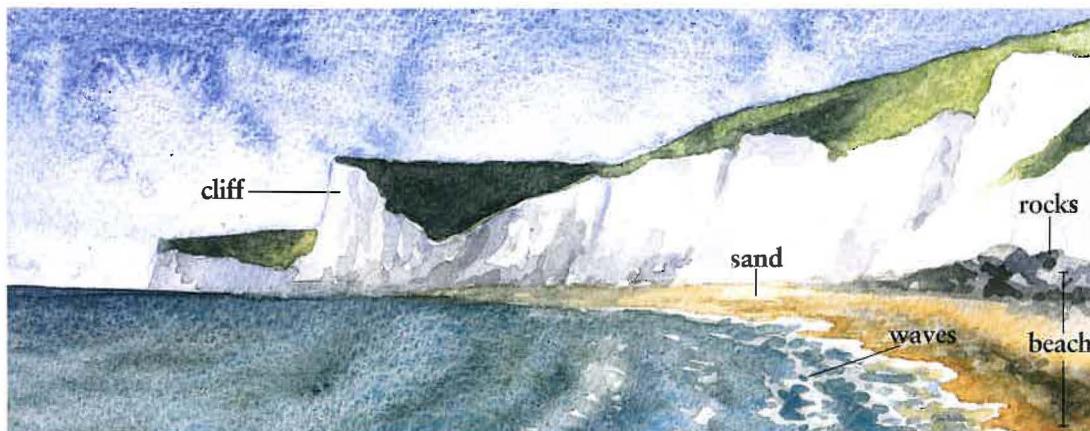


# 50 Holidays by the sea

## A The beach



Many people spend their holiday at the coast [the land close to the sea], where there are a lot of seaside resorts [towns by the sea for tourists] and they can go to the beach every day. Generally people prefer beaches that are sandy [with lots of sand], where you can go for a stroll [a casual walk] along the shore [the place where the sea meets the land] in the sunshine [when it is sunny]. On the beach, you also sometimes get a breeze [a nice gentle wind] that blows off the sea.

## B Beach activities



surfing



windsurfing



diving



playing volleyball



sunbathing

Volleyball is a popular beach game and some people enjoy water sports such as surfing, windsurfing or diving. If the sea is calm<sup>1</sup>, you can go for a swim, but a lot of people just want to lie on the beach and sunbathe and get a nice (sun)tan<sup>2</sup>. However, there are now worries about the dangers of sunbathing. People who lie in the sun without any protection<sup>3</sup> can get sunburn<sup>4</sup>, and worse still, they are at risk of<sup>5</sup> getting skin cancer. Doctors now recommend<sup>6</sup> that people do not sit in the sun without using sunscreen<sup>7</sup>. It may be safer just to sit in the shade<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> without waves (does not move very much); *opp* rough

<sup>2</sup> when the skin becomes brown

<sup>3</sup> something to keep someone safe

<sup>4</sup> when the skin becomes red and very sore

<sup>5</sup> if you are at risk of something, there is a danger that something bad may happen to you

<sup>6</sup> say what someone should do

<sup>7</sup> cream that gives protection from the sun; *syns* sunblock, sun cream

<sup>8</sup> an area where there is no light from the sun, so it is darker and less hot

### Language help

We can go for a walk, a drive (a journey in the car for pleasure), a swim, a coffee [drink some coffee], a drink (often an alcoholic drink, e.g. wine, beer). We can also have a swim, a coffee, a drink.

*We went for a drive along the coast. I had a coffee at Caffé Nero. Let's go for a drink tonight.*

# Exercises

## 50.1 Write down four more words beginning with *sun*.

sun *shine*..... sun..... sun..... sun..... sun.....

## 50.2 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |              |                                     |   |           |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 1 sun        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | d | a shade   |
| 2 wind       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | b sea     |
| 3 seaside    | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | c surfing |
| 4 sit in the | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | d tan     |
| 5 sandy      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | e resort  |
| 6 rough      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | f beach   |

## 50.3 Cover the opposite page. What are these people doing?



1 playing volleyball



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....

