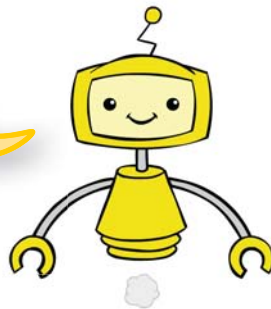


Vital statistics

Numbers, percentages and statistics ...

How do you talk about them and what words do you need to know for computer programs?

Let's see if I can give you some tips.



LINKS TO:

Stage 2, Module 4

Learning Object 3: Make a chart

PRIOR LEARNING:

Stage 1

Module 1 Work Sheet 4: *Stating nationality*

Module 1 Work Sheet 5: *Asking yes/no questions*

Module 6 Work Sheet 2: *Where do koalas come from?*



1 Indefinite numbers

1

When discussing statistics:

- ***hampir*** means 'almost'
- ***semua*** means 'all'.

Therefore the phrase *hampir semua* means 'almost all'.

For example:

Hampir semua murid naik bis ke sekolah.

Almost all students go to school by bus.

Below is a comprehensive list of indefinite numbers in Indonesian:

<i>semua</i>	all
<i>hampir semua</i>	nearly all
<i>mayoritas</i>	the majority of
<i>kebanyakan</i>	most
<i>sebagian besar</i>	a large portion of
<i>separuh</i>	a half of
<i>sebagian</i>	some
<i>beberapa</i>	several
<i>sedikit</i>	a little or a few
<i>sebagian kecil</i>	a fraction of
<i>tidak satupun</i>	none
<i>tidak sama sekali</i>	none at all

2 Percentages

2

- ▶ The cognates ***persen*** and ***persentase*** are used to talk about percentages.

For example:

Sembilan puluh persen berjalan ke sekolah.

Ninety **per cent** walk to school.

Persentase besar berjalan ke sekolah.

A large **percentage** walk to school.

- ▶ In Work Sheet 2, *School days, my days!*, you learnt that the question ***Berapa persentase ...?*** means 'What percentage ...?'

For example:

Berapa persentase dari murid yang berjalan ke sekolah?

What is the percentage of students who walk to school?



Dari 'from', or dari 'of'?

3

▶ You have learnt **dari** means 'from'.

*Keluarga Smart berasal **dari** Australia.*

The Smart family originates **from** Australia.

Dari, however, has another meaning. In certain contexts it can mean 'of'.

*Sebagian besar **dari** murid naik bis ke sekolah.*

A large portion **of** students take the bus to school.

▶ It is not always easy to decide whether to use *dari* in the sense of 'of' or to omit it altogether. As a rule, if 'of' is used in English, it should be used in Indonesian.

*Sebagian **dari** murid naik taksi ke sekolah.*

Some **of** the students take a taxi to school.

Beberapa murid naik taksi ke sekolah.

A few students go to school by taxi.

Length of time

4

Use the phrase **makan waktu** followed by an amount of time when talking about how long something takes. You have previously learnt that:

- *makan* means 'to eat' or 'consume'.
- *waktu* means 'time'.

So **makan waktu** means 'to consume an amount of time'.

For example:

*Berjalan kaki ke sekolah **makan waktu** 10 menit.*

Walking to school **takes** 10 minutes.

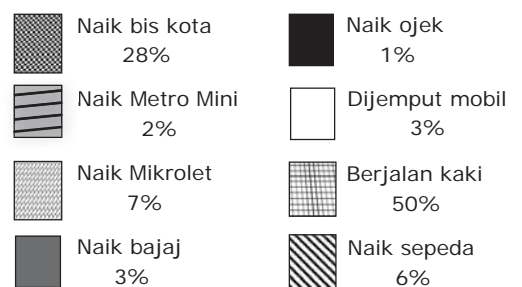
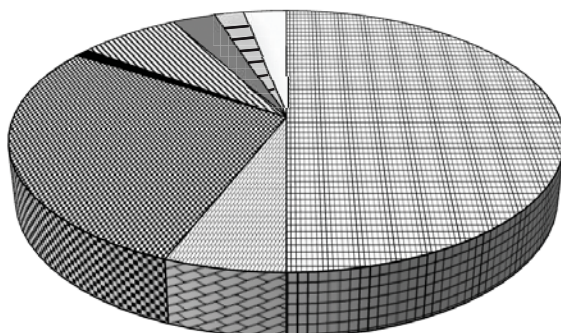


5

Exercises

Exercise 1

Peter's Maths teacher, Ibu Susi, has handed him the results of a recent survey conducted by SMP Harapan Bangsa to discover how its 2000 enrolled students return home from school each day.



