ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ КАЗЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ВОСТОЧНО-СИБИРСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ
МИНИСТЕРСТВА ВНУТРЕННИХ ДЕЛ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ»

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ ИНСПЕКТОРОВ ДОРОЖНО-ПАТРУЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИНСПЕКЦИИ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

ИРКУТСК

Федеральное государственное казенное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«Восточно-Сибирский институт
Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации»

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ ИНСПЕКТОРОВ ДОРОЖНО-ПАТРУЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИНСПЕКЦИИ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

Практическое пособие

Иркутск
Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД России
2021

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.432.1

Печатается по решению редакционно-издательского совета
Восточно-Сибирского института МВД России

Рецензенты:
Л. М. Базавлук, доц. каф. иностранных и русского языков
Орловского юридического института МВД России имени В. В. Лукьянова,
канд. филол. наук, доц.;
В. Е. Луценко, доц. каф. специальных дисциплин
Владивостокского филиала Дальневосточного юридического
института МВД России, канд. филос. наук.

Авторы-составители: Полонская О. Ю. (разделы I, II),
Зудаева В. В. (разделы III, VI), Новолодская Н. С. (разделы IV, V).

Совершенствование коммуникативных навыков инспекторов дорожно-патрульной службы государственной инспекции безопасности дорожного движения в процессе освоения иностранного языка: практическое пособие / авт.-сост. О. Ю. Полонская, В. В. Зудаева, Н. С. Новолодская. — Иркутск: ФГКОУ ВО ВСИ МВД России, 2020. — 68 с.

Актуальность предлагаемого практического пособия обусловлена повышением качества подготовки специалистов подразделения по обеспечению безопасности дорожного движения с необходимым уровнем иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции и навыками общения на иностранном языке при выполнении оперативно-служебных задач. В пособие включён профессионально ориентированный материал, тематические циклы, лексико-грамматический практикум, русско-английский словник, русско-английский разговорник.

Предназначено для курсантов и слушателей образовательных организаций МВД России, сотрудников органов внутренних дел Российской Федерации

УДК 811.111
ББК 81.432.1

© Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД России, 2021

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Пояснительная записка 4
Раздел I. Cars and their technical condition/Транспортные средства и их техническое состояние 5
Раздел II. Forensic vehicle examination / Судебная экспертиза транспортного средства 15
Раздел III. Car engineering expertise / Экспертиза ДТП 22
Раздел IV. Traffic rules / Правила дорожного движения 29
Раздел V. Traffic crime prevention / Профилактика ДТП 44
Раздел VI. My future profession / Моя будущая профессия 61

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Предлагаемое учебно-практическое пособие предназначено для курсантов, обучающихся по специальности «Правоохранительная деятельность», и рассчитано для использования на практических занятиях и внеаудиторного чтения в курсе изучения английского языка.

Представленные в пособии аутентичные тексты углубляют знания обучающихся и знакомят их с современным английским языком. Пособие рассматривает основные аспекты деятельности инспекторов дорожно-патрульной службы Государственной инспекции безопасности дорожного движения. Основная цель пособия — обеспечить практическое владение обучающихся всеми видами речевой деятельности по темам: «Транспортные средства и их техническое состояние», «Судебная экспертиза транспортного средства», «Экспертиза ДТП», «Правила дорожного движения», «Профилактика ДТП», «Моя будущая профессия».

В пособие включены современные профессионально-ориентированные материалы из правовых источников Великобритании и США, которые углубляют знания обучающихся по указанной специальности, позволяют овладеть специальной лексикой и развивают столь необходимые для юриста навыки анализа текста и ведения дискуссии. Каждая тема включает тексты для изучающего чтения, а также лексический материал.

Система заданий и упражнений направлена на активное усвоение лексики, развития речевых навыков и умений, формирование коммуникативной компетенции в речевом профессиональном общении.

Издание содержит словарь, тексты для основного чтения и тексты для дополнительного чтения.

Раздел I.
CARS AND THEIR TECHNICAL CONDITION/ ТРАНСПОРТНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА И ИХ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ

DISCUSSION

1. Do you have a vehicle? If so, what type?
2. Do you prefer to drive or be a passenger? Why?
3. If you could have any car, which one would you pick? Why?
4. Do you like to buy new or used cars? Why?
5. Do you like motorcycles? Why or why not?
6. Do you like to drive in a big city or the countryside? Why?

VOCABULARY

a catalytic converter [ɑ kætə'lɪtɪk kən'vɜːtə] — каталитический нейтрализатор;

a friction pad [ɑ frɪkʃn pæd] — фрикционная накладка;

absorber, bumper [əb'zɔːbə, 'bʌmpə] — бампер;

automobile ['ɔːtəməbiːl] — автомобиль;

back door [bæk dɔː] — задняя дверь;

bonnet ['bɒnɪt] — капот;

boot [buːts] — багажник;

brake [breɪk] — тормоз;

cab [kæb] — кабина;

car [kɑː]] — машина;

car alarm [kɑː ə'lɑːm] — автосигнализация;

carburetor ['kɑːbjʊretə] — карбюратор;

crankshaft ['kræŋkʃɑːft] — коленвал;

differential [dɪfə'renʃəl] — дифференциал;

drive shaft [draɪv ʃɑːft] — карданный вал;

drivetrain [draɪvtreɪn] — трансмиссия;

drum or disc brakes [drʌm ɔː dɪsk brakes] — барабанные или дисковые тормоза;

engine ['enʤɪn] — двигатель;

fender ['fendə] — крыло;

front door [frʌnt dɔː] — передняя дверь;

fuel [fjʊəl] — топливо;

fuel gauge [fjʊəl geɪʤ] — указатель уровня топлива;

gasoline ['gæsəliːn] — бензин;

headlights [headlights] — фары;

ignition [ɪg'nɪʃn] — зажигание;

number plate ['nʌmbə pleɪt] — номерной знак;

hood [hʊd] — капот;

internal combustion engine [ɪn'tɜːnl kəm'bʌstʃən 'enʤɪn] — двигатель внутреннего сгорания;

lubrication system [luːbrɪ'keɪʃn 'sɪstɪm] — система смазки;

muffler ['mʌflə] — глушитель;

passenger compartment ['pæsɪnʤə kəm'pɑːtmənt] — пассажирский салон;

pedal [pedl] — педаль;

rod [rɒd] — тяга;

seatbelt ['siːbelt] — ремень безопасности;

spark plug [spɑːk plʌg] — свечи зажигания;

steering system ['stɪərɪŋ 'sɪstɪm] — система рулевого управления;

steering wheel ['stɪərɪŋ wiːl] — рулевое колесо;

suspension system [səs'penʃn 'sɪstɪm] — система подвески;

tail pipe [teɪl paɪp] — выхлопная труба;

to ignite [tuː ɪg'naɪt] — воспламеняться;

to pollute [tuː pə'luːt] — загрязнять;

trunk [trʌŋk] — багажник;

turbo charger ['tɜːbəʊ 'ʧɑːʤə] — турбозарядное устройство;

windscreen wiper ['wɪndskriːn 'waɪpə] — дворники.

Keep the following items in your vehicle:

Winter Survival Kit — комплект для выживания в зимних условиях;

flares — сигнальная ракета;

blankets and warm clothes — одеяла и теплая одежда;

shovel and scrapper — щетка и скребок;

flashlight and batteries — фонарик и батарейки;

candles or sterno flame — свечи или портативная газовая горелка;

lighter or matches — зажигалка или спички;

first-aid kit — аптечка;

booster cable — провод для запуска двигателя от внешнего источника (прикуриватель);

chain/tow strap — трос;

non-perishable food — еда длительного хранения;

water — вода.

Check and maintain these vehicle components:

ignition — зажигание;

battery — аккумулятор;

engine — двигатель;

headlights and taillights — фары и фонари;

brakes — тормоза;

wiper blades — щетки;

antifreeze level — уровень антифриза;

fuel and exhaust systems — топливная и выхлопная системы;

heater / defroster — печь/стеклообогреватель;

tires — шины (протектор) ;

CARS AND THEIR TECHNICAL CONDITION

Cars are automobiles that can transport people. It is the main means of travelling for hundreds of millions of people all over the world. Cars have changed the way we live probably more than any other invention in history. At first only a few people had cars but after a while more and more people bought them because they improved the way people lived. Farmers with cars were able to bring their products to places that were farther away. The appearance of cities and towns also changed. More and more workers drove to their jobs and people started to move to suburbs outside the town centers.

Automobiles give people many jobs. Millions of people around the world work in factories where cars are produced. Millions more work at gas stations, restaurants or motels that travelers stop at.

However, cars also cause problems. Millions of people die in car accidents every year. Automobiles pollute the air that we breathe and parking space in cities is scarce because everyone wants to use their cars to get to city centers.

Cars are very complicated machines and all systems in them work together. They power a car, control and steer it and make it comfortable for people to drive in.

The engine

The heart of every car is its engine. It produces the power that turns the wheels and electricity for lights and other systems. Most automobiles are powered by an internal combustion engine. Fuel, usually gasoline or petrol, is burned with air to create gases that expand. A spark plug creates a spark that ignites the gas and makes it burn. This energy moves through cylinders in which pistons slide up and down. They are attached to rods that move a crankshaft. Normal car engines have four to six cylinders but there are also models with eight and sixteen cylinders. The turning movement is passed through the drivetrain to the drive wheels.

Fuel system

The fuel system pumps petrol from the tank to the engine. Older cars used to have carburetors that mix fuel with air and send the gas to the engine. Some cars have a special fuel injection system that sprays petrol into the engine. Modern cars have turbo chargers that suck in extra air and therefore create more power.

Drivetrain

The engine and all parts that carry power to the wheels are called the drivetrain. It includes the transmission, drive shaft, differential, the axles and the drive wheels that move the car. While most cars have drive wheels in the front, some have them in the back. Cars that need to drive over all kinds of ground have a four-wheel drive.

Steering system

The steering system controls the front wheels. Turning the steering wheel makes them point to the left or right. Most cars have power steering; a hydraulic system makes it easier for the driver to turn the wheels.

Brake system

The brake system slows down or stops the car. Brakes operate on all four wheels. There are two basic types of brakes: drum or disc brakes. In both cases a friction pad is pressed against a drum or disc with the help of a hydraulic system.

