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Содержит профессионально ориентированные тексты на английском языке для совершенствования коммуникативных навыков устной и письменной речи по теме «Дорожный надзор».

Для профессорско-преподавательского состава, курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России.

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Предисловие

Предлагаемое учебное пособие соответствует учебно-тематическому плану и предназначено для обучения английскому языку курсантов 2 курса, обучающихся по специальностям 030901.65 (40.05.01) – правовое обеспечение национальной безопасности и 031001.65 (40.05.02) – правоохранительная деятельность, слушателей и адъюнктов.

Основная цель пособия – обеспечить практическое владение обучающимися всеми видами речевой деятельности по темам: «Дорожный надзор», «Безопасность дорожного движения», «Дорожные знаки», «Правила дорожного движения».

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы из научных и правовых источников России, Великобритании и США, которые углубляют знания обучающихся по указанным специальностям, позволяют овладеть юридической и тематической терминологией, расширяют страноведческие представления, а также развивают столь необходимые для сотрудника правоохранительных органов навыки анализа текста и ведения дискуссии. Пособие включает тексты для изучающего и синтетического чтения, а так же лексический материал, обрабатываемый дифференцированно (для устной речи и чтения), тесты, кроссворды. Должное внимание уделяется коммуникативным упражнениям, которые включают:

- подстановочные упражнения, целью которых является правильное коммуникативное использование готовых вариантов;

- ситуационно обусловленные коммуникативные упражнения на завершение ситуации, аргументирование, выражения своего отношения и т.д.;

- упражнения, стимулирующие свободное высказывание, а также задания, которые требуют многократного обращения к тексту.

Пособие может быть использовано как для аудиторной, так и для самостоятельной работы.

Topical vocabulary «Traffic law enforcement»

Устройство машины

Car - машина

- *To stop a car* – остановить машину
- *To ride in/drive a car* – ехать на машине
- *To back a car* – давать задний ход
- *To park a car* – парковать машину
- *To repair a car* – отремонтировать машину

Windshield – ветровое стекло

Dimmed light – фара ближнего света

High light – фара дальнего света

Bonnet – капот

Boot/trunk - багажник

Brakes – тормоза

Wheel - колесо

- *To be at the wheel* – руководить
- *To go on wheels* – идти как по маслу

Steering wheel – руль

Radiator – радиатор

Engine – мотор

Machine oil – машинное масло

Petrol/gas – бензин

Bumper – бампер

To shift – переключать передачу

Tank – бензобак

Licence plate – номерной знак

Driving licence - права

Seat belt – ремень безопасности

Front seat – переднее сиденье

В дороге

To start a car – завести машину

- *The car started* – машина тронулась

To change a gear [gɪə] – переключить передачу

To back up the car – дать задний ход

To park a car - парковаться

To turn right/left – поворачивать направо/налево

To make a detour ['di:tʊə] – объезжать, поехать в объезд

To come abreast with - поравняться

To overtake – обгонять

Solid line – сплошная

- *Double solid line* – двойная сплошная
- *To cross a solid line* – пересечь сплошную
- *Broken white line* – прерывистая белая полоса

A single line carriageway – дорога с односторонним движением

Road markings – дорожная разметка

To brake/pull up - тормозить

To complete the manoeuvre [mə'nu:və] – выполнить маневр

To turn off the road – съехать с дороги

To travel/drive at 100 km per hour – ехать на скорости 100 км в час

To stop before the pedestrian crossing – останавливаться перед пешеходным переходом

To run over – сбить, переехать

Ditch – кювет

To exceed a speed limit – превышать скорость

To show driving licence – предъявить водительские права

To brake on the corner – притормозить на повороте

To pick up a hitchhiker – подобрать голосующего на дороге

To buckle up – пристегнуться

To take another lane – въехать на другую полосу

To pull over to the shoulder – съехать на обочину

Flat tyre – спущенное колесо

The car is broken – машина сломалась

Дорожные знаки

Road sign – дорожный знак

Traffic lights – светофор

No overtaking – обгон запрещен

No right/left turn – нельзя поворачивать направо/налево

Parking - парковка

Road closed – дорога закрыта

Overtaking permitted – обгон разрешен

One way – одностороннее движение

Railroad crossing – железнодорожный переезд

Do not enter – проезд запрещен

Car wash – мойка машин

Repair shop - мастерская

Gas station – заправочная станция

Нарушения дорожного движения

Violation of traffic rules – нарушение дорожного движения

Traffic policeman – дорожный инспектор

To cross a solid line – пересекать сплошную

To run a red light – ехать на красный свет

To cut off – подрезать

To drive in a state of intoxication – водить в пьяном виде

To exceed the speed limit – превысить скорость

To draw up a report – составить протокол

To drive without licence – водить машину без прав

To collide - сталкиваться

Accident – авария

Запомните фразы//Memorize these phrases:

To come in the opposite direction - ехать в обратном направлении

To turn right into the main road - повернуть направо на главную дорогу

Take the first turning on your left - на первом повороте повернуть налево

To keep going - продолжать ехать

To fasten seat belt - пристегнуть ремни безопасности

To ensure traffic safety - обеспечить безопасность движения

To detain a car - арестовать, задержать машину

You must have a medical examination - вам необходимо пройти медицинское освидетельствование

Show me your driving permit - предъявите ваше водительское удостоверение

You must pay a fine - вы должны заплатить штраф

To disregard signals - не обращать внимания на сигналы

It is prohibited here - здесь запрещено

Come with me to the police station - пройдите со мной на полицейский участок

To fail to yield the right of way - не соблюдать правила преимущества проезда

To collide - столкнуться

To clear up the questions of property damage - выяснить вопросы
имущественного вреда

To call an ambulance – вызвать скорую помощь



Traffic police or **traffic officers**, often referred to colloquially as **traffic cops**, are police officers who direct traffic or serve in a traffic or roads policing unit enforcing rules of the road. Traffic police include officers who patrol roads and deal with traffic violations on other roads.



UNIT I. Traffic law enforcement

Text №1

Road safety and traffic accidents

Some new words to the texts:

traffic accident — дорожное происшествие

victim — жертва, потерпевший

vehicle — транспортное средство

to injure — повредить, поранить

injury — рана, повреждение, ушиб, травма

to knock down — сбить

junction — пересечение дорог, перекресток

to communicate — связаться, обратиться

jaywalker — неосторожный пешеход

careless - неосторожный, небрежный

drunken driving - вождение автомобиля в нетрезвом состоянии

to cause — вызвать, причинять, быть причиной

pedestrian — пешеход

to obey — подчиняться, выполнять

dangerous — опасный

otherwise - иначе

to hit (hit, hit — ударить

leg - нога

pavement (sidewalk) — тротуар

to reach - достигнуть

to step off – сойти

kerb – обочина, край тротуара

to reach - достигнуть

dividing line - разделительная (осевая) линия

blind - слепой

pointsman - регулировщик

mishap - несчастный случай, несчастье

to minimize - ограничить, свести до минимума

to cover - покрыть to shiver - дрожать van - фургон

to shiver – дрожать

van - фургон

we'd better stop = нам бы лучше остановиться

to happen - случаться '

to make comfortable - устроить удобнее

fault – вина

particular - подробность, деталь

take it easy - не волнуйтесь to fetch - поехать и привезти paint - краска

I couldn't help it – я ничего не смог сделать

take it easy – не волнуйтесь

to fetch – поехать и привезти

paint - краска

insurance certificate - удостоверение о страховании

to hand in — вручать

witness - свидетель

Read and translate:

According to the statistics the first victim of a traffic accident was Miss Dressel who was killed on the 17th of August 1896 by a vehicle at a speed of about 6 km an hour.

Nowadays vehicles can develop high speeds and every year in the world

about 10,000,000 people are injured or killed in traffic accidents on the roads and streets.

In England if you listen to the radio you'll hear news of road accidents. It may be like this: «On Friday morning last at about ten minutes to nine a cyclist was knocked down by a motor-van at the junction of Pine Road and Low Road. The cyclist has since died from injuries. Will anyone who saw the accident please communicate with New Scotland Yard, telephone number 1212».

Jaywalkers, careless or drunken driving, bad weather, children playing in the street, etc. may cause an accident.

There are special traffic regulations (rules) which help to make the roads safe. Both pedestrians and drivers must obey these rules.



Here are some of the things that drivers must do to make the roads safe:

- a driver must not drive if he is ill or tired - it may be dangerous and cause an accident;
- a driver must be careful at crossroads and bends and drive slowly when turning into another road;
- if a driver stops at the side of the road before opening a car door he must first look back to see whether there is anything behind - otherwise another vehicle may hit the open door and shut the driver's legs, etc.

Pedestrian must remember the following rules:

- a pedestrian must walk only on the pavements (sidewalks);
- before crossing the road and stepping off the kerb pedestrian must look to the left (and when reaching the dividing line - to the right) and if there is no traffic coming, cross the road;
- if you see small children, or very old people, or blind people, waiting to cross the road, it is a kind act to help them to cross the road safely, and some others.

1. Match the English words and word expressions with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|-------------|------------------------|
| 1) victim | a) поворот |
| 2) witness | b) повреждение, травма |
| 3) kerb | c) пересечение дорог |
| 4) van | d) обочина |
| 5) injury | e) жертва |
| 6) junction | f) фургон |
| 7) bend | g) свидетель |

2. Match the nouns in the left column with the nouns on the right to make set expressions. The first is done for you:

Example: automobile accident

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| driving | belt |
| parking | crossing |
| pedestrian | hour |
| petrol | jam |

rush
safety
speed
traffic
regulations
space
station

license
lights
limit
meter

3. Match the definitions with the word combinations from Exercise 2:

1. A part of road where vehicles must stop to allow people to cross.
2. The highest speed at which you can legally drive on a particular road.
3. A machine beside the road that you put money into when you park your car next to it.
4. A long line of vehicles on a road that cannot move or that can only move very slowly.
5. The time, usually twice a day, when the roads are full of traffic and trains are crowded because people are travelling to or from work.
6. A signal that controls the traffic on a road, by means of red, orange and green lights that show when you must stop and when you can go.
7. A place at the side of a road where you take your car to buy petrol, or oil products.
8. An area for leaving automobiles.
9. A belt that is attached to the seat in a car and that you fasten around yourself so that you are not thrown out of the seat if there is an accident.
10. An official document that shows that you are qualified to drive.
11. Controlling traffic by means of rules.

Text №2

Read and translate:

Traffic Laws

Modern life is full of traps and dangerous situations. If centuries ago there were only horse carriages on the streets and there was no real danger of being hit, nowadays we must obey a number of rules to be safe on roads. Even if you live only five minutes away from school but there is still one traffic light to be crossed, you should be very careful. The main thing we learn from the young age is to cross the street when there is a green light and to wait when there is a red or yellow light. In my opinion, that's the most important traffic rule for the pedestrians. It is also important to remember that street crossing is allowed at the parts where there is a "zebra". Generally speaking, traffic laws are designed to protect the drivers and the pedestrians on the streets. If we don't follow them, we are not only putting ourselves at danger, but we are putting at risk other people's lives. By knowing a certain set of rules on the road, we help to prevent crashes, which plays a vital role. Many factors play a role in road safety. Drivers should be highly qualified to avoid accidents. Pedestrians should be extra careful and attentive. If everyone took responsibility for their actions and behavior, there would be less road accidents. The actual participants in traffic are drivers of cars or other vehicles and those people who cross the street. Every day we use buses, minibuses, trams, taxi cabs, local trains and other public transportation to get to work place or to school. As soon as we step out of our homes, we become traffic participants and we should remember about it during the day. Unfortunately, there are so many accidents these days on the streets. Some end only with the car damage, others can end with someone's death. If all the traffic participants were responsible people and followed the rules, the number of accidents would notably decrease.

1. Paraphrase the words in bold type by using the words from the box

<i>collision, crossroads, driver, fare, fine, jam, motor vehicles, pedestrians, pedestrian crossing, petrol station, point of destination, regulations, routes, queue, was stuck</i>
--

1. A **zebra** is an area of road marked with broad black and white lines where vehicles must stop for **walkers** to go across.
2. There was a long **line** of **automobiles** on the road that could move very slowly. He understood that he **came to a standstill** in the traffic **congestion**.
3. Traffic lights have been placed at all major **intersections**.
4. The **motorist** exceeded the speed limit and had to pay a **penalty** for breaking the traffic **rules**.
5. Where is the nearest **filling station**? We are short of petrol.
6. The boat **ran into** a steamer.
7. The train reached **the end of the journey** in time.
8. Transportation service that is available to the general public and that carries passengers to destinations for a **fee** is called public transportation.
9. Busses, trolleys, and streetcars generally run along established **ways** within a city.

