



# SOLT I Indonesian Module 5 Lesson 4

## Student Manual

# Medical Emergencies

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
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By the end of the lesson, you will be able to engage in conversation using the topic of medical emergencies. Below is the lesson outline.

**Discuss Medical Emergencies**

- Call for assistance
- Report an accident
- Discuss the scene of an accident
- Interpret in an emergency situation

**Discuss His/Her Injuries**

- Discuss medical treatment
- Make a doctor's appointment
- Request medication at the doctor's office
- Discuss diet for good health
- Ask/respond to the state of an illness and recovery from an illness

**TIP OF THE DAY**

Ambulance service in Indonesia is unreliable. If an accident occurs, resulting in an injury on a pedestrian, most of the time the driver is responsible to take him/her to the hospital. The same case happens to an accident between two cars; the uninjured driver must take the victim(s) to the nearby hospital.

**Discuss Medical Emergencies****Exercise 1 (Pair Work)**

Working with your partner, read the following scenario and find important structures and expressions relating to medical emergencies. Use the vocabulary to help you understand them. Share your finding with the rest of the class. Then, your instructor will model the scenario. Practice the scenario with your partner and switch roles.

Polisi: Kantor Polisi Depok, selamat pagi

Karto: Selamat pagi, Pak. Saya mau melaporkan kecelakaan.

Polisi: Di mana, Pak?

Katro: Di perempatan Jalan Sukamto dan Jalan Hasadunin.

Polisi: Kecelakaan apa ya, Pak?

Karto: Mobil sedan Toyota menabrak pengendara sepeda motor dari belakang gara-gara sopir sedan Toyota itu mabuk, Pak.

Polisi: Apakah sopir sedan itu masih ada di tempat kejadian?

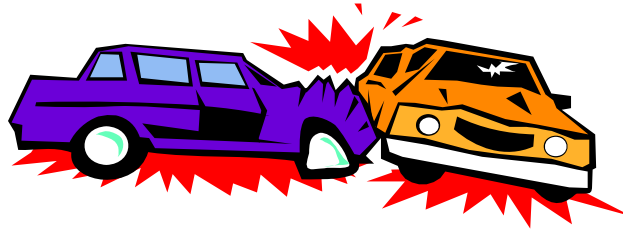
Karto: Masih, Pak. Masyarakat mengamankan dia supaya dia tidak melarikan diri.

Polisi: Bagaimana dengan korban?

Karto: Ada dua korban, Pak. Pengendara yang bagian depan meninggal dunia.

Kepalanya pecah, mana mungkin bisa diselamatkan. Apa boleh buat, itu semua sudah kehendak Tuhan. Yang di depan luka parah; dia banyak mengeluarkan darah. Cepat atau lambat dia juga akan mati.

Polisi: Baiklah kami akan segera ke sana bersama ambulan secepatnya.



### Exercise 2 (Group Work)

Imagine that you came to an accident scene where an American is involved. She witnessed the accident and an Indonesian police with very limited English is trying to get information from her. Help the police by translating what the American is saying. Two other students in the group will play the role of the police and the witness. Switch roles. The following are the facts of the accident:



1. Type of accident: a car and bicycle rider.
2. One victim, the driver ran off, but the witness wrote down the *nomor kendaraan*.
3. The location is on a T-junction

### Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Pretend that you are at the scene of an accident, and you are interviewing the witness. Your partner will play the role of the witness. Study the following example before you practice your conversation. Use the note below that belongs to a reporter who came to the scene as a base for your conversation. Once you are done with the activity, switch roles.

Polisi: Jam berapa kecelakaan terjadi?

Banu: Kira-kira jam 17.40. Saya ingat betul karena saya melihat ke jam tangan saya.

Polisi: Bagaimana kecelakaan itu terjadi?

Banu: Pengendara sepeda motor itu mengendarai motornya dalam kecepatan yang cukup tinggi, mungkin sekitar 90 kilometer per jam. Tiba-tiba, dia belok ke kanan tanpa memberikan tanda sehingga mobil Kijang di belakangnya tidak bisa menghindar.

Polisi: Jadi kecelakaan ini merupakan kesalahan pengendara sepeda motor?

Banu: Saya pikir iya, Pak.

Waktu Kecelakaan: 5.30 pagi.

Deskripsi: sopir taxi melanggar lampu merah di perempatan, menabrak dua becak dan satu sepeda motor.

