

Master the descriptive text materials with this engaging **Islamic-Based English Textbook**! Specially designed for Grade 7 students at Madrasah Tsanawiyah, this book serves as a **supplementary resource** to support English learning—particularly focused on descriptive texts.

Packed with colorful pages, fun exercises, and real-life Islamic contexts, this book helps students build vocabulary, understand essential language features, and strengthen their reading and writing skills. Each chapter integrates Islamic values to make learning more meaningful and relevant to students' everyday lives.

Through interactive activities and structured guidance, students will gain confidence in describing people, animals, places, and more using simple English. Whether used in the classroom or for self-study, this textbook is the perfect companion for young learners on their journey to mastering descriptive text with an Islamic perspective.

Make English learning purposeful, practical, and fun!

Penerbit Mafy (PT MAFY MEDIA LITERASI INDONESIA)
Tanah Garam, Kota Solok, Sumatera Barat 27312
Anggota IKAPI 041/SBA/2023

✉ penerbitmafym@gmail.com
🌐 penerbitmafy.com
📞 Penerbit Mafy
📄 Mafy Media Literasi



PENDIDIKAN

ISBN 978-634-200-882-3



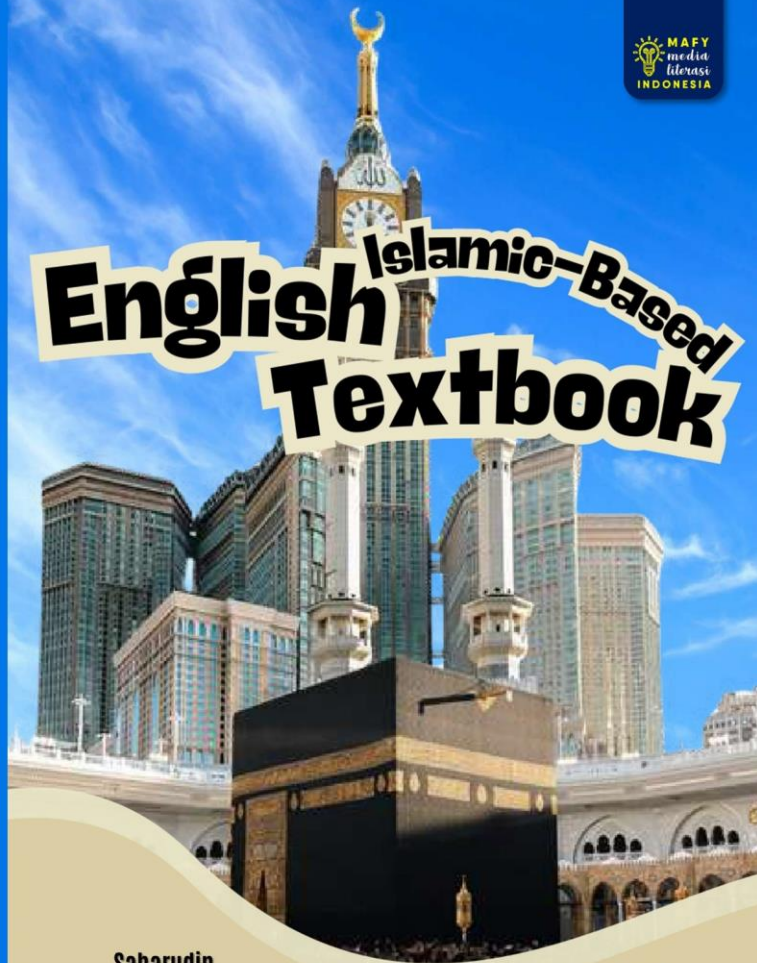
9

786342

208823

ISLAMIC-BASED ENGLISH TEXTBOOK

Islamic-Based English Textbook



Saharudin
Muhammad Fauzan
Nadya Fadillah

MTs/N
Grade
VII

ISLAMIC-BASED ENGLISH TEXTBOOK

UU No 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta

Fungsi dan sifat hak cipta Pasal 4

Hak Cipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 3 huruf a merupakan hak eksklusif yang terdiri atas hak moral dan hak ekonomi.

Pembatasan Pelindungan Pasal 26

Ketentuan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 23, Pasal 24, dan Pasal 25 tidak berlaku terhadap:

- i. penggunaan kutipan singkat ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait untuk pelaporan peristiwa aktual yang ditujukan hanya untuk keperluan penyediaan informasi aktual;
- ii. penggandaan ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait hanya untuk kepentingan penelitian ilmu pengetahuan;
- iii. penggandaan ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait hanya untuk keperluan pengajaran, kecuali pertunjukan dan fonogram yang telah dilakukan pengumuman sebagai bahan ajar; dan
- iv. penggunaan untuk kepentingan pendidikan dan pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan yang memungkinkan suatu ciptaan dan/atau produk hak terkait dapat digunakan tanpa izin pelaku pertunjukan, produser fonogram, atau lembaga penyiaran.

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113

1. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf i untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 1 (satu) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp100.000.000 (seratus juta rupiah).
2. Setiap orang yang dengan tanpa hak dan/atau tanpa izin pencipta atau pemegang Hak Cipta melakukan pelanggaran hak ekonomi pencipta sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 9 ayat (1) huruf c, huruf d, huruf f, dan/atau huruf h untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 3 (tiga) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

ISLAMIC-BASED ENGLISH TEXTBOOK

Saharudin

Muhammad Fauzan

Nadya Fadillah



ISLAMIC-BASED ENGLISH TEXTBOOK

Penulis:

Saharudin

Muhammad Fauzan

Nadya Fadillah

Editor:

Ahmad Syauqi Harsyah

Tata Letak:

Ara Caraka

Desain Cover:

Mafy Media

Sumber Gambar Cover:

Freepick.com

Ukuran:

xii, 109 hlm., 15,5 cm x 23 cm

ISBN:

978-634-220-882-3

Cetakan Pertama:

Agustus 2025

Hak Cipta Dilindungi oleh Undang-undang. Dilarang menerjemahkan, memfotokopi, atau memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh isi buku ini tanpa izin tertulis dari Penerbit.

PT MAFY MEDIA LITERASI INDONESIA

ANGGOTA IKAPI 041/SBA/2023

Kota Solok, Sumatera Barat, Kode Pos 27312

Kontak: 081374311814

Website: www.penerbitmafy.com

E-mail: penerbitmafy@gmail.com

Preface

All praise is due to Allah SWT., whose mercy and guidance have enabled the completion of this book. The *Islamic-Based English Textbook*.

This textbook aims to serve as a supplementary learning resource for teaching descriptive texts, tailored to meet the academic needs of Madrasah Tsanawiyah students and enriched with Islamic values throughout.

This book focuses on reading and writing skills, while also integrating listening and speaking activities in the form of presentations. Each chapter is thematically Islamic, featuring names, situations, and settings that reflect everyday life in an Islamic environment. Additionally, language features are introduced progressively to strengthen students' understanding of English structures.

The development of this book is based on the Learning Outcomes outlined in the Kurikulum Merdeka and informed by an analysis of the characteristics of students in Madrasah settings. The topics presented are designed to match the interests and developmental needs of Muslim teenagers, using a learning approach that flows from spoken to written language. The writing activities follow a systematic progression that supports students in expressing their ideas independently.

With its simple language, relevant themes, and engaging activities, this textbook is expected to motivate learners to learn English confidently. It is also designed to assist teachers in delivering meaningful lessons that align with the implementation of the Kurikulum Merdeka in Madrasah.

Appreciation is extended to all parties who contributed to the development of this book. May this textbook bring meaningful benefits in enhancing English language proficiency among Madrasah Tsanawiyah students and become part of learning that is worth the world and the hereafter.

Writer

Table of Contents

Preface	i
Table of Contents	iii
Book Usage Instructions	vi
Scope and Sequence	x
Chapter 1 Understanding Descriptive Text	1
1.1. Warm-Up.....	1
1.2. What is Descriptive Text?	2
1.3. Language Features “Part of Speech”	3
1.4. Language Features “Noun”	4
1.5. Language Features “Adjective”	7
1.6. Language Features “Verb”	8
1.7. Language Features “Simple Present Tense”	10
1.8. Wordbox	14
1.9. Example of Descriptive Text	15
1.10. Writing.....	16
1.11. Presenting.....	17
1.12. Learning Reflection	18
Chapter 2 Describing People.....	19
2.1. Warm-Up	19
2.2. Language Features “Pronoun”	21
2.3. Wordbox	25
2.4. Reading “Prophet Muhammad Shalallahu Alaihi Wasallam”	25
2.5. Reading Strategies “Answering Multiple-Choice Questions”	26
2.6. Writing.....	29
2.7. Presenting.....	31
2.8. Learning Reflection.....	32

Chapter 3 Describing Activities	33
3.1. Warm-Up	33
3.2. Wordbox	36
3.3. Reading “Sa’l”	37
3.4. Writing.....	39
3.5. Presenting	41
3.6. Learning Reflection.....	42
Chapter 4 Describing Animals.....	43
4.1. Warm-Up	43
4.2. Language Features “Articles”	45
4.3. Wordbox	47
4.4. Reading “Camel”	48
4.5. Reading Strategies “Answering True or False Questions”	49
4.6. Writing.....	50
4.7. Presenting.....	53
4.8. Learning Reflection	54
Chapter 5 Describing Food.....	55
5.1. Warm-Up	55
5.2. Wordbox	58
5.3. Reading “Dates”	59
5.4. Writing	61
5.5. Presenting	63
5.6. Learning Reflection.....	64
Chapter 6 Describing Things	65
6.1. Warm-Up	65
6.2. Language Features “Preposition”	68
6.3. Wordbox	71
6.4. Reading “Ihram Clothes”	72

6.5. Writing.....	74
6.6. Presenting.....	77
6.7. Learning Reflection	78
Chapter 7 Describing Places	79
7.1. Warm-Up.....	79
7.2. Wordbox.....	82
7.3. Reading “The Cave of Hira”	83
7.4. Writing.....	85
7.5. Presenting.....	87
7.6. Learning Reflection	88
Chapter 8 Summative Tests	89
8.1. Warm-Up	89
8.2. Reading Comprehension I “Ka’bah”	90
8.3. Reading Comprehension II “I’tikaf”	93
8.4. Reading Comprehension III “Stoning of the Devil”	96
8.5. Reading Comprehension IV “Jabal Thawr”	99
8.6. Learning Reflection.....	102
Grammar Summary	103
Glossary	105
References	109

Book Usage Instructions

This book is a **supplementary learning resource focused on descriptive text materials**. It features topics including: understanding descriptive text, describing people, describing activities, describing animals, describing food, describing objects, describing places, and a summative test.

Warm-Up

Warm-Up serves as the opening activity of each unit, designed to assess students' background knowledge and prepare them for the topic.

What is Descriptive Text?

What is Descriptive Text helps students understand descriptive texts by explaining the definition, purpose, generic structure, and common language features used in this type of text.

Language Features

Language Features guides students through the specific grammatical and linguistic elements that are useful when writing descriptive texts.

Wordbox

Wordbox provides a collection of vocabulary to help students understand difficult words and better comprehend the texts presented.

Reading

Reading presents various descriptive texts. Students are trained to understand these texts by answering questions that test literal, inferential, and interpretive comprehension.

Reading Strategies

Reading Strategies equips students with tips and techniques for answering multiple-choice and true/false questions effectively.

Writing

Writing includes model texts followed by guided writing tasks. Students are encouraged to produce their own descriptive texts based on the topics provided.

Presenting

Presenting helps students practice delivering and listening to ideas in English through presentations and spoken activities.

Learning Reflection

Learning Reflection supports students in evaluating their own learning process, identifying their strengths, weaknesses, and personal learning preferences.

Activity

Fun Activity is a simple exercise provided in the Language Features section to help students better understand the concepts they have just learned.

KNOW MORE



Know More displays brief explanations in the language features section.

PLAY NOW



Play Now displays QR codes containing audio of selected Qur'anic verses related to the text.

READ NOW



Read Now features selected Qur'anic verses and Hadith related to the text.

WATCH VIDEO



Watch Video displays QR codes containing a video to help students get an overview of the place.

◆ : Represent types of tasks

Find Words 

: Search, identify, or choose specific words.

Match Words 

: Match words or phrases to their correct pairs.

Fill in the Blanks 

: Complete sentences by filling in missing words.

Write Down 

: Rewrite, modify, or construct sentences.

Arrange Words 

: Organize words or parts of a sentence in the correct order.

Categorizing 

: Group words into appropriate categories.

Correcting 

: Identify and fix errors in sentences.

Describing Pictures 

: Write a short description based on a given image.

Self-Writing 

: Compose a simple descriptive text based on a given topic.

Short Answer 

: Write brief responses to comprehension questions.

Multiple-Choice 

: Choose the correct answer from options a, b, c, or d.

True or False  

: Determine the correct statements by marking the box.

Scope and Sequence

Function	Language Features	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing
Chapter 1. Understanding Descriptive Text					
Identify and understand descriptive texts	Nouns, adjectives, verbs, simple present tense	Listen to other people's introductions	Introduce one's self	Read and identify the structure of descriptive texts	Write about personal identity
Chapter 2. Describing People					
Describe people	Pronouns: subject pronoun, object pronoun, possessive adjective	Listen to classmates' presentation	Present a short description of a person	Read and answer the descriptive texts about person	Describing pictures and someone

Chapter 3. Describing Activities

Describe activities	Answer some questions about pronouns	Listen to classmates' presentation	Present descriptions of daily activity	Read and answer the descriptive texts about an activity	Describing pictures and an activity
---------------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	--	---	-------------------------------------

Chapter 4. Describing Animals

Describe animals	Articles: a, an, the	Listen classmates' clues and guess the animal	Present a guessing game sentence	Read and answer the descriptive texts about an animal	Describing pictures and an animal
------------------	----------------------	---	----------------------------------	---	-----------------------------------

Chapter 5. Describing Food

Describe food	Answer some questions about pronouns and articles	Listen to classmates' presentation	Present a food description	Read and answer the descriptive texts about food	Write a paragraph about favorite food
---------------	---	------------------------------------	----------------------------	--	---------------------------------------

Chapter 6. Describing Things

Describe things	Preposition: in, on, above, under, below, beside, in front of, behind, near, far, among, between	Listen to classmates' presentation	Present a description of a thing	Read and answer the descriptive texts about a thing	Describing pictures and favorite thing
-----------------	--	--	--	---	--

Chapter 7. Describing Places

Describe places	Answer some questions about pronouns, articles, and preposition	Listen to classmates' presentation	Present a description of a place	Read and answer the descriptive texts about a place	Describing pictures and a place
-----------------	---	--	--	---	---------------------------------------

Chapter 8. Summative Test

Review and assess understanding of descriptive text	Nouns, adjectives, verbs, articles, pronouns, prepositions			Read and analyze the descriptive texts	Answer comprehension questions
---	--	--	--	---	--------------------------------------

Chapter 1

Understanding Descriptive Text

In this chapter, you will...

- Clearly **understand** descriptive text
- **Comprehend** the use of noun, adjective, verb, and simple present tense
- **Use** language features to write descriptive text
- Be **able** to write a simple descriptive text

1.1. Warm-Up

◆ Find Words

Find and circle the 8 hidden words in the box below. The words may be arranged horizontally, vertically, or diagonally.

