

IN5 TI. Bad driving: What are we thinking?

Engage p. 9

STEP 1

1. taustapeili
2. istuin
3. tuulilasi
4. (takalasin) pyyhkijä
5. ohjauspyörä
6. pakoputki
7. vaihteet
8. rengas
9. takavalot
10. takakontti
11. puskuri
12. nopeusmittari
13. äänimerkki
14. jarrupoljin
15. akku
16. vararengas
17. bensiinitankki
18. bensiinimittari
19. vaihdekeppi
20. kytkin
21. vilkku
22. pölykapseli
23. moottori
24. lokasuosa
25. ajovalot
26. vetokoukku
27. virtualukko

STEP 2

1. seat
2. battery
3. exhaust pipe
4. bumper
5. speedometer
6. spare tyre
7. fuel tank
8. clutch
9. blinker
10. hubcap

Suggested Ia p. I3

1. Most people have behaved badly in traffic and young drivers are more likely to be aggressive.
2. Drivers might have the illusion that they can control other drivers and that they are able to estimate relative speed.
3. Research shows that drivers more readily dehumanise other drivers and pedestrians in ways they wouldn't when interacting face to face.
4. Research shows aggressive behaviours are more likely if the aggressor believes they are the more important and wealthier driver.
5. We have a false sense of security on the road.
6. Others on the road can see you and your behaviour / how you behave.
7. We drive less carefully and more aggressively when we're alone than when we have passengers.
8. Phone conversations are unsafe no matter what device is used as the driver is being distracted by the conversation.

Ib p.I3

1. road users
2. behind the wheel
3. a vehicle looming in our rear view
4. hang on the bumper
5. a face-to-face situation
6. research shows that
7. simple punitive measures
8. over time
9. prone to error
10. we tend to overestimate
11. safe braking distance
12. near misses
13. in the most extreme cases
14. dehumanise other drivers
- ***
15. behave aggressively toward pedestrians
16. most of the time
17. a false sense of security
18. evidence shows that
19. relatively few accidents

Ic p. I4

1. What kind of road users
2. go/get behind the wheel
3. Research shows / Studies show
4. more prone to error / more prone to make/making mistakes/errors
5. behaving/behave aggressively toward pedestrians
6. a false sense of security.

Id p. I4

STEP 1

1. subset
2. contradictory
3. overestimate
4. underestimate
5. dehumanise
6. outrank
7. interacting
8. incompetence
9. upside
10. illegal

STEP 2

1. able	kykenevä	unable	kykenemätön
2. comfortable	miellyttävä; mukava	uncomfortable	epämiellyttävä; epämukava
3. happy	onnellinen; iloinen	unhappy	onneton; surullinen
4. healthy	terveellinen	unhealthy	epäterveellinen
5. interesting	kiinnostava; mielenkiintoinen	uninteresting	ei- kiinnostava; mielenkiinnoton
6. load	ladata, lastata	unload	purkaa
7. capable	pystyvä	incapable	kykenemätön
8. comparable	verrattavissa	incomparable	ei verrattavissa
9. significant	merkittävä	insignificant	merkityksetön
10. literate	luku- ja kirjoitustaitoinen	illiterate	luku- ja kirjoitustaidoton
11. logical	looginen	illogical	epälooginen
12. mature	kypsä	immature	epäkypsä
13. probable	todennäköinen	improbable	epätodennäköinen
14. rational	järkeenkäypä	irrational	järjenvastainen
15. regular	säännöllinen	irregular	epäsäännöllinen
16. comfort	mukavuus	discomfort	epämukavuus
17. satisfied	tyytyväinen	dissatisfied/unsatisfied	tyytymätön/tyydyttämätön

Ie p. I6

1. Some crimes seem irrational and illogical.
2. Sloppy's murder was incomparable and the evidence/proof contradictory.
3. It was unlikely that an outsider had been in the room.
4. It wasn't insignificant/irrelevant that there was water and broken glass on the floor.
5. Do you underestimate your skills or can you guess why Sloppy was found dead on the floor?
Answer: Sloppy was a goldfish.

If p. 16

STEP 1 Suggested

1. Most drivers leave their lanes too early and join the congested one.
2. Drivers tend to drive closer to cyclists wearing helmets.
3. Drivers are more likely to be courteous when the other car has extra passengers inside.

STEP 2

1. a
2. b
3. c
4. b
5. c

TAPESCRIFT

Scientific explanations for traffic jams

The main reason for congestion is the human inability to maintain a steady, constant speed on the road. In theory, self-driving cars could communicate with each other – something that human drivers at the moment find hard to do. If a road shrinks from two lanes to one, it would actually be the most efficient way for all drivers to stay in their lane right until the point where the lanes converge and then execute a zipper merge. However, most drivers tend to shift over to the open lane much too early. This causes traffic jams and congestion. Unfortunately, an individual driver doesn't seem to be able to comprehend the larger traffic system and take other road users into account. //1

As far as safety on the roads is concerned, it's somewhat surprising that motorists actually tend to drive closer to those cyclists that are wearing helmets. We make on-the-fly assumptions when behind the wheel. That's why drivers adopt unconscious tics that might be so automatic that even the motorists themselves never become fully aware of the existence of such knee jerk reactions. //2

In what sounds like an exciting job, researchers sat in their vehicles at intersections and refused to budge even when the light turned green. They did this to find out who would honk at them. There were three main findings. Men tended to honk more quickly than women. People with expensive cars also leaned more rapidly on their horn although, interestingly enough, people in convertibles were less likely to honk. Looking into the underlying reasons for these research outcomes would call for more studies. //3

There are also amusing patterns in driver politeness. Elderly drivers are more likely to stop for others. Drivers are also quite frequently courteous when the other vehicle has extra passengers inside. People also tend to violate traffic rules more the closer they are to home. This phenomenon has been dubbed the familiarity effect and seems to apply to going against the highway code. //4

What's more, optical illusions can trick human drivers. Fog makes objects seem like they are travelling more slowly than they are in reality. Experiments also show that humans are really bad at estimating the speed of an oncoming train at a crossroads until it has nearly reached them. Is this human weakness another point in favour of self-driving cars perhaps? //5

Ii p. I9

- 1. b
- 2. b
- 3. a
- 4. a
- 5. a
- 6. a
- 7. a
- 8. b
- 9. b
- 10. a

Glossary: Traffic

A p. 20

1. road rage
2. idling
3. electric car
4. oncoming traffic
5. speeding ticket
6. congestion
7. gravel road
8. accelerate
9. hard shoulder
10. zebra crossing
11. fender bender
12. car pool

B p. 21

1. Could I see your driving licence / driver's license, please? If your dog ate it, you should have got/gotten a new one right away.
2. Didn't you see the yield sign, or why did you accelerate / speed up like crazy?
3. You have parked your car on the pavement/sidewalk. Why?
4. You just went the wrong way in the roundabout and caused a head-on collision. Do you have anything to say in your defence?
5. Doesn't your speedometer work properly?
6. Why did you overtake/pass seven cars with only one hand on the steering wheel?
7. The local traffic wardens / traffic cops say that you have dozens of unpaid parking tickets.
8. Road rage puts other road-users at risk. What on earth were you thinking?
9. Didn't you notice the pedestrian / zebra crossing or why didn't you stop your vehicle right away / immediately?
10. Where did you take your driver's ed(ucation) classes? Maybe you should ask for a refund / your money back?