Text №3

Traffic crime prevention

New words and expressions:

Allow	позволять
Unqualified	неопытный
To get a permit	получить права
To issue a permit	выдавать права
Shift	смена
Release	отпускать
To issue a citation	выдать повестку в суд
Minor offence	незначительное правонарушение
Shortly	вскоре
Call for	предусматривать
Countermeasure	мера противодействия, контрмера

The Department of Motor Vehicles can play a major role in prevention accidents by not allowing unqualified drivers to get a driving permit. It can refuse

Read, translate and retell the following text:

Stricter Answer to Road Safety

The concerned authorities of Banbury called yesterday for stricter legislation to combat road accidents. To suppose that the problem could be beaten any other way was “criminality unrealistic”, it was said at the annual meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Whether some people liked it or not, the speaker said, there had got to be an element of compulsion- of punitive legislation.

“I cannot see why any law- abiding road-user has the least cause to feel anything but thankful to the police for carrying out their duties so well. It is felt that protests against restrictions, particularly speed limits, would carry more conviction if the facts and statistic did not prove so conclusively the great reduction in accidents which they have brought about”.

Read, translate and retell the following text:

It was about 9:00 p.m. The patrol police officer thought it rather strange that two were collecting coins from parking meters. He watched as the pair used keys to open the meters. After filling their bags with coins, the thieves then placed the bags in the trunk of their car and returned to empty other meters. The officer then intervened and bagged the coin collectors.

Read the following text and put 5 questions:

Sentenced to Learn

In Rochester a judge sentenced a traffic violator to an unusual penance.

The offender, who had run a stop sign, was directed to serve in the emergency room of a nearby hospital. There he got a firsthand look at the results of vehicle accidents through their victims, the teen-aged violator was moved by what he saw and left the sentence taught him much better lesson than a \$50 fine or suspension.

Routine work of the policeman of the traffic division

Some new words for the text:

- Accident - авария, несчастный случай
Traffic safety - безопасность дорожного движения
Contribute - содействовать, способствовать
Warn - предупреждать
Driving permit - водительское удостоверение
Valid until - действительно по ...
Issued by - выдано ...
Traffic violation - нарушение дорожного движения
Preventive - предупредительные
Remove from driving - отстранять от вождения
Traffic light - светофор
Traffic sign - дорожные знаки
Vehicle - транспортное средство
To provide medical service - оказывать медицинскую помощь
Injured - пострадавшие
To cruise a squad car - патрулировать на полицейской машине
To handle - иметь дело с
To drive while under the influence of alcohol or drugs - вести машину под влиянием алкоголя и наркотиков
To drive while intoxicated - вести машину в состоянии опьянения
Highway - шоссе
Beat - участок
Enforcement - принуждение
Identify - устанавливать, опознавать
Congestion - затор, пробка
Pursuit - погоня
To exceed the speed limit – превышать допустимую скорость
To commit a traffic offence - совершать дорожное правонарушение
Eliminate - устранять
Arbitrate between the disputants - рассудить спорные стороны



George graduated from the Police Academy two years ago. The police authorities did not make a mistake by taking George into traffic division. As a matter of fact George is a police officer with practical experience. This means that he has practice in dealing with different police – citizen incidents. He handles traffic violations and traffic accidents.

The fact is that he contributes much to traffic safety on the local roads and highways of his beat. George controls traffic violations through preventive control and enforcement. He identifies persons driving while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. He usually warns them or sometimes removes them from driving. He watches for proper functioning of traffic lights, and traffic signs. He eliminates congestions for vehicles. Quite frequently he provides (first-on-the-scene post-crash) medical services for injured. His ability to act quickly and effectively often means the difference between life and death. He even takes part in motorized pursuits (chases). He cruises a squad car, takes instructions from the dispatcher, writes re-ports of auto accidents, arbitrates between disputants – this routine work is very important and necessary.

1. Read and translate the international words:

Police, traffic, officer, practice, incident, highway, control, preventive, dispatcher, park, patrol, ambulance, speed, code, collision, alcohol, local, quota.

2. Translate the synonyms:

Incident - accident, crash, mishap ; handle - deal with; drive while under the influence of the alcohol - drive while intoxicated ; pursuit - chase ; to violate traffic rules - to break traffic rules, state vehicle code – traffic regulation rules; intersection – crossroads; vehicle – car, auto; pass overtake.

3. Translate the antonyms:

To graduate from - to enter; safety - danger; injured - healthy; different - similar; many - few ; often - rarely, frequently; prevent - allow; proper - wrong; life – death; driver - pedestrian.

4. Match English and Russian equivalents:

A	B
To drive under the influence of the alcohol	Правила дорожного движения;
To exceed the speed limits	Оказывать первую медицинскую помощь пострадавшим;
To learn the work by experience	Принимать участие в преследовании нарушителей;
To deal with different incidents	Узнать работу на практике;
To handle traffic violations	Сделать предупреждение водителю;
To warn a driver	Иметь дело с дорожно-транспортными нарушениями;
To remove a driver from driving	Превысить скорость;
To eliminate congestions	Управлять машиной в состоянии опьянения;
To provide medical service for injured	Отстранить водителя от управления транспортом;
To take part in motorized pursuits	Устранять заторы, пробки;
State vehicle code	Иметь дело с различными инцидентами.

5. Give English equivalents:

Авария, правила дорожного движения, штрафовать, удостоверение водителя, предупреждать, отстранять, пешеход, пробка, погоня, дорожный знак, безопасность движения, идентифицировать, транспортное средство, светофор, право применение, предупреждать, нарушать, вести машину в состоянии опьянения, наркотики.

6. Give Russian equivalents:

Driving permit, fine, traffic regulation rules, warn, traffic safety, pedestrian, highway, crash, to cruise in a squad car, injury, park, traffic accidents, preventive control and enforcement, traffic lights, drive under the influence, to provide medical service, to remove from driving, to eliminate congestions, to take part in pursuits, injury, to patrol the beat.

7. Complete the following sentences:

1. He handled traffic violations and ...
2. The fact is that he contributes much to ...
3. George controls traffic violations through ...
4. He identifies persons driving while ...
5. He usually warns drivers or sometimes ...
6. He watches proper functioning of ...
7. He eliminates ...
8. Quite frequently he provides ...
9. He even takes part in ...
10. He cruises a squad car, takes instructions from the dispatcher ...

8. Answer the following questions:

1. When did George graduate from the police academy?
2. Does he have practice in dealing with different police – citizen incidents?
3. Does he handle traffic violations?
4. What does he contribute much to?

5. George identifies the persons while under the influence of alcohol, doesn't he?
6. Does he provide first-on-the-scene post crash medical service?
7. What means the difference between life and death?
8. Who takes part in motorized pursuits?

Text №5

Some new words:

violation - нарушение

traffic rules (regulations) - правила уличного движения

to ensure safety - обеспечивать безопасность

to slow down - снижать скорость

sharp bend - крутой поворот

right-hand traffic – правостороннее движение

to keep to the right - придерживаться правой стороны

to forbid (forbade, forbidden) - запрещать

solid line - сплошная линия

single broken line - прерывистая одинарная линия

right of way – преимущество проезда

to jaywalk - неосторожно переходить улицу

driving license - водительские права

high beams - дальний свет

lower beams - ближний свет

one-way street - улица с односторонним движением

to blow the horn - подать звуковой сигнал

Read and translate the text:

Transport and Traffic Regulations

Foreign motor tourists are answerable under the Russian laws for violations of traffic rules. In all instances, motor tourist must ensure the safety of traffic.

For this reason in towns and settlements, the speed should not exceed 60km an hour, or should comply with the road signs. A driver should always slow down after dark or at times when he cannot see clearly because of weather conditions or bends and hills.

Right-hand traffic is the rule in Russia therefore a driver must keep to the right. When driving a motorist should stay in the right hand lane at all times except when he is about to overtake another car or make a left hand turn. It is forbidden to cross over a solid line on (in) the roadway while a single broken line can be crossed over from any side.

Before making a turn, a driver should get into the proper lane and give the proper signal. A right turn is made from the extreme right hand lane, a left turn – from the lane nearest the centre of the street. Right and left turns can be made only on the green light. If the traffic light has an additional light with an arrow, the movement of traffic in the direction of the arrow is permitted only when is it switched on. The arrow indicating direction to the left also permits a complete turn (turn back). When moving in the direction of an arrow switched on simultaneously with the red or yellow light the driver must give the right of way to traffic travelling in other directions. The driver must wait at the stop line until the light permitting movement is switched on.

When overtaking another car a motorist should pass on the left except when the driver of the other car is making or is about to make a left turn. Before overtaking another car a driver shouldn't forget to give a proper signal of what he intends to do. Overtaking is forbidden 1) when oncoming transport is near, 2) on a sharp bend, 3) on a steep slope.

There are some conditions under which a motorist must make a full stop: 1) when a stop sign has been erected; 2) when a traffic officer orders him to stop; 3) where the red light is showing, you must wait until the green light comes on; 4) when the yellow light comes on at a traffic signal (light) the motorist should stop, if (it is) possible to do so safely. If his car is in the intersection (crossroad) when the light becomes yellow, he must proceed with caution.

A driver should not park his car 1) within 5 meters of an intersection or a pedestrian crosswalk (crossing), 2) within 15 meters of a bus (trolley-bus, tram) stop, 3) in «No Parking» zones where the official sign has been erected, 4) on railway crossing, in underpasses, on overpasses and bridges.

Before leaving his vehicle, a driver should stop the engine, lock the ignition, remove the key and set the hand break.

1. Answer the questions:

- 1. What is the speed limit in a big city and other towns and settlements in
- 2. Under what circumstances should a driver slow down?
- 3. What side of a roadway should a driver keep in Russia?
- 4. What lane should driver stay in when
- 5. Under what circumstances must a driver change lanes?
- 6. What lines can we see on the roadway and for what purpose are they made?
- 7. What should a driver do before making a turn?
- 8. From what lanes and on what light can right and left turns be made?
- 9. Under what condition is the movement of traffic in the direction of an arrow permitted?
- 10. What must a driver do when moving in the direction of an arrow switched on simultaneously with the red or yellow light?
- 11. In what cases should a driver overtake a car on the right?
- 12. In what cases is overtaking forbidden?
- 13. Under what conditions must a driver make a full stop?
- 14. Where is parking forbidden?
- 15. What should a driver do before leaving his vehicle?
- 16. What must one have while traveling by car?

- 17. Who must obey the traffic lights?
- 18. What are the things the pedestrians must remember to be safe?
- 19. Can you drive?
- 20. Do you always observe traffic regulations?
- 21. Have you ever been fined?

2. Match the English words and word expressions with their Russian equivalents:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1) slow down | a) обеспечивать |
| 2) brake | b) подать |
| звучковой сигнал | |
| 3) ensure | c) тормоз |
| 4) forbid | d) переключать |
| 5) blow the horn | e) объезжать |
| 6) switch over | f) снижать |
| скорость | |
| 7) pass | g) запрещать |

3. Read and translate the text. Find the words and word expressions which correspond to the following definitions:

- 1) a sign with three coloured lights (red ,amber and green) that is used for controlling the transport where two or more roads meet;
- 2) a person who drives a car;
- 3) a palace for pedestrians to cross the road;
- 4) the transport coming towards you;
- 5) to go past another car because you are moving faster.