Informasi tambahan: satu korban dalam keadaan kritis, CPR dilakukan oleh seorang dokter yang berada di lokasi kecelakaan. Semua korban selamat dan dibawa ke Unit Gawat Darurat di rumah sakit Panti Rapih.

**Exercise 4 (Group Work)**

A. Read the following passage about accidents which occurred in Indonesia, and then answer the questions.

Duapuluh satu orang tewas dan 140 luka-luka dalam kecelakaan di empat tempat berbeda di wilayah Jawa Barat. Tiga kecelakaan terjadi di "Jalur Tengkorak" Pantura Subang menewaskan 17 orang dan 120 orang luka berat ringan. Sedangkan satu kecelakaan terjadi di jalur jalan raya Puncak Cianjur menewaskan empat orang dan melukai 20 lainnya. Kecelakaan ini disertai dengan kebakaran kendaraan, sehingga mayoritas korban menderita luka bakar.

Kecelakaan pertama terjadi Jumat (16/8) pagi di jalur pantura sekitar Kecamatan Ciasem mengakibatkan 4 korban jiwa dan 6 luka-luka. Insiden kedua Sabtu (17/8) dini hari di Kecamatan Patokbeusi, Subang menelan korban jiwa 8 orang dan 72 luka-luka. Sedangkan kecelakaan lalu lintas ketiga terjadi menjelang detik-detik peringatan proklamasi kemerdekaan RI, kecelakaan lalulintas terjadi di jalur Pantura Subang Sabtu (17/8) sekitar pukul 09.45 WIB di sekitar Kp. Batang Ekspres, Desa. Batangsari, Kecamatan Pamanukan Subang. Di daerah ini terjadi tabrakan antara Bis Luragung dengan Truk diesel bermuatan telur mengakibatkan lima korban jiwa dan 42 orang penumpang bus mengalami luka berat dan ringan.

Kecelakaan keempat terjadi gara-gara sebuah truk Colt Diesel Nopol B 9447 CM yang penuh penumpang rombongan grup seni wayang golek menabrak kendaraan sedan KIA-Sumo Nopol B 8932 PL yang ditumpangi keluarga dekat KSAD Jendral TNI Ryamizard Ryacudu, di jembatan Ciloto, ruas jalan Raya Puncak, Cianjur, Jumat siang (16/6) sekitar pukul 11.15 WIB. Akibat kecelakaan tersebut empat orang tewas seketika, 8 orang luka berat dan 12 mengalami luka ringan.

**Questions:**

1. Di mana kecelakaan kedua terjadi?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Berapa orang yang meninggal dunia di kecelakaan pertama?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Kecelakaan ketiga adalah kecelakaan antara apa?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Siapa yang menumpangi kendaraan sedan KIA Sumo yang mengalami kecelakaan di kecelakaan empat?  
\_\_\_\_\_

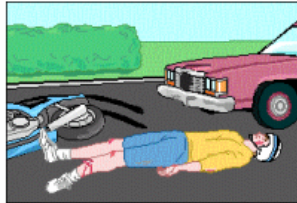
B. Divide the class into four groups. Each group will choose and discuss an accident. Present the results of the discussion in front of the class. Other group members will ask you questions. Be prepared to answer the questions.

**TIP OF THE DAY**

In Indonesia, when an accident occurs resulting in injuries, the people around the scene will help the victims by taking them to the hospital, whether the police has arrived or not. If somebody dies in a road accident, people usually remove the body to the side of the road without waiting for the police.

**Exercise 5 (Pair Work)**

Pretend that you have just seen an accident and you need to call an ambulance. Your partner will play the role of the operator in Panti Rapih Hospital. Call him/her asking for ambulance assistance. Do not forget to give a clear review of the accident such as: location, numbers of victims, the victims' condition, etc.



**Discuss His/Her Injuries**

**Exercise 6 (Pair Work)**

Look at the following conversation and practice it with your partner, then take turns answering the questions.

