Objectives

You will be able to …

- use two negative forms – tidak and bukan
- count up to the thousands
- ask and say how much something costs
- identify and work with Indonesian currency
- bargain for goods
- label a map of Indonesia and Southeast Asia

This week you will need …

- course CD and CD-player, pens and pencils, a calculator (useful but not essential), access to a telephone, Internet access.

This week you will send …

- Latihan 4
- Latihan 13
- Latihan 16 (optional)
- Daftar periksa
  See page 8.27
- Latihan 7
- Latihan 14
- Latihan 18

Telephone Lesson

- You have a telephone lesson this week – see Latihan 17.
Latihan 1

Dengarkanlah dan bacalah!
Remember when Rhian was teaching Nick the Indonesian words for classroom items (Workset 4)? Nick is checking how well he remembers these words. Listen to him asking Rhian questions as you look at the pictures and sentences below.

Rhian, ini buku?
Bukan, ini bukan buku. Ini buku latihan.

Apakah itu meja?
Bukan, itu bukan meja. Itu kursi.

Apakah ini pensil?
Bukan, itu bukan pensil. Itu pena.

Itu penggaris?
Bukan, itu bukan penggaris. Itu papan tulis.

Apakah ini tas sekolah?
Bukan, itu bukan tas sekolah. Itu kotak pensil.

Itu penghapus?
Bukan, itu bukan penghapus. Itu penggaris.
Let’s focus on language!

Having looked closely at Rhian’s answers, what do you think *bukan* means? That’s right, it means ‘no’ or ‘not (a)’. For example:

*Bukan, itu bukan meja. Itu kursi.*

*No, that’s not a table. It’s a chair.*

But we have already learned a different word for ‘no’ or ‘not’ — remember? Look at these sentences to refresh your memory.

– Dia tinggi?
– *Tidak, dia tidak tinggi. Dia pendek.*
– Yanti ada?
– *Tidak, Yanti tidak ada.*

So when do we use *tidak*, and when do we use *bukan*? It’s quite simple really.

Compare these sentences.

( NOTE: You may wish to quickly read the section Definitions on page 2 of the Grammar Summary at the end of this Workbook first. )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chris <em>tidak</em> gemuk.</th>
<th>Idrus <em>tidak</em> ada.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bapak saya <em>tidak</em> bodoh.</td>
<td>Saya <em>tidak</em> tinggal di Bali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurunya <em>tidak</em> malas.</td>
<td>Kami <em>tidak</em> bermain tenis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underline the word after *tidak* in each sentence. What kind of words are these? Write your answer here:

1__________________________

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ini <em>bukan</em> pena. Ini pensil.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Itu bukan</em> meja. <em>Ini kursi.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ini bukan</em> Rhian. <em>Ini Intan.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Underline the word after *bukan* in each sentence. What kind of words are these? Write your answer here:

2__________________________

3__________________________

Check your answers below.

So the rule is:

❖ *Use *tidak* before verbs or adjectives.
❖ *Use *bukan* before nouns.

---

1 *gemuk, bodoh* and *malas* are adjectives (describing words)
2 *ada, tinggal* and *bermain* are verbs (doing or being words)
3 *pena, meja* and *Rhian* are nouns (naming words)
Latihan 2

Tulislah! Now let’s see how well you’ve understood. Complete these sentences by adding tidak or bukan as appropriate. Study the examples and the rule on the previous page, and look carefully at the word following each space – is it a noun, verb or adjective?

1 Bu Harjo ________________ pelajar. Dia guru.
2 Pelajar itu ________________ pandai sekali. Dia bodoh!
3 Bapak saya ________________ ada mobil.
4 Itu ________________ penggaris. Itu penghapus.
5 Chris ________________ kepala sekolah. Dia pelajar.
6 Teman saya ________________ mau ke bioskop.
7 Ibu saya ________________ guru. Dia dokter.
8 Kami ________________ menonton televisi.
9 Rumah itu ________________ besar.
10 Dia ________________ teman saya.

