

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ICHKI ISHLAR VAZIRLIGI

A K A D E M I Y A

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ENGLISH

O‘quv qo‘llanma

*(Yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta‘minlash faoliyati mutaxassisligi uchun)*

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*O'zbekiston Respublikasi IIV Akademiyasining  
Tahririyat-noshirlik hay'atida ma'qullagan*

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Ushbu o'quv qo'llanmada ingliz tilida yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash faoliyati mutaxassisligiga oid mavzular, termin va iboralar haqidagi asosiy ma'lumotlar hamda egallangan ko'nikma va malakalarni mustahkamlash uchun mashq va topshiriqlar o'rin olgan. Shuningdek, yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash ish faoliyatida keng qo'llanuvchi materiallar, so'z va iboralar, huquqshunoslikka oid atamalar va kasb-hunar leksikasi aks etgan.

IIV Akademiyasida yo'l harakati xavfsizligini ta'minlash faoliyati mutaxassisligi bo'yicha ta'lim olayotgan kursantlar, shuningdek huquqni muhofaza qilish organlarining xodimlari uchun mo'ljallangan.

## **SO‘Z BOSHI**

Prezidentimiz Shavkat Mirziyoyevning 2017-yil 7-fevraldagi "O‘zbekiston Respublikasini yanada rivojlantirish bo‘yicha Harakatlar strategiyasi to‘g‘risida"gi farmonida 2017-2021-yillarda mamlakatimiz taraqqiyotini yanada jadallashtirishga doir ustuvor vazifalar belgilab berildi. Harakatlar strategiyasidagi beshta ustuvor yo‘nalishda ta‘lim-tarbiya tizimini taraqqiy ettirish masalasi ham o‘rin olgan.

Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2017-yil 11-avgustdagi “Ta‘lim muassasalarida chet tillarini o‘qitishning sifatini yanada takomillashtirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi 610-son qarorida uzluksiz ta‘lim tizimining barcha bosqichlarida o‘tib kelayotgan yosh avlodni chet tillariga o‘qitish sifatini oshirish, ushbu yo‘nalishdagi o‘quv dasturlarining uzviyligi va uzluksizligini ta‘minlash bugungi kundagi dolzarb vazifalardan biri ekanligi ta‘kidlangan.

Mazkur talablardan kelib chiqqan holda muallif tomonidan yaratilgan ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanmaning asosiy maqsadi yo‘l harakati xavfsizligini ta‘minlash faoliyati yo‘nalishi bo‘yicha tahsil olayotgan kursantlarning inglizcha so‘z boyligini oshirish hamda bo‘lg‘usi kasbiy faoliyatlarida erkin og‘zaki muloqot qilish ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishdan iborat.

O‘quv qo‘llanmadan o‘rin olgan leksik va grammatik materiallar avvalgi bosqichlarda o‘tilgan mavzularga tayangan holda kursantlarning nutqiy ko‘nikmalarini rivojlantirishni nazarda tutadi. Berilgan matn va topshiriqlar kursantlarning o‘qish va tinglash yo‘li bilan olgan ma‘lumotlarini ingliz tilida og‘zaki bayon qilish, berilgan savollarga javob berish, o‘rtaga tashlangan masala yuzasidan shaxsiy fikrlarini ifoda etish va munozaraga kirishish kabi ko‘nikmalarini hosil qilish va rivojlantirish uchun xizmat qiladi. Har bir matndan keyin mavzuga oid interaktiv mashqlar va topshiriqlar hamda inglizcha izohli lug‘at keltirilgan.

O‘quv qo‘llanmada muayyan kamchiliklarga yo‘l qo‘yilgan bo‘lishi ehtimoldan xoli emas. Shu bois mualliflar ushbu o‘quv qo‘llanma yuzasidan bildirilgan tanqidiy fikr-mulohazalar va takliflarni mamnuniyat bilan qabul qiladilar va kelgusi ishlarida ulardan foydalanadilar.

## Unit 1

### Registration plates

There are 24 types of registration plates exist in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Resolution of Cabinet Ministers №131 by June 27, 2007 establishes the territorial codes and type of state registration plates issued to the vehicles and their trailers.

Distribution of territorial codes of state registration plates:

<b>Territory</b>	<b>Code numbers</b>
Tashkent city	01-09
Tashkent region	10-19
Sirdarya region	20-24
Djizzakh region	25-29
Samarkand region	30-39
Fergana region	40-49
Namangan region	50-59
Andijan region	60-69
Kashkadarya region	70-74
Surkhandarya region	75-79
Bukhara region	80-84
Navoi region	85-89
Khorezm region	90-94
Republic of Karakalpakstan	95-99

Type of state registration plates issued to the vehicles and their trailers.

**Type I.** State registration plates to vehicles of legal entities. Background of state registration plate numbers is white, the frame, the number and letters are black. On

the left territory code, to the right flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan and letters “UZ”:

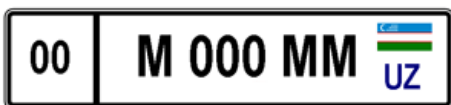


**Type II.** State registration plates to vehicles of high state bodies, authorities and ministries.

Background of state registration plate numbers is white, the frame, the number and letters are black. On the left side of numbers the flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan allocated:



**Type III.** State registration plates to vehicles of individuals:



**Type IV.** State registration plates of series “CMD” are issued to one service vehicle of heads of diplomatic representatives on the basis of letter of Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Background of state registration plate numbers is green, the frame, the number and letters are white.



**Type V.** State registration plates of series “D” are issued on the basis of letter of Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

For the private vehicles of heads of diplomatic and consular and their family members:



**Type V.** State registration plates of series “D” are issued on the basis of letter of Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

for the vehicles of press offices (bureaus, offices);

for the vehicles of permanently accredited press offices under the Foreign Ministry, non-national citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

for the service needs of heads of nongovernment organizations, registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan;



**Task 1.** Look at the vehicle registration plates. Read the text on the next page, describe them and answer the questions.



1. Find a different expression for ‘registration plate’.

l..... p.....

2. Find a word which means ‘the size and style printed letters’. t.....

3. Which of these is NOT a correct format for an EU registration plate?



- a. blue background black letters    b. yellow background black letters    c. white background black letters

4. Why are German license plates special?

### Registration plates

IN THE EUROPEAN UNION, vehicles have white or yellow license plates. The format is the same for all vehicles. There is blue strip on the left of the plate. on the blue strip is the EU symbol of 12 yellow stars and the country code of the state in which the vehicle was registered. The letters on the plate are black and the background is white or reflective yellow.

The typeface for registration plates in Germany is a special one. It is designed to be very difficult to change: for example, it is impossible to change the O to a Q, or the P to an R. It is very easy for a radar or license-plate reading machine to read this typeface. However, it is more difficult for the human eye to read it because the letters are so narrow.

### Vocabulary

**expression** - the action of making known one's thoughts or feelings

**plate** - flat piece of metal bearing a name or inscription and attached to a door or other object

**size** - extensive dimensions or magnitude

**background** - the part of a picture, scene, or design that forms a setting for the main figures or objects, or appears furthest from the viewer

**strip** - a long, narrow piece of cloth, paper, plastic, or some other material

**reflective** - A reflective surface or material sends back light or heat.

**typeface** - printing, a typeface is a set of alphabetical characters, numbers, and other characters that all have the same design. There are many different typefaces

**Task 2. Label the registration plates in task 1 with these countries. Which registration plates are from vehicles NOT registered in the European Union?**

- |           |          |          |          |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 Germany | 3 Poland | 5 Brazil | 7 Russia |
| 2 Romania | 4 India  | 6 China  | 8 France |

**Task 3. Listen to the word stress for the names of the countries in task 2. Write them in the correct column.**

				
Spain _____	Japan Sudan _____	China _____ _____	Italy _____ _____	America Nigeria _____

**Listen and check.**

**Task 4. Listen and write the vehicle registration plates.**

- |         |         |         |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 _____ | 3 _____ | 5 _____ |
| 2 _____ | 4 _____ | 6 _____ |

**Task 5. Law enforcement often use the international radiotelephony alphabet for international communication. Listen and repeat.**

A. Alpha	G. Golf	M. Mike	S. Sierra	Y. Yankee
B. Bravo	H. Hotel	N. November	T. Tango	Z. Zulu
C. Charlie	I. India	O. Oscar	U. Uniform	
D. Delta	J. Juliet	P. Papa	V. Victor	
E. Echo	K. Kilo	Q. Quebec	W. Whiskey	
F. Foxtrot	L. Lima	R. Romeo	X. X-ray	



## Unit 2

### Vehicle check



**Task 1. Work in pairs. Tell your partner about the car you drive (colour, year, make, model). Does it have problems?**

**Task 2. Label the car in the picture. Use these words.**

tyre bonnet windscreen steering wheel headlights fog lights mirror

### Vocabulary

**tyre** - a rubber covering, placed round a wheel to form a soft contact with the road

**bonnet** - the hinged metal canopy covering the engine of a motor vehicle

**windscreen** - a glass window at the front of the driver

**steering wheel** - a wheel that a driver rotates in order to steer a vehicle

**headlights** - a powerful light at the front of a motor vehicle

**fog lights** - a powerful light used to see in the fog

**mirror** - a glass which reflects a clear image

**lorry** - a large, heavy motor vehicle for transporting goods

**flat** - having lost all of its air, typically because of a puncture

**cracked** - damaged and showing lines on the surface

**overloaded** - load with too great a burden or cargo

**helmet** - a hard protective hat worn by motorcycle drivers

**fine** - A fine is a sum of money because they have done something illegal or broken a rule.

**permanently** - in a way that continues without interruption

**temporarily** - for a limited period of time; not permanently

**penalty** - a punishment imposed for breaking a law

**seatbelt** - a belt used to secure someone in the seat of a motor vehicle

**exceed** - go beyond what is allowed

**compulsory** - required by law or a rule; obligatory

**Task 3. What are the problems? Complete the sentences. Use these words.**

**out of date    don't work    flat    cracked    overloaded**



1. Your license is not valid. It is \_\_\_\_\_



2. The lorry is too heavy because it's \_\_\_\_\_



3. The driver can't see properly because his windscreen is \_\_\_\_\_



4. The front right-hand tyre is completely \_\_\_\_\_



5. This vehicle is dangerous. The headlights  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 4. Write positive (✓) and negative (x) sentences. Use *must* / *mustn't*.**

1. Drivers / drive / on the right-hand side of the road. ✓  
*Drivers must drive on the right-hand side of the road.*
2. You / drive / when you are drinking alcohol. x
3. Small children / sit / in the front seat / of the car. x
4. Vehicles / have / child seats / for small children. ✓
5. Motorcycle drivers / and passengers / wear helmets. ✓
6. You / drive at more than 50 km per hour on this road. x
7. You / use a mobile phone when you are driving. x

**Task 5. Make true sentences about driving offences and penalties in your country. Use *have to* or *may* / *might* and these expressions.**

pay a fine, lose your licence (permanently / temporarily), go to prison, get  
penalty points on your licence, take a driving test, wear seatbelts

1. If you park in a non-stopping area, you \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you drink and drive, you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If you exceed the speed limit, you \_\_\_\_\_.
4. If you want to drive, you \_\_\_\_\_.
5. All your passengers \_\_\_\_\_.
6. If you cause an accident by dangerous driving, you \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 6. Work in pairs. Talk about what drivers must and mustn't do in your country.**

### **Listening**

**Task 7. Listen to four conversations between law enforcers and drivers.  
Complete the table.**

	Why are they?	What's the problem?
Conversation 1	on a motorway	
Conversation 2	at a b_____ c_____	
Conversation 3	on a motorway	
Conversation 4	on a motorway	

**Task 8. Listen and complete these sentences from the conversations.**

**Conversation 1**

1. Can I see your \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, please?
2. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ for children are compulsory in this country, madam?

**Conversation 2**

3. You must \_\_\_\_\_ at all times.
4. It's illegal to \_\_\_\_\_.

**Conversation 3**

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ isn't working, sir.
6. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ the car, please?

