# English for Law Enforcement 



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| Unit title | Topics <br> Vocabulary areas | Functions <br> Language encounters | Grammar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 <br> The world of law enforcement | Alphabet <br> Numbers <br> Time <br> Uniform and equipment <br> Countries and nationalities <br> Law enforcement around the world | Describing yourself <br> Talking about routine police work <br> Talking about roles and responsibilities <br> Describing basic law enforcement activities | Present simple tense: <br> Positives <br> Negatives <br> Questions |
| 2 <br> Traffic and vehicles | Car parts <br> Describing vehicles - registration, colour etc. <br> Vehicle and driving offences Documents - tax, insurance, driving licence MOT | Describing vehicles <br> Stopping a vehicle <br> Checking documents <br> Explaining traffic offences speeding, parking | Obligation - must / mustn't <br> Rules - have to <br> Present continuous positive <br> May / might to express consequences |
| 3 <br> 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 <br> Dispersing onlookers <br> Explaining consequences <br> Giving a warning | Present continuous <br> Negatives Questions <br> First conditional <br> Past simple of 'be' <br> Past simple regular verbs |
| 4 <br> Emergency call | Emergency calls Types of emergency Assault and injury Road traffic accident Domestic violence Parts of the body Describing injuries | Calming and reassuring <br> Dealing with injured people <br> Describing an incident <br> Describing a road traffic accident <br> Asking questions about an incident | Past continuous <br> Past continuous v. past simple Question forms |
| 5 <br> 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 <br>  <br> 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 <br> Superlative adjectives <br> Prepositions of place and movement <br> Phrasal verbs <br> Present perfect continuous |


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

# (2) Traficic and venicles 

## alpha

## OBJECTIVES

- types of vehicle
- registration plates
- radio telephony alphabet

Is this your vehicle?

[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 | 6 | a silver grey moped |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a metallic blue car | 7 | a beige and orange coach |
| a blue car | 8 | a light blue bicycle |
| an HGV (Heavy Goods Vehicle) | 9 | a dark blue lorry |
| a big, black motorcycle | 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'. $1 \quad \mathrm{p}$
2 Find a word which means 'the size and style of printed letters'. t
3 Which of these is NOT the correct format for an EU registration plate?

## SUV X27 <br> SUV X27

a blue background black letters
b yellow background black letters

## SUV X27

c white background black letters

4 Why are German licence plates special?

## recistration


[16] Pronunciation
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 |

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

| - | $\square \square$ | - - | - $\square$ | - |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Spain | Japan <br> Sudan | China | Italy | America |
|  |  |  |  | Nigeria |

[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 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| B | Bravo | H Hotel | N November | T Tango | Z Zulu |  |
| C | Charlie | I | India | O Oscar | U Uniform |  |
| D | Delta | J | Juliet | P Papa | V Victor |  |
| E | Echo | K Kilo | Q Quebec | W Whiskey |  |  |
| F | Foxtrot | L Lima | R Romeo | X X-Ray |  |  |

[19] $\odot$ Listening
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) $\qquad$ minutes. In the US, this happens every (2) seconds. The police find less than half of these vehicles.
$\Rightarrow$ 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) $\square$ 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) $\qquad$ motor vehicles worldwide.


## [20] Now listen and check.

Task 2 Look at the diagram and complete the sentences.
1 The most stolen make of car is and $\qquad$ are all Japanese makes of car.
3 The is the second most stolen make of car: it is German.
$4 \quad$ and are French makes of car, and is Italian.
5 There are more American Ford cars stolen than Russian
Makes of stolen vehicles in the INTERPOL ASF SMV database
OPEL 87349
BMW 104731
MAZDA 112426
MERCEDES 125203
HONDA 125766
PEUGEOT 126157
MITSUBISHI 137627
LADA 148239
RENAULT 148767

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

American British German Swiss Indian Taiwanese Romanian

| － | －－ | － | ㅁㅁ | －ロロロ | －－ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| French | Russian | Chinese | African | Italian | Japanese |

