

Lesson 10 – Crimes and Law

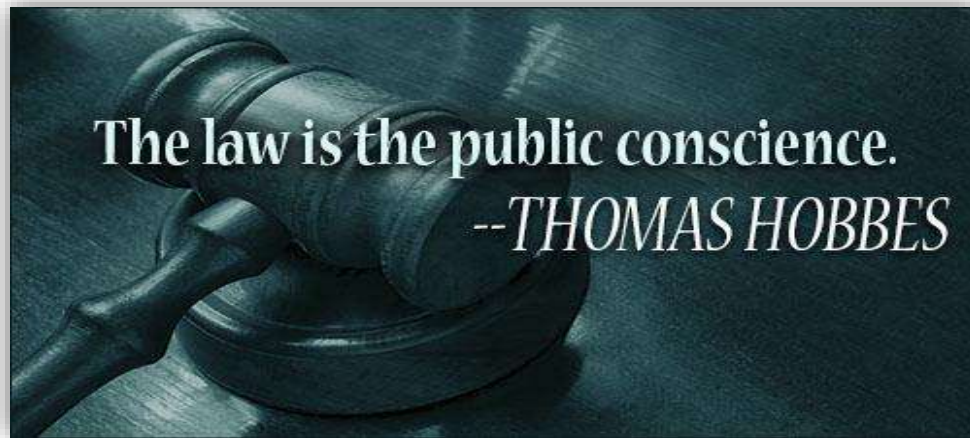
Learning Objectives

After this lesson, students will be able to:

1. Explain quotations about crime and law in various fields with quotations.
2. Define what crime is and how important law is in the society.
3. Analyze how laws are made.
4. Appraise crimes done in different situations.
5. Use the Simple Present tense and Present Continuous tense in restating two videos on crimes.
6. Examine factors on why people commit crimes and discover micro crimes.
7. Recall use of prepositions in instances related to the topic.
8. Conclude suitable court sentences for criminal acts.
9. Interpret idiomatic expressions through context clues.
10. Practice a pair of tongue twisters.

Lesson 10. Crimes and Law

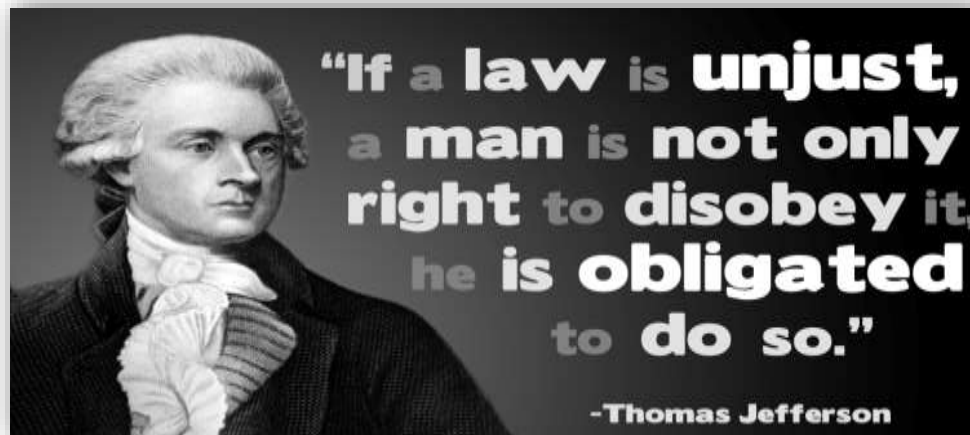
Explain the following quotations



“POVERTY IS LIKE PUNISHMENT FOR A CRIME YOU DIDN'T COMMIT.”

ELI KHAMAROV

© Lifehack Quotes



“THE WORST CRIME AGAINST WORKING PEOPLE IS A COMPANY WHICH FAILS TO OPERATE AT A PROFIT.”

