

UNIT 7 *The Break-in*



En esta unidad vas a:

- leer la historia del vídeo en el que los detectives Dobson y Moore investigan un robo en una casa
- aprender a utilizar verbos modales que expresan suposición con tiempos continuos y de pasado
- aprender vocabulario relacionado con delitos y delincuentes, y con el lugar del delito
- aprender expresiones para hablar de lo que hemos perdido.

The Break-in

At the scene of a crime.

Watkins Is that the room where the painting was stolen, Mrs Winfield-Jones?

Mrs W-J It is.

Watkins Have you entered the room?

Mrs W-J No, I saw what had happened from the door. I didn't go in.

Watkins Good, we mustn't enter the crime scene. The criminal might have left fingerprints in there, or DNA evidence. My colleague, Sergeant Dobson, will be checking the scene first. Oh, here he is.

En el lugar del delito.

Watkins ¿Es esta la habitación de donde han robado el cuadro, señora Winfield-Jones?

Sra. W-J Sí.

Watkins ¿Ha entrado en la habitación?

Sra. W-J No, vi lo que había pasado desde la puerta. Pero no entré.

Watkins Bien, no debemos entrar en el lugar del delito. El ladrón puede haber dejado huellas ahí dentro o restos de su ADN. Mi compañero, el sargento Dobson, examinará el lugar primero. Ah, aquí está.



Dobson is wearing forensic overalls. He gives Watkins some tape. It says 'Police line. Do not cross'.

Dobson Don't let anyone into the room! Put this across the door, Lisa.

Later, Dobson is in the room where the painting was stolen.

Dobson Ah! The stolen painting must have been in that frame. Lisa, what was the painting?

Watkins It was a Picasso.

Dobson Mm, it must have been worth a lot of money.

Watkins A quarter of a million pounds, Gary.

Dobson Have you seen this window?

Watkins What's wrong?

Dobson walks over to the window. It's broken.

Dobson I don't know. Something's not right.

Dobson sees a cigarette end on the floor.

Dobson, que lleva un mono de forense, le da a Watkins una cinta que dice: "Cordón policial. No pasar".

Dobson ¡No dejes que nadie entre en la habitación! Pon esto en la puerta, Lisa.

Más tarde, Dobson está en la habitación del cuadro robado.

Dobson ¡Ah! El cuadro robado debía de estar en este marco. Lisa, ¿qué cuadro era?

Watkins Era un Picasso.

Dobson Mmm, debía de valer mucho dinero.

Watkins Un cuarto de millón de libras, Gary.

Dobson ¿Te has fijado en esta ventana?

Watkins ¿Qué le pasa?

Dobson se acerca a la ventana. Está rota.

Dobson No lo sé. Hay algo que no cuadra.

Dobson ve una colilla en el suelo.

Dobson Ah! A clue!
 Moore Is that you, Dobson?
 Dobson Er, yes, sir. Um, why aren't you wearing forensic overalls?



Inspector Moore pulls off the tape and comes into the room.

Moore I haven't got time for all that nonsense. There's a crime to be solved.
 Dobson But sir ...

Moore walks over to the window.

Moore Have you seen this? He must have come in through the window.
 Dobson Careful, sir!
 Moore What?
 Dobson I think you've stepped on a vital clue.

Moore Where?
 Dobson Lift your foot up.

The cigarette end is on the bottom of Moore's shoe. Dobson picks it up.

Dobson The thief could have left this, sir.
 Moore Eh? He wouldn't have had time to smoke a cigarette.
 Dobson He might have been nervous, sir.
 Moore No, he wouldn't have done that.
 Dobson It could have been a woman, sir.
 Moore Hey! Come in here, Watkins.
 Watkins Is it alright to come in, sir?
 Moore Yes, yes, yes.

Watkins comes into the room.

Moore We need your help.

Dobson ¡Ah! ¡Una pista!
 Moore ¿Es usted, Dobson?
 Dobson Eeh, sí, jefe. Esto, ¿por qué no lleva puesto el mono de forense?



El inspector Moore quita el cordón policial y entra en la habitación.

Moore No tengo tiempo para todas esas tonterías. Hay un delito que resolver.
 Dobson Pero, jefe...