Temukan dan lingkari 8 kata tersembunyi di dalam kotak di bawah ini. Kata-kata dapat tersusun secara horizontal, vertikal, atau diagonal.

PROPHET
MISWAK

MOSQUE
RAMADHAN

SHEEP
HAJJ

DATES
IFTAR

R	C	L	E	X	F	H	O	D	H	E	R	S
R	A	M	A	D	H	A	N	X	D	A	E	O
E	L	O	N	T	I	I	P	O	A	M	J	N
L	I	S	B	P	J	J	E	B	Y	C	D	J
T	P	Q	U	R	A	D	H	A	E	O	C	L
A	H	U	C	O	B	L	M	I	S	W	A	K
S	H	E	E	P	E	X	O	F	E	I	M	L
B	X	P	I	H	N	C	N	T	V	C	E	N
I	H	E	T	E	T	J	F	A	O	G	L	E
H	Y	D	A	T	E	S	F	R	I	D	A	Y



1.2. What is Descriptive Text? ?



Definition

Descriptive text is a text that explains what a person, place, or thing is like, often providing a visual experience through the use of adjectives and adverbs.

Purpose

To describe person, place, or others in specific.

Generic Structure

➡ Identification

Contains about the introduction of a person, place, animal or object will be described.

➡ Description

Contains a description of something such as animal, things, place or person by describing its features, characteristics, colors, or anything //
// related to what the writer describe.

Language Features

Descriptive text uses special words. These help us describe people, animals, places, or things.

- Adjectives
- Simple present tense
- To be
- Specific nouns

Real-life Use

In real life, descriptive text helps us give clear information.

- Talk about ourselves
- Describe object, places, people, animal, etc.
- Share about what we like

◆ Match Words

Match the words on the left with their correct definition on the right based on page 2.

Cocokkan kata-kata di sebelah kiri dengan definisi yang benar di sebelah kanan berdasarkan halaman 2.

Description •	• The second part of the generic structure.
Benefit •	• A text that explains what a person, place, or thing is like.
Descriptive Text •	• To describe a person, thing, or place in specific.
Purpose •	• Descriptive text helps us give clear information

1.3. Language Features

Part of Speech = Kategori Kata

Words do different jobs when we speak or write. Some words **name** things, some **show** action, and some **describe** other words. These "jobs" are called **Parts of Speech**.

So, a Part of Speech is **the role a word plays in a sentence**.

There are **8 parts of speech**:

- **Noun** (Kata Benda)
- **Pronoun** (Kata Ganti)
- **Verb** (Kata Kerja)
- **Adjective** (Kata Sifat)
- **Adverb** (Kata Keterangan)
- **Preposition** (Kata Depan)
- **Conjunction** (Kata Sambung)
- **Interjection** (Kata Seru)

1.4. Language Features

Noun = Kata Benda

A **noun** is a **naming word**. It gives a name to everything we see, touch, feel, or imagine!

- **People:** mother, teacher, Prophet, angel
- **Places:** school, mosque, Mecca
- **Things:** Qur'an, miswak, hijab
- **Ideas:** love, faith, patience, tawakkal

Example:

“The **camel** is a special animal in Islam.”

Camel is a noun because it **names an animal**



Look around you. Find 7 nouns, then write them down!

Lihatlah sekeliling Anda. Temukan 7 kata benda, lalu tuliskan!

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

Singular and Plural Nouns

Nouns can be **singular** (one) or **plural** (more than one).

- **Singular:** camel, Muslim, olive.
- **Plural:** camels, Muslims, olives.

How to Make Plural Nouns:

- For most nouns, add “-s”.
 - camel -> camels
 - mosque -> mosques
- For nouns ending in, -x, -ch, -sh, -s, add “-es”.
 - box -> boxes
 - brush -> brushes
- For nouns ending in -y, change -y to “-ies”.
 - story -> stories
 - dictionary -> dictionaries
- Irregular plurals: These do not follow the rules.

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Man	Men	Foot	Feet	Mouse	Mice
Woman	Women	Tooth	Teeth	Ox	Oxen
Child	Children	Fish	Fish	Goose	Geese
Person	People	Deer	Deer	Sheep	Sheep

FUN Activity

Change these singular nouns to plural!

Ubahlah kata benda tunggal ini menjadi jamak!

1. Bus -> _____
2. Olive -> _____
3. Family -> _____
4. Watch -> _____
5. Ihram -> _____
6. Fig -> _____
7. Dish -> _____

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

There are things you **can count** and things you **cannot count**.

1. Countable Nouns

These are things you **can count with numbers**.

- Example: dates, camels, miswaks.
- You can say: "I have **three dates**"

2. Uncountable Nouns

These are things you **cannot count** because they are too small, too big, or just do not come in separate pieces.

- Example: water, rice, salt
- You **cannot** say: "I have three Zamzam waters".
Instead, say: "I have **some Zamzam water**".



If you **can** put a number in front of it (like 1, 2, 3), it's **countable**. If you **cannot**, it is **uncountable**.

FUN Activity

Categorize the following nouns!

Kelompokkan kata benda berikut!

dates, Qur'an, sand, air, tasbih, Zamzam water, cow, hijab, salt, donkey, pomegranate, milk, grass, honey.

Countable	Uncountable

◆ Find Words

Look around you. Write down 7 singular nouns and make them plural. Then, decide whether it is countable or uncountable.

Lihatlah sekeliling Anda. Tuliskan 7 kata benda tunggal dan buatlah menjadi jamak. Kemudian, tentukan apakah itu dapat dihitung atau tidak.

Example: Prayer rug → Prayer rugs = Countable.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

1.5. Language Features

Adjective = Kata Sifat

An **adjective** is a **describing word**. It tells us more about a noun (a person, place, thing, or idea). Adjectives help us make our sentences more interesting and clear!

Example:

- The **big** elephant walks.
→ **big** describes the elephant.
- She has a **pretty** dress.
→ **pretty** describes the dress.
- The sky is very **blue**.
→ **blue** describes the sky.

◆ Match Words

Write some adjectives that match the nouns provided below. Think about how you can describe each noun.

Tuliskan beberapa kata sifat yang sesuai dengan kata benda di bawah ini. Pikirkan bagaimana Anda dapat mendeskripsikan setiap kata benda.

1. Cat : Cute, soft, fluffy

2. Ant: _____

3. Camel: _____

4. Ka'bah: _____

5. Miswak: _____

6. Zamzam water: _____

7. Dates: _____

1.6. Language Features

Verb = Kata Kerja

A **verb** is a word that shows an **action**, event, or state of being. It tells us what someone or something is doing.

Types of Verb

1. Action Verb

An action verb is a word that **shows an action** which is what **someone or something does**.

Example: *play, run, read, pray*.

Example in Sentence: "*Muslims **pray** five times a day*".

2. "Be" Verb

These verbs **don't show action**. Instead, it tells us:

- **Who** someone is
- **What** something is
- **How** someone feels / something is
- **Where** someone/something is

The verb “to be” has **different forms**, depending on the subject and tense. In **Present Tense Forms**:

I	am
You / We / They	are
He / She / It	is



When we use “Be” Verb?

1. To show identity
 - I **am** a Muslim.
 - We **are** 12 years old.
2. To show description
 - She **is** polite.
 - I **am** thankful to Allah.
3. To show location
 - They **are** in the mosque.
 - The Qur’an **is** on the table.

◆ Find Words

Put a tick (✓) on all the verbs below.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada semua kata kerja di bawah ini.

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ☒ Pray | ☐ Prophet | ☐ Study |
| ☐ Qur’an | ☐ Teach | ☐ Write |
| ☐ Was | ☐ Eat | ☐ Are |
| ☐ Fast | ☐ Guide | ☐ Caliph |
| ☐ Is | ☐ Angel | ☐ Sleep |
| ☐ Mosque | ☐ Were | ☐ Polite |
| ☐ Read | ☐ Honest | ☐ Dhikr |

1.7. Language Features

Simple Present Tense

The **simple present tense** is a verb tense used to describe **habits, facts**, or situations that are always **true**. It is one of the most basic tenses in English and is often used in everyday conversation.



The **simple present tense** usually use *adverbs of time and frequency* (keterangan waktu dan frekuensi).

Example:

- They **go** to the mosque every morning.

💡 Habit.

- Zuhur and Ashar **are** before Magrib.

💡 Fact.

- All Muslims **pray** five times a day.

💡 General truth.

Adverb of Time

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| • on Friday (<i>pada hari Jum'at</i>) | • today (<i>hari ini</i>) |
| • this Ramadhan (<i>Ramadhan ini</i>) | • this week (<i>minggu ini</i>) |
| • in 21st decade (<i>di dekade ke-21</i>) | |

Adverb of Frequency

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| • every day (<i>setiap hari</i>) | • always (<i>selalu</i>) |
| • every year (<i>setiap tahun</i>) | • usually (<i>biasanya</i>) |
| • once a week (<i>sekali seminggu</i>) | • frequently (<i>kadang</i>) |
| • five times a day (<i>lima kali sehari</i>) | • often (<i>sering</i>) |
| • seldom (<i>jarang</i>) | • never (<i>tidak pernah</i>) |
| • rarely (<i>sangat jarang</i>) | • normally (<i>sewajarnya</i>) |



To **use** the simple present tense correctly, we need to know how to match the subject with the right verb or 'be' verb. Look at the table below to see how it works!

Subject	Action Verb	"Be" Verb
I	do	am
you they we		are
she he it		is

A **complement** is something that completes a sentence. It can be an object or words that tell about time or how often something happens (adverb of time or frequency).

[KNOW MORE](#)

The **formula** for simple present tense is very easy. It is divided into two types: one uses action verbs, and the other uses "be" verb. Let's learn both!

- **Using action verb**

Formula	
Affirmative	Subject + verb 1 + complement
Negative	Subject + do/does + not + verb 1 + complement
Interrogative	Do/Does + subject + verb 1 + complement + ?

Example:

- (+) They recite Surah Yasin together.
- (-) They do not recite Surah Yasin together.
- (?) Do they recite Surah Yasin together?

If the subject of a sentence is *she*, *he*, or *it*, the verb must have **-s** or **-es** added at the end (only applies in positive sentences).

- (+) She prays Tahajjud every night.
- (-) She does not pray Tahajjud every night.
- (?) Does she pray Tahajjud every night?

• Using “be” verb

This sentence does not have an action verb, so use a be verb.

Formula	
Affirmative	Subject + be + complement
Negative	Subject + be + not + complement
Interrogative	Be + subject + complement + ?

Example:

- (+) We are at the mosque for prayer.
 (-) We are not at the mosque for prayer.
 (?) Are we at the mosque for prayer?
- (+) He is a hafiz of the Qur'an.
 (-) He is not a hafiz of the Qur'an.
 (?) Is he a hafiz of the Qur'an?

In negative sentences,
be + not is usually
abbreviated.

- is not -> isn't
- are not -> aren't
- do not -> don't
- does not -> doesn't

KNOW MORE

◆ Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in the Simple Present Tense. Use “am”, “is”, “are” or the correct verb form.

Lengkapilah kalimat berikut dengan bentuk kata kerja yang benar dalam Simple Present Tense. Gunakan “am”, “is”, “are” atau kata kerja yang sesuai.

1. They read (read) the Qur'an every morning.
2. Fatimah _____ (not play) games when it is time to pray.
3. Ahmad _____ (be) a kind boy who helps his parents.
4. _____ (be) Ahmad and Ali in the prayer hall?
5. My friends and I _____ (be) happy after doing sadaqah.
6. _____ the mosque _____ (have) a mihrab?
7. My father _____ (give) sadaqah to the poor.

◆ Write Down

Change the following sentence into two other forms.

Ubah kalimat berikut ke dua bentuk lainnya.

1. (+) Ali rides a camel.

(-) Ali doesn't ride a camel.

(?)

2. (+)

(-) The mosque is not open at night.

(?)

3. (+)

(-)

(?) Is he a teacher at the Islamic school?

4. (+)

(-) We do not buy ihram clothing for Hajj.

(?)

5. (+)

(-)

(?) Does Asma eat dates every Ramadan?

◆ Arrange Words

Arrange the words below into a correct sentence.

susunlah kata-kata dibawah ini menjadi kalimat yang benar.

1. She / kind / is / to everyone

She is kind to everyone.

2. reads / Ali / every day / the Qur'an

3. is / not / lazy / Fatimah / in / class

4. play / not / during / He / prayer time / does/ games

5. pray / you / five times a day / Do / ?

6. eat / when / do / not / fasting / Muslims

7. study / Does / every day / Ali / ?

1.8. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantu Anda memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

usually (adv) : *biasanya*

call (v) : *memanggil*

born (v) : *lahir*

grade (n) : *kelas*

Islamic Junior High School (n) :
Madrasah Tsanawiyah (MTs)

hometown (n) : *kampung halaman*

favorite (adj) : *kesukaan*

subject (n) : *mata pelajaran*

fried rice (n) : *nasi goreng*

wear (v) : *memakai*

bright (adj) : *cerah*

prophet (n) : *nabi*

history (n) : *sejarah*

adventure (n) : *petualangan*

spend (v) : *menghabiskan*

Part of Speech

- Noun (n)
- Verb (v)
- Adjective (adj)

- Adverb (adv)
- Preposition (Prep)

1.9. Example of Descriptive Text?



Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.

About Me

My name is Aisyah Shohiroh. My friends usually call me Ais. I am 13 years old. I was born in Jambi on May 18, 2011. I am in grade 7 at a Madrasah Tsanawiyah in my hometown. My favorite subject is English.

identification

I love fried rice and orange juice. I also like wearing long dress and hijab in bright colors. My favorite color is blue because it makes me feel calm. My hobbies are reading books about prophets, history, and adventures. Every weekend, I spend time reading all the books that I like.

description

◆ Write Down

Answer the following questions based on the text above.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut berdasarkan teks di atas.

1. What is her full name? Aisyah Shohiroh

2. What is the main idea or purpose of the text? _____

3. Where and when was Ais born? _____

4. What is Ais's favorite subject at school? _____

5. Why does Ais like the color blue? _____

6. What does Ais usually do every weekend? _____

7. Write three of each: nouns, adjectives, and verbs from the text!

a. Nouns: _____

b. Adjectives: _____

c. Verbs: _____

1.10. Writing

Write a short descriptive text about yourself. Use the language features you have learned.

Tuliskan teks deskriptif singkat tentang diri Anda. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Follow the stages to help you

Stage 1

Complete the table about yourself

Full Name:
Nickname:
Age:
Birth:
Grade:
School:
Favorites:
Hobbies:

Stage 2

Write it in the form of a paragraph of 90-110 words on page 17, based on the points you have written in the table.

friend, student, school, family, food, drink, color, sport, subject.

Check the glossary page

[illegible]

1.11. Presenting

Stand up, introduce yourself using the description you wrote in front of the class. This is your opportunity to share more about yourself with your classmates, so be sure to speak loudly and smile!

Berdirilah dan perkenalkan diri menggunakan deskripsi yang sudah kamu tulis di depan kelas. Ini adalah kesempatanmu untuk berbagi tentang dirimu dengan teman-teman sekelas, jadi pastikan berbicara dengan lantang dan tersenyum!

