

SOLT I Indonesian Module 1 Lesson 6

Student Manual

November 2002						
<i>Minggu</i>	<i>Senin</i>	<i>Selasa</i>	<i>Rabu</i>	<i>Kamis</i>	<i>Jumat</i>	<i>Sabtu</i>
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

The Calendar

At the end of this lesson you will be able to count up to one hundred, identify days, weeks, and months. Here is the outline for lesson six:

Express Numbers 21 through 100

- Provide your home address
- Provide the age of your family members
- Inquire about the price of merchandise
- Buy merchandise

Identify Days of the Week

- Recognize the days of the week
- Pronounce the days of the week
- Name different activities you perform on different days of the week

Identify Months

- Recognize the months
- Pronounce the months
- Provide your and your family members' birthdays
- Discuss military activities for the month

Recognize Dates

- Write the dates for personal/military activities
- Name the dates of holidays of Indonesia
- Identify family celebrated dates
- Talk about specific holiday activities
- Identify important family dates

1. Express Numbers 21-100

It would not be hard for you to learn numbers 21 to 100 in this language because you have studied the basics of counting in Module 1 Lesson 3. Follow along as your instructor goes over the number chart below. If you have any difficulty in memorizing these numbers, you can study them on your own and make it a part of your personal homework. The more you are exposed to them, the better you will pronounce and memorize them.

Indonesian	Number	English
dua puluh satu	21	twenty one
dua puluh dua	22	twenty two
dua puluh tiga	23	twenty three
dua puluh empat	24	twenty four
dua puluh lima	25	twenty five
dua puluh enam	26	twenty six
dua puluh tujuh	27	twenty seven
dua puluh delapan	28	twenty eight
dua puluh sembilan	29	twenty nine
tiga puluh	30	thirty

Indonesian	Nomor	English
dua puluh	20	twenty
tiga puluh	30	thirty
empat puluh	40	forty
lima puluh	50	fifty
enam puluh	60	sixty
tujuh puluh	70	seventy
delapan puluh	80	eighty
sembilan puluh	90	ninety
seratus	100	one hundred

Read the following passage and then perform exercise 1.

Samin

Ini Samin. Samin tinggal di Jalan Kebon Jeruk nomor dua puluh empat, Jakarta Barat. Anggota keluarga Samin ada tiga. Samin tinggal dengan ibu dan adiknya. Ayahnya meninggal dua tahun yang lalu. Ibunya berumur lima puluh lima. Samin berumur dua puluh enam. Samin sedang ikut latihan militer di Surabaya. Adik Samin bernama Noni. Noni berumur delapan belas. Noni sedang bersekolah di Universitas Trisakti.

Exercise 1 (Pair Work)

Based on the reading above answer the following questions.

1. Berapakah umur Samin?
2. Berapakah umur Ibu Samin?
3. Di manakah alamat rumah Samin?
4. Siapakah Noni?
5. Berapakah umur Noni?

TIP OF THE DAY

Because of the high volume of houses and buildings, several streets have a similar name and are only segregated by different block or street numbers.

In addition to the street and block numbers, there is also a home number that should be written after the street name. This number is unrelated to the block or street numbers.

This is the general structure to write an address:

Jl. Muara Karang Bl. 7/29
Jakarta Utara 14450
Indonesia

You should recognize some abbreviations in reading and writing an address:

Jl. = Jalan = Street

Bl = Blok = Block

/ = Nomor = Number

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

Take turns in reading these numbers in Indonesian. Each time, after one student has read a number, the other should say the next counting number. For example, student A reads the number 21 below, and then student B says number 22 in Indonesian. After that, it is student B's turn to read number 44, followed by student A who reads number 45 in Indonesian and so on.

