

# Angol nyelv - English for the Prison Service

Intermediate level

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HIBA! A KÖNYVJELZŐ NEM LÉTEZIK.

## I. Introduce yourself

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The task of this chapter is to do some general practice of grammar, translation, vocabulary building, listening comprehension.

### I.1. Answer the following questions

1. What's your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. When and where were you born?
4. How old are you?
5. Tell us something about your city!
6. Who do you live with?
7. Have you got any brothers or sisters? How old are they and what do they do?
8. What's your job?/What do you do? Tell us something about your job.
9. Which school did you attend before?
10. Why have you come to the Prison Service?
11. What do you like doing in your free time?
12. How many languages do you speak?
13. How long have you been learning English?
14. What's your favourite book/group/TV series/...?
15. Do you go in for any sports? What sports are you good at?
16. Have you ever been abroad? Which countries did you attend?

### I.2. Vocabulary development

Collect synonyms and slangs for:

prison

prison officer

prisoner

to be in prison

### I.3. Listening comprehension

'Personal Information'<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Kész Zoltán, Törökné Tenk Dóra (2012): Nagy BME Nyelvvizsgakönyv. Lexika Kiadó, Budapest.

## I.4. Grammar exercises

1. You are going to read texts. Some words are missing from the text. Your task is to write the missing words into the spaces. One missing word is given to you as an example. Use only one word in each gap.

### Love in a Bottle<sup>2</sup>

I love ...the... sea. I like walking ..... the beach. One day, about five years ....., as I ..... walking, I stepped on something. It was a bottle, a green bottle. I ..... see something inside. It was some paper, so I broke the bottle. It was a letter but I couldn't read it. .... it was in English and I couldn't speak English then.

I asked a friend ..... translate the letter for me. We couldn't believe it. It was from a man in America who wanted a wife - but the letter was ten years ..... Anyway, for a joke I wrote and ..... a photo. The man, Vincent, wrote back immediately, and we wrote every week ..... six months, and we spoke on the phone and finally I flew to America and we met face to face. I was very shy, but it was good, very good and now we ..... three children. We have a house by the sea. We're very happy. You see, we both love the sea!

### Polar Test<sup>3</sup>

British explorer Robin Drake says ...that... the first international polar expedition ..... start next March. They are going to try ..... reach the North Pole on a 65-day, 480-mile journey. If Drake succeeds, he will be the first man to walk to both the North ..... South Poles.

Drake is going on the Icewalk Expedition with navigator Alan Winterson. .... they arrive in Thule in Northern Greenland, walkers from Russia, the USA, Japan, Australia, Canada, and Italy will join ..... . As .....as they get to their base camp, Eureka, inside the Arctic Circle, they will have to ..... huts to protect them from temperatures as low as minus 55 degrees Celsius.

'We are going to do a lot of experiments to see how much pollution there ..... in the area.' said Robin. 'The results will help us to understand the effects of pollution on the planet, including ..... greenhouse effect.' If the weather is good enough, they are going to make a film ..... the expedition. Robin said 'When we get back home, we will show it to people all over the world.'

## I.5. Writing skills - Daily Routine

Write and tell your daily routine in 20 sentences

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<sup>2</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

<sup>3</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

## II. Travelling abroad

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### II.1. Reading comprehension

#### Four Countries<sup>4</sup>

Read this information on four countries. Match the statements 1-10 below with one of the countries. Put the letter of the country on the line next to the statements. An example (0) has been given for you.

##### A) Australia

This country has quite a small population, just 16 million, but the country is huge. The people are mainly of European decent, but there are also aborigines and a lot of south-east Asian immigrants. People live in towns on the coast, not so much inland, because it is so hot. They live a lot of their lives outdoors, and enjoy sports, swimming, and having barbecues. This country exports wine and wool - it has more than 60 million sheep!

##### B) South Africa

This country has a population of about 45 million. Of these, 76 percent are black, and 12 percent white. It has a warm climate. Either it never rains, or it rains a lot! It's the world's biggest producer of gold, and it exports diamonds, too. It grows a lot of fruit, including oranges, pears, and grapes, and it makes wine. In the game reserves you can see a lot of wildlife, including lions, elephants, zebras, and giraffes.