Moore se acerca a la ventana.

Moore ¿Ha visto esto? Debió de entrar por la ventana.
 Dobson ¡Cuidado, jefe!
 Moore ¿Qué?
 Dobson Creo que ha pisado una pista de vital importancia.
 Moore ¿Dónde?
 Dobson Levante el pie.

La colilla está en la suela del zapato de Moore. Dobson la recoge.

Dobson Puede que esto lo haya dejado el ladrón, jefe.
 Moore ¿Cómo? No, no le habría dado tiempo a fumarse un cigarrillo.
 Dobson Puede que estuviera nervioso, jefe.
 Moore No, el ladrón no habría hecho eso.
 Dobson Podría haber sido una ladrona, jefe.
 Moore ¡Eh! Venga aquí, Watkins.
 Watkins ¿Puedo entrar, jefe?
 Moore Sí, sí, sí.

Watkins entra en la habitación.

Moore Necesitamos su ayuda.

Watkins Ooh. What can I do, sir?

Moore Can you ask that Winfield-Jones woman to make us a cup of tea?

Watkins I can't at the moment, sir. She's on the phone. I think she must be phoning her insurance company.

Dobson Oh?

Watkins It was a very valuable painting.

Moore Oh, right.

Dobson Sir! Look here ...

Dobson points to the window.

Moore I'm looking, Dobson.

Dobson There isn't any broken glass.

Moore I can see that, Dobson. It's probably outside.

Dobson You know what that means, sir ... It means that the thief can't have broken the window from the outside.

Watkins That's brilliant, Gary!

Moore Will someone explain?

Dobson Someone must have broken it from the inside.

Moore So? He may have come in through the door and gone out through the window.

Dobson But sir, you can simply open the window from the inside. You don't have to smash the glass.

Moore Yeah ... well ...

Watkins You think it might be an inside job, Gary?

Moore Eh?

Dobson Mrs Winfield-Jones might have done it herself.

Moore Why would she do that?

Watkins Insurance fraud, sir. She might want the insurance money.

Moore But where's the painting? It's gone.

Watkins She might be hiding it somewhere, sir. She could be keeping it in the house.

Moore Right! Let's ask her in for questioning.

Watkins Mrs Winfield-Jones? Can you come in here?

Watkins ¡Oh! ¿Qué quiere que haga, jefe?

Moore ¿Puede decirle a la señora Winfield-Jones esa que nos haga un té?

Watkins Pues ahora mismo no, jefe. Está al teléfono. Creo que debe de estar llamando a la compañía de seguros.

Dobson ¡Oh!

Watkins Era un cuadro muy valioso.

Moore Sí, claro.

Dobson ¡Jefe! Mire esto...

Dobson señala a la ventana.

Moore Estoy mirando, Dobson.

Dobson No hay cristales rotos.

Moore Eso ya lo veo, Dobson. Estarán por fuera.

Dobson Ya sabe lo que eso significa, jefe... Significa que el ladrón no ha podido romper la ventana desde fuera.

Watkins ¡Magnífico, Gary!

Moore ¿Podrían hacer el favor de explicármelo?

Dobson Alguien debió de romperla desde dentro.

Moore ¿Y qué? El ladrón pudo haber entrado por la puerta y haber salido por la ventana.

Dobson Pero, jefe, la ventana se puede abrir sin problema desde dentro. No hay que romper el cristal.

Moore Sí... bueno...

Watkins ¿Crees que puede haber sido alguien de la casa, Gary?

Moore ¿Eh?

Dobson Podría haberlo hecho la misma señora Winfield-Jones.

Moore ¿Por qué iba a hacer eso?

Watkins Para engañar a la aseguradora, jefe. Puede que quiera cobrar el seguro.

Moore Pero entonces, ¿dónde está el cuadro? Ha desaparecido.

Watkins Puede que lo tenga escondido en algún sitio, jefe. Podría tenerlo en la casa.

Moore ¡De acuerdo! Vamos a interrogarla.

Watkins ¿Señora Winfield-Jones? ¿Puede pasar aquí dentro?

Mrs Winfield-Jones comes in.

Mrs W-J How can I help you?

