

## MATERI MATRIKULASI KELAS VII

### I. What time is it?

This chapter contains: Number, Telling Time, Days of the week, Month of the year, Date

#### A. Number

Mempelajari tentang angka dalam Bahasa Inggris itu sangat penting dan harus dikuasai. Angka sering digunakan dalam Bahasa Inggris untuk menyatakan jumlah suatu benda atau orang, kode, serial, Jam, urutan, tahun dan sebagainya. Penguasaan konsep angka dalam Bahasa Inggris akan sangat membantu untuk pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris lainnya

Angka (Number) dalam Bahasa Inggris dibagi menjadi 2 jenis: **Cardinal number** (Bilangan biasa/menyatakan jumlah), **Ordinal Number** (Bilangan urutan/tingkatan).

##### 1. Cardinal Number

.	:	One	27	:	Twenty Seven
.	:	Two	29	:	Twenty nine
.	:	Three	30	:	Thirty
.	:	Four	35	:	Thirty five
.	:	Five	40	:	Forty
.	:	Six	46	:	Forty six
.	:	Seven	50	:	Fifty
.	:	Eight	60	:	Sixty
.	:	Nine	70	:	Seventy
.	:	Ten	80	:	Eighty
.	:	Eleven	90	:	Ninety
.	:	Twelve	100	:	One hundred
.	:	Thirteen	103	:	One hundred and three
.	:	Fourteen	189	:	One hundred and eighty nine
.	:	Fifteen	200	:	Two hundred
.	:	Sixteen	300	:	Three hundred
.	:	Seventeen	900	:	Nine hundred
.	:	Eighteen	1000	:	One thousand
.	:	Nineteen	1500	:	One thousand five hundred
.	:	Twenty	1777	:	One thousand seven hundred and seventy seven
.	:	Twenty one	10.000	:	Ten thousand
.	:	Twenty two	100.000	:	One hundred thousand
.	:	Twenty three	1.000.000	:	One million
.	:	Twenty four	1.000.000.000	:	One billion



4 <sup>th</sup>	:	Fourth	19 <sup>th</sup>	:	Nineteenth
5 <sup>th</sup>	:	Fifth	20 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twentieth
6 <sup>th</sup>	:	Sixth	21 <sup>st</sup>	:	Twenty first
7 <sup>th</sup>	:	Seventh	22 <sup>nd</sup>	:	Twenty second
8 <sup>th</sup>	:	Eighth	23 <sup>rd</sup>	:	Twenty third
9 <sup>th</sup>	:	Ninth	24 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twenty fourth
10 <sup>th</sup>	:	Tenth	25 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twenty fifth
11 <sup>th</sup>	:	Eleventh	26 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twenty sixth
12 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twelfth	27 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twenty seventh
13 <sup>th</sup>	:	Thirteenth	28 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twenty eighth
14 <sup>th</sup>	:	Fourteenth	29 <sup>th</sup>	:	Twenty ninth
15 <sup>th</sup>	:	Fifteenth	30 <sup>th</sup>	:	Thirtieth
			31 <sup>st</sup>	:	Thirty first

**Contoh penggunaan Ordinal Number dalam Kalimat:**

1. I was born on October **twenty second**, nineteenth eighty eight.
2. My office is on the **fifth** floor.
3. Santi is the **first** child in her family.
4. Soni got the **second** winner of the English debate competition.

**Berikut adalah link Lagu-lagu yang berkaitan dengan tema “Number” :**

1. Little Indian
2. Once I caught a fish alive
3. How many Bananas?
4. Ten Little Aeroplanes
5. Five Little Ducks

## B. TELLING TIME ( Menyatakan waktu)

**Materi Bahasa Inggris SMP tentang waktu/jam** ini berkaitan dengan **Number** atau angka. Jadi sebelum berbicara banyak mengenai Jam dalam Bahasa Inggris sebaiknya kita harus mengenal angka minimal dari angka 1 sampai 12. Berbicara mengenai waktu(time), sistem waktu yang digunakan di Indonesia berbeda dengan di Inggris atau di Amerika. Dalam Bahasa Indonesia digunakan sistem 24 jam, Dalam Bahasa Inggris digunakan sistem 12 jam, Dalam Bahasa Inggris kita tidak asing dengan istilah “a.m (ante merediem)” dan “p.m (post merediem)”. Berikut aturan waktu menggunakan *a.m.* maupun *p.m.*

