include only the basic facts of what happened.

Pamela Megginson, 61, of The Bishops Avenue, Hampstead, was convicted at the Old Bailey in September 1983 of murdering her millionaire lover and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Cold fear swept over Pamela Megginson as she sat in a candlelit restaurant on the French Riviera. Across the dinner table was the elderly lover she now hated so much she could

no longer even bear to look at him. Self-made millionaire Alee Hubbers, aged 79, had just announced that he was leaving her for a younger woman. Less than an hour later he was dead. The jilted divorcee had battered him repeatedly over the head with a champagne bottle.

Megginson, the daughter of an English country squire, and Hubbers, a Russian-born Jewish immigrant, had fallen head over heels in love many years before. For 13 years she shared his London mansion and lavish lifestyle until suddenly and unexpectedly there was a new love in his life. The life of luxury was about to end and Megginson felt humiliated and rejected. Many people who followed her trial were confident the jury would return a verdict of manslaughter, allowing the Judge to deal leniently with the sad and defeated woman. But the Jury of six men and six women found Megginson guilty of murder. The judge had no choice but to sentence her to life imprisonment. Her face crumpled and she wept as she was led away by two women prison officers.

2. On a separate sheet of paper, write a summary of the article in not more than 70 words. Organize it like this:

PARAGRAPH A: The murder

PARAGRAPH B: Background information

PARAGRAPH C: The trial

TEXT 5

WIFE WHO KILLED HER HUSBAND IS CLEARED

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions:

- 1. What types of courts try murder cases?
- 2. What cases of domestic violence have you heard of?

II. Reading task:

- 1. Read the newspaper article and answer the following

questions:

1. Where was the married couple planning to go on holiday?
2. Where did Wendy hide the knife?
3. Did it mean that she was planning the murder?
4. Why did her husband's father have to be carried out of the court when Wendy was found non guilty?
5. When did the couple get married?
6. What had happened before the murder?
7. Where did the police find them when they arrived?

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

By Michael Fleet

A WOMAN who stabbed her husband to death on the night before they were due to go on holiday in the Maldivian islands was cleared of murder and manslaughter yesterday after telling a court that she acted in self defense.

Wendy Hopcraft had hidden a knife under her pillow after the couple had been drinking at a barbecue party and she stabbed her husband, Andrew, when he made a drunken lunge at her.

Members of her family cheered loudly as she was found not guilty at Reading Crown Court. Her husband's father had to be carried out of the court.

The jury heard that the couple, who had been married for 18 months, had moved into a new home a few days before the stabbing and had talked of starting a family.

On the night Mr. Hopcraft died he had been with friends at a barbecue and both he and his wife were drunk when they returned to their home in Lower Early, Reading, Berks.

Mr. Hopcraft, who had attacked his wife on previous occasions, tried to strangle her and she stabbed him. One of

the wounds penetrated his heart.

She then called an ambulance and told the controller: "I think I've killed my husband. I have stabbed him really, really badly. We have had a terrible, terrible fight."

When police arrived Hopcraft was embracing her husband as he lay in a pool of blood in the bathroom.

Nigel Mylne, QC, defending, told the jury that Hopcraft had been a "battered wife, but was also a loving wife" and that the couple had everything to live for.

"Something horrific, unique and terrible happened in those 20 minutes," he said.

"There are inconsistencies; she has got lots of things wrong. But she believed that she was fighting for her very life blood."

When the couple married in the Dominican Republic in 1993 Hopcraft appeared in wedding photographs with bruises which she said her husband had caused.

She told the court that she had been beaten seven or eight times during their marriage.

She left court without commenting.

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. True or false?

1. Wendy's father cheered loudly as she was found non guilty.
2. The couple got married two years ago.
3. Mr. Hopcraft wanted to kill his wife.
4. When the police arrived they found the couple fighting.
5. Wendy had bruises on wedding photographs caused by her husband.

2. Complete the following sentences:

1. Wendy was cleared of... yesterday.
2. She stabbed her husband when he...
3. Her husband's father had to ...

4. Mr Hopcraft tried to ... her and she ... him.
5. She believed that she was fighting ...
6. Wendy appeared in the wedding photographs with when she said...

3. *Make sure you know the following words and phrases:*

to stab to death; to be cleared of a crime; manslaughter; to make a lunge on; to strangle, to be found not guilty; a battered wife; to fight for one's very life blood; bruises.

4. *Retell the article using the phrases above.*

IV. Development:

Which crimes deserve which punishments? Read the article and discuss whether or not the death sentence is the right punishment for murderers, rapists and car thieves. Then look at the list of crimes and fill in the table with the minimum and maximum punishments that you think should be given to people found guilty of them. Then discuss your suggestions with the rest of the class.

THE TIMES August 24, 1983

THOUSANDS CHEER DEATH SENTENCES

Peking (AFP, AP) -Thirty criminals were sentenced to death at a mass rally attended by thousands of cheering spectators yesterday and later executed.

The executions were part of a law-and-order campaign launched about 10 days ago. It was the largest group to be executed in Peking for several years.

A notice posted at the Peking intermediate court, which imposed the death sentences, said that the 30 executed criminals included 19 accused of murder, 10 rapists and one car thief. One woman was among those executed. None was older than 35.

	min.	max.
accepting bribes		
armed robbery		
arson		
assault		
bigamy		
burglary		
counterfeiting bank notes		
driving without a license		
drunken driving		
espionage		
fraud		
helping criminals escape		
hijacking an aeroplane		
kidnapping		
manslaughter		
murder		
offering bribes		
parking in the wrong		
receiving stolen property		
shoplifting		
smuggling		
tax evasion		
treason		
trespass		
attempted murder		
arson		
joyriding		
blackmail		
rape		
assault		
forgery		
possessing a gun		
libel		

TEXT 6

POLICEMAN FORCED TO QUIT EARLY WINS STRESS TEST CASE

I. Reading task:

1. Read the newspaper article and decide if the following statements true or false?

1. Mr. Pickering retired in 1993.
2. Mr. Pickering is from East Sussex.
3. Mr. Pickering received a pension last year.
4. The stress which had been sustained in the line of duty was a disabling injury.
5. Sussex police authority refused to let Mr. Pickeringgo on pension.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH

Saturday, May 27, 1995

By Michael Fleet and Neil Darbyshire

A POLICE jailer who retired prematurely because of chronic depression, won a test case yesterday to prove he had been disabled by stress suffered in the course of his work.

The decision, which will lead to enhanced pension rights for Pc Robert Pickering, is seen as an important precedent by the Police Federation, who backed the case. They are currently dealing with 30 similar cases and now expect to receive many more claims.

"Stress is becoming increasingly recognized as a major concern for police officers and this ruling will be welcomed by the profession", said David Franey, Mr. Pickering's lawyer.

"It is as much an injury caused in the execution of duty as some physical ailment."

Mr. Pickering, 52, retired last year after collapsing with

chest pains which were ascribed by his doctor to the stress he was suffering with his job as a jailer at Brighton magistrates' court.

But Sussex police authority decided his condition did not rank as a work-related injury under government regulations and they refused to pay him a disability pension.

Mr. Pickering, who joined the police in 1971, told the court he had become stressed by the constant scuffles, confrontations and tension experienced in the cell block.

His condition worsened when he was attacked by an escaping prisoner in November 1991.

"I became increasingly nervous, was tense all the time and dreaded going to work", he said.

"I would go to bed sweating and get up at four in the morning. I would have crying fits. I lost my confidence and dreaded going back to work after the weekends."

He added: "It was a very stressful job. We were dealing with a large number of criminals and prisoners were very often violent. There were constant confrontations and threats. I was threatened on many occasions. Very often if people were remanded in custody they would react violently."

Mr. Pickering, of Shoreham, West Sussex, said after the case at Lewes Crown Court that it was unlikely he would ever be able to work again.

Although Mr. Pickering received a retirement pension based on his contributions over more than 20 years, it was considerably less than the entitlement of an officer disabled at work.

Judge John Gower, sitting with a magistrates panel, ruled yesterday that Mr. Pickering should be given enhanced payments because the stress, which had been sustained in the line of duty, was a disabling injury.

A policeman who was sacked after it was alleged that he was mentally ill has won his 13-year battle for a full

apology from the police.

Gordon Warren, 59, of Carshalton, south London, claimed he was victimized and lost his job after objecting to an all-night drinks party at Sutton police station, south London, in 1982. He rejected a £85,000 settlement offer in March and plans to sue Metropolitan Police for £150,000.

II. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Make sure you know the following words and phrases:

to back the case; to retire prematurely; to lead to; enhanced pension rights; ruling; execution of duty; to ascribe to smth; disability pension; scuffles; to be remanded in custody; entitlement of an officer disabled at work; to be victimized; to sue smb for; to become a major concern for smb; to rank as ...; to rule.

Use them in sentences of your own.

2. Complete the following sentences:

1. Mr. Pickering became stressed by tension ...
2. The decision of the court will lead to ...
3. Police Federation are currently dealing with ... similar cases.
4. Mr. Pickering collapsed with ... which were ascribed to the stress.
5. His condition worsened when...
6. The retirement pension was less than a... pension.

3. Study the following:

to lose confidence; growing confidence, to enjoy smb's confidence, to gain smb. confidence, to place confidence in smb, to shuttle (shake) smb's confidence, to take smb in one's confidence, in strict confidence, he answered all the questions with confidence; to confide -he confided his troubles to his friend; the children were confided to the care of the nurse; confidential -confidential document; confidential

book; confidential relations.

4. Make up sentences or situations with these expressions:

a major concern; to have no concern with; to feel no concern for smth; to have a concern in a business; meddling in smb's concern; he is said to have been concerned in the crime; to concern oneself about one's own affairs; the parties concerned; all concerned; it is no concern of yours.

TEXT 7

SACK FOR PLAYING TOO-BLUES

I. Reading task:

Read the following text and answer the questions

1. Why did Miss Fraser overlook expletives in their recording?
2. What was the decision of the industrial tribunal?
3. What does Miss Fraser claim?

A RADIO researcher was dismissed for allowing a film review to be broadcast containing a string of expletives, an industrial tribunal heard yesterday.

Sonia Fraser, 32, became so distracted by the glamour of her job with Kiss FM, the London-based dance radio station, that she overlooked the swear words, it was claimed.

The review contained the f-word three times and led to complaints to the Radio Authority, radio's governing body. The review of *Deep Cover* went out before 7pm as part of Kiss FM's programme, *The Word*.

The tribunal at Woburn Place, central London, heard that Miss Fraser, from Wemley, north west London, was in a hurry when she prepared the review as she had an appointment at film screening.

Lorna Clarke, who was Miss Fraser's boss, said: "The programme was recorded very late in the day, very close to the transmission time. She recorded the show without my

authority because she wanted to leave early. She was responsible for editing out the words. She would have known those words were in the programme.

"Expletives of whatever severity do not go out at 7pm on any radio station."

Miss Clarke said Miss Fraser had fallen into a glamour trap, sacrificing the accuracy of her work for a life of meeting celebrities.

Miss Fraser claims that she was unfairly dismissed. The hearing was adjourned until next month.

II. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find synonyms:

to sack; expletive; to change the text to make it more acceptable; magic; to be adjourned; correctness; a written opinion of a film/book.

2. Fill in the gaps in the following passage with one word. Below the passage is a list of basic root words for you to use.

VISCOUNT TURNS DETECTIVE TO FIND HIS SILVER

VISCOUNT Hampden [1] to recover more than £30,000 worth of silverware stolen from his stately home.

He succeeded where the Sussex [2] and [3].

The 58-year-old viscount questioned a number of people after [4] was taken from one of the rooms open to the public at Glynde Place, the house near Lewes, East Sussex.

He discovered that a man carrying a bag had been [5].

"People who saw him later said he didn't have the bag," said Lord Hampden yesterday.

"I suddenly thought [6] might still be here somewhere.

"I walked around the estate and about 200 yards from the gate, through the shrubbery, there was a bag under a large [7] tree.

"We were absolutely delighted."

[8] had included silverware dating from the 18th century

when Lord Hampden's

[9], Thomas Trevor, was an ambassador to The Hague.

A 22-year-old man from Eastbourne, East Sussex, was last night helping police with

[10].

(police helicopter; to turn detective; a team of officers; to act suspiciously; ancestor; the items; sycamore tree; the haul; inquiry; the silverware)

3. Make up questions to which the following phrases could be the answers:

1. The bag was about 200 yards from the front gate.
2. Thomas Trevor was an ambassador to the Hague,
3. The silverware cost 30000 pounds.
4. The rooms were open to the public at Glynde Place, the house near Lewes, East Sussex.

4. Paraphrase the following sentences using text(6).

1. The decisions will lead to higher pension.
2. At present the same cases are under consideration.
3. Police officers frequently fall ill because of stresses.
4. Physical disease and stress are equally dangerous injuries.
5. Sussex police made up their minds that his illness was not connected with injuries during work time.
6. I was nervous all the time and was scared and horrified to go to work.

III. Development

DAILY TELEGRAPH

May 27, 1995

MAN CLEARED AFTER 9 YEARS GETS £65,000

A MAN who served nine years of alife sentence for murdering a child before being cleared by the Court of Appeal last year has received £65,000 as interim compensation from the Home Office.

Mark Cleary, of Clifton, Nottingham, now 29, is expected to receive further cash taking the total to more than £100,000.

A jury found him and Philip Atherton guilty of murdering 10-year-old Wayne Keeton, whose battered body was found near a stream in Bestwood, Nottingham.

The Appeal Court ruled that his conviction was unsafe and unsatisfactory.

Mr Cleary said: "How can they ever replace what I've lost? Those were the years when I could well have married and begun raising a family. I can never have them back."

He has already used the money to buy a motorcycle and plans to pay off his parents' mortgage in gratitude for their loyalty.

UNIT 3 CRIME STORIES

TEXT 1 MISTAKEN IDENTITY

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Have you ever participated in an identification parade? What is it?
2. What in your opinion are the main causes of judicial errors? Can they ever be remedied?

II. Reading task:

Read the selection.

Which statements are true to the selection? Give their numbers.

1. The men who stole the money escaped in get-away cars. 2. The police finally got the money and caught the robbers. 3. After the identification parade five men were arrested and found guilty. 4. Davis was charged with a particularly violent crime and sent to prison for 17 years. 5. All evidence showed Davis innocent. 6. Chappell saw Davis on the morning of the robbery. 7. Women whom Davis had driven to a hospital were called to give evidence in court. 8. Five police officers had picked Davis out in an identification parade. 9. A policeman who was actually wounded by one of the robbers also picked him out. 10. Fourteen months after the arrest George Davis was released. 11. Many people in Britain want some change to be made in the law.

On April 4th, 1974 five men stole £7,165 from a London office just as the pay-roll money was being delivered. The men escaped in stolen getaway cars followed by police cars

in a dramatic chase. Two policemen who tried to stop the robbers were badly hurt. The police finally got the money but none of the five men were caught. In the weeks after the crime several men were arrested in the East End of London. The policemen who had chased the get-away cars and people who had seen the chase were asked to identify these men in an identification parade. After the identification parade five men were sent to be tried for the robbery and for wounding a police officer. Only one man was found guilty. "George Davis is a perfectly ordinary family man of 33 and the father of two children. He worked for a living driving. He lived in an ordinary council house with his wife and family. He is no different from thousands of other East-Enders. But George Davis is no longer with his wife and children. Today he is in prison. For a crime he did not commit.

He was arrested and charged with a particularly violent crime and was sent to prison for 17 years and today he faces the appalling prospect of spending the best years of his life in a cell, while his children grow up without him.

Why was he found guilty? British justice is not perfect. Many guilty men face our courts and walk away free, and sometimes innocent men face our courts and are found guilty. George Davis is one of them. The evidence against him was quite simple. Five police officers said they saw him commit the crime and he was found guilty. But the rest of the evidence, the vital evidence, showed him innocent."

These are the words of a group of East-Enders including George Davis's wife, Rose. The pamphlet, which they produced, set down in print the anger that hundreds of local people felt at the conviction. They all believed that Davis was innocent. Peter Chappell, a friend of George Davis, said: "I do not *believe* that George Davis is innocent – I *know* he is." Chappell actually saw Davis on the morning of the robbery. Davis was working as a minicab driver that week.

Peter Chappell saw him in the mini-cab office.

George Davis had an alibi: at the time of the robbery he was driving three women to a hospital in his cab. But these women were not called to give evidence in court. They would have proved that George Davis was several miles from the scene of the crime at the time of the robbery.

During the trial three hundred and eight exhibits of expert evidence were shown in court. None of them proved any connection between George Davis and the robbery: so, why was Davis found guilty and put in prison?

Simply because five police officers had picked Davis out in an identification parade. Thirty seven other witnesses did not pick him out. A policeman who was actually wounded by one of the robbers did not pick him out either.

Rose Davis and Peter Chappell led relations and friends in a powerful and angry campaign to free Davis when he was sentenced to seventeen years in prison. The campaign started with protest marches, and the slogan GEORGE DAVIS IS INNOCENT appeared on walls all over London. Peter Chappell even went to the British Embassy in Paris to cause a disturbance and get publicity for the Davis case. Mrs. Davis and Peter Chappell also made official complaints against the police, which have led to an inquiry into the identification evidence given by the police officers.

