



SOLT I Indonesian Module 1 Lesson 3

Student Manual

Describing Your Surroundings

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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At the end of this lesson, you will be able to describe your surroundings by identifying locations, sizes, colors and shapes. You will also be able to tell your social security number in Bahasa Indonesia. Here is the outline for lesson three:

Describe One's Surroundings

- Describe a place or location
- Describe a building structure
- Name pieces of furniture
- Describe styles, sizes, and colors

Identify Colors of Objects

- Name the colors of different objects
- Ask simple questions about objects
- Answer simple questions about objects

Express Quantities up to 20

- Count from 0-20
- Number the objects in the classroom
- Tell your Social Security Number
- Count Currency
- Tell your license plate number

TIP OF THE DAY

If you are driving down the road in Indonesia and want to ask for directions either from pedestrians, people who live around there, or sidewalk vendors it is necessary for you to get out of the car before starting to ask questions. However, if you want to ask a food or newspaper hawker a question and you are stuck in a traffic jam, it is not necessary to get out of the car.

1. Describe One's Surroundings

It is very easy to get lost in a foreign country. Therefore, getting to know your surroundings and being able to ask and explain your location is very important. The following conversation is about explaining directions, places and buildings.

Dialogue A (Group Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then practice the dialogue with your classmates and switch roles.

Private Jack and Private Jean are looking for an address in Pati, Central Java. They ask Parto and Parjiman who are standing on the side of the street.

J1: Permisi Pak. Kami numpang tanya.	J1:Excuse me, Sir. We would like to ask some questions.
P1: Ya, silakan.	P1:Yes, please.
J2: Apakah Bapak tahu alamat ini?	J2:Do you know this address?
P1:Ini alamat Ali Sudin, bukan?	P1: This is Ali Sudin's address, right?
P2:O bukan. Ini di sebelah kiri rumah Ali.	P2:Oh no. This one is next to Ali Sudin's house on the left.
J2: Itu rumah siapa, ya?	J2: Whose house is that?
P2: Rumah Pak Rahmat.	P2: Rahmat's house.
J1: Apa rumahnya jauh dari sini?	J1:Is the house far from here?
P2: O tidak, tidak jauh. Rumah itu dekat stasiun.	P2:Oh no, it is not far. The house is close to the station.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

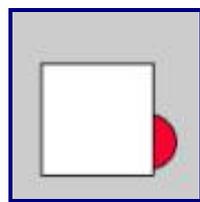
Based on the table below, play the roles of Armani and Burhan and talk to each other. In the left column of the table are buildings or places that Armani is looking for. In the right column are their locations according to Burhan. Use Dialogue A above as a model for your conversation and diagram A below for your information. Switch roles.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work) (Continued)

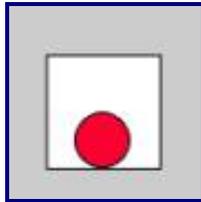
 Armani is looking for . .	 Burhan tells Armani that the place or building that she is looking for is . .
1. Hotel Citra	1. far, behind the train station
2. Restoran Sungguh Enak	2. close, next to the station on the left
3. Sekolah Menengah Atas Satu	3. far, in front of the market
4. Stasiun Gambir	4. close, next to the market on the right
5. Rumah Anton	5. far, behind the supermarket
6. Sekolah Teknik	6. close, behind the hotel
7. Stasiun Tugu	7. far, next to the school on the left
8. Hotel Merdeka	8. close, in front of technical school
9. Rumah gubernur	9. far, next to the market on the right
10. Akademi Militer	10. close, behind the mall

Diagram A

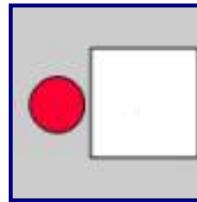
Location



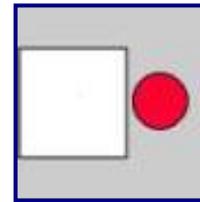
di belakang



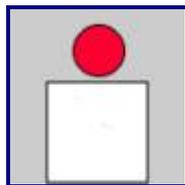
di depan



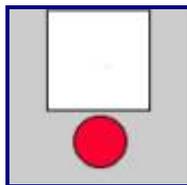
di sebelah kanan*



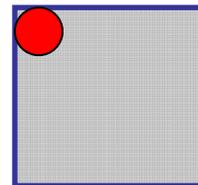
di sebelah kiri*



di atas



di bawah



di pojok

*Note:

To determine whether the red ball is on the right or the left side of the white box, Indonesians use the box's perspective and not the viewer.