- Sani: Saya menderita penyakit apa, Dokter?  
 Dokter: Anda sakit batuk. Tidak begitu parah tetapi Anda harus menjalani pengobatan.  
 Sani: Pengobatan apa, Dokter?  
 Dokter: Saya akan memberikan obat batuk, Anda harus meminumnya sehari 3 kali setelah makan. Supaya rasa sakit berkurang, Anda juga harus mengompres tenggorokan Anda dengan air hangat. Untuk sakit kepalanya akan saya berikan tylenol.  
 Sani: Apa lagi yang harus saya lakukan?  
 Dokter: Jangan minum es, makanan yang mengandung minyak, dan juga gula sampai batuk Anda sembuh.  
 Sani: Apakah saya masih bisa pergi bekerja?  
 Dokter: Anda harus istirahat selama 3 hari. Jangan pergi ke kantor dulu. Saya akan membuat surat ijin sakit untuk Anda.  
 Sani: Terima kasih, Dokter.  
 Dokter: Sama sama.

**Exercise 6 (Pair Work) (Continued)**

**Questions:**

1. What kind of sickness does Sani suffer?

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2. What does Sani need to do?

---

3. What should she avoid during her sickness?

---

4. How long should Sani rest?

---

5. What does the doctor need to write?

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**Exercise 7 (Group Work)**

Form a group of three, and then read and practice the conversation below. After you are done with this activity, create a similar conversation and practice it.

Perawat: Kantor Dokter Ahmad, selamat pagi.  
Siti: Selamat pagi. Saya ingin membuat janji dengan Dokter Ahmad.  
Perawat: Untuk hari apa?  
Siti: Bagaimana kalau hari Senin tanggal 24 Juni?  
Perawat: Dr. Ahmad ada seminar pada tanggal tersebut. Bagaimana kalau tanggal 26 Juni, hari Rabu.  
Siti: Baiklah. Jam berapa, ya?  
Perawat: Ibu bisa memilih, jam 2.30 atau jam 4.30.  
Siti: Saya pilih yang jam 4.30 saja.  
Perawat: Baiklah. Kami tunggu hari Rabu.  
Siti: Terima kasih.  
Perawat: Sama sama.

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Dokter: Ibu sakit apa?  
Siti: Saya pikir saya hamil.  
Dokter: Kapan terakhir ibu mendapat menstruasi?  
Siti: Datang bulan saya sudah terlambat 10 hari.  
Dokter: Baiklah akan saya periksa. Silakan berbaring di tempat tidur itu.  
Siti: Baiklah.  
Dokter: Apakah ibu muntah-muntah pada pagi hari?  
Siti: Tidak, Dok. Saya tidak punya gejala apa-apa.



**Exercise 7 (Group Work)(Continued)**

Dokter: Baiklah, saya minta ibu untuk ke laboratorium di ruang sebelah kanan.  
Kami akan memeriksa air kencing ibu.  
Siti: Baiklah.

**Exercise 8 (Pair Work)**

In Indonesia, when you go to the doctor, you usually get the medication right after your examination. For more expensive and hard to find medication, the doctor will write a prescription.

Pretend that you go to the doctor and ask for medication. Have the conversation with your partner based on the example below.

Arman: Saya sakit apa, Dok?  
Dokter: Anda sakit demam. Tidak perlu khawatir karena ini bukan demam berdarah.  
Arman: Apakah ada obat yang perlu saya minum?  
Dokter: Saya akan memberi Anda Paracetamol dan Antalgin supaya panas badannya turun. Lebih baik Anda banyak istirahat.  
Arman: Boleh saya meminta obat tidur dokter karena akhir-akhir ini saya susah untuk tidur.  
Dokter: Baiklah akan saya berikan CTM, tolong diminum sesuai dosis.  
Arman: Baiklah. Terima kasih.

### Exercise 9 (Group Work)

Form groups of four. Read the following passage, and then answer the questions. Compare your answers with other groups.

Banyak penelitian menunjukkan diet yang sehat dapat membantu atau mencegah beberapa macam masalah kesehatan, termasuk penyakit kanker, diabetes mellitus, penyakit jantung dan kegemukan. Melakukan diet makanan yang baik dan benar untuk melawan penyakit sebenarnya lebih mudah daripada yang dibayangkan. Caranya adalah bisa diawali ketika Anda berbelanja, pilihlah buah-buahan, sayuran, biji-bijian dan gandum murni, seperti misalnya beras merah dan roti gandum. Hindari makanan yang mengandung kadar gula dan lemak yang tinggi.