In 1976, fourteen months after George Davis went to prison, his release was ordered. The report on the identification evidence used against Davis showed that this was not enough proof to convict him. *If you saw a robbery-five men running along the street or speeding past you in a car – would you recognise them again? Are you sure that you could pick them out in the identification parade of men who all looked very similar? Probably not. Many people in Britain, like George Davis and his supporters, want some changes to be made in the law. They think that a man should never be found*

guilty on the strength of identification alone. As the result of the activities of pressure groups like JAIL (Justice Against Identification Laws) the law may be changed. Is a one-second look at a man certain enough to put him in prison for seventeen years?

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find the following words in the text. Their definitions are given below.

Money for salaries for people working there; used to escape (get away) after a crime; eastern "cockney" area in London; line of similar-looking men/women from which a witness to a crime selects anyone that he recognizes; person who saw something happen, especially a crime; be accused of the crime and questioned in court; hurting, injuring; terrible future; prisoner's small room in a jail; information and objects which are used to prove something in court; paper booklet; decision in a court that someone is guilty of a crime; private taxi; pointed to, selected; caused an investigation; depending on; organized groups of people who work for changes in the law, better conditions for its members, etc.; a house built by a city, county, etc.

2. Rearrange the statements as they occur in the text. (Give the numbers.)

1. George Davis was charged with a particularly violent crime and sentenced to 17 years in prison. 2. The Home Secretary ordered his release. 3. George Davis had an alibi: at the time of the crime he was driving three women to a hospital. 4. After the identification parade only one man was found guilty. 5. Some people think that a man should never be found guilty on the strength of identification alone. 6. Rose Davis made the official complaint against the police. 7. The police got the money but none of the five men were caught. 8. On April 4th, 1974 five robbers stole money from a London

office. 9. Some weeks later several men were arrested.

3. Give another title for the story.

4. Can you guess the meaning of the words that are italicised?

If a person commits a crime and is caught he faces the court. After the trial he is either found innocent and *released* or he is found guilty and is sentenced to prison.

5. Give the equivalents for the following words.

1. In the paragraph starting with "On April 4th..." thieves or bandits get away
2. In the paragraph starting with "During the trial..." things or documents shown as evidence in a law case
3. In the paragraph starting with "Rose Davis and Peter Chappell..." confusion, trouble, disorder an expression of dissatisfaction
4. In the paragraph starting with "If you saw a robbery..." people who help

6. Which word is wrong? One word in each sentence does not fit. Change it for the word from the reading selection.

1. Davis was found different and sent to prison. 2. Today he is in prison for a crime he did not hear. 3. Five police officers picked out Davis in an entertainment parade. 4. Chappell went to the British Embassy in Paris to cause a belief and get publicity for the Davis case. 5. Evidence used against Davis showed that this was not enough activity to convict him. 6. A policeman who was actually broken by one of the robbers did not pick him out.

IV. Development:

Detective's Notebook

BAKERY ROBBERY

It was 1 P.M. Saturday when Officer Fred Dumpty opened the door of Reed's Bakery. Abner Reed was Standing

behind the counter. He looked white as a ghost.

"I've been robbed, Fred!" Abner exclaimed. "My cash register has been cleaned out."

Abner swallowed hard and continued. "A man came into my store 15 minutes ago. His hand was in his coat pocket. He said he had a gun and forced me to open the register."

As Officer Dumpty listened, the sweet smell of freshly baked pastry filled the shop. Dumpty tried to concentrate. But his eyes turned to a cherry Danish in the glass case. "How long ago did it happen?" he asked.

"I said 15 minutes ago," Abner repeated. The baker reached inside the case and handed the Danish to Dumpty. "Nibble on this." said Abner, a little annoyed. "I'll tell you exactly what happened."

Escape to Windsor Terrace.

The baker continued in a strained voice. "The robber ran out the door and I chased after him. But he was too fast for me. He ran up the street and onto Windsor Terrace."

"Maybe the robber lives on Windsor Terrace." Dumpty said, taking another bite of pastry. "What did he look like?"

"His collar was pulled up. It hid his face." Abner answered.

As Dumpty dashed to his car. He gobbled the last piece of Danish and licked cherry syrup off his thumb.

Questioning a Suspect.

Windsor Terrace was a dead-end street with six houses. As Dumpty drove by, he recognized a white-shingled house at the far end. Pete Lewis lived there.

Pete had been in trouble before, when he was arrested for shoplifting. He was out on probation.

Dumpty knocked on Pete's door. "The door is unlocked." called out a feeble voice. "Come right in."

When Dumpty entered, he saw Pete Lewis stretched out flat on the living room couch. "Oh," he moaned. "It's you,

Officer Dumpty. Sorry, I can't get up to greet you."

Dumpty looked at Pete suspiciously. "Is something wrong?"

"Ouch!" Pete howled. "I twisted my ankle when I tripped over my dog Sam. It hurts real bad. I can't even stand up."

As Pete spoke, Sam's nose peeked out from under the couch.

"And when did all this happen?" asked Dumpty.

"About an hour ago," replied Pete. "I was eating lunch when the telephone rang. I got up to answer and accidentally tripped over Sam."

Lying About Lunch?

Dumpty studied Pete skeptically. "There was a robbery at Reed's Bakery just 20 minutes ago."

"Well, if you think it was me, you're mistaken." Pete said. "I have been lying here for at least an hour. I couldn't even finish my lunch."

Suddenly Sam scampered from under the couch and jumped on a ball in the corner. Dumpty watched and then turned back to Pete.

"You know something," Officer Dumpty said hesitantly. "I think you are faking. You didn't twist your ankle. You are well enough to accompany me to headquarters."

"But my ankle!" cried Pete. "I can't walk." His voice sounded slightly stronger.

"Put on your jacket and come with me," insisted Dumpty, as he studied Pete on the couch. "You have some explaining to do."

Notes on the Text

Pay-roll money -a list of people employed by the company and the amount of money to be paid to each of them
the identification parade- number of people including one suspected of a crime, arranged in a row for viewing by

witnesses who may be able to identify the suspect
council house- a house or any sort of accommodation built or provided by a city or county
exhibits-document or an object produced as evidence in a lawsuit
the British Embassy- an official residence of the British ambassador and his staff

Recommended Vocabulary List (for revision or study)

Words:

Getaway, chase, to identify, to found, to wound, perfectly ordinary, appalling, pamphlet, conviction, the scene, expert, picked, the slogan, release, enough proof, very similar, second look

TEXT 2

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

I. Before you read:

Discuss these questions

1. Have you ever been a witness to the crime?
2. What personal traits should a perfect witness possess?

II. Reading task:

Read the selection. Answer the following questions:

1. What kind of criminal case is called a case of circumstantial evidence? 2. Why does a case of circumstantial evidence arouse anxiety in the jurymen? 3. What did the man in the dock look like? 4. What made Mrs. Salmon go to her window at two a.m.? 5. Under what circumstances did Henry Mac Dougall see the prisoner? 6. Why does the author say that Adams might have committed the crime in broad daylight? 7. Why is the evidence given by

the policeman and the surgeon called formal? 8. How is Mrs. Salmon characterized? 9. Why is it necessary for a witness to be careful and kind? 10. What impression did the appearance of the prisoner's twin brother produce in court? 11. Why did the case end in the prisoner's acquittal? 12. Why is the verdict called astonishing? 13. How did it happen that one of the twins got pushed on to the road? 14. What do the words 'divine vengeance' mean in the context? 15. How do you account for the criminal's careless behavior at leaving his victim's house?

THE CASE FOR THE DEFENCE

by Graham Greene

It was the strangest murder trial I ever attended. They named it the Peckham murder in the headlines, though Northwood Street, where the old woman was found battered to death, was not strictly speaking in Peckham. This was not one of those cases of circumstantial evidence¹, in which you feel the jurymen's² anxiety because mistakes have been made like domes of silence muting the court. No, this murderer was all but found with the body; no one present when the Crown counsel³ outlined his case believed that the man in the dock stood any chance at all. He was a heavy stout man with bulging bloodshot eyes. All his muscles seemed to be in his thighs. Yes, an ugly customer, one you wouldn't forget in a hurry -and that was an important point because the Crown proposed to call four witnesses who hadn't forgotten him, who had seen him hurrying away from the little red villa in Northwood Street. The clock had just struck two in the morning.

Mrs. Salmon in 15 Northwood Street had been unable to sleep; she heard a door click shut and thought it was her own gate. So she went to the window and saw Adams (that was his name) on the steps of Mrs. Parker's house. He had

just come out and was wearing gloves. He had a hammer in his hand and she saw him drop it into the laurel bushes by the front gate. But before he moved away, he had looked up at her window. The fatal instinct that tells a man when he watched exposed him in the light of a street-lamp to her gaze - his eyes suffused with horrifying and brutal fear, like an animal's when you raise a whip. I talked afterwards to Mrs. Salmon, who naturally after the astonishing verdict went in fear herself. As I imagine did all the witnesses- Henry MacDougall, who had been driving home from Benfleet late and nearly ran Adams down at the corner of Northwood Street; Adams was walking in the middle of the road looking dazed. And old Mr. Wheeler, who lived next door to Mrs. Parker, at No. 12, and was wakened by a noise-like a chair falling-through the thin-as-paper villa wall, and got up and looked out of the window, just as Mrs. Salmon had done, saw Adams's back and, as he turned, those bulging eyes. In Laurel Avenue he had been seen by yet another witness-his luck was badly out; he might as well have committed the crime in broad daylight.

'I understand,' counsel said, 'that the defence proposes to plead mistaken identity. Adamses wife will tell you that he was with her at two in the morning on February 14, but after you have heard the witnesses for the Crown⁴ and examined carefully the features of the prisoner, I do not think you will be prepared to admit the possibility of a mistake.'

It was all over, you would have said, but the hanging.

After the formal evidence had been given by the policeman who had found the body and the surgeon who examined it, Mrs. Salmon was called. She was the ideal witness, with her slight Scotch accent and her expression of honesty, care and kindness. The counsel for the Crown brought the story gently out. She spoke very firmly. There was no malice in her, and no sense of importance at standing

there in the Central Criminal Court⁵ with a judge in scarlet⁶ hanging on her words and the reporters writing them down. Yes, she said, and then she had gone downstairs and rung up the police station.

'And do you see the man here in court?'

She looked straight across at the big man in the dock, who stared hard at her with his Pekingese⁷ eyes without thinking.

'Yes,' she said, 'there he is.'

'You are quite certain?'

She said simply, 'I couldn't be mistaken, sir. It was all as easy as that.'

'Thank you, Mrs. Salmon.'

Counsel for the defence rose to cross-examine. If you had reported as many murder trials as I have, you would have known beforehand what line he would take. And I was right, up to a point.

'Now, Mrs. Salmon, you must remember that a man's life may depend on your evidence.'

'I do remember it, sir'

'Is your eyesight good?'

'I have never had to wear spectacles, sir.'

'You are a woman of fifty-five?'

'Fifty-six, sir'

'And the man you saw was on the other side of the road.'

'Yes, sir'

'And it was two o'clock in the morning. You must have remarkable eyes, Mrs. Salmon.'

'No, sir. There was moonlight, and when the man looked up, he had the lamplight on his face.'

'And you have no doubt whatever that the man you saw is the prisoner?'

I couldn't make out what he was at. He couldn't have

expected any other answer than the one he got.

'None whatever, sir. It isn't a face one forgets.'

Counsel took a look round the court for a moment. Then he said: 'Do you mind, Mrs. Salmon, examining again the people in court? No, not the prisoner. Stand up, please, Mr. Adams,' and there at the back of the court, with thick stout body and muscular legs and a pair of bulging eyes, was the exact image of the man in the dock. He was even dressed the same—tight blue suit and striped tie.

'Now think very carefully, Mrs. Salmon. Can you still swear that the man you saw drop the hammer in Mrs. Parker's garden was the prisoner—and not this man, who is his twin brother?'

Of course she couldn't. She looked from one to the other and didn't say a word.

There the big brute sat in the dock with his legs crossed and there he stood too at the back of the court and they both stared at Mrs. Salmon. She shook her head.

What we saw then was the end of the case. There wasn't a witness prepared to swear that it was the prisoner he'd seen. And the brother? He had his alibi⁸ too; he was with his wife.

And so the man was acquitted for lack of evidence. But whether—if he did the murder and not his brother—he was punished or not, I don't know. That extraordinary day had an extraordinary end. I followed Mrs. Salmon out of court and we got wedged in the crowd who were waiting, of course, for the twins. The police tried to drive the crowd away, but all they could do was keep the roadway clear for traffic. I learned later that They Tried to get the twins to leave by a back way, but they wouldn't. One of them—no one knew which—said, 'I've been acquitted, haven't I?' and they walked bang out of the front entrance. Then it happened. I don't know how; though I was only six feet away. The crowd moved and somehow one

of the twins got pushed on to the road right in front of a bus.

He gave a squeal like a rabbit and that was all; he was dead, his skull smashed just as Mrs. Parker's had been. Divine vengeance? I wish I knew. There was the other Adams getting on his feet from beside the body and looking straight over at Mrs. Salmon. He was crying, but whether he was the murderer or the innocent man, nobody will ever be able to tell. But if you were Mrs. Salmon, could you sleep at night?

Notes on the Text

¹ **circumstantial evidence**—evidence that tends to prove a fact by proving circumstances which afford a basis for a reasonable inference of the occurrence of the fact. Evidence not giving direct proof, but consisting of facts that, taken together, may be accepted as proof

² **jurymen**—a body of persons, 12 in number, in Britain and the U.S.A., who have to decide the truth of a case tried before a judge

³ **the Crown Counsel**—a barrister appointed to represent the State in the law courts in Britain; acting as Public Prosecutor

⁴ **a witness for the Crown**—a witness called by the prosecutor to prove that the accused is guilty

⁵ **the Central Criminal Court**—also called Old Bailey as it is situated in the courts or baileys enclosed between the inner defensive circuits of the ancient city wall

⁶ **judge in scarlet**—when hearing a case in a law court in Britain the judge wears a wig and a red gown

⁷ **Pekingese** [pi:kig'i:z] —the man's bulging eyes resembled those of a small Chinese dog called 'Pekingese'

⁸ **alibi** ['selibai]—being in some other place when a crime was committed

Recommended Vocabulary List (for revision or study)

Words:

acquitted, brutal, brute, case, dazed, expose, fatal,

gaze, innocent, malice, remarkable, suffused, swear, vengeance, verdict.

Word combinations; be all over; bloodshot eyes; bulging eyes; call a witness; clock strikes; commit a crime; exact image of; give evidence; hanging on smb's words; in broad daylight; in the dock; keep the roadway clear for traffic; know beforehand; look out of the window; one's luck is badly out; run smb. down; slight accent; stand any chance at all; stare hard at; strictly speaking; take a look round; twin brother; wakened by a noise; wear gloves (spectacles)

III. Vocabulary exercises:

1. Find all legal terms used in the text, try to explain them.
2. Choose a word from the Recommended Vocabulary List to match the following definitions:

1. destructive and ending in death; 2. active ill will; 3. declared not guilty of offence; 4. leave unprotected; 5. stupefied and bewildered; 6. decision of jury in civil or criminal cases; 7. exceptional and striking; 8. intent look; 9. state smth. on oath; 10. coarse and savagely cruel; 11. suit submitted for trial; 12. free from wrong, physical or moral.

3. Write out from the text the sentences or clauses which include the following word combinations. Give their contextual Russian equivalents:

1. bulging eyes; 2. clock strikes; 3. wear gloves (spectacles); 4. run smb. down; 5. wakened by a noise; 6. one's luck is badly out; 7. be all over; 8. slight accent; 9. hanging on smb's words; 10. stare hard at smb; 11. take a look round; 12. twin brother; 13. keep the roadway clear for traffic

4. Note the way the words and word combinations in bold type are used. Give the contextual meaning of each:

1. a) No one ... believed that the man in the dock **stood**

any chance at all; b) There the big brute sat in the dock ... and there he **stood** too at the back of the court ... 2. a) ... and that was an important **point** because the Crown proposed to call four witnesses; b) And I was right, **up to a point**. 3. a) ... by the policeman who had found the body and the surgeon who **examined** it ...; b) But, after you have heard the witnesses ... and **examined** carefully the features of the prisoner ...; c) Counsel for the defence rose to **cross-examine**. 4. a) ... saw Adams's **back** and, as he turned, those bulging eyes; b) ... and there **in the back of** the court ... was the exact image of the man in the dock.

5. State what shade of meaning the words in bold type imply. Give their contextual Ukrainian equivalents:

1. a) If you had reported as many murder **trials** as I have, ...; b) 'And do you see the man here **in court**?' 2. a) ... where the old woman was found **battered** to death; b) ... his skull **smashed** just as Mrs. Parker's had been.

6. Consult the text, explain the meaning and give the Ukrainian for:

1. murder trial; 2. in the headlines; 3. outline the case; 4. ugly customer; 5. mistaken identity; 6. sense of importance; 7. make out what smb. is at; 8. tight suit; 9. acquitted for lack of evidence; 10. get wedged in the crowd; 11. leave by a back way; 12. give a squeal

7. Make a list of words and word combinations that are used in court when hearing a case and give an account of the trial in the form of a letter.

8. Interpret the following lines:

1. ... this murder was all but found with the body; 2. ... his luck was badly out: he might have committed the crime in broad daylight; 3. It was all over, you would have said, but the hanging. 4. ... with a judge in scarlet hanging on her words ...;

5. ... he had the lamplight on his face. 6. I couldn't make out what he was at.

IV. Development:

Read and retell the story.