1.12. Learning Reflection

Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well  OK  Very Well 

I understand what a descriptive text is and can explain it clearly.

I can identify and use nouns, adjectives, verbs, and the simple present tense.

I can answer all the questions based on the text titled "About Me"

I can write a simple descriptive text about myself.

I can present my descriptive text clearly and confidently in front of the class.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Find Words

I liked the Fun Activity

I liked Arrange Words

I liked Writing task

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph for my family. I asked them to rate my writing.

Chapter 2

Describing People

In this chapter, you will...

- **Understand** the basics of describing people
- **Comprehend** the use of pronouns
- **Read** a descriptive text about person
- **Use** reading strategies to answer multiple-choice questions
- Be **able** to write a simple paragraph about describing people

2.1. Warm-Up

◆ Match Words

Look at the picture on page 20. Choose 4 adjectives from the provided list that best describe each person.

Lihatlah gambar di halaman 20. Pilih 4 kata sifat dari daftar yang tersedia yang paling menggambarkan setiap orang.

Appearance		Personality	
Dimples	Short hair	Wise	Funny
Bald	Long hair	Friendly	Pious
Mole	Wavy hair	Generous	Kind
Beard	Straight hair	Calm	Humble
Mustache	Young	Firm	Confident
Well-dressed	Beautiful	Brave	Charismatic
Glasses	Handsome	Polite	Cheerful
Hijab	Elegant	Patient	Honest

➤➤➤ Check the glossary page

1.



Dimples

5.



2.



6.



3.



7.



4.



8.



2.2. Language Features

Pronoun = Kata Ganti

A **pronoun** is a word that **replaces a noun** (the name of a person, place, thing, or idea). Instead of repeating the same noun over and over, we use pronouns to make sentences shorter and easier to understand.

Example:

- Without a pronoun: "The **camel** is strong. The **camel** can carry heavy things. The **camel** lives in the desert."
 - With a pronoun: "The camel is strong. **It** can carry heavy things. **It** lives in the desert."
- > The word "**it**" is a pronoun that replaces the noun "camel."

Types of Pronouns

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
I	Me	My
You	You	Your
We	Us	Our
They	Them	Their
He	Him	His
She	Her	Her
It	It	Its

1. Subject Pronoun

Subject pronouns are used when the pronoun is the **subject** of the sentence (the one doing the action).

Example:

- I pray at the mosque.
- He prays five times a day.
- It is a horse

How to Determine Subject Pronouns?

- If the names two or more people -> “they”
Ali and Asma are friends. They go to the mosque together.
- If the names include yourself and someone else -> “we”
Khadijah and I are sisters. We pray together every day.
- If the name is one female person -> “she”
Khadijah is a kind woman. She helps the poor.
- If the name is one male person -> “he”
Ali is a brave boy. He rides camel to the mosque.
- If the name is one thing/animal/place/idea -> “it”
The camel is strong. It can carry heavy loads.



Replace the names with the correct subject pronouns.

Ganti nama dengan kata ganti subjek yang benar.

1. My brother and I give charity to the mosque.
-> _____
2. Ibrahim donates clothes to orphans every month.
-> _____
3. Maryam, Ali, and Omar fast every Monday and Thursday.
-> _____
4. Aisyah reads the Qur'an every morning after Fajr.
-> _____
5. The camel carries the pilgrims to Mecca.
-> _____

2. Object Pronoun

Object pronouns are used when the pronoun is the **object** of the sentence (the one receiving the action).



To choose the correct object pronoun, ask:
"Who or what is receiving the action?"

Example:

- My mother calls me. → My mother calls **me**.
- I give you a Qur'an as a gift. → I give **you** a Qur'an as a gift.
- I invite Ali and Asma to the mosque every Friday.
→ I invite **them** to the mosque every Friday.
- The Imam teaches Khadijah and me about wudu.
→ The Imam teaches **us** about wudu.
- The teacher praises Ali. → The teacher praises **him**.
- I give Khadijah a gift. → I give **her** a gift.
- I feed the camel. → I feed **it**.

FUN Activity

Replace the names with the correct object pronouns.

Ganti nama dengan kata ganti objek yang benar.

1. The Ustadz teaches the children about Islam.

->

2. My dad buys camels for our farm.

->

3. The children help the old man cross the street.

->

4. I always support Khadijah.

->

5. The teacher praises Khadijah and I.

->

3. Possessive Adjective

Possessive adjectives are words that show **ownership** or **possession**. They tell us who something belongs to. They always come before a noun to describe it.

Example:

- **My** Quran is on the table.
- **Our** teacher is kind.
- **Her** hijab is blue.
- The camel drank **its** water.



Fill in the blanks with the correct possessive adjectives.

Isilah bagian kosong dengan possessive adjective yang benar.

1. They wear _____ ihram during Hajj.
2. Maryam wears _____ hijab to the mosque.
3. The swallow drops _____ stones on the army of Abrahah.
4. Fatimah, Asma, and I pray in _____ favorite mosque.
5. You can use _____ prayer rug for prayer.

◆ Find Words

Choose the correct sentence between the right and left sides by putting a tick mark (✓).

Pilihlah kalimat yang benar antara sisi kanan dan kiri dengan memberi tanda centang (✓).

- | | |
|--|--|
| ☐ This is they prayer rug. | ☒ This is their prayer rug. |
| ☐ He read the Qur'an. | ☐ Read he the Qur'an. |
| ☐ Can you teach me? | ☐ Can you teach I? |
| ☐ The ustadz guide we. | ☐ The ustadz guide us. |
| ☐ What is your name? | ☐ What is name your? |

2.3. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantu Anda memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

Prophet (n) : *nabi*

Worship (v) : *menyembah*

Believe (v) : *percaya*

Foundation (n) : *fondasi/dasar*

Messenger (n) : *utusan*

Faith (n) : *iman*

Deliver (v) : *menyampaikan*

Honesty (n) : *kejujuran*

Holy (adj) : *suci*

Kindness (n) : *kebaikan*

Angel (n) : *malaikat*

Wisdom (n) : *kebijaksanaan*

2.4. Reading

Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.

Prophet Muhammad *Shalallahu Alaihi Wasallam*

Prophet Muhammad *Shalallahu Alaihi Wasallam* is the last prophet of Islam. He is born in Mecca in 570 CE. Muslims believe he is the messenger of Allah. He delivers the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, and becomes the most important person in Islamic history.

At the age of 40, Prophet Muhammad *Shalallahu Alaihi Wasallam* receives his first message from Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala* through the Angel Jibril. This starts his work as a prophet. For 23 years, he teaches people to worship Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala* and live good lives. Despite the challenges, he builds a community of believers in Medina. his life and teachings are the foundation of the Islamic faith. Muslims learn from his sayings (Hadith) and actions. His honesty, kindness, and wisdom guide Muslims in their lives.



PLAY NOW



READ NOW



Q.S. Al-Ahzab (33:21)

لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُولِ اللَّهِ أُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَن كَانَ يَرْجُو اللَّهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْآخِرَ
وَذَكَرَ اللَّهَ كَثِيرًا

"Indeed, in the Messenger of Allah, you have a good example for whoever has hope in Allah and the Last Day and remembers Allah often."

"Sungguh, telah ada pada (diri) Rasulullah itu suri teladan yang baik bagimu, yaitu bagi orang yang mengharap (rahmat) Allah dan (kedatangan) hari Kiamat dan dia banyak menyebut Allah."

2.5. Reading Strategies

Answering multiple-choice questions

- Read the text to get the general idea. Then read the questions and options.
- Find parts of the text that are relevant to the questions and read them carefully. look for synonyms of words in the questions.
- Be careful - the answer may not be stated explicitly in the text.
- Choose an option and make sure you can eliminate the others.

◆ Multiple-Choice Questions

Answer these questions based on the text on page 25 by putting a tick (✓) on the correct answer.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini berdasarkan teks di halaman 25 dengan memberi tanda centang (✓) pada jawaban yang benar.

1. What is the identification part of the text?
 - a) Describes the character of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - b) Explains the importance of his teachings
 - ☒ c) Introduces Prophet Muhammad ﷺ as the last prophet of Islam
 - d) Discusses the spread of Islam

2. "He delivers the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam." What does the pronoun "He" refer to in this sentence?
- a) Angel Jibril
 - b) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - c) Allah ﷻ
 - d) The community of believers
3. Where was Prophet Muhammad ﷺ born?
- a) Medina
 - b) Jerusalem
 - c) Mecca
 - d) Palestine
4. Which angel delivered the first message from Allah ﷻ to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ?
- a) Angel Mikail
 - b) Angel Israfil
 - c) Angel Jibril
 - d) Angel Ridwan
5. What is the important of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ receiving the first message from Allah ﷻ at the age of 40?
- a) It marks the beginning of his prophethood.
 - b) It signifies the end of his life.
 - c) It shows he was already a famous leader.
 - d) It indicates he was chosen as a king.
6. In what year did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ receive his first revelation from Allah ﷻ?
- a) 570 CE
 - b) 610 CE
 - c) 622 CE
 - d) 632 CE
7. At what age did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ begin teaching people to worship only Allah ﷻ?
- a) 40
 - b) 44
 - c) 58
 - d) 63
8. "Despite the challenges, he builds a community of believers in Medina." What does the subject pronoun "he" refer to in this sentence?
- a) Angel Jibril
 - b) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - c) The believers
 - d) Allah ﷻ
9. Where did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ build a community of believers?
- a) Mecca
 - b) Medina
 - c) Baghdad
 - d) Damascus

10. Which of the following best describes the community built by Prophet Muhammad ﷺ in Medina?
- a) A community focused on trade and wealth.
 - b) A community of believers united by faith and teachings.
 - c) A community known for its military power.
 - d) A community that rejected all forms of religion.
11. What are Muslims expected to follow as examples from Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ life experience?
- a) His wealth and power
 - b) His sayings (Hadith) and actions
 - c) His military strategies
 - d) His artistic achievements
12. "Muslims learn from **his** sayings (Hadith) and actions." What does the possessive adjective "his" refer to in this sentence?
- a) Allah ﷻ
 - b) Angel Jibril
 - c) Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - d) The Qur'an
13. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ mentioned in the text?
- a) Honesty
 - b) Wisdom
 - c) Courage
 - d) Kindness
14. Why is Prophet Muhammad ﷺ described as a model for Muslims to live by?
- a) Because of his wealth and power
 - b) Because of his character and teachings
 - c) Because he wrote many books
 - d) Because he was a famous king
15. What is the main purpose of the text?
- a) To entertain the reader with a story
 - b) To describe the life of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - c) To persuade people to follow Islam
 - d) To explain the rules of Islam

2.6. Writing

◆ Describing Pictures

Look at the picture carefully and write a description based on what you see in 35-50 words.

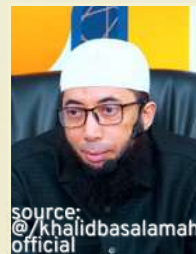
Amati gambar dengan saksama dan tuliskan deskripsi berdasarkan apa yang Anda lihat dalam 35-50 kata.

Example:



He is Musa, a talented young hafidz. He has a bright smile and kind eyes that show his gentle nature. He is wearing a neat white outfit. Musa is a great example of a young Muslim with good character and strong faith.

1.



2.



3.



◆ Self-Writing

Write a descriptive text about one of the companions of the prophet Muhammad who received the title of khulafaur rasyidin. Use the language features you have learned.

Tuliskan sebuah teks deskriptif tentang salah satu sahabat Nabi Muhammad yang mendapat gelar khulafaur rasyidin. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Khulafaur Rasyidin is the title given to the first four Islamic leaders after the death of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

1. Abu Bakar Ash-Shiddiq
2. Umar bin Khattab
3. Utsman bin Affan
4. Ali bin Abi Thalib

Follow the stages to help you

Stage 1

Look at the table as a guideline for your writing. Remember or find out anything about the person based on the guideline.

Name and Title:
Period of Leadership:
Background:
Personality and Traits:
Contribution:
Key Policies:
Challenges:
Legacy:

Stage 2

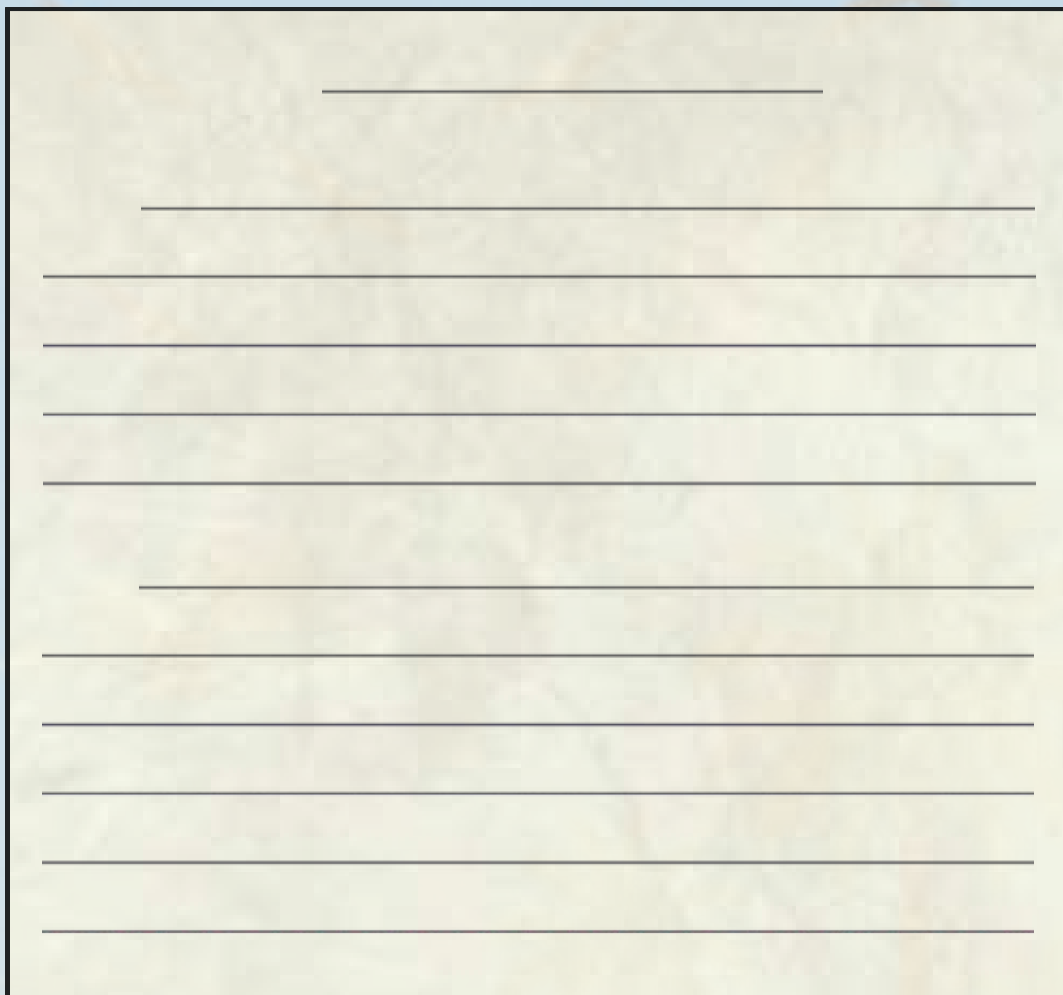
Write in the form of a paragraph of 100-110 words on page 31, based on the points you have written in the table.