Periksalah sendiri. See the Saran Jawaban at the end of this Workset.

Latihan 3

Tulislah! Match up the first part of each sentence (on the left) with the second part (on the right). Write the matching letters under the numbers in the grid below.

1 Bu Harjo bukan pelajar, A dia tinggi.
2 Ini bukan pena saya, B dia pandai sekali.
3 Chris tidak pendek, C ini sekolah Rhian dan Intan.
4 Itu bukan mobil bapak, D itu pena saya.
5 Guru saya tidak bodoh, E dia cantik.
6 Ini bukan sekolah saya, F dia guru.
7 Teman saya tidak jelek, G dia kurus.
8 Pelajar ini tidak gemuk sekali, H itu mobil ibu.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
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<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periksalah sendiri. See the Saran Jawaban at the end of this Workset.
Latihan 4

Tulislah!
Look at the pictures and answer the questions in complete Indonesian sentences, using tidak or bukan as appropriate. We’ve done the first one as an example for you. For an extra challenge, add another sentence giving the correct information about the person(s) or object pictured. We’ve done the first one as an example.

1. Apakah pelajar ini kurus?
   Tidak, pelajar ini tidak kurus. Dia gemuk.

2. (Bu Harjo)
   Apakah ini ibu Nick?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

3. Apakah itu kotak pensil?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

4. Anak\(^1\) itu tinggi?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

5. Apakah meja ini besar?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

6. Apakah dia pelajar?
   ______________________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________________

\(^1\) anak – child
Apakah Chris berbelanja?

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________ 

Apakah mereka guru?

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________ 

Dia menonton televisi?

_____________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________ 

Kembalikanlah untuk diperiksa. Write a draft here, then write a final version at the end of the Workset and send to your teacher.

Latihan 5

Ulangan.

How well do you remember the numbers we have learned so far? Quickly revise the numbers from 0-20 in Workset 4 and numbers up to the hundreds in Workset 6 – spend 5-10 minutes refreshing your memory.

Now see if you can complete this number sequence:

998 sembilan ratus sembilan puluh delapan

999 sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan

seribu

So seribu = 1 000. Now study these number sequences:

sepuluh, dua puluh, tiga puluh, empat puluh ...

seratus, dua ratus, tiga ratus, empat ratus ...

seribu, dua ribu, tiga ribu, empat ribu ...
Listen to your CD and repeat the numbers below after the speaker:

1 000  2 000  3 000  4 000  5 000  6 000  7 000  8 000  9 000  10 000

Let’s focus on language!

- Note how numbers in the thousands are usually written in Indonesian – with a space where we might put a comma in English. Sometimes you will also see a dot used. For example:
  
  50.000 = fifty thousand

- The pattern for these large numbers is the same in Indonesian as in English – thousands, then hundreds, then tens, then units. For example:

  12 345   dua belas ribu  tiga ratus  empat puluh  lima

- Note too that in Indonesian numbers ‘and’ is not used.

Latihan 6

Tulislah!

Write these numbers in Indonesian words.

a) 1 167

b) 5 043

c) 9 321

d) 30 511

Periksalah sendiri. See the Saran Jawaban at the end of this Workset.
Latihan 7

Time to play bingo again!

Dengarkanlah dan tulislah!
Listen to your CD – you will hear one number from each row on your card below (you will hear this number twice). Circle the number you hear, and then write it out in Indonesian words in the space provided below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a)</th>
<th>b)</th>
<th>c)</th>
<th>d)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 234</td>
<td>5 566</td>
<td>9 889</td>
<td>7 010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 324</td>
<td>5 665</td>
<td>9 988</td>
<td>7 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 423</td>
<td>5 565</td>
<td>9 898</td>
<td>7 001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kembalikanlah untuk diperiksa. Write a draft here, then write a final version at the end of the Workset and send to your teacher.
Latihan 8 – Berbelanja

Nick has lost his school bag and things he needs at school, so he’ll have to go shopping. The things he needs are pictured below, and in some cases a number is shown.

