

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
БІЛОЦЕРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ АГРАРНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

СОЦІАЛЬНО – ГУМАНІТАРНИЙ ФАКУЛЬТЕТ

Кафедра романо-германської філології та перекладу

Практикум

«CRIME AND PUNISHMENT»

з дисципліни «Практичний курс першої іноземної
МОВИ»

для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти
спеціальності 035 «Філологія», ОП «Германські мови та літератури
(переклад включно), перша – англійська»

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Практикум з англійської мови укладено відповідно до програми навчальної дисципліни «Практичний курс першої іноземної мови» для підготовки фахівців спеціальності 035 «Філологія» ОП Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська. Практикум складається з 3 розділів, кожен з яких містить розроблені до нього завдання лексичного та комунікативного характеру, а також додаткові тексти, підібрані відповідно до тематики програми.

Практикум призначений для аудиторної, самостійної та індивідуальної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти I та II курсів філологічних спеціальностей.

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ПЕРЕДМОВА

Практикум призначений для аудиторної, самостійної та індивідуальної роботи здобувачів вищої освіти I та II курсів філологічних спеціальностей.

Основною метою практикума є засвоєння спеціальної лексики за допомогою вправ та завдань, формування усномовленнєвих компетентностей на базі автентичних текстів для читання та матеріалу для аудіювання.

Новий стандарт зумовлює нові підходи до викладання, тому цей практикум, відповідно до освітньо-професійної програми (ОПП) зі спеціальності 035 «Філологія» ОП Германські мови та літератури (переклад включно), перша – англійська, навчання дисципліни «Практичний курс першої іноземної мови», передбачають формування наступних загальних та спеціальних компетентностей:

Загальні компетентності:

- ЗК 04** Здатність бути критичним і самокритичним.
- ЗК 05** Здатність учитися й оволодівати сучасними знаннями.
- ЗК 06** Здатність до пошуку, опрацювання та аналізу інформації з різних джерел.
- ЗК 07** Уміння виявляти, ставити та вирішувати проблеми.
- ЗК 08** Здатність працювати в команді та автономно.
- ЗК 09** Здатність спілкуватися іноземною мовою.
- ЗК 10** Здатність до абстрактного мислення, аналізу та синтезу.
- ЗК 11** Здатність застосовувати знання у практичних ситуаціях.

Спеціальні компетентності:

- СК 06** Здатність вільно, гнучко й ефективно використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і регістрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у різних сферах життя.
- СК 09** Усвідомлення засад і технологій створення текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами.
- СК 11** Здатність до надання консультацій з дотримання норм літературної мови та культури мовлення.

Формування вищезазначених компетентностей передбачає досягнення

низки програмних результатів навчання (ПРН):

- РН 01** Вільно спілкуватися з професійних питань із фахівцями та нефахівцями державною та іноземними мовами усно й письмово, використовувати їх для організації ефективної міжкультурної комунікації.
- РН 02** Ефективно працювати з інформацією: добирати необхідну інформацію з різних джерел, зокрема з фахової літератури та електронних баз, критично аналізувати й інтерпретувати її, впорядковувати, класифікувати й систематизувати.
- РН 03** Організовувати процес свого навчання й самоосвіти.
- РН 10** Знати норми літературної мови та вміти їх застосовувати у практичній діяльності.
- РН 11** Знати принципи, технології і прийоми створення усних і письмових текстів різних жанрів і стилів державною та іноземними мовами.
- РН 14** Використовувати мови, що вивчаються, в усній та письмовій формі, у різних жанрово-стильових різновидах і реєстрах спілкування (офіційному, неофіційному, нейтральному), для розв'язання комунікативних завдань у побутовій, суспільній, навчальній, професійній, науковій сферах життя.

Практикум має чітку організаційну структуру і нараховує три тематичних блоки, кожен з яких включає наступні частини: 1) текст для читання з подальшим обговоренням; 2) вокабуляр для подальшої активізації його у вправах з усного та писемного мовлення; 3) завдання для усного діалогічного або монологічного мовлення. Крім того, здобувачам запропоновано низка додаткових текстів, підібрані відповідно до тематики програми, а також аудіоматеріали з розробленими завданнями, які передбачають перевірку адекватного розуміння прослуханого.

Практикум зорієнтований на допомогу здобучам з метою розвитку та удосконалення навичок усного та писемного мовлення, а також для проведення поточного чи підсумкового контролю викладачами.

UNIT 1.

TYPES OF CRIME

“What's a crime?”

A crime is an offence against the whole of society; it is a wrongful act or omission, serious enough for the wrong-doer to be punished by the rest of the community. Criminal behaviour is seen as sufficiently serious or deviant or immoral for the majority of society to ban it. Of course, what may be outlawed one year may not have been the year before. Public opinion is not set for all time and legislation reflects changing habits and norms. Moreover, new forms of potentially criminal activity arise, and the courts respond to those too. Thus, definitions of what is to be regarded as criminal can change quite radically over years.

Criminal law in the widest sense covers a multitude of activities and sins –from murder, rape, arson, theft and damage of property to the less overtly criminal matters of careless motoring, selling unfit food or serving alcohol to a teenager. The principal areas of Criminal law are offences against persons and offences against property. Offences against persons can be fatal and nonfatal. The former deal with homicide (killing of a human being by a human being) which falls into three categories: murder (premeditated unlawful killing of another), manslaughter, infanticide. The latter covers such crimes as assault and battery, wounding and grievous bodily harm, sexual offences (rape and others), kidnapping.

Offences against property include theft, robbery, burglary, blackmail, arson, forgery and counterfeiting.

They distinguish a group of the so-called inchoate offences: aiding and abetting, incitement, conspiracy, attempt.

There are offences which effect the secrets of the state or international in character: piracy and hijacking, treason, terrorism.

There are a number of offences concerned with obstructing justice: perjury, assisting offenders, concealing, refusal to assist a police officer, contempt of court.

There are also road traffic offences.

As for the classification of crime the Criminal Law Act 1967 introduced the concept of "arrestable" and "non-arrestable" offences, thus abolishing the old distinction between felonies (serious crimes) and misdemeanours (minor offences).

An arrestable offence is one for which no specific arrest warrant is required; a police officer can arrest without a magistrate's warrant for a suspected crime carrying a maximum of five years' imprisonment or more or where the penalty is fixed by law as is the case of murder, treason and piracy with violence.

Otherwise, however, when an offence is a non-arrestable offence warrants are issued when the defendant has failed to answer a summons and the magistrates think it essential that he should be present at a hearing, summons is directed to a constable and orders him to arrest the person named in it and bring him before a court. It must contain particulars of the alleged offence.

Another way of classification is by the manner of trial. Criminal offences may be broadly divided into two main classes: indictable offences, and offences punishable on summary conviction before magistrates (summary offences). Indictable offences are tried by a jury. They therefore may be generally regarded as serious ones and summary cases as less serious or minor.

Two essential concepts in the operation of the Criminal Law are those of *actus reus* and *mens rea*.

Actus reus means the 'guilty action', *mens reus* – 'guilty mind'. In other words it must be shown that the accused has committed an act or omission which is criminal in nature. Secondly, it must be shown that he intended to commit an offence (though it may not always be a matter of deliberate intention – inattentiveness, recklessness or some other state of mind will suffice to constitute *mens rea*).

Thus *actus reus* is, approximately, the physical element of the crime, *mens rea* the mental element. A conviction cannot be secured unless it is shown that both factors were present.

It is for the prosecution to prove *mens rea* and *actus reus* beyond reasonable doubt; the burden of proof lies upon the Crown.

Major & Minor Crime Vocabulary

Most countries have laws (official rules set by the government). Together, these laws are called "the Law". When people disobey the Law, we say that they "break the law", and we call such people "law breakers" or "criminals". Breaking the law is a "crime".

Crime / Offence Злочин / Правопорушення	Criminal / lawbreaker / offender Злочинець / Порушник закону	Crime verbs
burglary – [ˈbɜːgləri] незаконне проникнення в приміщення; квартирна крадіжка зі зломом	burglar	to burgle
stealing – крадіжка <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to accuse of stealing – звинувачувати в крадіжці 	-	-
robbery [ˈrɒb (ə) ri] пограбування, грабіж; розбій <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • armed robbery — збройне пограбування • bank robbery — пограбування банку • highway robbery — розбій на великій дорозі • to commit a robbery — вчинити пограбування 	robber	to rob

an auto theft – автомобільна крадіжка	auto thief	to steal
shoplifting [ˈʃɒp,lɪftɪŋ] магазинні крадіжки	shoplifter	to shoplift
fraud [frɔ:d] обман; шахрайство; підробка <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to commit / perpetrate a fraud — шахраювати • to expose a fraud — викривати шахрайство • wire fraud — шахрайство з використанням електронних засобів комунікації 	fraudster	-
a white-collar crime – посадовий злочин	(White collar crime refers to financial crimes like embezzlement and insider trading)	-
a blue-collar crime The terms “white collar” and “blue-collar” originally referred to different types of jobs.	(Blue collar crime refers to street crimes like assault, burglary, and drug crimes)	
an arson [ˈɑ:s (ə) n] підпал <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to commit an arson — здійснити підпал 	arsonist	-
mugging [ˈmʌɡɪŋ] хуліганство, груповий напад, вуличний грабіж, пограбування	mugger	to mug

перехожого		
kidnapping [ˈkɪdnæpɪŋ] кіднепінг, викрадення людей	kidnapper	to kidnap
sexual assault (rape) — сексуальне насильство, згвалтування <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • statutory rape — статевий зв'язок з особою, яка не досягла повноліття • gang rape — групове згвалтування • attempted rape — спроба згвалтування • to commit rape — згвалтувати 	rapist	to rape
embezzlement [ɪmˈbeɪzl̩mənt] — розтрата, розкрадання; привласнення (грошей, майна; обманним шляхом) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to commit embezzlement — зробити розтрату • embezzlement of public funds — розтрата, казнокрадство, розтрачання 	embezzler	to embezzle
child abuse жорстоке поведження з дитиною	child abuser	

drug dealing – торгівля наркотиками	drug dealer	deal in drugs
pickpocketing – кишенькове злодійство	pickpocket	to pick pockets
money laundering – відмивання грошей	-	-
bribery [ˈbraɪbəri] – хабарництво	briber* (uncommon)	to bribe
hijacking [ˈhaɪdʒækɪŋ] викрадення; повітряне піратство, повітряний бандитизм	hijacker	to hijack
carjacking – викрадення автомобіля	carjacker	to carjack
a traffic violation – порушення дорожнього руху <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • speeding – підвищення швидкості • drunken driving – водіння в нетверезому стані 	speeder drink driver	to speed
blackmail [ˈblækmeɪl] шантаж; вимагання	blackmailer * (uncommon)	to blackmail
smuggling [ˈsmʌŋɡlɪŋ] контрабанда; незаконне ввезення або вивезення товарів	smuggler	to smuggle
forgery [ˈfɔːdʒ (ə) ri] підробка, фальсифікація	forgery	to forge

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clever forgery — спритна підробка • crude forgery — груба підробка • skillful forgery — вміла підробка • to commit forgery — підробляти 		
<p>trespassing — недозволені проникнення, протиправне порушення володіння з заподіянням шкоди</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no trespassing — прохід заборонений 	<p>trespasser</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>slander [ˈslɑːndə] лихослів'я, наклеп, наклепницькі вигадки</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evil slander — чорний наклеп • to disseminate lies and slander — поширювати брехню і наклеп • to engineer a campaign of slander — затіяти наклепницьку кампанію 	<p>slanderer</p>	<p>-</p>
<p>conspiracy [kənˈspɪrəsi] таємна змова</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • criminal conspiracy — злочинна змова • a conspiracy to overthrow the government — змова з метою повалення 	<p>-</p>	<p>-</p>

<p>уряду</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to hatch / organize a conspiracy — організувати змову to crush / foil a conspiracy — викрити, розкрити змову 		
terrorism – тероризм	terrorist	to set off bombs, etc
<p>treason ['tri:z (ə) n] зрада</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> war treason — військова зрада 	traitor	-
<p>desertion /di'zə:ʃn/ – дезертирство</p>	deserter	to desert
<p>genocide ['dʒenəsaid] геноцид</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to commit / perpetrate genocide — здійснювати геноцид 	-	-
<p>riot ['raɪət] бунт; повстання, заколот</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to cause a riot — викликати бунт to crush / put down / quell a riot — придушити бунт 	rioter	-
<p>a manslaughter ['mæn,slɔ:tə] – ненавмисне вбивство</p>	-	-
<p>murder ['mɜ:də] вбивство (навмисне, вчинене зі злим умислом)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> brutal / grisly / heinous / vicious / wanton 	murderer	to murder

<p>murder — жорстоке жахливе / мерзенне / звіряче / безглузде вбивство</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • multiple / serial murders — серія вбивств, серійні вбивства • cold-blooded murder — холоднокрівне вбивство • premeditated murder — навмисне вбивство • ritual murder — ритуальне вбивство • mass murder — масова різанина • first -degree murder - вбивство першого ступеня • to commit murder — скоїти вбивство 		
<p>a felony – тяжкий злочин</p>	<p>a felon – злочинець</p> <p>an inmate – в’язень</p> <p>a jailbird – запеклий, рецидивіст</p>	-
<p>homicide [‘hɒmɪsaɪd] – вбивство людини</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • premeditated homicide – умисне вбивство людини 	-	-
<p>battery – образа дією (нанесення побоїв)</p>	-	-
<p>looting – мародерство</p>	looter	to loot
<p>spying – шпигунство</p>	spy	to spy

WHAT CRIME DID THEY COMMIT?

Exercise 1. Match these crime descriptions (a-l) with the crimes (1-12) from the CRIMES Worksheet

Murder	Kidnapping	Mugging	Pickpocketing
Burglary	Rape	Arson	Smuggling
Theft	Fraud	Manslaughter	Shoplifting

- a. _____ 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.
- b. _____ 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 Carribean.
- c. _____ Ronnie Tyler pulled out a gun from his pocket and shot the bank guard five times in the head.
- d. _____ Peter Short stole a computer from the company he worked for.
- e. _____ John Bottomless was caught at the customs with \$500,000 worth of cocaine hidden the doors of his car.
- f. _____ Johnnie Smeghurst set fire to his school after failing all his exams.
- g. _____ Joe Sykes forced his ex-girlfriend to make love with him.
- h. _____ 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.
- i. _____ Nigel Handy waited until night, carefully forced open the window and climbed into the house. He took the TV and a lot of money.
- j. _____ Pete Murphy often went to the shopping center and took wallets from the people shopping. The never felt a thing!

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

l. _____ 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.

Exercise 2. Choose in the right-hand column the correct definition for each word in the left-hand column.

Words	Definitions
Murder	Taking somebody by and demanding money or conditions to free that person.
Burglary	Unlawfully and deliberately killing someone.
Theft	To violently attack a person sexually.
Mugging	To use force to take control of a plane, ship, train, etc.
Kidnapping	To deceive or cheat someone to get money.
Arson	To enter a building, often while no one is in it, and steal money or objects.
Pickpocketing	Killing someone by accident through a careless or dangerous act.
Hijacking	Stealing-usually secretly and without violence.
Fraud	To take something by force from someone, often in the street.
Rape	To steal things while pretending to shop.
Smuggling	The act of offering someone money or something valuable in order to persuade them to do something for you.
Manslaughter	To steal from someone's pocket etc, without them realizing.
Shoplifting	To bring illegal goods, like drugs, into a country or to bring goods into a country without paying taxes.
Bribery	To set fire to a building illegally.
Treason	An occasion when a large number of people behave in a noisy, violent, and uncontrolled way in public.

Blackmail	(The crime of) showing no loyalty to your country, especially by helping its enemies or trying to defeat its government.
Looting	The action of forging a copy or imitation of a document, signature, banknote, or work of art.
Desertion	The action or crime of making a false spoken statement damaging to a person's reputation.
Riot	The act of getting money from people or forcing them to do something by threatening to tell a secret of theirs or to harm them.
Forgery	The activity of stealing from shops or houses during a war or riot.
Slander	The act of leaving an organization or stopping an activity, especially in a way that is considered bad or disloyal.

