# UNIT 1

## Crime

### WORDS FOR PRODUCTION

#### Word Form Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>VERB</th>
<th>ADJECTIVE</th>
<th>ADVERB</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alibi</td>
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<td>embezzler</td>
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<tr>
<td>felony</td>
<td>interrogate</td>
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<td>misdeemeanor</td>
<td>perjury</td>
<td>perjurer</td>
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<tr>
<td>torturer</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Definitions and Examples

1. **alibi** [the fact or state of having been somewhere else at the time of a crime; a reasonable excuse intended to avoid blame or punishment]

   His alibi is that he was in the hospital on the day the murder took place.

2. **assassinate** [to murder, especially to murder a government official or public person]

   President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in 1963.
   The assassin used a high-powered rifle to shoot him.
   The assassination occurred during a parade in Texas.
   The assassinated president was mourned by people all over the world.

3. **assault** [to attack] *(assault is the word used by U.S. courts of law for attack.)*

   He assaulted and killed an old man during the robbery.
   She was charged with assault after she hit the other woman.

4. **counterfeit** [to make an imitation of something with the intent to deceive]

   That money is counterfeit; it is worthless.
   The counterfeit money was burned by the police.
   The counterfeiter had a printing press in the basement where they had made the fake stamps.
   Those supposedly “designer” clothes are counterfeits; they were not made by a famous designer.

5. **embezzle** [to take money entrusted to your care and use it illegally]

   Over a period of five years, he embezzled more than a million dollars from the bank where he worked.
   His embezzlement was not discovered until he ran away to Brazil.
   The embezzled money was never recovered.
   Unfortunately, the club’s treasurer was an embezzler, and the club no longer has any money.

6. **felony** [a serious crime for which there is a strict punishment]

   Murder and armed robbery are felonies.
   That felon was convicted of robbery.
   His intent was not felonious when he took the money, but he was convicted of embezzlement and sent to jail.

7. **interrogate** [to question formally and systematically]

   The police are trained in methods of effective interrogation.
   They shone a bright light in his eyes when they interrogated him.
   The two interrogators alternated asking me questions.
   The interrogated people were later released.
8. lurk [to wait in a place of concealment, especially for an evil purpose]
   The robbers lurked in the bushes outside of the house until the owners left.
   The lurking man was spotted by the police.

9. misdemeanor [a crime that is not as serious as a felony]
   He only had to pay a fine because possession of such a small amount of illegal drugs was a misdemeanor.

10. perjury [lying in a court of law, where one has sworn to tell the whole truth]
    He committed perjury when he stated that he had had no knowledge of his friends' criminal intent.
    Be careful not to perjure yourself with your testimony.
    A perjurer's testimony is of no value to the court.

11. revenge [injury in return for injury]
    The man wanted revenge against his wife's attacker and tried to kill him.
    She promised her father before his death that she would get revenge for his death.
    He wanted to be the revenger of all the actions against his family.

12. torture [to (purposely) cause pain]
    The kidnappers tortured and killed their victim when they realized that the ransom money was counterfeit.
    The police are not supposed to use torture when they are interrogating a prisoner.
    The robbery victim was tortured by memories of what had happened.

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Exercises

A. Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.

   — 1. The police suspect the people with no alibis.
   — 2. Embezzlement is a white-collar crime.
   — 3. Counterfeit money has no real value.
   — 4. The police may suspect people who lurk near dark alleys.
   — 5. A felony is more serious than a misdemeanor.
   — 6. You should believe a perjurer.
   — 7. An assassin kills people.
   — 8. An assault is a misdemeanor.
   — 9. Torture is painful.
B. Answer each question with a word from the word form chart on page 3.

1. What methods might be used to get information from prisoners?
2. What is murder an example of?
3. Who kills important people?
4. Who steals money from his or her own company?
5. What kind of crime is not serious?
6. What will cause a person to feel pain?
7. What may the victim of a crime want?
8. Who lies in a court of law?
9. What do you need if you are accused of a crime?
10. What does an attacker do to his victim?
11. What kind of money is fake?

C. Circle the word that is least related in meaning.

1. perjure assassinate murder
2. fake felon counterfeit
3. embezzle wait lurk
4. misdemeanor alibi excuse
5. steal assassinate embezzle
6. lie perjure assault
7. lurk hurt torture
8. question interrogate embezzle
9. assault attack counterfeit

D. In the blanks, write the most appropriate words from the word form chart on page 3.

1. The attacker _____________ in the shadows in the park until his victim walked by.
2. The _____________ currency looked quite real, but a careful inspection showed it to be worthless.
3. She committed _____________ with her false testimony.
4. The parents of the murdered boy wanted his killer executed because they wanted _____________ for his death.
5. The police think that the missing money was _____________; they think that the bank manager took it.
6. She does not have to go to prison because the crime was only a(n) _____________.
7. President Kennedy was killed by a(n) _____________.
8. The prisoner refused to answer the questions of the ____________.