Dialog B (Pair Work)

Your instructor will model the dialogue for you. Then practice the dialogue with your partner and switch roles.

Sgt. John goes to a furniture store to see if he can find some things to fill up his new house in Manado.

J:Ini kursi apa ya?	J:What kind of chair is this?
P:O, ini kursi rotan Pak.	P:This is a rattan chair, Sir.
J:Kalau yang di bawah meja itu, apa itu?	J:What about that one under that table, what is that?
P:Itu lampu belajar.	P:That's a study lamp.
J:Dan itu di atas tempat tidur itu, itu meja rotan?	J:And that one next to the bed, is that a rattan table?
P:O, bukan. Itu meja bambu.	P:O no, that is a bamboo table.
J:Mana yang lebih baik, bambu atau rotan?	J:Which one is better, bamboo or rattan?
P:Ya, rotan lebih baik daripada bambu, Pak.	P:Well, rattan is better than bamboo, Sir.
J:O begitu.	J:I understand. (lit. Oh, that is so).

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Using the structures and expressions from dialogue A, dialogue B, and diagram A above, ask and answer each other's questions about the following pictures. Write down your questions and answers and share them with the rest of the class.



2. Describe Style, Size and Colors

Exercise 3 (Pair Work)

Look at the colors below that could help you express your surroundings in more detail. Practice them with a partner pointing to something in the classroom in that color. A structure for asking about color is presented below. Ask your instructor if you and your partner do not know the name of things in the classroom.



*Apa itu ? ----- Itu jendela.
Apa warna jendela itu? ----- Warnanya merah jambu.*



Warna (Color)



Merah Oranye Kuning Hijau Biru Ungu Coklat Hitam Abu-abu Putih

Note

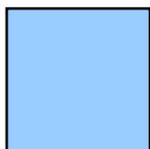
There is no specific name for lighter or darker hues. Indonesians refer to “*muda*” for light colors and “*tua*” for dark colors. For example: “*biru tua*” for navy blue and “*merah muda*” for pink. Pink is also called “*merah jambu*”.

Exercise 4 (Group Work)

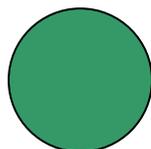
Let us play a game.

Divide the class into two groups. A member of one group describes an object (*benda*) in terms of color, location, and its size. Use the information below. A member of the other group should guess what it is (by saying, for example: *O, itu meja*) in two seconds. A right answer will bring a score of 1 to the group, wrong answer 0. In addition, the group that gives the description should come up with a punishment for the other group that answers wrong. Alternate until all members have at least two chances of describing and two chances of guessing.

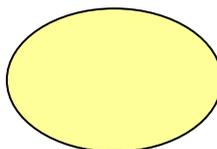
Bentuk (Shape)



Bujur sangkar



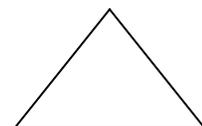
Lingkaran



Lonjong



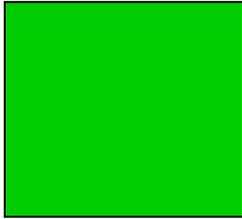
Persegi



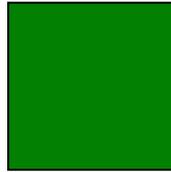
Segitiga

Exercise 4 (Group Work) (Continued)

Ukuran (Size)



Besarnya



Sedang



Kecil

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Working with a partner, write three sentences for each object in positive, negative and question form.

- 1) Look around you and name ten (10) of the objects you see. Use “ini” for pointing out closer objects and “itu” for the further ones. If the objects you want to name are not around, draw them on the board and write labels in Indonesian. Use the vocabulary section for your reference.
- 2) Write 10 positive and 10 negative sentences from the objects you pointed out.
- 3) Write question sentences out of the 10 sentences you made on number 2.

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

Ask a question about the color of the items as in the example below.

