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BASIC ENGLISH

— Integrated Patterns —
for Islamic Education Management

Nur Aini Syah

Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 113 Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta:

- (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).
- (3) 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 a, huruf b, huruf e, dan/atau huruf g untuk Penggunaan Secara Komersial dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 4 (empat) tahun dan/atau pidana denda paling banyak Rp1.000.000.000,00 (satu miliar rupiah).
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PREFACE

English is not just a language; it's a bridge to connect with the world. It opens doors to countless opportunities, both academically and professionally, and allows you to engage with people from diverse cultures and backgrounds. In today's globalized world, proficiency in English is an invaluable asset.

Basic English: Integrated Pattern is a course book for English as a general course in the State Islamic University of Ponorogo. This course book is intended to fulfill the need for the availability of a standard textbook of English as a general course which is used in every study program in UIN Ponorogo, especially in Islamic Education.

This course book provides students with a comprehensive and engaging resource that will help them students build a solid foundation in English. It is also tailored to meet their needs. This book offers a structured and progressive approach to learning English, covering all essential aspects of language acquisition, including grammar, vocabulary, reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

Learning a new language can be challenging, so we have ensured that our explanations are clear, concise, and easy to understand, making complex concepts more accessible. Moreover, to reinforce the learning, we have included a wide range of exercises, quizzes, and activities that will enhance the students' language skills and keep them engaged.

We believe that learning English should be an enjoyable and enriching experience, and this course book has been crafted with this belief at its core. As the students embark on this journey with "Basic English: Integrated Pattern," we encourage them students to be curious, ask questions, and actively participate in the learning process. Remember that language learning is not just about mastering the rules; it's about communication, connection, and creativity.

We would like to express our gratitude to the experts, lecturers, and students who have contributed to the development of this

book. Your insights and feedback have been invaluable. Hopefully this course book will help lecturers and students in gaining better English. Any suggestions for the improvement of this book is highly appreciated.

Happy learning!
Ponorogo,

Authors

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UNIT 1

Islamic Education Management

Islamic Education Management refers to the process of planning, organizing, directing, and controlling educational activities in Islamic institutions. The goal is to ensure that Islamic values are integrated into the learning process and that students develop both spiritually and intellectually.

A good Islamic education manager must possess leadership, communication, and decision-making skills, along with a deep understanding of Islamic teachings. They are responsible for managing teachers, students, curriculum, and school facilities while upholding Islamic principles.

Islamic education management also involves cooperation with the community and parents to ensure a supportive environment. The use of modern management strategies, such as strategic planning and quality assurance, helps improve the effectiveness of Islamic educational institutions in facing global challenges.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main goal of Islamic Education Management?
 - a. To teach only religious subjects
 - b. To develop students physically
 - c. To integrate Islamic values in the learning process
 - d. To focus only on administrative tasks
2. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of an Islamic education manager?
 - a. Managing curriculum
 - b. Overseeing teachers
 - c. Building shopping malls
 - d. Creating a supportive environment
3. What skills should an Islamic education manager possess?
 - a. Cooking and drawing
 - b. Leadership and communication

- c. Driving and engineering
- d. Singing and acting
4. Why is cooperation with the community important in Islamic education management?
 - a. To raise money for entertainment
 - b. To provide a supportive environment for students
 - c. To advertise the school
 - d. To reduce the number of teachers
5. What modern strategy is mentioned as useful for Islamic education institutions?
 - a. Random guessing
 - b. Strategic planning
 - c. Ignoring global challenges
 - d. Closing the school

 **Essay Questions**

1. Explain the meaning of Islamic Education Management in your own words.

Answer:

2. Mention at least three responsibilities of an Islamic education manager!

Answer:

3. Why is it important to integrate Islamic values into the learning process?

Answer:

4. What modern management strategies can be used in Islamic education? Explain briefly.

Answer:

5. How can cooperation between the school and the community improve Islamic education?

Answer:



The Articles (A, An, The)

What is an article? Simply put, an article functions like an adjective because it modifies nouns.

There are two types of articles in English: **the** and **a/an**.

- **The** is used when referring to a specific or particular noun.
- **A/An** is used when referring to a non-specific or general noun.

For this reason, **the** is called the *definite article*, while **a/an** is called the *indefinite article*.

Examples:

- If I say, “*Let’s read the book*” it means I’m talking about one specific book.
- If I say, “*Let’s read a book*,” I mean any book, not a particular one.

