



Buku yang berjudul "English for Islamic Discourses" ini memberikan konsep baru dalam memahami wacana keislaman yang dipaparkan dalam Bahasa Inggris. Buku ini terdiri atas 16 Unit dan 4 Sub-unit di dalamnya, yaitu Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Mastery, Grammar Focus dan Exercises, serta dilengkapi dengan daftar verba tidak beraturan untuk mempermudah penyelesaian latihan struktur kalimat. Buku ini disusun untuk memenuhi kebutuhan buku ajar Bahasa Inggris sebagai Mata Kuliah Umum (MKU) khususnya di lingkungan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Dari substansinya, buku ini dapat menjadi referensi penting dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris untuk wacana keislaman.

PROFIL PENULIS



Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS, M.Hum adalah staf pengajar di Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Berpengalaman mengajar di bidang Reading, Introduction to Linguistics, Semantics-Pragmatics, Morphology-Syntax, dan Discourse Analysis sejak tahun 2008 hingga sekarang.

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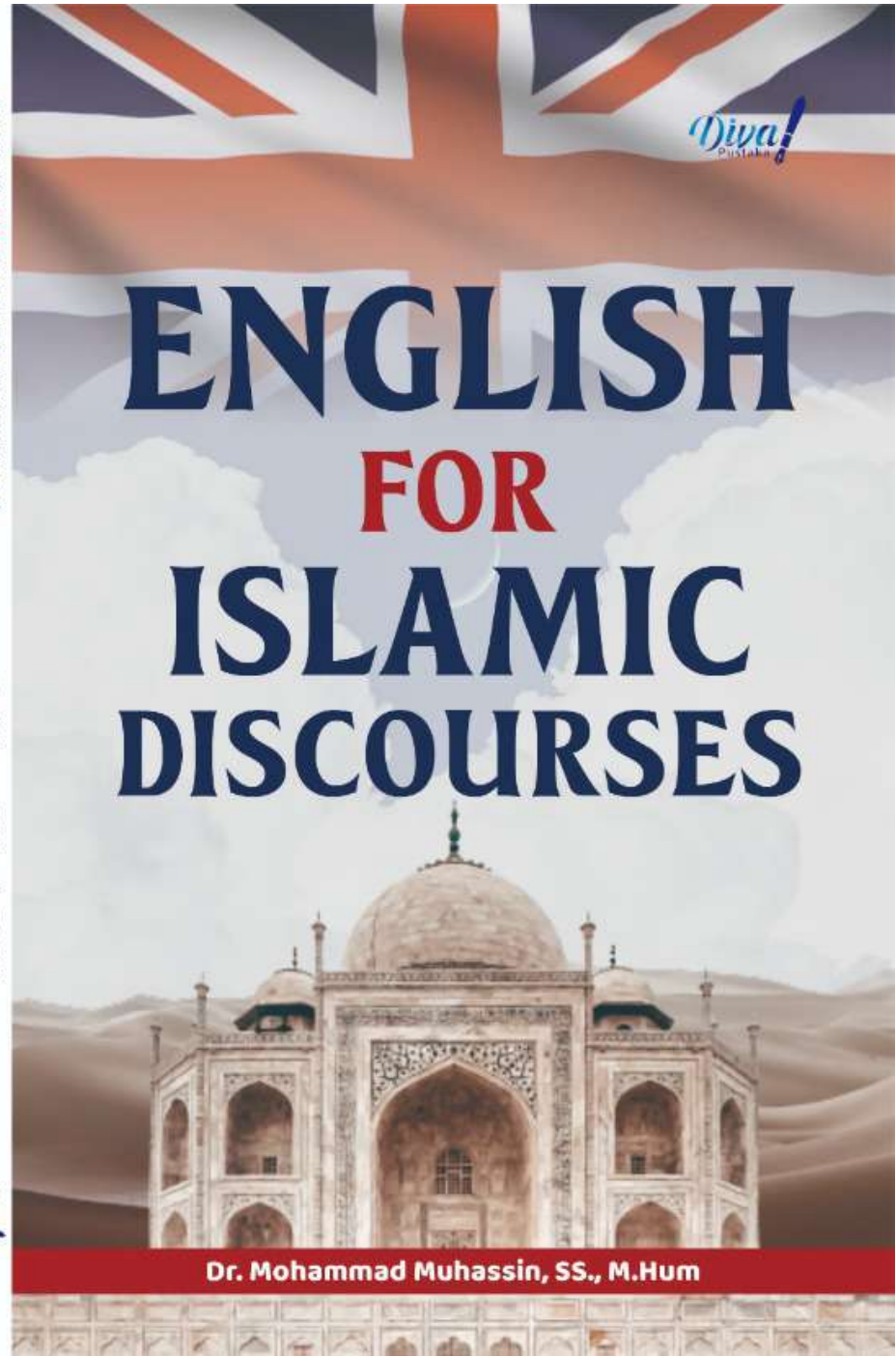


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ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC DISCOURSES

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS, M.Hum



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ISLAMIC
DISCOURSES**

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ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC DISCOURSES

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS., M. Hum.



ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC DISCOURSES

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ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC DISCOURSES

Oleh :

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS., M. Hum.

PREFACE

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Praise be to Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful, for His blessing so that the author manages to finish composing this book entitled “English for Islamic Discourses”. Peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad and his followers until the end of time.

This book is primarily aimed at providing the materials for analyzing Islamic discourses written in English for students at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty UIN Raden Intan Lampung. This book covers 16 units with 4 sub-unit within, i.e. Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Mastery, Grammar Focus and Exercises. The list of English irregular verbs is also included in this book to make students easier to search for the verbs concerned.

The author is fully indebted to Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, Dean of Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, for giving him a valuable opportunity to compose this book. He is also equally indebted to Prof. Dr. H. Deden Makbuloh, M.Ag., Vice Dean I, for giving him support and motivation in completing this book.

Needless to add that for imperfections and shortcomings which still remain I am alone responsible. Suggestions for improvement will be gratefully acknowledged.

Bandar Lampung, Juni 2022
Author,

Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS., M.Hum

AKNOWLEDGEMENT

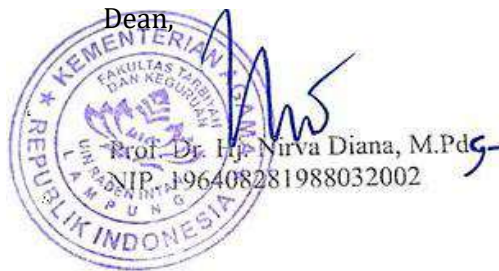
The book entitled “English for Islamic Discourses” composed by Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS, M. Hum provides a new concept in understanding Islamic discourses written in English. This books discusses the basic concepts of Islamic teachings, elaborated in some subs-unit i.e. Reading Comprehension, Vocabulary Mastery, Grammar Focus and Exercises.

Based on its feature, this is a text book for English as general course (MKU) for all Majors of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Therefore, this book is mainly intended to give a broader horizon for the students in understanding Islamic teachings through English.

I would like to express a special thank and congratulation to Dr. Muhassin on his achievement in composing and completing this book as an important reference of English for Islamic discourses.

Bandar Lampung, June 2022
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training
UIN Raden Intan Lampung

Dean,



Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd.
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UNIT 1

WHO IS ALLAH?

Very often one will hear the Arabic word "Allah" being used in regards to Islam. The word "Allah" is simply the Arabic word for Almighty God, and is the same word used by Arabic speaking Christians and Jews. If one were to pick up an Arabic translation of the Bible, one would see the word "Allah" being used where the word "God" is used in English. Actually, the Arabic word for Almighty God, "Allah", is quite similar to the word for God in other Semitic languages - for example, the Hebrew word for God is "Elah".

For various reasons, some non-Muslims mistakenly believe that Muslims worship a different God than Jews and Christians. This is certainly not the case, since the Pure Monotheism of Islam calls all people to the worship of the God of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and all of the other prophets. However, even though Jews, Christians and Muslims worship the same God -since there is only one God - their concepts concerning Him differ in some significant ways. Allah is the Arabic word for "one God". Allah is not God of Muslims only. He is God of all creations, because He is their Creator and Sustainer.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of “Arabic”?
2. What is an Arabic word for Almighty God ?
3. Where does the word “Allah” come from?
4. Do the Arabic speaking Christians and Jews use the same word “Allah” as Arabic Muslims?
5. What category does Arabic language belong to?
6. Another Semitic language is Hebrew. What is the equivalent word for “Allah” in Hebrew?
7. Can you explain about the Pure Monotheism?
8. What does the underlined word ‘Him’ in the text refer to?
9. According to the text, Allah is not only the God for Muslims but also for Christians and Jews. What is your opinion?
10. Who is the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The word “Allah” comes from Arabic.
2. Arabic is one of Hebrew languages.
3. Allah is the God for only Arabic Muslims.
4. Arabic speaking Christians and Jews use the same word “Allah” for Almighty God.
5. Bible has another word to call God, i.e. Allah
6. Pure Monotheism believes in only one God.
7. Monotheism includes Islam, Christian, Jews, Buddhism, and Hinduism.
8.The underlined word “Him” in the text refers to Jesus.

9. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus worship the same God.
10. Allah is not God of Muslims only but also for all mankind and the universe.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Hear	V	mendengar
2	Arabic	Adj	berbahasa Arab
3	Simply	Adv	secara sederhana
4	Almighty	Adj	Yang Maha Besar
5	Christian	N	orang Kristen
6	Jew	N	orang Yahudi
7	Pick up	V	mengambil/memungut
8	Translation	N	terjemahan
9	Bible	N	Injil
10	Quite	Adj	cukup
11	Similar	Adj	mirip
12	Semitic	Adj	berbahasa Semit
13	Hebrew	N	bahasa Ibrani
14	Various	Adj	beragam
15	Reason	N	alasan
16	Mistakenly	Adv	secara salah
17	Believe	V	mempercayai
18	Worship	V	menyembah
19	Sustainer	N	Pemelihara
20	Pure	Adj	murni
21	Monotheism	N	ajaran yang mempercayai satu Tuhan
22	Noah	N	Nabi Nuh
23	Abraham	N	Nabi Ibrahim
24	Moses	N	Nabi Musa
25	Jesus	N	Nabi Isa
26	Eventhough	Conj	meskipun
27	Prophet	N	Nabi
28	Significant	Adj	penting/berarti
29	Creation	N	ciptaan

30	For	Prep	untuk/selama
----	-----	------	--------------

Note:

N = Noun

Adj = Adjective

Conj = Conjunction

V = Verb

Adv = Adverb

Prep = Preposition

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. We have a task from English to Indonesian to accomplish tomorrow.
2. The Holy Book for Christians is
3. is the son of Virgin Mary.
4. Manylive in Israel.
5. What you do today gives a.....impact to your future achievement.
6. Halim is sick, he insists on attending the lecture.
7. is a prophet with a miraculous stick that can change a stick into a giant snake.
8. The teaching which believes in only one God is
9. *Takbir* is an expression to glorify Allah
10. Ali has waited for his friends two hours.

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ARTICLE

There are two types of English articles, i.e. indefinite and definite.

Indefinite Article 'a' or 'an'

a/an is for an unspecified singular noun. For example:

I have a book.

She ate an apple yesterday.

a is used before words beginning with a consonant sound.

a book

a university

a hotel

The form *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound or words beginning with a mute *h*:

an apple

an hour

an eraser

an honor

Or individual letters spoken with a vowel sound:

an SMP student

an X-sign

Note: The article *a* or *an* cannot be put before uncountable nouns.

Examples: *sand, sugar, ink, water, furniture, hair*, etc.

Definite Article 'the'

The is used:

1. to refer to something which has already been mentioned.

My mother bought me an expensive dress yesterday. The dress is made of silk.

2. when the topic being discussed has not before been mentioned and both the speaker and listener are aware of it.

A: 'Where is the toilet?'

B: 'On the second floor.'

3. to refer to unique objects: *the sun, the moon, the world*

4. with decades, or groups of years: *He grew up in the eighties.*

No article (zero article)

We do not use *a, an, or the* :

1. Before the names of streets, islands, persons, shops: *Endro Suratmin street, Sumatera, Ahmad, Lampung Mall.*
2. Before the names of towns, cities, provinces, countries: *Pekalongan, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia*, except for the followings:
 - The United States of America (US)*
 - The United Kingdom (UK)*
 - The Philippines*
 - The Netherlands*
3. After the possessive case : *His book, Your friend's bag*

D. EXERCISES

Fill in the blanks with a, an or zero article (blank)!

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. even semester | 11. Dr. Susilo street |
| 2. union | 12. your sister's diary |
| 3. unforgivable sin | 13. Cemara store |
| 4. hour ago | 14. egg |
| 5. hot place | 15. urgent call |
| 6. money | 16. useful subject |
| 7. SMA teacher | 17. Razy's family |
| 8. water | 18. bread |
| 9. small planet | 19. honest girl |
| 10. furniture | 20. X-tra room |

Supply a, an, the, or zero article (blank) on the following sentences.

1. Thank God, I finally passed final exam.
2. Let's start our program by saying Basmallah.
3. Muslims must be faithful with teachings of Islam.

4. We live in unique house on Pagaralam street Bandar Lampung.
5. Just draw square line on your drawing book.
6. He is going to visit his grandmother in Philippines next month.
7. Ali sent application letter to the company month ago.
8. man standing near the door is my uncle.
9. She has sister who works in bank in the downtown.
10. We can see beautiful sunset when day is bright in Mutun Beach.
11. Someone has found girl who lost at Giant's parking lot yesterday.
12. When I was in Pekalongan few weeks ago, I found many Batik groceries along town.
13. It is honor for me to deliver this welcome speech on your birthday party.
14. In eighties, his father became very popular actor.
15. Verily, Islam is only religion in favor of Allah.

UNIT 2

THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (1)

The last and final prophet that God sent to humanity was the Prophet Muhammad pbuh (peace be upon him). Muhammad explained, interpreted and lived the teachings of Islam. Prophet Muhammad is the greatest of all prophets for many reasons, but mainly because the results of his mission have brought more people into the pure belief in One God than any other prophet. Even though other religious communities claimed to believe in One God, over time they had corrupted their beliefs by taking their prophets and saints as intercessors with Almighty God.

Some religions believe their prophets to be manifestations of God, "God Incarnate" or the "Son of God". All of these false ideas lead to the creature being worshipped instead of the Creator, which contributed to the idolatrous practice of believing that Almighty God can be approached through intermediaries. In order to guard against these falsehoods, the Prophet Muhammad always emphasized that he was only a human-being tasked with the preaching of God's message. He taught Muslims to refer to him as "the Messenger of God and His Slave". To Muslims, Muhammad is the supreme example for all people - he was the exemplary prophet, statesman, military leader, ruler, teacher, neighbor, husband, father and friend.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What was explained, interpreted, and lived by the prophet Muhammad?
2. How to say *shollallohu'alaihi wasallam* in English?
3. Why is Muhammad pbuh said to be the last and the final prophet?
4. Can you mention some reasons why the Prophet Muhammad is the greatest of all prophets?
5. Why did some religions, except Islam, corrupt their believes?
6. What are some falsehoods of those religions?
7. Does Islam teach us about 'God Incarnate'?
8. What does the underlined word "their" in the text refer to?
9. How did Muhammad pbuh teach Muslims to refer to him?
10. Who is said to be the supreme example for all people?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. There is no prophet any longer after Muhammad pbuh.
2. Muhammad introduced the teachings of Islam.
3. Muhammad changed his teaching from monotheism into polytheism.
4. Some religions including Islam had corrupted their beliefs.
5. Some religions excluding Islam had taken their prophets and saints as intercessors with

Almighty God.

6. Islam regards its prophets as God's manifestation.
7. Christians regard Jesus as "the Son of God".
8. Allah sent Muhammad as His last messenger.
9. Prophet Muhammad is as "the Messenger of God and His Slave"
10. Prophet Muhammad is the supreme role model or all mankind.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Final	Adj	terakhir
2	Prophet	N	nabi
4	Send (sent)	V	mengirim
5	Humanity	N	kemanusiaan
6	Interpret	V	menafsirkan
7	Teaching	N	ajaran
8	Greatest	Adj	paling besar
9	Reason	N	alasan
10	Mission	N	misi
11	Bring-brought	V	membawa
12	Pure	Adj	murni
13	Belief	N	keyakinan
14	Religious	Adj	beragama
15	Communities	N	masyarakat/umat
16	Claim	V	mengklaim
17	Over time	Adv	dari waktu ke waktu
18	Corrupt	V	merusak/mengubah
19	Saint	N	orang suci/wali
20	Intercessor	N	perantara
21	Manifestation	N	perwujudan
22	Incarnate	V	menjelma

23	False	Adj	palsu/dusta
24	Lead to	V	menyebabkan
25	Creature	N	mahluk
26	Supreme	Adj	tertinggi
27	Contribute	V	menyokong/menyumbang
28	Idolatrous	Adj	musyrik
29	Approach	N	pendekatan
30	Intermediary	N	perantara/penengah
31	To guard	V	menjaga
32	Emphasize	V	menekankan
33	Slave	N	hamba
34	Exemplary	Adj	patut dicontoh
35	Statesman	N	negarawan

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Let's bring..... teachings into our daily life.
2. Some political observers say that all powers tend to
3. The..... why she takes S-1 English is her ambition to be an English teacher.
4. In Java, there were Islamic prominent propagators called as The Nine or "Wali Songo"
5. Human is the most perfect God's
6. Religious services are the of Faith.
7. Don't..... the Quran according to your personal desire.
8. The astronauts have accomplished their to land on the moon.
9. Indonesia needs the good.....to run the government not merely politicians.
10. Stay away from..... practices!

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

NOUN : COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable Nouns

Countable nouns refer to items that can be counted. For instance: *shop, boy, book*. Typically, they come in both singular and plural form.

Singular	Plural
<i>an idea</i>	<i>two ideas</i>
<i>a man</i>	<i>three men</i>
<i>a book</i>	<i>four books</i>
<i>a pillar</i>	<i>five pillars</i>

1. Nouns ending in *-o* or an *s* sound (*s,z,ch,sh*) add *-es* in their plural form.

tomato, tomatoes

mango, mangoes

bus, buses

buzz, buzzes

match, matches

blush, blushes

But words with of foreign origin ending in *-o* add *-s* only:

kimono, kimonos

dynamo, dynamos

2. When a consonant comes before a noun ending in *-y*, the plural form is *-ies*.

city, cities

lady, ladies

However if the nouns ending in *-y* are preceded by a vowel, only *-s* is added.

boy, boys

play, plays

3. Nouns ending in *-f* or *-fe* change to *-ves* in their plural.

calf, calves

knife, knives

4. A few nouns form their plural by vowel changes:

man, men

foot, feet

child, children

datum, data

this, these

that, those

5. The singular and plural forms of some nouns are the same.

sheep, sheep

fish, fish

aircraft, aircraft

Uncountable Nouns

Nouns that cannot be counted are referred to as uncountable nouns. Take *rice, tea, sugar, water, and air* as examples. Here are a few uncountable noun usage rules:

1. They frequently act as names for abstract ideas or characteristics:

wisdom, rage, terror

2. The singular verb is used with them. They frequently lack a plural form. We cannot say *sugars, angers, knowledges*. Examples of

common uncountable nouns are *money, furniture, happiness, sadness, research, evidence, safety, beauty, knowledge.*

3. We cannot use the articles an or a with some nouns. Use a word or phrase to indicate the amount of one of the nouns: *some, a lot of, a piece of, a bit of, a great deal of*

The origins of this disease have been the subject of *a lot of* research.
Before my interview, he provided me with *a great deal of* guidance.
Could you tell me *some information* about uncountable nouns?

4. In several other languages, some nouns are countable, but they are not in English. Among the most typical of them are:

<i>accommodation</i>	<i>progress</i>
<i>advice</i>	<i>baggage</i>
<i>behavior</i>	<i>bread</i>
<i>furniture</i>	<i>information</i>
<i>luggage</i>	<i>news</i>
<i>traffic</i>	<i>travel</i>
<i>trouble</i>	<i>weather</i>

BE CAREFUL while using the English word "hair," which is ordinarily an uncountable noun:

She has long blonde hair

When referring to specific hairs, it is also countable:

There are currently a few grey hairs on my father.

D. EXERCISES

Change the following nouns into plural forms!

1. mango
2. dynamo
3. wife
4. way
5. leaf.....
6. ship
7. tooth
8. table
9. bus
10. year
11. troy
12. potato
13. valve
14. half
15. lady.....
16. child.....
17. ox
18. watch
19. mouse
20. ninety

Decide whether each of the underlined words is Correct (C) or Incorrect (I) and If incorrect, give the correction.

1. She bought some furnitures yesterday.
2. I have two children; a son and a daughter.
3. Please give some waters to the flowers while I am away.
4. In the sixties, the Beatles was a very popular band.
5. Several womans joined the rally on the Mother's Day last week.
6. There is a lot of sand on the truck.
7. Sometimes I had only some breads for breakfast.

UNIT 3

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (2)

Almighty God informed Muhammad that he had been sent as a mercy to all of mankind. Because people had distorted or forgotten God's messages, God took it upon Himself to protect the message revealed to Muhammad. This was because Almighty God promised not to send another messenger after him. Since all of God's messengers have preached the message of Islam - i.e. submission to the Will of God and the worship of God alone - Muhammad is actually the last prophet of Islam, not the first. In brief, Muhammad PBUH was born in a noble tribe of Mecca in Arabia in the year 570 AD. His ancestry goes back to Prophet Ishmael, son of Prophet Abraham. His father died before his birth and his mother died when he was six. He did not attend a formal school since he was raised first by a nurse as it was the custom those days, and then by his grandfather and uncle. As a young man, he was known as a righteous person who used to meditate in a cave.

At age 40, he was given the prophethood when the angel, Gabriel, appeared in the cave. Subsequently, the revelations came over 23 years and were compiled in the form of a book called the Quran which Muslims consider as the final and the last word of God. The Quran has been preserved, unchanged, in its original form and confirms the truth in the Torah, the Psalms and the Gospel.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. Who told Muhammad that he was sent to the entire human race?
3. Why did God Himself protect the message revealed to Muhammad?
4. What does the message of 'Islam' mean?
5. Why is Muhammad actually the last prophet of Islam?
6. Where and when was Muhammad born?
7. What does 'AD' stand for?
8. To whom does Muhammad's ancestry go back to?
9. When did his father and his mother die?
10. After his mother's death, who subsequently took care of Muhammad?
11. What does the underlined "Himself" in the text refer to?
12. Who used to meditate in a cave?
13. How was the prophethood given to Muhammad?
14. How long did the revelations come over?
15. Do you think that the present Quran is still preserved as its original form?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Allah sent Muhammad as a mercy to all of mankind.
2. God sent people to protect the message revealed to Muhammad.
3. Before Muhammad, there were messengers of God.

4. Islam means submission to the Will of God and worship of God alone.
5. After Muhammad, there were some other prophets.
6. Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 CE.
7. Muhammad's grandfather was Prophet Ishmael, son of Prophet Abraham.
8. Muhammad became an orphan since he was six.
9. Muhammad used to meditate in a café.
10. The Quran is the Words of God.

B. VOCABULARY BUILDING

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Inform	V	memberitahukan
2	Mercy	N	Rahmat
4	Mankind	N	umat manusia
5	Distort	V	mengubah/menyimpang
6	Forgotten	V	melupakan
7	Promise	V	berjanji
8	Messenger	N	Utusan
9	Preach	V	berdakwah
10	Submission	N	penyerahan/kepatuhan
11	Will	N	kehendak
12	Brief	Adj	singkat
13	Noble	Adj	terhormat
14	Tribe	N	suku
15	Ancestry	N	moyang
16	Attend	V	masuk
17	Raise	V	membesarkan/mengasuh
18	Custom	N	adat istiadat
19	Righteous	Adj	saleh
20	Meditate	V	bertapa/meditasi
21	Cave	N	gua

22	Prophethood	N	kenabian
23	Angel	N	malaikat
24	Subsequently	Adv	berturut-turut
25	Revelation	N	wahyu
26	Compile	V	mengumpulkan
27	Consider	V	mempertimbangkan
28	Original	Adj	asli
29	Confirm	V	menegaskan
30	Truth	N	kebenaran
31	Torah	N	Kitab Taurat
32	Psalms	N	Kitab Zabur
33	Gospel	N	Kitab Injil
34	Gabriel	N	Malaikat Jibril
35	Ishmael	N	Nabi Ismail
36	Abraham	N	Nabi Ibrahim

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Don't..... to return the book as soon as possible.
2. Peadun is ain Lampung.
3. My father..... me a nice present for my next birthday.
4. The.....of the mid-term task is next week.
5. Amirthe university in 1996.
6. Please..... many aspects before making a decision.
7. In spite of as a single parent, she her children responsibly.
8. Nadia..... me that she is going to get married next month.
9. Buy the CD, not the pirated one.
10. Muhammad accepted his..... at the age of 40.
11. The singer has her songs from the eighties to nineties.
12. Use one third of night to in *qiyamul lail*.

13. Tell me about yourself in
14. Just tell the even though it is bitter.
15. The..... is the holy book for Prophet David.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ADJECTIVE

Function

Adjectives are mainly used to modify nouns. They can:

1. Describe feelings or qualities:

He is a *lonely* man.

They are *honest* people

2. Give nationality or origin:

Pierre is *French*.

This clock is *German*.

Our house is *Victorian*.

3. Tell more about a thing's characteristics:

A *wooden* table.

The knife is *sharp*.

4. Tell us about age:

He's a *young* man.

My coat is very *old*.

5. Tell us about size and measurement:

John is a *tall* man.

This is a very *long* film.

6. Tell us about color:

Paul wore a *red* shirt.

The sunset was *crimson* and *gold*.

7. Tell us about material/what something is made of:

It was a *wooden* table.

She wore a *cotton* dress.