**Conversation 4**

7. I \_\_\_\_\_ you for dangerous driving.

**Task 9. Write a conversation between a police officer and a driver. Work in pairs and read your dialogues.**

## **Unit 3**

### **Equipment: Vehicles**

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What type of vehicle do police use in your country?
2. What are some of the features of those vehicles?

**Reading**

**Task 2. Read the page from a police department's website. Then, choose the correct answer.**

1. What is the purpose of the website?
  - a. to advertise used cruisers for sale
  - b. to describe a fleet of police cars
  - c. to announce recent modifications
  - d. to promote police services
  
2. What can infer about the traffic cars?
  - a. They lack department identification.
  - b. They contain suspect enclosures.
  - c. They have a size modification.
  - d. They have bullet-proof windows.
  
3. Which is NOT a feature of the cruisers?
  - a. a secure area to hold suspects
  - b. means to signal to the public
  - c. an unmarked exterior
  - d. a way to access database

## ARLINGTON

### Police Department

#### Our Fleet

We recently purchased 21 Fairline Growler **cruisers** to replace our older **patrol cars**. In addition, we maintain several **traffic cars**, all of which are unmarked for maximum effectiveness.

All of our **squad cars** have our department identification clearly painted on their sides. Using the **equipment consol** officers can quickly use the **lights** and **sirens** to signal their presense. The patrol car also connects officers to headquarts via two-way radios and a **mobile data terminal**. Officers can use the latter to access department databases. They can also input data and reports directly from the scene of an incident. The rear seating area consists of a **suspect enclosure** capable of holding up to three individuals. It includes a bullet-proof **barrier** protecting officers from potentially dangerous suspects.

Ten of the cruisers have **modifications** for use in high-speed chases.

#### Vocabulary

**advertise** - draw attention to a product  
to promote sales

**cruiser** - a police patrol car

**fleet** - a group of vehicles

**promote** - support or actively  
encourage

**lack** - not having enough

**contain** - be made up of a number of  
things

**enclosure** - an area that is surrounded  
by a barrier

**bullet-proof** - a material that bullets  
cannot pass through

**secure** - protected against attack

**unmarked** - not marked

**exterior** - outside of something

**squad** - a division of a police force

**equipment** - the necessary items

**headquarter** - a centre of an  
organization -

**mobile data terminal** - a terminal at  
which a person can enter data into a  
computer-based system

**latter** - occurring nearer to the end of  
something

**input** - take in, or operate on by any process or system

**barrier** - an obstacle that prevents movement or access

**speeder** - a car that operates well at high speed

**convenient** - easy for a particular purpose

**enhanced** - further improve the quality

**powerful** - having great power

**explosion** - a violent blowing caused by a bomb

**Task 3. Complete the table with words and phrases from the word bank.**

*equipment console*

*lights*

*barrier*

*mobile data*

*terminal*

*sirens*

Exterior of vehicle	Interior of vehicle

**Task 4. Check (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined parts correctly.**

- 1 \_ A We placed the suspect in the modifications.  
\_ B Each squad car patrols a different neighborhood.
- 2 \_ A Look up the suspect with the cruiser.  
\_ B No one knew there was an officer in the unmarked car.
- 3 \_ A Two men were held in the suspect enclosure.  
\_ B The sound of the lights frightened the man.
- 4 \_ A There are now ten vehicles in our fleet.  
\_ B The officer reported the crime over the siren.
- 5 \_ A The criminal sat in the mobile data terminal.  
\_ B The officer in the traffic car caught speeders.

## Listening

**Task 5. Listen and read the website again. How many types of car do Arlington police department use?**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between two officers. Check (✓) the features of the cars.**

- 1 \_\_ convenient computers
- 2 \_\_ protective glass
- 3 \_\_ enhanced sirens
- 4 \_\_ powerful engines

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer 2:** The engines are much more powerful than those in the old patrol cars.

**Officer 1:** Tell me about it. They're capable of going from zero to sixty in three seconds

**Officer 2:** It'll be hard for suspects to get away from us now.

**Officer 1:** 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer 2:** I also like the new mobile data terminals. They're very 2 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer 1:** I agree. The records and reports 3 \_\_\_\_\_ much faster.

**Officer 2:** Exactly, no more waiting for headquarters to radio back.

**Officer 1:** And I have to say, I feel a lot 4 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer 2:** Oh, you mean because of bullet-proof windows and the 5 \_\_\_\_\_ barrier.

**Officer 1:** Yeah. The manufacturer says the glass 6 \_\_\_\_\_ stop bullets. It's actually able to protect us from explosions.

**Officer 2:** Sounds good to me.



## Speaking

**Task 8.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*It can ...*

*It is able to ...*

*It is capable of ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about a new cruiser. Talk about:

- the engine
- the communication features
- the protective features

**Student B:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about the cruiser.

## Writing

**Task 9.** Use the website and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the upgrade request.

### Cruiser Upgrade Survey

What would you like upgraded in our new cruisers? (*Check those that apply and explain why*).

- engine: \_\_\_\_\_
- communication devices: \_\_\_\_\_
- other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 4

### Descriptions: Vehicles

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What types of vehicles are most common in your country?
2. What distinguishing features do you use to describe a vehicle?

**Reading**

**Task 2. Read the stolen vehicles list from the Branson Police Department. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or (F) false.**

- 1\_\_ The Cyclone has a large dent.
- 2\_\_ Two motorcycles have been stolen.
- 3\_\_ The stolen Lexus Maxima is a truck.

<b>Branson Police Department STOLEN VEHICLES LIST – March 2018</b>						
<b>License Plate</b>	<b>Make</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Body Type</b>	<b>Colour</b>	<b>Distinguishing Features</b>
NV GMBLR	Tolento	Cyclone	2011	Hatchback	black	tinted windows, extra wide tires
NV-326 PWK	Gocar	Flyer	1996	Sedan	silver	white cap over bed, cracked windshield
NV-346 BKE	BykeCo	Beast 900	2017	racing motorcycle	yellow	high <b>horsepower</b> racing, very loud
No registration	Hunter Feather	Gold	1979	touring motorcycle	black	<b>Dent</b> in gas tank (left side)
IL-517 6239	Steele	Seville	1997	Sedan	blue	<b>identifiable</b> by rust spots on driver-side door

## Vocabulary

**distinguish** - recognize or point out a difference

**feature** - a distinctive attribute of something

**dent** - a slight hollow made by a pressure

**truck** - a large road vehicle, used for carrying goods

**body** - the main section of a motor vehicle

**tint** - colour slightly

**tire** - a rubber covering, typically inflated inner tube

**pick-up** - a small truck that can be easily loaded

**cap** - a protective cover for an object

**crack** - break without a complete separation of the parts

**windshield** - a glass window at the front of a car

**horsepower** - a unit of power used for measuring how powerful an engine is

**identifiable** - able to be recognized; distinguishable

**rust** - a reddish flaking coating of iron oxide

**manufacture** - produce in a merely mechanical way

**unique** - unlike anything else

**rear** - the back part of vehicle

**engine** - a machine with moving parts that converts power into motion

**put out** - produce something

**stripe** - a long, narrow band or strip differing in colour

### Task 3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

1 \_\_model

2 \_\_registration

3 \_\_make

4 \_\_ distinguishing feature

5 \_\_ license plate

A the company that manufactures a vehicle

B something that makes a vehicle unique

C a metal sign with numbers or letters

D one type of car made by a company

E state documentation of a vehicle

**Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

*horsepower, body type, dent, year, identifiable*

1. The suspect's car is \_\_\_\_\_ by a cracked rear window.
2. Her truck has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ in the door.
3. What \_\_\_\_\_ is this used motorcycle?
4. That engine puts out a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Her vehicle had a sports car \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 5. Listen and read the list again. how might the police identify the stolen sports car?**

**Listening**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between an officer and a citizen reporting a stolen vehicle. Check (✓) the information the man provides.**

- 1 \_\_ vehicle make
- 2 \_\_ vehicle model
- 3 \_\_ license plate number
- 4 \_\_ distinguishing characteristics
- 5 \_\_ body type

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

Operator: Branson Police Department 1 \_\_\_\_\_ Division, what can I do for you?

Citizen: Hi, I need to 2 \_\_\_\_\_ a stolen motorcycle.

Operator: What is your name sir?

Citizen: Vincent Girardi. G-I-R-A-R-D-I.

Operator: Okay, Mr. Girardi, can you tell me the make and 3\_\_\_\_\_?

Citizen: It's a BykeCo Beast 9000, yellow, 4\_\_\_\_\_ two thousand and two.

Operator: Got it. Now, does the vehicle have any 5\_\_\_\_\_ , sir?

Citizen: There's a green stripe on the gas tank. And a 6\_\_\_\_\_ in the left side.

**Task 8. With a partner, act out the roles bellow based on on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

**Use language such as:**

*Can you tell me ...?*

*Does the vehicle have ...?*

*There is a ...*

**Student A:** You are reporting a stolen vehicle.

Talk to Student B about:

- vehicle's make and model
- the year of the vehicle
- distinguishing characteristics

**Student B:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about a stolen vehicle.

Make up a name for the police department.

## **Writing**

**Task 9. Use the list and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the stolen vehicle report. Use today's date.**

### ***Branson Police Department***

#### **Stolen Vehicle Report**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Make and Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Year: \_\_\_\_\_

Color: \_\_\_\_\_

Body type: \_\_\_\_\_

Distinguishing Characteristics: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 5

### Walking Directions

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What are some places that tourists walk to in your town or city?
2. Is your town or city easy to walk around? Why or why not?

#### Informational signs



Highway



End of highway



Road for cars



End of road for  
cars



One way road



End of one way  
road



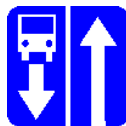
Traffic direction in  
the lane



Traffic direction in  
the lane



Buses lane



Road with buses  
lane



Beginning of the  
road with buses lane



End of road with  
buses lane



Zone for U-turn



Place for U-turn



Pedestrian crossing



Parking



Bus station



Tram station



Taxi



Recommended  
speed



Dead end



Dead end



Direction



Entrance to road  
with reverse  
movement



End of road with  
reverse movement



Entrance to road  
with reverse  
movement



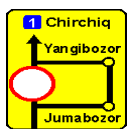
Beginning of  
additional lane



End of additional  
lane



Traffic direction in  
lanes



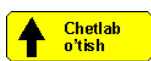
Passage scheme



Advance sign to  
change lanes



Residential area



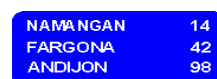
Passage direction



Stop line



Direction for trucks



Direction sign



Police station



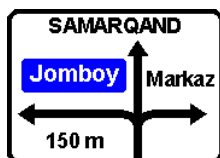
End of residential  
area



Minimum speed  
limit in the lane



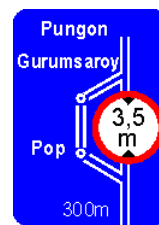
Traffic direction in  
lanes



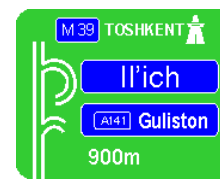
Direction sign



Direction sign



Direction sign



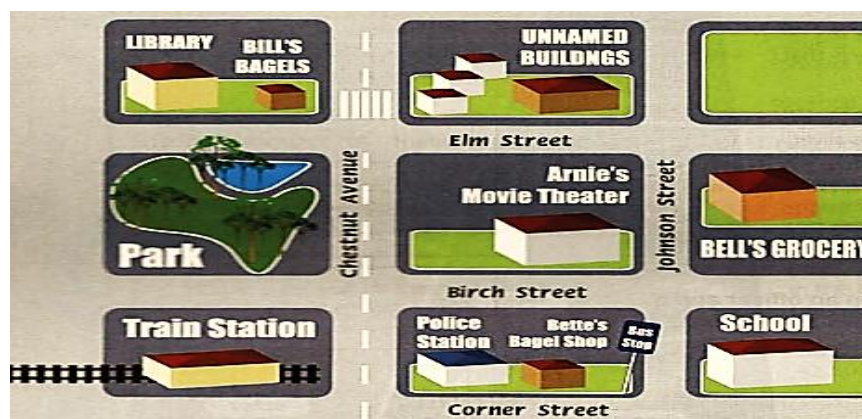
Direction sign

## Reading

**Task 2. Read the pamphlet from a police station. Then, choose the correct answers.**

1. What is the purpose of this pamphlet?
  - a. to describe the Watson police force
  - b. to explain ways to get to the police station
  - c. to promote business that donate to the police
  - d. to show the locations of different police stations
  
2. Which is not indicated by the pamphlet?
  - a. what street Bette's business is on
  - b. how to reach the police station from the library
  - c. how to drive from Bell's Grocery to the police station
  - d. what business is next to the police station
  
3. What can you infer from this pamphlet?
  - a. Watson does not have an airport
  - b. Watson has at least two bagel shops
  - c. the bus stop is across from Bell's Grocery
  - d. more people walk than drive in Watson

### Directions to the Watson Area Police Station



The following routes can all be taken **on foot**.

