READ and SPEAK ARABIC

Start Communicating Right Away!

Free Audio CD Inside!
READ and SPEAK ARABIC

Language Pack for Beginners

by Jane Wightwick
Mahmoud Gaafar

g-and-w PUBLISHING
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* plus...
8 tear-out cards for fun games
Audio CD to enhance your learning
Welcome to Read and Speak Arabic. This programme will introduce you to the Arabic language in easy-to-follow steps. The focus is on enjoyment and understanding, on reading words rather than writing them yourself. Through activities and games you’ll learn how to read and speak basic Arabic in less time than you thought possible.

You’ll find these features in your programme:

- **Key Words**: see them written and hear them on the CD to improve your pronunciation.
- **Language Focus**: clear, simple explanations of language points to help you build up phrases for yourself.
- **Activities**: practise what you have learnt through reading, listening, and speaking activities.
- **Games**: with tear-out components. Challenge yourself or play with a friend. A great, fun way to review.
- **Audio CD**: hear the key words and phrases and take part in interactive listening and speaking activities. You’ll find the track numbers next to the activities in your book.

If you want to give yourself extra confidence with reading the script, you will find The Arabic 100 Word Exercise Book the ideal pre-course companion to this programme. The Arabic 100 Word Exercise Book introduces the Arabic script through 100 key everyday words, many of which also feature in Read and Speak Arabic.

So now you can take your first steps in Arabic with confidence, enjoyment and a real sense of progress.

Whenever you see the audio CD symbol, you’ll find listening and speaking activities on your CD. The symbol shows the track number. Track 1 is an introduction to the sounds of Arabic. Listen to this before you start and come back to it again at later stages if you need to.
Key Words

Look at the script for each key word and try to visualize it, connecting its image to the pronunciation you hear on your CD.

اهلا ahlan    hello

Arabic names:

فاطمة faaTima (female)

سمير sameer (male)

زينة zayna (female)

يוסף yoosef (male)

1 Capital letters in the pronunciation, e.g. faaTima, indicate emphatic sounds (refer to page 91 and audio track 1).

Remember that Arabic reads right to left and most short vowels (a, i, u) are not written as part of the main script. They can be included as marks above and below the letters but you won’t normally see them. Refer to the alphabet table on page 90 if you want to work out the individual letters in a word, but try to let this happen gradually as you progress. Don’t expect to take it all in at once.

If you find yourself using strategies at first such as recognizing words by their initial letters or shapes, think of this a positive start and not as “cheating”.

TOPIC 1: What’s your name?
How do you say it?
Join the script to the pronunciation, as in the example.

ma'a s-salaama

أهلا

ismee مع السلامة

اسم

yoosef اسمي

faaTima سمير

zayna زينة

sameer يوسف

What does it mean?
Now say the Arabic out loud and write the English next to each. Remember to start on the right.

أهلا مع السلامة hello

اسم زينة

اسمي فاطمة

سمير يوسف

TOPIC 1: What's your name?
Language Focus

Most Arabic letters join to the next letter in a word and change their shape to a greater or lesser extent when they join. Six letters do not join, the most common of which is alif (ا). The table on page 90 shows how the individual letters change. As a general principle the left-hand side (or “tail”) of a letter is removed before the following letter is joined. Look at how these words you have met are formed (read right to left):

- sameer س + م + ي + ر = سمير
- ma'a م + ع = مع
- zayna ز + ي + ن + ز = زينة
- ا + س + م = اسم

My name in Arabic is made up of the word اسم (ism) meaning name and the ending -ي (-ee) meaning my. Notice when you join the ending, the tail of the م is taken off: اسمي (ismee).

There is no equivalent of is, so to make a sentence all you have to do is to add your own name:

اسمي فاطمة. ismee faaTima. My name is Fatima.

It is also common to add أنا (ana) in front of اسمي (my name):

أنا اسمي سمير. ana ismee sameer. My name is Sameer.

When you address someone you already know by their name, you can put يا (yaa) in front of their name:

أهلا يا زينة. ahlan yaa zayna. Hello, Zayna.
أهلا يا يوسف. ahlan yaa yoosef. Hello, Yoosef.

Practise introducing yourself and learn some useful replies on your CD.

TOPIC 1: What’s your name?
What are they saying?

Write the correct number in the word balloons.

1. أهلا. أنا اسمي فاطمة.
ahlan, ana ismee faTimaa.

