

Technology



Preview

Warm up. Do you have all the “should haves” in your car? Have you ever needed to use this equipment?

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THE RESPONSIBLE DRIVER

Emergencies can happen at a moment's notice and can turn deadly in an instant. We can't plan for emergencies, but we can be equipped to handle them. This month, the Responsible Driver examines what you should have in your car at all times. Better safe than sorry!

“Should haves” self-check

Check the items you have in your car right now. Then get the ones you don't have ASAP! Common sense requires that you have these items in your car in case of a breakdown or in case you have to assist another driver in need.

- a flashlight with working batteries—keep some spares!
- a spare tire—to replace a flat tire
- a jack—to change the tire
- flares—to warn oncoming traffic that you are stopped
- jumper cables—to start a car with a dead battery

Unit 3 objectives

- Respond appropriately to a police officer in a traffic stop.
- Describe an accident.
- Understand traffic violations.
- Avoid aggressive driving and road rage.
- Drive by the Golden Rule.
- Understand what equipment is needed in a car.



Practical conversations

Model 1 Respond appropriately in a traffic stop.

A. Listen and read.

http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=914&filename=U03_01_p30_A.mp3

A: I'm going to have to give you a ticket for speeding.

B: You're right. I'm sorry, officer.

A: License and registration, please.

B: Here you go.

A: I'll be back in a few minutes.

Please turn off your engine.

B: OK.



B. Pronunciation and intonation practice.

http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=915&filename=U03_02_p30_B.mp3



Vocabulary

Traffic violations



speeding



not stopping at a stop sign



not yielding at a yield sign



tailgating



not signaling



talking on a hand-held cell phone

C. Pair work. Get a ticket for a traffic violation.

A: I'm going to have to give you a ticket for _____.

B: You're right. I'm sorry, officer.

A: License and registration, please.

B: _____.

A: I'll be back in a few minutes. Please turn off your engine.

B: _____.

Model 2 Describe an accident.

A. Listen and read.

http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=917&filename=U03_04_p31_A.mp3

A: I had an accident. I sideswiped another car.

B: Oh, no. Was anyone hurt?

A: No, thank goodness. It was just a fender bender, but I'm really upset.

B: Well, take it easy. The insurance will cover it.



B. Pronunciation and intonation practice.

http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=918&filename=U03_05_p31_B.mp3

Reactions to accidents

It was just a fender bender, but I'm really upset.
But there was a lot of damage, and I'm really upset.

Vocabulary

Car accidents



I **sideswiped** a parked car.



I was following too closely, and I **rear-ended** another car.



I **totaled** the car.



I wasn't paying attention, and I **hit** another car.

C. Pair work. Discuss an accident.

A: I had an accident. I _____.

B: Oh, no. Was anyone hurt?

A: No, thank goodness. _____.

B: _____ . The insurance will cover it.

↑ It's OK, Don't worry, etc.

Do it yourself!

A. True story. Describe an accident you had or an accident you know about. What was the cause?

Accident	What was the cause?
<i>a fender bender</i>	<i>The driver was talking on a cell phone.</i>

B. Pair work. Compare information with your partner.

C. Discussion. Bring in an article describing an accident from a newspaper. Discuss the accident with your classmates. What happened? What was the cause?



Using gerunds

A gerund is the *-ing* form of the verb, used as a noun. Gerunds can be used in a variety of ways.

as a subject of a sentence:

Passing on the right is dangerous.

as an object of a verb:

I don't like **honking** at another driver.

as an object of a preposition:

Even if you're in a hurry, that's no excuse for **speeding**.

as a complement:

My favorite way to get places is **driving**.

See page 146 for a list of verbs followed by gerunds. See page 147 for how to spell the gerund and the present participle.

A. Complete the sentences with gerunds.

- We got a ticket for not _____ at the stop sign.
stop
- _____ the scene of an accident is a serious crime.
Leave
- The officer stopped us for not _____ to the car in the rotary.
yield
- _____ is not permitted in a bus stop.
Park
- I get angry at drivers for _____.
tailgate
- I'm not used to _____ at night.
drive
- The worst traffic offense is _____.
speed
- _____ on a hand-held cell phone while driving is very distracting to a driver.
Talk
- I'm tired of _____ tickets. I'd better stop _____ so fast!
get drive
- Instead of _____ the speed limit, he just kept _____ for radar traps.
observe look

Infinitives of purpose

An infinitive is *to* and the simple form of the verb. Infinitives are used after certain verbs: *decide, forget, need, plan, remember, want*.

Remember to pass on the left, not on the right.

You can use an infinitive to explain the purpose of an action. Statements using an infinitive of purpose often answer questions with *why*.

