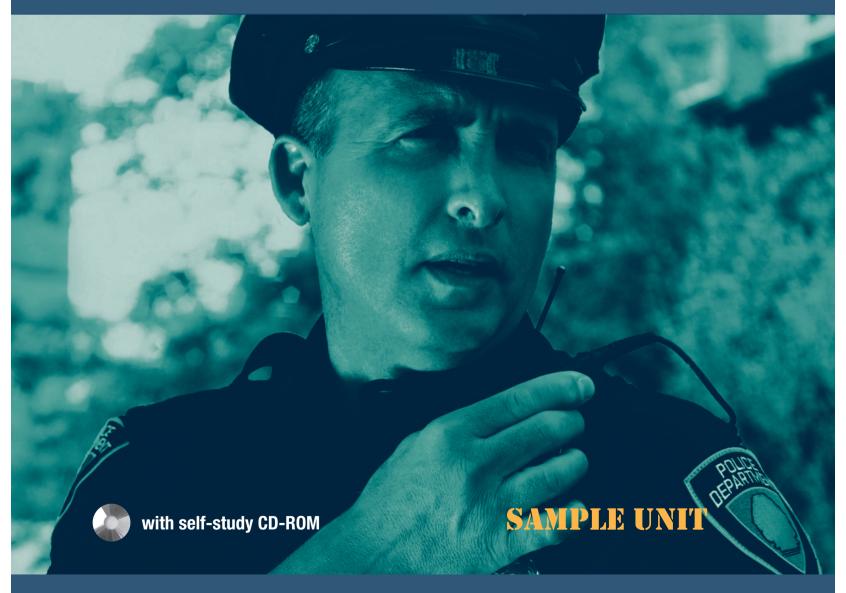
# student's book 1

## English for Law Enforcement





Unit title	Topics Vocabulary areas	Functions Language encounters	Grammar
The world of law enforcement	Alphabet Numbers Time Uniform and equipment Countries and nationalities Law enforcement around the world	Describing yourself Talking about routine police work Talking about roles and responsibilities Describing basic law enforcement activities	Present simple tense: Positives Negatives Questions
2 Traffic and vehicles	Car parts Describing vehicles – registration, colour etc. Vehicle and driving offences Documents – tax, insurance, driving licence MOT	Describing vehicles Stopping a vehicle Checking documents Explaining traffic offences – speeding, parking	Obligation – must / mustn't Rules – have to Present continuous positive May / might to express consequences
3 Out in the Community	Describing a community Types of anti-social behaviour – littering, graffiti,vandalism, etc. Dealing with anti-social behaviour Community policing	Describing reaction to anti-social behaviour Dispersing onlookers Explaining consequences Giving a warning	Present continuous Negatives Questions First conditional Past simple of 'be' Past simple regular verbs
4 Emergency call	Emergency calls Types of emergency Assault and injury Road traffic accident Domestic violence Parts of the body Describing injuries	Calming and reassuring Dealing with injured people Describing an incident Describing a road traffic accident Asking questions about an incident	Past continuous Past continuous v. past simple Question forms
5 Crimes against property	Theft crimes Crime Prevention Burglary (break-ins) Vehicle theft Crime prevention campaigns	Theft report form Giving professional advice Describing a theft Describing a crime campaign	Past tenses review Should for advice Going to for future Present perfect
6 Drugs & Alcohol	Drugs legislation Drug-related offences Drink and drug driving Customs control Drug-related crime Physical effects of drugs and alcohol	Describing drug-related offences Giving instructions to a driver Customs control Dealing with persons under the influence	Comparative adjectives Superlative adjectives Prepositions of place and movement Phrasal verbs Present perfect continuous

Unit title	Topics Vocabulary areas	Functions Language encounters	Grammar
<b>7</b> Civil Disorder	Civil disorder and riots Firearms and equipment Strikes and demonstrations Dealing with crowds Policing a football match	Restraining a violent person Policing a large event Making an arrest Giving orders	Simple past passive Imperatives Phrasal verbs
8 At the Station	Police station layout Roles and responsibilities of police-station personnel Rights in custody ID procedures – fingerprinting, identity parades Interviewing suspects	Interviewing a suspect Booking into custody Fingerprinting ID parades Interview techniques	Gerund / -ing form Revision of have to Be allowed to Revision of past passive v. active forms
<b>9</b> Crime Scene Investigation	Crime scene investigation Physical evidence Forensic techniques E-fits DNA testing	Process for crime scene investigation Physical descriptions Describing DNA testing techniques	Present passive for processes Collocations
10 Criminal Justice Systems	Penalties and punishments Legal systems In court Extradition Interpol notices	Explaining criminal justice system Court procedures Cross examination Sentencing	Future passive for predictions Future passive with <i>might</i> Tag questions
11 Organized Crime	Organized crime groups and activities – the Italian Mafia, the Yakuza Human trafficking Surveillance operations Psychology of organized crime	Describing criminal activities associated with organized crime Dealing with victims of human trafficking Setting up a surveillance operation	Present perfect 2 Collocations
12 International Cooperation	The menace of trans-national crime Cultural property crime and wildlife crime Email and telephone requests Interpol and Civpol Intercultural competence	E-mail language Requesting information and assistance Face-to-face discussions Liaising with overseas counterparts	Synonyms Present perfect active v. passive Email and telephone language Word building

