



# English for Libya

**Secondary 3** Course Book

**Scientific Section**

( القسم العلمي )

الاسبوع الرابع عشر

**Garnet**  
EDUCATION



## Unit 2

# Safety and Security

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# Unit 2

## Lesson 1: Law and Order

### A Match the words to the pictures.

- |                   |                   |                  |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1 footprint       | 4 metal detector  | 7 crime scene    |
| 2 fingerprint     | 5 X-ray machine   | 8 speed limit    |
| 3 radar speed gun | 6 security camera | 9 security guard |



C21  
SKILLS

### B Now listen to two people talking. Which speaker is:

- 1 a police officer?
- 2 a driver?

### C Now do Exercises A and B on pages 23 and 24 of the Workbook.

## Lesson 2: A Police Officer's Duties



**A** What does a police officer do? With a partner, list as many activities as you can think of in two minutes. Use the pictures to help you.

**B** A police officer has given a talk to a school class about his job. As part of the talk, he gave out an information pack to the students. Read the extracts from the information pack below. What activities does he mention? How many are the same as your ideas?

**1**

**People have to follow the law** so that we can all live together safely. There are a lot of different laws, so police officers have a lot of different duties. Some officers direct traffic to make sure that drivers can use the roads easily and without having accidents. They also use radar speed guns to identify people who are driving too fast. This is very important. **Drivers mustn't speed** because speeding is one of the leading causes of death on the road. Police officers also check that drivers and passengers are wearing their seat belts. Some people get angry because they don't like to wear them, but seat belts can prevent serious injuries if you have an accident. So remember, when you get into a car, **you must wear your seat belt!**



**2**

Of course, police officers also investigate crimes like robberies. When there has been a crime, police officers are sent to the place where it happened. **They need to look for evidence**, like fingerprints and footprints, which can be used to identify and arrest the criminal. Of course, **they don't have to recognize** the fingerprints themselves! There are fingerprint experts who do that. Police officers also have to ask a lot of questions. They interview witnesses who they think might have information about the crime. Witnesses can help the police by telling them what a criminal looks like or what time a crime was committed.

**3**

Police officers try to prevent crimes as well as solve crimes. They often watch places where they think crimes are likely to happen. For example, crowded areas attract pickpockets who try to steal people's wallets. Shops that sell expensive items also attract thieves. But police officers also help people with everyday problems. For example, if you're lost, **you needn't worry**, you can just ask a police officer for directions!

**C** Now do Exercises A to D on pages 25 and 26 of the Workbook.