All cars have emergency hand brakes which you use if the hydraulic system fails. It is also called a parking brake because you use it to stop a vehicle from rolling down a hill. Antilock braking systems (ABS) keep the wheels turning when you step on the brakes. This computer controlled system prevents skidding if you are on a slippery road

Suspension system

The suspension system supports the weight of the car. It has wheels, axles, tires and springs. Most cars have shock absorbers to guarantee a smooth ride. Springs are between the axles of the wheels and the body of the car. They allow

each wheel to move up and down on its own. The tires also help to make driving smoother. They are built so that they give the car grip on roads in all conditions.

Exhaust system

When a car burns fuel gases are produced. They must be removed so that new fuel can be burned. The pistons in the engine's cylinders force gas out of the engine. It passes through a muffler into tail pipes. The muffler also keeps the car running quietly. For about thirty years cars have been equipped with a catalytic converter. It reduces pollution by converting harmful gases into carbon dioxide and water

Cooling system

Burning fuel inside a car's engine creates a lot of heat. Most of it has to be removed by a cooling system. Liquid cooling systems have a mixture of water and chemicals. A water pump forces this mixture to flow between the cylinders of the engine. The hot water is then pumped through a radiator where the air carries away the heat.

Lubrication system

Oil is important for an engine to work. It flows through the moving parts so that the metal does not rub against other metallic pieces. Without lubrication the metal would become too hot and the engine would be destroyed.

Oil is stored in an oil tank at the bottom of the engine. From there it is pumped around the engine. A filter removes dirt from the oil so that it won't do any damage to engine parts. After you have driven a certain number of kilometers you must change the oil and the oil filter.

Dashboard

The dashboard has many instruments that show you how fast you are moving, the amount of petrol that is left in the tank, the oil temperature and some other information.

Body

The body of the car is the outer shell that surrounds the mechanical parts and the passengers inside. Most bodies are made of steel, although some parts are made of strong plastic or fiberglass. The body includes the passenger compartment, hood, trunk and the fenders which cover the wheels.

Safety features

Today all cars have safety features that protect passengers from accidents that may happen on the road. In almost every country passengers have to fasten their seat belts. Children and babies must be put in special seats.

Since the mid 1990s almost all cars have been equipped with air bags. They are normally in the steering wheel and if a car crashes they come out, inflate and protect the passengers from slamming into the front window. But there are other safety laws that carmakers must follow. Doors must have special locks that are crash resistant and bumpers must be able to absorb some force if the car crashes.

Ex. 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is car?
2. How have they changed the way we live?
3. What problems do they cause?
4. What systems in them work together?
5. What is the heart of every car?
6. Are modern cars safe?
7. Where is the air bags situated?

Ex. 2. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. Cars are the main **means** of travelling for hundreds of millions of people all over the world.
2. Cars have not changed the way we live.
3. At first only a lot of people had cars
4. People bought cars because they didn’t want to go on foot.

5. Since the mid 1990s almost all cars have been **equipped** with air bags.

6. Today not all cars have **safety** features that **protect** passengers from accidents that may happen on the road.

Ex.3. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box:

fuel gauge, bumper, brakes, engine, pickup truck, hatchback

1. He heard a weird noise coming form the back of his car and turned out that his _____felt off.

2. He drives a _____. It's a Ford Focus.

3. She hit the _____ went out of her cab and opened the bonnet, and she saw that the _____ was broken.

4. Mary did not notice the _____ and turned out that in half an hour she was out of gas.

5. A _____ can carry lots of things in the back.

Ex. 4. Match the words with the definitions:

a) pickup truck;
b) convertible;
c) motor scooter;
d) sports utility vehicle (SUV);
e) minivan;
f) sedan;

1) a type of car with 2 or 4 doors; usually 4 or more people can sit in it;
2) a type of car that the back door opens upward;
3) a type of car where the roof can be removed or lowered;
4) a small truck with an open back and low sides;
5) a low small car that is made for 2 people and goes really fast;
6) a small van that is made for 5 or more people;

g) motorcycle;

h) limousine;

i) hatchback;

j) sports car.

7) a larger type of car that usually has power to all 4 wheels;

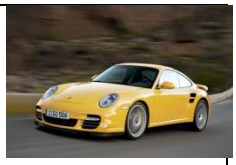
8) a very large and comfortable car driven by a professional driver for other people;

9) a vehicle with 2 wheels and a motor; made for 1 or 2 people;

10) similar to a motorcycle but has a place to rest your feet and is smaller.

Ex. 5. Match the words with the pictures:

sedan hatchback pickup truck convertible sports car minivan sports utility vehicle (SUV) motor scooter motor scooter limousine



Ex.6. Match the words with the definitions:

1) model; 2) registration; 3) make; 4) distinguishing features; 5) license plate.

a) the company that manufactures a vehicle;

b) something that makes a vehicle unique;

c) a metal sign with numbers or letters;

d) one type of car made by a company;

e) state documentation of a vehicle.

Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks:

horsepower body type dent year identifiable

1. The suspects car is _____by a cracked rear window.
2. Her truck has a(n) _____in the door.
3. What _____is this used motorcycle?
4. That engine puts out a lot of ___.
5. Her vehicle had a sports car ___.

Раздел II.
FORENSIC VEHICLE EXAMINATION/
СУДЕБНАЯ ЭКСПЕРТИЗА ТРАНСПОРТНОГО СРЕДСТВА

DISCUSSION

1. What types of vehicles are most common in your country?
2. What types of vehicles do police use in your country?
3. What distinguishing features do you use to describe a vehicle?
4. Do people drive good or bad in your country?
5. At what age can you drive legally in your country?
6. Is it dangerous to drive a vehicle in your city? Why or why not?

VOCABULARY

forensic engineering	судебная экспертиза
movement parameters	параметры движения
satellite tracking system	система спутникового слежения
video fixation	видеофиксация
mechanical devices	механические устройства
road surface	дорожное покрытие
point of impact	точка удара
accident analysis	анализ аварии
accident reconstruction	реконструкция аварии
joyriding	угон автомобиля

FORENSIC VEHICLE EXAMINATION

Forensic vehicle examination is one of the most demanded examination types in the state forensic institutions of the Russian Ministry of Justice. Forensic vehicle examination is based on the core sciences such as physics, mathemat-

ics, classical mechanics, theory of a vehicle etc. as well as on criminalistics, provisions and norms of criminal, civil, arbitration and administrative law. Based on the kinematics and dynamics laws and theorems of a material object movement, key techniques and methodological recommendations on conducting forensic vehicle examination were developed. However, these techniques cannot be applied in cases when values of relevant parameters which are a part of the mathematical model are absent. Although the latest advances in science have made it now possible to identify the movement parameters of those involved in a road traffic accident by examining new objects. Some examples of using such objects in practice are the satellite tracking system, different types of video fixation, supplemental restraint system (SRS) in a car.

Forensic engineering is a type of investigative engineering that examines materials, structures, and mechanical devices to answer a wide range of questions. Often used in cases of car crashes, forensic engineers can often estimate the speed of a vehicle by examining the extent of damage to a vehicle. They can also match damage between vehicles and road surface to determine the point of impact and speed at the time of impact. Many police agencies now have specialized traffic personnel trained in accident analysis and accident reconstruction. These officers utilize a variety of forensic engineering techniques to examine and document the dynamics of car crashes to establish how and why a crash occurred.

The accident vehicles and their component parts can be examined for any defects or failures. This can assist in discovering why a particular accident occurred. Any type and size of vehicle can be examined including LGV's, cars, motorcycles, heavy plant machinery and pedal cycles.

Standard and digital technology is utilized to illustrate road markings, geometry, topography, signing, lines of sight, limits of visibility, positions of witnesses, pre & post impact movement of vehicles / pedestrians, vehicle damage & defects.

Police speed detection devices including Vascar, Muniquip radar, Police Pilot & Laser LTI 20-20 can test the accuracy of the speed checks.

In cases alleging vehicle joyriding and handling (including conspiracy), the prosecution evidence normally centers on the examination and conclusions drawn by the Police vehicle examiner or Stolen Vehicle Squad Officer.

The technical condition of vehicles is an important component of its safe operation. Many tragic road accidents are caused by malfunction of the car, but any surprises can be avoided if to take care of its technical and make technical inspection.

Ex. 1. Answer the following questions:

1. What is forensic vehicle examination?
2. What type of vehicle can be examined?
3. What is forensic vehicle examination based on?
4. What is forensic engineering?
5. What service of vehicle examination deals with the stolen car?
6. What kind of gadgets is used in the vehicle accident examination to define the level of speed/ route traces/ driver's hours and regulations?

Ex. 2. Agree or disagree with the statements:

1. Forensic vehicle examination is one of the least demanded examination types in the state forensic institutions of the Russian Ministry of Justice.
2. The accident vehicles and their component parts can be examined for any defects or failures.
3. Forensic engineering is often used in cases of car crashes.
4. Only heavy plant machinery can be examined.
5. Forensic engineering examines materials, structures, and mechanical devices.

Ex. 3. Find the English equivalents in the text:

Судебно-транспортная экспертиза, нормы уголовного, гражданского, арбитражного и административного права, система спутникового слежения, различные виды видеофиксации, исследовать степень повреждения транспортного средства, сопоставить повреждения между транспортными средствами и дорожным покрытием, определить точку удара, аварийные автомобили и их составные части, трагическое ДТП, неисправность автомобиля, техническое состояние, техническая проверка.

Ex. 4. Match the synonyms:

a) hard;
b) damage;
c) urgent;
d) clean;
e) gain;
f) predict;
g) slaughter;
h) replace;
i) de facto;
j) condition;

a) serviceable;
b) in fact;
c) foresee;
d) defect;
e) fix;
f) uneven;
g) obtain;
h) state;
i) destroy;
j) immediate.

Ex. 5. Match the opposites:

a) impossibility;
b) clean vehicle;
c) unselectable;
d) allow;
e) marginal;
f) better;

a) able;
b) stable vehicle;
c) worse;
d) evitable;
e) important;
f) detective vehicle;

g) inevitable;
h) unstable vehicle;
i) unpredictable;
j) unable;

g) predictable;
h) selectable;
i) possibility;
j) prohibit.