Tulislah!
Write Nick’s shopping list for him – in Indonesian of course. Write the numbers in words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Notebooks</td>
<td>× 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pens</td>
<td>× 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td>× 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Periksalah sendiri. See the Saran Jawaban at the end of this Workset.
Latihan 9

Nick isn’t sure if he has enough money for all the things he needs to buy. So he goes to a shop to check out prices. He will need his mathematical skills, and so will you!

Note the Indonesian terms for these mathematical symbols:

\[ \times \text{ kali} \quad = \quad \text{sama dengan} \]

**T67 Dengarkanlah dan bacalah!**

Listen to Nick muttering to himself as he wanders around the shop looking for the items he needs and noting their prices.

---

**Let’s focus on language!**

There’s that word *berapa* again! So we know it’s another question involving quantity.

What do you think the word for ‘price’ or ‘cost’ is? Write it here and check below.

____________________ = ‘price’ or ‘cost’

Look carefully at these questions:

*Ini buku latihan. Berapa harganya?*  
*Mmm, Rp5 000. Lima ribu kali lima sama dengan dua puluh lima ribu.*

*Berapa harga pena?*  
*... Rp2 000. Dua ribu kali empat sama dengan delapan ribu.*

*Berapa harga pensil?*  
*... Rp800. Delapan ratus kali dua belas sama dengan sembilan ribu enam ratus.*


---

1. *terlalu mahal* – too expensive
2. *harga* – price, cost
Di Indonesia …

Uang (Money)

Take a look at some examples of Indonesian money shown below. As you should have discovered in Workset 5, the unit of currency (mata uang) is called the rupiah.

This is usually shortened to Rp and placed before the number in writing, as you saw on the previous page. In speech, however you would say rupiah after the number.

Tulislah!

Can you find out how many rupiah an Australian dollar is worth right now? You could try the website below (or search for another site) or try the finance sections of a newspaper or ask at a bank or Currency Exchange office if there is one in your locality.) When you’ve found out, write it and the value in Australian dollars of the Indonesian banknotes below.

http://www.xe.com/ucc/

$A1.00 =
Rp___________

Rp10 000 =
$A____________

You can report your findings to your teacher in your telephone lesson.
Latihan 10

Now let’s get back to Nick. How much money does he need? He has decided that the school bag in this shop is too expensive – terlalu mahal – but he is quite happy about the prices of the other five items. So let’s do some sums. (Refer back to what Nick says in Latihan 9.)

Tulislah!
a) First, fill in the price of each (single) item in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>harga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>buku latihan</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pena</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensil</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penggaris</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penghapus</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Now write Nick’s calculations in figures.

1. (buku latihan) Lima ribu kali lima sama dengan dua puluh lima ribu ratus.

   ________________________________________________

2. (pena) Dua ribu kali empat sama dengan delapan ribu.

   ________________________________________________

3. (pensil) Delapan ratus kali dua belas sama dengan sembilan ribu enam ratus.

   ________________________________________________

c) Finally, write the totals you have worked out for each item in b) above, plus the prices of the two single items Nick wants to buy in the table below, add them up and write out in words how much money Nick needs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>item</th>
<th>harga</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lima buku latihan</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empat pena</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dua belas pensil</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penggaris</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penghapus</td>
<td>Rp_________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nick needs  _______________________________________________________________

_________________________________________________ rupiah.

Periksalah sendiri. See the Saran Jawaban at the end of this Workset.
**Latihan 11**

**Bacalah!**

Nick still needs a school bag. Rhian tells him he’ll be able to find a cheaper one at the market (**di pasar**) and offers to go with him. Indonesian markets are lively and colourful places. Not only are goods often cheaper there, but you can bargain for them, unlike in many shops, where prices are usually fixed. Let’s find out some more about the custom of bargaining.