◀◀◀ Read the text on page 25 for an example.

Useful Vocabulary:

kind, faithful, generous, wise, patient, brave, loving, respectful, obedient, trustworthy, caring, strong, helpful, honest, gentle.

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page



2.7. Presenting

Present your writing in front of the class clearly and confidently. When your friend presents, listen attentively as a show of appreciation.

Silakan presentasikan hasil tulisan yang telah Anda susun di depan kelas dengan jelas dan percaya diri. Saat teman Anda menyampaikan presentasinya, dengarkan dengan penuh perhatian sebagai bentuk penghargaan.

2.8. Learning Reflection

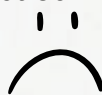


Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well OK Very Well



I can write a description of someone based on a picture.

I can use reading strategies to answer multiple-choice questions effectively.

I can write a simple descriptive text to describe someone clearly.

I can present my written description confidently in front of my classmates.

I can provide constructive feedback to my classmates' presentations.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Match Words

I liked Fun Activity

I liked Multiple-Choice Questions

I liked Writing task

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph for my family. I asked them to guess the person I was describing.

Chapter 3

Describing Activities

In this chapter, you will...

- **Understand** the basics of describing activities
- **Master** the use of pronouns
- **Read** a descriptive text about activity
- **Be able** to write a simple paragraph about describing activities

3.1. Warm-Up 🔍

◆ Match Words 🧩

Write down the verbs that describe the activities below based on the vocabulary in the box.

Tuliskan kata kerja yang menggambarkan kegiatan di bawah ini berdasarkan kosakata dalam kotak.

Pray

Read

Give

Walk

Speak

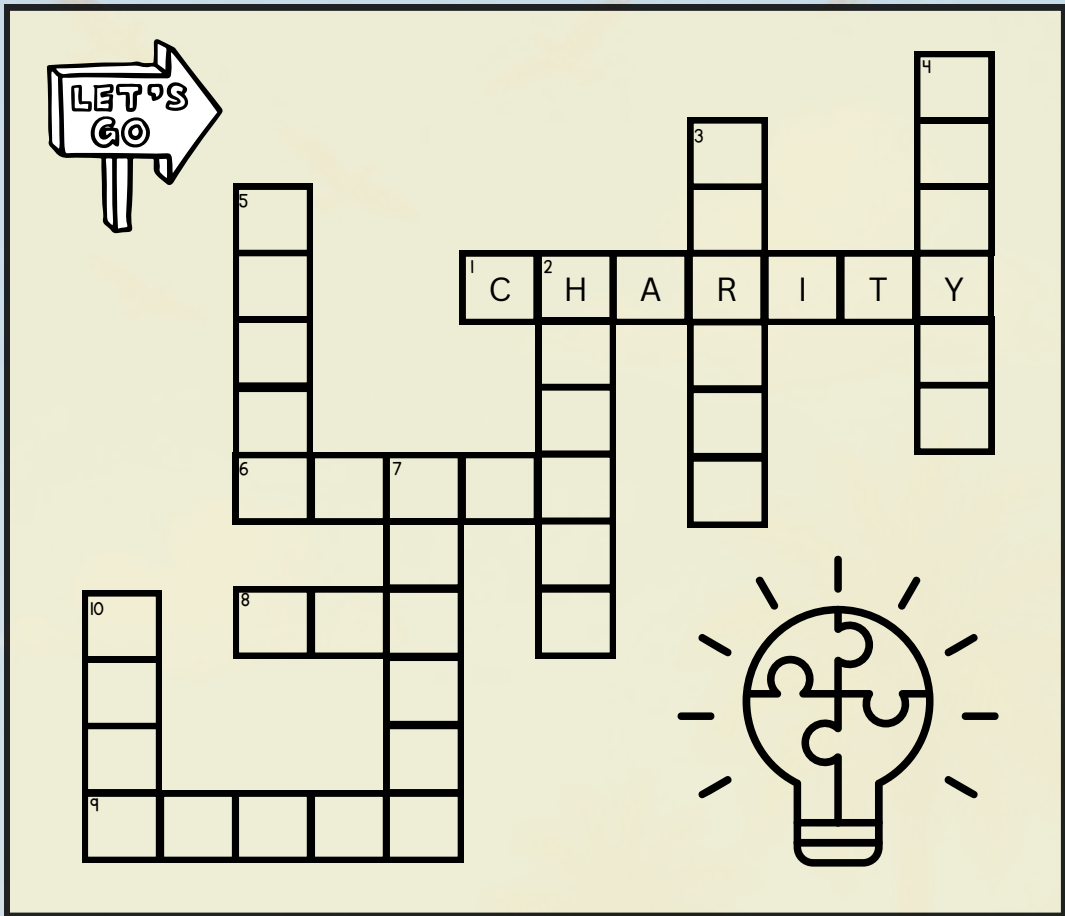
Slaughter



◆ Match Words

Complete the crossword puzzle below. Use the given clues to fill in the empty squares with the correct answers.

Lengkapi teka-teki silang di bawah ini. Gunakan petunjuk yang diberikan untuk mengisi kotak kosong dengan jawaban yang benar.



Across:

- 1 Giving wealth or help to those in need, such as through Zakat or Sadaqah.
- 6 Remembering Allah through repetitive phrases or prayers, such as saying "Subhanallah" or "Alhamdulillah."
- 8 Walking or jogging between the hills of Safa and Marwah during Hajj and Umrah.
- 9 Circling the Ka'bah seven times as part of Hajj or Umrah.

Down:

- 2 Migrating for the sake of Allah.
- 3 Sacrificing an animal during Eid al-Adha to remember Prophet Ibrahim's devotion.
- 4 Performing the five daily prayers as a fundamental act of worship.
- 5 Striving in the way of Allah, which can include personal struggles to improve oneself or defend Islam.
- 7 Staying in the mosque for a period of time.
- 10 Refraining from eating and drinking from dawn to sunset.

◆ Write Down

Make your daily schedule from morning to night in the table below. Write down all the activities you do in one day, from waking up, going to school, to bedtime. Make sure they are in the right order.

Buatlah jadwal harian Anda dari pagi sampai malam di tabel berikut. Tulis semua kegiatan yang Anda lakukan dalam satu hari, mulai dari bangun tidur, pergi ke sekolah, hingga waktu tidur. Pastikan urut sesuai waktunya.

Time	Activity	Description

◆ Multiple-Choice Questions

Answer the questions about pronouns below by putting a tick (✓) on the correct answer.

Jawablah pertanyaan tentang kata ganti di bawah ini dengan memberi tanda centang (✓) pada jawaban yang benar.

1. Ibrahim is preparing for Qurban. ____ is buying a goat for the sacrifice.
a) He b) Him c) His
2. During I'tikaf, Muslims spend time in the mosque. ____ goal is to get closer to Allah ﷻ.
a) They b) Their c) Them
3. Muslims often say "Subhanallah" and "Alhamdulillah" as part of their dhikr. What does their refer to?
a) Qur'an b) Allah ﷻ c) Muslims
4. Fatimah gave charity to the poor. The poor thanked ____ for her kindness.
a) she b) her c) hers
5. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ taught ____ about Jihad.
a) they b) them c) their

3.2. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantu Anda memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

Pilgrims (n): Jama'ah haji/umrah

Hills (n): Bukit

Between (prep): Di antara

Find (v): Menemukan

Face (v): Menghadap

Distance (n): Jarak

Happen (v): Terjadi

Cover (v): Menutupi

Path (n): Jalur, jalan

Teach (v): Mengajarkan

Hard work (n): Kerja keras

Trust (v): Percaya

Remind (v): Mengingat

Deep (adj): Mendalam



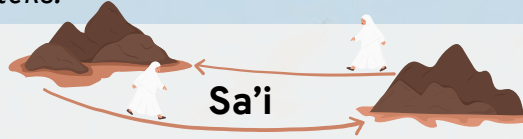
PLAY NOW

3.3. Reading



Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.



Sa'i is a special part of Hajj and Umrah. Pilgrims walk or jog seven times between two hills called Safa and Marwah in Mecca. This ritual is to remember Hajar, the wife of Prophet Ibrahim 'Alaihissalam. (1)_____ ran between these hills to find water for (2)_____ son, Ismail 'Alaihissalam. Walking from Safa to Marwah is one round. The total walking distance is about 3.15 kilometers.

Sa'i happens in a special place called the Masa'a. It is now a covered and air-conditioned path for millions of pilgrims. Sa'i teaches us about faith, hard work, and trusting Allah. It reminds Muslims of Hajar's strong faith and Allah's kindness in providing the Zamzam well. When pilgrims do Sa'i, (3)_____ follow an old tradition and think about its deep meaning.

READ NOW

Q.S. Al-Baqarah (2:158)

إِنَّ الصَّفَا وَالْمَرْوَةَ مِنْ شَعَائِرِ اللَّهِ فَمَنْ حَجَّ الْبَيْتَ أَوْ اعْتَمَرَ فَلَا جُنَاحَ عَلَيْهِ أَنْ يَطَّوَّفَ بِهِمَا وَمَنْ تَطَوَّعَ خَيْرًا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ شَاكِرٌ عَلِيمٌ

"Indeed, the hills of Şafa and Marwah are among the symbols of Allah. So whoever makes the major or minor pilgrimage to the Sacred House, let them walk between the two hills. And whoever does good willingly, Allah is truly Appreciative, All-Knowing."

"Sesungguhnya Safa dan Marwah merupakan sebagian syiar (agama) Allah. Maka, siapa beribadah haji ke Baitullah atau berumrah, tidak ada dosa baginya mengerjakan sai antara keduanya. Siapa yang dengan kerelaan hati mengerjakan kebajikan, maka sesungguhnya Allah Maha Mensyukuri, lagi Maha Mengetahui."

◆ Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks in the text "Sa'i" with the correct pronouns.
Isilah bagian yang kosong pada teks "Sa'i" dengan kata ganti yang benar.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

◆ Find Words

Find and circle the 10 hidden words in the box below. The words are taken from the text on page 37 and can appear horizontally, vertically, diagonally or upside down.

Temukan dan lingkari 10 kata tersembunyi di dalam kotak berikut. Kata-kata diambil dari teks di halaman 37 dan bisa muncul secara horizontal, vertikal, diagonal, atau terbalik. Pastikan Anda teliti saat mencarinya!

H	A	R	M	H	O	C	J	R	L	M	V	J	H	G
I	X	G	U	W	M	H	S	A	F	A	T	J	O	T
L	P	R	A	Y	E	R	K	C	Y	V	N	A	S	G
A	I	O	S	E	C	V	M	I	B	R	A	H	I	M
L	L	I	H	K	C	P	V	S	K	R	U	I	V	C
J	G	S	A	M	A	W	Y	M	L	P	O	I	N	B
G	R	I	J	E	O	W	P	A	L	H	A	R	M	U
P	I	A	A	C	P	E	A	I	S	A	D	H	A	I
R	M	A	R	W	A	H	M	L	F	R	I	A	S	R
A	S	A	W	A	Y	O	U	L	K	K	W	L	A	A
I	B	T	A	H	A	M	B	O	O	K	A	B	A	H
L	L	E	W	M	A	Z	M	A	Z	A	Y	N	M	M

◆ Write Down

After finding the hidden words, write 5 sentences using the words you found.

Setelah menemukan kata-kata tersembunyi, tulis 5 kalimat menggunakan kata-kata yang Anda temukan.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

◆ Arrange Words

Arrange the steps of performing Sa'i in the correct order by writing numbers 1-4 in the boxes provided.

Susunlah langkah-langkah pelaksanaan Sa'i dalam urutan yang benar dengan menulis nomor 1-4 di kotak yang disediakan.

	Starting Sa'i from the hill of Safa while facing the Ka'bah and reciting a prayer.
	Reflecting on the deep meaning of the Sa'i ritual and the story of Hajar.
	Walking or jogging from Safa to Marwah is counted as one round.
	Completing seven rounds of walking between Safa and Marwah.

3.4. Writing

◆ Describing Pictures

Look at the picture carefully and write a description based on what you see in 35-50 words.

Amati gambar dengan saksama dan tuliskan deskripsi berdasarkan apa yang Anda lihat dalam 35-50 kata.

Example:



Hunting for takjil is a fun activity during Ramadan. People look for snacks like kolak, dates, or traditional foods to break their fast. Usually, people go to markets or streets filled with takjil sellers.

1. Hadrah is _____



2. Tadarus is _____



3. Grave pilgrimage is _____



◆ Self-Writing

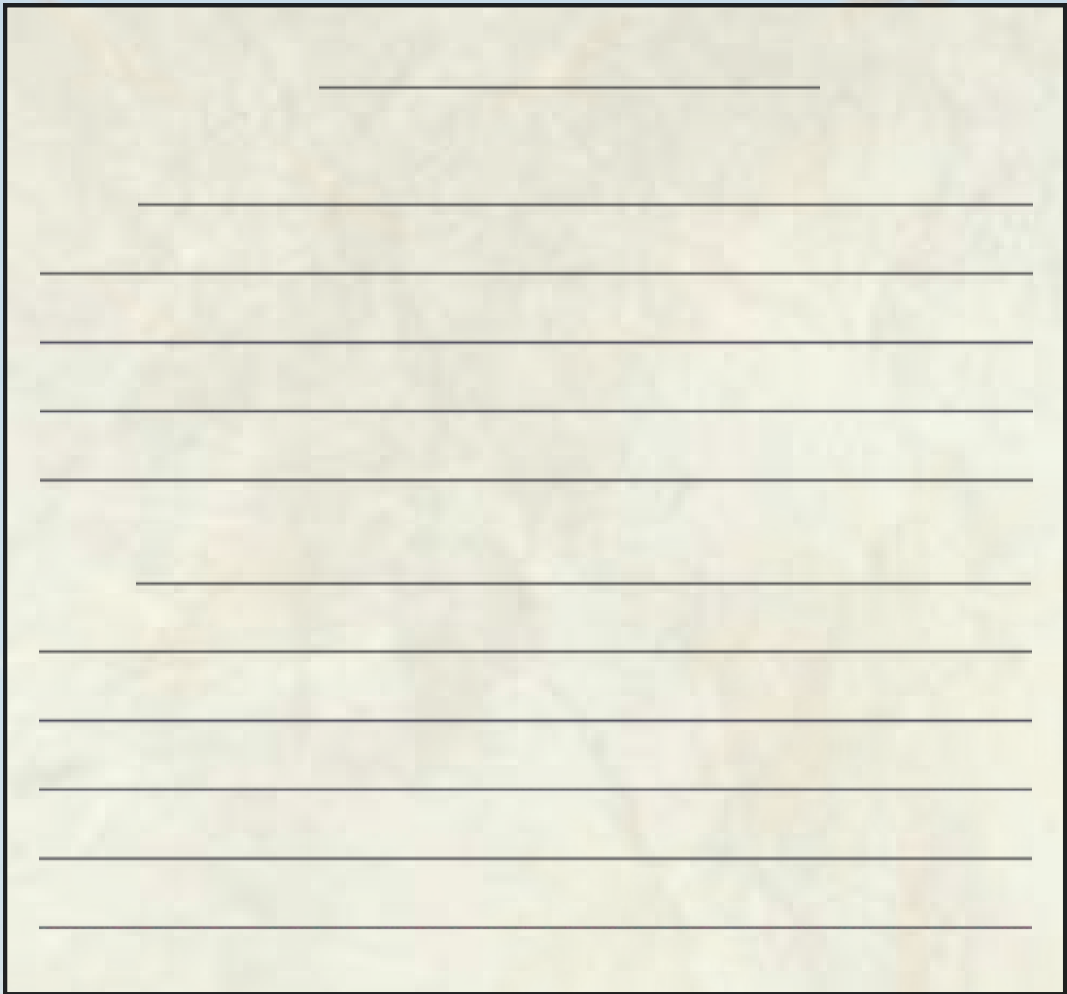
Write a descriptive text about an activity you just did recently containing at least 100 words. Use the language features you have learned.

