

Lesson 1: Predict and infer

MITCH JOHNSON

“A brilliant debut.”

John Boyne, author of *The Boy in the Striped Pyjamas*



★ To make a good prediction you need to use the evidence provided to help you make a suitable guess.

What do you think this book could be about? Can you find 3 things on the front cover that may support this idea?

What has the title been made out of/ What is it trying to represent?

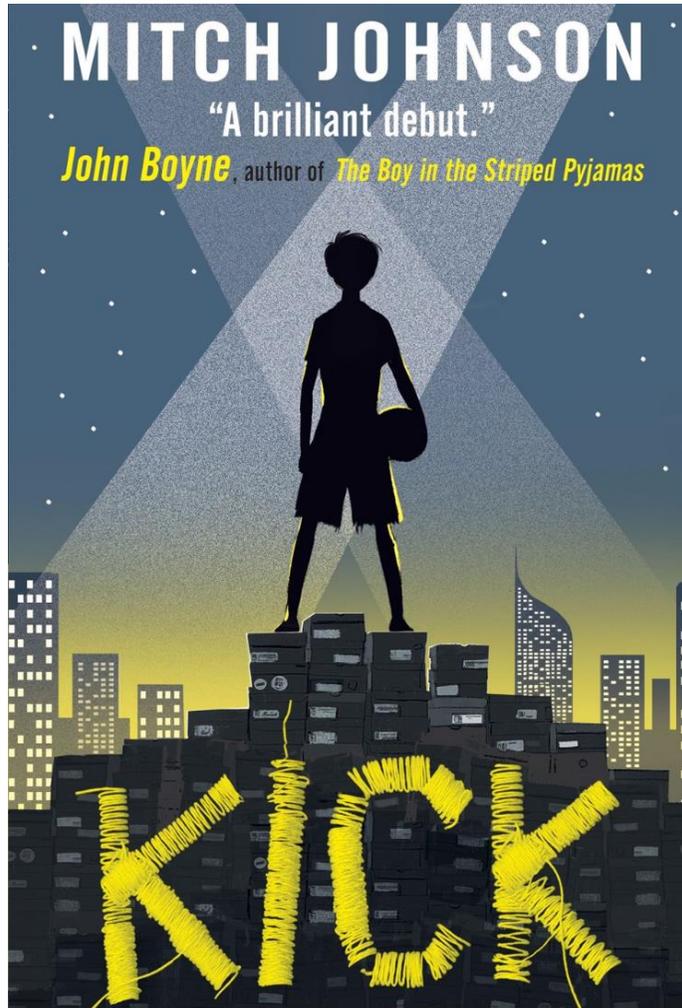
What might this tell us about the story we are about to encounter?

Challenge/ extension question:

Look at the stance and position of the main character in comparison to the landscape. What might this tell us about his personality and role within the story?

KICK

Lesson 2: starter True or False



Tick to say whether each of these statements in true or false

1) Budi lives with his Grandma, Grandad, Mum and Dad

True

False

2) Budi enjoys playing football with his friends Widodo, Fachry and Rochi.

3) His favourite football player is Kieran Backfield.

4) Budi's favourite meal of the week is on a Friday.

5) His Grandma is currently suffering from a cough.

Lesson 2: Infer and vocabulary - Read the text and answer the questions

- 1) Find and copy one word that suggests the people are living in limited areas of space.

- 2) The writer of the blog states “all the troubles I believe I have go right down the drain.” What does he mean by this?

- 3) Find the word that shows the residents of Jakarta were friendly and kind towards the tourist.

- 4) Using what you have read, how would you describe a slum?

The Slums of Jakarta – Indonesia

🕒 October 26, 2016 👤 Stephen Gollan

📍 Indonesia, Southeast Asia, Travel Blogging, Travel Jour

💬 2 Comments



Jakarta Indonesia

A family of five, surviving on a dollar a day, cram into a house no bigger than the average North American bathroom. Outside, a river of sewage and garbage flows. Behind the house, the railway bears deafening trains that shake the houses every hour as they rattle by. This is reality of the Jakarta slums, and here I am as a tourist. All the troubles I believe I have go right down the drain. And yet, despite living in such poverty, the people of the slum graciously invite me in to their homes, expecting nothing in return.



