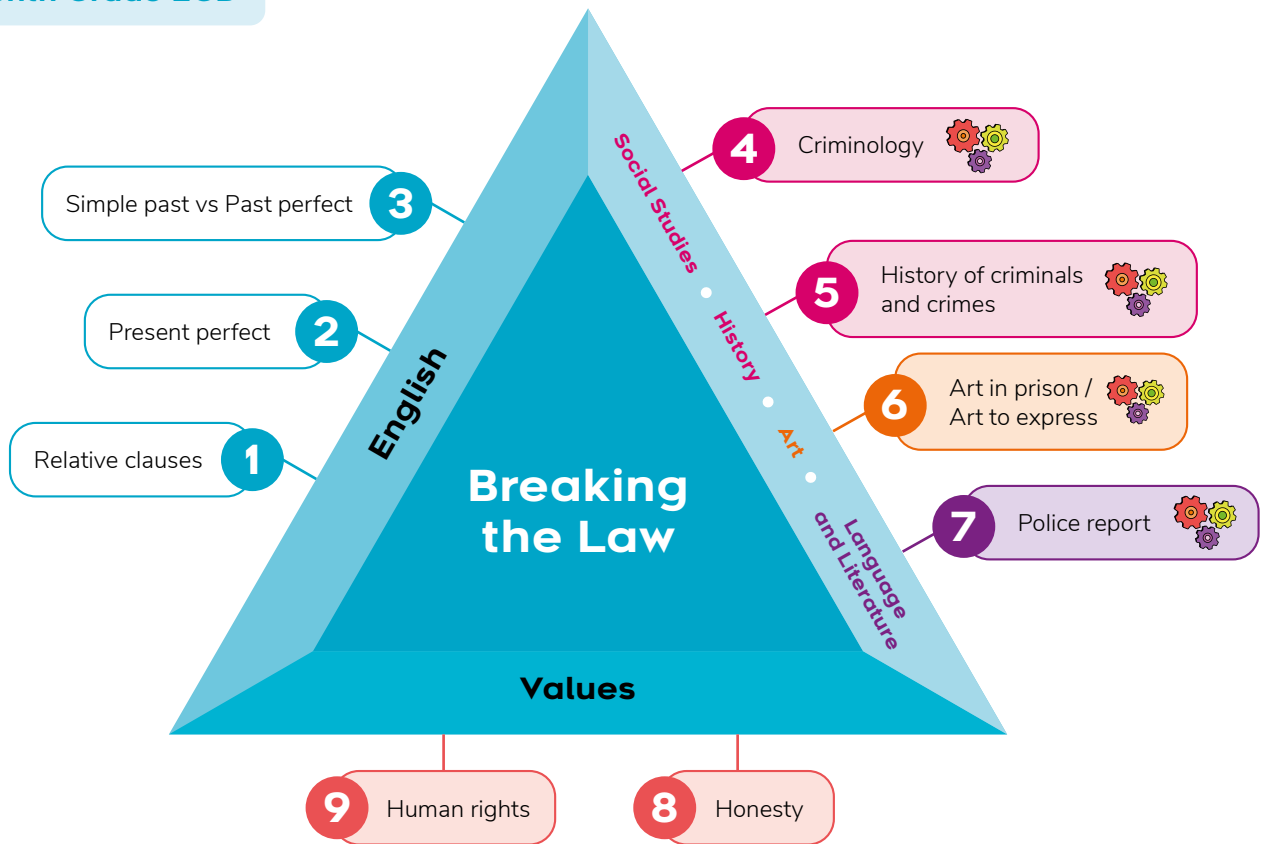


Tenth Grade EGB



The Perfect Mystery

There are few prisons as emblematic as Alcatraz. Surrounded by the icy waters of the Pacific with sharks, it was known as The Rock. Alcatraz was the maximum-security prison of the world in the 1930s. The most dangerous criminals like Al Capone and the Birdman of Alcatraz were locked there. It had strong iron bars, a dozen daily checks on the inmates, and the guards were strategically located. Escaping from Alcatraz was impossible.

All the escape attempts were discovered. The prisoners all died while trying to escape except for a mystery that the FBI could never solve.

On June 12th, 1962, the guards were completely shocked when they did not find the brothers John and Clarence Anglin and Frank Morris. When the guards lifted the blanket of one bed, a ceramic head fell to the floor and broke into pieces.

The FBI searched all over the island and the coast, but they could never find anything other than paddles and handmade life vests. It is a mystery whether the three prisoners survived and escaped from Alcatraz or if they died while they tried to escape.

Retrieved from: <https://www.fbi.gov/history/famous-cases/alcatraz-escape>



- Did you know anything about Alcatraz Island and its prison?
- What do you think really happened? Do you think the three inmates could escape?
- Why doesn't Alcatraz exist as a prison anymore?

Communication and Cultural Awareness



Social Studies - History

How do you think justice was handled in different societies in the past?

Before Reading

- Have you heard of Felipe Guama Poma de Ayala's "El primer nueva Corónica y Buen Gobierno"?
- What type information do you think it has?



Value: Human rights

Punishments in the Past.

After the conquest, much information was lost about what life was like before the arrival of the **Spaniards**. However, thanks to some texts such as "The Chronicles of the Indies", we know that the Inca Empire had rules that regulated the conduct of people and actions considered criminal. These norms established punishments according to the seriousness of the crime and the social class of the person who had committed the crime. Historians affirm that the Incas had extremely hard and cruel rules, some qualified as **draconian**. For example, the "Vinpillai", or punishment of adultery, consisted of stoning the culprit to death.

Retrieved from: <https://revistas.juridicas.unam.mx/index.php/historia-derecho/article/view/10207/12233> and <https://es.scribd.com/document/323899462/La-Justicia-Incaica>

The Study of Crime

Criminology is based on the ideas of some thinkers and philosophers. They asked how we can live in society and thought it was only possible thanks to a construction we all live in called "social contract". That is, we limit some of our freedom in order to live peacefully in society. If someone breaks the social contract, society makes them pay through punishments or limitations. There are many types of criminals like burglars, robbers, identity thieves, bank robbers, shoplifters, pickpockets, kidnappers and society has made laws to punish all these people. Nowadays the solution is taking away a person's freedom, or in more serious cases, the death penalty.

Retrieved from: <http://sociology.iresearchnet.com/sociology-of-crime-criminology/>

1. What did philosophers think was necessary to live peacefully in society?

2. Explain in your own words what "social contract" is. Give examples from your life situation.

3. According to the text, how does society keep the peace?

4. What types of justice from the past have you heard about?

5. Complete the sentences with the words in the chart.

Burglar	Shoplifter	Identity thief	Bank robber
Pickpocket	Kidnapper	Plagiarist	Drug dealer

- a. A person who steals from a store is a _____.
- b. A person who enters a home or building to steal is a _____.
- c. A person who takes the name of another person is an _____.
- d. A person who takes the money from the bank is a _____.
- e. A person who takes a person until someone pays to get them back is a _____.
- f. A person who steals things from purses or bags is a _____.
- g. A person who takes the ideas of another person without giving them credit is a _____.
- h. A person who sells illegal substances is a _____.

