

# 1 Equipment: Basic equipment



badge



multi-tool

duty belt

handcuffs

bulletproof vest

## Get ready!

1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some tools police use?
- 2 What equipment does a police officer typically carry in your country?

## Reading

2 Read the page from a police equipment company's website. Then, choose the correct answers.

- 1 What is the purpose of the webpage?
  - A to list products available
  - B to show a completed order
  - C to state required equipment
  - D to describe a business
- 2 Which item is NOT sold with all its needed parts?
  - A zip tie
  - B multi-tool
  - C handcuffs
  - D flashlight
- 3 What is true of the bulletproof vest?
  - A It is the most expensive item.
  - B It includes plates in all models.
  - C It is available in multiple sizes.
  - D It can only be ordered by phone.

### Strong Arm Police Equipment Suppliers

#### Current Inventory

Item Code	Description	Cost
P141	<b>Badge:</b> standard five point star. Engraving extra.	\$8
P198	<b>Boots:</b> black, leather, reinforced toe and sole. Avail. sizes M 7-13 W 4-12.	\$110
P509	<b>Bulletproof vest:</b> adjustable size, fits over uniform. Optional reinforced front/back plates extra. Call for details.	\$400
P040	<b>Duty belt:</b> adjustable, holds up to ten items.	\$70
P588	<b>Flashlight:</b> lightweight, 20 cm length, uses C batteries (not included).	\$15
P422	<b>Gloves:</b> black leather. Avail sizes S, M, L, XL.	\$20
P188	<b>Handcuffs:</b> stainless steel.	\$30
P454-P499	<b>Holster:</b> all leather. Locking belt clip. Specify gun make and model when ordering.	\$45-\$200
P098	<b>Multi-tool:</b> 9 useful tools in one! Case included.	\$65
P905	<b>Radio:</b> five channels. Rechargeable.	\$100
P112	<b>Restraint (pair):</b> nylon web. 12 cm.	\$8
P113	<b>Zip tie (pack of 12):</b> white.	\$6

Click [here](#) to place an order.

Strong Arm is committed to complete customer satisfaction. Call 1-888-499-5999 or [email](#) us for assistance at any time.

## Vocabulary

3 Match the words (1-5) with the definitions (A-E).

- |                 |            |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1 __ zip tie    | 4 __ radio |
| 2 __ duty belt  | 5 __ boot  |
| 3 __ multi-tool |            |

- A a device with many uses
- B a strap that holds an officer's tools
- C a device used for communication
- D equipment that protects the foot
- E an item that binds suspects' hands



zip tie

## 4 Choose the correct word for each blank.

- 1 badge / handcuffs
  - A The criminal couldn't move because of the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - B Robert wears his \_\_\_\_\_ on his uniform.
- 2 gloves / bulletproof vests
  - A These \_\_\_\_\_ protect officers' hands.
  - B Modern \_\_\_\_\_ can stop most bullets.
- 3 flashlight / restraints
  - A The \_\_\_\_\_ prevented him from moving.
  - B Use your \_\_\_\_\_ if it is too dark outside.

## 5 Listen and read the website again. Where does a police officer keep his or her pistol?

### Listening

## 6 Listen to a conversation between two officers. Mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ Handcuffs cost much more than zip ties.
- 2 \_\_\_ The woman thinks zip ties break easily.
- 3 \_\_\_ Using a zip tie requires both hands.

## 7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

- Officer 1: You don't think they're our best option? They're so lightweight you can carry a dozen at a time.
- Officer 2: True, that's their main advantage.
- Officer 1: That and they're cheap. We can buy fifty or sixty for the price of one pair of handcuffs.
- Officer 2: Sure, that's something else they have 1 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Officer 1: And they're 2 \_\_\_\_\_. I could go on and on. So, what are their downsides then?
- Officer 2: The biggest downside is that they're difficult to put on correctly when you only have 3 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Officer 1: I see your point.
- Officer 2: I can slap 4 \_\_\_\_\_ on a suspect with one hand and have my other one free. I feel a lot safer and more in control that way.
- Officer 1: True, that's 5 \_\_\_\_\_.
- Officer 2: And 6 \_\_\_\_\_, that outweighs all their negatives.

