



SOLT I Indonesian Module 4 Lesson 3

Student Manual

Location and Directions

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER





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At the end of this lesson you will be able to provide information about directions and locations. In order to achieve this objective you will:

Identify Compass Directions

- Name directions in Indonesian
- Tell cardinal points on the compass
- Provide information on how to get to certain places
- Use the vocabulary items for compass directions, such as north, south, east, and west
- Explain degrees, mils, azimuth, and grid coordinates when using a compass
- Discuss the differences between polar and magnetic north

Give Directions in the Field, in Town, in a Building

- Provide/request directions in the field
- Provide/request directions in town
- Provide/request directions in a building
- Provide distance in kilometers/meters using a map

Give Information Regarding Location

- Ask/provide information on how to get to a certain location
- Provide reference points
- Describe reference points
- Describe natural and man-made features

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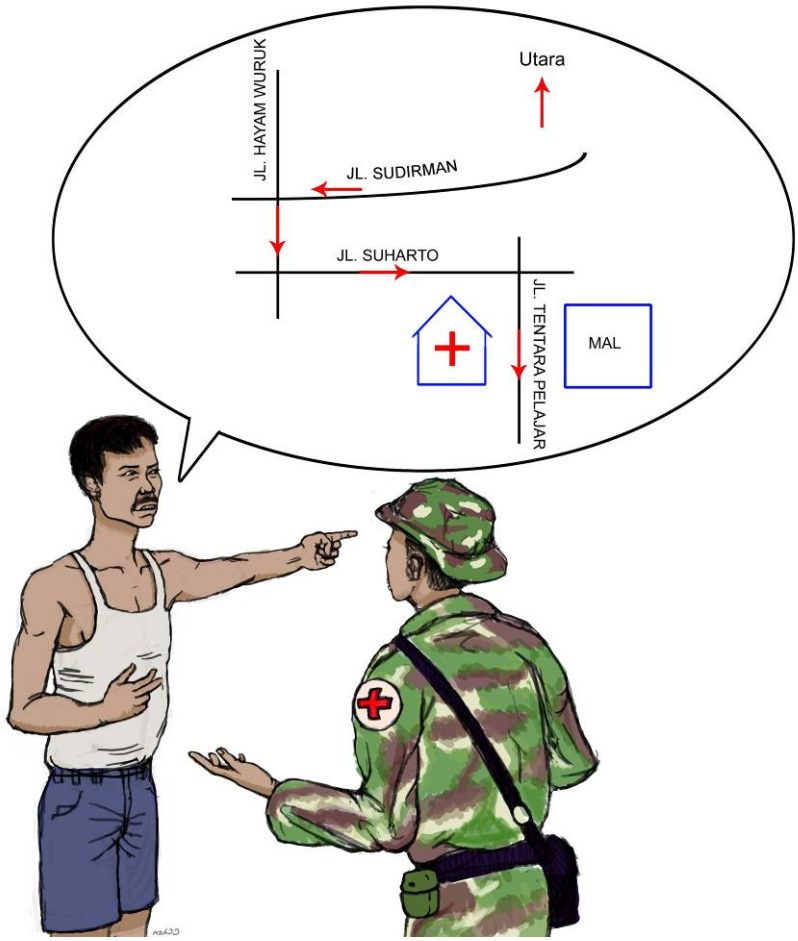
Scenario (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the following scenario for you. Then, practice the scenario and learn some expressions for indentifiying directions with your partner. Instead of using the vocabulary list, utilize the illustration to help you understand the expressions.



Koptu Adi: Maaf, Pak, saya mau bertanya. Di mana letak rumah sakit Panti Rapih?
Joko: Oh, rumah sakit Panti Rapih ada di dekat Galeria Mal.
Koptu Adi: Apakah jauh dari sini?
Joko: Cukup jauh. Kira-kira dua kilometer.
Koptu Adi: Ke sana lewat mana, Pak?
Joko: Dari Jalan Sudirman ini jalan terus ke barat sampai ke perempatan Jalan Hayam Wuruk kemudian belok kiri. Dari Jalan Hayam Wuruk Anda jalan lurus ke selatan hingga sampai ke simpang empat Jalan Hayam Wuruk dan Jalan Suharto. Belok kiri dan jalan terus ke timur sampai jalan Tentara Pelajar. Di sana, belok kanan. Rumah sakit Panti Rapih terletak di jalan Tentara Pelajar, di seberang Galeria Mal.
Koptu Adi: Terima kasih, Pak!
Joko: Sama sama.

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TIP OF THE DAY

In rural areas some people still use traditional tools in order to determine the cardinal points. The tools are made of wood. A Similar tool is also used to find underground water. However, this tool is not widely used among city people.

Exercise 1 (Group Work)

Working in a group, answer the following questions based on the scenario in the beginning of this lesson. If it is a true or false question, give reason if the answer is false.

1. Sersan Adi mau ke mana?

_____

2. Betul atau salah: rumah sakit Panti Rapih ada di seberang Galeria Mall.

_____

3. Betul atau salah: dari Jalan Sudirman Sersan Andi harus belok ke utara di Jl. Hayam Wuruk.

_____

4. Berapa jauh rumah sakit Panti Rapih itu dari tempat Sersan Adi?

_____

5. Betul atau salah: rumah sakit Panti Rapih di sebelah selatan Galeria Mall.

_____

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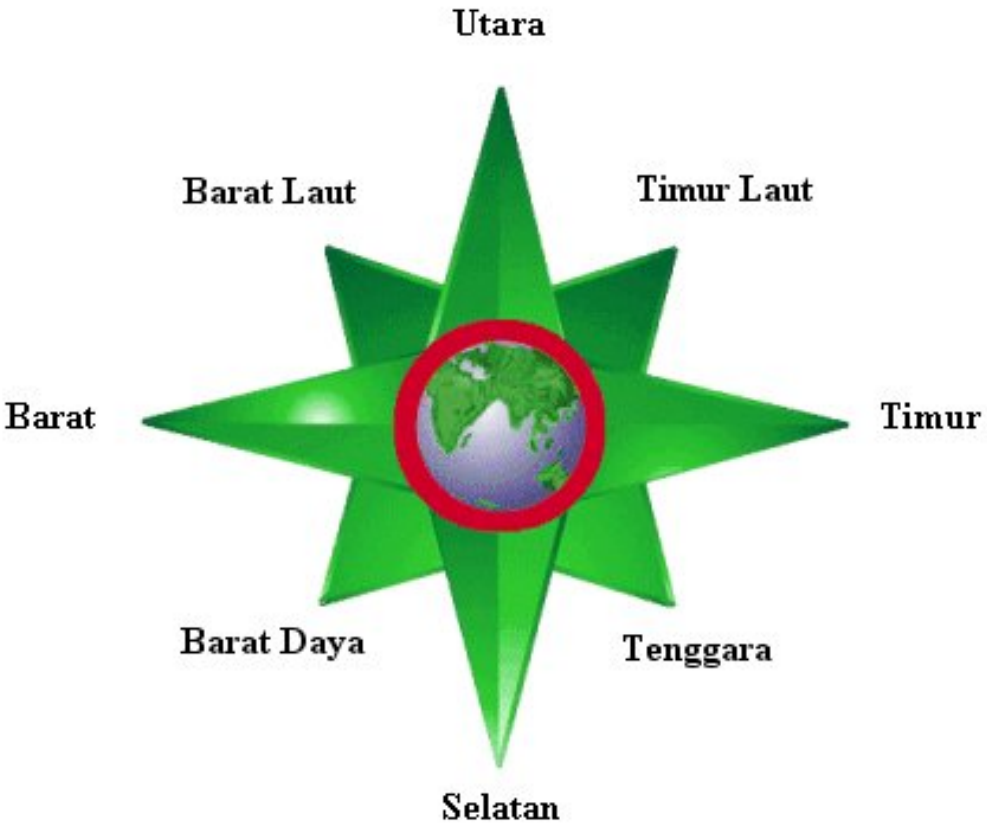
Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

In Indonesia, cardinal points are called *arah mata angin* (lit. the direction of the eye of the wind) or *mata angin* in short. Using the following diagram, practice the Indonesian names for various cardinal points with your partner. Then, ask each other the directions of places that you know of relative to where you are located by following the model below:

Tanya: Di mana pintu gerbang utama?
Jawab: Pintu gerbang utama arahnya ke timur dari sini.

ARAH MATA ANGIN



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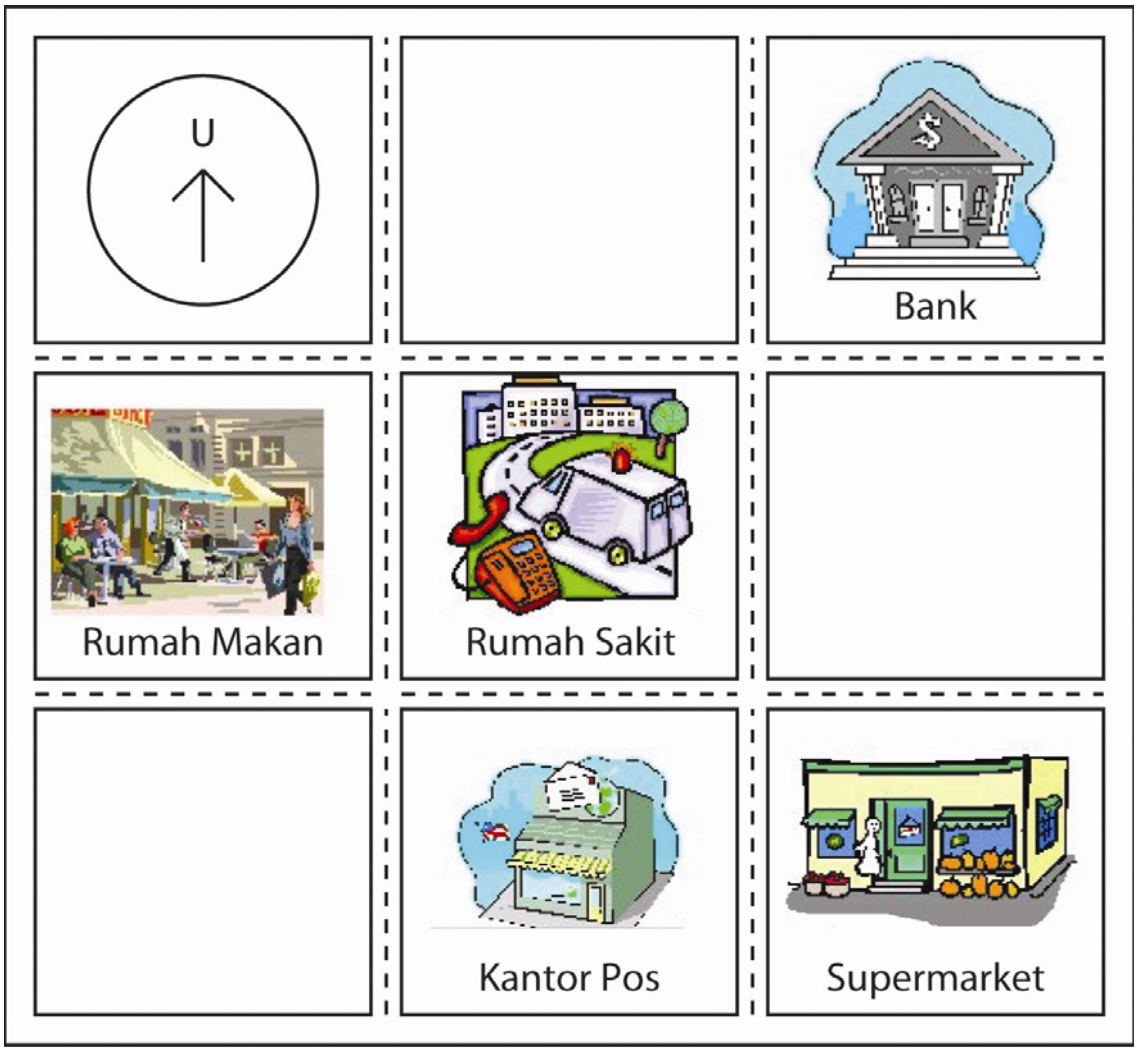
Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Look at the map below and take turns asking and answering questions with your partner by giving information using vocabulary items for compass directions, such as north, south, west, east, southeast, etc. See the example below:

Tanya: Di mana letak bank?
Jawab: Bank terletak di sebelah timur laut Rumah sakit.



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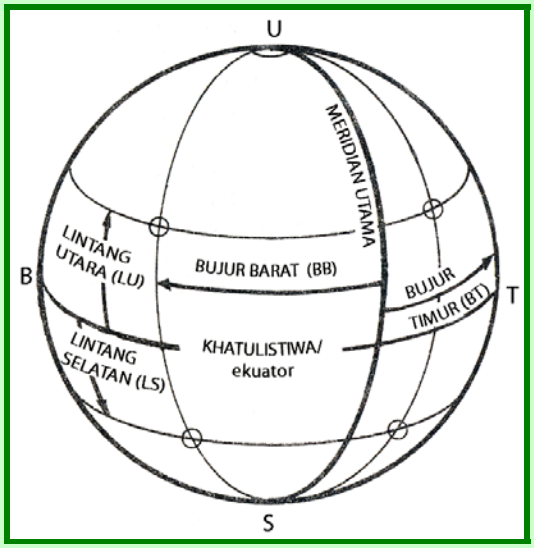
Exercise 4

A. Group Work. Read the following passage, and using the illustrations and with the help of your instructor, find out the meaning of terms that are foreign to you.





Koordinat adalah kedudukan sesuatu pada peta, yang merupakan pertemuan garis tegak dan mendatar dari suatu peta topografi. Sistem koordinat yang resmi ada dua macam. Yang pertama adalah koordinat geografis yang juga disebut sistem garis bujur dan lintang. Sumbu yang digunakan adalah garis bujur (bujur barat dan timur) yang tegak lurus terhadap khatulistiwa dan garis lintang (lintang utara dan selatan) yang sejajar dengan khatulistiwa. Koordinat ini dinyatakan dalam satuan derajat, menit, dan detik. Misalnya, koordinat pusat kota Jakarta adalah enam derajat delapan menit lintang selatan dan seratus enam derajat empat puluh lima menit bujur timur (6° 8' LS 106° 45' BT).

Sistem yang kedua adalah koordinat grid. Dalam sistem ini kedudukan suatu titik dinyatakan dalam ukuran jarak terhadap titik acuan . Cara membacanya selalu dari barat ke timur (kiri ke kanan) kemudian dari selatan ke utara (bawah ke atas). Sistem ini dapat dibagi beberapa cara pembacaan, yaitu 4 angka, 6 angka, 8 angka, dan seterusnya. Secara global pada proyeksi grid UTM (*Universal Transverse Mercator*), wilayah Indonesia dimulai pada zone 46 dengan meridian sentral 93° BT dan berakhir pada zone 54 dengan meridian sentral 141 BT, serta 4 satuan arah lintang, yaitu L, M, N, dan P dimulai dari 15° LS - 10° LU.

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Exercise 4 (Continued)

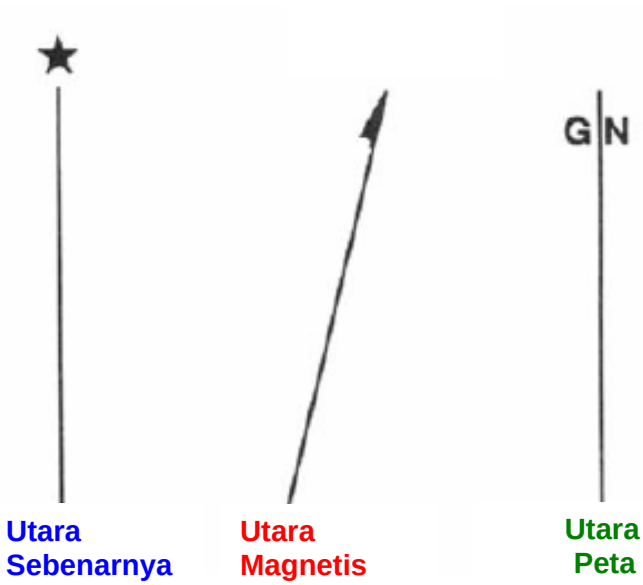
B. Pair work. Using the information in the table below, ask and answer each other's questions using the following model:

Tanya: Berapa koordinat kota Bandung?
Jawab: Koordinat kota Bandung adalah 6° 55' LS dan 107° BT.

Location	*Coordinates*
Bandung, Indonesia	6° 55' S 107° E
Medan, Indonesia	3° 30' N 98° 39' E
Malang, Indonesia	7° 59' S 112 45' E
Citrus Heights, Amerika	38° 41' N 121° 17' W
Manado, Indonesia	1° 30' N 124° 58' E
Paris, Perancis	48° 51' N 2° 20' E
Buenos Aires, Argentina	34° 20' S 58° 30' W

Exercise 5 (Class Work)

A. Your instructor will read definitions of three different norths used in navigation. Just listen when he/she reads for the first time. During the second reading, jot down words that would help you to remember the content of the text. Then, work with your group to develop a text that would explain the difference between polar north and magnetic north. Use the following illustration to help you understand your instructor's reading as well as in developing the text. Use vocabulary.



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Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

Working with your partner, try to understand the information in the following box. Then, based on it, take turns in informing each other orally in the target language about what an azimuth is. Draw a simple sketch that would support your explanation. Be ready when your instructor calls you to present your information in front of the class. Use vocabulary.

Azimut adalah besar sudut antara utara (nol derajat) dengan titik/sasaran yang kita tuju. Azimuth juga sering disebut sudut kompas. Azimut dihitung menurut perputaran jarum jam, dan besarnya antara 0° sampai 360°. Cara menghitungnya adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Tarik garis dari titik asal sampai titik yang dituju pada peta.
2. Taruh busur derajat pada peta. Pastikan garis 0° - 180° pada busur derajat tegak lurus terhadap garis utara-selatan pada peta.
3. Temukan angka terdekat pada busur derajat dengan garis yang telah dibuat.

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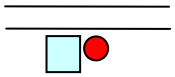
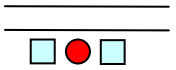
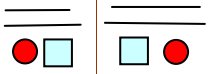
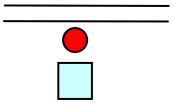
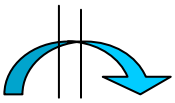
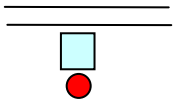
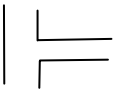
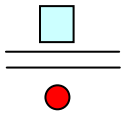
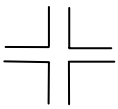
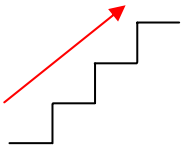
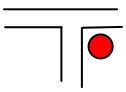
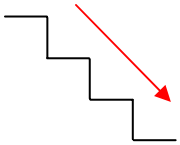
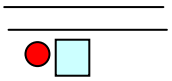
Give Directions in the Field, in Town, or in a Building

Exercise 7 (Pair Work)

The following table contain some phrases that are used for giving directions. Practice pronouncing them with the help of your instructor. Come up with sentences as a pair using the phrases and be ready to present your sentences in front of the class. Then, continue with the corresponding exercise 8 and 9.

jalan terus/ jalan lurus		**di sebelah kanan**	
belok kiri		**di antara**	
belok kanan		**di samping**	
putar/balik		**di depan**	
menyeberang		**di belakang**	
pertigaan/ simpang tiga		**di seberang**	
perempatan/ simpang empat		**naik (tangga)**	
di pojok		**turun (tangga)**	
di sebelah kiri			