Menjalankan diet yang seimbang adalah dengan memakan makanan dari urutan paling dasar sebagai grup makanan dasar. Contohnya:

- Susu, yogurt dan keju sebanyak 2-3 porsi sehari atau secangkir susu atau yogurt .
- Daging merah, ayam, ikan, biji-bijian kering, telur dan kacang-kacangan sebanyak 2-3 porsi, setengah potong ikan tuna atau setengah potong dada ayam .
- Buah-buahan sebanyak 2-4 porsi atau 1 porsi apel atau pisang ukuran sedang.
- Sayuran sebanyak 3-5 porsi, bisa mentah atau dimasak, seperti bayam atau daun selada.
- Roti, sereal, nasi dan pasta sebanyak 6 porsi, atau selembat roti atau setengah porsi roti muffin dan setengah mangkuk pasta.

### Questions:

1. What can you conclude from paragraph one?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What do you think about the information on the second paragraph? Do you agree with them? Explain your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

Working with your partner, get the gist of the following conversation about medical treatment and recovery from illness. Then, develop a similar conversation and be ready to present it to the rest of the class.

Susan: Halo Bowo! Bagaimana kabarmu?

Bowo: Aku baik-baik saja.

Susan: Bagaimana dengan sakit flu kamu?

Bowo: Aku sudah sembuh. Tapi masih sedikit tidak mempunyai nafsu makan.

Susan: Apakah kamu masih minum obat?

Bowo: Ya, aku masih harus minum obat sampai obatnya habis. Mungkin dua hari lagi.

Susan: Senang mendengar kamu sudah sembuh.

Bowo: Terima kasih.

### Causal Conjunctions

In this lesson you encounter some causal conjunctions. As any conjunctions, each causal conjunction connects two clauses, and in this case, the two clauses are a cause and an effect.

#### *Karena*

The cause comes after the effect when the conjunction "*karena*" is used. The conjunction becomes a part of the cause clause. In this case the subject becomes a part of the effect clause. The positions of the clauses can be reversed, and a comma should be used to separate the clauses.

*Gara-gara* is a noun, meaning "a cause", as apparent in the question "*Apa gara-garanya?*" (What is cause (of it)?). Because of this meaning, it is colloquially used in place of *karena*. Thus, the usage of *gara-gara* will bring informality into the sentence.

EFFECT + [ <b>karena/gara-gara</b> + CAUSE] or [ <b>karena/gara-gara</b> + CAUSE], + EFFECT
---

Observe the following examples:

Dia mengalami kecelakaan <b><u>karena mabuk.</u></b> Dia mengalami kecelakaan <b><u>gara-gara mabuk.</u></b>	<i>He had an accident because he was drunk.</i>
<b><u>Karena meminum obat sakit kepala terlalu banyak,</u></b> dia harus dibawa ke rumah sakit. <b><u>Gara-gara meminum obat sakit kepala terlalu banyak,</u></b> dia harus dibawa ke rumah sakit.	<i>Because of taking too much headache medication, he has to be taken to the hospital.</i>

#### *Sehingga*

When *sehingga* is used, the cause comes first and the conjunction becomes a part of the effect. Unlike in the case of *karena*, the position of the cause and the effect in a sentence that uses *sehingga* is irreversible.

CAUSE + [ <b>sehingga</b> + EFFECT]
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Observe the following examples:

Dia meminum obat sakit kepala terlalu banyak <b><u>sehingga harus dibawa ke rumah sakit.</u></b>	<i>She took too much headache medication with the result that she has to be taken to the hospital.</i>
Tiba-tiba, dia belok ke kanan tanpa memberikan tanda <b><u>sehingga mobil Kijang di belakangnya tidak bisa menghindar.</u></b>	<i>Suddenly, he turned right without giving any sign with the result that the Kijang car behind him could not avoid him.</i>

### Supaya

The usage of *supaya* is the same as *sehingga* with two exceptions:

- It shows that the effect is clearly intended, thus it can be directly translated as "so that" or "in order to".
- The clauses can be reversed and in this case, the sentence follows the same reversal rule as *karena* above.

CAUSE + [supaya + EFFECT] or [supaya + EFFECT], + CAUSE
---

Observe the following examples:

Masyarakat mengamankan dia <b><u>supaya dia tidak melarikan diri.</u></b>	<i>The people have secured him so that he doesn't escape.</i>
<b><u>Supaya rasa sakitnya berkurang,</u></b> Anda juga harus mengompres tenggorokan Anda dengan air hangat.	<i>In order to reduce the pain, you also have to apply a warm compress on your throat.</i>

### Exercise 1 (Class Work)

For each number, find the meaning of the sentences and explain the difference between them. Share and discuss your findings with the rest of the class.

