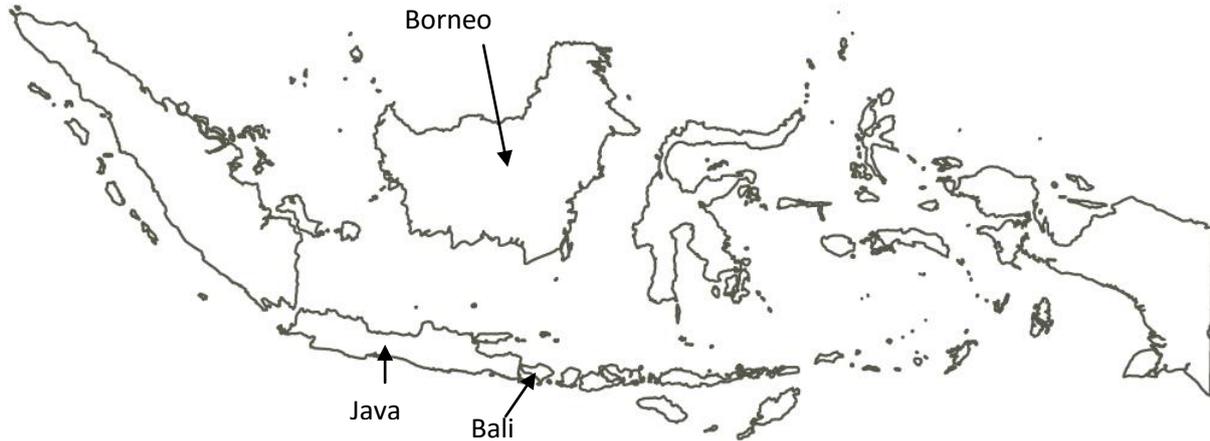


Teacher's Notes

for years 3 to 6 Answers

Indonesia

Search the internet and mark on this map of Indonesia where Bali, Borneo and Java are.



The flag of Indonesia. Using classroom or internet resources, colour in the Indonesian flag below.



The colours of the flag - top half is RED and the bottom half is WHITE

Fill in the Gaps

destination Indonesia islands biggest fourth million

Indonesia is an Archipelago, a country made up of many ISLANDS. It is the BIGGEST archipelago in area & population. Indonesia has the FOURTH biggest population of any country in the world; approximately 255 MILLION people. There are over 18,000 islands that make up Indonesia. The name INDONESIA is derived from two Greek words "Indos" and "Neso"

which mean “Indian Islands”. Indonesia is also the second most popular tourist **DESTINATION** for Australians.

The Orang-utan

Fill in the Gaps in the paragraph with words from the list below

forest fish Orang-utans long trees insectivores Borneo two intelligent prey ape

Orang-utans are native to Indonesia. They have incredibly **LONG** arms which are very good for climbing **TREES**.

Orang-utans in Indonesia can be found on both the Island of Sumatra and the Island of **BORNEO**. While the two Orang-utan species are similar in many ways, they have different eating habits. The Sumatran Orang-utans are frugivorous (meaning they eat fruit) and are also **INSECTIVORES** (meaning they eat insects also) whereas the **ORANG-UTANS** of Borneo are known to eat over 400 types of food including, figs, leaves, seeds, honey, insects and have been known to catch **FISH** out of the local fisherman’s nets. Orang-utans are highly **INTELLIGENT**. They use large leaves to protect themselves from rain, and use found objects to hunt **PREY**. Orang-utans are the only great **APE** found outside of Africa.

The word Orang-utan translates into English as “Old Man of the **FOREST**”. An Orang-utan can have a reach of more than **TWO** metres

Q & A

In the show “G'day Asia” we learnt that something really sad is happening to the Orang-utans in Indonesia.

In your own words, describe what is happening?

There forests are being cut down and replaced with farms growing palm trees

These trees produce palm oil that is used in the production of many foods and

items we use every day like chocolate, ice cream, biscuits, shampoo, detergent and soap.

Cultures and traditions in Indonesia

Nyepi Day on the Island of Bali

curtains home clothes Ogoh Ogohs March New Year's Eve pots celebration silent travel

Nyepi Day is a festival celebrated in Bali and is similar to our celebration of ___ **New Year's Eve** ___ and "New Year's Day". The festival is held in either **March** or April each year.

During the weeks before Nyepi Day, people are busy making large figures out of bamboo and papier-mache and poly styrofoam. These monster-like creations are then beautifully painted and are called **Ogoh Ogohs**. They represent evil spirits.

The day before Nyepi Day, local people gather together and chase away all the evil spirits (Ogoh-Ogohs) away. They use household kitchen items such as **pots** and pans, and bang large spoons against them to create as much noise as they can to chase away the spirits.

Once the spirits have been chased away families get dressed in their best **cloths** and head out for a night of **celebration**. This ritual is called *Peng-rup-ukan*.

On Nyepi Day, no one is allowed to go outside their **home**. There are no cars on the street, no planes arrive and no boats go out to fish.

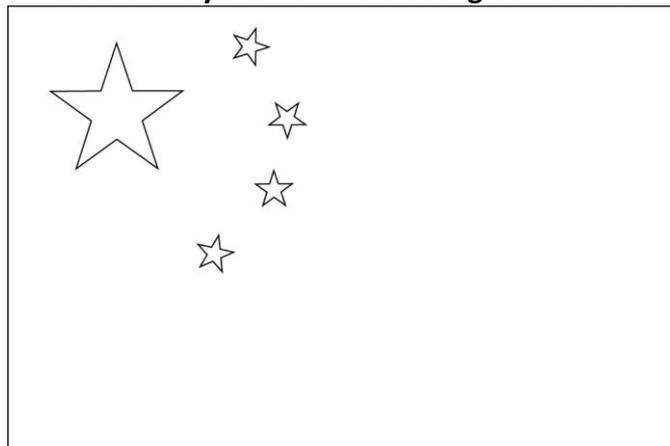
People don't make any noise and the island is **silent** for the whole day. If you want to turn on your lights that night you have to have your **curtains** closed tightly. On Nyepi Day there is no entertainment and no **travel**.

