

Self-study

Mary Underwood &
Pauline Barr

Listeners

Series A: Day to Day Life

Pack A5

THE POLICE
SICKNESS AND HEALTH

Oxford University Press

Series A: Day to Day Life

LISTENERS

Mary Underwood and Pauline Barr

THE POLICE
SICKNESS AND HEALTH

Oxford University Press

1982

Oxford University Press,
Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

London Glasgow New York Toronto
Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town Salisbury
Melbourne Wellington

and associate companies in
Beirut Berlin Ibadan Mexico City

ISBN 0 19 456044 9

ISBN 0 19 457245 5 (Cassette and Book Pack)

© Oxford University Press 1982

All rights reserved. No part of this publication
may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system,
or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording
or otherwise, without the prior permission of
Oxford University Press.

Text set in 'Monophoto' Plantin 110
and printed in Great Britain by
Thomson Litho Ltd., East Kilbride, Scotland

The 'Listeners' Programmes:

Extract recordings by Mary Underwood
Presentation by Brian Redhead, Anna Barry and
Diana Bishop
Studio production by Dianne Kenny
Songs and music by Rod Smith
Music recordings by Steve Hall and friends

The 'Listeners' Illustrations

Drawings by Clive Spong
Photographs by kind permission of Barnaby's
Picture Library; Chris Davies, Network; The
Health Education Council; Thames Valley Police;
Bob Watkins; Janine Weidel

The Authors wish to thank the many people who
allowed them to record their conversations and
helped them in many other ways.

THE POLICE

Part 1	A policeman's life	7
	Recruiting; learning the job; in a Panda car; communications.	
Part 2	The police in action	10
	Giving a caution; catching a criminal; arresting a drunk.	
Part 3	The police and the motorist	12
	Stopping a motorist; the breathalyser.	
Part 4	The police and the public	15
	'Bobbies'; criminals; demonstrations.	
	Transcript	19
	Answers	25
	'A Uniform of Blue'	27

SICKNESS AND HEALTH

Part 1	Going into hospital	29
	Liz's appendicitis; Harry's varicose veins; the boredom of hospital.	
Part 2	Nasty experiences	31
	Mumps; a sudden redness; seasickness; fainting.	
Part 3	Long-term illnesses	34
	Asthma; arthritis.	
Part 4	Keeping healthy	37
	Mike's attitude; keeping fit; the value of sleep.	
	Transcript	41
	Answers	46
	'Just Take It Easy'	48

Series A: Day to Day Life

LISTENERS

Mary Underwood and Pauline Barr

THE POLICE
SICKNESS AND HEALTH

Oxford University Press

1982

Oxford University Press,
Walton Street, Oxford OX2 6DP

London Glasgow New York Toronto
Delhi Bombay Calcutta Madras Karachi
Kuala Lumpur Singapore Hong Kong Tokyo
Nairobi Dar es Salaam Cape Town Salisbury
Melbourne Wellington

and associate companies in
Beirut Berlin Ibadan Mexico City

ISBN 0 19 456044 9

ISBN 0 19 457245 5 (Cassette and Book Pack)

© Oxford University Press 1982

All rights reserved. No part of this publication
may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system,
or transmitted, in any form or by any means,
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording
or otherwise, without the prior permission of
Oxford University Press.

Text set in 'Monophoto' Plantin 110
and printed in Great Britain by
Thomson Litho Ltd., East Kilbride, Scotland

The 'Listeners' Programmes:

Extract recordings by Mary Underwood
Presentation by Brian Redhead, Anna Barry and
Diana Bishop
Studio production by Dianne Kenny
Songs and music by Rod Smith
Music recordings by Steve Hall and friends

The 'Listeners' Illustrations

Drawings by Clive Spong
Photographs by kind permission of Barnaby's
Picture Library; Chris Davies, Network; The
Health Education Council; Thames Valley Police;
Bob Watkins; Janine Weidel

The Authors wish to thank the many people who
allowed them to record their conversations and
helped them in many other ways.

