

БАКАЛАВРИАТ, СПЕЦИАЛИТЕТ
МАГИСТРАТУРА

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АНГЛИЙСКИЙ В ПРАВООХРАНИТЕЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

ENGLISH

IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Рекомендовано
Экспертным советом УМО в системе ВО и СПО
в качестве **учебника** для направления бакалавриата
«Юриспруденция»



КНОРУС • МОСКВА • 2024

УДК 811.111(075.8)

ББК 81.2Англ.я73

Г70

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Г70 Английский в правоохранительной деятельности = English in Law Enforcement : учебник / И.А. Горшенева, С.Е. Зайцева. — Москва : КНОРУС, 2024. — 370 с. — (Бакалавриат, специалитет и магистратура).

ISBN 978-5-406-12760-5

Состоит из трех глав, каждая из которых включает в себя отдельные тематические разделы, содержащие аутентичный текст и систему заданий и упражнений, нацеленных на семантизацию и активизацию тематических лексических единиц; предтекстовые упражнения, подготавливающие к работе с текстом; упражнения для послетекстовой работы; коммуникативные упражнения. Содержит также задания для развития навыков чтения, письма, восприятия речи на слух, говорения в рамках изучаемой тематики. Выполнение заданий позволит освоить навыки и умения, необходимые для формирования общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Соответствует ФГОС ВО последнего поколения.

Для студентов бакалавриата, специалитета и магистратуры, изучающих английский язык в сфере юриспруденции.

Ключевые слова: английский язык; юриспруденция; правоохранительная деятельность; профессиональная направленность.

УДК 811.111(075.8)

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Горшенева Ирина Аркадьевна, Зайцева Серафима Евгеньевна
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ENGLISH IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

Изд. № 691589. Формат 60×90/16. Гарнитура «News GothicС».

Усл. печ. л. 23,5. Уч.-изд. л. 14,9.

ООО «Издательство «КноРус».

117218, г. Москва, ул. Кедрова, д. 14, корп. 2.

Тел.: +7 (495) 741-46-28.

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Отпечатано в АО «Т8 Издательские Технологии».

109316, г. Москва, Волгоградский проспект, д. 42, корп. 5.

Тел.: +7 (495) 221-89-80.

ISBN 978-5-406-12760-5

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Introduction

Данный учебник «English in Law Enforcement» («Английский в правоохранительной деятельности») предназначен для приобретения и закрепления знаний и практических умений обучающихся, изучающих английский язык в сфере юриспруденции. В учебнике предусмотрены задания для развития навыков чтения, письма, восприятия речи на слух, говорения в рамках изучаемой тематики. Выполнение заданий учебника позволит освоить навыки и умения, необходимые для формирования общих и профессиональных компетенций.

Учебник состоит из трех глав, каждая из которых включает отдельные тематические разделы, содержащие аутентичный текст и систему заданий и упражнений, нацеленных на семантизацию и активизацию тематических лексических единиц, предтекстовые упражнения, подготавливающие к работе с текстом, упражнения для послетекстовой работы, коммуникативные упражнения. Все задания представлены по принципу возрастающей сложности и в конечном итоге подготавливают к устному и/или письменному высказыванию по конкретной учебной ситуации.

Целью данного учебника является развитие навыков и умений всех видов речевой деятельности, что позволит будущему специалисту применить английский язык в качестве инструмента профессиональной деятельности в коммуникативной, когнитивной, экспрессивной и других функциях, даст возможность использовать полученные навыки для адекватного понимания английской речи в ее профессиональном, культурном и социальном контекстах, а также целенаправленно подготовиться к сдаче экзамена в международном формате.

Авторы выражают искреннюю благодарность рецензентам – доктору филологических наук, профессору, зав. кафедрой иностранных языков МГБОВО «Литературный институт имени А.М. Горького» И.А. Шишковой,

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С бесконечным уважением авторы выражают признательность доценту кафедры иностранных языков Московского университета МВД России имени В.Я. Кикотя А.Б. Соколовой за скрупулезный труд и профессиональную помощь, оказанную при редактировании книги.

CRIME

UNIT 1. WHAT IS A CRIME?

LEAD-IN

Task 1. Look at the picture. What is happening? Use the following words to talk about the picture.