It was a wet night in early November 1974 when Lady Veronica Lucan ran into The Plumbers' Arms. With blood pouring from her head, she burst into the pub shouting: 'Help me... I've just escaped from a murderer ... he's in the house ... he's murdered the nanny.' The man she referred to was the Earl of Lucan, a gambling aristocrat known as 'Lucky' and Lady Lucan's ex-husband. The police were called and entered Lady Lucan's home, an expensive Georgian house in Belgravia.

The house was dark. But when Sergeant Donald Baker shone his torch down the hallway, he noticed bloodstains on the walls. At the bottom of the stairs, he discovered the body of the children's nanny, Sandra Rivett, and the murder weapon, a lead pipe.

Soon Lucan's mother arrived at the house. She said that her son had just phoned and asked her to go there. He had told his mother that there had been a 'terrible catastrophe' and that Veronica and the nanny were injured. He had asked her to collect the children from the house. Just before midnight Lucan again called. 'I will ring the police in the morning,' he told her. He never phoned the police.

At first, Roy Ranson, head of the investigation, had no reason to think that Lucan was the murderer. But Lady Lucan, who had gone downstairs after the nanny and been attacked herself, had no doubt that the attacker was her ex-husband. She thought that he had killed the nanny by mistake. Sandra's night off each week was Thursday, but that week she had taken Wednesday off instead. Perhaps Sandra's killer had gone to the house expecting only Lady Lucan to be

there.

Susan Maxwell Scott, a friend of Lucan's, was the last person to have seen Lucan alive. He arrived at her house towards midnight on the night of the murder. Lucan told her that he had been passing his wife's home, on his way to his own flat, when he had seen a man attacking her. Lucan had entered the house using his key and the man had run off. Mrs Maxwell Scott told police that Lucan drove off at about 1.15 a.m. after writing letters to two friends.

On Sunday, 10 November the police at Newbaven, on the south coast, found the car used by Lord Lucan. There was blood inside the car and also some lead pipe, identical to the murder weapon, in the boot. These did not belong to the car's owner, a friend who had lent it to Lucan two weeks earlier.

So, what happened to Lucan? Did he escape to Europe and then perhaps to Africa? Or did he jump into the sea and end his life? Did he murder Sandra Rivett? Did he murder her by mistake? Or did he pay someone to kill his wife? Perhaps we will never know. A jury found Lucan, in his absence, guilty of murder and his mysterious behaviour perhaps confirms this view, yet he has never been found. The police file on the case is still open and the mystery of 'Lucky' Lucan remains.

TEXT 3 YOUR WITNESS

I. Reading task

1. Find evidence in the text to support the following statements:

1. Buckster was unable to prove that his evidence was true.
2. Buckster's reputation was ruined after the trial.
3. It was not easy for Arnold Shawn to win the case.
4. Arnold Shawn stopped at nothing to succeed in life.

5. Naomi's life was ruined.

II. Answer the following interpretation questions:

1. Do you think that Arnold Shawn was an outstanding lawyer?
2. How can you account for the acquittal of Jerome Kenneth?
3. What do you think of Naomi Shawn? Was she in any way to blame for the failure of their marriage?
4. Do you think it was a mere accident that Arnold Shawn was killed? Prove your point of view.
5. Why do you think Buckster answered the policeman's question the way he did? Cement on it.

With a degree of bitterness, a lawyer has been defined as someone who can make black appear white or white appear black. Our detestable forensic hero is singular only in that he proved a red traffic light green.

It was murder although slaughter was a better term for it or even assassination. Naomi Shawn settled on murder because it was a word that felt strangely at home in her mind. The crime, by any name, was happening to a bewildered citizen, one Henry Babcock, whose place of execution was the witness stand in Judge Button's court. Henry Babcock was in a somewhat similar circumstance to the late Agnes Thompson, housewife, who had been struck down by a Mercedes-Benz and subsequently buried, too; but he had the uncomfortable disadvantage of not being dead.

From her seat among the courtroom spectators, Naomi watched the scene with fascinated eyes. Arnold Shawn was a man of electrifying virility, persuasive charm, and intellectual dexterity. He was a dramatist, a strategist, a psychologist, and could, if need be, display the touch of the poet. He was more handsome at fifty than he'd been at twenty-five, more confident, more successful, more feared and much more hated. He was a lawyer who selected his clients with

scrupulous care, basing his decision solely on ability to pay. But once a retainer was given, the accused could sit back with whatever ease an accused can muster and know that his fate was in the hands of as shrewd a legal talent as money could buy and the biggest heel.

Naomi Shawn's vocabulary wasn't as extensive as her husband's. He would have found a more distinctive way of describing his own character. In fact, he had done that very thing only a few hours earlier.

"I'm not cruel, Naomi; I'm honest. I could lie to you. It would be easy, easier than you know, my dear. I could prove to you, beyond your innermost feminine doubt, that I am an honest, loyal, devoted husband who is passionately in love with you, and everything you think you've learned to the contrary is pure illusion. But I won't lie. There is another woman."

Naomi tried not to listen to echoes. Arnold was speaking, and Arnold commanded attention when he spoke.

"Now, Mr. Babcock," he was saying, "you have testified that you saw my client's automobile run a red light, strike the deceased, Agnes Thompson, drive on for a space of some fifty yards, stop, back up to a spot parallel with the body, and then drive on again without my client, Mr. Jerome, so much as alighting from the vehicle..."

Mr. Jerome. He was nineteen. A slight nineteen with an almost child like face and guilty blue eyes that stared disconsolately at his uncalloused hands laced together on the table before him. His blond hair was combed back neatly, and he wore a conservative tie, white shirt and dark suit, as per Arnold's instructions. Kenneth Jerome looked more like an honour student than a cold-blooded hit and run killer. And he was that; Naomi was the one spectator in the courtroom who knew. She had gone to Arnold's office one morning. He hadn't been home all night, a situation that was becoming

alarmingly frequent. It was time to have a showdown. But young Jerome and his father had come to the office that day and she was shunted off to another room. She heard the story. Kenneth Jerome couldn't deny hitting his victim, the police had already traced his car to the garage where it was being repaired.

"I didn't know I'd hit a woman," Kenneth Jerome explained. "I didn't see anyone. I thought I felt a thud, But it's open country out near the airport. Sometimes you hit a rabbit or even a cat late at night. And it was late. Somewhere near three-thirty, I think. Anyway, I thought that's what happened when I got home and saw my right front fender. I thought I'd hit a rabbit or cat".

And Arnold's voice had queried him from across the desk.

"Is that what you told the police?"

"Sure, it is. What else could I tell them?"

"Is there a traffic signal at that intersection?"

"There is-but there wasn't another car in sight."

"Was the signal with you, or against you?"

"It was with me. It was green."

"Is that what you told the police?"

"Sure, it is. I said the woman must have tried to cross against the light I didn't see her at all".

And then Arnold had smiled. From the next room, Naomi couldn't see the smile; but she could hear it in his words.

"Very good, Mr. Jerome. Now, unless you want me to throw this case back in your teeth, tell me what really happened last night. I don't deal with clients who aren't honest with me..."

Honest was one of Arnold's favourite words. It had an exceptional meaning to him.

"To be perfectly honest with you, Naomi, I never did

love you. Not the way a man wants to love a woman. Your father had influence and I needed a start. It was that simple."

Echoes. She pushed them from her mind. She came to watch Henry Babcock take punishment for being a good citizen.

Arnold's voice came again. "You were standing on the sidewalk near the intersection at the time of the accident, is that right?"

Henry Babcock was merely nervous at this stage of cross-examination. He was a rather slight man, balding, had a clean shaven face and wore thick lensed glasses that magnified. At the moment, the validity of his theory seemed self evident.

"Not exactly," Henry Babcock answered. "I was sitting on a bench at the bus stop, waiting for a bus."

"And how far was the bench from the intersection, Mr. Babcock?"

Henry Babcock hesitated."I don't know as I could say exactly. Not very far."

"Not very far." Arnold smiled. He was always dangerous when he smiled. "That doesn't help the jury much, does it, Mr. Babcock? Can't you be more specific? Was it as far" - he turned slowly, his eyes sweeping the courtroom and finally coming to rest - "as from where you're sitting to where the defendant is sitting?"

"Well, now, I don't know."

"Yes or no, Mr. Babcock?"

The question was like a whip. Henry Babcock straightened his glasses and sat at attention.

"Well, yes," he said.

"The bench was the same distance from the intersection as you are from Mr. Jerome at this moment?"

"Yes, sir".

"Very good. Now please continue and tell the jury just

what happened... What had happened? Naomi's mind would wander, no matter how she tried to keep it in line. Was it really as simple as Arnold had said—merely a marriage of convenience? It was difficult to believe. She knew why she'd married Arnold. She had loved him; she still loved him, in spite of what he'd become. Was she somehow responsible for that? She'd tried to be a good wife and mother; she tried to keep up with Arnold's dazzling success.

"Mr. Babcock"—Arnold's voice intruded on the memories again—"I want you to clarify one detail. You say you didn't see Agnes Thompson prior to the accident. You were sitting on the bench waiting for a bus. Mrs. Thompson approached the intersection from the east".

Someone had set up a blackboard in view of the judge and the jury. On it was drawn the intersection with crosses indicating the location of the bench and Henry Babcock, the spot where the accident occurred, and now, at Arnold's instruction, another cross for Mrs. Thompson approaching the intersection.

"We know that she came from the east," Arnold continued, "because we know that she had been visiting a sick grandchild and was returning to her own home, six blocks distant, only after the grandchild had shown signs of recovery and gone to sleep. Presumably, Mrs. Thompson was weary after the strain of her vigil; presumably, she walked with a heavy tread—she was a rather heavy woman. How do you account for not hearing Mrs. Thompson approach the intersection, Mr. Babcock?"

Henry Babcock appeared puzzled. He rubbed his jaw thoughtfully with one hand, and the light glinted off the lens of his eyeglasses. The staring eyes of the jury and the courtroom seemed to bother him. The question bothered him, too.

"I didn't say that I didn't hear her," he answered.

"Then you did hear her."

"I didn't say that, either. Maybe I heard her. I don't remember. I was tired, too. I'd just come from work."

"At the Century Club?"

"Yes, sir. I clean up there after the place closes at two o'clock."

"Two a.m., that is."

"Yes, sir."

Two a.m. It was difficult to find an accident witness in broad daylight; but when, a few days after taking the case Arnold had received an urgent telephone call from Jerome Sr. at a similar hour of a different morning, he knew there was work ahead. It was in the downstairs hall, Arnold had just come in. He still wore his black topcoat over his tuxedo. Naomi had descended most of the way down the stairs, having started when she heard him coming. He took the call in silence, concluding it with a curt assurance that he would handle everything. He'd dropped the telephone back into the cradle for a moment; then took it up again and dialed. "Fran? Arnold here. Sorry to call you now, but something's come up. The Jerome case—a witness. Yes, the police are keeping him under wraps; but old man Jerome just got wind of it at a cocktail party and passed the word along. Now, here's what I want you to do. Get the wheels rolling. Get everything you can on Henry Babcock. That's right. Babcock. He's a janitor, or porter, or some such thing at the Century Club. He was waiting for a bus to go home after work when the accident happened. I want him tabbed from the year One. You know how."

Arnold had dropped the telephone back into the cradle and turned around. Naomi was at the bottom of the stairs at that time. He stared at her without seeming to see her at all.

"Is that who she is? "Naomi had asked." Is it Fran, your secretary?"

Arnold's eyebrows had a way of knitting together when he was annoyed. At that moment she hadn't been sure whether he was more annoyed with her question or with Jerome's call; but it was probably the latter. She didn't even possess nuisance value any more.

"Is that who is?" he'd asked.

"The woman you've been with tonight."

She'd reached out and straightened his tie. Old-fashioned as it was, and Arnold did hate being old-fashioned about anything. "You're talking nonsense, Naomi. Go to bed." It was the way to dismiss a child. He'd stalked upstairs, his mind busy with the problem of Henry Babcock, good citizen, bent on the folly of doing his duty... And so they were in the courtroom, and Arnold was solving his problem.

"...So, at approximately half past three, having finished your work at the portation to take you home. Where do you live, Mr. Babcock?" It was an innocent question. Henry Babcock answered without hesitation. "In Inglewood," he said. "I've got a three-room apartment." "And you live alone?" "Yes, sir. Since my wife died three years ago." "Since your wife died," Arnold repeated. "My sympathies, Mr. Babcock. It must be lonely coming home to an empty apartment."

The prosecutor stirred uneasily. He seemed to sense some ulterior motivation behind the question. Before he could object, Henry Babcock, who sensed nothing but the discomfort of the witness box, had answered.

"Yes, sir, it is," he said.

"But you do have friends."

"Friends?"

"At your place of employment. I believe the Century Club employs entertainers, including several very attractive young ladies. I understand that you do little favors for them, such as bringing coffee to the dressing rooms -"

The prosecutor leaped to his feet.

"Your Honor, I object to this line of questioning. We aren't here to ascertain the witnesses' sociability, or to delve into his personal life."

Arnold turned toward him, smiling.

"And why aren't we?" he asked. "The witness has testified in direct contradiction to the sworn statement of my client. Obviously, one of these two men is either mistaken or an outright liar. I see nothing objectionable in attempting to establish the character of the witness. For that matter, I see nothing objectionable-although the learned prosecutor seems to differ with me on this point-in a lonely widower bringing coffee to a ladies' dressing room."

There was something diabolical about Arnold in action. Naomi was beginning to realize that. In a few words, he'd turned the prosecutor into an unwitting counsel for the defence. The man sat down, chastened and confused.

Arnold turned back to Henry Babcock.

"Agnes Thompson approached the intersection from the east," he resumed. "That means that she came from behind you, doesn't it?"

"Yes, sir," Babcock answered.

"Yes, because you sat on a bench parallel to a street running north and south. The bench"- Arnold referred to the blackboard again-" is on the south-east corner of the intersection. The signal, which you have testified was red when my client's automobile struck Mrs. Thompson, is approximately ten feet north of the bench, which would have been to your right as you sat facing the street. Correct?"

Henry Babcock adjusted his glasses and leaned forward to follow Arnold's indications on the blackboard map.

"Yes, that's correct," he agreed.

"And so, you were sitting on the bench, tired after the night's work."

"Yes, sir."

"And alone?"

"Yes, sir."

"Waiting for a bus to take you home to your apartment. Where you live alone."

Babcock's forehead had corrugated into a puzzled frown, but he answered:

"Yes, sir."

"You looked at the signal, and saw that it was red."

"Yes, sir."

"And before it changed to green, my client's automobile raced past the intersection, striking down Mrs. Thompson, whom you hadn't noticed prior to the accident -", Arnold paused, as if only at that instant discovering a flaw in the testimony. "Now, that does seem strange," he mused aloud. "You turned your head to the right and saw that the signal was red. Why didn't you also see Mrs. Thompson preparing to step down into the crosswalk?"

There was a slight murmur in the courtroom. Arnold's strategy was beginning to take hold.

"I don't know," Babcock answered. "I guess she wasn't there yet when I looked."

"Then you must have looked away from the light for a time." Babcock hesitated, sensing a trap.

"The light was red!" he insisted.

"But you didn't see Mrs. Thompson."

"It was dark."

"Isn't there a street lamp at that intersection? Think, Mr. Babcock."

"There's a street lamp but it only shines so far. After that it's dark."

"And yet Mrs. Thompson would have had to come into that area of light, wouldn't she?"

"Maybe she came too fast for me to see her. Maybe she was running."

"Running?" Arnold caught up the word and dangled it before the ears of the court. "Now, why would she have been running, Mr. Babcock? Haven't we already established that it was late, very late, and that she must have been weary from sitting up with a sick grandchild?"

Henry Babcock was an uncomplicated man, who, very likely, had never sat in a witness box before in his life. He'd come to do his duty, and yet, by answering a few minor questions he hadn't thought through, he'd gotten himself into trouble. He glanced pleadingly at the prosecutor, who was helpless at the moment, and then got himself into worse trouble.

"Maybe she was afraid."

"But why should she have been afraid?" Arnold demanded.

"Because it was so late. It's not safe for a woman out alone at that hour. Things happen. You read about it in the paper all the time."

Arnold listened carefully to Henry Babcock, so carefully that he caught up the entire courtroom in his attitude and everyone listened, carefully.

"I read about it?" he echoed. "What do I read about?"

The accentuated pronoun forced Henry Babcock to a correction.

"I mean, people do," he explained. "Anybody".

"I think what you mean," Arnold interpolated, "is that you read about it all the time. Now, just what do you read?"

Henry Babcock was perspiring freely. He didn't bother to wipe his brow.

"Things happen," he said. "Robberies, attacks".

"And you always read about these things, is that right, Mr. Babcock? When you're all finished bringing coffee to the ladies' dressing room, and cleaning up the deserted club, you go home to your apartment, alone, and read about terrible

things that happen to women who go out on the streets at night”.

Arnold's voice was an instrument played with professional skill. It was impossible not to be drawn along with it. But he got no father before the prosecutor was on his feet shouting an objection. Arnold smiled at him with an expression of tolerant patience, and only Naomi understood what was happening. The innocent must always be made to appear guilty. This was Arnold's secret of success...

“I don't want a scene, Naomi. This woman need never have come between us if you hadn't insisted on a showdown. I'm not planning to divorce you, or to allow you to divorce me. I can't afford a scandal, and you have the children to consider even if my career means nothing to you...”

The innocent must always be made to appear guilty.