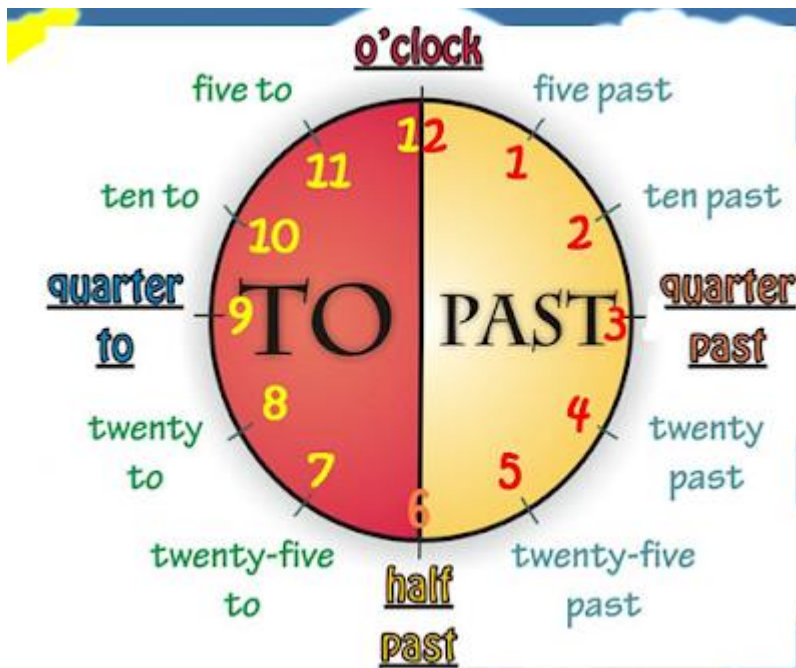
**a.m.**

*digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu  
atau jam 00.00(dini hari) – 12.00  
(siang)*

**p.m.**

*digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu atau  
jam 12.00 (siang ) – 12.00 ( tengah  
malam)*

Setelah kita memahami konsep a.m dan p.m, sekarang kita akan berbicara tentang pembagian jam dalam Bahasa Inggris.



Sumber

gambar: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/66/9a/fe/669afefbbd672965fc4ba82b7ef16940.jpg>

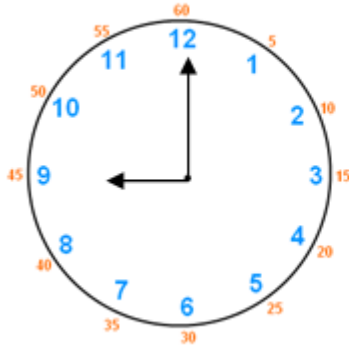
- |                   |                       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. O'clock        | : Tepat               |
| 2. Past           | : Lebih               |
| 3. A quarter      | : Seperempat          |
| 4. A half         | : Setengah            |
| 5. To             | : Kurang              |
| 6. A quarter past | : Lebih seperempat    |
| 7. A quarter to   | : Kurang seperempat   |
| 8. A half past    | : Lebih setengah (30) |

Berdasarkan gambar di atas, berikut aturan atau regulasi tentang jam dalam Bahasa Inggris:

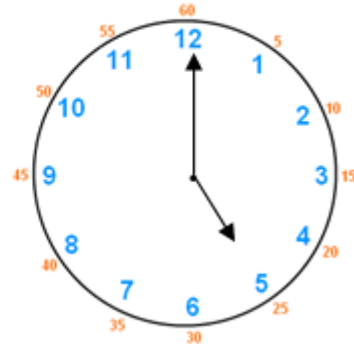
1. Untuk menyatakan jam tepat jarum panjang berada di angka 12, maka kita gunakan kata "O'clock.

Contoh:

09.00 : It is nine o'clock.



05.00 : It is five o'clock.

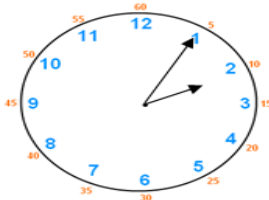


2. Untuk menyatakan jam Lebih kita gunakan "past". Past digunakan untuk jam lebih antara angka 12 sampai 6. Khusus untuk lebih seperempat kita gunakan *a quarter past*, untuk lebih setengah kita gunakan *a half past*.