THE POLICE

Part 1	A policeman's life	7
	Recruiting; learning the job; in a Panda car; communications.	
Part 2	The police in action	10
	Giving a caution; catching a criminal; arresting a drunk.	
Part 3	The police and the motorist	12
	Stopping a motorist; the breathalyser.	
Part 4	The police and the public	15
	'Bobbies'; criminals; demonstrations.	
	Transcript	19
	Answers	25
	'A Uniform of Blue'	27

SICKNESS AND HEALTH

Part 1	Going into hospital	29
	Liz's appendicitis; Harry's varicose veins; the boredom of hospital.	
Part 2	Nasty experiences	31
	Mumps; a sudden redness; seasickness; fainting.	
Part 3	Long-term illnesses	34
	Asthma; arthritis.	
Part 4	Keeping healthy	37
	Mike's attitude; keeping fit; the value of sleep.	
	Transcript	41
	Answers	46
	'Just Take It Easy'	48

What are 'Listeners'?

A series of listening programmes on cassette, designed to be used by students working on their own. Each cassette contains two programmes lasting 30 minutes each; and the book which goes with the cassette contains the notes and exercises for both programmes.

What's the aim of 'Listeners'?

'Listeners' give you the opportunity to hear, and learn to understand, 'the real thing'—English as native speakers use it when they talk to each other. To get the most out of the programmes, you should use the book and do the exercises at the same time as you listen. After that, listen to the programme again just for pleasure.

What's in the programmes?

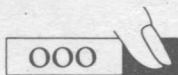
Conversations, discussions, interviews and stories about the topic of the programme. These 'Extracts' are linked together in the programme by the presenter's commentary and by songs and music; another speaker gives you the instructions.

What's in the books?

Short introductions to the Extracts; Notes on the language used by the speakers; Exercises to help you understand them; the Transcript of the Extracts; the Answers to the exercises where they are needed; and the Words, if any, of the songs.

How do you use 'Listeners'?

- 1 The book will tell you when to listen to your tape. As you read through, you will come to the words 'Start your tape' and see a symbol in the margin; you must start your tape whenever you come to that symbol.
- 2 The tape will tell you when to read your book. As you listen, you will hear the words 'Stop your tape and read about Extract A' or 'Stop your tape and do Exercise A', and then you will hear three musical notes; you must stop your tape and read your book whenever you hear those notes.
- 3 If you have a counter on your cassette recorder, set it at 000 when you begin the programme. Then, whenever you see the symbol in the margin, write the counter number in the box before you press the



button. This will help you to find the correct place if you want to rewind the tape and listen again.

- 4 *The Extracts.* These are the parts of the programme you must listen to most carefully. Don't worry if you don't understand everything you hear, but do rewind your tape and listen again if you haven't understood enough to do the exercises. You will hear people with all kinds of accents, some speaking slowly, others more quickly. Remember that, in order to benefit from the programmes and to enjoy them, you don't need to understand every word the speakers say.
- 5 *The Notes.* Many of the Extracts have notes on the language used by the speakers. Study these notes *before* you listen to the Extracts; they will help you to understand.
- 6 *The Exercises.* These are designed firstly to help you practise listening and to focus your attention on the Extracts, and also, in some cases, to help you find out how well you have understood. Some of the exercises should be done *before* you listen to the Extract, others *after* you listen, and others *while* you are listening; the book tells you when and how to do them. Also, some of the exercises are **recorded** on the tape; again, the book will tell you how to do them.
- 7 *The Transcript.* This is a printed version of the exact words of the speakers in each Extract. Try not to look at the Transcript until after you have listened to the Extract and done the exercises.
- 8 *The Answers.* The answers to some of the exercises are printed after the Transcript; the other exercises do not have a definite or 'correct' answer—they depend on your opinions or imagination. Don't look at the answers until you have done the exercises.