Tuliskan teks deskriptif tentang kegiatan yang baru-baru ini Anda lakukan, yang memuat setidaknya 100 kata. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Useful Vocabulary:

prepare, celebrate, enjoy, create, share, festival, holiday, culture, thankful, meaningful, memorable, happily, together, carefully.

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page



A large rectangular box with a light beige background and horizontal lines for writing. The box is empty and intended for students to write their presentation notes.

3.5. Presenting

Present your writing in front of the class clearly and confidently. When your friend presents, listen attentively as a show of appreciation.

Silakan presentasikan hasil tulisan yang telah Anda susun di depan kelas dengan jelas dan percaya diri. Saat teman Anda menyampaikan presentasinya, dengarkan dengan penuh perhatian sebagai bentuk penghargaan.

3.6. Learning Reflection



Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well OK Very Well



I can answer in the questions about Islamic activities.

I understand and can use pronouns very well.

I can find all the hidden words on the box.

I can write simple paragraph to describe the picture.

I can describe an activity that I did recently.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Match Words

I liked Write Down

I liked Multiple-Choice Questions

I liked Writing task

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph for my family. I asked them to guess the activity I was describing.

Chapter 4

Describing Animals

In this chapter, you will...

- **Understand** the basics of describing animals
- **Comprehend** the use of articles
- **Read** a descriptive text about animal
- **Use** reading strategies to answer True or False questions
- Be **able** to write a simple paragraph about describing animals

4.1. Warm-Up

Match Words

Look at the pictures of the animals below. Write the name of each animal and its characteristics using the words provided in the box.

Perhatikan gambar hewan di bawah ini. Tuliskan nama setiap hewan beserta ciri-ciri yang sesuai menggunakan kosa kata yang ada di dalam box.

Camel	Cow	Rabbit	Cat	Eagle
Dolphin	Monkey	Bee	Elephant	Hedgehog
Halal	Herbivore	Humps	Intelligent	Sharp talons
Haram	Omnivore	Trunk	Domestic	Wings
Small	Carnivore	Spines	Nocturnal	Social
Large	Mammal	Predator	Marine	Agile

Check the glossary page



Camel

Halal

2.



3.



7.



4.



8.



5.



9.



6.



10.



◆ Categorizing

Write down the names of some animals you know and categorize them into two groups: Halal (allowed to eat) and Haram (not allowed to eat) according to Islamic teachings.

Tuliskan beberapa nama hewan yang kamu ketahui dan kategorikan ke dalam dua kelompok: Halal (boleh dimakan) dan Haram (tidak boleh dimakan) sesuai dengan ajaran Islam.

Halal	Haram
• Deer •	• Crocodile •
• •	• •
• •	• •
• •	• •
• •	• •

4.2. Language Features

Articles = Kata Sandang

An **article** is a **small word** that comes **before a noun** (a person, place, or thing). It helps us know if we are talking about something specific or general.

There are three **articles** in English: **a**, **an**, and **the**.

How to Use Articles?

1. “A” and “An” for general things (Indefinite)

- We use “a” before words that start with a **consonant sound** (b, c, d, f, g, ...).
- We use “an” before words that start with a **vowel sound** (a, e, i, o, u).

Example:

- I see **a** cat
- He has **a** dog
- She eats **an** apple
- We see **an** elephant

2. “The” for specific things (Definite)

- We use **“the”** when talking about **one special thing** that we already know.

Example:

- I see **the** moon. (only one moon in the sky)
- She eats **the** apple on the table.
- We went to **the** park yesterday.

Easy Trick to Remember

- ✓ Use **a/an** when talking about **any** thing.
- ✓ Use **the** when talking about **one special** thing.



◆ **Fill in the Blanks** A B
? C

Choose the correct article (a, an, or the) for each sentence!

Pilih artikel yang tepat (a, an, atau the) untuk setiap kalimat!

1. A camel has a hump to store fat.
2. I see ____ elephant at the zoo.
3. We visit ____ farm and saw cows, goats, and sheeps.
4. I read books about ____ swallow and how it protected Mecca.
5. We see ____ owl in the tree every night.
6. My friend has ____ cat as a pet.
7. ____ octopus can change its color to hide from enemies.

◆ Correcting

Find and fix the article errors in the sentences below.

Temukan dan perbaiki kekeliruan artikel pada kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini.

1. I watch a interesting movie last night.
I watch an interesting movie last night.
2. They visit a Kaaba during Hajj

3. A Ramadan is a month of fasting and reflection.

4. The hoopoe bird is an messenger of Prophet Sulaiman.

5. Abrahah brings an elephant to destroy the Kaaba.

6. Prophet Yunus spend time inside the whale.

7. Qabil see an crow digging the ground to bury another crow.

4.3. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantu Anda memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

desert (n) : gurun

animal (n) : hewan

found (v) : ditemukan

distance (n) : jarak

without (prep) : tanpa

use (v) : menggunakan

heavy (adj) : berat

ship (n) : kapal

easily (adv) : dengan mudah

sand (n) : pasir

sink (v) : tenggelam

sandstorms (n) : badai pasir

heat (n) : panas

feature (n) : ciri khas

4.4. Reading



PLAY NOW



Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.

Camel

The camel is a big desert animal found in Asia and North Africa. In Islam, camels are special animals created by Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala* with many amazing features. It can travel long distances in the hot desert without food or water because its hump stores fat. Camels are strong and can carry heavy loads. Their meat is halal and rich in protein.



In many parts of the world, camels are used as transportation. People ride camels and use them to carry heavy things. Camels are known as "ships of the desert" because they walk easily on sand. Their wide feet help them walk without sinking in the sand. They also have long and thick eyelashes to protect their eyes during sandstorms. They can survive extreme heat, up to 41 degrees Celsius, by sweating only through their skin.

Q.S. Al-Ghashiyah (88:17).

READ NOW



أَفَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْإِبِلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ

"Do they not look at the camels – how they are created?"

"Maka apakah mereka tidak memperhatikan unta, bagaimana ia diciptakan?"

4.5. Reading Strategies

Answering true or false questions

- First, read the text to get the general idea.
- Then read the questions/statements and identify important words.
- Find the relevant part of the text and identify the important words.
- Decide if the important words in the question/statement and text express the same ideas.

◆ True or False Questions

Put a tick (✓) in the “True” or “False” boxes for each statement below, based on the text on page 48.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada kolom “Benar” atau “Salah” untuk setiap pernyataan di bawah ini, berdasarkan teks di halaman 48.

No.	Question	True	False
1	Camels can survive for many days without food or water.	☒	☐
2	Camels store water in their humps.	☐	☐
3	Camels have short legs to help them move in the desert.	☐	☐
4	Camels are known as "ships of the desert" because they can float on water.	☐	☐
5	Camels have special eyelashes to protect their eyes from sand.	☐	☐
6	In Islam, camels have no special meaning or significance.	☐	☐
7	People use camels for riding and carrying heavy loads in the desert.	☐	☐

◆ Short Answer Questions

Answer the following questions in short answer based on the text about camels.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut dengan jawaban singkat berdasarkan teks tentang unta.

1. Where can camels be found? Asia, North Africa
2. What do camels store in their humps? _____
3. What are camels used for? _____
4. What is another name for camels? _____
5. What would happen if camels had small feet? _____
6. If camels did not have long eyelashes, what problem would they face? _____
7. How do camels survive extreme heat? _____

4.6. Writing

◆ Describing Pictures

Look at the picture carefully and write a description based on what you see in 35-50 words.

Amati gambar dengan saksama dan tuliskan deskripsi berdasarkan apa yang Anda lihat dalam 35-50 kata.

Example:



The elephant is a big, gray animal. It has a long trunk and big ears. An elephant lives in the jungle and grasslands. It eats grass, leaves, and fruits. The elephant is strong and can carry heavy things.

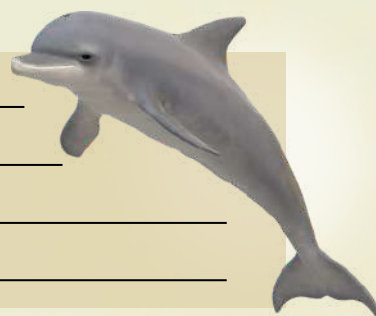
1.



2.



3.



◆ Self-Writing

Think of an animal that you think is very special. Then, write a description of it in a paragraph containing at least 100 words. Use the language features you have learned.

Pikirkan hewan yang menurut Anda sangat istimewa. Kemudian, tulis deskripsi hewan tersebut dalam paragraf yang berisi minimal 100 kata. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Useful Vocabulary:

big, small, fast, slow, strong, weak, furry, feathery, scaly, dangerous, friendly, wild, tail, wings, claws, rare, beak.

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page



- What is the animal's **name**?
- Where is the animal commonly **found**? (e.g., deserts, oceans)
- What makes this animal **special** or unique?
- What are the animal's **physical features**? (e.g., size, color, etc.)
- Are there any interesting **facts** about the animal? (e.g., known as the "ship of the desert," can live up to 40 years, etc.)
- What does Islam or your culture say about this animal? (e.g., halal to eat, mentioned in the Qur'an, etc.)

◀◀ Read the text on page 48 for an example.

[illegible]

4.7. Presenting

This is a fun game where you describe an animal without saying its name, and your classmates must guess what it is!

Ini adalah permainan seru di mana Anda mendeskripsikan hewan tanpa menyebut namanya, dan teman-teman Anda harus menebak hewan tersebut!

How to Play:

- Write a short description of the animal without saying its name.
- Place the photo next to the text.
- It must use articles in your writing.
- Write the answers below the descriptions.
- Read your descriptions aloud to the class.
- When it is your friends turn, listen carefully and try to guess the animals.
- answer the three questions at the end of the activity.

Example:

I am a medium-sized animal. I have long ears and a strong body. I can carry heavy loads and live in farms or deserts. I make a sound called "hee-haw." What am I?

(The answer is: A donkey!)



Photo

1. Did your friend guess the animal? _____
2. Can you guess the animal your friend described? _____
3. How many animals did you guess? _____

4.8. Learning Reflection



Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

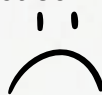
How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well

OK

Very Well



I can write the name of animals and its characteristics.

I use reading strategies to answer true or false questions.

I understand and can use articles well.

I can write a simple descriptive about animals.

I can guess the animals that my friends tell.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Match Words

I liked Fill in the Blanks

I liked True or False task

I liked Guess the Animal

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph about an animal. I asked them to guess the animal I was describing.

Chapter 5

Describing Foods

In this chapter, you will...

- **Understand** the basics of describing foods
- **Master** the use of pronouns and articles
- **Read** a descriptive text about food
- Be **able** to write a simple paragraph about describing foods

5.1. Warm-Up

◆ Match Words

Identify the name of each food below and describe its taste, shape and texture using the words in the box. After that, put a tick (✓) if you have ever tasted it.

Identifikasilah nama setiap makanan di bawah ini, lalu deskripsikan rasa, bentuk, dan teksturnya dengan menggunakan kosakata di dalam kotak. Setelah itu, beri tanda centang (✓) jika Anda pernah mencicipinya.

Taste	Shape	Texture
Sweet	Round	Smooth
Sour	Oval	Rough
Salty	Flat	Crunchy
Bitter	Long	Crispy
Bland	Short	Soft
Spicy	Pointed	Hard
Savor	Curved	Chewy
Tangy	Thin	Sticky
Creamy	Thick	Juicy

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page

1. Name:



Taste:

Shape:

Texture:

2. Name:



Taste:

Shape:

Texture:

3. Name:



Taste:

Shape:

Texture:

4. Name:



Taste:

Shape:

Texture:

5. Name:



Taste:

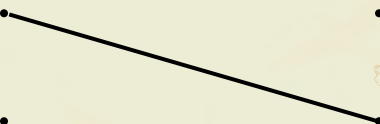
Shape:

Texture:

◆ Match Words

Match the words on the left with the appropriate descriptions on the right!

Cocokkan kata-kata di sebelah kiri dengan deskripsi yang sesuai di sebelah kanan!

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Sweet • |  | • The texture of chips  |
| Crunchy • | | • The taste of honey  |
| Red • | | • The color of strawberry  |
| Round • | | • The shape of a pizza slice  |
| Spicy • | | • The taste of chili  |
| Soft • | | • The texture of mochi  |
| Green • | | • The color of olive  |
| Salty • | | • The texture of watermelon  |
| Triangular • | | • The shape of an egg  |
| Bitter • | | • The taste of cheese  |
| Sour • | | • The shape of orange  |
| Juicy • | | • The taste of lemon  |
| Oval • | | • The taste of coffee  |

◆ Find Words

Choose the correct pronouns and articles in the sentences below by crossing out the incorrect ones.

Pilihlah kata ganti dan artikel yang tepat dalam kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan mencoret yang salah.

1. (He / ~~We~~) eats (a / ~~an~~) date every morning.
2. Fatimah gives (his / her) food to (a / the) poor man.
3. The teacher gives (we / us) (a / an) small Qur'an.
4. (They / Them) walk to (the / an) mosque for prayer.
5. Zainab recites (our / us) favorite ayah from (the / a) Qur'an.
6. The boy gives (his / he) water to (a / the) thirsty cat.
7. The camel follows (him / he) to (a / the) tent.

5.2. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantu Anda memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

Date palm tree (n): <i>Pohon kurma</i>	Extend (v): <i>Memperpanjang</i>
Ripe (adj): <i>Matang</i>	Shelf (n): <i>Rak</i>
Flesh (n): <i>Daging buah</i>	Nutritious (adj): <i>Bergizi</i>
Chewy (adj): <i>Kenyal</i>	Quickly (adv): <i>Dengan cepat</i>
Dried (adj): <i>Dikeringkan</i>	Restore (v): <i>Mengembalikan</i>

5.3. Reading



PLAY NOW



Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.



Dates

Dates are sweet fruits from the date palm tree and grow in hot climates like the Middle East. They have (1)_____ oval shape and golden-brown skin when ripe. The flesh is soft, chewy, and naturally sweet. Dates are often dried to extend their shelf life, but they can also be eaten fresh.