“Your Honor,” Arnold continued, with mock humility. “I'm deeply sorry if my remarks have caused prejudice in the minds of the jury. It wasn't my intention to infer that the witness has socially undesirable tendencies. Nevertheless, I'm still curious as to how he could have turned his head to observe the traffic signal and not have seen a woman about to step out into the crosswalk. If he was tired, he might have been dozing; but then he wouldn't have seen the signal. If, however, he was alert enough to notice the signal, why didn't he see Mrs. Thompson?”

With these words, Arnold swung back to Henry Babcock.

“Or did you see her, Mr. Babcock?”

Henry Babcock drew back in the box.

“No,” he said.

“Are you sure, Mr. Babcock? A few moments ago you were positive that you didn't see her; a few moments later you thought that you might have heard her. Now you can't seem to explain why you didn't see her. Isn't it possible that you did

see her? That perhaps you spoke to her?”

“No-”

“That you approached her?”

“No! I never left the bench “You never left the bench, and yet, with an automobile approaching, and surely Mrs. Thompson could have seen the headlight, the victim stepped off the curb and into its path. Why did she do that? Mr. Babcock, unless, as you have suggested, she was startled out of her wits? Was there anyone else in the vicinity at the time?”

Babcock was no longer bewildered; he was furious.

“No!” he shouted.

“Then no one could have startled Mrs. Thompson unless it was yourself.” “I didn't say she was startled.” “But you suggested it. You suggested that she might have been running. These are interesting suggestions, in view of the fact that you knew no one other than yourself was in the vicinity. Since you've volunteered this much light on the mystery of what happened at that intersection the night Mrs. Thompson died, perhaps, remembering that you're under oath, you would like to tell the whole truth.”

Arnold waited for an answer, and the court waited with him.

“I told the truth!” Babcock insisted. “The whole truth!”

“Thank you, Mr. Babcock.”

Arnold stepped back. He seemed ready to release the witness; only Naomi knew it was a feint. There had been another telephone call only this morning. She'd overheard enough to know Henry Babcock wasn't going to get off so easily.

“...Yes, Fran, he's going to be tough to crack - too clean. Nothing on him unless I can colour up that job of his. What? Do you have proof? Good girl! Of course it's enough. I'll make it enough.”

And then he'd looked up to find Naomi staring at him accusingly. "What are you going to do to that poor man?" she had asked. "I'm going to win my case," he had answered. "Your client is guilty." "Not until the jury brings in a verdict. Don't look so shocked,

Naomi. You can't be that benign! A courtroom is just like a battlefield. When a soldier is ordered to take an objective, he can't consider if innocent people will be hurt. There are no innocent people; there are only the quick and the dead. I'm one of the quick. Because of that, you live in a beautiful house, wear lovely clothes, drive an expensive sedan -"

"Who is the woman, Arnold?"

And that was when he had stopped evading her.

"I'm not cruel, Naomi; I'm honest. I could lie to you. It would be easy, easier than you know..." Sitting among the spectators in the courtroom, Naomi learned how easy it was.

"Mr. Babcock -" Arnold swung back to face the witness, his sudden movement and the sound of his voice magnetizing attention. "How long have you been employed at the Century Club?"

The change of tactic puzzled Babcock.

"Ten months," he said.

"I don't suppose your salary is anything remarkable."

"I don't need much."

"Still, it's not comparable to, let us say, an instructor of mathematics and mechanical drawing at Freeman High School, which position you held for fourteen years prior to your employment at the Century Club. Tell me, Mr Babcock, why does a man of your background work as a porter in a cheap night club? Why are you reduced to pushing a broom and running errands for show-girls? Or does this explain better?"

No one was prepared for Arnold's next move, least of all Henry Babcock. When Arnold reached out and snatched the

glasses from his eyes, Babcock rose from the chair, grasped at empty air, and barely steadied himself against the side of the bench, short of falling.

"My glasses," he gasped.

"Your eyes, Mr. Babcock!" Arnold corrected. "Isn't it true that you relinquished your profession because you were going blind?" "No!" I had cataracts". "Because your vision was eighty-five per cent impaired when you underwent surgery eight month ago? Because you were totally colour blind?"

Arnold had won his case. Naomi could sense the feeling of the court even before her ears picked up the murmur. By that time. Henry Babcock was trying to explain that an operation had restored vision to one eye and he was awaiting the other; but few people heard.

"I'll be good as new!" he insisted. "I'll get my teaching job back".

"But you weren't 'good as new' the night you claim to have seem my client go through a red light!"

"With my glasses I can see colour!"

"Out of which eye?"

"The left eye. The one that had the operation."

"But the signal was to your right."

"I turned my head."

"But you didn't see Mrs. Thompson."

"I couldn't. I can't see out of the sides only straight ahead."

"Only straight ahead!" Arnold pounced on the phrase, as if he had been waiting for it all this time. "And how far straight ahead, Mr. Babcock? As far as from where you are sitting to the defendant - that's what you said, didn't you?"

Henry Babcock leaned forward, a grotesque figure of a man trying to see through a fog.

"With my glasses -" he began.

"Your Honor," Arnold announced, "I move that the

testimony of the witness be stricken out from the record. It's obvious to everyone in this courtroom that he is not capable of giving reliable information on anything of a visual nature. The distance from the witness stand to the defendant, which Mr. Babcock has, under oath, declared to be the same as the distance from the bench on which he was seated at the time of the accident to the point at which the accident occurred, can't possibly measure in excess of thirty feet. I invite the prosecution to check me on this." There was no need to check.

Naomi, remembering, realized when Arnold had set his trap. He was always dangerous when he smiled. "I have already checked the distance between the bench and the place of the accident," he added, "and it is, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, exactly sixty-two feet! Not only is the witness colour blind not only is he incapable of seeing out of the sides of his eyes; he is also completely unable to estimate simple distances. Unless he's deliberately lying about everything, unless he did leave the bench and does know some reason why Mrs. Thompson stepped out in front of a fast moving automobile, the most charitable conclusion we can reach is that this poor man's mind has been enfeebled by the double tragedy of losing his wife and almost losing his sight, and he is incompetent to testify in a court of law".

The prosecution roared a protest, Arnold turned toward him with a gesture of contemptuous dismissal.

"Your witness," he said.

The jury was out fifteen minutes. After the acquittal, Arnold received congratulations with his customary indifference. The courtroom emptied. Naomi watched a defeated little man make his way toward the corridor: Henry Babcock, ex-good citizen. She caught his eyes, magnified by the lenses of the glasses, as he went by. It had been murder. He went out and she waited alone for Arnold.

"So that's how you take an objective," she said. "Did you have to destroy his character as well as his testimony? Do you think he'll ever get that teaching job back now?"

"If he's man enough," Arnold said. "That's his problem, not mine."

"Your problem is only how to get rid of a bothering wife, isn't it?"

Arnold didn't seem to consider the question worth answering. They went out together. The sidewalk was deserted now except for a dejected man waiting at the bus stop, a man for whom Arnold didn't have so much as a glance. At the entrance to the parking lot, he looked up and frowned at the sky. It was starting to rain lightly.

"I'm glad you decided to visit our court today, Naomi," he said. "I've got a five o'clock appointment and it's the very devil to catch a cab in bad weather."

"Five o'clock?" Naomi echoed. "That gives you time to pick up flowers. Shall I stop at a florist?"

"No, thank you, Naomi. Just get your car, please. I'll wait."

And Arnold waited. He stood at the edge of the parking lot driveway, so supremely confident that he didn't so much as step back when Naomi brought the sedan around. He didn't even have time to change his self-satisfied expression to surprise when she suddenly cut the wheels and slammed her foot on the accelerator.

After the police officer had extracted Arnold's body from under the wheels and slammed her foot on the accelerator.

"It was a mistake" she sobbed. "I meant to put my foot on the brake. It was a terrible mistake."

A small crowd had gathered, but there was only one eyewitness. The officer turned to him, and for a moment Naomi caught a glimpse of the man's eyes. The sympathy she'd given him in the courtroom was in them.

"If this woman is the victim's wife, surely she's telling the truth," he said. "Anyway, what I might have seen couldn't contradict her". Henry Babcock removed his glasses and blinked at the blur which was the policeman. "It's a legal fact" he said, "that I'm not a reliable witness."

Notes on the Text

Slaughter-the killing of many people at once

to feel strangely at home-to feel at one's ease

circumstance-condition or fact connected with the event or action

a showdown-a final test argument or fight to settle a dispute

a marriage of convenience-marriage made not for love but for the personal benefit of one or both partners

to knit one's brows- to frown

nuisance-a thing person or behaviour that is troublesome or annoying

prejudice-opinion or like or dislike of smth / smb that is not founded on experience or reason

to run errands-to do smb little favours

the acquittal- judgment that a person is not guilty of the crime with which she or he has been charged

Recommended Vocabulary List (for revision or study)

Words:

assassination, a bewildered citizen, virility, intellectual dexterity, scrupulous care, extensive, intersection, tuxedo, the descended, a janitor possess, nuisance value, leaped, a flaw in the testimony, an objection, prejudice, bewildered, to release the witness, to bring in a verdict, the murmur, the testimony, under oath, charitable, the parking lot, contradict.

II. Vocabulary exercises

1. Put in the correct prepositions:

1. "I'm not cruel, Naomi, I'm honest. I could lie ... you. I could prove ... you that I am honest, loyal, devoted husband, and every thing you've learned ... the contrary is pure illusion."
2. "I don't deal ... clients who aren't honest ... me." The word "honest" had an exceptional meaning ... him.
3. He was annoyed ... Jerome's call.
4. A blackboard was set up ... Arnold's instruction.
5. There was something diabolical ... Arnold in action.
6. Henry Buckster was merely nervous ... this stage of the cross – examination.
7. The operation restored vision ... one eye.
8. "I can't see ... the sides of my eyes." - Buckster said.
9. ...the entrance ... the parking lot, he locked up and frowned ... the sky.
10. Arnold stood ... the edge of the parking lot driveway and waited.

2. Make up situations based on the text using the following words and word combinations:

1. Shrewd, to select smb with scrupulous care, to deal with smb;
2. To deny doing smth, to trace smth, to feel a thud;
3. To clarify smth, to account for smth, to be weary, to walk with a heavy tread;
4. To be startled out of one's wits, in the vicinity, to be furious, to get oneself into trouble;
5. A marriage of convenience, with a sense of incredulity, to be responsible for smth, to keep up with smb;
6. To divorce smb, can't afford smth, to mean smth to smb;
7. An urgent telephone call, an accident witness, in broad daylight, to come up;

8. An outright liar, to object to smth, to differ with smb on smth;
 9. One's background, to run errands for smb;
 10. To be color blind, to reach out, to snatch one's glasses, to steady oneself;
 11. To have cataracts, to restore vision to one eye, out of the sides of one's eyes;
 12. To estimate simple distances, to be incompetent, to testify in a court of law;
 13. To make one's way toward, to catch a glimpse of smth, to remove one's glasses, reliable.
3. Give detailed answers to the following questions:
1. How did Buckster happen to be the only witness to the accident?
 2. What do we know about Henry Buckster?
 3. How did he behave during the cross-examination?
 4. What did Arnold Shawn try to prove to the Jury?
 5. Who was Agnes Thompson and how did she come to be struck down by the car? Can you draw a plan of the intersection where the accident occurred?
 6. What do we know about the defendant, Jerome Kenneth?
 7. How did he happen to knock down Agnes Thompson? What version did he stick to at the trial?
 8. What do we know about the defendant's lawyer, Arnold Shawn?
 9. What can you say about Naomi Shawn?
 10. Did Arnold win the case? In what way did he receive congratulations?
 11. What conversation took place between Naomi and her husband as they were leaving the court?
 12. What happened at the entrance to the parking lot when Arnold Shawn was waiting for his wife to bring around her car?
 13. What answer did Buckster give the policeman when he was asked about the accident?

UNIT 4

CRIME MYSTERIES

I. Before you read

Discuss these questions:

1. What is your experience in reading detective stories? Are you fond of them? What are your favourite detective stories? Would you like to write a detective story yourself?
2. Name several things you like about detective stories and several things you don't like.
3. What do you expect a good detective story should be like? What are the main features of a detective story?
4. Which of the following elements should be obligatory in a good detective story?
 - the description of the crime
 - the motives for the crime
 - the motivation of the characters' actions
 - the investigation
 - the description of the detective's character
 - the description of the characters of the victim and the culprit
 - the standpoint of the narrator/author
5. What is the main purpose of the detective story?
 - the description of the crime
 - the psychological portrait of the culprit
 - the establishment of the guilt and the detection of the culprit
 - the punishment of the vice and the evil
 - the moral that the crime does not pay and it will be out, a good lesson in social behaviour
6. Name the most popular detective writers and their detective heroes. Whom do you consider the greatest detective writer of all times?

II. Reading task

Readers around the world love mystery stories. One reason mysteries are so popular is that reading them is a kind of game. Readers try to find out why something happened or who did something. The mysteries below are solved by a police detective named Dr. Haledjian. As you read each story, you will watch Dr. Haledjian study the problem. You will learn all that he learns. See if you're as good a detective as Dr. Haledjian.

1. The Case of the Telltale Clock

Police found the body of Buffalo Fenn in his apartment. The electric cord of his clock was tied around his neck. The clock had stopped at 7:00. Police Inspector Winters had Pete Skones, Buffalo's long-time enemy, arrested for questioning. Pete claimed that on the morning of Buffalo's murder, he had been playing cards with friends. The friends said he never left the hotel room where they had been playing all night.

A week passed with no new clues to the murder. Then Nick the Nose went to see Inspector Winters, who had Dr. Haledjian in his office.

Nick grinned. "I know something", he said. "I know someone who saw Buffalo's murder. Broadway Ben."

"Ben," said Nick, "had a room down the hall from Buffalo. He was passing Buffalo's room when he saw Buffalo's door was open a little. He didn't hear anything at first except the ticking of Buffalo's clock. And suddenly the ticking stopped.

"Then Ben heard a man scream. He hid in a doorway at the end of the hall. Two minutes later he saw Pete Skones run out of Buffalo's room and race downstairs.

"Ben was so scared after he read what happened to Buffalo that he hasn't looked at a clock for a week. He's hiding, but I can take you to him if you pay me \$5,000." "Don't

pay, Inspector Winters, said Dr. Haledjian. "Nick is lying."

•How did Dr. Haledjian know Nick was lying?

2. The Case of the Murdered Brother

Dr. Haledjian finished examining the body of Mike Page, which lay on the red carpet of his fashionable home.

"Mr. Page was beaten to death with the handle of that gun," the famous detective said.

The gun had been found near the body. Sheriff Monahan was carefully examining it for fingerprints. "I've telephoned his brother at his office," the sheriff said. "I only told him he'd better hurry home. I hate the job of telling him that his brother has been killed. Will you do it?" "All right," Haledjian agreed as he watched the body being carried to an ambulance. Then he sat down to wait for John Page.

The ambulance had driven off to the hospital when John Page rushed through the front door. "What happened? Where's Mike?"

"I am sorry to have to tell you this. He was murdered about two hours ago," said Haledjian. "Your cook found the body in the living room and telephoned the police.

"I can't find fingerprints on the gun that was used to murder him," interrupted the sheriff, holding the gun wrapped in a cloth. "I'll have the laboratory examine it thoroughly."

Page stared at the outline of the gun through the cloth. Suddenly he grabbed the sheriff's arm. "Find the monster who beat Mike to death. I'll offer a \$50,000 reward!"

"Save your money," said Haledjian. "The murderer won't be hard to find!"

•Why not?

3. The Ex-Wife Murder.

"Who shot her?" cried Rogers as he rushed into the hospital three minutes after his ex-wife died from a bullet

through her head. "Just a minute," Professor Fordney said. "I'd like to ask you a few questions ... routine, you know. Although divorced for the past six months, you have been living in the same house with your ex-wife, have you not?"

"That's right."

"Had any trouble recently?"

"Well ...yesterday when I told her I was going on a business trip, she threatened suicide. In fact, I grabbed a bottle of iodine from her as she was about to drink it. When I left last evening at seven, however, telling her I was spending the night with friends in Sewickley, she made no objections. Returning to the town this afternoon," he continued, "I called my home and the maid answered."

"Just what did she say?"

"Oh, Mr. Rogers, they took poor mistress to St. Anne's hospital about half an hour ago. Please hurry to her!" She was crying so I couldn't get anything else out of her; then I hurried here. Where is she?"

"The nurse here will direct you," responded the Professor.

"A queer case this, Joe," said Inspector Kelley who had been listening to the conversation. "These moderns are a little too much for me! A man and woman living together after being divorced six months!"

"A queer case, indeed, Jim," sighed Fordney. "You'd better detain Rogers. If he didn't shoot her himself, I'm confident he knows who did."

•Why did the Professor advise the Inspector to detain Rogers?

4. Case # 463

At 8:10 p.m., July 4, 1945, Miss Ruby Marshall left her apartment on the fifth floor of the Hotel Oakwood. As she walked toward the elevator she passed Jane McGuire. The

fourteen-year-old child had her Scottish terrier on a long leash and as they came opposite each other the dog growled and leaped at Miss Marshall. The woman screamed and ran back to her apartment. Thirty minutes later Mrs. McGuire had a call from police headquarters informing her that Miss Marshall had received first aid at Mercy Hospital for a wound on the knee where the McGuire dog had bitten her. Invalided for the past two years, Mrs. McGuire was unable to look into the situation herself. She immediately called her friend, Professor Fordney, informing him of the above and asking him to look into the matter.