Vocabulary

spaniards. a person from Spain

draconian. extremely severe

Oral Communication

Language and Literature

What are some of the jobs that exist that are related to crime?



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

1. Listen to a social assistant and an unemployed man talking about jobs related to crime. Write notes about what the responsibilities of each job are.

① _____

② _____

③ _____

2. Order them according to the salary they have.

Job	Salary



Grammar Tip

When we ask about experiences we use the present perfect. We form it with the auxiliary *have/has+* the past participle of the verb.

For example: *Have you ever worked at a restaurant? Yes, I have.*



Which jobs related to crime did you already know? Do you know any other job related to crime? Based on the description of these jobs, which one would you be interested in? Why?

Reading

What are the conditions in different prisons around the world?

Before Reading

- What is a prison? Define it in your own words.
- How do you think that prisoners live?
- Do you know what prisons are like in your own country?
- Do you believe that all prisons are the same around the world?

What two words can be used to describe the different prisons in the article? Which prisons are in which category? Write 3 sentences that compare the conditions of each type of prison.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Vocabulary

inmate. a person who is forced by law to stay in a prison

overcrowded. containing too many people or things

Prisons Around the World

At the beginning of the module, we saw that justice is a social construction. Each society is different. Prisons are the result of how each society chooses to punish people who do not comply with the established social contract. For this reason, prisons around the world are so different.

In some countries, prisons are horrible places. **Inmates** live in **overcrowded** cells like in Haiti's Civil Prison, *El Buen Pastor* Women's prison in Bogota, where each cell is filled up with 20 inmates, or The Maula prison in Lilongwe, Malawi, in Africa where almost 200 prisoners can be crammed into a cell suitable for 60 people. In other countries, especially in northern Europe, prisons want the inmates to rejoin society when they finish their sentence.

For this reason, prisons are places where criminals rehabilitate. The cells in prisons of countries like Norway, Germany, Denmark, or Sweden, are comfortable single or double bedrooms with TV, private toilet, musical instruments, some even have video games.

Retrieved from: <https://www.businessinsider.com/prison-cells-prisoners-around-the-world-2018-3> and <https://www.newsweek.com/shocking-contrast-between-prisons-around-world-1056164?slide=9>



The Maula prison in Lilongwe, Malawi



Detention Unit, the Hague, Netherlands

After Reading

1. According to the text how are prisons around the world different?

2. What does the "social contract" have to do with the amount of people in a cell?

3. In which of the two categories of the text are prisons in your country?

Writing

What is the purpose of a maximum-security prison?

Why Are Prisons the Way They Are?

Have you ever thought that prisons look like hotels? How about having the most dangerous criminals in the country in jails without bars, without fences, with big windows and nature? There are criminals around the world and prisons in every country. However, a maximum-security prison in Norway is the opposite of a maximum-security prison in the US. Prisons in Norway challenge everything we understand about prisons. In a tour of the Super-Max Administrative Security Facility (ADX Florence) in Colorado and Halden Prison in Norway, Baz Dreisinger shows how the lives of the prisoners in these two prisons are so different.

Halden Prison, is a place where prisoners have large windows with a nice view of nature. In contrast, in ADX the cells have a 10 cm wide window, almost no natural light and some prisoners spend 23 hours a day without any human contact. At Halden Prison, cells are like inside college students' bedrooms. Inmates have beds with mattresses, private bathrooms, wardrobes, desks, chairs, TVs and videogames. In ADX, inmates sleep on concrete slabs and have an immovable stool and desk.

In ADX there are many prisoners who will never touch a soft bed, a fork or a remote control ever again. While 30% of Norway's prisons are open, the interesting thing is the Norwegian prison system seems to work. The rates of crime are very low in the country.

Retrieved from: <https://www.businessinsider.com/norway-and-american-prisons-reveal-how-each-country-sees-punishment-2017-1> and <https://www.businessinsider.com/norways-prisons-are-better-than-the-american-prisons-2018-6>



Grammar Tip

Remember when we want to define or add information about a place, we use the relative clause with **where**. For instance, a police station is the place where you can make a report about a crime. When we want to define or add information about a person, we use **who**. For example, a forensic scientist is a person **who** can work as a crime scene investigator, criminologist. To define or add information about a person or thing we use **that**. For example, "DNA analyst or a criminologist is someone **that** studies crime." Or "The punishments **that** Incas applied were sometimes draconian."

In your notebook. Think about the conditions prisoners in your country live in. Write the justice Minister a 90-word letter explaining the ideology behind Norway and United States' prisons and convince him to adopt the system you agree with. Remember to give good reasons, explanations and examples.



Language Through the Arts



How do inmates spend their time in prison?

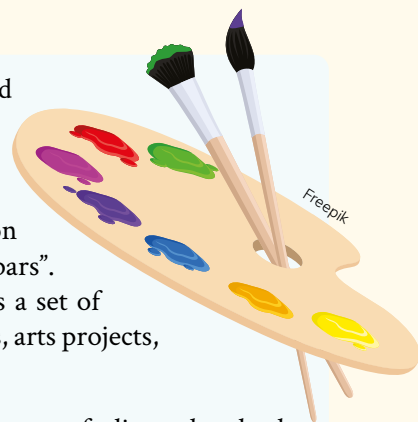
Art in Prison

Value: Human rights

The United Nations (1948) states under the Article 19 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights that “Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers”.

United Nations. (1948, December 10). The Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Retrieved from: <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/>

There are many people in prisons around the world. Therefore, with the aim of rehabilitating, distracting or preparing prisoners to rejoin society, many prisons have various programs for inmates. A common program in several prisons is “arts behind bars”. “Arts behind bars” is not a single project, it is a set of workshops such as **needlework** in male prisons, arts projects, or collaborative stage shows.



One of the objectives is to channel the strong feelings that lead to **confinement**, violence or danger. All this trapped energy can stimulate the creativity of the prisoners and come out in the form of art as a way of reform or rehabilitation. Another objective is to build critical **awareness** and confidence by learning and mastering a skill.

Some prisons have live music presentations or shows where the prisoners are spectators.

Others have a great number of art projects created with and by prisoners. Some projects are the creation of literary works, paintings, and sculptures. An example of art created in prison is the film “Modelo estéreo” where Garo and My Friend, two ex-convicts, show the music that is created in the “La Modelo” prison in Colombia.

Retrieved from: <https://oxfordre.com/criminology/abstract/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264079.001.0001/acrefore-9780190264079-e-18> and <https://www.senalcolombia.tv/documental/grandes-obras-de-arte-que-nacieron-en-la-carcel>

How is this statement of the UN related to the text you read about prisons? Do you agree or disagree with this article of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights applied into prisons? Explain. In your notebook write a short paragraph (90 words) explaining your reasons.