Dobson Was the door to this room locked?

Mrs W-J Of course. I always lock it from the outside.

Moore So the thief must have come through the window.

Mrs W-J Obviously, Inspector.

Dobson No, sir. The window must have been broken from inside.

Mrs W-J The thief was here quite a while. He had time to smoke a cigarette.

Dobson How do you know that?

Mrs W-J He left the cigarette end on the floor.

Moore She's right.

Watkins Wait a moment. You told me you hadn't come into the room.

Mrs W-J I hadn't.

Watkins So how did you know about the cigarette? I must ask you to come to the police station for further questioning, ma'am.

Entra la señora Winfield-Jones.

Sra. W-J ¿En qué puedo ayudarles?

Dobson ¿La puerta de esta habitación estaba cerrada con llave?

Sra. W-J Por supuesto. Siempre la cierro desde fuera.

Moore Así que el ladrón tuvo que entrar por la ventana.

Sra. W-J Evidentemente, inspector.

Dobson No, jefe. La ventana han tenido que romperla desde dentro.

Sra. W-J El ladrón estuvo aquí un rato. Tuvo tiempo de fumarse un cigarrillo.

Dobson ¿Cómo sabe usted eso?

Sra. W-J Dejé una colilla en el suelo.

Moore Tiene razón.

Watkins Un momento. Usted me dijo que no había entrado en la habitación.

Sra. W-J No, no entré.

Watkins ¿Entonces, cómo sabía lo del cigarrillo? Señora, tendrá que acompañarnos a la comisaría para interrogarla más a fondo.



Watkins takes Mrs Winfield-Jones's arm and leads her away.

Moore Well done, Watkins.

Watkins Thank you, sir.

Dobson What about me, sir?

Moore Are you going to wear those overalls all day, Dobson?

Dobson tries to take off his overalls.

Dobson I can't take them off, sir. I'm stuck!



Watkins coge del brazo a la señora Winfield-Jones y se la lleva.

Moore Bien hecho, Watkins.

Watkins Gracias, jefe.

Dobson ¿Y yo qué, jefe?

Moore ¿Va a llevar puesto ese mono todo el día, Dobson?

Dobson intenta quitarse el mono.

Dobson No puedo quitármelo, jefe. ¡Estoy atrapado!

Modal verbs of deduction (continuous)

Los verbos modales *must*, *might*, *may*, *could* y *can't* se pueden utilizar para expresar certeza y probabilidad.

must

Must se utiliza seguido de *to be* y el gerundio (forma *-ing*) del verbo principal cuando se está seguro de que algo está sucediendo.

John's in the bathroom. He must be getting ready to go out.

John está en el cuarto de baño. Debe de estar preparándose para salir.

They must be going on holiday. They're carrying suitcases.

Se irán de vacaciones. Llevan maletas.

might, may y could

Might, *may* y *could* se utilizan seguidos de *to be* y el gerundio (forma *-ing*) del verbo principal cuando se cree que es posible que algo esté sucediendo.

He might be playing football.

Puede que esté jugando al fútbol.

They may be sleeping.

Podrían estar durmiendo.

Kate isn't at her desk. She could be talking to the manager.

Kate no está en su mesa. Puede que esté hablando con el director.

Might not y *may not* se pueden utilizar seguidos de *to be* y el gerundio (forma *-ing*) del verbo principal cuando se cree que probablemente algo no esté sucediendo.

He might not be speaking to me. We had a row this morning.

Puede que no me dirija la palabra. Hemos discutido esta mañana.

It's quite early. They may not be having dinner yet.

Es bastante temprano. Puede que no estén cenando todavía.

¡OJO! *Could not* nunca se emplea para decir que no es probable que algo esté sucediendo.

She may not be working right now. It's nearly six o'clock.

~~She could not be working right now. It's nearly six o'clock.~~
Puede que ahora ya no esté trabajando. Son casi las seis.

can't

Can't se utiliza seguido de *to be* y el gerundio (forma *-ing*) del verbo principal cuando se está seguro de que algo no está sucediendo.

It's raining! They can't be sunbathing.

¡Está lloviendo! No pueden estar tomando el sol.