8. Tell us about shape:

A *rectangular* box

A *square* envelope

9. Express a judgment or a value:

A *fantastic* film

Order

Where a number of adjectives are used together, the order depends on the function of the adjective. The usual order is:

Value/opinion, Size, Age/Temperature, Shape, Color, Origin, Material

- Value/opinion : delicious, lovely, charming

- Size : small, huge, tiny

- Age/Temperature : old, hot, young

- Shape : round, square, rectangular

- Color : red, blonde, black

- Origin : Swedish, Victorian, Chinese

- Material : plastic, wooden, silver

Examples:

a *lovely old red* post-box

some *small round plastic* tables

some *charming small silver* ornaments

D. EXERCISES

Supply the blanks with suitable adjectives on each of the following sentences.

- a. lazy b. humble c. moderate d. important**
e. fine f. confused g. successful h. lovely
i. amazing j. heavy

1. My parents are
2. After taking medicine, he'll be..... for a few minutes.
3. Reading is one..... skill in English.
4. Many students are..... about the teacher's explanation.
5. Don't be..... to study.
6. Khadija is aperson even though she is very rich.
7. He is aperson in his life.
8. Several days ago therain with storm occurred in my village.
9. It's a day, isn't it?
10. The film is so

Arrange the adjectives into a good order based on the rule.

Value/opinion, Size, Age/Temperature, Shape, Color, Origin, Material

1. wooden-brown-Japanese-exclusive
An bench
2. old-square-unique
..... paintings
3. small-red-French
A.....Bag

4. golden-new-square
..... watches
5. Arabian-reddish-large
A.....praying mat
6. hot-Arabica-black
..... coffee
7. round-hard-expensive-metal
..... dining tables
8. long-exciting-summer
An vacation
9. American-popular-black
..... singers
10. reddish-nice-leather
..... shoes

UNIT 4

THE HOLY QURAN

The Qur'an is a Message from Allah to humanity. It was transmitted to us in a chain starting from the Almighty Himself (Subhanahu Wataala) to the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad. This message was given to the Prophet in pieces over a period spanning approximately 23 years. The Prophet was 40 years old when the Qur'an began to be revealed to him, and he was 63 when the revelation was completed.

The language of the original message was Arabic, but it has been translated into many other languages. Prophet Muhammad was the final Messenger of Allah to humanity, and therefore the Qur'an is the last Message which Allah has sent to us. Its predecessors such as the Torah, Psalms, and Gospel have all been superseded. It is an obligation - and blessing - for all who hear of the Qur'an and Islam to investigate it and evaluate it for them. Allah has guaranteed that He will protect the Qur'an from human tampering, and today's readers can find exact copies of it all over the world. The Qur'an of today is the same as the Qur'an revealed to Muhammad.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the Quran?
2. To whom was the Qur'an sent?
3. How did the Qur'an come to us?
4. Who is the angel Gabriel?
5. How long did the prophet receive the Message from Allah?
6. How old was Prophet Muhammad when the Qur'an began to be revealed to him?
7. How old was the Prophet when the revelation was completed?
8. What does the underlined word 'it' in the text refer to?
9. Why is the Qur'an as Allah's last Message sent to us?
10. Do you think that the present Qur'an is still the same as its origin?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

- 1..... The Qur'an is God's Message for all mankind.
- 2..... The Qur'an was directly given from Allah to prophet Muhammad.
- 3..... The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad in a form of chain.
- 4..... Muhammad was in the age of 23 when he received The Message.
- 5..... The Message was completed when Prophet Muhammad was 63.
- 6..... The Torah, Psalm, and Gospel are other God's Message before the Qur'an.
7. In numerous languages, the Qur'an was revealed.

8. The Torah, Psalm, and Gospel have been corrupted.
9. No one can change or supersede the originality of the Qur'an.
10. Allah has revealed the Qur'an and He will protect it.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Message	N	pesan/wahyu
2	Humanity	N	kemanusiaan
3	Transmit	V	mengirim
4	Chain	N	mata rantai
5	Spanning (span)	N	rentang waktu
6	Approximately	Adv	kira-kira
7	Pieces	N	bagian-bagian
8	Began (begin)	V	mulai
9	Reveal	V	mewahyukan
10	Revelation	N	wahyu
11	Complete	V	melengkapi
12	Original	Adj	asli
13	Therefore	Adv	oleh karena itu
14	Predecessor	N	pendahulunya
15	Supersede	V	mengganti
16	Obligation	N	kewajiban
17	Blessing	N	rahmat
18	Investigate	V	memeriksa/meneliti
19	Evaluate	V	mengevaluasi
20	Guarantee	V	menjamin
21	Protect	V	memelihara
22	Tamper	V	merusak
23	Exact	Adj	tepat

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Write an essay of your personal background to the form.
2. Alma is going to get married next month,.....she is preparing everything for the event.
3. Five time-prayers are.....for all muslims.
4. Oh Allah, please give us Your in all my steps.
- 5., how much is it?
6. Intel Core i5 is much better and faster than its..... , Intel core 2 duo.
7. This thesis aims to.....the speaking distractors on the second year students of PBI UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
8. Just..... your skin from the sunlight with the suntan lotion.
9. Buy the CD, not the pirated one.
10. She sends a.....to her distant friend via SMS.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ADJECTIVE COMPARISON

The Comparative and Superlative

Number of Comparative Superlative syllables:

1. one or two syllables + *er* and + *the + adj. + est*

high, higher, the highest

happy, happier, the happiest

2. The final consonant of one syllable is doubled in the formula *consonant + one vowel + consonant*:

fat, fatter, the fattest

big, bigger, the biggest

sad, sadder, the saddest

3. Use more + adj and the most + adj when the word has three or more syllables.

diligent, more diligent, the most diligent

expensive, more expensive, the most expensive

Ridha is *diligent*, Rudi is *more diligent*, but Ali is the *most diligent*.

Merry is *tall*, Rani is *taller*, but Nadia is the *tallest*.

D. EXERCISES

Change the following adjectives in brackets (...) into comparative degree.

1. My brother is(tall) than me.
2. She looks (beautiful) in that dress.
3. My father is (happy) now for my success in study.
4. Be (careful) than before in your way.
5. Hasan has already published (new) version of his book.
6. Aisya explained the formula (good) than the previous student.
7. The prices in Panorama Market are (cheap) than in Mega Mall.
8. A few students have finished their study (fast) than some others.
9. The view in the countryside is(bright) than in the town.
10. The.....(soon), the better.

Change the following adjectives in brackets (...) into superlative degree.

1. One of..... (important) skill in English is writing.
2. Ali is..... (clever) students in his class.
3. My mother bought me(expensive) dress in the store.
4. She talked (fast) in the class.
5. History is(easy) subject among others.
6. Rafflesia is..... (big) flower ever.
7. Sarah has already made(good) progress in her class.
8. Pantai Panjang is..... (long) beach in Indonesia.
9. This is (bad) mistake you've ever made.
10. Suhail is(diligent) student in the class. Not surprisingly, he is the class star.

UNIT 5

WHAT IS ISLAM?

The word "Islam" is an Arabic word that means "submitting and surrendering your will to Almighty God". The word comes from the same root as the Arabic word "salam", which means peace. Unlike the names used for other religions, such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity, the name for the religion of Islam was both revealed by God and carries a deep spiritual meaning - only by submitting one's will to Almighty God can one obtain true peace both in this life and in the life hereafter.

Islam teaches that all religions originally had the same essential message - which was to submit whole-heartedly to the will of God and to worship Him and Him alone. For this reason, Islam is not a new religion but is the same divinely revealed Ultimate Truth that God revealed to all prophets, including Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. The word "Islam" means peace and submission. Peace means to be at peace with you and your surroundings and submission means submission to the will of God.

A broader meaning of the word "Islam" is to achieve peace by submitting to the will of God. This is a unique religion with a name which signifies a moral attitude and a way of life. Judaism takes its name from the tribe of Juda, Christianity from Jesus Christ, Buddhism from Goutam Buddha and Hinduism from Indus River. However, Muslims derive their identity from the message of Islam, rather than

the person of Mohammed (peace be upon him), thus should not be called "Mohammedans".

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. Where does the word "Islam" come from?
2. What does "Islam" mean?
3. Which word is the same root as the word "Islam"?
4. Why does the word "Islam" differ from other religion's names?
5. How does Islam teach us about other religions?
6. Why isn't Islam a new religion?
7. Islam means peace and submission. Can you further explain on the statement??
8. Why is Islam considered to be a unique name?
9. Where does Judaism's name come from?
10. Why shouldn't Islam be called "Mohammedans"?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The word "Islam" is as the same as the word "salam".
2.The word "Islam" is similar to the names used for other religions.
3. The name "Islam" was revealed by God.
4. Other religion's names besides Islam are also revealed by God.
5. Islam guides us to obtain a true peace both in this life and the life hereafter.

6. The word "Islam" means peace and submission.
7. The word "Islam" can also be regarded as Mohammedans.
8. Islam is as a moral attitude and also a way of life.
9. The tribe Juda is the origin of Judaism.
10. Muslims use the message of Islam as their identity.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Mean	V	berarti
2	Submit	V	tunduk
3	Surrender	V	pasrah
4	Root	N	akar (kata)
5	Peace	N	damai
6	Unlike	Adj	tidak seperti
7	Reveal	V	mengungkapkan/ menyatakan
8	Deep	Adj	mendalam
9	Spiritual	Adj	ruhani
10	Obtain	V	mendapatkan
11	Hereafter	N	akhirat
12	Originally	Adv	dengan aslinya
13	Essential	Adj	pokok
14	Whole- heartedly	Adv	dengan sepenuh hati
15	Worship	V	menyembah
16	Alone	Adj	sendirian
17	Divinely	Adv	dengan sempurna
18	Ultimate	Adj	utama
19	Surrounding	N	sekitar
20	Signify	V	menandai
21	Attitude	N	sikap
22	Derive	V	memperoleh
23	Thus	Adv	dengan demikian

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. What does the word 'Islam' ?
2. Don't stay in the dark.
3. You should be kind to your.....neighbors.
4. The scientific study of universe the truth of the Holy Qur'an.
5. his brother, Irfan always obeys his parents.
6. To get a peaceful life, worship God
7. The name "Pekalongan" comes from the root "Kalong" meaning a giant bat.
8. Being just to ourselves and others is an teaching of Islam.
9. Watch your in front of your teachers.
10. *Tasawuf* is a teaching in Islam.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ADVERB

Adverbs restrict, modify, or change the words they follow.

Function:

1. to modify verbs

An adverb modifies a verb; it indicates how the action of a verb is carried out.

For Example: *He is driving.*

This sentence tells you only that a person is doing an action. If an adverb is added, you will find out **how** *he is driving*, **where** *he is driving*, or **when** *he is driving*.

How *is he driving?* *He is driving quickly.*

Where *is he driving?* *He is driving away.*

When *is he driving?* *He is driving now.*

Quickly, away, and now are adverbs of the verb *is driving*.

2. to modify adjectives

Examples:

*The students heard a **very** interesting story.*

*The students heard a **truly** interesting story.*

When a word is included that conveys **how** interesting the story was, or **to what extent** it was interesting, an adverb is the name of that word. As a result, the adverbs *very* and *truly* modify the adjective *interesting*.

The following words can be employed as adverbs before adjectives.

extremely, somewhat, a little,

completely, really, tremendously,

particularly, especially, perfectly, unusually

3. to adjust another adverb

Additionally, adverbs can alter the meaning of other adverbs.

The man walked slowly.

The adverb **slowly** modifies the verb *walked* and describes the man's walking behavior. We can determine how slowly the man walked by using another adverb, as seen below:

How slowly did the man walk? *The man walked **very** slowly.*

ADJECTIVE ADD *-LY* = ADVERB

A common way to create several adverbs is to end an adjective with *-ly*.

bright, brightly

easy, easily

soft, softly

careful carefully

quick quickly

TERMS THAT ARE CONSISTENTLY ADVERBS

There are some words that are exclusively appropriate for use as adverbs, not adjectives, such as: *well, often, quite, surely, very, almost never, always, so, usually*. For example:

*He was **always** asking questions.*

*He will **never** tell another lie.*

*I have **often** wondered about the moon.*

WORDS THAT MAY BE ADVERBS OR ADJECTIVES

A few words can be used as adverbs or adjectives. Three examples of such words are *early, fast, and late*.

*The train arrived **early**. (adverb) It was an **early** train. (adjective)*

*Rifat drives **fast**. (adverb) He is a **fast** driver. (adjective)*

D. EXERCISES

Identify the adverbs by underlining them.

1. We came early to the meeting.
2. Could you reply immediately?

3. He carefully sets the ceramic vase on the corner.
4. We can't take a car here!
5. The train will get there tomorrow morning.
6. Two hours ago, the protesters successfully blocked the driveway.
7. James bought a really expensive present for his lover.
8. Kate is an exceptionally brave woman.
9. They completed their assignment extremely swiftly.
10. During the past week, it has gotten incredibly hot at the beach.

Fill in the gaps with suitable adverbs.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| a. daily | b. very | c. accurately | j. politely |
| d. never | e. brightly | f. relatively | |
| g. quite | h. lately | i. correctly | |

1. Computers are... new technology.
2. They are ... employed by businesses.
3. Computers that are ... fast are needed these days.
4. They create statistical data ...
5. In general, they are ... simple to use.
6. A lot of people have ... used computers.
7. The infant has been ... irritable.
8. She finished by responding to the last query ...
9. He grinned ... and expressed his sincere apologies.
10., he requested a second serving.

UNIT 6

WHO ARE THE MUSLIMS?

The Arabic word "Muslim" literally means "someone who submits to the will of God". The message of Islam is meant for the entire world and anyone who accepts this message becomes a Muslim. Some people mistakenly believe that Islam is just a religion for Arabs, but nothing could be further from the truth, since in actuality over 80% of the world's Muslims are not Arabs!

Even though most Arabs are Muslims, there are Arabs who are Christians, Jews and atheists. If one just takes a look at the various peoples who live in the Muslim World - from Nigeria to Bosnia and from Morocco to Indonesia - it is easy enough to see that Muslims come from all different races, ethnic groups and nationalities. From the very beginning, Islam had a universal message for all people. This can be seen in the fact that some of the early companions of the Prophet Muhammad were not only Arabs, but also Persians, Africans and Byzantine Romans. Being a Muslim entails complete acceptance and active obedience to the revealed will of Almighty God.

A Muslim is a person who freely accepts to base his beliefs, values and faith on the will of Almighty God. In the past, even though you don't see it as much today, the word "Mohammedans" was often used as a label for Muslims. This label is a misnomer and is the result of either willful distortion or sheer ignorance. One of the reasons for the misconception is that Europeans were taught for centuries that

Muslims worshipped the Prophet Muhammad in the same way that Christians worship Jesus. This is absolutely not true since a Muslim is not permitted to worship anyone or anything besides Almighty God.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does “Muslim” mean?
2. Does the message of Islam concern only on Arabs?
3. How many percent do Arabs compose the Muslim’s world?
4. Are there any non-Muslim Arabs?
5. Why does Islam have a universal message?
6. Can you mention some non-Arabic prophet’s companions?
7. Why should Muslims obey the will of God?
8. Do you agree that Islam is identical with “Mohammedans”?
9. Why do Europeans think that Muslims worship Muhammad?
10. Does Islam permit its followers to worship anything or anyone besides Almighty God?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The word “Muslim” comes from Arabic.
2. Muslim means submission to the will of God
3. The message of Islam is only for Arabs.
4. Approximately Arabs compose 20% of the world’s Muslims.
5. All Arabs are Muslims.

6. Besides Muslim, there are Christian, Jewish, and Atheist Arabs.
7. Early companions of the prophet Muhammad are Persians, Africans, and Romans.
8. Islam is the same as Mohammedanism.
9. Islam is the teachings created by the prophet Muhammad.
10. For centuries Europeans believed that Muslims worshipped Muhammad.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Literally	Adv	secara harfiah
2	Will	N	kehendak
3	Entire	Adj	seluruhnya
4	Accept	V	menerima
5	Further	Adj	lebih jauh
6	Actuality	N	aktualitas
7	Atheist	N	tidak percaya Tuhan
8	Various	Adj	beragam
9	Nationality	N	kebangsaan
10	Beginning	N	permulaan
11	Universal	Adj	universal/semesta
12	Companion	N	sahabat
13	Persian	N	orang Persia
14	African	N	orang Afrika
15	Roman	N	orang Romawi

16	Entail	V	memerlukan
17	Acceptance	N	penerimaan
18	Obedience	N	ketaatan
19	Freely	Adv	dengan bebas
20	Value	N	nilai
21	Label	N	nama
22	Misnomer	N	salah penamaan
23	Willful	Adj	sengaja
24	Distortion	N	penyimpangan
25	Sheer	Adj	belaka
26	Ignorance	N	kebodohan
27	Misconception	N	salah pemahaman
28	European	N	orang eropa
29	(to be) taught	V	diajari
30	Century	N	abad
31	(to be) permitted	V	diizinkan
32	Besides	Prep	selain itu

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. On the God's..... , I will attend your wedding party.
2. Please ask the committee forexplanation.
3. Islam means 'peaceful'.
4. After the recovery of surgery, Fatimah to leave the hospital.
5. Please read the instruction form the to the end..

6. Mr Khan's is Indian.
7. tribes have inhabited Lampung territory.
8. Because of the misconduct of some radical Muslims, Islam is identical with the.....of terrorism.
9. All Islamic teachings are
10. The to the Islamic teaching will guarantee the happiness in the world and hereafter.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PRONOUN

Pronouns replace nouns that are mentioned earlier.

TYPES OF PRONOUN

PERSONAL				REFLEXIVE
SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

For example:

Saleh bought an English book yesterday. He bought the book after someone had told him about the beneficial usage of it. Now every

student in his class knows that the book is his because he himself bought it in a store near the mosque.

Look at the underlined words in the text above. Each represents personal, possessive, and reflexive pronouns consecutively.

D. EXERCISES

Underline each of the personal pronouns in the following sentences and decide to which type each belongs to.

1. Do you remember giving her her wallet?
2. He personally witnessed her drinking syrup.
3. Her coat might have been taken, but your is still on the cupboard.
4. Kate offered them her cakes.
5. Your mother was visited by my sister, her husband, and their kids.
6. When I arrived at the club last night, they grabbed my jacket and the lens.
7. He was not aware that it was his until he reads the label.
8. Why do you take her belongings? You ought to take yours.
9. He advises us to always run our own businesses.
10. Do you notice my umbrella? That umbrella is not mine.

Choose the correct pronoun for each of the following sentences.

1. John went to the conference with (I, me).
2. They had no doubts Lisa and (he, him) would travel to Bali.
3. Median brought (she, her) brother into the city.
4. Would you consider letting (he, him) attend the game?
5. Students frequently believe that they will fail, but (they, them) must persevere.

6. I don't desire (those, them) sneakers because they are unattractive.
7. (Its, it's) nest was destroyed, and it is unlikely that it will build another one.
8. (You, Your) diligence demonstrates that you are going to pass.
9. The Jones bought (their, there, they're) new car in Germany.
10. Amar must finish the homework (hissself, himself) because nobody helps (he, him).

Pronouns can be found in the sentences below. When a sentence contains the incorrect pronoun, it should be changed. Leave a sentence alone if it is correct.

Example: *Sue gave he the books* ❌ *Sue gave him the books.*

1. At the sport arena, Rahmat found Riza and she playing futsal.
2. For lunch, she and Laura both had hamburgers.
3. Yesterday, I took their clothing to the dry cleaners.
4. We delivered her flowers.
5. Susan took we to the mall in her car.
6. A week ago, Leo and her gave me some chocolates.
7. Could he and her attend the wedding party together?
8. Get ready for some awful news, yours and your husband.
9. They kept Jack and I the secret.
10. The people went campaigning their party in a public park.

UNIT 7

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (1)

The Testimony of Faith:

The testimony of faith is saying with conviction, *La ilahaila Allah, Muhammadur rasoolullah*. This saying means There is no true god but God (Allah), and Muhammad is the Messenger (Prophet) of God'. The first part, 'There is no true god but God', means that none has the right to be worshipped but God alone, and that God has neither partner nor son. This testimony of faith is called the Shahada, a simple formula which should be said with conviction in order to convert to Islam. The testimony of faith is the most important pillar of Islam.

Prayer:

Muslims perform five prayers a day. Each prayer does not take more than a few minutes to perform. Prayer in Islam is a direct link between the worshipper and God. There are no intermediaries between God and the worshipper. In prayer, a person feels inner happiness, peace, and comfort, and that God is pleased with him or her. The Prophet Muhammad _ said: Bilal, call (the people) to prayer, let us be comforted by it. Bilal was one of Muhammad's _companions who was charged to call the people to prayers. Prayers are performed at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and night. A Muslim may pray almost anywhere, such as in fields, offices, factories, or universities.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What are the pillars of Islam?
2. How many pillars does Islam have?
3. What is the first pillar of Islam?
4. What is another name of the testimony of faith?
5. Who has the right to be worshipped?
6. How many times do Muslims perform prayers a day?
7. What does the "prayer" mean?
8. Why is the prayer said to be the direct link between God and the worshippers?
9. Who was Bilal?
10. Which prayer should a Muslim do at dawn?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The testimony of faith is named as the Shahada.
2. The testimony of faith is saying with compulsion.
3. Someone has the right to be worshipped, besides God.
4. Before converting to Islam, someone should say the testimony of faith with conviction.
5. The first pillar of Islam is the testimony of faith.
6. Muslims are obliged to perform fifty daily prayers.
7. There are two prayers that have four "rakaah".
8. Muslims will get inner peace and happiness in the prayer.
9. Bilal is the first prophet's companion to perform prayer.
10. Muslims must pray only at mosque.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Testimony	N	kesaksian
2	Faith	N	kepercayaan
3	Conviction	N	keyakinan
4	True	Adj	benar
5	Messenger	N	Rasul
6	Part	N	bagian
7	None	Pronoun	tidak satupun
8	Right	N	hak
9	Alone	Adj	sendiri
10	Neither	Conj	bukan pula
11	Partner	N	pasangan
12	Son	N	anak laki-laki
13	Convert	V	berpindah (agama)
14	Important	Adj	penting
15	Pillar	N	tiang/rukun
16	Prayer	N	sholat
17	Perform	V	melaksanakan
18	Direct	Adj	langsung
19	Link	N	mata rantai
20	Inner	Adj	bagian dalam
21	Happiness	N	kebahagiaan
22	Peace	N	kedamaian
23	Comfort	N	kenyamanan
24	Pleased	Adj	senang

25	Companion	N	sahabat
26	Charged	V	ditugasi
27	Dawn	N	Subuh
28	Noon	N	siang/Zuhur
29	Mid afternoon	N	sore/Ashar
30	Sunset	N	matahari terbenam/Magrib
31	Night	N	malam/Isya

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. It is that the last prophet sent by God is prophet Muhammad Pbuh.
2. It is veryto arrange the future plans.
3. Mr. Jobs is married with two children, a and a daughter.
4. Don't forget to perform Isya' Before sleeping.
5. he nor she received the prize.
6. John this is my, Harrison.
7. Some say that money cannot by
8. We are veryhear the news.
9. Search and discover the peace andin this five- star hotel in Bandar Lampung
10. Randy is.....to chair the meeting by the boss.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PREPOSITION

Prepositions are brief words which describe the connection between nouns and pronouns or specify when, where, and how of an action of verbs. Prepositions are always included in a collection of words known as a **prepositional phrase**.

1. **Simple Prepositions**, consist of a word as a single unit. Here are a few prevalent simple prepositions:

<i>about</i>	<i>above</i>	<i>across</i>	<i>at</i>
<i>after</i>	<i>against</i>	<i>along</i>	<i>among</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>below</i>	<i>beneath</i>	<i>beside</i>
<i>between</i>	<i>beyond</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>down</i>
<i>off</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>without</i>	<i>within</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>around</i>

2. **Compound prepositions**, also known as **complex prepositions**, are made up of two or more words that are considered to be one word.

She was singing in the middle of the audience.

The preposition is *in the middle*.

The prepositional phrase is *in the middle of the audience*.

A list of a few compound prepositions is provided below.

in front of the class ***in spite of his sickness***
on top of the mountain ***in addition to the explanation***

Preposition + Noun

The object of the preposition is the noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase.

*The woman **in a red gown** went **out the house** **with him**.*

The previous statement has three prepositional phrases, i.e. ***in a red gown, out the house, with him***. The objects of the preposition are the nouns or pronouns that are underlined.

D. EXERCISES

Find the prepositions and highlight them.

1. At the end of the day, they combed the beach for stones and shells.
2. Krista looked among the debris for photos of her parents.
3. Be cautious when approaching the tree that is home to a hornets' nest!
4. The three missing kids came running down the hill.
5. Every day at noon, the cat with the sore ear knocks on the door.
6. My son constructed the houses next to the store on in 1960.
8. Has the conference's theme been decided upon by the female members of your group?
9. The clown with the amusing hat won the award for best costume.

UNIT 8

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (2)

Giving Zakat (Support of the Needy):

All things belong to God, and wealth is therefore held by human beings in trust. The original meaning of the word zakat is both 'purification' and 'growth.' Giving zakat means 'giving a specified percentage on certain properties to certain classes of needy people.' The percentage which is due on gold, silver, and cash funds that have reached the amount of about 85 grams of gold and held in possession for one lunar year is two and a half percent. Our possessions are purified by setting aside a small portion for those in need, and, like the pruning of plants, this cutting back balances and encourages new growth. A person may also give as much as he or she pleases as voluntary alms or charity.

Fasting the Month of Ramadan:

Every year in the month of Ramadan, Muslims fast from dawn until sundown, abstaining from food, drink, and sexual relations. Although the fast is beneficial to health, it is regarded principally as a method of spiritual self-purification. By cutting oneself off from worldly comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person gains true sympathy with those who go hungry, as well as growth in his or her spiritual life.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. How is wealth held by human?
2. What is the original meaning of Zakat?
3. What does “zakat” mean?
4. To whom does zakat concern?
5. How many percent should muslims pay for zakat?
6. Why is zakat similar to the pruning of plants?
7. What is fasting?
8. Which month do muslims perform the obliged fasting?
9. What does the word “it” in the text refer to?
10. Why is fasting regarded as a method of spiritual self-purification?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Human possess all things in the word absolutely.
2. Human’s wealth is only a trust from God
3. Zakat literally means ‘purification’ and ‘growth’.
4. The percentage of zakat is 2,5%
5. All muslims can give and get *zakat*.
6. Zakat is performed to purify our possessions.
7. Muslims observe a single annual fast in the month of Ramadan.
8. All Muslims conduct fasting for approximately 24 hours a day.
9. Fasting is useful for our heath and spirituality.
10. Fasting teaches us about the solidarity to the poor.