	Benda apakah ini? Ini adalah bendera Indonesia. Apa warna benda ini? Benda ini berwarna merah dan putih.	What object is this? This is an Indonesian flag. What is the color of this object? The objects' color is red and white.
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Exercise 6 (Pair Work) (Continued)



Exercise 7 (Group Work)

In this exercise you will work together in groups to decide what items of furniture are in the pictures. Select one image and describe what you see. Try to be more detailed by explaining the color and shape. The rest of the class must guess which picture is being described. The activity will continue until all groups have had the chance to provide a description. Use as many words from the vocabulary list as possible.



TIP OF THE DAY

Indonesia uses the same size chart as Europe and Asia.

3. Express Quantities

In this section, you will learn how to count from zero to twenty .

While English speakers use “-teen” at the end of the number, Indonesians add the word *-belas* at the end of the number. The same method is used for naming tenth; “-ty” for English and *-puluh* for Indonesian. However, eleven is not called *satu belas*, but *sebelas*.

Se- is short for *satu* in naming numbers. The same thing is done with naming tenths, hundreds, and thousands.

The following is a list of numbers that are organized so you can memorize them more easily.

Indonesian	Nomor/Number	English
nol	0	zero
satu	1	one
dua	2	two
tiga	3	three
empat	4	four
lima	5	five
enam	6	six
tujuh	7	seven
delapan	8	eight
sembilan	9	nine
sepuluh	10	ten

Indonesian	Nomor/Number	English
sebelas	11	eleven
dua belas	12	twelve
tiga belas	13	thirteen
empat belas	14	fourteen
lima belas	15	fifteen
enam belas	16	sixteen
tujuh belas	17	seventeen
delapan belas	18	eighteen
sembilan belas	19	nineteen
dua puluh	20	twenty

The Indonesian Rupiah has five to six digits. As of the end of the year 2002, the exchange rate for one US Dollar is ten thousand rupiah. Because of the extra digits, you will study this in a later module.

Exercise 8 (Class Work)

Your instructor will read groups of numbers. Write them down as you hear them. Your instructor will show you what she/he read. Correct your work. Listen to your instructor read them again. After that, take turns in reading the numbers.

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

Pair up with one of your classmates and count several times from zero to twenty, count even numbers and odd numbers. Try to pronounce numbers as fast as you can without looking at the book.

Exercise 10 (Pair Work)

Please translate these numbers in Indonesian.

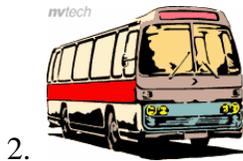
- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Three | 5. Nine | 9. Two | 13. Twelve |
| 2. One | 6. Eight | 10. Seven | 14. Thirteen |
| 3. Eleven | 7. Twenty | 11. Four | 15. Eighteen |
| 4. Fourteen | 8. Sixteen | 12. Nineteen | |

Exercise 11 (Class Work)

Answer the following questions.



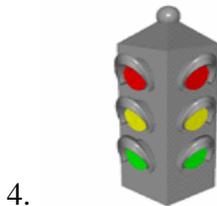
Ada berapakah jumlah bolpoin ini?



Ada berapakah jumlah bis ini?



Ada berapakah jumlah jendela di gedung itu?



Ada berapakah warna rambu ini?



Ada berapakah jumlah roda di sepeda ini?

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

Ask the following questions to your partner and make sure he/she counts the objects in Indonesian. Reverse roles.

1. Berapa jumlah kursi di ruangan ini?
2. Berapa jumlah meja di ruangan ini?
3. Berapa jumlah murid di ruangan ini?
4. Berapa jumlah jendela di ruangan ini?
5. Berapa jumlah pintu di ruangan ini?

1. Expressing Possession

Observe the meaning of the word "*saya*" in following sentences:

Saya mau ke pasar. (I am going to go to the market.)

Nama saya Parjilah. (My name is Parjilah.)

There are no special pronouns for expressing possession in Indonesian. The possessive form is recognized from the positioning of a pronoun after a noun and the phrasing of the sentence.

Thus, in a spoken situation:

“*Nama saya/ Parjilah*” means “My name/ is Parjilah”

whereas

“*Nama/saya Parjilah* “ means “Nama/ I am Parjilah”
(talking to a child named “Nama”).