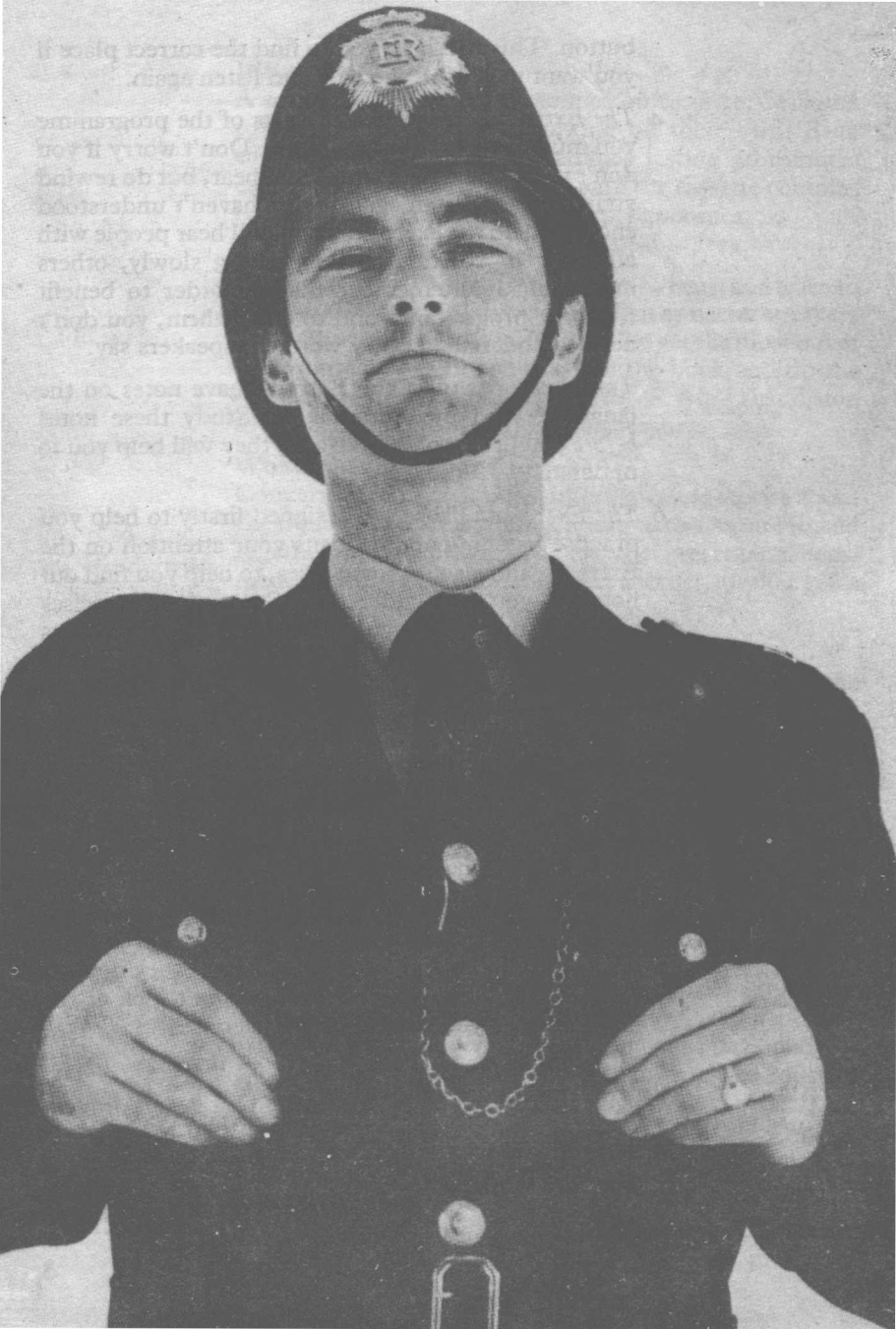
Remember these two rules:

Read until you see the symbol



Listen until you hear the notes







THE POLICE

Start your tape and listen.

Part 1 A policeman's life

Extract A Recruiting London police.

The police authorities in London sometimes run recruitment campaigns in the newspapers and on local radio stations to attract young people into the police force. This 'advertisement' was broadcast on London's Capital Radio.

Charlie Delta the code name used by the radio operator at police headquarters.

one three four the policeman's identification number.

on foot patrol i.e. the policeman is on foot, not in a car.