1. 21	2. 44
3. 98	4. 46
5. 36	6. 19
7. 64	8. 10
9. 63	10. 100
11. 89	12. 11
13. 88	14. 74
15. 37	16. 41

Dialogue A (Pair Work)

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

Ucok: Hari ini hari apa?	Ucok:What day is today?
Sari :Hari ini Hari Senin.	Sari:Today is Monday.
U:Hari ini tanggal berapa?	U:What date is today?
S:Hari ini tanggal empat Juni.	S:Today's date is June fourth.
U:Kapan kamu berulang tahun?	U:When is your birthday?
S:Tanggal empat Juni.	S:On June fourth.
U:Hari ini?	U:Today?
S:Iya.	S:Yes.
U:Selamat Ulang Tahun!	U:Happy Birthday!
S:Terimakasih.	S:Thank you!

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

Find your partner and his family members' birthdays. Use dialogue A above as a model. Report to the rest of the class.

2. Identify Days of the Week

Practice the following names of days.

Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday

Exercise 6 (Pair Work)

Use the following table to report your weekly activities. Consult your instructor. Report to the class.

Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jumat	Sabtu	Minggu

TIP OF THE DAY

Indonesians always write the month after the day. For example: May 20, 2003 is written 20 Mei 2003; 04/03/03 or 4 - 3 - 2003 means March 4th, 2003.

3. Identify Months

Read along with your instructor.

Bulan	Months	Bulan	Months
Januari	January	Juli	July
Februari	February	Agustus	August
Maret	March	September	September
April	April	Oktober	October
Mei	May	November	November
Juni	June	Desember	December

4. Recognize Dates

The national calendar system in Indonesia is similar to the one that is used all over the world in the Gregorian or Roman calendar. Below is an example of an Indonesian-translated calendar for the month of November.

November 2002						
<i>Minggu</i>	<i>Senin</i>	<i>Selasa</i>	<i>Rabu</i>	<i>Kamis</i>	<i>Jumat</i>	<i>Sabtu</i>
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Exercise 7 (Class Work)

Looking at the calendar above, answer the following questions in Indonesian.

1. Hari apakah tanggal 4 November?
2. Tanggal berapakah Selasa minggu ketiga?
3. Tahun berapakah tahun ini?
4. Hari apakah tanggal 30 November?
5. Hari apakah Senin minggu kedua?

Exercise 8 (Pair Work)

Quiz each other on name of days and dates. Use the following words and phrases: *hari ini* (today), *kemarin* (yesterday), *besok* (tomorrow), *dua hari lagi* (two days from now), *tiga hari yang lalu* (three days ago). You may also modify the phrases where possible. Each student has 3 seconds to answer the other student's question. A score of 1 will be granted for a right answer and -1 for a false answer. The student with most points wins. Follow the examples below.

Q: *Kalau hari ini hari Senin, besok hari apa?*

A: *Besok hari Selasa.*

Q: *Kalau hari ini tanggal 16 Juli, kemarin tanggal berapa?*

A: *Kemarin tanggal 15 Juni.*

Q: *Kalau hari ini hari Senin, dua hari lagi hari apa?*

A: *Dua hari lagi hari Rabu.*

Q: *Kalau hari ini hari Jumat, dua hari yang lalu hari apa?*

A: *Dua hari yang lalu hari Rabu.*

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

Your partner will ask you two questions: about your birthday and one of your special days (such as: an engagement, a wedding, a baptism, and so on). You will answer his questions and ask him the same questions. When answering the questions, be more creative than just telling the dates; you can explain more about why that occasion is special.

Exercise 10 (Class Work)

Write these dates in Indonesian.

1. December 1st, 2003 _____
2. February 04th, 2002 _____
3. 05/03/05 _____
4. 12/23/02 _____

Reading A (Class Work)

Read the following story. Summarize the story to the class in the target language, and then proceed to exercise 11.

Hari ini tanggal 17 Agustus. Semua murid tidak bersekolah karena memperingati kemerdekaan Indonesia. Budi tidak sadar akan hal ini. Dia bangun pagi sekali, mandi dan jalan kaki ke sekolah. Sampai di sekolah, dia bingung mengapa tidak satupun temannya ada di sekolah. Lalu, dia bertanya kepada Pak. Satpam.