4. Translate the road signs:

- Drive only straight on
- Turn to the right
- A left turn is forbidden
- Give the right way to oncoming traffic
- An entry if forbidden
- Make a full stop

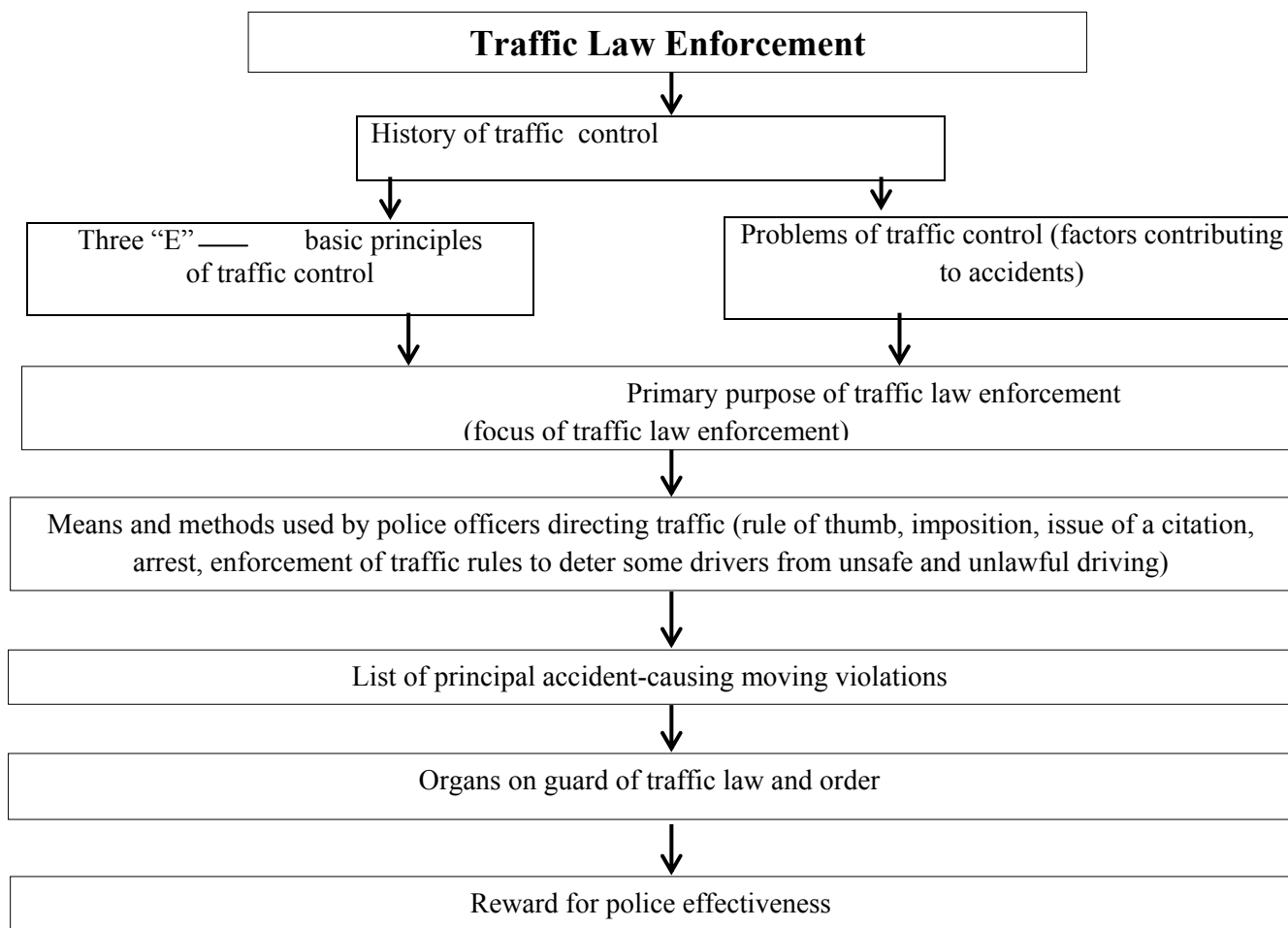
- Overtaking is forbidden
- Either drive straight on or turn to the left
- Blowing the horn is forbidden
- The speed limit is 80 km an hour
- Parking is forbidden
- Stopping is forbidden
- A turn back is forbidden.

5. Have a look at the picture. Imagine that you are one of the drivers involved in the accident. Act out a talk with the policeman:



Traffic Law Enforcement in the USA

Look through the scheme and read the text:



Traffic control became mandatory in ancient Rome as long ago as B. C. when the accidents investigated by Romans had led to certain control measures. In fact, it was here that man first discovered the three "E"s: Engineering, Education, and Enforcement. The invention of the motor-driven vehicle, the increased speed resulting from automation and the congestion arising from the increase in vehicular traffic have made death, injury, and property damage all-too-common occurrences. It became apparent that it had to be necessary to establish rules and regulations governing the drivers of this new invention as well as their strict enforcement. Thus we have the modern-day state vehicle codes and responsibilities

of the police in enforcing the provisions of these codes. Today, the three "E"s remain the basic principles of traffic control. The problem of traffic control is a problem of frightening dimension in the USA now involving millions of drivers, motorcyclists, bicyclists, pedestrians, vehicles, miles of highways and thousands of accident, injuries sustained by victims, and deaths. Vehicles and environmental factors, e.g. roadways lighting, weather conditions, etc., often contributed to accidents or one of the three phases of vehicle collisions (pre crash, crash, and post crash). However it is the human factor - the driver who is responsible for safe driving and voluntary compliance. Mechanics of accident investigation has corroborated by many facts that traffic law violations are the direct cause of the accident, and such reminders are an excellent means for motivating officers to enforce traffic laws. Drivers who violate the traffic law enforcement is to induce into drivers compliance with reasonable traffic laws. This is the focus of law enforcement. While enforcing the law during their work shift police officers directing traffic have to make so-called routine stops of traffic violators to achieve voluntary compliance. Traffic officers usually use the rule of thumb to warn a driver for a minor infraction of the traffic or impose a fine and give a ticket. They issue a citation (summons) and make an arrest for those who have caused violations that might cause or have already caused traffic mishap. It's very important that police should maintain a courteous and common-sense enforcement to the law. The traffic officer should not be a slave to a quota system of fines, the wrong objective in the department. He should view himself as a protector of the citizen and observe the principle "Say it with a smile". At the same time knowledge that police will have inevitably enforced traffic laws when one violates a road traffic rule deters some drivers from unsafe and unlawful driving. Observation of officers nearby in the peak-hour traffic stream always had a greater influence (motorists act like angels in the presence of police officers on patrol). Driver improvement often began with police action in identifying drivers who required attention because of risks in their driving behavior. State licensing agencies, e.g. the Department of Motor Vehicles, systematically review the entire

record of a driver. Drivers can have their licenses suspended or revoked when police reports indicate driving behavior has not improved and is a danger for other motorists. The National Safety Council of the USA has listed nine driving offences as principal accident-causing moving traffic violations. They are:

1. Driving while under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs (DUI) or driving while intoxicated (DWI).
2. Excessive speed.
3. Failure to yield the right of way.
4. Following another vehicle too closely.
5. Improper turning movements.
6. Driving on centre lines.
7. Failure to heed stop signs.
8. Improper passing.
9. Disregarding signals.

In discharging their traffic control function police apply electronic traffic control devices and radar speed management and alcohol countermeasures. The wide range of activities performed by police in traffic law enforcement have contributed and are contributing to the safety of motorists and pedestrians using the local streets and highway system. The reward for police effectiveness is fewer vehicle accidents and fewer deaths and injuries on the streets and highways.

Answer the questions:

1. When did the traffic control become mandatory?
2. What three “E” s did man discover in traffic control?
3. What had led the ancient Romans to certain control measures?
4. What results has the increase in vehicular traffic brought with it?
5. What facts made the application of vehicle codes and police traffic law enforcement inevitable?
6. What can you tell us about the problem of control in the USA?
7. What factors often contributed to traffic accidents?
8. Who is the main person responsible for safe driving?
9. What has mechanic of accident investigation corroborated by many facts?
10. What is an excellent means for motivating strict traffic law enforcement?
11. Are drivers who violate the traffic laws hazards to other drivers?
12. What is the primary purpose (the focus) of traffic law enforcement?

13. In which way do police officers usually perform while enforcing the law during their work shift?
14. What do they do in case of minor infraction of the traffic?
15. What do they do in case of a serious traffic violation?
16. So what are the means of the police to achieve voluntary compliance with the traffic rules?
17. What principle should the traffic officers observe in enforcing the traffic rules?

Text №7

TRAFFIC CRIME PREVENTION IN THE USA

Read and translate:

The moral and social aspect of traffic crime prevention is traffic safety education of drivers, pedestrians, motorcyclists, bicyclists, and especially children in safe walking, **riding** (ехать верхом), and driving. Traffic violators should be a special aim of public education in traffic safety.

Police traffic control function is nowadays the responsibility of the Department of Motor Vehicles, the patrol police services and specialized traffic law enforcement and accident investigation squads.

The Department of Motor Vehicles can play a major role in preventing accidents by not allowing unqualified drivers to get a license. It can **refuse** (отказывать) to issue license to an individual who has failed to pass a written test, or driving-skill test, or both. Under certain conditions a driver may also have his driving privileges (licenses) suspended. Not infrequently it punished such drivers and imposed stiff fines on them. Patrolmen and traffic officers spend a portion of their work shifts stopping traffic violators. The great majority of patrol and traffic officers throughout the country prefer to warn an offender than to issue a **citation** (повестка в суд). The officer shortly releases those drivers who have committed minor traffic offences which call for oral or

written warnings. If the drivers have committed violations of the traffic code serious enough to **deserve** (заслуживать) a citation the officer observing the violation has to issue a citation. (A logical method of removing bad-risk drivers from the roadway is a **point system** (система штрафных баллов)). For each moving violation a traffic officer **makes points** (отмечать штрафные баллы) in the driver's record. In traffic law enforcement the police have a number of alcoholic countermeasures to control alcohol-related vehicle accidents. Evidence has clearly **indicated** (означать, указывать) that drinking drivers have been responsible for half of all accidents and the probability of accident increases as (1) blood alcohol concentration (BAC) increases and (2) the driving time becomes longer between the place where the driver had consumed the alcohol and the **destination** (место назначения).

Police patrols identify record and analyze alcohol-related **crashes** (авария, столкновение) and watch for persons driving while intoxicated (DWI) during certain hours and on specific days. Besides the traffic law enforcement often **revealed a percentage** (обнаруживать процент) of drivers wanted for more serious crime, (e.g. if the violating driver has flown from the scene of traffic crime), especially in case of hit-and-run or auto-thefts. As "US News and World Report" reads, one car thief has **boasted** (хвастать(ся)) that no American-made car is theft proof: he will have stolen most models by the end of a minute and a half. Law enforcement authorities have estimated that car thieves **dismantle** (разбирать) and sell for spare parts 40 per cent of the stolen cars. In other cases car thieves change identification numbers of stolen cars, obtain new ownership documents and then sell the vehicles to unsuspecting buyers. Authorities report that organized crime, attracted by high profits, has **recently** (недавно) grown into multistate auto-theft **rings** (шайка, банда). It's necessary to add that some of so-called routine stops of traffic violators have developed into armed **assaults** (нападение) on the police officers making the stops. Thus there is a close **relationship** (взаимосвязь) between traffic law enforcement and crime control.

Text №8

Give the written translation:

Do not break the speed limit ...

American films are full of big, fast cars and car chases. The bad guys go straight past red traffic lights, and people have to jump out of the way. The police do the same. Cars turn over and catch fire. Twenty or thirty cars end up in one big crash.

That's in the films. Real life is very different. You will be surprised when you go to the USA. People drive carefully, and the traffic is very slow. The speed limit in most states is 55 miles per hour! (That is 88 km/h.)

It is not a good idea to break the speed limit. The Highway Patrol (the road police) have very sophisticated methods. They have cameras, radar and computers. And they have helicopters! You can't see a police car in your mirror ... but look up. At this very moment, the pilot above you is reporting you to a Highway Patrol officer three miles ahead!

Text №9

Read and translate with the help of dictionary:

Police drivers in the UK

Policemen are to be seen in towns and cities keeping law and order, either walking in the streets ("pounding the beat") or driving in cars (known as "panda cars" because of their distinctive markings).

A patrolling police car is no substitute for the constable on his beat. Each car is manned by a driver and an observer – both fully trained policemen. From time to time the observer reports his position by radio to the control centre or 'information room' and also keeps in touch to some extent with the ordinary beat constables in the area, passing on or receiving information about anything that might be happening.

The police are not taught trick driving, but they are taught how to drive fast with safety over any sort of road surface and in any weather. Their cars are kept in

excellent condition and they seldom have to abandon a chase because of engine failure or other breakdowns. The police therefore consider that their drivers are far more experienced in high-speed driving than the majority of criminals. Their method for stopping escaping criminals is based on this assumption and on the fact that, because they also have the psychological advantage which the hunter always has over the hunted, they are much less likely to get excited and to make mistakes which, in high-speed driving, might be fatal.

