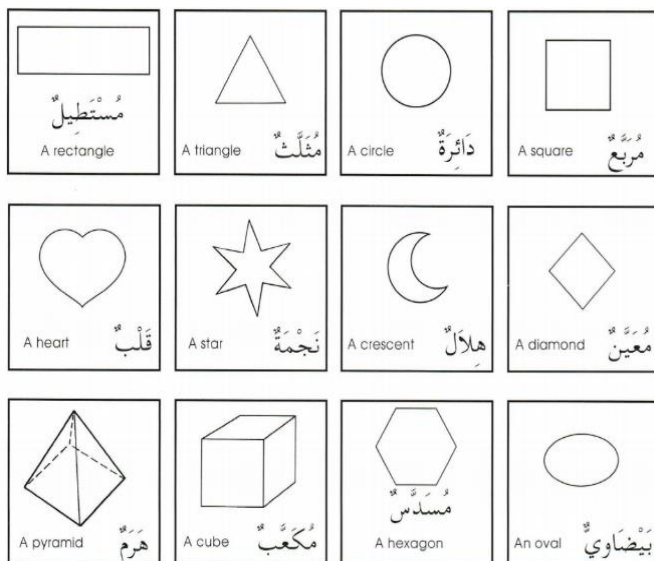
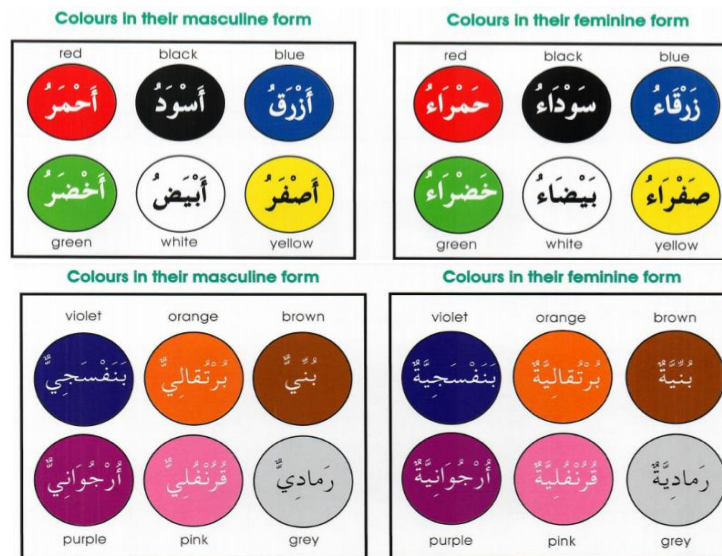


Shapes



Colours



A Nominal Sentence

الْجُمْلَةُ الْإِسْمِيَّةُ

Is a sentence that begins with a noun **إِسْم**.
It has two parts: the **subject** **المُبْتَدَأُ** and the **predicate** **الخَبَر**.

- * The Subject will always be Definite (will begin with **الْ**)
- * While the Predicate will always be Indefinite (will only take a **Tanween**)
- * When the Subject and the Predicate come together, they form a full sentence.

الخَبَر	المُبْتَدَأُ	الْجُمْلَةُ
جَدِيدَةٌ	السَّيَّارَةُ	السَّيَّارَةُ جَدِيدَةٌ.

Translation: The car is new

Numbers

	Fem.	Masc.	
1	وَاحِدَةٌ	وَاحِدٌ	١
2	اِثْنَانِ	اِثْنَانِ	٢
3	ثَلَاثَةٌ	ثَلَاثٌ	٣
4	أَرْبَعَةٌ	أَرْبَعٌ	٤
5	خَمْسَةٌ	خَمْسٌ	٥
6	سِتَّةٌ	سِتٌّ	٦
7	سَبْعَةٌ	سَبْعٌ	٧
8	ثَمَانِيَةٌ	ثَمَانٍ	٨
9	تِسْعَةٌ	تِسْعٌ	٩
10	عَشْرَةٌ	عَشْرٌ	١٠

Asking Questions

So far, we have learnt how to ask 'What is...?' using the word **مَا؟**

To ask 'Who is ...?' we use the word **مَنْ؟**

Who is that? (masculine) **مَنْ ذَلِكَ؟** Who is this? (masculine) **مَنْ هَذَا؟**

Who is that? (feminine) **مَنْ تِلْكَ؟** Who is this? (feminine) **مَنْ هَذِهِ؟**

هَلْ and **أَ**, which are written at the beginning of a sentence, are two ways of asking questions such

as 'Is this...?' in Arabic. e.g. Is this a pen? **هَلْ هَذَا قَلَمٌ؟** or **أَهَذَا قَلَمٌ؟**

Note how **أَ** becomes part of the following word, but **هَلْ** is written separately.

In order to answer this type of question, we need to learn the words for 'yes' and 'no' in Arabic:

Yes = **نَعَمْ** and no = **لا**.