Other useful expressions

sentenced person — засуджений

sentenced to be confined — засуджений до ув'язнення

be sentenced to death — бути засудженим до смертної кари

be sentenced in (his) absence — бути засудженим за відсутності (заочно)

prison for persons sentenced to penal servitude — колонії для осіб, засуджених до виправних робіт

be sentenced to life in prison — бути засудженим до довічного ув'язнення

prisoner sentenced to death — в'язень засуджений до смертної кари

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Why do people commit crimes? What makes some people become criminals? Is it poverty, upbringing, lack of education, unemployment or something else?
- What are some things people can do to protect themselves from crime?

- What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?
- Do you think your country/city is a safe place to live? Why or why not?
- Are there any places you are afraid to visit because of the high crime rate? If so, where?
- Have you ever done anything illegal? If so, what did you do?
- Is it ever O.K. to break the law? If so, when?
- Under what situations would you think of committing a crime?
- Have you ever witnessed a crime? If "yes" tell us about it.
 - What kind of crime is it? Shoplifting? pickpocketing? Etc?
- Do you know anyone who has been mugged?
- Do you know someone who has been a victim of a violent crime?
- Have you ever been the victim of a crime? How about others in your family?
- Have you ever been robbed?
 - How did it happen?
 - Did you report to the police?
 - Did they help you?
- Have you ever witnessed acts of vandalism?
 - What do you think is the main cause of vandalism?
 - How can we fight vandalism?
- Do you think graffiti is vandalism or art?
- Do you agree that terrorism is the evil of the 21st century?
 - What are the roots of terrorism?
 - What act of terrorism terrifies you most of all?
- Is bribery a crime?
 - What spheres are corrupted most of all in your country? Police? Education? Medicine?
 - What is the best way to fight corruption?
- Is piracy a great problem in your country?
 - Do you consider piracy to be a crime?
 - Is it possible to get rid of piracy?

- What is intellectual property?
 - Can you think of some examples of stealing intellectual property.
 - Do you think it is a serious crime?
- Have you ever noticed someone stealing in a store?
 - What were your actions?
- If your friend has committed a serious crime, how would you act?
 - Would you report to the police or not?
- Is downloading music or videos a crime?
- What's the difference between copyright infringement and theft?
- Is child abuse a problem in your country?
- What is the difference between crime and sin?
- Should adultery be considered a crime?
- Do you think prostitution is a crime?
- Do you think abortion is a crime?
- Do you always lock your house? How about your car?
- What would you do if you heard a burglar in your house?
- Is there a problem with organized crime and/or gangs where you live?
- Do you think gun control is a good idea? Explain.
- Do you think policeman should be allowed to carry guns?
- Are there problems with drugs where you live?
- Do you think people who use illegal drugs should be put in jail?
- Do you think that the legalization of narcotics would decrease the crime rate?
- Do you think there are any legal drugs that should be illegal?
- Do you think there is a link between drugs and crime?
- What kinds of crimes are increasing?
- What kinds of crimes do you think can be prevented? How?
- Why do you think crime is more prevalent in some societies than in others?
 - Why is there more crime in some countries?
- Do you think there will be more or less crime in the future?

Exercise 3. Fill the gaps with suitable words from the list below (the list includes some words that are not suitable).

embezzler	looter	trespasser	briber	inmate
murderer	jailbird	traitor	robber	fraudster

1. Sarge is looking for volunteers to take *a(n)* _____ back to prison after he testifies downtown.
2. Did you hear Ramón got locked up again? I'm not surprised. He's *a(n)* _____.
3. Shortly after, the _____ surrendered to police and confessed to the murder.
4. How to recognize a phone _____ from a pseudo-bank.
5. The teller complied, and the _____ successfully pulled off his first heist.
6. Begins to seem that every police officer - a potential offender, and certainly - _____.
7. _____ ransacked shops and set fire to cars.
8. Stone was accused of being a _____ and a Soviet spy.

Exercise 4. Read the following newspaper headlines and decide what crime has been committed. Discuss in pairs.

<i>PENSIONER ATTACKED AND ROBBED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT</i>	<i>CHILD RUN OVER BY DRUNK DRIVER</i>
<i>YOUTH DESTROY TOWN HALL</i>	<i>Three injured in bank hold up</i>
<i>Teens Beaten up at Rock Concert</i>	<i>28 Cars Stolen over Weekend</i>

IDIOMS ABOUT CRIME

To Carry the Can

to take the blame, usually for somebody else

To Cut and Run

to make a quick escape

To Come Clean

to confess to something

To Put a Foot Wrong

to make mistakes

Off guard

by surprise



To cover

someone's Tracks

to hide or to get rid of incriminating evidence

Exercise 5. Use the idioms to complete the sentences.

1. Unless we _____ our _____ properly, the police are sure to find us.
2. The manager refused to _____ and take responsibility.
3. The question caught the minister _____, he felt silent and was unable to answer.
4. The police rushed to the scene, but the robbers had already _____ by the time they arrived.
5. If you were part of this in any way, Detective, now's the time to _____.
6. The director never _____, keeping the film extremely focused in each scene.

JAIL VS PRISON

Both jail and prison are correctional facilities that are used to incarcerate people charged with or convicted of a crime, but the similarities stop there.

- A JAIL is a temporary, short-term detention center where an individual waits for a trial and sentencing.
- Jails are run by local governments and are typically smaller than prisons in both size and infrastructure.

Examples

- She received countless letters of support while in jail.
- After his experience in jail, he has a pretty jaundiced view of the penal system.

- PRISONS are where inmates go after getting sentenced for longer-term imprisonment, usually for more serious crimes.
- They're run by either the state government or the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

Examples

- These two shopkeepers are in prison for tax evasion.
- The guards thwarted his attempt to escape from prison.

Note: The term "jail" is not normally used in the UK.

Exercise 6. Choose the most appropriate word.

1. I saw a few prisoners run away from the **jail / prison**.
2. He received a twelve-month **jail / prison** sentence.
3. He was sent to **jail / prison** for a crime that he didn't commit.
4. Police handcuffed him and hauled him off to **jail / prison**.
5. He spent 5 years in **jail / prison** for forgery.
6. The financier was released from **jail / prison** last week.
7. If she carries on shoplifting, she'll end up in **jail / prison**.
8. They went to **jail / prison** because they violated the law.
9. I hope you won't finish up in **jail / prison**.
10. The thief was adjudged to **jail / prison** for three years.

Exercise 7. Complete the definitions with the words being defined.

- 1) takes control of a plane or boat by force.
- 2) sees what happens during a crime or accident.
- 3) brings goods into the country illegally.
- 4) gets money from others by threatening to tell secrets.
- 5) steals from houses.
- 6) uses violence for political reasons.
- 7) secretly gets information about another country.
- 8) takes things illegally and by force, during a riot, war, etc.
- 9) betrays one's country by helping its enemies.
- 10) forces someone to have sex.

Song-Crime

The Death of Emmett Till

Words and Music by Bob Dylan 1963.

'Twas down in Mississippi not so long ago
When a young boy from Chicago town stepped through a Southern door
This boy's dreadful tragedy I can still remember well
The color of his skin was black and his name was Emmett Till
Some men they dragged him to a barn and there they beat him (1)_____ .
They said they had a reason, but I can't remember what
They tortured him and did some things too evil to repeat
There were screaming sounds inside the barn, there was laughing sounds
out on the (2)_____ .
Then they rolled his body down a gulf amidst a bloody red (3)_____ .
And they threw him in the waters wide to cease his screaming pain
The reason that they killed him there, and I'm sure it ain't no lie
Was just for the fun of killin' him and to watch him slowly (4)_____ .

And then to stop the United States of yelling for a (5) _____ .

Two brothers they confessed that they had killed poor Emmett Till

But on the jury there were men who helped the brothers (6) _____ this awful crime

And so this trial was a mockery, but nobody seemed to (7) _____ .

I saw the morning papers but I could not bear to see

The smiling brothers walkin' down the courthouse stairs

For the jury found them innocent and the brothers they went (8) _____ .

While Emmett's body floats the foam of a Jim Crow southern sea

If you can't speak out against this kind of thing, a crime that's so (9) _____.

Your eyes are filled with dead men's dirt, your mind is filled with dust

Your arms and legs they must be in shackles and chains, and your blood it

must refuse to (10) _____ .

For you let this human race fall down so God-awful low!

This song is just a reminder to remind your fellow man

That this kind of thing still lives today in that ghost-robed Ku Klux Klan

But if all of us folks that thinks alike, if we gave all we could give

We could make this great land of ours a greater place to (11) _____.

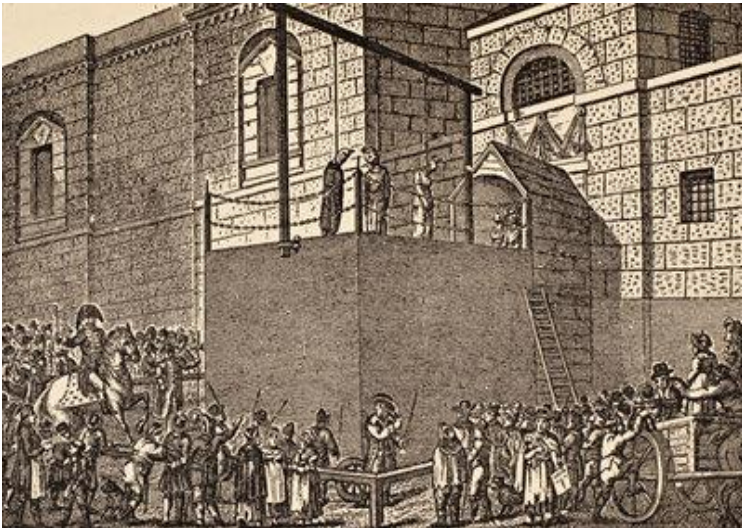
UNIT 2.

TYPES OF PUNISHMENT

Types of Punishment in the 19th Century.

During the late nineteenth century punishment in Great Britain changed as people began to believe that a criminal should be reformed rather than tortured. The emphasis changed from humiliation and pain to rehabilitation but no real changes occurred until 1900.

Public Executions



[Anonymous], View of an Execution before the Debtor's Door of Newgate (1809). From Wikimedia Commons.

Public execution in London took place outside of Newgate prison from 1783. On the journey to the scaffold the condemned person was insulted and pelted with rotten fruit by the crowds gathered to watch their death. At Newgate there was a large set of gallows known as the ‘three legged mare’ on which many criminals could be hanged at the same time. They were accompanied by a member of the clergy who tried to convince the prisoner to make an apology. Death then took place by strangulation. By the middle of the nineteenth century hanging was actually viewed as encouraging crime in London as the executions, which attracted 200,000 people were an ideal place for prostitutes, armed robbers and pick pockets. Public execution was stopped in 1868 as too many people saw it as inhumane and it no longer acted as a deterrent to other criminals.

Imprisonment

Imprisonment was not used often before the nineteenth century because it did not stop people from committing crimes. However, as public execution was used less it became a more humane answer to punishing criminals in London. This was for two main reasons:

1. Prisons meant that people could be given an alternative punishment instead of being executed or released.
2. Prison was seen as a way to reform prisoners in the late nineteenth century.

Before the late nineteenth century prison consisted of repetitive and hard labour. Cells were damp and the prisoners were not taken care of very well. They were regularly whipped and beaten. During the nineteenth century this changed and prisons became regularly inspected and inmates had access to chaplains and doctors. Basic education was now provided and after 1835 prisoners were allowed individual cells. One problem was that the number of inmates in prisons increased dramatically and London had a brand new prison built – Pentonville. During the 1860s prison reputation was very poor and people were not deterred from committing crimes so harsher punishment was started again. By 1870, over 90% of those found guilty of crimes in London were sent to jail. By 1900 prisons were now meant to rehabilitate the habitual criminal and not just punish them.



Lesser Punishments

Fines – For the rich a system of fines in the late nineteenth century was a definite advantage. They were a way of settling with the law, especially for acts of violence. By paying fines, the rich could escape other forms of punishment for

almost any offences except murder and treason.

Whipping – A very rare punishment during the last part of the nineteenth century was the use of whipping. This was a punishment given to petty thieves. Whipping posts or the back of a cart was used and the criminal would be stripped to his waist and whipped. This punishment was also given to women. The criminal would receive a specific number of strokes. This was a punishment for commoners and not aristocrats.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Do you believe that public executions would deter crime? If so, how?
- What kinds of crime are most common in your country? What are the penalties for these crimes?
- Is prison an effective punishment? Why or why not?
- What is your attitude to the death penalty?
 - Is there a death penalty in your country?
 - If you think it should exist, what kind of criminals should be sentenced to death?
- Do you think that capital punishment is a good idea? Why or why not?
- Do you think that the death penalty would prevent crime in your country? Why or why not?
- Which punishment is more severe, the death penalty or life imprisonment?
- Do you think that punishment for violent crimes should be the same for juveniles and adults? Why/why not?
- What do you think is an adequate punishment for an adolescent who has committed a serious crime? Murder? Burglary? Car theft? Rape?
- Does prison help rehabilitate criminals? Should it?
- If a person steals a loaf of bread because he needs to feed his starving family, should he be punished?
- Is drunk driving a crime where you live? If so, what is the punishment?
- What is the punishment for murder in your country?
- What is the punishment for stealing in your country?

- Do you think corporal punishment is necessary?
- Do you think that "corporate criminals" are sufficiently punished for their crimes?

Types of Punishment Vocabulary

(life) imprisonment	(довічне) ув'язнення
to sentence to imprisonment	засудити до позбавлення волі
a suspended sentence	умовне покарання
concurrent sentences	супутні вироки
capital punishment	найвища міра покарання / смертна кара
death penalty	смертна кара
corporal punishment	тілесні покарання
forfeiture	конфіскація
probation	випробувальний термін / умовне покарання
community service	громадські роботи
a (heavy) fine / penalty	(великий) штраф
warning	попередження
disqualification from driving	позбавлення права керування автомобілем
to suspend a license	призупинити дію водійських прав (ліцензії)
to revoke a license	анулювати ліцензію
parole	умовно-дострокове звільнення
house arrest	домашній арешт
custody	утримання під вартою
non-custodial sentence	покарання, не пов'язане з позбавленням волі

Exercise 1. Fill in the gaps. You may need to change the form of the words to make the sentences grammatically correct. Words may be used more than once.

arrest / suspect / guilty / convict / sentence / innocent / penalty / commit

1. Before handing out a, the circumstances of a crime should be taken into consideration.
2. The police should be sure of their facts before someone for a crime.
3. Criminals who are foundof a major crime should receive a heavy..... .
4. Criminals of serious crimes should receive the maximum
5. If a person is found to be, they should receive compensation for wrongful arrest.
6. People of terrorism should be on a watch list.
7. Having a fixed for each type of crime does not take into account the motivation for the crime.

Exercise 2. Choose in the right-hand column the correct definition for each word in the left-hand column.

Words	Definitions
warning	the state of being kept in prison, especially while waiting to go to court for trial.
probation	a type of punishment, often involving paying money.
parole	a statement or piece of information that tells people that there might be a danger or a problem in the future.
custody	the loss of rights, property, or money, especially because you have not obeyed a rule or law.
penalty	the act of putting someone in prison or the condition of being kept in prison.
forfeiture	permission for a prisoner to be released before their period in prison is finished, with the agreement that they will behave well.
imprisonment	a sentence of punishment by execution.
death penalty	a period of time when a criminal must behave well and not commit any more crimes in order to avoid being sent to prison.

Song-Crime

Little Susie

Words by Michael Jackson 1978.

Somebody killed little Susie	Fashioned so slenderly
The girl with the tune	Lift her with care
Who sings in the daytime at noon	Oh the blood in her hair...
She was there screaming	It was all for God's sake
Beating her voice in her doom	For her singing the tune
But nobody came to her soon...	For someone to feel her despair
A fall down the stairs	To be damned to know hoping is dead and you're doomed
Her dress torn	Then to scream out
Oh the blood in her hair...	And nobody's there...
A mystery so sullen in air	She knew no one cared...
She lie there so tenderly	Father left home, poor mother died
Fashioned so slenderly	Leaving Susie alone
Lift her with care,	Grandfather's soul too had flown...
Oh the blood in her hair...	No one to care
Everyone came to see	Just to love her
The girl that now is dead	How much can one bear
So blind stare the eyes in her head...	Rejecting the needs in her prayers...
And suddenly a voice from the crowd said	Neglection can kill
This girl lived in vain	Like a knife in your soul
Her face bear such agony, such strain...	Oh it will
But only the man from next door	But Susie fought so hard to live...
Knew Little Susie and how he cried	She lie there so tenderly
As he reached down	Fashioned so slenderly
To close Susie's eyes...	Lift her with care
She lie there so tenderly	So young and so fair

UNIT 3.