Budi: Pak satpam, apa yang terjadi? Mengapa semua orang tidak masuk sekolah?

Pak Satpam: Budi, kamu tahu tanggal berapa sekarang?

Budi: Tanggal? Tidak tahu. Saya tahu ini bulan Agustus

Pak Satpam: Hari ini tanggal 17 Agustus, hari kemerdekaan. Jadi semua orang tidak masuk sekolah

Budi: O, hari libur ya. Kalau begitu mengapa saya harus bangun pagi?

Translation:

Today is August the 17th. No one goes to school, because it is the commemoration of Indonesian's Independence Day. Budi did not realize this. He woke up very early, took a shower, and walked to school. When he arrived, he wondered why not even one of his friends was at school. So he asked the Security Officer.

Budi: Sir, what happened? How come no one is at school?

Security Officer: Budi, do you know today's date?

Budi: Date? I don't know. I know it is August.

Security Officer: Today is August 17th, Independence Day. So, no one is at school.

Budi: Oh, it's a holiday? Why did I have to wake up early then?

Exercise 11 (Class Work)

Based on Budi's story above, write a similar personal story. While writing down the story, imagine that you are telling this story to your Indonesian friends.

Exercise 12 (Class Work)

You are making a plan with your partner to do homework. Write down each of the person's plan for today and tomorrow in Indonesian, and arrange a slot of time so you both could practice Indonesian together.

1. Different usage of *Minggu* and *Pekan*

In English, it is clear that “week” and “Sunday” have a different meaning. If you look up the words the dictionary, the Indonesian translation for Sunday is *Minggu* and the translation for week is *pekan*. However, for everyday language, Indonesians refer to “week” and “Sunday” with the same word: “*minggu*”. The different usage of this word can be discerned from the context. Also, in written Indonesian the word “*minggu*” which means “Sunday” is always capitalized.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Saya ada rapat minggu depan. | <i>I have a meeting next week.</i> |
| 2. Saya akan pergi ke gereja Minggu ini. | <i>I will go to church this Sunday.</i> |
| 3. Saya akan pergi piknik akhir minggu ini. | <i>I will go on a picnic this weekend.</i> |

This does not mean that *pekan* is never used. Indonesians use *pekan* to say “week”, mostly in literature, writings, and in formal conversations.

One example for using *pekan*:

Kabinet di bawah kepemimpinan duet Megawati Sukarnoputri dan Hamzah Haz akan diumumkan Kamis **pekan** depan.

*Translation: The cabinet under the leadership of " the duet" Megawati Sukarnoputri and Hamzah Haz will be made public on Thursday **next week**.*

Exercise 1 (Class Work)

Translate the following sentences. Try to use *pekan* in either one of the translations.

1. We will go fishing this weekend.

2. My family and I watched a movie last weekend.

-
3. Toni and Tino will go to the Mosque this Sunday.

-
4. Julia went to the street market last week.
-

2. The Question Word *Berapa*

Questions that will be answered with a numeral always include the word “*berapa*”. Thus it is used for asking about dates, house numbers, phone numbers, numbers of children etc. In the future lessons you will find more usage of this question word.

Examples:

Hari ini tanggal berapa?
Hari ini tanggal empat belas.

*What date is it today?
Today is the fourteen.*

Berapa(kah) jumlah mobil-mobil
di lapangan parkir itu?
Dua puluh.

*How many cars are there in the parking lot?
Twenty.*

Whenever you want to ask for the price, you always want to use “*Berapa(kah) harga?*”

Examples:

Berapa(kah) harga motor ini?
Berapa(kah) harga sayur itu?

*How much is this motorcycle?
How much is that vegetable?*

3. The Question Word *Kapan*

The question word "*kapan*" is used for asking about the time actions or events take place. Standard Indonesian grammar dictates that the question word '*kapan*' is always used at the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

Kapan kamu berulang tahun?
Saya berulang tahun **tanggal 4 Juni**.