- Dia sakit gara-gara tidak makan.
  - Dia tidak makan supaya sakit.
- Dia jatuh dari sepeda motor sehingga kepalanya terluka.
  - Luka itu dibalutnya dengan kain kasa supaya darahnya berhenti mengalir keluar.
- Karena sudah dua hari tidak sembuh penyakitnya, Arman pergi ke rumah sakit.
  - Anak-anak harus minum susu supaya sehat.

**Exercise 2 (Pair Work)**

Working with your partner, come up with sentences that use the words *gara-gara*, *supaya*, *sehingga*, and *karena*. You may add additional sentences to make the meanings clearer. Share your sentences with the rest of the class.

**Idiomatic Phrases**

An idiomatic phrase is a group of words that has a specific meaning, different from the collection of meanings of its elements when they are put together. It usually has a structure that is peculiar to itself.

In the following table, the idiomatic phrases on the left column are used in this lesson. By comparing the left column with the right column, you would see that the words have meanings that are unique when used together in an idiom. You would also see that when the meaning of each word is taken individually, the structure of the phrase changes following general grammatical rule. These grammatically correct phrases are on the left column.

Idioms	Not idioms
<p><b><u>Mana mungkin</u></b> dia membunuh tetangganya?</p> <p>Literal: Which possible did he kill his neighbor?</p> <p>English equivalent: <b><u>There is no way</u></b> that he kills his neighbors.</p> <p>(Here "mana mungkin (lit. which possible)" means that the person asking <b>does not believe that it is possible</b>. The closest expression in English for the phrase "mana mungkin" is probably "no way", (which doesn't mean that there is no road or avenue).</p>	<p><b><u>Mana yang mungkin</u></b> untuk tempat berteduh?</p> <p>Translation: In <b><u>which place would be possible</u></b> for us to take shelter?</p> <p>(Here the phrase "which would be possible" is asking about actual alternatives)</p>
Idioms	Not idioms
<p><b><u>Cepat atau lambat</u></b> orang itu akan mati.</p> <p>Literal: Fast or slow that man is going to die.</p> <p>English equivalent: <b><u>Sooner or later</u></b> that man is going to die.</p>	<p>Kamu datangnya akan <b><u>lebih cepat atau lebih lambat?</u></b></p> <p>Translation: Is your arrival going to be <b><u>sooner or later?</u></b></p>

<p>(Here "<i>atau</i> (or)" does not denote actual alternatives; it is actually saying that it does not matter whether it is going to be sooner or later because it will happen anyway. In other words, the phrase "<i>cepat atau lambat</i>" means <b>eventually</b>, similar to the English idiom "sooner or later")</p>	<p>(Here "<i>atau</i> (or)" denotes actual alternatives; it is either "<i>lebih cepat</i> (sooner)", or "<i>lebih lambat</i> (later)".)</p>
<p><b>Apa boleh buat?</b> <i>Tidak ada lagi alternatif.</i></p> <p>Literal: What can be done? There is no more alternative.</p> <p>English Equivalent: <b>What can we do?</b> There is no more alternative.</p> <p>(Here the phrase "<i>apa boleh buat</i>" relays the message that <b>nothing can be done</b>, similar to the English idiom "What can we do?")</p>	<p><b>Apa yang boleh dibuat?</b>---<i>Anda bisa ....</i></p> <p>Translation <b>What can be done?</b>----- You can .....</p> <p>(Here the phrase "what can be done" is asking for possible avenues that can be taken)</p>

### Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate phrase: *cepat atau lambat*, *apa boleh buat*, and *mana mungkin*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ penyakit kanker otak itu akan membunuhnya.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ semua telah terjadi, dia sudah meninggal dunia.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ dia masih harus tinggal di rumah sakit? Kan dia sudah sembuh.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ dokter sudah berusaha keras untuk mengeluarkan peluru dari dadanya.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ dia sembuh dari penyakitnya!

**Exercise 4 (Pair Work)**

Work with your partner to create a short paragraph using the causal conjunctions and idiomatic phrases that you have learned from this section. Share and discuss your paragraph with the rest of the class.

