

Refleksi answers

- 1 **Teman gaul** is a friend who is part of a larger social circle, rather than a close friend.
- 2 **Teman olahraga** is a friend you play sport with and **teman sekolah** is a school friend.

ICLL prompts

After doing the **Refleksi**, have students reflect on their own concept of friendship:

- How many words do you have to describe 'friends'?
- Would your bullseye diagram be similar to this one?

Skill builder

Listening cloze

Before students read the **Bacalah!**, play the audio track and ask:

- How many friends does Lia mention?
- What types of friends are they?

Reinforce the vocabulary for types of friends, and adjectives to describe the qualities of a friend.

Play the track a second time and ask students to complete these cloze sentences:

- Ini Citra. Dia **kenalan** saya. Saya pikir dia **ramah**.
- Ini Aini. Dia **teman baik** saya karena dia **setia** dan baik hati.
- Ini Paul. Dia **teman sekolah** saya. Dia teman saya karena dia **pandai** dan setia.
- Ini Faisal. Dia **teman olahraga** saya. Saya rasa dia **humoris**, sportif dan **keren**.

Language tips

No apostrophe

Draw students' attention to how the possessive is expressed in Indonesian. Compare it to how it is expressed in English. For example:

- **teman-teman Lia**—*Lia's friends*.

In Indonesian, the apostrophe is not used; instead, the main thing we talk about comes first, followed by the word that shows who it belongs to.

Saling Silang resources



CD 1: track 16 (SB), track 23 (AB)



pp. 19, 20: activities 4 and 5

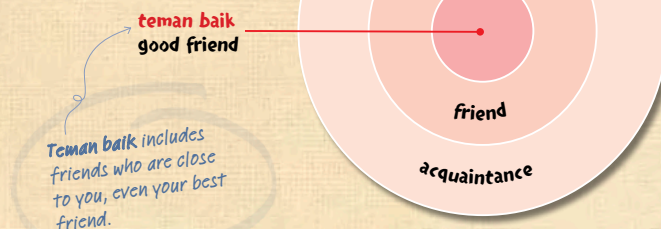


Indonesian teenagers

Go to your eBook or teacher ProductLink for websites with photo albums of Indonesian teenagers.

Saling silang

How many types of friends do you have? Look at the words in the bullseye diagram. Where would you place each of your friends in this circle?



Refleksi

- 1 **Gaul** means to hang out. What is a **teman gaul**? Where would you put this kind of friend in the bullseye?
- 2 **Olahraga** means sport and **sekolah** means school. What would you call a friend you play sport with and a school friend? Where would they be in your bullseye diagram?
- 3 What role do different types of friends play in your life?

Bacalah!



Let's look at some photos of Lia's friends.

Foto teman-teman Lia

Lia
Teman-teman baik saya

Ini Citra. Dia **kenal** saya. Saya pikir dia **ramah**.

Ini Aini. Dia **teman baik** saya karena dia **setia** dan baik hati.

Ini Paul. Dia **teman sekolah** saya. Dia teman saya karena dia **pandai** dan setia.

Ini Faisal. Dia **teman olahraga** saya. Saya rasa dia **humoris**, sportif dan **keren**.

Cari jawabannya!

- 1 What word does Lia use to introduce her friends?
- 2 How does Lia say he and she?

20 dua puluh

Cari jawabannya answers

- 1 **ini** (*this is*)
- 2 **dia**

Going further...

Interviewing Lia

Have students change the text type to an interview with Lia. For each friend, students will need to write a script of the interview and ask:

- **Nama dia siapa?**
- **Bagaimana** (name of friend)?

My friend's poster

Have students create a poster about a friend, similar to the ones on page 8. Students can use a celebrity as an imaginary friend. For their posters, students will need to:

- include a photo
- introduce the person using **Ini ...**
- say what type of friend he or she is
- describe their qualities
- include information about their likes and dislikes.