2. أهلا يا سمير.
ahlan yaa sameer.

3. مع السلام.
ma’aa s-salaama.

4. أهلا يا زينة.
ahlan yaa zayna.

What do you hear?

Work out the phrases below. Then listen and tick (✔) the two phrases you hear on your audio CD.

1. مع السلام alla ya Zayn.”

2. أهلا! 5 أهلا!”

3. مع السلام alla ya Yusuf.”

TOPIC 1: What’s your name?
Key Words

ما؟ maa? what (is)?

اسمك ismak (feminine: ismik)

من فضلك min faDlik (feminine: min faDlik)

شكرا shukran thank you

 صباح SabaaH morning

مساء masaa' evening

 صباح الخير good morning

سَبَااْحُ al-khayr

مساء الخير good evening

masaa' al-khayr

Language Focus

You already know how to say name – اسم (ism) and my name – اسمي (isme). To say your name you need to add the ending اسمك : لك (ismak). The pronunciation changes to ismik when referring to a female, but the Arabic spelling remains the same. The same is true with the phrase من فضلك please, which literally means “from your favour”, and is pronounced min faDlik when talking to a male, but min faDlik when talking to a female.

To ask someone their name, add what ما (maa) in front of اسمك (ismak/ismik):

ما اسمك؟ maa ismak?
What’s your name? (to a male)

ما اسمك؟ maa ismik?
What’s your name? (to a female)

اسمي سمير. ismee sameer.
My name’s Sameer.

أنا اسمي فاطمة. ana ismee faatima.
My name’s Fatima.
At the conference

You are registering your name at a conference. Take part in the conversation on your CD with the receptionist.

What does it mean?

Match the English word balloons to the Arabic.
For example: 1d

1. Good morning.
2. Hello.
3. What’s your name?
4. Please.
5. My name’s Fatima.
6. Thank you.

- من فضلك.
- شكرًا.
- صباح الخير.
- ما اسمك؟
- أهلاً.
- أنا اسمي فاطمة.

Which word?

Write the correct number of the word in the box to complete the conversation, as in the example. (Don’t forget, read right to left.)

 PHONE: 1 اسمي 2 مساء
        |____|____|____|____|____|
          1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
          |___|___|___|___|___|
          | ما | زينة | لغة |
          | ما | ما | ما |

TOPIC 1: What’s your name?
Language Focus

The most common way of saying Mr. is using (al-ustaath) in front of either the first or the second name: (al-ustaath ‘alee); الأستاذ علي (al-ustaath al-Halabee). Mrs. or Ms. is most commonly (madaam): مدام زينة (madaam zayna); مدام الحلبي (madaam al-Halabee). Miss is (al-aanisa), usually used with the first name: الآنسة فاطمة (al-aanisa faaTima).

English names with an Arabic pronunciation twist can sound a bit different. Vowels tend to be written long to distinguish them from Arabic words, so Harry becomes haari (هاري). Arabic also doesn’t have the sound “p”, so “b” is usually substituted: Peter becomes beetar (بيتر) and Penny becomes bini (بني). Consonant clusters (groups of consonants together) are alien to the Arab ear, turning names like Charles into tishaariz (تشارلز).

What are their names?

Can you work out these English names written in Arabic script?
Use the alphabet table on page 90 to help you if you want.

جاي
Suzaan

ناسي
توني

مارك
لوسي

ماري
سام
**In or out?**

Who is in the office today and who is out at meetings? Look at the wallchart and write the names in English in the correct column, as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>IN</th>
<th>OUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مارك</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>زينة</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هاري</td>
<td>❌</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سمير</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لوسي</td>
<td>❌</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فاطمة</td>
<td>❌</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نيم</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تشارلز</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جاين</td>
<td>❌</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يوسف</td>
<td>✅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mark**

**TOPIC 1: What's your name?**
The Name Game

1. Tear out Game Card 1 at the back of your book and cut out the name cards (leave the sentence-build cards at the bottom of the sheet for the moment).

2. Put the cards Arabic side up and see if you can recognize the names. Turn over the cards to see if you were correct.

3. Keep shuffling the cards and testing yourself until you can read all the names.

4. Then cut out the extra sentence-build cards at the bottom of the sheet and make mini-dialogues. For example:

الخير . اسمك
صباح . سمير
اهلا . اسمي

- sabaaH al-khayr. maa ismak?
- ahlan. ismee sameer.