He found Miss Marshall sitting on a chair in the emergency ward, about to leave the hospital. Receiving permission to examine the wound from the doctor who had just taken care of her, Fordney raised Miss Marshall's immaculate evening dress, noticed her hose were rolled below her knees, removed the bandage and found cauterised marks on the right knee cap. Turning to the physician he inquired, "Are you sure those are teeth marks?" "Why... they look like it to me!"

Lowering the woman's dress, the Professor told her, "You certainly didn't show much intelligence in trying to frame this charge against Mrs. McGuire, toward whom you hold a personal grudge. Her dog did not bite you!"

•How did he know?

5. The Case of the Suicide Room

Sir, Cecil Brookfield pulled back a large, heavy door at the end of one of the long halls in his 600-year – old castle in England.

Dr, Haledjian, a weekend guest, looked down into the darkness.

"A room with four walls – and no floor," said Sir Cecil. "Or rather, with a floor 100 feet below the level of the door."

"The room was built as a way to secretly kill the first owner's enemies," explained Sir Cecil. "Later, when the beautiful wife of the first Lord Brookfield died suddenly, her young lover threw himself to his death here."

"His suicide was not the last one in this room either. Ever since then, a young man has jumped to his death in the lifetime of every fourth owner. I am the fourth since the last time a young man killed himself in this room."

Sir Cecil pushed the heavy door shut. "I've ordered a worker from the village to come tomorrow to seal off the door. Then no one will ever be able to open it again."

Haledjian's bedroom was three doors away from the "suicide room." As he was getting ready for bed, he heard a dull thud, like the sound of something heavy falling. It could mean only one thing. He rushed into the hallway.

Sir Cecil was running toward the "suicide room." Together the two men pulled open the heavy door. Sir Cecil shined a flashlight down into the darkness below.

There, at the bottom of the hole, was the body of a young man. "It's Ritchie, my wife's lawyer!" gasped Sir Cecil. "Why would he kill himself?" "He didn't," corrected Haledjian. "He was pushed!"

•How did Haledjian know?

6. The Case of Willie the Wisp

Dr. Haledjian was vacationing in a small country in Europe when General Schwinn, head of the border guards in the country, asked for help on a "puzzling problem of possible smuggling." Schwinn went to see Haledjian in his hotel room and asked him if he had heard of a man named Eugene W. McNally.

"Ah, yes, Willie the Wisp!" answered Haledjian. "He smuggled diamonds from the U.S. into Canada for years, and the border guards never caught him. He's a very clever

criminal."

"That's the man," replied Schwinn. "He's tricking us again, but I don't understand how. Six months ago he appeared at the border of our country driving a new black Fiona, a foreign sports car that costs \$ 60,000. We've heard all about Willie, so of course we looked everywhere in that car. Nothing. But each of his three suitcases had a false bottom like smugglers use to hide things."

"Under the false bottom were three bottles – one filled with bits of colored glass, one with sugar, and one with sea shells."

Naturally, we couldn't arrest him for hiding those things. So we let him cross the border into our country. "Now, twice a month we see a shining black Fiorta driving up to our border crossing. It's always Willie, of course! And he always has those three suitcases with the three bottles filled with the same strange things – colored glass, sugar, and sea shells."

"That thief just sits and laughs at the border guards. They're forced to let him in!" said Schwinn.

"Colored glass, sugar, and sea shells," said Haledjian to himself.

"What do they mean?" cried Schwinn. "What is he smuggling into our country?"

Haledjian lit a pipe and smoked it quietly for a few minutes. Then he grinned. "What a clever fellow that Willie is!"

•What was Willie smuggling?

7. The Case of the Locked Room

"I think I've been tricked, but I don't know how it was done," said Archer Skeat, the blind violinist, to Dr. Haledjian, as the two friends sat in the musician's library.

"Last night Marty Scopes came to visit," continued Skeat. "He told me he was tired of hearing me talk about how good my hearing is, and he convinced me to make a crazy \$

10,000 bet.

"Marty then went to the bar over there, filled a glass with six cubes of ice, and gave it to me." He took a bottle of cola and left the room.

"I locked the door and the windows from the inside, felt Marty's glass to make sure it held only ice, and put it on the table next to the bar. Then I turned off the lights and sat down to wait.

"The bet was that in less than an hour, Marty could enter the dark, locked room, walk over to the table, pick up the glass, remove the ice, pour in half a glass of soda, put the glass back on the table, and leave the room, locking it behind him – all without my hearing him!

"I heard nothing during the hour I waited in the locked room. At the end of the hour, I unlocked the door. Marty waited in the hall while I walked back to the table. The glass was exactly where I had left it. And it was half full of soda – and only soda. I tasted it! How did he do it?"

After a moment's thought, Haledjian said, "There is nothing wrong with your hearing; no one could have heard..."

Heard what?

Why did Dumpty suspect that Pete was lying?

UNIT 5

CRIME GAMES ROLE PLAYS

1. Enact in English with roles on the theme "Detention of a Suspect in the Robbery"

Situation: By the operations report the police detained a person in the evening. He was found on the bank's roof near a vent-pipe. He was supposed to be waiting for his accessory/ accomplice who had to break into a safe in the bank's storehouse and then to get out onto the roof through the vent-pipe. The accomplice of the robbery, who had got into the bank, managed to disappear through another exit. The police group pursues him/gives chase after him

Play participants: John Winstain, police sergeant; Caroline Drag, policewoman; Mr Steven Crone, detainee

Taking part in the role play as participants, express your opinion and discuss possible actions, in particular:

- a) Policeman John Winstain declares to the man that:
 - he is detained and is considered/not considered under arrest yet...
 - he (John Winstain) demands the documents identifying the detainee to be produced...
 - he thinks/does not think immediate questioning is necessary...
 - he thinks the detainee is to be under a severe system of discipline after the search and he can see the reason for it...
- b) Policewoman Caroline Drag reminds the detainee of his rights, she wants to find out immediately the reason for his staying on the bank's roof at such a late hour and warns him of the senselessness of *denial* and *interacting* the police.

- c) The detainee names himself Steven Crone, but he cannot produce any documents to identify him, however. He proposes his own version: he found himself on the roof by chance because he wanted to take some photos of the city at night, but he had left the camera behind... He does not want to answer any further questions of the policemen and declares he will explain everything to the police-officer at the police station. Besides, he objects to putting handcuffs on him...

2. Enact in English with roles on the theme "Hearing the Case in a Criminal Court".

Situation: 53-year-old Mr Charles Bell committed a crime before (stealing a car) and was punished with every week visiting the police station during 6 months. He was also imposed a fine of £1500. Now he is accused of robbery and grievous bodily harm. A victim is 36-year-old mistress of Mr Charles Bell, whose salary he took away and drank away, having beaten her (what resulted in concussion of the brain). A witness of the crime appeared to be the mistress's girl-friend, who had just come to see her.

Play participants: Ernest Brain, county presiding judge; Glen Robinson, prosecutor; Charles Bell, defendant (accused) Mitchell Fisher, defendant's barrister; Linda Smith, victim's solicitor; Carol Evans, witness the jury

Taking part in the play as acting characters of a criminal case give proof of your point of view, in particular:

a) Prosecutor, Glen Robinson, prosecuting a crime in the court, is making a report about the basic facts of the case, details of the process and the results of the investigation that completely proves the criminal essence of the offence, committed by Charles Bell, characterizes the personality of

the accused... Mr Robinson taking into consideration all the circumstances of the crime that took place and were proved in the court, asks the jury to find the accused Charles Bell guilty according to three articles of the Criminal Code... He also demands punishment on the strength of these articles . The Prosecutor demands that he should go to prison for seven years and six months with the confiscation of property of £50 000 as compensation for physical and moral damages to the victim...

b) Witness Carol Evans testifies upon a trial about the circumstances of the crime... She saw Charles Bell cynically beat a defenceless woman, who did not even resist him... The witness said that she, in fact, had to tear the victim out of the hands of the malicious hooligan, then to call for the ambulance and the police...

c) The defendant's barrister Mitchell Fisher calls the jury's attention to a number of facts and circumstances that can influence the jury's opinion... He states that part of the money, taken away from the victim , was really drunk away by Charles Bell, the accused, but the basic sum was given to the hospital, where his mother was to be operated on. In addition, the defendant understood that he had committed a crime and voluntarily gave himself up to the police...

d) The victim's solicitor Linda Smith states that it is very dangerous for the society when family relations turn into a criminal act and, what is more, weak persons (women and children) suffer in these cases... She finds the guilt of Charles Bell in this case completely proven: moreover, she does not think that he is recommended for mercy , giving proof of it by the facts,.. Linda Smith also calls the attention of the jury to the defendant's rudeness and lack of restraint in combination with hard drinking that became dangerous for the society...

e) Defendant Charles Bell pleads guilty according to all three articles of the Criminal Code, brought by the

prosecutor... He deeply repents and asks the jury to bear in mind the circumstances that he has a sick mother, who will feel very bad without his support... Besides, he thinks that his great services to his country must be taken into account by the jury: he commanded the landing of troops on the Falkland Isles and his hard service in the army had a bad influence on his character...

The Jury Finds Charles Bell Guilty

During the trial County judge Ernest Brain asked the witness, defendant, barrister, solicitor questions and after the *announcement* of the decision of the jury he makes a short speech and *passes a sentence* "Sentenced to 6 years of imprisonment and partial confiscation of the property in order to satisfy the suit of the victim of "£40 000".

3. Enact in English with roles on the theme "Evidence and Procedure".

Situation: members of the law committee (commission) are holding the discussion on the theme "Evidence and Procedure" of the Criminal Code for England and Wales Project.

Play participants: SJD Mr. Fletcher, the Crown Court Judge; Prof. Margaret Crongblat, the Crown Court Judge; Prof. Diane Glomb, the Crown Court Judge

Express your judgement upon one of the aspects of the procedural part of the Criminal Code for England and Wales Project, taking into consideration the following:

– Mrs. D. Glomb lays stress on the necessity of elaborating official procedures, which meet formal requirements of the Criminal Code, so they have to be discussed first;

– Mrs. M. Crongblat is not inclined to exaggerate the importance of official procedures, though she admits their significance. But

at the same time she considers that top-priority discussion of the statements and the legal basis of evidence of prejudicial and judicial investigation, of strict regulations of witnesses' testifying evidence (their procedure) is most actual.

– Mr. D. Fletcher adheres to the opinion about the impossibility of opposing the top-priority of some Code's aspects discussion and thinks it is necessary to make out the working schedule and to follow it closely.

4. Enact in English with roles on the theme "Training Work with Young Offenders".

Situation: Warden Thomas Heart brings to a member of the Disciplinary Committee two juvenile offenders on demand of one of them. These young men are serving their term in a juvenile prison in connection with one and the same criminal case. They used to be friends and courted to the same girl. The one has to serve 6 months, the other, 4 months. Now they are on hostile terms with each other.

Play participants: Thomas Heart, prison warden; Mrs. Elisabeth Magow, member of the Disciplinary Committee, member of the Magistrate; 17-year-old Winston Brown, prisoner (4 months of imprisonment); 16-year-old Jacob Collins, prisoner (6 months of imprisonment)

Taking part in the play as acting characters, discuss possible versions, in particular:

a) Prison warden Thomas Heart reports to Mrs. Elisabeth Magow that 17-year-old Winston fulfills firmly all the requirements set by the discipline routine tries to increase his training level and works diligently in a radio electronics laboratory... As a result he caused harm to Winnie...

b) Prisoner Winston Brown confirms the statements and

characteristics given to him by the warden and asks Mrs. Magow to transfer him to another department and, if possible, to place him on probation (3 months of the imprisonment have already passed)...

c) Prisoner Jacob Collins thinks that the warden is unfair to him and the prison discipline is too severe; besides, he is not allowed to phone his girl-friend or home once again there are no cultural activities, and he wants to work... As for his relations to Winston, it is only his, Winston's fault, – he is gaining favor and he hates this sort of people. In addition, he is charged a less term of imprisonment... that is why he will be able to be released earlier and to court to his girl-friend, in his opinion...

d) Mrs. Magow promises Winnie to solicit his probation immediately, and if it is not solved safely, then to transfer him to another form of serving. She thanks the warden for his detailed report and holds Jacob back for further talks...

5. Enact in English with roles on the theme "Hearing the Case in a Civil Court".

Situation: The case of establishing affiliation and paying maintenance is heard in the county court of Lancashire. Two women accidentally found out that they were simultaneously in the common-law marriage with one and the same man, Mr. Peter Bradley, a well-to-do banker. As they state, both of them have a child from him. The court considers claims/suits of both women. The first woman's claim is to make their marriage legal in court order, to admit Mr. Bradley's paternity of her child. The other woman's claim is to admit Mr. Bradley's paternity of her child and to prescribe paying proper maintenance of £1500 per month...

Play participants: Peter Darby, county judge; Dr Frank

Stevens, the plaintiffs' barrister; Ted Carter, the defendant's barrister; Mary Graham and Dora West, plaintiffs; Mr. Peter Bradley, defendant Mr. Brick, Count magistrate (from the community)

Taking part in the play as acting characters of a civil case, give proof of your point of view, in particular:

a) Barrister Ted Carter insists on complete satisfying his clients' demands and also insists on Mr. Bradley's moral public blame /possibly some other kind of responsibility. Ted Carter gives his arguments...

b) Plaintiff Mary Graham is not so aggressive and she thinks her claim may be satisfied with admitting the paternity by the defendant. She is ready to forgive him and even register officially their matrimony in future...

c) Plaintiff Dora West is in an aggressive mood and, in addition to legal claims, she insists on punishing the defendant... mainly, prescribing paying maintenance of £1500 per month...

d) Defendant Mr Peter Bradley agrees/does not agree to satisfy the material claims of the plaintiffs (or of one of them). He admits/denies the paternity of Mary Graham's daughter. He denies Dora West's claim/suit and demands a medical examination concerning establishing his paternity of Dora West's daughter...

e) Ted Carter, the defendant's barrister, insists on his client's behalf on a medical examination in order to identify the paternity according to Dora West's suit. His arguments are the following: some new facts have been found out that Dora West was intimate with several men, including an employee of the National Bank, where Mr. Bradley works... Taking into account a number of facts, Ted Carter agrees to satisfy Mary Graham's claim, but as to Dora West's suit, the barrister asks the court to hold an extra inquiry ...

6. Enact in English with roles on the theme "Lawyers' Study".

Situation: an experienced barrister, a member of Barrister's Bar, holds talks with a group of graduates from Law College of Oxford University who are preparing to pass one of special examinations of the Law Society to be ranked solicitors. The talk is of easy nature in order to clarify the comprehension of some points of law.

Play participants: (SJD) Mr. Daniel King, member of Barrister's Bar, Doctor of Judicial Science (доктор права); lawyers - graduates from Law College of Oxford University: Catherine Rosen Mary, Fletch George Mitchell, Jacob Benson

Taking part in the play as acting characters, you can add, evolve (develop) or specify any statement of the young lawyers, in particular:

a) Mr. Daniel King, "I'd like to hear your opinion on a number of questions, which are of professional interest:

- How do you appreciate the efficiency of rendering privileged or free legal aid ?
- Is the increasing practice of prisoners on parole/put on probation proved or not?
- Don't you think there is some pressure from the executive branch on the judiciary?...
- Is the established practice of some solicitors dealing with certain types of criminal cases proved or not from your viewpoint?
- Does the established situation of getting barrister and solicitor's rank suit you?"

b) Carrie Rosen, "I'd express my opinion on all mentioned questions, and I want everybody to participate, but we know you are pressed for time. That's why I'll express my opinion on the first problem. Privileged or free legal aid has

been rendered for about ten years in England and Scotland yet. It's impossible to overestimate its effectiveness. Only within the last year the legal aid in carrying on 145,000 civil and 42,000 criminal cases was rendered by solicitors and barristers. Under the recommendation of the Legal Aid Board to the poor 17 most experienced barristers took part in a number of most spectacular trials. I consider it a great public achievement. I also appreciate the work of the special legal aid fund, from which the payments of lawyers are made."

c) Mary Fletch speaks about prisoners on probation, "I am in two minds. Although, according to statistical data, only in 17 out of 100 such releases people on probation commit repeated crimes. I think, not everything is quite safe here. In my opinion, it's necessary to evolve an acting law, to make the commissions' activities tougher, to engage experts-psychiatrists in a number of cases..."

d) George Mitchell, "The question of the executive branch pressure on the judiciary (I mean judges, barristers, solicitors, jurors...) is a very difficult one. To my mind, it shows itself openly nowhere. Though sometimes in connection with spectacular trials upon drug-dealers and big financial speculations some mean facts are risen to the surface in press... But nevertheless to consider it a phenomenon is too early..."

e) Jacob Benson, "I think, reasonable specialization is proved, because a lawyer can gain great experience... But at the same time it's simply inadmissible to concentrate on a certain type of criminal cases (e. g. embezzlements only) - one can lose his qualifications... As far as the training system of both solicitors and barristers is concerned, it is rather complicated, but it fully proves itself... We'll pass exams and have a two-year practice and then we will ask you to meet us again..."

Peter Darby asks the plaintiffs, the defendant, the

barristers a number of questions and makes a decision:

1. To satisfy/not to satisfy Mary Graham's claim...;
 2. Not to satisfy Dora West's suit and to make an extra medical examination in order to establish paternity of her daughter by Mr. Bradley (to hold an extra hearing in a month) to satisfy the suit partially...
- g) Mr. Brick held a press conference after the court sitting and stated his general approval of the decision of the county court and also marked Mr. Bradley's behavior was morally wrong...

Who killed Robin Koch?

