WORK IN PAIRS. DISCUSS YOUR ANSWERS WITH A PARTNER.

1. What do you think a miscarriage of justice is?
2. Can you think of any famous miscarriages of justice?

LOOK AT THE PHOTOS, READ THE HEADLINE AND INTRODUCTION ON PAGE 85 AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 1 QUESTION 1.

WORK IN GROUPS OF THREE. READ YOUR TEXT AND THE QUESTIONS, AND NOTE DOWN YOUR ANSWERS.

STUDENT A: READ TEXT 1
STUDENT B: READ TEXT 2
STUDENT C: READ TEXT 3

1. What was the person / were the people convicted of?
2. What was the evidence that was used to convict them?
3. How were they set free, and after how long?
4. What happened to them after their release from prison?

SPEAKING Tell your group what you learned. Use your notes to help you. Then listen and read the texts to check.

SPEAKING WORK IN PAIRS AND DISCUSS THE QUESTIONS.

1. Which of the three cases do you think describes the worst miscarriage of justice? Why?
2. In your country, what kind of punishment is given for:
   - shoplifting?
   - dangerous driving?
   - fraud? (getting money by deceiving people)
   - murder?
3. Which of the crimes in question 2 do you think a person should go to prison for? Why?
4. What other crimes should a person go to prison for? Why?

Pronunciation

Unstressed syllables and words: the /l/ phoneme.  
Go to page 121.

THE AD HOMINEM FALLACY

‘Ad hominem’ means ‘against the man’. The ad hominem fallacy describes a situation where instead of using logic or evidence to argue against an opinion, claim or point of view, you attack an opponent’s character. Often the ad hominem fallacy uses stereotypes and encourages prejudice. For example, a man complains to the police about his noisy neighbours. The neighbours defend themselves saying that they’re not surprised about the complaint since he’s a really grumpy man and is always complaining about things. Their comments about his personality don’t necessarily mean that his complaint isn’t valid.

1. Look at the texts again. Which of the victims do these remarks refer to?
   1. They’re Irish. They must be guilty.
   2. He’s a violent man. He must have done it.
   3. I don’t trust lawyers so I’m sure she’s guilty.

2. Work in pairs. What examples can you come up with of people (individuals or groups) who often unfairly find themselves victims of the ad hominem fallacy?