5. You can also play with a friend. Make mini-dialogues for each other to read. If you both have a book, you can play Pairs (pelmanism) with both sets of sentence-build cards, saying the words as you turn over the cards.
Key Words

**Egypt**  مصر  miSr
**Britain**  بريطانيا  biriTaanya

**Iraq**   العراق  al-‘iraq
**Canada**  كندا  kanada

**Syria**   سوريا  sooriya
**Ireland**  إيرلندا  eerlanda

**America**  أمريكيا  amreeka
**Australia**  أستراليا  usturaliya

**City**  مدينة  madeena

Notice that when an Arabic word starts with a vowel, this is written with an **alif** (اً), often with a small symbol called a **hamza** above (يً) or below (ي) if the word starts with i or ee.

To learn new words, try covering the English and looking at the Arabic script and pronunciation. Start from the first word and work your way to the last word seeing if you can remember the English. Then do the same but this time starting from the bottom and moving up to the first word. See if you can go down and up three times without making any mistakes. Then try looking only at the Arabic script. When you can recognize all the words, cover the Arabic and this time look at the English saying the Arabic out loud.
Where are the countries?

Write the number next to the country, as in the example.
How do you say it?

Join the English to the pronunciation and the Arabic script, as in the example.

Britain
eerlanda
Syria
kanada
Ireland
balad
city
al-‘iraq
Egypt
sooriya
Canada
madeena
America
biriTaanya
country
miSr
Australia
usturalya
Iraq
amreeka

Where are the cities?

Now look at these cities and make sentences, using the word في (in), for example:

دمشق في سوريا. Damascus (is) in Syria.

New York
nyoo yoork
Cairo
al-qaahiraa
London
lundun
Damascus
dimashq
Sydney
sidnee
Washington
waashinTun
Toronto
torunto
Dublin
dublin

TOPIC 2: Where are you from?
Language Focus

It is straightforward to say where you’re from. Use the phrase أنا من ana min (I [am] from) and add the name of the country or town:

- أنا من سوريا. ana min sooriya. I’m from Syria.
- أنا من أمريكا. ana min amreeka. I’m from America.
- أنا من القاهرة. ana min al-qahira. I’m from Cairo.

You could use في fee (in) or قريبة من qareeba min (near to) to be more specific:

- أنا من دمشق في سوريا. ana min dimashq fee sooriya. I’m from Damascus in Syria.
- أنا من أكسفورد، مدينة قريبة من لندن. ana min oksfoord, madeena qareeba min lundun. I’m from Oxford, a city near London.

If you want to ask someone where they are from, you need to use the question أنتم من أيّن؟ anta min ayna? (“you from where?”). The pronunciation of “you” changes slightly if you are asking a female: انْتَيّ anti min ayna? The basic spelling is the same, with the only difference being in the vowel markings (see page 90).

- أنت من أيّن يا يوسف؟ anta min ayna yaa yoosef? Where are you from, Yoosef?
- أنتم من أيّن يا زينة؟ anta min ayna yaa zayna? Where are you from, Zayna?

Listen to these six people introducing themselves and see if you can understand where they are from: Yoosef, Lucy, Sameer, Harry, Fatima, Suzanne.
Where are they from?

Join the people to the places they are from, as in the example.
Listen again to track 8 on your CD if you need to remind yourself.

لولي
أكسفورد
قاطمة
سمر
 يوسف
سوزان
هاري

Where are you from?

Now say where you’re from.
Follow the prompts on your audio CD.

Key Words

أنا ana  I
هي hiya  she
انت anta/anti  you
من min  from
هو huwa  he
أين؟ ayna?  where?
Language Focus

You now know how to ask and answer questions about where you’re from:

أنت من أين؟ **anta/anti min ayna?** Where are you from?
أنا من إيرلندا. **ana min eerlanda.** I’m from Ireland.

If you want to talk about where someone else is from, you can use هو **huwa (he)** or هي **hiya (she):**

هو من أين؟ **huwa min ayna?** Where’s he from?
هو من أمريك. **huwa min amreeka.** He’s from America.

هي من أين؟ **hiya min ayna?** Where’s she from?
هي من دمشق في سوريا. **hiya min dimashq fee sooriya.** She’s from Damascus in Syria.

You may have noticed that some countries and cities start with **الّ al-**, meaning the: **العراق (Iraq); القاهرة al-qahira (Cairo).**

You will learn more about **ال-** in later topics. For the moment you need to know that when **ال-** follows **في fee (in)**, the combination is pronounced **fil:**

هو من بغداد في العراق. **huwa min baghdaad fil-iraq.** He’s from Baghdad in Iraq.