Dates are highly nutritious. They are rich in fiber, vitamins such as B6 and K, and minerals like potassium, magnesium, and iron. They also contain antioxidants that are good for health. In Islam, dates are highly recommended. They are great for breaking the fast during Ramadan. Dates quickly restore energy after (2)_____ day of fasting.



Q.S.Ar-Rahman (55:11).

READ NOW



فِيهَا فَاكِهَةٌ وَالنَّخْلُ ذَاتُ الْأَكْمَامِ

"In it are fruit, palm trees with date stalks,"

"Di bumi itu ada buah-buahan dan pohon kurma yang mempunyai kelopak mayang."

★ Fill in the Blanks



Fill in the blanks in the text 'dates' with the correct articles.

Isilah bagian yang kosong pada teks 'dates' dengan artikel yang benar.

1)_____

2)_____

✦ Write Down

Answer the following questions based on the text about dates.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut berdasarkan teks tentang kurma.

1. Where do dates grow? in hot climates like Middle East
2. What is the plural form of the noun "date"? _____
3. How does the flesh of dates feel? _____
4. Why do you think dates are recommended for breaking the fast during Ramadan? _____
5. What would happen if dates were not dried? _____

6. What adjective describes the taste of dates in the text? _____

7. What is the main idea of the text? _____

8. What are two reasons why dates are important in Islam? _____

9. How does the text describe the taste of dates? _____

10. What does the pronoun "they" refer to in this sentence: "**They** are rich in fiber, vitamins, and minerals."? _____

5.4. Writing

◆ Describing Pictures

Look at the picture carefully and write a description based on what you see in 30-50 words.

Amati gambar dengan saksama dan tuliskan deskripsi berdasarkan apa yang Anda lihat dalam 30-50 kata.

Example:



Chickpeas are small and round beans with a creamy or light brown color. They have a soft texture when cooked and a nutty, savory flavor. Chickpeas are often used as souvenirs from Hajj pilgrims.

1.



2.



3.



◆ Self-Writing

Think of your favorite food. Then, write a description of the food in a paragraph containing at least 100 words. Use the language features you have learned.

Pikirkan makanan favorit Anda. Kemudian, tulis deskripsi makanan tersebut dalam paragraf yang berisi setidaknya 100 kata. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Follow the stages to help you

Stage 1

Visualize your favorite food and follow the guidelines to make it easier to describe it.

Name:
Color:
Shape:
Size:
Texture:
Taste:
Nutritional Value:
Additional Information:

Stage 2

Write a paragraph of at least 100 words on page 63, based on the points you have written in the table.

◀◀◀ Read the text on page 59 for an example.

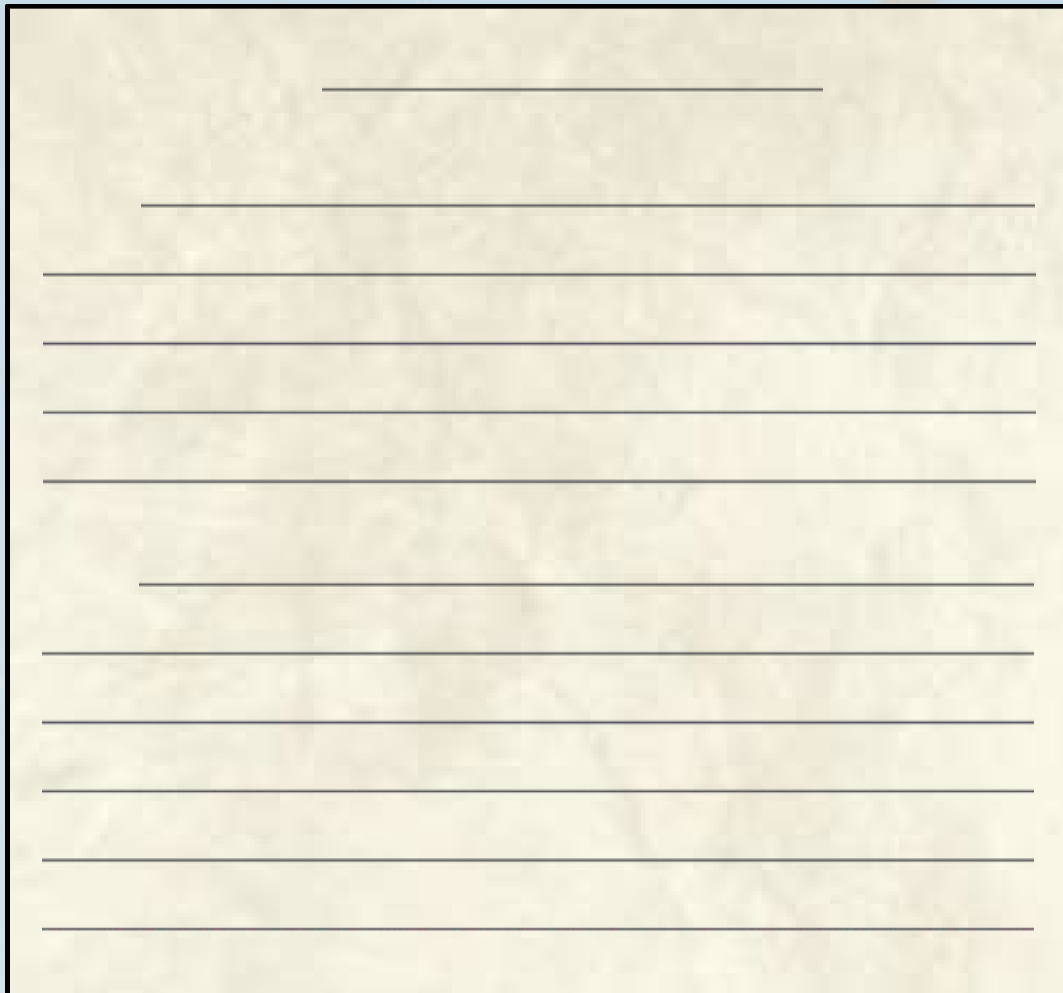
- Use Adjectives
- Be Specific
- Keep It Simple
- Add Fun Facts



Useful Vocabulary:

sticky, savory, nutty, sweet, chewy, crunchy, creamy, round, sour

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page



5.5. Presenting

Present your writing in front of the class clearly and confidently. When your friend presents, listen attentively as a show of appreciation.

Silakan presentasikan hasil tulisan yang telah Anda susun di depan kelas dengan jelas dan percaya diri. Saat teman Anda menyampaikan presentasinya, dengarkan dengan penuh perhatian sebagai bentuk penghargaan.

5.6. Learning Reflection

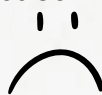


Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well OK Very Well



I can fill in the boxes according to the food descriptions on taste, texture, and color.

I can answer all of the questions about the “Dates” text.

I can write simple paragraph to describe the picture.

I can describe my favorite food.

I can present my written description confidently in front of my classmates.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Match Words

I liked Categorizing

I liked Writing questions

I liked Writing task

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph about my favorite food. I asked them to guess the food I was describing.

Chapter 6

Describing Things

In this chapter, you will...

- **Understand** the basics of describing things
- **Comprehend** the use of preposition
- **Read** a descriptive text about thing
- Be **able** to write a simple paragraphs about describing things

6.1. Warm-Up

◆ Match Words

Identify the name of each object below and choose 4 suitable words to describe the object.

Identifikasilah nama setiap benda di bawah ini dan pilihlah 4 kata yang tepat untuk mendeskripsikan benda tersebut.

Size	Material	Shape	Texture
Small	Wood	Round	Smooth
Big	Plastic	Square	Rough
Tiny	Metal	Rectangle	Soft
Huge	Fabric	Oval	Hard
Short	Leather	Triangle	Bumpy
Long	Glass	Cylindrical	Sticky
Wide	Stone	Flat	Slippery
Narrow	Paper	Curved	Fuzzy
Tall	Rubber	Straight	Dry

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page

1. Name: _____



2. Name: _____



3. Name: _____



4. Name: _____



5. Name: _____



◆ Match Words

Read the descriptions on the right carefully. Match each description to the picture on the left by drawing a line between the dots.

Bacalah deskripsi di sebelah kanan dengan cermat. Cocokkan setiap deskripsi dengan gambar di sebelah kiri dengan menggambar garis di antara titik-titiknya.



This object is half-circle shaped, found on top of a mosque, and shows the greatness of Allah.



This object is a small stick made from wood or tree roots, used to clean teeth.



This object is beautiful Arabic writing, usually with verses from the Quran.



This object is half-circle shaped, found on the wall of a mosque, and shows the direction of prayer (qibla)."



This object is worn on the head by Muslim men during prayer or other worship.



6.2. Language Features

Preposition = Kata Depan

A **preposition** is a word that shows the **relationship** between a noun (a person, place, or thing) and other words in the sentence. It can tell us:

- **Where** something is (place)
- **When** something happens (time)
- **How** things move (direction)



Think of a preposition like a **bridge** – it connects words and gives more meaning.



Type of Prepositions:

- Preposition of **Place**
- Preposition of **Time**
- Preposition of **Direction**

◆ Find Words

Try to find all the prepositions by underlining them.

Cobalah untuk menemukan semua kata depan dengan menggarisbawahinya.

Ali wakes up at 5 AM.

He makes wudu in the bathroom.

Then he goes to the mosque.

He puts his shoes under the bench.

He prays behind the Imam.

He reads Qur'an after prayer.

PREPOSITION



in

*The Qur'an is **in** the drawer.*



on

*The Qur'an is **on** the table.*



above

*The lamp is **above** the Qur'an.*



below

*The stick is **below** the book stand.*



under

*The book stand is **under** the Qur'an.*



beside

*The book is **beside** the Qur'an.*



in front of

*The Qur'an is **in front of** the book.*



behind

*The Qur'an is **behind** the book.*



near

The Qur'an is **near** the shelves.



far

The Qur'an is **far** from the shelves.



between

The Qur'an is **between** the books.



among

The Qur'an is **among** the books.

◆ Write Down

Make a sentence using preposition based on the picture you see.

Buatlah kalimat dengan kata depan berdasarkan gambar yang Anda lihat.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

6.3. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantumu memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

clothes (n) : *pakaian*

wear (v) : *memakai*

show (v) : *menunjukkan*

rich (adj) : *kaya*

poor (adj) : *miskin*

equal (adj) : *setara/sama*

piece (n) : *potongan/bagian*

cover (v) : *menutupi*

loose (adj) : *longgar*

stitch (n) : *jahitan*

button (n) : *kancing*

zipper (n) : *resleting*

whole (adj) : *seluruh*

colorful (adj) : *penuh warna*

cotton (n) : *katun*

comfortable (adj) : *nyaman*

stay (v) : *tetap*

pure (adj) : *suci*

6.4. Reading



Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.

Ihram Clothes



Ihram clothes are special clothes for Muslims. People wear (1)_____ when they do Hajj or Umrah in Mecca. The clothes are simple and white. They do not show (2)_____ rich or (3)_____ poor.

(4)_____ help people focus on prayer and show that everyone is equal.

For men, ihram clothes have two white pieces of cloth. One piece covers the lower body, and one piece covers the upper body. These clothes are loose and do not have stitches, buttons, or zippers. For women, ihram clothes are long and loose dresses. (5)_____ cover the whole body except the face and hands. The clothes must not be tight or colorful. Both men and women usually wear cotton because (6)_____ is soft, light, and comfortable. The clothes feel smooth and a little rough. People wear ihram clothes to stay clean and pure during (7)_____ rituals of Hajj or Umrah.

READ NOW

Narrated by Al-Bukhari

عَنْ عُنْدِ اللَّهِ بْنِ عُمَرَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُمَا قَالَ قَامَ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ يَا رَسُولَ اللَّهِ مَاذَا تَأْمُرُنَا أَنْ نَلْبَسَ مِنَ الثِّيَابِ فِي الْإِحْرَامِ فَقَالَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ لَا تَلْبَسُوا الْقَمِيصَ وَلَا السَّرَاوِيلَ وَلَا الْعَمَائِمَ وَلَا الْبَرَائِصَ إِلَّا أَنْ يَكُونَ أَحَدٌ لَيْسَتْ لَهُ نَعْلَانِ فَلْيَلْبَسِ الْخَفَّيْنِ وَلْيَقْطَعْ أَصْفَلَ مِنَ الْكَعْبَيْنِ

“Abdullah ibn ‘Umar ra. reported that a man came and said: 'O Messenger of Allah, what do you command us to wear when entering ihram?' The Prophet saw. replied: 'Do not wear a shirt, pants, turban, cloak, except for the one who does not have sandals; let him wear khufs (leather shoes) and let him cut them below the ankles.”

“Dari Abdullah bin 'Umar ra., seorang laki-laki datang lalu berkata: ‘Wahai Rasulullah, pakaian apa yang Anda perintahkan untuk kami ketika ihram?’ Nabi saw. menjawab, ‘Janganlah kalian memakai baju, celana, sorban, jubah kecuali seseorang yang tidak memiliki sandal, hendaklah dia memakai khuf (sejenis sepatu kulit) dan tapi hendaklah dipotongnya hingga berada di bawah mata kaki.”

◆ Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks in the text on page 72 with the correct pronouns and articles.

Isilah bagian yang kosong pada teks di halaman 72 dengan kata ganti dan kata sandang yang benar.

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

◆ True or False Questions

Put a tick (✓) in the “True” or “False” boxes for each statement below, based on the text on page 72.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada kolom “Benar” atau “Salah” untuk setiap pernyataan di bawah ini, berdasarkan teks di halaman 72.

No.	Question	True	False
1	The color and simplicity of ihram clothes help people focus on the meaning of worship.	☒	☐
2	Men and women wear the exact same type of ihram clothing.	☐	☐
3	Women's ihram clothes can be tight as long as they are white.	☐	☐
4	Cotton is used for ihram clothes because it looks expensive and shiny.	☐	☐
5	Stitches and buttons are not allowed in men's ihram clothes.	☐	☐
6	Only men are required to stay pure during Hajj or Umrah.	☐	☐
7	Both men and women wear ihram clothes as a sign of respect and equality.	☐	☐

6.5. Writing

◆ Describing Pictures

Look at the picture carefully and write a description based on what you see in 35-50 words.

Amati gambar dengan saksama dan tuliskan deskripsi berdasarkan apa yang Anda lihat dalam 30-50 kata.

Example:



The white prayer cap (kopiah) is a round cap that fits closely on the head. The texture is smooth and soft. It comes in different sizes like small, medium, and large. People wear the kopiah during prayer, religious events, or daily activities.

1.



2.



3.



◆ Self-Writing

Think of your favorite thing. Then, write a description of the thing in a paragraph containing at least 100 words. Use the language features you have learned.

Pikirkan benda favorit Anda. Kemudian, tulis deskripsi benda tersebut dalam paragraf yang berisi setidaknya 100 kata. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Follow the stages to help you

Stage 1

Visualize an object you really love and follow the guidelines to make it easier to describe it.

Name:
Color:
Size:
Material:
Shape:
Texture:
Function:
Additional Information:

Stage 2

Write a paragraph of at least 100 words on page 77, based on the points you have written in the table.

◀◀◀ Read the text on page 72 for an example.

- Use Adjectives
- Be Specific
- Keep It Simple
- Add Fun Facts



Useful Vocabulary:

use, wear, help, look, feel, find

▶▶▶ Check the glossary page

[illegible]

6.6. Presenting

Present your writing in front of the class clearly and confidently. When your friend presents, listen attentively as a show of appreciation.

