Car Accident
(Nose-to-Tail)
Car Accident

Talk about the picture story. How did the accident happen?
Were the people wearing seatbelts?
Was anyone hurt?
How can we avoid this sort of ‘nose-to-tail’ accident?
What did the women do after the accident?

Look at picture 4: exchanging information
What are they writing down?
Discuss what they should give each other (and why): Name
Address
Phone number(s)
Car details
Insurance company

Practice: a role play where Learner and Tutor exchange information.
Think of other situations when we give personal information to others
eg when we lose something (or someone!)
when we buy something on hire purchase

Look at picture 6: who is the young mother calling?
eg a family member, a friend, her boss, a tow truck company

Choose one, and with your Learner make up a dialogue.
Practise and record the dialogue. Write it down and read it together.
Cut it up and ask your Learner to put it together again.

Use these cards to make compound words (see over).

- car
- seat
- foot
- path
- head
- light
- note
- book
- hand
- bag
- seat
- belt
Car Insurance

Ali has just bought a new car. Here is what he told his friend:

‘Buying a car is **expensive**! Paying for the car is bad enough, but you also have to pay for the Warrant of Fitness (WOF), the **registration** and the **insurance**.

Some people just buy **third party** insurance in case they **cause** an accident. That way the insurance company pays to fix or **replace** the other car.

I decided to get **replacement cover** so that my car is **covered** too. *The **premium** is higher*, but I need my car to get to work, and I don’t have enough money to buy another one if I have an accident!’

Ali’s car cost him $10,000. Investigate/research how much Ali will have to pay for WOF, registration and insurance. You could use the internet, brochures, make phone calls etc to find this information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Price of car</th>
<th>10,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WOF (per annum)</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fixed cost</td>
<td>______</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And he still has to pay for **running costs** ..................

**Match the words in this story with the right meaning:**

- **expensive** what you pay to use your car eg petrol, oil, parking
- **registration** a fee or charge
- **insurance** more expensive
- **cover** for one year
- **cause** costs a lot of money
- **replace** licence for car
- **premium** protected
- **higher** agreement or contract to protect against damage or loss
- **per annum** make something happen
- **running costs** provide another one
Talk about feelings

How do you think the young mother is feeling. How would you feel if this happened to you?

Try matching some of these words to the pictures:

upset   shaky   shocked   worried   scared   relieved (no one was hurt)   tearful/weepy   sorry

Directions

Use toy cars or advertising photos on card to demonstrate directional vocab:

in front of  behind  between  beside  right  left  on the right  turning left

Practice: use other small objects and/or people to practise (Put the book beside the cup.)

help Learner to tell the picture story as a witness:
(eg I saw the accident. The car in front was......  The car behind .............)

Compound words

In English we often join two words together to make a new word.

Look at these examples from the picture story:

carseat  footpath  headline  notebook  handbag  seatbelt  roadside

Practice game: Make cards using the compound words above. Mix up.
Learner remembers which words go together and makes pairs.

or Mix up cards and place all 14 face down
Learner turns one over, then another. If they match, make a pair.
If not, both go back face down and Learner turns over another and
tries to remember which cards s/he has already seen. Continue until
L has matched all pairs.
CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Intermediate. Tutors: prepare your Learner by practising these words when talking about the Car Accident story.

Use the clues below to fill in the boxes with words from the story.

Clues Across
1. The small car ____ the big car.
2. Two girls were on the _____ _____ _____.
3. We call a small child a ____ ____ ____.
4. Can I ____ ____ you?
5. The ____ ____ ____ looked at her child.
6. We call a small child a ____ ____ ____.
7. A short way to say ‘hello’. ____
8. To stop the car, use the ____ ____ ____.
9. The traffic ____ ____ ____ was red.
10. The big ____ ____ was in front of the small car.
11. The mother ____ ____ child were both OK.
12. A person driving is the ____ ____ ____.
14. They were ____ ____ hurt in the accident.
15. Go when the ____ ____ ____ light is green.
16. ____ ____ you hurt? No, I’m OK thanks.
17. Her car won’t go so she needs a ____ ___.
18. There was no ____ ____ ____ to the big car.
19. Write down your name and ____ ____ ____.
20. The front of the car has a big ____ ____ in it.

Clues Down
1. The driver got out of ____ ____ car.
2. ____ ____ big car was stopped at the lights.
3. Can I ____ ____ you?
4. The driver was not ____ ____ ____.
5. In a car, children need a ____ ____ ____.
6. Drive safely, don’t have an ____ ____ ____.
7. The ____ ____ ____ looked at her child.
8. To stop the car, use the ____ ____ ____.
9. The driver was not ____ ____ ____.
10. In a car, children need a ____ ____ ____.
11. My car won’t go, what shall I ____ ?
12. The two girls crossed the ____ ____.
13. The cars were waiting ____ the lights.
15. If the light is red, you must ____ ____.
16. The small car needs a ____ ____ light.
17. The baby is fine, ____ is not hurt.
18. The ____ ____ ____ was red.
19. The ____ ____ ____ are OK.
20. What is your ____ ____ ?
21. The ____ ____ ____ was red.
22. There was no ____ ____ ____ to the big car.
23. Write down your name and ____ ____ ____.
24. The ____ ____ ____ was red.
25. The baby is fine, ____ is not hurt.

car help and driver footpath hit yes accident tow address at looking not toddler carseat mother stop road he damage her dent do brake hi traffic name are an new light the