B. VOCABULARY BUILDING

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Belong to	V	milik
2	Wealth	N	kekayaan
3	Human being	N	manusia
4	Trust	N	amanah
5	Purification	N	penyucian
6	Growth	N	pertumbuhan
7	Properties	N	barang/harta
8	Certain	Adj.	tertentu
9	Needy	N	yang membutuhkan
10	Gold	N	emas
11	Silver	N	perak
12	Fund	N	dana
13	Possession	N	kepemilikan
14	Lunar	Adj	perhitungan bulan
15	Purified (purify)	V	membersihkan
16	Portion	N	bagian
17	Pruning	N	pembabatan
18	Encourage	V	mengakibatkan
19	Voluntary	Adj	suka-rela
20	Alms	N	sedekah
21	Charity	N	amal
22	Fasting	N	puasa
23	Abstain	V	menahan/meniadakan
24	Beneficial	Adj	bermanfaat

25	Health	N	kesehatan
26	Purification	N	penyucian
27	Wordly	Adj	bergelimang
28	Gain	V	memperoleh
29	Sympathy	N	simpati
30	Hungry	Adj	lapar
31	Spiritual	Adj	rohani

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. This bag.....Hasan.
2. The Hijri year is based on the.....calendar.
3. Give the alms and..... to the needy.
4. She isin the voting of a new manager.
4.me, I will do my best.
5. is more expensive than silver.
6. She is appointed as the..... raiser in the committee.
7. Ardi often becomes a worker to help the disaster victims.
8. The teacher.....the students to win the debate contest.
9. Her struggle to raise her children alone gained
..... from the mayor of Bandar Lampung.
10. Islam teaches us to make balance between material and
aspects of live.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE PRESENT

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Verb	Example
They	- Base - Be: <i>are</i> and <i>am</i>	- They <i>go</i> to school. - We <i>are</i> IAIN Lampung students. - I <i>am</i> a football player.
We		
You		
I		
He	- Base + <i>-s / -es</i> - Be: <i>is</i>	- She <i>goes</i> to school. - He <i>is</i> a lawyer.
She		
It		

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Verb	Example
They	- <i>do not</i> + Base - Be + <i>not</i>	- They <i>do not go</i> to school. - We <i>are not</i> STAIN Metro students. - I <i>am not</i> a football player.
We		
I		
You		
He	- <i>Does not</i> + Base - Be + <i>not</i>	- She <i>does not go</i> to school. - He <i>is not</i> a lawyer.
She		
It		

Interrogative

Auxiliary	Subject Pronoun	Verb	Example
- Aux. Do - Be	They	Base	- <i>Do they go to school?</i> - <i>Are we IAIN Lampung students?</i> - <i>Am I a football player?</i>
	We		
	I		
	You		
- Aux. Does - Be	He	Base	- <i>Does she go to school?</i> - <i>Is he a lawyer?</i>
	She		
	It		

Function:

The simple present is used:

1. to express habits, repeated actions, unchanging situations, or general truths.

He **drinks** tea at breakfast. (*habit*);

We **catch** the bus every morning. (*repeated action*)

I **am** a civil servant; He **is** a lawyer. (*unchanging situation*);

Water **freezes** at zero degrees. (*general truth*)

2. to give instructions or directions:

You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.

3. to express fixed arrangements, present or future:

Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

4. to express future time, after some conjunctions: ***after, when, before, as soon as, until:***

*He'll give it to you when **you come** next Saturday.*

BE CAREFUL! The simple present is **not used to express actions happening now.**

5. For set up arrangements

My father ***comes*** tomorrow.

Her course ***begins*** on the 26th October

6. With future constructions

He'll meet her before he ***goes abroad.***

We'll give it to him when he ***comes.***

Simple present, third person singular

1. **He, she, it:** in the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s:**

he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.

2. Negative and question forms use DOES (=the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.

*He wants. **Does** he want? He **does** not want.*

3. Verbs ending in **-y** : the third person changes the **-y** to **-ies:**

*fly **flies**, cry **cries***

Exception: if there is a vowel before the **-y:**

*play **plays**, pray **prays***

4. Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:

he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Examples:

1. Third person singular with s or -es

- a. **He goes** to school every morning.
- b. **She understands** English.
- c. **It mixes** the sand and the water.
- d. **He tries** very hard.
- e. **She enjoys** playing the piano.

Form

Example: **to think**

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think ?	I do not think.
You think	Do you think?	You don't think.
He/she/it thinks	Does he/she/it think?	He/she/it doesn't think.
We think	Do we think?	We don't think.
you think	Do you think?	You don't think.

D. EXERCISES

Use the Simple Present form for each verb in brackets on the following sentences.

- 1. He (live) peacefully in the countryside.
- 2. Her mother always.....(pray) for her success.
- 3. Fitri..... (buy) some Islamic book on the 23rd MTQ expo.

4. Water..... (boil) at 100° Celsius.
5. The express train..... (leave) at 7 am.
6. The children.....(not play) football on Tuesday.
7. Mr Hasan (be) an English lecturer in the university.
8. The Imrans (not travel) on Saturdays.
9. She usually.....(watch) the TV news program everyday.
10. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bakri.....(be) professors in law science at University of Indonesia.

Supply the blanks in each pair of question-answer with the simple present form of verbs in brackets .

- 1.(be) all IAIN students?
Yes, we (be) IAIN students.
2. Does he.....(have) a teaching schedule on Sundays?
No, He.....(not have) a teaching schedule on Sundays.
3. Who (work) in the bank?
My brother in the bank.
3. Why (do/does) he (sell) his mobile phone. I think he..... (need) money.
4. Where (do/does) you (play) football?
I..... (play) football in the yard.
5. How (do/does) he..... (go) to school?
He.....(go) to school by motorcycle.

UNIT 9

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (3)

The Pilgrimage to Makkah

The annual pilgrimage (Hajj) to Makkah is an obligation once in a lifetime for those who are physically and financially able to perform it. About two million people go to Makkah each year from every corner of the globe. Although Makkah is always filled with visitors, the annual Hajj is performed in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Male pilgrims wear special simple clothes which strip away distinctions of class and culture so that all stand equal before God.

The rites of the Hajj include circling the Kaaba seven times and going seven times between the hillocks of Safa and Marwa, as Hagar did during her search for water. Then the pilgrims stand together in Arafah and ask God for what they wish and for His forgiveness, in what is often thought of as a preview of the Day of Judgment. The end of the Hajj is marked by a festival, Eid Al-Adha, which is celebrated with prayers. This, and Eid al-Fitr, a feast-day commemorating the end of Ramadan, are the two annual festivals of the Muslim calendar.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is pilgrimage?
2. Where do muslims perform pilgrimage?
3. To whom does pilgrimage concern?
4. How many times do muslims perform the obliged pilgrimage once a life time?
5. How many times do muslims perform the pilgrimage a year?
6. When do muslims perform pilgrimage?
7. What do male pilgrims wear for the pilgrimage?
8. What do pilgrims do in the rite of circling the Kaaba?
9. What do pilgrims do in the rite of going seven times between Safa and Marwa?
10. What makes different between Eid Al-Adha and Eid-al Fitr?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Muslims are obliged to perform pilgrimage only once in a lifetime.
2. The pilgrimage is performed to Mecca.
3. All Muslims without exception are obliged to perform the pilgrimage.
4. The pilgrimage lasts for twelve months.
5. The pilgrims are allowed to wear accessories during Hajj. time.
6. Muslims circle around Kaaba 17 times during Hajj.
7. Circling around Kaaba is called Tawaf.

8. Arafa is located in Palestine.
9. At the end of Ramadan, Muslims celebrate Eid al-Adha.
10. Muslims celebrate eid al-Fitr during the hajj time.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Pilgrimage	N	Haji
2	Obligation	N	kewajiban
3	Once	N	sekali
4	Lifetime	N	seumur hidup
5	Physically	Adv	secara fisik
6	Financially	Adv	secara financial
7	Perform	V	melaksanakan
8	Million	N	juta
9	Corner	N	sudut/pojok
10	Globe	N	dunia
11	Visitor	N	tamu
12	Annual	Adj	tahunan
13	Equal	Adj	setara
14	Rite	N	upacara agama/ibadah
15	Include	V	meliput
16	Circling	V	berputar
17	Hillock	N	bukit kecil
18	Hagar	N	Siti Hajar

19	Forgiveness	N	pengampunan
20	Preview	N	pratinjau
21	Judgment	N	pengadilan
22	Festival	N	perayaan
23	Feast-day	N	Hari Raya
24	Commemorate	V	memperingati

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. There will be anConference on Contemporary Issues in Islamic World in 2014 held by IAIN Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Performing prayers is one of muslim's..... to Allah.
3. Oh my Lord, I ask your..... for all of my sins.
4. The.....of the debate winner will be announced an hour to come..
5. Go.....the park, so you will get some refreshment .
6. The visitor team got the kick for seven times in the match.
7. Before the law, all human are
8. The Committee donated 100 rupiah or the Haiyan victim in the Philippines.
9. Every 1 Syawal of Hijri, all Muslims celebrate the.....eid Fithri.
10. Performing pilgrimage is obliged to the capable Muslims once in a

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

a. Positive: Subject + *to be* + *-ing V*

He is walking.

b. Negative: Subject + *to be* + *not* + *-ing V*

He is not (isn't) walking.

c. Interrogative: *To be* + *subject* + *-ing V?*

Is he walking?

For instance: *to leave*

Positive

I am leaving.

You are leaving.

He, she, it is leaving.

Negative

I am not leaving.

You aren't leaving.

He, she, it isn't leaving.

Interrogative

Am I leaving?

Are you leaving?

Is he, she, it leaving?

Function

The present continuous is used:

1. to describe an action that is going on at this moment e.g.

You are studying English grammar.

2. to describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend, e.g.

More and more people are becoming vegetarian.

3. to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared (See also 'Ways of expressing the future') e.g.

***We're going** on holiday tomorrow.*

***I'm meeting** my boyfriend tonight.*

***Are they visiting** you next winter?*

4. to describe a temporary event or situation, e.g.

*He usually plays the drums, but **he's playing** bass guitar tonight.*

*The weather forecast was good, but **it's raining** at the moment.*

with 'always, forever, constantly', to describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions, e.g.

*Harry and Sally **are always arguing!***

***You're forever complaining** about your mother-in-law!*

3. Verbs that are not typically employed in the continuous form

The following list of verbs typically refers to **states** rather than acts or processes and is written in the basic form:

Senses / Perception

feel, hear, see*, smell, taste*

Opinion

*assume, believe, consider, doubt, feel (= think), find (= consider), suppose, think**

Mental states

forget, imagine, know, mean, notice

Emotions / desires

envy, fear, dislike, hate, hope

Measurement

contain, cost, weigh

Others

*look, seem, be, have **

Notes:

1. Verbs of perception (see, hear, feel, taste, smell) are often employed with 'can':

e.g. *She can smell...*

2. * These verbs *may* be used in the continuous form but with a different meaning, compare:

a. *This Jacket **feels** nice and soft. (= perception of the jacket's qualities)*

b. ***Erica is feeling** better now (= her health is recovering)*

a. *She **has** six cats and a lamb. (=possession)*

b. ***He is having** dinner. (= He is eating)*

a. *You can **see** him at school (= perception)*

b. ***They are seeing** her later (= We are planning to meet)*

D. EXERCISES

Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I (finish) my first book at present.

2. He (do) his best for the final exam this semester.

3. Where are you.....(go) tonight?

4. Rizki and Sarah.....(get married) next year.

5. Their parents.....(travel) round Java.
6. A stuntman (climb) the mountain.
7. They..... (start) the new job next week.
8. The guests.....(arrive) to Bengkulu next month
9. The wind..... (blow)hard in winter.
10. We (take) a holiday today.

Choose one of two options to complete the following sentences.

1. Ihsan (comes, is coming) here next month.
2. Muslims (believe, are believing) Allah is the Great.
3. Sami (knows, is knowing) the correct answer.
4. Safa (are typing, is typing) a research paper.
5. The guests (are wanting, want) to buy some souvenirs.
6. Kamal (is fixing, fixes) his broken car now.
7. The girl (is liking, likes) candies very much.
8. Warda (studies, is studying) the history of prophet Muhammad at the moment.
9. The children (understand, are understanding) what the teacher says.
10. He (thinks, is thinking) about his future plan.

UNIT 10

ISLAM: THE DOOR TO ETERNAL PARADISE

God has said in the Qur'an: And give good news (O Muhammad) to those who believe and do good deeds, that they will have gardens (Paradise) in which rivers flow.... (Qur'an, 2:25). God has also said: Race one with another for forgiveness from your Lord and for Paradise, whose width is as the width of the heavens and the earth, which has been prepared for those who believe in God and His messengers (Qur'an, 57:21).

The Prophet Muhammad told us that the lowest in rank among the dwellers of Paradise will have ten times the like of this world, and he or she will have whatever he or she desires and ten times like it. Also, the Prophet Muhammad said: A space in Paradise equivalent to the size of a foot would be better than the world and what is in it. He also said: In Paradise there are things which no eye has seen, no ear has heard, and no human mind has thought of.

He also said: The most miserable man in the world of those meant for Paradise will be dipped once in Paradise. Then he will be asked: "Son of Adam, did you ever face any misery? Did you ever experience any hardship?" So he will say: "No, by God, O Lord! I never faced any misery, and I never experienced any hardship." If you enter Paradise, you will live a very happy life without sickness, pain, sadness, or death; God will be pleased with you; and you will live there forever. God has said in the Qur'an: But those who believe and

do good deeds, We will admit them to gardens (Paradise) in which rivers flow, lasting in them forever.....(Qur'an, 4:57)

(www.al-islam.org)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is one of some benefits of Islam?
2. Can you recite the verse of Qur'an (2:25)?
3. What is ordered to us referring to the verse of Qur'an (57:21)?
4. What is the good news for those who believe and do good deeds as stated in the Qur'an?
5. What does the underlined word His in the text refer to?
6. How many times will the dwellers of paradise have if compared to this word?
7. What was said by prophet Muhammad about paradise?
8. Which one is better, a space equivalent to a foot in paradise or the world and what is in it?
9. Do people feel any hardship or misery in paradise?
10. What will happen if someone enters paradise?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Muslims who practice good activities and have faith are promised paradise.

2. We are told to compete with one another for pardon and paradise.
3. Ten times more people will live in Paradise than in this earth.
4. Paradise consists of some ranks of dwellers.
5. No one is able to feel, hear and think the things in paradise
6. Paradise is full of happiness and peace.
7. The dwellers of Paradise will never feel sick, sad and painful.
8. The hell is full with sickness and pain.
9. God will also be pleased with the dwellers of Hell.
10.The dwellers of Paradise will never live forever.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	News	N	berita
2	Deeds	N	perbuatan
3	Paradise	N	surga
4	Race	V	berlomba-lomba
5	Width	N	luas
6	Lowest	Adj	paling rendah
7	Rank	N	tingkatan
8	Among	Prep	di antara
9	Dweller	N	penduduk
10	Whatever	Pron	apapun
11	Desire	N	berhasrat

12	Equivalent	Adj	sama
13	Miserable	Adj	sengsara
14	Be dipped	V	dicelupkan
15	Hardship	N	kesulitan
16	Misery	N	kesengsaraan
17	Pain	N	kesakitan

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. The Doctor has won the race in Sepang.
2. Have you heard theabout the accident.
3. We must keep our aim t.
4. Every good deed is guaranteed with the
5. The government should notice and assure the rights of the urban
.....
6. Among three smart students, Sue got the.....score in math.
7. Two times two isWith four.
8. The of the paper is 16 cm.
9. Cure your injured with the betadine.
10. Inside the....., there are some challenges to be successful.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1. Form

Regular verbs: *base + -ed*

e.g. talked, exhibited, observed, enjoyed, grinned, finished

Irregular verbs: see list of irregular verbs

Simple past, *be, have, do*:

Subject	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He, she, it	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

Positive

- I *visited* Japan a year ago.
- Headache *struck* her yesterday.
- Last night, we *finished* our assignment.

Interrogative and Negative

Note: Use the auxiliary "did," for example, to express the simple past form of "do" in the interrogative and negative moods.

Our assignment *wasn't* completed last night.

Did you remember me?

The contraction "n't" or the addition of just "not" can also be used to make the negative of "have" in the simple past. The auxiliary "do" is typically used with the interrogative form of "have" in the simple past.

They *weren't* in Rio last summer.

We *hadn't* any money.

We *didn't have* time to visit the Eiffel Tower.

We *didn't do* our exercises this morning.

Were they in Iceland last January?

Did you have a bicycle when you were a boy?

Did you do much climbing in Switzerland?

Simple past, regular verbs

Positive

Subject **verb + -ed**

I decided

Negative

Subject **did not infinitive without to**

They didn't visit ..

.

Interrogative

Did **subject** **infinitive without to**

Did she arrive...?

Interrogative negative

Did not **subject** **infinitive without to**

Didn't you like..?

Example: **to cry**, regular verb

Positive

I cried

You cried

He, she, it cried

We cried

Negative

I didn't cry

You didn't cry

He didn't cry

We didn't cry

Interrogative

Did I cry?

Did you cry?

Did he cry?

Did we cry?

You cried	You didn't cry	Did you cry?
They cried	They didn't cry	Did they cry?

Note: Use the auxiliary verb **did** for any verbs in the simple past that have a negative or interrogative form.

Example: **to write**, irregular verb

He **wrote** a letter to her yesterday.

He **didn't write** a letter to her yesterday.

Did he write a letter to her yesterday?

2. Function

When discussing an action that was finished in the past, the simple past is preferred. Duration is not significant. The action's timeline can be either current or far off.

Indonesia **proclaimed** its Independence in 1945.

He **stayed** in Jakarta in 1976.

They **crossed** the tunnel a week ago.

The simple past is related with specific past time expressions since you constantly use it to describe when something happened.

For instance:

- **frequency:** *often, sometimes, always;*

- **a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago.*

- **an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago etc.*

It is helpful to describe how far back in time something is with the term **ago**. It follows the time period, for example, a month ago, seven days ago, or an hour ago.

*Yesterday, They **arrived** in Bangkok.*

*He **finished** his job at *eleven o'clock*.*

*I **watched** a romantic movie *last month*.*

*We **went** to the cinema *last Sunday*.*

*They **played** football *when they were fifteen*.*

*She **sent** him a present *two days ago*.*

*Stones **was here** *ten minutes ago*.*

D. EXERCISES

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past form of the verbs.

1. The Ahmads (spend) two days in Malaysia.
2. She (put) some money in the bank last month.
3. Someone (steal) the student's purse an hour ago.
4. Maudy (cut) her finger when she was slicing the onion.
5. The teacher (be) here an hour ago.
6. He (use to) smoke a pack of cigarettes a day.
7. Rahma (be, not) at home yesterday.
8. Something bad (happen) while she was driving home.
9. The boat (sink) since it (be) fully loaded.

10. She (not, sing) beautifully this night.

Choose one of two options given in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. She did not (take, took) an Arabic lesson last semester.
2. Who (buy, bought) the vegetables yesterday?
3. They (go, went) to the zoo last week?
4. No, I didn't (talk, talked) to him.
5. She (is, was) here a minute ago.
6. The man (run, ran) fast to catch the bus.
7. Salma (did not makes, did not make) a good progress this semester.
8. My mother (put, pat) some berries on the chocolate cakes.
9. Some students (was not, were not) at class yesterday.
10. Two hours ago the it (rained, was raining) heavily.

Supply the blanks in each pair of question-answer with the simple past form of verbs in brackets .

1. (Do) you go to the cinema last night?
No, I(do, not).
2. Did he (write) the letter?
Yes, he (write) the letter.
3. How did she (cut) the dress?
She(cut) the dress by using scissors.
4. Where did they(buy) the book?

- They (buy) the book at Gramedia Tanjung Karang.
5. Who.....(catch) the terrorist yesterday?
- Densus 88(catch) them.

UNIT 11

FORGIVENESS FOR ALL PREVIOUS SINS

When someone converts to Islam, God forgives all of his previous sins and evil deeds. A man called Amr came to the Prophet Muhammad and said: "Give me your right hand so that I may give you my pledge of loyalty." The Prophet stretched out his right hand. Amr withdrew his hand. The Prophet said: What has happened to you, O Amr? He replied: "I intend to lay down a condition." The Prophet asked: What condition do you intend to put forward? Amr said: "That God forgive my sins." The Prophet said: Didn't you know that converting to Islam erases all previous sins.

After converting to Islam, the person will be rewarded for his or her good and bad deeds according to the following saying of the Prophet Muhammad: Your Lord, Who is blessed and exalted, is most merciful. If someone intends to do a good deed but does not do it, a good deed will be recorded for him. And if he does do it, (a reward of) ten to seven hundred or many more times (the reward of the good deed), will be recorded for him. And if someone intends to do a bad deed but does not do it, a good deed will be recorded for him. And if he does do it, a bad deed will be recorded against him or God will wipe it out.

(www.al-islam.org)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What will happen when someone converts to Islam?
2. Who came to the prophet Muhammad insisting his pledge of loyalty?
3. What condition did Amr intend to put forward?
4. What did the prophet say about Amr's condition?
5. Why is a person sinless after converting to Islam?
6. Who is most merciful?
7. What does the underlined word "his" refer to in the text?
8. What will occur after a person converts to Islam?
9. Will a person get a good deed for his only good intension?
10. Will a person get a bad deed for his only bad intension?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. One disadvantage of converting to Islam is forgiveness for all previous sins.
2. Amr is one of the Prophet companions.
3. The conversation on the text is between the Prophet and Amir.
4. The condition asked by Amr is that God will forgive his sins.
5.The underlined word "his" refers to the prophet Muhammad.
6.Converting to Islam makes one free from previous sins.
7. Allah is the Lord who is most merciful.
8.With God's mercy, a Muslim's good deed will be multiplied from 10 to 700 times or many more.

9. When we only intend to do a bad deed, a bad deed will be recorded for us.
10. God may record or wipe out our bad deed on His will.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Convert	V	berpindah (agama)
2	Forgive	V	mengampuni
3	Previous	Adj	sebelumnya
4	Sin	N	dosa
5	Evil	Adj	jahat
6	Deed	N	perbuatan
7	Pledge	N	sumpah
8	Loyalty	N	kesetiaan
9	Stretch	V	membentangkan
10	Withdrew	V	menarik
11	Replied	V	menjawab
12	Be rewarded	V	dibalasi
13	According to	Prep	menurut
14	Merciful	Adj	Maha Penyayang
15	Exalted	Adj	Maha Mulia
16	Intend	V	berniat
17	Against	Prep	terhadap
18	Wipe out	V	menghapus

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. *Murtad* is someone who..... the faith from Islam to others.
2. Oh Lord, please me for my sins.
3. In the..... match, PSBL beat PS Sigli with 2-0.
4. Muslims must declare themselves.....terrorism.
5. We are told to follow the evil deed with the good one..
6. Allah is the Almighty and
7. Anyone who intends to do good things with mercy.
8. Yesterday the treasurer of committee.....some cash money form the bank
9. Zainal, the final test will be more difficult than the mid test.
10.your arms in the morning to do the warming up.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Form

Any verb's past tense (was/were) and the base of the primary verb + -ing combine to form the past continuous.

Subject	was/were	base + -ing
He	was	sitting

Positive: They were eating

Negative: They weren't eating

Interrogative: Were they eating?

Interrogative negative: Weren't they eating?

Example: **to drink**

Positive

I was drinking

You were drinking

He, she, it was playing

We were drinking

You were drinking

They were drinking

Negative

I was not drinking

You were not drinking

She wasn't drinking

We weren't drinking

You weren't drinking

They weren't drinking

Interrogative

Was I drinking?

Were you drinking?

Was she drinking?

Were we drinking?

Were you drinking?

Were they drinking?

2. Function

The past continuous expresses past tense activities or occurrences that started in the past but were **still ongoing** at the time of speaking. It expresses an **unfinished or incomplete previous action**, to put it another way.

It is employed:

1. Frequently, to explain the setting in a story written in the past tense.

"The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals **were relaxing** in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly. She **was looking** for her baby, and she didn't notice the hunter who **was watching** her through his binoculars. When the shot rang out, she **was running** towards the river..."

2. to refer to a task that was started but not completed because of another occurrence or activity

"I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."

3. to show a shift of mind

"I **was going** to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to go on an excursion instead."

4. with 'wonder', to make a very polite request

"I **was wondering** if you could baby-sit for me tonight."

More examples:

"They **were waiting** for the bus when the accident happened".

"Caroline **was skiing** when she broke her leg."

"When we arrived he **was having** a bath."

"When the fire started I **was watching** television."

D. EXERCISES

*Combine each set of sentences so that second sentence become a **when clause**. Use the required verb forms.*

Example:

I (cross) the street. I (see) an accident.

I was crossing the street when I saw an accident.

1. She (do) her homework. She (become) very sleepy.

2. The refugees (walk) along the road. Some plane (appear) overhead.

3. She (prepare) dinner. A quarrel (break out) among the children.

4. They (eat) breakfast. They (hear) someone knock at the door.

5. They (watch) television. The light (go) out.

6. she (put) some water in the coffee pot. She (notice) a leak in the pot.

7. The old gentlemen (walk) in the park. A man with a gun (approach) him.
8. The student next to me (daydream) in class. The teacher (address) a question to him.
9. The children (play) in the street. A stranger (walk) over to them.
10. The family (eat) the dinner. The telephone (ring).