Ex. 6. Choose the correct word and fill in the gaps:

1. Vaturio ... a similar vehicle which was also never built.

a) designed; *b) proposed*; *c) applied*

2. Newcomen's ... had a cylinder and a piston and was the first of this kind.

a) carburetor; *b) engine*; *c) muffler*

3. The first vehicle ... under its own power for which there is a record was designed by Nicholas Joseph Cugnot.

a) to move; *b) to fly*; *c) to navigate*

4. The early... powered vehicles were so heavy that they were only practical on a perfectly flat surface as strong as iron.

a) gas; *b) petroleum*; *c) steam*

5. Many attempts had been made in England by the 1830's to develop a practical vehicle that didn't need ... .

a) rails; *b) road*; *c) highway*

6. The development of the internal combustion engine had to wait until fuel was available ... internally.

a) to evaporate; *b) to combust*; *c) to vaporize*

7. ... cars had been built in America since the Civil War.

a) gas; *b) steam*; *c) petroleum.*

Ex. 7. Fill in the gaps with the words from the box:

is derived terms driver transportation vehicle include

An automobile is a wheeled 1) ___ that carries its own motor. Different types of automobiles 2) ___ cars, buses, trucks, vans, and motorcycles, with cars being the most popular. The term 3) ___ from Greek 'autos' (self) and Latin 'movere' (move), referring to the fact that it /moves by itself Earlier 4) ___ terms for automobile include 'horseless carriage' and 'motor car'. An automobile has seats for the 5) ___ driver and, almost without exception, one or more passengers. It is the main source of 6) ___ across the world.

Ex. 8. Fill in the gaps with the prepositions: *although, from, if, in, to, because, since, by, without.*

1. Car alarms can be designed to be triggered … vibrations, tilting of the car (to prevent unauthorized towing), touching the car, the opening or closing of special switches.

2. Some sensors may need adjustment … prevent false alarms.

3. … of the large number of false alarms with car alarms, many vehicle manufacturers no longer factory fit simple noise-making alarms.

4. Both classes of devices deter someone … taking the vehicle … consent but do not cover theft from, or vandalism of the vehicle.

5. … these types of systems are becoming more common on newer cars, they have not caused a decrease … insurance prices.

6. … the device is carried by the driver, usually in their wallet or pocket, … the driver leaves the immediate vicinity of the vehicle, so will the transponder, causing the system to assume the vehicle has been hijacked and disable it.

Ex. 9. Match a line in A with a line in B:

A	**B**
a) rear wheel;	а) начать работать;
b) deceleration;	б) тяга, сила сцепления;
c) to lock up;	в) привод;
d) to monitor;	г) давление;
e) to kick in;	д) заднее колесо;
f) pressure;	е) клапан;
g) gear;	ж) заклинить;
h) to steer;	з) приносить пользу, помогать;
i) valve;	и) управлять, контролировать;
j) to spin;	к) быстро вращаться, крутиться.

Раздел III.
CAR ENGINEERING EXPERTISE/
ЭКСПЕРТИЗА ДТП

DISCUSSION

1. What's the biggest accident you've ever had?
2. Are you accident prone?
3. Have you ever been in a car accident?
4. Have you ever seen a very bad accident?
5. Have you ever caused an accident?
6. Do you know what to do or how to treat people in an accident?
7. Do you know anyone who is "an accident waiting for somewhere to happen"?
8. Have you ever had any accident prevention training?
9. How often are there major rail accidents in your country?
10. Do you worry about having accidents?

VOCABULARY

circumstance	обстоятельство
condition	состояние
trace	след
guilt	вина
consequence	последствие
collision	столкновение
braking way length	длина тормозного пути
car fault condition	неисправное состояние автомобиля
influence	влияние
correspondence of model	соответствие модели

required	необходимый
to rise (rose, risen)	возникать, появляться
due to	из-за, в результате
manufacturing	производственный
operational period	период эксплуатации
to set	устанавливать

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

1) independent auto technical expertise;
2) traces formation mechanism;
3) to set the level of guilt;
4) before collision;
5) incorrect operation;
6) road-transport expertise;
7) the assessment of car price;
8) transport technical condition assessment.

а) оценка стоимости автомобиля;
б) неправильная эксплуатация;
в) независимая автотехническая экспертиз;
г) оценка технического состояния транспорта;
д) перед столкновением;
е) механизм образования следов;
ж) дорожно-транспортная экспертиза;
з) установить степень вины.

Ex. 2. Study the following synonyms

possibility= capability

car accident= collision

cost= price

to study= to examine

assessment = valuation

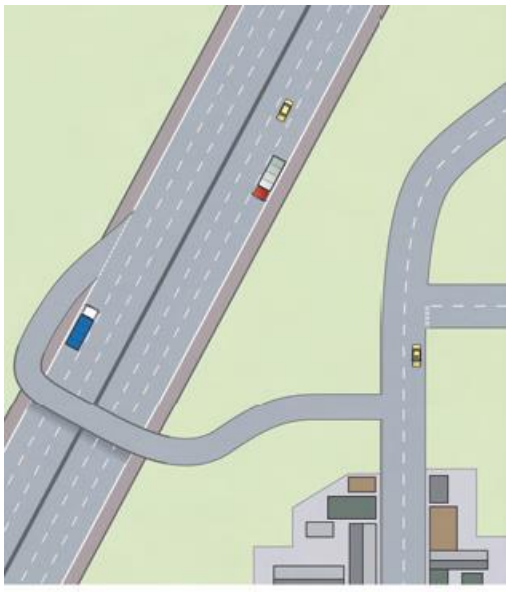
level= degree

Ex. 3. Do this puzzle, find the following words:

assessment
mark
type
expertise
road
influence
trace

I	T	P	S	J	G	A	Q	I	H
N	N	D	S	X	J	T	B	U	M
F	E	X	P	E	R	T	I	S	E
L	M	N	X	A	D	E	P	Y	T
U	S	P	C	O	A	E	V	O	Q
E	S	E	D	O	O	O	Z	F	B
N	E	K	Z	I	R	X	G	Z	U
C	S	F	R	H	F	I	A	W	P
E	S	B	M	A	Y	J	D	Q	P
I	A	T	M	D	M	Q	J	E	N

Ex. 4. A police helicopter is following a stolen car. Look at the map and write what they are saying to Control:



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

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

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

Ex. 5. Write positive (+) and negative (-) sentences. Use *must/mustn't*

1. Drivers/drive/ on the left-hand side on the road. (+)

   Drivers must drive on the left-hand side on the road.

2. You/drive/ when you are drinking alcohol. (-)

3. Small children/ sit/ in the front seats/ of the car. (-)

4. Vehicles/ have/ child seats/ for small children. (+)

5. Motorcycle drivers/ and passengers/ wear helmets. (+)

6. You/ drive at more than 50 km per hour on this road. (-)

7. You/ use a mobile phone when you are driving. (-)

8. Your car headlights/ be working properly. (+)

Ex. 6. Look through the text and say whether the following statements are true or false

A. Transport high way study expertise studies the footprints, defines traces formation mechanism and definition of subject who has left such traces.

B. Car accident circumstances expertise is required to set the level of guilt of victims and witnesses.

C. Car merchandising expertise allows car identification conducting.

CAR ENGINEERING EXPERTISE

Car engineering expertise includes transport- highway study expertise, independent auto technical expertise on the definition transport technical condition, car accident circumstances auto technical expertise, road conditions road transport expertise, independent car merchandising expertise on the assessment of car price, including the assessment of car losses after car accident.

Transport high way study expertise studies the traces of transport (cars), defines traces formation mechanism and definition of subject who has left such traces. Car accident circumstances expertise is required to set the level of guilt of car accident participants, car accident circumstances and its consequences: the speed the car moved before collision, braking way lengths and the possibility of collision avoiding.

Transport technical condition expertise provides the possibility of exact definition of car fault condition reason — i.e. to define if the fault condition

is due to manufacturing defect or the defect rose during operational period — i.e. the defect due to car incorrect operation and define the level of its influence over incurred car accident.

Car merchandising expertise allows car identification conducting: correspondence of model, type, mark, manufacturing year, technical characteristics and transport technical condition assessment, cost and repair costs assessment after car accident.

Road-transport expertise sets the circumstances of road transport accident (travel conditions) and TC technical conditions before car accident and traces at car accident site.

Ex. 7. Answer the questions:

1. What is car engineering expertise?
2. What does transport high way study expertise study?
3. What does road-transport expertise set?

Ex. 8. Translate the following texts with the help of a dictionary

What is Vehicular Accident Reconstruction?

The science of investigating and analyzing vehicle collisions is known as vehicular accident reconstruction. Its purpose is to determine what caused or contributed to an accident, including the role of the drivers, the vehicle, the roadway, and weather conditions. Reconstructionists, people who perform vehicular accident reconstruction, are frequently employed by law enforcement agencies to determine the cause of an accident or by personal injury attorneys or insurance companies for the same reason.

Vehicular accident reconstruction uses the principles of engineering as well as the laws of math and physics when analyzing a collision. The investiga-

tor will visit the scene of the accident and gather as much physical evidence as possible, such as distances from the impact to the final resting place and lengths of skid marks. He or she will also interview any available witnesses to the collision, including the drivers and passengers if they were not fatally injured. In most cases, the investigator will also conduct a thorough examination of the vehicles to rule out any defective parts within the vehicles themselves.

An accident reconstruction usually starts at the scene of the accident, where measurements are taken of things like the final resting place of the vehicles involved, the point of impact, and any skid or gouge marks. These measurements are generally taken with sophisticated electronic surveying instruments. The measurements taken at the scene can then be input into a computer program.

Similar measurements are also taken from the vehicles themselves. Precise measurements of the damage sustained by each vehicle will help recreate the accident. The data from the vehicles is then also input into the computer program and between the site date and vehicle data, a diagram is created showing how the accident happened. Scientific principles such as the conservation of linear momentum and kinetics are used to work backward from the final resting place of the vehicles in order to determine how they ended up where they are.

