

# MIT ESL PROGRAM FOR SERVICE EMPLOYEES

## LESSONS ON SAFETY AND THE LAW

### Lesson 1: Safety

#### Introduction

What is the best way to stay safe?

#### Vocabulary

- Alert: eyes open, quick to notice possible problem or danger
- Confront: begin a conversation in an unfriendly way
- Emergency: serious, unexpected, dangerous situation
- Potential: might develop in the future
- Property: things that belong to someone, possessions
- Suspicious: not to be trusted, questionable
- Theft: stealing (also thief: person who steals, plural thieves)

#### Keeping yourself and your property safe

- Stay alert:
  - look around (don't walk looking down),
  - notice the people around you
  - watch for cars when crossing the street
  - This is the most important part of staying safe.
- If you notice something or someone that looks suspicious, do NOT confront the person, and contact MIT Police immediately
- Contact MIT Police
  - From any MIT phone, dial 100 in an emergency
  - To report a past or potential crime, call 3-1212
  - From your cell phone or any non-MIT phone, dial 617-253-1212 for on-campus crimes
  - Put the MIT Police number on your speed dial.
  - You can just push the red button on any blue light MIT emergency phone and will be connected to the MIT Police immediately.
- For an off-campus emergency, call 911.
- If there is a campus-wide emergency, MIT Police will notify everyone. **Be sure to follow their instructions.** One example was the search for the suspected Marathon bombers after the shooting of an MIT Police officer.
- Carry your MIT ID at all times.
- If you have to go across campus, take the Tech Shuttle bus (7:15 AM to 7:10 PM) or the Saferide bus (6:00 PM to 2:30 AM).

[photos of phones and contact numbers]

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- To protect your property:
  - Never leave your car unlocked.
  - Don't leave GPS, cell phones, laptops, cameras, etc. in your car, even if you hide them (because thieves know where to look).
  - If you have a bicycle, buy a strong lock and always use it. You can register your bike at <http://web.mit.edu/facilities/transportation/bicycling>.
  - Be sure to park your car or bike in a legal place. If you find it gone when you return, check first with MIT Police to see if they have moved it.
- Identity theft: another person uses your personal information (bank account, credit card, Social Security number, telephone, etc.) without your permission
  - Do not give out personal information on the phone or over the internet unless you have contacted them and are confident that it is safe.
  - Do not carry your Social Security card with you.
  - Keep all personal papers (passport, Social Security card, etc.) in a safe place at home.
- Fire safety:
  - If you see a fire, start the nearest fire alarm and leave the building. Do NOT try to put it out.
  - It is against the law to set a fire, make a false report of a fire or of a bomb, and to refuse to leave a building during a fire alarm.
- Smoking is prohibited in all MIT buildings (except a few areas in residence halls).  
[photo of fire alarm]

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**Possible Grammar Focus:** Imperative Verb

*Use:* to give a command, give instructions, give advice, or make a request

*Form:* [no subject] base form verb + object +...

Follow the instructions of Campus Police.

Carry your MIT ID at all times.

Watch for cars when crossing the street.

Please do not smoke.

*Negative:* Use "don't" + base form verb

Don't try to put out a fire.

*Advanced:*

Implied subject = "you"; but may also have stated non-specific subject

Somebody please answer the phone.

Don't anybody say a word.

"always" and "never" come before the imperative verb

Always lock your car.

Never leave your camera or laptop in your car.

### Check Understanding

- What does "suspicious" mean?
- What is the most important thing to remember to stay safe?
- What is the number to call the Campus Police from an MIT phone?
- Why is it not a good idea to hide your camera or laptop in your car?
- What should you do if you see a small fire?

**Closing Question:** Do you feel safe on the MIT campus? Why or why not?

# MIT ESL PROGRAM FOR SERVICE EMPLOYEES

## LESSONS ON SAFETY AND THE LAW

### Lesson 2: Crimes

#### Introduction

What kind of actions do you think are against the law in Massachusetts?

#### Vocabulary

- Crime: action that is against the law, illegal activity
- Distress: extreme worry or sorrow
- Domestic: at home or among family
- Prohibit: forbid, make action impossible or illegal
- Spouse: husband or wife
- Violation: breaking a rule or law
- Weapon: anything used to harm a person or to damage property\*
- \*vocabulary in past lesson

#### Crimes

- Lawmakers in Washington, DC, at the State House in Boston, and at city and town halls prohibit certain actions and set punishments for violations
- Crimes against a person:
  - Murder: killing another person intentionally
  - Negligent manslaughter: killing another person by failing to take proper care (such as driving drunk)
  - Assault: physically attacking another person
  - Intimidation: putting someone in fear of bodily harm without actual assault
  - Dating violence: use of physical force to hurt or to intimidate a person in a current social or romantic relationship
  - Domestic violence: use of physical force to hurt or to intimidate a spouse or former spouse or someone living together
  - Violation of a restraining order: failure to follow the requirements of a court order to limit contact with the other person
  - Stalking: actions that would cause a reasonable person to fear for their safety or cause them serious emotional distress