

SOLUTIONS PRE-INTERMEDIATE 4
UNIT 8: CRIME
8G

PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI

8F

Reading

A mysterious disappearance

I can understand a text about a mystery.

Revision: Student's Book page 90



1 Match the two parts of the compound nouns.

chewing dental finger murder open-top
secret train telephone

1 _____ records

2 an _____ car

3 a _____ number

4 a _____ code

5 a _____ investigation

6 a _____ ticket

7 _____ gum

8 _____ prints

On 24 November 1971, at Portland Airport, a man wearing a suit and a raincoat bought a one-way ticket for the evening flight to Seattle. He checked in and got on the plane. The name on the ticket was Dan Cooper, but that wasn't his real name.

When the plane had taken off, he put on sunglasses and gave the flight attendant a note. The note said that Cooper had a bomb in his suitcase, that he would use it if necessary, and that he was hijacking the plane. He showed the flight attendant the bomb and told her that when the plane landed in Seattle, he wanted \$200,000 and four parachutes. He told her that he would let the passengers leave the plane.

When the plane landed, the police gave Cooper the money and the parachutes, and the plane took off again with just Cooper and five members of the crew. The flight attendant said that Cooper wasn't nervous, he didn't get angry, and he seemed to be a nice, polite man. Cooper ordered the pilot to fly low, at about 3,000 metres, towards Mexico. Twenty minutes after taking off, Cooper opened the back door and jumped out of the plane with a parachute and the money.

Where is DAN COOPER?



That was the last time anyone saw Cooper. The police launched an investigation and searched the area where Cooper had jumped – but they found nothing. Ten years later, an eight-year-old boy found some of the money (only \$6,000) on a beach nearby. The rest of the money is still missing. Over the years, the police have interviewed hundreds of suspects, but they haven't made any arrests. The real identity of Cooper and what happened to him remain a mystery to this day.

2 Read the text. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?

1 A man took a bomb onto a plane.

2 The man jumped out of the plane between Portland and Seattle.

3 No one knows where the man is now.

Reading Strategy

When you do a multiple-choice task, try to predict the answers just by looking at the beginning of each question, not the options. (It is not always possible, but sometimes you can.) Then look at the options. If one of them matches your prediction, it is probably the correct one. However, you still need to check carefully.

- 3 Read the Reading Strategy. For questions 1–4, circle the correct option (a–d).
- 1 The man in the suit and raincoat
 - a wanted to fly to Portland.
 - b wanted a return flight to Seattle.
 - c used a false name when he checked in.
 - d got on the plane without a ticket.
 - 2 In the note, Cooper
 - a ordered the plane to return to Portland.
 - b asked for a large amount of money.
 - c said he was hijacking the plane.
 - d said he would use the bomb if the passengers tried to leave the plane.
 - 3 After leaving Seattle,
 - a Cooper became more nervous, but was always polite.
 - b the plane flew straight to Mexico.
 - c the pilot decided to fly as low as possible.
 - d only six people remained on the plane.
 - 4 Since Cooper's jump from the plane,
 - a only one young boy has seen him.
 - b no one has found any of the money.
 - c the police have arrested a lot of suspects.
 - d the police have recovered a small part of the money.





RIOT

A violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd.


1 Look at the photo of looting (A) and make deductions based on what you can see. Use *must* or *can't*.

How do you know that:

- 1 the looters don't want people to recognise them?
- 2 it's a clothes store?
- 3 it's happening during the day?

They *can't* want people to recognise them because ...



-
- 2  **3.05** Listen to a student describing the photo. Does he make the same deductions as you made in exercise 1?





BALACLAVA






LEAN

3 Work in pairs. Choose one photo each (B or C) and describe it to your partner. Use the words below to help you.

Nouns car window balaclava glass handbag
phone steering wheel strap subway

Verbs grab hold on lean pull run away smash

- 4  **3.06** Listen to a candidate comparing the photos from exercise 3. Do you agree with her final opinion? Why? / Why not?