## Speaking

## 8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*That's its main advantage.*

*That's something they have going for them.*

*One downside is ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student B about a piece of equipment. Talk about:

- its most useful feature
- other advantages
- comparison with other equipment

**Student B:** You are a police officer. Talk to Student A about police equipment.

## Writing

## 9 Use the website and the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the customer feedback form.

### Strong Arm Police Equipment Suppliers Customer Feedback Form

Item ordered: \_\_\_\_\_

Item Strengths: \_\_\_\_\_

Item Weaknesses: \_\_\_\_\_

Would you recommend this item to a friend?  Y  N

Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_

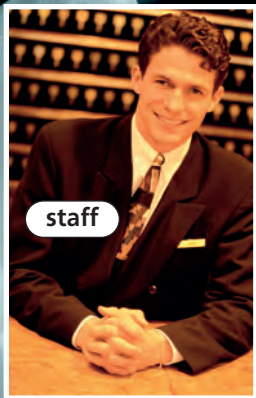
# 12 Crimes: Hotel room theft



safe



forced entry



staff



room key



hotel



thief



## POLICE REPORT

Report Number: 0007133712

Incident Type: Hotel Room Theft

Officer: James LeBlanc

I answered a **burglary** call at the Simpson Hotel at 9:00 PM on December 3. The hotel manager reported that someone **had broken into** several guest rooms. There were no signs of **forced entry**. The **thief** likely had **room keys** for each room. The hotel **safe** appears damaged. However, nothing is missing. The thief **robbed staff** members' lockers as well. No guests or employees reported seeing anything unusual. The hotel does not have a security camera, so there is no **suspect** at this time.

### Vocabulary

#### 3 Read the sentence and choose the correct word.

- 1 A broken lock on the door showed there had been a **staff** / forced entry .
- 2 A **thief** / burglary stole George's car last night.
- 3 The manager gave Harriet a **room key** / suspect for number 119.
- 4 Franklin stayed at a **safe** / hotel during his vacation.

#### 4 Fill in the blanks with the words below: rob, broke into, burglary, safe, staff, suspect.

- 1 Paula keeps her valuable jewelry in a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 2 The thief \_\_\_\_\_ the house when no one was home.
- 3 John went to jail for committing a \_\_\_\_\_ .
- 4 Only \_\_\_\_\_ members are allowed in the office.
- 5 The police questioned a \_\_\_\_\_ about the stolen bags.
- 6 A man tried to \_\_\_\_\_ Jennifer on the street, but the police caught him.

### Get ready!

#### 1 Before you read the passage, talk about these questions.

- 1 What are some ways that people steal other people's items?
- 2 How do people avoid losing valuable items while traveling?

### Reading

#### 2 Read the police report. Then, mark the statements as true (T) or false (F).

- 1 \_\_\_ The hotel manager saw the thief.
- 2 \_\_\_ The thief did not take anything from the hotel safe.
- 3 \_\_\_ The thief left evidence of forced entry.

5 Listen and read the report again. What was taken from the hotel's safe?

## Listening

6 Listen to a conversation between a police officer and a hotel manager. Choose the correct answers.

- 1 Who does the officer suspect is the thief?
  - A a staff member
  - B a hotel guest
  - C the hotel manager
  - D an unknown suspect
- 2 What will the officer likely do next?
  - A call the hotel manager
  - B arrest one of the hotel guests
  - C stop the investigation
  - D question the staff members

7 Listen again and complete the conversation.

Officer: Ms. Clemons, I have one more question about the burglary.

Manager: Certainly, officer. 1 \_\_\_\_\_ to help.

Officer: Good. 2 \_\_\_\_\_ where you keep the room keys?

Manager: Well, besides me, the maintenance and desk staff.

Officer: 3 \_\_\_\_\_, the thief is usually someone who knows the place well.

Manager: What do you mean?

Officer: I think 4 \_\_\_\_\_ was involved.

Manager: Oh, no, 5 \_\_\_\_\_ . I trust everyone who works here.

Officer: I'd still like to talk to your employees.

Manager: 6 \_\_\_\_\_ . I'll call them in right away.

## Speaking

8 With a partner, act out the roles below based on Task 7. Then, switch roles.

### USE LANGUAGE SUCH AS:

*Can you tell me who knows ...*

*In this situation ...*

*I think ...*

**Student A:** You are a police officer. Ask Student B about:

- a robbery
- room keys
- staff members

Make up a name for the hotel manager.