UNIT 12

THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF ISLAM

At the end of this chapter, it may be appropriate to point out an important indication of the truth of Islam. It is well known that in the USA and the whole world, Islam is the fastest-growing religion. The following are some observations on this phenomenon: _ “Islam is the fastest-growing religion in America, a guide and pillar of stability for many of our people...” (Hillary Rodham Clinton, *Los Angeles Times*).¹ “Moslems are the world’s fastest-growing group...” (The Population Reference Bureau, *USA Today*).² _ “ Islam is the fastest-growing religion in the country.” (Geraldine Baum; *Newsday* Religion Writer, *Newsday*). ³ _ “Islam, the fastest-growing religion in the United States...” (Ari L. Goldman, *New York Times*). ⁴ This phenomenon indicates that Islam is truly a religion from God. It is unreasonable to think that so many Americans and people from different countries have converted to Islam without careful consideration and deep contemplation before concluding that Islam is true. These converts have come from different countries, classes, races, and walks of life. They include scientists, professors, philosophers, journalists, politicians, actors, and athletes.

(www.al-islam.org)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. According to the text, what is the indication of the truth of Islam?
2. Which religion indicates the fastest-growing in the USA and the whole world?
3. Are there any observations about the phenomenal growth of Islam?
4. What did Mrs. Clinton say about the phenomenon?
5. Besides Mrs. Clinton, who else said about the phenomenal growth of Islam?
6. What is indicated by the phenomenon?
7. Why did so many Americans regard that Islam is true?
8. Did the phenomenon only happen in the USA?
9. Before converting to Islam, what did Americans do?
10. Who converts to Islam these days?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1.The phenomenon of the growth of Islam in the USA is unknown.
- 2..... The growth of Islam indicates the truth of Islam.
- 3..... The fastest-growing of Islam is only found in the USA.
- 4..... Mrs. Clinton said that Islam had caused the instability in the USA.
5. Los Angeles Times is one of newspapers in the USA.

6. There is no relation between the truth of Islam and the phenomenon of the fastest-growing Islam in the USA.
7. Americans are irrational in concluding that Islam is true.
8. Americans and citizens from other nations have converted to Islam without giving it much thought or meaningful thought.
9. Islam is also accepted by many races in the world.
10. The new comers to Islam are from various walks of life including the current US president, Barack Obama.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Chapter	N	bab
2	Appropriate	Adj	patut
3	Point out	V	mengemukakan
4	Indication	N	petunjuk
5	Truth	N	kebenaran
6	Well known	Adj	terkenal
7	Whole	Adj	seluruhnya
8	Fastest-growing	Adj	berkembang cepat
9	Religion	N	agama
10	Observation	N	pengamatan
11	Phenomenon	N	fenomena/gejala
12	Guide	N	petunjuk
13	Pillar	N	tiang

14	Stability	N	stabilitas
15	The USA	N	Amerika Serikat
16	Indicate	V	menunjukkan
17	Truly	Adv	benar-benar
18	Unreasonable	Adj	tidak masuk akal
19	Different	Adj	berbeda
20	Without	Prep	tanpa
21	Consideration	N	pertimbangan
22	Deep	Adj	dalam
23	Contemplation	N	perenungan
24	Conclude	V	menyimpulkan
25	Races	N	ras
26	Walk of life	N	pekerjaan
27	Scientist	N	ilmuwan
28	Philosopher	N	filosof
29	Journalist	N	wartawan
30	Politician	N	politisi
31	Actor	N	actor
32	Athlete	N	atlet

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. We have a..... opinion on that case.
2. During his activity as a professional sport player, he was a very successful

3. We have to maintain the political.....in order to carry out the development of our country.
4. Many around the word joint an international conference on global warming in 2009 in Ontario, Canada.
5. Islam has a prominent..... named Al Ghazali.
6. She left him..... saying good bye.
7. Find ananswer for the question.
8. Since his youth, the prophet Muhammad is for his trustworthy.
9. The presenter has the significant impact of global recession for the economic condition of Indonesia.
10. This book consists of six

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. Form

Any verb's present perfect is made up of two parts: the main verb's past participle and the proper form of the auxiliary verb to have (present tense). A normal verb's past participle is *base + ed*. e.g. *moved, wanted, cried*.

Positive

Subject	to have	past participle
<i>We</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>studied.</i>

Negative

Subject	to have + not	past participle
<i>We</i>	<i>haven't</i>	<i>studied.</i>

Interrogative

to have	subject	past participle
<i>Have</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>studied..?</i>

Interrogative negative

to have + not	subject	past participle
<i>Hasn't</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>studied...?</i>

Example: *to do*, present perfect

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
I have done	I haven't done	Have I done?
You have done	You haven't done	Have you done?
He/she/it has done	He/she/it hasn't done	Has he/she/it done?
We have done	We haven't done	Have we done?
You have done	You haven't done	Have you done?
They have done	They haven't done	Have they done?

2. Function

When there is a connection between the present and the past, the Present Perfect is utilized. Although the exact moment of the activity is unknown, we are frequently more interested in the outcome than the deed itself.

The present perfect is used to describe:

1. A condition or action that began in the past and is still going on today.

She **has stayed** in Lampung since 2005 (= and She still does.)

2. an act carried out in a time interval that has not yet ended.

We **have been** to the theater three times this month (= and the month isn't over yet.)

3. An action that was repeated in an undetermined time frame between the past and the present.

He **has mentioned** her name several times.

4. An activity that was finished only recently, as indicated by the word "just"

We **have just found** the solution.

5. a course of action where timing is unimportant.

He **has summarized** the book. (the **result** of his summarizing is important).

D. EXERCISES

Supply the correct forms of the present perfect tense from the verbs in the brackets.

1. The professor..... (lecture) for over an hour.

2. They (already know) each other since childhood.
3. you(ever taste) such good apple pie?
4. He is the worst student she..... (ever have).
5. The baby (sleep) for three hours.
6. Raihan.....(find) many difficulties since he came to this country.
7. Some students (study) all week for the final examination.
8. I.....(knock) on the door for fifteen minutes, but so far no one..... (answer).
9. The tourist..... (recently arrived) in this country.
10. The mother (never see) her son for two weeks.

UNIT 13

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN

The Qur'an is the literal word of God, which He revealed to His Prophet Muhammad through the Angel Gabriel. It was memorized by Muhammad, who then dictated it to his Companions. They, in turn, memorized it, wrote it down, and reviewed it with the Prophet Muhammad. Moreover, the Prophet Muhammad reviewed the Qur'an with the Angel Gabriel once each year and twice in the last year of his life. From the time the Qur'an was revealed, until this day, there has always been a huge number of Muslims who have memorized all of the Qur'an, letter by letter. Some of them have even been able to memorize all of the Qur'an by the age of ten. Not one letter of the Qur'an has been changed over the centuries.

The Qur'an, which was revealed fourteen centuries ago, mentioned facts only recently discovered or proven by scientists. This proves without doubt that the Qur'an must be the literal word of God, revealed by Him to the Prophet Muhammad, and that the Qur'an was not authored by Muhammad or by any other human being. This also proves that Muhammad is truly a prophet sent by God. It is beyond reason that anyone fourteen hundred years ago would have known these facts discovered or proven only recently with advanced equipment and sophisticated scientific methods.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does “literal” mean?
2. What does the underlined word “His” (line 2) refer to?
3. Who is the Angel Gabreil?
4. How does prophet Muhammad receive the Quran?
5. How many time did Muhammad review the Quran with Gabreil?
6. Why does Quran remain original until now?
7. What are the evidence of Quran as the literal word of God?
9. How long has Quran last until now?
10. Why was Muhammad or another human not the originator of the Quran?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1.It is true that the origin of the Quran comes from God.
- 2..... Allah revealed the Quran to Muhammad by Himself.
- 3..... Angel Gabreil revealed Quran to Muhammad.
- 4..... The word “it” (line 3) refers to the Quran.
5. The word “they” (line 3) refers to Angel Gabreil.
6. Muhammad wrote the Quran.
7. In a year, Muhammad reviewed the Quran once with Angel Gabreil.
8.In the last year of his life, Muhammad reviewed the Quran three times.
9. The Quran remains original until now.

10.....The facts support the Quran is actually the revealed words of God.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	God	N	Tuhan (Allah)
2	Literal	Adj	harfiah
3	Revealed	V	mewahyukan
4	Angel	N	malaikat
5	Gabreil	N	Jibril
6	(to be) memorized	V	dihapalkan
7	dictated	V	mendiktekan
8	Companions	N	sahabat
9	Centuries	N	berabad-abad
10	Mentioned	V	menyebutkan
11	Scientist	N	ilmuwan
12	Sophisticated	Adj	canggih
13	Recently	Adv	baru-baru ini
14	Prove	V	membuktikan
15	Doubt	N	keragu-raguan
16	(To be) authored	V	dikarang
17	Scientific	Adj	ilmiah
18	Truly	Adv	benar-benar

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Many.....have conducted research about the originality of the Quran.
2. I have watched the film
3. The meaning of Islam is 'peace'.
4. The teacher the material to the students.
5. Nowadays the advance of information technology becomes more

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE FUTURE

1. Form

Will / Shall + the infinitive without "to" make up the simple future.

Subject will infinitive without to

She will go...

Positive

He will leave I shall go

Negative

I will not drink I won't drink

Interrogative

Will he believe?

Interrogative negative

Won't they play?

Contractions:

I will	I'll
We will	we'll
You will	you'll
He, she, will	he'll, she'll
They will	they'll

IMPORTANT: The form "it will" is not typically abbreviated.

Example: *to win*, simple future

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
I'll win	I won't win	Will I win?
*I will/shall win	I shan't win	Shall I win?
You'll win	You won't win	Will you win?
He, she, it will win	He won't win	Will she win?
We'll win	We won't win	Will we win?
*We will/shall win	We shan't win	Shall we win?
You will win	You won't win	Will you win?
They'll win	They won't win	Will they win?

* NOTE: *Shall* is used in place of *will* when referring to *I* or *We*.

2. Function

The term "simple future" reflects facts or certainty and alludes to a future period.

The simple future is utilized:

- to foresee a future occurrence: Tomorrow it will be cloudy.
- to make an impulsive decision: I'll use my credit card to get the books.
- to indicate readiness: I'll do the dishes.

- d. to indicate refusal: I won't go until I see the boss!
- e. to make a proposal: Shall I bring your bag?
- f. to put out a suggestion: Shall we visit grandma tomorrow?
- g. to request direction or advice: What shall I say to the guests?
- h. to command: You will carry out my instructions exactly.
- i. to extend a formal invitation: Will you join me to the dance?

D. EXERCISES

The simple future tense is used in which of the following sentences?

- A. We are started building our house.
- B. We will start building our house.
- C. We will be started building our house by tomorrow.
- D. We have started building our house.

Write simple future tense sentences using the pronouns I, You, We, They, He, She, and It.

UNIT 14

THE QUR'AN ON HUMAN EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT

In the Holy Qur'an, God speaks about the stages of man's embryonic development: We created man from an extract of clay. Then We made him as a drop in a place of settlement, firmly fixed. Then We made the drop into an alaqah (leech, suspended thing, and blood clot), then We made the alaqah into a mudghah (chewed substance). (Qur'an,23:12-14). Literally, the Arabic word alaqah has three meanings: (1) leech, (2) suspended thing, and (3) blood clot.

In comparing a leech to an embryo in the alaqah stage, we find similarity between the two. Also, the embryo at this stage obtains nourishment from the blood of the mother, similar to the leech, which feeds on the blood of others. The second meaning of the word alaqah is "suspended thing." The third meaning of the word alaqah is "blood clot." We find that the external appearance of the embryo and its sacs during the alaqah stage is similar to that of a blood clot. This is due to the presence of relatively large amounts of blood present in the embryo during this stage. Also during this stage, the blood in the embryo does not circulate until the end of the third week. Thus, the embryo at this stage is like a clot of blood.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does the underlined word “We” (line 2) refer to?
2. What does word “clay” (line 3) mean?
3. How many meanings of does the word “alaqah” literally has?
4. What similarity do you find between a leech and embryo?
5. What does embryo look like during the alaqah stage?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1.The word “We” (line 2) refers to God.
- 2..... The stage of human embryonic development starts from mudghah to alaqah.
- 3..... Only two names mentions the meanings of alaqah.
- 4..... Literally alaqah means leech, suspended thing and blood clot.
5. Embryo during the alaqah stage looks like a blood clot.

E. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Human	N	manusia
2	Extract	N	sari pati
3	Clay	N	tanah
4	Literally	Adv	secara harfiah

5	Blood	N	darah
6	Leech	N	lintah
7	Clot	N	gumpalan darah
8	Stage	N	Tahap
9	External	Adj	(dari/di) luar
10	Sac	N	ari-ari
11	Nourishment	N	asupan makanan
12	Relatively	Adv	secara relatif

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Human have internal and..... motivation .
2. The new shirt.....suits your appearance.
3. Milk is an essential.....required by baby to grow.
4. My..... type is B.
5. We often find.....in the rice field.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions, also known as connectives, are words that tie sentences together. Words, phrases, or clauses can be joined by a conjunction.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTION:

1. CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Co-ordinate conjunctions link words that belong to the same grammatical category, such as nouns with other nouns, adjectives with other adjectives, and so on. Co-ordinate conjunctions are limited to seven only:

and but or nor
for yet so

2. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Similar to co-ordinate conjunctions, this limited group of linking words is always used in pairs.

not only/but also

Harold was not only late, but also at the wrong address.

neither/nor

Harold was neither on time, nor at the right address.

either/or

Harold was either late, or lost.

whether/or

I don't care whether Harold gets here or not.

both/and

Both Harold and Steve arrived two hours late.

3. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

In order to connect two entire sentences with very similar meanings, conjunctive adverbs are utilized.

Lightning struck the old farmhouse. The old farmhouse
burned to the ground.

The house burned down in this scenario because it was struck by lightning, notwithstanding the possibility that these two incidents are unrelated.

A writer may decide to state

- Lightning struck the old farmhouse; therefore, it burned to the ground.
- Lightning struck the old farmhouse; consequently, it burned to the ground.

A semicolon should come before it and a comma should come after it when a conjunctive adverb is used to connect two entire sentences.

The most typical conjunctive adverbs are shown below.

therefore	moreover	thus
consequently	as a result	however
nevertheless	hence	otherwise
besides	anyway	instead
meanwhile	furthermore	still

These words are adverbs if they do not connect two complete ideas.

It snowed last night; therefore, we didn't go.

We did, however, call them to explain.

4. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Several other terms are frequently employed as conjunctions. Subordinate conjunctions are what they are known as. They are employed to combine two concepts that would otherwise need two distinct sentences.

She was confused. She didn't ask any questions.
Although she was confused, she didn't ask any questions.
The road was slippery. The truck drivers stopped carefully.
The truck drivers stopped carefully because the road was slippery.
I will be able to come sometime. I am not sure when that time will be.
I am not sure when I will be able to come.

Here are a few more instances of subordinate conjunctions in use.

We stopped at the grocery store after we bought gas.
If I were you, I would start studying now.
Since she got that job, she hasn't been able to go to school.
You won't be able to write your GED unless you sign up now.
As soon as you can, make sure Mark is alright.
Her boyfriend will do whatever she asks.

Every sentence with a subordinate conjunction has at least two complete verb phrases, as you can see. These common subordinate conjunctions are listed below.

after*	since*	whether
although	while	where
as	than*	why
as if	though	when
because	unless	how
before*	until*	
even if	if	

Asterisk-denoted words (*) can occasionally be used as prepositions. To decide whether these words are being used as prepositions or conjunctions, you must carefully read the sentence. If the word is a preposition, just a noun or pronoun will come after it. If it is a subordinate conjunction, a noun and a verb will come after it.

D. EXERCISES

Write down these sentences in your notebook. Make the conjunctions bold. Then specify whether they are combining words, phrase groups, or full thoughts (clauses).

1. Apples and oranges are good for you.
2. It was a life and death situation.
3. Look under the table and in the closet.
4. I wanted to travel quickly and cheaply, but I couldn't get a ride.
5. We bought the tickets, so we went to the concert.
6. After we saw a deer, we drove to Metro town.
7. Before he gets sicker, he should go to the doctor.
8. We sent you a full and complete refund when you asked for it.
9. We ran home because it was raining.
10. Until the snow melts, we will have to stay home

Determine which of the following sentences uses prepositions and which contains subordinate conjunctions.

1. Before the meeting began, they ate some snack.
2. Before the movie, we got some food to eat.
3. Because he lost his job, he couldn't afford his family needs.
4. Because of his richness, he is able to buy some expensive cars.
5. Since she got a job, she built a new house.
6. Since the election, many parties made a political coalition.

UNIT 15

THE QUR'AN ON MOUNTAINS (1)

A book entitled *Earth* is a basic reference textbook in many universities around the world. One of its two authors is Professor Emeritus Frank Press. He was the Science Advisor to former US President Jimmy Carter, and for 12 years was the President of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC. His book says that mountains have underlying roots. These roots are deeply embedded in the ground, thus, mountains have a shape like a peg.

This is how the Qur'an has described mountains. God has said in the Qur'an: Have We not made the earth as a bed, and the mountains as pegs? (Qur'an, 78:6-7). Modern earth sciences have proven that mountains have deep roots under the surface of the ground (see figure 9) and that these roots can reach several times their elevations above the surface of the ground. So the most suitable word to describe mountains on the basis of this information is the word 'peg,' since most of a properly set peg is hidden under the surface of the ground.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does “textbook” mean?
2. What does the underlined word “its” (line 2) refer to?
3. What is the book’s title as a basic reference on the study of earth?
4. Who composed the book?
5. Who is Frank Press?
6. What does Press say about mountains?
7. Why do mountains have underlying roots?
8. What has God said in describing mountains?
9. How does the modern science prove about the mountain?
10. What does the word “peg” mean?

Based on the text, select True (T) or False (F) for each of the following statements.

1. Many universities all over the world use the book Earth as a basic reference.
- 2..... The book tells us about the earth and the sea.
- 3..... Frank Press is the US president.
- 4..... The findings of the book is in line with the statement in the Quran (78:6-7).
5. It is said that the mountains function as the peg for earth.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Mountain	N	gunung
2	entitled	V	berjudul
3	Basic	Adj	dasar
4	Reference	N	rujukan
5	Textbook	N	buku wajib
6	Around	Prep	di seluruh
7	Professor	N	guru besar
8	Science	N	ilmu pengetahuan
9	Advisor	N	penasehat
10	US	N	Amerika Serikat
11	root	N	akar
12	(to be) embedded	V	dibenamkan
13	bed	N	tempat (alas) tidur
14	peg	N	patok/paku bumi
15	surface	N	permukaan
16	under	Prep	di bawah
17	elevation	N	ketinggian
18	suitable	Adj	cocok
19	hidden	Adj	tersembunyi
20	properly	Adv	sewajarnya

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

VERB

The verb, one of the primary components of every sentence, is the third part of speech discussed in this module. In actuality, without at least one verb, a sentence is not a sentence.

A. KINDS OF VERBS

Words that express activity or a state of being are called verbs.

1. ACTION VERBS

All verbs are essentially action verbs. They demonstrate the fact that something is happening or is being done. The five senses are used to describe the behaviors that they allude to.

The children are *watching* TV now.

The student *lost* her wallet yesterday.

My uncle will *visit* his daughter tomorrow.

Action verbs might also convey intangible mental activity.

The man *realized* his misconduct.

Joe *love* her so much.

Andy really *admires* his wife.

2. BE- VERBS

Very few verbs can describe a state of being. These are often known as copula verbs or linking verbs. They demonstrate the reality of something or someone.

She *is* here.

You *will be* successful.

John *is* a policeman.

Several linking verbs are listed below.

am was being

is were be

are has been had been

have been will be will have been

are become (all forms) seem (all forms)

Pay attention to the sentences below.

I *am* nervous.

I *am* a teacher.

I *ate* the banana.

The word "nervous" is used to characterize the writer's current state of being in the first sentence, which begins with the verb *am*. One technique to employ a "state of being" or "linking verb" is in this manner. The second implies that "I" equals "a teacher" because the pronoun *I* and the noun *teacher* both refer to the same individual. In other words, the writer is a teacher. The "state of being" or "linking verb" is used again here.

The verb *ate* in the third sentence, on the other hand, most obviously describes an activity. Additionally, the terms "I" and "apple" are not interchangeable. *Eat* is not a linking verb; it is an action verb.

Only a few verbs can be employed as connecting or action verbs. These are the most typical examples.

smell grow

taste sound

feel look

These verbs are referred to as action verbs if they are employed to describe a practical action, something that can be seen or experienced.

Hasan *tasted* the chocolate.

Rudy *smelled* the fragrance.

The driver *sounded* the horn.

These verbs are regarded as linking verbs if they are employed to indicate a condition or the existence of a particular quality.

The perfume *smells* nice.

The thunder *sounded* booming before the rain.

The picture *looks* charming.

B. FORMS OF VERBS

1. AUXILIARY VERBS

In the previous section, the verbs you identified consisted of only one word.

The verbs you named in the previous part were single-word type.

She usually *goes* jogging every day.

The student *feels* nervous.

A verb phrase, also known as a compound verb, can occasionally consist of more than one word. The word that describes the action is known as the main verb in a verb phrase, and the other words that specify the time the event occurred are known as auxiliary verbs.

She *will visit* her mother tomorrow.

Mary and Gigi *are doing* the painting.

Did you sing that song?

The above sentences contain *will*, *are*, and *did* as auxiliary verb. *Visit*, *doing*, and *sing* are the main verbs. Think about how the auxiliary verbs change the meaning in the sentences below.

The auxiliary verbs *will*, *are*, and *did* are used in the sentences above. The main verbs are *visit*, *doing*, and *sing*. Consider how the auxiliary verbs in the sentences below alter their meaning.

I *am drinking* the coke now.

Before eating, I *had drunk* the water.

When she came, I *was drinking* juice.

I *will drink* pop ice before eating.

I *will have drunk* tea by 7 am.

Other terms that can be employed as auxiliary verbs are listed below.

has have had

would could should

may might must

can

am is are

was were

has have had

shall will

do does did

have been, has been, had been

am being, are being, is being, was being, were being

Several auxiliary verbs can be found in some sentences, as you have just seen.

She *will have earned* much money by the end of the year.

Will and *have* both function as auxiliary verbs. *Earned* is the key verb. Even though it is uncommon, a verb phrase might have up to four helpers.

C. EXERCISES

The verbs in these sentences should be underlined. Copy them into your notepad.

1. The robin sat on a lower branch.
2. In the gentle breeze, seagulls soared idly.
3. He had an accident-related dream.
4. Melissa commutes by foot every morning to her job.
5. Frequently in the evenings, she took the bus home.
6. Everyday, his parents pondered him.
7. The tree was quite attractive.
8. For hours, the lions dozed off in the sunlight.
9. The Roberts took a long journey to Egypt.
10. Messi has joint PSG since 2020.

Describe an interesting occurrence in a paragraph. All the verbs you employ should be italicized.

UNIT 16

THE QUR'AN ON MOUNTAINS (2)

The history of science tells us that the theory of mountains having deep roots was introduced only in 1865 by the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy. Mountains also play an important role in stabilizing the crust of the earth. They hinder the shaking of the earth. God has said in the Qur'an: And He has set firm mountains in the earth so that it would not shake with you... (Qur'an, 16:15)

Likewise, the modern theory of plate tectonics holds that mountains work as stabilizers for the earth. This knowledge about the role of mountains as stabilizers for the earth has just begun to be understood in the framework of plate tectonics since the late 1960's. Could anyone during the time of the Prophet Muhammad have known of the true shape of mountains? Could anyone imagine that the solid massive mountain which he sees before him actually extends deep into the earth and has a root, as scientists affirm? Modern geology has confirmed the truth of the Qur'anic verses.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
2. What does the word "hinder" mean?
3. What does the underlined word "They" (line 5) refer to?

4. When as the first theory about the mountains introduced?
5. In what verse, has Allah said about the function of mountains?
6. Based on the passage, how many functions of the mountains for the earth?
7. What does the modern theory of plate tectonics say?
8. When did the theory of plate tectonic begin to be understood?
9. What does the word "geology mean?
10. What has been confirmed by the modern geology?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. In 1865, the hypothesis of mountains was first put forth.
- 2..... The theory was introduced by astrologist.
- 3..... Mountains can help the earth shake.
- 4..... According to the theory of plate tectonics, mountains stabilize the earth.
5. The words of the Quran have been proven true by the most recent geology.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	(to be) introduced	V	diperkenalkan
2	Astronomer	N	ahli astronomi

3	Stabilize	V	menyeimbangkan
4	Stabilizer	N	penyeimbang
5	Hinder	V	menahan
6	Crust	N	lempengan
7	Begin	V	mulai
8	Framework	N	kerangka kerja
9	During	Prep	selama
10	Massive	Adj	sangat besar
11	Affirm	V	menegaskan
12	Geology	N	ilmu bumi

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Mood carry the risk of renal and liver damage.
2. Talking is not permitted the exam.
3. Many around the world joint an international conference on global warming in 2009 in Ontario, Canada.
4. The seafloor provide proof of fluid flow in both the present and the past.
5. A bad diet can both physical and mental development.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Depending on how they are used in sentences and their intended meaning, verbs can also be categorized as active or passive. When a verb is employed in the active voice, it appears in a sentence like this.

The burglar *broke* the window at 10.45 pm on a rainy night.

The subject who performed the action is typically named first and the object who got the action is typically addressed last in sentences using the active voice. *The car* is the subject of the highest emphasis in this example because when you hear or read a sentence, your brain automatically gives the most weight to the first item you hear.

Verbs used in the passive voice, on the other hand, appear like this in sentences.

The window was broken by the burglar on a rainy night.

The window was broken on a rainy night.

Because it is mentioned first in this instance, the man is now the center of attention. Using the passive voice has the effect of "downplaying" the action's "doer." Passive voice verbs are frequently used in writing by new writers. Passive voice is typically avoided in "good writing" since it dilutes and diminishes the message. The

passive voice is only helpful in a few rare occasions. Reducing someone's or something's accountability for a behavior is one of them.

D. EXERCISES

You can identify the verbs in the following sentences by underlining them. Find out whether the verb is in the active or passive voice next.