Instead, therefore, of using shock tactics such as crashing into the criminal's car or trying to puncture his tyres with gunfire, the police simply 'tail' the escaping car. If he refuses to stop, they make no effort to overtake him or to edge him into the side of the road, they simply keep close behind the criminal where he can see them in his driving mirror and they follow every move he makes. If he slows down, the police slow down, if he accelerates, the police accelerate, aiming always to keep themselves in full view of the criminal. Sooner or later, the criminal loses his head and either stops of his own accord or begins to take greater risks than he should and eventually crashes. All the police then have to do is to step in and pick up the pieces without further risk to themselves or their cars.

Originally, the use of patrol cars was intended to do no more than to enable the police to deal more easily with their increasing number of criminals using cars themselves. But the improvement in radio communications, the development of the information rooms, and the growing extent to which the public have used the police-alarm system have caused patrol cars to be used also on much the same sort of work as that carried out by the beat constable on foot.

Choose the right answer or answers in the following test:

1. The police are taught
 - a) *trick driving;*
 - b) *how to drive fast with safety over any sort of road surface and in any weather.*
2. The police cars

- a) *are kept in excellent condition;*
- b) *seldom have problems with engine failure or other breakdowns;*
- c) *always have problems with engine failure or other breakdowns.*

3. The police consider that

- a) *criminals are far more experienced in high-speed driving than the majority of police drivers;*
- b) *their drivers are far more experienced in high-speed driving than the majority of criminals.*

4. Police method for stopping escaping criminals is based on

- a) *shock tactics;*
- b) *psychological advantage which the hunter always has over the hunted;*
- c) *“tailing” the escaping car;*
- d) *keeping themselves in full view of the criminal.*

5. Using shock tactics means

- a) *crashing into the criminal’s car;*
- b) *trying to puncture tyres of the criminal’s car with gunfire;*
- c) *“tailing” the escaping car;*
- d) *edging criminal’s car into the side of the road.*

6. If the criminal refuses to stop, the policemen

- a) *make an effort to overtake him or to edge him into the side of the road;*
- b) *simply keep close behind the criminals where he can see them in his driving mirror;*
- c) *follow every move the criminal makes;*
- d) *always keep themselves in full view of the criminal.*

7. To “tail” the escaping car means

- a) *to keep close behind the criminal where he can see police car in his driving mirror;*
- b) *to follow every move the criminal makes;*
- c) *that if the criminal slows down, the police slow down too, if the criminal accelerates, the police accelerate too;*

d) to make an effort to overtake the criminal or to edge him into the side of the road.

8. Police method of tailing the escaping car is used in order to

a) make the criminal lose his head and stop of his own accord;

b) make the criminal take greater risks and crash his car;

c) make the criminal get excited and make mistakes which, in high-speed driving, might be fatal;

d) demonstrate the psychological advantage which the hunter always has over the hunted.

9. Police car in Great Britain is

a) yellow cab;

b) panda car;

c) black taxi.

Text №10

Read and translate with the help of dictionary:

HISTORY OF THE TRAFFIC REGULATION IN RUSSIA

Increase in vehicles in the 19th century made it necessary to provide a proper organization of road traffic streams. In Russia a document regulating road traffic of mechanical vehicles was adopted in 1896. In 1900 in Saint-Petersburg the Provisions / Regulations of road traffic in the city for passenger vehicles and trucks were approved. A car was to be registered, have license plate numbers, and be in proper working conditions. The latter was to be checked annually by a compulsory inspection. The plates were valid only for a year, so to extend it a driver had to pay transport tax each year. Drivers could keep their old plates at home, and usually decorated their flats with them. It was forbidden to drive a car with the uncovered muffler or without having one. You could be fined for malfunctioning of a muffler.

Requirements for operating a vehicle were as follows: you were to be older than 21, you were to be literate and know Russian, pass medical examination, pass a special driving exam and have a permission to drive.



Since the 1900s there have been special drivers' training schools. In 1908 in Saint-Petersburg the policemen working on the street with the heaviest traffic were given white canes to direct the traffic. Later they became striped.

In 1911 the signs approved by the first international Convention (Paris, 1909) were introduced in Russia. In the 1920s the first traffic lights appeared in Moscow.

In 1931 representatives of the Soviet Union participated in development of the unified European system of traffic signs. The international conference in Geneva in 1931 developed and adopted 26 signs which were divided into directive, warning and prescribing.

The next milestone was the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic and Road Signs. According to this Convention our country issued the new road traffic rules. In 2008 Russia adopted provisions which enable to enforce photo-video recording of traffic violations.

Now in our country there is more severe punishment for violations committed by intoxicated drivers. Driving tests have also been improved.

1. Answer the following questions:

Why was it necessary to organize road traffic streams?

What conditions were drivers to keep up with?

How often was a driver to pay a transport tax?

Could drivers operate a vehicle with a malfunctioning muffler (pipe)?

What were the requirements for drivers?

2. Agree or disagree with the following statements:

In the 19th century there were no motor vehicles in Russia.

There was no checking of vehicles in Russia at that time.

There was no tax for drivers.

Usually drivers threw away their registration plates.

There was a fine for driving with a malfunctioning muffler.

You were to know English to be able to drive legally in Russia.

3. Read, translate and discuss:

Main Directorate for Road Traffic Safety of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia, popularly known under its historical abbreviation GAI, is a law enforcement agency and the Russian Traffic Patrol. They are responsible for the regulation of traffic, investigating traffic accidents, and manning the stop lights.

The Directorate is part of the Public Security Service of the MIA. The Directorate (abbreviated as GIBDD or GUOBDD) has patrol jurisdiction over all Russia highways.

The GAI, short for *State Automobile Inspectorate*, was formed on July 3, 1936. The GAI was part of the NKVD and actively starts executing tasks: fighting accidents, developing technical standards of operation of vehicles, supervises the preparation and education of drivers. And also keep records of accidents, analyze their causes, accident attracts offenders to justice, manages the issuance of license plates, data sheets, search cars, hiding from the accident scene.

In 1961 it was merged with the Road Traffic Control Department.

After the dissolution of USSR, GAI was renamed GIBDD - Main Directorate for Road Traffic Safety.

Structure and organisation

- Roads Patrol Service
- Roads Inspection and Traffic organisation Service
- Inspection and registration
- Investigation Division vehicles

4. Read, translate and interpret the following Drive-Safe Signs, paying attention to the homonyms (the words with same pronunciation and spelling but different meanings):

Drive-Safe Signs (предупредительные надписи на обочинах дорог)

1. It's better to be late, Mr. Motorist, than to be the late Mr. Motorist.

to be late – опаздывать, the late – умерший, покойный.

2. The driver is safer when the road is dry. The road is safer when the driver is dry.

dry – 1. сухой; 2. трезвый.

3. Check your brakes and your brakes will check you.

brake – тормоз.

check – 1. проверять; 2. останавливать.

UNIT II. Traffic signs and traffic rules

Text №1

Traffic Sign - Definition

Read and translate the following text with the help of dictionaries.



Most countries place signs, known as *traffic signs* or **road signs**, at the side of roads to *impart* information to motorists and other road users. Since language differences can create some *barriers* to understanding, international signs using symbols in place of words have been *developed* in Europe and *adopted* in most countries and areas of the world. Annexe 1 of the Vienna Convention on Road Signs and Signals of November 8, 1968 *defines* eight categories of signs:

A. Danger warning signs

B. Priority signs

C. Prohibitory or restrictive signs

D. Mandatory signs

E. Special regulation signs

F. Information, facilities, or service signs

G. Direction, position, or indication signs

H. Additional panels

However, countries and areas categorize road signs in different ways.

History

The earliest road signs gave directions, for example the Romans erected stone columns throughout their empire to give the distance to Rome. In the Middle Ages multidirectional signs at intersections became common giving directions to cities and towns.

Traffic signs became more important with the development of automobiles. The basic patterns of most traffic signs were set at the 1908 International Road Congress in Rome.

Since then there have been considerable change. Today they are almost all metal rather than wood and are coated in a thin film filled with small glass particles that make them highly reflective.



A road sign near Bristol in England, giving directions to Parkway railway station (red symbol), motorways (blue backgrounds) and an assortment of A roads (major roads). The red outline is used for military establishments (the Ministry of Defense at Abbey Wood). The bracketed numbers indicate destinations reachable by routes accessed via the un bracketed roads listed.

Categorization

United States of America

Regulatory signs

Warning signs

Marker signs

Guide and informational signs

Recreational and cultural interest signs

Signs for bicycle facilities

Construction signs

Railroad crossing signs

School signs

Civil defense signs

North America and Australia

In North America and Australia, signs generally adhere to the following colors:

- green with white letters for informational signs, such as directions, distances, and places;
- brown with white for signs to parks, historic sites, ski areas, forests, and campgrounds;
- blue with white for rest areas, food, gasoline or petrol, and lodging;
- white with red or black letters for regulatory signs, such as speed limits or parking;
- yellow with black letters and symbols for warning signs, such as curves and school zones;
- orange with black letters for construction zones and detours.

Regulatory signs are also sometimes seen with white letters on red or black signs.

In Québec, the usage of blue and brown is reversed, and many black-on-yellow signs are red-on-white instead. Many U.S. states now use fluorescent orange for construction signs, and fluorescent yellow for school zone and crosswalk signs.

Answer the questions to the text.

Where are traffic signs placed?

Why have international signs using symbols been developed?

What categories of signs do you remember?

What earliest road signs can you describe?

When did traffic signs become more important?

What are modern road signs made of?

For what signs are green with white letters used?

What colors are used for regulatory signs?

What symbols and letters are used for curves and school zones?

What kind of signs is used in many U.S. states now?

Traffic Signs in Different Countries

1. Warning signs are one of the important types of traffic signs. Every state and province has different markers for its own highways, but use standard ones for all federal highways. Many special highways, such as the QEW or Trans-Canada Highway, or originally on U.S. highways like the Dixie Highway,



have used unique signs. Counties in the U.S. sometimes use a pentagon-shaped blue sign with yellow letters for numbered county roads, though the use is inconsistent even within states.

2. American road signs measure distances in miles rather than kilometers. Traffic signs in the United States have been standardized through the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), though they sometimes still vary from state to state, particularly on older signs.

3. Signs in Canada, the U.S. and Australia use the English language. Québec uses the French language, while New Brunswick uses both English and French. Mexico uses the Spanish language. Within a mile of the U.S.-Mexico border, road signs are often in English and Spanish.

Europe

4. Despite efforts to devise pan-European standards, the European Union has not yet standardized road signs across member states, with non-member states also differing in road signage. All EU members currently use the metric system for road signs, with the exception of the UK.

Ireland

5. Roads in Ireland. Until the partition of Ireland in 1922 and the independence of Southern Ireland (now the Republic of Ireland) British standards applied across the island. Sometime after independence, road signs in the south were changed to differ from the UK standard, most visibly in the adoption of US-style "diamond" signs for many road hazard warnings (junctions, bends, railway crossings, traffic lights). Some domestic signs were also invented, such as the stay-left sign (a black curved arrow pointing to the upper-left), while some other signs are not widely

adopted outside Ireland, such as the no-entry sign (a black arrow pointing ahead in a white circle with a red slashed circumference).

United Kingdom

6. In general, the UK's signage is largely similar to that in the rest of Europe, though it has a large number of signs that are unique to the UK. In addition, the system and style of signage employed for route information is specific to the UK. Signs which predate WW2 are also still found, and these have a different standard again. Also, the UK is the only European Union member to use a system other than the metric system, i.e. imperial.

1. In which passage can you find the answer to the following questions?

1. Which country is the only European Union member to use a system other than the metric system?
2. Which countries currently use the metric system for road signs?
3. What kinds of road signs are used in different countries?
4. What languages are used on the road signs in different countries?
5. In which country were some domestic signs invented?
6. How do American road signs measure distances?

