

# Kriminalität und Recht – Test 1

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_ Punkte: / 30



Diesen Test online  
machen und sofort  
auswerten

Wähle bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort (A, B, C oder D).

## Teil 1: Straftaten und Personen

Wähle das Wort oder den Satz, der am besten zur jeweiligen Frage passt.

- A person who steals things from shops is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** shoplifter                      **B** burglar                      **C** kidnapper                      **D** pickpocket
- Someone broke into our house while we were on holiday and took our TV. It was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** kidnapping                      **B** murder                      **C** burglary                      **D** fine
- A person who sees a crime happen and can describe it to the police is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** suspect                      **B** witness                      **C** judge                      **D** prisoner
- The police think this woman committed the crime, but they are not sure yet. She is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** victim                      **B** lawyer                      **C** witness                      **D** suspect
- What does 'vandalism' mean?  
**A** Taking money from a bank using a gun  
**B** Damaging public or private property on purpose  
**C** Driving a car without a licence  
**D** Lying to the police
- In court, the person who controls the trial and decides the punishment is the \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** judge                      **B** witness                      **C** victim                      **D** thief
- Which sentence is correct?  
**A** The police arrested him of stealing a car.  
**B** The police arrested him because stealing a car.  
**C** The police arrested him for stealing a car.  
**D** The police arrested him to steal a car.
- Be careful with your bag on the bus. There are often \_\_\_\_\_ who take wallets from people's pockets.  
**A** burglars                      **B** pickpockets                      **C** kidnappers                      **D** lawyers
- "Somebody has just stolen my phone!" Choose the best response.  
**A** Congratulations, that's great news!  
**C** I'm sorry, I didn't steal it yesterday.  
**B** You should report it to the police.  
**D** Don't worry, it's not illegal.
- Find the mistake: "The robbers stole the bank on Friday and escaped in a car."  
**A** escaped                      **B** on Friday                      **C** in a car                      **D** stole

## Teil 2: Kollokationen und Wortfamilien

Wähle das Wort, das den Satz richtig ergänzt.

11. Young people who \_\_\_\_\_ a crime may have to go to a special centre.  
**A** make                      **B** do                      **C** commit                      **D** break
12. If you drive faster than the speed limit, you \_\_\_\_\_ the law.  
**A** break                      **B** commit                      **C** do                      **D** make
13. After a long trial, the court found her \_\_\_\_\_ of the crime.  
**A** guilt                      **B** guilty                      **C** guiltily                      **D** guiltiness
14. You can't park here. It's \_\_\_\_\_ and you might have to pay money.  
**A** legal                      **B** illegally                      **C** illegal                      **D** legality
15. The police are still \_\_\_\_\_ the robbery and hope to find the criminals soon.  
**A** investigation                      **B** investigator                      **C** investigate                      **D** investigating
16. He had to pay a \_\_\_\_\_ for parking in the wrong place.  
**A** fine                      **B** sentence                      **C** prison                      **D** trial
17. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ him to three years in prison.  
**A** punished                      **B** sentenced                      **C** fined                      **D** arrested
18. My aunt is a \_\_\_\_\_. She helps people with legal problems and speaks for them in court.  
**A** law                      **B** lawful                      **C** lawyer                      **D** lawless
19. The man was \_\_\_\_\_ from the police station because there was no evidence against him.  
**A** released                      **B** charged                      **C** accused                      **D** arrested
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ took my bag while I was sitting in the café.  
**A** theft                      **B** thieves                      **C** steal                      **D** thief

## Teil 3: Wortschatz im Kontext

Lies den Zeitungsartikel. Wähle dann bei jeder Frage die beste Antwort.

Last month, the small town of Westbrook saw a sudden increase in bicycle thefts. In just three weeks, more than twenty bikes disappeared from outside the train station, the library and the sports centre. Many owners had locked their bikes, but the thieves simply cut through the locks.

The police asked the public for help. Officer Maria Lopez explained, "We need witnesses. If you saw anything unusual near the station, please contact us. Even small details can be important." A local student, Daniel Osei, noticed two men putting bikes into a white van late one evening. He wrote down part of the number plate and called the police straight away.

Thanks to his information, officers found the van two days later. Inside, they discovered fourteen stolen bikes. The two men were arrested and charged with theft. At first, they denied everything, but security cameras at the station provided clear evidence.

Last week, the case went to court. The judge said the men had caused a lot of stress to the community. One of them received a six-month prison sentence. The other, who was only nineteen and had no criminal record, was ordered to do 200 hours of community service, such as cleaning parks and repairing public spaces.

Most of the bikes have now been returned to their owners. The police have also given advice on how to prevent future crimes: use two strong locks, park in busy, well-lit places, and register your bike so

it can be identified if it is stolen.