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**Di Indonesia …**

**Tawar-menawar (Bargaining)**

Bargaining for goods and services is a way of life in Indonesia. You are expected to bargain to ensure that you get the very best price.

When you are given a price, you should immediately offer about half that price. It may seem that your offer is not taken seriously at first, however the price will come down a little. You should then bring your offer up a little. With luck, the trader will then bring his/her price down further … and that’s usually as far as he or she will go. If you feel the price is still too high, start walking away. If the trader wants to make a sale, he or she will call after you offering a lower price.

An important point to remember is not to start bargaining on an item that you do not seriously intend to buy. This doesn’t mean that you have to buy something even if you don’t want to pay the lowest price offered – but be genuine in your intention to buy if you can afford it.
Latihan 12

Now let’s see how Nick and Rhian get on at the market. Since Nick is new to the custom of bargaining, Rhian offers to show him the ropes.

Listen to Rhian’s conversation with the market trader (penjual), while you read the text below. (There are a few new words, given at the bottom of the page.)

Rhian: Selamat siang, pak. Ada tas sekolah?
Penjual: Selamat siang. Ya, saya ada banyak¹ tas sekolah.
Rhian: Tas sekolah itu bagus. Berapa harganya?
Penjual: Harganya Rp20 000.
Rhian: Wah, terlalu mahal! Rp14 000.
Penjual: Tidak. Tas ini baik dan murah² sekali. Rp18 000.
Rhian: Tidak bisa³, pak. Rp15 000?
Penjual: Tidak. Rp17 000.
Rhian: Oke. Ini Rp17 000.

Having watched Rhian, Nick is keen to try bargaining for himself, and he has remembered that he also needs a new pencil case. Let’s see how he goes!

Latihan 13

Tulislah!

Here is Nick’s conversation with the market trader. But as you can see, some words are missing. Fill them in, using Rhian’s conversation above as a model.

Nick: Selamat siang, pak. ____________ kotak pensil?
Penjual: Selamat siang. Ya, saya ada ______________ kotak pensil.
Nick: Kotak pensil itu bagus. ______________ ________________?
Penjual: __________________ Rp4 000.
Nick: Wah, ______________ __________! Rp2 000.
Penjual: Tidak. Kotak pensil ini baik dan ______________ ________________. Rp3 500.
Nick: ______________ ______________, pak. Rp2 500?

¹ banyak – many, lots of, plenty
² murah – cheap
³ tidak bisa – I can’t (pay this price)
**Penjual:** Tidak. Rp3 000.

**Nick:** Oke. ____________ Rp3 000.

Kembalikanlah untuk diperiksa. Write a draft here, then write a final version at the end of the Workset and send to your teacher.

### Latihan 14

**Bacalah dan tulislah!**

Look at the pictures and price tags below, then answer the questions in Indonesian sentences beginning with **Harganya**… Write out the numbers in words.

1. Berapa harga tas ini?
   
2. Berapa harga buku ini?
   
3. Berapa harga kursi ini?
   
4. Berapa harga meja ini?
   
5. Berapa harga pena ini?

Kembalikanlah untuk diperiksa. Write a draft here, then write a final version at the end of the Workset and send to your teacher.
**Latihan 15 – Ulangan**

Tulislah!
Write the following words and phrases in the appropriate column below – *orang* (people), *tempat* (places) or *kegemaran* (hobbies).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>orang</th>
<th>tempat</th>
<th>kegemaran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Periksalah sendiri. See the Saran Jawaban at the end of this Workset.

**Latihan 16 – Ulangan**

Tulislah!
Unjumble the following words to make Indonesian sentences. We’ve done an example for you.

*Contoh:* pensil / Anda / ada / berapa / ?

*Anda ada berapa pensil?*

1 itu / nama / pelajar / siapa / ?

2 saya / rajin / ramah / dan / bapak
3 berasal / teman / Indonesia / dari / kami

4 di / guru / kelas / dengan / ruang / pelajar

5 tidak / mereka / tinggal / Cina / di

✉ Kembalikanlah untuk diperiksa. Write a draft here, then write a final version at the end of the Workset and send to your teacher (optional).