Another way to look at it: **the** points to a specific member within a group. In example, “*I just saw the most popular movie of the year.*” It means there are many movies, but only one is the most popular—so we use **the**.

The words “a” or “an” are used when talking about a member of a group that is not specific or particular. For example, in the sentence “I would like to go see a movie,” the speaker is not talking about one specific movie, but any movie. There are many possible choices, and none is clearly identified. Simply put, the articles “a” and “an” show that the noun is indefinite, meaning it refers to any member of a group, not a specific one.

Indefinite articles “a” and “an” are used to show that the noun they describe is not specific, meaning it can refer to any member of a group.

Examples:

- “My daughter really wants a dog for Christmas.” → This could mean any dog; the exact dog is not known yet.
- “Someone call a policeman!” → This means any policeman who is nearby, not one particular policeman.
- “When I was at the zoo, I saw an elephant!” → The speaker saw one elephant, but it is not a specific, identified elephant. There may have been many elephants, but only one is mentioned without saying which one.

The choice between “a” and “an” depends on the sound that starts the next word:

- Use a before singular nouns that start with a consonant sound: a boy, a car, a bike, a zoo, a dog
- Use an before singular nouns that start with a vowel sound: an elephant, an egg, an apple, an idiot, an orphan
- Use a before singular nouns starting with a consonant sound even if the first letter is a vowel, such as a user (pronounced “yoo-zer”), a university, a unicycle

Use “an” with nouns that start with a silent “h,” such as an hour.
Use “a” with nouns where the “h” is pronounced, like a horse.

In some cases with words like historical, where the “h” is pronounced, “an” can sometimes be used, but “a” is more common and generally preferred.

Example: A historical event is worth recording.

The same rules apply when using acronyms or initialisms:

- Use an if the acronym starts with a vowel sound. Example: an ICaP memo (because ICaP starts with the “I” vowel sound).
- Use an if the acronym starts with a consonant letter but is pronounced with a vowel sound. Example: an MSDS, an SPCC plan.

When a noun is modified by an adjective, the choice between “a” and “an” depends on the first sound of the adjective:

- a broken egg (starts with consonant sound /b/)
- an unusual problem (starts with vowel sound /u/)
- a European country (starts with consonant sound “yer-o-pi-an” despite the letter “E”)

Indefinite articles in English can also show that a person or thing belongs to a group:

- I am a teacher. → This means I belong to the group of teachers.
- Brian is an Irishman. → Brian is part

The Definite Article “the”

The definite article “the” is used before singular and plural nouns, when the noun is specific or known before. It shows that the noun refers to a particular member of a group. Examples:

- “The dog that bit me ran away.” → Refers to one specific dog, the one that bit me.
- “I was happy to see the policeman who saved my cat!” → Refers to a particular policeman, the one who rescued the cat, even if his name is unknown.
- “I saw the elephant at the zoo.” → Refers to a specific elephant, likely the only one at the zoo.

Regarding count and noncount nouns:

- “The” can be used with noncount nouns when referring to something specific, or it can be left out to mean something general.
 - “I love to sail over the water.” → Refers to a specific body of water.
 - “I love to sail over water.” → Refers to water in general.

- “He spilled the milk all over the floor.” → Refers to specific milk, maybe the milk bought earlier.
- “He spilled milk all over the floor.” → Refers to milk in general.

The articles “a” and “an” are used only with count nouns:

- “I need a bottle of water.”
- “I need a new glass of milk.”

Usually, you cannot say “She wants a water” unless you mean a bottle or glass of water.

Geographical Use of *the*

There are special rules for when to use **the** with geographical names.

Do NOT use *the* before:

- Most country or territory names: *Italy, Mexico, Bolivia* (Exceptions: *the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, the United States*)
- Names of cities, towns, or states: *Seoul, Manitoba, Miami*
- Street names: *Washington Blvd., Main St.*
- Names of single lakes or bays: *Lake Titicaca, Lake Erie* (Exception: groups of lakes, e.g. *the Great Lakes*)
- Names of individual mountains: *Mount Everest, Mount Fuji* (Exception: mountain ranges, e.g. *the Andes, the Rockies*, or unusual names like *the Matterhorn*)
- Continents: *Asia, Europe*
- Single islands: *Easter Island, Maui, Key West* (Exception: island groups, e.g. *the Aleutians, the Hebrides, the Canary Islands*)