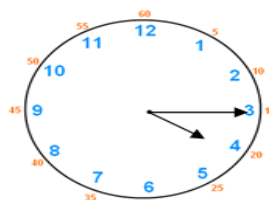
Perhatikan! Dalam Bahasa Inggris sebutkan **lebihnya dulu baru jamnya**

Contoh:

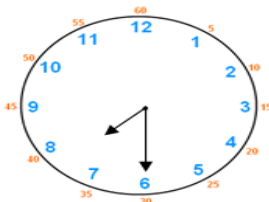
02.05 : It is five past two.



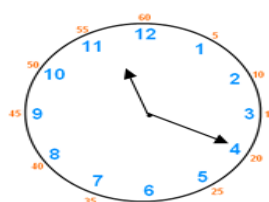
04.15 : It is a quarter past four .



07.30 : It is a half past seven.



11.20 : It is Twenty past eleven



### Telling times 2

- 3 Untuk menyatakan jam kurang kita gunakan "to". "to" digunakan untuk jam kurang antara angka 6 sampai 12. Khusus untuk kurang seperempat kita gunakan *a quarter to*,

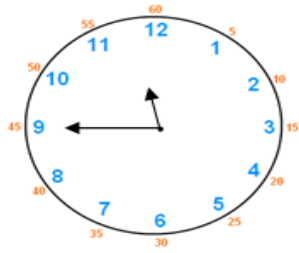
Perhatikan! Dalam Bahasa Inggris sebutkan **kurangnya dulu baru jamnya**

Catatan: Untuk Kurang /To, jam ditambah 1.

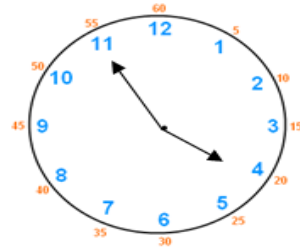
Contoh:

### Telling times 3

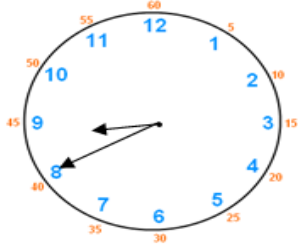
11.45 : It is a quarter to twelve.



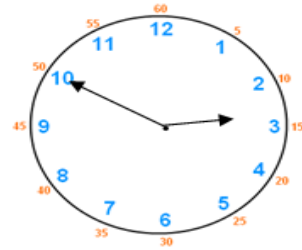
04.15 : It is five to four .



07.30 : It is twenty to nine.



11.20 : It is ten to three |



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## DAYS IN THE WEEK ( Hari hari dalam seminggu)

Dalam Kompetensi Dasar 3.3 dan 4.3 Kurikulum 2013 materi SMP disebutkan bahwa salah satu kompetensi yang harus dikuasai oleh peserta didik/siswa adalah siswa dapat mengidentifikasi teks transaksional lisan dan tulis meminta dan memberi informasi terkait hari-hari dalam seminggu (**Lisan**).



Berikut adalah materi dan pendukung untuk materi “Days of the week”:

### Days of the week

- v SUNDAY
- v MONDAY
- v TUESDAY
- v WEDNESDAY
- v THURSDAY
- v FRIDAY
- v SATURDAY

Supporting vocabularies:

- Today : Hari ini
- Now : Sekarang
- Tomorrow : Besok
- Yesterday : Kemarin
- Before : Sebelum
- After : Setelah

Contoh Kalimat mengenai hari:

1. Today is Sunday. Tomorrow is **Monday**.
2. Now is Thursday. Yesterday was **Wednesday**.
3. Before Sunday is **Saturday**.
4. After Wednesday is Thursday.
5. What day is it? Today is **Tuesday**.
6. What is the day after Thursday? It is **Friday**.

Contoh Dialog Transaksional meminta dan memberi informasi terkait hari.

Shidqi: Hi Zahra, how are you?

Zahra : Hello Shidqi, I am fine and you?

Shidqi: Fine, too. By the way, What day will we study English together?

Zahra : We will study English on **Sunday** morning

Shidqi: All right, See you tomorrow.