From the library: Walk one **block** down Elm Street **past** Bill's Bagel's. Take the crosswalk at the corner onto Chestnut Avenue. **Go down** two more blocks to arrive at the police station.



From Bell's Grocery: Walk one block down Johnson Street. **Cross** the street. You will be on the same side as the **train station**. Walk one block on Corner Street to arrive at the police station.

From Annie's Movie Theater: Go **across** Birch Street and walk one block. Take a right at the **bus stop**. Up ahead you will see Bette's Bagel Shop. The police station is right **beside** the bagel shop.

### Vocabulary

**pamphlet** - a small booklet containing information

**promote** - support or actively encourage

**donate** - give money for a good cause

**indicate** - point out; show

**bagel** - a ring-shaped bread roll

**location** - a particular place or position

**block down** - A block in a town is an area of land with streets on all its sides.

**past** - gone by in time and no longer existing

**crosswalk** - a place where pedestrians can cross a street **go across** - go from

one side of place to the other

**go down** - move from one place to another

**up ahead** - along or further along

**cross** - go or extend across or to the other side

**beside** - at the side of; next to

**specific** - belonging to a particular subject

**pedestrian** - a person walking

**destination** - the place to which someone is going

### Task 3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).

1. \_\_\_\_\_ beside
2. \_\_\_\_\_ block
3. \_\_\_\_\_ on foot
4. \_\_\_\_\_ cross
5. \_\_\_\_\_ go down
6. \_\_\_\_\_ past

- a. to travel in a specific direction
- b. next to
- c. the distance between one street and another
- d. to be walking
- e. to go from one side to another
- f. to pass without stopping

**Task 4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

police station, bus stop, across, train station.

1. The man was taken to the \_\_\_\_\_ after he was arrested.
2. Mary had to go \_\_\_\_\_ the street to get to the dentist.
3. Use the \_\_\_\_\_ when crossing the street.
4. Brenda went to the \_\_\_\_\_ to wait for the bus to arrive.
5. Dave spent all day at the \_\_\_\_\_ because his train was late.

**Task 5. Listen and read the pamphlet again. Which location is probably closest to the police station?**

**Listening**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between a pedestrian and an officer. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

1. \_\_\_ The hotel is far from the pedestrian's location.
2. \_\_\_ The officer recommends that the pedestrian wait for a bus.
3. \_\_\_ The hotel is located on Park Street.

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

Pedestrian: Well, I'm here on vacation. I'm 1 \_\_\_\_\_ for the Grand Hotel.  
 Officer: It's not far from here, only a few 2 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Pedestrian: Okay. So what's the best way to get there?

Officer: 3\_\_\_\_\_ Park street until you get to the 4\_\_\_\_\_.

Pedestrian: Okay. Then what?

Officer: Cross Baldwin Avenue. It's just after the bus stop. The Grand Hotel will be 5 \_\_\_\_\_.

Pedestrian: Great, so it's not 6\_\_\_\_\_. Thank you officer.

## Speaking

**Task 8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

Use language such as:

*I'm looking for ...*

*What is the best way ...*

*It will be on your right / left.*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to student B about:  
his / her destination the best way to walk there

**Student B:** You are a tourist.

Ask student A for directions.

Make up a destination.

## Writing

**Task 9. Use conversation from task 8 to fill out the directions to your destination.**

Destination:

How do you get there?

1. Take \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Cross \_\_\_\_\_ at the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ will be \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 6

### Driving directions

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. How would you describe traffic in your town or city?
2. Is it difficult for tourists to drive in your town or city? Why or why not?



Dead end



Dead end



Direction



Entrance to road  
with reverse  
movement



End of road with  
reverse movement



Entrance to road  
with reverse  
movement



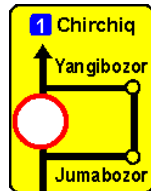
Beginning of  
additional lane



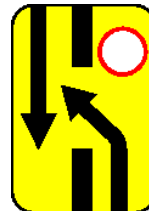
End of additional  
lane



Traffic direction in  
lanes



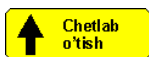
Passage scheme



Advance sign to  
change lanes



Residential area



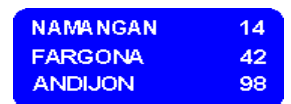
Passage direction



Stop line



Direction for trucks



Direction sign



Police station



End of residential  
area



Minimum speed  
limit in the lane



Traffic direction in  
lanes

## Reading

**Task 2. Read the police department website. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

1. \_\_\_\_ The police station is on Main Street.
2. \_\_\_\_ Drivers from Somerville start on Ross Road.
3. \_\_\_\_ Drivers from Silver Lake must take the freeway.

## Vocabulary

**freeway** - a major road that has been specially built for fast travel over long distances

**county** - a territorial division of some countries

**access** - enter a place

**route** - a way from a starting point to a destination

**downtown** - relating to the central part of a town or city

**parking lot** - an area of ground where people can leave their cars

**light** - a traffic light

**lake** - a large area of fresh water

**u-turn** - turn in a half circle so that then go in the opposite direction

**side street** - narrow street which leads off a busier street

**ramp** - an inclined slip road leading on to or off a main road

**highway** - a main road, that connects towns or cities

**lane** - a narrow road, especially in a rural area

**dispatch** - an official report on state

**grocery** - items of food sold in a supermarket

### TEXT: MAYFIELD COUNTY POLICE STATION LOCATION

Located at 332 Main Street. **Easy access driving routes:**

**From downtown** – Take a right from Jefferson Street onto Blake Street. **Go through** the first **intersection**. Turn left onto Main Street. The **parking lot** is just past the police station on the right.

**From Somerville** – Drive down Ross Road to the freeway. Take the **freeway** south to exit 95. Take a left onto highway 141. Take a right at the first **light**. Continue down Main Street.

**From Silver lake** – Take Route 17 to Westboro Ave. Then, make a **u-turn** at the light Take a right on to the first **side street**, Harrison Ave. **Go over** the Harrison Bridge. Take a left onto Main Street.



**Task 3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F)**

1. \_\_\_ exit
  2. \_\_\_ u-turn
  3. \_\_\_ freeway
  4. \_\_\_ light
  5. \_\_\_ go over
  6. \_\_\_ go through
- a. a traffic signal to drive slowly, stop, or go
  - b. to pass an area without stopping

- c. a 180 degree change in direction
- d. ramp for leaving a freeway or highway
- e. to drive on a bridge over water or a road
- f. a road with many lanes and no intersections

**Task 4. Fill the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

*take, parking lot, intersection, side street.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_ exit 74 to leave the freeway.
2. The major roads are busy: go down a (n) \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ was full, so Nancy parked in the street.
4. There was a red light at the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Task 5. Listen and read the website again. On which route don't you come across a traffic signal?**

**Listening**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between a police department officer and dispatch. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

1. \_\_\_\_ The officer contacts dispatch to get directions.
2. \_\_\_\_ Dispatch tells the officer to turn onto Hill Street.
3. \_\_\_\_ The grocery store is on Merrill Ave.

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer:** Dispatch, this is unit 20. I'm heading to the grocery store call. But I need directions.

**Dispatch:** What is your location, unit 20?

**Officer:** I'm on a **1** \_\_\_\_\_. It's Merrill Ave.

**Dispatch:** Okay. Tell me the cross street at your next **2** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** I just arrived at the intersection of Merrill Ave 3 \_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

**Dispatch:** I see where you are, 20. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ on Merrill Ave.

**Officer:** Will do. The 5 \_\_\_\_\_ is on this street?

**Dispatch:** Correct. It's Anderson's Grocery. It'll be 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

### Speaking

**Task 8.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

Use language such as:

*I need direction's ...*

*I'm on ...*

*I just arrived at ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to student **B** about:

- Your current location
- the location of a call

**Student B:** You are a dispatch worker. Give student **A** directions to a call.

**Task 9.** Use the website and the conversation from task 8 to fill out the directions to the police station.

**Destination:**

**How do you get there?**

1. Take \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Pass the \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Go through \_\_\_\_\_.

4. It will be \_\_\_\_\_.



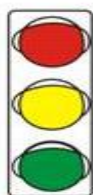
## Unit 7

### Operations: Traffic stops

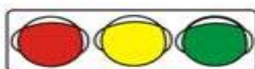
**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What are some traffic laws people often break in your country?
2. What happens when people break those laws?

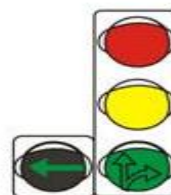
### Транспорт светофорлари



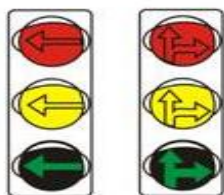
Тик жойлашган  
сигнал билан



Ётиқ жойлашган  
сигнал билан



Қўшимча  
қисмли



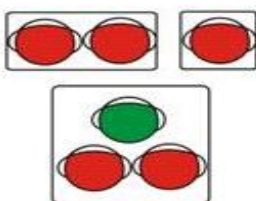
Ҳаракатни маълум йўналишларда  
тартибга солувчи



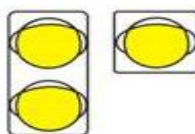
Реверсив



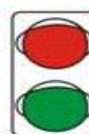
Трамвай ва бошқа  
белгиланган йўналишли  
транспорт воситаларини  
ҳаракатини тартибга солувчи



Темир йўл кесишмалари  
орқали ҳаракатланишни  
тартибга солувчи



Тартибга солинмаган  
чорраҳа ва пиёдалар ўтиш  
жойларини белгилайдиган



Корхона, ташкилот ва  
қатнов қисми торайган  
жойларда ҳаракатни  
тартибга солувчи

### Пиёдалар светофорлари



## Reading

**Task 2. Read the traffic ticket. Then, choose the correct answers.**

1. What was the reason for the ticket?
  - a. The driver was speeding.
  - b. The driver ran a stop sign.
  - c. The driver made an illegal turn.
  - d. The driver did not have insurance.
  
2. What can you infer about the driver?
  - a. He is from out of state.
  - b. He has an expired license.
  - c. He has an automobile insurance.
  - d. He got the ticket near a school.
  