**Nouns**

air kencing	urine
darurat	emergency
diet	diet
dosis	dose
gandum	wheat
gara-gara	cause
gegar otak	concussion
ijin	permission
infus	intravenous therapy
janji	appointment/promise
jarum	needle
kadar	level
kegemukan	overweight
keju	cheese
kesehatan	health
khasiat	medical use, benefit, power (of a substance)
lemak	fat
luka bakar	burn
menstruasi	menstruation
penelitian	research
pengobatan	drug treatment
porsi	portion
potong	slice
saksi	witness
selang	syringe
turniket	tourniquet
vena/pembuluh darah balik	vein

**Verbs**

dibayangkan ( <i>root: bayang</i> )	to be imagined
dirawat ( <i>root: rawat</i> )	to be treated (from illness or wounds)
melarikan diri	to escape
memasukkan ( <i>root: masuk</i> )	to insert
menabrak ( <i>root: tabrak</i> )	to hit against
menderita ( <i>root: derita</i> )	to suffer
mengamankan ( <i>root: aman</i> )	to secure
menghindar ( <i>root: hindar</i> )	to avoid
menghindari ( <i>root: hindar</i> )	to avoid something
meninggal ( <i>root: tinggal</i> )	to die

**Adjectives**

gawat	critical
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hamil	pregnant
lambat	slow
mentah	raw
murni	pure
parah	severe
pecah	broken
seimbang	balanced
tewas	dead

**Others**

karena	because
supaya	so that, in order to
sehingga	with the result that

**Supplementary**

kehendak	will
tengkorak	cranium/skull
Tuhan	God

### Emergency Services

Indonesia has emergency evacuation for people who want to get treatment immediately. You may, for instance, dial 118 for AGD (*Ambulan Gawat Darurat*) from any part of the country. In Jakarta, there is a government agency called "*Pusdaldukkes*" (*Pusat Pengendali Dukungan Kesehatan - Health Supports Command Center*), which is organized by Dinkes DKI Jakarta (*Dinkes - Dinas Kesehatan -Health Department*).

*Pusdaldukkes*'s role is formally defined as the following:

*"... secara resmi berfungsi sebagai pos komando dalam sistem penanggulangan kegawatdaruratan medik, termasuk untuk memonitor, menggerakkan dan pengendali operasional dukugan kesehatan seperti ambulans. "*

( ...officially functions as a command post in the system to tackle medical emergency, including monitoring, mobilization and operational control of medical support such as ambulances.)

In practice, when a caller in Jakarta dials 118, the operator stationed at the *Pusdaldukkes* will contact the closest and most available *UGD* (*Unit Gawat Darurat - Medical Emergency Unit*) in the hospitals to send an ambulance. The service is available for 24 hours a day.

There is also a private emergency service called International SOS which has offices in Jakarta and Bali. International SOS provides aircraft and emergency ambulances for taking patients to the hospital 24 hours a day. This service costs a lot of money and not many people are able to afford it. This company also provides evacuation for taking patients to hospitals in other countries such as Singapore or Malaysia. These have better treatment for patients



*Unit Gawat Darurat (UGD) di sebuah rumah sakit*

### Discuss Medical Emergencies

#### Activity 1 (Pair Work)

Look at the pictures below, choose one of them and make up a story of the accident. Call your partner who plays the role of a police officer and tell him/her what has happened. Switch roles once you are done with the first activity.



#### Activity 2 (Pair Work)

This activity follows the previous activity. You have called the police regarding the accident that you saw. Now the police officer has come to the scene and he/she is going to ask you questions. Have a conversation with the police officer regarding the details of the accident. Change roles.

#### Activity 3 (Group Work)

Read the following passage about an accident that occurred in Indonesia. Answer the questions, and then discuss the content of the passage. After that, compare the results of the discussion with other groups.

##### Pelaku Tabrak Lari Pingsan Dipukuli Masyarakat

Lasimun Hadi (47) warga Mojorejo, Kecamatan Karangmalang berusaha lari setelah dia menabrak seorang pengendara sepeda di Jalan Subroto. Masyarakat yang melihat kejadian itu merasa marah karena pelaku mencoba melarikan diri dan tidak bertanggung jawab atas kesalahannya. Pelaku bukannya berhenti untuk menolong korban yang dia tabrak, tetapi kabur meninggalkan korban yang kesakitan. Sejumlah warga kampung kemudian mengejar pelaku setelah mengambil motor di rumah masing-masing.