A: And why did the officer stop you?

B: **To give** me a ticket.

See page 146 for a list of verbs followed by infinitives.

renew my driver's license

*make an appointment with the
guidance counselor about college
visits for Sam*

buy new tires

pay my parking ticket

pick up cookies for the office party

B. Read Dr. Jamie Greene's "to-do" list for tomorrow. Then answer the questions with an infinitive of purpose.

1. Why did she drive to the Department of Motor Vehicles? to renew her driver's license
2. Why did she call the guidance counselor?

3. Why did she drive to Discount Tire World?

4. Why did she go to the municipal courthouse? _____

5. Why did she drive to the bakery? _____

C. Complete each answer. Use an infinitive of purpose.

1. Why do police officers stop speeders? They stop speeders to give them tickets.

2. Why do people speed? They speed _____

3. Why did you get a driver's license? I got a driver's license _____

▶ Do it yourself!

A. Make a list of where you went yesterday and why. Use infinitives of purpose.

Activity	Purpose
<i>I went to the ATM</i>	<i>to get money for groceries</i>

B. Pair work. Ask your partner what he or she did yesterday. Ask why.



Appropriate behavior with a police officer



A. Read the picture story again. Answer the questions.

1. Why did the officer pull the driver over? _____
2. What did the officer ask for? _____
3. How fast was the driver driving? _____

B. Vocabulary. Choose one of the words or phrases to complete each sentence.

1. Uh-oh! There's a cop behind us with her lights flashing. I think she's going to _____!
let us off / pull us over
2. I'm sorry, _____, I didn't realize how fast I was going.
cop / officer
3. Are you aware that I _____ you going over 80?
warned / clocked
4. Be sure to look both ways before you _____. There's a lot of traffic.
are wise / pull out
5. This time I'm going to _____. Next time it'll be more serious.
pull you over / let you off

C. Listen. Read each response out loud from the text on page 34.

http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=922&filename=U03_09_p35_C.mp3

D. Read each sentence or question. Underline your response.

1. "Do you know why I pulled you over?"

YOU Yes, officer. I was speeding.

YOU Yes, officer. To clock me.

2. "Are you aware how fast you were going?"

YOU To get to the bank.

YOU Actually, no, I'm sorry.

3. "Being in a hurry is no excuse."

YOU I know. You're right.

YOU As a matter of fact.

4. "I'm going to let you off easy this time."

YOU I really appreciate it, officer.

YOU It was just a fender bender.

5. "Be careful when you pull out."

YOU I sideswiped the car.

YOU I will. Thanks for the warning.

E. Pair work. Take turns reading the items and responses in Exercise D.

Do it yourself!

A. Write your own response. Then read the conversation out loud with a partner.



I'm going to have to see your license and registration.

YOU _____



You were tailgating, and then you didn't signal your right turn.

YOU _____



You got off easy this time. Next time you might not be so lucky.

YOU _____

B. Culture talk. In the country you come from, what are some traffic violations? What are the penalties for committing them? What do you say to a police officer who stops you? Compare cultures with your classmates.



Authentic practice

Aggressive driving and road rage

A. Listening comprehension. Listen to the panel discussion.

[http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=923&filename=U03_10_p36_A_\(1\).mp3](http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=923&filename=U03_10_p36_A_(1).mp3)

[http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=924&filename=U03_10_p36_A_\(2\).mp3](http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=924&filename=U03_10_p36_A_(2).mp3)

B. Discussion. Answer the question. Then discuss with the class.

What's the difference between aggressive driving and road rage? _____

C. Listen to the panel discussion again. Check the advice given to help people avoid the consequences of road rage.

[http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=925&filename=U03_11_p36_C_\(1\).mp3](http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=925&filename=U03_11_p36_C_(1).mp3)
[http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=926&filename=U03_11_p36_C_\(2\).mp3](http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=926&filename=U03_11_p36_C_(2).mp3)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <input type="checkbox"/> Get angry. | 4. <input type="checkbox"/> Control others. |
| 2. <input type="checkbox"/> Step back from your anger. | 5. <input type="checkbox"/> Recognize you can't control others. |
| 3. <input type="checkbox"/> Go to the Behavior Management Institute. | 6. <input type="checkbox"/> Don't take things personally. |

D. Look at the examples of aggressive driving.



Vocabulary

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Examples of aggressive driving



flashing lights



gesturing



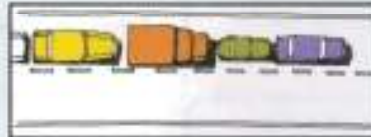
staring



weaving through traffic



honking



tailgating



cutting another driver off

E. Discussion. What's your reaction to aggressive driving?

I honk back!