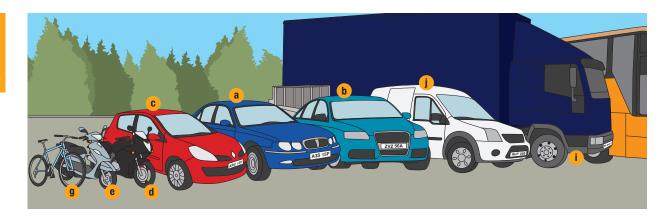
## 2 Traffic and vehicles

## alpha

## Is this your vehicle?

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- types of vehicle
- registration plates
- radio telephony alphabet



[15] Reading and listening

**Task 1** Listen and read the descriptions of the vehicles. Then match them with the pictures.



- a white van with a trailer
  a metallic blue car
  a blue car
  an HGV (Heavy Goods Vehicle)
  a big, black motorcycle
- 6 a silver grey moped
  7 a beige and orange coach
  8 a light blue bicycle
  9 a dark blue lorry
  - 10 a small, red car

Task 2 Match the words with the colours.



Reading Task 3



Look at the vehicle registration plates. Read the text and answer the questions.

- 1 Find a different expression for 'registration plate'. l \_\_\_\_\_p
- 2 Find a word which means 'the size and style of printed letters'. t \_\_\_\_\_
- Which of these is NOT the correct format for an EU registration plate?



SUV X27

SUV X27

- a blue background black letters
- b yellow background black letters
- white background black letters
- 4 Why are German licence plates special?

2 Traffic and vehicles

14







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

The typeface for registration plates in Germany is a special one. It is designed to be very difficult to change: for example, it is impossible to change the 0 to a Q, or the P to an R. It is very easy for a radar or license-plate reading machine to read this typeface, but because the letters are narrow. However, it is more difficult for the human eye to read it because the letters are so narrow.

**Task 4** Label the registration plates in task 3 with these countries. Which registration plates are from vehicles NOT registered in the European Union?

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

[16] Pronunciation

**Task 5** Listen to the word stress for the names of the countries in task 4. Then write them in the correct column.

	••			
Spain	Japan	China	Italy	America
	Su <b>dan</b>			Ni <b>ger</b> ia
	***************************************			

[17] 💿 Listen and check.

[18] Task 6 Law enforcers use the international radiotelephony alphabet for international communication. Listen and repeat.

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

[19] CListening

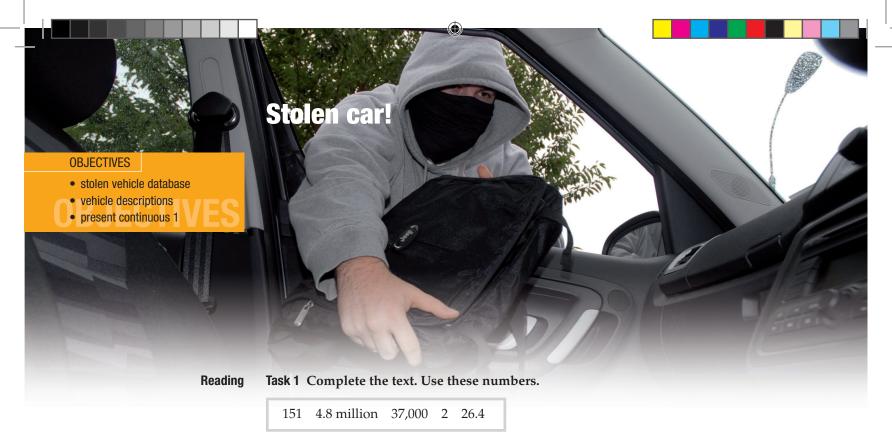
Task 7 Listen and write the vehicle registration plates.