Famous Dutch built bridge with sewage running beneath

After mingling with many smiling locals, all of whom could speak some basic English and welcomed us with incredible hospitality, we were off to another area. This time, we visited underneath the highway bridge across from the Ciliwung. Here, families live on grass mats that are covered in dust. They get by, by selling used tools they either find in the dumps or buy from other slums.



Final Thoughts on Slum Tourism

Visiting the slums is heartbreaking. You see the harsh reality of the third world. Many people travel to Indonesia for its white beaches, incredible diving, and culture. But, unfortunately, many travelers simply ignore the fact that Indonesia has some of the world's worst poverty.



My final thoughts for this kind of tourism is that I believe it's a great idea. It helps the people, and travelers get to see an unseen part of Indonesia that is more real than any of its temples and beaches. This is what traveling is truly about.

Lesson 3: Retrieve

As we discovered yesterday, Budi works in a factory, making football boots. The conditions are tough, but Budi's family cannot afford to send him to school.

Read the article titled 'Child labour in Indonesia' (on the next page) and answer the questions below. Remember to use your ruler to skim and scan, and use the key words in the question to highlight your answers.

What have Indonesian government done to tackle the problem of children labour?

How much Rupiah do children working 10.5 hours earn?

Name one physical affect of child labour

Give one example that the article suggests can help provide children with a better future

Why are children employed rather than adults?

What are the 3 reasons children work for?

Ext: Make up 3 of your own retrieval questions for this text.

Child Labor In Indonesia



Posted 3 years ago

William

In Indonesia there are 3.2 million children working, doing the worst kinds of labor. The Indonesian government has done little to tackle this problem. They have set up laws that say all children must finish high school but many families lack the money to do so. The children decide to go to work. In all this violates the following articles of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. Article 19, governments should make sure children are properly treated, 28, right to education, 32, the government should protect children from dangerous work and 36, children should not do work that could harm their development. This must be stopped.

Child workers in Indonesia work long hours for very little pay. One account from the Asia Times states that some children work 8.5 hours a day for only 75000 rupiah (About \$6) a week and another states that some children work 10.5 hours a day for only 36000 (about \$3) a week. Children in Indonesia are often employed over adults because they will work for less and don't argue. This will increase the unemployment rate for adults and increase the employment rate for children. Most of these children work for one of three reasons, so they can go to school, they are forced to by their parents or they have nothing better to do.

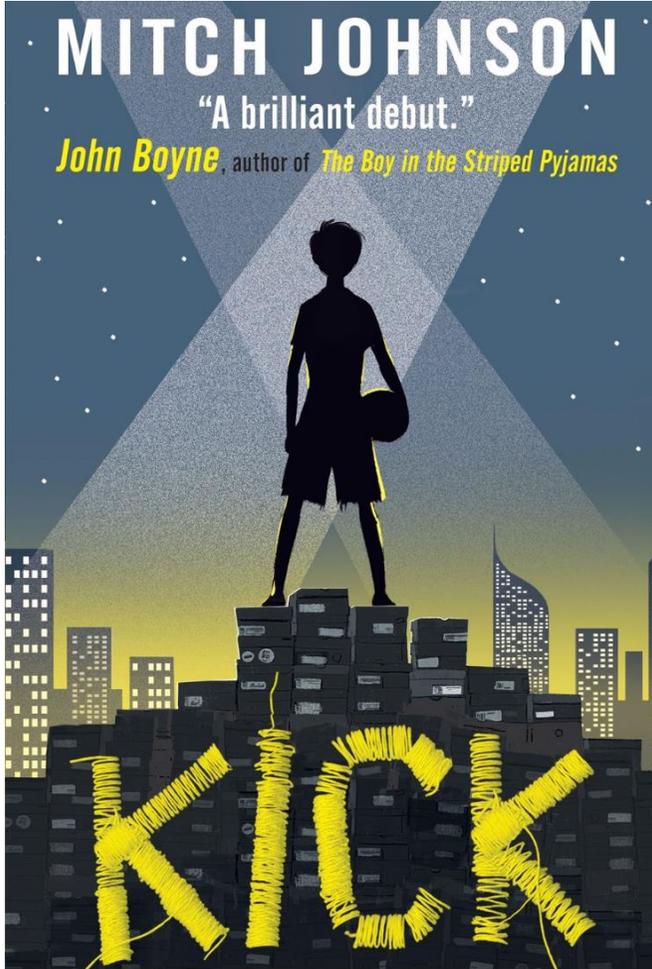
Working can affect children's mental and physical health. According to The Human Rights Watch under age girls they interviewed had been working 14 - 18 hours every day. This would cause sleep deprivation because they would have very little time to sleep. Studies show people from the ages of 13 to 18 need at least 8.5 hours of sleep each night. One could not get that much sleep and work for 18 hours. Another harmful result of child labor is Faster aging and stunted growth. This has caused some children to look much much older than they actually are. A report on the Asia Times said that a 16-year-old boy who had been working at a shoe factory has the wrinkled face of an older man.