He can't be buying a car. He hasn't got any money.

Seguro que no puede comprarse un coche. No tiene dinero.

1 Completa las frases con los verbos del recuadro en tiempo continuo.

eat have drive play snow get
put enjoy

I think you should take a coat. It might **be snowing** in the mountains.

- We're very late. Your mum must _____ worried.
- She looks really bored. She may not _____ the film.
- Tom and Nicky haven't got any money. They can't _____ out again.
- Rosie's been in the bathroom for ages. She must _____ a bath.
- They might not _____ cricket. It's still raining.
- I don't want to disturb my sister. She may _____ the children to bed.
- Don't call your dad just yet. He could _____ home.

2 Vuelve a escribir las frases utilizando *must*, *can't*, *might not* o *may not*.

It's possible that she isn't studying at the moment.
She might not be studying at the moment.

- I'm sure that he's going for an interview this morning.

- I'm sure that they aren't swimming in the sea at this time of year.

- It's possible that they aren't talking to each other.

- I'm sure that she isn't leaving the company.

- I'm sure that they're getting married soon.

- It's possible that he isn't feeling well.

Modal verbs of deduction (past)

Los verbos modales *must*, *might*, *may*, *could* y *can't* también se pueden utilizar para expresar certeza y probabilidad en pasado.

must

Must se utiliza seguido de *have* y el participio del verbo principal cuando se está seguro de que algo ha sucedido.

Simon's very wet. He must have forgotten his umbrella.

Simon está empapado. Debe de haberse olvidado el paraguas.

They're still on the platform. They must have missed the train.

Siguen en el andén. Deben de haber perdido el tren.

might, may y could

Might, *may* y *could* se utilizan seguidos de *have* y el participio del verbo principal cuando se cree que es posible que algo haya sucedido.

He might have broken his leg.

Podría haberse roto la pierna.

They may have got lost.

Puede que se hayan perdido.

Mary can't find her purse. She could have left it at home.

Mary no encuentra su monedero. Puede que se lo haya dejado en casa.

Might not y *may not* se pueden utilizar seguidos de *have* y el participio del verbo principal cuando se cree que probablemente algo no haya sucedido.

Her boyfriend might not have bought her any flowers.

Puede que su novio no le haya comprado flores.

It isn't very late. They may not have gone to bed yet.

No es muy tarde. Puede que todavía no se hayan ido a la cama.

¡OJO! *Could not* nunca se emplea para decir que no es probable que algo haya sucedido.

She might not have got up yet. She has a lie-in on Saturdays.

~~She could not have got up yet. She has a lie-in on Saturdays.~~

Puede que aún no se haya levantado. Los sábados se queda en la cama hasta tarde.

can't

Can't se utiliza seguido de *have* y el participio del verbo principal cuando se está seguro de que algo no ha sucedido.

She can't have taken the car. It's still in the garage.

No puede haberse llevado el coche. Sigue en el garaje.

They didn't stop at the crossroads. They can't have seen the stop sign.

No se detuvieron en el cruce. Seguro que no han visto la señal de stop.

3 Escribe frases completas con verbos modales que expresan suposición en pasado.

they / may / have / an argument

They may have had an argument.

- 1 Alex / must / forget / about the meeting

- 2 her sister / might / win / a prize

- 3 my manager / can't / see / my email

- 4 our friends / might not / get / the message

- 5 the plane / may not / land / yet

- 6 you / could / leave / your coat on the train

4 Completa las frases con verbos modales que expresan suposición en pasado y el verbo entre paréntesis.

I saw Suzy driving a Jaguar yesterday. She **must have bought** a new car. (buy)

- Perhaps they didn't feel like going out. Or they _____ the invitation. (receive)
- Her car isn't in the garage so she _____ out. (go)
- The video recorder doesn't always work properly so it _____ the programme. (record)
- His car has got satnav so he _____ lost. (get)
- You could have forgotten your phone. Or you _____ it in the café. (leave)
- He's hurt his ankle and he thinks he _____ it. He's having an X-ray now. (break)
- My girlfriend is in hospital at the moment so you _____ her in town. (see)
- She _____ the exam if she got all the answers right. (pass)

Criminals and crime

Tipos de delincuentes

thief

ladrón/ona
(de objetos)

robber

ladrón/ona
(de bancos)

mugger

atracador/ora

hijacker

secuestrador/ora (de un vehículo)

kidnapper

secuestrador/ora (de una persona)

vandal

gamberro/a

burglar

ladrón/ona (de
casas, locales)

blackmailer

chantajista

murderer

asesino/a

drug dealer

traficante de drogas

The thief escaped with €1,000.