## 50.4 Cross out the wrong answer.

- |                 |                   |                   |                   |               |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 The beach was | a lovely          | b <del>eatm</del> | c sandy           | d dirty       |
| 2 We went for a | a drive           | b shop            | c drink           | d stroll      |
| 3 The sea was   | a sandy           | b calm            | c rough           | d cold        |
| 4 I enjoy       | a surfing         | b diving          | c getting sunburn | d windsurfing |
| 5 We walked     | a along the beach | b by the shore    | c on the waves    | d on the sand |
| 6 The beach was | a near the cliffs | b by the breeze   | c by the rocks    | d very sandy  |

## 50.5 Complete the sentences.

- I love sunbathing, so I can get a nice *suntan*.....
- Doctors ..... that you stay out of the sun completely in the middle of the day.
- We used to sunbathe for hours, but then we didn't know we were at ..... of getting skin cancer.
- I always take a beach umbrella to give me ..... from the sun when it is very hot.
- In the city it feels like there's no air, but you often get a nice ..... by the sea.
- I love going for a ..... along the beach, especially in the evening when it's quiet.
- I don't like sitting in the sun; I prefer to sit in the .....
- We decided to ..... a swim before lunch.

## 50.6

### Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- Do you ever spend time at seaside resorts? Where do you go, and how often?
- Do you enjoy any of the beach activities on the opposite page? Which ones?
- Do you like sunbathing? Why? / Why not?
- Do you get a suntan easily? Have you ever had sunburn? Do you often use sunscreen?
- What do you like to do in the evening after a day on the beach?

## A Newspapers

Most papers [newspapers] are daily, which means that they come out [appear in shops; *syn* are published] every day. Some are national [for the whole country], others are regional [for a part of the country]. Some newspapers are published online; these are called e-papers. You can also get mobile editions [you read a newspaper on your phone]. Magazines are usually weekly or monthly.



## B Contents of\* newspapers

**Reports** [pieces of writing about news items, written by reporters/journalists, e.g. a report in *The Times* on/about a crime]

**Articles** [pieces of writing about an important subject, e.g. an article on/about drugs]

**Headlines** [titles written in large letters above reports/articles, e.g. GOVERNMENT LOSES VOTE]

**Reviews** [pieces of writing giving an opinion, e.g. a review of a new book]

**Advertisements or adverts** [words and pictures about a product, to make people buy it, e.g. an advert for shampoo]

\*information in

## C Television

If you broadcast something, you send it out on TV, radio or the Internet. There are now many broadcasting companies and many programmes. People watch:

- the news [information about world events]
- the weather forecast [a description of what the weather will be like in the next few days]
- documentaries [programmes that give facts about real situations and real people]
- chat shows [programmes where famous people are asked questions about themselves]
- a series [a number of programmes that have the same characters or deal with the same subject]
- soap operas [a regular series of programmes, often two or three times a week, about a group of characters who live in the same area]
- reality TV shows [programmes which follow ordinary people or celebrities [famous people] through a number of situations or challenges. Well-known [famous] examples include: *Pop Idol*, *The X Factor* and *Strictly Come Dancing*].

## Language help

We usually use **channel** to talk about television broadcasting, e.g. *The news is on Channel 4*; and **station** to talk about radio broadcasting, e.g. *A: What station are you listening to? B: Radio 1 – it's mostly pop music.*

## D Media reporting\*

Many newspapers also have online forums where people can leave messages and discuss topics. News is also reported online through podcasts [a radio programme that you download from the Internet and play on your computer or MP3 player], e.g. Have you heard the latest business podcast on the CNN website?

When we refer to something that someone has said or written, we do it in these ways:

It said in *The Times* that the plane crashed in the sea.

According to the news on TV last night, the plane crashed in the sea.

\*reporting in newspapers, on TV or the Internet

## Common mistakes

It says in the paper / According to the paper ... (NOT ~~It's written~~ in the paper ...)