1. What are the two purposes of art in prisons according to the text?

2. What are the two roles that prisoners can have regarding “art behind bars”?

3. How does the art program in prisons benefit society?

4. Is there any art behind the bars project or workshop in your country? What is it about? Is it successful?

Vocabulary

needlework. sewing decorative designs onto cloth and clothes

confinement. the situation in which a person or animal is kept somewhere, usually by force

awareness. knowing that something exists

Oral Communication



Social Studies

Do you know what a courtroom sketch artist does? Do you think that is it a difficult job? Why?

Jobs Related to Crime



Audio

Listen to the dialogue.

Listen to a courtroom sketch artist talking about the secrets of his profession. Take notes while you listen.



1. Listen again and select **True(T)** or **False(F)** and explain your **False** answers.

a. Maureen always wanted to work as a courtroom sketch artist.

b. It is easier to draw at a morning trial.

c. Maureen needs to hand in her sketches in the morning.

d. People without distinguishing features are hard to draw.

e. The interviewer isn't surprised about what Maurice says.

2. After listening again, describe the best and worst scenario for a courtroom sketch artist.

Best scenario

Worst scenario

Grammar Tip

Remember that to talk about an action that was completed at some point in the past before something else happened, we use the past perfect tense. It is formed with: *had + participle*.

For example: *I had visited a morgue before I was 18.*

Vocabulary

smell. the act of using the nose to detect an odor, noun form is the odor

faint. the act of suddenly becoming unconscious

decomposition. the action of decaying, or causing something to decay, verb form is decompose



In your notebook. Investigate a case, read the trial description or create one and draw a courtroom sketch. Make arrows pointing to the most important objects and people in the portrait.

Communication and Cultural Awareness

What could be some differences between courts in various countries?



Why Are Pictures Forbidden in Some Courts?

Today there are all kinds of devices to capture images and record audio and videos. Technology to get information and share it in real time with everyone **has already been** invented. However, if we already have all this technology, why are there still people dedicated to drawing the courts instead of taking pictures or making videos of them?

By 1950 the Supreme Court of the United States had created a rule stating that photographs in the courtroom or the **broadcasting** of judicial proceedings from the courtroom were prohibited. In 1972, television cameras were included in this rule. Since then cameras **have been** prohibited in courtrooms.

Then, in 1999, cameras were allowed, and the Court released audio of oral arguments, after arguments concluded. Some of the Supreme Court Justices **have opposed** allowing cameras into their courtroom. Others **have expressed** a wish to allow cameras.

The arguments against cameras in courtrooms are the concern they have about an impact on television when they show the functioning of the institution. People are going to be very careful before doing, saying or acting naturally or honestly, because they will be worried about the effect their words may have. Others say that if trials are televised, people will not see the whole process, or the part aired by the media **could have been** selected to show certain things and be unlike what the court does.

Retrieved from: <https://www.theatlantic.com/national/archive/2013/03/case-allowing-cameras-supreme-court-proceedings/316876/>

Grammar Tip

We use the **present perfect** to talk about actions or events that happened sometime during a person's life, something that happened in the recent past, but that is still true or important now or something that happened recently. To make it you need "have/has" + *participle*.

- Go around your class asking 3 of your classmates the following questions.
 - Have you ever been in a trial/court?
 - Have you ever seen a trial?
 - What have you learned in this unit?
 - Have you ever heard about Billy the Kid?

- Cameras have been forbidden in courts.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Since 1850 | <input type="radio"/> Have already voted |
| <input type="radio"/> For more than 60 years | <input type="radio"/> Hadn't forbidden |

- Courtroom sketch artists _____ their jobs until today.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Have lost | <input type="radio"/> Have kept |
| <input type="radio"/> Have learned | <input type="radio"/> Have drawn |

- The majority of the Courts have voted.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> In favor of cameras | <input type="radio"/> In favor of media |
| <input type="radio"/> Against media | <input type="radio"/> Against sketches |



Vocabulary

broadcasting. to send out a program on television or radio

Oral Communication

How much do you know about Billy the Kid?

Billy the Kid – Marty Robbins

*I'll sing you a true song of Billy the Kid
I'll sing of some desperate **deeds** that he did
'Way out in New Mexico long long ago
When a man's only chance was his own forty-four
When Billy the Kid was a very young **lad**
In old Silver City he went to the bad
'Way out in the West with a gun in his hand
At the age of twelve years he did kill his first man
There's Mexican **maidens** play guitars and sing
Songs about Billy, their boy bandit king
'**Ere** his young **manhood** has reached his sad end
With a notch and his pistol for twenty one men!
Was on a sad night when poor Billy died
He said to his friend, "I'm not satisfied
The're twenty-one men I have put bullets through
Sheriff Pat Garrett must make twenty-two!"
I'll sing you how Billy the Kid met his fate
The bright moon was shining, the hour was late
Shot down by Pat Garrett who once was his friend
The young outlaw's life is now come to an end
There's many a man with a face fine and fair
Who start out in life with a chance to be square
Just like poor Billy they **wander** astray
They'll lose their lives in the very same way!*

Retrieved from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5DIFiHqNkt0> and Lyricfind.com



Before Reading

Many songs, books and movies have been created based on the story of criminals. Billy the Kid is one of the most famous. The following is a traditional country song from the US. What do you think Billy the Kid did to be so famous? Make a guess before listening the song.

How did you imagine Billy the Kid when you heard the song? Describe him using the past simple in 3 sentences and draw him according to your description.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

1. Based on the song, who was Billy the kid and why did he have that nickname?

2. Who was Paul Garrett?

3. What had Billy already done when he was 15 years old?

4. How many men had Billy the Kid killed when he died?

5. What had Paul Garret and Billy the Kid been when they were younger?

6. What did Billy the Kid say before his death?

Vocabulary

deed. an intentional act, especially a very bad or very good one

lad. a boy or young man

maiden. a girl or young woman

ere. archaic expression meaning before (in time)

manhood. the state of being a man

shoot down someone. to kill a person with guns

wander. to walk around slowly in a relaxed way or without any clear purpose or direction

Language Through the Arts

What is a scammer’s movie? Have you ever watched the film “Nueve Reinas”?



Nueve Reinas, Fabián Bielinsky

Why is “Nueve reinas” a Good Scammer Movie?

Criminals always get people’s attention either by their coldness or cruelty, or by their **ingenuity**. This is why there are so many artistic productions that have a specific criminal or crime as a central theme.

“Nueve reinas” is an Argentine crime film. This film, released in 2000, is considered a classic of Argentinian cinema. It enters the “scammer’s cinema”. Unlike fictitious crime movies where the viewer sees deaths, shots, blood carried out only with violence, the scammers’ cinema seeks to attract the spectator with protagonists who succeed thanks to their ingenuity, inventiveness or ability to pretend.

This film tells the story of Juan and Marcos, two beginner scammers who are suddenly involved in a “business” that can make them millionaires. The problem in the film is that they only have 24 hours to do it and it is the only opportunity they will ever have to do something so big in their lives, so they decide to risk everything. “Nine Queens” was nominated for twenty-nine international awards and won twenty-one of them. This film became the “**Magnum Opus**” of its director and invites the viewer to see it from start to finish accompanied by charismatic and friendly characters until an unexpected end.