Bank robbery (the crime of stealing money), to steal \$5 million, to rob a bank, **a bank robber** (the person who steals from a bank), a teller (a person employed in a bank to receive and payout money), siren (a device for making a loud warning noise), a gun (a hand-held weapon that fires bullets).

Task 2. Conversation questions about crime.

1. Is your city a safe place to live? Why?
2. Have you ever been robbed? Have you ever had something stolen from you?
3. What crimes have you heard about recently in the news?
4. What do you think is the worst crime a person could commit? Why?

LANGUAGE FOCUS

Vocabulary and grammar exercises

Task 3. Look at the crime vocabulary and try to learn these words by heart.

All crimes can be divided into crimes which are considered serious and those that are not.

Major Crimes

- arson = setting fire to a property
- assassination = murder of a ruler, politician or other important person
- assault = a physical attack
- bigamy = the state of being married to two people at the same time
- blackmail = the practice of obtaining money or advantage by threatening to make known unpleasant facts about a person or a group
- burglary = the crime of entering a building (esp. a home) by force with the intention of stealing
- child abuse = maltreatment of a child
- drug trafficking = importing illegal drugs
- fraud = deception for personal or financial gain
- forgery = something made by forging
- hacking = unauthorised access to data in a computer system
- hijacking = illegally getting control of an aircraft or vehicle
- manslaughter – unintentional murder
- mugging = robbing a person with violence, esp. in a public place
- murder (homicide USA) = killing someone with purpose
- organised crime = crime by an organised gang or organisation
- smuggling = illegal import or export
- terrorism = unlawful violence or threat with political aims
- treason = the crime of great disloyalty to one's country, esp. by helping its enemies
- white collar crime = financially motivated non-violent crime by an office worker

Minor Crimes / Offences

- pick pocketing = taking from another person's pockets
- shoplifting = taking products from a shop without paying for them
- drunk driving = driving whilst under the influence of alcohol
- speeding = driving over the speed limit
- vandalism = deliberate destruction or damage to a building

Practice Exercises with Crime Vocabulary

Task 4. Choose which of the four possible answers fits the space best. Also think about why the other three answers are not possible.

1. He ... the girl, threatening with a knife.



mugged

- burgled
- shoplifted
- murdered

2. Kate was ashamed of ... money from her father's purse.

- mugging
- stealing
- robbing
- blackmailing

3. There was neither intent nor malice on her side, so it is

- murder
- homicide
- manslaughter
- assassination

4. Do you have a fancy for ... stories?

- murder
- homicide
- manslaughter
- killing

5. She was ... by a man who threatened to tell her employer about her past.

- hijacked
- blackmailed
- robbed
- arrested

6. Department stores lose millions from

- pickpocketing
- blackmailing
- shoplifting

smuggling

7. He ... his father's signature on 20 000 pounds worth of cheques.

forged

smuggled

hijacked

killed

Task 5. A. Fill in each blank with the proper (best) word from the list.

bigamy, countries, fine, misdemeanor, prison, civil, crimes,
 forgery, offences, state,
 classes, criminal law, laws, penalty, term,
 community, felony, life imprisonment, person, treason

Crime violates the laws of a community, [] or nation. It is punishable in accordance with these []. The definition of crime varies according to time and place, but the laws of most [] consider as crimes such [] as arson, [], burglary, [], murder, and [].

Not all offences against the law are []. The laws that set down the punishments for crimes form the []. This law defines as crimes those offences considered most harmful to the []. On the other hand, a [] may wrong someone else in some other way that offends the [] law.

The common law recognizes three [] of crime: treason, [], and misdemeanor.

Death or [] is the usual [] for treason. Laws in the United States, for example, define a felony as a crime that is punishable by a [] of one year or more in a state or federal []. A person who commits a [] may be punished by a [] or a jail term of less than one year.

B. Make your own sentences using the words in the box.

Task 6. Match the English words with their Russian equivalents.

1) arson	a) непредумышленное причинение смерти
2) burglary	b) уголовное преступление
3) fraud	c) проступок, преступление
4) shoplifting	d) двоеженство, двоемужие
5) hijacking	e) судебно наказуемый проступок
6) pick-pocketing	f) (ночная) кража со взломом
7) manslaughter	g) угон транспорта
8) treason	h) обман, мошенничество
9) bigamy	i) подлог, подделка
10) felony	j) карманная кража
11) misdemeanor	k) поджог
12) forgery	l) магазинная кража
13) offence	m) измена, предательство, государственная измена

Task 7. Note the difference between the verbs: steal and rob. Put in the right form of either rob or steal in the sentences below.