Latihan 17 – Pelajaran Telepon

In your telephone lesson this week, you will do the following activities with your teacher:

From Workset 7:

1 Latihan 7 – Be prepared to roleplay this conversation with your teacher. You will play the part of Nick.

2 Latihan 12 – Your teacher will ask you what your hobbies are: Apa kegemaran kamu? Answer his/her question, and then ask what his/her hobbies are – make sure you use the correct form of address!

3 Latihan 15 – Say all the words and sentences containing the Indonesian i sound (including the ones you have found) for your teacher.

From Workset 8:

4 Latihan 5 – Your teacher will say some numbers over 1 000 and ask you to write them down in figures.

5 Latihan 9 – Report your findings about the current value of the Australian dollar in Indonesian rupiah.

6 Latihan 12 – Roleplay the bargaining dialogue with your teacher.

7 Latihan 19 (Optional) – Tell your teacher how you went with your sums.

Don’t forget to greet and farewell your teacher appropriately in Indonesian!

Perhatian!

If you have any questions, or are having any problems with the work, now is a good time to talk to your teacher about them!
**Latihan 18**

**Tulislah dan gambarlah!**
So, now you know so much about Indonesia – what does it actually look like?
At the end of this Workset there are two maps - a blank map of Indonesia with its main islands (pulau-pulau utama) and one of Southeast Asia (Asia Tenggara). Use an atlas or the Internet and the research you did to complete the Kuiz Indonesia in Workset 5, Latihan 17 to complete the maps as follows:

On the map of Indonesia (Indonesia – Pulau-pulau utama)

a) Label the 6 major islands or island groups of Indonesia.

b) Label Indonesia’s capital city, labelling it in Indonesian as the capital city.

c) Label one city on each of the 6 major islands/island groups.

d) Colour in all the territory which is part of Indonesia.

On the map of Southeast Asia (Asia Tenggara – Negara tetangga)

a) Label the neighbouring countries (Negara tetangga) listed according to the letters shown, that is, write the letter A on Australia etc.

Kembaliakanlah untuk diperiksa. Label the maps at the end of the Workset and send to your teacher.

**Latihan 19 – Internet (Optional)**

**Pakailah Internet!**
Practice your maths skills this week, to go from rags to riches!

http://www.quia.com/rr/159586.html

Tell your teacher how you went in your phone lesson for this Workset. Did you work out the mathematical processes? Did you win?
We’re getting close to the end of this Workbook, and next week we’ll begin a new topic, so it would be a good idea to spend some time this week revising and consolidating what you have learned so far.

You will find a Daftar perihsa (Checklist) in your send for correction pages for this Workset.
As you do this Checklist, revise the Daftar kata pages of Workset 4-8 as well as the Grammar Summary at the end of this Workbook.

You have covered a lot of work so far, so take the time now to consolidate it and feel proud of your achievements. If there is anything you don’t understand, ask your teacher about it next time you ring, or write a note in the space provided on the cover sheet you attach to the front of your work for submission. Also, let your teacher know if you need more practice on a particular point.
DAFTAR KATA

bukan  no, not (before a noun)
ribu  thousand
seribu  one thousand
dua ribu  two thousand
harga  price
uang  money
rupiah  rupiah (Indonesian currency)
banyak  many, lots of, plenty
mahal  expensive
terlalu (mahal)  too (expensive)
murah  cheap
tidak bisa  can’t
tempat  place

Key questions and language structures:

Berapa harganya?  How much is it? How much does it cost?
Harganya …  It costs … Its price is …

Negatives: tidak and bukan

• Use tidak before adjectives (describing words):
  Apakah kamu malas?  Are you lazy?
  Tidak, saya tidak malas.  No, I’m not lazy.

