

**SOLUTIONS PRE-INTERMEDIATE 4**

**UNIT 8: CRIME**

**8D**

**PEGAH BAHOJB GHASEMI**

**8C**

Listening

## **A life of crime**


*I can listen for paraphrase.*

### **Listening Strategy**

The information that you need to understand in the recorded text may be expressed differently in the task. Listen out for synonyms (e.g. *hate / can't stand*) and antonyms (e.g. *win / lose*), and also for information and ideas that are paraphrased (worded differently).

**1 Read the sentences and choose the best synonym or paraphrase for the underlined words (a, b or c).**

- 1 The image of an outlaw appeals to a lot of people.
  - a is attractive to
  - b is similar to
  - c annoys
- 2 Members of the gang made large amounts of money.
  - a were very short of money
  - b needed a lot of money
  - c became very rich
- 3 They stole rings and necklaces from shops.
  - a treasure
  - b jewellery
  - c clothes
- 4 Many people were unemployed at that time.
  - a didn't have jobs
  - b were working
  - c were poor
- 5 The robbery did not last very long.
  - a was not successful
  - b was short
  - c was the first of many
- 6 She told the police that she didn't own the car.
  - a she disliked the car
  - b she didn't use the car
  - c the car didn't belong to her

2  2.09 Listen to six short monologues. Answer the questions about each speaker.

1 Does speaker 1 usually buy clothes or jewellery for his wife's birthday?

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2 Did speaker 2 have a long or short illness after a holiday in Africa?

---

3 Does speaker 3 like or dislike the idea of going BASE jumping?

---

4 Did speaker 4's computer company make her rich?

---

5 Did speaker 5's parents own the house he lived in when he was a child?


---

6 When speaker 6 lived in Greece, was her father employed or unemployed?

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3 Choose the word which makes sentence **b** mean the same as sentence **a**.

- 1 a They were like celebrities.  
b They **were** / **weren't** very well-known.
- 2 a We made up some of the stories about them.  
b **All** / **Not all** of the stories about them were true.
- 3 a He was a good student.  
b He did **badly** / **well** at school.
- 4 a They were always in trouble with the law.  
b The police **often** / **never** caught them committing crimes.
- 5 a We rarely argued.  
b We **often had** / **did not often have** disagreements.
- 6 a Neither of them got out of the castle alive.  
b They both died **inside** / **outside** the castle.
- 7 a He never killed anyone.  
b He **was** / **was not** a murderer.

- 4  2.10 Listen to a radio programme about a famous criminal called Ma Barker and her sons. Complete the fact file.

Born:

\_\_\_\_\_

Real name:

\_\_\_\_\_

Husband:

\_\_\_\_\_

Number of sons:

\_\_\_\_\_

Died:


\_\_\_\_\_

# WANTED

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5  2.10 Listen again. Choose the correct answer, a or b. Sometimes both answers are correct.

- 1 During her own lifetime, Ma Barker was
  - a a very well-known criminal.
  - b the only well-known criminal in the USA.
- 2 The newspapers printed some stories about Ma Barker which were
  - a true.
  - b invented.
- 3 At school, Ma Barker's sons
  - a were not good students.
  - b behaved well most of the time.
- 4 George Barker argued with his wife because
  - a she did not support their sons.
  - b he did not want their sons to be criminals.
- 5 In 1935, the police killed
  - a Ma Barker.
  - b Ma Barker's son, Fred.



**WHO ARE  
THEY?**











**THEY ARE  
BURGLARS IN  
HOME ALONE.**



# ARE THEY EXPERT AND SKILLFUL BURGLARS?



# ARE THEY EXPERT AND SKILLFUL BURGLARS?

**NO!**





**ARE THEY EXPERT AND SKILLFUL  
BURGLARS?**

**NO!**

**BUNGLING BURGLARS**





**HAVE YOU EVER  
HEARD OF A  
BUNGLING CRIME?**

**HOW DID THEIR  
CRIME GO WRONG?**

- 1 Read the text. Where did the burglar get stuck? How did he finally get free?

# Bungling burglar!

When Mary Holmes woke up at 5 a.m. one Sunday morning and went to the bathroom, she was shocked to discover a man half in and half out of the window.

'What are you doing?' she shouted.

'I'm stuck!' replied the man. 'I tried to climb in the window last night, but it's too narrow!'

<sup>1</sup>The man told Miss Holmes that he had been there for four hours. <sup>2</sup>He said he couldn't move. He asked Miss Holmes for help. <sup>3</sup>Miss Holmes told the man that she wouldn't help him because he had tried to burgle her house. <sup>4</sup>She said to the man that he could stay where he was and <sup>5</sup>that she would call the police. Firefighters had to remove the window to rescue the man!





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# WHICH ONE IS CORRECT?

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- She said to the man that he could stay where he was.

