

Crime et justice – Test 1



Faites ce test en ligne
et vérifiez vos
réponses
immédiatement

Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Date: _____ Score: / 30

Pour chaque question, choisissez la meilleure réponse (A, B, C ou D).

Partie 1 : Le crime et ses acteurs

Choisissez le mot ou la phrase qui convient le mieux à chaque question.

1. A person who steals things from shops is called a _____.
A shoplifter **B** burglar **C** kidnapper **D** pickpocket
2. 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
3. A person who sees a crime happen and can describe it to the police is a _____.
A suspect **B** witness **C** judge **D** prisoner
4. 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
5. 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
6. In court, the person who controls the trial and decides the punishment is the _____.
A judge **B** witness **C** victim **D** thief
7. 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.
8. 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
9. "Somebody has just stolen my phone!" Choose the best response.
A Congratulations, that's great news! **B** You should report it to the police.
C I'm sorry, I didn't steal it yesterday. **D** Don't worry, it's not illegal.
10. 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

Partie 2 : Collocations et familles de mots

Choisissez le mot qui complète correctement chaque phrase.

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

Partie 3 : Le vocabulaire en contexte

Lisez l'article de presse, puis choisissez la meilleure réponse à chaque question.

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

Corrigé – Crime et justice – 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

Explications

- A** – Un « shoplifter » est une personne qui vole des articles dans les magasins.
- C** – Un « burglary » (cambriolage), c'est lorsque quelqu'un entre illégalement dans un bâtiment pour voler.
- B** – Un « witness » (témoin) est une personne qui a vu ce qui s'est passé.
- D** – Un « suspect » est une personne que la police soupçonne d'être coupable.
- B** – Le « vandalism » consiste à endommager volontairement des biens, par exemple en cassant des vitres.
- A** – Le « judge » (juge) dirige le procès et décide de la peine.
- C** – On dit « arrest someone for doing something ».
- B** – Les « pickpockets » volent dans les poches et les sacs des gens dans les lieux bondés.
- B** – Signaler un vol à la police est la réponse naturelle et utile.
- D** – On utilise « rob » avec une banque ou une personne, et « steal » avec de l'argent ou des objets : « stole » doit donc être remplacé par « robbed ».
- C** – La collocation correcte est « commit a crime ».
- A** – On dit « break the law ».
- B** – « Find someone guilty » exige l'adjectif « guilty ».
- C** – Il faut un adjectif signifiant « contraire à la loi » : « illegal ».
- D** – Après « are still », il faut la forme en -ing pour former le présent continu (Present Continuous).
- A** – Un « fine » (amende) est une somme d'argent que l'on paie comme sanction.
- B** – On dit « sentence someone to a period in prison ».
- C** – Un « lawyer » (avocat) est une personne dont le métier est de donner des conseils juridiques et de représenter des clients.
- A** – « Released » signifie « autorisé à partir », ce qui correspond à « no evidence ».
- D** – Après « A », il faut le nom singulier désignant une personne : « thief ».
- C** – Ici, « disappeared » signifie qu'ils ont été emportés et qu'on ne les a pas retrouvés.
- A** – Les « witnesses » sont des personnes qui ont vu quelque chose, et elle a demandé à toute personne ayant remarqué quoi que ce soit de contacter la police.
- C** – « To be charged with a crime » signifie que la police vous accuse officiellement de ce crime.
- B** – « To deny something », c'est affirmer que ce n'est pas vrai.
- D** – « Evidence » signifie « preuves », ici les vidéos des caméras montrant le délit commis par les hommes.
- A** – Un « criminal record » (casier judiciaire) est la liste officielle des délits commis par une personne.
- C** – Le texte donne des exemples comme le nettoyage des parcs, c'est-à-dire un travail non rémunéré au service de la collectivité.
- D** – Au tribunal, c'est le « judge » qui décide de la peine.
- B** – « To prevent something », c'est l'empêcher avant qu'il ne se produise.
- A** – « To identify something », c'est reconnaître précisément ce que c'est ou à qui cela appartient.

Notes pour l'enseignant: La partie 1 vérifie le sens des mots essentiels, la partie 2 porte sur les collocations comme « commit a crime » et « break the law » ainsi que sur la formation des mots, et la partie 3 évalue le vocabulaire dans un court article de presse. Les erreurs typiques visées sont notamment la confusion entre steal et rob, entre thief et theft, et entre judge, lawyer et witness. En prolongement, les élèves peuvent raconter à nouveau l'article en réutilisant les mots clés ou rédiger leur propre court compte rendu d'un fait divers.