



Pre-Reading Activities

A: Vocabulary

Look at the pictures. Answer the questions. (The pictures show things in today's article.)

1. Look at the picture. What kind of store does it show?

It is a _____.

Why do you go to a store like this?

To buy..._____.



2. Look at the picture. What does it show?

It is a _____.

What do you do with it?

You swing it to _____.



3. Look at the picture. What does it show?

It is a _____.

What do you do with it?

You wear it because you want to _____.



Reading Activities

A: Comprehension

Read Part One of the article. Answer the questions.

- In what city did the story take place?
- When did it take place?
- What kind of store was it?

Part One

Deli owner stops robbery, then gives thief money

New York, June 03, (Reuters) - A New York store owner stopped a robbery, but then helped the robber.

A video on the website www.newsday.com shows a man wearing a mask and waving a bat as he entered a convenience

store in Shirley, Long Island, around midnight on May 21. The man demanded money.

(Continued.../)

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B: Which Sentence Is True?

Read the whole article. Read the sentences below. One sentence in each group is true, the others are incorrect.

- The robber had a bat.
 - The robber had a mask.
 - The robber had no money.
 - All of the above answers are true.
- The owner had a bat.
 - The owner had a mask.
 - The owner had a gun.
 - All of the above answers are true.
- The robber gave the owner money.
 - The owner gave the robber money.
 - The TV station gave the robber money.
 - All of the above answers are true.
- The owner said sorry to the robber.
 - The owner said sorry to the TV station.
 - The robber said sorry to the owner.
 - All of the above answers are true.

Deli owner stops robbery, then gives thief money

New York, June 03, (Reuters) - A New York store owner stopped a robbery, but then helped the robber.

A video on the website www.newsday.com shows a man wearing a mask and waving a bat as he entered a convenience store in Shirley, Long Island, around midnight on May 21. The man demanded money.

But when the store's owner pulled out a rifle, the man dropped to his knees and asked for forgiveness.

"He said 'I am sorry, I have no money, no job, my family is hungry,'" the deli owner told Channel 12 TV station. "Then I feel bad for him ... I take \$40 for him."

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C: What Happened?

Read the article carefully. Put the events in the order that they happened.

- i. The owner gave him money.
- iii. The man went into the convenience store waving a bat.
- v. The man dropped to his knees.
- vii. The owner felt sorry for the man.
- ii. The man asked the owner for money.
- iv. The man said he had no money and no job.
- vi. The owner showed the man his gun.

D: Reading And Thinking

Match each of the statements with the correct person. (One is done for you as an example.)

i. TV reporter **ii. owner of deli store** **iii. robber**

- 1. I went into the store to rob it.
- 2. I gave him money to help his family.
- 3. I waved a bat to frighten the man.
- 4. I knelt down to ask for forgiveness.
- 5. I showed him my gun to stop him from robbing me.
- 6. We interviewed him to find out about the robbery.

E: Summarizing

Work in pairs. Take turns telling your partner about today's article. What happened? Why did the men do the things they did?

Post-Reading Activities

You may do one or more of these.

A: Saying Sorry

- 1. Read this. *When you want to say sorry because you have done something wrong, you could say...*
I'm sorry. I'm really sorry.
When someone wants to accept your apology, they could say...
That's okay. That's all right. I forgive you.
- 2. Work in pairs. Practice saying sorry in these situations:
You broke your friend's coffee cup.
You dropped your orange juice on your friend's homework.
You lost your friend's phone.



B: Language Extension

The owner felt **sorry for** the robber. The robber felt **sorry about** the robbery.

What do these two expressions '**to feel sorry about something**' and '**to feel sorry for someone**' mean?

Complete the gaps in these sentences with the correct preposition.

- 1. The owner felt sorry _____ the robber's family so he gave him some money.
- 2. I am sorry _____ you. Here is some money for your family.
- 3. I am sorry _____ the robbery. It was wrong of me to take money from people..
- 4. I broke my mother's vase. Now I feel sorry _____ it.
- 5. Sharon broke her leg. I feel sorry _____ her so I am going to take her some flowers.
- 6. She was sorry _____ the man so she helped him find a job.
- 7. I am sorry _____ the broken window. I will try to fix it.
- 8. He is sorry _____ the robber so he let him go.

C: Discussion

Work in pairs. Discuss the topics below. You may do one or more.

- 1. When things are very difficult and people have little money or do not have a job, they may think about robbery. Imagine you are a friend of the robber. How could you help him and his family?
- 2. What do you think of the actions of the owner of the store? Did he do the right thing? Why do you think this?
- 3. What help does your government or place where you live give to people who do not have jobs?

TEACHERS' NOTES AND ANSWER KEY

Pre-Reading Activities

A: Vocabulary - Notes

The photos show a delicatessen, a baseball bat and a mask.

Spend a little time answering the questions. Accept different answers for the questions about the purposes of the bat and the mask.

Reading Activities

A: Comprehension - Answers

1. New York, 2. midnight, May 21, 2009, 3. a deli / convenience store.

B: Which Sentence Is True? - Answers

1. d, 2. c, 3. b, 4. c.

C: What Happened - Answers

1. iii, 2. ii, 3. vi, 4. v, 5. iv, 6. vii, 7. i.

D: Reading And Thinking - Answers

i. 6, ii. 2, 5, iii. 1, 3, 4.

Post-Reading Activities

B: Language Extension - Notes

The phrases sorry about and sorry for are often used in similar ways but when someone says "I feel sorry for you" they are expressing a feeling of empathy or pity for you. They are not saying it to show they feel any guilt or responsibility for what has happened to you. When someone says, "I feel sorry about..." they are often suggesting that they have some responsibility for an action and are now apologizing for it. Students need to look at the words in the context of each situation in order to decide which expression is more appropriate.

B: Language Extension - Suggested Answers

1. for, 2. for, 3. about, 4. about, 5. for, 6. for, 7. about, 8. for.