3. What information is NOT included on the ticket?
  - a. the driver's home address
  - b. the officer's badge number
  - c. what kind of car the driver has
  - d. when the moving violation occurred

## Vocabulary

**reason** - a cause for an action or event

**ticket** - an official notice of a traffic offence

**insurance** - an arrangement by which a company to provide a guarantee of compensation for specified damage

**infer** - conclude from evidence

**expire** - come to the end of the period of validity

**badge** - a piece of metal to show that you belong to an organization

**violation** - break or fail to comply with a rule

**occur** - happen; take place

**issue** - formally send out or make known

**citation** - a summons to appear in court

**offence** - a breach of a law or rule; an illegal act

**apply** - When the driver of a vehicle applies the brakes, he uses them to slow the vehicle down.

**failure** - the neglect required action

**obey** - comply with a law

**post** - put notices on or in

**pull over** - move the vehicle closer to the side of the road and stop there

**notice** - warning of something

**punishment** - imposition of a penalty as retribution for an offence

**Task 3. Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).**

1. \_\_\_\_ citation
  2. \_\_\_\_ failure
  3. \_\_\_\_ traffic stop
  4. \_\_\_\_ moving violation
  5. \_\_\_\_ speed
- a. how fast one is travelling
  - b. not doing something one is expected to do
  - c. breaking the law while driving
  - d. the act of pulling over a driver
  - e. a notice of punishment for an offence

**STATE OF OHIO – DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES**

**Traffic Ticket for Moving Violations**

Name: Fred H. Yerkes

Address: 112 Hazelton Way, Youngstown, OH 38995

Phone number: (443) 555-5999

Date of birth: 11/5/80

**Driver's license number:** 759906

Time and date of **traffic stop**: 4:35 pm 12/6

Location: 12<sup>th</sup> and Broad St.

Officer issuing the **citation**: Janet Walker

Badge number: 500066

Type of **offence** (check all that apply)

- ☐ Failure to obey posted **speed** limit (if so, was violation in school **zone**? (Y / N)
- ☒ Failure to stop at red light/ stop sign
- ☐ Illegal turn
- ☐ Driving with **expired** license
- ☐ Driving without **insurance**
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Task 4. Check (✓) the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly.**

- 1    ☐    **A**    She got a ticket for speeding.  
      ☐    **B**    He parked in a moving violation.
- 2    ☐    **A**    His driver's licence is expired.  
      ☐    **B**    Bad weather caused a traffic stop.
- 3    ☐    **A**    She got a citation for driving well.  
      ☐    **B**    This is a no-parking zone.
- 4    ☐    **A**    You must pass a test to get a driver's licence.  
      ☐    **B**    Parked cars have high speeds.
- 5    ☐    **A**    She received a failure for speeding.  
      ☐    **B**    His insurance costs a lot of money.

**Task 5. Listen and read the ticket again. What must you have to drive a car?**

### **Listening**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between an officer and a driver in a traffic stop.**

**Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

1 \_\_ The driver was pulled over for speeding.

2 \_\_ The driver does not have his licence.

3 \_\_ The officer will give the man a ticket.

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer:** Do you why I 1 \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Driver:** No, officer, I don't. Was I speeding?

**Officer:** No. You failed to stop at a stop sign 2 \_\_\_\_\_ back.

**Driver:** Oh, no. 3 \_\_\_\_\_ about that. I didn't even see it.

**Officer:** I'm going to 4 \_\_\_\_\_ give you citation. Can I see your licence?

**Driver:** 5 \_\_\_\_\_. Here it is, officer.

**Officer:** Please remain in the vehicle while I 6 \_\_\_\_\_ the ticket.

**Driver:** Yes, maam.

### **Speaking**

**Task 8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*Can I see your licence?*

*I'm really sorry about that.*

*Yes, sir. / Yes, maam.*

**Student A:** You are a police officer conducting a traffic stop. Talk to Student B about:

- the reason you stopped him or her
- his or her licence
- what you are going to do

Make up a moving violation.

**Student B:** You are driver. Talk to Student A about your moving violation.

## Writing

**Task 9.** Use the traffic ticket and conversation from Task 8 to fill out the traffic ticket. Make up a name for the officer and a licence number.

Officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Driver's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Driver's licence number: \_\_\_\_\_

Will driver receive ticket?: Yes / No

Check the moving violation:

- ☐ Failure to obey posted speed limit
- ☐ Failure to stop at red light / stop sign
- ☐ Illegal turn
- ☐ Driving with expired license
- ☐ Driving without insurance
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 8

### Operations: Directing traffic

**Get ready!**

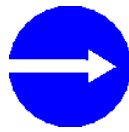
**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. When do police officers help direct traffic?
2. What are some rules police follow while directing traffic?

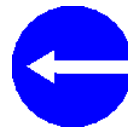
### Mandatory signs



Straight ahead only



Right only



Left only



Straight or left only



Straight or right only



Left or right only



Keep right



Keep left



Keep right or left



Roundabout



Cars only



Cycles only



Pedestrians only



Minimum speed limit



End of minimum speed limit

### Warning signs



Railway crossing with barrier



Railway crossing without barrier



Single-track railway crossing



Multiple-track railway crossing



Double curve



Tramway



Intersection



Roundabout



Traffic lights



Opening or swing  
bridge



Quayside or ferry  
berth



Curve to right



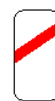
Curve to left



Approaching to a  
railway crossing



Approaching to a  
railway crossing



Approaching to a  
railway crossing



Road narrows



Road narrows



Road narrows



Two-way traffic



Pedestrian  
crossing



Children



Cycles



Road works



Domestic animals



Wild animals



Falling rocks



Crosswind



Low-flying  
planes



Tunnel



Other danger



Steep hill  
downwards



Steep hill upwards



Slippery road



Uneven road



Loose gravel



## Reading

**Bureau of Police**

**Hampton County**

**Inter-Office Memorandum**

DATE: 02/18

TO: ALL OFFICERS

FROM: LIEUTENANT JAMES

SUBJECT: DIRECTING TRAFFIC/SAFETY

Last week one of our officers had an unfortunate accident. While conducting **manual traffic control**, Officer Davies was hit by a motorist. As a result, I'd like to remind you of proper methods for directing **traffic**.

First, be aware of the **intersection design** when you direct traffic. Consciously ask yourself what type of street it is: is it a **t-shape**, a **one way**? Being aware of your surroundings is the best way to remain safe.

Next, always **face** the vehicle as you direct the driver. Make sure the driver sees you and knows you are signaling him. Safety is more important than maximum traffic **flow**.

Make precise signals. Be firm with horizontal and **vertical** extensions of your hand or arm. Unclear movements may cause a driver to misunderstand your directions.

Wear **reflective gear** – it's not just for poor visibility. Last, do not hesitate to use your **whistle** to make sure your presence is known.

Stay safe and enjoy your work.



**Task 2. Read the memo. Then, mark statements as true (T) or false (F).**

1. \_\_\_\_ Maximum traffic flow is the primary goal while directing traffic.
2. \_\_\_\_ The memo suggests interacting one-on-one with each driver.
3. \_\_\_\_ Using a whistle is the best way to stay safe.

## Vocabulary

**manual traffic control** - operate or control by hand

**remind** - cause (someone) to remember someone or something

**direct** - control the operations of; manage or govern

**design** - a type of street

**t-shape** - if an intersection is t-shape, traffic comes into it from three directions and it is shaped like the letter "t".

**one way** - if traffic is one way, all comes in the same direction

**surrounding** - all round a particular place

**remain** - stay in the place that one has been occupying

**face** - be positioned with the face or front towards

**flow** - move steadily in large groups, usually without stopping

**precise** - exact, accurate, and careful about details

**extension** - a part that is added to something to enlarge

**reflective** - a material that throws back the light

**gear** - clothing, especially of a specified kind

**visibility** - the state of being able to see

**hesitate** - pause in indecision before doing something

**whistle** - an instrument used to produce such a sound, especially for giving a signal

**memo** - a short official note

**goal** - an aim or desired result

**interact** - act in such a way as to have an effect on each other

**approach** - a way of dealing with a situation

**due to** - because of; owing to

**go out** - If a light goes out, it stops shining.

**Task 3. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).**

1 \_\_ one way

2 \_\_ face

3 \_\_ flow

4 \_\_ vertical

5 \_\_ t-shape

6 \_\_ manual traffic control

- a. an up-down position
- b. the movement of traffic
- c. an intersection that has traffic approaching it from three directions
- d. when traffic moves in one direction
- e. to stand in the direction of something
- f. a method of directing cars

**Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

**traffic      directreflective gear      whistle      horizontally      intersection  
design**

- 1. The officer had to \_\_\_\_\_ motorists when the lights stopped working.
- 2. Officers must wear \_\_\_\_\_ at night.
- 3. The officer blew his \_\_\_\_\_ to get the attention of a motorist.
- 4. The officer held his arm \_\_\_\_\_ and pointed his finger at the driver.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ flow is slow after an accident.
- 6. Check the \_\_\_\_\_ before directing traffic.

**Task 5. Listen and read the memo again. Why is it important for an officer to make clear arm and hand movements?**

## Listening

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between two officers. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 \_\_ The officers are directing traffic due to an accident.
- 2 \_\_ The officer will direct traffic toward a one way.
- 3 \_\_ The officers will wear reflective gear because it is dark out.

## Listening

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer 2:** But the lights went out at least half an hour ago.

**Officer 1:** True. Where should we go direct traffic?

**Officer 2:** I think one of us should be 1 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ Second and North Street.

**Officer 1:** North Street? I'm not 2 \_\_\_\_\_ it.

**Officer 2:** It's not a 3 \_\_\_\_\_, but it's usually pretty busy.

**Officer 1:** Okay. 4 \_\_\_\_\_ go to that intersection?

**Officer 2:** Will do. Where will you be?

**Officer 1:** I'll stay here and 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of traffic toward Carol Street.

**Officer 2:** That makes sense. Traffic should move well on Carol since it's a 6 \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer 1:** That's what I was thinking. Oh. And before you go, don't forget your 7 \_\_\_\_\_.

## Speaking

**Task 8.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Where should we go ...*

*Traffic should move well on ...*

*Don't forget ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

- directing traffic
- the types of roads/intersections
- the weather conditions

**Student B:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about how the two of you should direct traffic.

## Writing

**Task 9.** Use the memo and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the police survey. Use today's date.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for manual traffic control: \_\_\_\_\_

Weather conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

Locations of officers while directing traffic: \_\_\_\_\_

Other notes: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 9

### Road traffic accident

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What are the main reason of traffic accidents in your country?
2. What time of the day car accidents usually happen in your city? Why?

**Infringements related to the system of “Vehicle-driver-road-pedestrian-situation” and accident casualties caused by them**

- 1) hit of pedestrians, bikers, cyclists and other moving objects
- 2) hit of non-moveable objects (traffic lights, telegraph posts and other posts, buildings en route, non-moving vehicles and others) and collide with them
- 3) collision with moving vehicles
- 4) rapid stop or collision with obstacles en route or overturn of vehicle by loss of stability
- 5) fall of passengers from moving vehicle
- 6) overturn of vehicle (for example, from bridge)
- 7) fire caused in the vehicle (breaks in electricity cables, other breaks in the system of fuel transfer caused by collision of vehicle, fuel explosions)

Above mentioned type of accidents have their own rules, dynamics and these characteristics and laws specify the nature of trace appearance.

**Task 2. Look at the pictures. Complete the descriptions of the accidents. Use the verbs below in the past simple or past continuous tense.**



*not see   collide   overtake*



*have to   crash   drive*

1. The driver \_\_\_\_\_ the car in front of him and he \_\_\_\_\_ the vehicle coming in the opposite direction. The two cars \_\_\_\_\_.



*crash    talk    not watch*

2. He \_\_\_\_\_ slowly but he was too close to the vehicle in front of him. This vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ brake suddenly so he \_\_\_\_\_ into the back of it.



*brake    skid    drive*

3. She \_\_\_\_\_ on her mobile phone so she \_\_\_\_\_ the road at the intersection. She pulled out in front of another car. The second vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ into her.

4. It was raining and he \_\_\_\_\_ much too fast. He \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly and his vehicle \_\_\_\_\_ and came off the motorway.