IN COURT



Personalities in the courtroom.

Персоналії в залі суду.

1 courtroom	зал суду
2 trial	судове розслідування
3 jury	присяжні
4 jury box	місце присяжних
5 court reporter	судовий репортер
6 judge	суддя
7 wig	перука
8 (judge's) bench	місце судді
9 witness	свідок
10 witness	місце для дачи показів
11 evidence	свідчення, докази
12 advocate / defence lawyer / solicitor / barrister (UK) /attorney (US)	адвокат, захисник
13 defendant / accused /respondent	підсудний/ звинувачений / відповідач
14 usher	пристав
15 public, gallery	аудиторія

16 press	преса
17 claimant / plaintiff (US)	позивач
18 prosecutor	прокурор
19 security officer / bailiff (US)	судовий виконавець
20 clerk of the court	секретар судового засідання



Other useful Court Vocabulary

to question someone	допитувати будь-кого
to cross-examine	вести перехресний допит
a suspect	підозрюваний
guilty	винний
innocent	невинний
to be found guilty	бути визнаним винним
to charge with a crime	звинувачувати у злочині
to accuse smb of smth	звинувачувати
conviction / verdict	засудження / вирок
to investigate	розслідувати
to send to prison/ jail USA/ goal UK/	відправити до в'язниці
bandhouse	
to put in prison	ув'язнювати
to deny	заперечувати
testimony	показання свідка
piece of evidence / proof	докази
to commute punishment	пом'якшити покарання
bail	застава
release	звільняти

LAWYER

VS

ATTORNEY

People often confuse the words attorney vs lawyer, believing them to serve different functions.

Lawyers are legal professionals who are trained in the law. Such professionals might offer legal guidance to another, or might not.

Examples

- Her lawyer made a statement outside the court.
- We employed a lawyer to straighten our legal tangle.
- Have you consulted your lawyer about this?
- I advise you to withdraw your allegation before I contact my lawyer.
- He was the only lawyer who would touch the case.

Attorneys are also lawyers. They are people who attend law school and presumably wish to practice law as a legal professional, pursuing it as a profession.

Examples

- She was made her father's attorney when he became ill.
- As an attorney, he represented the poor free of charge.
- Attorney Robert Rivas answers yes to both questions.
- The car seller agreed to escrow the sum of \$2000 with her attorney.
- In November, the millwrights' local voted to hire me as their attorney.

Exercise 1. Choose the most appropriate word.

1. She went to a (an) **attorney / lawyer** for some independent advice.
2. The new district **attorney / lawyer** has promised to fight police corruption.
3. Her **attorney / lawyer** seemed very knowledgeable and experienced.
4. A(n) **attorney / lawyer** was appointed to represent the child.
5. The prosecuting **attorney / lawyer** was a lifelong friend of both John and Mark.
6. The **attorney / lawyer** quickly turned his main defense argument on its head.
7. The prosecution **attorney / lawyer** cross-examined the defense witness.
8. The old man committed his will to the care of the **attorney / lawyer**.
9. The **attorney / lawyer** demonstrated that the witness was lying.
10. We had a long meeting with the **attorney / lawyer** general.
11. He invested his **attorney / lawyer** with complete power to act for him.

12. As a(n) **attorney / lawyer**, he represented the poor free of charge.

Criminal trial process

***Exercise 2.** Read the following text carefully and complete each gap with a word from the box in the correct form.*

prosecution(n)	defence (n)	sentence (v)	trial (n)	guilty (adj)
release (v)	witness (n)	jury (n)	judge (n)	charge (n)
plead (v)	verdict (n)	bail (n)	defendant (n)	testimony (n)

The process of a criminal (1)..... starts when an individual is arrested. Within 2 to 48 hours of the arrest, the defendant must be informed of the charges against him. If the (2) is not murder, bail will be set. The (3) will then be notified of when and where to appear next, then will be allowed to leave if (4) has been set. If the defendant does not (5) guilty, and instead states he is not (6), the case will move onto the trial phase. First a jury is selected and the opening statements are heard. Next, the (7) and the defence will call their witnesses to give (8) The witnesses for the prosecution are called first. The (9) is permitted to cross-examine each (10)in an attempt to disprove the witness's statements. After both sides have presented their evidence, the attorneys are given the opportunity to make a final argument to the jury. At this point, the (11) will give closing instructions to the jury on how to proceed. The (12) then retires from the courtroom to consider the case in secret. When they reach a decision, the jury returns to the courtroom and announces the (13)..... If the verdict is not guilty, the defendant is (14) If he is found guilty, the judge will decide upon a (15) that the defendant must serve.

Types of Juries



A jury is a group of citizens chosen to hear facts and decide the verdict of a case in a court of law. The jury listens to the evidence during a trial, and then draws inferences, which enables them to make decisions based on the facts from the evidence presented. The jury hence acts as

the fact finder, with the judge still holding the major role in the making of the final decision.

There are two major types of juries, the grand jury and the petit jury, which is also known as the trial jury. There is a lot of confusion to the public regarding grand juries and petit juries. Despite the main role of the grand jury and petit jury is to hear evidence and make decisions regarding criminal justice, both have several differences.

What is a Grand Jury?

A grand jury helps prosecutors decide whether a suspect should be charged depending on the evidence presented against him or her. The



jury decides whether or not to issue a formal charge or an indictment against a person for felony charges. They consist of up to 23 people. Grand juries work hand in hand with the prosecutor, who explains the law as required at that period to the jurors. The jurors, in this case, have the power to access any evidence they wish

and also bring in for interrogation anybody who may help in the case. In most cases, the parties that appear before the grand jury do not have attorneys. The proceedings, in this case, are held in strict confidence so as to encourage witnesses to speak freely and also protect the suspect if the grand jury decides not to bring charges.

The decision made in a grand jury, however, does not mean that the case is closed, as the proceedings are used in the final trial. The decisions made by the grand juries are taken with much seriousness. The prosecutor may, however, ignore or disagree with the decision made by the grand jury.

What is a Petit Jury?

Also referred to as trial jury, they consist of 6-12 people. This kind of a jury decides the facts of a formal trial. A juror selected for a certain trial usually works throughout the trial and can take up to months. A petit jury has no choice in the choice of evidence that they get to see.

Although the decision in a petit jury may be appealed, the trial jury's decision is final.

Differences between a Grand Jury Vs. Petit Jury

1. Purpose of Grand Jury Vs. Petit Jury

A grand jury is a group of jurors who listen and deal with testimony from the prosecution's witness, and also a statement about the crime from the prosecutor, hence decide whether there is enough evidence to convict an individual on certain charges. A petit jury, on the other hand, hears testimony from both sides during a criminal trial proceeding, with a purpose of convicting or acquitting a defendant.

2. Evidence requirements

Hearings in the grand jury are less formal, hence the jurors then have the power to view almost any kind of evidence they wish and to interrogate anyone they like.

As for the petit jury, the evidence presented is chosen by both parties. In this case, both parties are required to ensure that the evidence is reliable.

3. Jury size for Grand Vs. Petit Jury

The grand jury consists of 12-23 people while the petit jury consists of 6-12 people.

4. Public attendance

Grand jury proceedings are not open to the public and mostly consist of only the witnesses, the jurors, and the prosecutors while petit jury trials are open to the public.

5. Defendants' rights

In a grand jury, the defendants and attorneys do not have the right to appear before the grand jury while in a petite jury defendants have the right to either appear or testify before the jury.

6. Juror service

While a grand jury consists of jurors who serve for the period of a court term, petit juries consist of jurors who are selected to participate in one single trial.

7. Decision unanimity

In a grand jury, the decision to convict or acquit a person does not have to be unanimous among the jurors, and 12 votes out of the 23 are required for a conviction. In a petit jury, however, the decision to convict or acquit has to be unanimous from all 12 jurors, and in a case where the juror's decisions differ, the judge declares either a mistrial or a hung jury.

8. Final decision

A grand jury may be used a test run, meaning that the decision made in grand jury does not have to be final. In a petit trial, however, the decision made is final,

ultimately proving the innocence or guilt of an individual. Although it may be appealed, this only happens when sufficient errors are proven in the trial process.

Make a comparison table: Grand Jury vs. Petit Jury

Characteristics	Grand Jury	Petit Jury
<i>Purpose</i>		
<i>Evidence requirements</i>		
<i>Jury size</i>		
<i>Public attendance</i>		
<i>Defendants' rights</i>		
<i>Juror service</i>		
<i>Decision unanimity</i>		
<i>Final decision</i>		

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

- Who are the jury?
- What is the role of jury in court?
- What is the size of the grand jury?
- What is the size of the petit jury?
- Is GRAND jury Open or closed to the public
- Is PETIT Jury open/closed to public?
- Who decides guilt in a criminal case?
- Who makes the final decision in court?

- What are some things that are legal that you personally think should be illegal?
- What crimes do you think will decrease in the future?
- What crimes do you think will increase in the future?
- What crimes have you heard about recently in the news?
- Do you agree that everything that is not prohibited by law is allowed?

Exercise 3. Choose in the right-hand column the correct definition for each word in the left-hand column.

Words	Definitions
defendant	a group of independent people who decide whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty.
prosecutor	a British lawyer who advises clients, represents them in the lower courts, and prepares cases for barristers to try in higher courts.
jury	a formal written or spoken statement, especially one given in a court of law.
conviction	a covering for the head made of real or artificial hair, typically worn by judges and barristers in law courts.
claimant	formal sentence of a court.
trial	to let someone go free
testimony	a sum of money given to a law court so that someone can stay out of prison until their trial
witness	a person who claims to have a right to something.
wig	the lawyer against the accused person.
claimant	legal proceedings to judge whether someone is guilty of a crime.
usher	a person who believes that he or she has a right to something.
bail	someone with the job of helping people find their seats.
release	the accused person: the individual or group being accused in court of a crime.

barrister	a person who sees an event happen.
solicitor	a lawyer entitled to practise as an advocate, particularly in the higher courts.

Exercise 4. Choose the most appropriate word underlined.

- The police arrested Jack and took him into custody / detention / prison.
- In most countries, the capital/death/execution penalty has been abolished.
- A man is said to be helping the police with their arrests/detection/inquiries.
- The judge in the court was wearing a hairpiece/head-dress/wig.
- Two football fans were later charged with agression/assault/attack.
- Less serious cases are dealt with in the criminal/juvenile/magistrate's court.
- I was given a light sentence because it was my first case/charge/offence.
- The case was dismissed for lack of evidence/a jury/witnesses.
- 'Members of the jury, what is your answer/summary/verdict?'
- He was released on bail/jury/trial later in the day.

Exercise 5. Now look at these cases. Discuss each case in class and decide:

- How would you feel if you were the victim (the defendant) of the crime?
- 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). You can also acquit.

Case 1	The accused is a prisoner of war. Your country has just defeated his. He was a pilot. He dropped an atom bomb on your tenth largest city, killing 200,000 people and injuring many more.
Case 2	The accused is a doctor. He gave an overdose to an 85-year-old Painter who had terminal cancer. The painter had asked for the Overdose. The painter's family accuse the doctor of murder.

Case 3	Kevin, 15, was caught traveling on the train without a ticket. The correct ticket would have cost \$1.75.
Case 4	The accused found her husband in their bed with another woman. She took the bread knife and killed him.
Case 5	This man is a well-known leader of a radical organization. He was recently tried for possessing one marijuana cigarette and sentenced to ten years in prison. He is appealing the decision.
Case 6	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.
Case 7	This factory owner is on trial for cruel and inhuman treatment. The workers in his factory had a sit-down strike to protest against low wages. The owner set rats loose in the factory. The workers killed all the rats and no one was hurt.
Case 8	This woman was given thalidomide while she was pregnant. She gave birth to a baby without arms and legs. When it was two months old, she smothered it while it was sleeping.
Case 9	Stacey, aged 22, was caught selling marijuana at a disco. At her flat about 50 grams of the drug was found. (value/ around \$250).
Case 10	Samira is 32. She killed her husband with a knife while he was asleep. He had been very cruel and violent with her for more than 10 years, and he often had girlfriends.
Case 11	a. These three teenage boys were having a fight with a fourth boy near a swimming pool. They threw him in the water and then stood on him till he drowned. b. These five adults were sitting not far from the pool and watched the fight. They did nothing and are accused of complicity.
Case 12	Dean, 17, broke the window of a new Mercedes and stole a mobile phone and four CD's.
Case 13	In 1976 a drunk walked into a supermarket. When the manager

asked him to leave, the drunk assaulted him, knocking out a tooth. A policeman who arrived and tried to stop the fight had his jaw broken.

IDIOMS ABOUT LAW

Bang to Rights

Caught in an unlawful or immoral act without any mitigating circumstances.



Above The Law

Exempt from the laws that apply to everyone else.



Act Of Congress

Hard to get, said of authorization



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Bail Out

To rescue someone from a bad situation



Ball and Chain

One's spouse (derogatory but often affectionate)



Letter of the Law

The explicit meaning of a law, as opposed to the "spirit" of the law



Open-and-Shut Case

A situation, especially a legal proceeding, with a clear, certain outcome



Take the Fifth

Refuse to answer because answering might incriminate or cause problems for you



Exercise 6. Use the idioms to complete the sentences.

1. Future Supreme Court nominee Gonzales says the President is now _____ .

2. It's like you have to have an _____ before the city council will pay to fix the roads in this town.
3. Certain State attorneys and judges might not always have complied with the _____ when placing aliens in custody.
4. I have to go _____ my brother – the police picked him up again, and he's down at the precinct.
5. A believer in strict discipline, he preferred forms of punishment like putting a prisoner in stocks or shackling him to a _____ .
6. Lawyers note that having your lawyer send the message that you will _____ can often get you out of a grand jury appearance altogether or at least be the opening gambit in a negotiation with a prosecutor.
7. While I don't know if it gives me more legal protection, I feel better having " _____ " below everything I write online.
8. She was caught _____ on a bribery charge.
9. He thought it was an _____ until the prime suspect was murdered.

Exercise 7. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the following list. You may need to change the form of the words to make the sentences grammatically correct.

innocent	offend	defend	worth	punish
thief	steal	accident	crime	prison

At his last trial, nobody believed in Arthur's **1** He had been accused of the **2** of a valuable Chinese vase, and he was also charged with ten other **3** The value of the **4** goods was said to be over£20,000. Arthur said in his own **5**..... that the vase had been put into his car **6** He also pointed out that the Chinese vase was a fake, and was almost **7** The judge did not believe Arthur's story. He told Arthur he was a hardened **8** and that he deserved a severe **9** Then the judge sentenced

Arthur to five years' **10** Arthur just smiled. He had spent most of his life in prison and so he was used to it.

Exercise 8. Read the following text and choose the correct alternative in each pair.

Last year my house was broken into and **1 robbed/stolen**. I immediately informed the police. A police officer came to the house and asked me to make a list of what had been **2 robbed/stolen**. I told him my neighbours had seen someone suspicious at the time of the **3 forgery/burglary**, so they had to go to the police station and **4 make/do** a statement. About a month later the police contacted me to say they had arrested a **5 defendant/suspect**. When the case came to court, I went to **6 give/tell** evidence. Of course, the man **7 admitted/pleaded** not guilty. The **8 jury/lawyer** decided there was not enough proof to **9 try/convict** him, and he was **10 let off/let go**.

Exercise 9. Correct the mistakes in these definitions.

1. The judge pleads guilty or not guilty at the beginning of a trial.
2. The lawyer for the defence tries to prove the defendant guilty.
3. The prosecution lawyer gives evidence about what they have seen
4. If the defendant is found guilty, the jury passes sentence.
5. If you pay the court a sum of money, you can be given a suspended sentence until your trial.
6. If it is your first offence, you will probably be sentenced to capital punishment.