• Use tidak before verbs (doing or being words):
  Apakah kamu tinggal di Bali?  Do you live in Bali?
  Tidak, saya tidak tinggal di Bali.  No, I don’t live in Bali.

• Use bukan before nouns (naming words):
  Itu pena?  Is that a pen?
  Bukan, itu bukan pena, itu pensil.  No, it’s not a pen, it’s a pencil.

Perhatian!

Remember that, when you are replying to a question in the negative, you need to use tidak or bukan twice: once at the start of the reply to indicate ‘no’, then again before the word being negated.
Study the examples above carefully.
SARAN JAWABAN

Latihan 2
1 Bu Harjo bukan pelajar. Dia guru.
2 Pelajar itu tidak pandai sekali. Dia bodoh.
3 Bapak saya tidak ada mobil.
4 Itu **bukan** penggaris. Itu penghapus.
5 Chris **bukan** kepala sekolah. Dia pelajar.
6 Teman saya **tidak** mau ke bioskop.
7 Ibu saya **bukan** guru. Dia dokter.
8 Kami **tidak** menonton televisi.
9 Rumah itu **tidak** besar.
10 Dia **bukan** teman saya.

Latihan 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latihan 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1 167</th>
<th>seribu seratus empat puluh tujuh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>5 043</td>
<td>lima ribu empat puluh tiga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>9 321</td>
<td>sembilan ribu tiga ratus dua puluh satu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>30 511</td>
<td>tiga puluh ribu lima ratus sebelas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Latihan 8

Nick’s shopping list:
lima buku latihan,
empat pena, dua belas pensil,
(satu) penghapus, (satu) penggaris,
(satu) tas sekolah

Latihan 10

<p>| | | | | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) buku latihan</td>
<td>Rp5000</td>
<td>b) 1</td>
<td>5 000 x 5 = 25 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pena</td>
<td>Rp2 000</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2 000 x 4 = 8 000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pensil</td>
<td>Rp800</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>800 x 12 = 9 600</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penggaris</td>
<td>Rp500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penghapus</td>
<td>Rp150</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) lima buku latihan | Rp25 000 |
| empat pena | Rp8 000 |
| dua belas pensil | Rp9 600 |
| penggaris | Rp500 |
| penghapus | Rp150 |

(total) Rp43 250

Nick needs: **empat puluh tiga ribu dua ratus lima puluh rupiah**
### Latihan 15

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>orang</th>
<th>tempat</th>
<th>kegemaran</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kepala sekolah</td>
<td>ruang kelas</td>
<td>membaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guru</td>
<td>pasar</td>
<td>menonton film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teman</td>
<td>taman</td>
<td>mendengarkan musik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bapak</td>
<td>pantai</td>
<td>berselancar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibu</td>
<td>toko</td>
<td>bermain komputer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelajar</td>
<td>kantor pos</td>
<td>berenang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>bioskop</td>
<td>bermain tenis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>lapangan futbol</td>
<td>berjalan-jalan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**END OF WORKSET 8**
INDONESIAN
YEAR 7
WORKSET 8

CHECKLIST OF WORK TO BE SENT IN THIS WEEK:

☐ Latihan 4  ☐ Latihan 7
☐ Latihan 13  ☐ Latihan 14
☐ Latihan 16 (optional)  ☐ Latihan 18
☐ Daftar periksa

VSL DISTANCE EDUCATION TEACHER’S COMMENTS

☐ Excellent  ☐ Very Good  ☐ Good  ☐ Fair
☐ Satisfactory  ☐ Unsatisfactory  ☐ Ungraded

(COMMENTS MAY CONTINUE OVERLEAF)
Excellent shows that you have consistently understood the work and have completed all activities carefully with virtually no errors.

Very Good shows that you have nearly always understood and carefully completed the work but made a few minor errors occasionally.

Good shows that most of the work has been understood and completed but there were occasional gaps in understanding requiring revision.

Fair shows understanding and completion of some aspects of the work, but indicates that some other aspects need attention and revision.