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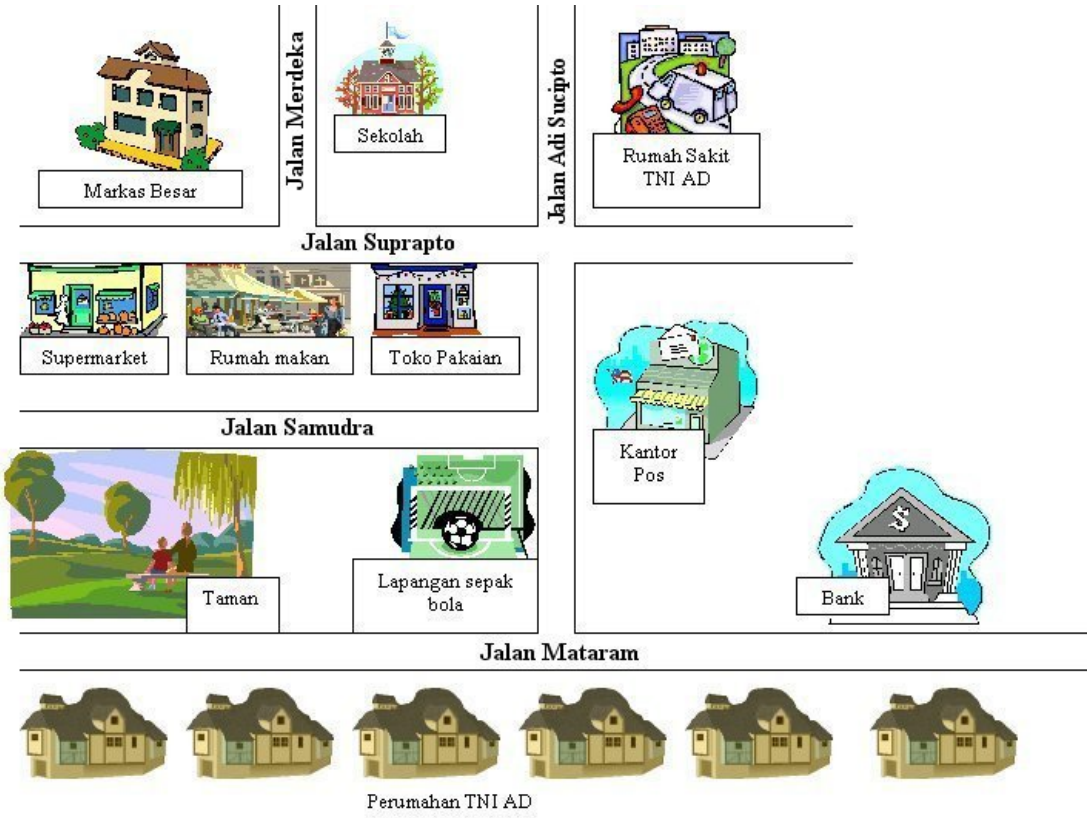
Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Look at the map below. Take turns in telling each other simple directions on how to go to a certain place. For each round, start by agreeing on which point both you are located in the map. Then your partner will inquire the direction to get to different point. Give directions in terms of which route he/she can take to get to the destination. Do not forget to give additional information about the surrounding buildings. Use the expressions from the scenario at the beginning of the introduction section.
Perform the conversations as if both of you are strangers, and thus you should consider appropriate greetings and manners that you have learned in the previous lessons. Be prepared to perform your conversation in front of the class if your instructor calls on you. You may also use the following conversation as your model.

Joko: Maaf, Bu, supermarket itu di sebelah barat atau timur, ya?
Marni: Sebentar, sebentar ... supermarket yang di jalan Suprapto?
Joko: Ya, betul, Bu.
Marni: Wah, kalau itu masih jauh, nak, ke selatan dari sini.
Joko: Pokoknya jalan Mataram ini terus saja kan?
Marni: O, tidak. Nanti di jalan Adi Sucipto belok kanan, baru sampai di jalan Suprapto.
Joko: Terimakasih, Bu.



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TIP OF THE DAY

If you have difficulties in finding somebody's house in rural areas, don't be worried, because most people in the village know their neighbor even though they are 10 kilometers away.

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

Working with a partner, find two specific places inside the buildings on the post. Without mentioning them, develop descriptions on how to get there from your present location using the phrases from the table in exercise 7. The structures in the scenario in the beginning of this lesson would also make a good model for your description. When you are done, take turn to present the direction to another pair. The other pair should guess to which places you are referring. Then, the other pair should do the same and it is your and your partner's turn to guess. Be ready when your instructor calls you to present the information to the rest of the class.
The rest of the class (minus the persons who have heard the information) should then compete to guess the secret destination.

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

Student A: Look at the tourist map of Bandung on the next page and ask your partner how to get to the military museum from Kepatihan. Do not fotget to incorporate cardinal points.

Student B: Look at the map on the next page, then ask your partner how to get to Santa Angela School from Gedung Merdeka and Asia-Afrika Museum. Do not forget to incorporate cardinal points in your conversation.

Examples:

Di mana letak katedral?
Katedral di sebelah Utara.

Dari sini ke katedral lewat mana?
Jalan terus, lalu belok ke timur di perempatan yang kedua.

Katedral itu di sebelah timur atau barat ya?
Katedral itu di sebelah barat.

Apa katedralnya masih jauh dari sini?
Ya, tidak jauh kok. Kalau Anda belok ke utara di Jalan Lembong, katedralnya sudah dekat sekali.

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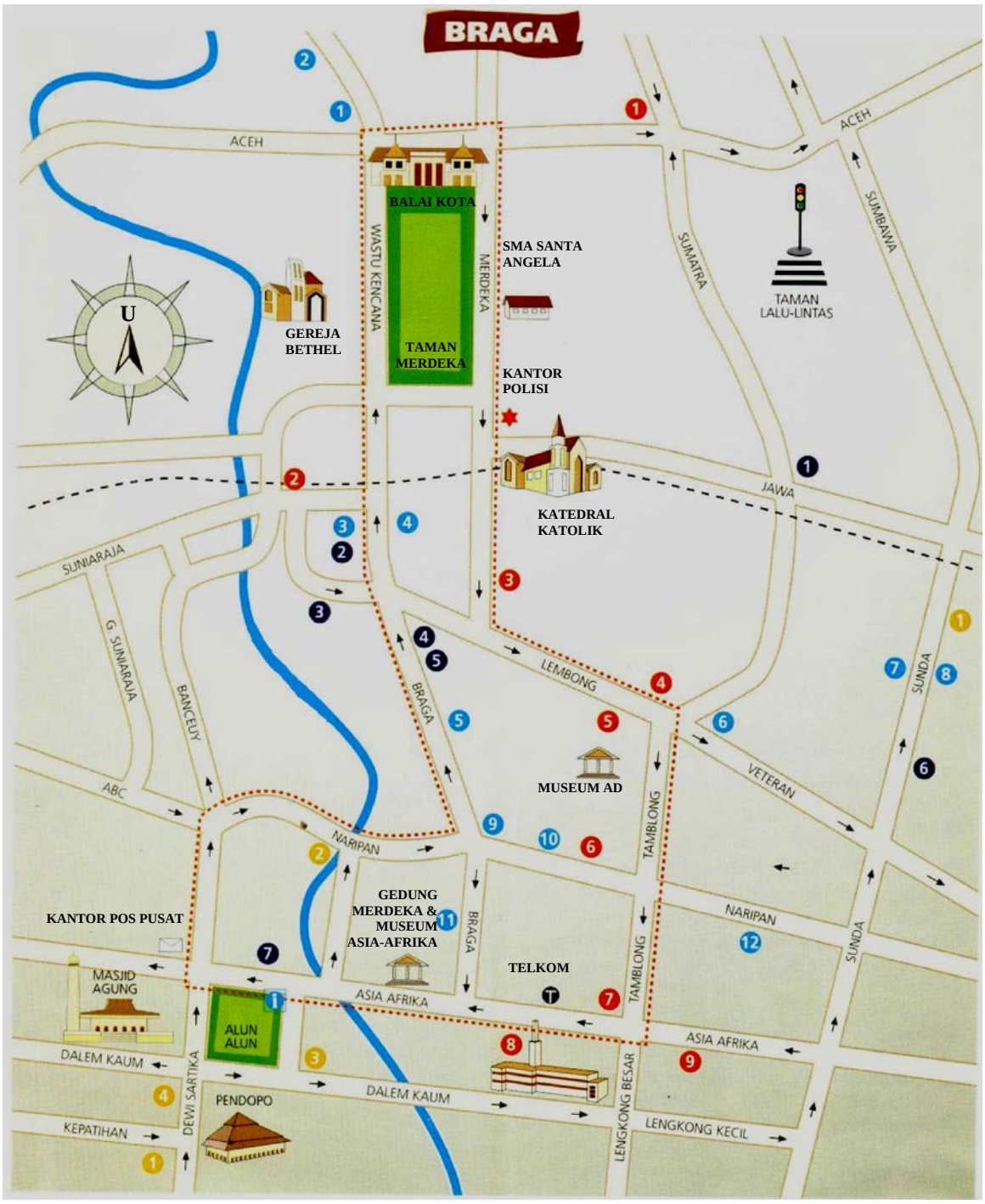
Exercise 10 (Pair Work) (Continued)



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Exercise 11 (Pair Work)

Look at the map and ask and answer questions with your partner about how to get to certain locations. See the example below:

Tanya: *Ke asrama BRIMOB lewat mana?*
Jawab: *Dari SCTV jalan ke arah barat lewat jalan ...*



Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

Look at the map of a military installation on the next page. Take turns asking and answering questions about the direction of 10 places mentioned in the map. See the example below.

Tanya: *Ke markas besar lewat mana?*
Jawab: *Dari pintu gerbang ini jalan terus kemudian belok kanan. Markas besar ada di sebelah kanan tempat parkir kendaraan perang.*

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Exercise 12 (Pair Work) (Continued)



1. Pintu gerbang utama
2. Tempat parkir kendaraan perang
3. Gedung latihan
4. Markas besar
5. Lapangan terbang
6. Messhall (tempat makan)
7. Menara komunikasi
8. Barak tentara
9. Klinik
10. Gudang senjata

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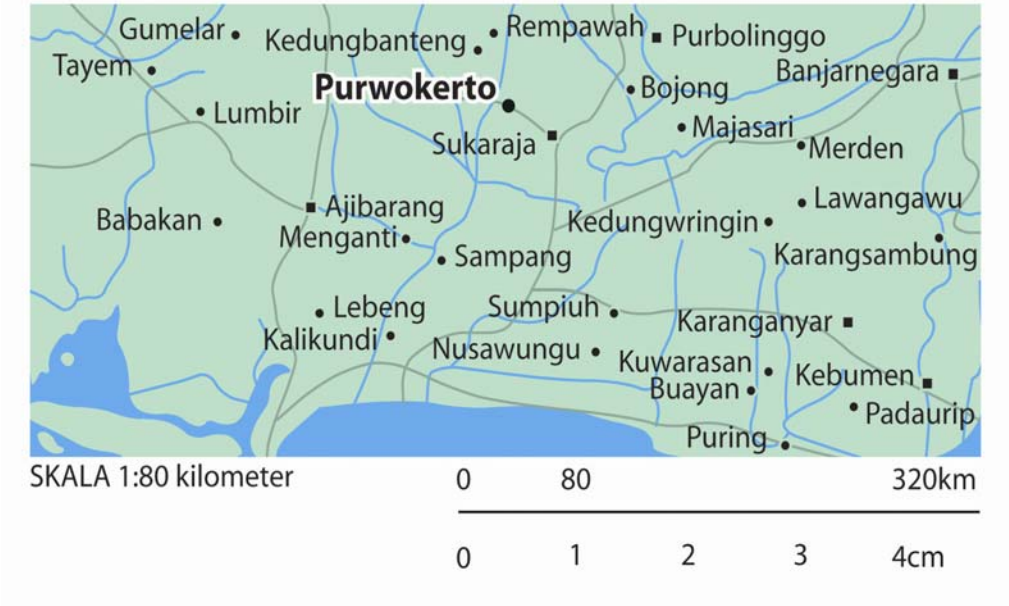
TIP OF THE DAY

When you are asking for directions in Indonesia, it is better if you step down from your motorcycle if you are riding one, and also, you should get out of the car when you are driving. People will get offended if you don't. They may ignore you and not answer your questions.