Exercise 2 (Pair Work)

You sell fruits. Your partner visits your store and is asking for the prices of the fruits you sell. Use the information below to answer the questions. The weight system that Indonesians use is the metric system. 1 Kilogram = 2.2 Pounds. In this exercise we are using Dollars because the price of food reaches hundreds and thousands of Rupiahs.

Item	Name	Price	Item	Name	Price
	Pisang	\$0.50/kg		Jeruk	\$1.00/kg
	Anggur	\$3.00/kg		Apel	\$2.50/kg

Exercise 3 (Class Work)

Complete the following questions according to the corresponding answers on the right. Use appropriate interrogative pronouns as well as prepositions and the pronoun "yang" where necessary.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Ini buku _____? | Itu buku saya. |
| 2. Tante tinggal _____? | Jl. Mawar nomor 9. |
| 3. _____ Bapak sudah kawin? | Belum, saya belum kawin. |
| 4. _____ nama Anda? | Saya Andi Malarangeng |
| 5. _____ Bu Santi menelpon? | Hari Senin. |
| 6. _____ warna sepatumu? | Hijau. |
| 7. Kalau itu, buku _____ itu? | Itu buku Bahasa Inggris. |
| 8. _____ ini rumah Bapak? | Ya betul, itu rumah saya. |
| 9. Ini _____? | Bu Marsini. |
| 10. _____ Pak Sartono itu? | Dia baik orangnya. |
| 11. _____ membeli teh? | Bu Rinta yang membeli teh. |
| 12. Sepeda itu sepeda _____? | Itu sepeda Aminah. |
| 13. _____ harga kursi ini? | 100 Dolar. |
| 14. _____ asalnya Pak? | Saya berasal dari Batam. |
| 15. _____ membeli mobil Pak Amin? | Abdullah. |
| 16. Ini foto orang tua _____? | Marsinah. |
| 17. Hari ini hari _____? | Selasa. |
| _____ Bu Kartini masuk ke kantor? | Kemarin sore. |
| 18. _____ rumahnya? | Bagus, saya senang rumah itu. |
| 19. _____ walkie - talkie saya? | Itu, di atas meja. |
| 20. Ibu berasal _____? | Mojokerto, nak. |
| 21. Lahir _____ saudara? | Di Kupang, Bu. |
| 22. _____ berasal dari desa itu? | Saya, Pak! |
| 23. _____ saudara tahu alamat ini? | Maaf, saya tidak tahu Pak. |
| 24. _____ itu? | Sepeda saya. |
| 25. Sekarang tanggal _____? | 12 Januari. |
| 26. _____ datang kemarin? | Truk baru. |

Nouns

Agustus	August
April	April
bulan	month
Desember	December
Februari	February
hari	day
Januari	January
Juli	July
Jumat	Friday
Juni	June
kalender	calendar
Kamis	Thursday
kode pos	Zip Code
latihan militer	military training
libur	holiday
Maret	March
Mei	May
Minggu	Sunday
minggu/pekan	week
Natal	Christmas
nomor	number
November	November
Oktober	October
Paskah	Easter
Rabu	Wednesday
Sabtu	Saturday
Selasa	Tuesday
Senin	Monday
September	September
tahun	year
tanggal	date

Verbs

memperingati	to commemorate
mengucapkan	to wish
merayakan	to celebrate

Adjectives

penting	important
lengkap	complete

Others

kemarin	yesterday
besok	tomorrow
akan	will/going to



1. Indonesian Holidays

There are four types of holidays in Indonesia: national, international, commemorative, and religious. *Tanggal merah* (date that is designated in red on the calendar) marks national holidays when government offices, schools, and most businesses are closed.