Note also the shape of the question mark in Arabic: **؟**

Body Part Names

Masculine Nouns			Feminine Nouns		
body	جِسْمٌ	head	رَأْسٌ	hair	شَعْرَةٌ
chest	صَدْرٌ	face	وَجْهٌ	arm	ذِرَاعٌ
stomach	بَطْنٌ	nose	أَنْفٌ	hand	يَدٌ
arm	ذِرَاعٌ	cheek	خَدٌ	leg	رِجْلٌ
shoulder	كَتِفٌ	mouth	فَمٌ	foot	قَدَمٌ
elbow	مِرْفَقٌ	tongue	لِسَانٌ	knee	رُكْبَةٌ
wrist	مِعَصِمٌ	chin	ذَقَنٌ		
thumb	إِبْهَامٌ	neck	عُنُقٌ		
finger	إِصْبَعٌ	back	ظَهْرٌ		

Note that many (though not all) of the parts of the body that occur in pairs are feminine.

Friends & Family

اسْمِي حَسَنٌ. لِي أُخْتُ اسْمُهَا نَادِيَّةٌ.

أَبِي رَجُلٌ طَوِيلٌ. اسْمُهُ يَوْسُفٌ.
وَهُوَ طَبِيبٌ فِي الْمُسْتَشْفَى.
وَأُمِّي هِيَ مُعَلِّمَةٌ فِي مَدْرَسَتِي.
هِيَ أَمْرَأَةٌ قَصِيرَةٌ وَجَمِيلَةٌ.
اسْمُهَا زَيْنَبٌ.
لِي صَدِيقٌ اسْمُهُ مُحَمَّدٌ.

Key Concepts

Talk about relationships with friends and family, describe physical appearance and characteristics.

Grammar

Adjectives, grammar rules in relation to dual body parts, forming the comparative/superlative, all attached and detached pronouns

Points To Think About

- How would you describe someone's physical appearance?
- How would you describe someone's character?
- What are the reasons that you may like or dislike someone?
- What will be the grammatical difference between describing males and females?

Sample Writing

يُوجَدُ فِي عَائِلَتِي أَشْخَاصٍ
لَدَيَّ إِخْوَةٌ وَ.....
أَخَوَاتٍ
أَنَا أَحِبُّ عَائِلَتِي،
وَأَحِبُّ أُمِّي لَأَنَّهَا.....، لَكِنْ
هِيَ
وَلَا أَحِبُّ إِخِي لَأَنَّهُ
أَحْسَنُ صَدِيقِي فِي
الْمَدْرَسَةِ.....
لَأَنَّهُ.....

Sample Writing

إِسْمِي يُوسُفُ، لَدَيَّ عَائِلَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ،
يُوجَدُ فِي عَائِلَتِي ثَمَانِيَةَ أَشْخَاصٍ، أَنَا
أَحِبُّ عَائِلَتِي لَأَنَّهَا نَتَفَاهَمُ وَنَسْكُنُ مَعًا
بشَكلٍ جَيِّدٍ، لَكِنِّي لَا أَحِبُّ إِخِي لَأَنَّهُ
أَنَانِيَّ، أَنَا أَحِبُّ أُمِّي كَثِيرًا لَأَنَّهَا
مُجْتَهِدَةٌ وَلَطِيفَةٌ جَدًّا، هِيَ طَوِيلَةٌ
وَشَعْرُهَا طَوِيلٌ أَيْضًا، أَمَّا أَبِي فَهُوَ
لَطِيفٌ أَيْضًا لَكِنَّهُ شَدِيدٌ فِي بَعْضِ
الْأَحْيَانِ، وَأَنَا أَحِبُّهُ أَيْضًا كَثِيرًا

Main Vocabulary

Funny	مُضْحِكٌ	Father	أَبٌ
Kind	لَطِيفٌ	Mother	أُمٌّ
Polite	مُؤَدَّبٌ	Brother	أَخٌ
Loyal	وَفِيٌّ	Sister	أُخْتُ
Annoying	مُزْعِجٌ	Grandfather	جَدٌّ
Head	رَأْسٌ	Grandmother	جَدَّةٌ
Hair	شَعْرٌ	Tall	طَوِيلٌ
Nose	أَنْفٌ	Short	قَصِيرٌ
Ear	أُذُنٌ	Thin	نَحِيفٌ
Eye	عَيْنٌ	Fat	سَمِينٌ
He is	هُوَ	Beautiful	جَمِيلٌ
She is	هِيَ	Clever	ذَكِيٌّ
Because he is	لَأَنَّهُ	Rich	غَنِيٌّ
Because she is	لَأَنَّهَا	Lazy	كَسْلَانٌ
But he is	لَكِنَّهُ	Hardworking	مُجْتَهِدٌ
But she is	لَكِنَّهَا	Creative	مُبْدِعٌ

Learning Objectives

By the end of the term, I will be able to talk about :

- Various celebrations and religious festivals as well as the other aspects in relation to them including food and dress, sporting events and their importance, campaigns

Grammar Objectives

I will be able to understand and apply rules of:

- Past, present and future tenses
- Preposition
- Days, months and time

Past, present and future tenses 3rd person:

Future	Present	Past	Pronoun
Present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	يـ / تـ		
سَيَفْعَلُ / سَوْفَ يَفْعَلُ	يَفْعَلُ	فَعَلَ	هُوَ
سَتَفْعَلُ / سَوْفَ تَفْعَلُ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ	هِيَ
سَيَفْعَلَانِ / سَوْفَ يَفْعَلَانِ	يَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلَا	هُمَا
سَتَفْعَلَانِ / سَوْفَ تَفْعَلَانِ	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتَا	هُمَا
سَيَفْعَلُونَ / سَوْفَ يَفْعَلُونَ	يَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلُوا	هُمْ
يَفْعَلْنَ / سَيَفْعَلْنَ / سَوْفَ	يَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْنَ	هُنَّ

Past, present and future tenses 1st person:

Future	Present	Past	Pronoun
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	أَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتُ	أَنَا
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	نَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْنَا	نَحْنُ

Past, present and future tenses 2nd person:

Future	Present تـ	Past	Pronoun
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	تَفْعَلُ	فَعَلْتَ	أَنْتَ
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	تَفْعَلِينَ	فَعَلْتِ	أَنْتِ
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	تَفْعَلَانِ	فَعَلْتُمَا	أَنْتُمَا (M&F)
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	تَفْعَلُونَ	فَعَلْتُمْ	أَنْتُمْ
present + سَوْفَ / سَـ	تَفْعَلْنَ	فَعَلْتُنَّ	أَنْتُنَّ

Days of the week

Questions

- Which day is always a holiday in Arabic countries?
- What Muslims do in Friday? How many Eids do Muslims celebrate?

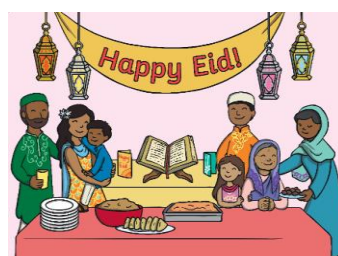


Saturday	السَّبْتُ يَوْمٌ
Sunday	يَوْمُ الْأَحَدِ
Monday	يَوْمُ الْاِثْنَيْنِ
Tuesday	يَوْمُ الْاَلْثَلَاثِ
Wednesday	يَوْمُ الْارْبِعَاءِ
Thursday	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيسِ
Friday	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَةِ

Key Vocabulary

English	Arabic	English	Arabic
H distributes	يُوزَعُ (V)	People	النَّاسُ (N)
Poor person/s	فَقِيرٌ / فَقَرَاءُ (N)	Child/Children	الطِّفْلُ / الْأَطْفَالُ (N)
Visit	يُزُورُ (V)	Happiness	السَّعَادَةُ (N)
He receives	يَتَلَقَّى (V)	Beginning	بِدَايَةٌ (N)
She beautifies	تُزَيِّنُ (V)	He prepares	يُعِدُّ / يُجَيِّزُ (V)
Meat	اللَّحْمُ (N)	Type/s	نوع / أَنْوَاعُ (N)
He rejoices	يَفْرَحُ (V)	Different month	مُخْتَلِفَةٌ (N)
food	طَعَامٌ / الْأَطْعِمَةُ (N)		شَهْرٌ / أَشْهُرٌ / شَهُورٌ
Celebration/s	اِحْتِفَالٌ / اِحْتِفَالَاتُ (N)	family/ies	الْعَائِلَةُ / الْعَائِلَاتُ (N)
He gives	يُعْطِي (V)	He eats	يَتَنَاوَلُ (V)
He wishes	يَتَمَنَّى (V)	Sweets	الْخُلُوبِيَّاتُ (N)

Eid



عِيدٌ مُبَارَكٌ / عِيدٌ سَعِيدٌ

عِيدِ أَضْحَى مُبَارَكٌ

عِيدُ الْأَضْحَى، هُوَ اِخْتِفَالٌ إِسْلَامِي، وَيَعْرِفُ أَيْضاً بِاسْمِ الْعِيدِ الْكَبِيرِ. يَحْتَفِلُ الْمُسْلِمُونَ بِهِ فِي بَدَايَةِ شَهْرِ ذُو الْحِجَّةِ. تَحْتَفِلُ الْعَائِلَاتُ الْمُسْلِمَةُ بِعِيدِ الْأَضْحَى فِي الْمَسْجِدِ. يُعِدُّ الْمُسْلِمُونَ أَنْوَاعاً مُخْتَلِفَةً مِنَ الْأَطْعِمَةِ مِثْلَ الْمَشْوِيَّاتِ وَالْكَبَابِ وَ أَنْوَاعاً كَثِيرَةً مِنَ الْخُلُوبِيَّاتِ.

Prepositions (حُرُوفُ الْجَزْرِ) are 20 but the most common used are 8:

Noun +Preposition + noun with Kasrah or tanween of kasrah is essmon majroor (اسم مجرور)

أَكْتُبُ بِالْقَلَمِ (I write with the pencil)

أَكْتُبُ بِقَلَمٍ (I write with a pencil)

English	Arabic	
From	مِنْ	1
To	إِلَى	2
about	عَنْ	3
on, above	عَلَى	4
in	فِي	5
Like, similar to	كَ	6
For, to	لِ	7
By, with, in	بِ	8