The vehicular accident reconstruction is not complete at this point. Once all the available date has been gathered, a computer diagram created, witnesses interviewed, and the vehicles thoroughly inspected, a conclusion will be drawn as to the cause or causes of the accident. This final report may be used as evidence in a criminal prosecution or in a civil lawsuit. Both criminal and civil lawsuits frequently hinge on the results of a vehicular accident reconstruction and often call on the investigator who prepared the report to testify at a trial regarding the cause of the accident.

Forensic collision investigator

A forensic collision investigator should be used during road death investigations. If not required, the decision and rationale must be noted in the policy file.

This role may be undertaken by police officers or civilian staff specifically employed as forensic collision investigators.

This investigator:

a) identifies, preserves and records all physical material which could be relevant to the circumstances of a collision;

b) ensures appropriate material and topography is photographed (supplemented by video recording if necessary);

c) digitally survey, where appropriate, the scene and prepare scale plans and other visual representations;

d) conducts, or makes arrangements for, any tests or forensic examinations in relation to reconstruction;

e) reviews any witness evidence and comment accordingly;

f) provide advice and guidance to the lead collision investigator;

g) prepares written reports as required;

h) provide ‘expert’ testimony at court complying with the legislative requirements of the Criminal Procedure Rules and the Civil Procedure Rules.

Раздел IV.
TRAFFIC RULES/
ПРАВИЛА ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ

DISCUSSION

1. Can you drive?
2. How would you describe traffic in your town?
3. Is it difficult to drive in your town?
4. What is traffic rules?
5. What are some traffic laws people often break in your country?
6. What happens when people break those laws?

VOCABULARY

traffic rules (regulations)	правила уличного движения
traffic light	светофор
road sign	дорожный знак
pedestrian	пешеход
driving licence	водительское удостоверение
traffic jam	пробка
vehicle	транспортное средство
right-hand traffic	правосторонне движение
to forbid	запрещать
pedestrian crossing	переход для пешеходов

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

1) right-hand side;	1) светофор;
2) traffic way;	2) дорожный переход;
3) road signs;	3) правила дорожного движения;
4) traffic lights;	4) вести машину;

5) traffic rules;
6) special service cars;
7) fire engine;
8) it is forbidden;
9) road (street) crossing;
10) to move abreast in one direction;
11) to conduct the car;
12) to cause danger;
13) to be taken into consideration;
14) pedestrians;

5) вызывать опасность;
6) правая сторона движения;
7) пожарная машина;
8) пешеходы;
9) дорожные знаки;
10) запрещается;
11) принимать во внимание;
12) двигаться в ряд в одном направлении;
13) движение транспорта, проезд, трасса;
14) машины специального назначения.

Ex. 2. Match the words with its definitions:

1) a driver;
2) traffic light;
3) road;
4) to turn;
5) a road sign;
6) pedestrian;
7) a driving licence;
8) a traffic jam.

A. A line of vehicle waiting behind something that is blocking the road.

B. A set of red, yellow, and green lights that control traffic.

C. Someone who is walking, especially in a city (or town), instead of driving or riding.

D. Someone who drives a vehicle.

E. A way that leads from one place to another, especially one with a hard surface that cars and other vehicles can use.

F. An official document that you need in order to drive.

G. A sign that gives information to drivers.

H. To make something change the direction in which it is moving.

Ex. 3. Translate the following sentences paying attention to modal verbs:

1. Before driving a car, a person **is to** pass a driving test and get a driving licence.

2. If you failed a driving text, you **have to** take it once more.

3. The driver **should** be responsible for the condition of his car.

4. The driver **must** observe and strictly adhere to road signs, signals and traffic lights.

5. Careful attention **must** be paid to warning signals of special service cars.

6. Upon the slightest warning of danger, the driver **must** lower his speed or stop the car.

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Traffic regulations are international nowadays. But special regulations valid for one country only are also to be taken into consideration.

Traffic in Russia is on the right-hand side of streets and roads with the traffic way wide enough for several cars moving abreast in on direction. It is forbidden to drive in the left-hand lane if the right-hand lane is free.

The driver should be responsible for the condition of his car, and in particular the reliability of his brakes, the steering, the tires and the lights and indicators on his car.

The driver should conduct the car he is driving in such a manner as not to cause the danger to, or obstruct, the movements of another machine, be alert and keep to the route he is driving on

While driving in traffic, the driver must observe and strictly adhere to road signs, signals and traffic lights, and also comply with the orders of traffic inspectors.

Before making a left or right turn, a complete turn, accelerating, stopping, or making other manoeuvres which may alter his position in the lane, the driver must give warning by signaling not less then five seconds before he starts the particular manoeuvre.

Careful attention must be paid to warning signals of special service cars (fire engines, ambulances, etc.) which have the right of way.

The speed is regulated by the driver according to the condition of the road on which he is driving, visibility and also the intensity of traffic and the number of pedestrians. Upon the slightest warning of danger, he must lower his speed or stop the car.

The speed limit in cities, town and villages is 60 km an hour. On some roads speed limit is increased up to 80 km as shown by the corresponding sign.

It is forbidden to pass the car in front by driving in the lanes of the on-coming traffic, at road or street crossings and pedestrian crossings, on bridges and also before warning signs.

It is forbidden to stop on left-hand side of street or road, except in narrow streets where vehicular traffic from both directions passes along a single lane.

There exist some other traffic regulations and rules, if you observe them carefully you are safe on the road.

Ex. 4. Answer the questions

1. Is traffic in Russia on the left-hand side?
2. Should the driver be responsible for the condition of his car?
3. What must the driver observe while driving in traffic?

4. What is the speed limit in cities?

5. What is it forbidden to do conducting the car?

Ex. 5. Match the words with the definitions:

exit, u-turn, freeway, light, go over, go through

a) a traffic signal to drive slowly, stop or go;

b) to pass an area without stopping;

c) a 180 degree change in direction;

d) a ramp for leaving a freeway or highway;

e) to drive on a bridge over water or a road;

f) a road with many lanes and no intersections.

Ex. 6. Fill in the gaps and translate the sentences into Russian:

1. The driver should _____ he is driving in such a manner as not _____, or obstruct the movements of another machine, _____ and _____ he is driving on.

2. Careful attention must be paid to warning signals of _____, which have _____ .

3. The speed is regulated by the driver according to _____, visibility and also _____and the number of pedestrians.

4. There exist some other traffic regulations and rules, if you _____ them carefully you are _____ on the road.

Ex. 7. Fill in the blanks:

take , parking lot, intersection, side street

1 _____exit 74 to leave the freeway.

2 The major roads are busy; go down a(n) _____.

3 The _____was full, so Nancy parked in the street.

4 There was a red light at the _____.

Ex. 8. Reproduce the conversation:

Officer (W): Do you know why I pulled you over?

Driver (M): No, officer, I don't. Was I speeding?

Officer: No. You failed to stop at a stop sign two blocks back.

Driver: Oh, no. I'm really sorry about that. I didn't even see it.

Officer: I'm going to have to give you a citation. Can I see your license?

Driver: Of course. Here it is, officer.

Officer: Please remain in the vehicle while I fill out the ticket.

Driver: Yes, ma'am.

Ex. 9. Prepare dialogues on the following situations:

1. Suppose you are a traffic officer on duty. You have just arrived at the scene of a traffic accident. The witness told you his story about the accident. What questions will you ask to clear up the circumstances of the accident?

2. Reproduce a short dialogue between a police officer on duty and a person informing of the accident occurred.

3. Reproduce a short dialogue between a police officer and a traffic violator.

(I am giving you a warning,. I am detaining your car. I'm removing you from driving a car. You must have a medical examination. I shall keep your driving license. To have your driving license back come to the State department of Motor Vehicles.)

When a Police Officer Stops You:

When a police officer stops you when you are driving, you should:

1. Pull over to the right side of the road.
2. Put the car in park.
3. Turn off the car.
4. Put your hands on the steering wheel.
5. Stay in the car. Wait for the officer to come to you.

The police officer will ask you for three things:

1) driver's license

2) vehicle registration

3) proof of insurance

What to Do If You are In An Accident:

When you have an accident:

1. Be calm.

2. Stay away from angry people.

3. Move the cars off of the street (if it is safe to do so).

4. Call the police to make a report. (If there is no problem, don't call the police.)

• If there are serious injuries, call 112 first.

• If there are no serious injuries, call the local police.

5. After you call the police, wait.

6. The police will need to see your:

a) driver's license;

b) registration;

c) proof of insurance.

If the accident involves another car, write down the car's license plate number.

If there are any witnesses to the accident, ask them for their names and telephone numbers. Write them down.

Ex. 10. Match the words with the definitions:

citation, failure, traffic stop, moving violation, speed

a) how fast one is traveling;

b) not doing something one is expected to do;

c) breaking the law while driving;

d) the act of pulling over a driver;

e) a notice of punishment for an offence.