##### C) Canada

This is the second biggest country in the world, but it has a population of only 30 million. It is so big that there is a variety of climates. Most people live in the south because the north is too cold. It is famous for its beautiful mountains and lakes - it has more lakes than any other country. Their favourite sports are baseball and ice hockey.

##### D) Scotland

The country is the northern part of a bigger country, but they have their own parliament. There are just over 5 million people in this country. They have a lot of mountains, and there are also lots of rivers, lakes, and islands. People come to this country to fish. Its salmon is famous all over the world. And it also produces a very famous drink called whisky.

- (0) Very few people live in the northern part of this country. C
- (1) People try to avoid the heat in the middle of this country.
- (2) The greatest number of lakes in the world can be found here.
- (3) People in this country especially like a particular winter sport.
- (4) Most of this country's inhabitants came from Europe.
- (5) People in this country love garden parties.
- (6) Mining industry plays a very important role here.
- (7) This country is dependent on another.
- (8) Fewer white people live here than black.

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<sup>4</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

(9) The weather can be very different in various parts of this country.

(10) This country is also famous for a special kind of alcohol.

**Collect synonyms to the following words:**

huge

outdoors

warm

a lot of

famous

**Now think of a country you like and write about it in 10 sentences (about 80 words).**

**2. Read this article about children living in Hollywood. For questions 1-6 match the incomplete sentences so that they express the main ideas of the text. Write the letters in the boxes as shown in the example (0). There is an extra letter that you do not need.**

### Hollywood kids<sup>5</sup>

In Hollywood, everybody wants to be rich, famous, and beautiful. Nobody wants to be old, unknown and poor. For Hollywood kids, life can be difficult because they grow up in such an unreal atmosphere. Their parents are ambitious, and the children are part of the parents' ambitions.

Parents pay for extravagant parties, expensive cars, and designer clothes. When every dream can come true, kids learn the value of nothing because they have everything. A 13-year-old boy, Trent Maguire, has a driver, credit cards, and unlimited cash to do what he wants when he wants. 'One day I'll earn more than my Dad,' he boasts.

Parents buy care and attention for their children because they have no time to give it themselves. Amanda's mother employs a personal trainer, a nutritionist, a bodyguard/chauffeur, a singing coach, and a consultant to look after her 15-year-old daughter's needs.

Often there is no parent at home most days, so children decide whether to make their own meals or go out to restaurants, when to watch television and do homework. They organize their own social lives. They play no childhood games. They become adults before they're ready.

Hollywood has always been the city of dreams. The kids in L.A. live unreal lives, where money, beauty, and pleasure are the only gods. Will children around the world soon start to think the same? Or do they already?

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<sup>5</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

- (0) The unreal atmosphere in Hollywood      B
- (1) Hollywood kids can usually do
- (2) As parents have little time to look after their children,
- (3) Children spend a lot of time alone at home, so
- (4) As the kids have everything,
- (5) Money, beauty, and pleasure mean
- (6) Hollywood kids grow up fast and

- (A) they don't know the value of things.
- (B) can make life difficult for children.
- (C) everything that you should have.
- (D) they don't live children's real lives.
- (E) whatever they like.
- (F) other children will do the same.
- (G) they can choose how they eat.
- (H) other people are paid to do this.

Write the advantages and disadvantages of being a kid or an adult (10 sentences, 80 words):

## II.2. Listening Comprehension

'Booking a Flight'<sup>6</sup>

'Getting a Room for the Night'<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Kész Zoltán, Törökné Tenk Dóra (2012): Nagy BME Nyelvvizsgakönyv. Lexika Kiadó, Budapest.

<sup>7</sup> Kész Zoltán, Törökné Tenk Dóra (2012): Nagy BME Nyelvvizsgakönyv. Lexika Kiadó, Budapest.

### III. JOBS

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#### IV.1. Reading Comprehension

1. Read the following text about a race driver. Give short answers (maximum 5-6 words) to questions 1-6).

#### Racing Driver<sup>8</sup>

Sue Glass had a car accident when she was eight so she didn't like driving. When she grew up this was a problem, because she got a job with a car company. Then six years ago she met Julian Swayland, a racing driver, and she told him she was afraid of cars. He wanted to help, so he took her to Brands Hatch, a Grand Prix racing circuit. He drove her round corners at 100 mph and she loved it. Then she heard about a special motor racing course. She did the course with five men and was amazed when she got top marks. She says:

'I think I did well because I listened to everything the teacher said. I needed to because I was so afraid. The men often didn't listen. The best moment was my first championship race. I didn't win but I came fourth. I beat 20 men. I love the excitement of motor racing but it's a dangerous sport and I'm always very frightened. In fact I stopped doing it a year ago, because I got so nervous before each race, I felt really sick. I'm not going to race again, I'm going to teach other people to drive. I'm going to open a driving school next year.'