### C. MONTH OF YEAR ( Bulan dalam setahun)

Sebelum belajar mengenai tanggal/ Date, alangkah baiknya kita mempelajari tentang Bulan – bulan dalam setahun (Months of the year), dan hari-hari dalam seminggu /Days of the week. Sebelumnya penulis sudah posting mengenai hari dalam seminggu. Pada kesempatan kali ini penulis ingin sharing Bulan dalam Setahun

#### Months of the year

January	May	September
February	June	October
March	July	November
April	August	December

#### Let's Learn!

1. Now is January, *Next* month is February.
2. *Before* April is March.
3. *After* May is June
4. This month is August. The *previous* month is July.
5. This is October. *Last* month is September.
6. The *eleventh* month is November.
7. The *twelfth* month is December.
8. January is the first month of the year.
9. The *second* month is February.
10. The *third* month is March.

#### Let's sing a song! (Like "Are you sleeping" song)

January February  
March April  
May and June  
July August September  
October November  
December December

#### Dialogue 1

- Manda : Nia, What month will we have camping?  
Tania : The teacher said that it will be held on August.  
Manda : Do you know the exact date for it?  
Tania : I'm sorry, I don't know.

#### Dialogue 2

- Gada : Don, Let's go the Gajah Mada Center to swim!  
Dono : I'm sorry, Da. I have a full schedul on this month. I promise, after this month I will join you.  
Gada : Well, It's all right. Thanks.

#### D. Vocabulary tentang public places:

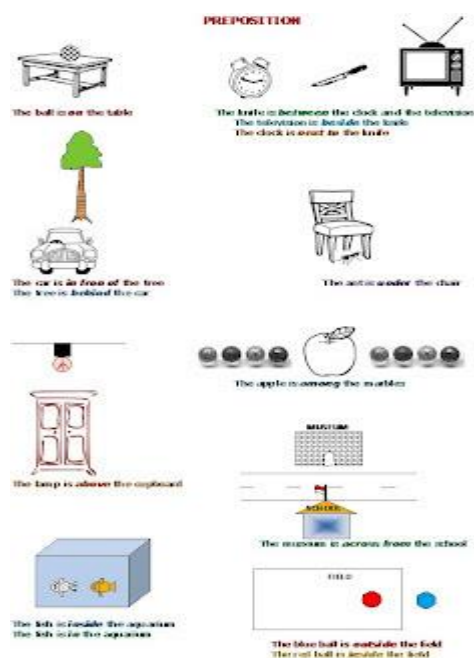
No	place	Meaning
1	Airport	Bandara
2	Bank	Bank
3	Hospital	Rumah sakit

4	Hotel	Hotel
5	Post office	Kantor pos
6	Police office	Kantor polisi
7	School	Sekolah
8	Market	Pasar
9	Cinema	Bioskop
10	Park	Taman
11	Harbour	Pelabuhan
12	Railway station	Stasiun Kereta Api
13	Bus stop	Terminal bus
14	Gas station	SPBU/Pom bensin
15	Zoo	Kebun binatang
16	Museum	Musium
17	Tax office	Kantor perpajakan
18	Stadium	Stadion
19	Supermarket	Swalayan
20	Shop/store	Toko
21	Library	Perpustakaan
22	Factory	Pabrik
23	Restaurant	Restoran/tempat makan
24	Swimming pool	Kolam renang
25	Green grocer	Toko sayuran
26	Mosque	Masjid
27	Church	Gereja
28	Beach	Pantai
29	Temple	Candi
30	Drugstore	Apotik
31	Stationary	Toko alat tulis
32	Bookstore	Toko buku
33	Mountain	Pegunungan

Kosa kata(vocabulary) di atas biasanya digunakan untuk materi **direction and location** yang meliputi **preposition of place/position**.

### E. Preposition of place/position. ( Kata depan)

Alhamdulillah setelah posting **vocabulary** tentang **public places** atau tempat-tempat umum kemarin, kini penulis akan melengkapi kosa kata tersebut dengan **preposition of place, position** (kata depan untuk tempat dan posisi). Kita akan menjelaskan posisi dan lokasi dari suatu tempat umum tersebut.



The picture is from Inggris anak dot com

Berikut adalah daftar preposisi yang berkaitan dengan posisi/letak/lokasi daripada tempat tertentu.

No	Preposition	Meaning
1	In	Di dalam (ruangan, tempat, rongga)
2	On	Di/Di atas (menempel di permukaan)
3	In front of	Di depan
4	Behind	Di belakang
5	Above/over	Di atas (tidak menempel)
6	under	Di bawah
7	Beside/next to	Di sebelah/di samping
8	Between	Di antara (dua)
9	Among	Di antara (lebih dari satu)
10	Across from/opposite	Di seberang/ berhadapan

Contoh:

- 1 There are some fish in the aquarium.
- 2 The lamp is above the chairs.
- 3 The bank is in front of the market.
- 4 I put the books on the table.
- 5 There is a cat behind the door.
- 6 Can you get me the ball under the chair?
- 7 The hospital is next to the hotel.
- 8 The cinema is between the museum and the school.
- 9 Mr. Mustofa is among the ninth grade students.
10. The mosque is across from the supermarket.