Exercise 13 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are going to take turns in asking and providing information about distance in kilometers using a map. Look at the map below and determine how far certain places are from the center (Purwokerto) by using the scale in the map. Look at the example below.

Example:
Tanya: Berapa jauh Purwokerto dari Sukaraja?/
Berapa jarak dari Purwokerto ke Sukaraja?
Jawab : Jaraknya/jauhnya kira-kira 70 kilometer.



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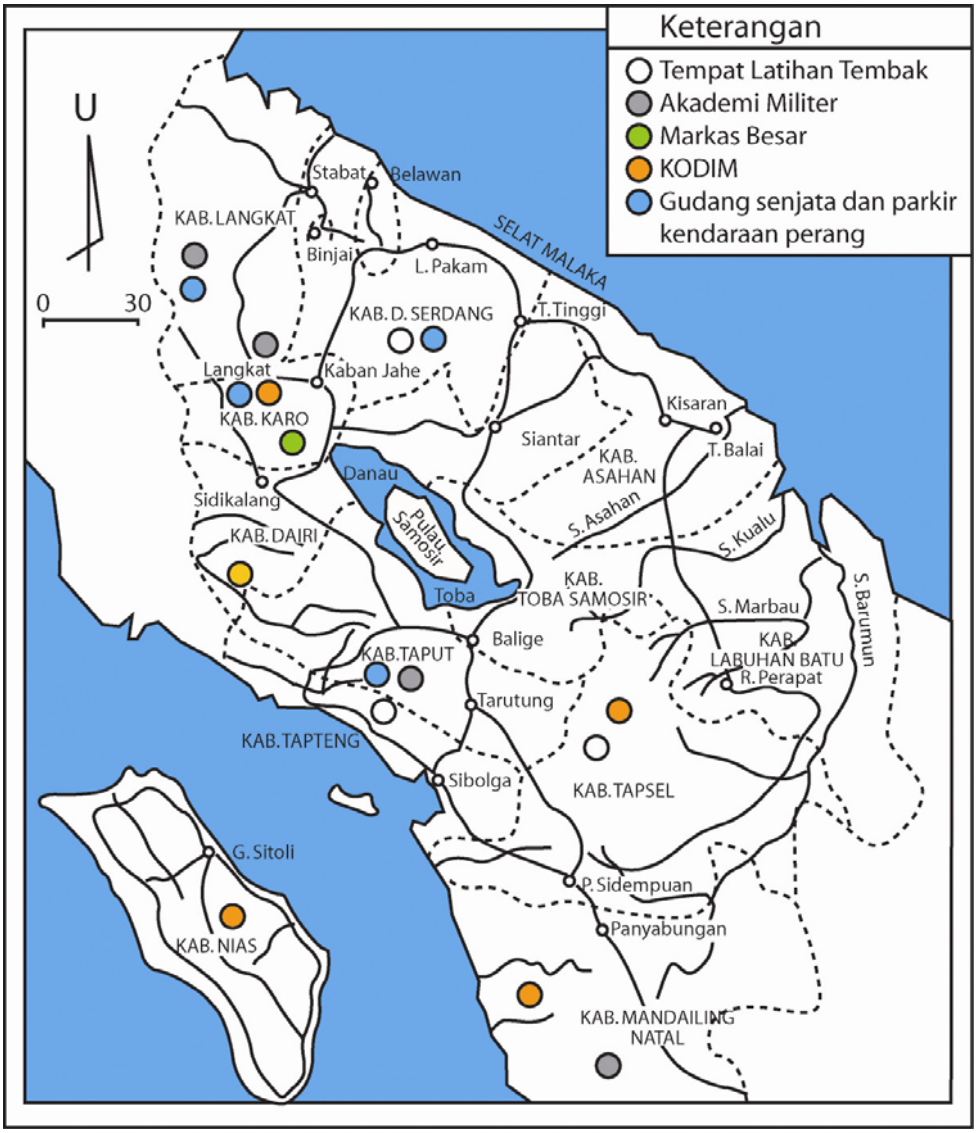
Give Information Regarding Location

Exercise 14 (Pair Work)

Pretend that the map below shows you the location of Indonesian military installations in North Sumatra. You and your partner are going to take turns asking and answering questions about the locations of the places. Before you do the activity, number the places as you want (you and your partner have exactly the same numbers of locations). Do not forget to give details such as its location from nearby cities/districts and distance. See the example:

Q: Di mana letak markas besar?

A: Markas besar ada di kabupaten Karo, di sebelah utara kabupaten Dairi. Jaraknya kira-kira 60 kilometer dari kabupaten Dairi.



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Exercise 15 (Pair Work)

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions. After you have finished answering the questions, compare your work with your partner's.

Gunung Merapi adalah gunung berapi aktif yang terkenal karena kekejamannya. Gunung ini terletak di pulau Jawa, tepatnya di propinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. Pada tahun 1672, gunung ini membunuh kira-kira 3.000 orang dan lebih dari 1.000 orang di tahun 1930. Pada tahun 1976 Merapi juga telah membunuh 28 orang dan menghancurkan kurang lebih 2000 rumah.
Di tahun 1995, letusan gunung Merapi ini membunuh 30 orang dan melukai 100 orang. Kawah gunung Merapi selalu mengeluarkan asap.



Di samping kepopulerannya sebagai gunung berapi, Merapi juga terkenal sebagai tempat untuk mendaki gunung. Banyak pecinta alam (*nature lovers*) mendaki gunung Merapi melewati jalur yang dimulai di desa Selo.

Questions:

1. What is the best title for the passage above?

   _____

2. Where is the Merapi volcano located?

   _____

3. What happened in 1976?

   _____

4. What happened in 1995?

   _____

5. Where does the climb start if you want to climb the Merapi volcano?

   _____

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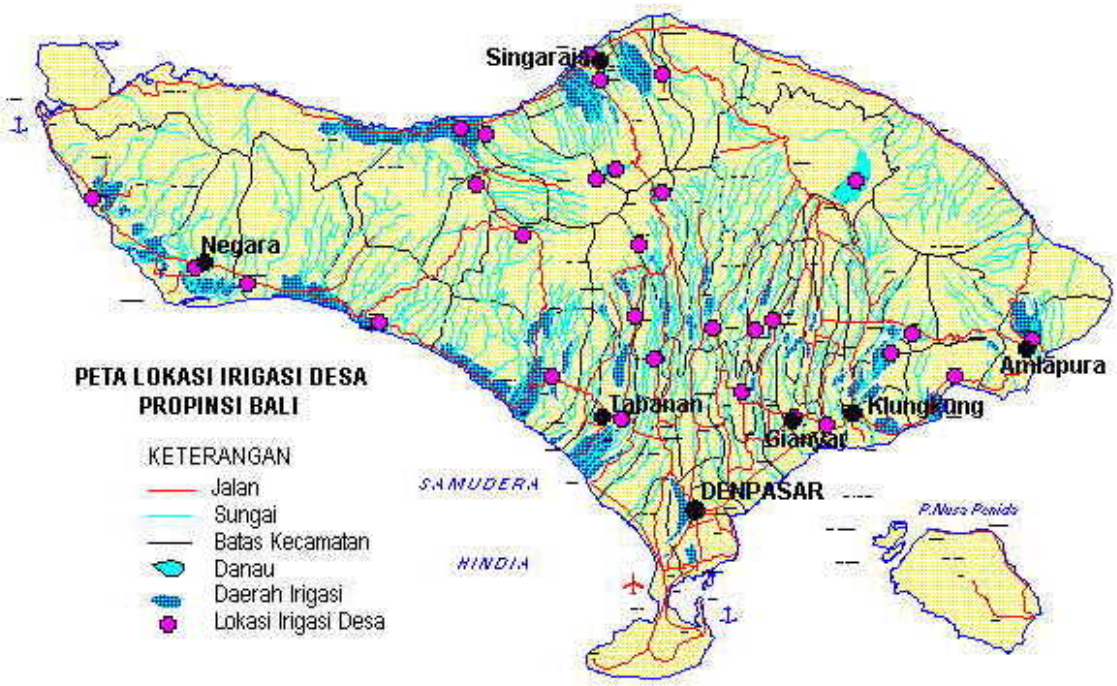
TIP OF THE DAY

The most famous man-made feature in Indonesia is the Borobudur Temple. It was built in 850 A.D in the reign of Sailendra Dynasty. The overall height was 42 meters, but it is only 34.5 meters after restoration, and has the dimension of 123 x 123 meters (15,129 square meters). There are 10 floors. The first floor up to the sixth floor is shaped as squares; the seventh to the tenth floor are shaped in round forms.

Exercise 16 (Pair Work)

Below is the map of the irrigation system on the island of Bali. Write a short explanation about this map, and then compare it with your partner's work.



Exercise 17 (Group Work)

Working with your partner, observe the following man-made and natural features in Indonesia. Can you find the English equivalents of the features? Where can you find similar features in the US? Make comparisons of similar features found in both countries if possible, and discuss your findings with the rest of the class.

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Exercise 17 (Group Work) (Continued)





http://www.ic.arizona.edu/~lansing/sawah.jpg

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Compound Question Word

In this lesson you encounter the usage of some compound question words. A compound question word is basically made up of two words with a singular meaning. Because of this the two words should always be together in a specific order. This rule is crucial especially when the question is inverted. Compare the examples below and note how examples number 1 and 2 differ from the rest.