El ladrón escapó con 1.000 €.

Tipos de delitos (sustantivos)

theft

robo
(de objetos)

robbery

robo
(de bancos)

mugging

atracó

hijacking

secuestro
(de vehículo)

vandalism

vandalismo

burglary

robo
(de casas, locales)

blackmail

chantaje

murder

asesinato

kidnapping

secuestro
(de persona)

drug dealing

tráfico de drogas

He was charged with murder.

Lo acusaron de asesinato.

Tipos de actos delictivos (verbos)

steal

robar
(objetos)

rob

robar (bancos)

mug

atracar

hijack

secuestrar (un vehículo)

kidnap

secuestrar (a una persona)

vandalize

destrozar

burgle

robar
(casas, locales)

blackmail

chantajear

murder

asesinar

deal in drugs

traficar con drogas

Our house was burgled last night.

Anoche robaron en nuestra casa.

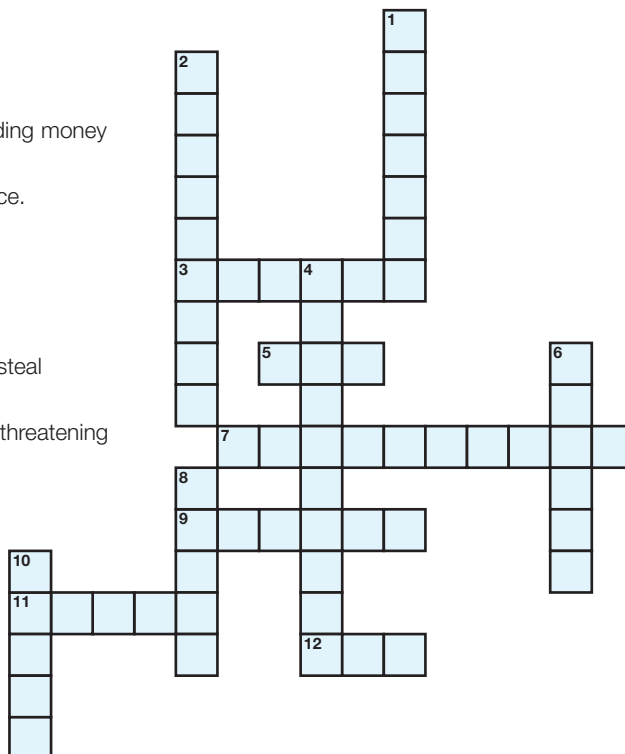
1 Resuelve el crucigrama.

Across

- 3 The crime of killing someone.
5 To attack someone in order to steal from them.
7 The crime of taking someone by force and demanding money for their release.
9 To take control of an aircraft or other vehicle by force.
11 Someone who steals something.
12 To steal money from a bank.

Down

- 1 Someone who enters a house or other building to steal something.
2 The crime of demanding money from someone by threatening to reveal a secret about them.
4 Someone who sells illegal drugs.
6 Someone who attacks other people's property for fun.
8 The crime of stealing something.
10 To take something belonging to someone else without their permission.



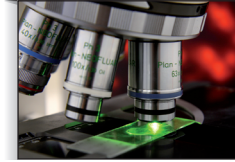
At the scene of a crime



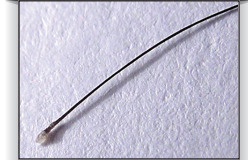
fingerprint
huella dactilar



footprint
huella, pisada



DNA sample
muestra de ADN



hair
pelo



clue
pista



evidence
pruebas, indicios



blood
sangre



weapon
arma



security camera
cámara de seguridad



police tape
cordón policial



sniffer dog
perro policía



forensic scientist
(científico/a) forense

2 Elige la palabra correcta.



- The forensic **scientist** / **camera** found a single hair in the bathroom.
- The burglar left a **fingerprint** / **blood** on the patio door.
- The murder **hair** / **weapon** was found in the garden shed.
- There wasn't enough **clue** / **evidence** to convict the gang.
- The only **clue** / **footprint** was a glove which the thief had left behind.
- There was a size 42 **footprint** / **fingerprint** on the bedroom carpet.
- The window was smashed and there were traces of **evidence** / **blood** on it.