1	 3	 5	
2	 4	 6	

**Speaking** 

**Task 8** Work in pairs. Look at the vehicles in task 1. Take it in turns to choose a vehicle and say the registration plate to your partner.





## **INTERPOL's ASF-SMV database**

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

#### [20] Now listen and check.

#### Task 2 Look at the diagram and complete the sentences.

The most stolen make of car is \_\_\_\_ are all Japanese makes of car. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the second most stolen make of car: it is German. and \_\_\_\_\_ are French makes of car, and \_\_\_\_ is Italian.

Makes of stolen vehicles in the INTERPOL ASF SMV database **OPEL** 87349 **TOYOTA** 404217 **BMW** 104731 VOLKSWAGEN 307680 **MAZDA** 112426 **MERCEDES** 125203 **HONDA** 125766 **FORD** 264017 **PEUGEOT** 126157 MITSUBISHI 137627 **FIAT** 215225 **LADA** 148239

**NISSAN** 185292

**RENAULT** 148767





#### [21] **Pronunciation**

Task 3 Listen to the word stress in these nationalities. Then write them in the correct column.

American British German Swiss Indian Taiwanese Romanian

		••	••	***	****	***
Ī	French	Russian	Chinese	African	I <b>tal</b> ian	Japan <b>ese</b>
				•		
					***************************************	

[22] 🔕 Listen and check.

[23] Listening **Task 4** Listen and complete the vehicle descriptions.

	vehicle 1	vehicle 2	vehicle 3
Make and model			
Colour			
Licence plate number			
Registered in			
Registered to			

#### **Speaking**

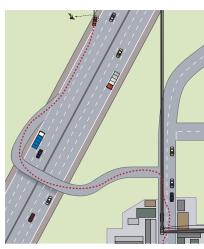
Task 5 Work in pairs. Student A turn to File 00. Student B turn to File 00. Describe the vehicles.



#### Writing

Task 6 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
  - 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.
- Yes, / he / on the motorway. / He / go north / and he / not slow down.
- Now / he / begin / to slow down.
- The car / stop. / It has no more petrol.
- The driver / open / the door and he / get out.





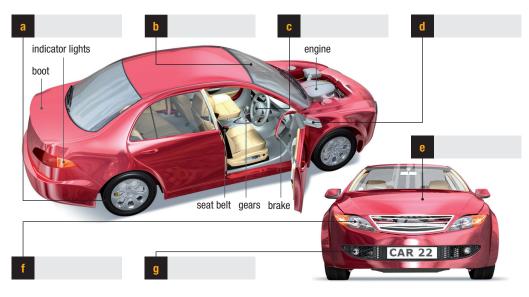
## charlie

### **Vehicle check**

#### OBJECTIVES

- · parts of a car
- vehicle offences
- must / mustn't





**WORLD ENGLISH** 

UK US bonnet hood boot trunk windshield windscreen indicator turn lights lights driving driver's licence license

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

Task 2 Label the car in the picture with these words.

tyre bonnet windscreen steering wheel headlights fog lights mirror

[24] **Q** Listen and check.

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

out of date don't work flat cracked overloaded



Your driver's licence is not valid. It is

18



The lorry is too heavy because it's



The driver can't see properly because his windscreen is



The front right-hand tyre is completely



This vehicle is dangerous. The headlights

#### GRAMMAR must / mustn't

(= it's against the law; it's illegal)



## charlie

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

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

#### Task 5 Work in pairs. Talk about what drivers must and mustn't do in your country.



#### Listen to four conversations between law enforcers and drivers. Complete the table.

	conversation 1	conversation 2	conversation 3	conversation 4
Where are they?	on a motorway	at a bc	on a motorway	on a motorway
What's the problem?				

#### [20] Task 7 Listen and complete these sentences from the conversations.

COI	nversation 1	
1	Can I see your	and, please?
		for children in this country, madam.
COI	nversation 2	
3	You must	at all times.
4	It's illegal to	•
COI	nversation 3	
5	The	isn't working, sir.
6	Can you	the car, please?
COI	nversation 4	
7	I	you for dangerous driving.





## delta

## **Traffic offences and penalties**

#### OBJECTIVES

- driving licences
- road signs
- penalties
- have to / don't have to; may / might



#### **Task 1** Look at the driving licence. Find the information.

- Name and surname of the driver
- 2 Nationality of the driver
- Date of birth of the driver
- Place of birth of the driver
- 5 Date of expiry of licence
- Category of vehicle

Task 2 Label the licence. Use these words.

identity photo signature date of birth issuing body address

**Speaking** 

Task 3 Write the questions you need to ask the driver to get the information in task 1.

