



ging	mur	der	rob
bery	ra	pe	kid
nap	bur	glary	hi
jack	smugg	ling	fra
ud	black	mail	ass
ault	shop	lifting	forg
ery	the	ft	corr
uption	terr	orism	mug



Crime: nouns

assault

blackmail

burglary

corruption

forgery

fraud

hijacking

kidnap

mugging

murder

rape

robbery

smuggling

theft

shoplifting

terrorism

Crime: gapped nouns

a_sau__

bl___m__l

b__g__ry

co__ up___n

f__g__y

fr___

hi___ing

k___ap

__gging

m____r

r__e

r___e_y

sm____ing

___ft

shop____ing

t_____ism

Crime: definitions of crimes

Physically attacking a person.

Demanding money from someone in return for not telling a secret.

Entering a building illegally and stealing something.

Dishonest behavior by someone in power – e.g. taking bribes (money).

Illegally copying a document, signature, painting, money etc.

Getting money by cheating.

Using violence to take control of a plane, ship or vehicle.

Taking a person by force and demanding money for releasing them.

Robbing someone in a public place and using or threatening violence.

Killing someone illegally and on purpose.

When someone forces another person to have sex with them.

Stealing from a person or a place.

Bringing goods or people into a country (or taking them out) illegally.

Stealing (in general).

Stealing from a shop.

Taking violent action, usually against the public, for a political reason.

Crime: verbs

assault

blackmail

burgle

bribe

forge

defraud

hijack

kidnap

mug

murder

rape

rob

smuggle

steal

Crime: types of criminal

attacker

blackmailer

burglar

forgery

fraudster

hijacker

kidnapper

mugger

murderer

rapist

robber

smuggler

thief

shoplifter

terrorist

Crime: gapped sentences

A 25-year-old man has been found guilty of _____ after hitting another man with a bottle in a pub fight.	assault
She tried to _____ her boss when she found out he was having a love affair with a married woman.	blackmail
Protect your home against _____ and make sure you always lock your doors and windows when you go out.	burglars
The housing minister has been found guilty of _____. He took over a million dollars from construction firms in return for government contracts.	corruption
He _____ his partner's signature in order to take money from her bank account.	forged
Banks have warned the public to be on the lookout for Internet _____.	fraud
The plane was _____ over the Pacific Ocean and forced to fly to a secret location.	hijacked
_____ have asked for two million dollars to release the son of a well-known business man.	Kidnappers
A man was _____ as he was walking home at night. His wallet was stolen.	mugged
A woman who poisoned her husband and claimed his life insurance was found guilty of _____.	murder
Protesters have demanded longer prison sentences for _____ and other violent crimes against women.	rape
Thieves have escaped with over ten million dollars after _____ a bank in the city centre.	robbing
Police have arrested four people at the airport. They were trying to _____ drugs worth two million dollars into the country	smuggle
A _____ who tried to steal a TV from a shop was caught by the shop staff.	shoplifter
Police believe that a bomb found at the train station was put there by _____.	terrorists

Crime vocabulary: reference sheet

Crime - noun	Crime - person	Crime - verb	Notes
assault	attacker assailant*	assault	
blackmail			
burglary			
corruption	corrupt [official etc.] ¹	bribe ²	
forgery			
fraud		defraud swindle ³	
hijacking			
kidnap			
mugging			
murder			
rape			
robbery			
smuggling			
shoplifting		steal*	
terrorism			
theft		steal*	

Notes

* There is no common variant of the word family for this part of speech. The words shown are commonly used instead.

1. There is no single word to describe someone who is guilty of corruption. We use the adjective *corrupt* plus a noun.

2. The word *bribe* is not the verb form of the noun *corruption*, but denotes an action that often constitutes corruption.

3. The verb *defraud* is rather formal. In conversation, *swindle* and *cheat* are common.

Instructions and suggestions

Dominoes

Cut up the cards as indicated.

Divide them equally among the students in the group.

Any student can start by laying down any of his/her cards face up.

Students try to complete the two words on the first card.

They should proceed one card at a time*.

Demonstrate on the WB if possible.

*Note: They should not have all the cards face up on the table at the start of the game as this is far more difficult to do and not every student will be focused on every match.

Word cards and definition cards

There is a set of 16 cards for crime nouns and corresponding sets for criminals and crime verbs, and a set of matching definitions. The same 16 terms are used except where there is no corresponding term in the word family.

The cards can be used as follows.

Matching activities – words and definitions; nouns with verbs etc.

Guessing activities - word cards are distributed among a group, Each student has to communicate the word on his/her card without saying it (miming, giving a definition etc.

Ordering and grouping activities – order from most to least serious; group crimes against people vs crimes against property etc.

Gapped sentences

Cut up the sentences. Students take it in turns to read out the sentence with the blank. Other students in the group must try to complete the sentence with the correct word. Note that the sentences require crime nouns, crime verbs and nouns for criminals.

Reference sheet

Students complete the word grid with correct parts of speech. This makes a handy reference sheet with a column for notes / translations etc.