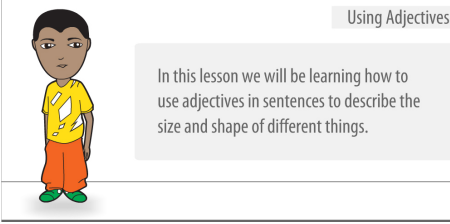

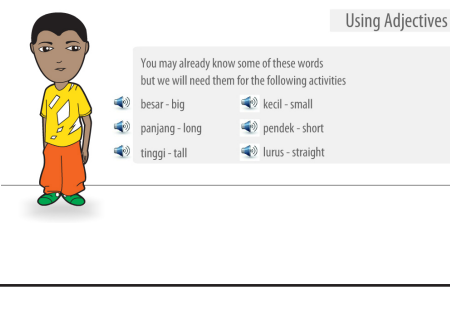


Lesson Focus	Slide	Content	Activities
<p>Covers 3.UL.2 3.UL.3 3.MLC.1 3.MLC.3</p> <p>In the Indonesian language, adjectives come after the noun.</p> <p>e.g. Rambut pendek (hair) (short) or Short hair.</p> <p>You could also write this as: Rambut saya pendek (My hair is short)</p>		<p>Hartono introduces unit Stage Three Unit, My Body - Using Adjectives</p>	
		<p>Look at the difference in the structure of these sentences.</p> <p>My hair is long and straight. Rambut saya panjang dan lurus . (Hair) (my) (long and straight)</p>	<p>Click the speaker to hear the Indonesian sentence spoken.</p>
		<p>big = besar                      small = kecil long = panjang                short = pendek tall = tinggi                    straight = lurus</p>	<p>You may already know some of these words but we will need them for the following activities. Listen, then repeat.</p> <p>Click the speaker to hear the Indonesian words spoken.</p>

Lesson Focus	Slide	Content	Activities
<p>Handy Words!                      small – kecil                      big – besar                      long – panjang                      straight – lurus                      short – pendek                      tall – tinggi                      Students will also need to have access to “colours”</p>		<p>Let's pretend we are talking about a giraffe!                      Here is the start of the description:</p> <p>Telinganya kecil.                      Telinga = ears nya = it kecil = small                      So.....It has small ears!                      Let's go to the next slide to work out the rest</p>	<p>Click the speaker to hear the Indonesian words spoken</p>
		<p>Indonesians will often add an ending onto another word to change its meaning. For example, the word “kamu” means you, and the word “nama” means name. We will see these words combined in a sentence such as, “Siapa namamu?” or “What is your name?” We can see this same sentence written as “Siapa nama kamu?” which is the extended form.                      * In the same way the word “nya” is used. It means his/her/it. So we can also add it to words.</p> <p>Indonesians will often add an ending onto another word to change its meaning. For example, the word “kamu” means you, and the word “nama” means name. We will see these words combined in a sentence such as, “Siapa namamu?” or “What is your name?” We can see this same sentence written as “Siapa nama kamu?” which is the extended form.                      * In the same way the word “nya” is used. It means his/her/it. So we can also add it to words.</p>	<p>Read through the slide with the students.</p>
		<p>Kakinya kuning dan coklat = It has yellow and brown legs                      Matanya besar = It has big eyes                      Lehernya panjang = It has a long neck                      Kepalanya kecil = It has a small head</p>	<p>Can you work out the rest of the description for the giraffe? Remember to look for the body part in front of “nya” to help you.</p> <p>Select the correct translation, when you are correct the slide will automatically take you to the next question</p>

Lesson Focus	Slide	Content	Activities
	Offline Activity Draw the Mystery Creature	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Matanya besar kuning = It has big yellow eyes.</li><li>2. Giginya besar hijau = It has big green teeth.</li><li>3. Lengannya enam panjang merah = It has 6 long, red arms.</li><li>4. Rambutnya panjang biru = It has long blue hair.</li><li>5. Hidungnya kecil merah muda = It has a small, pink nose.</li><li>6. Perutnya besar = It has a big stomach</li><li>7. Telinganya kecil ungu = It has small purple ears.</li><li>8. Bibirnya besar hitam = It has big, black lips.</li></ol>	Use the student worksheets to draw the mystery creature described.