SAMUEL GOMPERS

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In a Nutshell

In ordinary language, a **crime** is an **unlawful** act **punishable** by a **state or other authority**. The most popular view is that crime is a category created by **law**; in other words, something is a crime if declared as such by the relevant and applicable law. One proposed definition is that a crime or **offence** (or **criminal offence**) is an act harmful not only to some individual but also to a community, society or the state ("a **public wrong**"). Such acts are **forbidden** and punishable by law.

Ponder this!

How important is the law to a society?



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How are laws made?

1 EVERY LAW STARTS WITH AN IDEA

The idea can come from anyone, even you! Contact your elected officials to share your idea. If they want to try to make it a law, they will write a bill.

2 THE BILL IS INTRODUCED

A bill can start in either house of Congress when it's introduced by its primary sponsor, a Senator or a Representative. In the House of Representatives, bills are placed in a wooden box called "the hooper."

3 THE BILL GOES TO COMMITTEE

Representatives or Senators meet in a small group to research talk about, and make changes to the bill. They vote to accept or reject the bill and its changes before sending it to:

the House or Senate floor for debate or to a subcommittee for further research.

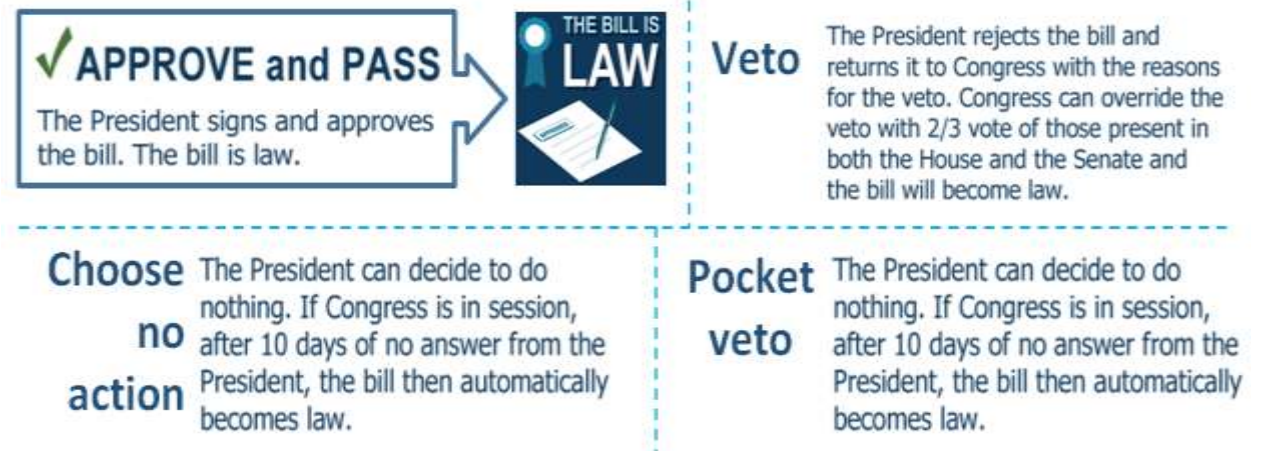
Source: <https://www.usa.gov/how-laws-are-made>

4 CONGRESS DEBATES AND VOTES

Members of the House or Senate can now debate the bill and propose changes or amendments before voting. If the majority vote for and pass the bill, it moves to the other house to go through a similar process of committees, debate, and voting. Both houses have to agree on the same version of the final bill before it goes to the president.

5 PRESIDENTIAL ACTION

When the bill reaches the President, he or she can:



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How rampant are these crimes in your country?

Who commits them? Who are the victims?



Vandalism



Domestic Violence



Pick Pocketing



Traffic Violations



Cybercrime



Jaywalking



Carnapping

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Match the definitions to its respective Type of Crime.