I don't do anything. It's not worth looking for trouble.



I don't take it personally.



▶ Do it yourself!

A. Complete the magazine survey about driver attitudes.

What's your driving **anger** quotient?



The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration estimates that aggressive driving has caused **2.28 million accidents** and **27,935 deaths** in the past five years. Aggressive driving is often a response to feeling stress and getting angry at the driving of others.

How do these behaviors affect you?

Rate each behavior on a scale of 1 to 3.

1 = not bothered 2 = annoyed 3 = very angry

Circle the number after each behavior.

HOT-BUTTON BEHAVIORS

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 1. Tailgating to make others go faster or get out of the way | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 2. Flashing lights to signal others to move to another lane | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 3. Making hand gestures at others | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 4. Weaving in and out of traffic | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 5. Honking excessively | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6. Driving too slowly in the passing lane so no one can pass | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 7. Staring angrily at another driver | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 8. Cutting people off | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 9. Slowing down after passing someone | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 10. Trying to beat a yellow light that's about to turn red | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 11. Not making a right turn in the right-hand turn lane | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 12. Not reacting quickly after the red light turns green | 1 | 2 | 3 |

What your score means

- 30-36:** Calm down. Life is shorter than you think.
24-29: Don't let the behavior of others have power over you.
12-23: You're cool as a cucumber.

Total your score.



B. Collaborative activity. Compile the scores of all the students in the class.

C. Culture talk. How do people feel about these behaviors in the country you come from? Does driving behavior differ from country to country? Compare cultures.



Driving by the Golden Rule

A. Read and listen to the letters.

[http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=928&filename=U03_13_p38_A_\(1\).mp3](http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=928&filename=U03_13_p38_A_(1).mp3)
[http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=929&filename=U03_13_p38_A_\(2\).mp3](http://jeisee.com/tten/text/download/sound/?id=929&filename=U03_13_p38_A_(2).mp3)



Ask Joan

Culture tips for newcomers

Dear Joan:

The other day I was driving out of a parking lot and my baby was in the back seat. She threw down her bottle, and for a second I was distracted. I reached back to get her bottle and I bumped a little into another car. It was just a soft bump, but I was afraid to stop to look, Joan, so I drove away. I don't have a lot of money and every little scratch and dent costs so much to fix. My wife said I did the wrong thing. She told me to think how angry I would be if someone hit my car and caused damage and didn't leave a name and phone number for me to call. What do you think?

Clarence in Claremont

Dear Clarence:

I'm with your wife on this one. And

so is the law. It's against the law to leave the scene of an accident, even a small one, if there is any property damage. But over and above the law, put yourself in the shoes of the owner of the car and you will understand why leaving was wrong. There's nothing you can do now, but let this be a lesson to you and to all my readers.

Joan

Dear Joan:

Last week I saw a car parked on the shoulder of the road and it looked like the driver might be sick. I wanted to stop to help him, but a passenger in my car said I would just be looking for trouble. He told me that if I stopped to help and the man died or something else bad happened, that his family could go to court to sue me. Joan, it seems like everybody in this country wants to go to court to sue someone! I didn't stop, but I still feel bad about it.

Lucille from Louisiana

Dear Lucille:

If you see a person in imminent danger of dying, and your actions could save that person's life, you should not be afraid to stop and help.

The laws everywhere protect "Good Samaritans" from being sued under such circumstances. Under more normal circumstances, however, where there is no immediate danger of death, the best advice is to call 911 from a car phone or from the most convenient public or emergency phone. In that way, trained medical personnel will arrive quickly.

Remember, though, the courts expect people to behave with common sense. No one expects you to be a doctor or to have medical training. It's always best to drive (and live!) by the Golden Rule: Treat others as you wish others to treat you.

Joan

B. Read the letters again. Then answer the questions.

1. Why didn't Clarence stop? _____
2. What did Lucille see? _____
3. Why didn't she stop? _____
4. What is the Golden Rule? _____

C. Pair work. What advice would you give to each driver? Compare advice with a partner.

Uh-oh. I might have sideswiped that parked car. I don't think anything happened, though. And anyway, the owner isn't there.



Look at the woman in that parked car over there. Do you think there's something wrong? She's got her head down on the wheel.



YOU _____

YOU _____

D. Read the car equipment safety checklist from *Road Talk Magazine*.

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"Should haves" self-check

Check the items you have in your car right now. Then get the ones you don't have ASAP! Common sense requires that you have these items in your car in case of a breakdown or in case you have to assist another driver in need.