In a written situation, possessive forms are recognized by understanding the context of the sentence. Observe the following sentence:

Martinah pergi ke rumah kami.

The last two words “*rumah kami*” form a possessive phrase, because by itself, the pronoun “*kami*” has no semantic connection to the subject and predicate of the sentence. It only makes sense when it is seen as a unified unit together with the noun preceding it.

Another way of expressing possession is to use ***milik*** in front of the pronoun.

Jam tangan ini **milik** dia. *This watch is hers/his.*
Gelas ini **milik** saya. *This glass is mine.*

For a single possessive noun, use: ***-nya*** for “his/hers” or “yours”
-ku for “mine”
-mu for “yours”

For example:

Ini jam tangannya. *This is her watch. / This is your watch.*
Ini gelasku. *This glass is mine.*
Rumah ini milikmu. *This house is yours.*

The verb ***punya*** actually means “to have”:

Expressing Possession (Continued)

Bapak punya sepeda biru.

Colloquially however, "punya" has been used also as "belong to":

Sepeda ini punya siapa? Lit. "this bike belongs to whom?"

Whereas the standard Indonesian grammar dictates

Ini sepeda siapa?

Since it is a colloquial form, the usage of "punya" which means "belong to" is not used in standard or formal language.

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Underline the possessive phrases in each of the sentences below. The instructor will correct your answer.

1. Nama dia Ani.
2. Ini kameraku.
3. Komputer ini komputer kami.
4. Teh ini tehnya.
5. Itu pensil saya.
6. Itu bukan pensil saya.
7. Ini punyamu.
8. Kopi saya tidak enak.
9. Bir ini bukan bir milik saya.
10. Pak Mardi membeli mobil Bu Ketut.
11. Bu Ketut menjual mobilnya.
12. Radioku bagus sekali.
13. Bagus betul sepedamu!
14. Buku ini punyaku.
15. Itu disketku.

2. Question Words

2.1 *Siapa*

In lesson 2 you have learned one function of *siapa*. The same structure can be applied to ask about possession: basically the pronoun replaces the word in question, which in this case is the possessor.

Example:

Ini buku siapa?

Ini buku Tante Flori.

Itu rumah siapa?

Itu rumah saya.

Note that “buku siapa” is a unified phrase, thus the order of these two words cannot be reversed. The phrasing of the sentence is the following:

Ini / buku siapa?

Thus the correct reversal is:

Buku siapa / ini?

Exercise 2 (Class Work)

Based on the answers on the right, create interrogative sentences using "*siapa*".

1. _____? Ini buku Amir.
2. _____? Aminah ini.
3. _____? Itu Sepeda Om Tono.

Exercise 2 (Class Work) (Continued)

4. _____ ? Ini rumah Tante Corry.
5. _____ ? Mas Joko itu.
6. _____ ? Ini alamat saya.
7. _____ ? Ini kamar tidur Antok.
8. _____ ? Itu lemari Pak Jono.

2.2. Apa in a Closed Question

Observe the following sentences:

Bapak tahu alamat ini. (You know this address.)

Apa(kah) bapak tahu alamat ini ? (Do you know this address?)

In the second sentence the pronoun *apa* is simply attached to the beginning of the positive sentence to transform it into a question. This question is called a closed question because it can only be answered with a "yes" or a "no" or other similar expressions. The variant form *apakah* is used in formal language. In spoken Indonesian, the question word *apa* can be omitted:

(Apa) ini kursi rotan?

The negative adverbs *tidak* and *bukan* can be translated literally as "not". The following are the rules to use them:

1. *tidak* is used to negate verb and adjective

Bapak tidak tahu alamat ini. (You don't know this address.)
Meja ini tidak besar. (This table is not big.)

2. *bukan* is used to negate nouns

2.2. *Apa* in a Closed Question (Continued)

Ini bukan buku saya.
Itu bukan Tono.

(This is not my book.)
(That is not Tono.)

Thus, based on the predicate, the following questions have different negative answers:

Questions

Apa Bapak tahu alamat ini?
Apakah meja ini besar?
Apa itu buku saya?

Answers

Tidak (Saya tidak tahu alamat ini).
Tidak (Meja ini tidak besar)

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Answer the following questions negatively.