Contoh dialog

- Stranger : Excuse me, madam. Could you tell me where the police office is?
- Mrs. Nita : Just go straight this road. Please turn left at the crossroad. The police office is *opposite* to the church.
- Stranger : Thank you, madam.
- Mrs. Nita : You're welcome, sir.

## F. HAVE dan HAS

Dalam **Simple present**, *Have* dan *Has* kedudukannya sebagai kata kerja (verb) yang berarti memiliki atau mempunyai. Namun demikian dalam penggunaannya dalam kalimat memiliki perbedaan.

*Have* digunakan untuk subjek: I, you, they, dan we  
*Has* digunakan untuk subjek: He, she, it.

Contoh:

1. I have an apple.
2. Ratih has three cats in her house.
3. Father and mother have much money.
4. Rudi has a nice motorcycle.
5. Aunt Tina and I have some poems.

Have dan has dalam kalimat **negatif** dan **pertanyaan**:

Berikut penulis berikan contoh kalimat negatif dan interogative menggunakan contoh kalimat di atas:

1. (+) I have an apple.  
(-) I do not have an apple.  
(?) Do you have an apple? Yes, I do/No, I don't.
2. (+) Ratih has three cats in her house.  
(-) Ratih does not have three cats in her house.  
(?) Does She have three cats in her house? Yes, She does/No, She doesn't.

### G. THERE IS dan THERE ARE

There is dan there are memiliki kesamaan arti yang membedakan adalah kuantitas bendanya.

#### There is

There is artinya “ada”. There is digunakan untuk menyatakan keberadaan **benda tunggal (Singular noun)**. Baik *singular countable noun* maupun *singular uncountable noun* menggunakan tipe ini. Singular countable noun adalah benda tunggal yang dapat dihitung, contohnya: *A cow, an apple, one boy, one computer. an umbrella, a man.* Selanjutnya singular noncountable noun adalah benda tunggal yang tak dapat dihitung contohnya: *milk, sand, water, ink, money, sugar, coffee, etc.* Catatan, untuk money walaupun bisa dihitung akan tetapi dalam konteks Bahasa Inggris dianggap uncountable.

Contoh kalimat

1. There is a cat in the living room.
2. There is an apple on the table.
3. There is one car in my garage.
4. There is some ink in the bottle.
5. There is enough salt in the soup.
7. There is much sand on Ujung Negro Beach.
8. There is little sugar in my coffee. Please add some!

#### There are

There are berarti “ada”. There are digunakan untuk menyatakan keberadaan (existence) dari suatu **benda jamak (plural nouns)**. Benda jamak dengan jumlah atau kuantitas lebih dari satu. Dalam kaidah grammar Bahasa Inggris. Untuk menyatakan benda yang lebih dari satu biasanya ditambah imbuhan *s/es*, namun demikian untuk benda tertentu tidak menggunakan tambahan *s/es* dan disebut irregular. Untuk lebih jelasnya berikut penulis berikan contoh dalam kalimat:

1. There are two students in the classroom.
2. There are ten horses in the cage.
3. There are some cars parked in front of the bank.
4. There are many computers in the school laboratory.
5. There are three **mice** on the roof.
7. There are several **fish** in my aquarium.
8. There are seven **women** on the stage.

Perhatikan pada 3 contoh yang diberi cetak tebal adalah benda jamak yang tak mendapat imbuhan *s/es*. Untuk menyatakan *plural* mengalami perubahan yang tak tentu (irregular nouns)

## H. ARTICLE a,an dan the

Tentang article atau kata sandang 'a' dan 'an' serta singular dan plural nouns alhamdulillah siap diposting di sini. Materi ini adalah bagian dari materi kurikulum 2013 yang sekarang ini sudah mulai diterapkan di lingkungan SMP maupun MTs baik swasta maupun negeri. Selain materi, penulis juga menyediakan latihan soal untuk kedua materi di atas. Berikut materi dan latihan(exercise):

### Kata sandang (article) “a dan an”

A dan *an* artinya sebuah, seekor atau seorang (satu). A dan *an* digunakan untuk menunjukkan benda yang masih bersifat umum (tidak spesifik) atau benda itu disebut pertama kali. Kata sandang *a* diikuti oleh kata yang diawali oleh bunyi konsonan. Misal school, book, pencil, ruler, dan sebagainya. *An* diikuti oleh kata yang diawali oleh bunyi vokal (a, e, i, u, o), misalnya apple, orange, eraser, dan sebagainya.