**TOPIC 2: Where are you from?**
Who's from where?

Make questions and answers about where these people are from. Try to include a city that you know in the answer, as in the example.

1. هو من أين؟
huwa min ayna?
Where's he from?

هو من نيو يورك في أمريكا.
huwa min nyoo yoork fee amreeka.
He's from New York in America.

TOPIC 2: Where are you from?
Listen and check

Listen to the conversation on your audio CD and decide if these sentences are true or false.

1. The conversation takes place in the morning.  
   True  False

2. The woman’s name is Sophie.  
   True  False

3. She comes from Canada.  
   True  False

4. The man’s name is Munir.  
   True  False

5. He comes from Egypt.  
   True  False

6. They are already friends.  
   True  False

What does it mean?

Now read the Arabic you heard in the conversation and match it with English, as in the example.

I’m from Canada.  
 مساء الخير
ما اسمك؟
أنا من مصر.
اسمي لويز.
أهلا.
أنا من كندا.

I’m from Egypt

My name’s Louise.

What’s your name?

Good evening.

Hello.
What does it mean?
Read these sentences out loud and write the English next to each.

اسمي زينة.  My name’s Louise.

أنا من كندا.

هو من أين؟

هو من لندن.

ما اسمك؟

Now complete this description of yourself. Read the sentences out loud, adding your own details.

(name) في (city/town) أنا من (country)

Key Words

لبنان lubnaan Lebanon
تونس toonis Tunisia
المغرب al-maghrib Morocco
الجزائر al-jaza’ir Algeria
الكويت al-kuwait Kuwait
السعودية as-sa’oodiyya Saudi

There are more than 20 Arabic-speaking countries, spread throughout North Africa and Asia. Here are six more Arab nations with their flags. You’ll need these to play the game.

TOPIC 2: Where are you from?
The Flag Game

1. Tear out Game Card 2.
2. Find a die and counter(s).
3. Put the counter(s) on START.
4. Throw the die and move that number of squares.
5. When you land on a flag, you must ask and answer the appropriate question for that country. For example:
   أنَّى مِنْ أَيْن؟ anta (anti) min ayna?
   (Where are you from?)
   أنا مِن بِرِيْتَانِيَا. ana min biriTaanya.
   (I'm from Britain.)
6. If you can’t remember the question or answer, you must go back to the square you came from. You must throw the exact number to finish.
7. You can challenge yourself or play with a friend.
# Key Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كرسي</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باب</td>
<td>door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مائدة</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شباك</td>
<td>window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تليفزيون</td>
<td>television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلم</td>
<td>pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مجلة</td>
<td>magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حقيبة</td>
<td>bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كنبة</td>
<td>sofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كمبيوتر</td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تليفون</td>
<td>telephone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Listen first to the key words on your CD. Then look around the room you’re in and try to use the words to name as many objects as you can find. Count how many Arabic words you use.
- Then look back at the list and review the words you couldn’t remember. Try again to name objects and see if you can beat your first score.

**TOPIC 3: What’s this?**
What does it mean?

Match the Arabic with the pictures, then write the pronunciation and the English, as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قلم</td>
<td>shubbaak (window)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كنبة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حقيقة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كمبيوتر</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شباك</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>باب</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مائدة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كرسي</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تليفزيون</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مجلة</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تليفون</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOPIC 3: What’s this?
Word Square

Can you find the 8 key words in the word square?
Circle them and write the English, as in the example.

Odd One Out

Which is the odd one out? Circle the word that doesn’t belong in each row.

TOPIC 3: What's this?
Language Focus

Arabic nouns (naming words) are either masculine (هو huwa he) or feminine (هي hiya she). There is no equivalent of the English it. Nearly all feminine nouns either end in a special feminine ending -a (س) known as taa marbooTa, or are words which refer to female people (or both). You can assume a word is masculine unless it falls into one of these two categories.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>masculine nouns</th>
<th>feminine nouns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>يوسف (yoosef Yoosef)</td>
<td>زينة (zayna Zayna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اسم (ism name)</td>
<td>مجلة (majalla magazine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب (kitaab book)</td>
<td>هائدة (maa'ida table)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ولد (walad boy)</td>
<td>بنت (bint girl)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This in Arabic is هذا haatna for masculine nouns and هذى haatnihi for feminine nouns. There is no equivalent of the English a/an or is, so you can make simple sentences using this + noun:

- هذا كتاب. haatna kitaab. This (is a) book.
- هذه مجلة. haatnihi majalla. This (is a) magazine.

