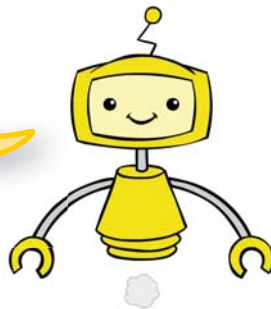


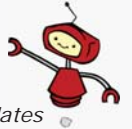
School days, my days!

Sometimes every school day seems the same! But they aren't really. How about we learn to describe our school days, because when you think about it, we do all sorts of interesting things while we are there.



LINKS TO:
Stage 2, Module 4
Learning Object 2: My school

PRIOR LEARNING:
Stage 1
Module 5 Work Sheet 7: *Days and dates*
Module 4 Work Sheet 8: *Expressing time*



Answering questions

1

Belajar Bahasa
_ x

Kamu belajar bahasa apa di sekolah?
Jam berapa kamu bangun setiap pagi?
Kamu naik apa ke sekolah?
Jam berapa kelas mulai dan selesai?
Kamu melakukan apa sesudah pulang dari sekolah?
Ada berapa orang di keluargamu?
Hari apa hari favoritmu?
Kamu makan apa untuk makan siang?

LANJUTKAN

Examine the questions in the screenshot on the left (from Learning Object 2, *My school*).

Most of these questions can be answered by a simple two-step process:

1. Identify the question word or phrase and replace it with the answer to the question.
2. Replace the pronoun in the question with the appropriate pronoun required in the answer.

For example:

Question:

Pronoun <i>Kamu</i>	Action <i>suka belajar</i>	Question word <i>apa</i>	Adjunct <i>di sekolah?</i>
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Answer:

Pronoun <i>Saya</i>	Action <i>suka belajar</i>	Answer <i>Matematika</i>	Adjunct <i>di sekolah.</i>
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Berapa questions

2

Do you remember the question word **berapa**? It is used in questions where the answer requires a numeric value or a size. You may recall encountering the following questions:

In
Stage 1

For example:

Jam berapa?
What's the time?

Tanggal berapa?
What date?

Berapa harganya?
How much does it cost?

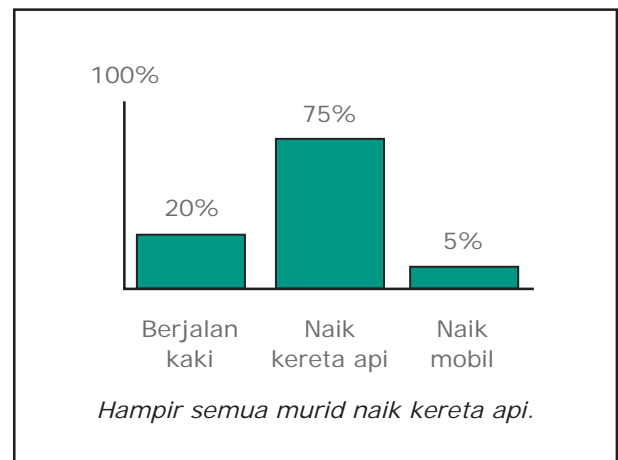
Ukuran berapa?
What size?

Did you know that *berapa* can also be used in questions about percentages? Look at the two graphs below (from Learning Object 2, *My school*).

Graph 1



Graph 2



If we wanted to ask questions about the percentage of students who study Indonesian, or travel to school by train, we would ask:

- *Berapa persentase murid yang belajar Bahasa Indonesia?*
What is the percentage of students who study Indonesian?

and

- *Berapa persentase murid yang naik kereta api ke sekolah?*
What is the percentage of students who travel to school by train?

The answers would be:

- *Persentase murid yang belajar Bahasa Indonesia 12 persen.*
The percentage of students who study Indonesian is 12 per cent.

and

- *Persentase murid yang naik kereta api ke sekolah 75 persen.*
The percentage of students who take the train to school is 75 per cent.

3

Talking about timetables

You have previously learnt that **pada** is a preposition meaning 'in', 'at' or 'on' when talking about time.

For example:

Pada jam 5.00 sore	At five o'clock in the afternoon
Pada bulan Pebruari	In February
Pada hari Jumat	On Friday

We can also use *pada* when discussing the class timetable. Here is Anna and Peter's timetable at Sekolah Harapan Bangsa:

JAM PELAJARAN					
	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jum'at
Jam pertama	Geografi	Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	Geografi	Upacara Bendera	Matematika
Jam kedua	Bahasa	Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	Geografi	Matematika	Olahraga dan Kesehatan
Jam ketiga	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Musik
Jam keempat	Matematika	Bahasa	Olahraga dan Kesehatan	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Musik
Jam kelima	Matematika	Bahasa	Olahraga dan Kesehatan	Bahasa	Bahasa

If we wanted to say what someone was studying during a particular lesson on a particular day, we would use one of the following structures:

1. **Pada** lesson number day person belajar class.
Pada jam kelima hari Jumat Peter belajar Bahasa
- Or
2. **Pada** day lesson number person belajar class.
Pada hari Jumat jam kelima Peter belajar Bahasa.

When is your class?