1. Apa nama dia Mustafa? _____
2. Apakah Pak Mardi membeli mobil baru? _____
3. Ini kamernya? _____
4. Apakah buku ini buku kami? _____
5. Apakah ini teh saya? _____
6. Apa itu pensilnya? _____
7. Apa kopi itu enak? _____
8. Radionya bagus? _____
9. Apakah saudara punya bolpoin? _____

2.3. *Apa* as a Modifier

When used after a noun as its modifier, *apa* means ‘what kind/sort/type of’. Noun modifiers follow the nouns they modify. The formal form *apakah* can only be used when the modified noun comes first in the sentence.

Examples: *Ini buku apa?*

Ini buku bahasa.

Kelas apa(kah) itu?

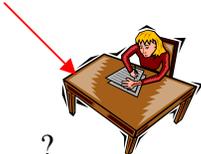
Itu kelas bahasa Perancis.

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

Use the following pictures and list of words to fill out the blanks according to the given pattern. Use the words on the left box for asking, and those on the right for answering. Consult your dictionary when necessary. After your teacher corrected your work, pair up and pronounce the questions and answers alternately with your partner.

tanaman; buku; kamar; mobil;
sepatu; komputer; kamera;
meja; kursi; kamus; roti; buah

padi; Amerika; Bahasa Inggris; dansa;
belajar; nanas
digital; goyang; tidur; polaroid; boot; Bahasa
Indonesia; makan; coklat; tenis; kelapa;
makan

1. (this) Ini tanaman apa?  Ini tanaman padi.
2. (that) Itu _____?  _____
3. (this) _____?  _____
4. (this) _____?  _____
5. (that) _____?  _____
6. (this) _____?  _____
7. (this) _____?  _____

Exercise 4 (Pair Work) (Continued)

8. (that) _____ ? 

9. (that) _____ ? 

10. (this) _____ ? 

11. (this) _____ ? 

12. (that) _____ ? 

13. (this) _____ ? 

14. (this) _____ ? 

15. (this) _____ ? 

3. Prepositions

Indonesians have a very limited use of prepositions and conjunctions. This is an advantage for the foreign speaker, but Indonesians do combine two prepositions.

For example:

<u>di atas</u> meja	<i>on the table</i>
<u>ke luar</u> rumah	<i>go out of the house</i>
<u>di samping</u> ranjang	<i>next to the bed</i>

Here are the most commonly used prepositions:

ke	<i>to</i>
di	<i>at(in)</i>
dalam	<i>inside/in</i>
luar	<i>outside/out</i>
samping/sebelah	<i>beside</i>
belakang	<i>behind</i>
atas	<i>on top of, over</i>
bawah	<i>under</i>
depan	<i>in front</i>

Do not get confused about combined prepositions; you will know how to distinguish and how to use them once they are in a sentence.

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Render these sentences into Indonesian, and then add a comma and an extension to it with your own words.

Example: This is my book, it is very old...

1. This is my book shelf
2. This bottle is Tina's
3. The bird belongs to Kate
4. Agus owns this restaurant
5. This is my office
6. The uniform belongs to Andrew
7. We have a house
8. This is my key
9. This one is my house

Exercise 6 (Class Work)

Translate these words and use the proper preposition.

1. My book is on the table. _____
2. Karno puts his bag next to the chair. _____
3. Sari is in her room. _____
4. Roni hangs his jacket behind the door. _____
5. Budi is going to the store. _____

Nouns

alamat	address
benda	object
bentuk	shape
cara	way
dapur	kitchen
dinding/tembok	wall
gedung	building
gunung	mountain
halaman	front yard
jalan	street
jendela	window
kamar makan	dining room
kamar mandi	bathroom
kamar tamu	guest room
kamar tidur	bedroom
kantor	office
kursi	chair
kunci	key
lampu belajar	study lamp
pintu	door
ruang keluarga	living room
rumah	house
uang	money

Adjectives

abu-abu	grey
besar	big
biru	blue
bujur sangkar	rectangle
coklat	brown
hijau	green
hitam	black
kecil	small
kuning	yellow
lonjong	oval
merah	red
oranye	orange
persegi	quadrangle
putih	white
sedang	medium
segitiga	triangle
ungu	purple

Verbs

cari	to look for
datang	to come
perlu	to need

Others

atas	up/above
bawah	down/under
belakang	back/behind
kanan	right
dalam	in/inside
kiri	left

Supplementary

Nouns

bambu	bamboo
pohon	trees
rotan	rattan
toko	store
truk	truck

Neighborhoods in the City

Indonesians in general are seen as friendly people. Everybody selflessly helps one another, trusts one another and people don't have to worry about locking their doors. This, however, is only the case in rural areas.