Example

A	An
A house	An egg
A school	An umbrella
A student	An invitation
A chair	An envelope
A vase	An eagle
A glass	An elephant
A ruler	An actor

### Singular & Plural nouns

Singular noun artinya kata benda tunggal, contoh: a book, an eraser, one board, etc.

Plural noun artinya kata benda jamak/lebih dari satu, contoh: two bags, seven pens, some watches, etc.

Umumnya(regular) jika benda lebih dari satu ditambah dengan -s namun untuk benda-benda berakhiran huruf seperti: ch, s, ss, sh, o, y, x, z, f, biasanya ditambah -es.

Catatan: Some = beberapa.

#### Regular

No	Singular	Plural	Rule
1.	Pencil, book	Pencils, books	+ -s
2.	Box, watch	Boxes, watches	+ -es
3.	Dictionary	Dictionaries	“y” berubah menjadi -ies
4.	Shelf	Shelves	“f” berubah menjadi -ves

Berikut ini adalah beberapa pengecualian(irregular) benda yang tidak menggunakan imbuhan s/es

#### Irregular

No	Singular	Plural	Meaning	No	Singular	Plural	Meaning
1.	Child	Children	anak	6.	Deer	deer	rusa
2.	Fish	Fish	ikan	7	Man	men	Laki-laki
3.	Ox	Oxen		8	Woman	women	Wanita
4.	Sheep	Sheep	domba	9.	Tooth	Teeth	Gigi
5.	Mouse	Mice	tikus	10.	Foot	feet	Kaki

Lagu Bahasa Inggris tentang singular dan plural

**Task 1** (Put “a” or “an” to complete the sentences below!)

1. It is . . . . book.
2. This is . . . . apple.
3. That is . . . . new white board.
4. There is . . . . umbrella in front of the school library.
5. There are some books and . . . . pen in my school bag.
6. Amanda brings . . . . lunch box containing some rice and . . . . egg.
7. I need . . . . eraser and . . . . pencil to draw pictures.
8. We need . . . . bottle of ink.

**Task 2** (complete the blank sentences with plural form based on the word in the brackets!)

1. There are . . . . (20 kursi) in the classroom.
2. Mr. Mustofa has . . . . (5 ikan) in the aquarium.
3. I see . . . . (8 tikus) in my house.
4. We have . . . . (13 buku) in our school bag.
5. This school has . . . . (16 ruang kelas)
6. The Grade VII B has . . . . (beberapa gambar) on the wall.
7. My father has . . . . (4 kerbau) in the village.
8. . . . (2 siswa) are writing on the white board.
9. I have . . . . (3 kamus) in my bag.
10. She usually eats . . . . (6 pisang) a day.

## LATIHAN I

Name	
Class	

### English Test Chapter 3 for Seventh Grade

1. What time is it?
  - a. It is seven o'clock
  - b. It is eight o'clock
  - c. It is nine o'clock
  - d. It is ten o'clock
2. What time is it?
  - a. It is half past seven
  - b. It is half past eight
  - c. It is half past nine
  - d. It is half past ten
3. What time is it?
  - a. It is a quarter past seven
  - b. It is a quarter past eight
  - c. It is a quarter past nine
  - d. It is a quarter past ten
4. How you say 02.03 a.m ?
  - a. It is three minutes past two in the morning
  - b. It is thirty minutes past two in the morning
  - c. It is two minutes past three in the evening
  - d. It is two minutes past three in the afternoon



### Edo's Monday Activities

Today is Monday. Edo **gets up** at four o'clock in the morning the he takes a bath. At six o'clock he has breakfast after that he goes to school. Edo goes home at half past twelve. He has lunch at one o'clock in the afternoon. He goes to the mosque at three o'clock in the afternoon . He does ashar praying then he reads Al Quran until Magrib. He has dinner at seven o'clock in the evening. He studies at half past seven at night. He prepares the book for tomorrow at nine o'clock at night. He prays before sleep at half past nine.