# Exercises

51.1 Tick (✓) the words which describe a type of TV programme.

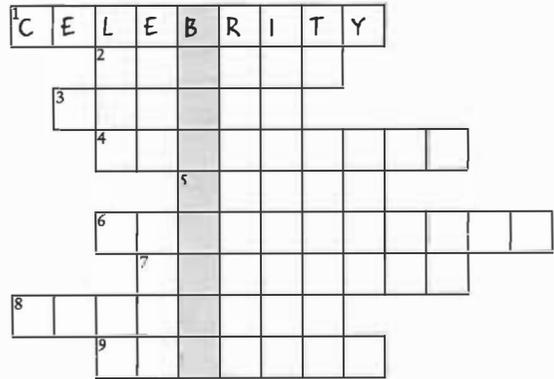
the news ✓      documentary      headline      soap opera  
chat show      review      article      series

51.2 Complete the dialogues.

- 1 A: Have you heard of 'Radio Five Live'?  
B: Yes, it's a very popular *station*.
- 2 A: Is the magazine published every day?  
B: No, it ..... monthly.
- 3 A: Is it a national paper?  
B: No, it's a ..... paper for the south-west.
- 4 A: Can we watch the news now?  
B: Yes, it's on ..... Four.
- 5 A: Are they mostly famous people?  
B: Yes, they're all .....

51.3 Complete the crossword. What is the vertical word in grey?

- 1 a famous person
- 2 a number of programmes with the same characters
- 3 a piece of writing about a news item
- 4 programmes several times a week about the same people
- 5 happening every day
- 6 a factual programme about real people and situations
- 7 relating to the whole country
- 8 a programme that interviews famous people
- 9 a piece of writing about an important subject



51.4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 Did you read that *article* ..... in the paper yesterday about space?
- 2 The manager was interviewed for the paper by one of their well-known .....
- 3 Do you understand this ..... ? '200 WOMEN GIVEN WRONG DIAGNOSIS'
- 4 Rock FM is the name of a radio .....
- 5 It ..... in the paper that the interest rate is likely to go up soon.
- 6 I read a ..... of his latest film. It doesn't sound very good.
- 7 You often see ..... in the paper which promise that you can learn a language in ten hours with this method. It isn't true.
- 8 ..... to the weather ..... last night, it's going to rain today.
- 9 I never watch ..... operas.
- 10 I love *The X Factor*; in fact, I love all ..... TV shows!

51.5

## Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 How many daily national newspapers are there?
- 2 How many newspapers only come out on Sunday in your country?
- 3 What parts of the newspaper do you read?
- 4 What types of TV programme do you watch?

## A

## Starting a phone conversation

The call on the left is between two friends: Joe and Rosie. When British people answer the phone at home, they usually just say 'hello'. The call on the right is a more formal business call.

JOE: Hello?

ROSIE: Is that Joe?

JOE: Yeah.

ROSIE: Hi. It's Rosie.

RECEPTIONIST: Good morning. Chalfont Electronics.

PAUL SHARP: Oh, could I speak to Jane Gordon, please?

RECEPTIONIST: Yes. Who's calling, please?

PAUL SHARP: My name is Paul Sharp from Bexel Plastics.

RECEPTIONIST: Right, Mr Sharp. I'm putting you through [I'm connecting you] ... (pause) ...

JANE GORDON: Hello?

PAUL SHARP: Mrs Gordon?

JANE GORDON: Speaking. [Yes, this is Mrs Gordon.]

## Common mistakes

We say: Is that Joe? (NOT Are you Joe? or Is it Joe?)

And we say: It's Rosie. (NOT I am Rosie or Here is Rosie.)

## B

## Problems on the phone

I tried to ring you this morning [phone you] but I think you were on the phone to your mother [using the phone].

I gave her a ring this morning [phoned her], but I couldn't get through [make contact / speak to her]; the line was engaged [being used, someone was on the phone].

I think I dialled [made a phone call to a particular number] the wrong number (e.g. 451 and not 351) this morning – I got a very angry person on the phone!

I left a message (e.g. Please ring me) on Dan's answerphone as he was out [not there; *syn* not in], but he never phoned me back [returned my phone call], so I don't know if he got my message.

## C

## Phone numbers

Q: What's your home phone number? (also landline)

A: 603 884

Q: What's your mobile number?

A: 07723 259369

Q: What's the emergency number for the police, fire or ambulance?

A: 999

Q: What's the dialling code for the UK when you are phoning from Hungary?