- (0) Who did Sue get a job with? .....With a car company.....
- (1) What did she tell Julian she was afraid of? .....
- (2) What circuit did he take her to? .....
- (3) How fast did they drive round corners? .....
- (4) Why did she need to listen to her teacher? .....
- (5) In what position did she finish her first championship race? .....
- (6) What is she going to do next year? .....

What do the following expressions mean? Describe them:

racing circuit  
accident  
championship  
I came fourth  
frightened  
driving school

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<sup>8</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.



## IV.2. Grammar exercises

1. You are going to read short texts where verb forms are missing from the text. Find the correct grammatical forms of the verbs in the brackets (tenses, active or passive).

### Life's a Beach<sup>9</sup>

For 25 years Terry Cemm ..... (be) a policeman, but for the last seventeen years he ..... (walk) up and down five miles of beach every day, looking for thing that might be useful to someone. Terry's a beachcomber.

Nearly everything in his cottage ..... (come) from the sea - chairs, tables, even tins of food. What's the most unusual thing he ..... (ever find)? 'A barrel of beer just before Christmas. That was nice, he remembers. He ..... (find) lots of bottles with messages in them, mainly from children. They all ..... (get) a reply if there's an address in the bottle. Shoes? 'If you find one, you ..... (find) the other the next week,' he says. But ..... (he really make) a living? 'Half a living,' he replies. I barter with a lot of things I find, and I have my police pension. But I don't actually need money. My life is rich in variety.'

Terry seems ..... (be) a very happy man. 'You have to find a way to live a simple, honest life. People ..... (spend) all their lives chasing things they don't really need. There's so much waste.'

'Some people say I'm mad,' says Terry. 'But there are a lot more who ..... (like) to do what I do. Look at me. I've got everything that I could possibly want.'

2. Now you are going to read a text from which some words are missing. Your task is to choose the most appropriate word from the list below. There is one extra word you do not need to use.

### Lively Tom<sup>10</sup>

Tom Hopperton is one of 1200 over-65s working ..... the supermarket, Tesco. He's been working there for fifteen months. .... that he was a plumber for thirty years.

Tom skates about five miles a day around the store ..... things for customers who realize that they've forgotten something only ..... they've reached the checkout till. He earns £4,50 an hour. 'I ..... love the job. I help the customers, so they're usually very nice ..... me. I've always liked meeting people. And it ..... me fit. I can't sit at home doing nothing. I ..... just die. I have to keep busy. Time goes really quickly. Every day is different. 'Tesco's ..... the decision to employ people of all ages. It sees the advantages of older workers who are more calm and authoritative when they are dealing with customers.

<sup>9</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

<sup>10</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

‘When I saw this job ....., I didn’t believe they’d give it to me,’ says Tom. ‘I went in to see them ..... I thought they would be put off by my age if I just phoned. I wanted them to see that I am very lively for my age.’

for	just	when	keeps	advertised	while	before	would
made	to	fetching	because				

### IV.3. Writing skills - Previous Job

What’s was your job before you came to the Prison Service? Give a description of your tasks in about 10 sentences.

### IV.4. Listening Exercises

‘Job Interview’ <sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Kész Zoltán, Törökné Tenk Dóra (2012): Nagy BME Nyelvvizsgakönyv. Lexika Kiadó, Budapest.

## IV. CRIME, PUNISHMENT, PRISON

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### V.1. Grammar exercises

1. Read the following text and complete the sentences with the words given in brackets in an appropriate form. One example (0) is given to you

#### Noises in the Night<sup>12</sup>

I (0) ... was watching... (watch) a crime story on TV last night when the telephone (1) ..... (ring). It was an old friend of mine, who asked for another friend's phone number, as he (3) ..... (plan) to arrange a school reunion party. So I ..... (go) to my bedroom upstairs for the number and ..... (pick up) the phone there. Then I ..... (want) to go back to see the end of the film, but I was so sleepy that I decided ..... (go) to bed right away.