Use ما maa (what?) and هل hal (a general question marker) to make questions. No is لا laa and yes is نعم na'm.

- ما هذا قلم. maa haatna? haatna qalam. What’s this? It’s a pen.
- هل هذه مجلة؟ hal haatnihi majalla? Is this a magazine?
- نعم. هي مجلة./لا. هو كتاب. na’m, hiya majalla./laa, huwa kitaab. Yes, it’s a magazine./No, it’s a book.

Ask and answer the questions. Follow the prompts on your CD.

TOPIC 3: What’s this?
What's this?

Look at the pictures of everyday objects from unusual angles. Then read the sentences and decide which picture they describe, as in the example.

1. هذا كرسي. ___
2. هذا كمبيوتر. ___
3. هذه كتابة. ___
4. هذا هاتف. ___
5. هذا باب. ___
6. هذا تلفزيون. ___
7. هذا قلم. ___
8. هذه حقيبة. ___

TOPIC 3: What's this?
Key Words

شاي  shaay    tea
كعكة  ka'ka    cake
قهوة  qahwa    coffee
فلافل  falaafil  falafel
sandwitsh  sandwich
فطيرة  faTeera  pancake

Language Focus

The easiest way to ask for something in a café or store is to use the phrase ممكن ...؟ (approximately meaning possible ...?), or the more formal phrase أريد ... (I'd like ...), and add please: من فضلك min faDlik (min faDlik when talking to a woman).

Use و wa (and) to ask for more than one thing. Notice that و wa is written next to the following word without a space in Arabic script:

ممكن شاي من فضلك؟ mumkin shaay min faDlik?
May I have a tea, please?
أريد قهوة وفطيرة من فضلك. ureed qahwa wa-faTeera min faDlik. I'd like a coffee and a pancake, please.

Here you are is تفضل tafaDDal to a man or تفضللي tafaDDalee to a woman.

ممكن سندويتش من فضلك؟ mumkin sandwitsh min faDlik?
May I have a sandwich, please?
تفضللي يا مدام. tafaDDalee yaa madaam.
Here you are, madam.

TOPIC 3: What’s this?
### ACTIVITIES

#### 30 ARABIC

**Who orders what?**

What are the customers ordering? Listen to your CD and check what they order, as in the example.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>tea</th>
<th>coffee</th>
<th>sandwich</th>
<th>cake</th>
<th>falafel</th>
<th>pancake</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Customer 1</td>
<td>✔</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✔</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer 3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Customer 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now look at the table and pretend you are ordering for yourself. Try to use the two ways you know of asking for something:

 محمد قهوة وفلافل من فضلك؟

أريد قهوة وفلافل من فضلك.

**TOPIC 3: What's this?**
Unscramble the conversation

Can you put this conversation in the correct order?

a. شكراً
b. صباح الخير. أريد قهوة من فضلك.

c. نعم... وما هذا؟
d. تفضل. قهوة وفطيرة.

e. قهوة؟
f. هذه فطيرة.
g. صباح الخير.
h. ممكن فطيرة من فضلك؟

ORDER: g, b, d, f, h, c, e, a

Now check your answer with the conversation on your audio CD.

TOPIC 3: What's this?
At the café

Your turn to order now. Look at the menu below and then you’ll be ready to order from the waiter on your CD.

Did you work out what the café is called? Yes, it’s Ali Baba (علي Baba)!

**TOPIC 3: What’s this?**
The Café Game

1. Cut out the picture cards from Game Card 3.

2. Put the cards into a bag.

3. Shake the bag.

4. Pull out a card without looking.

5. Ask for the item on the card. For example: 
   ممكن شاي من فضلك؟ (Can I have [a] tea, please?)

6. If you can ask the question out loud quickly and fluently, then put the card aside. If not, then put it back into the bag.