Type of activity

whole class information search

Function practised

talking about past events

Exponent

past tenses wh- questions

Lexical areas

actions, emotions, relationships

Problem vocabulary

ornithologist, mansion, stabbed, aviary, hatred, passionate, ambitious, bet, wilt, threaten, slipped, mistress, put off, shattered, ravishing, affair, rumour, flashy, husky, founded, reputation, backing, suffer, scrapped, respectable, squawk, horrified, flock, zoomed, rivals, have some tiling against someone, suspect, smell a rat, pittance, nodding, thrust, hesitation, vanished, exotic, invaded, deal, blackmail, recoup

The object of the game is to find out who killed Robin Koch. To do this, students must talk to everyone else in the group, trying to pick up as much information about Robin, and as many clues as possible.

When they have finished, hand out answer sheet B to

all students except Pat Martin who gets answer sheet C. He/she must try and find where the will is hidden before any of the others find out that he/she is the murderer.

Note: This game is longer than average and will take an hour or more.

Role cards

A

Robin Koch, the internationally famous restaurateur and ornithologist, was found dead yesterday in the kitchen of his Torquay mansion. He had been stabbed with a 12-inch carving knife and the door of the £200,000 aviary in the garden was open. The birds had flown.

You will be given a role card to read. Memorise the important facts and then join the rest of the group. *Keep your role card to yourself*, or give it back to your teacher. Talk to the other people and try to find out all the clues you can. They will help you solve the puzzle.

B Who killed Robin Koch?

Fill in the answers to the questions. The first letter of each answer will give you an important clue.

What was Robin's mother called?

What was Robin's mistress called?

Where was Veronica born?

What was Robin's favourite colour?

What is the name of Robin's new restaurant in Exeter?

Where did Robin go to school?

C Where is Robin's will hidden?

Fill in the answers to these questions. The first letter of each answer will tell you where his will is hidden.

What is the colour of Robin's Porsche?

What is the name of his famous London restaurant?

Who did Robin's secretary have dinner with on the night of the murder?

Where did the Kochs go to a dinner dance?

Which university did Leopold Koch teach in?

What is Ingrid's job?

1 You are Pat Martin.

You hated Robin Koch... a passionate hatred - he was always so good' at everything. You killed him! No one will believe you of course, but it was an accident! Don't tell *anyone* what happened whatever they ask you.. You can make up any story you like, but don't tell them you killed him. The story is this: when you were at college together, both very ambitious, you and Robin made a bet on who would become a millionaire first. Whoever made their first million would have to put the other in their will! Robin was a millionaire within 3 years - but you didn't believe he had put you in his will - you argued with him in the kitchen, after a few bottles of wine. He wouldn't tell you where the will was hidden. As a joke, you threatened him with the knife, it slipped and went through his neck!

Don't tell *anyone!* But you can tell them: he had a yellow Porsche, his wife's name was Veronica (but he also had a Swedish mistress called Ingrid!). Try to find out where Robin had hidden the will!

2 You are Fred/Freda Coot.

You are the manager of Robin's big restaurant in London, *The Restaurant at the End of the Universe*, and went to visit him in Torquay to discuss the new colour scheme for the new dining room. Robin wanted to celebrate his birthday by painting the whole restaurant red - his favourite colour. But as manager you think this may put a lot of customers off their food!

You are, despite these problems, very pleased to work for Robin, as you were his parents' servant when they lived in Vienna (Robin was born there) and before they moved to England in 1936. His mother, Natasha, was a splendid cook - she used to cook wonderful borshch (bright red beetroot soup). His father, Leopold, was a famous zoologist at Vienna University. Robin's twin loves of cooking and ornithology are obviously the result of a happy continental childhood. You are shattered by his death. Who would have wanted to kill him?

3 You are Glen or Glenda Eagle,

the well-known film star. You have a delightful villa overlooking the River Dart and are down in Devon on holiday after making a new film called *The Feather Bed*. You met Robin last week at the Imperial Hotel in Torquay. The occasion was a celebrity dinner-dance, you were amazed to see him as you last saw him when you were at school together in Manchester! Robin was a famous restaurateur, bird-watcher, and is perhaps best known as the husband of ravishing blonde film star Veronica Koch - you co-starred with her in the film *Wings of Doom*. You are convinced that her good looks won the film its Oscar -the film itself was rather weak.

But who on earth could have wanted to kill Robin? Could it have been his money? Or jealousy? You have *heard* that he was having an affair with another film actress, Ingrid somebody? Maybe someone here can tell you more!

4 You are Simon/Susan Swift.

You know Robin quite well - at least, you know his wife Veronica. You were at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art with her all those years ago, and actually introduced Robin and Veronica at a party in London. You were best man/bridesmaid at the wedding. You haven't seen them since 1981 but you were meaning to go down and see them in Torquay. You *have* heard, though it may only be a rumour, that Robin was having an affair with another actress whose name is Ingrid, or Inga, or something like that. You know Robin has always had an eye for the birds, but you didn't know he would actually deceive Veronica! Poor Veronica - she was such a good actress. She will miss Robin so much. Whoever could have wanted to kill him, and why?!

5 You are Bernard/Bernadette Quail.

You last saw Robin by accident on the seafront in Paignton. You were on holiday in Torbay with your family and were walking along when, lo and behold, who should you see but your old classmate Robin Koch, stepping out of a very flashy yellow Porsche with a smart-looking brunette. You ran up to them and said hello! It must be 20 years since you were at school together in Manchester! Robin was in a bit of a hurry, and seemed nervous; his wife, Ingrid, was foreign and spoke in a husky foreign accent. Well, well, well,... you are a bank clerk, Robin is a very wealthy, famous man. And yet you both started off in the same school in Manchester.

6 You are John/Joan Smew,

Robin's personal secretary. Robin was a very busy man and you had worked closely with him for over 3 years. The evening of his murder you had dinner with an architect, Alex Finch, discussing plans for the *Assist* restaurant, which Robin was due to open near Exeter in September. You are very worried about the future! Robin and you had founded a chain

of high-class continental restaurants and without his reputation and backing, business may suffer. Robin had written a famous book on wild geese - you wish he'd concentrated on breeding them and cooking them! The *Golden Egg* project (a new restaurant in Plymouth) will now have to be scrapped.

7 You are Simon/Simone Raven.

You didn't know the Kochs very well - they moved into the neighbouring house two years ago, but being such famous people they weren't there all the time. You love Robin's restaurants- *The Restaurant at the End of the Universe*, despite its ridiculous name, is quite simply the best in London, and you hear he is going to open a new one called the *Assist*, in Exeter. As for Veronica-well *Wings of Doom* is the best film you've seen for 10 years. Funnily enough, you have a connection with Robin; his mother, Natasha, taught in your school for 2 terms. And your mother lives next door to Veronica's parents in Tuppingtonham! You didn't hear anything on the night of the murder. A bit of noise from the aviary - nothing unusual! You were woken up by a police sergeant knocking on your door in the morning.

8 You are George/Georgina Dunlin.

You live opposite the Koch's house. You didn't know much about them - they're not there much, but when they are, they hold long noisy parties, especially in summer with all the windows open. Nouveaux riches! Not respectable well-established Torquay people like yourself! Well, the only *really* strange thing was the aviary. You can understand people having hobbies - but to spend all that money on *birds* of all things! Parrots, mynah birds, budgerigars, the lot, all in a specially heat-controlled cage. There must have been 1,500 at least! The noise wasn't too bad - the odd squawk from over the hedge. But the night he died it was all hell let loose! They

all flew out at once, circled three times over your house, and though most of them flew off, a flock of parrots landed on the roof and chattered all night long. You had to ring the fire brigade to get them down!

9 You are Leslie/Lesley Sanderling.

You are horrified, shocked, upset, oh... it is too much to talk about. *You* discovered the body! Robin, lying in a pool of blood in the kitchen! All the lights on, the door open, and when you rushed out into the garden, all you could hear and see was the huge flock of birds escaping from the aviary! Feathers and birds everywhere. At least 1,500 birds! You ran back in, rushed up to Veronica's room, woke her, and then phoned the police. And all this on your first night in Torquay as their guest! Robin had picked you up off the London train at 7.25, you had got into his bright yellow Porsche, called in at the tennis club, and then zoomed back up the hill for a superb cordon bleu meal created by Robin in your honour! (He once worked as a chef at the *Tour d'Argent* in Paris - which is where you met.) You went up to bed early, and then at about 1 a.m. wandered down for a glass of water...

10 You are Reverend Norman Spoonbill.

You married Robin and Veronica in 1965 in the little parish church of St. James at Tuppingham, in Berkshire, where Veronica's parents lived. Veronica was a brilliant actress (she used to perform in village plays and you can even remember her as an angel in the Infants' nativity play all those years ago!) and she made the Tuppingham villagers so proud when the film *Wings of Doom* won an Oscar last year. You haven't seen Veronica or Robin for a long time, but you keep in touch with her parents who are obviously astonished and upset by Robin's death. Torquay sounds a very dangerous place - all those foreigners! - and you expect Veronica will want to come back to the peace of Tuppingham.

11 You are Hilary Shelduck,

the film critic. You are shocked to hear of Robin Koch's death as you were about to visit Veronica Koch at her home in Torquay, to do an interview for *Screen* magazine. You only learned of the tragedy on arrival from LA at Heathrow airport, and obviously cannot do the interview in such circumstances. You met Robin once at a celebrity dinner held at his huge London restaurant-he was a very handsome man, with a lot of drive and business sense. You are sure he must have had rivals in the restaurant world - he is reputed to have made his first million in only 3 years - but the only person who could possibly have had anything personal against him was Ludwig Ganser, the German ornithologist:

Robin once published a study of geese which offended him as it sold too well!

12 You are Ingrid Plover,

from Sweden. You are an actress, a very beautiful woman, and you know it. You are also extremely upset at Robin's death. You loved him passionately! For the last 18 months you had been having a secret affair with Robin - no one knew (not even his closest friends - let alone his wife Veronica!). You last saw Robin at the *Restaurant at the End of the Universe*-in the private suite over a candlelit dinner a *deux*. He was going to meet you again in Amsterdam (telling Veronica he was 'on business') and you had planned a long weekend together. Oh God! What are you going to do? At all costs, avoid talking to Veronica!!!

13 You are Veronica Koch,

the film-actress wife of Robin Koch. (You won an Oscar for *Wings of Doom*.) You smell a rat! OK, so Robin is dead. You never really loved him anyway! However, you strongly suspect that a certain Ingrid Plover, a Swedish actress, knew your husband rather better than you did! You would like to

talk to her, but you must not make it obvious that you suspect her. Try to find out as much as possible about Ingrid from *other* people - you think that Robin may have altered his will in her favour: but Ingrid is a very clever person, and is probably looking for you! Robin was the most brilliant ornithologist of his generation - the restaurants, the fast cars, the big house in Torquay, they were all a facade. Only you, his wife, knew that his *passion* was birds! That's why he spent £200,000 on the aviary, and filled it with 1,500 birds - exotic parrots, mynah birds, peacocks, etc. - despite the neighbours' protests!

14 You are Maurice/Mavis Peacock.

You are the cleaner at the Koch mansion on Ilsham Marine Drive, Torquay. What a life! Mr Koch is never there - and there are 19 separate rooms to clean, private bathrooms, the sauna, the indoor tennis court. What luxury! But despite his millions, he still only paid you a pittance - £1.25 an hour! And his wife 'Mrs Veronica' - what an old bag! She tells you to do this, then to do that, never satisfied; and she *never* smiles! Miserable old bag - and really she can't act. Her film *Wings of Doom* - nice music and everything, it was beautifully filmed - but she can't *act*. Well, you *have* heard, that Robin Koch had a mistress - another actress called Ingrid (isn't she foreign or something?) and you'd love to meet *her*. She sounds the kind of woman who could teach him a lesson or two!

15 You are Jack/Jacqueline

Daw, a C.I.D. officer. You were nodding gently over your desk in Torquay police station when the phone rang and you realised you had a murder case on your hands! You jumped into a police car and drove as fast as you could to the Koch Mansion on Ilsham Marine Drive. The body of Robin Koch, the famous restaurateur and bird lover was lying in a pool of blood on the kitchen floor, a 12-inch carving knife

thrust through his neck. The aviary in the garden was open and all the birds had vanished. Without hesitation, you phoned the editor of the *Herald Express* and asked him what he thought might have happened. You then proceeded to interview the people in the house. The big problem is this - how many birds, and what species, did Robin Koch have in his aviary? If Torquay is invaded by exotic birds, it may discourage tourists from spending their holidays in the resort - pigeons are bad enough!

16 You are Alex Finch.

You worked closely with Mr Koch on the plans for his restaurants, and on the evening of his death you were having dinner in Torquay with his secretary, Smew, discussing plans for the new *Assisi* restaurant in Exeter. The news of his death has shocked you - though not a great friend of yours (he had a fascination with birds) he was a very wealthy man, and you hoped to make a lot of money from the *Assist* deal! Oh well, you could always talk to his wife Veronica. She is a wonderful actress, a beautiful woman; and you *know* Robin was having an affair with Ingrid Plover. Perhaps you could blackmail Ingrid *and* Veronica and recoup your losses! They are both here - you only have to meet them and suggest a little arrangement...

Elementary, my dear Watson

Type of activity

small group card game

Function practised

making deductions and giving reasons expressing degrees of certainty

Exponent

I must/might/could/can't be/have been . . . , He/she must/might/could/can't have . . . connectives: because, as, so, in order to adverbs expressing certainty: probably, possibly,

definitely, perhaps, maybe, etc.

Lexical areas

actions, relationships, emotions

Problem vocabulary

footsteps, dented, debts, will

The object of the game is to find out who the murderer was.

The group who finds the correct solution first is the winner.

A rules sheet for this game is to be found at the back of the book.

Role cards

Case-study

Alee Crabtree was found dead at his desk in his study last night. He had been hit on the head with a blunt object. He had been sitting at the desk with his back to the door, and was in the middle of writing a letter. He was found by his wife, when she went in to bring him his bedtime cocoa at 11.15 p.m., but his watch, which had been smashed in the struggle, had stopped at 11.05 p.m. The suspects are the people who were in the house at the time: Mrs Crabtree (the dead man's wife), Daniel Crabtree (the dead man's brother), Mr and Mrs Fairfax (old friends of the Crabtrees), and Susie (the maid).

1 A silver vase was missing from the room.

2 The window was open.

3 A cigarette-end was found by the body.

4 Everybody smokes except Mr Crabtree and the maid.

5 A piece of red material was found on the window.

6 The silver vase (badly dented) was found in a flowerbed.

7 Mrs Crabtree, Mrs Fairfax, and Daniel were all wearing red.

8 A note was found in Mrs Crabtree's handbag. It said: Alee, meet me in the garden at 11 o'clock, Alice.

9 Everyone was playing cards until 11 p.m., except Susie, who was washing-up in the kitchen between 10.30 and 11.15.

10 At 11 o'clock Mr Crabtree got up and said he had a letter to write. He went into the study.

11 Mrs Crabtree's name is not Alice.

12 Mrs Fairfax went outside at 11 o'clock, saying she was hot and needed fresh air.

13 In the drawer of the desk was a will. The will left £10,000 to Daniel.

14 The maid heard footsteps in the hall and the study door opening at just after 11 o'clock.

15 Daniel had debts of about £9,000.

16 At about five past eleven, the maid heard the front door opening and footsteps in the hall. It was Mrs Fairfax, coming in from the garden. She went straight into the living room.

17 Daniel and Mr Fairfax started to watch a TV programme after the game of cards finished at 11 o'clock. They were still watching it at five past eleven when Alice Fairfax came in and joined them.

18 Alee Crabtree had been writing a letter. It began: Dear Anne, I don't know how to tell you this, but I am leaving you. Alice and I...

19 At about ten past eleven, the maid heard the front door opening again. This time it was Mrs Crabtree, who came into the kitchen and started to make cocoa for herself and her husband.

20 Mrs Crabtree's name is Anne.

Eyewitnesses

Type of activity

whole class information search

Function practised

talking about and sequencing past events

Exponent

past and past perfect tenses

... *was going to* ...

... *was about to* ...

sequence connectives: *after, then, before, etc.*

Lexical areas

everyday activities

Problem vocabulary

set (of tennis), florist's, pop into, bump into, overdue, -ish (elevenish = about eleven o'clock)

The object of the game is to find out where Jennifer is being held by the kidnappers. To do this, students should move about the room, talking to each other about when and where they saw Jennifer. They should try to reconstruct her movements during the day, by drawing her route in on the map. The building that is left unaccounted for at the end is the place where she is being held.

Role cards

You saw Jennifer in the High Street. It was mid-morning - between 10 and 10.30, you think. She had just come out of the butcher's, and you went into the fruit shop together. She bought some oranges and a pound of plums. She invited you to join her for a cup of coffee in the Teacup' cafe, but you had to get home.

You had coffee with Jennifer in the Teacup' cafe in the High Street at about 10.30 yesterday morning. She had just finished her shopping and was going to meet a friend to play tennis. You went straight home after coffee.

You played tennis with Jenny yesterday morning. You had a court booked at the tennis club for 11 o'clock. You played three sets: you won the first and the last. After the game you went home for lunch and Jenny went off to meet another friend somewhere.

You had lunch with Jennifer in the Bull and Bush pub. She had just finished playing tennis. After lunch, you offered her a lift home, but she said she had to pop into the library.

You bumped into Jennifer in the library shortly after lunch. You both went back to your house for a coffee - it's just round the corner from the library. She couldn't stay long as she was expecting a friend to tea.