The next thing I knew, I ..... (wake up) suddenly and it ..... (be) about two o'clock in the morning. I ..... (hear) a noise. I got out of bed, put on my slippers and ..... (go) slowly downstairs. There was a light on in the living room. '..... (I, leave) it on when I went to bed?' I asked myself. But I couldn't remember.

As I ..... (go) down the stairs, I listened carefully. I heard noises from the living room. And I could hear two men speaking very quietly. 'Two men in my living room?' I thought. 'What ..... (they, do) here? They might be burglars!'

Immediately I ran back upstairs and phoned the police. I was really frightened. Fortunately the police arrived quickly. They ..... (open) the front door and ..... (go) into the living room. Then they came upstairs ..... (find) me. 'It's all right now, sir', they explained. 'We ..... (turn) the television off for you!'

### V.2. Listening Comprehension

'Crime in the Neighbourhood Special'<sup>13</sup>

### V.3. Reading Comprehension

Read the following text and answer the questions following it. You can find a vocabulary with the new words in connection with crimes.

#### Crime and Punishment

Although we would all like to live our life safe and as free of problems as possible, sometimes we cannot **escape crime**.

Even if you live in a very safe environment and never meet any real crime you hear about it in the news and read about it in the newspapers and on the Internet. Some people find this kind of news

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<sup>12</sup> New Headway Pre-intermediate Gyakorló tesztek. Oxford University Press. Oxford, 2007.

<sup>13</sup> Kész Zoltán, Törökne Tenk Dóra (2012): Nagy BME Nyelvvizsgakönyv. Lexika Kiadó, Budapest.

**thrilling** and interesting, while others consider it disturbing and think that the media should focus on something good instead.

Major crimes like kidnapping, arson, fraud, hijacking, human trafficking, murder, smuggling, assault and rape don't usually happen in an ordinary person's life, but pick pocketing, shoplifting, traffic offences, drunk driving, theft, burglary, robbery or vandalism are more common occurrences in everyday life. Drug trafficking, prostitution and mugging are also quite widespread and are often in the news.

If somebody **breaks the law** and **commits a crime** or an **offence**, such as **stealing**, **cheating** or a **violent crime**, sooner or later they are caught by the police. After the **investigation** of the crime they committed they are **taken to court** and they are **tried** and **prosecuted**. Everyone **has the right** to have a **defence lawyer**, who tries to **defend the accused** so that he/she would get the least serious punishment possible and **assures fair treatment** for him/her. In the **courtroom** the **judge** decides whether the person is **guilty of** a crime or not. It's difficult task, and the judge has to consider all the **evidence**, and listen to the **witnesses** and the lawyers of both the **defendant** and the **plaintiff**. If somebody **pleads guilty**, **confesses his/her sin** and **is found guilty** of a crime he/she can be sentenced to various punishments. The most serious punishment is the **death sentence** or **capital punishment**, but in Hungary **execution** is not part of **law enforcement**. **Criminals** can be **sentenced to life** or can be sent to **prison** for a certain **term**. If they don't agree with the **verdict** or they claim to be **innocent** they can **appeal** for less serious sentence or **acquittal**. In minor crimes the punishment can be a **fine** or **disqualification from** something, for example driving in the case of drunk driving.

If someone is found innocent by the judge and the court, the case and **the charges are dropped** and the accused is **acquitted**.

The purpose of punishment is, of course, to **deter** people from committing something **unlawful** and to encourage them to be **law abiding citizens**.

Answer the following questions:

1. What types of major crimes are there?
2. What happens after the police catches the criminal?
3. What does a defence lawyer do?
4. What does a judge do?
5. What is the most serious punishment?
6. What types of punishment are there?
7. What happens if the court finds the accused innocent?
8. What is the purpose of punishment?