1. The storm scared the hell out of me.
2. On Resources Road, my automobile ran out of gas.
3. I may have overlooked including your name on the list.
4. A stray gunshot injured the child.
5. I was heartbroken.
6. Stephen King is the author of numerous best-sellers.
7. The strike vote will be held on Monday of next week.
8. Halifax was the location of that document's writing in 1774.
9. In the following election, our MLA will be re-elected.
10. The new mall will be built using local labor.
11. In an hour, the audience will start to arrive.
12. Sandra's writing is getting better every day.
13. We have been looking for solutions to our problems.
14. Votes were repeatedly recounted after the elections.
15. I've just been considering you.

You can practice changing verbs from the passive to the active voice by rewriting all the passive verbs you discovered in the sentences in the last exercise.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
abide	abode	abode
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
befall	befell	befallen
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blent	blent
bless	blest	blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought

cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cleave	clove	cloven
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clad	clad
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare	dared	dared
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt	dwelt
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown

forbid	forbade	forbidden
forecast	forecast	forecast
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
forswear	forsook	forsook
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graved
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	ground
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant	leant
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left

lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mislead	misled	misled
mistake	mistook	mistaken
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
outdo	outdid	outdone
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown
outshine	outshine	outshone
overcome	overcame	overcome
overhang	overhung	overhung
overhear	overheard	overheard
overlay	overlaid	overlaid
overleap	overleapt	overleapt
oversleep	overslept	overslept
overtake	overtook	overtaken
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proven
put	put	put
quit	quitted	quitted
read	read	read
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
recast	recast	recast
rend	rent	rent

retell	retold	retold
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	run	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shear	sheared	sheared
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood

steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
tear	tore	torn
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
unbend	unbent	unbent
underbid	underbid	underbid
undergo	underwent	undergone
understand	understood	understood
uphold	upheld	upheld
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

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PROFIL PENULIS



Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, SS, M.Hum adalah staf pengajar di Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris (PBI), Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Raden Intan Lampung. Berpengalaman mengajar di bidang Reading, Introduction to Linguistics, Semantics-Pragmatics, Morphology- Syntax, dan Discourse Analysis sejak tahun 2008 hingga sekarang.

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by Moh Muhassin

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UNIT 1

4

WHO IS ALLAH?

Very often one will hear the Arabic word "Allah" being used in regards to Islam. The word "Allah" is simply the Arabic word for Almighty God, and is the same word used by Arabic speaking Christians and Jews. If one were to pick up an Arabic translation of the Bible, one would see the word "Allah" being used where the word "God" is used in English. Actually, the Arabic word for Almighty God, "Allah", is quite similar to the word for God in other Semitic languages - for example, the Hebrew word for God is "Elah".

For various reasons, some non-Muslims mistakenly believe that Muslims worship a different God than Jews and Christians. This is certainly not the case, since the Pure Monotheism of Islam calls all people to the worship of the God of Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and all of the other prophets. However, even though Jews, Christians and Muslims worship the same God -since there is only one God - their concepts concerning Him differ in some significant ways. Allah is the Arabic word for "one God". Allah is not God of Muslims only. He is God of all creations, because He is their Creator and Sustainer.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the meaning of "Arabic"?
2. What is an Arabic word for Almighty God ?

3. Where does the word "Allah" come from?
4. Do the Arabic speaking Christians and Jews use the same word "Allah" as Arabic Muslims?
5. What category does Arabic language belong to?
6. Another Semitic language is Hebrew. What is the equivalent word for "Allah" in Hebrew?
7. Can you explain about the Pure Monotheism?
8. What does the underlined word 'Him' in the text refer to?
9. According to the text, Allah is not only the God for Muslims but also for Christians and Jews. What is your opinion?
10. Who is the Creator and Sustainer of the Universe?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The word "Allah" comes from Arabic.
2. Arabic is one of Hebrew languages.
3. Allah is the God for only Arabic Muslims.
4. Arabic speaking Christians and Jews use the same word "Allah" for Almighty God.
5. Bible has another word to call God, i.e. Allah
6. Pure Monotheism believes in only one God.
7. Monotheism includes Islam, Christian, Jews, Buddhism, and Hinduism.
8. The underlined word "Him" in the text refers to Jesus.
9. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus worship the same God.
10. Allah is not God of Muslims only but also for all mankind and the universe.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY*Word List*

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Hear	V	Mendengar
2	Arabic	Adj	berbahasa Arab
3	Simply	Adv	secara sederhana
4	Almighty	Adj	Yang Maha Besar
5	Christian	N	orang Kristen
6	Jew	N	orang Yahudi
7	Pick up	V	mengambil/memungut
8	Translation	N	Terjemahan
9	Bible	N	Injil
10	Quite	Adj	Cukup
11	Similar	Adj	Mirip
12	Semitic	Adj	berbahasa Semit
13	Hebrew	N	bahasa Ibrani
14	Various	Adj	Beragam
15	Reason	N	Alasan
16	Mistakenly	Adv	secara salah
17	Believe	V	Mempercayai
18	Worship	V	Menyembah
19	Sustainer	N	Pemelihara
20	Pure	Adj	Murni
21	Monotheism	N	ajaran yang mempercayai satu Tuhan
22	Noah	N	Nabi Nuh
23	Abraham	N	Nabi Ibrahim
24	Moses	N	Nabi Musa
25	Jesus	N	Nabi Isa
26	Eventhough	Conj	meskipun
27	Prophet	N	Nabi
28	Significant	Adj	penting/berarti
29	Creation	N	Ciptaan
30	For	Prep	untuk/selama

Note:

N = Noun

Adj = Adjective

Conj = Conjunction

V = Verb

Adv = Adverb

Prep = Preposition

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. We have a task from English to Indonesian to accomplish tomorrow.
2. The Holy Book for Christians is
3. is the son of Virgin Mary.
4. Many live in Israel.
5. What you do today gives a impact to your future achievement.
6. Halim is sick, he insists on attending the lecture.
7. is a prophet with a miraculous stick that can change a stick into a giant snake.
8. The teaching which believes in only one God is
9. *Takbir* is an expression to glorify Allah
10. Ali has waited for his friends two hours.

B. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ARTICLE

There are two types of English articles, i.e. indefinite and definite.

Indefinite Article 'a' or 'an'

a/an is for an unspecified singular noun. For example:

I have a book.

She ate an apple yesterday.

a is used before words beginning with a consonant sound.

a book

a university

a hotel

The form *an* is used before words beginning with a vowel sound or words beginning with a mute *h*:

an apple

an hour

an eraser

an honor

Or individual letters spoken with a vowel sound:

an SMP student

an X-sign

Note: The article *a* or *an* cannot be put before uncountable nouns.

Examples: *sand, sugar, ink, water, furniture, hair, etc.*

Definite Article 'the'

The is used:

1. to refer to something which has already been mentioned.

My mother bought me an expensive dress yesterday. The dress is made of silk.

2. when the topic being discussed has not before been mentioned and both the speaker and listener are aware of it.

A: *'Where is the toilet?'*

B: *'On the second floor.'*

3. to refer to unique objects: *the sun, the moon, the world*

4. with decades, or groups of years: *He grew up in the eighties.*

No article (zero article)

We do not use *a, an, or the* :

1. Before the names of streets, islands, persons, shops: *Endro Suratmin street, Sumatera, Ahmad, Lampung Mall.*
2. Before the names of towns, cities, provinces, countries: *Pekalongan, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, Indonesia*, except for the followings:

The United States of America (US)

The United Kingdom (UK)

The Philippines

The Netherlands

3. After the possessive case : *His book, Your friend's bag*

D. EXERCISES

Fill in the blanks with a, an or zero article (blank)!

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. even semester | 11. Dr. Susilo street |
| 2. union | 12. your sister's diary |
| 3. unforgivable sin | 13. Cemara store |
| 4. hour ago | 14. egg |
| 5. hot place | 15. urgent call |
| 6. money | 16. useful subject |
| 7. SMA teacher | 17. Razy's family |
| 8. water | 18. bread |
| 9. small planet | 19. honest girl |
| 10. furniture | 20. X-tra room |

Supply a, an, the, or zero article (blank) on the following sentences.

1. Thank God, I finally passed final exam.
2. Let's start our program by saying Basmallah.
3.Muslims must be faithful with teachings of Islam.
4. We live in unique house on Pagaralam street Bandar Lampung.
5. Just draw square line on your drawing book.
6. He is going to visit his grandmother in Philippines next month.

7. Ali sent application letter to the company month ago.
8. man standing near the door is my uncle.
9. She has sister who works in bank in the downtown.
10. We can see beautiful sunset when day is bright in Mutun Beach.
11. Someone has found girl who lost at Giant's parking lot yesterday.
12. When I was in Pekalongan few weeks ago, I found many Batik groceries along town.
13. It is honor for me to deliver this welcome speech on your birthday party.
14. In eighties, his father became very popular actor.
15. Verily, Islam is only religion in favor of Allah.

UNIT 2

THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (1)

The last and final prophet that God sent to humanity was the Prophet Muhammad pbuh (peace be upon him). Muhammad explained, interpreted and lived the teachings of Islam. Prophet Muhammad is the greatest of all prophets for many reasons, but mainly because the results of his mission have brought more people into the pure belief in One God than any other prophet. Even though other religious communities claimed to believe in One God, over time they had corrupted their beliefs by taking their prophets and saints as intercessors with Almighty God.

Some religions believe their prophets to be manifestations of God, "God Incarnate" or the "Son of God". All of these false ideas lead to the creature being worshipped instead of the Creator, which contributed to the idolatrous practice of believing that Almighty God can be approached through intermediaries. In order to guard against these falsehoods, the Prophet Muhammad always emphasized that he was only a human-being tasked with the preaching of God's message. He taught Muslims to refer to him as "the Messenger of God and His Slave". To Muslims, Muhammad is the supreme example for all people - he was the exemplary prophet, statesman, military leader, ruler, teacher, neighbor, husband, father and friend.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What was explained, interpreted, and lived by the prophet Muhammad?
2. How to say *shollallohu'alaihi wasallam* in English?
3. Why is Muhammad pbuh said to be the last and the final prophet?
4. Can you mention some reasons why the Prophet Muhammad is the greatest of all prophets?
5. Why did some religions, except Islam, corrupt their believes?
6. What are some falsehoods of those religions?
7. Does Islam teach us about 'God Incarnate'?
8. What does the underlined word "their" in the text refer to?
9. How did Muhammad pbuh teach Muslims to refer to him?
10. Who is said to be the supreme example for all people?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. There is no prophet any longer after Muhammad pbuh.
2. Muhammad introduced the teachings of Islam.
3. Muhammad changed his teaching from monotheism into polytheism.
4. Some religions including Islam had corrupted their beliefs.
5. Some religions excluding Islam had taken their prophets and saints as intercessors with Almighty God.

6. Islam regards its prophets as God's manifestation.
7. Christians regard Jesus as "the Son of God".
8. Allah sent Muhammad as His last messenger.
9. Prophet Muhammad is as "the Messenger of God and His Slave"
10. Prophet Muhammad is the supreme role model or all mankind.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Final	Adj	terakhir
2	Prophet	N	nabi
4	Send (sent)	V	mengirim
5	Humanity	N	kemanusiaan
6	Interpret	V	menafsirkan
7	Teaching	N	ajaran
8	Greatest	Adj	paling besar
9	Reason	N	alasan
10	Mission	N	misi
11	Bring-brought	V	membawa
12	Pure	Adj	murni
13	Belief	N	keyakinan
14	Religious	Adj	beragama
15	Communities	N	masyarakat/umat
16	Claim	V	mengklaim
17	Over time	Adv	dari waktu ke waktu
18	Corrupt	V	merusak/mengubah
19	Saint	N	orang suci/wali
20	Intercessor	N	perantara
21	Manifestation	N	perwujudan
22	Incarnate	V	menjelma

23	False	Adj	palsu/dusta
24	Lead to	V	Menyebabkan
25	Creature	N	Mahluk
26	Supreme	Adj	Tertinggi
27	Contribute	V	menyokong/menyumbang
28	Idolatrous	Adj	Musyrik
29	Approach	N	Pendekatan
30	Intermediary	N	perantara/penengah
31	To guard	V	menjaga
32	Emphasize	V	Menekankan
33	Slave	N	Hamba
34	Exemplary	Adj	patut dicontoh
35	Statesman	N	Negarawan

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Let's bring teachings into our daily life.
2. Some political observers say that all powers tend to
3. The why she takes S-1 English is her ambition to be an English teacher.
4. In Java, there were Islamic prominent propagators called as The Nine or "Wali Songo"
5. Human is the most perfect God's
6. Religious services are the of Faith.
7. Don't the Quran according to your personal desire.
8. The astronauts have accomplished their to land on the moon.
9. Indonesia needs the good to run the government not merely politicians.
10. Stay away from practices!

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS**NOUN : COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS***Countable Nouns*

Countable nouns refer to items that can be counted. For instance: *shop, boy, book*. Typically, they come in both singular and plural form.

Singular	Plural
<i>an idea</i>	<i>two ideas</i>
<i>a man</i>	<i>three men</i>
<i>a book</i>	<i>four books</i>
<i>a pillar</i>	<i>five pillars</i>

1. Nouns ending in *-o* or an *s* sound (*s,z,ch,sh*) add *-es* in their plural form.

tomato, tomatoes

mango, mangoes

bus, buses

buzz, buzzes

match, matches

blush, blushes

But words with of foreign origin ending in *-o* add *-s* only:

kimono, kimonos

dynamo, dynamos

2. When a consonant comes before a noun ending in *-y*, the plural form is *-ies*.

city, cities

lady, ladies

However if the nouns ending in *-y* are preceded by a vowel, only *-s* is added.

boy, boys

play, plays

3. Nouns ending in *-f* or *-fe* change to *-ves* in their plural.

calf, calves

knife, knives

4. A few nouns form their plural by vowel changes:

man, men

foot, feet

child, children

datum, data

this, these

that, those

5. The singular and plural forms of some nouns are the same.

sheep, sheep

fish, fish

aircraft, aircraft

Uncountable Nouns

Nouns that cannot be counted are referred to as uncountable nouns. Take *rice, tea, sugar, water, and air* as examples. Here are a few uncountable noun usage rules:

1. They frequently act as names for abstract ideas or characteristics:

wisdom, rage, terror

2. The singular verb is used with them. They frequently lack a plural form. We cannot say *sugars, angers, knowledges*. Examples of

common uncountable nouns are *money, furniture, happiness, sadness, research, evidence, safety, beauty, knowledge*.

3. We cannot use the articles *an* or *a* with some nouns. Use a word or phrase to indicate the amount of one of the nouns: *some, a lot of, a piece of, a bit of, a great deal of*

The origins of this disease have been the subject of *a lot of* research.

Before my interview, he provided me with *a great deal of* guidance.

Could you tell me *some information* about uncountable nouns?

4. In several other languages, some nouns are countable, but they are not in English. Among the most typical of them are:

<i>accommodation</i>	<i>progress</i>
<i>advice</i>	<i>baggage</i>
<i>behavior</i>	<i>bread</i>
<i>furniture</i>	<i>information</i>
<i>luggage</i>	<i>news</i>
<i>traffic</i>	<i>travel</i>
<i>trouble</i>	<i>weather</i>

BE CAREFUL while using the English word "hair," which is ordinarily an uncountable noun:

She has long blonde hair

When referring to specific hairs, it is also countable:

There are currently a few grey hairs on my father.

D. EXERCISES

Change the following nouns into plural forms!

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. mango | 11. troy |
| 2. dynamo | 12. potato |
| 3. wife | 13. valve |
| 4. way | 14. half |
| 5. leaf..... | 15. lady..... |
| 6. ship | 16. child..... |
| 7. tooth | 17. ox |
| 8. table | 18. watch |
| 9. bus | 19. mouse |
| 10. year | 20. ninety |

Decide whether each of the underlined words is Correct (C) or Incorrect (I) and If incorrect, give the correction.

- She bought some furnitures yesterday.
- I have two children; a son and a daughter.
- Please give some waters to the flowers while I am away.
- In the sixties, the Beatles was a very popular band.
- Several womans joined the rally on the Mother's Day last week.
- There is a lot of sand on the truck.
- Sometimes I had only some breads for breakfast.

UNIT 3

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (2)

Almighty God informed Muhammad that he had been sent as a mercy to all of mankind. Because people had distorted or forgotten God's messages, God took it upon Himself to protect the message revealed to Muhammad. This was because Almighty God promised not to send another messenger after him. Since all of God's messengers have preached the message of Islam - i.e. submission to the Will of God and the worship of God alone - Muhammad is actually the last prophet of Islam, not the first. In brief, Muhammad PBUH was born in a noble tribe of Mecca in Arabia in the year 570 AD. His ancestry goes back to Prophet Ishmael, son of Prophet Abraham. His father died before his birth and his mother died when he was six. He did not attend a formal school since he was raised first by a nurse as it was the custom those days, and then by his grandfather and uncle. As a young man, he was known as a righteous person who used to meditate in a cave.

At age 40, he was given the prophethood when the angel, Gabriel, appeared in the cave. Subsequently, the revelations came over 23 years and were compiled in the form of a book called the Quran which Muslims consider as the final and the last word of God. The Quran has been preserved, unchanged, in its original form and confirms the truth in the Torah, the Psalms and the Gospel.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the main idea of the text?
2. Who told Muhammad that he was sent to the entire human race?
3. Why did God Himself protect the message revealed to Muhammad?
4. What does the message of 'Islam' mean?
5. Why is Muhammad actually the last prophet of Islam?
6. Where and when was Muhammad born?
7. What does 'AD' stand for?
8. To whom does Muhammad's ancestry go back to?
9. When did his father and his mother die?
10. After his mother's death, who subsequently took care of Muhammad?
11. What does the underlined "Himself" in the text refer to?
12. Who used to meditate in a cave?
13. How was the prophethood given to Muhammad?
14. How long did the revelations come over?
15. Do you think that the present Quran is still preserved as its original form?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Allah sent Muhammad as a mercy to all of mankind.
2. God sent people to protect the message revealed to Muhammad.
3. Before Muhammad, there were messengers of God.

4. Islam means submission to the Will of God and worship of God alone.
5. After Muhammad, there were some other prophets.
6. Muhammad was born in Mecca in 570 CE.
7. Muhammad's grandfather was Prophet Ishmael, son of Prophet Abraham.
8. Muhammad became an orphan since he was six.
9. Muhammad used to meditate in a café.
10. The Quran is the Words of God.

B. VOCABULARY BUILDING

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Inform	V	memberitahukan
2	Mercy	N	Rahmat
4	Mankind	N	umat manusia
5	Distort	V	mengubah/menyimpang
6	Forgotten (forget)	V	melupakan
7	Promise	V	berjanji
8	Messenger	N	Utusan
9	Preach	V	berdakwah
10	Submission	N	penyerahan/kepatuhan
11	Will	N	kehendak
12	Brief	Adj	Singkat
13	Noble	Adj	terhormat
14	Tribe	N	Suku
15	Ancestry	N	moyang
16	Attend	V	Masuk
17	Raise	V	membesarkan/mengasuh
18	Custom	N	adat istiadat
19	Righteous	Adj	saleh
20	Meditate	V	bertapa/meditasi
21	Cave	N	Gua

22	Prophethood	N	Kenabian
23	Angel	N	Malaikat
24	Subsequently	Adv	berturut-turut
25	Revelation	N	Wahyu
26	Compile	V	Mengumpulkan
27	Consider	V	menganggap/ mempertimbangkan
28	Original	Adj	asli
29	Confirm	V	menegaskan
30	Truth	N	kebenaran
31	Torah	N	Kitab Taurat
32	Psalms	N	Kitab Zabur
33	Gospel	N	Kitab Injil
34	Gabriel	N	Malaikat Jibril
35	Ishmael	N	Nabi Ismail
36	Abraham	N	Nabi Ibrahim

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Don'tto return the book as soon as possible.
2. Peadun is a in Lampung.
3. My father me a nice present for my next birthday.
4. The of the mid-term task is next week.
5. Amir the university in 1996.
6. Please many aspects before making a decision.
7. In spite of as a single parent, she her children responsibly.
8. Nadia me that she is going to get married next month.
9. Buy the CD, not the pirated one.
10. Muhammad accepted his at the age of 40.
11. The singer has her songs from the eighties to nineties.
12. Use one third of night to in *qiyamul lail*.

13. Tell me about yourself in
14. Just tell the even though it is bitter.
15. The is the holy book for Prophet David.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ADJECTIVE

Function

Adjectives are mainly used to modify nouns. They can:

1. Describe feelings or qualities:

He is a *lonely* man.

They are *honest* people

2. Give nationality or origin:

Pierre is *French*.

This clock is *German*.

Our house is *Victorian*.

3. Tell more about a thing's characteristics:

A *wooden* table.

The knife is *sharp*.

4. Tell us about age:

He's a *young* man.

My coat is very *old*.

5. Tell us about size and measurement:

John is a *tall* man.

This is a very *long* film.

6. Tell us about color:

Paul wore a *red* shirt.

The sunset was *crimson* and *gold*.

7. Tell us about material/what something is made of:

It was a *wooden* table.

She wore a *cotton* dress.

8. Tell us about shape:

A *rectangular* box

A *square* envelope

9. Express a judgment or a value:

A *fantastic* film

Order

Where a number of adjectives are used together, the order depends on the function of the adjective. The usual order is:

Value/opinion, Size, Age/Temperature, Shape, Color, Origin, Material

- Value/opinion : delicious, lovely, charming

- Size : small, huge, tiny

- Age/Temperature : old, hot, young

- Shape : round, square, rectangular

- Color : red, blonde, black

- Origin : Swedish, Victorian, Chinese

- Material : plastic, wooden, silver

Examples:

a lovely old red post-box

some small round plastic tables

some charming small silver ornaments

D. EXERCISES

Supply the blanks with suitable adjectives on each of the following sentences.

- a. lazy b. humble c. moderate d. important
 e. fine f. confused g. successful h. lovely
 i. amazing j. heavy

1. My parents are
2. After taking medicine, he'll be for a few minutes.
3. Reading is one skill in English.
4. Many students are about the teacher's explanation.
5. Don't be to study.
6. Khadija is a person even though she is very rich.
7. He is a person in his life.
8. Several days ago the rain with storm occurred in my village.
9. It's a day, isn't it?
10. The film is so

Arrange the adjectives into a good order based on the rule.

1 Value/opinion, Size, Age/Temperature, Shape, Color, Origin,

Material

1. wooden-brown-Javanese-exclusive
 An bench
2. old-square-unique
 paintings
3. small-red-French
 A Bag

4. golden-new-square
..... watches
5. Arabian-reddish-large
A praying mat
6. hot-Arabica-black
..... coffee
7. round-hard-expensive-metal
..... dining tables
8. long-exciting-summer
An vacation
9. American-popular-black
..... singers
10. reddish-nice-leather
..... shoes

UNIT 4

THE HOLY QURAN

The Qur'an is a Message from Allah to humanity. It was transmitted to us in a chain starting from the Almighty Himself (Subhanahu Wataala) to the angel Gabriel to the Prophet Muhammad. This message was given to the Prophet in pieces over a period spanning approximately 23 years. The Prophet was 40 years old when the Qur'an began to be revealed to him, and he was 63 when the revelation was completed.

The language of the original message was Arabic, but it has been translated into many other languages. Prophet Muhammad was the final Messenger of Allah to humanity, and therefore the Qur'an is the last Message which Allah has sent to us. Its predecessors such as the Torah, Psalms, and Gospel have all been superseded. It is an obligation - and blessing - for all who hear of the Qur'an and Islam to investigate it and evaluate it for them. Allah has guaranteed that He will protect the Qur'an from human tampering, and today's readers can find exact copies of it all over the world. The Qur'an of today is the same as the Qur'an revealed to Muhammad.

www.all-quran.com

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the Quran?
2. To whom was the Qur'an sent?

3. How did the Qur'an come to us?
4. Who is the angel Gabriel?
5. How long did the prophet receive the Message from Allah?
6. How old was Prophet Muhammad when the Qur'an began to be revealed to him?
7. How old was the Prophet when the revelation was completed?
8. What does the underlined word 'it' in the text refer to?
9. Why is the Qur'an as Allah's last Message sent to us?
10. Do you think that the present Qur'an is still the same as its origin?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

- 1..... The Qur'an is God's Message for all mankind.
- 2..... The Qur'an was directly given from Allah to prophet Muhammad.
- 3..... The Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad in a form of chain.
- 4..... Muhammad was in the age of 23 when he received The Message.
- 5..... The Message was completed when Prophet Muhammad was 63.
- 6..... The Torah, Psalm, and Gospel are other God's Message before the Qur'an.
7. In numerous languages, the Qur'an was revealed.
- 8..... The Torah, Psalm, and Gospel have been corrupted.
9. No one can change or supersede the originality of the Qur'an.
- 10..... Allah has revealed the Qur'an and He will protect it.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY*Word List*

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Message	N	pesan/wahyu
2	Humanity	N	kemanusiaan
3	Transmit	V	mengirim
4	Chain	N	mata rantai
5	Spanning (span)	N	rentang waktu
6	Approximately	Adv	kira-kira
7	Pieces	N	bagian-bagian
8	Began (begin)	V	mulai
9	Reveal	V	mewahyukan
10	Revelation	N	wahyu
11	Complete	V	melengkapi
12	Original	Adj	asli
13	Therefore	Adv	oleh karena itu
14	Predecessor	N	pendahulunya
15	Supersede	V	mengganti
16	Obligation	N	kewajiban
17	Blessing	N	rahmat
18	Investigate	V	memeriksa/meneliti
19	Evaluate	V	mengevaluasi
20	Guarantee	V	menjamin
21	Protect	V	memelihara
22	Tamper	V	merusak
23	Exact	Adj	tepat

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Write an essay of your personal background to the form.
2. Alma is going to get married next month, she is preparing everything for the event.
3. Five time-prayers are for all muslims.
4. Oh Allah, please give us Your in all my steps.
5., how much is it?