**Student B:** You are a hotel manager. Answer Student A's questions.

## Writing

9 Use the conversation from Task 8 to fill out the page in the police officer's notebook.

### Incident Details: Hotel Theft

Incident type: \_\_\_\_\_

Who has access to room keys: \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel manager's opinion: \_\_\_\_\_

# Glossary

**administration** [N-COUNT-U1] An **administration** is the group of people who manage an organization.

**advanced imaging technology** [N-UNCOUNT-U11] **Advanced imaging technology** is a means of creating an image of a passenger that reveals what is underneath his or her clothing.

**advise** [V-I or T-U9] To **advise** is to make a suggestion.

**alleged** [ADJ-U10] If a crime is **alleged**, it is suspected but not yet proven.

**anticipate** [V-T-U4] To **anticipate** something is to expect its occurrence.

**appear** [V-I-U10] To **appear** is to be present.

**appraise** [V-T-U4] To **appraise** something is to evaluate its worth or essential quality.

**apprehend** [V-T-U8] To **apprehend** someone is to arrest or stop someone.

**arrest warrant** [N-COUNT-U9] An **arrest warrant** is a document given by a judge that allows for an arrest to be made.

**arrestee** [N-COUNT-U3] An **arrestee** is a person who has been arrested.

**arraign** [V-T-U13] To **arraign** someone is to call someone to court to answer charges against them.

**assess** [V-T-U8] To **assess** something is to make a judgment or determination about something.

**ATM** [N-COUNT-U14] An **ATM** (Automated Teller Machine) is a machine that gives cash when a card is swiped and a personal code entered.

**attack** [N-COUNT-U11] An **attack** is the use of violent force to damage or destroy something.

**authorization** [N-UNCOUNT-U5] **Authorization** is permission required to do something.

**automatic sentence** [N-COUNT-U12] An **automatic sentence** is a guarantee of punishment by law.

**autopsy** [N-COUNT-U15] An **autopsy** is an official examination of a corpse.

**bail** [N-UNCOUNT-U10] **Bail** is the fee or conditions that must be met for an arrested person to leave jail.

**barrier** [N-COUNT-U7] A **barrier** is a physical obstacle that prevents people from moving past it.

**blood** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Blood** is a red substance that flows from human body when the skin is cut.

**bludgeon** [V-T-U15] To **bludgeon** someone is to hit that person with a heavy object.

**bomb** [N-COUNT-U11] A **bomb** is an explosive device.

**Bomb Squad** [N-COUNT-U2] A **Bomb Squad** is a division within a police department responsible for disarming and removing explosives [also known as Explosive Device Disposal].

**bond** [N-COUNT-U3] A **bond** is an amount of money an arrestee can pay to be released from detention until their trial.

**book** [V-T-U10] To **book** someone is to record information about a suspect and his crime.

**cadet** [N-COUNT-U1] A **cadet** is student training to become a police officer.

**call off** [V-T-U8] To **call off** something is to say that something is cancelled or discontinued.

**carry out** [V-T-U5] To **carry out** a task is to begin and complete it.

**carry-on** [ADJ-U11] If luggage is **carry-on**, it can be brought with a person into an airplane.

**cause** [N-COUNT-U9] A **cause** is a reason for legal action.

**cause of death** [N-COUNT-U15] A **cause of death** is an injury that ended someone's life.

**cell** [N-COUNT-U3] A **cell** is a small room where a prisoner is kept in a jail or prison.

**check** [V-T-U11] To **check** luggage is to have it placed in the cargo hold of an airplane.

**checkbook** [N-COUNT-U14] A **checkbook** is a book that contains blank checks issued by a bank to be used by an account holder.

**circumstances** [N-COUNT-U5] **Circumstances** are all the conditions that comprise a situation.

**cocaine** [N-UNCOUNT-U12] **Cocaine** is a stimulant drug derived from the coca plant and is known for its addictiveness.

**command** [N-UNCOUNT-U1] **Command** is the power someone has over others within an organization.

**commissioner** [N-COUNT-U1] A **commissioner** is the top official in a police department's hierarchy (also known as a superintendent).

**conceal** [V-T-U13] To **conceal** something is to hide it so it will not be found.

**condition** [N-COUNT-U10] A **condition** is a set restriction.

**confiscate** [V-T-U10] To **confiscate** is to take items away from someone.

**constable** [N-COUNT-U1] A **constable** is a police officer with less jurisdiction and authority than a sheriff.

**contamination** [N-UNCOUNT-U6] **Contamination** is the compromising of evidence by exposing it to uncontrolled conditions.

**contraband** [N-UNCOUNT-U3] **Contraband** are objects brought into a prison illegally such as drugs or weapons.