Ex. 11. Check the sentence that uses the underlined part correctly:

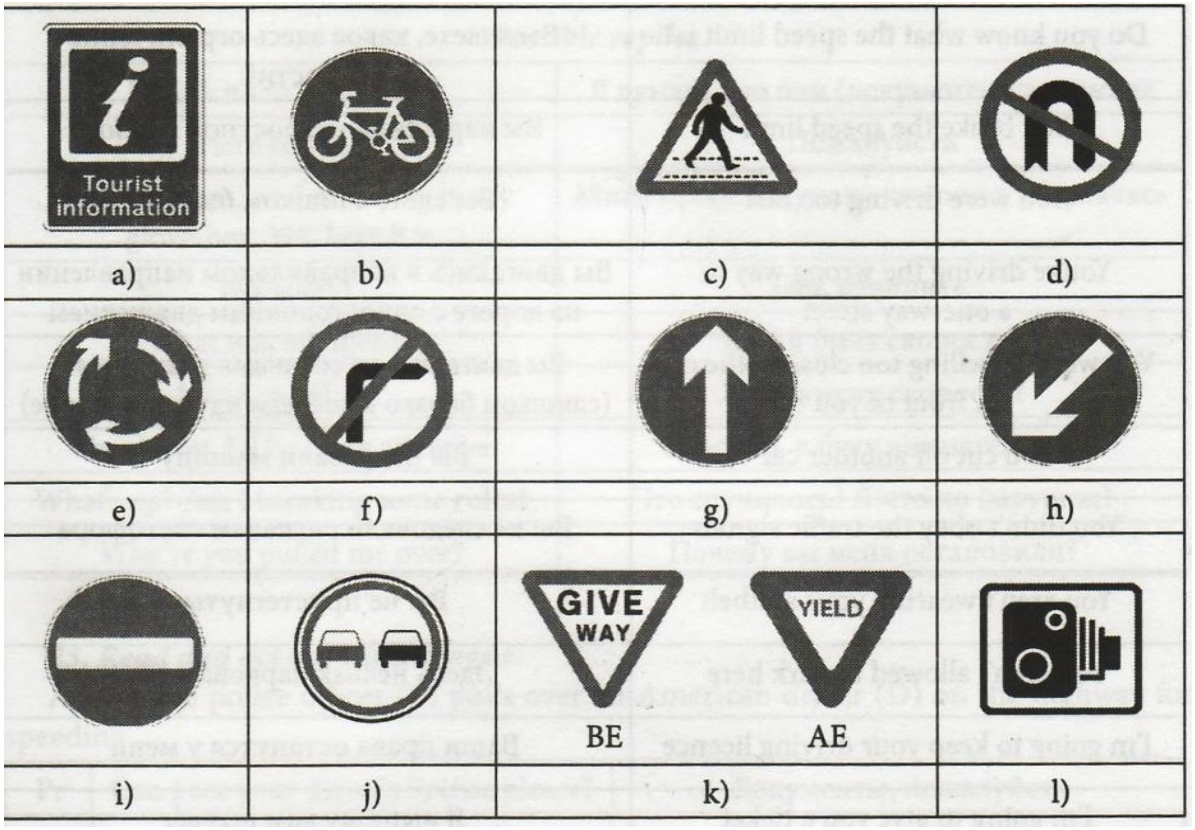
1. A. She got a ticket for speeding.
   B. He parked in a moving violation.
2. A. His driver's license is expired.
   B. Bad weather caused a traffic stop.
3. A. She got a citation for driving well.
   B This is no-parking zone.
4. A. You must pass a test to get a driver's license.
   B.. Parked car's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

Ex. 12. Translate the road signs:

1. No entry.
2. Closed to all vehicles in all directions.
3. No entry for motor-cycles.
4. No entry for goods vehicles.
5. No entry for animal-drawn vehicles.
6. No entry for power driven agricultural vehicles.
7. No entry for any power driven vehicle drawing a trailer.
8. No entry for cycles.
9. No entry for pedestrians.
10. Load limit.
11. Axle load limit.
12. Clearance height limit.
13. Clearance width limit.
14. Passing without stopping prohibited.
15. No left turn and U-turn.
16. No right turn.

17. No U-turn.
18. Overtaking.
19. Prohibited.

Ex. 13. Match the signs with officer's instructions:

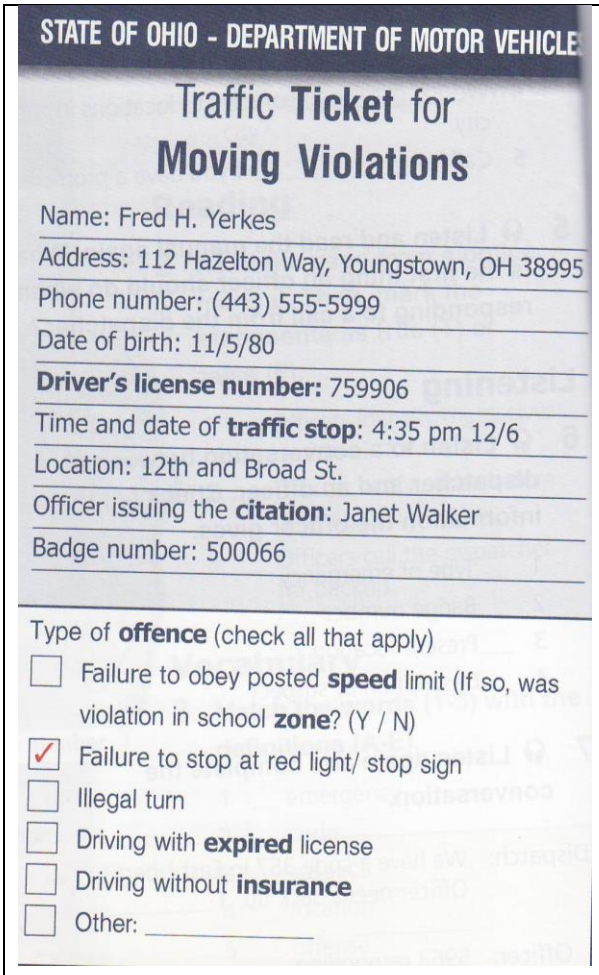


1. You can't make a U-Turn here.
2. Follow down the road for 200 m and you'll see the Information point.
3. I warn you - don't break the rules. The area is enforced by cameras.
4. Don't turn here. Move ahead only.
5. No entry for vehicular traffic.
6. Be careful and keep left.
7. You must yield the right of the way.
8. Slow down approaching a pedestrian crossing.
9. Don't use this route. It is for pedal cyclist only.
10. You were not allowed to turn right here.

11. Slow down. Roundabout ahead.

12. Don’t overtake. It is too risky. The sign means “No overtaking”.

Ex. 14. Read the traffic ticket. Then, choose the correct answers:



STATE OF OHIO - DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

Traffic **Ticket** for
Moving Violations

Name: Fred H. Yerkes
Address: 112 Hazelton Way, Youngstown, OH 38995
Phone number: (443) 555-5999
Date of birth: 11/5/80
Driver’s license number: 759906
Time and date of **traffic stop**: 4:35 pm 12/6
Location: 12th and Broad St.
Officer issuing the **citation**: Janet Walker
Badge number: 500066

Type of **offence** (check all that apply)
☐ Failure to obey posted **speed** limit (If so, was violation in school **zone**? (Y / N)
☑ Failure to stop at red light/ stop sign
☐ Illegal turn
☐ Driving with **expired** license
☐ Driving without **insurance**
☐ Other: _____

What was the reason for the ticket?

A. The driver was speeding.

B. The driver ran a stop sign.

C. The driver made an illegal turn.

D. The driver did not have insurance.

What can you infer about the driver?

A. He is from out of state.

B. He has an expired license.

C. He has automobile insurance.

D. He got the ticket near a school.

What information is NOT included on the ticket?

A. The driver's home address.

B. The officer's badge number.

C. What kind of car the driver has.

D. When the moving violation occurred.

Ex. 15. Translate into English:

1. Перед тем как водить машину, вы должны сдать тест на вождение и получить водительские права.

2. Если вы провалились при сдаче экзамена на вождение, то вы можете сдать его ещё раз.

3. Водитель, управляя автомобилем должен строго придерживаться данного маршрута, дорожных знаков, сигналов светофора и подчиняться приказам дорожных инспекторов.

4. Запрещается вести машину по встречной полосе, а также там, где есть предупредительные знаки, запрещающие или ограничивающие движение.

5. Какие машины имеют право преимущественного проезда?

6. Если вы хорошо знаете и выполняете правила дорожного движения, то вы безопасны на дорогах.

Ex. 16. Fill in the articles:

Traffic lights

The first traffic signal was invented by ….. railway signaling engineer. It was installed outside ….. Houses of Parliament in ….. 1868. It looked like any railway signal of the time, and was operated by ….. gas. However, it exploded and killed ….. policeman, and the accident discouraged further development until cars became common.

Modern traffic lights are ….. American invention. Red-green systems were installed in 1914. Three-colour signals, operated by hand from a tower in ….. middle of the street, were installed in ….. New York in 1918. ….. first lights of this type in Britain were in London in ….. junction between St. James's Street and Piccadilly, in 1925.

In ….. past, traffic lights were special. In New York, some lights had ….. statue on the top. In Los Angeles the lights did not change just silently, but rang bells to wake the sleeping motorists of the 1930s. These are gone and have been replaced by ….. standard models, which are universally adopted.

Ex. 17. Translate into Russian:

Text A

Traffic Rules & Regulations

KEEP LEFT on a two-way road to allow traffic from the opposite direction to pass on your right and on a one-way road to allow vehicles behind you to overtake from your right.

WHEN TURNING LEFT, keep to the left side of the road you are leaving as well as the one you are entering. When turning right, move to the centre of the road you are leaving and arrive near the left side of road you are entering.

SLOW DOWN at road junctions, intersections, pedestrian crossings and road corners and wait until you are sure of a clear passage ahead. if you are entering a main road where traffic is not being regulated, give way to vehicles passing on your right.

THE REGISTRATION MARK of the vehicle should be clear, legible and visible at all times.

USE THE HORN only when essential and do not use it in a silence zone. Do not fit loud, multi-toned or harsh and shrill sounding horns or alarms in your vehicle.

WEARING A HELMET FOR TWO WHEELER DRIVERS is a statutory requirement. The helmet must conform to the ISI standards and should bear the ISI mark. Helmet works as a shield for your head in case of a mishap. It is designed for your individual safety and not as a cover to avoid legal prosecution.

CYCLISTS AND MOTORCYCLISTS have the same rights and responsibilities as drivers of larger vehicles.

DO NOT PARK at or near a road crossing or on top of a hill or on a footpath; too near a traffic light or pedestrian crossing; on a main road or a road with heavy traffic; in front of or opposite another parked vehicle to cause obstruction; on roads that have a white line; near a bus- stop, school or hospital entrance;

right next to a traffic sign thereby blocking it for others; at the entrance of a building; near a fire hydrant thereby blocking access to it; where parking is specifically prohibited.

DO NOT DRIVE on a one way road except in the direction permitted. Reversing into a one way street in the wrong direction, is also prohibited.

DO NOT CROSS THE YELLOW LINE dividing the road even while overtaking. On roads with defined lanes use appropriate indicator signal before changing lanes.

DO NOT CROSS THE STOP LINE painted on the road when you stop at a road junction or intersection or a pedestrian crossing. In no case should your stationary vehicle project, beyond this line.

DIRECTIONS GIVEN TO DRIVERS either through police officers regulating traffic or through road signs or traffic signals should be followed at all times. Violation of these is an offense.

MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE DISTANCE from the vehicle ahead of you to avoid collision if that vehicle suddenly slows down or stops.