2. Say whether these statements are true or false.

1. On American road signs you can see distances measured in kilometers rather than miles.
2. Every state and province use standard markers for its own highways.
3. In some U.S. counties numbered county roads appear on a pentagon-shaped blue sign with yellow letters.
4. Within a mile of the U.S.-Mexico border, road signs are often in English and French.
5. All EU members currently use the metric system for road signs.
6. In Ireland some time after independence, road signs in the south were changed to differ from the UK standard.
7. The stay-left sign (a black curved arrow pointing to the upper-left) is common in Ireland as well as in the UK.

Road-Traffic Safety

Road-traffic safety aims to reduce the harm (deaths, injuries, and property damage) resulting from crashes of road vehicles traveling on public roads. Harm from road-traffic crashes is greater than that from all other transportation modes (air, sea, space, off-terrain, etc.) combined.

Road-traffic crashes are one of the world's largest public health problems. The problem is all the more acute because the victims are overwhelmingly young and healthy prior to their crashes. According to the World Health Organization more than a million people are killed on the world's roads each year.

Definition of road-traffic crash

Because most of the world's billion drivers have opinions about this subject, it is imperative to separate what scientific investigation has discovered from the rich mix of available material. A clear understanding requires defining what we are talking about.

Road-traffic safety deals exclusively with road-traffic crashes – how to reduce their number and their consequences. A *road-traffic crash* is an event starting on a public road involving a road vehicle that results in harm. For reasons of clear data collection, only harm involving a road vehicle is included. A person tripping with fatal consequences on a public road is not included as a road-traffic fatality. To be counted a pedestrian fatality, the victim must be struck by a road vehicle.

The word “accident” began to disappear from professional literature in the late 1960s as more science was focused on the problem. It should not be used for reasons published in the world's most prestigious peer-reviewed journals and by the preeminent contributors to the science of the subject.

The word *accident* conveys a sense that the losses are due exclusively to fate. Perhaps this is what gives *accident* its most potent appeal – the sense that it exonerates participants from responsibility. *Accident* also conveys a sense that losses are devoid of predictability. Yet the purpose of studying safety is to examine factors that influence crashes. Some crashes are purposeful acts for which the term accident would be inappropriate even in popular use. At least a few percent (perhaps as much as 5%) of driver fatalities are suicides, while a lesser number are homicides. Very few of the deaths that are suicides or homicides can be identified as such. When a severely damaged vehicle with a dead driver is observed, saying the driver was killed in a traffic crash describes in simple terms what is observed; calling it an accident implies you know more than you do.

Find sentences in the text which have similar meaning with the following sentences.

1. It is important for people to know that the danger from road-traffic crashes is really great.
2. World Health Organization considers more than a million people to be killed on the world's roads each year.
3. They think five percent of driver fatalities to be suicides.

Answer the following questions using information from the Text.

1. What does road-traffic safety aim to do?
2. Why is the problem of road-traffic crashes really acute?
3. How many people are killed on the world's roads each year?
4. How is a road-traffic crash defined?
5. Why is only harm involving a road vehicle included into the definition of a road-traffic crash?
6. What sense does the word *accident* convey?
7. What is the purpose of studying safety?

Text №4

Organization of Traffic

Road Traffic Models

Advanced Traffic Management Systems (ATMS) and Traveler Information Systems (ATIS) are based on mathematical models on the behavior of road traffic flows.

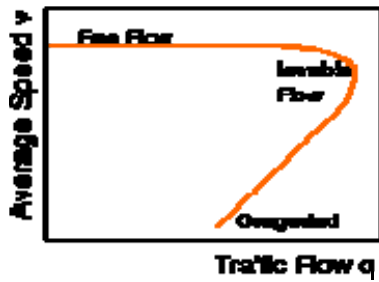
Traffic Flow Parameters of Interest

Three elementary parameters are commonly discerned that collectively determine the status of the actual macroscopic traffic process, viz. traffic density k , traffic flow q and traffic speed v . The following definitions are given for these three elementary macroscopic traffic flow parameters.

The traffic density k is defined as the number of vehicles occupying a section of roadway in a single lane and is expressed on a per kilometer and a per lane basis (veh/km/lane).

The traffic flow q is defined as the number of vehicles passing a specific point or short section in a given period of time in a single lane and is expressed as an hourly rate on a per lane basis (veh/hr/lane).

The speed v is defined as the average rate of motion and is expressed in kilometers per hour (km/hr).



It is generally accepted that the contribution of ATMS and ATIS to an optimal utilization of the available road infrastructure will be relatively small under normal conditions, but is presumed to be considerable in the case of deviant traffic conditions. For this reason, we distinguish another macroscopic traffic parameter that is

of vital importance for both ATIS and ATMS and that can be derived from the three elementary traffic flow parameters: the prevailing traffic flow regime, i.e. free flow or congested traffic. This parameter depends on the actual values of the three elementary parameters. Their coherence can best be explained by means of the well-known reciprocal relation that exist between the three elementary traffic parameters, namely $q = v k$. Based on this relationship the three so-called fundamental diagrams can be formulated, which outline the behavior of the traffic flow, expressed in the elementary parameters q , v and k . Although various, dissimilar theories exist about the exact shape of the fundamental diagrams, their general outline is commonly considered to be appropriate. The Figure illustrates one possible and rather simplified appearance of one of the fundamental diagrams, viz. the speed-flow (vq) diagram based on the linear speed-density model of Green shields. In this speed-flow (vq) diagram, we can observe two distinct states of the macroscopic traffic flow. In the commencement of the first state, that of free-flow traffic, the individual vehicles that constitute the traffic flow hardly impede one another and the prevailing speed v remains well above the theoretically optimum speed v_0 . As the number of vehicles in the traffic flow increases, the vehicles more and more suffer from one another and the speed decreases and eventually approaches v_0 . In the second state, that of congested traffic, the individual vehicles impede each other in such a way that both the flow and the speed further decrease.

Find the definition to the following traffic flow parameters.

1. **the traffic density k** A. free flow or congested traffic
2. **the traffic flow q** B. the number of vehicles occupying a section of roadway in a single lane
3. **the speed v** C. the number of vehicles passing a specific point or short section in a given period of time in a single lane

4. the prevailing D. the average rate of motion traffic flow regime

Answer the questions on the text.

1. What are ATMS and ATIS based on?
2. How is the traffic flow expressed?
3. What basis is the traffic density expressed on?
4. How is the speed expressed?
5. In which case is the contribution of ATMS and ATIS to an optimal utilization of the available road infrastructure presumed to be considerable?
6. What relation does the equation $q = v k$ show?
7. What can we observe in the speed-flow (vq) diagram?
8. What happens if the number of vehicles in the traffic flow increases?

Text №5

Aggressive Driving

Road rage is a term used to refer to violent behavior by a driver of an automobile, which thus causes accidents or incidents on roadways. It can be thought of as an extreme case of aggressive driving.

Aggressive driving is a form of automobile operation in which an operator will deliberately behave with contempt towards other drivers and drive in such a manner as to increase the risk of an automobile accident.

Unlike drunk driving, aggressive driving is not usually the result of a drug or chemical, but rather the personality of the person operating the automobile. An aggressive driver may adopt a "King of the Road" attitude and become offended when other drivers engage in such activities as passing or "cutting off" the driver. The aggressive driver will then take the actions of the other driver personally, and seek to retaliate. This normally leads to unsafe driving acts such as reckless speeding or attempting to run someone off a highway.

Aggressive driving can also lead to much more serious crimes, such as manslaughter or murder. An aggressive driver may drive so recklessly as to injure or kill another driver or, in extreme cases, will "hunt another driver down" and then deliberately attempt to harm the person. This is often known as "road rage".

Aggressive driving may, in rare cases, be caused by mental illness. Persons with mental diseases, who are driving, may become confused about where they are and who the drivers around them are. This could lead to fear, panic or other emotions causing the person to start driving aggressively.

According to statistic data the great majority of people (96 percent) have not found that the road rage incidents have affected their confidence to drive. However, women and motorists aged 55-64 were the groups most likely to say that the last incident had affected their confidence. It must be stressed that the chances of any driver becoming the victim of a violent road rage attack are very small. The risks of driving alone can be exaggerated -- be sensible about your safety but don't be afraid to drive on your own.

Fill in the blanks with the words given below and translate them into Russian:

manslaughter, recklessly, murder, automobile operation, road rage, confused

1. ... can be thought of as an extreme case of aggressive driving.
2. Aggressive driving is a form of ... in which an operator will deliberately behave with contempt towards other drivers and drive in such a manner as to increase the risk of an automobile accident.
3. An aggressive driver may drive so ... as to injure or kill another driver.
4. Aggressive driving can also lead to much more serious crimes, such as ... or ...
5. Persons with mental diseases, who are driving, may become ... about where they are and who the drivers around them are.

Text №6

Traffic Rules to Be Followed by People

1. Do not use cell phone while driving on the road.
2. Accidents may occur as a result of alcohol-impaired driving but the term does not necessarily mean driving after taking hard drinks and alcohol impaired driver is one who is under the influence of any drug having alcohol concentration.
3. Children should not be allowed to play on the roads.

Some rules for safety on the road:

Always use the Zebra crossing.

Look to the right and left before crossing a road.

Use sub-way and over-bridge wherever there is one.

Never board or alight from a moving vehicle.

Never run while crossing a road.

4. Take these precautions to be safe on the road:

Keep your vehicle under control.

To follow traffic rules is vitally important.

While riding a two wheeler both the driver and the pillion rider must wear ISI marked helmets.

Don't mix driving and drinking.

It is always necessary to carry driving license and vehicle papers.

Always concentrate on the road and drive defensively.

While taking a long trip avoid drowsiness or "Highway hypnosis" by stopping frequently to take water, tea, and exercise or nap.

On the highway don't drive a vehicle too close to the vehicle moving ahead, maintain safe distance.

5. It may be dangerous to drive in a fog. However if you must drive in fog, drive with your head light set on dim or use fog lights. Don't over drive your head lights.

6. During the rainy season the roadway becomes slippery due to oil, water, dust and leaves. It is too dangerous to drive under such conditions. You must drive with your head lights on while operating your wipers. Take special care on turns and curbs and while applying brake.

7. While driving during the night take the following precautions:

Never over drive your head lights. The head lights should be always cleaned and aimed properly.

Use central lines and edge lines on the road of the roadway as guides.

Don't park your vehicle on the roadway. If you must, use a red warning light.

8. Such persons must avoid driving:

Very old people.

People suffering from epilepsy and seizures.

Those who are on anti-histamine medication (like Benadryl etc.) as such medicines impair driving ability.

Patients suffering from Angina pectoris (stable or unstable).

9. The skills which are necessary to drive safely:

A driver must have good vision in front and out of the corners of the eyes (frontal as well as peripheral vision).

A driver must have quick reactions to be able to brake or turn to avoid crashes.

A driver must have good eyes – hands – legs coordination

A driver must have ability to take quick decisions i.e. must be able to make judgments about what is happening on the road.

10. These road signs mean:



1. Uncontrolled T intersection ahead: slow down, indicate left or right.

2. Sharp bend ahead to the right: slow down, keep left and don't cut.

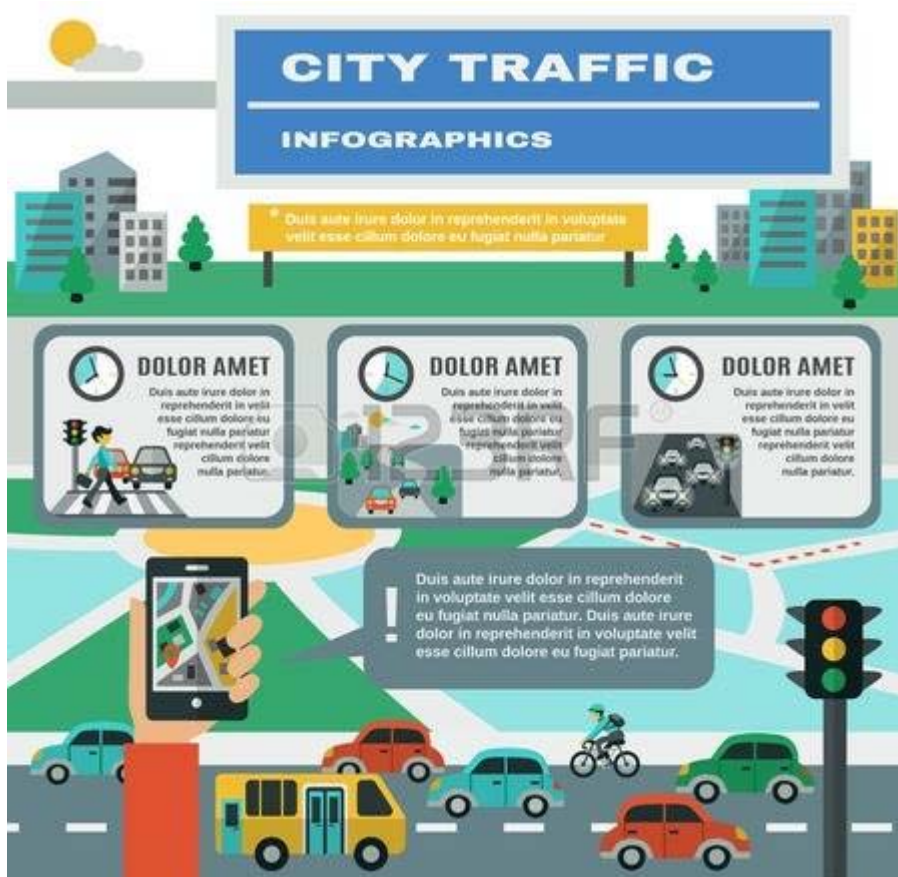
3. Pedestrian crossing ahead: slow down, look for pedestrian crossing on the road and stop if you have to.