Exercise 10. Complete the sentences using one or more words from the lists. The sentence should be grammatically correct if you have added the correct words.

corporal	violence	removes	Community
life	Justice	trial	role models
mimic	death penalty	rehabilitated	example
juvenile delinquents	circumstantial	repeat offenders	minor
premeditated	trial	court	licenses

1. The is the strongest deterrent against crime.
2. The number of is on the rise due to the impact of peer pressure at school and violent movies shown on TV. Teenagers are prone to aggressive behaviour.
3. All people accused of a crime should be given a fair in a of law.
4. People who are convicted a murder from only evidence should not receive the death penalty.
5. The motives of a crime should always be taken into consideration. For example, there is a significant difference in the character of a person who commits murder and one who commits accidental murder.
6. A Sentence is more humane than capital punishment.
7. Punishment should be the last resort. Instead criminals should be
8. People who commit crimes, such as traffic offences, should have their revoked.
9. Famous people, such as movie stars, should set a good and ensure that they are good for young people to follow.
10. and the right to a fair should be the right of all citizens.
11. Prison does not rehabilitate criminals, it only them from society. service and rehabilitation is a better way to avoid criminals becoming
12. Parents who inflict punishment on their children are showing children that is an acceptable way to deal with problems.

Exercise 11. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words from the following list.

1. The police him an hour ago.	crime
2. He is a dangerous Stay away from him.	arrested
3. Does he deserve such heavy?	witnesses
4. If he commits a crime again, he'll go to	run away
5. He was fined for He's always been a reckless driver.	

6. It is said he cars.	accused
7. His was taken away from him for six months. Now he needs to use public transport.	judge
8. A few saw him drive through a red light.	prison
9. One man tried to from the police after he had been caught drink-driving.	speeding
10. The man was of speeding and given a ninety-day prison sentence.	handcuffs
11. Michael Amerton was desperate to find a punishment that would really stop people from repeating their crimes.	punishment
12. For behaviour punishments which humiliate offenders do seem to be effective.	criminal
13. She was taken to the police station with	suspended
14. There were a few in our neighbourhood last month.	bail
15. He was released on of \$10,000.	anti-social
16. He was given a sentence.	community
17. service is given to minor criminals whose crimes are not serious or harmful enough to send them to prison.	burglaries
18. doesn't pay.	investigation
19. He had to agree on the programme and his license was taken away.	steals
20. Diana is a young who has been arrested five times this year for shoplifting.	driving license
21. The police decided to reopen the after some new evidence had emerged.	rehabilitation
	sentence
	offender

Exercise 12. fill in the following verbal phrases from the box in the right form to complete the sentences.

to be charged	to put in prison	
to be accused	to stand trial	to be arrested

1. Mingazov, who denied any involvement in terrorism, ... never a crime.
2. Those who refused to work were
3. Former French President Jacques Chirac on charges of embezzlement.
4. If you publish too early you could of interfering with police investigations.
5. Despite her youth, she was and beaten.

Exercise 13. Dramatize the dialogue. Translate it into Ukrainian: How to talk in the Courtroom

Speak up

Lawyer 1: We have a matter lined up for the dowry case.

Judge: Yes go ahead. Present your case.

Lawyer 1: My client has been accused of demanding dowry. But he has been wrongly accused. He is innocent.

Judge: Well that I will decide that. To arrive at an impartial judgment, I need to hear facts of the case from both the parties.

Lawyer 1: Sure. But before we proceed I would like to request you to move the date for the hearing to next week as I have another case at the Supreme Court.

Judge: For that you need to submit a written request to me and to the opponent's lawyer.

Lawyer 1: Sure my lord. I have already dispatched one copy to the concerned entity.

Judge: After receiving the approval from the plaintiff's lawyer I will be decide upon the next date of hearing.

Lawyer 1: Thank you my lord for your consideration.

Judge: Does the plaintiff's lawyer have something to say on the behalf of her client?

Lawyer 2: Yes my lord. My client was harassed for the dowry by her in-laws since the very next day of her marriage. She was also physically assaulted by her husband and his family.

Lawyer 1: I object my lord. They just had a verbal fight on a trivial domestic issue.

Lawyer 2: They just had a petty argument and she got seriously injured. Isn't that shockingly astonishing?

Lawyer 1: No! That's absolutely not true.

Lawyer 2: Oh please! Your client is an unruly man and he belongs in prison.

Judge: Order! Order! Both the lawyers settle down and maintain the decorum of court. I would hear arguments from both the sides in next hearing. By that time court is adjourned.

Bonnie + Clyde

Just before Christmas in 1929, nineteen-year-old Bonnie Parker was making hot chocolate at a friend's house when a man called Clyde Barrow walked through the door. It was love at first sight. At the time, Bonnie was working as a



waitress in a small cafe and Clyde was just entering the world of crime as a petty thief.

Shortly after they met, Clyde was arrested and sent to jail. Although his sentence was short (his crime wasn't very serious), he asked Bonnie to smuggle a gun into the prison

so that he could use it to escape. He was rearrested two weeks later, and given a much longer sentence. He was released on February 8, 1932, after serving only two years.

Just over a month after his release, he and his gang (which now included Bonnie) robbed a hardware store. In April they robbed another, this time killing a man. Over the next year, this happened on four more occasions with two policemen among the victims. By now Bonnie and Clyde had become famous; people all over the United States were cheering them on in their fight against the law. Many Americans had lost faith in the legal and political system after losing everything they owned in the Great Depression. In the economic climate of the time, Bonnie and Clyde became national heroes.

On April 14, 1933, Bonnie and Clyde were hiding out in Joplin, Missouri, with Clyde's brother, Buck, and his wife, Blanche. Meanwhile, the police had gathered outside and were waiting to arrest them. In the shoot-out which followed, two officers were killed, but the gang members managed to escape unharmed.

Two months later, on the run, an exhausted Clyde failed to see a road sign and crashed their car, seriously burning Bonnie's leg. A little while later, the gang booked into some tourist cabins for an overnight stay, but, once more, the police surrounded them. This time they were not so lucky. Bonnie and Clyde escaped but Clyde's brother, Buck, was killed and his wife, Blanche, was arrested and later imprisoned.

Both Bonnie and Clyde were very close to their families. On May 6, 1934, they arranged a family meeting outside their hometown of Dallas, Texas. Both of them knew they were going to die soon and Bonnie gave her mother a beautiful poem which she had written.

Eighteen days later, on May 24, 1934, driving along a small country road in Louisiana, Bonnie and Clyde slowed down when they saw a friend's father's truck at the side of the road. They didn't realize that there was a posse of police officers hiding behind the trees, waiting for them. The police chief gave the signal and the officers started shooting, quickly killing the young lovers.

The story of Bonnie and Clyde lives on in people's hearts and minds as a tragic, romantic story of a modern day Romeo and Juliet.

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. What was Bonnie's job when she met Clyde?
2. What did she smuggle into the prison?
3. Did Clyde manage to escape from prison?
4. How long was his sentence after being re-arrested?
5. Did they kill anyone?
6. Why had Americans lose faith in their system?
7. What was Clyde's sister-in-law called?
8. Where did Buck and his wife live?
9. What happened to Bonnie in 1933 when Clyde crashed their car?
10. What happened to Clyde's brother?
11. What did Bonnie give her mother?
12. Who wrote it?
13. How were they finally ambushed and killed?
14. What story does this remind people of?

SAY TRUE OR FALSE:

- 1) Bonnie was 20 when she met Clyde.
- m) They didn't fall in love immediately.
- n) Bonnie was a waitress when she met Clyde.
- o) Clyde's first prison sentence was short.
- p) American people didn't like Bonnie & Clyde.
- q) Clyde's brother, Buck, was married to Blanche.
- r) Buck and Blanche lived in Dallas, Texas.
- s) During Bonnie & Clyde's robberies several people were killed.
- t) Blanche was arrested and imprisoned.
- u) Bonnie & Clyde thought they would live forever.
- v) They were finally killed in 1943.

LISTENING COMPREHENSION

Text 1. What happened to trial by jury?

Pre-listening

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-happened-to-trial-by-jury-suja-a-thomas#watch>

In the United States today, juries decide less than 4% of criminal cases and less than 1% of civil cases filed in court. At the same time, jury systems in other countries are growing. So what happened in the US? And could the disappearance of juries be a good thing?

Listening activities

I. While listening to the tape recording, choose the correct answer to the following questions.

1. Juries decide less than ___ percent of civil cases and less than ___ percent of criminal cases.
 - a. 55 and 60
 - b. 80 and 40
 - c. 4 and 1
 - d. 1 and 4
2. Plea bargaining occurs in over ___ percent of criminal cases.
 - a. 90
 - b. 4
 - c. 56
 - d. 10
3. For what reason would a criminal defendant plead guilty in a plea bargaining arrangement with the prosecutor?
 - a. They are innocent
 - b. The defendant is worried about going to prison for a long time if convicted by the jury

- c. There is insufficient evidence to prove their guilt
 - d. They want to win a civil case
4. The jury in the United States was based on the jury in _____.
- a. USA
 - b. England
 - c. Germany
 - d. Canada
5. A judge can prevent a case from going to a jury in a civil case by ordering ____.
- a. Summary judgment
 - b. Arbitration
 - c. Jail
 - d. Settlement

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Juries can decide cases. Describe another entity that can decide cases instead of juries and consider why this body can either preferable or not preferable to a jury.

2. In the United States today, juries do not decide many cases. What reasons can be given for giving them more or less authority?

3. The role of juries has expanded in some other countries, such as Japan and China. Why might juries be beneficial in those places?

After listening activities

Discuss: Juries have effectively disappeared from the criminal and civil justice system in the United States. Are juries actually important? Why or why not? What ideas do you have about how to make juries more common in the U.S.?

Text 2. The problem with the U.S. bail system.

Pre-listening

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-problem-with-the-u-s-bail-system-camilo-ramirez#watch>

Since 2000, the annual number of people convicted of crimes in the United States has stayed steady, but the average number of people in jail each year has shot up. How can that be? The answer lies in the bail system— which isn't doing what it was intended to do.

Listening activities

I. While listening to the tape recording, choose the correct answer to the following questions.

1. When is cash bail set during the legal process?
 - a. As an alternative to serving a sentence, after you've been convicted of a crime.
 - b. As a way to get out if you are in prison
 - c. After you've been accused of a crime, but before you've had your day in court.
 - d. After you decide not to plead guilty.
2. What is the purpose of cash bail as originally intended?
 - a. To punish you financially for committing a crime.
 - b. To create an incentive to return to court until a judge decides the case.
 - c. To pay the court back for the legal fees associated with prosecuting a case.
 - d. To raise funds for police departments.
3. When do you get cash bail back?
 - a. At the end of your case, whether you are found guilty or innocent, so long as you came back for your court dates.
 - b. At the end of your case, but only if you are found innocent.
 - c. You don't get it back. It is the penalty for getting arrested.
 - d. You don't get it back. It is the fee for the court to arbitrate a dispute.
4. How is cash bail supposed to be determined?

- a. It should be based on the likelihood that you are guilty.
- b. It should be based on whether you have a criminal record.
- c. It should be based on the seriousness of the case.
- d. It should be based on how much money you can afford.

5. Why is cash bail necessary?

- a. To send a message that if you commit a crime there are consequences.
- b. To make sure people come back to court as required.
- c. There is no evidence that it's necessary. To the contrary, data shows people come back to court to resolve their cases without a financial incentive.
- d. To keep the courts funded.

II. Answer the following questions.

1. How has cash bail fueled mass incarceration and racial inequality in the United States?

2. How is cash bail harmful beyond the impact on those who forfeit their right to trial when they can't afford bail?

3. What would you do if you were accused of a crime but could not pay bail or ask a family member to help you?

After listening activities

Discuss: One of the main obstacles to changing bail policies is that many people assume that an arrest equals guilt. TV shows and news articles tend to reinforce this idea, along with harmful stereotypes about people with criminal records. How can we change these perceptions?

Text 3. What really happened during the Salem Witch Trials.

Pre-listening

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/what-really-happened-during-the-salem-witch-trials-brian-a-pavlac#watch>

You've been accused of a crime you did not commit. It's impossible to prove your innocence. If you insist that you're innocent anyway, you'll likely be found guilty and executed. But if you confess, apologize, and implicate others, you'll go free. This was the choice facing those accused of witchcraft in Salem, Massachusetts in the 17th century. How did this happen?

Listening activities

I. While listening to the tape recording, choose the correct answer to the following questions.

1. Those who hunted witches in Salem believed in the form of Christianity called
 - a. Roman Catholicism
 - b. Episcopalianism
 - c. Puritanism
 - d. Anabaptism

2. The hunts in Salem began when
 - a. astrologers predicted demonic assaults
 - b. women were caught digging up buried bodies
 - c. numerous farm animals began to die unexpectedly
 - d. two girls showed signs of being possessed

3. Ironically, the surest way to escape being punished for witchcraft was to
 - a. say the Lord's Prayer
 - b. make a false confession
 - c. provide an airtight alibi
 - d. Have a reputation as a respectable member of the community

4. Court officials allowed "spectral evidence," which meant that
 - a. "afflicted girls" blamed fits on the spirits of accused witches

- b. dead souls communicated to the court through mediums
 - c. ghosts were questioned directly by prosecutors
 - d. paranormal investigators presented data from spectrometers
5. By the time the Salem hunt had ended
- a. belief in the Devil had disappeared
 - b. hundreds of prisoners were released
 - c. twenty people had been executed
 - d. only b. and c.
 - e. all of the above

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What made the people of Salem particularly fearful of witches?

2. How and why do some people easily believe in witches while others remain skeptical?

3. Who shares the responsibility for the Witch Hunts?

After listening activities

Discuss: Given how the cry “Witch Hunt” is so often used by those accused of criminal activity, how can we ensure the term is used accurately?

Text 4. How do US Supreme Court justices get appointed?

Pre-listening

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-do-us-supreme-court-justices-get-appointed-peter-paccone#watch>

There's a job out there with a great deal of power, pay, prestige, and near-perfect job-security. And there's only one way to be hired: get appointed to the US Supreme Court. But how do US Supreme Court Justices actually get that honor?

Listening activities

I. While listening to the tape recording, choose the correct answer to the following questions.

1. President _____, a conservative, expected his nominee _____ to rule like a conservative.
 - a. Lyndon Johnson; Thurgood Marshall
 - b. Ronald Reagan; Sonia Sotomayor
 - c. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Earl Warren
 - d. George Bush, Jr.; William Taft

2. If you want to become a justice on the United States Supreme Court, you have to be:
 - a. Nominated by the President of the United States
 - b. Your nomination needs to be approved by the Senate
 - c. The President must formally appoint you to the Court
 - d. All of the above

3. Which of the following is false when it comes to the 112 United States Supreme Court Justices that have served today?
 - a. Six have been foreign born
 - b. One never graduated from college
 - c. One was 32 years old when he joined the bench
 - d. None of the above are false

4. President _____, a conservative, expected his nominee _____ to rule like a conservative.

- a. Lyndon Johnson; Thurgood Marshall
- b. Ronald Reagan; Sonia Sotomayor
- c. Dwight D. Eisenhower; Earl Warren
- d. George Bush, Jr.; William Taft

5. Who said “the biggest damn fool mistake (he) ever made” was to appoint Earl Warren to the United States Supreme Court?

- a. Dwight Eisenhower
- b. Richard Nixon
- c. George Bush, Sr
- d. George Bush, Jr

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Should the US Constitution be amended to limit the number of years a US Supreme Court justice can serve? Today, US Supreme Court justices can serve for life. Do you agree with this?

2. What US Supreme Court justice today, if any, would you describe as a paragon of virtue, an intellectual Titan, and an administrative wizard?

3. Would you ever want to serve on the United States Supreme Court? If so, why? If not, why not?

After listening activities

Discuss: Does the US Senate have a constitutional responsibility to consider a Supreme Court nomination?

Text 5. The treadmill's dark and twisted past.

Pre-listening

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/the-treadmill-s-dark-and-twisted-past-conor-heffernan#watch>

The constant thud underneath your feet. The constrained space. The monotony of going nowhere fast. Running on a treadmill can certainly feel like torture, but did you know it was originally used for that very purpose?