Retrieved from: <https://lecturascinetograficas.blogspot.com/2013/08/nueve-reinas.html> and https://www.madrimasd.org/blogs/imagen_cine_comunicacion_audiovisual/2013/05/14/126219

1. How is this film related to the topic you are studying in this unit?

2. What is “Nueve Reinas” about and why is it an interesting film according to the text?

Vocabulary

scammer. someone who makes money using illegal methods, especially by tricking people

ingenuity. someone’s ability to think of clever new ways of doing something

Magnum Opus. the most important piece of work done by a writer or artist

In your notebook. If you have seen the movie, summarize the story in a 100 word paragraph, if not, create a summary based on what you think the story may be about. You can take these questions as reference:

- a. Who are Juan and Marcos?
- b. What have they done to be criminals?
- c. Had they met before they got involved in the “business”?
- d. Who is the villain? What does he do to become the villain?
- e. Who is the victim?

Oral Communication

What are the best **heist** movies?

1. Listen again to the conversation and answer the following questions.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

a. Did Jose like Bruce Willis in the movie “Die hard”? Explain.

b. List the movies mentioned and who stars in them.

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

c. Have you seen any of these films? In your notebook. Write a 80-100 summary of one of the movies or another movie about a crime.

2. Match the title of the film and the summary.

Casino <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> gang of bank robbers who left a clue by accident
Heat <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> criminals who suspect one of their gang members
Die hard <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> two best friends who compete against each other
Reservoir Dogs <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> survivor of a horrific gun battle
The Usual Suspects <input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/> an officer who tries to save his wife and others

Grammar Tip

Remember that to form the participle of regular verbs, we just add “-ed” at the end of the verb, with irregular verbs we need to memorize them. We can use some words to formulate the present perfect like **since, for, ever, yet** or **already**.

Vocabulary

heist. a crime in which valuable things are taken illegally and often violently from a place or person

hostage. someone who is taken as a prisoner by an enemy to force the other people involved to do what the enemy wants

gang. a group of criminals who work together

How good are you at creating criminal plots?

Choose one film you haven't seen of the honorable mentions. (Special Chabbis, Ocean's Eleven, Office Space, The Town and Now You See Me) Imagine what the story is about. Write a 90 word plot synopsis. Remember using the present perfect. For example:

This movie tells the story of a bank robber who has killed an innocent man by accident and the police look for him.

Reading

History

Who was Billy the Kid and why was he famous?

Before Reading

Read and pay attention to the information about Billy the Kid, Pat Garret and their pictures.

- Can you guess who in the picture is Billy the Kid?



- What do you see in this picture? Write a 90-word paragraph. Explain who these men were and what their story was. Be creative and prepared to show your story to your class.

Billy _____

What he did: _____

Frank _____

What he did: _____

An Historical Lucky Event

This photograph where we see a group of men may look like an ordinary old photograph. In fact, a lawyer in the US bought it at a flea market and paid only \$10. However, today it is valued in millions of dollars. Its unprecedented history attracts the attention of many people. How can this “regular” photograph have so much value?

The picture shows 4 men with mustaches and one without a mustache. Researchers say that this boy without a mustache is William Henry McCarthy, the famous Billy the Kid, a bandit who killed more than 20 people in the Wild West.

But that’s not all. The picture not only shows one of the criminals with the worst reputation in the history of the US, but in the photograph we can also see his executioner, the sheriff of New Mexico, Pat Garrett who killed Billy the Kid in 1881. How do we know that the people in the photo are Billy the Kid and Pat Garret? The image of Billy the Kid is known thanks to two portraits.

In 2010, a couple went to a store in California where they bought an old photograph for two dollars. Some experts analyzed it and its value went up to 5 million dollars. The photograph that this couple bought, is a picture where you can see Billy the Kid at the end of the 19th century playing cricket.

But how is it possible that a fugitive and the sheriff who killed him were in the same photo? Garret and Billy the Kid were good friends until Garrett became a sheriff in Lincoln County, New Mexico, and in 1881 he shot 21-year-old Billy the Kid.

Retrieved from: <https://www.infobae.com/america/eeuu/2017/11/17/la-inedita-foto-de-billy-the-kid-con-su-verdugo-que-intriga-a-estados-unidos/> and <https://www.bbc.com/mundo/noticias-42091447>

After reading

1. What two pictures are described in the text?

2. What is amazing about the pictures according to the article?

3. Write the similarities and differences of the two pictures described in the text.

Writing



Art

How can you access freedom when you are not free?

Art to Express



With what you know and have learned in this lesson, create an “art behind the bars” project proposal. Write a 90-word letter to the mayor of your city explaining why you think it is important to have these projects in prisons and propose one project. Remember to follow a real letter format and give good reasons, and use connectors to give examples.

Introduction

Reason 1

Reason 2

Reason 2

Conclusion

Grammar Tip

Connectors are words and phrases that link ideas to connect them in a cohesive and coherent way. There are many categories. One of them is the illustration connectors like: such as, in this case, for instance, for example, as an example, illustrated by, as revealed by.

For example:

*There were many famous gunmen in the US; **for example**, Billy the Kid or Crazy Clay.*

*Crime movies **such as** Nueve Reinas attract people with their interesting characters.*



Assessment

Speaking

1—Ask classmates the following questions and create two of your own. Take notes. Using the present perfect, describe a situation you know about when you or someone you know was the victim of a crime.

a. Have you ever been in a criminal situation or heard of one?

b. What did you/the victim do in that moment?

c. How did you/ the victim react? Explain.

d. Did you call the police?

e. Did someone help you?

Create 2 questions of your own

1 _____

2 _____

Now share what you learned about your classmate with the rest of the class. Do you and your classmates have a lot in common? What is something new you have learned?

Listening

2—Look for or ask someone about a song based on the story of a criminal or crime. Summarize the song and what the criminal did. (Tips: Hector Lavoe has written a couple songs about criminals).



Introduction

Main point 1

Main point 2

Main point 3

Conclusion

Reading

- 1—Read this article about police reports. What do you notice about the way it is written? Pay attention to aspects like verb tenses, time expressions, and words you don't recognize. Write your observations in your notebook.

Part of a policeman's job is to write criminal reports. That is, a document that tells the facts and sticks to the truth. This document is very important in an investigation. For this, a good police report must meet certain parameters. It must be clear, concise and coherent.

There are some departments that ask for reports by machine and others by hand. If there is an option, typing is a better alternative, because the work is clearer and neater.

Second, a good cop starts making the report the same day as the incident. As soon as he arrives at the crime scene he can make notes about what he sees and if he does not manage to make the report in the first 24 hours, he makes recordings.

Third, the police should focus on the most important facts: the date, the identity of those involved in the incident, the identity of who writes the report. In addition, a police officer must record all the important facts related to the incident such as calls or conversations related to the case and you should never write what you think happens. A good report does not have personal opinions but facts. Another tip to write a good police report is to write in the first-person and include a chronological narrative of what happened and to tell the story from the police's perspective.

