

Short Exercise Using 911 Call

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How to make a 911 call offers an excellent opportunity to talk about language and interpreters. Emphasis can be placed on the importance an interpreter makes in saving lives.

Break Out Groups

Have the students break out into groups of three. One person takes the role of interpreter. The second is the person calling for help, and the third is the 911 operator.

This scenario is familiar to most people through TV and movies—at least the victim and the 911 operator are. What's different here, and what students will remember, is the need for an interpreter.

EN CASO DE EMERGENCIA

Cuando llama a la ambulancia/911, prepárese a proporcionar los siguientes datos:

- Su nombre
- Tipo de emergencia (incendio, robo, alguien se enfermó)
- Lugar de la emergencia
- Dirección de la calle
- Número de apartamento
- Puntos de referencia cercanos
- Cruces principales
- Número de telefono del cual está llamando
- ¿Cuántos están lesionados/heridos/lastimados?

NO CUELQUE HASTA QUE LA OPERADORA SE LO INDIQUE

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

When you call the ambulance/911, be prepared to provide the following information:

- Your name
- Type of emergency (fire, robbery, someone fell ill)
- Location of the emergency
- Street address
- Apartment number
- Landmarks, nearby reference points
- Main cross streets
- The telephone number from which you are calling
- How many are injured?

DON'T HANG UP UNTIL THE OPERATOR TELLS YOU TO DO SO.