The object of the verb “steal” is the thing which is taken away, e.g. they stole my bike, whereas the object of the verb “rob” is the person from who things are stolen, e.g. I was robbed last night. A masked man robbed the bank.

1. Last night an armed gang the post office. They \$2,000.
2. My handbag at the theatre yesterday.
3. Every year large numbers of banks
4. The brothers planned the bank.
5. They've had their car while they were in the shop.
6. There's a risk that rival companies will our ideas.

Task 8. Complete each part of the sentences 1) to 10) with one of the endings a) to j). Use each ending once only.

- 1) I decided to buy a burglar alarm after someone broke.....
- 2) When Alan was stopped outside the supermarket he ended.....
- 3) As it was Sheila's first offence she was let.....

- 4) After climbing over the prison wall, Peter managed to get.....
- 5) The old couple who live opposite were taken.....
- 6) At the end of the trial Hilary was found.....
- 7) My neighbours admitted denting my car but got away.....
- 8) The bank at the end of the street was held.....
- 9) Nobody saw Jack cheating and he got away with.....
- 10) The hijackers took fifteen people.....

- a)in by a salesman who cheated them out of their money.
- b)away by stealing a car parked nearby.
- c)up at the police station, charged with shoplifting.
- d)it, although everyone suspected what had happened.
- e)into my house and stole my stereo.
- f)off with only a warning.
- g)with paying only £50 damages.
- h)hostages and demanded £1,000,000 from the authorities.
- i)guilty and sentenced to six months in prison.
- j)up by two masked men last week.

Task 9. Underline the correct item.

1. If you don't want someone to **burgle/steal** your house, you should keep the doors and windows locked.
2. He keeps his bicycle securely chained so that no one will **steal/rob** it.
3. Two men attempted to **burgle/rob** the local bank, but the police arrived before they got away.
4. Instead of fining the man, the judge sent him to prison because he was a repeat **offender/convict**.
5. That terrorist is one of the world's most wanted **criminals/suspects**.
6. The **offender/suspect** was set free because there was no evidence to prove that he was guilty.
7. The **suspect/convict** had been in prison for twenty years when he died.

Task 10. Read the sentences and define the crime.

1. She murdered him for his money.
2. Why do middle class women steal food from supermarkets?
3. Having made no profit that year, he set fire to his own factory.
4. People broke into our house and stole our video camera.
5. The pilot was forced to take the plane to London.

Task 11. Fill in the blanks with definite articles where necessary. Before doing the exercise, read the rules carefully.

The definite article the is the most frequently used word in the English language. It is the same for all genders in singular or plural forms.

Using the definite article before nouns

1) We use the definite article **the** before a noun when the noun is specific.

Once we have identified the noun to the reader or listener, we begin using the before the noun.

Example: I am reading a book. The book is about criminals.

In this example the noun is identified in the first sentence. The first sentence is not referring to a specific book, so I did not use the definite article.

In the second sentence, the noun has been identified and I am talking about a specific book. I use the definite article before the book.

2) We use the definite article with any noun that represents one particular subject.

Examples:

The President visited our city last year. (There is only one current president.)

The sun is bright today. (There is only one sun in our sky.)

Using the definite article with names

We do not usually use the definite article before people's names.

Incorrect: The Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States.

Correct: Abraham Lincoln was the 16th president of the United States.

We do use the definite article before:

1) Countries with plural nouns as their name

Example: I am flying to the Netherlands.

2) Countries with names like Kingdom, State, or Republic

Example: I live in the United States.

3) Names of geographical features such as oceans, mountains, rivers and seas

Example: We sailed on the Pacific Ocean.

4) Names of newspapers

Example: We had a subscription to the New York Times.

5) Names of well-known buildings or works of art

Example: We visited the Empire State Building last year.

6) Names of families

Example: The Smiths live there.

7) Names of organizations

Example: We are members of the Detective Club.

