* Read the following text and check whether your guesses were correct.

**JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

The newspapers tell us of a new method for dealing with the problem. It is a hard method: the youngsters are sentenced to reform schools. Regimen in these schools consists of hard drills and strict punishment for offenders. One picture I saw shows boys drilling with huge logs on their shoulders. At such oppressive places, there seem to be no privileges. But such harsh treatment never gets down to root causes. Much worse, such treatment inspires hatred to most adolescents, and its harshness will undoubtedly create permanent haters of society.

However, in recent years, probation officers have shown a sincere desire to try to understand the delinquent. The psychiatrists, too, have gone a long way to teach the public that delinquency is not wickedness but rather a form of sickness that requires sympathy and understanding. The tide is flowing toward love instead of toward hatred, moral indignation. It is a slow tide. But even a slow tide carries a little of the contamination away: and in time the tide must grow in volume.

I know of no proof that a person has ever been made good by violence, or by cruelty, or by hatred. In my long career, I have dealt with many problem children, many of them delinquents. I have seen how unhappy and hateful they are, how inferior, how suspicion, how emotionally confused. They are arrogant and disrespectful to me because I am a teacher, a father substitute, an enemy. I have lived with their tense hatred and suspicious. But here in Summerhill, these potential delinquents govern themselves in a self-governing community; they are free to learn and they are free to play.

They are never preached at, never made afraid of authority.

**DEALING WITH UNFAMILIAR WORDS**

Find words in the text that mean the same as the following words or expressions:

1. L. 3. condemned: ....
2. L. 4. rules applied in an institution: ..... 
3. L. 5. an exercise repeated many times so that it becomes mechanical: ..... 
4. L. 5. a person who breaks the law: ...... 
5. L. 7. a piece of tree-trunk / a heavy piece of wood: ..... 
6. L. 13. for their first offence young offenders' behaviour is watched over, they are on: .. 

7. L. 19. tendency / trend: ..... 
8. L. 21. intolerant, narrow - minded: ......
9. L. 33. an image of the father : .....  
10. L. 39. given a talk about morals or religion : .....  

**ACTIVITY 2.12.**

A. Read the first paragraph of the passage and answer the following questions:

1. What is life like in reform schools? Pick up the words and phrases which describe the treatment inflicted to juvenile delinquents. 
2. Does the writer approve of such treatment? Justify your answer with evidence from the text.

B. Read the second paragraph of the passage and answer the following questions:

1. Has the people's attitude toward delinquents changed? 
2. In what way has the psychiatrist's role been important?

C. Read the second paragraph again and complete the following diagram (1):

The arrow below illustrates the change in attitude toward the delinquent
A = traditional feelings and attitudes toward delinquents. 
B = new attitudes and feelings toward delinquents.

What are these feelings and attitudes? Write the words or phrases corresponding to them under A and B.

**DIAGRAM 1.**

DELINQUENCY = WICKEDNESS                       DELINQUENCY = SICKNESS

A =  

B = 

Feelings. 1.  
2.  
3. 

1.  
2.  
3.  

D. In what way do adults' attitudes and feelings influence the delinquents' feelings:

a. toward himself? 
b. toward adults?

**Complete diagram 2**
### How he / she feels toward himself or herself:
1. unhappy
2. 
3. 
4. 

### How he / she feels toward adults:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

E. Using the answers in diagrams 1 and 2 (refer to keys if necessary), write 2 paragraphs:

You may start like this:

We tend to associate delinquency with wickedness.....

### ACTIVITY 2.13.

This is part of a reader's contribution to a survey carried on the causes of delinquency in the Algerian newspaper, "Horizon".

"..... Why do so many young people turn into delinquents? I think this is mainly due to the fact that the young today are given everything, and they take it for granted that they should be given everything. Also they.....

You are going to write a letter to the newspaper saying what you think are the causes of delinquency. The following may help you:
A. Looking for main ideas :

Think of the possible causes of juvenile delinquency. Write down the three most important ones.

1. 
2. 
3. 

B. Looking for details :

Now supply specific details to expand each of the ideas chosen :
You may follow this pattern :

e.g : Main idea : The disruption of the family unit.

Supporting details : a. loose family ties b. family reduced to mother / father c. more and more mothers go out to work. d. little help provided by society to support working parents.

C. Writing the draft :
1. Organise your ideas into paragraphs. Choose the connectors you will need from the following lists.
a. First - secondly - in the first place - in addition - one of the main causes - besides - moreover etc.  
b. but - however - on the contrary etc.  
c. therefore - as a result - so since etc.  

2. Supply a suitable conclusion ( 1 or 2 sentences ).

D. Now you can write your letter on the following model. Use the opening and the ending supplied.

Your name
Your address
the date

The Editor - in - Chief
Horizon
21, rue de la liberty
Algers.

Dear Sir,

I read Mr salim Lakhdar's letter which appeared in your newspaper of (date) I must say that he holds strange views on the problem of delinquency. It is far too easy to make assertions such as his: "Young people are given everything ..."

In my opinion, one has to look elsewhere for the real causes of delinquency. ...