1. Letak rumah sakti Panti Rapih **di mana?**
   Di mana letak rumah sakit Panti Rapih?

2. Ke sana **lewat mana**?
   Lewat mana ke sana?

3. **Berapa jarak** dari sini ke rumah sakit?
   Jarak dari sini ke rumah sakit **berapa**?

4. **Berapa jauh** Purwokerto dari Sukaraja?
   Jauh Purwokerto dari Sukaraja **berapa**?

5. **Berapa jauhnya**?
   Jauhnya berapa?

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Fill the blank with the correct word(s).

1. _____ dari sini ke rumah makan "Sederhana"? - - - Kira-kira 500 meter.
2. _____ letak kantormu? - - - Kantorku ada di sebelah selatan toko Gramedia
3. Ke Gedung Olah Raga _____? - - - Dari jalan Diponegoro jalan terus kemudian ketika sampai pertigaan belok kanan
4. _____ Kantor Polisi dengan lokasi kecelakaan? - - - 2 kilometer.
5. _____ tempat latihan tembak TNI jauh dari sini? - - - Ya.

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Exercise 2 (Class Work)

Invert the questions that can be inverted from exercise one.

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Take turns asking and answering questions with your partner, using the question words above. You can use any maps available in the introduction section.

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Nouns

acuan	reference
air terjun	waterfall
arah	direction
asap	smoke
asrama	dorm
azimut	azimuth
barat	west
barat daya	southwest
barat laut	northwest
busur derajat	protractor
candi	Hindu/Buddhist temple
danau	lake
derajat	degree
batu	rock/stone
ekuator	equator
garis bujur	longitude
garis lintang	latitude
garis mendatar	horizontal line
garis tegak	vertical line
gua	cave
gunung	mountain
irigasi	irrigation
jalan	road/street
jalur	route/path
jarak	distance
jarum kompas	compass' hand
jembatan	bridge
kathulistiwa	equator
kawah	crater
kompas	compass
koordinat	coordinate
kutub	pole
ladang	dry cultivated field
legenda	legend
lembah	valley
magnet	magnet
mata angin	cardinal point
pantai	beach
pematang	dike
perempatan	cross road
pertigaan	t- intersection
pohon	tree
sasaran	target

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sawah	wet rice field
selatan	south
simpang empat	cross road
simpang tiga	t- intersection
skala	scale
sudut	angle
sumbu	axis
sungai	river
tambang	mine
tenggara	southeast
timur	east
timur laut	northeast
titik	point
utara	north

Verbs

belok	to turn
berhenti	to stop
jalan	to go
lewat	to pass through
meletus *(root: letus)*	to explode
mengarah (*root: arah*)	to point (to a certain direction)
menghitung *(root: hitung)*	to calculate
menyeberang (*root:seberang*)	to cross
naik	to climb
turun	to go down

Adjectives

jauh	far
kejam	ruthless
lurus	straight
sejajar	parallel
tegak lurus	perpendicular
terkenal	famous

Other

kira-kira	approximately

Supplementary

Verb

bunuh	to kill
melukai (*root: luka*)	to wound, injure someone/something

Adjective

macet	jammed

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Cardinal Points



Tugu Kathulistiwa (Equatorial Monument) in Pontianak, West Kalimantan

In Indonesia, not many people know about compasses or have a compass. A compass is usually used in the military. Also, people who work in navigation or work as seamen, pilots, mountain climbers, etc. use the compass. People commonly use the sun as the direction to point out cardinal points. Because the equator runs in the middle of Indonesia, through the city of *Pontianak* (in Kalimantan, to be exact); in general, all year long the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

Another way of determining cardinal points in Indonesia is by using star configuration (*rasi bintang*). The *biduk* or known in the US as Ursa Major points to the north pole. *Gubug penceng* or *bintang pari*, known in the US as the southern cross can be used to determine the direction of the north pole.

Asking for Directions in Indonesia

Asking for direction is a common practice in Indonesia. A person from the city, however, would have different ideas of what the expression "*tidak jauh*" (not far) means from his fellow countrymen who live in rural areas. The people in the village could say that a certain place is not far at all, but when you try to get there, the place could be as far as 7 kilometers away. This is common, since in the village people normally have neighbors who are very far and are used to walking long distances.

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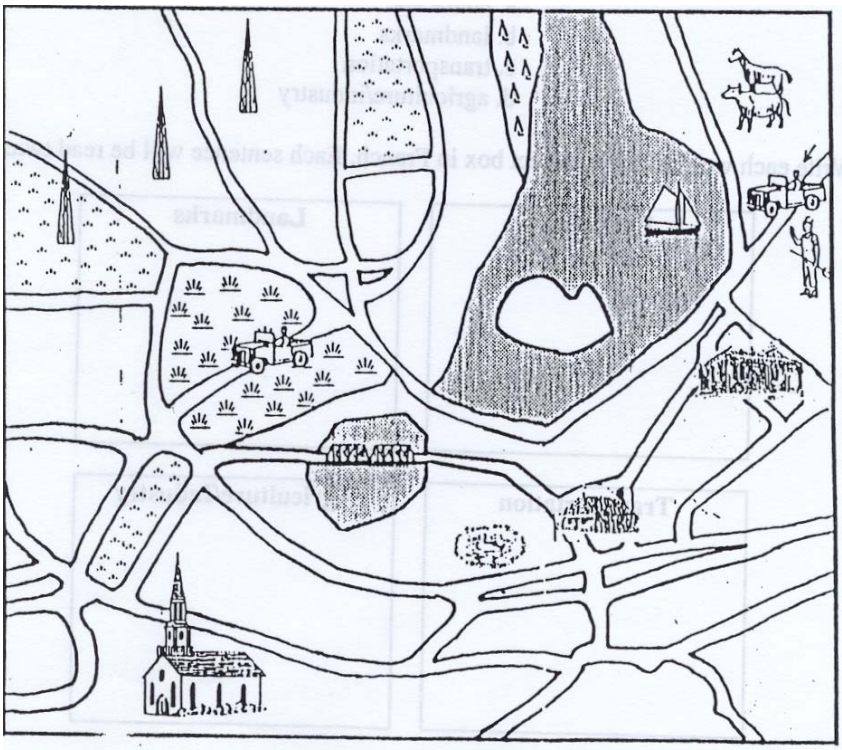
Identify Compass Directions

Activity 1 (Pair Work)

You and your partner will ask each other about cardinal points. For example, you mention "Timur" and your partner must point east. Your partner will mention other cardinal points to you, so you have to point in that direction. Take turns doing this activity.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Your partner got his/her jeep stuck in a marsh and radioed for help. Listen to the direction your partner tells you and pencil in the route on your map. Be aware that you might not agree with your partner on the direction he gives you. Discuss with him the best route to get there with your partner



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Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Look at the map below. Work with your partner and take turns in asking and answering questions about the location of each kabupaten (kab. in short form). Use the cardinal points to point out the locations, for example: in the southern part of … (di sebelah Selatan …), eastern part of … (di sebelah Timur …), etc.



Activity 4 (Group Work)

Work in your groups to play treasure hunt. Your instructor will hide pieces of paper with the word "SELAMAT". The leader of each group will know where the 'treasure' is hidden, but group members may only ask yes or no questions about its whereabouts. The winning team is the one who will find the treasure.

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

You partner is lost in a field. Use your imagination in giving him/her directions to go back to the base camp. What are the questions that you need to ask him to aid him in finding his way back? Take turns in doing this activity.

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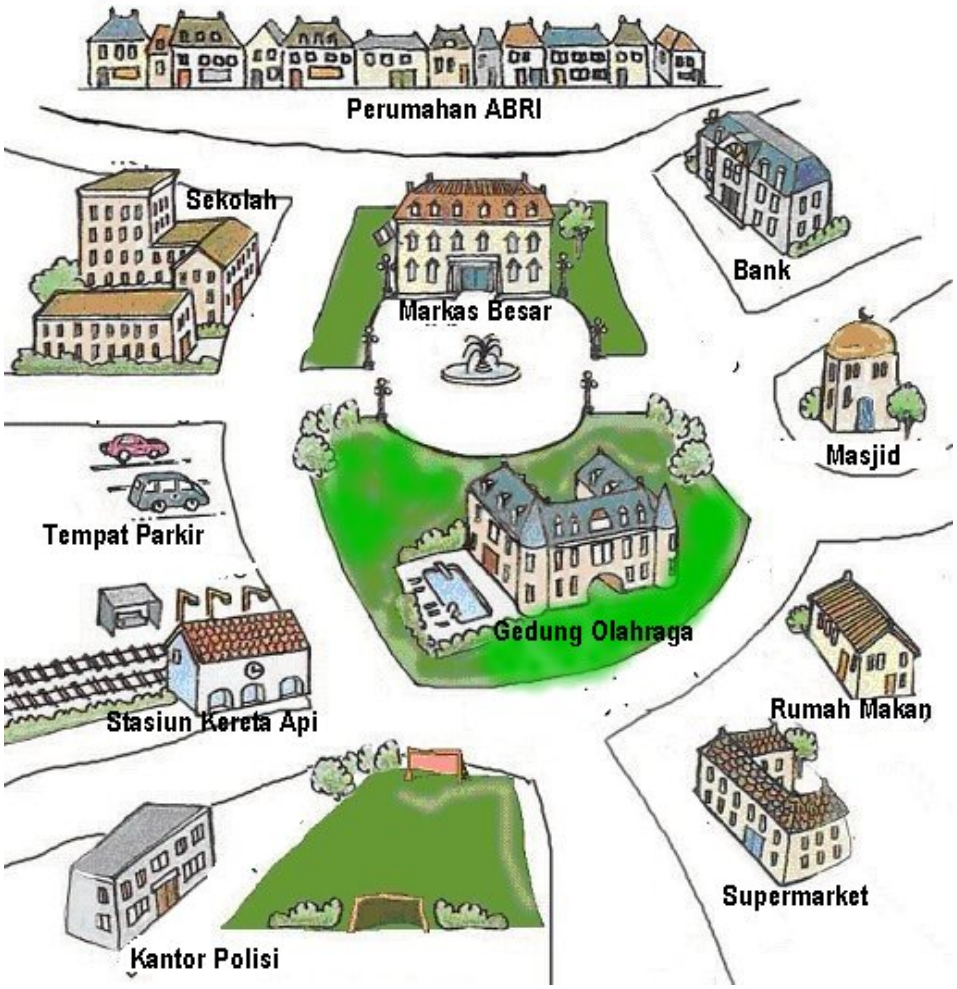
Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Look at the map below. Work with your partner in asking and answering questions about the location of certain places. Give your partner the directions. Take turns doing this activity.