## Vocabulary

**accident** - an unfortunate incident

**brake** - make a moving vehicle stop

**crash** - a violent collision of one vehicle with another

**skid** - slide as a result of turning quickly

**intersection** - a point at which two road junction

**pulled out** - move out into the road.

**came off** - to go aside of the road

**interstate** - one of a system of motorways running between US states

**margin** - the edge or border of something

**conscious** - aware of and responding to one's surroundings

**breath** - the air taken into or expelled from the lungs

**bleed** - lose blood from the body as a result of injury **injure** - suffer physical harm or damage to

**survive** - continue to live or exist

**tow truck** - a motor vehicle used to pull broken vehicles

**convertible** - a car with a detachable roof

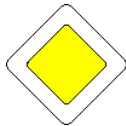
**minor** - lesser in importance, seriousness, or significance

**treatment** - medical care for an illness or injury

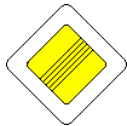
**coach** - a comfortably equipped single-decker bus used for longer journeys

**touring** - an organized trip that people go on to several different places

### Priority signs



Priority road



End of priority road



Intersection with a road the users of which must give way



Intersection with a road the users of which must give way



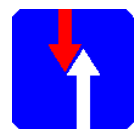
Yield



Stop



Priority for coming vehicles



Priority over oncoming traffic

### Listening

**Task 3. Listen to two accident reports. Complete the table. Which accidents from task 1 are they describing?**

	Report 1	Report 2
Time of accident	18.35	19.40
Place of accident	Exit (1) _____ of Highway (2) _____ north to Daytona.	Ocala interstate (8) _____ km south of the service station.
Injures	(3) _____ injuries	Driver 1: not stated Driver 2: (9) _____



Number of vehicles involved	(4) _____	(10) _____
Number of witnesses	(5) _____	(11) _____
Description of vehicle(s)	(6) _____	(12) _____ _____
Registration number(s)	(7) _____	(13) _____ _____

**Task 4. Check the meaning of the words in the margin. Listen to what happens when the police arrive at the scene of the second accident. Then choose the correct answer.**

1. There are *two men / a man and a woman* in the car.
2. Marco has *a leg injury / a head injury*.
3. The second person in the car is *conscious / unconscious*.
4. The policeman first asks if the second person in the car is *breathing / bleeding*.
5. Then the policeman asks if the person *bleeding / breathing*.
6. The second person in the car has *a head injury / no injuries*.

**Task 5. Listen again. Complete the dialogue. Use these words.**

hurt bleeding hurts blood broken unconscious breathing x2

**Woman:** Is ambulance coming? There are two people kept in the car over there.  
They can't get out of it.

**Officer:** Ok. I'm coming. Can you start dealing with witnesses and CLO. Can you hear me?

**Marco:** Yes, I can hear you. Please help me.

**Officer:** What's your name?

**Marco:** Marco.

**Officer:** Ok, Marco. The ambulance is on it's way and we will be here very soon.

**Officer:** Are you injured? Does anything (1)\_\_\_\_\_?

**Marco:** My leg (2)\_\_\_\_\_. I can't move it. I think it's (3) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** Don't move, Marco. It's very important to keep still. The ambulance is on its way. Don't worry we'll get you out of there soon. Is there another person with you?

**Marco:** There is my friend - she's (4)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** Is she (5)\_\_\_\_\_ normally? Can you see?

**Marco:** Yes, I think she is (6)\_\_\_\_\_. But there is a lot of (7)\_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** Is she still (8)\_\_\_\_\_, Marco? Where's the blood coming from?

**Marco:** She's bleeding from a cut on her head.

**Officer:** If I pass you something Marco, can you put it on the cut on her head?

We  
need to try to stop the bleeding.

**Now practise the dialogue with a partner.**

## Vocabulary

**Task 6. Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of words from the table.**

Verb	Noun	Adjective
to injure	an injury	injured - e.g. <i>Her legs are injured.</i>
to bleed (past bled)	blood	bloody - e.g. <i>a bloody cut</i>
to cut (past cut)	a cut	
to breathe	a breath	
to break (past broke)	a break	broken - e.g. <i>a broken leg / bone</i>
to lose (past lost)	consciousness	(un)conscious - e.g. <i>The driver is unconscious.</i>
consciousness		

1. The driver of the vehicle had serious ..... and was taken to hospital.
2. He hit his head on the windscreen and lost .....
3. He's badly injured. He is still ....., but he might not survive.
4. Can you ..... into this bag, please, sir?
5. She cut her hand and it ..... a lot.
6. He fell and ..... two bones in his leg.

## Speaking

**Task 7. Work in pairs. Student A turn to File 1. Student B turn to File 2. Ask each other questions to complete the accident file.**

### File 1.

1. Student B will ask you questions about this accident. Use complete sentences in your answer.

Time of accident	07.40
Place of accident	Exit of the gas station just before 16 of Highway 21
Injuries	BMW driver unconscious bleeding heavily / head injury passenger - broken arm
Damage to vehicles	BMW badly damaged - need tow truck truck - blocking exit
Witnesses	Gas station owner Jon Santos Tel 09 87 45 645
Details of vehicles	1 Truck Dark blue - Leyland Daf LF 45-150 - registration 799 HFR 2 BMW M3 convertible-red registration 567 MNV

2. Ask Student B for information about an accident and complete the accident report below.

<b>TIME OF ACCIDENT:</b>
<b>WHERE THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED:</b>
<b>INJURIES:</b>
<b>AMBULANCE / TOW TRUCK NEEDED:</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:</b>
<b>DETAIL OF VEHICLES:</b>
<b>WITNESS DETAILS:</b>
<b>WITNESS CONTACT:</b>

**File 2.**

**Student B**

1. Ask Student A for information about an accident and complete the accident report below.

<b>TIME OF ACCIDENT:</b>
<b>WHERE THE ACCIDENT HAPPENED:</b>
<b>INJURIES:</b>
<b>AMBULANCE / TOW TRUCK NEEDED:</b>
<b>DESCRIPTION OF ACCIDENT:</b>
<b>DETAIL OF VEHICLES:</b>
<b>WITNESS DETAILS:</b>
<b>WITNESS CONTACT:</b>

2. Student A will ask you questions about this accident. Use complete sentences in your answer.

Report 2	
Time of accident	19.40
Place of accident	Interstate 12 Eastbound - just after first intersection
Injuries	Many passengers (23 tourists) with minor injuries treatment for shock Driver - broken leg
Damage to vehicles	Some damage - broken windscreen grass on road
Witnesses	1 witness Lilian Vruc Tel 08897 456 433
Details of vehicles	1 coach - silver grey touring coach – 40 seats registered in Spain 0881 VTS

## Unit 10

### Operations: Car accidents

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What are some common causes of car accidents?
2. What must police do when responding to an accident?

### Prohibitory signs



No entry



Closed to all  
vehicles in both  
directions



No motor vehicles



No lorries



No motorcycles



No farm vehicles



No cycles



No pedestrians



No horse-drawn  
vehicles



No vehicles towing  
trailers



Per axle weight  
limit



No vehicles taller  
than indicated



Horizontal  
clearance



Length restriction



Minimum  
following distance



Customs



Danger



Weight restriction



No right turn



No U-turn



No overtaking



End of no  
overtaking



No overtaking by  
trucks



End of no  
overtaking by  
trucks



Speed limit



End of speed limit



No horns



No stopping



No parking



Parking is  
prohibited in the  
odd days



Parking is  
prohibited in even  
days



End of all  
restrictions

## Reading

**Task 2. Read the accident report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or (F).**

- 1 \_\_ Wendy Kline crashed into Paul Harvey
- 2 \_\_ Vehicle 2 received the most damage.
- 3 \_\_ A witness was injured in the accident

## Vocabulary

**cause** - a person or thing that gives rise to an action

**respond** - say something in reply

**injure** - do physical harm or damage to someone

**strike** - hit forcibly and deliberately

**point of impact** - place of vehicle crash with another

**collision** - an instance of moving vehicle and striking violently against another

**damage** - physical harm that impairs the value

**primarily** - for the most part; mainly

**witness** - a person who sees an event, a crime or accident

**wound** - an injury caused by a cut, blow, or other impact

**explain** - make situation clear to someone by describing it in more detail

**involve** - cause to participate in an activity or situation

## ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION

### Report

#### VEHICLE 1

Driver: Paul Harvey      Phone: 555-4004

Licence number: 400589

Passenger(s): Melissa Harvey

Vehicle make/model/year: Failine F80 2002

Licence plate/state: HPO-399 / Missouri

#### VEHICLE 2

Driver: Wendy Kline      Phone: 555-2390

Licence number: 874090

Passenger(s): none

Vehicle make/model/year: Tamaya primus 2008

Vehicle make/model/year: T54-RU5/ Kansas



Description of the accident:

Vehicle 1 **ran** a red light striking vehicle 2. **Point of impact** was passenger side door of vehicle 2. **Collision** caused minor **damage**, primarily to vehicle 2. Both vehicles are in working order. No **injuries** reported. One **witness on scene** gave his name and phone number: Mark Taylor (555-1212). Witness agrees with driver of vehicle 2.

**Task 3. Complete the word or phrase so that it has the same meaning as the underlined part.**

1. Jane had a wound from the accident. \_n\_ \_r\_
2. The car was not in drivable condition. \_r\_ \_ \_ \_ \_d\_ \_
3. We saw the car crash from our window. \_ \_ \_i\_ \_ \_n
4. James was a person who saw the crash. \_ \_ \_n\_s\_
5. The car is parked in the wrong space. \_h\_c\_ \_

**Task 4. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

**accident   damage   point of impact   run   on scene**

1. The car's paint was scratched at the \_\_\_\_\_.
2. If you \_\_\_\_\_ a red light, you get a ticket.
3. The crash caused \_\_\_\_\_ to the car.
4. Tim has never had a car \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Police were \_\_\_\_\_ right after the car crash.

**Task 5. Listen and read the report again. How did the two drivers probably leave the crash site?**

**Listening**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a driver after an accident. Choose the correct answers.**

1. What is the conversation mostly about?

- A how badly a driver was injured
- B what happened before the accident
- C the damage caused by the collision
- D why the truck driver couldn't stop

2. What can you infer about the accident?

- A It happened at a stop sign.
- B It was caused by weather.
- C It involved only two cars.
- D It occurred at high speeds.

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer:** Can you explain **1** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Driver:** Sure, officer. I **2** \_\_\_\_\_. Then the light turned green, and I stepped on the gas.

**Officer:** Was the intersection **3** \_\_\_\_\_?

**Driver:** I **4** \_\_\_\_\_ any vehicles in it at that time.

**Officer:** What happened next?

**Driver:** I entered the intersection. Right then, I saw a truck **5** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Officer:** What did you do?

**Driver:** I **6** \_\_\_\_\_. He did too. But he still hit me. He crashed into my passenger side door.

**Speaking**

**Task 8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*Can you explain what happened?*

*What happened next?*

*Right then, ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer at car accident. Ask Student B about:

- what happened
- the location of the accident
- what caused the accident

**Student B:** You are a driver who just had a car accident. Tell Student A about the car accident.

**Writing**

**Task 9.** Use the accident report and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the accident report. Make up a driver's name and location. Use today's date and time.

**Accident Report**

Driver's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date/time of accident: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of accident: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Cause: \_\_\_\_\_

Injures:                      yes                      no

Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

Damage:                      yes                      no

Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 11

### Stolen car

#### Reading

**Task 1. Complete the text about a database of stolen vehicles. Use these numbers.**

151, 4.8 million, 37.000, 2, 26.4
-----------------------------------

#### Interpol's ASF-SMV database

- In the UK, a vehicle is stolen every (1) ..... minutes. In the US, this happens every (2) ..... seconds. The police find fewer than half of these vehicles.
- INTERPOL – the international criminal police organization – has an international database with details of stolen vehicles. This is the Automated Search Facility Stolen Motor Vehicles (ASF-SMV) database.
- At the end of 2007, the database had more than (3) ..... records of reported stolen motor vehicles. (4) ..... countries use the database regularly.
- In 2007, ASF-SMV database helped police to recover more than (5) ..... motor vehicles worldwide.