In Europe, Cyprus is considered as one of most peaceful places. Located in eastern Mediterranean Sea, Cyprus has recorded one of lowest crime rates in the world. This unique island is very popular among the visitors because of its low crime rate. The citizens of Cyprus often sleep with their doors unlocked during the night. Thus, it clearly shows that this place doesn't entertain any kind of criminal activity and people here live in peace and harmony.

Switzerland is the safest country of the world. Yes, crimes in this country do not exist at all. Even if crimes are recorded on this land anytime, all of them are committed by the aliens or foreigners who visit Switzerland. The security and police system of this country is very strong.

Britain's crime history tells us that violent crime records are worse than in even USA and South Africa. United Kingdom has second highest crime rates in entire European Union. Violent crimes in Britain have soared to the worst from 2005. UK figures now make it one of dangerous countries to live. UK has high incidents of violent crimes like homicides, physical assaults and other heinous crimes. UK also accounts to many cases of robbery, hit and run, burglary, and other violent attacks.

Task 12. Read the text and fill in the blanks with articles where necessary.

The Great Train Robbery



One of most famous robberies in British history happened at 3 am on morning of 8th August 1963. A gang of 15 men stopped Travelling Post Office Train which was travelling to London from Glasgow in Scotland. They stopped train by changing signal to red, and stole letters containing £2.6 million in cash (this would be £46 million today). The robbers drove away to farmhouse near the railway line where they shared out money between them.

Unfortunately for them neighbour told police about men hiding in farmhouse. When police went there they found post office bags and fingerprints, and all robbers except four were caught and sent to prison. Most of money was never found.

The most famous of robbers was called Ronnie Biggs. He was sent to prison for 30 years but in June 1965, after only 15 months in prison, he escaped in furniture van and ran away to Brazil. He lived there until May 2001, when he decided to return to UK and he was sent back to prison.

READING & USE OF ENGLISH

Task 13. You will read the text “Crimes” below. Before reading, discuss the following ideas in pairs.

- What are some things people can do to protect themselves from crime?
- Crime is an inevitable social evil.
- The number of crimes committed in the society shows the state of it.

Crime has been around us for many centuries. According to the law, people who commit a crime must be punished, imprisoned or even sentenced to a **death penalty**. Without punishment our life in the society would be less secure.

Some kinds of crimes are as old as the human society (such as stealing, pick-pocketing, vandalism, assault or **domestic violence**, murder and manslaughter), others are a more recent phenomenon. Armed robbery of stores and banks, hacking into computers (so called “cyber frauds”), **corruption** or forgery of money and documents, for instance, are some of them. The 21st century has also seen the appearance of organized crimes such as **drug-trafficking**, **drug-smuggling** and hijacking. Statistics show an alarming rise of violent crimes and crimes to do with the illegal sale of arms across the world. Unfortunately women and children often become the victims of crime. Sometimes criminals kidnap rich people or their kids and ask for a ransom to be paid for them.



Besides violent crimes, there are so called “white-collar crimes” in our modern society. These are **frauds** when a person isn't physically threatened or hurt. Among them are **tax evasion**, **bribery**, **identity theft**.

In conclusion it should be said that crime prevention in our society is an extremely difficult and complicated task because we should change our social and moral principles at large.

Vocabulary practice

Task 14. A. Explain the highlighted words.

B. Answer the questions.

1. Why is punishment so important in the human society?
2. Can you name any recent phenomena of crime?
3. What do statistics show?
4. What does the term “white-collar crimes” mean?
5. Why is crime prevention an extremely difficult and complicated task?



Task 15. Find the English for the following words and phrases.

Use them in retelling and discussing the text.

Совершать преступление, заключать в тюрьму, воровство, карманная кража, нападение, вооруженный грабеж, подделка, насильственные преступления, жертва преступления, похищать людей, должностные преступления, обман/мошенничество, взяточничество, предупреждение преступности.

Task 16. Write out all types of crimes from the text and put them in order from the most serious to less dangerous ones.

Task 17. How are the following proverbs and sayings related to the text?

Punishment awaits crime. (Latin proverb)

A newly committed crime awakens sleeping ones. (African proverb)

Every society gets the kind of criminal it deserves. (John F. Kennedy
 1917–1963) Thirty-fifth President of the USA)

The infectiousness of crime is like that of the plague. (Napoleon I
 1769–1821) Napoleon Bonaparte. French general)

He has committed the crime who profits by it. (Seneca (4 BC-65) Roman
 philosopher and playwright)

Task 18. Read on to know about some interesting facts in the history of crimes. Translate the sentences.