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She asks Peter to use the data in the pie chart to calculate the number of students using each mode of transport.

Do the calculations for Peter using the base figure of 2000 students.

Write the results in the table below.

<i>Cara pulang</i>	<i>Persentase</i>	<i>Jumlah siswa</i>
<i>Dijemput mobil</i>	<i>3 persen</i>	_____
<i>Berjalan kaki</i>	<i>50 persen</i>	_____
<i>Naik sepeda</i>	<i>6 persen</i>	_____
<i>Naik bis kota</i>	<i>28 persen</i>	_____
<i>Naik Metro Mini</i>	<i>2 persen</i>	_____
<i>Naik Mikrolet</i>	<i>7 persen</i>	_____
<i>Naik bajaj</i>	<i>3 persen</i>	_____
<i>Naik ojek</i>	<i>1 persen</i>	_____

Exercise 2

Write five pairs of sentences describing how different groups of students travel home from school.

One sentence of each pair should use a percentage and the other should use an indefinite number expression.

Use the information from the table you completed for Peter.

For example:

Limapuluh persen dari murid pulang dari sekolah berjalan kaki.

Fifty per cent of students walk home from school.

and


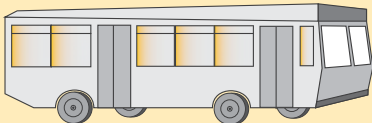
Separuh dari murid pulang dari sekolah berjalan kaki.
Half the students walk home from school.

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Exercise 3

Michael and Susan Smart are taking the family to Surabaya during the Idul Fitri holiday. They can't decide whether to drive the 700 km or make other travel arrangements. They have asked Anna and Peter to research other travel options and times, using the Internet, before making any decisions.

Here is what Anna and Peter found.

Jenis Pengangkutan	Lama Perjalanan		
<i>Pesawat terbang</i>	<i>1½ jam</i>		
<i>Kereta api</i>	<i>15 jam</i>		
<i>Kapal laut</i>	<i>3 hari</i>		
<i>Bis antar kota</i>	<i>15 jam</i>		
<i>Mobil pribadi</i>	<i>15 jam</i>		

Write sentences, using the information and the expression *makan waktu*, describing how long it takes to travel from Jakarta to Surabaya for each of the different modes of transport in the table.

For example:
Naik sepeda dari Jakarta ke Surabaya makan waktu lima hari.
Riding a bicycle from Jakarta to Surabaya takes five days.

Exercise 4

Below are the results of a survey conducted among 200 students in an Australian high school to determine the most popular Indonesian dish:

SURVEI MAKANAN INDONESIA FAVORIT	
<i>Jenis Makanan</i>	<i>Jumlah Orang Yang Pilih</i>
<i>Nasi campur</i> (rice with meat, egg and vegetables)	18 orang
<i>Nasi ayam panggang</i> (rice with grilled chicken)	50 orang
<i>Nasi goreng ayam</i> (fried rice with chicken)	68 orang
<i>Soto ayam</i> (chicken soup with Indonesian spices)	20 orang
<i>Rendang sapi</i> (spicy beef curry)	26 orang
<i>Gado-gado</i> (mixed vegetables with peanut sauce)	18 orang

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4.1 Analyse the survey results and write sentences, using an indefinite number expression, about the number of people who like each particular dish.

For example:

Sebagian besar dari murid suka makan nasi goreng.

A large number of students like to eat fried rice.

4.2 Construct an annotated bar graph or pie chart of the survey results for this exercise.