Crime

VOCABULARY PRACTICE

ADVANCED | C1

Name: _____ **Date:** _____

1 Match each advanced criminology or justice concept with its meaning.

1 deterrence	____	a reoffending after punishment or intervention
2 rehabilitation	____	b unequal punishment for comparable offences or offenders
3 recidivism	____	c use of punishment to discourage offending
4 restorative justice	____	d authority to decide whether and how to pursue charges
5 procedural justice	____	e excessive use of criminal law to regulate behaviour
6 prosecutorial discretion	____	f focus on fair, respectful and transparent decision-making procedures
7 wrongful conviction	____	g conviction of a person who did not commit the offence
8 overcriminalisation	____	h inconsistent application of law to particular people or groups
9 selective enforcement	____	i process aiming to help an offender return to lawful life
10 sentencing disparity	____	j process repairing harm through offender, victim and community participation

2 Complete the criminal-policy collocations.

conviction | discretion | disparity | enforcement | justice | offending | rate | reintegration

1 reduce repeat _____

2 measure the recidivism _____

3 support offender _____

4 exercise prosecutorial _____

5 prevent wrongful _____

6 address sentencing _____

7 ensure consistent _____

8 implement restorative _____

3 Choose the concept that best captures the distinction.

1 Punishment aims to discourage future offending: *deterrence / rehabilitation*.

2 Education supports return to lawful life: *rehabilitation / incapacitation*.

3 Victims and offenders agree how harm can be repaired: *restorative / procedural justice*.

4 Similar cases receive sharply different penalties: *sentencing disparity / selective enforcement*.

5 A prosecutor chooses not to pursue a minor charge: *prosecutorial discretion / overcriminalisation*.

6 Rules are applied mainly against one community: *selective enforcement / recidivism*.

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4 Complete the justice-policy review with terms from the box.

deterrence | procedural justice | prosecutorial discretion | recidivism | rehabilitation | restorative justice | selective enforcement | sentencing disparity | wrongful conviction

The reform distinguishes **1** _____ from **2** _____: punishment may discourage offending, while education supports change. Success is measured through **3** _____ but also housing and employment. A pilot uses **4** _____ where participation is voluntary and safe. Transparent **5** _____ strengthens legitimacy, while written guidance limits inconsistent **6** _____. Data audits test for **7** _____ and **8** _____. Strong disclosure and appeal safeguards reduce the risk of **9** _____.

5 Read the text and answer the questions concisely.

Evaluating a diversion programme
A city offered first-time defendants charged with low-level offences supervised treatment and community work instead of prosecution. Completion rates were high, and participants were arrested less often over the next year. However, eligibility depended partly on prosecutors' referrals, which varied between districts. Researchers therefore compared similar eligible and non-referred cases, published subgroup outcomes and examined whether reduced arrests reflected less offending or different police contact. They recommended written criteria, independent review and longer follow-up.

1 Who was eligible for the programme? _____

2 What replaced prosecution? _____

3 What two positive outcomes were observed? _____

4 What created unequal access? _____

5 Why did researchers question the arrest measure? _____

6 Name two recommended safeguards. _____

6 Paraphrase using the expression in capitals.

1 The person was convicted despite being innocent. **WRONGFUL** ___

2 Comparable cases received unequal punishments. **DISPARITY** ___

3 Fair procedures strengthened trust in the system. **PROCEDURAL** ___

4 The law was applied mainly against one group. **SELECTIVE** ___

OVER TO YOU

Write a **160-190 word** criminal-justice reform proposal. Address prevention, rehabilitation, discretion, equal treatment, victim interests, measurement, appeals and accountability.

[ ] Use at least ten target terms or collocations. [ ] Distinguish outcomes from causal claims. [ ] Define safeguards and review.

ANSWER KEY

1 Advanced justice concepts

1 **c** 2 **i** 3 **a** 4 **j** 5 **f** 6 **d** 7 **g** 8 **e** 9 **h** 10 **b**

2 Criminal-policy collocations

1 **offending** 2 **rate** 3 **reintegration** 4 **discretion** 5 **conviction** 6 **disparity** 7 **enforcement** 8 **justice**

3 Conceptual distinctions

1 **deterrence** 2 **rehabilitation** 3 **restorative justice**
4 **sentencing disparity** 5 **prosecutorial discretion** 6 **selective enforcement**

4 Justice-policy review

1 **deterrence** 2 **rehabilitation** 3 **recidivism** 4 **restorative justice** 5 **procedural justice**
6 **prosecutorial discretion** 7 **selective enforcement** 8 **sentencing disparity** 9 **wrongful conviction**

5 Reading - suggested answers

1 First-time defendants with low-level charges. 2 Treatment and community work. 3 High completion and fewer arrests.
4 Varying prosecutor referrals. 5 Arrests can reflect police contact. 6 Written criteria, review or longer follow-up.

6 Paraphrasing - possible answers

1 It was a **wrongful conviction**. 2 There was sentencing **disparity**. 3 **Procedural justice** strengthened trust. 4 This was **selective enforcement**.

Over to you: Answers will vary. Check conceptual precision, equity, causal caution, safeguards and accountability.