Listening activities

I. While listening to the tape recording, choose the correct answer to the following questions.

1. When were treadmills invented?

- a. 1911
- b. 1952
- c. 1818
- d. 1898

2. Who invented the treadmill?

- a. Sir William Cubitt
- b. Charles Dickens
- c. Lord Albert Sherryton
- d. James Hardie

3. What was the treadmill's original purpose?

- a. Exercise
- b. To power mills
- c. To crush grain
- d. To punish English criminals

4. What was the average time spent on a treadmill?

- a. 8 hours
- b. 4 hours
- c. 3 hours

d. 6 hours

5. When was the treadmill first patented in the United States?

a. 1911

b. 1970

c. 1952

II. Answer the following questions.

1. The treadmill was brought into English prisons as a kinder way of punishing prisoners. What are other ways prisoners could have been punished?

2. Prisoners often had to use the treadmill for 6 hours a day. What effect do you think this had on the prisoners?

3. After the treadmill was banned for being excessively cruel in England, it reemerged in the United States as a form of exercise. Why do you think the treadmill became popular with the general public?

After listening activities

Discuss: The treadmill was born out of a discussion about how to deal with prisoners. Do you think that prisons should focus on punishing or reforming their inmates?

Double child killer Colin Pitchfork recalled to prison

Release two months ago caused outcry with mother of victim saying 'life should have meant life'



Colin Pitchfork was released in September. Photograph: Rex/Shutterstock Vikram Dodd and Nadeem Badshah. Fri 19 Nov 2021 18.11 GMT

The double child killer and rapist Colin Pitchfork has been arrested and recalled to prison two months after he was released, the Ministry of Justice has said.

It is understood he was returned to custody on Friday over a breach of his licence conditions – which he had agreed to observe on his release – and his rerelease will be a matter for the Parole Board.

It is understood his behaviour was a cause for concern for probation officers who were monitoring him under a strict regime.

Pitchfork, now in his early 60s, was the first man convicted of murder on the basis of DNA evidence in 1988 when he confessed to the rape and murder of two schoolgirls. He received a life sentence for raping and killing Lynda Mann and Dawn Ashworth, both 15, in Leicestershire in 1983 and 1986.

A Probation Service spokesperson said: “Protecting the public is our No 1 priority so when offenders breach the conditions of their release and potentially pose an increased risk, we don’t hesitate to return them to custody.”

There was an outcry when Pitchfork was released from prison in September following an unsuccessful campaign to keep him behind bars.

It is understood the breach of his licence conditions did not involve a fresh criminal act and nor did it require police to become involved, other than to arrest him so he could be returned to prison. Officials declined to say what the concerning behaviour was and it is understood the families of his victims were being contacted to be briefed.

Typical licence conditions for a serious offender such as Pitchfork include regular reporting to police and probation, restrictions on where they can go and declaring

all electronic devices in their possession.



At the time of his release, Dawn's mother, Barbara Ashworth, spoke out against the decision to free him, saying: "Life should have meant life."

On Friday, she told the PA Media news agency: "I'm pleased that he's been put away and women and girls are safe and protected from him now. It's a safer place when he's behind bars and I won't have to worry about other people being hurt by him for the time being. But there's always the worry that he might get out again, he seems to have a lot of people on his side who give him the benefit of the doubt. But for now, I have to be pleased about the news."

Pitchfork was caught after the world's first mass screening for DNA, when 5,000 men in three villages were asked to volunteer blood or saliva samples, although he initially evaded justice by getting a colleague to take the test for him.

The Parole Board ruled he was "suitable for release" at a hearing in March despite this being denied in 2016 and 2018. He was placed on the sex offender register and was subject to other licence conditions.

In July the Parole Board rejected calls from the government to reconsider the decision. Robert Buckland, the then justice secretary, had formally asked it to reconsider the move on the grounds there was an arguable case the decision was “irrational”.

The government plans to overhaul the parole system, with the findings of a review expected later this year. It has also sought to change legislation so child killers face life behind bars without parole.

Rapper Nipsey Hussle’s last moments detailed as murder trial opens

Deputy District Attorney John McKinney said during his opening statement that there’s “no doubt” Eric R. Holder knew in advance that he would kill Hussle.



Rapper Nipsey Hussle at A Craft Syndicate Music Collaboration Unveiling Event at Opera Atlanta on Dec. 10, 2018.

LOS ANGELES — Rapper Nipsey Hussle was gunned down outside his clothing shop in a calculated, premeditated fashion by a man upset over a discussion about snitching, a prosecutor told jurors Wednesday at the outset of a long-delayed murder trial.

Deputy District Attorney John McKinney said during his opening statement that there’s “no doubt” Eric R. Holder knew in advance that he would kill Hussle. The prosecutor described the sequence of events, including the talk about “snitching,” before Hussle’s shooting death three years ago in the South Los Angeles neighborhood where both men grew up and the rapper was helping revitalize. Two others were wounded in the shooting.

In addition to shooting Hussle at least 10 times, Holder kicked the rapper in the head before fleeing, McKinney told the jury assembled in a downtown Los Angeles courtroom.

“He clearly thought about what he was going to do before he did it,” McKinney told jurors about Holder’s intentions.

Holder, 32, faces one count of first degree-murder and two counts of attempted first-degree murder.

Hussle, a hip-hop artist, father of two, and widely beloved South L.A. local born Ermias Asghedom, was shot and killed at age 33 on March 31, 2019, in the parking lot outside his store, known as The Marathon.

McKinney said Holder and Hussle knew each other, growing up in the same neighborhood where they were members of the same gang, the Rollin’ 60s.

In his opening statement, McKinney showed jurors videos and photos of the shooting and its aftermath. Images showed the shooting and Holder fleeing the scene, wearing a red shirt and bandana while carrying a semiautomatic gun and a revolver. After a two-day manhunt, Holder was arrested, and two months later he was indicted by a grand jury.

McKinney said the shooting stemmed from Hussle hearing that Holder was a snitch and needed to “clear that up.” Before the shooting, he said the rapper and his two friends were having a “cool conversation” with Holder. He said Hussle visited the store without any security.

Attorney Aaron Jansen has a formidable task in defending Holder, who could get life in prison if convicted. Multiple eyewitnesses who knew both Holder and Hussle told police and grand jurors that Holder walked up to Hussle and gunned him down.

Jansen has said that the killing of Hussle was not premeditated, and the shooting of the other two men was not intended at all, making the first-degree murder and attempted murder charges excessive. He is also likely to make Holder's mental health an issue.

On Wednesday, Jansen said Holder was triggered and didn't have time to cool off before he gunned down Hussle saying this is a case of "heated passion."

Former gang member Herman "Cowboy" Douglas, who worked at The Marathon, said Hussle didn't use the actual word "snitch" while overhearing the conversation. He thought Hussle was trying to give Holder some advice in a "chill" exchange. He said Holder asked Hussle if he had listened to his recent music, but he didn't sense any animosity between both men.

"He was saying 'I heard there was some paperwork floating around,'" said Douglas, who recalled Hussle's words to Holder. Douglas was an employee at the clothing store, cleaning the parking lot along with other duties. He viewed himself as a mentor to Hussle, saying he was like his "little brother."

Douglas, 49, who wore a black jacket and T-shirt with Hussle's image on both, said Hussle added that "I haven't seen (the paperwork.) You need to take care of that."

Another key witness expected to testify is the woman McKinney said unwittingly served as Holder's getaway driver, Bryannita Nicholson.

Holder and Nicholson had stopped to get food near The Marathon. That led to a chance meeting and brief conversation between Holder and Hussle.

McKinney said that "moved Eric Holder to a point of wanting to return to the parking lot and kill Nipsey Hussle."

McKinney said Holder told Nicholson “Drive before I slap you,” following the shooting.

Attorneys have spent nearly two weeks choosing a jury, and the trial is expected to last about two more weeks.

Hussle, whose nickname is a play on a famous 1970s comedian, was given the moniker for his work ethic as he slung CDs. He spent years winning a devoted following through mixtapes and underground releases, and broke through with a his first major-label album, earning a Grammy nomination just months before he was killed.

Georgia prisoner sentenced to die in guard killings

A jury last week agreed unanimously on a death sentence for Ricky Dubose in the June 2017 shooting deaths of Sgts. Christopher Monica and Curtis Billue, news outlets reported.



Ricky Dubose enters the Putnam County courthouse in Eatonton, Ga., on June 21, 2017.

EATONTON, Ga. — A Georgia prisoner convicted of killing two guards during an escape from a prison transport bus five years ago

has been sentenced to die.

A jury on Thursday agreed unanimously on a death sentence for Ricky Dubose in the June 2017 shooting deaths of Sgt. Christopher Monica and Sgt. Curtis Billue, news outlets reported. The jury on Monday had found him guilty of charges including murder.

A second prisoner charged in the killings, Donnie Rowe, was convicted of murder in September. A judge sentenced him to serve life in prison without parole after jurors couldn't agree whether he should be sentenced to death.

Dubose and Rowe escaped together from the bus in Putnam County, southeast of Atlanta, on June 13, 2017, and were arrested in Tennessee days later.

Dubose was accused of firing the gun that killed the officers after he and Rowe slipped out of handcuffs and burst through an unlocked gate at the front of the bus. Prosecutors say Dubose grabbed one of the officers' weapons and shot Monica, the guard, and then Billue, the driver, both in the head. Security cameras on the bus recorded the violent escape and roughly 30 other prisoners witnessed the killings.

An attorney for Dubose had acknowledged in her opening statement that Dubose was guilty, but she said the jury should find him guilty and intellectually disabled or guilty but mentally ill. That would have made him ineligible for the death penalty.

Prosecutors rejected the defense arguments, saying Dubose was an intelligent and calculated killer.

Dubose, 29, was already serving a 20-year sentence for a 2015 armed robbery and assault in Elbert County when he escaped. He had been in prison earlier, as well.

A Gunman Kills 3 in Rome, Shocking the City



A man opened fire during a condominium meeting killing three women and wounding four people, shocking a country not accustomed to random acts of mass violence.

Italian Carabinieri, or military police, outside a bar in Rome, where three people were killed Sunday. Dec. 12, 2022

ROME — It was an apparent act of vengeance that made national news and emblazoned newspaper front pages as much for the rarity as the brutality of the crime.

“Three women dead, shock in Rome,” read the banner headline in Rome daily newspaper La Repubblica.

The attack took place on Sunday, when a gunman opened fire as a condominium meeting of a vacation housing estate was getting underway in a gazebo outside a bar in a northern suburb of Rome.

Witnesses said that after entering, the gunman, identified by the authorities as 57-year-old Claudio Campiti, closed the door behind him and began shooting.

Mr. Campiti had been engaged in a long-running dispute with officials of the holiday village consortium, the housing estate about 60 miles northeast of Rome, one of the members who witnessed to the shooting said.

“He walked in and yelled out, ‘I will kill you all,’” said the witness, Luciana Ciorba, the vice-president of the consortium, who was taking attendance at Sunday’s meeting. The suspect shot the consortium’s president, wounding her, and killed a board member, secretary and external accountant. After the gunfire began, Ms. Ciorba said she ducked under a table.

The gunman had stolen the weapon, a Glock pistol, earlier Sunday morning from a Rome firing range, investigators said, and the violence stopped only when his gun jammed and he was tackled by one of the more than 20 attendees and disarmed.

Mr. Campiti has been charged with three counts of premeditated homicide and four counts of attempted homicide as well as the unlawful possession of a weapon.

Investigators with the carabinieri, Italy's military police, are looking into how he was able to walk out of a firing range with a gun. On Sunday, investigators shut down the firing range until further notice.

Homicides are relatively rare in Italy, with 319 cases registered between Aug. 1, 2021, and July 31, 2022, according to the Interior Ministry's annual report on safety and security issued in mid-August.

Although the ministry's statistics do not say whether guns were involved, the figures are still far less than in the United States, where there were more than 19,000 gun-related deaths in 2022, according to the Gun Violence Archive, of which about 1,500 were accidental.

Anyone over 18 years of age can own a gun in Italy as long as they have been cleared by the local police. To use the weapon, they must also obtain a firearms license, which requires that they have no criminal record and take a safety course at a firing range. They must also provide a medical certificate verifying that they are psychologically and physically fit.

Even though Italians are estimated to own more than eight million guns, most of them unregistered, it has not suffered from the kind of violence seen in the United States.

"It's surprising to think that someone could just open fire on people, we're stunned," said Elisa Toriella, 38, a lawyer who works in Rome. Mass shootings were not part of the Italian experience, she said, adding that "I hope I'll never have to get used to such a thing."

Ms. Ciorba said Mr. Campiti held a longstanding grudge against the consortium. In a vitriolic blog devoted to his grievances against the consortium, Mr. Campiti described it as "hell."

In the blog, he said other members of the consortium of engaged in Mafia-like behavior, accusing them of a range of spiteful acts that included defacing his mailbox and turning off the streetlight near his home during the night. Ms. Ciorba said in a telephone interview that the consortium had rejected the accusations and had filed a complaint against Mr. Campiti for defamation because of the blog. The consortium had also made a complaint against Mr. Campiti to judicial officials as well as local carabinieri for “threats,” she said. Investigators said that Mr. Campiti had been denied a gun license on the basis of those complaints to the police.

Mr. Campiti had never finished building his home and had stopped paying various annual fees for at least three years, she said. He had raised a banner over his home that read, “consorzio raus,” “Consortium Out.”

Paolo Leona, 58, who was taking a stroll through a Roman park, said mass shootings were rare in Italy, and that violent crimes usually took place within the family. “That it happened in the public sphere is rare, the public manifestation of a private malaise,” said Mr. Leona, who works as a government consultant. “But then a condominium is a sort of family.”

Tensions are known to run high at condominium meetings because of disputes over parking, use of common land and the subdivision of fees and expenses.

Writing in the Turin daily *La Stampa*, the social commentator Gianluca Nicoletti, described condominium meetings as potential “battle fields,” and often “the occasion when everyone is tempted to express the unfailing discomfort of any cohabitation.”

Carabinieri investigators confirmed that Mr. Campiti had his passport, thousands of euros and more than 100 bullets on him when he was arrested.

Italy’s prime minister, Giorgia Meloni, revealed in a Facebook post that one of the victims was a friend, Nicoletta Golisano, 50. She mourned Ms. Golisano, who had

a 10-year-old son, as “a protective mother, a sincere and discreet friend, who was also a strong and also fragile woman.” She said she hoped that “justice would run its course.”

Ms. Ciorba said that Mr. Campiti had stopped coming to condominium meetings some time ago. Until Sunday.

“He opened the door and began shooting, he acted in cold blood,” she said.

How to Murder Your Husband’ author sentenced to life in prison for murdering husband

Nancy Crampton Brophy, 71, was convicted of second-degree murder on May 25 for fatally shooting Dan Brophy, 63, at his workplace in Portland four years ago.



Romance writer Nancy Crampton Brophy, accused of killing her husband Dan Brophy, watches proceedings in court in Portland, Ore. on Apr. 4, 2022.

PORTLAND, Ore. — A self-published romance novelist who once wrote an online essay called “How to Murder Your Husband” was sentenced Monday to life in prison with the possibility of parole for murdering her husband at his workplace in Portland four years ago.

Nancy Crampton Brophy, 71, was convicted of second-degree murder on May 25 following a seven-week trial. Her sentence Monday includes the possibility of parole after 25 years in custody, NBC affiliate KGW-TV reported Monday.

Prosecutors said Crampton Brophy fatally shot Dan Brophy, 63, inside the now-closed Oregon Culinary Institute where he worked in 2018 because she stood to

gain financially from his life insurance payout. The case drew national attention because of the essay that Crampton Brophy had penned years earlier, but the piece was not permitted as evidence at trial.

The prosecution told jurors the couple had been facing financial difficulties at the time of the murder and contended that she had researched and purchased a “ghost gun” kit online and then later bought a Glock 17 handgun at a gun show.

Crampton Brophy’s attorney argued the state’s evidence was circumstantial, disputed the claims of financial trouble and brought in witnesses who testified about the couple’s strong and loving relationship. Crampton Brophy also took the stand and said she and her husband had both purchased life insurance policies as part of their retirement planning and had a plan to reduce their debt.

