

- 1 A better
B healthier
C poorer
D worse
- 2 A disappear
B evaporate
C exist
D vanish
- 3 A declared
B denied
C left without
D opened
- 4 A began
B commenced
C retired
D started
- 5 A Finally
B Fortunately
C Namely
D Yet
- 6 A explain
B impart
C learn
D teach

Assignment 34

Writing

40



With the help of the information in the article, try to reconstruct the blog that Gail Emms wrote (see I. 19). You can use the direct quotes from the article. Include information about her badminton career, the medals she won, her university degree, the period after she just stopped, what kind of jobs she did do, and where she is now.

A few tips when writing blogposts:

- 1 Be short and direct: less is more in some cases.
- 2 Start with a funny opening sentence or paragraph: a little personality goes a long way. So don't be afraid to let loose now and again.
- 3 Ask a thought-provoking question: when someone asks you a question, you almost can't help but think of an answer.
- 4 Share a shocking fact or statistic: if you've ever read the cover of a tabloid you know how powerful this approach can be. Sensationalism sells.
- 5 Share something personal: this is a great way to establish a deeper connection with your readers.
- 6 Lead with a success story: what's more inspiring than reading about someone else's path to success? This is a true approach to hooking your reader.

Why plead guilty? ★★

pages 14-15

Language Organiser • Listening • Reading • Writing

Assignment 35

Pre-listening

10



A

Work together with two or three fellow students. First, discuss what you expect the article to be about, judging by the title 'Why plead guilty?'.

B

Read the Communication Toolbox and watch the video bit.ly/wr-plead. Then discuss the following questions.

- 1 What is a plea agreement?
- 2 Do we have anything like this in the Netherlands? What is it like here?

- 3 Do you think it's fair to offer people a plea agreement? Why or why not?

Communication Toolbox

to admit to a crime	een misdaad bekennen, toegeven
to appeal a verdict	een uitspraak aanvechten
to be charged with	aangeklaagd worden voor
to dismiss a case	een zaak seponeren
to drop a charge	een aanklacht laten vallen
to file to withdraw	een verzoek doen tot nietigverklaring
to incarcerate	opsluiten
to represent	vertegenwoordigen
to plead guilty	schuld bekennen
to serve a term	een straf uitzitten
to testify	getuigen
attorney general	procureur-generaal
charge	aanklacht
defendant	aangeklaagde
inmate	gevangene
judge	rechter
parole officer	reclasseringsambtenaar
perpetrator	dader
prosecutor	aanklager
public defender	door de staat aangewezen (gratis) advocaat
offender	delinquent
(eye)witness	(oog)getuige
acquittal	vrijspraak
arraignment	aanklacht
conviction	veroordeling
courtroom	rechtszaal
felony	misdrif
imprisonment	opsluiting
misdemeanour	overtreding
miscarriage of justice	gerechtelijke dwaling
offence	delict, misdaad
parole	voorwaardelijke vrijlating
plea agreement/plea bargain/plea deal	schuldbekentenis voor strafvermindering
probation	proeftijd
solitary confinement	eenzame opsluiting
trial	rechtszaak
verdict	veroordeling
violation	overtreding

Assignment 36

Language Organiser

15



A

Finish the following story by putting the following words in the right places. Choose from: *acquittal* – *admits to a crime* – *arraignment* – *convictions* – *courtroom* – *defendant* – *drop a charge* – *felony* – *perpetrator* – *plea agreement* – *plea bargain* – *plead guilty* – *prosecutor* – *public defender* – *represented* – *verdict*.

There are two words too many.

When someone has been arrested for a crime, they can choose to be ... (1) by their own lawyer, or they can be assigned a(n) ... (2). Then they will be brought up for ... (3) in a(n) ... (4). Here the ... (5) can either ... (6) or innocent. When a defendant ... (7), they will usually have accepted a(n) ... (8). This will especially be the case if chance of a guilty ... (9) at a trial is very high. Earlier ... (10) will make someone's chance at ... (11) very slim, regardless of the evidence. In the case of a(n) ... (12), the ... (13) may choose to ... (14) for a lesser one.

B

Fill in the gaps choosing from the words in the Communication Toolbox.

- 1 The innocent woman had to ... her guilty verdict three times before a judge took it up.
- 2 The man was in jail for 42 years due to a severe ...
- 3 A(n) ... is the highest legal advisor of a government.
- 4 Fighting while incarcerated will often be punished with ...
- 5 A(n) ... is less serious than a felony.
- 6 Many prisoners are released on ... before being freed completely.
- 7 The gang member had to ... of fifteen years in prison for aggravated violence.
- 8 Because the wrong person was imprisoned, the ... was still walking around.

Assignment 37

Listening

10



Take out your magazine and read along while you listen to 'Why plead guilty?'. Fill in the gaps.

Assignment 38

Reading

15



Answer the following questions about the text in your own words. Write complete English sentences.

- 1 What had Rodney Roberts been charged with?
- 2 Why did Roberts feel like he had to 'choose between Satan and Lucifer' (l. 14)?
- 3 Why didn't Roberts report to his parole officer regularly?
- 4 What is the reason Roberts spent so much time in solitary confinement?
- 5 Why did Roberts say he 'didn't trust public defenders at that point' (ll. 94-95)?
- 6 What was the first good news in the case Roberts received?
- 7 Why didn't Martone do anything wrong, according to his own words?
- 8 Who or what is to blame for his unjust incarceration, according to Roberts?

Assignment 39

Reading

15



Read the following inmate profile and compare it to the text. What are the differences between the cases? What are the similarities?

Greetings,

In my youth, I made a number of damaging and costly decisions for which I have paid a price in more ways than one. Now, with over a decade of imprisonment, my outlook on life has matured considerably.

In 1997, I accepted a plea agreement for Grand Theft with a Gang Involvement Enhancement, in exchange for a 10-month jail sentence with probation. This was my second conviction. However, in March of 2000, the State of California passed a new law that stated that any Gang Enhancement would be upgraded to a serious felony. The law turned the Gang Enhancement into my third offense, which meant that, without actually being convicted for something new, I received my third strike and have been imprisoned for life since.

Presently, I am trying to get the court to reopen its verdict and issue a changed sentence. I have tried to represent myself in legal matters, but I believe that because of my self-representation, the courts are not considering my appeals in the same way as they would if I had a professional council. I remain convinced that with the proper support and attention to this miscarriage of justice, we will prevail in having the 1997 conviction stricken from the record, which would remove my life sentence.

Some of my future goals include organising social and educational projects throughout the cities of America focusing on decriminalising the culture of our disadvantaged and at-risk youth. I am inspired to provide guidance based upon my experiences, enhancing their lives.

In closing, I would like to thank you for taking the time to read about me. I am appealing to you and anyone that you may know for legal and emotional support. Anything will be embraced with open arms.

Peace be upon you,

Lorenzo Fosselman, Jr.

Rodney Roberts Lorenzo Fosselman, Jr.
similarities

differences