# **WHICH ONE IS CORRECT? WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM?**

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# WHICH ONE IS CORRECT? WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THEM?

- ✓ She said, 'You can stay where you are.'

Direct speech

- ✓ She said to the man that he could stay where he was.

Indirect speech /  
Reported speech

**2 Match the reported speech (1–5) in the text with the direct speech below.**

- a You can stay where you are. \_\_\_\_
- b I won't help you because you tried to burgle my house. \_\_\_\_
- c I can't move. \_\_\_\_
- d I've been here for four hours. \_\_\_\_
- e I'll call the police. \_\_\_\_



3 Complete the table in the **Learn this!** box below.

**LEARN THIS!** Reported speech



Direct speech		Reported speech
present simple	→	past simple
present continuous	→	past continuous
past simple	→	past perfect
present perfect	→	1
<i>can / can't</i>	→	2
<i>will / won't</i>	→	3

**4** Read the direct speech and write the reported speech. Remember to change the pronouns and time phrases if necessary.

1 'I can't find my wallet,' Ben said.

*Ben said that he couldn't find his wallet.*

2 'I've never been jet-skiing,' said Cathy.

3 'I'll watch the documentary with you tonight,' said Liam.

4 'We can't go out because it's stormy,' said George.

5 'The volcano has erupted twice this year,' said Harriet.

6 'I'll probably study maths at college,' said Chris.

7 'We can visit the aquarium today,' said Joe.

8 'A new florist's has opened in town,' said Mandy.

- They asked if she was looking for work and she said sure **she** was.
- Then they told **her** how they had got the job by lying about their age.

**LOOK OUT!** *tell and say*



**a** We always use a personal object with *tell*: *tell somebody something*.

*He told me he was cold. He didn't tell Luke.*

**b** With *say*, we do not need a personal object. If we say who we are speaking to, we use *to*: *say something (to someone)*.

*John said he was hungry. You say that to everyone!*



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**5** Read the **Look out!** box. Find two examples of reported speech with *say* and two examples with *tell* in the story in exercise 2.

## 6 Complete the text with *say* and *tell*.

At the press conference, the police officer <sup>1</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the journalists that the police had studied the CCTV footage. She <sup>2</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ she could clearly see a man selling drugs. She <sup>3</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the police would launch an immediate investigation and she <sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the journalists that they were trying to identify him. She <sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ they would arrest the suspect as soon as possible. Finally, she <sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ the journalists she hoped more witnesses would come forward.

**7** Write five short sentences: one in the present perfect, one with *can*, one with *can't*, one with *will* and one with *won't*.

*I've never been to Italy.*

*Anna can speak three languages.*

**8 SPEAKING** Say your sentences aloud to your partner. Your partner reports them to the class.

*I've never been to Italy.*

Adam said he'd never been to Italy.



Listen and fill in the blanks. (Track 3.03)

**Host** Today on Good Reads ..... Christina Rayworth, who has written a new ..... of Bonnie and Clyde. So, Christina, tell us a bit about their .....

**Christina** Bonnie Parker was born in Texas in 1910. She was short and .....- ....., a ..... student, but she got ....., left school and got ..... at the age of sixteen. However, the marriage wasn't happy and didn't ..... .Clyde was a year older than Bonnie. His parents were farmers, but they didn't own the farm and they were always ..... His dad finally gave up farming and opened a petrol station in Dallas. Clyde had a job but also started ..... and ..... cars.

**H** So, ..... ?

**C** In 1930. They ..... immediately. But the police ..... Clyde a few weeks later and he ..... In 1932, when he ..... of prison, ..... the Great Depression, there were ..... numbers of people ..... work, and very few jobs. .... to find work, the young couple joined a ..... and .....

**H** But they hadn't killed anybody yet, had they?

**C** No, but it wasn't ..... before Clyde ..... the owner of a shop while they were ..... it. It was the first of thirteen .....

**H** So they continued to rob and steal?

**C** Yes, they robbed shops and banks across the ..... states. They often changed cars – by ..... a new one! Clyde was a good driver and knew the roads very well, so it was difficult for the police to catch them.

**H** .....

**C** .....  
..... Bonnie and Clyde .....  
visited their families. .... They waited for  
Bonnie and Clyde to pass in their car and then started shooting. The police  
..... , killing the couple. Clyde was  
25, Bonnie was just 23.

**H** .....

**C** Well, we like to ..... them. They were young, they were in love and they were always on the road, never ..... Bonnie wrote ..... and Clyde played the saxophone. ...., too. And I guess people think of all ..... as on the side of the ordinary people, and against ..... But the reality was very different, of course.

**H** Thanks, Christina, for talking to us.

**ASSIGNMENT:**

**WORKBOOK 8D**

**GRAMMAR BUILDER**

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**DEADLINE: TUESDAY**