. Some working children are scammed and never get paid they don't know how to stand up for themselves and just end up wasting their time. Another bad result is the children will more than often never receive an education taking away most chances at a successful future

These rights need to be given to the children. There are some ways that this goal could be achieved. One easy way is teaching the children about their rights and speaking up for them. This will show children they don't have to be treated badly by their boss or work for almost nothing. They could start being treated fairly and maybe people would start to employ adults. The Indonesian government should provide a cheaper way for them to go to school as many child workers only work because they can't afford to go to school. This would greatly lessen the amount of child labor and would start giving more of the population an education. Another way that would help would be if people started to help support the families that can't do it themselves. This would stop many parents from pulling out their kids out of school to send them to work. If even one of these solutions became a reality it could help thousands of child workers around Indonesia.

Lesson 4: sequence - Put these events in order by numbering them from 1 to 8.

The first one has been done for you.



The bell goes and it's lunch. They discuss the potential pay rise.

Budi suddenly smells stale coffee and cigarettes and realises the foreman is standing behind him.

Rochi shouts at him and throws a football boot at his head.

Budi panics that Wakefield is injured and begins to engage in conversation, leaving his work.

His hands slip due to the sweat and nerves of the Foreman, causing him to make a mistake, but he is able to rectify it.

The foreman walks away, Budi completes the shoe and places it on the pile.

When they arrive back from lunch, Budi notices someone in the Foreman's office: The Dragon!

Budi reminisces about his favourite football experience of Kieran Wakefield and ends up going into a trance.

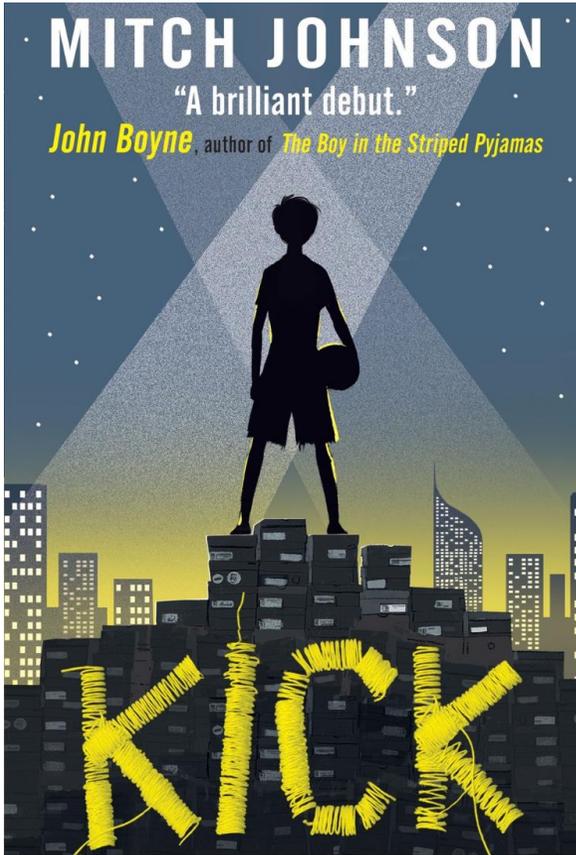
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Lesson 5: Explain

3 mark question= 3 different points (use evidence from the text but FIRST underline the key words in the question and think about what it's asking you to do)

In the most recent chapter, we are introduced to a new character- The Dragon. Though we do not know a lot about him, his personality is shown in the atmosphere he creates when he enters the factory.

Using Budi's information for the reader on page 39, answer the question below.



'The Dragon' may be described as a dangerous and fearful character within Jakarta. Explain how we know this using evidence.

A large, rounded rectangular area with a red border, containing ten horizontal blue lines for writing an answer.