She also said her research into ghost guns was in preparation for a future novel.

Bribery Case Cracks Open European Parliament — and Finds Hidden Cash

Prosecutors say the glamorous lifestyle of a European lawmaker masked a Qatari corruption scandal. It exposed how vulnerable Brussels is to foreign influence.



Eva Kaili, a European Parliament vice president, is being investigated on suspicion of bribery.

Dec. 15, 2022

A high-profile bribery case, built by the Belgian authorities over more than a year with the help of their secret services, has uncovered what prosecutors say was a cash-for-favors scheme at the heart of the E.U. It has highlighted the

vulnerabilities in an opaque, notoriously bureaucratic system that decides policies for 450 million people in the world's richest club of nations.

Now, Eva Kaili, a Greek politician and a vice president of the European Parliament, is in jail, accused of trading political decisions for cash. The Belgian authorities charged her last weekend alongside her partner, Francesco Giorgi, and two others in an investigation into Qatari influence. Police raids uncovered €1.5 million in cash.

Weeks earlier, she had been spotted in the ultra-selective V.V.I.P. box at the World Cup in Qatar. That same week, in Brussels, she delivered an impassioned defense of the Middle Eastern nation against criticism of its exploitation of migrant workers who had built the tournament's stadiums, chastising Qatar's critics as bullies.

Response: Kalli's lawyer, Michalis Dimitrakopoulos, said she was innocent. "She simply had no knowledge of the cash," he said. "She did Qatar no favors at all, because all her positions were, in fact, in line with E.U. policy on Qatar."

Megachurch leader sentenced for sex abuse: 'He made me his property,' victim says

"We looked up to you, you were our god, and you betrayed us. You are no more than a predator and an abuser," a young woman said in court as she choked back sobs.



Naasón Joaquín García, the leader of the Guadalajara-based La Luz del Mundo church, at his bail

hearing at the Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center in Los Angeles on Aug. 5, 2020.

The disgraced ex-leader of a Mexican megachurch was sentenced on Wednesday in a California courtroom to nearly 17 years in prison for sexually abusing three girls.

Naasón Joaquín García, leader and self-styled apostle of the Guadalajara-based church La Luz del Mundo (Light of the World), pleaded guilty last Friday in Los Angeles to two counts of forcible oral copulation involving minors and performing a lewd act on a child. García, 53, entered his plea three days before he was to stand trial on 23 felony counts of sex crimes against children, including multiple charges of rape, conspiracy to engage in human trafficking and child pornography.

“You betrayed us”

“As the leader of La Luz del Mundo, Naasón Joaquín García used his power to take advantage of children,” Attorney General Rob Bonta said Friday. “He relied on those around him to groom congregants for the purposes of sexual assault. Today’s conviction can never undo the harm, but it will help protect future generations.”

Several of his accusers, each identified in court only as Jane Doe and who are now young adults, decried the plea agreement as too lenient, saying they were not consulted in the deal that García reached with the California attorney general’s office.

In victim-impact statements delivered during Wednesday’s hearing, all five said they felt robbed of their chance to more fully confront García, who sat with his back to his accusers as each tearfully addressed their anguish at him.

The first victim said she was forced to perform daily sex acts for years as she also had to clean his bathroom and wash his clothes.

Jane Doe No. 3 choked back sobs as she addressed him: “We looked up to you, you were our god, and you betrayed us. You are no more than a predator and an abuser.”

Jane Doe No. 4, who identified herself as García’s niece, said in her testimony that when he raped her, he would force her to give thanks, over and over again. She said she lost "everything" because of him. “Naasón and this church have ruined my life.”

The accuser added that García stole her innocence and that she believed he was God.

“He made me his property, I was his property,” she told the courtroom.

Founded in the 1920s by García's grandfather, La Luz del Mundo is the largest evangelical church in Mexico, with millions of followers across several countries.

Another one of García’s accusers told the court that he was avoiding accountability by claiming through the church to have acquiesced to a plea deal under duress and wrongly accused.

The church, which has publicly stood by García, issued a statement on Twitter reiterating its support, saying that “our confidence in him remains intact with full knowledge of his integrity, his conduct and his work.”

One of his followers told Noticias Telemundo on Wednesday that “his honor is not in doubt" as many defend his leadership.

Patricia Fortuny, a Mexican anthropologist who has studied La Luz del Mundo, told the Los Angeles Times that the church won’t "lose its popularity from one day to another” and could survive the scandal by portraying García as “a victim that has been destroyed by the unjust world.”

'The world has heard you'

“Your honor, this abuser thinks your courtroom is a joke. Even after he accepted the plea deal, he’s sending messages to the church that he’s innocent,” the accuser said.

In the end, Superior Court Judge Ronald Cohen pronounced the sentence recommended by prosecutors — 16 years and eight months in prison, seeking to assure the victims, “The world has heard you. I promise you that.” García also will be registered as a sex offender for life.

García, dressed in orange jail garb, made no statement during the proceedings and was led away in handcuffs when the hearing ended.

In return for his guilty plea, prosecutors dismissed the majority of the charges he faced, including the most serious offenses, in a case that originally stemmed from allegations of five victims dating from mid-2015 to early 2018.

His sentencing caps an investigation that began in 2018 leading to his arrest the following year at Los Angeles International Airport.

Two other church associates charged with García have reached separate plea deals. Susana Medina Oaxaca pleaded guilty last Friday to a charge of assault likely to cause great bodily harm. She was sentenced to one year of probation and six months of psychiatric counseling.

A second co-defendant, Alondra Ocampo, also arrested in 2019, pleaded guilty in 2020 to three felony counts of contact with a minor for purposes of committing a sexual offense and one count of forcible sexual penetration. Ocampo, not yet sentenced, had previously faced multiple counts of human trafficking and other charges.

A fourth person charged in the investigation, Azalea Rangel Melendez, remains at large, prosecutors said.

A \$100 Million Deli? Not So Fast, U.S. Prosecutors Say.

The Justice Department charged three men with fraud for their role in a scheme to bolster the value of a New Jersey sandwich shop that brought in less than \$40,000 in annual sales.



The Justice Department accused three men of orchestrating a brazen market manipulation scheme involving Your Hometown Deli in Paulsboro, N.J. Credit...Michael Reynolds/EPA, via Shutterstock.

Sept. 27, 2022

Three men are facing federal charges after U.S. prosecutors accused them of orchestrating a brazen market manipulation scheme, the latest twist in the bizarre tale of a tiny New Jersey deli that somehow achieved a market capitalization of more than \$100 million.

Your Hometown Deli became an emblem of a frothy stock market in April 2021, when the hedge fund manager David Einhorn criticized the incongruous rise of the deli's parent company, Hometown International, in a letter to clients, quipping, "The pastrami must be amazing."

The deli, in Paulsboro, N.J., near Philadelphia, was the sole asset of Hometown International and, according to the Securities and Exchange Commission, brought in less than \$40,000 in sales a year.

On Monday, the Justice Department charged James Patten, Peter Coker Sr. and Peter Coker Jr. on 12 counts, including conspiracy to commit securities fraud,

securities fraud and conspiracy to manipulate securities prices. It said they had engaged in “a number of coordinated trading events, often referred to as match and wash trades,” in the stock of Hometown and another company, E-Waste.

The S.E.C. also accused the men of securities fraud. The younger Mr. Coker sold multimillion-dollar stakes in the firm to several Asian hedge funds, The New York Times Magazine reported last year, in the hope that Hometown International could serve as a vehicle for a reverse merger.

This year, the company merged with Makamer, a bioplastics start-up. The deli, which apparently served “a mean cheesesteak,” closed after the merger, according to a regulatory filing.

After the charges were announced in a lawsuit filed on Monday, Mr. Einhorn wrote on Twitter: “I guess the Pastrami wasn’t so great. I never really got a chance to try it 😞.”

Russian Court Says Brittney Griner’s Trial Will Begin on Friday



Brittney Griner, one of the W.N.B.A.'s highest profile stars, arriving at court outside of Moscow on Monday. She has been held by Russian authorities since February. June 27, 2022

A Russian court said the trial for the U.S. basketball star Brittney Griner will begin on Friday and she will remain in custody until it ends, her lawyer, Aleksandr Boikov, said on Monday.

Ms. Griner appeared in the Khimki city court near Moscow for a preliminary hearing. She did not speak following her court appearance, according to a video

from outside the courtroom that was posted by the official state news agency TASS.

The W.N.B.A. star, who had played for a Russian team during the off-season, was detained in a Moscow airport on Feb. 17, ensnaring a U.S. citizen's fate in the confrontation between Russia and the West over Ukraine.

Russian officials said they had found vape cartridges bearing traces of hash oil in Ms. Griner's luggage when she passed through a security checkpoint. The drug charges levied against her carry a sentence of up to 10 years in a penal colony.

Mr. Boikov said that he expected the trial to take up to two months, depending on the court's workload. He also said Ms. Griner was well and has no complaints about her treatment in the pretrial detention center.

"It is hot in Moscow, so she feels that too, especially while being transported to the court," Mr. Boikov said in a phone interview.

Ms. Griner, a seven-time W.N.B.A. All-Star center for the Phoenix Mercury and a key figure in two champion Olympic teams, was detained a week before the invasion of Ukraine, but Russian officials did not reveal her arrest until after the war begun.

Word of her arrest came when Russia-U.S. relations were hitting one low point after another, and her detention raised fears that she could become a bargaining chip, perhaps to be exchanged for high-profile Russians in U.S. custody. In recent years, U.S. officials have accused Russia of detaining and sentencing American citizens on trumped-up charges.

Last week, dozens of organizations representing people of color, women and L.G.B.T.Q. voters called on President Biden to strike a deal for her release.

Dmitri S. Peskov, the Kremlin's spokesman, said in an interview with MSNBC this month that Ms. Griner was not being held hostage and was being held accountable for violating Russian law.

Fyre Festival founder released from prison early



Billy McFarland, the promoter of the failed Fyre Festival in the Bahamas, leaves federal court after pleading guilty to wire fraud charges.

Updated: 19/05/2022

Fyre Festival founder Billy McFarland has been released from prison early. McFarland organised the infamous and fraudulent Fyre Festival in 2017. After the disastrous festival, multiple attendees sued for damages and McFarland pled guilty to multiple counts of fraud.

In 2018, McFarland was given a six-year prison sentence.

What happened at Fyre Festival?

Located on a beach in the Bahamas, the glamorous and wannabe glamorous flocked to McFarland's promised luxury music festival.

But all was not as it seemed when the punters arrived. Far from the lap of luxury, guests arrived to see unfinished stages, tents instead of fancy accommodation, and a notoriously rubbish welcome meal of some pre-sliced cheese and salad on bread.

McFarland founded Fyre Festival with rapper Ja Rule. As part of their advertising scheme, they employed influencers including Kendall Jenner, Bella Hadid and Emily Ratajkowski to post on Instagram about the festival. The influencers didn't

clearly disclose that it was a paid advert though. McFarland also falsely claimed the location was on Pablo Escobar's private island.

More ambitious than his budget allowed, McFarland promised investors and attendees that he'd stage a festival he couldn't afford. In the run-up to the festival, the luxury villas planned had to be scrapped as there was no budget for them. Then the star-studded line-up of acts including Pusha T, Tyger, Blink-182, Disclosure, Migos, and Skepta all pulled out.

To cover the escalating loans McFarland took out to try and finance the festival, he set up a scheme for attendees to pre-pay for bracelets they could use to buy food and drinks on the site.

When the festival was meant to take place, 5,000 people had bought tickets.

Five hundred people arrived and were kept in a gazebo for an "impromptu beach party" while organisers scrambled to finish the site. When they were allowed on-site, there wasn't enough tents for all the 500 people who had actually arrived.

Guests were then stranded on the island as flights were cancelled by the Bahamian government, only able to leave a day later.

McFarland's prison time

The collapse of Fyre Festival was a massive spectacle over social media, and two documentaries have covered what happened in the fiasco.

McFarland and Ja Rule were hit with multiple lawsuits for fraud and other charges seeking out damages.

Then McFarland was investigated by the FBI for mail fraud, wire fraud and securities fraud. After pleading guilty to two counts of wire fraud, he was sentenced to six years in prison and ordered to hand over \$26 million.

McFarland spent his sentence in the Federal Correctional Institution, Elkton in Ohio.

McFarland's lawyers initially asked for his release in 2020, but it was denied. That year, he had started a podcast from prison called 'Dumpster Fyre', to share his side of what happened during the festival.

Because of the podcast, McFarland was given special protection and placed in solitary confinement for six months.

Now, four years into his six-year sentence, he has been released.

Maybe don't expect a Fyre Festival season 2, though.

The Prince, the Plot and a Long-Lost Reich

Prince Heinrich XIII was arrested last week as the suspected ringleader of a plan to overthrow the German government. Nostalgic for an imperial past, he embraced far-right conspiracy theories.



Prince Heinrich XIII as he was arrested last week.

December 12, 2022

Prosecutors and intelligence officials in Germany have accused Prince Heinrich XIII of hosting meetings at his hunting lodge in Bad

Lobenstein, in the state of Thuringia, where they say he and a band of far-right co-conspirators plotted to overthrow the German government and execute the chancellor.

The Waidmannsheil lodge, a three-hour drive south of Berlin, was one of 150 targets raided by security forces in one of postwar Germany's biggest

counterterrorist operations. By Friday, 23 members of the cell had been detained across 11 German states, and 31 other members were placed under investigation. The police discovered arms and military equipment as well as a list of “enemies.”

Nostalgic for the pre-1918 German empire, when his ancestors reigned over a state in eastern Germany, Heinrich XIII, 71, had openly embraced the far-right conspiracy theory that Germany’s postwar republic is not a sovereign country but a corporation set up by the Allies after World War II.

As a well-off descendant of a 700-year-old noble family, prosecutors say, he was designated by his co-conspirators to become head of state in a post-coup regime.

London art dealer sentenced to 7 years in prison for \$86m fraud



He fled to Vanuatu as the scheme collapsed, say prosecutors.

Updated: 24/05/2022

A former London art dealer has been jailed, after pleading guilty to defrauding buyers of artworks out of \$86 million (€80 million). Inigo Philbrick, a 34-year-old US citizen and former London resident, was sentenced on Monday to seven years in prison at a Manhattan federal court by Judge Sidney Stein.

He was also ordered to forfeit the multi-million dollar sum of money.

In November 2021, Philbrick pleaded guilty to a single count of wire fraud for his multi-year scheme to defraud people and businesses into financing his art business.

Prosecutors said Philbrick's scheme worked by misrepresenting ownership of certain artworks and by sometimes selling more than 100 per cent ownership to multiple individuals and entities without their knowledge.

“Unfortunately, his success was built on brazen lies, including concealed ownership interests, fake documents, and even an invented art collector,” said US attorney Damian Williams in a statement. “When the house of cards fell apart, Philbrick fled for a remote island in the Pacific, leaving many of his victims without recourse.

“For his extensive fraud, Philbrick is now sentenced to a substantial prison term,” he added.

The offence Philbrick was charged with is wire fraud. In US law, this is a type of fraud involving the use of telecommunications or the internet, including phone calls, emails, texts or social media messaging.

It is punishable by fines and up to 20 years of imprisonment.

Artworks used in Philbrick's fraud included a 1982 painting by the artist Jean-Michel Basquiat titled 'Humidity', a 2010 untitled painting by the artist Christopher Wool, and an untitled 2012 painting by the artist Rudolf Stingel depicting the artist Pablo Picasso, according to authorities.

Philbrick's scheme began to crumble following a series of civil lawsuits by art buyers, a notification that he was in default of a \$14 million (€13 million) loan and when he stopped responding to legal processes, prosecutors said.

They added that his art galleries in Miami and London were closed in 2019 after Philbrick fled from the US to the South Pacific nation of Vanuatu. He was arrested on the island in June 2020, having lived there since October 2019.

FTX's Sam Bankman-Fried Is Arrested in the Bahamas

A statement by the government of the Bahamas said Mr. Bankman-Fried was arrested after prosecutors in the United States filed criminal charges.



Sam Bankman-Fried was arrested after U.S. prosecutors filed criminal charges.

Dec. 12, 2022

Sam Bankman-Fried, the disgraced founder of the collapsed cryptocurrency exchange FTX, was arrested in the Bahamas on Monday after U.S. prosecutors filed criminal charges.