1. Unlawfully and deliberately killing someone
2. Taking somebody by demanding money or conditions to free that person
3. To enter a building, often while no one is in it, and steal money or objects
4. To take something by force from someone, often in the street
5. The crime of stealing from a person or place by using violence
6. To set fire to a building illegally.
7. To violently attack a person sexually.
8. To use force to take control of a plane, ship, train, etc.
9. To deceive or cheat someone to get money
10. Killing someone by accident through a careless or dangerous act
11. Hurting another person physically
12. Stealing-usually secretly without violence
13. To steal things while pretending to shop
14. To bring illegal goods, like drugs, into a country or to bring goods into a country without paying taxes

- A. burglary
- B. rape
- C. robbery
- D. arson
- E. smuggling
- F. shoplifting
- G. mugging
- H. assault
- I. manslaughter
- J. hijacking
- K. abduction
- L. murder
- M. fraud
- N. theft

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WHAT CRIME DID THEY COMMIT?

Use the Types of Crimes on the previous page.

1) David Smith got drunk one night and decided to drive home. As he turned a corner he crashed into another car and killed the driver.

2) Peter Short stole a computer from the company he worked for.

3) Paul Winters and Jennifer Summers stopped millionaire William Gates outside his home and forced him to go with them. They demanded 30 million dollars from the family to free him.

4) Anne Clinton walked around the department store and, making sure no one was watching, put two expensive watches into her bag.

5) John James pretended to start a business and persuaded some people to lend him some money. He used the money to go on a holiday to the Caribbean.

6) Vincent Tapper took a pistol and ordered the pilot to fly to Miami.

7) Nigel Handy waited until night carefully forced open the window and climbed into the house. He took the TV and a lot of money.

8) Harry Lee waited on a dark corner until the young woman turned into the street. Then he jumped out, hit her in the face, and ran off with her leather handbag.

9) Ronnie Tyler pulled out a gun from his pocket and shot the bank guard five times in the head.

10) Johnnie Smeghurst set fire to his school after failing all his exams.

11) Pete Murphy often went to the shopping center and took wallets from the people shopping. He never felt a thing!

12) John Bottomless was caught at the customs with \$500,000 worth of cocaine hidden the doors of his car.

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Burglary a Threat to Mental Health

A new study shows that burglary is a **serious threat** to people's mental health. The survey is from a British charity and a *home security company*. Researchers interviewed 1,000 people who had been **burgled**. They found that **a quarter** of them **suffered from** anxiety or depression and a quarter felt saddened by thinking they could not protect their home and family. Feelings of insecurity started for many people after a **burglary**. Around 37 per cent of burglary victims suddenly became afraid of being attacked in the streets. They had not feared this before being burgled.

A professor from the British Psychological Society warned that people **underestimate** how serious burglary is. It can leave people **traumatized**. She said: "Burglary is frequently seen as a **minor crime**.... However psychologically and emotionally the experience of being burgled is likely to have a severe emotional **outcome** for many victims who were, up to then, **leading ordinary lives**." She said the experience led some people to want to move to a different house. Other people got depression, anxiety, sleeplessness and even had **marital breakdowns**.

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Answer the questions about the reading text.

1. What kind of company partly conducted the survey?
2. How many participants were there in the survey?
3. What fraction of participants suffered from anxiety or depression?
4. What were people sad at the thought of not being able to protect?
5. What were 37% of people who were burgled now afraid of?
6. Who underestimated the seriousness of burglary?
7. How can burglary leave people feeling?
8. What kind of crime did a professor say burglary is seen as?
9. What kind of lives did many victims lead?
10. What happens to many marriages after a house is burgled?