9. His ____________ is that he was in school when the crime was committed.

10. The thief ____________ outside of the apartment building until he was sure that the building was empty.

E. Answer the following questions.

1. Name two crimes which are only misdemeanors in your country.

2. Have any political figures in your country been assassinated? Explain.

3. Do you think that a crime committed in revenge by the victim of a crime is ever justified? Explain.

4. Give an example of an effective alibi.

5. How can a person avoid being assaulted?

6. How does the government try to prevent the production of counterfeit money? How successful are these methods?

7. How can you tell when a person is lurking, and not simply waiting?

8. Why do employees sometimes embezzle from their own companies? Do you think that embezzlement is as serious a crime as robbing a bank? Why or why not?
WORDS FOR RECOGNITION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KEY WORD</th>
<th>SYNONYMS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attacker</td>
<td>assailant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lurk</td>
<td>skulk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prison</td>
<td>jail, penitentiary, reformatory, stockade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisoner</td>
<td>convict, inmate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>revenge</td>
<td>vengeance, retribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scream</td>
<td>holler (colloq.), shout, yell, shriek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secretly</td>
<td>furtively, surreptitiously</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example Sentences

attacker

The woman said that she could not describe her assailant because it had been dark when the attack had taken place.

lurk

The police found two members of the gang skulking around the warehouse.

prison

The police bring the prisoner from the jail to the courthouse each morning. She is serving a five-year sentence in a federal penitentiary.
The teenage boys were sent to a reformatory for youthful offenders.
The accused soldiers were taken to the military stockade to await their trial.

prisoner

The convicts are confined to their cells except at mealtimes.
The inmates are demanding better food and more exercise time.

revenge

He hated John Carter so much that he took vengeance against the entire Carter family by burning their house down.

In retribution for being fired, she stole some money from the cash register in the store where she had worked.

scream

The kidnap victims hollered continuously until someone heard and came to release them.
The rioters shouted at the police who tried to control them.
The interrogators yelled at the prisoner to try to scare him.
The woman shrieked when she saw the man lurking in the shadows.
secretly

The assassin furtively took out his gun and aimed at his target.
The embezzler surreptitiously changed the amounts in the records to conceal his theft.

Exercises

F. Circle the word that is least related in meaning.

1. yell holler pummel shout
2. penitentiary menace stockade reformatory
3. furtive weird surreptitious
4. attacker inmate assailant
5. holler convict inmate prisoner
6. lurk skulk yell

G. Write the key word for each set of words.

1. furtively surreptitiously
2. convict inmate
3. penitentiary stockade
4. jail reformatory
5. holler shout
6. retribution vengeance
7. shout yell

H. Write the key word which corresponds to each italicized word.

1. The kidnapped man hollered for help.
2. His victims want retribution against him.
3. He was seen skulking around the victim's home.
4. Her assailant was a teenage boy.
5. His furtive actions caused suspicion.
6. The inmates are complaining about the food.
7. The police heard a sudden shriek.
8. That reformatory is far from the city.
9. The murder was an act of vengeance.
10. One of the convicts escaped.
I. Choose all the possible antonyms for each word from the group of words below and write them on the line.

1. defender
2. public
3. whisper

skulk
holler
stockade
vengeance

jail
furtive
assailant
penitentiary

yell
shout
surreptitious
inmate

J. Write T if the sentence is true and F if it is false.

___ 1. People sometimes yell because they are angry.
___ 2. Convicts in prisons often carry guns.
___ 3. Skulking around is an example of suspicious behavior.
___ 4. An assaulted person may want retribution.
___ 5. If his victim yells, an assailant may flee.
___ 6. A penitentiary has inmates.
___ 7. Hollering is a furtive action.
___ 8. A man will always be sent to a stockade for a misdemeanor.
___ 9. A successful embezzler must be surreptitious.
___ 10. A tortured person may want vengeance.

K. Answer the following questions.

1. Do you think that it is a good idea to holler if you are being assaulted? Why or why not?
2. Describe how inmates in penitentiaries in your country are treated.
3. What would you do if you saw a man lurking around your neighborhood?
4. Are youthful offenders in your country sent to reformatories?
5. What can you do to protect yourself against assailants?
6. What would you do if you were sitting in your home at night and heard a shriek outside?
7. Describe some behavior that you consider to be furtive.
8. Are any convicts allowed out of prisons in your country? Under what circumstances?
9. Which crimes require surreptitious behavior on the part of the criminal?
Review Exercise

1. Which two nouns refer to broad categories of crimes?

2. Which ten nouns refer to people?

3. Which six verbs refer to a type of speech?

4. Which four nouns refer to places?

5. Which two verbs refer to crimes that are definitely related to money?