“S.B.F.’s arrest followed receipt of formal notification from the United States that it has filed criminal charges against S.B.F. and is likely to request his extradition,” the government of the Bahamas said in a statement.

The arrest was the latest stunning development in one of the most dramatic falls from grace in recent corporate history. Mr. Bankman-Fried, 30, was scheduled to testify in Congress on Tuesday about the collapse of FTX, which was one of the most powerful firms in the emerging crypto industry until it imploded virtually overnight last month after a run on deposits exposed an \$8 billion hole in its accounts.

Prosecutors for the Southern District of New York confirmed that Mr. Bankman-Fried had been charged and said an indictment would be unsealed on Tuesday. Separately, the Securities and Exchange Commission said in a statement that it had authorized charges “relating to Mr. Bankman-Fried’s violations of our securities

laws.”

The criminal charges against Mr. Bankman-Fried included wire fraud, wire fraud conspiracy, securities fraud, securities fraud conspiracy and money laundering, said a person with knowledge of the matter.

Mr. Bankman-Fried, who was the only person charged in the indictment, was taken into custody by the Bahamian authorities, the person said. He was arrested shortly after 6 p.m. at his apartment complex in the Albany resort in the Bahamas, according to a statement from the Bahamian police. The timing of when Mr. Bankman-Fried might be moved to the United States was unclear. While the Bahamas has an extradition treaty with the United States, the process can take weeks, and sometimes far longer if a criminal defendant contests it.

Mr. Bankman-Fried was cooperative during the arrest, according to a person familiar with the matter, and will be held overnight in a cell at a police station. He is scheduled to appear on Tuesday in Magistrate Court in Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas.

A spokesman for Mr. Bankman-Fried declined to comment. Nicholas Biase, a spokesman for the U.S. attorney’s office, also declined to comment.

“Earlier this evening, Bahamian authorities arrested Samuel Bankman-Fried at the request of the U.S. government, based on a sealed indictment,” Damian Williams, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of New York, said in a statement. “We expect to move to unseal the indictment in the morning and will have more to say at that time.”

Once a golden boy of the crypto industry and a major donor to the Democratic Party, Mr. Bankman-Fried has seen his vast business and political empire collapse with stunning speed. His exchange filed for bankruptcy last month, and his personal fortune has dwindled to virtually nothing. While he used to be hailed as a

modern-day John Pierpont Morgan, he's now more often likened to Bernie Madoff, who orchestrated the largest Ponzi scheme in history.

Lawyers involved in the case expressed surprise at the suddenness of the arrest. Mr. Bankman-Fried had been widely expected to face a criminal indictment. But complex white-collar fraud cases can take months to build. Until the arrest, Mr. Bankman-Fried was slated to testify remotely about the FTX collapse in a hearing in front of the House Financial Services Committee on Tuesday. The hearing is still set to go ahead, just without Mr. Bankman-Fried's testimony.

"The American public deserves to hear directly from Mr. Bankman-Fried about the actions that've harmed over one million people," Representative Maxine Waters, who chairs the committee, said in a statement. "The public has been waiting eagerly to get these answers under oath before Congress, and the timing of this arrest denies the public this opportunity."

Several people familiar with the investigation said the speed with which the authorities moved in filing criminal and civil charges was an indication that prosecutors and regulators had received information from cooperating witnesses.

Mr. Bankman-Fried has been facing scrutiny from dozens of regulators across the world, including the Justice Department, the S.E.C. and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Prosecutors in Manhattan have been examining whether FTX broke the law by transferring billions in customer funds to Alameda Research, a crypto hedge fund that Mr. Bankman-Fried also founded and owned.

They have also focused on whether Mr. Bankman-Fried and his hedge fund engaged in market manipulation that may have helped cause the failure of two prominent cryptocurrencies last spring.

Ever since FTX collapsed, the S.E.C. and federal prosecutors have moved quickly with requests for documents from various parties, including some of the big

financial firms that invested up to \$2 billion in the crypto exchange beginning last year, said two people briefed on the matter.

It is unclear whether the federal authorities are looking at charging anyone else in connection with the collapse of FTX. It is not uncommon for an S.E.C. civil complaint to reveal more information about the events that led to the filing of charges than an indictment.

FTX's collapse began early last month, when a run on deposits revealed an \$8 billion hole in the company's finances. Mr. Bankman-Fried sought a lifeline from a rival company, the giant crypto exchange Binance, but the deal fell through after Binance examined FTX's books.

Mr. Bankman-Fried quickly became a villain in the crypto industry. Hundreds of thousands of customers have funds trapped on FTX, with little prospect of getting them back anytime soon.

Surprisingly for an executive facing criminal investigations, Mr. Bankman-Fried had given numerous media interviews in the wake of FTX's collapse. At the recent DealBook Summit, a New York Times event, he blamed "huge management failures" and sloppy accounting for his company's implosion, insisting that he "did not ever try to commit fraud" or knowingly dip into the funds of FTX customers to finance other investments.

When FTX filed for bankruptcy, Mr. Bankman-Fried stepped down as chief executive. He was replaced by John Ray, a seasoned corporate turnaround expert who oversaw the unwinding of the energy trading company Enron after an accounting scandal in 2001.

In a bankruptcy filing last month, Mr. Ray said that the management of FTX reflected a "complete failure of corporate control."

Mr. Ray was also scheduled to testify to the House on Tuesday. In a prepared statement, he said FTX had been a mess.

The collapse stemmed “from the absolute concentration of control in the hands of a very small group of grossly inexperienced and unsophisticated individuals,” he wrote.

Sweden: Armed men rob schoolchildren's computers at knifepoint during lesson



A police cars pictured in Vaesteraas, around 100 kilometres west of Stockholm.

Updated: 08/02/2022

Police in central Sweden are investigating after two armed men stole students' computers from their classrooms at knifepoint.

According to officials, two masked suspects interrupted a class at Rudbeckianska high school in Västerås on Monday afternoon.

"The perpetrators then reportedly fled the school," police said in a later statement.

The suspects then tried to hijack a car near the city's cathedral before being confronted by members of the public.

A man in his 40s was assaulted and injured by one of the suspects when he tried to chase them, police added. Paramedics treated the man at the scene.

No arrests have been made, and officials say they have launched an investigation into robbery, attempted seizing of a vehicle and assault.

"In the past, electronics have been stolen from schools, but then through break-ins and from empty premises," police added in a further statement.

"The approach to yesterday's robbery stands out and is something that the police in Västerås have not seen before."

"The school should be a safe place and no one should have to be exposed to the violation and fear that the robbery has entailed," added Lars Jansson, acting head of the local police area in Västerås.

Retirees Are Losing Their Life Savings to Romance Scams. Here's What to Know.

Con artists are using dating sites to prey on lonely people, particularly older ones, in a pattern that accelerated during the isolation of the pandemic, federal data show.



Kate Kleinert of Lancaster County, Pa., was the victim of a romance scam in 2020 that she said left her destitute. Federal officials say older Americans are increasingly being targeted in such schemes. Feb. 3, 2023

Con artists are using dating apps to prey on lonely people, and older ones are a growing target. In a pattern that accelerated during the isolation of the coronavirus pandemic, romance scams claimed \$139 million from adults age 60 and older in 2020, according to data from the Federal Trade Commission, up from \$84 million the year before.

In one of the more alarming episodes of what has become a leading type of fraud aimed at older Americans, a Holocaust survivor was swindled out of his life

savings of nearly \$3 million, according to a federal indictment unsealed in New York last week.

How do romance scams work?

Alone at home as Covid-19 spread in the summer of 2020, Kate Kleinert decided to accept a Facebook friend request from a handsome stranger. He described himself as a Norwegian doctor working in Iraq and called himself Tony.

After a couple of months of daily communication on encrypted messaging apps, Tony began asking for money. By December 2020, Ms. Kleinert, 69, had given Tony and two people claiming to be his children some \$39,000 in gift cards. The scam devoured Ms. Kleinert's savings, her late husband's life insurance, her pension and her income from Social Security, leaving her destitute.

Ms. Kleinert, who was living in Glenolden, Pa., outside Philadelphia, at the time and now lives in Lancaster County, went to the local police and then the state police. She was told that there was nothing they could do.

"The loss that hurts the most is losing his love and losing the family that I thought I was going to have," she said.

Ms. Kleinert's scammer followed a typical playbook, experts said: claiming to be a professional working abroad; exploiting a victim's loneliness to quickly establish a bond; building an imagined future with them; and then planning an in-person meeting that depended on the victim's willingness to part with money.

"I've seen elders mortgage their houses, borrow large sums of money from their neighbors, empty out their retirement accounts," said Michael Delaney, a Chicago-based lawyer who specializes in elder law.

"It is absolutely astonishing to me how much money someone can get out of an elderly person's account before anyone really notices and puts a stop to it," he said.

Why are older people targeted?

While young people are more likely to fall victim to online scams overall, older people are more susceptible to romance scams. The reason, experts say, is simple: They usually have more money.

Peaches Stergo, the woman charged with wire fraud in the federal case involving the Holocaust survivor, extracted some \$2.8 million from the victim, an 87-year-old Manhattan man whom she met on a dating website. Federal prosecutors said she used some of the money to pay for a condominium in Florida, rooms at the Ritz Carlton, gold bars, a Corvette and luxury watches and clothing.

The median loss from a romance scam for people 70 and older in 2021 was \$9,000, according to the F.T.C., compared with \$2,400 across all age groups.

“When older adults lose money,” said Amy Nofziger, the director of fraud victim support for the AARP, “they lose more money because they have more money to lose.”

The F.B.I. has sounded the alarm about romance scams. In 2021, the bureau said, Americans of all age groups coughed up more than a billion dollars to con artists, up from more than \$362 million in 2018.

Can dating sites be held liable?

Section 230 of the Communications Decency Act gives online platforms, including dating sites and apps, immunity from liability for content posted by their users.

The F.T.C. sued Match Group in 2019, alleging that the company, which runs online dating platforms like Match.com, Tinder and Hinge, was allowing fraudsters to disguise themselves as normal daters.

A federal court in Texas dismissed the claims last year, citing Section 230.

Still, in recognition of the problem, Match Group rolled out a public awareness campaign earlier this month alerting users of red flags.

While Section 230 makes it hard to sue online platforms over the content they host, individuals can be held legally liable if they willingly become part of a conspiracy to defraud.

Glenda Seim, an 81-year-old Missouri woman, was sentenced last year to five years of probation after pleading guilty to two federal felonies. She admitted that she had acted as a “money mule” on behalf of an online love interest, a man claiming to be an American working in Nigeria in need of money to return home.

She pawned electronics sent to her home and set up fraudulent bank accounts, ignoring federal agents who told her that she was being scammed.

What can you do if you suspect you or a loved one are being scammed?

Ms. Seim’s reluctance to accept that her online romance wasn’t real is common among older victims of this variety of fraud, Mr. Delaney, the elder-law specialist, said.

“Despite showing incontrovertible evidence that the person they think they’re in love with isn’t who they say they are and the money isn’t being used for what they say it’s being used for, they will defend that exploiter through anything,” he said.

Usually, he added, one of the victim’s grown children must step in to put a stop to it.

This is what happened in the wire fraud case involving the Holocaust survivor in New York. By the time the victim confided in his son, the 62 checks he had written over the course of four years had been cashed.

Still, investigators were able to arrest Ms. Stergo — an unusual outcome in internet romance scams, where perpetrators are rarely found and losses are almost never recoverable.

While there is little recourse for recovering funds that in most cases have already been spent, a family member's involvement can often halt a scam before it goes any further. In instances where older people refuse to accept that they have been victims of a scam, family members can file an emergency petition for temporary guardianship and ask a judge to issue an order that will immediately freeze bank accounts.

As Ms. Kleinert found, there is little that law enforcement can do to track down online scammers, particularly those operating from foreign I.P. addresses.

After losing all of her money, Ms. Kleinert turned to the young people in her life to tighten her online privacy settings. But after a fire destroyed her home and a friend set up a GoFundMe page to help her, she found she was still vulnerable.

After months of silence, she said, Tony got back in touch to ask for more money.

“I know you have money,” she said he told her, “I saw your GoFundMe page.’

“That sent a chill down my spine.”



Why Alex Murdaugh's Quick Conviction

Worries Me

Alex Murdaugh after his conviction on Thursday.

March 3, 2023

As I watched the gripping murder trial of the prominent South Carolina attorney Alex Murdaugh over the last few weeks, I found myself wrestling with difficult questions about how data from smartphones and other digital technologies should be relied upon in the criminal justice system. We are all being constantly and intimately tracked by our gadgets, but the voluminous records produced by these devices are not always easy to interpret.

In the Murdaugh case, arguments by both the prosecution and the defense involved loads of data, and both sides raised important points about what the digital records prove and do not prove in a high-stakes case — and I expected a jury to have a hard time getting to the bottom of these issues.

Well, apparently not. The Murdaugh trial lasted almost six weeks. The prosecution and defense called more than 70 witnesses. The jury began deliberating after lunch on Thursday and reached a verdict by dinnertime. I have little quarrel with its decision, but the lightning speed with which it came to its conclusion — about three hours — makes me deeply uncomfortable with how the criminal justice system might deal with all of the digital effluvia being spewed by our devices. Unlike the jury, apparently, I worry that the evidence our devices produce can just as easily muddy the picture of a crime as clarify it.



Britt Dove, a South Carolina law enforcement officer, testified about cellphone data at Murdaugh's trial.

Murdaugh was convicted of shooting to death his wife, Maggie, and their 22-year-old son, Paul, near the dog kennels on the family's vast estate in Colleton County,

S.C., in June 2021. There were no witnesses, and the police found little forensic evidence to tie Murdaugh to the crime. They did not recover any murder weapons or any blood-soaked clothing; and because the murders occurred on Murdaugh's property and he touched the bodies when he discovered them (he says he felt Paul for a pulse and touched Maggie on her waist), the evidence of his DNA found at the scene proves little.

Instead, the prosecution's case stood on two pillars. First, Alex Murdaugh's dishonesty and crookedness — he has admitted to stealing millions from his clients and law partners and lying about his actions to almost everyone, including to the police in this case. (Prosecutors say he killed his wife and son to distract from his financial crimes, a theory I found dubious — the murders only added to the scrutiny.)

Second, prosecutors reconstructed a tight timeline of the crime using lots and lots of data. Among other sources, they extracted information from Alex, Maggie and Paul Murdaugh's iPhones, call records of family and friends, location and speed data from Murdaugh's S.U.V., entry logs from his office security system, images from automatic license plate readers mounted on public roads, communications on social networks and messaging apps, reams of financial data and video and audio recorded on Murdaugh's 911 call and by police officers at the scene.

It isn't surprising that authorities would mine such data to determine basic facts like who was where and when, but prosecutors in the Murdaugh case claimed to find many deeper truths in the digital record. And it's in their interpretations of the data that they sometimes lost me. Often, they seemed to be finding patterns in the data that didn't necessarily hold true, and this made me wary that the authorities can build outlandish stories from our data.

For instance, the victims' time of death. The county coroner said Maggie and Paul were killed between 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. on June 7, 2021. To get a more precise

time for the killings, prosecutors pointed to the victims' phone usage. Paul was known to be always looking at his phone, and both Paul and Maggie's phones were last unlocked at around 8:49 p.m. that night. And so, prosecutors argued, Maggie and Paul must have died just after 8:49 — what else but death could have kept them from responding to incoming texts?

An 8:49 time of death put Alex Murdaugh in deep trouble. His voice was recorded on a Snapchat video captured by Paul at the kennels around 8:45 p.m. that night — in other words, Alex would have been at the scene of the crime just minutes before the victims' time of death. Murdaugh initially told the police he had not been at the kennels around that time and only admitted he had been there after the Snapchat video was found. (He explained that his addiction to opioids had driven a paranoia that had caused him to lie.)

Prosecutors claimed to see much more in the data. Murdaugh's iPhone didn't record him taking any steps between 8:09 p.m. and 9:02 p.m. that night. Since he too was known to be always glued to his phone, did his hour of nonactivity show he had deliberately stashed his phone so it wouldn't show him going to the dog kennels during the murders? Then, at 9:02 p.m., Murdaugh's phone recorded a flurry of activity — lots of phone calls, lots of steps walked. Was this evidence that he was “manufacturing an alibi” to show that he was otherwise occupied around the time of the murders, as the prosecution argued?