A: 0044

## D

## Mobile phones and texting

Many people use their mobile mostly/mainly [most of the time] for texting [sending short written messages from one phone to another]. Do you text your friends and family all the time?

These are common text abbreviations [letters which represent words].

ASAP = as soon as possible

CUL8R = see you later

BF = boyfriend (GF = girlfriend)

IMO = in my opinion [this is what I think]

B4 = before

OIC = Oh, I see [I understand]

2DAY = today

B4N = bye for now [goodbye for now]

2MORO = tomorrow

FYI = for your information

Y = why

U = you

PLS = please

THX = thanks

X = kiss

LOL = laughing out loud

# Exercises

## 52.1 Answer the questions.

- 1 What are two more ways of saying *I called him*?  
I phoned him .....
- 2 You phoned Tom but weren't able to speak to him. What are three possible reasons for this?  
.....  
.....  
.....
- 3 You can ring a phone number. What are three other numbers you can ring?  
..... number ..... number ..... number

## 52.2 Complete the phone conversations.

- A: Hello?  
B: Good morning. Could I <sup>1</sup> speak to ..... Colin James?  
A: Who's <sup>2</sup> ..... , please?  
B: <sup>3</sup> ..... Paul Matthews.  
A: One moment, please. I'm <sup>4</sup> ..... you through.  
C: Hello?  
B: <sup>5</sup> ..... Mr James?  
C: <sup>6</sup> .....
- A: Good morning. Boulding Limited. Can I help you?  
B: Yes. I'm trying to contact Simon Fallow. He left a <sup>7</sup> ..... on my <sup>8</sup> .....  
A: I see. Well, I'm afraid Mr Fallow's <sup>9</sup> ..... at the moment. Can I ask him to  
<sup>10</sup> ..... you ..... later?
- A: Hello.  
B: Hi. <sup>11</sup> ..... Carlos?  
A: Yeah, speaking.  
B: Hi Carlos. <sup>12</sup> ..... Serena.  
A: Oh hello. I was expecting you to ring last night.  
B: I did, but I couldn't get <sup>13</sup> ..... ; the line was <sup>14</sup> .....  
A: Oh yes, I'm sorry about that. I was <sup>15</sup> ..... the phone to my brother for about an hour.

## 52.3 What do these text abbreviations mean?

- |                            |                |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 1 GRT = <u>great</u> ..... | 7 ASAP = ..... |
| 2 X = .....                | 8 FYI = .....  |
| 3 CUL8R = .....            | 9 LOL = .....  |
| 4 OIC = .....              | 10 THX = ..... |
| 5 B4N = .....              | 11 BF = .....  |
| 6 IMO = .....              | 12 U = .....   |

## 52.4

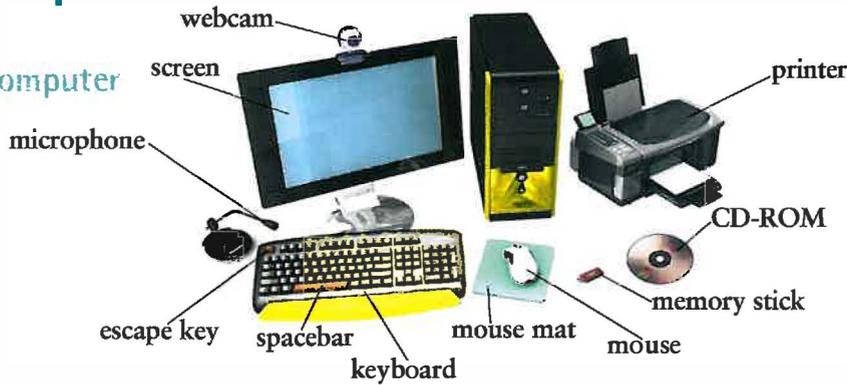
### Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, compare your answers with someone else.

- 1 How often do you use a mobile phone? What do you use it for? How often do you text people? Who do you text?
- 2 In your country, what is the emergency number for the police, fire brigade or ambulance?
- 3 From your country, what's the international dialling code for the United Kingdom?
- 4 How do you feel about people who use their mobile phone on a train?