4. Round about ahead: choose correct position for left turn, right turn or going straight through. Slow down and apply the give way rules. Indicate if you have to.

5. Road narrows: slow down, scan the road ahead for oncoming traffic and keep well to the left.

6. Railway crossing ahead: slow down, look for trains and stop if you have to.

11. Get your eye sight checked regularly. To have a good vision is essential for road safety.



UNIT III. Dialogues about traffic law enforcement

1. Read and memorize the dialogues:

Dialogue 1

- Your driving license, please.
- Here it is.
- I should fine you for violating traffic rules.
- What's wrong?
- You haven't parked your car in the parking place. It is just round the corner.
- I'm sorry. I didn't know it.
- Ваши права, пожалуйста.
- Пожалуйста.
- Я должен Вас оштрафовать за нарушение правил дорожного движения
- Что случилось?
- Вы поставили машину в неположенном месте. Стоянка за углом.
- Извините. Я не знал.

Dialogue 2

- Your driving license, please.
- Here it is.
- You've broken traffic rules.
- What's the matter?
- You've exceeded the speed limit.
- I'm sorry.
- Its obvious you're driving a car which is not in a good working condition. This is dangerous.
- I think something is wrong with the brake.
- I'd recommend you to go to the service station as soon as possible.
- Thanks for your advice.
- Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.
- Пожалуйста.
- Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения.
- В чем дело?
- Вы превысили скорость.
- Виноват.
- Вы следуете на неисправной машине. Это опасно.
- Я полагаю, что-то случилось с тормозом.
- Я бы посоветовал вам ехать на станцию техобслуживания как можно скорее.
- Спасибо за совет.

Dialogue 3

- Your driving license, please.
- What's the matter?
- You are driving under the influence of drink. You've broken road traffic rules. You are driving with the speed not less than a hundred km. I prohibit you to drive.
- I don't agree.
- You should follow me to the nearest police station to clear up the matter.
- Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.
- В чем дело?
- Вы едете в нетрезвом состоянии. Вы нарушили правила дорожного движения. Вы едете со скоростью не менее 100 км. Я отстраняю Вас от вождения.
- Я не согласен.
- Я бы попросил вас проследовать за мной в ближайшее отделение полиции, чтобы прояснить ситуацию.

2. Translate the following dialogues into English and reproduce them.

А

Инспектор дорожно-патрульной службы: Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.

Водитель: Пожалуйста.

И: Вы едете в нетрезвом состоянии. Вы нарушаете правила дорожного движения. Я отстраняю Вас от вождения.

В: Я не согласен.

И: Поедьте со мной в отдел полиции, чтобы выяснить этот вопрос.

В: Поехали.

В

И: Покажите Ваше водительское удостоверение, пожалуйста.

В: Пожалуйста.

И: Вы должны заплатить штраф.

В: В чём дело?

И: Вы не приняли во внимание сигналы.

В: Извините меня. Вы совершенно правы.

С

И: Извините, Ваши права, пожалуйста.

В: Пожалуйста.

И: Я должен Вас оштрафовать за нарушение правил дорожного движения.

В: Что случилось?

И: Вы поставили машину в неположенном месте. Стоянка за углом.

В: Виноват. Я не знал этого.

D

И: Предъявите мне Ваше водительское удостоверение.

В: Подождите минуточку. Вот они.

И: Вы должны заплатить штраф.

В: Почему? (За что?)

И: Вы сделали левый поворот, а левый поворот здесь запрещён.

В: Извините меня, пожалуйста. Виноват.

E

И: Ваши права, пожалуйста.

В: Пожалуйста. Что произошло?

И: Вы должны заплатить штраф.

В: Почему? В чем моя вина?

И: Вы проехали на красный свет.

В: Извините, я торопился и не заметил красный свет.

И: Я Вас предупреждаю.

3. Read and reproduce the dialogues in English.

A

Inspector: - Good morning. Inspector Petrov.

Driver: - Good morning. What's the matter?

I.: - Why haven't you stopped for pedestrians at the pedestrian crossing?

D.: - Sorry. I haven't noticed pedestrians.

I.: - Show me your driving permit, please.

D: - . Here are my documents.

I.: - Your documents are OK. But I warn you. You are to allow pedestrians to cross the road.

B

Inspector: - Lieutenant of police, Petrov. Good afternoon.

Driver: - Good afternoon. My surname is Ivanov. What's the matter?

I.: – You have broken state vehicle code. There is a speed limit 60 km per hour here. The traffic sign is over there.

D: – Sorry, I have been a hurry and haven't noticed it.

I.: - You must pay a fine. This violation is very serious.

D.: – Excuse me, it is for the first occasion.

I.: – Take your driving permit back. It's my duty to maintain public order on the road. You must be more attentive.

D: - Don't worry, I'll pay a fine.

C

Inspector: - Inspector of police, lieutenant Petrov. What's the matter?

Driver: - There has been a serious accident on the main road.

I.: - Have you witnessed the accident?

D.: - Yes, I have. My surname is Ivanov. One of the drivers has been badly injured. I've called an ambulance. He has been given the first on the scene medical service.

I.: - And where is the second driver?

D.: - He has run away, I think.

I.: - Have you noticed his number plate?

D.: - The car was Mercedes E 678 AM, white in color. The driver was a man of about 40.

I.: - Thank you for your information.

D.: - Not at all. It was my duty.

D

Inspector: - Please stop. Show me your driving permit, please.

Driver: - What's happened?

Inspector: You are driving under the influence of drink. You are driving with the speed not less than a hundred km. I'm removing you from driving.

Driver: - I don't agree with you.

Inspector: - I'm detaining your car. You must have a medical examination.

D.: - I'm not under the influence of alcohol.

I.: - Come with me to the police station to clear up this question.

D.: - With pleasure.

E

Inspector: I'm sorry. Your driving permit, please.

Driver: - Here you are.

I.: - I should fine you for violating traffic rules.

D.: - What's happened?

I.: - You have parked your car not in a proper place. The parking place is over there round the corner.

D.: - I'm sorry. I didn't know it.

I.: - I warn you for the first occasion.

D.: - Thanks a lot.

F

Mrs. Evans: What happened? Was it the van?

Young man: Yes, it knocked her down.

Mrs. Evans: Was she on the zebra?

Young man: Yes, she wasn't looking where she was going.

Policeman: Come on! Move back! Let's have some air! off the please!

Don't hold up the traffic! You'll be all right, madam. You, could you make the lady comfortable? You, sir! Would you ring the police station? It's double 6, double 6.

Young man: Right! Double 6, double 6

Policeman: Ask them to send a patrol car and an ambulance. Now, where's the driver of the vehicle?

Man: I'm here, but it wasn't my fault. She came out suddenly. I couldn't stop in time.

Policeman: Now, take it easy. Let me take a few particulars. Your name, please!

Man: I couldn't help it, officer!

Policeman: Your name, please!

Man: Stoneham. Terry Stoneham.

Policeman: Were you alone in the van?

Man: That's right.

Policeman: I see your license, please?

Man: Oh, I don't think I've got it with me. I was only going to fetch some paint.

Policeman: I see. Well, you must take it to a police station within five days. And your insurance certificate, of course.

Man: O.K.

Policeman: This is a formal demand, you realize, sir. What's your registration number please?

Man: AXP 68 D.

Policeman: And the type of vehicle?

Man: It's a small van.

Policeman: What do you use it for?

Man: For my work. I'm a painter and decorator.

Policeman: You'll be hearing from us when I've handed in by report. You can go now.

Man: Thank you, Officer!

Policeman: Were there any witnesses?

Mrs. Evans: Well, officer, I can tell you exactly what happened...

G

Read and translate the following conversation:

Bert and Jill are in Bert's sports car. He is driving very fast.

Jill: Bert ... uh ... don't you think you should slow down a bit?

Bert: Slow down? What do you want me to do that for?

Jill: But the speed limit is 70 and you're going at least 80 and ...

Bert: Look! I've told you before that you mustn't talk to me while I'm driving. I can't concentrate!

Jill: But the speed limit ...

Bert: And you don't have to tell me what the speed limit is, either. I know all about it!

Jill: I only want you to slow down a bit. And there's something else. There's a police. ...

Bert: When I'm in my car, I'm the boss: so if you don't want me to lose my temper, keep quiet.

Jill: All right, Bert.

Bert: I don't want you or anyone to tell me how to drive.

Jill: No, Bert. (*Suddenly there is a sound of a police car horn.*)

Bert: Good Lord! What's that?

Jill: A police car, Bert, they're following you. I think they want you to stop.

Bert: A police car! Why didn't you tell me? Do you want me to lose my driving license?

Jill: But that's why I wanted you to slow down before, Bert. I saw the car behind us and tried to tell you, but you said I mustn't talk to you while you are driving.

Ex.12. Answer the following questions:

1. How does Jill suggest that Bert should slow down?
2. What does Bert say when he hears the suggestion?
3. What is the speed limit and how fast is Bert going?
4. What has Bert told Jill before and why?
5. What does Bert say when Jill tried to say something about the speed limit?
6. What exactly does Jill want Bert to do?
7. What are some of the things he says with "don't want"?
8. What does the police car want Bert to do?
9. What does Bert say when Jill tells him this?
10. What is Jill's answer?

H

Make up a dialogue using different kinds of violations:

- **Pattern:** A policeman stops a car. The driver comes up to him.
 - *Will you show me your driving license?*
 - *Here you are.*
 - *You have to pay a fine.*
 - *What for?*
 - *You have broken traffic rules.*
1. You have parked your car in the wrong place. This is not a parking area.
 2. You have parked your car too close to the intersection.
 3. You haven't given a turn signal before making a turn.
 4. You have exceeded the speed limit.
 5. You have run a stop line.
 6. You have driven on the red light.
 7. You haven't kept a safe distance behind the car ahead of you.
 8. You have overtaken a car when oncoming transport was near.

UNIT IV. Newspapers articles about traffic law enforcement

Czech crash victim wakes up speaking English



A CZECH speedway driver knocked unconscious in a crash **stunned** ambulance drivers when he woke up speaking perfect English. 18-year-old Matej Kus was **out cold** for 45 minutes after the crash, but when he woke up he conversed fluidly in English with paramedics, even speaking in an English accent. The teenager had just begun to study the language and his skills were described by friends and teammates as “basic at best”. Peter Waite, the promoter for Kus’s team, the Berwick Bandits, told the Daily Mail: “I couldn’t believe what I was hearing.” It was in a really clear English accent, no dialect or anything. Whatever happened in the crash must have rearranged things in his head. Before his crash Matej’s use of the English language was broken, to put it mildly. He was only just making a start on improving it and struggled to be understood, but was keen to learn. He was only just making a start on improving it and struggled to be understood, but was keen to learn. Matej didn’t **have a clue** who or where he was when he **came round**. He didn’t even know he was Czech. It was unbelievable to hear him talk in unbroken English. Unfortunately, the speedway driver’s new found skills didn’t last and he remembers nothing of the accident or the following two days. He is now keen **pursue** studies in English. He told the Daily Mail, through an interpreter: “It’s unbelievable that I was speaking English like that, especially without an accent”. “Hopefully I can **pick English up** over the winter for the start of next season so I’ll be able to speak it without someone having to hit me over the head first.” “There must be plenty of the English language in my subconscious so hopefully I’ll be able to **pick it up** quickly next time.”