Silakan presentasikan hasil tulisan yang telah Anda susun di depan kelas dengan jelas dan percaya diri. Saat teman Anda menyampaikan presentasinya, dengarkan dengan penuh perhatian sebagai bentuk penghargaan.

6.7. Learning Reflection



Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

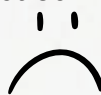
How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well

OK

Very Well



I can differentiate various objects based on their size, material, shape and texture.

I understand and can use all of language features I have learned very well.

I can answer all of the questions about the text.

I can write simple paragraph to describe the picture.

I can describe my favorite thing.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Match Words

I liked Fill in Blanks

I liked True or False Questions

I liked Writing task

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph about my favorite thing. I asked them to guess the thing I was describing.

Chapter 7

Describing Place

In this chapter, you will...

- **Understand** the basics of describing places
- **Master** the use of pronouns, articles, and prepositions
- **Read** a descriptive text about place
- Be **able** to write a simple paragraph about describing place

7.1. Warm-Up

◆ Match Words

Describe the picture on page 80 using the most appropriate vocabulary from the list below.

Deskripsikan gambar pada halaman 80 menggunakan kosakata yang paling sesuai dari daftar kosakata yang tersedia di bawah ini.

large	marble	dome
spacious	stone	sacred
massive	brick	spiritual
small	glass	majestic
narrow	wood	famous
wide	metal	peaceful
compact	sand	historical

➤➤➤ Check the glossary page

1.

Nabawi Mosque



Location:

2.

Istiqlal Mosque



Location:

3.

Red Sea



Location:

4.

Jabal Uhud



Location:

5.

Alhambra Palace



Location:

◆ Match Words

Match the words on the left with the appropriate descriptions on the right!

Cocokkan kata-kata di sebelah kiri dengan deskripsi yang sesuai di sebelah kanan!

Madinah •

- The first mosque built by Prophet Muhammad

Mount
Arafat •

- Pilgrims stay here and throw stones at the pillars (Jamarat)

Baitul
Maqdis •

- The hiding place of the Prophet Muhammad and Abu Bakr during Hijrah

Mina •

- Another name for Al-Aqsa mosque

Quba
Mosque •

- The Prophet lives here after he moves from Makkah

Jabal
Thawr •

- Pilgrims gather here during Hajj for wukuf

Safa and
Marwah •

- Two hills walked between during Hajj and Umrah

◆ Arrange Words

Arrange the words below into a correct sentence.

susunlah kata-kata dibawah ini menjadi kalimat yang benar.

1. A – sleeps – the – camel – under – tree

A camel sleeps under the tree

2. gives – poor – Ali – a – man – the – food – to

3. puts – Qur'an – on – her – She – the – shelf

4. stand – People – behind – the – Imam – during – pray

5. teaches – us – a – He – surah – from – the – Qur'an

6. Aisyah – reads – her – Qur'an – every – morning

7. I – him – the – mosque – gate – see – near

8. wudu – makes – before – pray – He – the

9. He – shows – me – his – Islamic – books

10. in – mosque – the – We – sit – quietly

7.2. Wordbox

Take a look at these important words. Knowing them will help you understand the text better!

Lihatlah kata-kata penting ini. Mengetahui kata-kata ini akan membantu Anda memahami teks dengan lebih baik!

cave (n): *goa*

north (n): *utara*

fit (v): *muat*

steep (adj): *curam*

surround (v): *mengelilingi*

frequently (adv): *sering*

quiet (adj): *tenang*

revelation (n): *wahyu*

mark (v): *menandai*

prophethood (n): *kenabian*

7.3. Reading



PLAY NOW

Read the following text carefully. Pay attention to the details and main ideas presented in the passage.

Bacalah teks berikut dengan saksama. Perhatikan detail dan gagasan utama yang disajikan dalam teks.

The Cave of Hira



source:
bincangsyariah.com

source:
@erwinismailkohler



WATCH VIDEO

The Cave of Hira is a small cave on Jabal Nur, or the Mountain of Light. It sits about 5 kilometers north of Mecca, Saudi Arabia. The cave is narrow. It is about 4 meters long and 1.5 meters wide. Only a few people can fit inside. Rocks and steep ground surround it, making the cave hard to reach. The Cave of Hira may seem simple, but it is very important in Islam. It has great historical and spiritual meaning.

The Cave of Hira is famous as the place where Prophet Muhammad *Shalallahu Alaihi Wasallam* frequently looked for quiet time to meditate and worship before the first revelation. In this cave, the Angel Jibril brought the first revelation, Surah Al-Alaq. This moment is to mark the start of Muhammad's prophethood. The Cave of Hira stands for peace and reflection. It shows the link between people and Allah.

READ NOW

Q.S. Al-Alaq 1-5

أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾
أَقْرَأْ وَرَبُّكَ الَّذِي عَلَّمَ بِالْقَلَمِ ﴿٣﴾ عَلَّمَ الْإِنْسَانَ مَا لَمْ يَعْلَمْ ﴿٤﴾

"Recite in the name of your Lord Who created, (1) created man from a clot of congealed blood (2) Recite: and your Lord is Most Generous, (3) Who taught by the pen, (4) taught man what he did not know. (5)"

"Bacalah dengan (menyebut) nama Tuhanmu yang menciptakan! (1) Dia menciptakan manusia dari segumpal darah. (2) Bacalah! Tuhanmulah Yang Mahamulia, (3) yang mengajar (manusia) dengan pena. (4) Dia mengajarkan manusia apa yang tidak diketahuinya. (5)"

✦ Write Down

Answer the following questions based on the text about “The Cave of Hira”.

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut berdasarkan teks tentang “Goa Hira”.

1. Why do you think only a few people can enter the Cave of Hira at the same time? _____
2. What might make visiting the cave physically challenging? _____
3. Before receiving revelation, what did Prophet Muhammad ﷺ usually do in the cave? _____
4. How does the location of the cave affect its spiritual meaning, in your opinion? _____
5. What is the connection between the cave and the start of Islam? _____
6. Why do you think the cave continues to be visited today, even though it is hard to reach? _____
7. Which came first, the Prophet’s visits to the cave or the revelation? _____

◆ Arrange Words

Sort with numbers 1 to 6 in the right column to show the order of descriptions in the text.

Urutkan dengan angka 1 sampai 6 di kolom kanan untuk menunjukkan urutan deskripsi dalam teks.

Surroundings	
Size	
Importance in Islam	
Location	
Prophet's Actions	
First Revelation	

7.4. Writing

◆ Describing Pictures

Look at the picture carefully and write a description based on what you see in 35-50 words.

Amati gambar dengan saksama dan tuliskan deskripsi berdasarkan apa yang Anda lihat dalam 30-50 kata.

Example:



Jabal Rahmah is a small hill near Mecca in Saudi Arabia. It is also called the "Mount of Mercy." The hill is about 70 meters high and easy to climb. There is a white pillar on the top as a sign of the meeting place.

1. Zam-Zam Well is _____



- Al-Aqsa mosque is _____

3. Jabal Tsur is _____



◆ Self-Writing

Write a simple description of at least 100 words about a place you want to visit the most. Use the language features you have learned.

Tuliskan deskripsi sederhana minimal 100 kata tentang tempat yang paling ingin Anda kunjungi. Gunakan fitur bahasa yang telah Anda pelajari.

Useful Vocabulary:

size, around, building, area, function, material, symbol, history, locate, characteristic.

➤➤➤ Check the glossary page

7.5. Presenting

Present your writing in front of the class clearly and confidently. When your friend presents, listen attentively as a show of appreciation.

Silakan presentasikan hasil tulisan yang telah Anda susun di depan kelas dengan jelas dan percaya diri. Saat teman Anda menyampaikan presentasinya, dengarkan dengan penuh perhatian sebagai bentuk menghargai.

7.6. Learning Reflection



Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

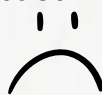
How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well

OK

Very Well



I can write the description about places.

I can answer all of the questions about the text.

I can write simple paragraph to describe the picture.

I can describe the places I want to visit the most.

I can present my writing confidently.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked Match Words

I liked Arrange Words

I liked Write Down

I liked Writing task

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph about a place I want to visit. I asked them to guess where the place is.

Chapter 8

Summative Assessment

In this chapter, you will...

- **Review** all of previous material.
- **Read** 4 descriptive texts.
- **Analyze** the structures and language features of texts.
- **Answer** comprehension questions based on the texts.

8.1. Warm-Up

◆ True or False Questions

Put a tick (✓) in the “True” or “False” boxes for each statement below.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada kolom “Benar” atau “Salah” untuk setiap pernyataan di bawah ini.

No.	Question	True	False
1	The description part of a text gives details about the topic.	☒	☐
2	Descriptive texts always use the past tense.	☐	☐
3	A simple sentence like “The cat is cute” uses the simple present tense.	☐	☐
4	Writing a descriptive paragraph is one of the tasks in this lesson.	☐	☐
5	In a presentation, must describe something clearly to the audience.	☐	☐
6	In, on, under, beside are examples of prepositions.	☐	☐
7	The word beautiful is an example of a verb.	☐	☐

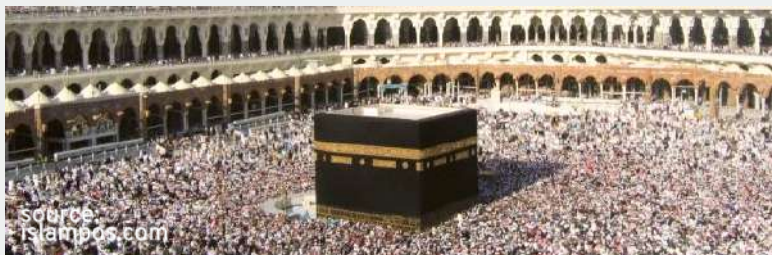
8.2. Reading Comprehension I

Read the text below and answer the questions based on the text!

Bacalah teks di bawah ini dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berdasarkan teks tersebut!

Ka'bah

source:
@bimalyndohajaraswad136



WATCH VIDEO

The Ka'bah stands as a special cube in the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. It is the center of the qibla. The Ka'bah wears a black cloth known as the Kiswah with beautiful gold writing. It opens only for special events, such as cleaning or changing the Kiswah.

The Ka'bah is an empty room with no furniture. This space holds valuable items and is a special place for prayer. In one corner of the Ka'bah, there is a unique black stone called the Hajar al-Aswad. During Hajj or Umrah, pilgrims try to touch or kiss the stone. they do this while walking around the Ka'bah in a ritual known as Tawaf. The Ka'bah is in the middle of the Mataf, a circular space where pilgrims do Tawaf. The Ka'bah is a symbol of unity and faith for Muslims around the world.

A. Put a tick (✓) on the correct answer.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada jawaban yang benar.

1. What is the main purpose of the text?
 - a. To explain how to perform Hajj
 - b. To describe the Ka'bah and its significance
 - c. To narrate a story in Mecca
 - d. To compare places in Saudi Arabia

2. What is the Kiswah?
- a. A corner of the mosque
 - b. Ka'bah cover cloth
 - c. A prayer mat
 - d. A gold ornament
3. What does the word "it" in the sentence "*It opens only for special events...*" refer to?
- a. Kiswah
 - b. Hajar al-Aswad
 - c. The Ka'bah
 - d. Tawaf
4. The Ka'bah is described as an empty room because...
- a. It is under construction
 - b. It is not used anymore
 - c. It contains no furniture
 - d. It is for tourists only
5. What does the text mostly describe?
- a. The rituals of Islam
 - b. A historical event
 - c. A sacred object and its meaning
 - d. The biography of a prophet
6. What does "they" in "*they do this while walking...*" refer to?
- a. Guards
 - b. Visitors
 - c. Pilgrims
 - d. Imams
7. According to the text, the Ka'bah is special because...
- a. It is the oldest building in Mecca
 - b. It is located on a mountain
 - c. It is the center of qibla and holds religious value
 - d. It is made of gold
8. What does the word "Tawaf" mean in the text?
- a. Standing in prayer
 - b. Giving charity
 - c. Walking around the Ka'bah
 - d. Reading the Qur'an
9. Which of the following is **NOT** true based on the text?
- a. The Ka'bah has furniture inside
 - b. Pilgrims walk around the Ka'bah during Tawaf
 - c. The Kiswah has gold writing
 - d. The Ka'bah is a symbol of Muslim unity

10. Why do you think touching or kissing the Hajar al-Aswad is meaningful for pilgrims?
- a. It brings good luck
 - b. It is a form of idolatry
 - c. It follows the tradition of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
 - d. It is required to complete prayer

B. Answer the following questions based on the text on page 90

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini berdasarkan teks di halaman 90

1. Why is the Ka'bah considered a symbol of unity for Muslims?

2. Describe the relationship between the Ka'bah and Tawaf.

3. How does the structure of the Ka'bah reflect its function in Islamic practice?

4. What might happen if the Kiswah were never changed?

5. Explain why the Ka'bah has no furniture inside.

8.3. Reading Comprehension II

Read the text below and answer the questions based on the text!

Bacalah teks di bawah ini dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berdasarkan teks tersebut!

I'tikaf

I'tikaf is a special worship activity for Muslims. It usually happens during the last ten days of Ramadan, the fasting month. In i'tikaf, a Muslim stays in the mosque for many days. They leave their home and daily activities to focus only on Allah. I'tikaf is not just sitting in the mosque. It is a time to clean the heart and become closer to Allah.

source:
@adhanuraisyah



WATCH VIDEO 



During i'tikaf, a person stays in the mosque day and night. They bring their prayer rug, Qur'an, and simple clothes. They eat simple food and sleep in a quiet corner. People who do i'tikaf pray more, read the Qur'an every day, make dhikr, and do not talk too much. They do not use phones or watch videos. The place is quiet and peaceful. People focus on worship and try to become better Muslims.

A. Put a tick (✓) on the correct answer.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada jawaban yang benar.

1. What is the main topic of the text?
 - a. Rules of Ramadan fasting
 - b. The benefits of prayer
 - c. The practice of i'tikaf
 - d. Mosque architecture

2. What is the topic of the text?
- a. Describing a place
 - b. Describing an activity
 - c. Describing person
 - d. Describing a thing
3. When do Muslims usually perform i'tikaf?
- a. First ten days of Ramadan
 - b. Middle of Ramadan
 - c. Last ten days of Ramadan
 - d. After Eid al-Fitr
4. What does the person usually bring to the mosque during i'tikaf?
- a. Luggage and snacks
 - b. Qur'an, clothes, prayer rug
 - c. TV and laptop
 - d. Beds and blankets
5. Where do people sleep during i'tikaf?
- a. In a hotel
 - b. In their homes
 - c. In the mosque
 - d. At a friend's house
6. The sentence "*People focus on worship and try to become better Muslims*" implies that...
- a. I'tikaf is done for fun
 - b. I'tikaf is a way to improve spiritually
 - c. Worship is less important during Ramadan
 - d. People socialize more
7. The word "dhikr" in the text most likely means...
- a. Playing music
 - b. Remembering Allah ﷻ
 - c. Reading news
 - d. Teaching others
8. The tone of the text is...
- a. Critical
 - b. Sarcastic
 - c. Informative and peaceful
 - d. Funny and casual
9. Why do people choose to leave their daily routines to do i'tikaf?
- a. To travel
 - b. To avoid fasting
 - c. To refocus their lives on faith
 - d. To celebrate with others

10. If a person uses a phone often during i'tikaf, what might they miss?
- a. Watching videos
 - b. Spiritual reflection and focus
 - c. Group conversation
 - d. New updates

B. Answer the following questions based on the text on page 93

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini berdasarkan teks di halaman 93

1. What makes i'tikaf different from regular worship during Ramadan?

2. Why might someone choose a quiet corner during i'tikaf?

3. Describe how people prepare themselves mentally for i'tikaf.

4. What would happen if a person did i'tikaf but stayed busy with social media?

5. If you had to explain i'tikaf to a non-Muslim, what would you highlight from the text?

8.4. Reading Comprehension III

Read the text below and answer the questions based on the text!