6. Intel Core i5 is much better and faster than its , Intel core 2 duo.
7. This thesis aims to the speaking distractors on the second year students of PBI UIN Raden Intan Lampung.
8. Just your skin from the sunlight with the suntan lotion.
9. Buy the CD, not the pirated one.
10. She sends a to her distant friend via SMS.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ADJECTIVE COMPARISON

1 *The Comparative and Superlative*

Number of Comparative Superlative syllables:

1. **one** or two syllables + **er** and + *the* + *adj.* + **est**

high, higher, the highest

happy, happier, the happiest

2. The final consonant of one syllable is doubled in the formula *consonant + one vowel + consonant*:

fat, fatter, the fattest

big, bigger, the biggest

sad, sadder, the saddest

3. Use *more* + *adj* and *the most* + *adj* when the word has three or more syllables.

diligent, more diligent, the most diligent

expensive, more expensive, the most expensive

Ridha is *diligent*, Rudi is *more diligent*, but Ali is the *most diligent*.

Merry is *tall*, Rani is *taller*, but Nadia is the *tallest*.

D. EXERCISES

Change the following adjectives in brackets (...) into comparative degree.

1. My brother is (tall) than me.
2. She looks (beautiful) in that dress.
3. My father is (happy) now for my success in study.
4. Be (careful) than before in your way.
5. Hasan has already published (new) version of his book.
6. Aisyah explained the formula (good) than the previous student.
7. The prices in Panorama Market are (cheap) than in Mega Mall.
8. A few students have finished their study (fast) than some others.
9. The view in the countryside is (bright) than in the town.
10. The (soon), the better.

Change the following adjectives in brackets (...) into superlative degree.

1. One of (important) skill in English is writing.
2. Ali is (clever) students in his class.
3. My mother bought me (expensive) dress in the store.
4. She talked (fast) in the class.
5. History is (easy) subject among others.
6. Rafflesia is (big) flower ever.
7. Sarah has already made (good) progress in her class.
8. Pantai Panjang is (long) beach in Indonesia.
9. This is (bad) mistake you've ever made.

10. Suhail is (diligent) student in the class. Not surprisingly, he is the class star.

UNIT 5

WHAT IS ISLAM?

The word "Islam" is an Arabic word that means "submitting and surrendering your will to Almighty God". The word comes from the same root as the Arabic word "salam", which means peace. Unlike the names used for other religions, such as Buddhism, Hinduism and Christianity, the name for the religion of Islam was both revealed by God and carries a deep spiritual meaning - only by submitting one's will to Almighty God can one obtain true peace both in this life and in the life hereafter.

Islam teaches that all religions originally had the same essential message - which was to submit whole-heartedly to the will of God and to worship Him and Him alone. For this reason, Islam is not a new religion but is the same divinely revealed Ultimate Truth that God revealed to all prophets, including Noah, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. The word "Islam" means peace and submission. Peace means to be at peace with you and your surroundings and submission means submission to the will of God.

A broader meaning of the word "Islam" is to achieve peace by submitting to the will of God. This is a unique religion with a name which signifies a moral attitude and a way of life. Judaism takes its name from the tribe of Juda, Christianity from Jesus Christ, Buddhism from Goutam Buddha and Hinduism from Indus River. However, Muslims derive their identity from the message of Islam, rather than

the person of Mohammed (peace be upon him), thus should not be called "Mohammedans".

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. Where does the word "Islam" come from?
2. What does "Islam" mean?
3. Which word is the same root as the word "Islam"?
4. Why does the word "Islam" differ from other religion's names?
5. How does Islam teach us about other religions?
6. Why isn't Islam a new religion?
7. Islam means peace and submission. Can you further explain on the statement??
8. Why is Islam considered to be a unique name?
9. Where does Judaism's name come from?
10. Why shouldn't Islam be called "Mohammedans"?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The word "Islam" is as the same as the word "salam".
2. The word "Islam" is similar to the names used for other religions.
3. The name "Islam" was revealed by God.
4. Other religion's names besides Islam are also revealed by God.
5. Islam guides us to obtain a true peace both in this life and the life hereafter.

6. The word "Islam" means peace and submission.
7. The word "Islam" can also be regarded as Mohammedans.
8. Islam is as a moral attitude and also a way of life.
9. The tribe Juda is the origin of Judaism.
10. Muslims use the message of Islam as their identity.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Mean	V	Berarti
2	Submit	V	Tunduk
3	Surrender	V	Pasrah
4	Root	N	akar (kata)
5	Peace	N	Damai
6	Unlike	Adj	tidak seperti
7	Reveal	V	mengungkapkan/ menyatakan
8	Deep	Adj	mendalam
9	Spiritual	Adj	Ruhani
10	Obtain	V	mendapatkan
11	Hereafter	N	Akhirat
12	Originally	Adv	dengan aslinya
13	Essential	Adj	Pokok
14	Whole- heartedly	Adv	dengan sepenuh hati
15	Worship	V	menyembah
16	Alone	Adj	sendirian
17	Divinely	Adv	dengan sempurna
18	Ultimate	Adj	Utama
19	Surrounding	N	Sekitar
20	Signify	V	menandai
21	Attitude	N	Sikap
22	Derive	V	memperoleh
23	Thus	Adv	dengan demikian

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. What does the word 'Islam'
2. Don't stay in the dark.
3. You should be kind to your neighbors.
4. The scientific study of universe the truth of the Holy Qur'an.
5. his brother, Irfan always obeys his parents.
6. To get a peaceful life, worship God
7. The name "Pekalongan"..... comes from the root "Kalong" meaning a giant bat.
8. Being just to ourselves and others is an teaching of Islam.
9. Watch your in front of your teachers.
10. *Tasawuf* is a teaching in Islam.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ADVERB

Adverbs restrict, modify, or change the words they follow.

Function:

1. to modify verbs

An adverb modifies a verb; it indicates how the action of a verb is carried out.

For Example: *He is driving.*

This sentence tells you only that a person is doing an action. If an adverb is added, you will find out **how** *he is driving*, **where** *he is driving*, or **when** *he is driving*.

How *is he driving? He is driving quickly.*

Where *is he driving? He is driving away.*

When *is he driving? He is driving now.*

Quickly, away, and now are adverbs of the verb *is driving*.

2. to modify adjectives

Examples:

*The students heard a **very** interesting story.*

*The students heard a **truly** interesting story.*

When a word is included that conveys **how** interesting the story was, or **to what extent** it was interesting, an adverb is the name of that word. As a result, the adverbs *very* and *truly* modify the adjective *interesting*.

The following words can be employed as adverbs before adjectives.

*extremely, somewhat, a little,
completely, really, tremendously,
particularly, especially, perfectly, unusually*

3. to adjust another adverb

Additionally, adverbs can alter the meaning of other adverbs.

The man walked slowly.

The adverb **slowly** modifies the verb *walked* and describes the man's walking behavior. We can determine how slowly the man walked by using another adverb, as seen below:

How slowly did the man walk? *The man walked **very** slowly.*

ADJECTIVE ADD -LY = ADVERB

A common way to create several adverbs is to end an adjective with -ly.

*bright, brightly
easy, easily*

soft, softly

careful carefully

quick quickly

TERMS THAT ARE CONSISTENTLY ADVERBS

There are some words that are exclusively appropriate for use as adverbs, not adjectives, such as: *well, often, quite, surely, very, almost never, always, so, usually*. For example:

*He was **always** asking questions.*

*He will **never** tell another lie.*

*I have **often** wondered about the moon.*

WORDS THAT MAY BE ADVERBS OR ADJECTIVES

A few words can be used as adverbs or adjectives. Three examples of such words are *early, fast, and late*.

*The train arrived **early**. (adverb) It was an **early** train. (adjective)*

*Rifat drives **fast**. (adverb) He is a **fast** driver. (adjective)*

D. EXERCISES

Identify the adverbs by underlining them.

1. We came early to the meeting.
2. Could you reply immediately?
3. He carefully sets the ceramic vase on the corner.
4. We can't take a car here!
5. The train will get there tomorrow morning.

6. Two hours ago, the protesters successfully blocked the driveway.
7. James bought a really expensive present for his lover.
8. Kate is an exceptionally brave woman.
9. They completed their assignment extremely swiftly.
10. During the past week, it has gotten incredibly hot at the beach.

Fill in the gaps with suitable adverbs.

- a. daily b. very c. accurately j. politely**
d. never e. brightly f. relatively
g. quite h. lately i. correctly

1. Computers are... new technology.
2. They are ... employed by businesses.
3. Computers that are ... fast are needed these days.
4. They create statistical data ...
5. In general, they are ... simple to use.
6. A lot of people have ... used computers.
7. The infant has been ... irritable.
8. She finished by responding to the last query ...
9. He grinned ... and expressed his sincere apologies.
- 10....., he requested a second serving.

UNIT 6

4

WHO ARE THE MUSLIMS?

The Arabic word "Muslim" literally means "someone who submits to the will of God". The message of Islam is meant for the entire world and anyone who accepts this message becomes a Muslim. Some people mistakenly believe that Islam is just a religion for Arabs, but nothing could be further from the truth, since in actuality over 80% of the world's Muslims are not Arabs!

Even though most Arabs are Muslims, there are Arabs who are Christians, Jews and atheists. If one just takes a look at the various peoples who live in the Muslim World - from Nigeria to Bosnia and from Morocco to Indonesia - it is easy enough to see that Muslims come from all different races, ethnic groups and nationalities. From the very beginning, Islam had a universal message for all people. This can be seen in the fact that some of the early companions of the Prophet Muhammad were not only Arabs, but also Persians, Africans and Byzantine Romans. Being a Muslim entails complete acceptance and active obedience to the revealed will of Almighty God.

A Muslim is a person who freely accepts to base his beliefs, values and faith on the will of Almighty God. In the past, even though you don't see it as much today, the word "Mohammedans" was often used as a label for Muslims. This label is a misnomer and is the result of either willful distortion or sheer ignorance. One of the reasons for the misconception is that Europeans were taught for centuries that

Muslims worshipped the Prophet Muhammad in the same way that Christians worship Jesus. This is absolutely not true since a Muslim is not permitted to worship anyone or anything besides Almighty God.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does "Muslim" mean?
2. Does the message of Islam concern only on Arabs?
3. How many percent do Arabs compose the Muslim's world?
4. Are there any non-Muslim Arabs?
5. Why does Islam have a universal message?
6. Can you mention some non-Arabic prophet's companions?
7. Why should Muslims obey the will of God?
8. Do you agree that Islam is identical with "Mohammedans"?
9. Why do Europeans think that Muslims worship Muhammad?
10. Does Islam permit its followers to worship anything or anyone besides Almighty God?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The word "Muslim" comes from Arabic.
2. Muslim means submission to the will of God
3. The message of Islam is only for Arabs.
4. Approximately Arabs compose 20% of the world's Muslims.
5. All Arabs are Muslims.

6. Besides Muslim, there are Christian, Jewish, and Atheist Arabs.
7. Early companions of the prophet Muhammad are Persians, Africans, and Romans.
8. Islam is the same as Mohammedanism.
9.Islam is the teachings created by the prophet Muhammad.
10. For centuries Europeans believed that Muslims worshipped Muhammad.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Literally	Adv	secara harfiah
2	Will	N	kehendak
3	Entire	Adj	seluruhnya
4	Accept	V	menerima
5	Further	Adj	lebih jauh
6	Actuality	N	aktualitas
7	Atheist	N	tidak percaya Tuhan
8	Various	Adj	beragam
9	Nationality	N	kebangsaan
10	Beginning	N	permulaan
11	Universal	Adj	universal/semesta
12	Companion	N	sahabat
13	Persian	N	orang Persia
14	African	N	orang Afrika
15	Roman	N	orang Romawi

16	Entail	V	memerlukan
17	Acceptance	N	penerimaan
18	Obedience	N	ketaatan
19	Freely	Adv	dengan bebas
20	Value	N	nilai
21	Label	N	nama
22	Misnomer	N	salah penamaan
23	Willful	Adj	sengaja
24	Distortion	N	penyimpangan
25	Sheer	Adj	belaka
26	Ignorance	N	kebodohan
27	Misconception	N	salah pemahaman
28	European	N	orang eropa
29	(to be) taught	V	diajari
30	Century	N	abad
31	(to be) permitted	V	diizinkan
32	Besides	Prep	selain itu

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. On the God's, I will attend your wedding party.
2. Please ask the committee for explanation.
3. Islam means 'peaceful'.
4. After the recovery of surgery, Fatimah to leave the hospital.
5. Please read the instruction form the to the end..

6. Mr Khan's is Indian.
7. tribes has inhabited Lampung territory.
8. Because of the misconduct of some radical Muslims, Islam is identical with the of terrorism.
9. All Islamic teachings are
10. The to the Islamic teaching will guarantee the happiness in the world and hereafter.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PRONOUN

Pronouns replace nouns that are mentioned earlier.

TYPES OF PRONOUN

PERSONAL				REFLEXIVE
SUBJECT	OBJECT	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN	
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Its	Itself

For example:

Saleh bought an English book yesterday. He bought the book after someone had told him about the beneficial usage of it. Now every

student in his class knows that the book is his because he himself bought it in a store near the mosque.

Look at the underlined words in the text above. Each represents personal, possessive, and reflexive pronouns consecutively.

D. EXERCISES

Underline each of the personal pronouns in the following sentences and decide to which type each belongs to.

1. Do you remember giving her her wallet?
2. He personally witnessed her drinking syrup.
3. Her coat might have been taken, but your is still on the cupboard.
4. Kate offered them her cakes.
5. Your mother was visited by my sister, her husband, and their kids.
6. When I arrived at the club last night, they grabbed my jacket and the lens.
7. He was not aware that it was his until he reads the label.
8. Why do you take her belongings? You ought to take yours.
9. He advises us to always run our own businesses.
10. Do you notice my umbrella? That umbrella is not mine.

Choose the correct pronoun for each of the following sentences.

1. John went to the conference with (I, me).
2. They had no doubts Lisa and (he, him) would travel to Bali.
3. Median brought (she, her) brother into the city.
4. Would you consider letting (he, him) attend the game?
5. Students frequently believe that they will fail, but (they, them) must persevere.

6. I don't desire (those, them) sneakers because they are unattractive.
7. (Its, it's) nest was destroyed, and it is unlikely that it will build another one.
8. (You, Your) diligence demonstrates that you are going to pass.
9. The Jones bought (their, there, they're) new car in Germany.
10. Amar must finish the homework (hisself, himself) because nobody helps (he, him).

Pronouns can be found in the sentences below. When a sentence contains the incorrect pronoun, it should be changed. Leave a sentence alone if it is correct.

Example: *Sue gave he the books* → *Sue gave him the books.*

1. At the sport arena, Rahmat found Riza and she playing futsal.
2. For lunch, she and Laura both had hamburgers.
3. Yesterday, I took their clothing to the dry cleaners.
4. We delivered her flowers.
5. Susan took we to the mall in her car.
6. A week ago, Leo and her gave me some chocolates.
7. Could he and her attend the wedding party together?
8. Get ready for some awful news, yours and your husband.
9. They kept Jack and I the secret.
10. The people went campaigning their party in a public park.

UNIT 7

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (1)

The Testimony of Faith:

The testimony of faith is saying with conviction, *La ilahaila Allah, Muhammadur rasoolullah*. This saying means 'There is no true god but God (Allah), and Muhammad is the Messenger (Prophet) of God'. The first part, 'There is no true god but God', means that none has the right to be worshipped but God alone, and that God has neither partner nor son. This testimony of faith is called the Shahada, a simple formula which should be said with conviction in order to convert to Islam. The testimony of faith is the most important pillar of Islam.

Prayer:

Muslims perform five prayers a day. Each prayer does not take more than a few minutes to perform. Prayer in Islam is a direct link between the worshipper and God. There are no intermediaries between God and the worshipper. In prayer, a person feels inner happiness, peace, and comfort, and that God is pleased with him or her. The Prophet Muhammad _ said: Bilal, call (the people) to prayer, let us be comforted by it. Bilal was one of Muhammad's _companions who was charged to call the people to prayers. Prayers are performed at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and night. A Muslim may pray almost anywhere, such as in fields, offices, factories, or universities.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What are the pillars of Islam?
2. How many pillars does Islam have?
3. What is the first pillar of Islam?
4. What is another name of the testimony of faith?
5. Who has the right to be worshipped?
6. How many times do Muslims perform prayers a day?
7. What does the "prayer" mean?
8. Why is the prayer said to be the direct link between God and the worshippers?
9. Who was Bilal?
10. Which prayer should a Muslim do at dawn?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. The testimony of faith is named as the Shahada.
2. The testimony of faith is saying with compulsion.
3. Someone has the right to be worshipped, besides God.
4. Before converting to Islam, someone should say the testimony of faith with conviction.
5. The first pillar of Islam is the testimony of faith.
6. Muslims are obliged to perform fifty daily prayers.
7. There are two prayers that have four "rakaah".
8. Muslims will get inner peace and happiness in the prayer.
9. Bilal is the first prophet's companion to perform prayer.
10. Muslims must pray only at mosque.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY*Word List*

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Testimony	N	Kesaksian
2	Faith	N	Kepercayaan
3	Conviction	N	Keyakinan
4	True	Adj	Benar
5	Messenger	N	Rasul
6	Part	N	Bagian
7	None	Pronoun	Tidak satupun
8	Right	N	Hak
9	Alone	Adj	Sendiri
10	Neither	Conj	Bukan pula
11	Partner	N	Pasangan
12	Son	N	Anak laki-laki
13	Convert	V	Berpindah (agama)
14	Important	Adj	Penting
15	Pillar	N	Tiang/rukun
16	Prayer	N	Sholat
17	Perform	V	Melaksanakan
18	Direct	Adj	Langsung
19	Link	N	Mata rantai
20	Inner	Adj	Bagian dalam
21	Happiness	N	Kebahagiaan
22	Peace	N	Kedamaian
23	Comfort	N	Kenyamanan
24	Pleased	Adj	Senang

25	Companion	N	Sahabat
26	Charged	V	Ditugasi
27	Dawn	N	Subuh
28	Noon	N	Siang/zuhur
29	Mid afternoon	N	Sore/ashar
30	Sunset	N	Matahari terbenam/magrib
31	Night	N	Malam/Isya

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. It is that the last prophet sent by God is prophet Muhammad Pjuh.
2. It is very to arrange the future plans.
3. Mr. Jobs is married with two children, a and a daughter.
4. Don't forget to perform Isya' Before sleeping.
5. he nor she received the prize.
6. John this is my, Harrison.
7. Some say that money cannot by
8. We are very hear the news.
9. Search and discover the peace and in this five- star hotel in Bandar Lampung
10. Randy is to chair the meeting by the boss.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PREPOSITION

Prepositions are brief words which describe the connection between nouns and pronouns or specify when, where, and how of an

action of verbs. ³ Prepositions are always included in a collection of words known as a **prepositional phrase**.

1. **Simple Prepositions**, consist of a word as a single unit. Here are a few prevalent simple prepositions:

<i>about</i>	<i>above</i>	<i>across</i>	<i>at</i>
<i>after</i>	<i>against</i>	<i>along</i>	<i>among</i>
<i>before</i>	<i>below</i>	<i>beneath</i>	<i>beside</i>
<i>between</i>	<i>beyond</i>	<i>by</i>	<i>down</i>
<i>off</i>	<i>on</i>	<i>out</i>	<i>outside</i>
<i>without</i>	<i>within</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>around</i>

2. **Compound prepositions**, also known as **complex prepositions**, are made up of two or more words that are considered to be one word.

³ She was singing **in the middle of the** audience.

The **preposition** is **in the middle**.

The prepositional phrase is **in the middle of the audience**.

A list of a few compound prepositions is provided below.

in front of the class **in spite of** his sickness

on top of the mountain **in addition to** the explanation

Preposition + Noun

³ **The object of the preposition** is the noun or pronoun that ends the prepositional phrase.

*The woman **in a red gown** went **out the house** with **him**.*

The previous statement has three prepositional phrases, i.e. ***in a red gown, out the house, with him***. The objects of the preposition are the nouns or pronouns that are underlined.

D. EXERCISES

Find the prepositions and highlight them.

1. At the end of the day, they combed the beach for stones and shells.
2. Krista looked among the debris for photos of her parents.
3. Be cautious when approaching the tree that is home to a hornets' nest!
4. The three missing kids came running down the hill.
5. Every day at noon, **the cat with the sore ear** knocks on **the door**.
6. My son constructed the houses next to the store on in 1960.
8. Has the conference's theme been decided upon by the female members of your group?
9. The clown with the amusing hat won the award for best costume.

UNIT 8

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (2)

2

Giving Zakat (Support of the Needy):

All things belong to God, and wealth is therefore held by human beings in trust. The original meaning of the word zakat is both 'purification' and 'growth.' Giving zakat means 'giving a specified percentage on certain properties to certain classes of needy people.' The percentage which is due on gold, silver, and cash funds that have reached the amount of about 85 grams of gold and held in possession for one lunar year is two and a half percent. Our possessions are purified by setting aside a small portion for those in need, and, like the pruning of plants, this cutting back balances and encourages new growth. A person may also give as much as he or she pleases as voluntary alms or charity.

Fasting the Month of Ramadan:

Every year in the month of Ramadan, Muslims fast from dawn until sundown, abstaining from food, drink, and sexual relations. Although the fast is beneficial to health, it is regarded principally as a method of spiritual self-purification. By cutting oneself off from worldly comforts, even for a short time, a fasting person gains true sympathy with those who go hungry, as well as growth in his or her spiritual life.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. How is wealth held by human?
2. What is the original meaning of Zakat?
3. What does "zakat" mean?
4. To whom does zakat concern?
5. How many percent should muslims pay for zakat?
6. Why is zakat similar to the pruning of plants?
7. What is fasting?
8. Which month do muslims perform the obliged fasting?
9. What does the word "it" in the text refer to?
10. Why is fasting regarded as a method of spiritual self-purification?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Human possess all things in the word absolutely.
2. Human's wealth is only a trust from God
3. Zakat literally means 'purification' and 'growth'.
4. The percentage of zakat is 2,5%
5. All muslims can give and get *zakat*.
6. Zakat is performed to purify our possessions.
7. Muslims observe a single annual fast in the month of
Ramadan.
8. All Muslims conduct fasting for approximately 24 hours a day.
9. Fasting is useful for our heath and spirituality.
10. Fasting teaches us about the solidarity to the poor.

B. VOCABULARY BUILDING*Word List*

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Belong to	V	Milik
2	Wealth	N	Kekayaan
3	Human being	N	Manusia
4	Trust	N	Amanah
5	Purification	N	Penyucian
6	Growth	N	Pertumbuhan
7	Properties	N	Barang/harta
8	Certain	Adj.	Tertentu
9	Needy	N	Yang membutuhkan
10	Gold	N	Emas
11	Silver	N	Perak
12	Fund	N	Dana
13	Possession	N	Kepemilikan
14	Lunar	Adj	Perhitungan bulan
15	Purified (purify)	V	membersihkan
16	Portion	N	Bagian
17	pruning	N	Pembabatan
18	Encourage	V	Mengakibatkan
19	Voluntary	Adj	Suka-rela
20	alms	N	Sedekah
21	Charity	N	Amal
22	Fasting	N	Puasa
23	Abstain	V	Menahan/meniadakan
24	Beneficial	Adj	Bermanfaat

25	Health	N	Kesehatan
26	Purification	N	Penyucian
27	Wordly	Adj	Bergelimang
28	Gain	V	Memperoleh
29	Sympathy	N	Simpati
30	Hungry	Adj	Lapar
31	Spiritual	Adj	Rohani

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. This bag Hasan.
2. The Hijri year is based on the calendar.
3. Give the alms and to the needy.
4. She is in the voting of a new manager.
4. me, I will do my best.
5. is more expensive than silver.
6. She is appointed as the raiser in the committee.
7. Ardi often becomes a worker to help the disaster victims.
8. The teacher the students to win the debate contest.
9. Her struggle to raise her children alone gained
..... from the mayor of Bandar Lampung.
10. Islam teaches us to make balance between material and
aspects of live.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE PRESENT

Affirmative

Subject Pronoun	Verb	Example
They	- Base - Be: <i>are</i> and <i>am</i>	- They <i>go</i> to school. - We <i>are</i> IAIN Lampung students. - I <i>am</i> a football player.
We		
You		
I		
He	- Base + <i>-s / -es</i> - Be: <i>is</i>	- She <i>goes</i> to school. - He <i>is</i> a lawyer.
She		
It		

Negative

Subject Pronoun	Verb	Example
They	- <i>do not</i> + Base - Be + <i>not</i>	- They <i>do not go</i> to school. - We <i>are not</i> STAIN Metro students. - I <i>am not</i> a football player.
We		
I		
You		
He	- <i>Does not</i> + Base - Be + <i>not</i>	- She <i>does not go</i> to school. - He <i>is not</i> a lawyer.
She		
It		

Interrogative

Auxiliary	Subject Pronoun	Verb	Example
- Aux. Do - Be	They	Base	- <i>Do they go to school?</i> - <i>Are we IAIN Lampung students?</i> - <i>Am I a football player?</i>
	We		
	I		
	You		
- Aux. Does - Be	He	Base	- <i>Does she go to school?</i> - <i>Is he a lawyer?</i>
	She		
	It		

Function:

1

The simple present is used:

1. to express habits, repeated actions, unchanging situations, or general truths.

He **drinks** tea at breakfast. (*habit*);

We **catch** the bus every morning. (repeated action)

I **am** a civil servant; He **is** a lawyer. (*unchanging situation*);

Water **freezes** at zero degrees. (*general truth*)

2. to give instructions or directions:

You walk for two hundred meters, then **you turn** left.

3. to express fixed arrangements, present or future:

Your exam **starts** at 09.00.

4. to express future time, after some conjunctions: **after, when, before, as soon as, until:**

*He'll give it to you when **you come** next Saturday.*

BE CAREFUL! The simple present is **not used to express actions happening now.**

5. For set up arrangements

My father **comes** tomorrow.

Her course **begins** on the 26th October

6. With future constructions

He'll meet her before he **goes abroad.**

We'll give it to him when he **comes.**

Simple present, third person singular

1. **He, she, it:** in the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s:**

he wants, she needs, he gives, she thinks.