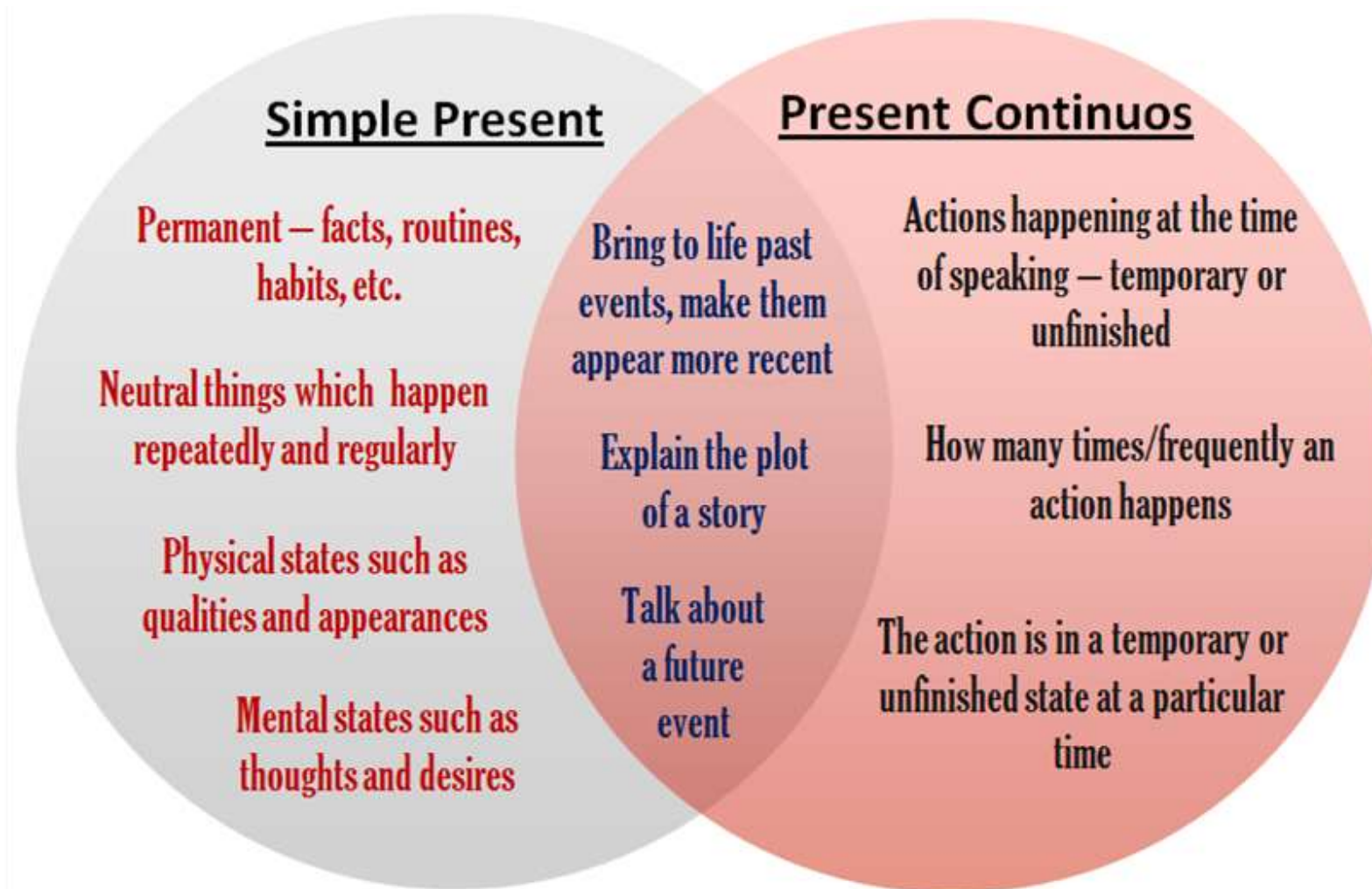
Free Response

PREVENTION: How can we prevent burglaries?