**crime** - bűn, bűntény

**punishment** - bűnhódás, büntetés

**we cannot escape** - nem kerülhetjük el  
**thrilling** - izgalmas, felvilágnyozó  
**kidnapping** - emberrablás  
**arson** - gyújtogatás  
**fraud** - csalás  
**hijacking** - repülőgép eltérítés  
**human trafficking** - emberkereskedelem  
**murder** - gyilkosság  
**smuggling** - csempészés  
**assault** - bántalmazás, erőszak  
**rape** - nemi erőszak  
**pick pocketing** - zsebtolvajlás  
**shoplifting** - bolti lopás  
**traffic offence** - közlekedési kihágás  
**drunk driving** - ittas vezetés  
**mugging** - utcai rablótámadás  
**widespread** - széleskörű  
**to break the law** - megszegi a törvényt  
**to commit a crime** - bűncselekményt  
elkövetni  
**offence** - jogsértés  
**stealing** - lopás  
**cheating** - csalás  
**violent crime** - erőszakos bűncselekmény  
**investigation** - nyomozás, kivizsgálás  
**to take to court** - előállítani bíróság elé  
**to try** - tárgyalni, bíróság elé állítani  
**to prosecute** - vádat emelni  
**to have the right** - joga van valamihez  
defence lawyer - védőügyvéd  
**to defend** - védeni  
**the accused** - vádlott, alperes  
**to assure** - biztosítani  
**treatment** - bánásmód  
**courtroom** - tárgyalóterem  
**judge** - bíró  
**to be guilty of** - bűnös valamiben  
**evidence** - bizonyíték  
**witness** - tanú  
**defendant** - alperes  
**plaintiff** - felperes  
**to plead guilty** - bűnösnek vallani magát  
**to confess** - beismereni  
**sin** - bűn  
**to be found guilty** - bűnösnek találni  
**to sentence** - elítélni  
**death sentence** - halálbüntetés  
capital punishment - halálbüntetés  
**execution** - kivégzés  
**law enforcement** - rendvédelem  
**criminal** - bűnöző  
**to be sentenced to life** - életfogytiglani  
büntetést kapni  
**term** - időszak  
**verdict** - ítélet  
**to appeal** - fellebbezni  
**acquittal** - felmentés  
**fine** - pénzbüntetés  
**disqualification from sg.** - eltiltás valami alól  
charges are dropped - ejtik a vádat

**to acquit** - felmenteni  
**to deter** - elrettenteni  
**unlawful** - törvénybe ütköző  
**law abiding citizen** - törvénytisztelő  
állampolgár

Read the following text and answer the questions following it. You can find a vocabulary with the new words in connection with crimes.

## Police, Fire Service, Ambulance, Emergency Services

In case of an **emergency** or a **crime**, people usually need outside help. There exist specific organisations whose task is to **provide immediate** and **adequate** professional help in cases like these, as soon as possible. An emergency is a dangerous, **disastrous** situation that requires **urgent intervention**, which is usually a quite complex task to perform. That's why the police, the fire service and the ambulance service work non-stop and they are always **on call**.

Most countries have an emergency telephone number which can be used to **summon** the emergency services to any **incident**. This number varies from country to country. It is usually an easy to remember short number such as 911 (US and many parts of Canada), 999 (UK), 112 (EU) and 000 (Australia). The majority of mobile phones dial the emergency services even if the phone keyboard is **locked**, or if the phone has an **expired** or **missing SIM** card so that everyone can get help when it's needed. Calling the emergency number is, of course, **free of charge**. Emergencies can be various.

The police deal with accidents, crimes and **public security**, that is the security of **property** and people. They should be contacted in case of a **theft**, a **robbery** or road accident.

The fire service is responsible for taking care of fires and other dangerous situations, like, for example when someone **is stuck** somewhere and they help the police deal with road traffic **collisions**. They don't only help people, **animal rescue** also belongs to them. So if your cat can't come down from a tree and you cannot reach it, or you find a bird stuck somewhere, you should call the fire brigade to solve the emergency.

The ambulance/paramedic service or Emergency Medical Services attempts to reduce loss of life or **damage** to health. They are called in case of a sudden serious illness or an accident.

Sometimes the emergency situation is so complex that you cannot decide which service it **concerns**. That's why **it comes in handy** that there is a central phone number for all three emergency services with operators **classifying** cases and deciding on what kind of help to provide and which service to send.

The ambulance service and the fire service can be called on the phone only, while the police are available in the streets and at police stations, too, so contacting them is really easy, **should you need them**.

Answer the following questions:

What is an emergency?

What are the specific organisations that provide professional help in emergency?

Why is there an emergency telephone number? What are these in some countries?

