

Worksheet 3.10a: Reducing crime

1. Write the key vocabulary number which matches the correct definition.

Definition

- A. People on the same street look after each other's houses _____
- B. Making sure crime doesn't happen in the first place _____
- C. When a child doesn't get enough care _____
- D. Citizens paid for 'doing the right thing' _____
- E. Example: police distribute burglar alarms _____
- F. Cause of a crime (for example, person feels poor) _____
- G. Argument/disagreement _____
- H. Telling the public something (for example, the name of a local burglar) _____
- I. Returning someone to health/legal behaviours _____
- J. The number of crimes reported each year (locally and nationally) _____
- K. Example: a teenager encourages a younger child to get a bike lock _____
- L. Happiness and health of local people _____
- M. Courts, tribunals, police, judges, magistrates, jurors, and so on _____
- N. Feeling separated from wider society _____
- O. People and places surrounding you _____
- P. Making sure there is less crime _____
- Q. Deliberately cause unpleasant feelings/acts (for example, towards gay people) _____
- R. Needing something (for example, drugs) _____
- S. Different community groups support each other to achieve the same goal _____
- T. Detailed plan (for example, by the police) for achieving success _____

Key vocabulary

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|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Cashback scheme | 8. Disengaged | 14. Joined-up thinking |
| 2. Community wellbeing | 9. Dispute | 15. Legal system |
| 3. Crime rate | 10. Environment | 16. Neglect |
| 4. Crime reduction | 11. Formal crime prevention | 17. Neighbourhood Watch |
| 5. Crime prevention | 12. Incite hatred | 18. Rehabilitation |
| 6. Dependency | 13. Informal crime prevention | 19. Strategy |
| 7. Disclosure | | 20. Trigger |

2. Now write a summary of how society tries to reduce crime. Include at least five items of the key vocabulary listed above and underline them.