- a flashlight with working batteries—keep some spares!
- a spare tire—to replace a flat tire
- a jack—to change the tire
- flares—to warn oncoming traffic that you are stopped
- jumper cables—to start a car with a dead battery

"Must haves"

And don't forget these! The law requires that you have these items in your car in case of an accident or a police stop.

- car registration—to establish the name of the owner of the car and the state the car is registered in
- insurance card—to provide to any driver whose car you might have damaged, to show who to contact about the damages
- your valid driver's license—of course!

E. Critical thinking. Look in the trunk of each car. What should the driver get?



Get today: _____



Get today: _____

► Do it yourself!

A. True story. Tell a true car story to your partner or your group. Choose one of these topics:

- an accident
- a ticket
- an experience with an aggressive driver or road rage
- a problem with a car
- car equipment

B. Discussion. What was the problem? What happened? What was the solution?



Review

A. Pair work or group work.

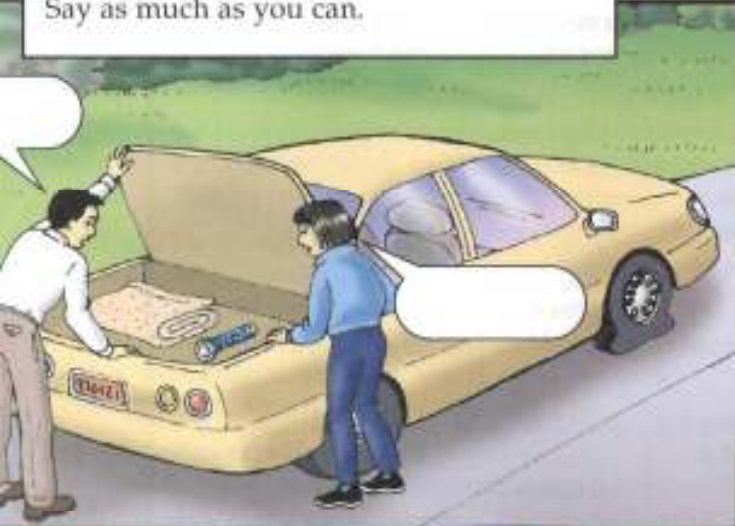
- What is happening?
- What are the people doing?

Ask and answer questions.

Create conversations.

Tell a story.

Say as much as you can.



B. Listening comprehension. Listen to the conversation between a father and his teenage daughter. Check the equipment they have and the equipment they need.

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	They have	They need
1. License	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Registration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Insurance card	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Spare tire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Jack	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Flashlight	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Flares	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Jumper cables	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. Read each sentence or question. Underline your response.

1. "Do you know why I pulled you over?"

YOU No, thank goodness.

YOU I think I was tailgating.

2. "You were speeding. I clocked you at 84."

YOU You're right. I was going a little fast.

YOU Take it easy.

3. "You're getting off easy this time. Next time it's a ticket and points."

YOU That's no excuse.

YOU I appreciate it, officer.

4. "Leave yourself a little extra time so you won't have to speed."

YOU That's a good idea.

YOU Be careful when you pull out.

D. Complete each sentence with the name of the equipment.

jumper cables spare jack registration flare

1. You need a _____ to change a flat tire.
2. If you have a flat tire, you need to replace it with a _____.
3. When you have an accident and are stopped on the side of the road, protect yourself from other motorists by lighting a _____.
4. Be sure to carry _____ to help start a car that has a dead battery.
5. Two important documents that you should always have with you when you drive are an insurance card and the car's _____.

- E. Read about the equipment. Then complete each sentence with a phrase using an infinitive of purpose.**

Vocabulary

Emergency use of equipment



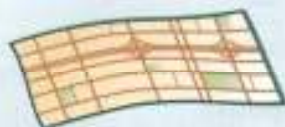
a flashlight—**helps you look under the hood in the dark**



a blanket—**keeps you warm if you break down on a cold night**



a cell phone—**enables you to call for service in an emergency**



a map—**helps you find places when you don't have directions**



an auto club membership—**provides free or inexpensive emergency road service**

- I have a flashlight to help me look under the hood in the dark
- I have a blanket _____
- I have a cell phone _____
- I have maps _____
- I belong to an auto club _____

F. Complete the sentences with gerunds.

- I got a ticket for not _____ at the light.
stop
- I can't stand aggressive _____.
drive
- The subject of the magazine article is _____ road rage.
avoid
- _____ others' behavior is impossible.
Control

G. Composition. On a separate sheet of paper, write about the picture on page 40.

Now I can

- respond appropriately to a police officer in a traffic stop.
- describe an accident.
- understand traffic violations.
- avoid aggressive driving and road rage.
- drive by the Golden Rule.
- understand what equipment is needed in a car.