BODY OF THE LETTER

(conclusion: 1 or 2 sentences)

Yours faithfully

Signature.
LEISURE TIME

"The Ligher Side"

ACROSS
1. The science of mind and behavior
9. A device on which something flexible (string, wire, etc.) is wound
10. American short-story writer and poet
11. In any way (usually used with a negative, not _____ (two words))
13. Pointed instruments used for writing
14. Plural ending
15. A material made of string, cord, thread, etc... tied, twisted, or woven together; a device made of such material; and used to catch fish; a fabric used to divide a court, as in tennis or volleyball
16. Preposition
18. South America (abbr.)
20. Teacher; trainer, educator
23. A form of a verb showing when the action occurs; stretched tightly; strained

DOWN
1. What language learners need a lot of
2. Put in place; assign a time. Price, etc: fixed, established, firm, a group of related things; a division of a tennis match
3. Twelve months or 365 days
4. Community language learning (abbr.)
5. Alternative conjunction; correlative of closed
6. Opposite of closed
7. Past participle of go
8. The day before today
12. Students
17. Preposition
18. Binaural (threedimensional) sound system from reproduction of recorded material (phonograph records, tapes, etc.)
19. A picture or view; part of a play; the time and place at which an action occurs
21. One of a series of steps used in going up or down from one level to another
22. Pronoun

ADD A LETTER *
A. From each word below, make two new words by adding a letter (1) at the end; (2) at the beginning.
1. go          3. arm          5. hat
- go          - arm          - hat
2. oil         4. hear         6. not
- oil         - hear         - not
B. Form new words as in A (above). In addition, form a third word by adding a letter at the beginning and the end of the word.
1. at          4. in          7. ever          10. all
- at          - in          - ever          - all
- at          - in          - ever          - all
2. he          5. on          8. car          11. ear
- he          - on          - car          - ear
- he          - on          - car          - ear
3. an          6. pin          9. eight        12. can
- an          - pin          - eight        - can
Word Circles: 1. teachers 2. remember 3. expected 4. magnetic 5. arranged
Add a letter: (Note, these are only some of the possible answers; some other words could also be correct answers.)
One day, my friends and I went into a field. This exercise is not very easy - please be patient. Do not look at the Key before you attempt your own answer.

We started breaking a little hut. A farmer came. The farmer was carrying a shot gun. The farmer and his assistant grabbed us. // Bundled us into a car.

The farmer and his assistant took us to the nearest police station. We were charged.

Niveau : 3ème AS  Série : L. M S  Matière : ANGLAIS  Unité : 2
B. One day, my friends and I went into a field. We started breaking a little hut. While I was pulling down bits of wood, a farmer came. He was carrying a shotgun. Then, the farmer and his assistant grabbed us and bundled us into the nearest police station. Finally, we were charged. This is one possibility - There are others.

My assistant and I were hiding when we saw John Brown, Paul Griffith and Peter Smith rushing towards the shed. They were carrying big iron bars with them. The three hooligans bed into the roof started destroying it with the bars. Then Other possibilities exist.

my assistant and I hurried towards them. As soon as they heard us, they climbed down and ran away, but we managed to catch them and put them in our car.

41 43 1. Father - 3.4 5. : child

You must justify Your answers not give simple guesses.

After the incident, the father was so upset that he didn't forgive his son. From then on, the child found it difficult to communicate with his father and felt not only alienated but different. Did you use the past tense? On your note book, make a list of irregular verbs.

FATHER : intelligent - authoritative.
MOTHER : well - balanced good - understanding. You can find other synonymous adjectives in the dictionary.

WORD STUDY 46
1. A good person is a person who is kind and willing to help others. 
2. A mean person is a person who is lacking generosity. 
B. An authoritative person is a person who likes commanding the others. 
4. A well - balanced person who is regular in behaviour, habits...
5. An understanding person is a person who understands other people's feelings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>PAGE</th>
<th>SUGGESTED ANSWERS</th>
<th>REFERANCES- OBSERVATIONS- RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>1.e - 2. a - 3. h - 4. l - 5. c - 6. j - 7. g</td>
<td>Do not just make guesses! think before you write.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1. The man had just come out of prison. 2. He lived in a very small town and nobody wanted to give him a job. 3. He'd broken into somebody's house and taken some money. 4. because he wanted to get some money for his family. 5. he wanted to get caught and sent to prison again. 6. In prison he wouldn't have to worry about food or money. 7. He finally sent him to prison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>The man had just come out of prison. He lived in a small town where everybody knew everybody else. The man tried hard to get a job, but nobody accepted to give him one. One day, he broke into a house to get some money. He said he didn't have enough money to feed his family. The judge thinks he did it because he wanted to get caught. He knew that in prison he wouldn't worry about money and food. The judge sent him back to prison.</td>
<td>Pay attention to - capital letters - punctuation - tenses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>1. felt - 2. handicapped - 3. were- 4. heard - 5. was - 6. thought - 7. paid - 8. had - 9. were.</td>
<td>The verbs are used in the past. It's a narration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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12.A | 51   | A. 1. It's a hard life: hard drilling with huge logs on their shoulders - harsh treatment. 2. no, he doesn't He thinks that reform schools are oppressive places and such harsh treatment inspires hatred to most adolescents. |
### Question 12

- **B.** 1. Yes, it has.
  2. The psychiatrists have tried to teach people that delinquency is not wickedness but rather a form of sickness which requires sympathy and understanding.

- **C.** 1. 1. hatred - 2..3. bigoted, moral indignation.
  2. love.
  3. sympathy.
  4. Understanding.


### Activity Page 52

- **E.** § 1. We tend to associate delinquency with wickedness, and the usual feelings towards a young offender are those of indignation and hatred. However a change of attitude has been taking place these last years - Psychologists have been trying to demonstrate that a delinquent is not a wicked person but a sick youngster who needs help and understanding, sympathy and love.

  § 2. According to Neil, delinquency is caused by cruelty, violence and hatred of adults. A juvenile delinquent is an unhappy youngster who feels inferior and is emotionally confused, and who, in his turn, hates adults and is arrogant and disrespectful to them.