What are the main tasks of the police?

What are the main tasks of the fire service?

What are the main tasks of the ambulance?

Why is there a central phone number for all three emergency services?

### Vocabulary

**emergency** - vészhelyzet  
**crime** - bűntény  
**to provide** - biztosítani  
**immediate** - azonnali  
**adequate** - megfelelő  
**disastrous** - katasztrofális  
**urgent** - sürgős  
**intervention** - beavatkozás  
**to be on call** - ügyeletben lenni  
**to summon** - hívni  
**incident** - esemény

**locked** - le van zárva  
**expired** - lejárt  
**missing** - hiányzó  
**free of charge** - ingyenesen  
**public security** - közbiztonság  
**property** - ingatlan  
**theft** - lopás  
**robbery** - rablás  
**to be stuck** - beszorulva lenni  
**collision** - karambol

**animal rescue** - állatmentés  
**fire brigade** - tűzoltóság  
**damage** - károsodás  
**it concerns** - tartozik valamire  
**it comes in handy** - jól jön  
**to classify** - osztályozni  
**should you need** - ha netán szükséged lenne rá

## V.3. Crime Quiz

Find the correct word for the expression:

1. When someone steals something, the crime is called .....
  - a. terrorism
  - b. speeding
  - c. theft
2. When someone sets fire to a building on purpose, the crime is called .....
  - a. arson
  - b. smuggling
  - c. hijacking
3. When someone transports goods illegally from one country to another, the crime is called .....
  - a. shoplifting
  - b. smuggling
  - c. bribery
4. When someone damages benches in a park, the crime is called .....
  - a. terrorism
  - b. theft
  - c. vandalism
5. When someone steals something from a shop, the crime is called .....
  - a. smuggling
  - b. shoplifting
  - c. kidnapping
6. When someone drives beyond the speed limit, the crime is called .....

- a. speeding
  - b. drunk driving
  - c. assault
7. When someone lies and cheats in business, the crime is called .....
    - a. theft
    - b. fraud
    - c. bribery
  8. When someone beats up another person, the crime is called .....
    - a. assault
    - b. murder
    - c. torture
  9. When someone injures a child on purpose the crime is called .....
    - a. kidnapping
    - b. child abuse
    - c. hijacking
  10. When someone drives under the influence of alcohol, the crime is called .....
    - a. drunk driving
    - b. assault
    - c. fraud
  11. When someone uses a weapon to hold up a bank, the crime is called .....
    - a. domestic violence
    - b. armed robbery
    - c. murder
  12. When someone pays an official for influencing or persuading them, the crime is called .....
    - a. arson
    - b. bribery
    - c. drug trafficking
  13. When someone is taken to a secret place by force, the crime is called .....
    - a. assault
    - b. smuggling
    - c. kidnapping
  14. When someone sells drugs regularly, the crime is called .....
    - a. drug abuse
    - b. drug trafficking
    - c. smuggling
  15. When someone kills another person without meaning to, the crime is called .....
    - a. assassination
    - b. attempted murder
    - c. manslaughter
  16. When someone breaks into a house to steal something, the crime is called .....
    - a. burglary
    - b. bribery
    - c. theft
  17. When someone beats family members, the crime is called .....
    - a. child abuse
    - b. domestic violence
    - c. vandalism



18. When someone forces a vehicle to change direction, the crime is called .....
- terrorism
  - assault
  - hijacking
19. When someone uses secret information to get money from another person, the crime is called .....
- blackmailing
  - bribery
  - fraud
20. When someone uses company money for their own purposes, the crime is called .....
- robbery
  - embezzlement
  - smuggling

embezzlement - sikkasztás  
 fraud - csalás  
 blackmailing - zsarolás

bribery - vesztegetés  
 despoilment - kifosztás

Here is the statistics on the ratio of the different types of crime in Hungary (2016) among prisoners<sup>14</sup>:

crime	Male offenders (%)	Female offenders (%)
Theft	22,7	18,5
Robbery	18,5	2,5
Homicide	8,3	18,11,37
Assault	8	3,4
Fraud	5,1	9,9
Vandalism	3,3	1,7
Drug trafficking	2,5	2,5
Human trafficking	2,6	0,9
Blackmail	2	3,1
Rape	2,1	0,3
Despoilment	1,5	4,1
Drug abuse	1,4	1,3
Child abuse	0,8	3,1
Embezzlement	0,8	2,1

Write 5 statements about the data above that you find interesting.