A police report should have a detailed description of the facts. Do not use confusing language to describe. The report needs to be clear and concise. Do not use legal or technical or flowery words. Use short, to-the-point descriptions.

Retrieved from: <https://www.wikihow.com/Write-a-Police-Report>

Writing

- 2—Summarize the tips to write a good police report

Vocabulary

- 3—Select 5 words you have learned in this unit and explain them in your own words.

1

2

3

4

5

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Topics	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
I can define places using relative clauses with "where".				
I can identify the parts of a police record and write a police report using vocabulary related to crimes and law.				
I can talk about past experiences (things someone has or hasn't done) using the present perfect.				



Project 1

Work in pairs

1. We have seen the story of many criminals in this unit. Choose a criminal who inspired a movie or series. Research about his or her story and why he or she became particularly interesting. Compare the real life and the movie. Were they alike? Were they different?

Information

Famous Criminal

Movie

Similarities

Differences

2. Write a paragraph of 90 words.

Introduction

Idea 1

Idea 2

Idea 3

Conclusion

3. Make a poster or digital presentation and present it to your class.



Let's Review

Vocabulary

- 1—How many of these words can you remember? On the lines below use the words in sentences.

Crime, criminal, criminology, law, police officer, sheriff, prison, cell, inmate, courtroom, courtroom sketch artist, forensic.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____



Grammar

- 2—Circle the correct form between past simple, present perfect, relative clauses with where.

Has / have you ever *heard / hear* about Bonnie and Clyde? They *became / become* some of the most famous criminals of the XX century. The documents of their case *have be / have been* saved on the FBI's web page. They *was / were* accused of robbery, murder, punishment. They *dead/died* in the car, *when/where* they *tried/trying* to escape.



Wrap Up

- 3—Can you summarize in 5 sentences what you learned until now in this unit?

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Communication and Cultural Awareness



History

What do you know about the Old West in the United States more than 150 years ago?

World Fact

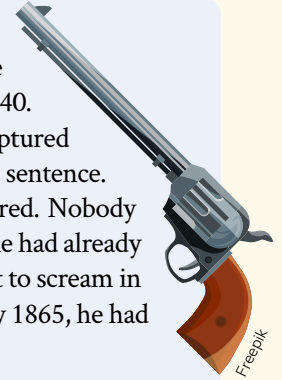
The Old West

By the twentieth century, the United States had been in the period of expansion to the Pacific Ocean coast. History has named this period the Old West or Wild West. Hundreds of people have created many movies, songs and books about this period of time. This genre has been grouped under the genre "Western". In these works, amazing stories of cowboys, pioneers, and Amerindians are told. In the Wild West, there were some treacherous criminals who were not just fiction. There were American cowboys, and adventurers who have become real legends.

Retrieved from: <https://www.guioteca.com/mitos-y-enigmas/cuales-fueron-los-cinco-pistoleros-mas-peligrosos-y-legendarios-del-lejano-oeste/>

Who Were the Best Gunmen in History?

Among the most famous gunmen in history is Clay Allison. People had nicknamed him "Crazy Clay" since he was a teenager in Texas, where he was born in 1840. The police placed many search warrants and had captured him a few times, but nobody had wanted to execute the sentence. He married young, and a few days later his wife disappeared. Nobody knew anything else about her. When he was 21 years old, he had already killed two rangers with gunshots because they told him not to scream in a gambling hall. Everyone thought he was a psychopath. By 1865, he had killed 20 men in the Assault on Lawrence.



By the time he died in 1887, he had returned to his land and worked as a cowboy in different places, but he always killed someone, and the farm owners threw him out. He had duels with multiple gunmen, then he killed a sheriff and had been persecuted by rangers until he hid with the Apaches and finally married an Indian woman who later disappeared. According to some, Clay Allison killed more than 50 people.

Retrieved from: <https://www.diariocritico.com/los-10-mejores-y-mas-famosos-pistoleros-reales-del-lejano-oeste>

1. Where does the nickname of Clay Alisson come from?

2. Did Clay Alisson have a happy marriage? Explain.

3. Read again and fill in the timeline with the important events in his life.



4. Match the occupation with the definition.

Vocabulary

warrant. an official document that gives the police permission to search someone's home, arrest a person, or take some other action

gambling hall. a place where you gamble

gamble. the activity of betting money

Sheriff

a person, especially in the western US, whose job is to take care of cattle.

Gunman

an official in charge of performing the orders of the law within a particular county.

Rustler

a person who steals farm animals.

Cowboy

a man, usually a criminal, who is armed with a gun.

Oral Communication



History

What do you know about Bonnie and Clyde?

Bonnie and Clyde

1. Listen to the following audio about Bonnie and Clyde and determine if each of the following statements are **True(T)**, **False(F)** or **Not Mentioned (NM)** in the audio.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

Statement	(T)	(F)	(NM)
a. By 1930 they had already known each other for a decade.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. When they met, Bonnie had already married another man.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. When the FBI found the stolen car, Bonnie and Clyde had stolen money from banks.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. When they died a friend of them had betrayed them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Bonnie had been in prison a couple of times before she died.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. By 1934 Clyde had been a criminal for a long time.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Wikipedia Commons

2. What were the crimes Bonnie and Clyde committed? List them.

1

2

3

3. Do you think it was acceptable that the police killed them? Why or why not? Explain.

Grammar Tip

When we refer to an event that happened before another in the past, we use the past perfect. It is formed with: *had+ participle*.



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Reading



Language and Literature

How do you react under pressure? Give examples of pressure situations you have been in. How did you react?

Before Reading

What is the worst place to hide if the police is looking for you?



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The Perfect Place

There are unbelievable stories of criminals. One of them is the story of Donald Eugene Webb, one of the 10 most wanted criminals by the FBI. After looking for him for more than 25 years, the police found him in the least expected place.

Webb had been hiding for more than a quarter of a century when the police found him on March 31, 2007. Police found Webb's remains buried in the garden of his own home in Massachusetts. On December 4, 1980, Gregory Adams, head of the police department arrested Webb during a traffic control. Three weeks later Webb escaped and left his car in a parking lot. The police found traces of blood in the car so they issued a warrant in December 1980. The question is how a criminal could hide from the FBI, and have a normal life while living in his house? According to the FBI, Webb had up to 9 aliases and 6 different "occupations". During the investigation, he worked as a butcher, jeweler, machine technician and even restaurant manager. In all this time, Webb had returned home every day after work. So it's incomprehensible how the FBI couldn't find him.

Although it is a very obvious place, the answer to this enigma was a secret room. When the police searched the house of Webb they found a closet that gave way to a secret room and there they found a **walking stick**.

Adams' widow wanted to sue Webb's widow for helping a criminal hiding from the police. The walking stick was a proof, because the blood the police had found in Webb's car in 1980 was from when Adams had shot Webb in the leg. Finally, Lillian Webb negotiated to tell the police where the **remains** of her late husband were.