Soho Square a square in Central London.

over i.e. end of message.

the Metropolitan Police the name of the police force in London.

a bit of a build-up the traffic cannot move.

Start your tape and listen to Extract A.

Exercise A Answer these questions.

- 1 What is the policeman's first action when he hears about the accident?
- 2 Who has been hurt in the accident?
- 3 What two things does the policeman ask the radio operator to send him?
- 4 What does the announcer say about a career as a police officer?
- 5 What address should you write to for more information?
- 6 What telephone number can you call?

Extract B Learning the job.

Malcolm explains what a new policeman does when he first starts work at a police station after leaving training school.

posted to sent to.

a Division here, an area.

you're learning courts you learn what happens in a court of law.

the procedure the way of doing things.

the mock court not the real court.

the beats the routes which the police walk along, the areas they patrol.

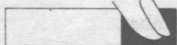
Exercise B1

Below are three things a new policeman does. As you listen to Extract B, write a number in the box to show which of these things is done first, which second, and which last.

	works on his own
--	------------------

	goes to the courts to observe
--	-------------------------------

	learns the beats with another policeman
--	---



Start your tape and listen to Extract B.

Exercise B2

Mark each of the following statements T for true or F for false, according to what Malcolm says in Extract B. Listen to the Extract again if you want to.

- 1 There's a real court at the police training school.
- 2 Policemen should know their area well.
- 3 Policemen expect the public to show them the way.
- 4 After two weeks a new policeman must work alone.

Extract C In a Panda car.

Ken drives a small police car, known as a 'Panda car'.

an early turn here, work starting early in the morning.

a break-in entering a building by force (in order to steal from it).

kids (informal) children.



a school crossing

Exercise C There are five statements from Extract C recorded on

your tape. Stop your tape after each one and write down a question you could sensibly ask. The first one is done for you as an example.

1 'A normal day for a Panda is seven o'clock start.'

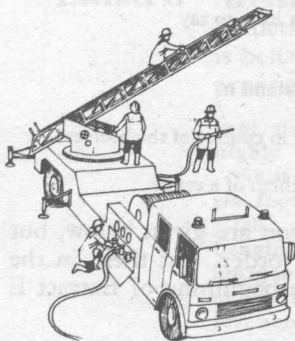
Possible question: What time do you finish?

Start your tape for Exercise C and Extract C.

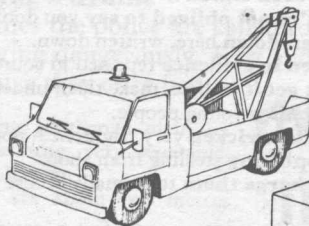


Extract D Communications.

Geoff works at the same police station as Ken, but his job is different.



the fire brigade



a breakdown truck



a teleprinter

Scotland Yard the central office of London's police force.
the fellows (informal) the men.
query question, enquiry.

Exercise D1 Imagine you are a policeman in London. Like all London policemen, you carry a two-way radio which you can use to contact your own police station. Make a list of five or six reasons why you might use your two-way radio. Then while you are listening to Extract D, tick any reasons on your list which are mentioned.

Start your tape and listen to Extract D.

Exercise D2 Write down the three means of communication that Geoff mentions. How else could messages be sent?

Part 2 The police in action

Start your tape and listen.

Extract E Giving a caution.

When a British policeman arrests someone, he must give them a 'caution', i.e. a warning. Ken explains what happens.

it's been stated in law the law says.

you're not obliged to say you don't have to say.

taken down here, written down.

given in evidence repeated in court.

just get it in here, make them understand it.

juveniles young people.

panic-stricken very frightened, not in control of themselves.

shoplifting stealing from shops.

to charge them to formally accuse them of a crime.

Exercise E The correct words for a caution are given below, but the phrases are in the wrong order. Put them in the right order, then listen to the beginning of Extract E to see if you were right.

but anything you do say//and given in evidence//

you're not obliged to say anything//may be taken down//unless you wish to do so.

Start your tape and listen to Extract E.

