<table>
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<th>Week</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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| Week 1  | - Look at map of Indonesia (review)    
                 - You Tube clips – Urban poverty    
                 - PPT slide 3 ‘Who are you? Learn new words and vocabulary review    
                 - PPT slide 6 “What to say?”    
                 - Vocabulary/phrase game (interactive game – students writing answers on board – 2 teams) |
| Diversity | - For students with diversity (handout to work through and colour in)    
                 - One-on-one assistance given |
| Week 2  | - “Let’s play sport (Olahraga)”, PPT slide 7    
                 - Vocabulary and matching activity    
                 - You Tube clips (sport and leisure activities – Flying Fish, Banana Boat)    
                 - Game – vocabulary/phrase |
| Diversity | - For students with diversity (handout to work through and colour in)    
                 - One-on-one assistance given |
| Week 3  | - PPT slide 8 (Let’s play sport cont’d)    
                 - You Tube clips (Soccer)    
                 - PPT slide 9 (Let’s play) – class Indonesian Question/Answer conversation game – sport    
                 - PPT slide 10 vocabulary    
                 - Vocabulary game |
| Diversity | - For students with diversity (handout to work through and colour in)    
                 - One-on-one assistance given |
| Week 4  | - PPT slides 11 & 12, Bicara olahraga (Talking Sport) conversation    
                 - You Tube clips – Fireball soccer, Robo Soccer    
                 - Counting (review)    
                 - PPT Memory Game (2 competitors at a time) – slide 15    
                 - Game (Team game and game with flashcards) |
**Years 5 and 6 Achievement Standard**

By the end of Year 6, students use Indonesian to convey information about themselves, their family and friends, and daily routines and activities. They locate specific details and use familiar words and phrases to predict meanings in texts. They respond to and create texts such as descriptions and conversations to share factual and imaginative ideas and experiences, using formulaic phrases and modelled language. Students produce ng/ny/ngg sounds, and apply knowledge of pronunciation and spelling to predict the sound, spelling and meaning of new words. They ask and respond to questions using Apa?, Siapa? Berapa? and Di mana?, and interact spontaneously with peers in discussions on familiar topics. Students use subject-focus construction with a range of ber- verbs (bermain, berjalan, bercakap-cakap, berenang) and formulaic me- verbs (membaca, endengarkan, menonton). They express numbers using ratus and ribu, and describe character and appearance using noun + adjective word order, for example, *Rumah Budi besar; Dia tinggi dan lucu.* Students use possessive pronouns with some accuracy (for example, *Nama teman saya...*) and describe events in time using *pada* with whole numbers and days.
of the week. They use prepositions such as *di atas/dalam/belakang*, and the conjunctions *karena* and *tetapi*. They translate texts, relying on key words and formulaic expressions, describing how meanings may vary across languages and cultures. Students comment on how experiences and cultural perspectives, including their own, influence people’s assumptions and language use in intercultural interactions.

Students understand that Indonesian is a language system that has rules, and that (subject-focus) sentence construction is similar to English. They recognise features of texts such as adjectives in descriptions, superlatives in advertisements and imperatives in signs. Students observe that language use varies according to age, relationships and situation, particularly in relation to terms of address and the nature of what is discussed. They recognise loan words from English and their Indonesian spelling (*televisi*) and pronunciation (*kriket*). They comment on similarities and differences between aspects of language and culture, such as celebrations (*Idul Fitri, Hari Ulang Tahun*), leisure (*takraw, bulu tangkis*) and environment (*desa, hutan*).

Students understand that in both Indonesian and English some terms and expressions reflect culture-specific practices (for example, *Selamat siang, mandi, guling*) and cannot be directly translated.

Refer Year 5 and 6 Content Descriptions (47-52 of Australian Curriculum)