Nigerian police hold ‘magic’ goat over attempted car theft



The black and white animal was **turned in to** police by a **vigilante** group, which claimed it was an armed car thief who had used black magic to transform himself into a goat to escape arrest after trying to steal a Mazda 323. “The group of vigilante men came to report that while they were on patrol they saw some **hoodlums** attempting to **rob** a car,” Tunde Mohammed, a spokesman for Kwara state police, told Reuters. “They **pursued** them. However, one of them escaped while the other turned into a goat,” he said. While Mr Mohammed said he could not confirm whether a man had, in fact, turned into a goat, he did admit that the animal was in police **custody**. A photo of the goat, resting on its knees next to a pile of straw, was published in Nigeria’s **Vanguard** newspaper. Reports **citing** a different police spokesman said the animal was being held at the station until its owner came to **claim** it. Belief in **witchcraft** is **widespread** in parts of Nigeria. Many **communities** in Africa’s most **populous** nation **rely on** vigilante groups to patrol neighborhoods that are not served by police at night.

Russian investigation into paragliding donkey

Russian police have opened a criminal investigation into a group of entrepreneurs who tied a donkey to a parachute before sending the animal on a **bizarre** flight high above a popular Russian holiday resort. The tourism **touts**, in Russia’s southern Krasnodar region, carried out the stunt in an attempt to get **beachgoers** to follow in the donkey’s footsteps and pay to enjoy a similar parachute ride. However, the publicity **gimmick**, which lasted half an hour, turned **sour** when the donkey began screaming in **distress**. Children watching from the beach started to cry, and news of the tasteless incident reached local police. To make matters worse, the donkey had **less than** a soft landing and was dragged several feet over the surface of the Sea of Azov before being **hauled** on to the beach half-alive. “The donkey was screaming, and children were crying yet nobody had the brains to call the police,” said Larisa Tuchkova, a local police spokeswoman. Instead, most

beachgoers filmed the bizarre flight on their mobile phones and later tried to sell the footage to local newspapers. Some beach goers **did** try to **intervene**. As the donkey soared more than 100ft above their heads, several people told the touts to “stop torturing” the animal but their requests were ignored. According to local reports, children watching the spectacle asked their parents “Why did they tie a **doggy** to a parachute.” Police say they are now investigating whether the group of entrepreneurs responsible for the **prank** were guilty of animal cruelty. They could be jailed for up to two years if found guilty of such **charges**. It is not known whether the donkey survived its **ordeal**.

(The Moscow News, August, 2015)

Too young to drive

On Monday, as their Christmas holidays drew to a close, three teenagers made the fateful decision to take a Range Rover van for a shopping trip.

The Range Rover belonged to a family friend of one of the boys. His name is Oliver Mackrell and he is fourteen years old. The van had been on the drive of the boy’s home is Clanfield, Hampshire, over Christmas and the boy had access to the keys.

Their shopping completed, the boys headed homeward along the A3 motorway.

As the boy drove the 1,5 ton vehicle, it went out of control, smashed into the central reservation and somersaulted through the air before landing on a minibus travelling in the opposite direction. The boys suffered only minor injuries.

But two passengers in the minibus died at the scene. The minibus driver died in hospital an hour later.

The teenagers were questioned at Waterlooville police station long into Monday night. The boy who drove the van could face charger of causing death by dangerous driving while all three could also be charged with taking a motor vehicle.

The three boys have been bailed to return to the police station on April 3, by which time a decision will have been taken on possible prosecution.

(The Guardian, April. 2006)

Traffic police drive against cops who break rules

Being a police officer will no longer act as immunity from being booked for a traffic offence.

The Delhi Traffic Police have started a drive against Delhi Police drivers and personnel who violate traffic rules. In one month, 143 police personnel have been booked for flouting traffic rules and 31 police vehicles prosecuted.

The traffic police have also sent a letter to all senior police officers, informing them about the drive.

Special Commissioner of Police (Traffic) Muktesh Chander said the initiative was taken after they observed that many police officers break traffic rules, thinking nobody would stop them.

“Police officers are seen flouting rules such as not putting on seat-belts, driving against the flow of traffic, jumping red lights, triple-riding, among others. Some of them are also seen riding without helmets. The conduct of Delhi Police drivers and other personnel is watched by the general public and it invites severe criticism. It brings a bad name to police,” he said.

Traffic police said the conduct of police personnel should be of the highest order, setting an example for citizens. “If police officers start flouting rules, how can we expect the general public to abide? It is wrong for a police officer to not follow traffic rules. Also, they feel they are immune to challans and can do as they feel. That is not true. We have to be unbiased,” a police officer said.

The enforcement drive to book police personnel has been started in the New Delhi and Central Delhi districts. Soon, it will be extended to other areas.

“We have started the drive in New Delhi areas, particularly in the vicinity of the concerned units and action will be taken against the violators as per the law. Subsequently, information will also be sent to the concerned DCPs of districts and units, where they are posted, and suitable disciplinary action taken against them,” Chander said.

Police said once the “errant” personnel are booked for violating rules, a Facebook update would follow. Police said they would also encourage people to post the photos of police personnel seen violating traffic rules on Facebook.

“Once people post their photos on Facebook, we can identify them through the registration number of their vehicles and take suitable action. We expect it to act as a deterrence,” the officer said.

(New Delhi, September 2014)

UNIT V. CROSSWORDS

1. On the Road



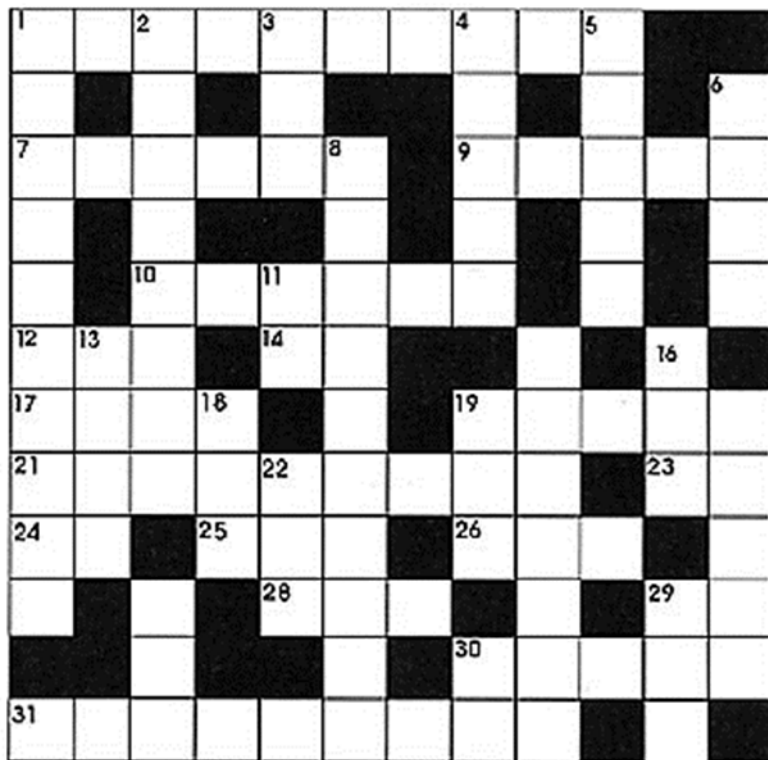
CLUES ACROSS

1. A car park in American English
7. What is often designated by a red flashing light.
9. The English say "boot", but the Americans call it a
10. _____ speed when approaching a bend.
12. Number of headlamps on most cars.
14. Before moving, you must turn _____ the engine.
17. Where cars drive.
19. System used to detect speeding vehicles.
21. Flashing light that shows a car is turning.
23. A double yellow line in Britain means "___ parking".
24. You must stop ___ red lights
25. Don't go here if you're driving !
26. I'm lost. What's the _____ to London?
28. On most cars, fifth gear is called _____ gear.
30. Found on your instrument panel, e.g. for petrol.
31. The way in which one is travelling; the way to a place.

CLUES DOWN

1. Person on foot.
2. Road avoiding a city centre
3. Something to be careful of in winter.
4. Metric volume of petrol used in Britain.
5. In Britain it's a lorry, in the USA it's a

6. What you can do on 3, if you're not careful.
8. Intersection with circular movement of traffic.
11. Half of DOOR
13. If your battery's flat, your car _____ start.
15. Trailer for living in.
16. Between a car and a lorry.



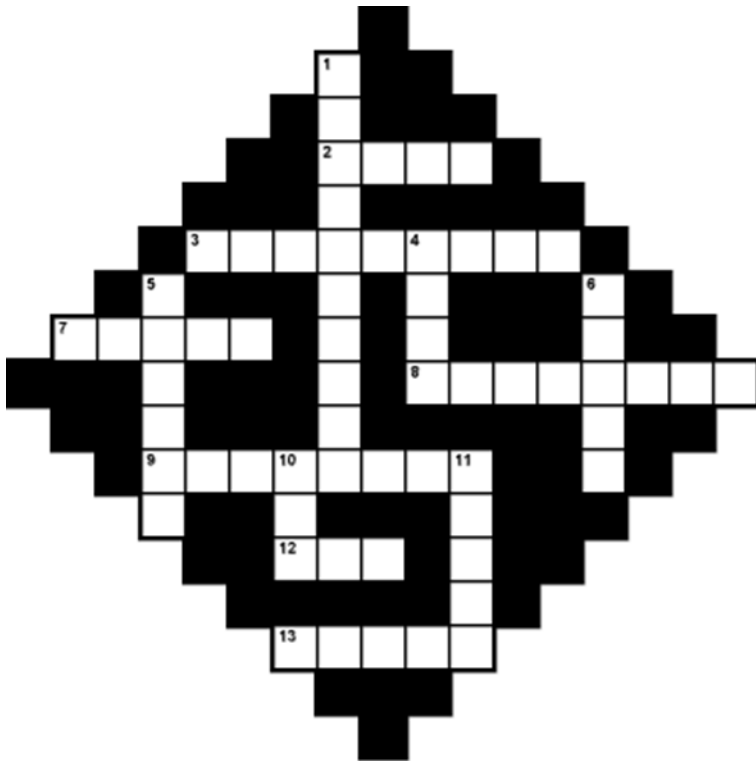
2. Transportation Terms

Across

- 2 limousine
- 3 a small car with a back door that swings up
- 7 a vehicle larger than a car used to carry things
- 8 a truck used to tow other vehicles
- 9 an airplane, glider, or other flight vehicle
- 12 a large, often public vehicle used to carry passengers
- 13 a car with two or four doors and a trunk

Down

- 1 an aircraft with one or two motorized blades on its top
- 4 an open vessel smaller than a ship that sails on water
- 5 a public transportation system with trains that run underground
- 6 type of boat used to transport passengers and goods between two or more locations that are close to each other
- 10 a car that carries passengers for a fare
- 11 a line of vehicles, such as railroad cars pulled by a locomotive, subway cars, etc .