Do you know that ...

- Until President Kennedy was killed, it wasn't a federal crime to assassinate the President.

- Eighty percent of Americans will be the victim of violent crime at least once in their lifetime.
- Just before the US started bombing Baghdad, nearly \$1 billion dollars was stolen from the Central Bank of Iraq and is now the largest bank robbery in history.
- Less than 10% of criminals commit about 67% of all crime.
- Murder is the only crime that does not increase during the full moon. Theft, disorderly conduct, larceny, armed robbery, assault statistically increase dramatically during the full moon.
- The most common time for a bank robbery is Friday, between 9 and 11 a.m. The least likely time is Wednesday, between 3 and 6 p.m.
- The people most often killed in robberies are the robbers.

Task 19. Work in groups of three, discuss the following questions and share your ideas with the class. Have a talk.

1. Is every violation of law a crime?
2. Do different societies define crimes in the same way?
3. What makes some people become criminals? Is it poverty, upbringing, lack of education, unemployment or something else?
4. Are criminals usually lucky?
5. Is drunk driving a crime in Russia? If so, what is the punishment?

Idioms and Fixed phrases

Task 20. A. Study English idioms & idiomatic expressions.

Highway robbery	Highway robbery (also known as daylight robbery) means that you feel something is much more expensive than it should be. You feel you are paying too much.	 <p>A stool pigeon</p>
Thick as thieves	When people are thick as thieves they have a very close relationship. They're probably best friends who are always together and never keep secrets from each other.	
Get away with murder	When someone gets away with murder they are not punished for bad behavior. They did something bad or wrong and did not get into trouble for it.	
Stool pigeon	(USA) A stool pigeon is a police informer.	

B. Make your own sentences using idioms & idiomatic expressions from above.

LISTENING & SPEAKING



Task 21. In English, there are a lot of specific words for different types of crimes and criminals who commit them. Use the video enclosed and focus your attention on the screen (video 1 – “Crime and Criminals”). Watch and listen to the names of crimes. Unfortunately, the list of crimes and criminals is long! As the words have specific legal meanings, only short, basic definitions are given.

See [youtube.com. 8.5 ielts sharing community.crime and criminals.ielts exam.community.band 9](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8.5ieltssharingcommunity.crimeandcriminals.ieltsexamcommunity.band9)

Task 22. Look at the picture showing different types of crimes and criminals. Who is a burglar, a thief, a vandal, a mugger? Give the definitions of them. Work in groups of four, you will have a chance to revise and practice the vocabulary about crimes.

If you don't know any definition, you can look through the Appendix to find what you need.



**Task 23. Together with partners discuss the following statement.
Do you agree with it? Why? / Why not?**

In today's society, criminal behavior and criminal trials are highly publicized in the media and commonly the storyline in hit television shows and movies. As a result, people may consider themselves well-informed on the different types of crimes. However, the law can be quite complicated.

A crime is defined as any act that is contrary to legal code or laws. There are many different types of crimes, from crimes against persons to victimless crimes and violent crimes to white collar crimes. The study of crime and deviance is a large subfield within sociology, with much attention paid to who commits which types of crimes and why.

Task 24. Read the following dialogues. Then work in pairs and make up your own dialogues.

Dialogue 1.

- A:** Have you heard about the robbery?
B: What robbery?
A: Some guy attempted to rob our bank earlier today.
B: That's insane!
A: He tried to rob the bank at gunpoint.
B: Is everyone okay?
A: He didn't hurt anyone.
B: I'm glad to hear that.
A: I heard he got away.
B: That's not good.
A: The police don't know who the suspect is.
B: They'll figure it out.



Dialogue 2.

- A:** Have you heard about the robbery?
B: I saw the whole thing happen.
A: For real?
B: I was in the bank during the robbery.
A: What went down?
B: Some dude came into the bank with a gun.
A: Are you serious?
B: When he pulled out the gun, I got so scared.
A: Tell me what else happened.
B: He got the money and tried to leave.
A: Did the cops get him?
B: The cops arrested him before he could even make it out the door.