engage [ɪnˈgeɪdʒ]	1. ingaggiare, occupare 2. iniziare a lottare
engaged in sth	occupato di qs
vacant [ˈveɪkənt]	libero
get through	avere la connessione
gulf [gʌlf]	golfo

Do you know any games that engage both the body and the mind?	*Yes, I know some games that engage both the body and the mind.*
What would you do if you heard that the line was engaged while trying to get through?	*I would hold the line if I heard that the line was engaged while trying to get through.*
Give me examples of corporations engaged in the production of oil.	*Exxon Mobil and Texaco are engaged in the production of oil.* [ˈeksɒn ˈməʊbl / ˈteksəkəʊ]
Which countries were engaged in the Gulf War?	*For example, the USA and the UK were engaged in the Gulf War.*
How seriously do you think the majority of people are engaged in their work?	*I think the majority of people aren't engaged in their work too seriously.*
What's the opposite of an engaged lavatory?	*The opposite of an engaged lavatory is a vacant one.*

Communication II
Reporting a crime

Exercise 1

Discuss different kinds of crime with the students.
Read examples to make sure the students understand.

arson, assault, robbery, theft, rape, murder, fraud, kidnapping, drug trafficking, domestic violence, prostitution, vandalism, money laundering, forgery, bribery, cyber crime, embezzlement, extortion

Examples:

1. The gangsters were arrested as soon as the local businessmen found the courage to report the **extortion**. It turned out that the gang had been **extorting** money from more than 20 restaurants for almost 5 years.

2. 'Catch me if you can' with Leonardo di Caprio and Tom Hanks is based on a true story of teenager Frank Abagnale charged with **forgery** of pay checks.

3. The painter was so skillful that most experts were unable to distinguish the original painting from the **forgery**.

4. In 2008 Jerome Kerviel, an employee of the French Bank Societe Generale, was arrested for the **fraud** of €5 bn, the biggest fraud in the history of French banking.

5. Everyone was very surprised when they found out the mayor of the town had **embezzled** over £1.5 million of public funds.

6. The driver offered the policeman a €100 **bribe** to drop the charge of speeding.

Exercise 2

Discuss the issues with students:

1. What do you think are the causes of crime?
   a) poverty b) society c) upbringing d) the fact that a person is evil f) other reasons

2. How do you think governments should fight crime? By strict punishment?

3. Which of the above crimes if any would you consider minor? Why?

4. Have you ever been a witness to a crime?

5. How would you react if you witnessed crime?

6. Is it common in your country that drivers try to offer bribes to policemen?

Exercise 3

Read the text and anser the questions.

That day began as usual. I got up and went through my usual morning routine. At seven I was ready to take the kids to school. We went downstairs to the garage and found the car was missing. At first, I simply thought I had left the car outside the previous evening. I ran around the block twice with a growing conviction that the car had been stolen. The kids must have had great fun seeing me running around with their school bags.

I returned to the garage, found some pieces of glass (probably the side window had been broken), and decided to call the police. The lady took my report over the phone: she noted all the details – my name, surname, the address, the telephone number, the car's colour, brand, year, etc. Finally she thanked me and told me to report the theft personally at the nearest police station. I called a taxi to take kids to school. My younger daughter began to cry when she realized what had happened. She loved that car. Immediately after the taxi driver had pulled over to let the kids out for school, I told him to go to the nearest police station.

I was really glad to learn that the police station had the ISO quality managament system. I thought that they would surely be able to find the car quickly. I reported the crime at the reception desk and was asked to take a seat and wait for an officer that would conduct the investigation.

The policemen took half an hour to get to me. I thought he was going to tell me that they had already found the car. Unfortunately he took me to a room to listen to my story, ask me questions and write everything down in hand! It took us about an hour and a half. When I thought we were close to the end he informed me that we would then have to go to see the scene of crime. I timidly pointed out that there was not much too see. But the policeman insisted as it was part of the ISO procedure they had introduced two years before.

We arrived at my home within the next 30 minutes and went into the empty garage. The policeman described it thoroughly (a page long dissertation on four walls, a ceiling and floor), measured everything (the distance from the left wall to the right wall, from the floor to the ceiling, from the back wall to the right wall, from the front wall to the back wall, and so on and so forth), carefully studied the pieces of glass and even took some samples and finally finished.

I wasted over 3 hours to report the theft. My car has never been found.

Discuss the issues.