Activity 7 (Pair Work)

Using the same map above, name each street in the map. Then take turns asking and answering questions about directions to go to certain places. Do not forget to mention the streets.

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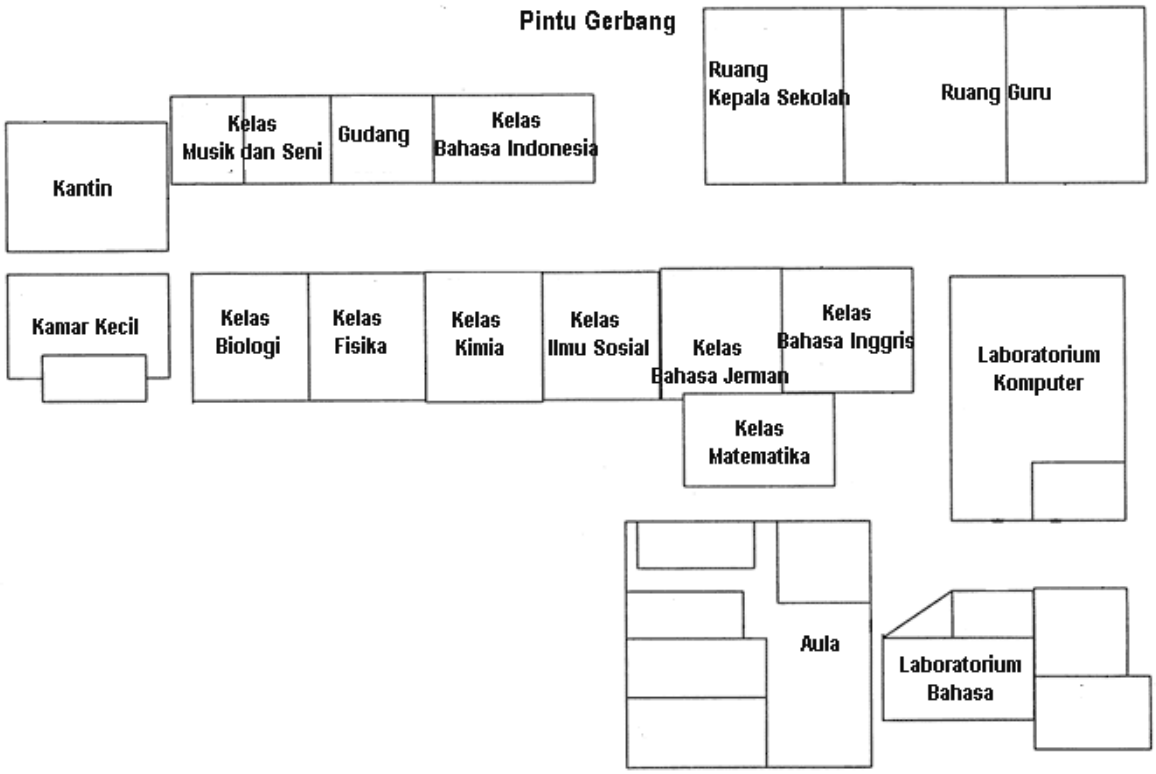
Activity 8 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are stationed in Indonesia and you need to enroll your children in high school. Take turns asking and answering questions about the location of different rooms on the map below. First discuss the words that you do not know with your partner.



Activity 9 (Pair Work)

Imagine the map of your surrounding area, and then take turns asking and answering questions about the distance of certain places in your area. Use your base camp/office/classroom as your reference point.

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Activity 10 (Pair Work)

Look at the map of the Aceh province below. Take turns asking and answering questions with your partner about the distance of the cities in Aceh. You may use any reference point.



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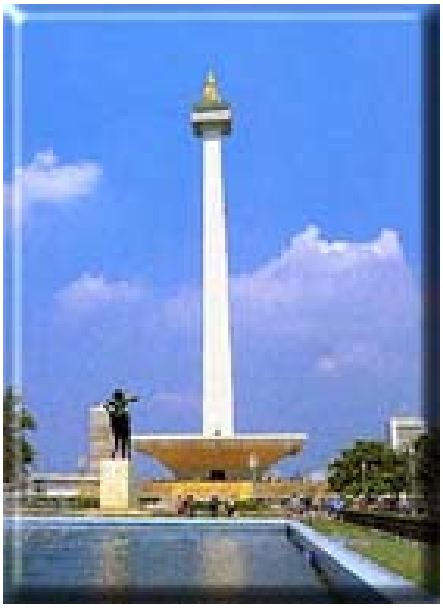
Activity 11 (Pair Work)

Below are a number of natural and man-made features you might need to describe when giving directions in Indonesia. You and your partner take turns describing the features in as much detail as possible, mentioning height, depth, color, etc. if applicable.

1. MONAS



2. CANDI BOROBUDUR



3. DANAU TOBA



4. PANTAI KUTA



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Activity 1 (Class Work)

All of you will stand up and listen carefully to your instructor. He/she will call out cardinal points one by one in Indonesian. Follow the instructor by facing the points that he/she mentions. For example, if he/she says "Timur" then you have to face east. You cannot cheat by looking at your friends. If you are wrong, you will miss your turn twice.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Play the following game.

1. The class will be divided into two groups.
2. Your instructor will project a map of Surabaya on the board.
3. At the beginning of each round, each group will pick one position from the map.
4. Discuss in your group a route from the US consulate to the position that you have picked (It does not need to be the shortest route).
5. Make a toss and decide which group should go first.
6. Have a representative of one group telling the other group the directions.
7. After a short discussion, the other group should decide which position is talked about. You don't have to wait until all of the directions are given to guess the position. Then, it is the other group's turn to give directions to the position of their choice.
8. 2 points will be given to a correct answer. A wrong answer will be given a -1.
9. The groups should take turn until all positions are covered. Each round, a toss should be made to decide which group should go first.
10. A position can only be described once. If a position has already been described, the next group that was going to give directions to that same position should take one of their points off and give it to the previous group.

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Activity 3 (Pair Work)

Look at the map below and take turns asking and answering questions about the location of the places in this base camp, and by mentioning its position using east and west (cardinal points).



1. Pintu gerbang utama
2. Tempat parkir kendaraan perang
3. Gedung latihan
4. Markas besar
5. Lapangan terbang
6. Mess hall (tempat makan)
7. Menara komunikasi
8. Barak tentara
9. Klinik
10. Gudang senjata

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Activity 4 (Pair Work)

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions. After you have finished, discuss the passage with your partner.

Jalan-jalan di Indonesia tidak semuanya dibangun dengan baik. Masih banyak daerah pedesaan yang tidak mempunyai jalan aspal. Jalan-jalan yang ada biasanya adalah jalan tanah atau jalan batu. Jalan-jalan hanya ditemui di kota kecamatan, kota kabupaten, atau kota propinsi. Di desa-desa kecil jalan aspal jarang sekali ditemui. Hal ini disebabkan oleh kurangnya dana dari pemerintah untuk membangun jalan.

Masih banyak juga jalan-jalan antar propinsi yang berada dalam keadaan rusak berat, contohnya seperti jalan Trans Sumatra. Jalan Trans Sumatra adalah jalan yang menghubungkan propinsi Sumatra Selatan dan Sumatra Barat. Jalan ini berada dalam keadaan yang rusak parah terutama di musim hujan. Banyak sekali lubang besar di sepanjang jalan dan juga lumpur, akibatnya jalan sering macet.

Questions:
Describe the road in Indonesia based on the information that you get from the passage above.
Explain facts that you know about the Trans Sumatra highway.

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

Your partner will tell you the road he/she takes when he/she goes to the office everyday. Listen to him/her and draw the map. When you have finished, you show him/her and find out whether your map is correct or not. Now, it is your partner's turn to draw the map of your road. Go through the same process.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

Student A
Give directions to your partner on how to get to the nearest station from your office. Your friend will draw the map. After you have finished, it is now your turn to listen to your partner to tell you the direction to go to the nearest post office from your office. Draw the map.

Student B
Listen to your partner tell you the direction to go to the nearest gas station from your office. Draw the map. After you have finished, it is now your turn to give directions to your partner on how to get to the nearest post office.

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Activity 7 (Pair Work)

You are currently living in Indonesia and are now on the phone giving instructions to an Indonesian counterpart, who will soon drive into town to meet you and others at a rendezvous point. Make PPM manajemen as the point of departure. Select a meeting point on the map below and tell your partner how to reach it from PPM manajemen. The partner will take notes in Indonesian and report back for confirmation.
Play both roles with different meeting points.



Activity 8 (Class Activity)

The class will be divided into two groups. One student from each group will go out while the class prepares a field of booby traps with strategically placed classroom materials (i.e. chairs, tables, backpack mines, textbook tar pits, etc. Your instructor will blindfold the student coming in. His group will guide him through the field (without touching) by giving him directions in Indonesian only. The winning team is the one who arrives at the end of the field by following the appropriate directions.