DO NOT BRAKE SUDDENLY except for safety reasons.

DO NOT DRIVE BACKWARDS longer than necessary, and do ensure that you do not cause danger or inconvenience to any other person or vehicle while doing so.

DO NOT DRIVE on the road if you are unwell or after taking medication that is likely to impair your driving abilities including tonics that may have an alcohol content in them.

ALWAYS GIVE WAY TO PEDESTRIANS if there is danger to their safety. Take extra care if they are children or elderly people.

DO NOT OVERTAKE another vehicle that has stopped at a pedestrian school crossing. That driver may have stopped, or may be stopping, for a pedestrian you cannot see.

Text B

Traffic signal designed for blind

Japanese technology has produced a unique traffic signal that can be "seen" by blind pedestrians. The device is a steel cylinder, 37 inches high and 7 inches in diameter, which is linked to the conventional traffic system and which vibrates when the traffic light is green.

A blind pedestrian can thus determine the signal indication by touching the cylinder with his hand or cane to find out whether or not it is vibrating. The sidewalk around the intersection where one of these signal systems is installed is paved with tiles having Braille* characters which indicate that signals for the blind are in place. The complete system for an intersection consists of eight cylinders, two at a corner, for each possible direction of walking. The signal was designed by the Traffic Safety Research Centre in Okayama City. It is operated by a 74-watt AC motor.

* Braille — a reading system for blind people that uses small raised marks that they feel with their fingers.

Раздел V.
TRAFFIC CRIME PREVENTION/
ПРОФИЛАКТИКА ДТП

DISCUSSION

1. Do you have a driver’s license?
2. Are you a careful driver?
3. What types of vehicles are most common in your country?
4. What distinguishing features do you use to describe a vehicle?
5. What are some common causes of car accidents?
6. What must police do when responding to an accident?
7. Should a police officer prevent traffic crimes?

VOCABULARY

traffic accident	дорожное происшествие
high-risk driving	агрессивное вождение
distracted driving	рассеянное вождение
vehicle	транспортное средство
victim	жертва, потерпевший
injury	рана, повреждение, ушиб, травма
harmless	безобидный
situational awareness	ситуационная осведомленность
penalty	наказание, штраф
temptation	искушение, соблазн
bumper-to-bumper traffic	плотное дорожное движение
fine	штраф
mandatory rehabilitation	принудительное лечение
car crash fatalities	ДТП со смертельным исходом
brake	тормоз

fuel	топливо
traffic-control devices	приборы по регулированию авто-движения
witness	свидетель
junction	пересечение дорог
to crash	врезаться, разбить
to injure	повредить, поранить
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
to obey	подчиняться, выполнять
dangerous	опасный
otherwise	иначе
to hit (hit, hit)	ударить

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

1) victim;	a) топливо;
2) witness;	b) повреждение, травма;
3) penalty;	c) пересечение дорог;
4) brake;	d) наказание;
5) injury;	e) жертва;
6) junction;	f) тормоз;

7) fuel; g) свидетель.

Ex. 2. Read and translate the text "Understanding why crashes happen". Find the words which correspond to the following definitions:

1) the amount of space between two places or things;
2) the way that someone behaves;
3) not harmed or damaged;
4) very fast movement;
5) special care or treatment.

Ex. 3. What are the reasons of the accidents? Read the text and answer this question.

Understanding why crashes happen

You can't ever be fully protected when you get behind the wheel. But there's a lot you can do to make better informed decisions.

Distracted driving

Leave your phone alone — that's a first step to help keep your attention on the road.

Alcohol-impaired driving

Plan for a safe ride home before your first drink to keep our roads safer for everyone.

Drug-impaired driving

If you're impaired by cannabis or other drugs, your ability to drive safely is compromised. Leave the driving to someone sober like a friend, designated driver, taxi, or transit.

Speed

Speeding is one of the leading causes of car crash fatalities in B.C. Keep yourself safe by slowing down, keeping your distance and passing with care.

High-risk driving

Following too closely and failing to yield are two of the most common high-risk driving behaviours. Find out how you can share the road safety.

Ex. 4. Match the English word expressions with their Russian equivalents:

1) failure to use seatbelt;
2) running a stop sign;
3) running red traffic light;
4) failure to stop for a pedestrian in a crosswalk;
5) failure to signal for turns or lane change;
6) failure to maintain a single lane.

а) не пропустил пешехода на пешеходном переходе;
б) не подал сигнал о повороте или смене полосы движения;
в) не придерживался одной полосы движения;
г) проезд на знак стоп;
д) проезд на красный свет светофора;
е) не пристегнуть ремень безопасности.

Ex. 5. Complete the word or phrase so that it has the same meaning as the underlined part:

1. Jane had a wound from the accident.

_n_ _r_

2. The car was not in drivable condition.

_ _r_ _ _ _ _ _d_ _

3. We saw the car crash from our window.

_ _ _ _ i _ _ _n

4. James was a person who saw the car crash.

_ _ _ n _s_

5. The car is parked in the wrong space.

_ _h_c__

6. The police got back Mr. Cole's car four days after it was stolen.

_e_ _ v_ _ _ _

7. People traveling away from home need to be aware of bad neighborhoods in the area.

_ _u_ _ s_ _

8. The sheriff used a device that has sharp points to stop the reckless driver.

s _ _ _e _ t_ _ p

9. Leave the car in its operational mode while I run into the store.

_ _n _ _ _g

Ex. 6. Fill in the blanks with the correct words and phrases:

accident damage point of impact run on scene

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

Ex. 7. Match the English and Russian equivalents:

1) traffic rules;
2) to maintain a single lane;
3) traffic lights;
4) excessive speed;
5) license fraud cases;
6) to yield right of way;
7) fewer vehicle accidents;
8) high speed pursuit;
9) fewer deaths and injures;
10) for safety reason;
11) driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI);

а) уступить дорогу;
б) погоня на высокой скорости;
в) меньшее количество ДТП;
г) в целях безопасности;
д) меньше смертей и травм;
е) превышение скорости;
ж) светофор;
з) правила дорожного движения;
и) придерживаться полосы движения;
к) вождение под воздействием алкоголя или наркотиков;
л) дела о фальшивых правах.

Ex. 8. Match the words with the definitions:

key, ignition, idle, Vehicle Identification Number, joyride, rental car

a) the mechanism that starts a vehicle's engine;

b) to let an engine run while the vehicle is not moving;

c) the act of stealing a car and driving it at high speeds for entertainment;

d) a vehicle a person pays to use;

e) a piece of metal with grooves that operates a mechanism;

f) a combination of letters and numbers that identifies a vehicle.

Ex. 9. Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

a)flows, b)officer, c)regular, d)rush, e)section, f)pursuit, g)escorting, h)laws, i)perform, j)impaired, k)duties, l)injures, m)investigate, n)missing and wanted, p) effectiveness.

1. Traffic is one of the most highly visible ... of the police force.

2. The traffic function in policing includes two basic ... traffic control and accident investigation.

3. Officers monitor traffic ..., direct traffic during ... hour, patrol streets and motorways, enforce traffic… .

4. The day-to-day work of a traffic ... is extremely varied.

5. Officers assist motorists,... motor vehicle inspections and ... traffic crashes.

6. They detect and apprehend ... drivers and make search for ... persons.

7. Motorcyclists do much the same tasks as ... traffic officers and are particularly used for ... VIPs.

8. The only difference is that they do not take part in high speed ... for safety reason.

9. The reward for police ... is fewer vehicle accidents and fewer deaths and ... on the streets and highways.

Ex. 10. Agree or Disagree:

1. Traffic is the most invisible section of the police force.

2. If a road user (driver, cyclist, motorcyclist or pedestrian) violates traffic rules, the officer gives him a flower.

3. Depending on the type of violation road users may be warned, fined, disqualified from driving or imprisoned.

4. An accident may result in property damage or personal injuries and fatalities.

5. Traffic officers focus on road safety, accident and crime prevention.

6. Traffic officers never assist motorist and perform motor vehicle inspections.

Pedestrian accidents

Discuss the problem, using the picture:

1. What could cause an accident?
2. Are pedestrians often guilty of traffic accidents? Why?
3. Where must a pedestrian cross the road?
4. Why is the speed limited in certain places?
5. What must a pedestrian do before crossing the road?
6. In what case must you send for an ambulance?
7. What are the main measures for preventing road accidents?
8. Who's duty is to see that the traffic rules are obeyed and mishaps are minimized?

Ex. 11. Reproduce the conversation:

Traffic officer (arriving at the scene of an accident): Are there any injured?

Young man: Yes, the driver is in bad condition.

Traffic officer: Will you call on ambulance and a patrol car, please.

Young man: The ambulance is on the way here. What's the phone number of the militia?

Traffic officer: It's 02.

Young man: I'll communicate with them.

Ex. 12. Complete the conversation:

Driver *(sees that the road is blocked and the traffic officer is ordering him to the curb)* What's the matter, Officer?

Policeman:...

Driver: Where is the nearest telephone-booth?

Policeman:...

Driver: Can I take the woman to the hospital in my car, Officer?

Policeman:...

Driver: I'll tell them to send the ambulance and a patrol car, Officer.

Ex. 13. Make the two-way translation:

1. Кто должен обеспечивать безопасность дорожного движения?
2. Несет ли каждый водитель ответственность по закону за нарушения правил дорожного движения?
3. Какое скоростное ограничение в больших городах и населенных пунктах России?
4. Есть ли правила безопасности для пешеходов?

1. Motor tourist must ensure the safety of traffic.
2. Every driver answers for violations of traffic rules under the law.
3. The speed limit in a big city and other towns and settlements in our country is 60 km an hour.
4. There are some pedestrian safety rules: obey the traffic lights, don’t cross the street in the middle of the block, use sub-crossing, don’t suddenly leave a curb in front of an oncoming car.

Ex. 14. Read the next 5 texts and make a summary about the traffic crime prevention

Distracted driving

Even if you're not using your phone, you may still be distracted. Any diversion of your attention away from the safe operation of your vehicle, like chatting with passengers, eating or drinking, or adjusting radio or vehicle settings, can contribute to distracted and inattentive driving. We all play a part in making our roads safe — when you're behind the wheel, focus on the road.