You work in the florist's just across the road from the library. Jennifer came in in the afternoon and bought some flowers. She said they were for a friend in hospital. She was in rather a hurry.

You went to Jennifer's house in Bush Street for tea yesterday afternoon. She had invited you round at 3 o'clock, but when you got there and rang the bell, there was no one there. You were wondering if you'd made a mistake when

Jenny came hurrying round the corner. She was carrying a lot of shopping and a bunch of flowers. She'd just been to the flower shop to get some flowers for a friend in hospital. You had tea and chatted, and then she left to visit her friend in the hospital down the road.

You are a friend of Jenny's and you are in hospital at the moment. Jenny said she'd come and visit you yesterday afternoon at around four, but she never turned up.

You saw Jenny walking down Bush Street yesterday afternoon. You waved, but didn't speak. She had a bunch of flowers in her hand and was going towards the hospital.

You saw Jenny in the butcher's yesterday at about 10.30-ish. She went on to the fruit shop afterwards.

You bumped into Jenny in the High Street yesterday morning. She was shopping. You chatted for a few minutes and then she went into the butcher's.

You saw Jenny at the tennis club at about 11 yesterday. You had just finished a game and she was just about to play.

You are the town librarian. Jenny came in to the library early yesterday afternoon to bring back some books. They were rather overdue!

You saw Jennifer walking down the High Street towards Bush Street yesterday afternoon around 3 o'clock. She had two bags of shopping and a bunch of flowers. She was in rather a hurry, so she didn't see you.

You are a waitress in the Teacup' cafe. You know Jennifer quite well. She came in at about 10.30-ish yesterday and had coffee with a friend.

It wasn't me, Officer

Type of activity

whole class information search role play

Function practised

describing past experiences

Exponent

past tenses present perfect

Lexical areas

interests, hobbies, travel

Essential vocabulary

opera, jewellery, jazz, lion cub, koala, antiques, smuggler, bird-watching, skiing, ski pass, mountain walking, incriminating, burglar, suspect (v)

The object of the game is for the police to identify their suspects.

When they have all had a good chance to mingle, stop the game suddenly. Ask the police to come forward and identify their suspects/ giving reasons. If a suspect is correctly identified, he/she must confess.

Role cards

You are a thief. You specialise in jewellers' shops. Last week you did a big jeweller's in Paris and got away with £50,000. Don't let anyone know you've been to Paris, though it's safe to mention other countries. Portugal for example - you went there two weeks ago, but that was for pleasure, not work. Talk about your hobbies: opera, old cars...

You are an art thief. Last week you stole two paintings from a museum in Amsterdam. Don't let anyone know you've been to Holland, or know anything about art. Talk about your interests: jazz, travel - you've been on the Trans-Siberian railway and you've seen the Pyramids. '

You are a bank robber. Last week you did a bank in South London and got away with £60,000. Don't let anyone know you were in London last week. Tell them you went to Madrid to see the match against Real Madrid - that's true as it happens, but you did the robbery when you got back!

You are a burglar. Last week you got into a house in New York, and got away with a quarter of a million pounds' worth of antiques. Don't let anyone know you've ever been to New York. You can talk about other places you've visited: Greece, Turkey, but not the States. Or you can talk about your interests:

you love animals - you used to keep a lion cub and a koala bear, but you had to sell them, because your work involves so much travel.

You are a gold smuggler. Last week you brought £300,000 worth of gold from Hong Kong into Britain. Be careful! Don't let anyone know you've ever been to Hong Kong (although you go there once a month on 'business'). Talk about other places you've been - Japan, Thailand - if you like, or about your hobby: bird watching.

You are a car thief. Last week you were in Rome where you stole 6 Alfa Romeos, 5 Lamborghinis and 10 Ferraris. But be careful! Don't let anyone know you've been to Italy, although you go there quite often on 'business' (you're crazy about Italian cars). Talk about other countries you've been to - Switzerland, Norway - or about your hobbies - skiing and mountain walking.

You are a police officer and you are looking for a jewellery thief. Don't let anyone know this though! The person you are looking for robbed a jewellery shop in Paris last week

and stole £50,000 of jewellery. They found some clues at the scene of the crime: a wallet containing an opera ticket, some Portuguese stamps and an entrance ticket to the Transport Museum in London. Talk to people about their hobbies and travels, and see if you can find anyone who could be the thief. If you do suspect someone, don't say anything, act naturally and wait till the end of the game.

You are a police officer, and you are looking for an art thief. Don't let anyone know this though! The person you are looking for robbed an art gallery in Amsterdam last week and stole two paintings. They found some clues at the scene of the crime: a wallet containing a ticket to a jazz concert, a postcard of the Pyramids and an old ticket from the Trans-Siberian railway. Talk to people about their hobbies and travels, and see if you can find anyone who could be the thief. If you do suspect someone, don't say anything, act naturally and wait till the end of the game.

You are a police officer, and you are looking for a bank robber. Don't let anyone know this though! The person you are looking for robbed a bank in London last week and stole £60,000. There was a clue at the scene of the crime: the robber dropped an old airline ticket to Madrid and a ticket stub from a football match there. Talk to people about their hobbies and travels, and see if you can find anyone who could be the thief. If you do suspect someone, don't say anything, act naturally and wait till the end of the game.

You are a police officer, and you are looking for a burglar - a very successful one. Don't let anyone know this though! The person you are looking for burgled a house in New York last week and stole £250,000 of antiques. They found some clues at the scene of the crime:

the burglar had dropped a wallet containing some Greek and Turkish money and some photos of a lion cub and a koala bear. Talk to people about their hobbies and travels, and see if you can find anyone who could be the thief. If you do suspect someone, don't say anything, act naturally and wait till the end of the game.

You are a police officer, and you are looking for a gold smuggler. Don't let anyone know this though! The person you are looking for smuggled £300,000 worth of gold from Hong Kong to London last week. There are some clues though: a bag containing an incriminating letter, a guide book to Japan and a book on bird-watching were found on the plane. Talk to people about their hobbies and travels, and see if you can find anyone who could be the thief. If you do suspect someone, don't say anything, act naturally and wait till the end of the game.

You are a police officer, and you are looking for a car thief. Don't let anyone know this though! The person you are looking for stole a large number of Italian cars in Rome last week. There are some clues though: one of the stolen Alfa Romeos was found and in the boot were a Swiss ski pass, a pair of walking boots and a guide to Norway. Talk to people about their hobbies and travels, and see if you can find anyone who could be the thief. If you do suspect someone, don't say anything, act naturally and wait till the end of the game.

Detective work

Type of activity

small group arranging card game

Function practised

reporting past events

Exponent

past tenses, especially past perfect

Lexical areas

everyday activities

Essential vocabulary

crime, committed, chatted, knock, neighbour

The object of the game is to reconstruct Annie's evening and to work out if she could have committed the murder or not.

The group that finishes first is the winner.

Role cards

At 7 o'clock she went to her sister's house for half an hour.

A friend came to call at 7.45.

By the time her friend knocked on the door she had already started to cook supper.

Her friend stayed to eat supper.

Her friend left shortly after 9 p.m.

She had just said goodbye to her friend when the phone rang.

She had just finished speaking to Uncle Bill on the phone when there was a knock on the door.

Her neighbour wanted to borrow some sugar.

She invited her neighbour in and they chatted until about ten.

She had just said goodbye to her neighbour when the phone rang again. It was her friend, who had forgotten her handbag.

She had just put the phone down when her husband, her son and friend came in.

They had all been to see a film.

After they had had coffee and talked about the film, they all went to bed.

A murder was committed last night. An old lady was found dead in her living room. She had been hit on the head with a frying pan, and jewellery worth £10,000 had been taken from the house. The murder occurred between 7 and 10.30 p.m. One of the principle suspects is Annie Hudson, the district nurse, who has a key to the old lady's house, and who lives ten minutes' walk away.

The cards contain details of Annie's movements that evening. Read them together, and try to work out if she could have committed the murder or not.

Since the cards have been shuffled, the events will be in a muddled order.

Turn up one card at a time from the pile, and talk about *what* happened and *when* it happened: what happened before it, what happened after it.

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"Sparkling Cyanide" Agatha Christie.

Rosemary Barton's birthday party ended in appalling tragedy. As she sipped her champagne, she slumped across the table... dead. She had been ill, depressed. Suicidal enough to put cyanide in her own glass. But George, the dull old stick of a husband to a lovely, charming Rosemary, knew her better than that. And he knew it was not suicide. It was murder.

"Hadn't you better tell me everything, young George?"

"What do you mean?"

"You're keeping something back - it sticks out a mile. You can sit there defending your wife's reputation or you can try and find out if she was murdered or not."

"All right then, you win."

"You'd reason to believe that your wife had a lover, is that it?"

"Yes."

"Steven Farraday?"

"I don't know."

"I'll tell you, Race. She was writing a letter - I examined the blotting paper afterwards. It was a love letter all right, but there was no name."

"What about that other woman, Ruth Lessing?"

"Ruth couldn't have had anything to do with it. She at least had no earthly motive."

"Your secretary, you say? What sort of girl is she?"

"The dearest girl in the world. She is practically one of the family. She is my right hand- I don't know anyone I think more highly of, or have more absolute faith in."

"You are fond of her."

"I am devoted to her. This girl, Race, is an absolute trump. I depend on her in every way. She's the truest, dearest creature in the world."

"I suppose, it occurred to you, George, that you had a pretty good motive yourself."

"I?"

"Well, remember Othello and Desdemona."

"I see what you mean, but it wasn't like that between me and Rosemary. I adored her, but I always knew that there would be things not always pleasant to me. If I had done it, why on earth should I go raking it all up?"

"Absolutely. And that's why I don't seriously suspect you, my dear fellow."

"Well, Barton, if you want my advice, I should think the matter over very carefully. Do you really wish to rake up the whole thing? It may mean a lot of publicity, a lot of washing the dirty linen in public, your wife's love affairs becoming public property..."

"Do you really advise me to let some swine get away with it?"

"I only want you to be clear what it involves."

"I want to get at the truth."

"Very well, in that case I should go to the police with these letters."

"I'm not going to the police. That's why I wanted to see you. I'm going to set a trap for the murderer."

"What on earth do you mean?"

"Listen, Race..."

Talking points:

- Continue the conversation
- What kind of plan did George Barton have in mind?

“Sparkling Cyanide” Agatha Christie.

When the same guests gather in the same hotel to dine in honor of her memory a year later, the deceased husband George Barton dies a sudden and violent death. Colonel Race of New Scotland Yard and Chief inspector Kemp are enquiring into the matter.

Lord Kidderminster was speaking, directing with a good deal of ability the trend of the interview:

“I won’t disguise from you, chief inspector, that this is a very painful and disagreeable business for us all. This is the second time that my daughter and son-in-law have been connected with a violent death in a public place- the same restaurant and two members of the same family. Publicity of such a kind is always harmful to a man in a public eye. Both my daughter and Mr. Farraday are anxious to give you any help they can.”

“Thank you, Lord Kidderminster. It certainly makes things easier for us.”

“Please, ask us any questions you like, chief inspector. You have, of course, your own sources of information and this man’s death is regarded as murder rather than suicide. You thought it was suicide, didn’t you, Sandra, my dear?”

“It seemed to me so obvious last night. We were there in the same restaurant and actually at the same table where poor Rosemary Barton poisoned herself last year. He was very fond of her, you know, and I don’t think he ever got over her death. I can’t imagine why anyone should want to murder George Barton”

“No more can I. Barton was an excellent fellow. I’m sure he hadn’t got an enemy in the world.”

“What you say is quite correct, I’m sure, Lady, but you see there are a few things that you probably don’t know yet.”

“We mustn’t force the chief inspector’s hand. It is entirely in his discretion what facts he makes public.”

“Thanks, but there is no reason I shouldn’t explain things

more clearly. George Barton, before his death expressed to two people his belief that his wife hadn’t committed suicide, but had been poisoned by some third party. He also thought that he was on the track of that third party, and the dinner and celebration last night was really some part of a plan he had made for finding out the identity of his wife’s murderer.”

“But how did Barton get such an idea into his head? After all Mrs. Barton did commit a suicide.”

“Mr. Barton didn’t think so.”

“But the police were satisfied? There was no suggestion of anything but suicide at that time?”

“The facts were compatible with suicide. There was no evidence that her death was due to any other agency. Have you received any anonymous letters in the past year, Lady Alexandra?”

“Anonymous letters? Oh, no.”

“You are quite sure? Such letters are very unpleasant things and people usually prefer to ignore them, but they may be important in this case, and that is why I want to stress that I should know about them.”

Talking points:

- What do you think made the deceased doubt the fact that his wife had committed suicide?
- What was the motive for a double murder described in the story?

"Trial" by Clifford Irving

Ten days ago, Judge Bingham had drawn the plum of the current season, the Ott murder case. The accused, the owner of a topless night club, had killed her lover, Dr. Clide Ott, a multi-millionaire gynecologist. The State of Texas was charging a willful murder, Scott Shepard, on behalf of the defendant had pleaded self-defense. The attorneys, Mr. Shepard, for the Defense and Mr. Altschuler, the Prosecutor, the defendant and the judge are negotiating a bail.

"All right, now, Mr. Shepard. You want me to reduce your client Ms. Johnnie Faye Boudreau's bail from three hundred thousand dollars to fifty thousand. I'm not sure I can do that."

"Your Honor, my client's got the best reason a defendant can have. She's broke."

"I take it that the State of Texas disagrees."

"Yes, your Honor, and for the best reasons the state could have. This is a murder charge. No question that the defendant, Ms. Boudreau, shot the victim, Dr. Ott, who wasn't armed. She's admitted it."

"Well, these papers claim that Ms. Boudreau lives in town, is gainfully employed, and isn't going anywhere. She's showed up today. What's your contention, Mr. Prosecutor? Here today, gone tomorrow?"

"The state's contention is that the defendant can afford the three- hundred - thousand- dollar bail set by this court. Especially if the defendant can afford to hire Mr. Shepard."

"Ma'am, you claim that you don't own that topless nightclub out on Richmond that everybody says you own. What's it called? Ecstasy? What a provocative name. Is that your contention?"

"Your Honor, Ms Boudreau has a slight sore throat, and this is a mighty cavernous courtroom. I don't want her to have to shout and aggravate her condition. May we and Mr. Altschuler approach the bench for this discussion?"

"That's right, your Honor, I don't own Ecstasy. I just work there."

"She's on salary, your honor, forty thousand dollars a year, paid monthly. Her only current assets are a bank account with under two thousand dollars, some jewellery and a car."

"Her car is a Mercedes four-fifty SL."

"She has got good taste."

"Ms. Boudreau, are you telling this court that you have no stocks, bonds, savings accounts, or any other negotiable assets?"

"No, sir. Nothing except my account at Bank of America and the clothes on my back."

"Ms. Boudreau, do you swear that you have no controlling interest in the corporation that owns Ecstasy? No shares at all?"

"No, sir. Neither. Just like the papers say."

"And you're not going to run away before or during the trial, are you, Ms. Boudreau?"

"No, sir."

"Well, then, I believe the request has merit. I'm going to reduce bail to a hundred thousand dollars."

Talking points:

- In which cases can the bail be reduced?
- Is the practice of granting bail common in your country?

"Trial" by Clifford Irving

Warren Blackburn was once an up-and-coming attorney but now his career is in ruins, he is grateful for any legal cases that come his way. Imagine his surprise when, suddenly, he is assigned to represent the defendants in two separate murder trials. One, a shrewd former beauty queen, can probably win an acquittal. But is she really innocent? The other, a homeless Mexican immigrant will probably be convicted. But is he really guilty? Warren finds his whole life on the line: his career, his marriage, even his trust in the law.

"Mr. Quintana, do you understand English?"

"Yes."

"Mr. Quintana, my name is Warren Blackburn, and I'm a lawyer appointed by the court to represent your interests. The state of Texas will pay my fee but I don't want you to think for one minute that means I work for them. I work for you, Mr. Quintana. There is nothing you tell me about this case that I'll ever repeat to another living soul unless I have your permission. I'm bound by a solemn oath- what we, lawyers, call confidentiality and lawyer-client privilege. Do you understand what I'm saying?"

"Sir, I didn't do what they say I did."

"Do you trust me?"

"Yes, sir."

"You are accused of murdering a man named Dan Ho Trinh, an electrician, twenty-seven years old, married, the father of two children."

"But I didn't kill that man - I don't even know him. I tried to rob the store. There is something I wish you to understand. If I hadn't been drunk, I wouldn't have done this thing."

"Let's focus on the gun, Hector. It's the same one that was used to murder a Vietnamese man earlier that evening, and the fact that you had it in your possession is bad. You understand that, don't you?"

"There were no bullets in it."

"Did you ever show that pistol to anyone? To any of your

friends at the stables?"

"How could that be?"

"It would be foolish of you to lie to me about the pistol."

"If you think that you can make me say I killed a man, or ever fired that pistol, you are betting on a lame cock."

"What were you wearing that night, Hector?"

"A shirt and pants."

"No jacket?"

"It was a hot night. My jacket was in my shopping trolley."

"This is not good. The Indian woman says it was you she saw running away."

"She saw someone else."

"Hector, I believe you. But I'm your lawyer; I'm not your mother. I have to look at the evidence.."

Talking points:

- What in your opinion will be the verdict the jury may return in that case?
- What possible defenses would you, a defense attorney; employ to mitigate a sentence?