#### Vocabulary

**facility** - a piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose

**database** - a collection of data that is stored in a computer and that can easily be used and added to

**recover** - find or regain possession of (something stolen or lost)

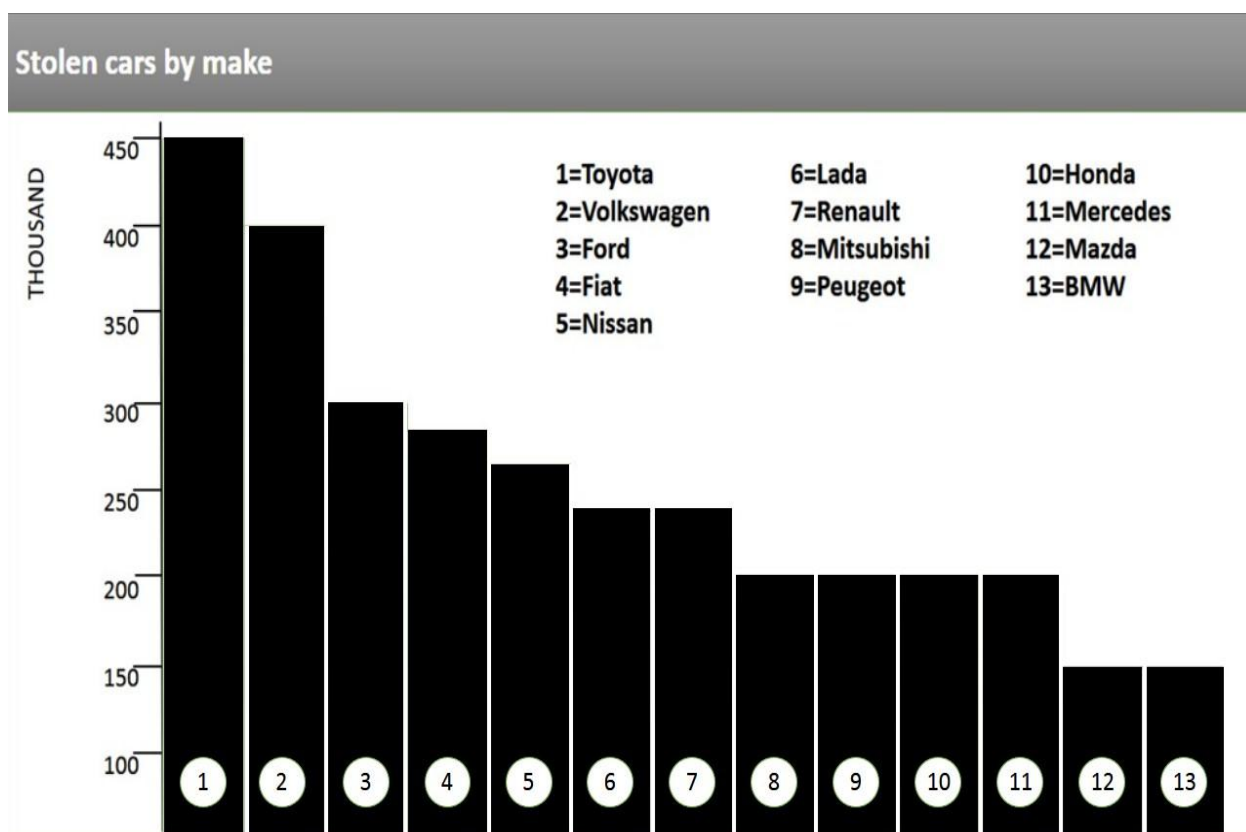
**overtake** - catch up with and pass while travelling in the same

**direction** - a course along which someone or something moves

**helicopter** - a type of aircraft which derives both lift and propulsion from one or two sets of horizontally revolving overhead rotors.

**Task 2. Look at the graph which shows vehicles stolen the last 12 months. Answer the questions.**







1. The most stolen make of car is .....
2. The least stolen makes of car are ..... and .....
3. Why do you think this is?
4. ...., the ..... and ..... are German cars.
5. .... and ..... are French makes of car, and ..... is Italian.
6. The graph shows more ..... makes of car than any other.
7. The Lada is a ..... car and the ..... is American.



What is the most stolen make of car in your country?

### Pronunciation

**Task 3. Listen to the word stress in these words. write them in the correct column.**

American, British, German, Swiss, Indian, Taiwanese, Romanian					
					
French	Russian	Chinese	African	Italian	Japanese
_____	_____		_____	_____	_____
	_____			_____	

## Listening

**Task 4. Listen and complete the vehicle descriptions.**

	Vehicle 1	Vehicle 2	Vehicle 3	Vehicle 4
Make and model				
Colour:				
Licence plate number:				
Registered in:				
Registered to:				

## Speaking

**Task 5. Work in pairs. Student A turn to Table A. student B turn to Table B.**

**Take it turns to describe the vehicles.**

**GRAMMAR** present continuous tense: positive and negative

We use the present continuous tense to describe what is happening now.

Positive

***I am driving** along the motorway at the moment. (I am = I'm)*

***He / she is driving** the car in front. (he is = he's, she is = she's)*

***You / we / they are driving** too fast! (you are = you're, we are = we're, they are = they're)*

Negative

*I'm **not driving** too fast. The speed limit is 90 km per hour.*

*He / she **isn't slowing** down!*

*You / we / they **aren't driving** very well.*

Student A

Ask Student B questions to complete the table with descriptions of vehicles 2, 4 and 6.

Vehicle	1 car	2 _____	3 car	4 _____	5 car	6 _____
make	Fiat		Volkswagen		Saab	
model	Punto		Golf		Sedan	
colour	bronze		metallic blue		light green	
licence plate	AR 209KE		MH 01 CA 1002		897 4HF	
registered in	Milan		Mumbai		Ontario	
registered to	Luisa Fragiori		Satya Nandi		Jason Maloney	

Student B

Ask Student A questions to complete the table with descriptions of vehicles 1, 3 and 5.

Vehicle	1 car	2 _____	3 car	4 _____	5 car	6 _____
make		Honda		Ford		BMW
model		CB 1300		Fiesta		M3 Saloon

colour		light grey		dark blue		silver
licence plate		E2346		08 D945		B 7991 AX
registered in		Singapore		Dublin		Jakarta
registered to		Lee Kuan Yew		Frank Heany		Liam Swie King

## Writing

**Task 6. A police helicopter is following a stolen car. Look at the map and write what they are saying to Control. Then read the passage aloud to a partner.**

He / go / straight ahead. / He leave / the town.

*He's going straight ahead. He's leaving the town.*

1. He / drive / very fast / and / he / overtake / lots of vehicles. It's very dangerous.
2. Now / he / turn left. / I think / he / go / in the direction of the motorway.
3. Yes, / he / on the motorway. / He / go north / and he / not slow down.
4. Now / he / begin / to slow down.
5. The car / stop. / It has no more petrol.
6. The driver / open / the door and he / get out.





## Unit 12

### Crimes: Auto theft

**Get ready!**

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What types of cars stolen most often in your country?
2. What are some ways to discourage auto theft?

**Reading**

**Task 2. Read the bulletin. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

1. \_\_\_ The tourist owned the vehicle that was stolen.
2. \_\_\_ The keys were in the ignition when the car was stolen.
3. \_\_\_ The car was likely stolen so that it could be sold for parts.
4. \_\_\_

#### STOLEN VEHICLE BULLETIN

Make: Charlotte

Model: Impreza

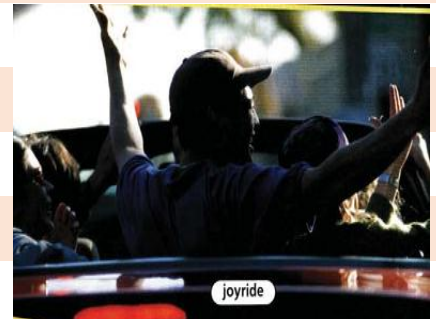
Year: 2009

Color: White

License Plate Number: CXR269

**Vehicle Plate Number (VIN):**

JH4NA1157MT061832



Incident Information: At approximately 1:30 pm, a **tourist** driving a **rental car** arrived at the gas station on the corner of 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and Main. He left the engine **running** with the **keys** in the **ignition** and entered the building. While the car was **idling**, witnesses say two teenage boys entered the vehicle and drove off. It is believed the vehicle was taken for a joyride. If the vehicle is **recovered**, Sunset Rental Cars should be notified immediately. Do not use **spike strips** to stop the vehicle unless absolutely necessary.

## Vocabulary

**discourage** - to prevent by creating difficulties

**ignition** - the action of setting something on fire or starting to burn

**rental** - amount of money paid to rent a car

**run** - leave the motor in operation mode

**idle** - not active or in use

**joyride** - steal a car and drive around in it at high speed

**recover** - find possession of something stolen

**notify** - inform typically in a formal manner

**spike** - a thin, pointed piece of metal

**reckless** - heedless of danger or the consequences of one's actions

**operational** - in or ready for use

**combination** - a joining of different parts

**teenager** - a person aged between 13 and 19 years

**regarding** - in respect of; concerning

**incident** - an event or occurrence

**Task 3. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.**

1. The police got back Mr. Cole's car four days after it was stolen. \_e\_ \_v\_ \_ \_ \_
2. People travelling away from home need to be aware of bad neighborhoods in the area. \_ \_u\_ \_s\_ \_
3. The sheriff used a device that has sharp points to stop the reckless driver. S\_ \_  
\_e\_ \_t\_ \_p
4. Leave the car in its operational mode while I run into the store. \_ \_n\_ \_ \_g

**Task 4. Match the words (1-6) with the definitions (A-F).**

1 \_ \_ key

2 \_ \_ ignition

3 \_\_ idle

4 \_\_ VIN

5 \_\_ joyride

6 \_\_ rental car

- a. the mechanism that starts a vehicle's engine
- b. to let an engine run while the vehicle is not moving
- c. the act of stealing a car and driving it at high speeds for entertainment
- d. a vehicle a person pays to use
- e. a piece of metal with grooves that operates a mechanism
- f. a combination of letters and numbers that identifies a vehicle

**Task 5. Listen and read the bulletin again. Why did the teenagers steal the car?**

### **Listening**

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between two patrol officers. Choose the correct answers.**

1. What is the conversation mostly about?
  - a. the increasing number of stolen cars in the area
  - b. the location of other patrol officers
  - c. the possibility of a high speed chase
  - d. the details regarding a stolen vehicle
  
2. What will the woman likely do next?
  - a. get a spike strip ready
  - b. notify the car rental company
  - c. contact other police officers
  - d. recover the stolen vehicle

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer 1:** Wasn't that bulletin about a stolen Charlotte Impreza?  
**Officer 2:** Yes. A tourist **1** \_\_\_\_\_ outside a gas station.  
**Officer 1:** It was a white rental car, **2** \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Officer 2:** I think so. Let me see. Yes. Why?  
**Officer 1:** Doesn't the car in front of us **3** \_\_\_\_\_?  
**Officer 2:** That's it! Do you think we can **4** \_\_\_\_\_ it without an incident?  
**Officer 1:** As long as those kids don't start a high-speed chase.  
**Officer 2:** I'll **5** \_\_\_\_\_ up the street to get a spike strip ready, **6** \_\_\_\_\_.

**Speaking**

**Task 8. With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.**

**USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:**

*Wasn't that bulletin about a stolen...*

*Doesn't the car in front of us fit the description?*

*As long as those kids don't ...*

**Student A:** You are a patrol officer. Talk to Student B about:

- a stolen car bulletin
- the make and model
- the car in front of you

**Student B:** You are a patrol officer. Confirm Student A's description of the stolen vehicle.

## Writing

**Task 9. Use the bulletin and the dialogue from Task 8 to fill out the bulletin.**

# Stolen Car Bulletin

Make and model: Charlotte Impreza

Year: 2009      Color: White

Descriptio of accident:

\_\_\_\_\_ : JH4NA1157MT061832

Incident information: A \_\_\_\_\_ left a \_\_\_\_\_.