Murdaugh's car was also scrutinized. Murdaugh says that on the night of the murders, he drove to and from his mother's house (his mother has Alzheimer's disease, and he and others in the family often dropped in to check on her). Tracking data provided by General Motors' OnStar service showed that Murdaugh's Chevy Suburban did indeed drive to and from his mother's house at the time. But on his way there, Murdaugh hit a top speed of more than 70 miles per hour. Why was he going so fast, prosecutors wondered — was he speeding to flee the murder scene as fast as he could? Later, at his mother's house, Murdaugh's

phone data showed him walking around outside for several minutes. Why? Was he trying to hide something?

Come on — really? I can see how some of these details can paint a pretty damning picture when put together on a neat timeline. But I expected the jury to spend some time pondering the perfectly innocuous explanations for many of them.

By 8:49 p.m. Paul Murdaugh's phone battery was down to 2 percent — wouldn't that have been a perfectly good reason for him to put down his phone? And while Maggie Murdaugh's phone was not unlocked after 8:49, it did record some usage after that time — its backlight went on and off, its orientation changed from sideways to vertical and it recorded moving about 59 steps. Did that mean Maggie was not yet dead? Or that the killer was moving her phone? (It was found using Apple's "find my phone" feature the day after the murders on the side of the road leading to the Murdaugh property; the prosecution alleged he threw her phone out of his car on his way to his mother's house.) To complicate matters, both Alex and his brother testified that it was Alex who provided the police with the password to Maggie's phone — but if Alex knew Maggie's password, why didn't he unlock her phone after the killing, if he was the murderer, just to complicate the time of death?

Also, if Alex Murdaugh was speeding away from his house to flee the crime scene, why did he drive at more than 80 miles per hour on the way *back* from his mother's house? Could it be that he just had a heavy foot?

Then there's all the walking and phone calling he did at around 9 p.m. and later at his mom's house — couldn't he have just been pacing while on the phone, something I find myself doing all the time? Could it also be possible that his phone's step data was inaccurate? Studies have found that the iPhone's activity measurements are far from perfect. When I'm on a plane, my iPhone sometimes thinks I'm driving; when I'm in a car, my Apple Watch sometimes praises me for

working out. Why should we believe these devices are good enough for a murder conviction?

Murdaugh's speedy guilty verdict suggests that the legal system may have a hard time teasing out such complexities. Murdaugh's defense team pointed out some of these issues, but because technology is complicated and its idiosyncrasies difficult to explain — and most likely because Alex Murdaugh's lies were tough to explain away — their arguments clearly did not land.

Yes, our devices now capture everything about what everyone is doing, but making sense of that data isn't trivial. In the Murdaugh case, both sides pointed to the digital record — but by the end of the trial, I felt like I had no real idea what actually happened. The jury was hardly so cautious.

ROLEPLAY - CONVERSATION

Murderous Dinner Party

The Death of Mr. Erringworth



Mr. Gerald Erringworth

Is a successful business man from Port Gresham, England. He is married, but doesn't see his wife very often. He is interested in business ideas for food, especially pasta, and in his free time he likes playing cards with an old friend next door or busies himself with astro science. He has invited nine people to a dinner party at his mansion, not realizing that each of them comes for a special reason. His exciting life is brought to an end during the dinner party.

One of his friends killed him!

The Story

You were invited to Mr Erringworth's dinner party in his mansion. You will meet 9 people there, all of whom have some kind of relation with Mr Erringworth. Shortly after midnight, the host is found dead. It will be your task to interview all nine suspects and find the murderer.



As the evening progresses you will get more information about the people and more details will be revealed. You will have to find the murderer's name – his relation to Mr. Erringsworth – his motive – the used weapon – the room where the murder was committed and any additional information that are necessary to solve the case.
Keep your eyes and ears open! Good Luck!



Ms. Bella Floretti

You are a super model and have been on the "Most beautiful Women in the World List" for five years in a row, your fame has made you arrogant and self-centered. You were "Ms Port Gresham" last year, a beauty pageant that was hosted by Mr. Erringworth. You are rich, famous and gorgeous and all you want is to be with Mr. Erringworth, for you it was love at first sight.

Your problem: Mr. Erringworth told you several times that he will never leave his wife for you. You always carry your "Ms Port Gresham"-sash with you, something you could use against Mr. Erringworth.



Prof Dr. Henry Scintillate

You are an expert in astro physics and retired a couple of years ago. You are still very interested in the field of science, as had been Mr. Erringworth, and you have worked with him on several occasions. You consider him a close friend.

Your problem: Two weeks ago you found a love letter from Mr. Erringworth to your wife Mrs. Claudia Scintillate, and you are furious. You feel betrayed and embarrassed. In your bag you have your heavy telescope for searching the skies at night.

Murderous Dinner Party

The Death of Mr. Erringworth

more characters



**Mrs. Fiona
Erringworth**

You are Mr. Erringworth's wife; you have been married for 35 years.

You are very interested in board games like chess and checkers and spend a lot of time playing tournaments. You always tell people how much you love your husband, but you only see him on the weekends, because you travel through the country to attend tournaments.

Your problem: You have just found out, that your husband is having an affair with Mrs. Claudia Scintillate. You are devastated, but since you don't have any children you would inherit all of your husband's money. You always carry a miniature gun with you.



**Mr. Garcon
Bouche**

You are Mr. Erringworth's butler. You have been working for him over the last 18 years and you know all of his good and bad sides. You can keep your master's secrets and have always been loyal.

Your problem: Mr. Erringworth told you yesterday, that he will not need your services after the dinner party anymore, because he was going to hire a younger housekeeper. You will be left without a job to provide for your family. You have access to all kitchen supplies such as knives and scissors which can be dangerous tools



**Mrs. Claudia
Scintillate**

You are Prof Dr. Henry Scintillate's wife, but you don't love him anymore.

You are having an affair with Mr. Erringworth and you plan on eloping with him. Mr. Erringworth has promised to take you on a cruise around the world, buy you a very expensive engagement ring and marry you before the year is over.

Your problem: Right before the dinner party Mr. Erringworth told you that he wouldn't take you on the cruise yet and you got into an argument. You own a nice pearl necklace that he gave you on Valentine's Day, a tool to strangle someone.



**Mrs.
Gwendolyn
Miller**

You are Mr. Erringworth's next door neighbor. You seem to be a kind old widow, living alone in a very big house. Mr. Erringworth visits you once a month to play a game of cards with you, chat and keep you company. You like him very much and enjoy your meetings.

Your problem: You discovered that Mr. Erringworth has been stealing money and jewelry from your closet ever since he started visiting you. You are very upset about this fraud. You carry a bottle of rat poison with you and might have slipped something into Mr. Erringworth's drink.

Murderous Dinner Party

The Death of Mr. Erringworth

more characters



Mr. Ricardo Fettuccine

You are Mr. Erringworth's business partner from Italy. You are all about money and wealth and you are establishing a successful pasta empire. You have only known Mr. Erringworth for three months, but he promised to support you on your way of getting started on the American pasta market.

Your problem: You want to do better than Mr. Erringworth and you are very jealous of his success in the business. At the dinner party you realised that Mr. Erringworth was not supporting your business but stealing your ideas. You have brought your Swiss pocket knife



Mr. William Patroneer

You are very sympathetic and have a calm personality. You are a kindergarten teacher in Port Gresham. Mr. Erringworth owns the kindergarten and used to play Santa Clause on Christmas for the children. You have always liked him and were glad to accept his invitation to the dinner party.

Your problem: Mr. Erringworth wants to save money and will close the kindergarten next year. You have just found out about this and are very disappointed. You have a skipping rope in your back that might come in useful.



Mrs. Jane Rutherford

You used to be Mr. Erringworth's personal assistant and you know a lot about him. You used to arrange meetings with business partners and a young woman for him, as well as order his strong sleeping pills. Mr. Erringworth has always supported you and has been an important part of your life, because he is the only one who knows your big secret. Now you have your own public relations agency and are very rich.

Your problem: Mr. Erringworth wants you to stop reporting about him or he will tell the police about the skeletons in your closet. You have a bottle of his strong sleeping pills in your purse, that can be lethal if overdosed... just in case.

Murderous
Dinner
Party

PLACES



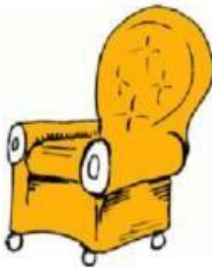
You were
in the
BASEMENT



You were
in the
ATTIC



You were
in the
BEDROOM



You were
in the
PARLOR



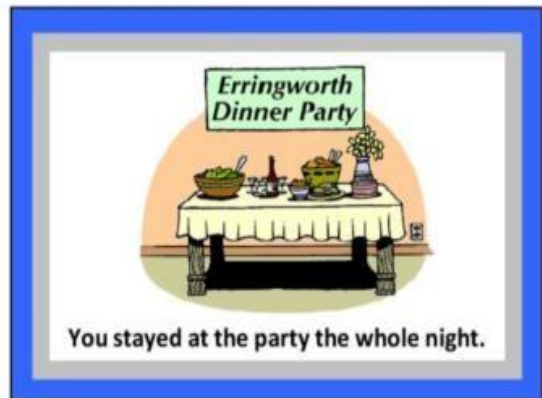
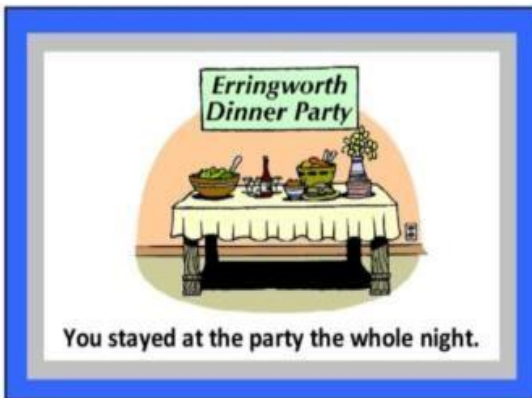
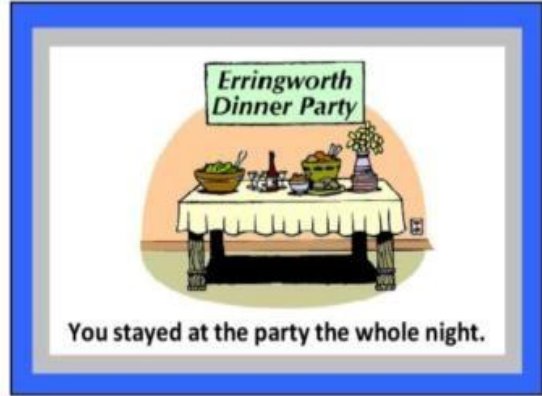
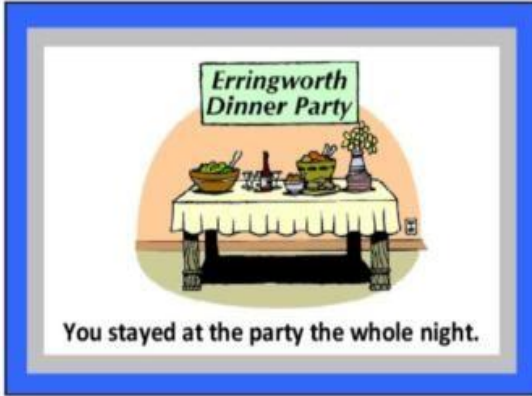
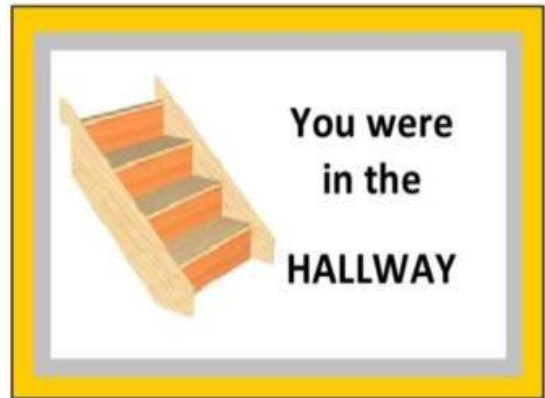
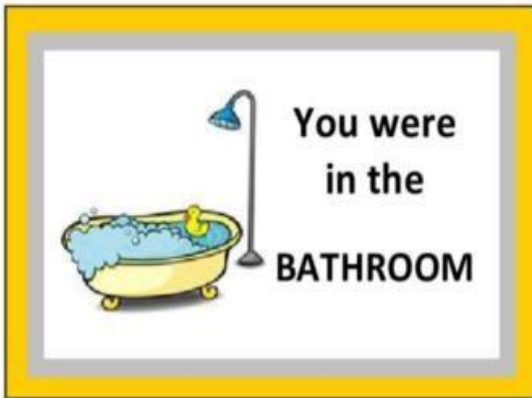
You were
in the
KITCHEN



You were
in the
GARAGE



You were
in the
OFFICE



QUIZ: 1

1. Which of the following is 'against the law'?
 - a) helping someone
 - b) stealing money
 - c) calling the police
 - d) catching a criminal
2. When you 'murder' a person, that means you
 - a) hurt that person
 - b) lie to that person
 - c) take that person's money
 - d) kill that person
3. Which of the following things do you need to commit a 'cyber crime'?
 - a) a car
 - b) a radio
 - c) a gun
 - d) a computer
4. What will probably happen after bank robbers 'get caught'?
 - a) They will spend all the money.
 - b) They will rob another bank.
 - c) They will go to jail.
 - d) They will go home.
5. When people are 'guilty' it means that they ...
 - a) might become police officers
 - b) did something bad
 - c) are innocent
 - d) helped the police
6. An 'honest' person will usually tell
 - a) where you can buy a gun
 - b) interesting stories

- c) a lie
 - d) the truth
7. Which of the following things can a 'judge' do?
- a) hit you
 - b) steal your car and your TV
 - c) catch you
 - d) decide how long you will stay in jail
8. Which of the following can you 'kidnap'?
- a) a person
 - b) money
 - c) a jail
 - d) a knife
9. Which of the following words means 'prison'?
- a) crime rate
 - b) gang member
 - c) jail
 - d) trial
10. Which of the following people should you 'punish'?
- a) a bank robber
 - b) a lawyer
 - c) a judge
 - d) a jury
11. In which of the following places can you 'shoplift'?
- a) a department store
 - b) a police car
 - c) your home
 - d) all of the above
12. If you are a 'suspect', then that means
- a) you will stay in jail for a very long time
 - b) you have a gun

- c) the police think you might be a criminal
 - d) you went to jail before
13. If you are a 'thief', then that means you
- a) bought something very expensive
 - b) took something that is not yours
 - c) are interested in helping others
 - d) don't like crime
14. Which of the following things did a 'witness' do?
- a) helped someone
 - b) asked for help
 - c) hurt someone
 - d) saw something happen

QUIZ: 2

1. If you get arrested, you will usually have a _____ before the trial.
- a) audience
 - b) listening
 - c) hearing
 - d) jail
2. _____ will both be at your hearing.
- a) Your lawyer and the judge
 - b) Your mother and the jury
 - c) Your lawyer and the police
 - d) Mr. E and the police
3. When judges give their judgement, it is called a _____.
- a) last words
 - b) opinion
 - c) gavel
 - d) verdict
4. If you are found guilty, you will be _____.

- a) freed
 - b) tickled
 - c) sentenced
 - d) blocked
5. A "jail" is also called a _____.
- a) hammer
 - b) prison
 - c) posion
 - d) house of bars
6. If you are in prison, you are "serving _____".
- a) time
 - b) release
 - c) judgement
 - d) hamburgers
7. If you think you did not have a fair trial, you can _____ it.
- a) argue
 - b) appeal
 - c) discuss
 - d) shout about
8. If "the charges are dropped", you are _____.
- a) a clumsy person
 - b) going to another trial
 - c) about to have more charges given to you
 - d) free to go
9. If your case takes too long to go to trial, your case can be dropped.
- a) true
 - b) false
10. A misdemeanor is worse than a felony.
- a) true
 - b) false

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