Retrieved from: <https://www.publimetro.cl/cl/noticias/2017/07/18/pelicula-profugo-mas-buscado-del-fbi-decadas-fue-encontrado-lugar-menos-esperado.html>

1. What was Webb's crime?

2. How did Webb's widow avoid going to prison?

3. What does the walking stick have to do with the story?

4. How did Douglas Webb spend those 25 years?

5. If you had to hide somewhere where would you hide?

Vocabulary

walking stick. cane, a long thin piece of wood to help people walk

remains. bones, what is left of something after a long time

Writing

What are some famous crimes you know about?

1. Think of an incredible crime or event related to a crime you know about. Describe it in three or four sentences below using the present and past perfect tense.

When

Where

What happened

2. Now continue the story. What happened to the main characters of this story? What were the main events that took place? What led to the final stage? How was the crime solved?

Write a paragraph of 90 words. Use the present and past perfect, since these events happened before a past event. Use time expressions to guide your reader, including: *for, by, already, yet, next, then, after that, later on, at the same time, weeks/months/years before, the previous day/week/month/year...*



Pixabay / Republica

Grammar Tip

Remember we use the **past perfect** to make clear that a finished action happened before a second event in the past. For example: When the police found Webb, **he had already died**. (= first Webb died, then the police found him).

Also for something that started in the past and continued until another action happened or interrupted it in the past. For example: Bonnie and Clyde **had robbed** some banks for 21 months when the police caught them. (= They robbed banks for 21 months before the police caught them)

Introduction

Idea 1

Idea 2

Idea 3

Conclusion



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Language Through the Arts

What crimes do you know about that involve works of art?



Crimes in Art

Artists like to represent and capture special moments. There are multiple works of art, photographs, films, pictures and songs about crimes. Below is a list of some crime scenes that were captured in works of art.

“Birmingham Race Riot” (1964) by Andy Warhol are photographs of a policeman letting his dog attack “rioters” who had been protesting civil rights in Alabama.

In 1493, Leonardo da Vinci released his work “A Man Being Pickpocketed”. In this painting, we see a man in the middle of men that had surrounded him to steal his money. “The Murder” (1867-8) by the French artist Paul Cézanne is a work in which Cézanne portrays a fierce murder done by two people. “The first murder” is a photograph Arthur Fellig took in 1941. He was known because he always got to the crime scenes before the police. In the photograph there is a group of young people who were looking at a man who had been murdered. There are many other artworks that portray crimes.

Retrieved from: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/jonathanjonesblog/2014/apr/23/top-10-crime-scenes-in-art>

World Fact

There are books and movies that involve crimes or deaths. It is normal for a death cause us pain. We want to keep looking and to know what had happened before that moment. The more mysterious, incomprehensible or incredible, the more interest it generates. Some artists are able to capture those moments.

1. What kind of artworks is the text about?

2. Why do you think artists like to capture crime scenes in artworks?

3. In your opinion what was the purpose of Warhol when he published “Birmingham Race Riot”?

4. Do you agree or disagree with galleries where this type of artwork is exhibited?

5. Match the picture with the description:

A group of men who have made a circle to take a man's money



A picture where we can see a group of people watching an authority doing something unusual



A picture where we see a pair of cardsharps who fleece a young



A picture where we see a person who has been stabbed violently by a man



Vocabulary

rioter. people who meet in a public place and behave in a noisy, violent, and uncontrolled way, often as a protest

pickpocket. to steal things out of people's pockets or bags, especially in a crowd

Oral Communication

How have criminals been punished throughout history?

Methods of Punishment

1. Listen to the following lecture about punishments throughout history. Then complete the following sentences with the correct word from the list below. There are extra words.

hanging capitally Wales vagabonds stocks and pillory
criminals law punishment drowning physically

- a. From the 15th to the 18th century, criminals were punished _____.
- b. Criminals and _____ were punished from the 15th to the 18th century.
- c. Queen Elizabeth created a _____ to help the poor.
- d. The common methods of punishment were _____ and burning.
- e. There were punishments for men who had beaten their wives in _____.
2. According to the dialogue, what do each of the following words mean? Choose the best option for each one.

mild

- a not violent, severe, or extreme
- b very bad
- c rough treatment

harsh

- a a type of unkind or cruel punishment
- b a not violent, severe, or extreme punishment
- c humorous; causing laughter
- d making you feel embarrassed

vagrants

- a a person who has no home and usually no job, and who travels from place to place
- b someone who commits a crime
- c a person who is guilty of heresy
- d someone who has done something wrong



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

Tip

Notice how the past perfect simple “had done” focuses on a past action that occurred before another past action. And the past perfect continuous “had been begging” focusses on a continuous action that happened until another past action occurred.



Vocabulary

whip. to hit a person or animal with a piece of rope

Communication and Cultural Awareness

Are executions an appropriate form of punishment?

Value: Human rights

When a person has done something atrocious, the worst punishment there is, is capital punishment. There are some countries that still have public executions as an example of what are the consequences of terrible crimes. Public executions have many forms, but they always work as a show of the power the state has over the citizens.

- What is the purpose of public execution?
- What are the countries that allowed public executions in 2015?
- Has Iran always had the same number of public executions? Explain.
- Why are there public executions in Saudi Arabia?
- List 5 crimes that call for public executions in these countries.
- List 3 common methods of capital punishment.

Vocabulary

handled. to be managed or controlled by

I Shouldn't Have Done That

The nature of crimes and punishments has evolved over time. Capital punishments were frequent and even normal in the past. Today they are not common and even less as a public event. In 2015, there were only four countries with public executions.

Public Executions

During the Pahlavi Dynasty public executions decreased considerably. However, after the Islamic Republic of Iran arrived and was established, public executions became common and frequent again. Adultery, prostitution, homosexuality and narcotics trafficking are crimes for which they call for public executions. All kinds of people, including children, attend these events.

In Saudi Arabia, public executions are still practiced in public since they are **handled** under Sharia law. This law indicates that murder, apostasy, blasphemy, idolatry, homosexuality, sedition, witchcraft, adultery and drug trafficking are worthy of capital punishment. It is also common for the authorities to exhibit the dead as a way of setting the example for others.

North Korea is another country where crimes such as drug dealing, murder, vandalism, robbery, smuggling, rape and piracy call for public execution. In North Korea public executions consist of a firing squad.

Finally, another country to practice public executions is Somalia. The forms of capital punishment in this African country are shooting, beheading and stoning.

Retrieved from: <https://www.indiatoday.in/fyi/story/public-execution-countries-iran-saudi-arabia-somalia-north-korea-285419-2015-07-30>

Research the following words. Then, match the word with the meaning. There is one extra word.

1 Smuggling

2 Apostasy

3 Blasphemy

4 Sedition

5 Witchcraft

something that you say or do that shows you do not respect God or a religion.

the act or process of taking things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally.

the activity of performing magic to help or harm other people.

the act of giving up your religious or political beliefs and leaving a religion or apolitical party.

language or behavior that is intended to persuade other people to oppose their government.