Bacalah teks di bawah ini dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berdasarkan teks tersebut!

Stoning of the Devil

source:
@redhi_cingkolangkotak



WATCH VIDEO



Stoning of the Devil is a ritual during the Hajj pilgrimage. It takes place in Mina, near Mecca, in Saudi Arabia. This ritual is very important for Muslims who perform Hajj. It comes from the story of Prophet Ibrahim. In the story, the devil tries to stop Ibrahim from obeying Allah, but Ibrahim throws stones at him.

During the ritual, pilgrims throw small pebbles at three big stone pillars. The pillars are in a row inside a special area. It called Jamarat. Pilgrims walk through this area and stop in front of each pillar. They throw seven stones at each one while saying prayers. Most people collect their pebbles before they arrive in Mina, usually from a place called Muzdalifah. They keep the stones in small bags or in their pockets. This ritual helps Muslims stay patient, focused, and closer to Allah.

A. Put a tick (✓) on the correct answer.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada jawaban yang benar.

1. What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 - a. The way Muslims travel during Hajj
 - b. The story of the Ka'bah
 - c. The meaning and history of Stoning of the Devil
 - d. The role of Muzdalifah

2. Where does the ritual of Stoning of the Devil take place?
- a. Mecca
 - b. Muzdalifah
 - c. Arafat
 - d. Mina
3. What does the word “ritual” mean in the text?
- a. A type of stone
 - b. A usual daily activity
 - c. A special religious act
 - d. A speech
4. “*They throw seven stones at each **one**.*” – What does “one” refer to?
- a. The pillar
 - b. The prayer
 - c. The person
 - d. The pocket
5. Where do most pilgrims collect their stones?
- a. In Mecca
 - b. In Mina
 - c. From Muzdalifah
 - d. From the Ka'bah
6. Why do Muslims throw stones at the pillars?
- a. To hurt someone
 - b. To clean the area
 - c. To fight evil symbolically
 - d. To build a wall
7. The word “Jamarat” refers to...
- a. The location of Muzdalifah
 - b. The tents for pilgrims
 - c. The name of the pillars
 - d. The road between Mecca and Mina
8. Which article is correctly used in the sentence: “_____ ritual is part of Hajj.”
- a. An
 - b. A
 - c. The
 - d. Some
9. Why is the ritual located in Mina, not in Mecca?
- a. Because Mecca is too crowded
 - b. Because the story of Ibrahim happened there
 - c. Because only men go there
 - d. Because Mina has no mountains

10. How does the design of Jamarat (in a row and inside a special area) help the pilgrims?
- a. It looks nice in photos
 - b. It saves space for tents
 - c. It makes the ritual safer and more organized
 - d. It helps collect more donations

B. Answer the following questions based on the text on page 96

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini berdasarkan teks di halaman 96

1. What role does Muzdalifah play in preparing for this ritual?

2. Why do you think pilgrims are told to say prayers while throwing the stones?

3. What would the ritual mean to someone doing Hajj for the first time?

4. Why do pilgrims carry the stones in small bags or pockets?

5. If the Jamarat area was not organized, what problems might happen?

8.5. Reading Comprehension IV

Read the text below and answer the questions based on the text!

Bacalah teks di bawah ini dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berdasarkan teks tersebut!

Jabal Thawr



source:
@hiambali



WATCH VIDEO 

Jabal Thawr is a famous mountain in Saudi Arabia. It is located south of Mecca. This mountain is important for Muslims because it is part of the history of the Prophet Muhammad. Jabal Thawr becomes special during the Hijrah, when the Prophet and his companion Abu Bakr hid in a cave on this mountain.

The cave on Jabal Thawr is called Ghar Thawr. It is small and located near the top of the mountain. The Prophet Muhammad stayed in the cave for three nights to escape from the Quraysh people. A spider built a web at the entrance, and a pigeon laid eggs nearby. This made the cave look empty and safe from enemies. Today, many Muslims visit Jabal Thawr to remember this part of the Prophet's journey. The climb to the top is hard, but the view is beautiful. People usually bring water, wear comfortable shoes, and pray near the cave. The mountain reminds Muslims of courage, patience, and trust in Allah.

A. Put a tick (✓) on the correct answer.

Beri tanda centang (✓) pada jawaban yang benar.

1. What is the topic of the text?
 - a. Describing a place
 - b. Describing an activity
 - c. Describing person
 - d. Describing a thing
2. What is the main idea of the text?
 - a. How to climb Jabal Thawr
 - b. The animals in the cave
 - c. The importance of Jabal Thawr in Islamic history
 - d. The beauty of Saudi Arabia
3. How long did the Prophet Muhammad stay in the cave?
 - a. One night
 - b. Two nights
 - c. Three nights
 - d. Four nights
4. What does “It” in “*It is located south of Mecca*” refer to?
 - a. The cave
 - b. The spider
 - c. The mountain
 - d. The journey
5. The preposition in “*near the top of the mountain*” is...
 - a. On
 - b. In
 - c. At
 - d. Near
6. Which sentence shows the purpose of visiting Jabal Thawr?
 - a. “People usually bring water...”
 - b. “The cave on Jabal Thawr is called...”
 - c. “Today, many Muslims visit Jabal Thawr to remember...”
 - d. “The Prophet stayed in the cave...”
7. What is the main message of the last sentence in the text?
 - a. The mountain is very high
 - b. Muslims must visit every year
 - c. The mountain teaches values like courage and patience
 - d. It’s hard to pray near the cave
8. Which animal is **NOT** mentioned in the story?
 - a. Spider
 - b. Bird
 - c. Camel
 - d. Pigeon

9. What might happen if the spider and pigeon had not been there?

- a. The cave would be bigger
- b. The Quraysh might find the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ
- c. The Prophet would leave
- d. The mountain would be unsafe

10. What can you learn from how the Prophet hid in the cave?

- a. Always carry food
- b. Stay quiet in fear
- c. Be wise and rely on Allah
- d. Avoid animals

B. Answer the following questions based on the text on page 99

Jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut ini berdasarkan teks di halaman 99

1. Why do people bring water when they visit Jabal Thawr?

2. How did the natural setting help the Prophet from danger?

3. What role do animals play in the story of Jabal Thawr?

4. Why do you think the Prophet stayed for exactly three nights?

5. If you could visit Jabal Thawr, what would you expect to feel or experience?

8.6. Learning Reflection

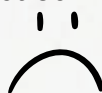


Name _____ Chapter ____ Date _____

How well did I do in Chapter ____ ?

A Rate yourself by drawing an emoji next to each statement!

Not So Well OK Very Well



I can answer the review questions.

I can answer all of the questions from the reading comprehension I.

I can answer all of the questions from the reading comprehension II.

I can answer all of the questions from the reading comprehension III.

I can answer all of the questions from the reading comprehension IV.

B I learned these new words:

C I liked the first reading text

I liked the second reading text

I liked the third reading text

I liked the fourth reading text

My Parent's Signature

D I shared with my family. I read a descriptive paragraph I like the most. I asked them to guess what I was describing.

Grammar Summary

👉 Noun

Noun is a word that names a **person, place, thing, or idea**. It's like a label for anything you can see, touch, or talk about. There are 2 types of noun:

- **Singular noun** means one thing.
- **Plural noun** means more than one thing.
- **Countable noun** are thing that can count with numbers.
- **Uncountable noun** are thing that cannot count.

👉 Adjective

Adjective, a describing word, tells about how something **looks, feels, or behaves**.

👉 Verb

Verb is a word that **shows action or something happening**. there are 2 types of verb:

- **Action verb**: These verbs show **something you can do**
- **state of being verb**: These verbs do not show action, but they tell us about something **existing or feeling**.

👉 Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense is used when we talk about things that happen **every day, always, or are true**. It is divided into two types:

- Using **verb**: use action verb (do/does)
- Using **“be”**: does not have a verb (am/are/is)

Pronouns

Pronoun is a word that **replaces a noun** to make sentences shorter and easier.

Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
Used to talk about someone or something. (I, you, he, she, it, we, they)	Used to refer to someone or something after an action. (me, you, him, her, it, us, them)	Used to show that something belongs to someone. (my, your, his, her, its, our, their)

Articles

Article is a small word that comes before a noun (a person, place, or thing). There are three articles in English: **a**, **an**, and **the**.

Preposition

Preposition is a small word (like "in," "on," "between," "far," "behind", and so on) that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence, often indicating place, time, or direction.

Glossary

A

above (prep): *di atas*
accros (prep): *melintasi*
agile (adj): *gesit*
among (prep): *di antara*
around (prep): *di sekitar*

B

bald (adj): *botak*
beautiful (adj): *cantik*
beak (n): *paruh*
beard (n): *janggut*
below (prep): *di bawah*
beside (prep): *di samping*
big (adj): *besar*
bland (adj): *hambur*
brave (adj): *berani*
brick (n): *bata*

C

calm (adj): *tenang*
camel (n): *unta*
caring (adj): *penyayang*
carnivore (n): *karnivora*
cat (n): *kucing*
celebrate (v): *merayakan*
cheerful (adj): *ceria*
chewy (adj): *kenyal*
claws (n): *cakar*
color (n): *warna*
compact (adj): *ringkas*
confident (adj): *percaya diri*

create (v): *membuat*
crunchy (adj): *renyah*
culture (n): *budaya*
curved (adj): *melengkung*
cow (n): *sapi*

D

dangerous (adj): *berbahaya*
dimples (n): *lesung pipi*
dolphin (n): *lumba-lumba*
domestic (adj): *jinak*
dome (n): *kubah*
drink (n): *minuman*
dry (adj): *kering*

E

eagle (n): *elang*
elegant (adj): *anggun*
elephant (n): *gajah*
enjoy (v): *menikmati*

F

fabric (n): *kain*
famous (adj): *terkenal*
family (n): *keluarga*
fast (adj): *cepat*
faithful (adj): *setia*
feathery (adj): *berbulu halus*
feel (v): *merasakan*
festival (n): *festival*
find (v): *menemukan*
firm (adj): *tegas*
flat (adj): *datar*

food (n): *makanan*
friendly (adj): *ramah*
friend (n): *teman*
fun (adj): *menyenangkan*
funny (adj): *lucu*
furry (adj): *berbulu tebal*

G

generous (adj): *dermawan*
gentle (adj): *lembut*
give (v): *memberi*
glass (n): *kaca*
glasses (n): *kacamata*

H

hard (adj): *keras*
halal (adj): *halal*
haram (adj): *haram*
handsome (adj): *tampan*
hedgehog (n): *landak*
help (v): *membantu*
herbivore (n): *herbivora*
holiday (n): *liburan*
honest (adj): *jujur*
humps (n): *punuk*
humble (adj): *rendah hati*

I

intelligent (adj): *cerdas*

J

juicy (adj): *berair*

K

kind (adj): *baik hati*

L

large (adj): *besar*
leather (n): *kulit*
long (adj): *panjang*
long hair (n): *rambut panjang*
loving (adj): *penuh kasih*
look (v): *melihat*

M

mammal (n): *mamalia*
marble (n): *marmer*
marine (adj): *laut*
massive (adj): *masif*
material (n): *bahan*
meaning (adj): *bermakna*
memorable (adj): *tak terlupakan*
metal (n): *logam*
mole (n): *tahi lalat*
monkey (n): *monyet*
mustache (n): *kumis*

N

narrow (adj): *sempit*
near (prep): *dekat*
nocturnal (adj): *aktif di malam hari*
nutty (adj): *seperti kacang*

O

obedient (adj): *taat*
omnivore (n): *omnivora*
oval (adj): *lonjong*

P

paper (n): *kertas*
patient (adj): *sabar*

peaceful (adj): *damai*
pious (adj): *taat beragama*
plastic (n): *plastik*
pointy (adj): *runcing*
polite (adj): *sopan*
predator (n): *pemangsa*
prepare (v): *menyiapkan*

R

rabbit (n): *kelinci*
rare (adj): *langka*
read (v): *membaca*
rectangle (n): *persegi panjang*
respectful (adj): *menghormati*
rough (adj): *kasar*
round (adj): *bulat*
rubber (n): *karet*

S

sacred (adj): *suci*
salty (adj): *asin*
sand (n): *pasir*
savor (v): *menikmati*
scaly (adj): *bersisik*
school (n): *sekolah*
shape (n): *bentuk*
share (v): *berbagi*
short (adj): *pendek*
short hair (n): *rambut pendek*
size (n): *ukuran*
slippery (adj): *licin*
slow (adj): *lambat*
small (adj): *kecil*
smooth (adj): *halus*

social (adj): *sosial*
soft (adj): *lembut*
sour (adj): *asam*
speak (v): *berbicara*
spicy (adj): *pedas*
spines (n): *duri*
sport (n): *olahraga*
spiritual (adj): *spiritual*
square (n): *persegi*
sticky (adj): *lengket*
stone (n): *batu*
straight hair (n): *rambut lurus*
strong (adj): *kuat*
student (n): *murid*

T

tail (n): *ekor*
tall (adj): *tinggi*
tangy (adj): *asam segar*
taste (n): *rasa*
thankful (adj): *bersyukur*
texture (n): *tekstur*
thick (adj): *tebal*
thin (adj): *tipis*
together (adv): *bersama*
trunk (n): *belalai*
trustworthy (adj): *dapat dipercaya*
triangle (n): *segitiga*

U

under (prep): *di bawah*
use (v): *menggunakan*

W

walk (v): *berjalan*

wavy hair (n): *rambut bergelombang*

wear (v): *memakai*

well-dressed (adj): *berpakaian rapi*

wild (adj): *liar*

wings (n): *sayap*

wise (adj): *bijaksana*

wood (n): *kayu*

wide (adj): *lebar*

weak (adj): *lemah*

Y

young (adj): *muda*

References

Damayanti, I. L., Nurlaelawati, I., Febrianti, Y., Prihartanti, P., Fellani, A. J., & Rahmadhani, R. (2022). English for Nusantara untuk SMP/MTs kelas VII. Pusat Perbukuan.

Harris, M., Mower, D., & Sikorzyńska, A. (2006). New opportunities: Education for life. Upper intermediate. Students' book (2nd ed.). Pearson Longman.

Nahdlatul Ulama. (n.d.). *Qur'an online*.

Quran.com. (n.d.). *The Noble Qur'an*.