3 Completa las frases con las palabras correctas.



A police **sniffer** dog found a suitcase containing drugs at the airport.

- The police were unable to charge the suspect due to lack of _____.
- A forensic _____ was called to the crime scene to collect samples of blood.
- Police _____ was put up to protect the scene of the crime from contamination.
- The _____ camera footage showed two men leaving the building at 3 a.m.
- Police officers took a _____ sample from the suspect.
- Detectives found a muddy _____ in the back garden.

Talking about losing things

Para hablar de lo que se ha perdido

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para hablar de algo que hemos perdido:

I can't find my mobile phone.

No encuentro mi teléfono móvil.

I've lost my wallet.

He perdido la cartera.

Where are my keys?

¿Dónde están mis llaves?

Where did I leave my car?

¿Dónde he dejado el coche?

Who's got my bag?

¿Quién tiene mi bolso?

Where's my jacket gone?

¿Dónde está mi chaqueta?

Para hacer conjeturas

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para hacer conjeturas sobre lo perdido:

When did you last have it?

¿Cuándo la viste por última vez?

You might have left it somewhere.

Puede que te la hayas dejado por ahí.

You could have left it in the coffee shop.

Puedes habértela dejado en el café.

Someone must have stolen it.

Deben de habértela robado.

Someone might be using it right now.

Alguien podría estar usándola ahora.

It may still be on the table.

A lo mejor aún sigue en la mesa.

Para responder a las conjeturas

Las siguientes expresiones se utilizan para responder a las conjeturas sobre lo que hemos perdido:

Yes, that's possible.

Sí, es posible. / Sí, puede ser.

You might be right.

Puede que tengas razón.

Yes, I definitely had it.

Sí, seguro que la tenía.

No, it's definitely not at home.

No, seguro que no está en casa.

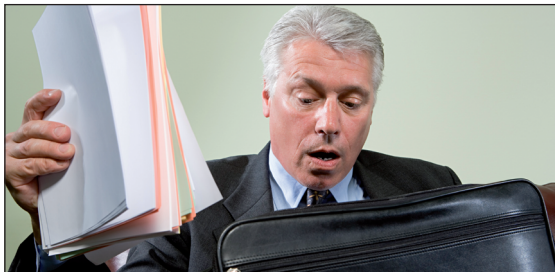
I hope not.

Espero que no.

I'm sure I picked it up.

Estoy seguro de que la cogí.

1 Elige la opción correcta.



- 1 I've lost my wallet.
a Someone must have stolen it.
b Yes, I definitely had it.
- 2 Someone might be using it right now.
a No, it's definitely not at home.
b I hope not.
- 3 Who's got my bag?
a You might have left it somewhere.
b You might be right.
- 4 Where did I leave my mobile phone?
a It may still be on the table.
b I hope not.
- 5 Where's my jacket gone?
a You might be right.
b When did you last have it?
- 6 You might have left it somewhere.
a Yes, I definitely had it.
b Yes, that's possible.

2 Completa el diálogo con una palabra en cada espacio.



- Mary What's wrong, Steve?
- Steve I can't find my car keys.
- Mary Oh, dear. When did you **last** have them?
- Steve This morning, when I drove to work.
- Mary Did you leave them in the car?
- Steve No, I **1** _____ had them in my pocket.
- Mary Did you go straight to the office from the car park?
- Steve No, I had breakfast in the coffee shop first.
- Mary You could **2** _____ left them in the coffee shop.
- Steve You might be **3** _____. Shall I go back and have a look?
- Mary Yes, I think you should. They may **4** _____ be on the table.
- Steve But if someone's stolen them, they might be using my car right **5** _____ !
- Mary I hope not!