

Unit 16: Shoplifting

16A : Open Cloze

Fill in each blank in the following passage with ONE word which best completes the meaning. Write your answers in the space provided.

Many shoplifters are teenagers __1__ shoplift to show 1. _____
 their peers how daring they __2__. Others shoplift __3__ 2. _____
 impulse when they see something they want but cannot afford. 3. _____

Shoplifters often explain their acts with all kinds __4__ excuses, 4. _____
 such as ‘This is a big store that __5__ afford the loss’, ‘The 5. _____
 owner is so rude and mean; I stole __6__ him simply to get even 6. _____
 with him’, ‘There are so __7__ items in the store; no one cares 7. _____
 if one small item __8__ missing’, and ‘I am so smart that 8. _____
 I will never __9__ caught.’ __10__ matter what excuse one 9. _____
 uses, it cannot justify shoplifting. 10. _____

Some teenagers do not see shoplifting __11__ a crime. But it is 11. _____
 a crime. If a person is caught for shoplifting, he can be charged
 even __12__ he is only a juvenile. If he is convicted, he will be 12. _____
 sentenced and __13__ a criminal record that may affect the rest 13. _____
 __14__ his life. A criminal record is likely to cause problems 14. _____
 when one applies __15__ a job, certain professional licenses, 15. _____
 immigration, studying abroad, or even __16__ travelling visa. 16. _____

Teenaged shoplifters hurt not only themselves, but __17__ 17. _____
 other teenagers who are law-abiding. __18__ many shoplifters 18. _____
 are teenagers, some store owners may have a negative opinion
 of teenaged customers, thinking that they are likely to __19__. 19. _____
 Some stores even have policies that restrict the number of
 teenagers in the store __20__ one time. Most teenaged shoplifters 20. _____

have __21__ thought that what they did might
 damage the image of teenagers __22__ general.

21. _____
 22. _____

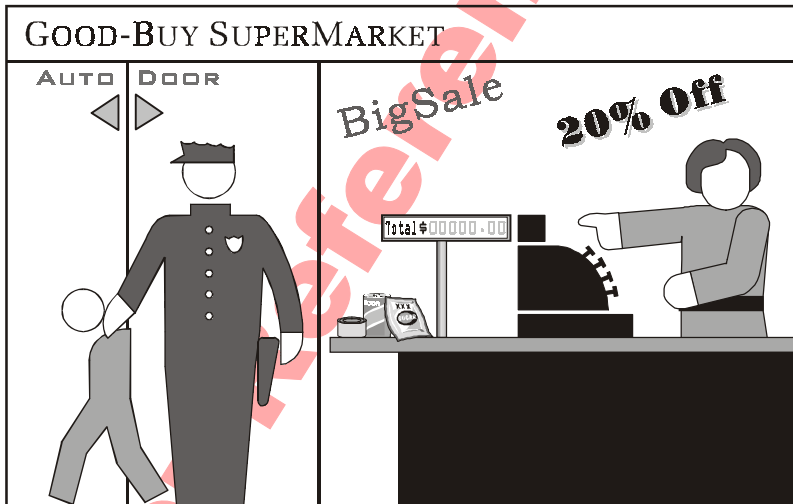
Store owners who lose revenue from shoplifting have to
 raise prices to compensate __23__ the loss and for the
 extra expenses in security measures. __24__ a result,
 everyone who shops in the store suffers.

23. _____
 24. _____

Many teenaged shoplifters do not realize the consequences of
 their acts __25__ after the crime. __26__ they known exactly
 what their shoplifting might lead __27__, they probably
 would not have done it.

25. _____
 26. _____
 27. _____

***Answers on page A14.*



Vocabulary

impulse (n) 一時衝動

crime (n) 罪行

juvenile (n) 青少年

sentence (v) 判罪

revenue (n) 收入

measure (n) 措施

justify (v) 爲 辯護

charge (v) 控告

convict (v) 判罪

law-abiding (adj) 守法的

compensate (v) 補償

consequence (n) 後果

16B : Grammar & Usage

even + conjunction: even if / even though

'Even' is an adverb; it cannot be used as a conjunction. But 'even' can be *used with the conjunction 'if' or 'though' for emphasis.*

e.g. (Incorrect) Even I don't know how to solve the problem, I will try my best. ×
 (Correct) Even if I don't know how to solve the problem, I will try my best. ✓

Example from the passage:

If a person is caught for shoplifting, he can be charged **even if** he is only a juvenile.