Satisfactory shows that although you have completed the work to the minimum standard required, there is considerable room for improvement. Immediate revision is required.

Unsatisfactory shows that you had major problems in understanding and completing the work and have not yet reached the required standard. You should contact your teacher at once to discuss how you can work towards overcoming these difficulties.

Ungraded shows that insufficient work was submitted to be assessed.
Latihan 4

Look at the pictures and answer the questions in complete Indonesian sentences, using tidak or bukan as appropriate. We’ve done the first one as an example for you. For an extra challenge, add another sentence giving the correct information about the person(s) or object pictured. We’ve done the first one as an example.

1. Apakah pelajar ini kurus?
   Tidak, pelajar ini tidak kurus. Dia gemuk.

2. Apakah ini ibu Nick?
   ______________________________
   ______________________________
   (Bu Harjo)

3. Apakah itu kotak pensil?
   ______________________________
   ______________________________

4. Anak itu tinggi?
   ______________________________
   ______________________________

5. Apakah meja ini besar?
   ______________________________
   ______________________________
6. Apakah dia pelajar?

7. Apakah Chris berbelanja?

8. Apakah mereka guru?

9. Dia menonton televisi?

Latihan 7

*Listen to your CD – you will hear one number from each row on your bingo card below (you will hear this number twice). Circle the number you hear, and then write it out in Indonesian words in the space provided below.*

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>1324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>5566</td>
<td>5665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>9889</td>
<td>9988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>7010</td>
<td>7100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a)  

b)  

c)  

d)  

Latihan 13

Here is Nick’s conversation with the market trader. But some words are missing. Fill them in, using Rhian’s conversation in Latihan 12 as a model.

Nick: Selamat siang, pak. ________ kotak pensil?
Penjual: Selamat siang. Ya, saya ada ______________ kotak pensil.
Nick: Kotak pensil itu bagus. ______________ ________________?
Penjual: ______________ Rp4 000.
Nick: Wah, ______________ ___________! Rp2 000.
Nick: ______________ ________________, pak. Rp2 500?
Penjual: Tidak. Rp3 000.
Nick: Oke. ____________ Rp3 000.

Latihan 14

Look at the pictures and price tags below, then answer the questions in Indonesian sentences beginning with Harganya... Write out the numbers in words.

1 Berapa harga tas ini?

___________________________________________
___________________________________________
Rp25 000
2 Berapa harga buku ini?

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

3 Berapa harga kursi ini?

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

4 Berapa harga meja ini?

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

5 Berapa harga pena ini?

___________________________________________

___________________________________________

★Latihan 16★ (optional)

Unjumble the following words to make Indonesian sentences. There’s an example on page 8.16.

1 itu / nama / pelajar / siapa / ?

___________________________________________

2 saya / rajin / ramah / dan / bapak

___________________________________________

3 berasal / teman / Indonesia / dari / kami

___________________________________________

4 di / guru / kelas / dengan / ruang / pelajar

___________________________________________

5 tidak / mereka / tinggal / Cina / di

___________________________________________
**Daftar periksa**

How well are you going? Tick the appropriate column on the right according to how well you think you can do the activity on the left. You are expected to revise the *Daftar kata* from Workset 4-8 to help you work out the response.

Your teacher may use this checklist in your telephone lesson and ask you to do particular activities which you think you do well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What I can say and ask and know:</th>
<th>Say the question, statement or words then write them here.</th>
<th>I do it well</th>
<th>I do it fairly well</th>
<th>I need more practice</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I can ask how many.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can ask how much something is.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can ask <em>What is this?</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can ask 'Is this your pencil case? in two ways</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I can ask a friend where he lives.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can say someone isn’t there. e.g. Mum’s not here.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know that someone from Java in Indonesia would identify themselves in two ways.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can say where I live</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can say how old I am.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I can say my telephone number.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can say numbers in the hundreds and thousands e.g. 350, 4200, 68000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can say I am in Year 7.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>