IDEAS	PROS	CONS
<i>Security locks</i>		
<i>Neighborhood watch</i>		
<i>Better Policing</i>		
<i>CCTV</i>		
<i>Burglar Alarms</i>		
<i>Webcams in the house</i>		

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Simple Present vs Present Continuous Tense



More details: [Simple Present and Present Continuous – Effective English for Teachers \(pressbooks.pub\)](#)

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Watch the videos and retell them using the tenses on the previous page.



Listening Activity 10.1

Watch out there's a thief about on baggage reclaim



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ikW5mK4Zeg>



Listening Activity 10.2

Police: ATM Robber's Technique 'Clever'



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mUiVt4UQgvk>

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POTENTIAL FACTORS INFLUENCING CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

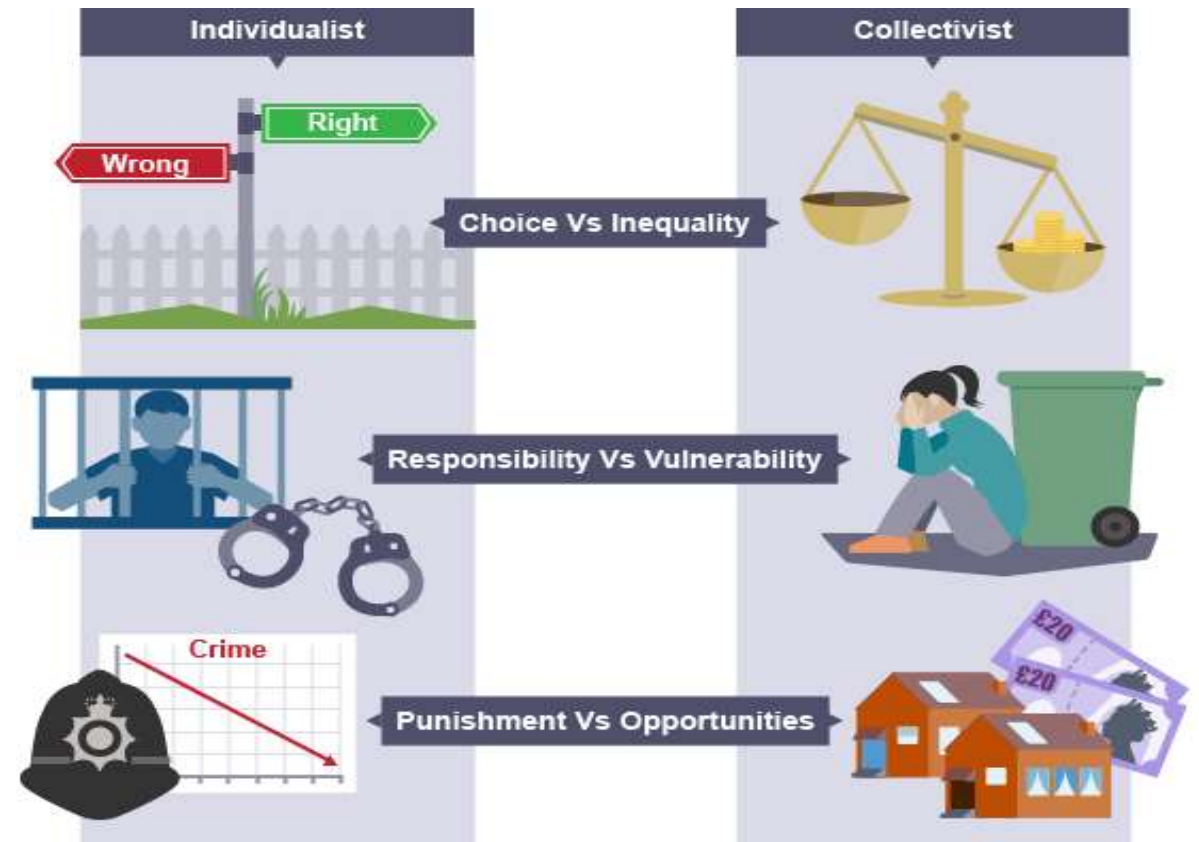
- **Undeveloped or damaged prefrontal cortex** – exhibit antisocial behavior
- **High levels of Testosterone** – related to high levels of aggression and violence.
- **Dopamine** – linked to criminality and psychopathy.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

- Poor housing, poor health, socioeconomic disadvantage and transient population
- Pressure from cultural goals and social structure
- Youths from the lower class build their own system that may involve engaging in delinquent activities.