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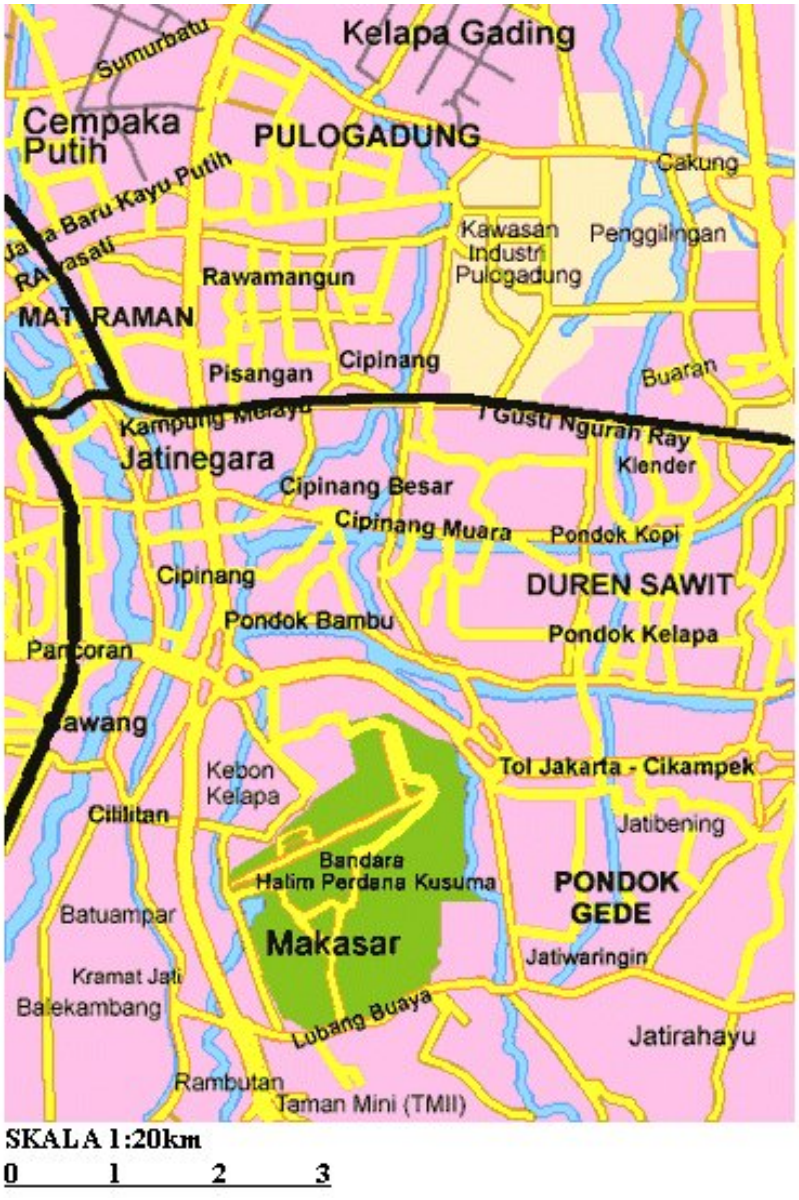
Activity 9 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are going to take turns asking and providing information about distance in kilometers using a map. Look at the map below and determine how far are certain places from the center point (Bandara Halim Perdana Kusuma) by using the scale in the map.



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Activity 10 (Pair Work)

Imagine that your car breaks down during a trip. Call a tow company and give them directions on how to get to your location. Your partner will play the role of an employee working for the tow company.

Activity 11 (Group Work)

Describe a man-made feature in Indonesia by giving as much information as possible without mentioning the name of the object. The other group will try to guess the object. Take turns in doing this activity.

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Activity 12 (Pair Work)

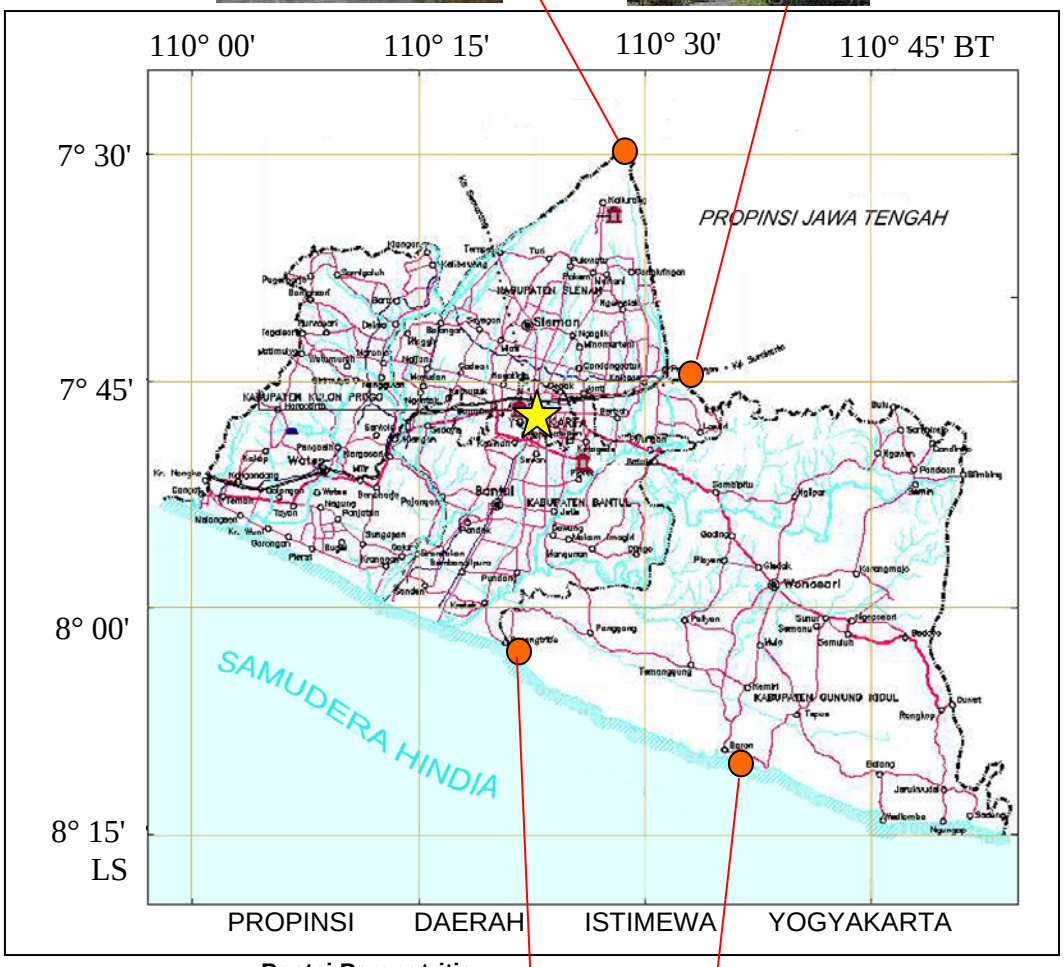
A. Pair Work. Working with your partner, ask each other about the four features in the special province of Yogyakarta below in terms of longitude and latitude and their relative positions to each other.

Gunung Merapi



Candi Prambanan





Pantai Parangtritis



Pantai Baron



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Activity 12 (Pair Work) (Continued)

B. Role play. Play the role of an instructor and give instructions to your partner on how to calculate the azimuth from the city of Yogyakarta (the yellow star on the map) to one of the features. Switch roles.

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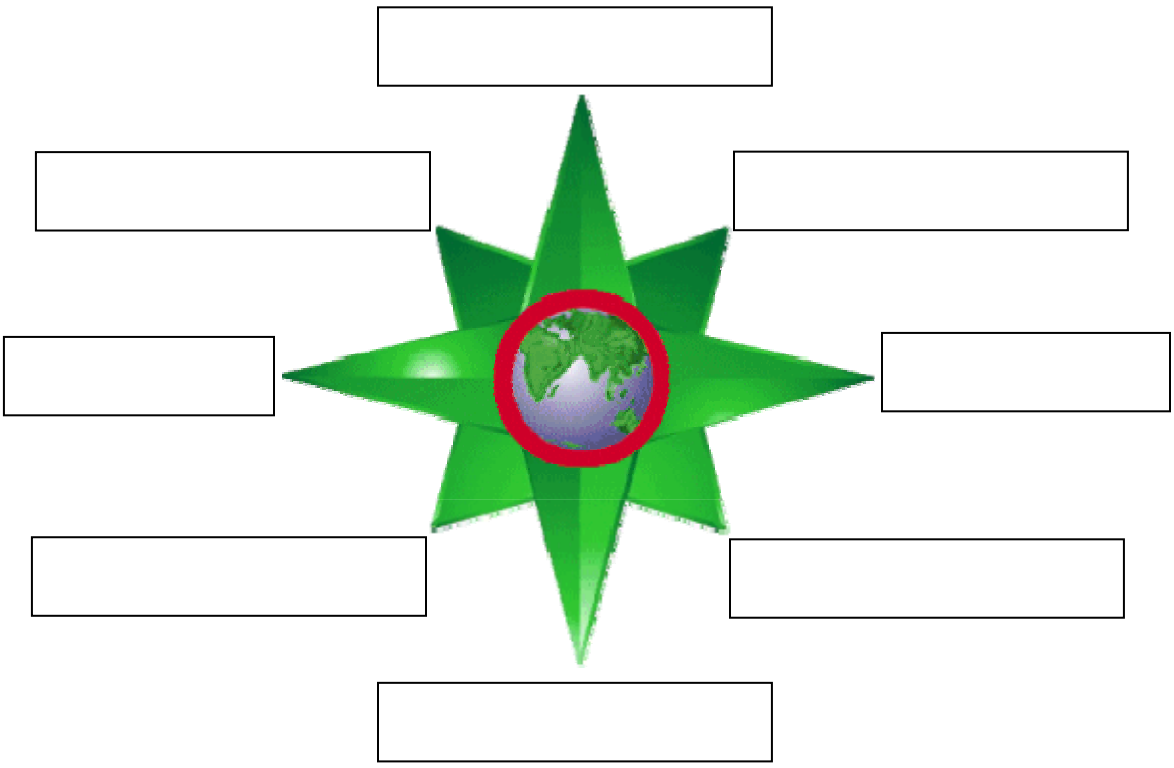
Activity 1

Review again what you know about cardinal points. Write down the cardinal points in the picture below.



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Activity 2

Look at the map below, and than write directions to go to Bursa Efek Jakarta (World Trade Center) from Jalan Senopati. Use the words such as: jalan terus, belok kanan, etc.



Activity 3

Imagine the place where you live right now. Write down the location of each place such as the post office, offices, bank, etc. by using the vocabulary items for compass directions, such as north, south, east, west, etc.

