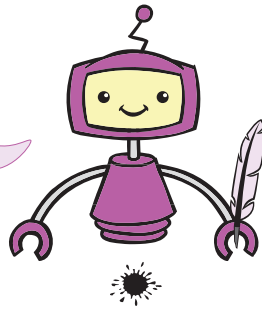


Operator, it's an emergency!

Oh, my dear Peter and Anna. No! No! No! What happens on camp, stays on camp! Who would have thought that so much could occur in just a few days? There was one emergency after another, and you two were in the middle of it all. Let me just recount my favourite moments!



LINKS TO:

Stage 3, Module 13
Learning Object 2: *Camp race*

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 3

Module 8 Work Sheet 7: *A passive bystander*
Work Sheet 8: *It's all in the past*

1 Emergency!

An emergency can happen at any time or in any place. In emergency situations, everyone needs to think and act quickly. Knowing what to say when faced with an emergency can help you and others to stay safe.

In this module, Peter, Anna and their classmates attended a school camp. During their stay, they needed to deal with several emergencies. If you were faced with the same situations, would you know what to say?

Let's look at some common phrases that could be used to attract attention in an emergency.

<i>Tolong!</i>	Help!
<i>Selamatkan saya!</i>	Save me!
<i>Cepat!</i>	Quickly!
<i>Jangan pindahkan saya!</i>	Don't move me.
<i>Saya butuh ...</i>	I need ...
<i>Panggil polisi.</i>	Call the police.
<i>Kebakaran!</i>	Fire!
<i>Ular!</i>	Snake!
<i>Hati-hati!</i>	Be careful!
<i>Awas!</i>	Watch out!

Once you have everyone's attention, you will need to explain what has happened or what you need them to do.



For example:

Ada kecelakaan.

There's been an accident.

Tolong panggil ... segera.

Please call ... immediately.

Ada perlengkapan P3K?

Do you have a first-aid kit?

Terima kasih untuk bantuan Anda.

Thank you for your help.

Finally, you may need to phone one of the emergency services.

Here is a list of the various emergency services and their phone numbers in Indonesia.

<i>Polisi</i>	Police	110
<i>Pemadam Kebakaran</i>	Fire	113 atau 1131
<i>Ambulans</i>	Ambulance	118 atau 119

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2 What happened?

To help others respond quickly and appropriately to the emergencies that arose at camp, Peter and Anna needed to answer basic questions about *who*, *what*, *where* and *when*.

➔ For example:

Kapan terakhir kali kamu melihat mereka?
When did you last see them?

Kamu tidak bisa menemukan salah satu kelompok setelah kembali dari mendaki. Betul?
You can't find a group after returning to camp from hiking. Is that correct?

Apa kamu bisa merasakan denyut nadi?
Can you feel a pulse?

Peter and Anna discovered that they needed to provide as much information as possible in order to receive the most appropriate care.

In Indonesian, when describing injuries such as cutting your finger with a knife, or burning your finger, the verb *terkena* is often used. In informal Indonesian, this word is reduced to *kena*. Its exact meaning is difficult to explain in English, but it implies that you have been 'struck' by something, such as a rock, a

knife, someone's fist, or an illness. It generally has negative connotations.

➔ For example:

Jariku terkena pisau.

I cut my finger with a knife (literally, my finger was struck by a knife).

Tangannya kena api.

She burnt her hand (literally, her hand was struck by fire).

Dia terkena flu.

He has come down with the flu.

Kakiku terkena sengatan lebah.

I've been stung by a bee on my foot.

Other useful phrases for describing accidents or injuries include the following:

Saya digigit semut.

I've been bitten by an ant.

Makanan itu menyebabkan sakit perut.

That food gave me an upset stomach (literally, that food caused me an upset stomach).

Saya tidak bisa bergerak.

I can't move.

Saya tidak bisa bernafas.

I can't breathe.

Exercises

This camp has had its fair share of emergencies. Peter and Anna have returned home and are trying to recount all their experiences to their parents.

Help Peter and Anna create a recount of one of the emergencies that took place at camp. You may base your recount on one from the table that follows or on another incident.

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Siapa?	Apa?	Kapan?	Di mana?
Anna	Menabrak tiang	kemarin	Di luar kamar
Peter	Tanganku kena api	tadi malam	Di dapur
Pak Rudi (Guru Geografi)	Kakiku kena duri	tadi pagi pada jam 4	Memotong sayur-sayuran
Tono	Aku kena sengatan lebah	Pada hari pertama	
Zak	Kebakaran hutan	Pertama-tama	
Ardi		Lalu	
Nina		Akhirnya	

1.1 Use the graphic organiser below to plan your recount, in Indonesian.

Orientation: Who? What? When? Where? Why?	
Body: Sequence of events. Include as many as you need.	

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<p>Resolution:</p> <p>Tie up your story with a fabulous ending.</p>	

1.2 Now that you've completed your planning, write your recount, in Indonesian, in the space below.

This is an extended piece of writing.

(continued on following page)