PSYCHOLOGICAL THEORIES

- **Behavioral Theory** – committing a crime is a learned response to situations.
- **Moral Development Theory** – suggest that moral judgment is lower in criminals.
- **Information Processing Theory** – criminal behavior may have been learned in childhood.



- **Individualists** believe that if someone chooses to offend, that is their responsibility and if caught, they should suffer the consequences.
- **Collectivists** feel that society is unequal and some people are at greater risk of being influenced by criminal behavior, often through the actions of parents or friends.

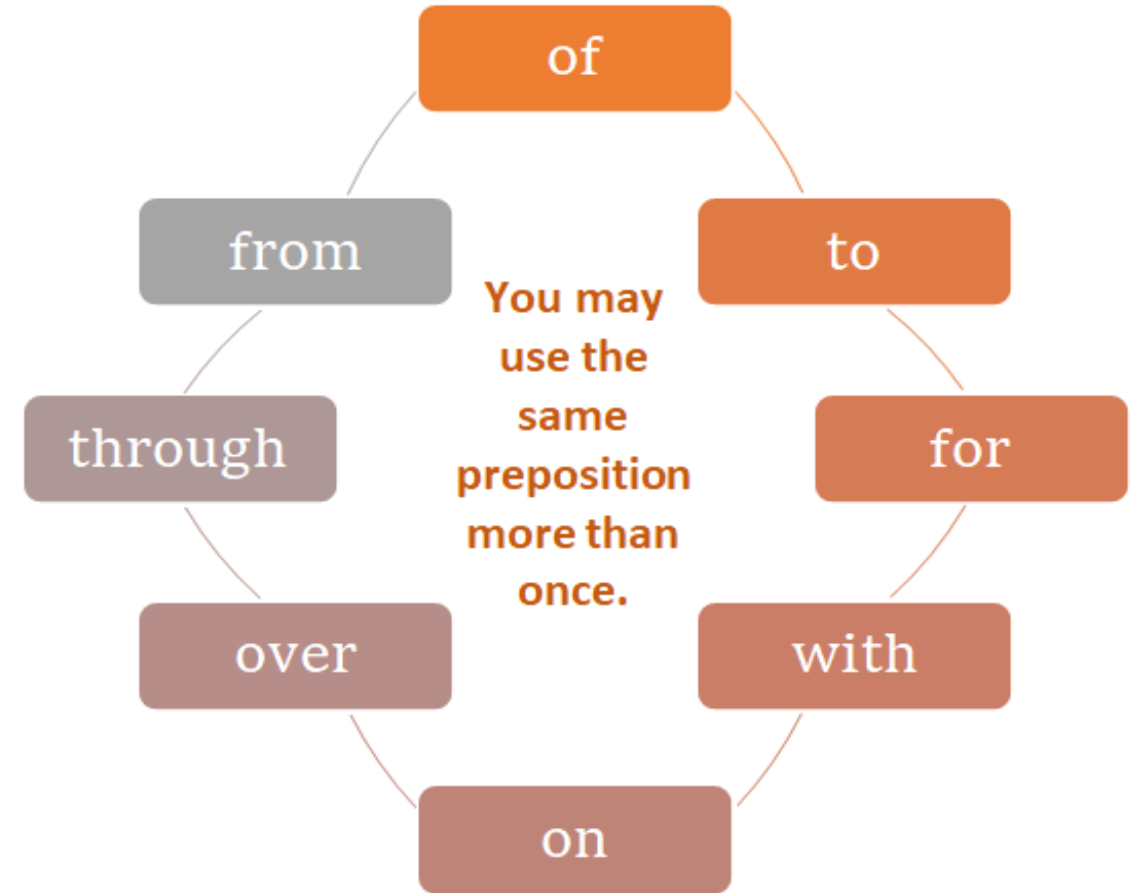
More details: [Understanding Why People Commit Crimes \(maryville.edu\)](https://www.maryville.edu) / [Causes of Crime - Crime - National 5 Modern Studies Revision - BBC Bitesize](https://www.bbc.com/news/health-2014-08)