3. Cars and Car Parts

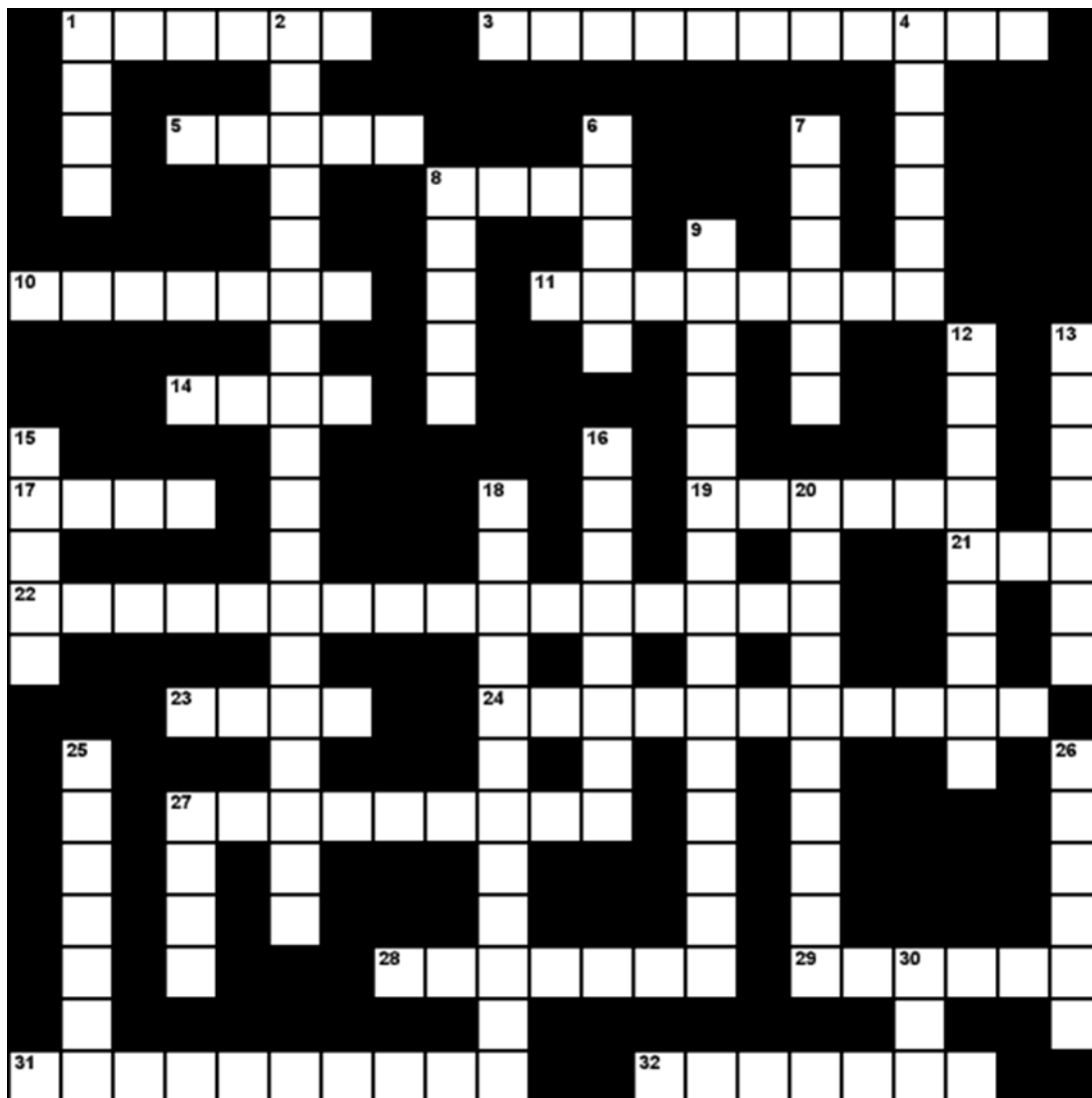
Across

1. a decorative and protective metal plate put on a wheel's hub
3. a thick wire that transfers electricity from a live car battery to help start a dead one
5. a machine that creates power, such as the engine in a car
8. outer covering of a vehicle's wheel where air is put
10. a storage container for electricity
11. a set of metal pipes with hot steam running through them, used to heat rooms and hallways
14. a substance, such as coal, oil, or gasoline, that when burned releases heat to provide energy and power
17. automobile, a four-wheel passenger vehicle
19. a machine that produces warmth
21. petroleum
22. a small box in front of the passenger's seat in a car that holds small items and has a door that opens and closes
23. a cloth covering for the head and neck (as part of a robe, coat, or jacket)
24. a gauge on a vehicle that shows a driver how fast he or she is going
27. a handle used to change from one gear to another
28. a light that goes on and off as a warning, such as a directional signal on a car
29. a machine that produces force and motion
31. a place that sells gasoline and repairs vehicles
32. a permit given by an official body, to someone who passes an examination

Down

1. a device that gives a warning sound
2. a liquid used in engine radiators to lower their freezing point
4. a bar on the back or front of a vehicle to protect it
6. a car with two or four doors and a trunk
7. a device for shifting gears
8. the storage space in the back of a car
9. a thin rubber blade on a metal rod that clears a vehicle's windshield of rain, snow, and dirt
12. a blower system used to clear mist, frost, or ice from windows of a car or other vehicle
13. a device that lowers sound as in a motor's exhaust system

- 15. an object for measuring size, fuel, pressure, etc
- 16. a long, thin piece of material that holds a person in a car seat for safety
- 18. the assembly that changes the gears of an engine
- 20. a four-wheeled motor vehicle used to transport people from place to place
- 25. a rod, wire, dish, etc., used to receive or send electronic signals
- 26. a soft, flat piece of material placed between two surfaces (usu. metal), so that liquids and gases cannot come out
- 27. one of several speeds in a vehicle
- 30. gasoline



UNIT VI. TESTS

№1

Choose the correct answer:

1. There was a serious ... on the main road into Stuttgart this morning.
 - a) *damage*
 - b) *process*
 - c) *accident.*
2. It soon created a terrible ...
 - a) *sign*
 - b) *highway*
 - c) *traffic jam.*
3. You mustn't ... a motorbike without a crash helmet.
 - a) *ride*
 - b) *drive*
 - c) *travel*
4. We were late, so we had to ... a taxi.
 - a) *take*
 - b) *catch*
 - c) *have.*
5. I left my house a bit late, and I ... the bus .
 - a) *lost*
 - b) *missed*
 - c) *get*
6. The other car was going very slowly, so I decided to ...
 - a) *turn*
 - b) *overtake*
 - c) *to pass.*
7. Don't forget to ... your seat belt.
 - a) *keep*
 - b) *fasten*
 - c) *take.*
8. You have ... traffic rules.
 - a) *violate*
 - b) *violated*
 - c) *break.*
9. I am ... you from driving.
 - a) *remove*
 - b) *removing,*

- c) removed.*
10. You have ... your car in the wrong place.
- a) park*
 - b) parked*
 - c) parking.*

№2

Choose the correct answer:

1. You are driving along the street and another car is entering the street from a by- street. Who has right of way?

- a) You*
- b) The other driver*
- c) Neither you nor the other driver.*

2. A car driving toward you at night has its blinding high beam lights on. The driver of this car is:

- a) Guilty only of a bad manner because the high beams blind other drivers.*
- b) A safe driver because the high beams light up the road more brightly than the low beams.*
- c) Not obeying the law because the high beams must be switched over to the lower beams within 150 m of a car coming from the opposite direction.*

3. You are driving along the street and want to change from one lane to another. You should:

- a) Change lanes without giving any turn signal.*
- b) Give the proper turn signal.*
- c) Never change lanes, it's against the law.*

4. Which lane must you be in before making a left turn from a one-way street?

- a) The lane nearest the left curb.*
- b) The lane nearest the centre of the street.*
- c) It does not matter if you give the proper left turn signal.*

5. A solid line on the roadway means:

- a) You may cross over this line when driving.*
- b) You may not cross over this line when driving*
- c) The road is too narrow for overtaking.*

6. At night when you meet another car with blinding bright lights, the safest thing to do is:

- a) Turn your lights to high beam.*
- b) Open and shut your eyes quickly.*
- c) Keep your lights on low beams and look slightly away from the light.*

7. What must you do when another vehicle is about to overtake you?

- a) Not increase your speed until the other vehicle has safely overtook your car.*
- b) Move to the left to prevent a driver from overtaking you.*
- c) Increase your speed.*

№3

Are You a Reliable Driver?

We suggest the test you to find out if you are
a reliable driver

- I. When driving in the fog do you listen to music over the radio?
1) yes-c; no- b; 3) I think about my work- a; 4) I don't listen to anything- d.
- II. Do you sometimes slow down when there is a beautiful girl on the road?
1) no (never)- b; 2) sometimes to look at her- c.
- III. Do you try to overtake cars in front of you?
1) yes - d; 2) no(never)-b; 3) sometimes- c.
- IV. Do you talk while driving? *1) yes-c; 2) no- a; 3)well, sometimes- b.*
- V. Dear Lady Driver, do you sometimes use the driving mirror to see if your make-up is all right? *1) yes-c; 2)no- a.*
- VI. When you are hungry or thirsty can you still drive well?
1) yes-a; no-c.
- VII. Do you consult the weather forecast before starting for a long trip?
1) yes-b; 2)sometimes-a; 3)never-d.
- VIII. Which is easier for you: to drive in a city or along a motorway?
1) along a motorway- c; 2)in a city-a; 3)it makes no difference-b.
- IX. What do you do if you have a flat tyre?
1) I repair it myself-b; 2)I leave the car where it is-d; 3)I stop another car and ask for help-c.
- X. Do you stop to help a driver who has had an accident on the road?
1) never-d; 2) always-a; 3) if it is a woman driver-c.

a - 3 points; b- 4 points; c- 1 point; d- 0 point.

- I. **10\18 points.** You are not a reliable driver yet. Look through the traffic rules. Try to be more careful and considerate about people.
- II. **18-26 points.** You need perfection. Live and learn and you'll be a perfect one.
- III. **26-30 points (or over).** You are a reliable driver. You may share your experience with others.

Remember:

Look to the left and look to the right,

Note what traffic is in sight.

Note, too, which light can be seen:

The Red, the Amber, or the Green.

And keep from dangerous play

Before you cross today.



Вопросы для контроля знаний и самоподготовки:

1. What is the speed limit in a big city and other towns and settlements in
2. Under what circumstances should a driver slow down?
3. What side of a roadway should a driver keep in Russia?
4. Under what circumstances must a driver change lanes?
5. What lines can we see on the roadway and for what purpose are they made?
6. What should a driver do before making a turn?
7. From what lanes and on what light can right and left turns be made?
8. Under what condition is the movement of traffic in the direction of an arrow permitted?
9. What must a driver do when moving in the direction of an arrow switched on simultaneously with the red or yellow light?
10. In what cases should a driver overtake a car on the right?
11. In what cases is overtaking forbidden?
12. Under what conditions must a driver make a full stop?
13. Where is parking forbidden?
14. What should a driver do before leaving his vehicle?
15. What must one have while traveling by car?
16. Who must obey the traffic lights?
17. What are the things the pedestrians must remember to be safe?
18. Can you drive?
19. Do you always observe traffic regulations?
20. Have you ever been fined?
21. What does road-traffic safety aim to do?
22. Why is the problem of road-traffic crashes really acute?
23. How many people are killed on the world's roads each year?
24. How is a road-traffic crash defined?
25. Why is only harm involving a road vehicle included into the definition of a road-traffic crash?
26. What sense does the word accident convey?
27. What is the purpose of studying safety?
28. When did the traffic control become mandatory?
29. What three "E" s did man discover in traffic control?
30. What had led the ancient Romans to certain control measures?
31. What results has the increase in vehicular traffic brought with it?
32. What facts made the application of vehicle codes and police traffic law enforcement inevitable?
33. What can you tell us about the problem of control in the USA?
34. What factors often contributed to traffic accidents?
35. Who is the main person responsible for safe driving?

36. What has mechanic of accident investigation corroborated by many facts?
37. What is an excellent means for motivating strict traffic law enforcement?
38. Are drivers who violate the traffic laws hazards to other drivers?
39. What is the primary purpose (the focus) of traffic law enforcement?
40. In which way do police officers usually perform while enforcing the law during their work shift?
41. What do they do in case of minor infraction of the traffic?
42. What do they do in case of a serious traffic violation?
43. So what are the means of the police to achieve voluntary compliance with the traffic rules?
44. What principle should the traffic officers observe in enforcing the traffic rules?
45. Where are traffic signs placed?
46. Why have international signs using symbols been developed?
47. What categories of signs do you remember?
48. What earliest road signs can you describe?
49. When did traffic signs become more important?
50. What are modern road signs made of?
51. For what signs are green with white letters used?
52. What colors are used for regulatory signs?
53. What symbols and letters are used for curves and school zones?
54. What kind of signs is used in many U.S. states now?
55. What does road-traffic safety aim to do?
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57. How many people are killed on the world's roads each year?
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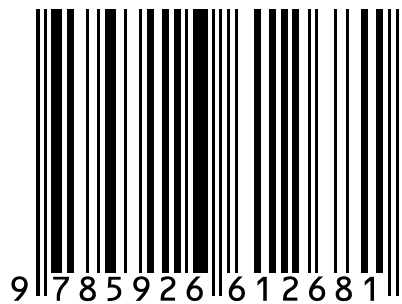
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