When to Use **the**

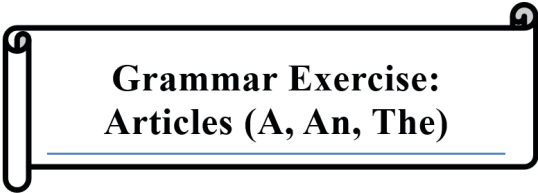
You should use **the** before:

- Names of rivers, oceans, and seas: *the Nile, the Pacific*
- Points on the globe: *the Equator, the North Pole*
- Geographical regions: *the Middle East, the West*
- Names of deserts, forests, gulfs, and peninsulas: *the Sahara, the Persian Gulf, the Black Forest, the Iberian Peninsula*

When to Omit Articles

Some types of nouns are normally used without an article:

- Names of languages and nationalities: Chinese, English, Spanish, Russian (But use **the** when referring to a whole population: The Spanish are known for their warm hospitality.)
- Names of sports: volleyball, hockey, baseball
- Names of academic subjects: mathematics, biology, history, computer science

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Grammar Exercise: Articles (A, An, The)

Choose the correct answer for the multiple-choice questions, and complete the sentences in the essay questions below.

A. Multiple Choice

1. My father bought ___ umbrella because it was raining.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
2. There is ___ apple on the table.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
3. I read ___ interesting book yesterday.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
4. We went to ___ cinema last night.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article

5. She is ___ university student.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
6. ___ Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.
 - a) A
 - b) An
 - c) The
 - d) no article
7. They stayed in ___ most expensive hotel in town.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
8. I need ___ hour to finish this homework.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
9. Have you ever been to ___ United States?
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article
10. She doesn't like drinking ___ milk.
 - a) a
 - b) an
 - c) the
 - d) no article

B. Essay

1. I saw ___ owl sitting on the tree.
2. My brother bought ___ laptop yesterday.
3. ___ moon looks bright tonight.
4. She works as ___ engineer in a big company.
5. We went to ___ park yesterday.

6. I need ___ hour to complete my homework.
7. She wants to buy ___ orange from the market.
8. We stayed at ___ hotel near the beach.
9. ___ Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.
10. He found ___ unique painting in the galler

UNIT 2

Foundations of Islamic Education

The foundations of Islamic education are the basic principles and sources that guide the goals, methods, and content of learning in Islam. These foundations are essential to ensure that the education system aligns with the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah.

There are several main foundations in Islamic education:

1. **Philosophical Foundation:** This foundation deals with the purpose of human life and knowledge. In Islam, education aims to develop individuals who are righteous („salih“) and knowledgeable („*alim*“), serving Allah and society.
2. **Theological (Religious) Foundation:** This foundation is based on the Qur'an and Hadith. It emphasizes that all knowledge belongs to Allah, and education is a means to strengthen faith and obedience to Him.
3. **Psychological Foundation:** Islamic education considers the nature of the human soul (*nafs*) and stages of child development. It encourages teaching methods that match students' abilities and moral growth.
4. **Sociological Foundation:** Education must respond to the needs of the Muslim society. It should prepare students to be responsible members of the ummah who contribute positively to their communities.
5. **Historical Foundation:** This refers to the history of Islamic education, such as the roles of madrasah and *pesantren*, and how Islamic scholars like Al-Ghazali or Ibn Sina influenced the educational system.

These foundations shape Islamic education to be holistic, aiming to develop both the spiritual and intellectual aspects of students.

☑ Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the main goal of Islamic education according to its philosophical foundation?
 - a. To earn money
 - b. To become famous
 - c. To become righteous and knowledgeable
 - d. To become popular in society
2. Which sources form the theological foundation of Islamic education?
 - a. Qur'an and hadith
 - b. Science and technology
 - c. Western philosophy
 - d. Local tradition
3. What does the psychological foundation of Islamic education focus on?
 - a. Student behavior only
 - b. Human soul and development
 - c. School facilities
 - d. Government policy
4. The sociological foundation prepares students to...
 - a. Stay silent in society
 - b. Avoid community activities
 - c. Become responsible members of the ummah
 - d. Ignore social problems
5. What does the historical foundation teach us?
 - a. The prices of school materials
 - b. The personal lives of students
 - c. The development and legacy of Islamic education
 - d. Business management techniques