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Preposition Practice

Choose the correct preposition from the list below.

- 1) The two men were charged _____ robbery and assault.
- 2) Frank was driving 20 miles per hour _____ the speed limit.
- 3) Then he went _____ a red light.
- 4) Mr. Jones was accused _____ forgery.
- 5) Mary was fined _____ speeding.
- 6) The jury found him guilty _____ the crime.
- 7) The judge sentenced him _____ five years in prison.
- 8) The jury is responsible _____ deciding innocence or guilt.
- 9) The judge is responsible _____ giving the sentence.
- 10) The witness swears _____ a bible to tell the truth.
- 11) The court reporter listens _____ the whole trial and records everything that is said.
- 12) The defendant was released _____ \$5000 bail.
- 13) The robber was released _____ prison after serving a three year sentence.
- 14) You are a witness _____ the crime, so you will have to go to court to testify.



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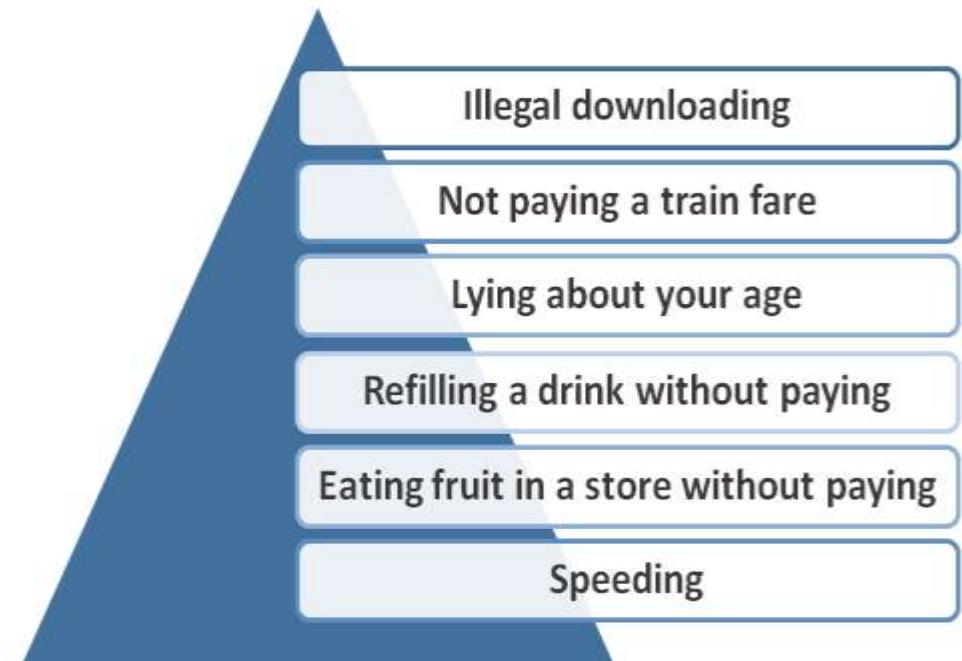
Listen to the audio then answer the questions.