2. Negative and question forms use DOES (=the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.

*He wants. **Does** he want? He **does** not want.*

3. Verbs ending in -y : the third person changes the -y to **-ies:**

*fly **flies**, cry **cries***

Exception: if there is a vowel before the -y:

*play **plays**, pray **prays***

4. Add **-es** to verbs ending in: **-ss, -x, -sh, -ch**:

he passes, she catches, he fixes, it pushes

Examples:

1. Third person singular with s or -es

- a. *He goes* to school every morning.
- b. *She understands* English.
- c. *It mixes* the sand and the water.
- d. *He tries* very hard.
- e. *She enjoys* playing the piano.

Form

Example: *to think*

Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
I think	Do I think ?	I do not think.
You think	Do you think?	You don't think.
He/she/it thinks	Does he/she/it think?	He/she/it doesn't think.
We think	Do we think?	We don't think.
you think	Do you think?	You don't think.

D. EXERCISES

Use the Simple Present form for each verb in brackets on the following sentences.

1. He (live) peacefully in the countryside.
2. Her mother always (pray) for her success.
3. Fitri (buy) some Islamic book on the 23rd MTQ expo.

4. Water (boil) at 100° Celsius.
5. The express train (leave) at 7 am.
6. The children (not play) football on Tuesday.
7. Mr Hasan (be) an English lecturer in the university.
8. The Imrans (not travel) on Saturdays.
9. She usually (watch) the TV news program everyday.
10. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bakri (be) professors in law science at University of Indonesia.

Supply the blanks in each pair of question-answer with the simple present form of verbs in brackets .

1. (be) all IAIN students?
Yes, we (be) IAIN students.
2. Does he (have) a teaching schedule on Sundays?
No, He (not have) a teaching schedule on Sundays.
3. Who (work) in the bank?
My brother in the bank.
3. Why (do/does) he (sell) his mobile phone. I think he (need) money.
4. Where (do/does) you (play) football?
I (play) football in the yard.
5. How (do/does) he (go) to school?
He (go) to school by motorcycle.

UNIT 9

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM (3)

The Pilgrimage to Makkah

The annual pilgrimage (Hajj) to Makkah is an obligation once in a lifetime for those who are physically and financially able to perform it. About two million people go to Makkah each year from every corner of the globe. Although Makkah is always filled with visitors, the annual Hajj is performed in the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar. Male pilgrims wear special simple clothes which strip away distinctions of class and culture so that all stand equal before God.

The rites of the Hajj include circling the Kaaba seven times and going seven times between the hillocks of Safa and Marwa, as Hagar did during her search for water. Then the pilgrims stand together in Arafat and ask God for what they wish and for His forgiveness, in what is often thought of as a preview of the Day of Judgment. The end of the Hajj is marked by a festival, Eid Al-Adha, which is celebrated with prayers. This, and Eid al-Fitr, a feast-day commemorating the end of Ramadan, are the two annual festivals of the Muslim calendar.

(www.all-quran.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is pilgrimage?
2. Where do muslims perform pilgrimage?
3. To whom does pilgrimage concern?
4. How many times do muslims perform the obliged pilgrimage once a life time?
5. How many times do muslims perform the pilgrimage a year?
6. When do muslims perform pilgrimage?
7. What do male pilgrims wear for the pilgrimage?
8. What do pilgrims do in the rite of circling the Kaaba?
9. What do pilgrims do in the rite of going seven times between Safa and Marwa?
10. What makes different between Eid Al-Adha and Eid-al Fitr?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Muslims are obliged to perform pilgrimage only once in a lifetime.
2. The pilgrimage is performed to Mecca.
3. All Muslims without exception are obliged to perform the pilgrimage.
4. The pilgrimage lasts for twelve months.
5. The pilgrims are allowed to wear accessories during Hajj time.
6. Muslims circle around Kaaba 17 times during Hajj.
7. Circling around Kaaba is called Tawaf.

8. Arafa is located in Palestine.
9. At the end of Ramadan, Muslims celebrate Eid al-Adha.
10. Muslims celebrate eid al-Fitr during the hajj time.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Pilgrimage	N	Haji
2	Obligation	N	Kewajiban
3	Once	N	Sekali
4	Lifetime	N	Seumur hidup
5	Physically	Adv	Secara fisik
6	Financially	Adv	Secara financial
7	Perform	V	Melaksanakan
8	Million	N	Juta
9	Corner	N	Sudut/pojok
10	Globe	N	Dunia
11	Visitor	N	Tamu
12	Annual	Adj	Tahunan
13	Equal	Adj	Setara
14	Rite	N	Upacara agama/ibadah
15	Include	V	Meliput
16	Circling	V	Berputar
17	Hillock	N	Bukit kecil

18	Hagar	N	Siti Hajar
19	Forgiveness	N	Pengampunan
20	Preview	N	Pratinjau
21	Judgment	N	Pengadilan
22	Festival	N	Perayaan
23	Feast-day	N	Hari Raya
24	Commemorate	V	Memperingati

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. There will be anConference on Contemporary Issues in Islamic World in 2014 held by IAIN Raden Intan Lampung.
2. Performing prayers is one of muslim's to Allah.
3. Oh my Lord, I ask your for all of my sins.
4. The of the debate winner will be announced an hour to come..
5. Go.....the park, so you will get some refreshment .
6. The visitor team got the kick for seven times in the match.
7. Before the law, all human are
8. The Committee donated 100 rupiah or the Haiyan victim in the Philippines.
9. Every 1 Syawal of Hijri, all Muslims celebrate the eid Fithri.
10. Performing pilgrimage is obliged to the capable Muslims once in a

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Form

a. Positive: Subject + *to be* + *-ing V*

1 He is walking.

b. Negative: Subject + *to be* + *not* + *-ing V*

He is not (isn't) walking.

c. Interrogative: *To be* + subject + *-ing V?*

Is he walking?

For instance: *to leave*

Positive

I am leaving.

You are leaving.

He, she, it is leaving.

1

Negative

I am not leaving.

You aren't leaving.

He, she, it isn't leaving.

Interrogative

Am I leaving?

Are you leaving?

Is he, she, it leaving?

Function

The present continuous is used:

1. to describe an action that is going on at this moment e.g.

***You are studying** English grammar.*

2. to describe an action that is going on during this period of time or a trend, e.g.

*More and more people **are becoming** vegetarian.*

3. to describe an action or event in the future, which has already been planned or prepared (See also 'Ways of expressing the future') e.g.

***We're going** on holiday tomorrow.*

***I'm meeting** my boyfriend tonight.*

***Are they visiting** you next winter?*

4. to describe a temporary event or situation, e.g.

*He usually plays the drums, but **he's playing** bass guitar tonight.*

*The weather forecast was good, but **it's raining** at the moment.*

with 'always, forever, constantly', to describe and emphasize a continuing series of repeated actions, e.g.

*Harry and Sally **are always arguing!***

***You're forever complaining** about your mother-in-law!*

3. Verbs that are not typically employed in the continuous form

The following list of verbs typically refers to **states** rather than acts or processes and is written in the basic form:

Senses / Perception

feel, hear, see*, smell, taste*

Opinion

assume, believe, consider, doubt, feel (= think), find (= consider),

*suppose, think**

Mental states

forget, imagine, know, mean, notice

Emotions / desires

envy, fear, dislike, hate, hope

1

Measurement

contain, cost, weigh

Others

*look, seem, be, have **

Notes:

1. Verbs of perception (see, hear, feel, taste, smell) are often employed with 'can':

e.g. *She can smell..*

2. * These verbs may be used in the continuous form but with a different meaning, compare:

a. *This Jacket feels nice and soft. (= perception of the jacket's qualities)*

b. *Erica is feeling better now (= her health is recovering)*

a. *She has six cats and a lamb. (=possession)*

b. *He is having dinner. (= He is eating)*

a. *You can see him at school (= perception)*

b. *They are seeing her later (= We are planning to meet)*

D. EXERCISES

Fill in the blanks with the Present Continuous form of the verbs given in brackets.

1. I (finish) my first book at present.

2. He (do) his best for the final exam this semester.
3. Where are you (go) tonight?
4. Rizki and Sarah (get married) next year.
5. Their parents(travel) round Java.
6. A stuntman(climb) the mountain.
7. They (start) the new job next week.
8. The guests (arrive) to Bengkulu next month
9. The wind (blow)hard in winter.
10. We(take) a holiday today.

Choose one of two options to complete the following sentences.

1. Ihsan (comes, is coming) here next month.
2. Muslims (believe, are believing) Allah is the Great.
3. Sami (knows, is knowing) the correct answer.
4. Safa (are typing, is typing) a research paper.
5. The guests (are wanting, want) to buy some souvenirs.
6. Kamal (is fixing, fixes) his broken car now.
7. The girl (is liking, likes) candies very much.
8. Warda (studies, is studying) the history of prophet Muhammad at the moment.
9. The children (understand, are understanding) what the teacher says.
10. He (thinks, is thinking) about his future plan.

UNIT 10

2 ISLAM: THE DOOR TO ETERNAL PARADISE

God has said in the Qur'an: And give good news (O Muhammad) to those who believe and do good deeds, that they will have gardens (Paradise) in which rivers flow... (Qur'an, 2:25). God has also said: Race one with another for forgiveness from your Lord and for Paradise, whose width is as the width of the heavens and the earth, which has been prepared for those who believe in God and His messengers...(Qur'an, 57:21).

The Prophet Muhammad told us that the lowest in rank among the dwellers of Paradise will have ten times the like of this world, and he or she will have whatever he or she desires and ten times like it. Also, the Prophet Muhammad said: A space in Paradise equivalent to the size of a foot would be better than the world and what is in it. He also said: In Paradise there are things which no eye has seen, no ear has heard, and no human mind has thought of.

He also said: The most miserable man in the world of those meant for Paradise will be dipped once in Paradise. Then he will be asked: "Son of Adam, did you ever face any misery? Did you ever experience any hardship?" So he will say: "No, by God, O Lord! I never faced any misery, and I never experienced any hardship." If you enter Paradise, you will live a very happy life without sickness, pain, sadness, or death; God will be pleased with you; and you will live there forever. God has said in the Qur'an: But those who believe and

do good deeds, We will admit them to gardens (Paradise) in which rivers flow, lasting in them forever.... (Qur'an, 4:57)

(www.al-islam.org)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is one of some benefits of Islam?
2. Can you recite the verse of Qur'an (2:25)?
3. What is ordered to us referring to the verse of Qur'an (57:21)?
4. What is the good news for those who believe and do good deeds as stated in the Qur'an?
5. What does the underlined word His in the text refer to?
6. How many times will the dwellers of paradise have if compared to this word?
7. What was said by prophet Muhammad about paradise?
8. Which one is better, a space equivalent to a foot in paradise or the world and what is in it?
9. Do people feel any hardship or misery in paradise?
10. What will happen if someone enters paradise?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. Muslims who practice good activities and have faith are promised paradise.

2. We are told to compete with one another for pardon and paradise.
3. Ten times more people will live in Paradise than in this earth.
4. Paradise consists of some ranks of dwellers.
5. No one is able to feel, hear and think the things in paradise
6. Paradise is full of happiness and peace.
7. The dwellers of Paradise will never feel sick, sad and painful.
8. The hell is full with sickness and pain.
9. God will also be pleased with the dwellers of Hell.
10.The dwellers of Paradise will never live forever.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	News	N	Berita
2	Deeds	N	Perbuatan
3	Paradise	N	Surga
4	Race	V	Berlomba-lomba
5	Width	N	Luas
6	Lowest	Adj	Paling rendah
7	Rank	N	Tingkatan
8	Among	Prep	Di antara
9	Dweller	N	Penduduk
10	Whatever	Pron	Apapun
11	Desire	N	Berhasrat

12	Equivalent	Adj	Sama
13	Miserable	Adj	Sengsara
14	Be dipped	V	Dicelupkan
15	Hardship	N	Kesulitan
16	Misery	N	Kesengsaraan
17	Pain	N	Kesakitan

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. The Doctor has won the race in Sepang.
2. Have you heard the about the accident.
3. We must keep our aim t.
4. Every good deed is guaranteed with the
5. The government should notice and assure the rights of the urban
.....
6. Among three smart students, Sue got the score in math.
7. Two times two is With four.
8. The of the paper is 16 cm.
9. Cure your injured with the betadine.
10. Inside the, there are some challenges to be successful.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

1. Form

Regular verbs: *base + -ed*

e.g. *talked, exhibited, observed, enjoyed, grinned, finished*

Irregular verbs: see list of irregular verbs

Simple past, *be, have, do*:

Subject	Be	Have	Do
I	was	had	did
You	were	had	did
He, she, it	was	had	did
We	were	had	did
You	were	had	did
They	were	had	did

Positive

- a. I *visited* Japan a year ago.
- b. Headache *struck* her yesterday.
- c. Last night, we *finished* our assignment.

Interrogative and Negative

Note: Use the auxiliary "did," for example, to express the simple past form of "do" in the interrogative and negative moods.

Our assignment *wasn't* completed last night.

Did you remember me?

The contraction "n't" or the addition of just "not" can also be used to make the negative of "have" in the simple past. The auxiliary "do" is typically used with the interrogative form of "have" in the simple past.

They *weren't* in Rio last summer.

We *hadn't* any money.

We *didn't have* time to visit the Eiffel Tower.

We *didn't do* our exercises this morning.

Were they in Iceland last January?

1 **Did you have** a bicycle when you were a boy?

Did you do much climbing in Switzerland?

Simple past, regular verbs

Positive

Subject **verb + -ed**

I decided

Negative

Subject **did not infinitive without to**

They didn't visit ..

Interrogative

Did **subject** **infinitive without to**

Did she arrive...?

Interrogative negative

Did not **subject** **infinitive without to**

Didn't you like..?

Example: **to cry**, regular verb

Positive

I cried

You cried

He, she, it cried

We cried

1

Negative

I didn't cry

You didn't cry

He didn't cry

We didn't cry

Interrogative

Did **I** cry?

Did **you** cry?

Did **he** cry?

Did **we** cry?

You cried

You didn't cry

Did you cry?

They cried

They didn't cry

Did they cry?

Note: Use **the** auxiliary verb **did** for any verbs in the simple past that have a negative or interrogative form.

Example: **to write**, irregular verb

He **wrote** a letter to her yesterday.

He **didn't write** a letter to her yesterday.

Did he write a letter to her yesterday?

2. Function

When discussing an action that was finished in the past, the simple past is preferred. Duration is not significant. The action's timeline can be either current or far off.

Indonesia **proclaimed** its Independence in 1945.

He **stayed** in Jakarta in 1976.

They **crossed** the tunnel a week ago.

The simple past is related with specific past time expressions since you constantly use it to describe when something happened.

For instance:

1
- **frequency:** *often, sometimes, always;*

- **a definite point in time:** *last week, when I was a child, yesterday, six weeks ago.*

- **an indefinite point in time:** *the other day, ages ago, a long time ago etc.*

It is helpful to describe how far back in time something is with the term **ago**. It follows the time period, for example, a month ago, seven days ago, or an hour ago.

*Yesterday, They **arrived** in Bangkok.*

*He **finished** his job at *eleven o'clock*.*

*I **watched** a romantic movie *last month*.*

*We **went** to the cinema *last Sunday*.*

*They **played** football *when they were fifteen*.*

*She **sent** him a present *two days ago*.*

*Stones **was here** *ten minutes ago*.*

D. EXERCISES

Fill in the blanks with the Simple Past form of the verbs.

1. The Ahmads (spend) two days in Malaysia.
2. She (put) some money in the bank last month.
3. Someone (steal) the student's purse an hour ago.
4. Maudy (cut) her finger when she was slicing the onion.
5. The teacher (be) here an hour ago.
6. He (use to) smoke a pack of cigarettes a day.
7. Rahma (be, not) at home yesterday.
8. Something bad (happen) while she was driving home.
9. The boat (sink) since it (be) fully loaded.

10. She (not, sing) beautifully this night.

Choose one of two options given in brackets to complete the following sentences.

1. She did not (take, took) an Arabic lesson last semester.
2. Who (buy, bought) the vegetables yesterday?
3. They (go, went) to the zoo last week?
4. No, I didn't (talk, talked) to him.
5. She (is, was) here a minute ago.
6. The man (run, ran) fast to catch the bus.
7. Salma (did not makes, did not make) a good progress this semester.
8. My mother (put, pat) some berries on the chocolate cakes.
9. Some students (was not, were not) at class yesterday.
10. Two hours ago the it (rained, was raining) heavily.

Supply the blanks in each pair of question-answer with the simple past form of verbs in brackets .

1. (Do) you go to the cinema last night?
No, I (do, not).
2. Did he (write) the letter?
Yes, he (write) the letter.
3. How did she (cut) the dress?
She (cut) the dress by using scissors.
4. Where did they (buy) the book?

They (buy) the book at Gramedia Tanjung Karang.

5. Who (catch) the terrorist yesterday?

Densus 88 (catch) them.

UNIT 11

FORGIVENESS FOR ALL PREVIOUS SINS

When someone converts to Islam, God forgives all of his previous sins and evil deeds. A man called Amr came to the Prophet Muhammad and said: "Give me your right hand so that I may give you my pledge of loyalty." The Prophet stretched out his right hand. Amr withdrew his hand. The Prophet said: What has happened to you, O Amr? He replied: "I intend to lay down a condition." The Prophet asked: What condition do you intend to put forward? Amr said: "That God forgive my sins." The Prophet said: Didn't you know that converting to Islam erases all previous sins.

After converting to Islam, the person will be rewarded for his or her good and bad deeds according to the following saying of the Prophet Muhammad: Your Lord, Who is blessed and exalted, is most merciful. If someone intends to do a good deed but does not do it, a good deed will be recorded for him. And if he does do it, (a reward of) ten to seven hundred or many more times (the reward of the good deed), will be recorded for him. And if someone intends to do a bad deed but does not do it, a good deed will be recorded for him. And if he does do it, a bad deed will be recorded against him or God will wipe it out.

(www.al-islam.org)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What will happen when someone converts to Islam?
2. Who came to the prophet Muhammad insisting his pledge of loyalty?
3. What condition did Amr intend to put forward?
4. What did the prophet say about Amr's condition?
5. Why is a person sinless after converting to Islam?
6. Who is most merciful?
7. What does the underlined word "his" refer to in the text?
8. What will occur after a person converts to Islam?
9. Will a person get a good deed for his only good intension?
10. Will a person get a bad deed for his only bad intension?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. One disadvantage of converting to Islam is forgiveness for all previous sins.
2. Amr is one of the Prophet companions.
3. The conversation on the text is between the Prophet and Amir.
4. The condition asked by Amr is that God will forgive his sins.
5. The underlined word "his" refers to the prophet Muhammad.
6. Converting to Islam makes one free from previous sins.
7. After converting to Islam

8.With God's mercy, a Muslim's good deed will be multiplied from 10 to 700 times or many more.
9. When we only intend to do a bad deed, a bad deed will be recorded for us.
10. God may record or wipe out our bad deed on His will.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Convert	V	Berpindah (agama)
2	Forgive	V	Mengampuni
3	Previous	Adj	Sebelumnya
4	Sin	N	Dosa
5	Evil	Adj	Jahat
6	Deed	N	Perbuatan
7	Pledge	N	Sumpah
8	Loyalty	N	Kesetiaan
9	Stretch	V	Membentangkan
10	Withdrew	V	Menarik
11	Replied	V	Menjawab
12	Be rewarded	V	Dibalasi
13	According to	Prep	Menurut
14	Merciful	Adj	Maha Penyayang
15	Exalted	Adj	Maha Mulia
16	Intend	V	Berniat
17	Against	Prep	Terhadap

18	Wipe out	V	Menghapus
----	----------	---	-----------

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. *Murtad* is someone who the faith from Islam to others.
2. Oh Lord, please me for my sins.
3. In the match, PSBL beat PS Sigli with 2-0.
4. Muslims must declare themselves terrorism.
5. We are told to follow the evil deed with the good one..
6. Allah is the Almighty and
7. Anyone who intends to do good things with mercy.
8. Yesterday the treasurer of committee some cash money form the bank
9. Zainal, the final test will be more difficult than the mid test.
10. your arms in the morning to do the warming up.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

1. Form

Any verb's past tense (was/were) and the base of the primary verb + -ing combine to form the past continuous.

Subject	was/were	base + -ing
He	was	sitting

Positive: They were eating

Negative: They weren't eating

Interrogative: Were they eating?

Interrogative negative: Weren't they eating?

Example: **to drink**

Positive

Negative

Interrogative

I was drinking

I was not drinking

Was I drinking?

You were drinking

You were not drinking

Were you drinking?

He, she, it was playing

She wasn't drinking

Was she drinking?

We were drinking

We weren't drinking

Were we drinking?

You were drinking

You weren't drinking

Were you drinking?

They were drinking

They weren't drinking

Were they drinking?

2. Function

The **past continuous** expresses **past** tense activities **or** occurrences that started **in** the past but were **still ongoing** at the time of speaking. It expresses an **unfinished or incomplete previous action**, to put it another way.

It is employed:

1. Frequently, to explain the setting in a story written in the past tense.

"The sun **was shining** and the birds **were singing** as the elephant came out of the jungle. The other animals **were relaxing** in the shade of the trees, but the elephant moved very quickly. She **was looking** for her baby, and she didn't notice the hunter who **was watching** her through his binoculars. When the shot rang out, she **was running** towards the river..."

2. to refer to a task that was started but not completed because of another occurrence or activity

"I **was having** a beautiful dream when the alarm clock rang."

3. to show a shift of mind

"I **was going** to spend the day at the beach but I've decided to go on an excursion instead."

4. with 'wonder', to make a very polite request

"I **was wondering** if you could baby-sit for me tonight."

More examples:

"They **were waiting** for the bus when the accident happened".

"Caroline **was skiing** when she broke her leg."

"When we arrived he **was having** a bath."

"When the fire started I **was watching** television."

D. EXERCISES

*Combine each set of sentences so that second sentence become **a when clause**. Use the required verb forms.*

Example:

I (cross) the street. I (see) an accident.

I was crossing the street when I saw an accident.

1. She (do) her homework. She (become) very sleepy.

2. The refugees (walk) along the road. Some plane (appear) overhead.

3. She (prepare) dinner. A quarrel (break out) among the children.

4. They (eat) breakfast. They (hear) someone knock at the door.
5. They (watch) television. The light (go) out.
6. she (put) some water in the coffee pot. She (notice) a leak in the pot.
7. The old gentlemen (walk) in the park. A man with a gun (approach) him.
8. The student next to me (daydream) in class. The teacher (address) a question to him.
9. The children (play) in the street. A stranger (walk) over to them.
10. The family (eat) the dinner. The telephone (ring).

UNIT 12

5

THE PHENOMENAL GROWTH OF ISLAM

At the end of this chapter, it may be appropriate to point out an important indication of the truth of Islam. It is well known that in the USA and the whole world, Islam is the fastest-growing religion. The following are some observations on this phenomenon: _ “Islam is the fastest-growing religion in America, a guide and pillar of stability for many of our people...” (Hillary Rodham Clinton, *Los Angeles Times*).¹ “Moslems are the world’s fastest-growing group...” (The Population Reference Bureau, *USA Today*).² _ “...Islam is the fastest-growing religion in the country.” (Geraldine Baum; *Newsday* Religion Writer, *Newsday*).³ _ “Islam, the fastest-growing religion in the United States...” (Ari L. Goldman, *New York Times*).⁴ This phenomenon indicates that Islam is truly a religion from God. It is unreasonable to think that so many Americans and people from different countries have converted to Islam without careful consideration and deep contemplation before concluding that Islam is true. These converts have come from different countries, classes, races, and walks of life. They include scientists, professors, philosophers, journalists, politicians, actors, and athletes.

(www.al-islam.org)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. According to the text, what is the indication of the truth of Islam?
2. Which religion indicates the fastest-growing in the USA and the whole world?
3. Are there any observations about the phenomenal growth of Islam?
4. What did Mrs. Clinton say about the phenomenon?
5. Besides Mrs. Clinton, who else said about the phenomenal growth of Islam?
6. What is indicated by the phenomenon?
7. Why did so many Americans regard that Islam is true?
8. Did the phenomenon only happen in the USA?
9. Before converting to Islam, what did Americans do?
10. Who converts to Islam these days?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1.The phenomenon of the growth of Islam in the USA is unknown.
- 2..... The growth of Islam indicates the truth of Islam.
- 3..... The fastest-growing of Islam is only found in the USA.
- 4..... Mrs. Clinton said that Islam had caused the instability in the USA.
5. Los Angeles Times is one of newspapers in the USA.

6. There is no relation between the truth of Islam and the phenomenon of the fastest-growing Islam in the USA.
7. Americans are irrational in concluding that Islam is true.
8. Americans and citizens from other nations have converted to Islam without giving it much thought or meaningful thought.
9. Islam is also accepted by many races in the world.
10. The new comers to Islam are from various walks of life including the current US president, Barack Obama.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Chapter	N	Bab
2	Appropriate	Adj	Patut
3	Point out	V	Mengemukakan
4	Indication	N	Petunjuk
5	Truth	N	Kebenaran
6	Well known	Adj	Terkenal
7	Whole	Adj	Seluruhnya
8	Fastest-growing	Adj	Berkembang cepat
9	Religion	N	Agama
10	Observation	N	Pengamatan
11	Phenomenon	N	Fenomena/gejala
12	Guide	N	Petunjuk
13	Pillar	N	Tiang

14	Stability	N	Stabilitas
15	The USA	N	Amerika Serikat
16	Indicate	V	Menunjukkan
17	Truly	Adv	Benar-benar
18	Unreasonable	Adj	Tidak masuk akal
19	Different	Adj	Berbeda
20	Without	Prep	Tanpa
21	Consideration	N	Pertimbangan
22	Deep	Adj	Dalam
23	Contemplation	N	Perenungan
24	Conclude	V	menyimpulkan
25	Races	N	Ras
26	Walk of life	N	Pekerjaan
27	Scientist	N	Ilmuwan
28	Philosopher	N	Filosof
29	Journalist	N	Wartawan
30	Politician	N	Politisi
31	Actor	N	Actor
32	Athlete	N	Atlet

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. We have a opinion on that case.
2. During his activity as a professional sport player, he was a very successful

3. We have to maintain the political in order to carry out the development of our country.
4. Many around the word joint an international conference on global warming in 2009 in Ontario, Canada.
5. Islam has a prominent named Al Ghazali.
6. She left him saying good bye.
7. Find an answer for the question.
8. Since his youth, the prophet Muhammad is for his trustworthy.
9. The presenter has the significant impact of global recession for the economic condition of Indonesia.
10. This book consists of six

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

1. Form

Any verb's present perfect is made up of two parts: the main verb's past participle and the proper form of the auxiliary verb to have (present tense). A normal verb's past participle is *base + ed*. e.g. *moved, wanted, cried*.