4

On the Indonesian school timetable the lessons are shown as hourly slots (*jam pertama, jam kedua, jam ketiga*, and so on). This can be confusing to non-Indonesians because school lessons in Indonesia are actually 40 minutes in duration.

To ask and answer questions about what period a particular class is held, use the following structures:

Jam keberapa kelas Matematika? What period is the Maths class?

Kelas Matematika jam kelima. The Maths class is in period five.

or

Kapan kelas Matematika? When is the Maths class?

Kelas Matematika jam kelima. The Maths class is in period five.

You may recall:

- *Jam berapa mulai?* means 'What time does it begin?'
- *Jam berapa selesai?* means 'What time does it finish?'
- and
- *pulang* is 'to go home'.

If you want to ask someone what time they go home, you ask, *Jam berapa pulang?*

More on the use of *pada*

5

In English, when talking about the timing of an event, we tend to liberally use 'in', 'at' or 'on' in a single sentence. For example:

▶ **At** eleven o'clock **in** the morning **on** 11th November **in** 1918 an armistice was signed to end World War I.

In Indonesian, *pada* is not used as much. The single use of the word in a sentence normally suffices. Here is the same sentence in Indonesian:

▶ *Pada pukul 11.00 siang tanggal 11 Nopember tahun 1918 persetujuan untuk mengakhiri Perang Dunia Pertama ditandatangani.*

Exercise 1

Examine the screenshot from Learning Object 2, *My school*.

Belajar Bahasa

Kamu belajar bahasa apa di sekolah?

Jam berapa kamu bangun setiap pagi?

Kamu naik apa ke sekolah?

Jam berapa kelas mulai dan selesai?

Kamu melakukan apa sesudah pulang dari sekolah?

Ada berapa orang di keluargamu?

Hari apa hari favoritmu?

Kamu makan apa untuk makan siang?

LANJUTKAN

Three of the questions in the screenshot cannot be answered using the simple two-step process outlined at the beginning of this work sheet.

Identify these three questions and explain why they cannot be answered following this process.

How would the answers to these questions be phrased instead?


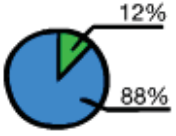
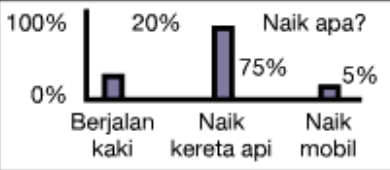
1.1

1.2

1.3

Exercise 2

Examine the following screenshot from Learning Module 2, *My school*.

 Teman Jepangku	
	Bahasa Indonesia di Sekolah Shinjuku lamabuki, Tokyo, Jepang.
	Di sekolah kami ada 1.200 orang murid dan 180 orang belajar Bahasa Indonesia.
	Hampir semua murid naik kereta api. Aku naik kereta api ke sekolah. Naik kereta api makan waktu satu jam.
Mulai – jam 8:00 pagi Istirahat – jam 11:30 siang Selesai – jam 3:00 siang	Belajar dari jam 8.00 pagi sampai jam 3 siang. Kami makan siang jam 11:30.

Use the information to write as many questions and answers as the data permits.

You should ask questions about names, nationality, origin, percentages and travel arrangements, and starting, finishing and break times.

For example:

Siapa nama temanmu dari Jepang?

What is the name of your friend from Japan?

Nama temanku dari Jepang Hisashi Higuchi.

My Japanese friend's name is Hisashi Higuchi.

Pertanyaan

Jawaban

Pertanyaan

Jawaban

(continued on following page)

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Pertanyaan

Jawaban

Pertanyaan

Jawaban

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Pertanyaan

Jawaban

Pertanyaan

Jawaban

Pertanyaan

Jawaban

Exercise 3

Explore Anna and Peter's timetable again.

JAM PELAJARAN					
	Senin	Selasa	Rabu	Kamis	Jum'at
Jam pertama	Geografi	Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	Geografi	Upacara Bendera	Matematika
Jam kedua	Bahasa	Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial	Geografi	Matematika	Olahraga dan Kesehatan
Jam ketiga	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Musik
Jam keempat	Matematika	Bahasa	Olahraga dan Kesehatan	Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam	Musik
Jam kelima	Matematika	Bahasa	Olahraga dan Kesehatan	Bahasa	Bahasa

Use the range of different question and answer structures learnt to ask Anna or Peter when they study each of their seven subjects.

Make sure their responses are varied and include days, lesson time slots, or a combination of days and lesson time slots.

For the final question, ask what time they go home after school.

Sample question:

Peter, kapan ada Upacara Bendera?

Sample responses:

Ada Upacara Bendera pada hari Kamis.

Ada Upacara Bendera pada jam pertama hari Kamis.

Upacara Bendera diadakan pada jam pertama hari Kamis.

Hint! Try to incorporate the object focus construction in some of the responses.

Pertanyaan

Jawaban

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Pertanyaan

Jawaban

Pertanyaan

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Pertanyaan

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Jawaban

Exercise 4

A new Australian student is starting school in Indonesia and is confused by the way sessions are labelled as hourly when they are 40 minutes long.

Write a note from Peter explaining the labelling system and suggesting an alternative labelling system.

Your answer should be in **English** but the new label words should be in **Indonesian**.