If you're looking at your phone, you can't see the road

Checking your phone at a red light may seem harmless, but the truth is using an electronic device behind the wheel is a dangerous distraction. Even when stopped, it affects your situational awareness. You're five times more likely to crash if you're using your hand-held phone.

Take a break from your phone

Resisting the temptation of e-mails, texts, calls, posts and cat videos can be hard but it can be done similar to being at the movies, at customs, during takeoff or landing. Think of all the times that you don't feel like taking a break from your phone but do!

The cost of distracted driving

If you're caught distracted driving, you'll be ticketed and receive a fine of $368.

Every ticket for distracted driving also adds four driver penalty points to your driving record. If you have four or more points at the end of a 12-month period, you pay a driver penalty point (DPP) premium. These premiums start at $252 and increase for every point you accumulate. You may also have to pay a driver risk premium.

With increased enforcement in communities throughout B.C., multiple infractions can now put a serious dent in your wallet.

Tips for safe cellphone use

1. No call, text or email is so important it's worth risking your life or the lives of others. Let calls go to voicemail and ignore your text messages while driving.

2. Turn it to silent and keep it out of reach and out of sight or turn on airplane mode to avoid the temptation to check your phone.

3. Assign a designated texter. Ask your passengers to make or receive calls and texts for you.

4. Pull over to make or receive a call when it's safe to do so. For longer journeys, look for signs at highway rest areas, some of which now provide free Wi-Fi.

5. Use the 'Do Not Disturb While Driving' feature on iOS devices, 'In-Traffic Reply' on Samsung phones, or download a similar app to help you avoid using your phone while driving.

6. Learn the rules of the road

7. Don't use your cellphone at a red light. The law applies whenever you're in control of the vehicle, whether stopped at a red light or in bumper-to-bumper traffic.

8. Keep your hands off. Hands-free means a Bluetooth, wired headset or speakerphone that can be operated with one touch or voice commands. Make sure to secure the cellphone to the vehicle or attach it on your body before driving.

9. If you have a Learner's (L) or Novice (N) licence, you aren't allowed to use any electronic device behind the wheel, for any purpose, even in hands-free mode.

10. Make sure you understand the law on how to use electronic devices while driving (RoadSafetyBC).

Show your support

You can help make our streets and communities safer by encouraging others to leave the phone alone behind the wheel. Get a distracted driving sticker

and show your support. They are available at participating ICBC Driver Licensing and Autoplan broker offices.

You can also place a bulk order for distracted driving stickers to share in your community.

Alcohol-impaired driving

If your activities involve drinking, plan ahead for a safe ride home. Arrange a designated driver, call a taxi or friend, or take transit.

Don’t ruin the fun

Winter holiday get-togethers, summer barbeques, and cool cocktail parties throughout the year are great ways for people spend time together while enjoying alcohol responsibly.

Sadly, each year in B.C., 68 people die in crashes involving impaired driving. Almost half of those deaths happen during the summer, meanwhile other deaths happen during what should be joyous celebrations during the December holidays.

No matter what time of year, there are many options to get home safely if you've had a drink or two. So, whether it's after work or play, make the smart choice. Remember, the best time to decide how to get home responsibly is before you start drinking.

Police across the province look for impaired drivers at CounterAttack roadchecks during summer and winter. ICBC supports enforcement activities such as roadchecks to help make our roads safer for everyone.

If you’re hosting an event

Will you be serving alcohol at an event you’re hosting, such as a wedding, reunion, or holiday party? You can order a free Special Event Permit Kit to encourage your guests to get home safely.

Your kit will include posters, tent cards for table tops, and non-alcoholic drink tickets.

The price of impaired driving

B.C. has the toughest drinking and driving laws in Canada. If you're caught driving impaired, you could face these penalties:

1. Driving suspensions from 24 hours to 90 days.
2. Vehicle impoundment.
3. Fines, from $600 and up to $4,060.
4. Jail time.
5. Mandatory rehabilitation.
6. Installation of ignition interlock in your vehicle.

You may also have to pay a Driver Risk Premium, on top of your insurance.

If you crash while driving impaired, you're likely in breach of your insurance policy. That means you could be personally responsible for 100 per cent of the costs if you damage someone else's property or injure them.

Plan ahead

Getting home safe is a shared responsibility. Take your turn being the designated driver — your friends and family will thank you. If no one is able to be a designated driver, there are still plenty of options for you to get home. Leave your car overnight and consider taking a taxi, transit, or calling a friend. During the winter holidays, Operation Red Nose can also help you get home.

When you drink and drive, you not only risk your life but those of others on the road. With so many options to get home safely, there is no excuse to drive while impaired.

Drug-impaired driving

If you're affected by cannabis or other drugs, your ability to drive safely is compromised. Leave the driving to someone sober like a friend, designated driver, taxi, or transit.

Cannabis

As of October 17, 2018, consuming recreational cannabis (marijuana) is legal in Canada, but that doesn't mean it's legal — or safe — to drive after using it.

Research shows that consuming cannabis impacts your ability to drive safely. Researchers estimate that driving within three hours of consuming cannabis doubles your risk of having a crash.

What happens when you consume cannabis?

Cannabis impairs both the cognitive and motor abilities you use to safely operate a motor vehicle.

Cannabis can also slow your reaction time, slow your ability to make decisions, and make it harder for you to split your attention. These are crucial skills on the road. You never know when you may need to react and make a split-second decision on the road that saves a life.

When is it safe to drive if you have consumed cannabis?

The effects of cannabis vary depending on how often you consume cannabis, how much you've taken, how you've consumed it (smoking vs. eating), your physical and mental state at the time of consumption and other factors. If you're going to consume cannabis, the safe thing to do is to arrange alternative transportation, just like you do when you drink alcohol.

If you are learning to drive or at the novice level, you are restricted from having certain drugs in your system, including THC, while driving.

If you are charged with impaired driving, by either drugs or alcohol or both, you'll face a variety of penalties that could include fines, Driver Risk Premium and Driver Penalty Points on your licence, having your driver's licence seized, or being prohibited from driving.

Other drugs

Don't forget that illicit drugs and other legal drugs, including prescribed or over-the-counter medicine, may also affect your ability to drive. If you are tak-

ing any medication, check with your physician or pharmacist to understand how it may affect you and your ability to drive.

Combining drugs and alcohol can also greatly increase your risk of a crash, so if you're taking medication, make sure you aren't taking it with alcohol.

Speed

Speeding is a major contributing factor to car crash fatalities in B.C. The faster you go, the longer it takes to stop — and the more dangerous a crash can be.

So slow down and give yourself extra time to get to your destination. It’s not worth the risk to yourself, and to others.

The faster you go, the longer it takes to stop

You need time to see and react before your brakes take effect and slow you down; reducing your speed gives you more reaction time and less braking distance is required. Each time you double your speed, your braking distance is multiplied by four. In wet or icy road conditions, it’s even more.

Small changes in speed can have a significant impact. When travelling at speeds above 60km/hr, every 5km/hr increase doubles your risk of being in a crash. This likelihood is nearly six times as great when travelling 20km/hr above the average speed.

The faster you go, the more you pay

If you’re caught speeding, you end up paying in a number of ways – and the cost increases the more you speed.

Driver risk premium

If you have one or more excessive speeding tickets, you pay a driver risk premium. It's based on convictions over a three-year period. You pay the driver risk premium on top of your cost of insurance.

Fines

Ticket fines increase the further over the speed limit you drive. If you're caught doing 20km/hr over the speed limit on a highway, you'll be ticketed $138; do more than 40km/hr, and the ticket is $368. In a school, playground or construction zone, the fines range from $196 to $483. For more information see our full listing of fines and points for B.C. traffic offences.

Vehicle impoundment

Besides the violation ticket fine and driver risk premium, police can immediately impound your vehicle for seven days for those travelling 40 km or more over the posted speed limit. This could escalate to 30 or 60 days for repeat offenders. The owner is then required to pay the vehicle towing and storage fees to get their vehicle back.

Gas

Most vehicles operate most fuel efficiently when travelling between 50 and 80km/hr and when maintaining a consistent speed. When you increase your speed above this range or vary your speed too frequently, your fuel consumption goes up. So watch your speed and save on gas.

Tips to stay safe

1. Allow at least two seconds' following distance behind other vehicles in good weather and road conditions (three seconds on a highway).

2. Slow down for poor weather conditions or uneven roads and increase your following distance to at least four seconds. Remember that the distance required to stop increases in wet or slippery conditions.

3. Don't speed up as someone is trying to pass you. Help the other driver get back into your lane by slowing down and making room.

4. Be realistic about your travel time and plan your trip beforehand. Increasing your speed does not decrease travel time in a meaningful way, so if you're running late, accept the delay. Better late than never.

5. Slow down. It’s not worth the risk.

High-risk driving

High-risk driving behaviours, like failing to yield, increase our chances of being in a crash.

High-risk driving includes behaviours such as failing to yield, ignoring traffic control devices, following too closely and improper passing.

Failing to yield in B.C.

Intersections are hot spots for failure-to-yield crashes – they're busy locations where a number of road users need to cross paths and share space.

Pedestrians are perhaps at the greatest risk when drivers fail to yield in intersections, specifically when drivers are making left turns. Seven out of ten pedestrians who are killed in intersections are hit by vehicles turning left when the pedestrian has the right of way*.

When turning left, carefully scan crosswalks and check over your shoulder. Don't let pedestrians be your blind spot.

1. Don't count on others to obey the rules of the road, or to make allowances for you.

2. It may not always be easy to decide who has the right-of-way at intersections. Signs and traffic signals often help determine who needs to yield to whom. If in doubt, always be ready to give the right of way. You can learn more in our Learn to drive smart guide.

Ignoring traffic-control devices

It can seem tempting to roll through a stop sign or other traffic control device, but doing so puts you and other road users at risk.

1. When you're approaching a light that's been green for a while, prepare yourself to stop if the light changes.

2. Remember that yellow lights mean you must stop unless it's unsafe to do so.

3. Be sure to come to a complete stop at stop signs and red lights, even when turning right.

Following too closely

Tailgating not only leaves you less room to stop in an emergency, it increases your risk of being rear-ended by another vehicle.