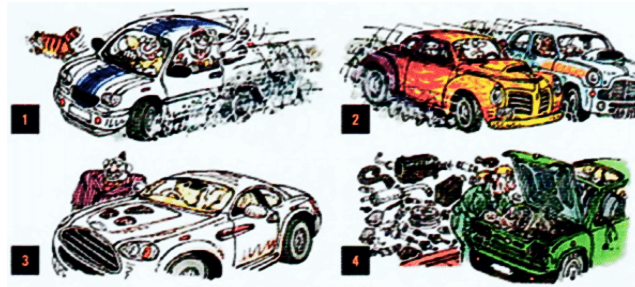
He left \_\_\_\_\_. It is believed two teenagers took the car for a \_\_\_\_\_. It is believed two teenagers took the car for a \_\_\_\_\_. If the vehicle is \_\_\_\_\_, contact \_\_\_\_\_.

## Unit 13

### International vehicle crime

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What are the punishments of vehicle theft in your country?
2. Which vehicle theft crimes are most common in your country?



**Task 2. Label the pictures of the different types of vehicle crime. Use these words.**

theft for spare parts

luxury car trafficking

joyriding

drag racing

**Task 3. Read the text about international vehicle trafficking. Put the crimes from task 2 in the order they are mentioned.**

**Task 4. Read the text again. Find the words and match them with the correct meanings.**

1. *legitimate* (adj)

2. *opportunistic* (adj)

3. *a lack* (n, v)

4. *to exploit* (v)

5. *a weakness* (n)

6. *a loophole* (n)

a. something which is not good or effective

b. a small mistake in a law which gives people the opportunity' not to do something

c. a state of not having something

d. official and legal

e. to use or take advantage of

f. not planned, using an opportunity

## International vehicle trafficking - out of control?

Every year thieves steal hundreds of thousands of vehicles. They break them up for spare parts, or give them a new identity and then 're-birth' (re-sell) them through **legitimate** car dealers. Then there is **opportunistic** theft: people steal cars for joyriding, drag racing or to use in burglaries. Although police recover most of these vehicles after a few days, they are usually damaged or vandalized.

One aspect of car theft which is increasing fast is international trafficking by criminal gangs. Thieves target expensive, high-end vehicles and steal them to order - they might have a buyer who is only interested in Mercedes or BMW, for example. There are several reasons for this increase:

- A **lack** of police access to information on vehicles stolen abroad.
- Not enough police checks on individual vehicles when they cross borders.
- The ability of organized criminal gangs **to exploit weaknesses** in police cross-border co-operation.
- The growing number of legitimate car dealers who export stolen luxury cars.
- Weaknesses and **loopholes** in vehicle registration procedures.

International vehicle trafficking is a problem which will continue to grow until police co-ordinate their efforts at an international level.

## Vocabulary

**theft** - the crime of stealing

**spare** - additional to what is required for ordinary use

**drag racing** – a competition of cars for speeding-up

**legitimate** - conforming to the law or to rules

**opportunistic** - exploiting immediate opportunities

**exploit** - make full use of and derive benefit from

**loophole** - an ambiguity or inadequacy in the law or a set of rules

**thieve** - be a thief; steal something

**re-birth** - a period of new life, growth, or activity

**dealer** - a person who buys and sells goods

**burglary** - illegal entry of a building with intent to commit a crime

**vandalize** - deliberately destroy or damage

**gang** - an organized group of criminals

**high-end** - denoting the most expensive of a range of products

**abroad** - in or to a foreign country or countries

**reduce** - make smaller or less in amount, degree

**hotspot** - a place of significant activity or danger

**locate** - discover the exact place or position of

**facility** - a place, amenity, or piece of equipment provided for a particular purpose

**publicity** - notice or attention given to someone by the media

**initiative** - the ability to assess and initiate things independently

**drug** - a substance taken for its narcotic

**Task 5. Read the text again. Are the sentences true (T) or false (F)?**

1. All car thieves plan their thefts carefully.
2. Many criminal gangs steal cars for joyriding.
3. Police can easily access information on cars stolen in other countries.
4. Legitimate car dealers can easily export stolen cars.
5. Car thieves are exploiting loopholes in vehicle registration procedures.

**Task 6. Detective Inspector Vijay Mistry is launching a campaign against car theft in his city (Chandrai in Northern India). Read and listen to the first part of his briefing and answer the questions.**



TODAY, we're going to start working on our new 'Catch the Car Thieves' campaign. The aim is to reduce the growing problem of car crime in the city. If you look at the map, you can see the three major vehicle theft hotspots located here, here and here; that's the car park at Central Station, the Market District and the Old Town. We're going to create secure parking facilities in the three main car theft hotspots and launch a media publicity campaign.



1. What is a 'hotspot'?
2. Read the Grammar box. Underline examples of *be going to* in the text.

### GRAMMAR *be going to* for future

We use *be going to* to talk about future plans and intentions.

*I am going to start work on it this morning.*

*We are going to launch a new car theft initiative.*

*He isn't going to stop dealing drugs.*

Questions

*What are they going to do? Where is he going to go?*

### Listening

**Task 7. Listen to the rest of the briefing and answer the questions.**

1. Who is going to provide funding and how much are they going to provide?
2. Why is the Central Station area hotspot?

3. What reduction in car theft (%) are they going to try to achieve in each of the three hotspots?
4. What is Satya Agrawal going to develop?
5. How much time do they have to complete the security survey of the car theft hotspots?

### **Writing**

**Task 8. You are Inspector Mistry. Write a report for the Chandrai City Council about the campaign against car theft. Say at least five things you are going to do to reduce the problem. Use the information from the briefing and your own ideas.**

## Unit 14

### Operations: Pursuit

**Task 1. Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.**

1. What are some dangers of driving too fast?
2. In your country, how do police handle suspects who try to escape?

#### SAFETY FIRST

Our roads become more dangerous every day. With the steady increase in **population density**, our city streets are getting more and more crowded. It is important for everyone to slow down and drive more carefully. That includes in the local police force, such as myself.

I believe that officers engage in **high-speed chases** too often. The increase in population has led to an increase in crime. Every day, my colleagues and I are called to **apprehend** more criminals. Unfortunately, that means we also driving more, engaging in dangerous **pursuits**. The **risk** of an accident or injury is greatly increased when people drive above the speed limit.

That's why I have recommended a change in the department policy regarding such pursuits. Some of the criminals we chase have committed petty, non-violent crimes. They only put others in danger when they try to escape by driving too fast. If we **discontinued** chasing them, they would be less likely to engage in **reckless** driving. Each officer should **assess** the **nature** of the suspect's **violation**. If the crime was non-violent, then there is no **reasonable** cause to chase a suspect. Officers should also **call off** pursuits when **weather conditions** present further hazards. Driving too fast is especially dangerous when roads are wet or icy. I encourage readers to voice their support of this change to their representatives.

Greg Howard

Sergeant, Brighton

Police Dept.

## Reading

**Task 2. Read the newspaper opinion piece. Read the summary. Then, fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases from the word bank.**

**likely accident**

**non-violent**

**slowly**

**risk**

**assess**

It is important for everyone, including police officers, to drive more 1\_\_\_\_\_. The police engage in too many high-speed chases, many of which are unnecessary. A(n) 2\_\_\_\_\_ is more 3\_\_\_\_\_ to occur when people drive too fast. Officers should 4\_\_\_\_\_ the severity of a suspect's violation before a pursuit. 5\_\_\_\_\_ criminals should not be chased if it poses a 6\_\_\_\_\_ to others.

## Vocabulary

**pursuit** - an attempt to overtake another

**steady** - firmly fixed

**density** - the quantity of people

**crowded** - full of people

**chase** - pursue in order to catch or catch up with

**lead to** - be a reason or motive for

**apprehend** - arrest someone for a crime

**risk** - a situation involving exposure to danger

**commit** - perpetrate or carry out a crime

**petty** - of little importance

**violent** - involving an unlawful exercise

**discontinue** - stop from doing

**assess** - evaluate the nature

**call off** - stop doing a planned event

**hazard** - a danger or risk

**encourage** - give support to someone

**representative** - typical of a class or group

**severity** - of punishment of a person strict or harsh

**ratio** - a relationship between two things

**cancel** - decide that a planned event will not take place

**determination** - the quality of being determined

**concern** - relate to; be about

**overall** - taking everything into account

**affect** - make a difference to

**taillight** - two red lights at the back of vehicle

**affirmative** - expressing approval or agreement

**attempt** - make an effort to achieve

**Task 3. Match the words (1-8) with the definitions (A-H).**

1\_\_ assess

5\_\_ discontinue

2\_\_ nature

6\_\_ reasonable

3\_\_ pursuit

7\_\_ weather conditions

4\_\_ reckless

8\_\_ population density

- a. fair or logical
- b. the ratio of people to an area
- c. to cancel something
- d. to make a determination
- e. without concern for safety
- f. the overall quality of something
- g. the act of chasing someone
- h. the factors that affect climate

**Task 4. Complete the word or phrase with the same meaning as the underlined part.**

1. The officer caught and arrested the suspect. \_pp\_ \_h\_ \_ \_ed
2. The police chased Ryan even though he only committed a minor offense against the law. \_ \_ \_la\_ \_ \_n
3. The suspect led police on a(n) very fast pursuit by car throughout the city. \_ig\_ - \_pe\_ \_ \_ c\_ \_s\_
4. There is a high possibility of danger when people drive too fast. \_ \_ \_k
5. Officer Jenson urged partner to put a stop to the chase. \_a\_ \_ \_ o\_ \_

**Task 5. Listen and read the opinion piece again. What are officers having to do more regularly these days?**

## Listening

**Task 6. Listen to a conversation between an officer and dispatch. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).**

- 1 \_\_ Dispatch confirmed the car was stolen.
- 2 \_\_ The officer saw the car at the high school.
- 3 \_\_ Dispatch ordered the officer to stop the chase.

**Task 7. Listen again and complete the conversation.**

**Officer:** Dispatch, this is 2402. I think 1 \_\_\_\_\_ a stolen car on Route 21 West. Wasn't there a green sedan with a broken taillight reported missing this afternoon? Over.

**Dispatch:** Affirmative, 2402. Did you get the 2 \_\_\_\_\_ ? Over.

**Officer:** Affirmative. It's ELB-297. Over.

**Dispatch:** 3 \_\_\_\_\_ the car. Can you apprehend the suspect? Over.

**Officer:** I'm attempting pursuit, but I think 4 \_\_\_\_\_. He's speeding up. Over.

**Dispatch:** Where are you? Over.

**Officer:** I just passed the Interstate 4 junction, 5 \_\_\_\_\_. He's going faster, now. We're approaching 100 miles per hour. Over.