Oral Communication

What happens when you copy the work of someone else?

1. Listen to the audio about plagiarism. Choose the right option.



Audio
Listen to the dialogue.

a. When Cecilia came back from the bathroom the teacher...

had changed the topic / was changing the topic / talked about the same topic

b. Radiohead lost a demand against...

The Hollies / Radiohead / Lana del Rey

c. The song *Creep / The air that I breathe / Get free* from Lana del Rey was considered plagiarism.

d. Radiohead must *pay / sue / earn* a percentage of the income of "Creep".

e. To take the work of someone else is a serious *crime / offense / work*

f. A politician lost his job because...

he had been plagiarized / he hadn't plagiarized / he had plagiarized

g. Many universities *have expelled / have sued / have fired* students due to plagiarism.

2. Students and professionals can lose their degrees or their jobs due to plagiarism, regardless of if it was intentional or unintentional. It is a serious offense. Do you think plagiarism should be punished in all cases or just in some? How? Explain.



Value: Honesty

Honesty must be a fundamental part of everyone's personal and professional lives. When someone creates music or literature, the work has to be their own.

Introduction

Reason 1

Reason 2

Conclusion



Vocabulary

sue. to take legal action against a person or organization, especially by making a legal claim for money because of some harm that they have caused you

fired. to remove someone from their job

Reading

Why are traffic laws necessary?

Before Reading

What are the traffic laws like in your country? Are there many laws to follow?



Pixabay / Walter Knerr

Traffic Laws in Ecuador

Each country has its own laws to maintain order and a harmonious life among the inhabitants. Traffic laws are very important to keep order. In Ecuador, the national transit agency is responsible for developing laws for the management of motor vehicles. According to the ANT, imprisonment, fines, and the revocation, reduction of points, temporary or definitive suspension of the license or and even community work are the penalties applied.

In all cases of traffic offenses, the authorities reduce the driver's license points depending on the severity of the infraction.

The reduced points go from 1.5 to 4,5 for the slight violations. Once all the points have been lost, that is to say 30 points, the drivers are not allowed to drive for 60 days, and they must attend a driving course. After leaving the course, these drivers only recover 20 points. If a person loses the license more than four times, he or she cannot renew it.

In Ecuador it is considered a serious contravention to drive under the influence of alcoholic substances or narcotics. But it is a crime if, by **DUI**, a driver causes an accident where someone dies. In addition, this person will be imprisoned for 8 to 12 years, will not be able to have a license to operate any vehicle.

If a person causes a fatal accident because of negligence, incompetence, recklessness or speeding the penalty is 3 to 5 years and a fine of 20 unified basic salaries.

Retrieved from: www.amt.gob.ec/files/AMT-COIP-CAPITULO-TRANSITO.pdf

After Reading

1. In your own words, describe what are laws for.

2. What is the purpose of the ANT?

3. Do you consider the punishment for DUI too exaggerated? Why?

4. Have you ever seen a person committing any of these violations? Which one? Were they punished? Explain.



Vocabulary

DUI, driving under the influence. Driving while affected by more than the legal amount of alcohol

Writing

What should happen after there is a car accident?

1. Write 3 scenarios where people have broken traffic laws in your city. What did they do wrong? What was the penalty?

1

2

3



Grammar Tip

Remember that to express a request (not very polite) or an order we use the **imperative**. To form it we take the “to” from the infinitive form of the verb. For example “to come” turns into “come”. In the negative form we add “don’t” before the verb in the base form. “come” turns into “don’t come”.

2. Are the penalties for traffic violations appropriate?

Write an email of 90 words to the head of the ANT. Explain what traffic violations you think should have harsher penalties and which violations should have more lenient penalties. State your opinion and then give your reasons.

To:

Subject:

Introduction

1.

2.

3.

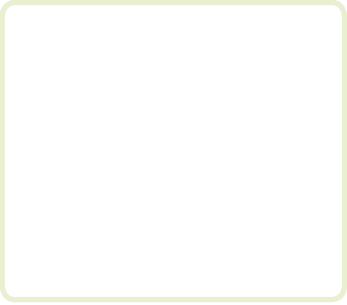
Conclusion



Language Through the Arts

What is a detective fiction?

How do you imagine Sherlock Holmes? Draw a portrait of Holmes as you imagine him and write 4 sentences explaining your portrait.



Who is Sherlock Holmes?

If you are a person who is interested in crimes and mysteries you must have heard of the character created by Sir. Arthur Conan Doyle, Sherlock Holmes. This fictional character created in the nineteenth century appeared for the first time in the Beeton's Christmas Annual of 1887. Sherlock Holmes's first appearance was in "A Study in Scarlet". In the multiple cases in novels, movies and series, Holmes pursues criminals around England and Europe. Holmes was not the first detective in literature, since Edgar Allan Poe had already written about C. Auguste Dupin and Émile Gaboriau's Monsieur Lecoq, but he had a much greater impact. He has survived and remained a milestone in literature until today.



Many people agree that Dr. Joseph Bell, a professor of medicine who had taught Arthur Doyle at Edinburgh University, was the inspiration for many traits of Holmes's personality. According to Doyle, Bell sat, examined people who he saw for the first time and told them details of their lives without error, exactly like Holmes.

Sherlock Holmes is not the narrator of his adventures, his roommate and personal friend, Dr. Watson is in charge of narrating the queries, the process and the chain of thought that Holmes has until he gets to solve the riddles. Sherlock Holmes not only has remained in books, today there is a saga of films starring Robert Downey, Jr., Jude Law and a series starring Benedict Cumberbatch and Martin Freeman about the famous detective.

Retrieved from: <https://www.arthurconandoyle.com/sherlockholmes.html> and <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Sherlock-Holmes>

In A Study in Scarlet, Sherlock Holmes is described as:

"In height he was rather over six feet, and so excessively **lean** that he seemed to be considerably taller. His eyes were **sharp** and piercing, [...] and his **thin**, hawk-like nose gave his whole expression an air of alertness and decision. His chin, too, had the prominence and squareness which mark the man of determination"

Retrieved from: https://h2g2.com/approved_entry/A2773415

Vocabulary

lean. thin, very little fat

sharp. used to describe a part of someone's face that is very pointed

thin. with little muscle and meat on the bones

1. What is Holmes job?

2. Describe Sherlock Holmes's personality?

3. What is the relation between Doyle's teacher and Sherlock Holmes?

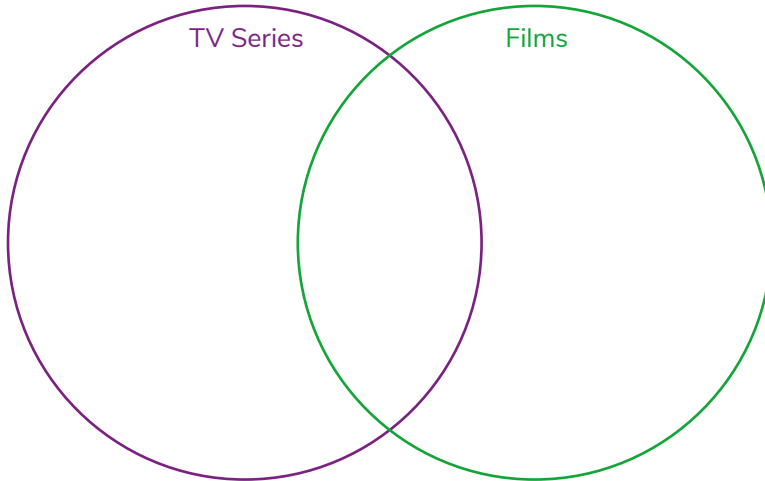
4. Who was the pioneer of detective fiction?