Dalam usahanya untuk melarikan diri, Lasimun tidak bebas dari masalah, sebab motor Honda AD-4815-AN yang dipakainya untuk melarikan diri malah menabrak pohon di tepi jalan. Ketika masyarakat sampai di tempat dimana dia jatuh, mereka langsung memukuli pelaku hingga pingsan. Ketika polisi sampai di tempat kejadian, pelaku masih berada di pinggir jalan dengan badan penuh luka pukulan dan darah di tubuhnya. Polisi segera membawa pergi pelaku bersama dengan motornya

### Activity 3 (Group Work) (Continued)

#### Questions:

1. Kecelakaan apa yang terjadi di Jalan Subroto?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Mengapa warga kampung merasa marah pada pelaku?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Apa yang terjadi dengan pelaku ketika dia berusaha melarikan diri?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. Apa yang polisi lakukan terhadap pelaku?  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Activity 4 (Group Work)

Divide the class into two groups. One group agrees that the person who is involved in an accident should stay at the accident scene to show responsibility and help the victims. The other group supports the idea that the person should run away because in some cases the mass had beaten up those that they felt were the cause of the accidents. Each group must defend their opinion by giving strong and logical reasons. The instructor will watch the activity and play the role of referee.

### Discuss His/Her Injuries

### Activity 5 (Pair Work)

Pretend that you suddenly catch a cold and are not able to see the doctor. Call your family doctor and ask him/her what treatment you should have. Your partner will play the role of the doctor. Have the conversation with your partner. Once you are done, switch roles. You become the doctor and your partner will be the patient. In this scenario, he has allergic reactions towards pollen.

### Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate sentences. This conversation is about making a doctor's appointment. Once you are done, compare your answers with your partner, and then practice the conversation.

**Activity 6 (Pair Work) (Continued)**

A: Rumah Sakit “Harapan Kita” selamat pagi! \_\_\_\_\_?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Untuk hari apa, Pak?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Maaf, untuk hari itu Dokter Rima tidak menerima pasien lagi karena sudah penuh.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Hari itu juga sudah penuh, Pak.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Dokter Rima bisa memeriksa pada hari Jumat pukul 1.30 siang dan pukul 3 sore.  
Bapak pilih yang mana?

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Baiklah. \_\_\_\_\_?

B: Sastro Handoyo.

A: Bapak Sastro, silakan datang 15 menit sebelumnya.

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Sama sama.

**Activity 7 (Pair Work)**

Pretend that you are running out of medication, and you go to your doctor to get the medication. Have a conversation with your partner who plays the role of a doctor. Change roles.

**Activity 8 (Group Work)**

Divide the class into four groups. Each group will discuss how dieting helps good health. Each member must come up with ideas/reasons. Choose a person in the group to take notes and another one to present the results of the discussion in front of the class. The whole group should be prepared to answer questions from other groups.

**Activity 9 (Pair Work)**

Pretend that you have been sick for a while and now you have recovered. You are going to write a letter to your Indonesian friend, mentioning about your sickness and how you have recovered from it. Write a short letter on a piece of paper. After you are finished, exchange your letter with your partner's. Each of you will do proofreading. You will correct each other's work such as: spelling, grammar, content, etc. Discuss the corrections afterwards.

**Activity 1 (Pair Work)**

A. You see this accident (look at the picture) and you call the police for assistance. Your partner will play the role of the police officer. Mention what has happened in your own words. Before calling the police, write down what you are going to report to the police about the accident.



B. Now it's your partner's turn to see an accident. Your partner will pretend to call you to report an accident based on the picture below and you will play the role of a police officer. Your partner will write down what he/she is going to report to the police about the accident.



**Activity 2 (Group Work)**

Divide the class into three groups. Each group will choose one accident from the pictures below. Discuss within your groups what happened in the picture and take notes. Appoint someone in the group to present the results in front of the class. Be prepared to answer questions from other groups' members.



**Activity 3 (Group Work)**

This activity follows the previous activities. Write briefly your impressions about the scene of the accident compared to another transportation accident you may have witnessed in the past. Discuss as a group how the accidents occurred, the location of the victims, location of vehicles involved in the accident, etc. You may also illustrate with drawings or diagrams on the board, when you do your presentations in front of the class. Be prepared to answer questions from your classmates.



#### Activity 4 (Group Work)

Divide the class into four groups. Each group will discuss the steps you should take when an accident occurs – in this case you are not involved in the accident, you are a witness or you just happen to be there right after the accident. Write down the steps and present them in front of the class. Be ready to answer questions from other groups.