## A

## The computer

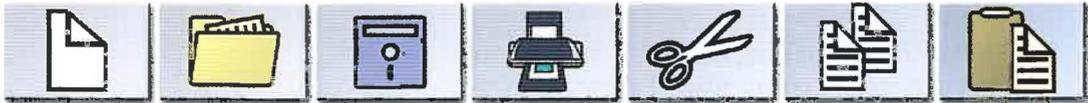


## B

## Using a computer

After you have switched on [turned on] your computer, you may need to log **in/on** (*opp* log out/off) with your **username** and enter your **password** [put a special word into the computer that only you know]. If you then **double-click** on an icon [a small picture on the screen], you can open an **application** [email, Internet browser, etc.].

Computers can store [keep] large amounts of information, but when you're working it is important to **back up** the files you are working on [make an extra copy of the files; *syn* make a backup], so you don't lose the files if something goes wrong.



open a new document

open an existing document

save the data in this document

print

cut

copy

paste

To create [make or start] a new document, select **NEW** from the **File menu**.

You can copy and **paste** information from one file into another.

If you save the document, you can **print** it out later (OR you can get a **hard copy / a printout** later). It is also important to save the document in case the computer **crashes** [suddenly stops working]. Press the **Escape key** to **exit** [stop using an application].

## C

## FAQs\* about computers

example question	explanation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you have a <b>PC</b> or a <b>laptop</b>?</li> </ul>	PC is short for personal computer; a laptop is a small computer that you can carry around.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What <b>hard drive</b> do you have?</li> </ul>	the part inside the computer that stores large amounts of information (also <b>hard disk</b> )
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What <b>operating system</b> are you using?</li> </ul>	computer software, e.g. Windows or Mac OS, that controls how the computer works
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Have you installed any new software?</li> </ul>	put new programs onto your computer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What software applications are you <b>running</b>?</li> </ul>	What software applications are you using?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Do you have <b>anti-virus</b> software?</li> </ul>	A <b>virus</b> is a program put on a computer to destroy or steal the information on it. Anti-virus software is a program to stop a virus entering your computer.

\*frequently asked questions

# Exercises

## 53.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |              |                                     |   |            |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|------------|
| 1 CD-        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | e | a system   |
| 2 memory     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | b on       |
| 3 operating  | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | c key      |
| 4 hard       | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | d software |
| 5 log        | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | e ROM      |
| 6 anti-virus | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | f mat      |
| 7 mouse      | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | g copy     |
| 8 escape     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | h stick    |

## 53.2 Complete these words.

- |                           |              |             |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 1 soft. <u>ware</u> ..... | 3 key.....   | 5 user..... |
| 2 lap.....                | 4 space..... | 6 pass..... |

## 53.3 Test your knowledge. Can you remember what these icons mean without looking at the opposite page?



1 open a new document.....



2 .....



3 .....



4 .....



5 .....



6 .....



7 .....

## 53.4 Complete the definitions.

- Computer software that controls how different parts work together is the operating system.
- The part inside the computer that stores large amounts of information is the .....
- A program secretly put on a computer to destroy the information on it is a .....
- A small computer that you can carry round with you is a .....
- The special word you type into your computer that only you know is your .....

## 53.5 Complete the dialogues.

- A: What do I do when I finish?  
B: You can press the escape key to exit.
- A: How often do you ..... your files?  
B: At the end of every day if I can remember.
- A: Is the data ..... on the hard disk?  
B: Yes, but I always make a .....
- A: Did you ..... the software yourself?  
B: No, I don't understand anything about computers. My wife did it for me.
- A: How do I ..... a new document?  
B: Just select NEW from the File .....
- A: There was a warning on the news this morning about a new computer .....
- B: Well, I should be OK. I've got ..... software.

## 53.6

### Over to you

Do you have a computer? If so, can you answer all the questions in section C on the opposite page?

## A Using email

Think about the way you use email.

- How often do you **check your email**? [look to see if you have any messages]
- How many emails do you send a week? Are they all **essential**? [important /necessary]
- How many emails do you get every week? Do you read them **immediately**? [without waiting]
- How quickly do you **reply** to [answer] the emails you receive?
- Do you **delete emails regularly**? [remove them from your computer often]
- Do you get much **spam**? [emails that you do not want, usually adverts; also called **junk mail**]
- Have you got **anti-virus software**? [a program that stops a virus entering your computer]
- How often do you send or receive **attachments**?