Positive

Subject	to have	past participle
<i>We</i>	<i>have</i>	<i>studied.</i>

Negative

Subject	to have + not	past participle
<i>We</i>	<i>haven't</i>	<i>studied.</i>

Interrogative

to have	subject	past participle
<i>Have</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>studied..?</i>

Interrogative negative

to have + not	subject	past participle
<i>Hasn't</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>studied...?</i>

Example: *to do*, present perfect

Positive

I have done

You have done

He/she/it has done

We have done

You have done

They have done

Negative

I haven't done

You haven't done

He/she/it hasn't done

We haven't done

You haven't done

They haven't done

Interrogative

Have I done?

Have you done?

Has he/she/it done?

Have we done?

Have you done?

Have they done?

2. Function

When there is a connection between the present and the past, the Present Perfect is utilized. Although the exact moment of the activity is unknown, we are frequently more interested in the outcome than the deed itself.

The present perfect is used to describe:

1. A condition or action that began in the past and is still going on today.

She **has stayed** in Lampung since 2005 (= and She still does.)

2. an act carried out in a time interval that has not yet ended.

We **have been** to the theater three times this month (= and the month isn't over yet.)

3. An action that was repeated in an undetermined time frame between the past and the present.

He **has mentioned** her name several times.

4. An activity that was finished only recently, as indicated by the word "just"

We **have just found** the solution.

5. a course of action where timing is unimportant.

He **has summarized** the book (the **result** of his summarizing is important).

D. EXERCISES

Supply the correct forms of the present perfect tense from the verbs in the brackets.

1. The professor (lecture) for over an hour.
2. They (already know) each other since childhood.
3. you (ever taste) such good apple pie?
4. He is the worst student she (ever have).
5. The baby (sleep) for three hours.
6. Raihan (find) many difficulties since he came to this country.
7. Some students (study) all week for the final examination.
8. I (knock) on the door for fifteen minutes, but so far no one (answer).
9. The tourist (recently arrived) in this country.
10. The mother (never see) her son for two weeks.

UNIT 13

THE SCIENTIFIC MIRACLES IN THE HOLY QUR'AN

The Qur'an is the literal word of God, which He revealed to His Prophet Muhammad through the Angel Gabriel. It was memorized by Muhammad, who then dictated it to his Companions. They, in turn, memorized it, wrote it down, and reviewed it with the Prophet Muhammad. Moreover, the Prophet Muhammad reviewed the Qur'an with the Angel Gabriel once each year and twice in the last year of his life. From the time the Qur'an was revealed, until this day, there has always been a huge number of Muslims who have memorized all of the Qur'an, letter by letter. Some of them have even been able to memorize all of the Qur'an by the age of ten. Not one letter of the Qur'an has been changed over the centuries.

The Qur'an, which was revealed fourteen centuries ago, mentioned facts only recently discovered or proven by scientists. This proves without doubt that the Qur'an must be the literal word of God, revealed by Him to the Prophet Muhammad, and that the Qur'an was not authored by Muhammad or by any other human being. This also proves that Muhammad is truly a prophet sent by God. It is beyond reason that anyone fourteen hundred years ago would have known these facts discovered or proven only recently with advanced equipment and sophisticated scientific methods.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does "literal" mean?
2. What does the underlined word "His" (line 2) refer to?
3. Who is the Angel Gabreil?
4. How does prophet Muhammad receive the Quran?
5. How many time did Muhammad review the Quran with Gabreil?
6. Why does Quran remain original until now?
7. What are the evidence of Quran as the literal word of God?
9. How long has Quran last until now?
10. Why was Muhammad or another human not the originator of the Quran?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1.It is true that the origin of the Quran comes from God.
- 2..... Allah revealed the Quran to Muhammad by Himself.
- 3..... Angel Gabreil revealed Quran to Muhammad.
- 4..... The word "it" (line 3) refers to the Quran.
5. The word "they" (line 3) refers to Angel Gabreil.
6. Muhammad wrote the Quran.
7. In a year, Muhammad reviewed the Quran once with Angel Gabreil.
8.In the last year of his life, Muhammad reviewed the Quran three times.

9. The Quran remains original until now.

10.....The facts support the Quran is actually the revealed words of God.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	God	N	Tuhan (Allah)
2	Literal	Adj	harfiah
3	Revealed	V	mewahyukan
4	Angel	N	malaikat
5	Gabreil	N	Jibril
6	(to be) memorized	V	dihapalkan
7	dictated	V	mendiktekan
8	Companions	N	sahabat
9	Centuries	N	berabad-abad
10	Mentioned	V	menyebutkan
11	Scientist	N	ilmuwan
12	Sophisticated	Adj	canggih
13	Recently	Adv	baru-baru ini
14	Prove	V	membuktikan
15	Doubt	N	keragu-raguan
16	(To be) authored	V	dikarang

17	Scientific	Adj	ilmiah
18	Truly	Adv	benar-benar

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Many have conducted research about the originality of the Quran.
2. I have watched the film
3. The meaning of Islam is 'peace'.
4. The teacher the material to the students.
5. Nowadays the advance of information technology becomes more

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

SIMPLE FUTURE

1. Form

Will / Shall + the infinitive without "to" make up the simple future.

Subject will infinitive without to

She **will** go...

Positive

He **will** leave I **shall** go

Negative

I **will not** drink I **won't** drink

Interrogative

Will he believe?

Interrogative negative

Won't they play?

Contractions:

I will	I'll ¹
We will	we'll
You will	you'll
He, she, will	he'll, she'll
They will	they'll

IMPORTANT: The form "it will" is not typically abbreviated.

Example: *to win*, simple future

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
I'll win	I won't win	Will I win?
*I will/shall win	I shan't win	Shall I win?
You'll win	You won't win	Will you win?
He, she, it will win	He won't win	Will she win?
We'll win	We won't win	Will we win?
*We will/shall win	We shan't win	Shall we win?
You will win	You won't win	Will you win?
They'll win	They won't win	Will they win?

* NOTE: *Shall* is used in place of *will* when referring to *I* or *We*.

2. Function

The term "simple future" reflects facts or certainty and alludes to a future period.

¹ The simple future is utilized:

a. to foresee a future occurrence: Tomorrow it will be cloudy.

- b. to make an impulsive decision: I'll use my credit card to get the books.
- c. to indicate readiness: I'll do the dishes.
- d. to indicate refusal: I won't go until I see the boss!
- e. to make a proposal: Shall I bring your bag?
- f. to put out a suggestion: Shall we visit grandma tomorrow?
- g. to request direction or advice: What shall I say to the guests?
- h. to command: You will carry out my instructions exactly.
- i. to extend a formal invitation: Will you join me to the dance?

D. EXERCISES

The simple future tense is used in which of the following sentences?

- A. We are started building our house.
- B. We will start building our house.
- C. We will be started building our house by tomorrow.
- D. We have started building our house.

Write simple future tense sentences using the pronouns I, You, We, They, He, She, and It.

UNIT 14

6

THE QUR'AN ON HUMAN EMBRYONIC DEVELOPMENT

In the Holy Qur'an, God speaks about the stages of man's embryonic development: We created man from an extract of clay. Then We made him as a drop in a place of settlement, firmly fixed. Then We made the drop into an alaqah (leech, suspended thing, and blood clot), then We made the alaqah into a mudghah (chewed substance). (Qur'an,23:12-14). Literally, the Arabic word alaqah has three meanings: (1) leech, (2) suspended thing, and (3) blood clot.

In comparing a leech to an embryo in the alaqah stage, we find similarity between the two. Also, the embryo at this stage obtains nourishment from the blood of the mother, similar to the leech, which feeds on the blood of others. The second meaning of the word alaqah is "suspended thing." The third meaning of the word alaqah is "blood clot." We find that the external appearance of the embryo and its sacs during the alaqah stage is similar to that of a blood clot. This is due to the presence of relatively large amounts of blood present in the embryo during this stage. Also during this stage, the blood in the embryo does not circulate until the end of the third week. Thus, the embryo at this stage is like a clot of blood.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does the underlined word "We" (line 2) refer to?
2. What does word "clay" (line 3) mean?
3. How many meanings of does the word "alaqah" literally has?
4. What similarity do you find between a leech and embryo?
5. What does embryo look like during the alaqah stage?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1.The word "We" (line 2) refers to God.
- 2..... The stage of human embryonic development starts from mudghah to alaqah.
- 3..... Only two names mentions the meanings of alaqah.
- 4..... Literally alaqah means leech, suspended thing and blood clot.
5. Embryo during the alaqah stage looks like a blood clot.

E. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Human	N	manusia
2	Extract	N	Sari pati

3	Clay	N	tanah
4	Literally	Adv	Secara harfiah
5	Blood	N	Darah
6	Leech	N	lintah
7	Clot	N	Gumpalan darah
8	Stage	N	Tahap
9	External	Adj	(dari/di) luar
10	Sac	N	Ari-ari
11	Nourishment	N	Asupan makanan
12	Relatively	Adv	Secara relatif

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. Human have internal and motivation .
2. The new shirt suits your appearance.
3. Milk is an essential required by baby to grow.
4. My type is B.
5. We often find in the rice field.

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions, also known as connectives, are words that tie sentences together. Words, phrases, or clauses can be joined by a conjunction.

KINDS OF CONJUNCTION:**1. CO-ORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS**

Co-ordinate conjunctions link words that belong to the same grammatical category, such as nouns with other nouns, adjectives with other adjectives, and so on. Co-ordinate conjunctions are limited to seven only:

and but or nor
for yet so

2. CORRELATIVE CONJUNCTIONS

Similar to co-ordinate conjunctions, this limited group of linking words is always used in pairs.

not only/but also

Harold was not only late, but also at the wrong address.

neither/nor

Harold was neither on time, nor at the right address.

either/or

Harold was either late, or lost.

whether/or

I don't care whether Harold gets here or not.

both/and

Both Harold and Steve arrived two hours late.

3. CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS

In order to connect two entire sentences with very similar meanings, conjunctive adverbs are utilized.

Lightning struck the old farmhouse. The old farmhouse burned to the ground.

³ The house burned down in this scenario because it was struck by lightning, notwithstanding the possibility that these two incidents are unrelated.

A writer may decide to state

- ³ Lightning struck the old farmhouse; therefore, it burned to the ground.
- Lightning struck the old farmhouse; consequently, it burned to the ground.

³ A semicolon should come before it and a comma should come after it when a conjunctive adverb is used to connect two entire sentences.

The most typical conjunctive adverbs are shown below.

³

therefore	moreover	thus
consequently	as a result	however
nevertheless	hence	otherwise
besides	anyway	instead
meanwhile	furthermore	still

³ These words are adverbs if they do not connect two complete ideas.

It snowed last night; therefore, we didn't go.

We did, however, call them to explain.

4. SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Several other terms are frequently employed as conjunctions. Subordinate conjunctions are what they are known as. They are employed to combine two concepts that would otherwise need two distinct sentences.

She was confused. She didn't ask any questions.

Although she was confused, she didn't ask any questions.

The road was slippery. The truck drivers stopped carefully.

The truck drivers stopped carefully because the road was slippery.

I will be able to come sometime. I am not sure when that time will be.

I am not sure when I will be able to come.

Here are a few more instances of subordinate conjunctions in use.

We stopped at the grocery store after we bought gas.

If I were you, I would start studying now.

Since she got that job, she hasn't been able to go to school.

You won't be able to write your GED unless you sign up now.

As soon as you can, make sure Mark is alright.

Her boyfriend will do whatever she asks.

3 Every sentence with a subordinate conjunction has at least two complete verb phrases, as you can see. These common subordinate conjunctions are listed below.

after*	since*	whether
although	while	where
as	than*	why
as if	though	when
because	unless	how
before*	until*	
even if	if	

Asterisk-denoted words (*) can occasionally be used as prepositions.

3 To decide whether these words are being used as prepositions or conjunctions, you must carefully read the sentence. If the word is a preposition, just a noun or pronoun will come after it. If it is a subordinate conjunction, a noun and a verb will come after it.

D. EXERCISES

3
Write down these sentences in your notebook. Make the conjunctions bold. Then specify whether they are combining words, phrase groups, or full thoughts (clauses).

1. Apples and oranges are good for you.
2. It was a life and death situation.
3. Look under the table and in the closet.
4. I wanted to travel quickly and cheaply, but I couldn't get a ride.
5. We bought the tickets, so we went to the concert.
6. After we saw a deer, we drove to Metro town.
7. Before he gets sicker, he should go to the doctor.
8. We sent you a full and complete refund when you asked for it.
9. We ran home because it was raining.
10. Until the snow melts, we will have to stay home

Determine which of the following sentences uses prepositions and which contains subordinate conjunctions.

1. Before the meeting began, they ate some snack.
2. Before the movie, we got some food to eat.
3. Because he lost his job, he couldn't afford his family needs.
4. Because of his richness, he is able to buy some expensive cars.
5. Since she got a job, she built a new house.
6. Since the election, many parties made a political coalition.

UNIT 15

6

THE QUR'AN ON MOUNTAINS (1)

A book entitled Earth is a basic reference textbook in many universities around the world. One of its two authors is Professor Emeritus Frank Press. He was the Science Advisor to former US President Jimmy Carter, and for 12 years was the President of the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, DC. His book says that mountains have underlying roots. These roots are deeply embedded in the ground, thus, mountains have a shape like a peg.

This is how the Qur'an has described mountains. God has said in the Qur'an: Have We not made the earth as a bed, and the mountains as pegs? (Qur'an, 78:6-7). Modern earth sciences have proven that mountains have deep roots under the surface of the ground (see figure 9) and that these roots can reach several times their elevations above the surface of the ground. So the most suitable word to describe mountains on the basis of this information is the word 'peg,' since most of a properly set peg is hidden under the surface of the ground.

(www.islam-guide.com)

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What does "textbook" mean?
2. What does the underlined word "its" (line 2) refer to?
3. What is the book's title as a basic reference on the study of earth?
4. Who composed the book?
5. Who is Frank Press?
6. What does Press say about mountains?
7. Why do mountains have underlying roots?
8. What has God said in describing mountains
9. How does the modern science prove about the mountain?
10. What does the word "peg" mean?

Based on the text, select True (T) or False (F) for each of the following statements.

1. Many universities all over the world use the book Earth as a basic reference.
- 2..... The book tells us about the earth and the sea.
- 3..... Frank Press is the US president.
- 4..... The findings of the book is in line with the statement in the Quran (78:6-7).
5. It is said that the mountains function as the peg for earth.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY*Word List*

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	Mountain	N	gunung
2	entitled	V	Berjudul
3	Basic	Adj	Dasar
4	Reference	N	Rujukan
5	Textbook	N	Buku wajib
6	Around	Prep	Di seluruh
7	Professor	N	Guru besar
8	Science	N	Ilmu pengetahuan
9	Advisor	N	Penasehat
10	US	N	Amerika Serikat
11	root	N	Akar
12	(to be) embedded	V	Dibenamkan
13	bed	N	Tempat (alas) tidur
14	peg	N	Patok/paku bumi
15	surface	N	Permukaan
16	under	Prep	Di bawah
17	elevation	N	Ketinggian
18	suitable	Adj	Cocok
19	hidden	Adj	Tersembunyi
20	properly	Adv	Sewajarnya

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

VERB

The verb, one of the primary components of every sentence, is ³ **the third part of speech** discussed **in this module**. In actuality, without at least one verb, a sentence is not a sentence.

A. KINDS OF VERBS

Words that express activity or a state of being are called verbs.

³

1. ACTION VERBS

All **verbs are** essentially **action verbs**. **They** demonstrate the fact **that something is** happening or is **being done**. The five senses are used to describe the behaviors that they allude to.

The children are *watching* TV now.

The student *lost* her wallet yesterday.

My uncle will *visit* his daughter tomorrow.

Action verbs might also convey intangible mental activity.

The man *realized* his misconduct.

Joe *love* her so much.

Andy really *admires* his wife.

2. BE- VERBS

Very few verbs can describe a state of being. These are often known as copula verbs or linking verbs. They demonstrate the reality of something or someone.

She *is* here.

You *will be* successful.

John *is* a policeman.

Several linking verbs are listed below.

³
 am was being
 is were be
 are has been had been
 have been will be will have been
 are become (all forms) seem (all forms)

Pay attention to the sentences below.

I *am* nervous.

I *am* a teacher.

I *ate* the banana.

The word "nervous" is used to characterize the writer's current state of being in the first sentence, which begins with the verb *am*. One technique to employ a "state of being" or "linking verb" is in this manner. The second implies that "I" equals "a teacher" because the pronoun *I* and the noun *teacher* both refer to the same individual. In other words, the writer is a teacher. The "state of being" or "linking verb" is used again here.

The verb *ate* in the third sentence, on the other hand, most obviously describes an activity. Additionally, the terms "I" and "apple" are not interchangeable. *Eat* is not a linking verb; it is an action verb.

Only a few verbs can be employed as connecting or action verbs. These are the most typical examples.

smell grow
taste sound
feel look

These verbs are referred to as action verbs if they are employed to describe a practical action, something that can be seen or experienced.

Hasan *tasted* the chocolate.

Rudy *smelled* the fragrance.

The driver *sounded* the horn.

These verbs are regarded as linking verbs if they are employed to indicate a condition or the existence of a particular quality.

The perfume *smells* nice.

The thunder *sounded* booming before the rain.

The picture *looks* charming.

3

B. FORMS OF VERBS

1. AUXILIARY VERBS

In the previous section, the verbs you identified consisted of only one word.

The verbs you named in the previous part were single-word type.

She usually *goes* jogging every day.

The student *feels* nervous.

A verb phrase, also known as a compound verb, can occasionally consist of more than one word. The word that describes the action is known as the main verb in a verb phrase, and the other words that specify the time the event occurred are known as auxiliary verbs.

She will visit her mother tomorrow.

Mary and Gigi *are doing* the painting.

Did you sing that song?

The above sentences contain *will*, *are*, and *did* as auxiliary verb. *Visit*, *doing*, and *sing* are the main verbs. Think about how the auxiliary verbs change the meaning in the sentences below.

The auxiliary verbs *will*, *are*, and *did* are used in the sentences above. The main verbs are *visit*, *doing*, and *sing*. Consider how the auxiliary verbs in the sentences below alter their meaning.

I am drinking the coke now.

Before eating, I *had drunk* the water.

When she came, I *was drinking* juice.

I *will drink* pop ice before eating.

I *will have drunk* tea by 7 am.

Other terms that can be employed as auxiliary verbs are listed below.

has have had

would could should

may might must

can

am is are

was were

has have had

shall will

do does did

have been, has been, had been

am being, are being, is being, was being, were being

Several auxiliary verbs can be found in some sentences, as you have just seen.

She *will have earned* much money by the end of the year.

Will and *have* both function as auxiliary verbs. *Earned* is the key verb. Even though it is uncommon, a verb phrase might have up to four helpers.

C. EXERCISES

The verbs in these sentences should be underlined. Copy them into your notepad.

1. The robin sat on a lower branch.
2. In the gentle breeze, seagulls soared idly.
3. He had an accident-related dream.
4. Melissa commutes by foot every morning to her job.
5. Frequently in the evenings, she took the bus home.
6. Everyday, his parents pondered him.
7. The tree was quite attractive.
8. For hours, the lions dozed off in the sunlight.
9. The Roberts took a long journey to Egypt.
10. Messi has joint PSG since 2020.

Describe an interesting occurrence in a paragraph. All the verbs you employ should be italicized.

UNIT 16

THE QUR'AN ON MOUNTAINS (2)

5

The history of science tells us that the theory of mountains having deep roots was introduced only in 1865 by the Astronomer Royal, Sir George Airy. Mountains also play an important role in stabilizing the crust of the earth. They hinder the shaking of the earth. God has said in the Qur'an: And He has set firm mountains in the earth so that it would not shake with you... (Qur'an, 16:15)

Likewise, the modern theory of plate tectonics holds that mountains work as stabilizers for the earth. This knowledge about the role of mountains as stabilizers for the earth has just begun to be understood in the framework of plate tectonics since the late 1960's. Could anyone during the time of the Prophet Muhammad have known of the true shape of mountains? Could anyone imagine that the solid massive mountain which he sees before him actually extends deep into the earth and has a root, as scientists affirm? Modern geology has confirmed the truth of the Qur'anic verses.

A. READING COMPREHENSION

On the basis of the text, respond to the following questions.

1. What is the main topic of the passage?
2. What does the word "hinder" mean?
3. What does the underlined word "They" (line 5) refer to?

4. When as the first theory about the mountains introduced?
5. In what verse, has Allah said about the function of mountains?
6. Based on the passage, how many functions of the mountains for the earth?
7. What does the modern theory of plate tectonics say?
8. When did the theory of plate tectonic begin to be understood?
9. What does the word "geology mean?
10. What has been confirmed by the modern geology?

Choose whether each of the following sentences is True (T) or False (F) based on the text.

1. In 1865, the hypothesis of mountains was first put forth.
- 2..... The theory was introduced by astrologist.
- 3..... Mountains can help the earth shake.
- 4..... According to the theory of plate tectonics, mountains stabilize the earth.
5. The words of the Quran have been proven true by the most recent geology.

B. VOCABULARY MASTERY

Word List

No	Word	Class	Meaning
1	(to be) introduced	V	diperkenalkan
2	Astronomer	N	Ahli astronomi

3	Stabilize	V	Menyeimbangkan
4	Stabilizer	N	Penyeimbang
5	Hinder	V	menahan
6	Crust	N	lempengan
7	Begin	V	Mulai
8	Framework	N	Kerangka kerja
9	During	Prep	Selama
10	Massive	V	Sangat besar
11	Affirm	V	Menegaskan
12	Geology	N	Ilmu bumi

Fill in the blanks with suitable words from the word list.

1. We have a opinion on that case.
2. During his activity as a professional sport player, he was a very successful
3. We have to maintain the political in order to carry out the development of our country.
4. Many around the word joint an international conference on global warming in 2009 in Ontario, Canada.
5. Islam has a prominent named Al Ghazali.
6. She left him saying good bye.
7. Find an answer for the question.
8. Since his youth, the prophet Muhammad is for his trustworthy.

9. The presenter has the significant impact of global recession for the economic condition of Indonesia.
10. This book consists of six

C. GRAMMAR FOCUS

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Depending on how they are used in sentences and their intended meaning, verbs can also be categorized as active or passive. When a verb is employed **in the active voice**, it appears **in a sentence** like this.

The burglar *broke* the window at 10.45 pm on a rainy night.

The subject who performed the action is typically named first and the object who got the action is typically addressed last in sentences using the active voice. *The car* is the subject of the highest emphasis in this example because when you hear or read a sentence, your brain automatically gives the most weight to the first item you hear.

Verbs used in the passive voice, on the other hand, appear like this in sentences.

The window was broken by the burglar on a rainy night.

The window was broken on a rainy night.

Because it is mentioned first in this instance, the man is now the center of attention. Using the passive voice has the effect of "downplaying" the action's "doer." Passive voice verbs are frequently used in writing by new writers. Passive voice is typically avoided in "good writing" since it dilutes and diminishes the message. The

passive voice is only helpful in a few rare occasions. Reducing someone's or something's accountability for a behavior is one of them.

D. EXERCISES

3

You can identify the verbs in the following sentences by underlining them. Find out whether the verb is in the active or passive voice next.

1. The storm scared the hell out of me.
2. On Resources Road, my automobile ran out of gas.
3. I may have overlooked including your name on the list.
4. A stray gunshot injured the child.
5. I was heartbroken.
6. Stephen King is the author of numerous best-sellers.
7. The strike vote will be held on Monday of next week.
8. Halifax was the location of that document's writing in 1774.
9. In the following election, our MLA will be re-elected.
10. The new mall will be built using local labor.
11. In an hour, the audience will start to arrive.
12. Sandra's writing is getting better every day.
13. We have been looking for solutions to our problems.
14. Votes were repeatedly recounted after the elections.
15. I've just been considering you.

3

You can practice changing verbs from the passive to the active voice by rewriting all the passive verbs you discovered in the sentences in the last exercise.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
abide	abode	abode
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoken
be	was, were	been
bear	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
befall	befell	befallen
begin	began	begun
behold	beheld	beheld
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bid	bade	bidden
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blent	blent
bless	blest	blest
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought

cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
cleave	clove	cloven
cling	clung	clung
clothe	clad	clad
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
crow	crowed	crowed
cut	cut	cut
dare	dared	dared
deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
dive	dived	dived
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
dwell	dwelt	dwelt
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown

forbid	forbade	forbidden
forecast	forecast	forecast
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
forsake	forsook	forsaken
forswear	forsook	forsook
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	gotten
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graved
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	ground
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant	leant
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left

lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
mislead	misled	misled
mistake	mistook	mistaken
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood
outdo	outdid	outdone
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown
outshine	outshine	outshone
overcome	overcame	overcome
overhang	overhung	overhung
overhear	overheard	overheard
overlay	overlaid	overlaid
overleap	overleapt	overleapt
oversleep	overslept	overslept
overtake	overtook	overtaken
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown
pay	paid	paid
prove	proved	proven
put	put	put
quit	quitted	quitted
read	read	read
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt
recast	recast	recast
rend	rent	rent

retell	retold	retold
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	run	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
sew	sewed	sewn
shake	shook	shaken
shear	sheared	sheared
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
sing	sang	sung
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
speak	spoke	spoken
speed	sped	sped
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spread	spread	spread
stand	stood	stood

steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tell	told	told
tear	tore	torn
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
unbend	unbent	unbent
underbid	underbid	underbid
undergo	underwent	undergone
understand	understood	understood
uphold	upheld	upheld
upset	upset	upset
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
wet	wet	wet
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
wring	wrung	wrung
write	wrote	written

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