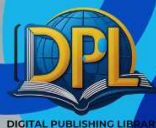


Dr. Gema Puspa Sari, M.Biomed.



BASIC ENGLISH FOR BIOMEDICAL STUDENTS



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Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk dan dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

KATA PENGANTAR

The advancement in the biomedical science has made more students interested in learning this interdisciplinary field. Currently, not only students with a biology and medicine backgrounds join biomedical school, but also students from engineering backgrounds, such as bioengineering, biomedical engineering, biotechnology, and other science backgrounds. As biomedicine grows, many biomedical terms and expressions have entered everyday usage, reflecting the importance of this knowledge in both academic and clinical settings.

This book is designed to help students build a strong foundation in English for biomedical science. This book also covers information about the grammar, vocabulary, and communication skills necessary for working and interacting in laboratories. However, it also covers information on reading scientific literature and writing reports. This book aims to prepare learners to become confident biomedical scientists who can engage in international research, collaborate across disciplines, and contribute to future medical and scientific discoveries.

I hope the readers find this book to be an excellent resource. By combining practical examples and providing clear explanations, this book will serve as a very first step to bridging between the English language and the biomedical field.

Padang, September 2025 Dr.

Gema Puspa Sari, M.Biomed.

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CHAPTER 1

BASIC GRAMMAR

1.1 Subject–Verb–Object (SVO)

In English, the most common way to build a sentence is by follows the order **Subject + Verb + Object (SVO)**. This means that a sentence usually begins with the **subject**, followed by the **verb**, and then the **object**. The **subject (S)** is the person or thing that performs the action, the **verb (V)** is the action word itself, and the **object (O)** is the person or thing that receives the action. This structure helps make the sentences become clear and easy to understand.

In biomedical science, the subject is often the scientist, the student, the machine, or the experiment. Example: *The scientist observes the cells.* In science, verbs often describe actions in the laboratory, such as *measure, analyze, test, write, observe*. Example: The scientist *observes* the cells. In the lab, the object can be *the sample, the solution, the microscope, the report*. Example: The scientist observes *the cells*. In scientific writing, we often use SVO to describe experiments to enhance the sentence clarity. By using this structure will helps you to:

1. Write clear instructions (e.g., *The student records the results.*).
2. Describe methods in reports (e.g., *We measured the pH of the solution.*).
3. Present results (e.g., *The data show a positive correlation.*).

Other Examples:

1. The scientist (S) uses (V) the microscope (O).
2. She (S) writes (V) an email (O).
3. The students (S) read (V) the article (O).
4. The technician (S) prepares (V) the solution (O).
5. The microscope (S) magnifies (V) the sample (O).
6. The students (S) record (V) the results (O).
7. The researcher (S) analyzes (V) the data (O).
8. The machine (S) prints (V) the report (O).

SVO sentences can be expanded with additional information, such as *time*, *place*, or *manner*. For examples:

1. With *time* expressions:
 - The scientist observes the cells *every morning*.
 - We recorded the data *yesterday*.
2. With *place* expressions:
 - The students test the samples *in the laboratory*.

- She writes the report *at her desk*.
3. With *adjectives/adverbs*
- The microscope shows the cells *clearly*.
 - The technician carefully prepares the solution.

Mastering this basic structure is the foundation for more advanced scientific writing. Once students become comfortable with SVO, they can easily build longer and more complex sentences without losing clarity. For beginners, however, the key is to focus on this simple pattern. A good rule to remember is: **if you are unsure, always return to Subject–Verb–Object**. This will help you create accurate and effective sentences for both laboratory communication and formal reports.

Dalam bahasa Inggris, urutan kata biasanya:

Subject + Verb + Object.

- **Subject** = orang/benda yang melakukan.
- **Verb** = kata kerja (tindakan).
- **Object** = orang/benda yang menerima tindakan.