China

The flag of China

Using classroom or internet resources, colour in the Chinese flag below with the correct colours.

The stars are yellow and the background is red.



Fill in the Gaps in the paragraph with the words from the list below

billion large thousand nine and a half

China is a **large** country of East Asia with over one point three **billion** people.

China has over one and a half **thousand** MacDonald restaurants.

China is large and covers an area of approximately **nine and a half** million square kilometres.

Cultures and traditions in China

Chinese New Year –

Use the words from the list below to fill in the gaps in the paragraph

Decorating fireworks protect luck lucky symbols

dragon lion strength 16 Days red

In China, New Year is an important holiday that lasts for **16 Days** to signify the end of the year.

This holiday has many iconic **symbols** and traditions. Two of the most well-known of these symbols of China are the Chinese **dragon or lion** and Chinese **dragon or lion**.

The Dragon in China is usually used to represent power, **strength** and good **luck**.

Chinese Lions, like guard dogs, are said to **protect** their owners. In China a Lion is called *Shi* and a Dragon is called *Liun*.

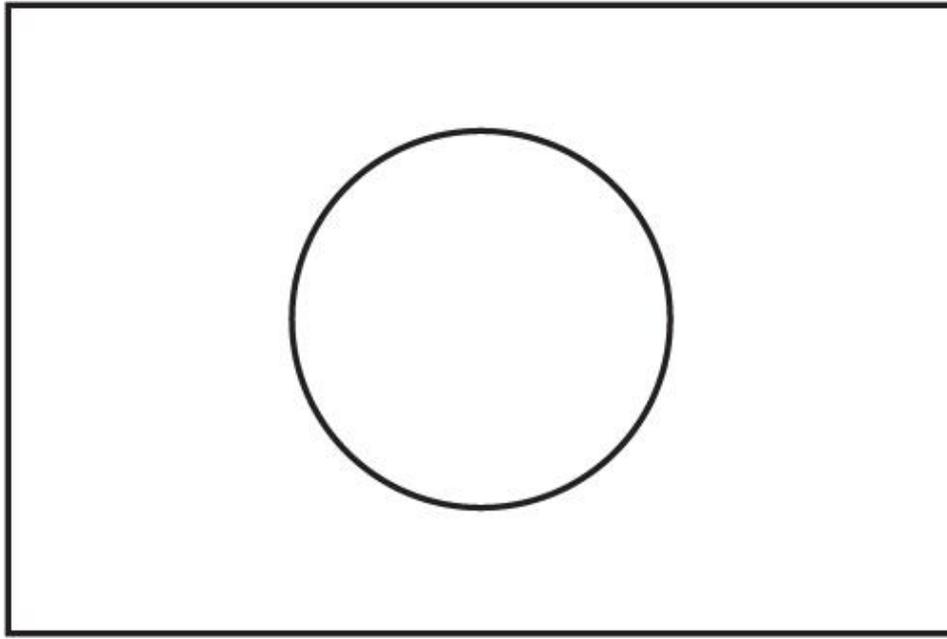
Just like our New Year celebrations Chinese use loud and colourful **fireworks** as part of their festival. One tradition involves **red** envelopes which are filled with money and given to children. Chinese people love the colour red and believe it is a **lucky** colour. Other traditions include lots of eating, cleaning and **decorating** the house.

Japan

The flag of Japan

Use internet or classroom resources to learn the correct colours and colour in this Japanese flag.

A RED sun on a white background



Japanese Royalty

Fill in the Gaps

three two dies Emperor Empress crown sword boxes treasures stone Minister wood Japan

Japanese Royalty consists of an Emperor and an Empress.

The **Emperor** is similar to what we call a King and the **Empress** is similar to a Queen.

Japanese royalty do not wear a **crown** like the English royal family however use a collection of symbolic items and treasures.

When the old Emperor **dies**, another Emperor is chosen to take his place. This person is usually the dead Emperor's son.

The enthronement of the new Emperor is a very long process. This ceremony is called the "Enthronement of the Emperor of Japan" and takes place over the next **two** years.

This ceremony, the enthronement of the Emperor of Japan is done in not one or two but **three** main parts.

In the first part of this ceremony the new Emperor is presented with **boxes** containing two of the “three sacred items of Japan”.

These two items are a replica **sword** (Kusangi) and a necklace of **stone** beads (Yasakani no magatama).

The second part of this ceremony and is called the “Sokui- Rei”. The new Emperor faces the Prime **Minister**. The emperor is then presented with a plain sceptre made of **wood**. The Emperor upon receiving the wooden sceptre calls for his subjects to help him in his rule of Japan.

His Prime Minister replies with comments of devotion which is followed by three shouts of “Banzai” from all those present.

The “**Daijo Sai**” (Great Thanksgiving) is the third and final of the rituals. It involves the emperor being presented with a range of holy **treasures** and foods (based on Shinto Tradition) to become the middle man between the Gods and the villagers of **Japan**.

The flag of India

Using internet or classroom resources, colour in the Indian flag below. Make sure you use the correct colours. **Top strip is Orange centre strip is White and the bottom strip is Green. The lines of the centre symbol are blue but the background through the lines is white.**