Task 4 Work in pairs. Student A turn to File 00, Student B turn to File 00. Ask questions to complete your licences.

## **GRAMMAR** have to / don't have to and may / might

We use have to to talk about rules and regulations, or things that are / aren't necessary. It isn't as strong as must.

#### **Positive**

I / you / we / they **have to** get a new front tyre. (it's necessary)

He / she has to start work at 6.30 am. (it's the rule)

#### **Negative**

I / you / we / they **don't have to** pay a fine – it's a minor offence. (so it's necessary)

He / she doesn't have to work at weekends.

20

Do I / you / we / they have to have insurance? Yes, you do. / No, they don't.

Does he / she have to go with the officer? Yes, he does. / No, she doesn't.

We use may / might for possibilities, or things that can happen.

If you drive too fast, you may / might have an accident.

She may / might be drunk – she's driving very badly.

If he doesn't have a licence, he might be arrested.









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

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

- If you park in a non-stopping area, you .....................
- If you drink and drive, you .....
- If you exceed the speed limit, you ......
- If you want to drive, you ................
- All your passengers .......

#### [27] Listening

**Task 6** Listen and complete the table.



drink

driving

Driving offences and penalties in Great Britain				
Offence	Penalty	Fine		
Causing death by dangerous driving Dangerous driving	up toin prison	unlimited		
Failure to stop or report an	up toin prison	up to £5,000		
Speeding offences Drink driving	penalty points lose licence	up toup to		
Using a mobile phone (car)		up to £1,000		
Using a mobile phone (or bus)	penalty points	up to		

#### **Speaking**

Task 7 Work in pairs. Student A look at this text about unusual driving laws. Student B look at File 00. Ask and answer questions to complete your text. Use a dictionary and be prepared to explain difficult words to your partner in English!

What do taxi drivers have to carry in Australia? What can't drivers do in Alaska?





## Unusual driving laws of the world

Some parts of the world have unusual driving laws. Some of these laws seem strange because they are very old - others just seem strange!

- If taxi drivers in Finland play music in their cars while they are driving customers, they have to
- Luckily for dogs, in Alaska, it is illegal to tie a dog to the roof of the car.
- Women, if you go out for a drive in California, don't forget that it is illegal to drive car if you are wearing a housecoat. It is also useful to know that the speed limit for a vehicle without a driver is 60 miles / 80 km an hour!
- If you take a taxi in Australia, ask the driver what is in the boot / trunk of the car. By law, it is compulsory for taxis
- Drivers in New Jersey will be happy to know that it is illegal to plant trees in the middle of the road.
- If you go to New York, make sure you are happy with what you are wearing before you drive into town. It is illegal
- You have to think fast if you are driving in Oregon. In this American state, you can
- It is not illegal to drink beer in Rhode island but it is illegal to drive with beer in your car. Even if the beer isn't open, this is still an offence.



## **Aviation English**

Henry Emery and Andy Roberts

ICAO 3-4 (A2-B1)

Aviation English has been specifically designed to teach English language communication skills to pilots and air traffic controllers, and to help them achieve and maintain Operational Level 4 (now an international requirement enforced by the International Civil Aviation Organization). Each of the units covers the language needed to deal with 'non-routine' scenarios. The Student's Book and CD-ROM (included in pack) provide 130 hours of content.

www.macmillanenglish.com/aviationenglish

## **Campaign: English for the Military**

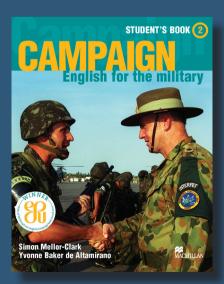
Simon Mellor-Clark, Yvonne Baker de Altamirano, Randy Walden, Nicola King, Charles Boyle

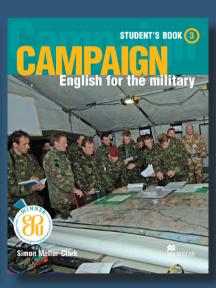
Elementary to Upper Intermediate (A1-C1)

**Campaign** is an award-winning course that meets the English language needs of military personnel on international operations, such as peacekeeping, humanitarian assistance, and training exercises. The three levels work to NATO's STANAG 6001 system of levels and each includes a Student's Book, Workbook, Teacher's Book and Audio CDs.

www.campaignmilitaryenglish.com







The course is supplemented by

Campaign Grammar Practice Louis Harrison (Elementary A1-B2)
Campaign Check your Vocabulary for Military English Richard Bowyer
Campaign Dictionary of Military Terms Richard Bowyer