Extract F **Catching a criminal.**

Michael, a policeman, talks about an arrest he made.

after a fair sort of chase here, after running after him.

took a statement from him wrote down what he said had happened.

the cell the room where a prisoner can be locked up.

duly here, later.

the unearthing of the discovery of.

had netted a total of here, added up to

goods here, objects which could be sold.

Start your tape and listen to Extract F.

Exercise F Mark each of the following statements T for true or F for false, according to what Michael says in Extract F. Listen again if you need to.

- 1 The man Michael found in the factory had a job there at night.
- 2 When the man saw Michael, he ran away.
- 3 Michael caught him and arrested him.
- 4 Later that night, the man went home.
- 5 The man had never broken the law before that night.

Extract G **Arresting a drunk.**

Sometimes the police are called to arrest someone who is behaving dangerously. Ken and Geoff talk about an experience they once had.

gent (slang) gentleman, man.

highly strung very excitable,
not at all calm.

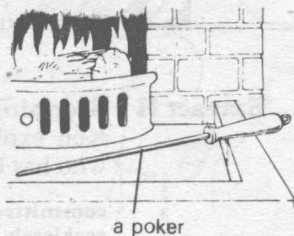
six foot six about two metres
tall.

banging him hitting him hard.

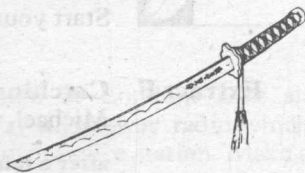
antique very old.

charged after ran after.

just about almost.



chopped up the house destroyed the house (with the sword).
double-glazing double windows to keep out the cold.
tearing round running round.
big bloke (informal) large man.
steaming here, running hard.
allotments small vegetable gardens.
disintegrated fell to pieces.
struggling fighting, physical conflict.



an antique Japanese sword

Exercise G Below are five incomplete phrases from Extract G. As you listen to the Extract, write down the missing words. Some of them can be found in the notes above.

- 1 His friends tried to calm him down by
 across the head with a
- 2 So he took one of his off the wall,
 cut his dad's door in, threw his
 across the floor.
- 3 He put a big through next door's
- 4 The first thing I saw was this big just after
 eleven o'clock at steaming towards me across
 the with a in his hand.
- 5 Just as he got up to us, the and the
 sword, which wasn't a bad thing.



Start your tape and listen to Extract G.

Part 3 The police and the motorist



Start your tape and listen.

Extract H Stopping a motorist.

Ken explains what happens when he stops someone who has been driving dangerously.

committed the offence of so-and-so broken a particular law.
recklessly very carelessly, dangerously.

produce your documents i.e. take your official papers—driving licence, certificate of insurance, etc.—to the police station.

Exercise H Below are the things Ken does when he stops motorists for dangerous driving. As you listen to the Extract, write a number in the box to show the order in which he does them.

	tells them they're going to be reported
--	---

	repeats the caution
--	---------------------

	gives them a caution
--	----------------------

	looks at their documents
--	--------------------------

	tells them what they have done wrong
--	--------------------------------------



Start your tape and listen to Extract H.

Being breathalysed by the police.

It is a crime in Britain to drive a vehicle with more than 80 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood in your bloodstream. Even so, some people still drive after drinking too much, so the police sometimes test drivers with a breathalyser. The driver has to blow into a bag; if the crystals in the bag turn green, the driver may have drunk too much and is taken to the police station for a blood test. In this Extract Colin talks about what happened to him one night as he was driving home.

picked us up here, saw our car.
let us go by allowed us to drive past.

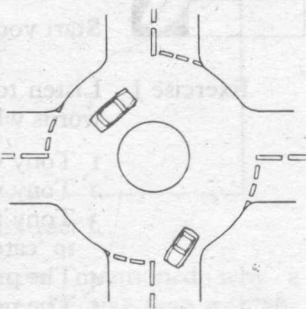
the cautious way the careful way.

flag me down give me a signal to stop.

I wasn't over the top here, I wasn't past the legal limit for alcohol.

they had a struggle to find it was difficult for them to find.

darned sure (informal) very sure.



a roundabout