#### Discuss an Injury

#### Activity 5 (Class Work)

Read the following passage about traditional medical treatment. Discuss the content of the passage with your partner and take notes. Once you are finished, change partners three times to gather new information. The instructor will call on you to report to the class.

Penyakit kanker merupakan penyakit yang saat ini sangat sulit disembuhkan. Sulit mendapatkan hasil yang memuaskan dari pengobatan secara konvensional yang selama ini dilakukan. Oleh karena itu para peneliti berusaha mencari solusi masalah yang cukup besar ini. Meneliti khasiat tanaman obat yang sejak beberapa abad yang lalu telah digunakan dalam pengobatan merupakan salah satu penelitian mereka.

Daun teh hanya berfungsi sebagai bahan pembuatan minuman sebagai penyegar ataupun penghangat tubuh. Teh ternyata memiliki khasiat lebih dari itu. Teh hijau, menurut penelitian di Jepang mempunyai khasiat antioksidan dan antikanker. Selain itu dalam teh hijau mempunyai efek menghambat pembentukan zat karsinogenik, berinteraksi langsung dengan metabolisme zat karsinogenik, menetralkan radikal bebas, serta menghambat pengikatan zat karsinogenik dengan DNA sel. Dan teh hijau berkhasiat untuk mencegah kanker traktus gastrointestinal. Pengobatan penyakit kanker, sekarang benar-benar sudah menemukan titik terang karena sudah banyak tanaman obat yang sudah diuji pemakaiannya, termasuk untuk kanker/tumor paru

#### Activity 6 (Group Work)

Form groups of three. Pretend that you are calling your doctor's office about your medical appointment. Have a conversation with the office receptionist, and then with the other group member who plays the role of a doctor. Your doctor is very busy for the next two weeks and unable to see you, but you need his assistance right away. Your doctor talks briefly to you about your symptoms and suggests you call another doctor who is available. He gives you the name of another doctor and connects you with the receptionist again, who will give you the new doctor's address, phone number, and directions on how to get to his/her office. Write down the information.

**Activity 7 (Pair Work)**

Pretend your doctor tells you that you have high cholesterol. Ask him/her about a good diet to lower your cholesterol. Your doctor will explain a good diet for you. Write down his explanation. Ask him/her questions about things related to this diet, such as exercise, medication, etc.

**Activity 8 (Group Work)**

Form groups of three. (A patient, a friend and a nurse). The patient is in the hospital and you are unable to visit him. Write him a short note asking about his condition. The patient will read the letter aloud. Since he/she cannot write, he/she needs to dictate the reply to a nurse. The nurse may ask questions and give ideas or thoughts. Switch roles with the other group members and repeat the same scenario.

**Activity 9 (Group Work)**

In the following picture, a US ARMY specialist is sharing information with TNI (Tentara Nasional Indonesia) soldiers. Using the vocabulary list as your help, describe what they are doing. Share your description with the rest of the class. A class discussion on the importance of the procedure depicted in the picture will follow.



*source: www.usarpac.army.mil*

**Activity 1**

Do research on the Internet, an Indonesian newspaper, travel books, etc. Cover these facts:

- What are the most common accidents in Indonesia?
- What is the major cause of those accidents?
- What has the government done?
- What is the role of the police?

Write a short report and be ready to present it the next day in class.

**Activity 2**

Create at least three sentences for each phrase below.

gara-gara	..... ..... ..... .....
cepat atau lambat	..... ..... ..... .....
karena	..... ..... ..... .....
mana mungkin	..... ..... ..... .....
apa boleh buat	..... ..... ..... .....

**Activity 2 (Continued)**

sehingga	..... ..... ..... .....
supaya	..... ..... ..... .....

**Activity 3**

Interview your friends, relatives, or doctors about a diet for good health. Ask them as many questions as possible. Write a short report based on the interview that you have conducted. Prepare yourself to present it to your class the following day and be ready to answer their questions.

#### Activity 4 (Group Work)

Before you leave the class, form a group of three. These groups have to create a role-play, which will be performed the next day. Practice the conversation with your group member beforehand, since you are not allowed to bring notes during the performance. You may wear costumes or use any equipment you need to strengthen your performance. You may choose one of the following topics:

1. An accident
2. Going to the doctor
3. Visiting a friend at the hospital
4. A good diet for good health