Houses in most of the city parts of Indonesia have strong high fences and barbed wire walls to protect them. Chain lock is one of the multiple security systems, but a guard dog is the most effective security practice. A city-housing complex may look rather intimidating. These unfriendly barbwire fences, however, do not belong to an unfriendly neighborhood. Instead, very friendly and outgoing people live behind them.

In the morning, many Indonesian city dwellers do not need to go to the market. Vegetable sellers wake up earlier than everybody in the city and walk around the neighborhood offering the freshest greens and fruits available. Every day, around five o'clock in the afternoon when the sun is getting ready to set, the homemaker or maid cleans the household and sweeps off the dry leaves that fall off the trees in front of one's house. Once one starts, another follows the activity. Also, they socialize and interact with one another.

In the meantime, different food peddlers, with their variety of types of food placed on the bike's carrier, go around the neighborhood doing their food selling routine. While pedaling, they yell the name of the objects they carry, a very identifiable name that everyone is familiar with.

A couple of hours later, when the sun is completely set, you see men pushing their own cart, selling fried rice and fried noodles with egg. They tap on the frying pan to make themselves noticed by their customers.

"Mie tek tek!" is how one yells in response, if one is interested in buying fried noodles with egg. The chain to open the door and gate before coming out of the house needs to be unlocked. The buyer with an egg in the left hand waits for the seller with his cart to make the fried noodles. The customers tell the man what they want by saying: "Mienya satu, mas, pake telur."

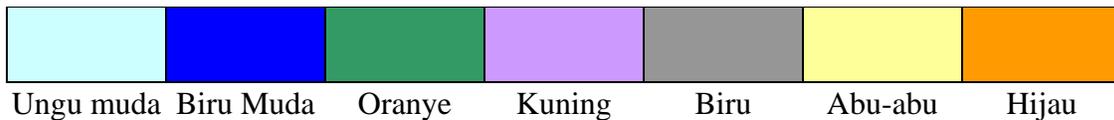
After the cooking is done, the customer pays, gets inside the house and enjoys his food. As the crickets sing through the night, the people in the neighborhood are inside their own houses, safe and secure.

Activity 1(Group Work)

Lottery game. Fill in the chart below with numbers from one to twenty randomly. The instructor will call out 5 numbers randomly. If three out of five numbers form a line, you are a winner.

Activity 2 (Class Work)

These colors are labeled wrong. Cross out the wrong colors and write down the right one underneath them.



Activity 3 (Class Work)

Write down the answer below while the instructor is reading the basic mathematics summation in Indonesian. Listen to the key words: *tambah* is plus; *dikurangi* is minus and *sama dengan* is equal to.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

You and your partner are conducting a surveillance of a suspected terrorist group. A suspicious vehicle pulls up to the building from where the terrorists operate, and four men get out and enter the building. Your partner is on the radio; describe the vehicle and the license plate numbers as well as any other information you can identify. Reverse roles and repeat the activity



Activity 5 (Pair Work)

With your classmate, draw your home floor plan and explain to him/her in detail where the bathroom, bedroom, table, chair, sofa, door, and windows are. Change roles and repeat the activity.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)



Count in front of your partner the fish in the jars and tell him how many there are. Your partner will also count the fishes to make sure the answer is correct.

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Free conversation: Respond to your instructor's questions/statements. Your instructor may use the following list of questions.

1. Permissi Pak, numpang tanya.
2. Maaf, bagaimana Pak?
3. Saya kurang mengerti.
4. Ini alamat Bapak bukan?
5. Apa rumahnya jauh dari sini?
6. Apa rumah Ibu dekat stasiun?
7. Mari, silakan duduk di sini.
8. Mari silakan duduk.
9. Terimakasih, Pak.
10. Ini buku apa ya?
11. Ini pensil siapa ya?
12. Itu rumah siapa ya?
13. Mana yang lebih baik, ini atau itu?
14. Kalau yang di bawah meja itu, apa itu?
15. Saya berasal dari Surabaya.
16. Nomor mobilnya berapa, Pak?