5. Is Sherlock Holmes still an important character? How can you prove that?

Oral Communication

What are your favorite movies that involve detectives?

1. Listen to a conversation between two friends about a fictional character, Sherlock Holmes. Fill in the diagram of the characteristics of both and then write three sentences comparing and contrasting the TV series and the movie.



- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

2. Create your own detective. Describe your fictional character. What does he or she look like? What is their personality like? Does he or she work alone or do they have a partner?

Appearance

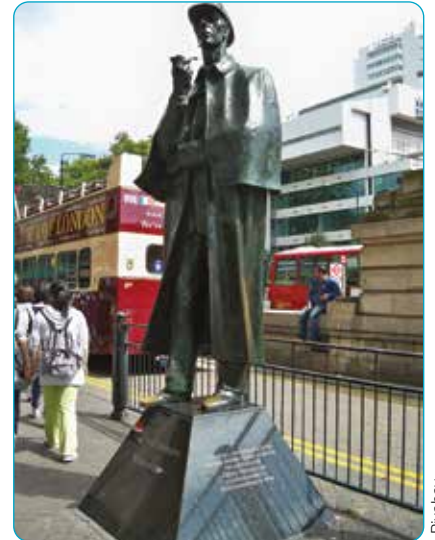
Personality

Work



Audio

Listen to the dialogue.



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Tip

Remember that using a variety of adjectives to describe a person is a good way to **hint** at the character's personality. You can make your reader even more interested if you carefully choose your adjectives and describe the physical appearance, but also show some traits of personality.

Vocabulary

hint. to say or do something that shows what you think or want, usually in a way that is not direct



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Assessment

Writing

- 1—Choose a book or series about a crime or a crime and make a summary of the work. Explain why you chose it. Narrate the events. Write a police report of 90 words. Your report should be in the past tense and past perfect.

Reading

- 2—Read the following text about Agatha Christie. Summarize the text in your own words.

Who was Agatha Christie?

Agatha Christie, was an English writer born on September 15th, 1890. She wrote multiple detective novels that are still famous. She has sold more than 100 million copies of her books and they have been translated into 100 languages.

She had a very unique childhood. According to her own autobiography, her mother did not want Agatha to learn how to read. So, Agatha decided to learn by herself. Before going to a school when she was 15 years old, she had spent her whole time at home. As a result, she had created a lot of imaginary friends. She never intended to be a writer. She started writing stories when she was sick in bed. That was the beginning of what turned out to be her passion.

She got poems published in The Poetry Reviews and her stories were bestsellers published as “series” on newspapers and magazines in the US and the UK.

Hercule Poirot along with Miss Jane Marple were her main characters and detectives.

After she was recognized and renowned after The Murder of Roger Ackroyd (1926), she published another 75 novels.

One of the common topics among fans of detective fiction is comparing and contrasting the novels and stories written by Agatha Christie and Conan Doyle.

Both were very famous English writers and basically the parents of modern detective fiction. However, they never had a relationship or contact. Their novels and main characters are very different. In the case of Sherlock Holmes, Doyle, clients came to his house and asked him to solve their problems. On the other hand, Poirot was usually in front of a murder scene and he looked for the culprit in stories where every member of the family or everyone who was related to the victim seemed suspicious.

Retrieved from : <https://www.biographyonline.net/writers/agatha-christie.html>, <https://www.biography.com/writer/agatha-christie> and <https://worldofsmallthingsblog.wordpress.com/2017/08/14/agatha-christie-and-arthur-conan-doyle-a-comparison/>

- a. Why was Agatha’s childhood “unique”?
-
-
- b. Was Agatha’s dream to be a detective fiction writer? Explain.
-
-
-
- c. How are Sherlock Holmes and Hercule Poirot similar? How are they different?
-
-
-
- d. Why do you think Agatha Christie had two main detectives and not just one as Arthur Conan Doyle? What do you prefer as a reader? If you were a writer, would you have one main detective or more?
-
-
-

Listening

- 1 Listen to the following audio about unbelievable crimes. Determine if each of the following statements are True(T), False(F), or Not Mentioned(NM) in the audio.
- a. The program is about the most amazing crimes of history.
 - b. The man dressed as a joker was walking around a town outside Washington D.C.
 - c. The people who saw Jeremy Puttman were afraid because he had a weapon.
 - d. Sean A Sykes, Jr was found with drugs in his auto.
 - e. Sykes didn't want to collaborate with the police.
 - f. The women who killed Kim Jong Nam said she had been paid to kill him.
 - g. The two women had already been condemned to capital punishment.
 - h. Bonnici had smoked weed before the trial.

Speaking

- 2 Listen to the audio again. In groups of three, discuss the three cases of amazing crimes that the journalist mentions at the end. Each person takes a case and makes up a story for it. Which one(s) are most interesting to you and your classmates? Are there any that you think are serious crimes? What punishment do you think these criminals should get?

Grammar/Vocabulary

- 3 Imagine you have to explain a criminal proceeding to someone. Make a list of 5 places related to criminal proceedings you know. We have seen some in this unit. Describe them using "where" clauses.

Example:

A crime scene is where the dead body lies after the crime.

1

2

3

4

I'm completing this self-evaluation based on what I learned in the module.

Self-evaluation

Topics	I check ✓ the box that most applies to me			
	I do it very well	I do it somewhat well	I can improve	I can't do it without help
I can talk about past events that continue until the present using the present perfect.				
I can express events in the past that happened before another event in the past using the past perfect.				
I can talk about crime and criminals using vocabulary related to these topics.				



Project 2

Solving a Case

1. Can you solve the crime?

Tip

Remember to use the tense that is appropriate. If you are talking about something that is true now or happening now, use the present. If you are telling a story that already happened, use the past. If you are talking about something that will happen, use the future.



Retrieved from: <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/jonathanjonesblog/2014/apr/23/top-10-crime-scenes-in-art>

2. In this painting of René Magritte, *The Menaced Assassin* (1927) we see a scene of a crime. Can you make a case out of it, find the culprit, decode the motive for the crime and dictate a punishment? Make groups of 4. Each of you will have a role in this crime. Follow the steps of a criminal proceedings. Work together to write. Create a story to explain what is happening in the painting, what has happened before.



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Write a police report and create a 90-word dialogue of the trial retelling the story of what happened and finally give a judgement. Be prepared to present your case in front of the class.