**THIS CELL PHONE PLAN
COSTS \$0.05 PER MINUTE,
_____ THAT ONE GIVES YOU
UP TO 800 MINUTES PER
MONTH FOR A FIXED PRICE.**

**SHE'S VERY FRIENDLY, _____
HER SISTER.**




THIS CELL PHONE PLAN
COSTS \$0.05 PER MINUTE,
WHEREAS THAT ONE GIVES
YOU UP TO 800 MINUTES
PER MONTH FOR A FIXED
PRICE.

SHE'S VERY FRIENDLY,
UNLIKE HER SISTER.



WHILE / WHEREAS / UNLIKE

- These linking words are used to make contrasts. While and whereas are usually used between two complete phrases. Unlike is typically used with only a subject.

5  3.06 Listen again. Complete the sentences with the words below.


both difference show theme unlike whereas

- 1 The common _____ in the photos is crime.
- 2 You can see the criminal in _____ photos.
- 3 But _____ the first photo, the second photo does not show the victim.
- 4 Another obvious _____ is that the criminal in the first photo might not succeed.
- 5 Both photos _____ types of street crime.
- 6 The first photo shows a crime against a person, _____ the second photo shows the theft of some property.



6 Look at the sentences in exercise 5 again. Which ones describe similarities? Which describe differences?


In your opinion, is looting from a shop as bad as burgling a house? Why? / Why not?

- 7  **3.07** Read the examiner's question and listen to a candidate's answer. Do you agree?

In your opinion, is looting from a shop as bad as burgling a house? Why? / Why not?



**WHAT DO YOU
SAY WHEN YOU
WANT TO
EXPRESS YOUR
IDEA?**




**WHAT DO YOU
SAY IF YOU WANT
TO EXPRESS AN
IDEA WHICH YOU
ARE NOT SURE
ABOUT IT?**



**WHAT DO YOU
SAY IF YOU WANT
TO ADD MORE
INFORMATION?**

Speaking Strategy

When you answer questions, try to use a variety of phrases for introducing your opinions, not just *I think ...* . Use different phrases when you are less sure about your opinion.

- 8  **3.07 KEY PHRASES** Read the **Speaking Strategy**. Then listen again. Which phrases does the student use?

Expressing an opinion

I think / I don't think that ... It seems to me that ...

I believe / don't believe that ... In my opinion, ...

To be honest, ... As I see it, ... I imagine that ...

Giving a tentative opinion

I'm not sure, really. I agree to some extent.

I suppose it's true to say that ...

Making an additional point

Moreover, ... Furthermore, ... What is more, ...

9 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions below. Use phrases from exercise 8.

In your opinion ...

- 1** Is crime against a person always worse than property crime?
- 2** Is it OK to steal if you really need the money (for example, to buy medicine for your child)?

10 SPEAKING Work in pairs. Turn to page 142 and do the extra speaking task. Use phrases from this lesson.

- 1 How do you think the person is feeling? Why?
- 2 What are the pros and cons of punishing criminals in this way, in your opinion?





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Grammar Review

Work in two teams.

Students in Team A Find the person in Team B with the matching reported speech version of your sentence.

Students in Team B Find the person in Team A with the matching direct speech version of your sentence.

Team A

I often watch crime programmes on TV.

I never watch crime programmes on TV.

I watched a crime programme on TV last night.

I'll probably watch a crime programme on TV tonight.

I can't watch crime programmes on TV because I get too scared.

Someone has stolen my friend's phone.

My friend has stolen my phone.

Someone is stealing my friend's phone.

My friend can't find her phone.

My friend sometimes steals phones.



Team B

He said that he often watched crime programmes on TV.

She said that she never watched crime programmes on TV.

He said that he had watched a crime programme on TV the night before.

She said that she would probably watch a crime programme on TV that night.

He said that he couldn't watch crime programmes on TV because he got too scared.

She said that someone had stolen her friend's phone.

He said that his friend had stolen his phone.

She said that someone was stealing her friend's phone.

He said that his friend couldn't find her phone.

She said that her friend sometimes stole phones.



ASSIGNMENT:
WORKBOOK 8G
VOCABULARY BUILDER
P.121

DEADLINE: TUESDAY