5. What is the text about?
  - a. Edo gets up at four o'clock in the morning
  - b. Edo's Monday activities
  - c. Edo has breakfast, lunch and dinner
  - d. Edo prays before sleep
6. What time does Edo study?
  - a. 07.30 a.m
  - b. 08.30 a.m
  - c. 07.30 p.m
  - d. 08.30 p.m
7. What does Edo do at nine o'clock at night?
  - a. He Studies
  - b. He prays
  - c. He has dinner
  - d. He prepares the book
8. What is the similar meaning of **get up**?
  - a. Wake up
  - b. Stand up
  - c. take a nap
  - d. take a bath





9. What usually Dayu do at Sunday morning?
  - a. Dayu usually goes to supermarket with her father
  - b. Dayu usually goes to supermarket with her mother
  - c. Dayu usually goes to traditional market with her father
  - d. Dayu usually goes to traditional market with her mother
  
10. What time Dayu usually go to the traditional market?
  - a. At half past seven in the morning
  - b. At half past six in the morning
  - c. At thirty minutes past seven in the morning
  - d. At three minutes past six in the morning
  
11. When we celebrate Kartini's day?
  - a. We celebrate it on the twenty first of April
  - b. We celebrate it on the twenty one of April
  - c. We celebrate it on the twenty eight of October
  - d. We celebrate it on the twenty of May
  
12. Edo : When is your birthday  
 Dayu : .....( May 5<sup>th</sup> )
  - a. My birthday is on the five of May
  - b. My birthday is on the fifth of May
  - c. My birthday is on the 5 of May
  - d. My birthday is on the fifteenth of May

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
English	Indonesian	Social Study	Math	Science
Math	Science	Sports	English	Indonesian
Arts	Citizenship	Religion	Science	-
Religion	Arts	Arts	Indonesian	-

13. What are you learn on Friday?
  - a. I learn English and Sport
  - b. I learn Science and Math
  - c. I learn Arts and Religion
  - d. I learn Science and Indonesian
  
14. When do you learn Arts?
  - a. Every Monday and Wednesday
  - b. Every Tuesday and Friday
  - c. Every Wednesday and Tuesday
  - d. Every Thursday and Tuesday
  
15. How many subjects do you learn on Monday?
  - a. 3 subjects
  - b. 4 subjects
  - c. 5 subjects
  - d. 6 subjects

Essay

No. 16-17 do as sample below !

No	Name	Birthday	Statements
1.	Beni	January 29 <sup>th</sup>	1. Beni's birthday is in January. 2. It is on the twenty ninth of January.

16. Aida June 23<sup>rd</sup>

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17. Asep May 2<sup>nd</sup>

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18. When we celebrate the National Education Day?

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19. What time is it? ( 05.33 a.m)

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20. What time is it? ( 07.05 p.m)

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## Latihan II

### Chapter IV Kelas 7

#### A. Fill in the blanks with **“has”** or **“have”**!

1. I                    a nice bedroom.
2. Rani                    two dictionaries.
3. Dodi                    a black pen in his bag.
4. Dea and Rizki                    a bicycle.
5. The cat                    soft fur.

#### B. Fill in the blanks with article: **a**, **an** or **the**!

1. That is            apple
2. I have a cat.            cat has a cute face.
3. Father has            car.
4. This is            beautiful umbrella.
5. There is an owl in the cage.            owl belongs to my father.

#### C. Fill in the blanks with **“there is”** or **“there are”**!

1.                    a monkey on the tree.
2.                    some mice on the roof.
3.                    thirty tables in the classroom.
4.                    only an egg in the refrigerator.
5.                    few students in the school yard.

#### D. Fill in the blanks with singular or plural nouns!

1. There are many            \_\_\_\_\_ (student) in the school mosque.
2. My uncle a great            \_\_\_\_\_ (rooster) in his cage.
3. I see two            \_\_\_\_\_ (mouse) in the kitchen.
4. There is an            \_\_\_\_\_ (orange) in the garden.
5. Those are some            \_\_\_\_\_(fish) we will cook tonight

#### E. Guess what building or place is it!

1. The building is used for student to study.
2. You can go to this place if you you want to mail your letter.
3. This site is used for Muslims to pray.
4. You can come and watch popular movies here.
5. We can save our money here.

*Mrs. Qanith' July 2021*

*E. Guess what building or place is it!*

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