'even' is used with 'if' to stress the fact that being a juvenile will not make a difference.

More examples:

- ◆ **Even though** I have never met her in person, I admire her greatly.
- ◆ We enjoyed the movie very much **even though** we missed the first ten minutes.
- ◆ This child is very gentle; he will not hit back **even if** someone hits him.

16C : Sentence Patterns

Had... (conditional)

'Had' can be used to construct a conditional sentence relating to something in the past; since it is about the past, the situation is only imaginary and will never happen. The construction requires the use of *inversion* and *past perfect tense in conditional mood*:

Active voice: **Had + subject + past participle..., subject + would have + past participle**

Passive voice: **Had + subject + past participle..., subject + would have + been + past participle**

Example from the passage:

Had they known exactly what their shoplifting might lead to, they probably **would not have done** it.

The sentence can be rewritten as:

If they had known exactly what their shoplifting might lead to, they probably would not have done it.

Notice that *inversion* is used when 'Had' is used to begin the sentence.

More examples:

- ◆ **Had I taken** that flight, I **would have died** in the crash.
(→ *I didn't take that flight and I am still alive.*)
- ◆ **Had she studied** hard, she **would not have failed** the test.
(→ *She didn't study hard and failed the test.*)
- ◆ **Had I trusted** him, I **would have been cheated** by him.
(→ *I was not cheated by him because I didn't trust him..*)

16D : Revision Exercise 1 – Grammar & Usage

Fill in each blank with ONE word which best completes the meaning of the sentence. Write your answers in the space provided.

1. Even _____ she doesn't know most people in the party, she has a great time.
2. I am going to apply _____ this scholarship.
3. Had I listened to my mother, I _____ not have got into this trouble.
4. He tricked me and I tricked him back to get _____ with him.
5. If we don't fix this small problem now, it will _____ to more serious problems sooner or later.
6. We can find all kinds _____ information on the Internet.
7. _____ a result of green house effect, the temperature has risen in the last few years.

***Answers on page B3.*

16E : Revision Exercise 2 – Vocabulary

Choose an appropriate word from the vocabulary section to complete each of the following sentences. Use the correct form of the word.

1. The insurance company will _____ us for our losses in the fire.
2. Murderers are _____ to death in some countries.
3. Children usually do not think much before they do something; they often act on _____.
4. If you don't listen to us, you have to be responsible for all the _____ of your decision.
5. The government has taken various _____ to prevent SARS from spreading.
6. Our company is making huge profits this year; we have doubled our _____.
7. All these reasons cannot _____ the decision to go into war.

***Answers on page B4.*

Answers and Explanations

16A : Open Cloze

1. who use 'who' for 'teenagers'
2. are
3. on a phrase; do something **on impulse** = decide to do something suddenly without planning
4. of all kinds **of** things
5. can
6. from **steal from** someone;
note: you **get even with** someone = make someone suffer as much as he has made you
7. many 'item' is countable
8. is
9. get / be passive voice; 'get' can be used to replace 'be' in passive voice; see also [4B](#)
10. No No matter = It doesn't matter; It doesn't make a difference
11. as
12. if / though see **Grammar & Usage**
13. have / get use 'have', not 'has' because the verb follows 'will': 'will be sentenced' and 'will have a criminal record'
14. of use 'the rest of' to refer to what is left; e.g. the **rest of** the life; the **rest of** the day
15. for **apply for** a job or a scholarship
16. a 'visa' is a countable noun
17. also not only... but also
18. Since / Because / As needs a conjunction to bring out the causal-effect relation of the two sentences
19. shoplift / steal
20. at
21. never / neither / not 'nor' is the hint for using an adverb with negative meaning
22. in **in general** = generally
23. for **compensate for** a loss
24. As a phrase; **As a result** = because of this
25. until not... until; see also [14C](#)
26. Had do not use 'if' because it doesn't agree with the past participle 'known'; see **Sentence Patterns**
27. to **lead to** = cause

16D : Grammar & Usage

1. though – Grammar & Usage
2. for – Explanation 15
3. would – Sentence Patterns
4. even – Explanation 6
5. lead – Explanation 27
6. of – Explanation 4
7. As – Explanation 24

16E : Vocabulary

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. compensate | 2. sentenced |
| 3. impulse | 4. consequences |
| 5. measures | 6. revenue |
| 7. justify | |

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