1. Always leave a safe following distance to give yourself more time to react to the unexpected.

2. You need a following distance of at least two seconds in good weather and road conditions.

3. Allow at least three seconds when you're behind a large vehicle that could block your vision or a motorcycle that could stop very quickly.

Improper passing

Passing can be dangerous, especially when your line of sight is obscured.

1. If you're planning to pass, make sure you can do it safely and legally. Keep within the speed limit and communicate clearly by using your signals.

2. Do not use the right lane to pass. Pass only if there is no oncoming traffic.

3. Before you pass a vehicle, be sure to signal, mirror check and shoulder check.

4. Ensure you can see the vehicle you've passed in your mirrors before pulling back in front of it.

5. When you pass or change lanes in front of a truck, make sure to leave extra room before pulling back in.

6. Always stop and yield to school buses, watch for children, and drive very slowly around parked school buses.

Раздел VI.
MY FUTURE PROFESSION/
МОЯ БУДУЩАЯ ПРОФЕССИЯ

Ex. 1. Complete the sentences with the correct word:

licence seat committed light over limit overtake turn speed park crossing fine speeding accident

1. Can I see yor driving _____?
2. You have to wear a _____ belt.
3. You have _____ a traffic offence.
4. You didn't stop at the red _____.
5. You almost caused a terrible _____.
6. You mustn't do _____ 30.
7. You drove at 60 in an area where the speed _____ is 40.
8. You mustn't _____ on this road.
9. You are not allowed to _____ left/right here.
10. You didn't respect the _____ limit here.
11. You mustn't _____ here.
12. You didn't stop at the pedestrian _____.
13. You will have to pay the traffic _____.
14. You will be fined for _____.

Ex. 2. Complete the dialogue:
CAR ACCIDENT

insurance, aid, crashed, witnesses, dented, rear, call, signal, skidded, minor, accident, scraped, driving, crash , address, company, right, registration, hurt

There's been an a_____.
1. There are people injured.
2. Nobody is h_____.
C_____ an ambulance.
Have you got the first _____ kit?
There was a car c_____.
I braked suddenly and the car behind me c_____ into.
I had the r_____ of way.
You've d_____ the back of my car.
You've s_____ my car.
You've hit my r_____ light.

You didn't s_____ you were turning left/right.
My car s_____ because the road was too slippery.
It's only a m_____ accident.
Here is my d_____ licence.
Here's my i_____ policy.
What's your name and a_____?
What's your insurance c_____?
What is your car r_____ number?
We need the names and addresses of the w_____.

Ex. 3. Fill in the gaps with derivatives of the words in parentheses:

While they aren't strictly members of the police force, they fulfil a number of tasks that police would usually do, taking some of the pressure off them so that they can focus on (1)_____(prevent) and solving of crimes. As previously mentioned, Traffic Officers in the UK are not police officers. Instead, they are (2)_____(civil) who serve to keep the roads safer. This includes (3)_____(closes) roads, stopping traffic, authorising relaxations of (4)_____(high) regulations and managing traffic. They perform an (5)_____(absolute) vital role here – the roads are a better place with them. Traffic Officers also work (6)_____(close) with incident support units (ISUs). These are units which carry more (7)_____(equip) than Traffic Officers, allowing for better response to incidents. Remove or arrange for the (8)_____(remove) of vehicles that are causing an obstruction on the road, such as abandoned or broken-down vehicles. Authorise specific (9)_____(except) and relaxations of motorway regulations. Direct a (10)_____(drive) of a vehicle to stop.

Ex. 4. Fill the gaps with suitable fragments:

a) however, because their work is limited to a particular venue — namely;

b) that, if necessary;

c) that you can become a Traffic Officer without joining the police force;

d) with general road and traffic tasks;

e) which carry more equipment than Traffic Officers;

f) that: ...traffic police;

g) with crime on the road;

h) often referred to colloquially as traffic cops;

i) who conduct general operations on roads throughout England and Wales;

j) traffic Officers in the UK are not police officers.

Traffic police or traffic officers, (1) _____, are police officers who direct traffic or serve in a traffic or roads policing unit enforcing rules of the road. It has been noted (2) _____, who are regarded as peripheral to most police forces, participate in both authoritative intervention and symbolic justice. They are different from the rest, (3) _____, public thoroughfares — and to particular people — namely, those who operate motor vehicles. They serve by dealing (4) _____.

Traffic Officers are employed individuals (5)_____. As previously mentioned, (6) _____. This means (7) _____. This means (8) _____, Traffic Officers can tow broken-down and abandoned vehicles to clear obstruction. Traffic Officers also work closely with incident support units (ISUs). These are units (9) _____, allowing for better response to incidents. While the police are called out to do (10) _____, and collisions, Traffic Officers have the power to do the following.

Ex. 5. Look at the text and find as many international words as you can.

Ex. 6. Look at the text again and answer the questions:

— What are Traffic Officers?

— What do Traffic Officers do?

— What Powers do Traffic Officers have?

Ex. 7. Read the text in detail and do the tasks that follow.

THE ROLE OF A TRAFFIC OFFICER

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 major roadsand also police who address traffic infractions on other roads. It has been noted that:

...traffic police, who are regarded as peripheral to most police forces, participate in both authoritative intervention and symbolic justice. Perhaps alone of all the assignments, traffic police are full-service police. They are different from the rest, however, because their work is limited to a particular venue — namely, public thoroughfares — and to particular people — namely, those who operate motor vehicles. But in terms of work, traffic police are detectives as well as patrol officers.

Traffic police have existed in some form for nearly three centuries. Road traffic began to increase in volume and speed during the eighteenth century, and the above mix of practices led to a clear need for some legal rule-making. In response, in 1722 the lord mayor of London appointed three men to ensure that traffic kept to the left and did not stop on London Bridge. They were possibly the world's first traffic police.

Traffic Officers play a vital role in keeping the roads safe. They serve by dealing with general road and traffic tasks. While this might not seem important, this means that the police can get on with cases which require their specialised skillset. This is the general role of a Traffic Officer.

Traffic Officers are employed individuals who conduct general operations on roads throughout England and Wales. While they aren't strictly members of the police force, they fulfil a number of tasks that police would usually do, taking some of the pressure off them so that they can focus on prevention and solving of crimes.

As previously mentioned, Traffic Officers in the UK are not police officers. Instead, they are civilians who serve to keep the roads safer. This means that you can become a Traffic Officer without joining the police force.

Traffic Officers perform a lot of duties on roads in England that would previously be carried out by police. This includes closing roads, stopping traffic, authorising relaxations of highway regulations and managing traffic. They perform an absolutely vital role here – the roads are a better place with them.

Traffic Officers tend to patrol in pairs, and drive high-visibility 4×4 patrol vehicles. This means that, if necessary, Traffic Officers can tow broken-down and abandoned vehicles to clear obstruction.

Traffic Officers also work closely with incident support units (ISUs). These are units which carry more equipment than Traffic Officers, allowing for better response to incidents. Part of a Traffic Officer's job is to be able to work both with ISUs and police officers to make sure that the road is safer.

While the police are called out to do with crime on the road, and collisions, Traffic Officers have the power to do the following:

— close roads;

— stop traffic;

— place traffic signs and use them;

— manage traffic at places where traffic surveys are taking place;

— remove or arrange for the removal of vehicles that are causing an obstruction on the road, such as abandoned or broken-down vehicles;

— authorise specific exceptions and relaxations of motorway regulations. For example, Traffic Officers can authorise use of the hard shoulder in order to alleviate more severe traffic.

On top of this, Traffic Officers have the power to do the following as of the Traffic Management Act 2004:

— direct a driver of a vehicle to stop;

— direct pedestrians to stop;

— place temporary signs and cones on the road.

Ex. 8. Find in the text the English equivalents for the following:

патрулировать крупные дороги, почти три века, обеспечение безопасности дорог, штатский человек, остановка движения, парами, брошенные транспортные средства, тесно сотрудничать, размещать дорожные знаки, препятствие на дороге.

Ex. 9. Read the dialogue:

A. Japanese police officer pulls over an American driver on the highway for speeding...

Police: Can I see your driver's license please?

Man: Ah, yeah. I think it's in my pocket. No. Maybe my wallet. Uh. Yeah here.

Police: Do you know how fast you were driving?

Man: No, sorry. It's a rental car. I'm not used to it.

Police: Have you been drinking tonight, Mr. Davidson?

Man: I had one or two drinks. I'm okay to drive, though. I know my limit.

Police: How long have you been in Japan?

Man: A few weeks, why?

Police: It seems you are unaware of our zero tolerance for drinking and driving.

Man: I'm not drunk. I'll blow into a breathalizer.

Police: In Japan you cannot operate a vehicle after consuming any alcohol.

Man: Oh, I didn't know that.

Police: You were also going over the speed limit, Mr. Davidson. I'm going to have to ask you to step out of your vehicle and get into my car.

Man: This is crazy. But what about my car?

Police: We'll have the rental car towed to the agency. When you're in our country you have to respect our rules.

Ex. 10. Check your understanding of the conversation above with this quick quiz.

1. Why was the man pulled over?

- ○ he had no driver's license
- ○ he was speeding
- ○ the car was stolen

2. What is Mr. Davidson's excuse?

- ○ he's not from Japan
- ○ he isn't used to the car
- ○ he only had one or two drinks

3. What will happen to the car he was driving?

- ○ the police will drive it home
- ○ he has to come back for it
- ○ a tow-truck will take it away

Ex. 11. Translate the dialogue and act it out.

Учебное издание

СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ КОММУНИКАТИВНЫХ НАВЫКОВ ИНСПЕКТОРОВ ДОРОЖНО-ПАТРУЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ ИНСПЕКЦИИ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ ДОРОЖНОГО ДВИЖЕНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ИНОСТРАННОГО ЯЗЫКА

Составители:
Полонская Олеся Юрьевна, **Зудаева** Вероника Вячеславовна,
Новолодская Наталья Сергеевна

Редактор
А. В. Андреев

Подписано в печать 25.03.2021 Формат 60 х 84/16
Усл. печ. л. 4,25 Тираж 100 экз. Заказ № 11

Восточно-Сибирский институт МВД России,
Иркутск, ул. Лермонтова, 110