21. In paragraph 1, "more than twenty bikes disappeared" means the bikes \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** were broken                      **B** were sold                      **C** went missing                      **D** were repaired
22. Why did Officer Lopez ask for witnesses?  
**A** She needed people who had seen something unusual.  
**B** She wanted people to lock their bikes.  
**C** She was looking for new police officers.  
**D** She wanted to sell the stolen bikes.
23. The two men were "charged with theft". This means that they were \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** asked to pay for the bikes                      **B** sent to prison immediately  
**C** officially accused of stealing                      **D** found not guilty
24. "At first, they denied everything" means that the men \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** said they were sorry                      **B** said they had done nothing wrong  
**C** told the police the whole story                      **D** asked for a lawyer
25. In paragraph 3, "evidence" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** a punishment                      **B** a type of camera  
**C** a stolen object                      **D** information that shows something is true
26. The younger man "had no criminal record". This means he \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** had never been found guilty of a crime before  
**B** did not have a driving licence  
**C** had never owned a bike  
**D** did not tell the police his name
27. "Community service" in paragraph 4 is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** a job in a police station  
**B** a long stay in prison  
**C** unpaid work that helps the local area as a punishment  
**D** a fine paid to the town
28. Who decided the punishments for the two men?  
**A** Officer Lopez                      **B** Daniel Osei                      **C** the bike owners                      **D** the judge
29. In the last paragraph, "prevent future crimes" means \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
**A** report                      **B** stop them from happening  
**C** investigate                      **D** punish
30. If your bike "can be identified", people can \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A** recognise it as your bike                      **B** ride it without a lock  
**C** buy it more cheaply                      **D** repair it easily

## Lösungen – Kriminalität und Recht – Test 1

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1 A  | 2 C  | 3 B  | 4 D  | 5 B  | 6 A  | 7 C  | 8 B  | 9 B  | 10 D |
| 11 C | 12 A | 13 B | 14 C | 15 D | 16 A | 17 B | 18 C | 19 A | 20 D |
| 21 C | 22 A | 23 C | 24 B | 25 D | 26 A | 27 C | 28 D | 29 B | 30 A |

### Erklärungen

- A** – Ein „shoplifter“ (Ladendieb) stiehlt Waren aus Geschäften.
- C** – Eine „burglary“ (Einbruch) liegt vor, wenn jemand unerlaubt in ein Gebäude eindringt, um zu stehlen.
- B** – Ein „witness“ (Zeuge) ist jemand, der gesehen hat, was passiert ist.
- D** – Ein „suspect“ (Verdächtiger) ist jemand, den die Polizei für möglicherweise schuldig hält.
- B** – „Vandalism“ bedeutet, absichtlich fremdes Eigentum zu beschädigen, zum Beispiel indem man Fenster einschlägt.
- A** – Der „judge“ (Richter) leitet die Verhandlung und legt das Strafmaß fest.
- C** – Es heißt „arrest someone for doing something“.
- B** – „Pickpockets“ (Taschendiebe) stehlen in Menschenmengen aus Taschen und Hosentaschen.
- B** – Den Diebstahl bei der Polizei anzuzeigen ist die natürliche, hilfreiche Antwort.
- D** – Man sagt „rob a bank“ oder „rob a person“, aber „steal money“ oder „steal things“ – daher muss „stole“ durch „robbed“ ersetzt werden.
- C** – Die Kollokation lautet „commit a crime“.
- A** – Es heißt „break the law“.
- B** – „Find someone guilty“ erfordert das Adjektiv „guilty“.
- C** – Gesucht ist ein Adjektiv mit der Bedeutung „gesetzwidrig“: „illegal“.
- D** – Nach „are still“ brauchen wir die -ing-Form für die Verlaufsform der Gegenwart (Present Continuous).
- A** – Ein „fine“ (Geldstrafe) ist Geld, das man als Strafe zahlt.
- B** – Es heißt „sentence someone to a period in prison“.
- C** – Ein „lawyer“ (Anwalt) ist jemand, der beruflich rechtlich berät und andere vertritt.
- A** – „Released“ bedeutet „freigelassen“ und passt zu „no evidence“.
- D** – Nach „A“ brauchen wir das Nomen im Singular, das eine Person bezeichnet: „thief“.
- C** – „Disappeared“ bedeutet hier, dass sie mitgenommen wurden und nicht mehr auffindbar waren.
- A** – „Witnesses“ sind Personen, die etwas gesehen haben – sie bat alle, denen etwas aufgefallen war, sich bei der Polizei zu melden.
- C** – „To be charged with a crime“ bedeutet, dass man offiziell wegen einer Straftat angeklagt wird.
- B** – „To deny something“ heißt, zu sagen, dass etwas nicht stimmt (bestreiten).
- D** – „Evidence“ bedeutet Beweise – hier die Kameraaufnahmen, die die Tat der Männer zeigen.
- A** – Ein „criminal record“ ist ein offizielles Verzeichnis der Straftaten, die eine Person begangen hat (Vorstrafenregister).
- C** – Der Text nennt Beispiele wie das Reinigen von Parks – also unbezahlte gemeinnützige Arbeit.
- D** – Vor Gericht legt der Richter („judge“) das Strafmaß fest.
- B** – „To prevent something“ bedeutet, etwas zu verhindern, bevor es passiert.
- A** – „To identify something“ bedeutet, genau zu erkennen, was etwas ist oder wem es gehört.

**Hinweise für Lehrkräfte:** Teil 1 prüft die Grundbedeutungen, Teil 2 konzentriert sich auf Kollokationen wie „commit a crime“ und „break the law“ sowie auf Wortbildung, und Teil 3 testet den Wortschatz in einem kurzen Zeitungsartikel. Abgefragt werden typische Fehler wie die Verwechslung von steal und rob, thief und theft sowie judge, lawyer und witness. Zur Vertiefung können die Lernenden die Nachricht mit den Schlüsselwörtern nacherzählen oder selbst einen kurzen Polizeibericht schreiben.