Activity 4

Your friend has just arrived in Yogyakarta, Indonesia where you have been stationed for quite a long time. Look at the map below mentioning several tourism objects in Yogyakarta. Provide your friend with directions on how to get to those places. He/she is

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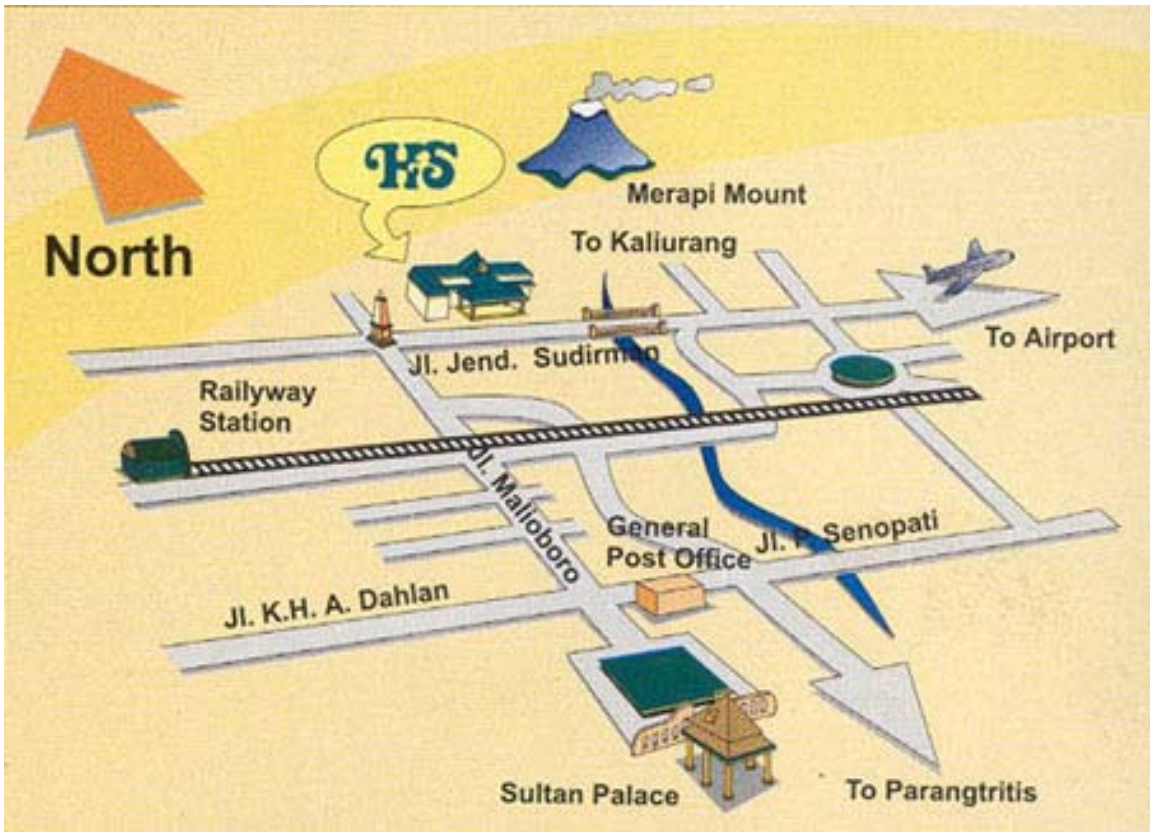
Activity 4 (Continued)

staying at Hotel Santika (HS in the map). Note: the tourism objects are Merapi Mountain, Sultan Palace, and Parangtritis beach.



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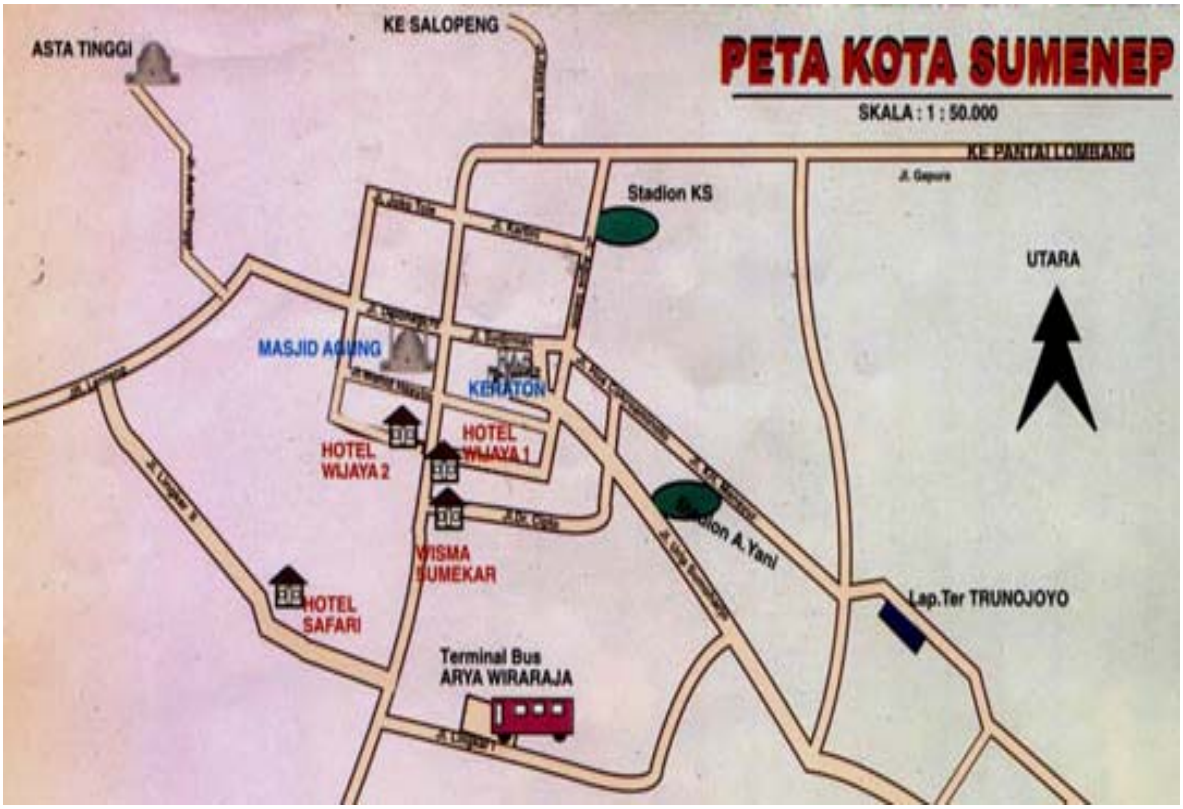
Activity 5

Create a conversation between two people requesting and providing information of distance using kilometers/meters. Use the map below, note that the scale is 1:50.000m.



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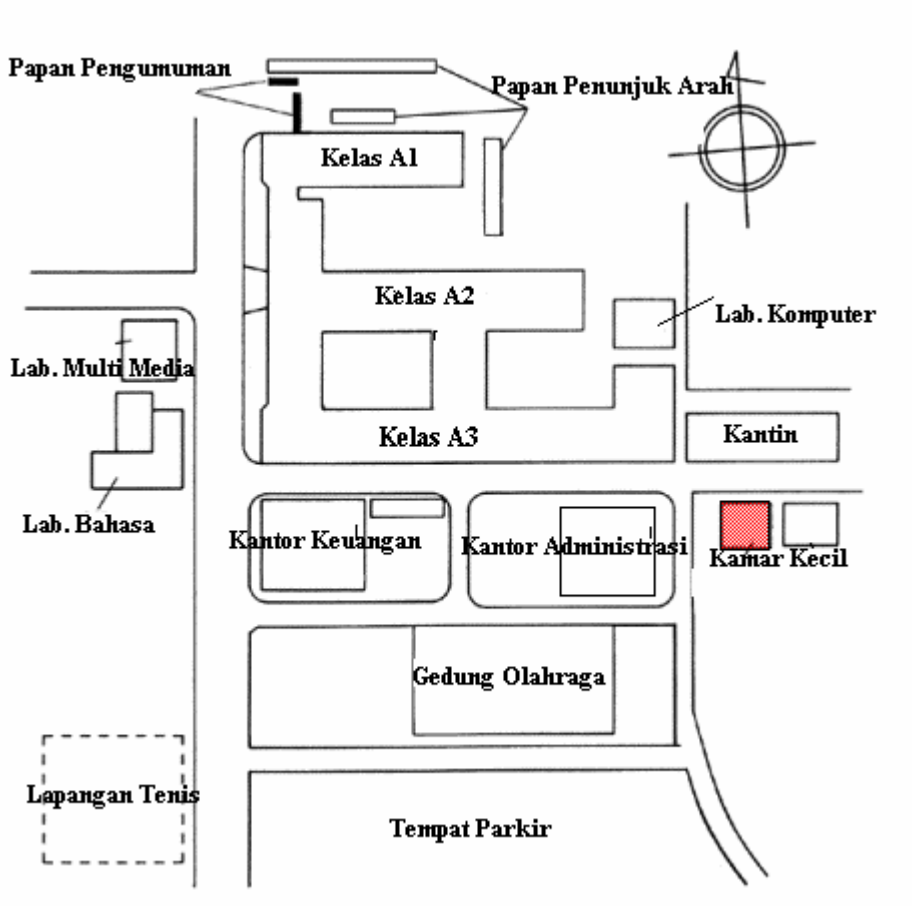
Activity 6

A. Look at the map of the building below. Pretend that the U.S Army has sent you to an Indonesian University to study the Indonesian language. One of your colleagues is coming from the state to join you. Write to him the directions on how to go to a certain location on campus for your friend.



B. Using the same map above, write down directions to go to a certain location from the reference point, which is the administration building (Kantor Administrasi).

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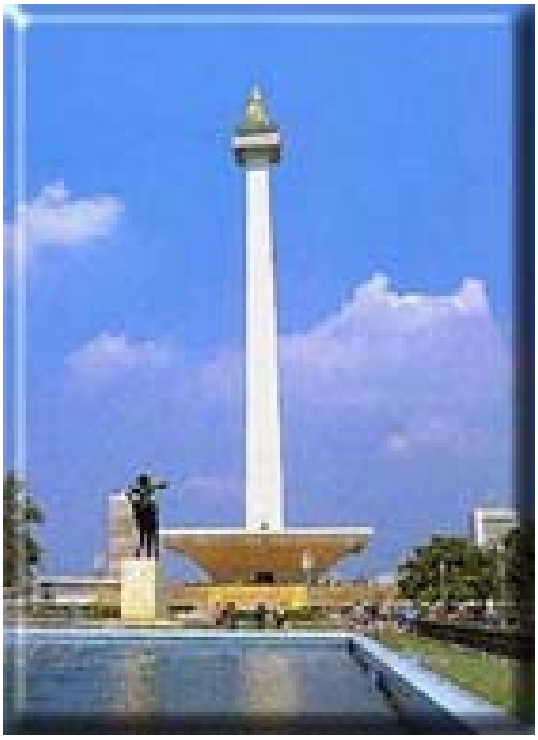
Activity 7

Look for information about natural features in Indonesia and choose one that you like most. Write a paragraph describing this feature.

Activity 8

Indonesia has a monument similar to the Washington Monument. Write a comparison between the two monuments below. Conduct an internet research to find additional information about them.



Monumen Nasional (MONAS)



Washington Monument

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Activity 9

Prepare your presentation about one of the natural features in Indonesia. Do not forget to make your presentation as interesting as possible by supporting it with pictures, flash cards, etc. Be ready for questions from your friends.

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