**Dispatch:** You're heading towards the high school. Can you 6 \_\_\_\_\_ him before you get there? Over.

**Officer:** I don't think so.

## Speaking

**Task 8.** With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Wasn't there ...*

*Can you ...*

*We're approaching ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about:

- a stolen car
- a high-speed chase
- your location



**Student B:** You are a dispatch officer. Talk to Student A about a high-speed chase.

## Writing

**Task 9.** Use the conversation in Task 8 to write the officer's incident notes.

**Talk about:**

- how the car was identified
- the speeds
- why the chase ended

## English-Uzbek dictionary

### A

**accident** - *ot.* baxtsiz hodisa

**access** - *f.* kirmoq

**apply** - *f.* qo'llamoq; joriy qilmoq

**abroad** - *ot.* chet el

**advertise** - *f.* targ'ib qilmoq

**affect** - *f.* ta'sir o'tkazmoq

**affirmative** - *sif.* huddi shunday

**apprehend** - *f.* qo'lga olmoq; hibsga olmoq

**approach** - *ot.* yondashuv; *f.*

yaqinlashmoq

**assess** - *f.* qiymati, ahamiyatini

baholamoq

**attempt** - *f.* harakat kilmoq; urinmoq

### B

**background** - *ot.* fon, tag, asosiy rang

**badge** - *ot.* ko'krak nishoni

**bagel** - *ot.* bulochka

**barrier** - *ot.* to'iq, g'ov

**beside** - *pred.* yonida

**bleed** - *f.* qonamoq; qon oqmoq

**block down** - *ot.* kvartal

**body** - *ot.* kuzov

**bonnet** - *ot.* kapot

**brake** - *f.* to'xtamoq; tormozni

bosmoq

**breath** - *ot.* nafas

**bullet-proof** - *sif.* o'q o'tkazmaydigan

**burglary** - *ot.* bosqinchilik

### C

**call off** - *f.* bas qilmmoq; keyinga qoldirmoq

**came off** - *f.* yo'l chetiga to'htamoq

**cancel** - *f.* bekor qilmoq

**cap** - *ot.* qopqoq

**cause** - *f.* sabab

**chase** - *f.* quvimoq; ta'qib qilmoq

**citation** - *ot.* sudga chaqiruv qog'ozi

**coach** - *ot.* bir qavatli shaharlararo qatnovchi avtobus

**collision** - *ot.* to'qnashuv

**combination** - *ot.* qo'shma

**commit** - *f.* sodir etmoq

**compulsory** - *sif.* majburiy

**concern** - *f.* tegishli bo'lmoq

**conscious** - *sif.* ongli; hushi joyida

**contain** - *f.* tarkib topmoq

**convenient** - *sif.* qulay

**convertible** - *sif.* kabriolet

**county** - *ot.* okrug; hududiy bo'linma

**crack** - *f.* buzmoq

**cracked** - *sif.* pachoqlangan; urilgan

**crash** - *ot.* to'qnashuv



**cross** - *f.* kesib o'tmoq  
**crosswalk** - *ot.* piyodalar o'tuvchi joy  
**crowded** - *sif.* olomon bilan to'la  
**cruiser** - *ot.* politsiya mashinasi

## D

**damage** - *ot.* shikast; zarar  
**database** - *ot.* ma'lumotlar bazasi  
**dealer** - *ot.* diller; yetkazib beruvchi  
**density** - *ot.* zichlik  
**dent** - *ot.* ezilgan, pachoqlangan joy;  
**design** - *ot.* tur, xil  
**destination** - *ot.* manzil  
**determination** - *ot.* qat'iylik  
**direct** - *f.* boshqarmoq  
**direction** - *ot.* yo'nalish  
**discontinue** - *f.* to'xtatmoq  
**discourage** - *f.* to'siq, g'ov qo'yimoq  
**dispatch** - *ot.* dispatcher  
**distinguish** - *f.* farqlamoq  
**donate** - *f.* homiylik qilmoq  
**downtown** - *ot.* shahar markazi  
**drag racing** - drag reysing (poyga turi)  
**drug** - *ot.* narkotik vosita  
**due to** - *pred.* sababli

## E

**enclosure** - *ot.* to'siq  
**encourage** - *f.* qo'llab quvvatlamok  
**engine** - *ot.* motor

**enhanced** - *sif.* takomillashtirilgan  
**equipment** - *ot.* epikirovka; uskuna  
**exceed** - *f.* meyyordan oshirmoq  
**expire** - *f.* muddati tugamoq  
**explain** - *f.* tushintirmoq  
**exploit** - *f.* foydalanmoq  
**explosion** - *ot.* portlash  
**expression** - *ot.* ifoda; ibora  
**extension** - *ot.* masofa, ko'lam  
**exterior** - *sif.* tashqi

## F

**face** - *f.* yuzlanmoq; to'g'riga qaramoq  
**facility** - *ot.* uskuna  
**facility** - *ot.* uskuna, dastgoh  
**failure** - *f.* bo'ysunmaslik; bosh tortmoq  
**feature** - *ot.* xususiyati; belgisi  
**fine** - *ot.* jarima  
**flat** - *sif.* dami chiqqan; havo qo'yib yuborgan  
**fleet** - *ot.* avtomobil parki  
**flow** - *ot.* oqim  
**fog lights** - tumanga qarshi chiroq  
**freeway** - *ot.* magistral yo'l

## G

**gang** - *ot.* jinoiy to'da  
**gear** - *ot.* maxsus kiyim

**go across** - *f.* biror narsa bo‘ylab yurmoq  
**go down** - *f.* bormoq; yurmoq  
**go out** - *f.* o‘chmoq; so‘nmoq  
**goal** - *ot.* maqsad  
**grocery** - *ot.* do‘kon

## H

**hazard** - *ot.* havf  
**headlights** - *ot.* old chiroq  
**headquarter** - *ot.* shtab  
**helicopter** - *ot.* vertolyot  
**helmet** - *ot.* kaska, shlem  
**hesitate** - *f.* ikkilanmoq  
**high-end** - *sif.* qimmatbaho va so‘nggi rusumdagi  
**highway** - *ot.* shosse, magistral  
**horsepower** - *ot.* ot kuchi  
**hotspot** - *ot.* asosiy joy; to‘planadigan joy

## I

**identifiable** - *sif.* ajratuvchi; farqlovchi  
**idle** - *sif.* motor o‘chirilgan holat  
**ignition** - *ot.* o‘t olish  
**incident** - *ot.* baxtsiz hodisa  
**indicate** - *f.* ko‘rsatib o‘tmoq; ishora qilmoq  
**infer** - *f.* fikr bildirmoq  
**initiative** - *ot.* tashabbus

**injure** - *f.* jarohat olmoq  
**injure** - *f.* jarohat olmoq  
**input** - *f.* kiritmoq  
**insurance** - *ot.* sug‘urta  
**interact** - *f.* o‘zaro aloqa qilmoq  
**intersection** - *ot.* chorraha  
**interstate** - *sif.* shtatlararo; shtatlarni bog‘lovchi  
**involve** - *f.* o‘z ichiga olmoq  
**issue** - *f.* xabardor qilmoq

## J

**joyride** - *f.* mashina olib qochmoq

## L

**lack** - *ot.* yetishmovchilik  
**lake** - *ot.* ko‘l  
**lane** - *ot.* tor yo‘l  
**latter** - *sif.* yaqin orada sodir bo‘lgan; songgi paytlardagi  
**lead to** - *f.* yetaklamoq; biror narsaga olib kelmoq  
**legitimate** - *sif.* qonuniy  
**light** - *ot.* svetafor  
**locate** - *f.* joyini aniqlamoq  
**loophole** - *ot.* tuynuk; qonunga chap berish  
**lorry** - *ot.* yuk mashinasi

## M

**manual traffic control** - qoʻl harakati bilan transport oqimi boshqaruvi  
**manufacture** - *ot.* ishlab chiqarmoq  
**margin** - *ot.* chekka qism; chegara  
**memo** - *ot.* yodnoma; bloknot  
**minor** - *sif.* ahamiyati kam  
**mirror** - *ot.* koʻzgu  
**mobile data terminal** - mobil axborot kiritish terminali

## N

**neighborhood** - *ot.* yon atrof, tevarak  
**notice** - *ot.* ogohlantirish  
**notify** - *f.* rasmiy habardor qilmoq

## O

**obey** - *f.* rioya qilmoq  
**occur** - *f.* sodir boʻlmoq  
**offence** - *ot.* noqonuniy harakat; huquqbuzarlik  
**one way** - bir tomonlama harakatlanadigan  
**operational** - *sif.* ishchi holat  
**opportunistic** - *sif.* istiqbolli, kelajagi bor  
**overall** - *sif.* umumiy  
**overloaded** - *sif.* ortiqcha yuk ortilgan  
**overtake** - *f.* quvib oʻtmoq

## P

**pamphlet** - *ot.* buklet  
**parking lot** - *ot.* avtoturargoh  
**past** - *f.* oʻtib ketmoq  
**pedestrian** - *ot.* yoʻlovchi  
**penalty** - *ot.* jarima  
**permanently** - *rav.* doimiy  
**petty** - *sif.* mayda, ahamiyati kam  
**pick-up** - *ot.* pikap (yengil avtomobil turi)  
**plate** - *ot.* raqam, raqam belgisi  
**point of impact** - *ot.* toʻqnashuv sodir boʻlgan joy  
**post** - *f.* belgi oʻrnatmoq  
**powerful** - *sif.* kuchli  
**precise** - *sif.* aniq  
**primarily** - *rav.* asosan  
**promote** - *f.* qoʻllab quvvatlamok  
**promote** - *f.* qoʻllab quvvatlamok  
**publicity** - *ot.* oshkoralik  
**pull out** - *f.* chetga olib toʻhtatmoq  
**pull over** - *f.* yoʻl chetiga toʻxtatmoq  
**punishment** - *ot.* jazo  
**pursuit** - *f.* quvimoq; taʼqib qilmoq  
**put out** - *f.* ishlab chiqarmoq

## R

**racing** - *ot.* poygachi mashina  
**ramp** - *ot.* nishablik  
**ratio** - *ot.* boʻgʻliqlik; aloqadorlik  
**rear** - *ot.* orqa tomon

**reason** - *ot.* sabab  
**re-birth** - *ot.* qayta tiklash  
**reckless** - *sif.* ehtiyotsiz; oqibatini o'ylamay  
**recover** - *f.* topmoq  
**reduce** - *f.* kamaytirmoq;  
 qisqartirmoq  
**reflective** - *sif.* qaytaruvchi  
**regarding** - *pred.* tegishli  
**remain** - *f.* bir joyda qolmoq  
**remind** - *f.* yodga solmoq  
**rental** - *ot.* ijara  
**representative** - *ot.* vakil  
**respond** - *f.* javob qaytarmoq  
**risk** - *f.* havf-xatarga olmoq  
**route** - *ot.* yo'l  
**run** - *f.* ishchi holatda qolmoq  
**rust** - *ot.* zang

## S

**seatbelt** - *ot.* havfsizlik kamari  
**secure** - *sif.* havfsiz  
**severity** - *ot.* qattqlik, og'irlik (jazo)  
**side street** - *ot.* yon ko'cha  
**size** - *ot.* hajm  
**skid** - *f.* sirpanmoq  
**spare** - *sif.* qo'shimcha; ortiqcha  
**specific** - *sif.* o'ziga hos  
**speeder** - *ot.* poygachi avtomobil  
**spike** - *ot.* nayza; uchli tig'

**squad** - *ot.* otryad  
**steady** - *sif.* mustahkam; asta sekin  
**steering wheel** - *ot.* rul chamberagi  
**strike** - *f.* urmoq  
**strip** - *ot.* chiziq  
**stripe** - *ot.* tasma  
**surrounding** - *ot.* yon atrof  
**survive** - *f.* omon qolmoq

## T

**taillight** - *ot.* orqa chiroq  
**teenager** - *ot.* o'smir  
**temporarily** - *rav.* vaqtinchalik  
**theft** - *ot.* o'g'rilik  
**thieve** - *ot.* o'g'ri  
**ticket** - *ot.* jarima  
**tint** - *ot.* rang  
**tire** - *ot.* shina  
**touring** - *ot.* turizm  
**tow truck** - *ot.* evakuator mashina  
**treatment** - *ot.* tibbiy muolaja  
**truck** - *ot.* yuk mashinasi  
**t-shape** - *t* shaklidagi chorraha  
**typeface** - *ot.* shrift; bosma harf  
**tyre** - *ot.* shina

## U

**unique** - *sif.* o'ziga hos  
**unmarked** - *sif.* belgilanmagan

**up ahead** - *ot.* oldinda

**u-turn** - *ot.* qarama qarshi tomonga  
burilish

## V

**vandalize** - *f.* vayron qilmoq

**violation** - *ot.* qonun buzilishi

**violent** - *sif.* keskin; og'ir;

zo'ravonlarcha

**visibility** - *ot.* ko'rinish

## W

**whistle** - *ot.* hushtak

**windscreen** - *ot.* old oyna

**windshield** - *ot.* old oyna

**witness** - *ot.* guvoh

**wound** - *ot.* jarohat

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**Farhod Xabibullayevich ABDULLAYEV**

**INGLIZ TILI**

**O'quv qo'llanma**