1. Have you ever had to report a crime?

2. Have you ever had a car or anything stolen from you? What happened?

3. Do you think the writer's description is more or less true or do you think it is exaggerated?

New words / phrases:

forgery [ˈfɔːdʒəri] – contraffazione

embezzlement [ɪmˈbezlmənt] – malversazione, appropriazione indebita

extortion [ɪkˈstɔːʃn] – estorsione

bribery [ˈbraɪbri] – corruzione

domestic [dəˈmestɪk] – domestico

laundering [ˈlɔːndərɪŋ] – lavaggio

conviction [kənˈvɪkʃn] – convinzione

brand [brænd] – marchio

pull over – fermarsi

conduct [kənˈdʌkt] – condurre (es. un'inchiesta, un'intervista)

timid [ˈtɪmɪd] – timido

the pros and cons [prəʊznˈkɒnz]	i pro e i contro
military [ˈmɪlɪtri]	militare (agg.)
compulsory [kəmˈpʌlsri]	obbligatorio

What are the pros and cons of being a vegetarian? — *For example, there are such pros of being a vegetarian as being healthy or being able to fight certain health problems faster and better. The cons are that sometimes it may be more difficult to prepare foods when you can't include meat and you don't eat enough protein.*

What could be the pros and cons of a) a military career b) a career in medicine c) a career in banking? — *For example, the pros and cons of a military career could be that a soldier can travel to many places and can use modern weapons and technology but can be killed during their service.*

If I asked you to weigh the pros of the Internet against the cons of it, which would turn out to be less important? — *If you asked me to weigh the pros of the Internet against the cons of it, I think the cons would turn out to be less important.*

In which countries is military training compulsory? — *Military training is compulsory for example in Israel, Switzerland and Singapore.* [ˈɪzreɪl / ˈswɪtsələnd/ sɪŋəˈpɔː]

Is military training compulsory in your country? — *Yes, military training is compulsory in my country.*

Which of these things should be compulsory in an independent society: a) education b) school uniforms c) fastening seat belts in a car d) wearing of helmets by motor cyclists e) military training? — *I think military training should be compulsory in an independent society.*

first of all [fɜːst əˈvɔːl]	innanzitutto
beforehand [bɪˈfɔːhænd]	prima

beforehand and afterwards

before + sth = beforehand
*You should read it **before you sign it**. – If you want to sign it, you should read it **beforehand**.*

after + sth = afterwards
***After he switched on the laptop**, he began to write the email.* – First he switched on the laptop, and **afterwards** he began to write the email.

If you were to thank someone at a wedding party, would it be proper to start with 'First of all'? What would you do immediately afterwards?	*Yes, if I were to thank someone at a wedding party, it would be proper to start with 'First of all'. Immediately afterwards, I'd thank everybody for coming, I'd praise the parents of the young couple, I'd sit and have a drink.*
When you want to do the shopping, do you make a list beforehand?	*Yes, when I want to do the shopping, I make a list beforehand.*
Do you wash your hands before a meal?	*Yes, I wash my hands before a meal.*
If you're going to have a meal, do you wash your hands beforehand?	*Yes, if I'm going to have a meal, I wash my hands beforehand.*

available [əˈveɪləbl]	accessibile, reperibile
renewable [rɪˈnjuːəbl]	rinnovabile
non-renewable [nɒnrɪˈnjuːəbl]	non rinnovabile
source [sɔːs]	fonte
fossil fuel [ˈfɒsl ˈfjuːəl]	combustibile fossile

What renewable energy sources are available in the environment?	*For example, sunlight, wind and rain are renewable energy sources available in the environment.*
Give me the pros and cons of using: a) renewable b) non-renewable energy source.	*The pros and cons of using renewable energy sources are that they are unlimited but they depend on the weather and climate and cannot be used everywhere. The pros and cons of non-renewable energy sources are that they can be found almost everywhere but are limited and may cause pollution.*

► ► ►

Why do you think the demand for renewable energy is growing in the world?	*I think the demand for renewable energy is growing in the world because non-renewable energy sources are becoming more and more expensive.*
At present, what do most countries depend on for their energy sources?	*At present, most countries depend on non-renewable sources such as coal or oil for their energy sources.*
How would you react if you booked a double room in a hotel and it turned out at your arrival that only single rooms were available?	*If I booked a double room in a hotel and it turned out at my arrival that only single rooms were available, I would demand that the hotel offers two single rooms at the price of one double room.*
Is good health care available in the majority of the Third World countries?	*No, good health care isn't available in the majority of the Third World countries.*

make up one's mind	decidersi, prendere una decisione
change one's mind	ripensarci, cambiare opinione
vote [vəʊt]	votare
the vote [ðə vəʊt]	legge elettorale

What can it mean if you often change the channels when watching TV?	*It can mean that you can't make up your mind if you often change the channels when watching TV.*
When can it be difficult to make up one's mind?	*It can be difficult to make up one's mind when there are too many choices.*
In a restaurant, do you often find it difficult to make up your mind about what to have for lunch?	*Yes, in a restaurant, I often find it difficult to make up my mind about what to have for lunch.*
How old were you when you made up your mind about what career you would like to choose?	*I was 18 when I made up my mind about what career I would like to choose.*
Do you ever change your mind about who to vote for during the elections?	*Yes, I sometimes change my mind about who to vote for during the elections.*
Which car was voted the car of the year in *2010*?	*Volkswagen Polo was voted the car of the year in 2010.* [ˈvɒlkswægən ˈpəʊləʊ]
Do you know when women in your country got the vote?	*Yes, I know when women in my country got the vote. It was in 1918.*