## Language help

In English an email address may be written as `pd@freeserve.co.uk`, but we say it like this: `pd at freeserve dot co dot uk`.

## B Getting started on the Internet

To go on the **Internet**, you need an **ISP** (Internet service provider) that will **connect** [join or link] your computer to the Internet and give you **access to** [the ability to use] email and other services. When you **go online** [use the Internet], you can then send and receive **emails**, or you can **browse the Internet** [look at websites]; you do this using a **browser** such as Internet Explorer or Firefox. Many websites also have **links**: if you **click on** a link, it will take you to a different website, or move you from one part of the website to another.

## C Using the Internet

Many people now have internet access and internet use is changing all the time. These are common uses.

- Students **search the Internet** [look for information on the Internet; also **do an Internet search**] to help with their studies.
- People **download** [copy onto their computer; *opp* **upload**] information, pictures, music, **video clips** [small parts of a video recording], etc.
- People buy books, clothes and food online, book their holidays online, take out insurance online, etc. People go to a website, select the **item** [product, e.g. a book] they want and click **add to basket/bag**. When they have finished shopping they go to **checkout** and pay for their items, usually with a credit card.
- Some people have a personal website to provide news about a particular subject, or just write about events in their life. These are called **blogs**, and people who write them are **bloggers**.
- Some people just like to spend hours **surfing the web**. [looking at different websites]
- Some people spend a lot of time on **social networking sites** [places on the Internet where you can have a discussion with other people, e.g. Facebook, Twitter, etc.]. On these sites people **post comments** [leave messages] to their friends.
- Some people do a lot of **instant messaging**. [send and receive messages in real time]



# Exercises

## 54.1 Match the words on the left with the words on the right.

- |            |                                     |                      |
|------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 go       | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | a the web            |
| 2 do       | <input type="checkbox"/>            | b online             |
| 3 surf     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | c emails             |
| 4 delete   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | d on a link          |
| 5 download | <input type="checkbox"/>            | e an Internet search |
| 6 click    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | f music              |

## 54.2 Answer the questions.

- 1 What can you do when you go online? *Send emails and use the Internet*
- 2 What does ISP stand for? .....
- 3 What does an ISP give you? .....
- 4 What are Safari, Internet Explorer and Firefox? .....
- 5 What do bloggers write about? .....
- 6 What is spam? .....
- 7 How do you say this: Zac@hotmail.com? .....
- 8 What do people do on social networking sites? .....

## 54.3 Complete the dialogues. The first letter of each answer has been given to help you.

- 1 A: A friend of mine has got his own **b**log.....  
B: Oh yeah. What does he write about?
- 2 A: Do you always reply to emails **r**..... ?  
B: Yes. I think it's rude if you don't reply as soon as you receive an email. Don't you do that?  
A: No. I don't reply at once unless it's really **e**.....
- 3 A: How can I view information about the computers they sell?  
B: Just **c**..... on that **l**....., and it will take you to the website which has the details.
- 4 A: Do you have internet **a**..... at your school?  
B: We do in school hours, but not before or after school.
- 5 A: I sent you an email earlier with an **a**..... Did you get it?  
B: Oh, I'm afraid I haven't **c**..... my email today yet. I'll do it now.
- 6 A: Do you **d**..... much stuff from the Internet?  
B: Well, music naturally, and I also **d**..... a few video **c**.....
- 7 A: I keep getting viruses on my computer.  
B: Ah, you will need to get some **a**.....- **v**..... software.
- 8 A: Do you delete emails **r**..... ?  
B: Yes, every day. I have to, because I receive so many, and most of them aren't important.

## 54.4

### Over to you

Answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

- 1 Do you go on the Internet? If so, what are your favourite websites?
- 2 Do you have a blog or read other people's? Whose blog do you read?
- 3 Do you download material from the Internet? What do you download?
- 4 Do you watch video clips on the Internet? What video clips do you watch?
- 5 Do you use social networking sites or instant messaging? Which websites do you use? Who do you talk to?