Activity 2 (Class Work)

Your commandant has assigned you to listen and write codes that are sent to you by radio. Your instructor will be the person across the radio.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

In 15 seconds, listen to your partner read out loud these motorcycle's license plates and afterwards, help with pronunciation corrections if he/she is wrong. Reverse the roles and repeat the activity.



Activity 4 (Pair Work)

You are having a discussion with your Indonesian military counterpart, Major Slamet (your partner), about where he lives in Indonesia. You ask him to describe his home and the most beautiful place in his hometown. Use the vocabulary words from this and the previous lessons to help you describe the picture in detail. Reverse roles and repeat the activity.

Activity 5 (Class Work)

Wati has moved to a new apartment. Listen to what she says about the apartment and mark the right letter in each exercise.

1. What is the street name of Wati's apartment?
 - a. Diponegoro
 - b. Sudirman
 - c. Salatiga
 - d. Kwitang

2. On which floor is her apartment?
 - a. Seven
 - b. One
 - c. Eight
 - d. Five

3. How many bedrooms are there?
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. none

4. What number is her apartment?
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 5
 - d. 3

Activity 7 (Pair Work)



Pay close attention to the Rupiah bill and answer the following question by speaking in Indonesian to your partner.

What is the money's serial number?

Activity 8 (Group Work)

Your instructor will read a short story twice. After that, you and your team have to tell each other and write at least five facts related to the story.

Activity 9 (Group Work)

Write down your first experience of going abroad, where you went and what the place looked like. Read it to your group and they should take notes about the facts of your story. After everyone has told their experiences, each group member takes turns telling the rest of the group at least one thing they remember about each group member's story.

Activity 10 (Group Work)

Pat and Frank are at the bookstore. Danny, one of the store employees asks if they need help in finding something in particular. Frank tells Danny that they are looking for a book titled, “Habis Gelap Terbitlah Terang” by R.A. Kartini. Danny looks through the book list but he cannot find it. Pat describes the book to Danny and tells him that it was there yesterday. Then, Danny is looking for the book on the shelf and finds it. Frank decided to buy three of them, one for Pat, his sister and himself.

Write this conversation on a piece of paper, pick your character and read it in front of the class. You can add small details in order to make the story smoother. Ask your instructor for help if you have any difficulties.

Activity 11 (Group Work)

Think about the furniture in your house/apartment or room and count it. Write a short description about the furniture you have. For example: the style, size, and color. Read it in front of your class.

Activity 1

You are lost. You have the map in your hand, but you do not know where you are. There is an old lady walking by you and she seems to know the way. Write down what you should ask her. Remember, Indonesians think that politeness is very important.

Activity 2

Name an object for each color below. Try to write it in Indonesian, but if you do not know it, just write it in English. Then ask your instructor at the next class session.

1. merah _____
2. hijau _____
3. putih _____
4. hitam _____
5. coklat _____

Activity 3



(Track 4) Listen to the conversation between a seller and a buyer and answer these questions. You may listen to it as many times as you need to. Use the vocabulary list on this lesson and the previous lessons as your references.

1. When is this conversation?
 - a. in the morning
 - b. in the evening
 - c. in the afternoon
 - d. at night

2. Where is this?
 - a. at the bookstore
 - b. at the food store
 - c. at the drug store
 - d. at the furniture store

Activity 3 (Continued)

3. What does he want to buy?
 - a. food
 - b. dinner table
 - c. chair
 - d. books

4. His wife prefers a ___ for their ___
 - a. square shape; dinner table
 - b. round shape; dinner table
 - c. square shape; chair
 - d. round shape; chair

5. What color is he looking for?
 - a. red
 - b. black
 - c. white
 - d. brown

6. What is the seller's preference?
 - a. square shape
 - b. triangular shape
 - c. round shape
 - d. oval shape

Activity 4

Write a short paragraph about your outdoor surroundings where you live and read it in front of the class. You could bring photographs, a magazine collage or other visual aids. Remember to include colors, objects, and quantity of items in your paragraph.