［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．

## GRAMMIAR The present continuous

The present continuous tense is used to describe what is happening now．
Positive
I am driving along the motorway at the moment．（ $1 \mathrm{am}=$ I＇m）
He／she is overtaking the car in front．（he is＝he＇s；she is＝she＇s）
You／we／they are driving too fast！（you are＝you＇re，we are＝we＇re，they are＝they＇re）
Negative
I＇m not driving too fast．The speed limit is 120 km per hour．
He／she isn＇t slowing down！
You／we／they aren＇t driving very well．

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 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．


## charlie

## Vehicle check



1 Your driver's licence is not valid. It is


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.

[24] Listen and check.
Task 3 What are the problems? Complete the sentences. Use these words.
out of date don't work flat cracked overloaded
2 The lorry is
too heavy
because it's

l. \begin{tabular}{l}
The driver <br>
can't see <br>
properly <br>
because his <br>
windscreen is

$\quad$

The front <br>
right-hand <br>
tyre is <br>
completely

$\quad$

This vehicle <br>
is dangerous. <br>
The headlights
\end{tabular}

## Grammar must/mustn't

Must is the same in all persons.
I/ you / he must wear a seatbelt.
We / you / they must have vehicle insurance. (= it's the law; it's compulsory)
I / you / he mustn't exceed the speed limit.
We / you / they mustn't drive without a seatbelt. (= it's against the law; it's illegal)

Task 4 Write positive $(\checkmark)$ and negative $(X)$ sentences. Use must / mustn't.
1 Drivers / drive / on the right-hand side of the road. $\checkmark$ Drivers must drive on the right-hand side of the road.
2 You / drive / when you are drinking alcohol. $\boldsymbol{X}$
3 Small children / sit / in the front seat / of the car. $X$
4 Vehicles / have / child seats / for small children. $\sqrt{ }$
5 Motorcycle drivers / and passengers / wear helmets. $\checkmark$
6 You / drive at more than 50 km per hour on this road. $\boldsymbol{X}$
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 $a b \sim c$ | on a motorway | on a motorway |
| What's the problem? |  |  |  |  |

[20] © Task 7 Listen and complete these sentences from the conversations.
conversation 1
1 Can I see your $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ please?
2 You $\qquad$ for children in this country, madam.
conversation 2
3 You must
4
It's illegal to
conversation 3
5
5 The at all times.

## 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.
1 Name and surname of the driver
4 Place of birth of the driver
2 Nationality of the driver 5 Date of expiry of licence
3 Date of birth of the driver 6 Category of vehicle

Task 2 Label the licence. Use these words.

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identity photo signature date of birth issuing body address
```

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.

CRAMMAR 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)
$\mathrm{He} /$ 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)
$\mathrm{He} /$ she doesn't have to work at weekends.
Questions
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

1 If you park in a non-stopping area, you
If you drink and drive, you
If you exceed the speed limit, you $\qquad$
4 If you want to drive, you $\qquad$
All your passengers $\qquad$ .
6 If you cause an accident by dangerous driving, you
Task 6 Listen and complete the table.


| Offence | Penalty | Fine |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Causing death by dangerous driving | up to - in prison | unlimited |
| Dangerous driving | lose |  |
| Failure to stop or report an | up to in prison | up to $£ 5,000$ |
| Speeding offences | penalty points | up to |
| Drink driving | lose licence | up to |
| Using a mobile phone (car) | $\cdots$ | 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!

1 If taxi drivers in Finland play music in their cars while they are driving customers, they have to
2 Luckily for dogs, in Alaska, it is illegal to tie a dog to the roof of the car.
3 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!
4 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 to
5 Drivers in New Jersey will be happy to know that it is illegal to plant trees in the middle of the road.
6 If you go to New York, make sure you are happy with what you are wearing before you drive into town. It is illegal to
7 You have to think fast if you are driving in Oregon. In this American state, you can
8 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

E N G L I S H


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