Pojok bahasa

3. Saya, kamu, dia

Compare the sentences in the table. How does the meaning of the words **saya**, **kamu** and **dia** change?

Saya suka mendengarkan musik rock.	Teman saya keren.
Kamu suka menonton film?	Teman baik kamu baik hati.
Dia suka bermain bola.	Teman baik dia humoris.

At the beginning of a sentence, **saya**, **kamu** and **dia** are pronouns, meaning *I*, *you* and *he/she*.

After a noun, **saya**, **kamu** and **dia** are possessive pronouns, meaning *my*, *your* and *his/her*.

4. Am, is, are

Compare the Indonesian sentences with their English translations. What is left out in the Indonesian version?

Teman	baik	saya	pandai	dan	keren.	Saya	sportif.
My	good	friend	is	clever	and	cool.	I am sporty.

In these situations you don't express *am/is/are* in Indonesian.

5. Giving your opinion

How many phrases does Lia use to introduce her opinions? Do they have different meanings?

Saya pikir Citra ramah.

Saya rasa Faisal humoris dan keren.

In Indonesian it is more common to give your opinion by saying **saya rasa** (*I feel*) rather than **saya pikir** (*I think*). What does this tell you about Indonesian culture?

6. Mengapa/karena

When you talk about a friend, you may be asked to expand on what you say.

Mengapa dia teman baik kamu?

Mengapa kamu suka Aini?

Dia teman baik saya **karena** dia sopan.

Saya suka Aini **karena** dia setia.

Use **mengapa** to ask for an explanation. To give an explanation, use **karena**.

Cobalah!

Imagine these are your friends. Use the prompts to complete the sentences.



Dia **teman gaul** saya.
Saya pikir/rasa dia ...

dua puluh satu 21

Tugas preparation



In **Tugas 4** on page 30 students will create a photo album or slideshow of their friends. Students can begin collecting photos and drafting two of the three required sections of information. Have students:

- source photos of their friends
- write what type of friend each one is in Indonesian
- give reasons why that person is their friend by describing the qualities of each friend in Indonesian
- submit their drafts for marking.

Saling silang resources



pp. 20, 21, 22: activities 6, 7, 8 and 9

Skill builder

am, is, are

Revise word order and the dual meanings of **saya**, **kamu** and **dia**, highlighting that *am/is/are* do not usually need to be translated in Indonesian. Ask students to:

- write the following sentences in a table, putting each word in a separate column
- colour code each word
- translate each sentence into Indonesian, using the same colour coding as the corresponding English sentence. For example:

Her	name	is	Dina
Nama	dia		Dina

- Her friend is cool. **Teman dia keren.**
- She is from Singapore. **Dia dari Singapura.**
- You are very kind. **Kamu baik hati sekali.**
- My sport friends are friendly. **Teman-teman olahraga saya ramah.**
- His best friend is playing soccer. **Teman baik dia bermain sepak bola.**

Scavenger hunt

Students practise using **mengapa** and **karena** while revising adjectives learned in Chapter 1.

- Create flashcards of the following words: **keren**, **indah**, **tradisional**, **hebat**, **unik**, **baik**.
- Place the flashcards around the classroom. Stick them on walls, tables, shelves etc.
- Divide students into groups of two or three.
- Provide each group with a list of questions. For example:
 - Mengapa** kamu suka [name of celebrity]?
Saya suka [name of celebrity] karena dia keren.
 - Mengapa** kamu suka ke [scenic place]?
Saya suka ke [scenic place] karena indah.
 - Mengapa** kamu suka [popular TV show]?
Saya suka [TV show] karena hebat.
 - Mengapa** kamu suka rumah Indonesia?
Saya suka rumah Indonesia karena tradisional.
 - Mengapa** kamu suka [Australian animal]?
Saya suka [animal] karena unik.
- Students hunt for an appropriate adjective with which to answer the question. Each adjective may only be used once. Some adjectives may apply to more than one question. The answers must be logical.
- The winner is the team that correctly answers all of the questions first.