- **National Holidays**

August 17th

Hari Proklamasi Indonesia (Independence Day)

- **International Holidays**

January 1st

Tahun Baru (New Year)

January/February

Imlek (Chinese New Year)

- **Commemorative Days**

April 21st

Hari Kartini (Kartini Day)

May 2nd

Hari Pendidikan Nasional (National Education Day)

June 22nd

Ulang Tahun Jakarta (Jakarta's Anniversary)

September 30th

G30S-PKI (an acronym of *Gerakan 30 September - Partai Komunis Indonesia* (The Movement of September the 30th - Indonesian Communist Party). On this day the Indonesian people commemorate the communist movement of September 30th 1965 which took the life of some high rank officers of the Indonesian Army)*

1. Indonesian Holidays (Continued)

• Commemorative Days

October 1 st	Hari Kesaktian Pancasila (Pancasila Day)
October 5 th	Hari ABRI (Armed Forces Day)
October 28 th	Hari Sumpah Pemuda (Youth Pledge Day)
November 10 th	Hari Pahlawan (Hero's Day)
December 22 nd	Hari Ibu (Mother's Day)

*While this particular day is still commemorated, after 1998 the late Indonesian Communist Party's involvement in the movement has been highly disputed in public, based on new historical findings of internal conflict in the military at that time. Between 1965 - 1966 anti-communist mobs which grew as a reaction to the movement of September the 30th killed thousands of alleged communist party members. Since the fall of the Soeharto regime in 1998, reconciliation efforts have been made between the families of victims and anti-communist groups.

• Religious Holidays

The Indonesian government officially recognizes five religions: *Islam*, *Kristen Protestan* (Protestant), *Katolik* (Catholic), *Budha* (Buddhism), and *Hindu* (Hinduism). Each of these religious communities in Indonesia is allowed to celebrate the events that are important to their faith. Because of the high volume of people who celebrate, some of the religious holidays are also national holidays. Below are the lists of the religious holidays that are also national holidays.

Islam

1 Muharam	Tahun Baru Hijrah (Moslem New Year)
12 Rabiul Awal	Maulid Nabi (Birth of the Prophet Mohammad)
27 th day of the 7 th month	Isra Miraj (Ascension of the Prophet Mohammad)
1 Syawal	Hari Raya Idul Fitri or Lebaran (End of the Ramadhan fasting month)
10 th day of Dzulhijjah	Idul Adha or Lebaran Haji (Moslem day of Sacrifice)

Kristen Protestan/Katolik

Christian holidays fall on the same days as in other countries.

Wafat Isa Almasih (Good Friday)
Hari Paskah (Easter)
Kenaikan Isa Almasih (The Ascension of Christ)
December 25 th Hari Natal (Christmas)

Hindu

Hari Raya Galungan (Galungan)

Night of the new moon around March/April.

Hari Raya Nyepi (Day of Silence)

The Day of Silence is celebrated based on the Balinese Saka calendar. This is the largest celebration in Bali and also Balinese Hindu communities around Indonesia. The night before Nyepi, also recognized as New Years Eve, the villages are cleaned, food is cooked for two days, and in the evening as much noise is made as possible to scare away evil spirits. On the following day, Hindus do not leave their homes, cook, or engage in any activity. Streets are deserted and tourists are not allowed to leave hotel complexes.

Buddha

April or May

Hari Waisak (Waisak Day)

2. Calendars used in Indonesia other than the National Calendar (Gregorian or Roman Calendar)

Muslim Calendar (*Hijriah*)

Hijriah is a lunar calendar, ten to eleven days shorter than the Gregorian calendar. The calendar begins in the year that Mohammad took flight from Mecca to Medina. Each lunar month has 29 days.

Javanese Calendar

The one - year cycle of this calendar is almost the same as the Hijriah Calendar. However, the week is consisted of five days, i.e *Kliwon*, *Legi Pahing*, *Pon*, and *Wage*.