"The Firm" by John Grisham

Mitchell Y. McDeere, A high-flying graduate from Harvard Law School is being interviewed for his first job. With three job offers from the most prestigious firms in the country, he didn't need this interview, this firm.

"Mitchell Y. McDeere?"

"Yes."

"Nice to meet you, Mitchell. I'm Lamar Quin, the senior partner."

"My pleasure. Please call me Mitch."

"Sure, Mitch."

"Are you tired of interviewing?"

"Not really. It's part of it. May I ask a question?"

"Certainly."

"Why are you interviewing in this hotel room? The other firms interview on campus through the placement office."

"May I answer that, Mitch. We are different and we take pride in that. We have forty-one lawyers. We offer the highest salary and fringes in the country, and I'm not exaggerating. So we are selective. We selected you. We keep a low profile and we do things differently. That's our explanation."

"Fair enough. What kind of firm is it?"

"Tax. Some securities, real estate and banking, but eighty percent is tax work. That's why we wanted to meet you, Mitch. You have an incredibly strong tax background."

"Why did you go to Western Kentucky?"

"Simple. They offered me a full scholarship to play football. Had it not been for that, college would have been impossible."

"Tell us about your family."

"Why is that important?"

"It's very important to us, Mitch."

"Okay, my father was killed in the coal mines when I was seven years old. My mother remarried and lives in Florida. I had two brothers. Rusty was killed in Vietnam. I have a brother named Ray McDeere."

"Mitch, our firm is in Memphis. Does that bother you?"

"Not at all. I'm not fond of cold weather."

"How are you ranked in your class?"

"Top five."

"Why did you select Harvard?"

"Actually, Harvard selected me. I applied at several schools and was accepted everywhere. Harvard offered more financial assistance. I thought it was the best school. Still do."

"You have done quite well here, Mitch."

"Thank you. I have worked hard."

"You made extremely high grades in your tax and securities courses."

"That's where my interest lies."

"Tell us about your wife."

"Her name is Abby. She has a degree in elementary education from Western Kentucky. We graduated one week and married the next. For the past three years she's taught at a private kindergarten near Boston College."

Talking points:

- What 'hard' questions can be asked at a job interview?
- What is the best strategy to answer them to produce a good impression?

"The Firm" by John Grisham

Three days after the Memphis paper published the names of the attorneys who passed the bar exam Mitch was having lunch in an empty restaurant when a stranger approached him.

"Can I help you?"

"You are McDeere, aren't you?"

"Yeah, who are you?"

"Tarrance, Wayne Tarrance, Special agent, FBI."

"Have a seat."

"Don't mind if I do."

"Do you want to frisk me?"

"Not till later. I just wanted to meet you. Saw your name in the paper and heard you were the new man at Bendini, Lambert & Locke."

"Why should that interest the FBI?"

"We watch that firm pretty close."

"Would you like something to drink?"

"No, thanks."

"Why do you watch the Bendini firm?"

"I can't really say at this point. We got our reasons, but I didn't come here to talk about that. I came here to meet you, and to warn you."

"To warn me?"

"Yes, to warn you about the firm."

"I'm listening."

"Three things. Number one, don't trust anyone. There is not a single person in that firm that you can confide in. Remember that. It will become important later on. Number two, every word you utter, whether at home, at the office or anywhere in the building, is likely to be recorded. They might even listen to you in your car."

"And number three?"

"Number three, money doesn't grow on trees."

"Would you care to elaborate?"

"I can't right now. I think you and I will become very close. I want you to trust me, and I know I'll have to earn your trust. So I don't want to move too fast. We can't meet at your office, or my office, and we can't talk on the phone. So from time to time I'll come find you. In the meantime, just remember those three things, and be careful."

"Here is my card. My home number is on the back. Use it only from a pay telephone."

"Why I should be calling you?"

"You won't need to for a while. But keep the card. There is one other thing, we saw you at the funerals of Hodge and Kozinski. Sad, really sad. Their deaths were not accidental."

"I don't understand."

"Give me a call sometime, but be careful. Remember, they are listening."

Talking points:

- What sort of cases does the FBI undertake?
- Why in your opinion were they interested in the firm?

"The Firm" by John Grisham

Mitch is seeing a private investigator Eddy Lomax for his help in collecting information about the firm and the accidental deaths of lawyers there.

"So, you are Mitchell McDeere! Nice to meet you."

"My pleasure. I saw Ray on Sunday."

"I feel like I have known you for years. You look just like Ray. He told me all about you. I guess he told you about me. The police background. The conviction. The rape. Did he explain to you it was statutory rape, and that the girl was seventeen years old, looked twenty-five and that I got framed?"

"He mentioned it. Ray doesn't say much. You know that."

"He's great guy. I owe him my life, literally. They almost killed me in prison when they found out I was a cop. He stepped in and even the blacks backed down. He can hurt people when he wants to."

"He's all the family I have."

"Yeah, I know. You bunk with a guy for years in the eight-by-twelve cell and you learn all about him. He has talked about you for hours. When I was paroled you were thinking about law school."

"I finished in June of this year and went to work for Bendini, Lambert & Locke."

"Never heard of them."

"It's a tax and corporate firm on Front Street."

"I do a lot of sleazy divorce work for lawyers. Surveillance, taking pictures, like those and gathering filth for court. Plus I have got some lawyers I run cases for. If I dig up a good car wreck or personal-injury suit, I'll shop around to see who will give me the best cut."

"Do you work by the hour?"

"Thirty bucks, plus expenses. Have you got trouble with your wife?"

"No, nothing like that. I need some information about four people. Three are dead, one is alive."

"Sounds interesting. I'm listening."

"I assume this is strictly confidential."

"Of course it is. As confidential as you are with your client. Who are these people?"

"The three dead ones were lawyers in our firm. Robert Lamm was killed in a hunting accident somewhere in Arkansas, in the mountains. He was missing for about two weeks and they found him with a bullet in the head. There was an autopsy. That's all I know. Alice Knauss died in 1977 in a car crash here in Memphis. Supposedly a drunk driver hit her. John Mickel committed suicide in 1984. His body was found in his office. There was a gun and a note."

"What are you looking for?"

"I want to know as much as I can about how these people died. What were the circumstances surrounding each death? Who investigated each death? Any unanswered questions or suspicions."

"What do you suspect?"

"At this point, nothing. I'm just curious."

"You're more than curious."

"Who's the fourth guy?"

"A man named Wayne Tarrance. He is an FBI agent, here in Memphis."

"What do you want to know?"

Talking points:

- In which cases does a client seek for a private help?
- What in your opinion did Mitch want to know about the FBI agent?

"Honor Among Thieves" by Jeffrey Archer

The time, 1993. The place, Washington DC. The President of the United States, George Bush, has been replaced. In London, Margaret Thatcher has been ousted by her own party.

In Moscow, Gorbachev has been toppled by forces he couldn't control. Of the adversaries in the Gulf War, the sole survivor is Saddam Hussein. And Saddam is planning a revenge. Its purpose is the humiliation of the American people.

"May I begin by saying, Mr. President, that the team is led by Mr. Antonio Cavalli, a New York criminal, who, because he has a law degree and heads a private legal practice, creates a legitimate front for such an operation."

"Do we have the date yet?"

"Yes, State Prosecutor, May 25th. Clinton has a full day's schedule at the White House, and he won't be involved in any public engagement that day, which would have made our task impossible."

"And tell me, Deputy Ambassador, did Mr. Cavalli's lawyers succeed in getting a permit to close down the road between the White House and the National Archives during the time when Clinton will be involved in these internal meetings?"

"No, State Prosecutor. The Mayor's Office did, however, grant a permit for filming. But the road can only be closed for forty-five minutes. It seems this Mayor was not as easy to convince as her predecessor."

"Not as easy to convince?"

"Perhaps 'persuade' would be the better word."

"And what form did the persuasion take?"

"A \$250,000 contribution to her re-election fund."

"And the Archivist, is he still convinced it's Clinton who will be visiting him?"

"Yes, he is. It should make the switching of the

Declaration on May 25th far easier for him."

"Have you made arrangements for passing the document to you?"

"Yes, I understand that the president wants the document to be delivered to our Ambassador in Geneva. When he has received the parchment and not before, I will authorize the final payment."

"But how can we be sure that what is handed to us will be the original, and not just a first class copy?"

"I took the precaution, State Prosecutor, of demanding such proof. When the fake replaces the original, it will continue to be displayed for the general public to view."

"But you didn't answer my question. How will you know ours is the original?"

"On the original document penned by Timothy Matlock, there is a simple spelling mistake, which has been corrected on the copy executed by Bill O'Reilly, another criminal, a forger, who has been responsible for making a copy of the document."

"Once in the possession of the Declaration I shall wait patiently until the fourth of July, when I, Saddam Hussein, President of Iraq, will in front of the entire world's media burn to a cinder the American Declaration of Independence."

Talking points:

- What act of aggression did Iraq undertake on the USA on the 11th of September 2001?
- Did the author envisage the events in his book written in 1994?

"The Third Victim" by Lisa Gardner.

A devastating crime has ripped apart the peaceful town of Bakersville and the residents are demanding that justice be done. But although a boy has confessed, some of the evidence suggests that he may not be guilty. Officer Rainie Conner is leading her first homicide investigation...

"This is what I have been trying to explain. Juvenile court is going to appoint a forensic scientist to evaluate Danny, his personality, past behavior or violent tendencies."

"I don't understand. If Danny didn't do the crime, then he should have a one-hundred percent chance of leading a normal, healthy life. How can there be a second statement?"

"The forensic psychologist is looking beyond the moment, to Danny's entire life, not just one act, which he may or may not be guilty of."

"Danny has always been a very good boy."

"Danny suffers explosions of violent rage. He spends a lot of time with guns. He has a reputation of being antisocial. The forensic psychologist will be looking at all sorts of factors, including tensions in your family and other sources of stress."

"The first thing tomorrow morning I will petition juvenile court for our own forensic psychologist. They will still appoint an expert, but he'll work for us."

"What does that cost? I mean..."

"The juvenile court pays for the experts. It comes out of the court's funds."

"It won't cost us anything?"

"The advantage of having our own expert is that he'll be subject to patient-client confidentiality. Danny can be perfectly honest with him, and if we think that's too demanding in the end, we simply won't have our expert testify. No one will be the wiser."

"But us."

"If you have the information, you can get Danny help."

"If you keep him out of adult court."

"That's the challenge. For a thirteen-year-old boy, adult court spells doom."

"What are our chances? Tell me honestly. What happened to the other boys accused of mass shootings?"

"Nearly all are in jail for life. But most of the shooters were sixteen, which made them automatically under the jurisdiction of adult court."

"But not everyone? There's been an exception?"

"Jonesboro. Those two boys were too young, and Arkansas didn't have a statute for sending juveniles to adult court."

"They remained in juvenile custody?"

"I believe they were ordered held until their twenty-first birthdays."

"And did that work out, Mr. Johnson? Are they safe, productive members of their community now?"

"Nobody knows yet, Mrs. O'Grady. Nobody knows."

Talking points:

- How is the procedure of Juvenile court different from that of the General court?
- What typical penalties are there for juvenile delinquents?

"Trial" by Clifford Irving

Warren Blackburn was once an up-and-coming attorney but now his career is in ruins, he is grateful for any legal cases that come his way. Imagine his surprise when, suddenly, he is assigned to represent the defendants in two separate murder trials. One, a shrewd former

Beauty queen can probably win an acquittal. But is she really innocent?

He is rehearsing a cross-examination with the accused Ms. Boudreau who is charged with a willful murder of her lover, Dr. Clide Ott, a multi-millionaire gynecologist.

"Ms. Boudreau, you shot Dr Ott with a 22-calibre pistol, is that correct?"

"Yes."

"Did you always carry that 22 in your bag?"

"Yes, I need it for protection."

"No, don't justify. Just answer the question. If you add an explanation it makes you sound defensive."

"Ms. Boudreau, is that 22 the only pistol that you own?"

"No."

"Describe the other pistol, please."

"It's a 45. I keep it in my desk drawer at the club, under lock and key."

"Was the 22 you carried in your bag always loaded?"

"Yes."

"Did you know it was in your bag that evening you went with Dr Ott to the Hacienda Restaurant?"

"Well, I knew but I wasn't thinking about it."

"Just yes or no."

"Yes."

"In the restaurant, you and Dr Ott argued, didn't you?"

"He argued."

"Was he abusive to you?"

"Yes."

"Were you abusive to him?"

"No, I just shut up and listened."

"Was Dr Ott drunk when you both reached his house that night, after dinner?"

"Yes."

"Were you drunk?"

"Yes, but not as drunk as he was."

"Dr Ott was drunk, abusive and threatening?"

"Yes, all three."

"All right, then you picked up a poker to defend yourself and he took it away from you. He cursed at you, threatened to kill you. Where were you standing?"

Talking points:

- Continue the cross examination.
- What do you think is the purpose of cross-examinations? Why should the defendants be specially prepared for them?

"After the funeral" by Agatha Christie

"He was murdered, wasn't he?" Cora Lansquenet had always been tactless... and her well-bred family chose to ignore the remark she made after her brother Richard's funeral. They remembered it the next day, when Cora was murdered with a hatchet... and several days later, when someone sent Cora's companion a sliver of wedding cake steeped in arsenic.... By then the family had called in Hercule Poirot.

Mr. Entwhistle, a Scotland Yard inspector, after a great deal of conversation with supervisors and others found himself at last speaking to Hercule Poirot, a private detective.

"Thank heaven! The Exchange seems to have had the greatest difficulty in getting the number."

"That's not surprising. The receiver was off the hook."

"Has something happened?"

"Yes. Mrs. Leo Abernethie was found by the housemaid about twenty minutes ago lying by the telephone in the study. She was unconscious. A serious concussion."

"Do you mean she was struck on the head?"

"I think so. It's just possible that she fell and stuck her head on a marble doorstep, but I don't think so, and the doctor, he doesn't think so either."

"She was telephoning to me at that time. I wondered when we were cut off so suddenly."

"So, it was to you that she was telephoning? What did she say?"

"She mentioned to me that on the occasion when Cora Lansquenet suggested her brother had been murdered, she herself had a feeling of something being wrong- odd- unfortunately she couldn't remember why she had that impression."

"And suddenly she did remember?"

"Yes."

"And rang you up to tell you?"

"Yes."

"What was it?"

"She started to tell me but was interrupted."

"How much had she said?"

"Nothing pertinent."

"What exactly did she say?"

"She said she had remembered- but it 'didn't make sense'"

"I asked her if it was something about one of the people who were there that day, and she said, yes, it was. She said it had come to her when she was looking in the glass -"

"Yes?"

"That was all?"

"She gave no hint as to which of the people concerned it was?"

"We shall just have to wait until she recovers consciousness before we know."

"That may not be for a very long time. Perhaps never."

"Is it as bad as that?"

"Yes, it is as bad as that. It's terrible. And it is why we cannot afford to wait. For it shows that we have to deal with someone who is either completely ruthless or so frightened that it comes to the same thing."

Talking points:

- Why is that someone they are talking about so frightened that he is ready to kill?
- Make up your own detective story based on the evidence from that conversation you have read.

"The Pale Horse" by Agatha Christie

After being summoned to the house of the dying woman, the priest, Father Gorman, was killed on the way home. On his body was discovered a list of names, mysterious in that the people listed had nothing in common, yet, when Mark Easterbrook came to inquire into the circumstances of the people named, he began to descry a connection between them, and an ominous pattern...

"You are a detective-inspector of police? Is that right?"

"Quite right, Mrs. Brandon."

"You think there is something wrong about that firm? I've nothing definite to go upon. Nothing definite that I could tell you."

"Naturally. We understand that. This is a confidential inquiry."

"I see. But there is really very little I could say."

"You can say why you wanted to leave."

"I had a feeling that there were things going on that I didn't know about."

"You mean you didn't think that it was a genuine concern?"

"Something of the kind. It didn't seem to me to be run in a business-like way. My job was to visit those people, ask certain questions and note down the answers."

"And what struck you as wrong about that?"

"The questions didn't seem to me to follow any particular line of research. They seemed as though they were a cloak for something else."

"Have you any idea what the something else might have been?"

"No. That's what puzzled me."

"I did wonder at one time, whether the whole thing could have been organized with a view, perhaps, to burglaries, a spying out of the land, so to speak. But that couldn't be it, because I was never asked for any description of the rooms, fastenings, etc., or when the occupants of the flat or the house were likely to be out or away."

"What articles did you deal with in the questions?"

"It varied. Sometimes it was foodstuffs. Cereals, cake mixes, or it might be soap flakes and detergents. Sometimes cosmetics, face powder, lipsticks, creams, etc."

"You were not asked to supply any samples of any particular goods?"

"No, nothing of this kind."

"What was supposed to be the object of these inquiries?"

"That was what seemed so odd. It was supposed to be done in order to supply information to certain manufacturing firms."

"I just felt there was something wrong about the whole set-up. And then I talked to another woman, a Mrs. Devis, she wasn't happy about things either."

"And why was she not happy?"

"She overheard something. She overheard that the whole set-up was a racket of some kind. She said 'Oh, well, it doesn't affect us. The money is very good and we're not asked to do anything that's against the law-so I don't see that we need bother our heads about it.'"

Talking points:

- What forms of illegal activities can a business enterprise be involved into?
- What in your opinion might happen to Mrs. Devis who got to know too much?

Навчальне видання

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АНГЛІЙСЬКА МОВА ДЛЯ ЮРИСТІВ

Навчальний посібник

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