## A Different crimes

A crime is an activity that is wrong and not allowed by law. A person who commits a crime is a criminal.

crime	person	verb
theft [stealing something, e.g. a car]	thief	steal/take (something)
robbery [stealing from a person or place, e.g. a bank]	robber	rob (someone, a place)
burglary [getting into a building, usually someone's home, and stealing something]	burglar	steal something burgle (a place)
murder [killing someone]	murderer	murder

Someone's **stolen/taken** my handbag.

I don't know who **robbed** me.

Our flat was **burgled**, but they only took money.

There's been another **burglary** in the area.

Did you hear about the **bank robbery** yesterday?

Do they know who **murdered** the boy?

## B Reporting crimes in the media

Two women robbed a jeweller's shop in West London early this morning. They **broke in**<sup>1</sup> around 7 o'clock and stole jewellery worth<sup>2</sup> over £10,000.

<sup>1</sup> entered the building using force, e.g. broke a window

<sup>2</sup> with a value of

The two men **attacked**<sup>3</sup> Mr Crawford while he was walking home yesterday afternoon. Police say the two men **hit** him in the face several times, then took his money and **escaped**<sup>4</sup> through Bushy Park.

<sup>3</sup> used physical violence to hurt him

<sup>4</sup> left the place to avoid danger; *syn* got away

Detectives<sup>5</sup> **arrested**<sup>6</sup> a man this morning in connection with the murder of shop assistant, Tracey Miles.

<sup>5</sup> police officers who try to find information to solve crimes

<sup>6</sup> If you *arrest* someone, you take them to the police station because you believe they committed a crime. That person is then *under arrest*.

## C Punishment\*

If you commit a crime and the police **catch** you [find you and arrest you], you will be **punished**. For **minor offences** [crimes that are not very important; *opp* serious], the punishment may only be a **fine** [money you have to pay], but for serious crimes, you will have to go to **court**. If you are found **guilty** [the judge, or a jury of 12 people, decides you committed the crime; *opp* innocent], you may be sent to **prison** (*syn* jail).



judge

court



prison

\* what a person must suffer if they do something wrong

# Exercises

55.1 Test your knowledge. Can you complete this table without looking at the opposite page?

noun	person	verb
crime	criminal	
murder		
theft		
robbery		
burglary		

55.2 Find five more pairs of words that have a similar meaning.

<del>catch</del> theft crime jail prison <del>arrest</del> get away steal offence hit escape attack
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 .....  
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55.3 Complete the dialogues.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 A: Is it being decided by a judge?<br>B: No, there will be a jury..... | 6 A: Will she go to prison?<br>B: No, she just has to pay a .....                      |
| 2 A: Have the police caught the man?<br>B: Yes, he's under .....         | 7 A: Have you ever broken the law?<br>B: Yes, but I've never committed a serious ..... |
| 3 A: Is she guilty?<br>B: No, the jury found her .....                   | 8 A: How do you think he will be .....                                                 |
| 4 A: He killed his wife?<br>B: Yes, he's under arrest for .....          | B: Well, it wasn't a very serious crime, so it'll probably be a fine.                  |
| 5 A: Was it a serious crime?<br>B: No, just a minor .....                |                                                                                        |

55.4 Complete the news report.

Two men are <sup>1</sup> under..... arrest for <sup>2</sup>..... clothes from a warehouse\* in Bristol. The two men <sup>3</sup>..... into the warehouse late yesterday evening, <sup>4</sup>..... the guard and tied him up, then <sup>5</sup>..... a collection of expensive designer outfits <sup>6</sup>..... over £40,000. A passer-by saw lights on in the warehouse and rang the police, but the two men managed to <sup>7</sup>..... through a back door and then drove off with the stolen clothes. However, one of the men was later caught and <sup>8</sup>..... at his home, and <sup>9</sup>..... caught the second man just hours later hiding at a friend's house. Both men have now been charged with <sup>10</sup>..... and will appear before a judge in <sup>11</sup>..... on Monday. If they are found <sup>12</sup>....., the two men will go to <sup>13</sup>..... for a number of years. The guard who was attacked has now been released from hospital.

\* A warehouse is a large building for storing goods that are going to be sold.