Listening Activity 10.3 *Three-quarters of British people commit micro crimes*

1. What kind of company made the report?
2. How did the researchers feel about their findings?
3. What did the researchers say three in four British people were hiding?
4. How many micro crimes have 74% of British people done?
5. What will some people not pay when they get cash?
6. Which class of people were most likely to commit micro crimes?
7. What percentage of women committed micro crimes?
8. What is the second most common micro crime?
9. What percentage of people had illegally downloaded things?
10. What did people lie about to get a better deal?

MICRO CRIME: How bad are these micro crimes and why? Rank them and put the worst at the top.



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You're The Judge! What's The Sentence?

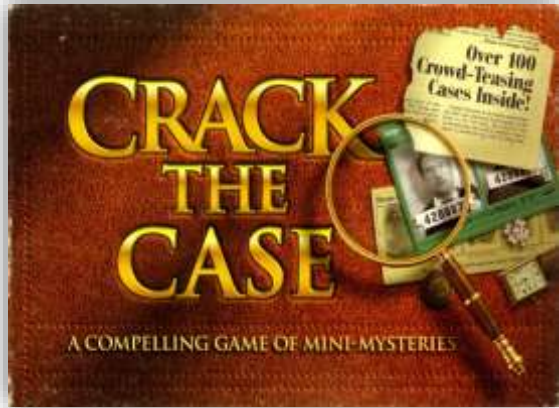
<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Description</i>
Community Service	<i>You have to do a period (eg.100 hrs) of unpaid work in hospitals/old people's homes</i>
Fines	<i>You pay money to the court</i>
Probation	<i>You have to stay out of trouble. Once a week you visit a "probation officer", who asks about your behavior</i>
Suspended Prison Sentence	<i>You don't go to prison immediately, eg. "a six-month sentence suspended for one year" means if you behave well for one year, you are free. If you do something wrong, you go to prison for six months.</i>
Prison	<i>You go for a fixed period (ranging from a very short Period to "life."</i>

If you were a judge, what sentence would you give to these people? Choose from the chart, give full details (eg. A \$100,000 fine/3 years in prison/one year probation).

1. 18-year-old Miranda worked in a shoe-shop. She lost her job when she stole \$92 from the shop.
2. Nigel is 38. He drank a bottle of wine and then drove home. He had a car accident and killed a 13-year-old boy.
3. Kevin, 15, was caught traveling on the train without a ticket. The correct ticket would have cost \$1.75.
4. Stacey, aged 22, was caught selling marijuana at a disco. At her flat about 50 grams of the drug was found. (value/ around \$250).
5. Dean, 17, broke the window of a new Mercedes and stole a mobile phone and four CD's.

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What do the following idioms mean?



David will **crack this case**; he's a thorough investigator.



I hear Mike's uncle is **behind bars** again. I wonder what he did this time!



He was accused of lying **under oath**.



After his third offense, the judge **threw the book at** the criminal, making parole all but an impossibility.

Make sentences using the idioms.

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Express Yourself

1. Do you think that there is a lot of crime in your city?
2. What would you do if you heard someone breaking into your house?
3. Have you ever had any other traffic violations? If so, what were they?
4. Have you ever had to ask a lawyer for advice?
5. What can a person do in your country if they cannot afford to hire a lawyer?
6. Does **capital punishment** exist in your state/country?
7. Do you think criminals should be required to serve their whole sentences or do you think that they should **be allowed out of prison** early for good behavior?
8. What is the purpose of jails and prisons? Are they to deter crime or rehabilitate criminals?
9. Do you think that the violence shown on TV and in movies today increases the amount of violent crime in our society?
10. Do you think that people charged with a violent crime should be allowed out on bail while waiting for their court case?
11. If you were charged with a crime, would you rather be tried by a **judge** or a **jury**?
12. What can we do to make our cities safer?



Practice the tongue twisters

The grim crime to slime, slam and defame plame was plainly planned, fanned and explained by the President's pernicious pals on the private presidential plane.

Laughingly loveable lawyers learn to lift lucrative loot and like to luringly lick limitless luscious lollipops.

The End