## V.8. What belongs to a prisoner's personal property?

Detail the supplies that a prisoner can keep in a cell in Hungarian prisons. Use the regulations you are given by your teacher.

Personal supplies	
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<sup>14</sup> Review of Hungarian Prison Statistics, 2016/2 (2017). Hungarian Prison Service, Budapest.

Hygienic supplies	
Clothing supplies	
Food and eating supplies	
Tobacco products	
Writing materials and paper products	
Products in connection with religion	
Cell furnishings:	
Medicine, etc:	

## V.5. Personal details

You are asked to help a social worker with collecting data about a foreign prisoner. Make questions to your classmate who has all the data available. After these you have to be able to summarize what you got to know about the prisoner.

First name

Surname

Identification number

Age

Place and date of birth

Mother's name

Permanent address  
Temporary address  
Citizenship  
Job/occupation/profession/  
Qualification  
Workplace  
Family status/Marital status  
ID card  
Passport  
Crime  
Sentence  
Cell number  
Regime  
Recidivism  
Contact person  
Any special information about the prisoner (e.g.: suicidal attempts)

**Questions to prisoners:**

What's your name/surname/first name?  
What's your identification number?  
How old are you?  
When and where were you born?  
What's your mother's name?  
Where do you live? What's your permanent/temporary address?  
Where are you from?  
Are you a citizen of the USA/Slovakia/...?  
What's your job?  
What qualifications do you have?  
Where did you work before you get in to the prison?  
Are you married? Are you single? Are you a widow? Are you divorced?  
Tell me the number of your ID/passport.  
What crime did you commit?  
What sentence did you get?  
What is your cell number?  
Which regime are you in?  
Have you ever been in a prison (in Hungary or in any other countries)?

Who are your contact people? With whom are you in contact?

Have you ever had a suicidal attempt?

## V.6. Useful expressions: Orders

What's the problem?

Go to the cell.

Stand up.

Sit down.

Lie down.

Come out.

Listen to me.

Turn around.

Put your head on the ground.

I will use physical force against you.

I will use coercive devices if you do not follow my order.

Line up in two rows!

Turn around and face against the wall!

Put your hands up!

Headcount!

It's lunchtime!

I am going to search you and your clothes for forbidden/illegal objects!

I am going to put handcuffs on you! Please cooperate!

## V. Vocabulary

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prison	emergency	injury
prisoner	government	record
prison officer	Minister of the Interior	institution
correctional officer (US)	security	unit
correctional facility (US)	low risk	measure
penitentiary	medium risk	strict regime
detention	high risk	medium regime
offender	supervise	light regime
coercive device	transfer	sentence
handcuff	accompany	suspended sentence
truncheon	execute	parole
use of force firearm	disability	parole officer
body search	risk	incident
judge	authority	criminal law
jurisdiction	treatment	pre-trial detention
law enforcement	crime prevention	recidivism
penal law	discipline	headcount
Penal Code	torture	reintegration custody
Prison Code	legal representation	violent, violence
intervention	legal representative	
rescue	complaint	

### Institutions

Hungarian Prison Service

Hungarian Prison Service Headquarters

Heves County Remand Prison

Márianosztra Strict and Medium Regime Prison

Tököl Juvenile Prison

Tiszalök National Prison

Central Hospital of the Prison Service

Education, Training and Rehabilitation Centre of the Prison Service

Minister of the Interior

## Ranks

### **Tiszthelyettesek (Non-commissioned officers):**

Örmester - Sergeant

Törzsörmester - Staff sergeant

Főtörzsörmester - Sergeant first class

### **Zászlósok (warrant officers):**

Zászlós - warrant officer

Törzszászlós - Senior warrant officer

Főtörzszászlós - Chief warrant officer

### **Tisztek (officers):**

Hadnagy - Second Lieutenant

Főhadnagy - First lieutenant

Százados - Captain

### **Főtisztek (Senior officers):**

Őrnagy - Major

Alezredes - Lieutenant Colonel

Ezredes - Colonel

### **Tábornokok (Generals):**

Dandártábornok - Brigadier

Vezérőrnagy - Major General

Altábornagy - Lieutenant General