Balinese Calendar (*Saka-Wuku*)

The Balinese calendar is a combination of Saka, the Hindu solar-lunar year of twelve moons, and the Javanese-Balinese Wuku calendar of 210 days, which is divided into weeks. The combination of these two calendars and the many names for the different weeks and days make the Balinese calendar a complicated puzzle to solve. Experts in the field consult special charts and tables to determine days for the various religious festivals and significant days.

Activity 1 (Pair Work)



Pay attention to the Indonesian driver's license above and answer the following questions.

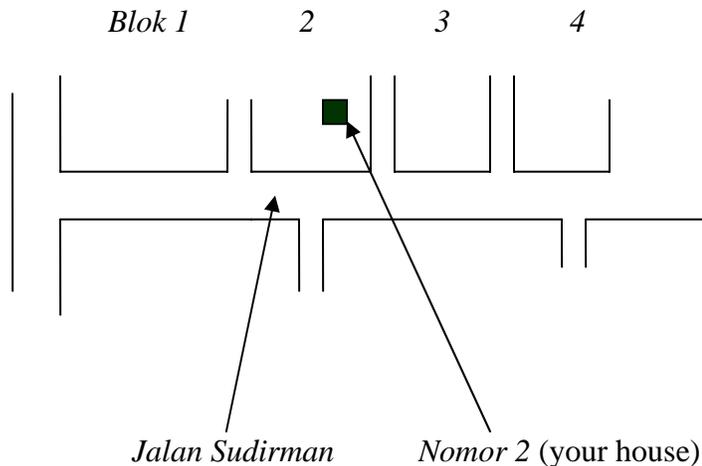
1. What is driver's license called in Indonesia? _____
2. When will it expire? _____
3. When was it issued? _____
4. Where does Indru live? _____
5. How old is he? _____
6. What is the driver's license number? _____

Activity 2 (Group Work)

John Smith is invited to a traditional banquet in Jakarta. John Smith's family is in town visiting him. Therefore, he brought to the banquet his three children: a boy who is nine, two girls who are seven and four; and his wife. Coincidentally, they are sitting on the same table with John Smith's project partner, Colonel Amir Setiadi, and his family. Colonel Amir comes with his wife and his 23 years old son. Pick a character, John Smith or Colonel Amir Setiadi, and write down how they both should introduce their own family. Perform the scenario with your classmates.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

You have some business with your Indonesian military counterpart in Jakarta and had agreed to discuss it over dinner. He volunteered to pick you up at the place where you are staying, but he needs to know where you live. Based on the following map, write down the address of your house and read it to him. Reverse roles and do the activity again.



Activity 4 (Class Work)

The instructor will read different months and days in English. While the instructor reads the English, write down those names in Indonesian.

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

You and your Indonesian military counterpart are discussing American holidays. Your counterpart asks you to identify the holidays and the months they occur in. You respond by starting in January and going through December. Reverse roles so that both partners can practice the months.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

You are walking down the street and you meet your Indonesian friend. You want to talk more, but you have to be somewhere. So, both of you decide to spend time together on the weekend. Ask your friend what he usually does on Friday night, Saturday and Sunday. Ask him whether he has a plan for this weekend, and ask him to go out with you. Change roles and repeat the activity.

Activity 7 (Group Work)

You are at a shopping mall in Surabaya. You arrive at the Metro department store and a sales ad reads :“Tanggal 31 Maret: Diskon 70% semua celana pria”, which means, “On March 31st: discount of 70% on all men’s slacks”. You do not know today’s date, so you go over to one of the ladies who works there and ask about the date. Carry on a conversation with the sales lady.

Activity 8 (Group Work)

Answer these questions based on the readings.

1. Siapa yang berulang tahun?

2. Hari ini tanggal berapa?

3. Ulang tahun yang ke berapakah dia?

4. Siapa sajakah yang dia undang untuk ulang tahunnya?

5. Apakah yang kamu beli untuk hadiah ulang tahunnya?

Activity 1 (Class Work)

Write down the important dates in your life. You might want to write about your first date, an important accident, an important family event, etc. Read it in front of the class. Remember to include the date, and today's date. The minimum important dates are five. Take your time and be precise in your writing.

Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Collect information from your partner to write a paragraph similar with the one on page 206. Use Indonesian only. Consult your instructor if necessary.

Activity 3 (Pair Work)

You are about to enter Indonesia. At the airport, the Indonesian officer asks you the following questions:

1. What is your name?
2. Where were you born?
3. What is your date of birth?
4. When was the last time you entered this country?
5. What is your current address?

Work with your partner. Take turns asking and answering the five questions, and then present this activity in front of the class as the instructor calls on you.

Additional vocabulary: *terakhir* (the last time)

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

Pretend that you are in Jakarta and you spotted a BMW dealership. Your classmate will perform a role of the dealership's salesperson. You are curious as to the number of months you would have to pay for a new car (1-100). Ask the sales person about the number of doors each model has, how many cylinders the engine has, number of doors and colors available, etc. The sales person will answer your questions and ask if you would like to test-drive the car. Write down your conversation and perform it in front of the class. At this point you cannot discuss the cost in Rupiah because it would run into millions.

Activity 5 (Pair Work)

There is a census going on at the city where you live. Indonesian government wants to know every foreigner who dwells in Indonesia. The census officer will read the questions to you, and he will write down your answers. One of you will be the census officer and the other will be the foreigner.

Activity 5 (Pair Work) (Continued)

These are the questions:

1. Nama:
2. Tempat dan Tanggal Lahir:
3. Alamat Lengkap beserta kode pos:
4. Nomor Telepon:
5. Nama Institusi tempat anda bekerja:
6. Profesi:
7. Kebangsaan:
8. Anggota keluarga yang tinggal di alamat sama:
9. Nama dan tempat tanggal lahir anggota keluarga:

Change roles and repeat the action.

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

You have three days off. You and three of your friends decided to do something fun and adventurous. You were looking at the visitor guide and decided to go to Yogyakarta City and go hiking at Mt. Merapi (Gunung Merapi). However, you did not know anything about the city. You asked one of the villagers who live really close to your barracks. Otong, one of the villagers, told you if you go by bus, it would take ten hours of riding, and if you take the train it would be five hours faster, but it is twice as expensive. Write a conversation between you and Otong, discussing miles of distance, number of stops and length of time spent during the stops, how many minutes you should be there in advance to catch the bus, etc., without discussing cost in Rupiahs. Try to memorize the conversation and perform it in front of the class.

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

Foto	Menu	Harga
	Kue Taart	\$3.00
	Es Gantung	\$2.00

Activity 7 (Pair Work) (Continued)

		Puding	\$4.50
		Es Krim	\$1.00

You are at the coffee shop to buy a cup of coffee. You change your mind and decide to try one of the new dessert menus to see what they serve. With you being the customer and your partner being the food server, write down how you should ask for the price of each dessert. Tell the waiter/waitress which dessert you want.

Activity 8 (Group Work)

One of your Indonesian counterparts asks you about American holidays and what you do to celebrate them. Pick one holiday; discuss in your group what you usually do on that holiday and write down in Indonesian a paragraph or two explaining about the date, activity and how many people celebrate it. Read it in front of the class.

Activity 9 (Group Work)

Listen carefully to what your instructor reads in front of the classroom about the Nugroho family (keluarga Nugroho). You can take notes. Your instructor will read it twice and he/she will ask your group to answer some questions aloud for the rest of the class.

Activity 1

With your partner, practice these questions below orally.

Gambar Produk	Nama Produk	Harga
	Kamera	\$50.00
	Video	\$60.00
	Telepon	\$30.00
	telepon genggam / <i>HaPe</i> (from "Hand Phone")	\$100

1. Berapakah harga sebuah telepon genggam? _____
2. Berapakah harga tiga buah telepon? _____
3. Berapakah harga sebuah video? _____
4. Berapakah total harga semua produk diatas? _____