7. See how long it takes you to get all of the cards out of the bag. Or play with a friend and see who can collect the most cards.
Key Words

غرفة ghurfa room
بيت bayt house
ثلجة thallaaja refrigerator
شجر shajar trees
ستار sitaar curtains
سيارة sayyaara car
فرن furn stove
قطة qitta cat
سرير sareer bed
كلب kalb dog
صورة Soora picture
 فأر faar mouse

Language Focus

اً اً اً اً Although Arabic does not have an equivalent of a/an, it does have an equivalent of the: ...الـ. The word الـ is written joined to the noun it refers to:

كلب kalb (a) dog
الكلب al-kalb the dog
غرفة ghurfa (a) room
الغرفة al-ghurfa the room

اً اً اً اً With approximately half the letters of the Arabic alphabet the “I” sound of al is assimilated (“taken over”) by the sound of the first letter of the following word. These letters are called sun letters. Try to recognize this assimilation but don’t worry too much as you will be understood if you pronounce the “I”.

سيارة sayyaara (a) car
السيارة as-sayyaara the car
صورة Soora (a) picture
الصورة aS-Soora the picture
What does it mean?

Join the Arabic to the pronunciation and write down what the words mean in English.

- sareer
- bayt
- kalb
- sitaar
- furn
- ghurfa
- Soora
- shajar
- sayyaara
- qITTa
- thallaaja
- faar

What can you see?

Look at the picture and tick (✓) the things you can see, as in the example.
Key Words

في fee in
على ‘ala on
تحت taHt under
فوق fawq above

أمام amaaam in front of
وراء waraa behind
بجانب bi-jaanib next to

Language Focus

When...ال- (the) is preceded by a word which ends with a vowel, the a of al- is dropped. The spelling is not affected.

الغرفة al-ghurfa the room → في الغرفة fi l-ghurfa in the room
الكرسي al-kursee the chair → على الكرسي ala l-kursee on the chair

Practise saying where things are on your CD.

TOPIC 4: Where is it?
Which word?

Put a circle around the word that correctly describes each picture, as in the example.

1. السيارة في البيت.
2. التلفزيون فوق الشباك.
3. الصورة أمام الكتب.
4. الكمبيوتر على المائدة.
5. الثلاجة بجانب الفرن.
6. الكلب تحت الكرسي.
7. البنت وراء الباب.
8. الكلب أمام السيارة.

TOPIC 4: Where is it?
Language Focus

A useful Arabic phrase when describing places is هناك (hunaaka), which is the equivalent of the English there is or there are.

Arabic doesn’t use is or are, so this phrase doesn’t change depending on whether you are talking about one thing (singular) or more than one thing (plural). You simply use هناك (hunaaka) followed by the noun:

هناك بنك. hunaaka bank. There is a bank.
هناك شجر. hunaaka shajar. There are trees.

In this way you can make simple descriptions using the positional words and vocabulary you have already met in this book:

هناك بنك في المدينة. hunaaka bank fil-madeena. There is a bank in the town.
هناك شجر بجانب البيت. hunaaka shajar bi-jaanib il-bayt. There are trees next to the house.

If you want to ask a question, simply add the question marker هل (hal) at the beginning:

هل هناك بنك في المدينة؟ hal hunaaka bank fil-madeena? Is there a bank in the town?
هل هناك شجر؟ hal hunaaka shajar? Are there [any] trees?

Look around the room you are in at the moment, or think of a room you know well. Can you describe where some of the things are using هناك?
Where are the mice?

See how many mice you can find in the picture and make sentences about them using the sentence table, as in the example.

Example:

هناك فأر أمام السرير.
There's a mouse in front of the bed.

المائدة...
السرير...
الكرسي...
Language Focus

The most common regular Arabic plural is the ending -aat. The words below from topics 3 and 4 can be made plural using -aat. Notice that if the singular ends with the feminine -a (ة), you must remove this before adding -aat.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>television</td>
<td>تليفزيون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer</td>
<td>كمبيوتر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magazine</td>
<td>مجلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>تليفون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refrigerator</td>
<td>ثلاجة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>سيارة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, many Arabic plurals are irregular, similar to the English man/men or mouse/mice. As a beginner, you'll need to learn these plurals individually. Later, patterns will emerge that will help you. From now on we will add useful plurals in brackets in the key words panels. Here are the other words you already know with their plurals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chair</td>
<td>كرسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>مائدة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>كتاب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>حقيبة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door</td>
<td>باب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>window</td>
<td>شباك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen</td>
<td>قلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>غرفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtains</td>
<td>ستار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stove</td>
<td>فرن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>سرير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture</td>
<td>صورة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>بيت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tree</td>
<td>شجرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>كلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>فطح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mouse</td>
<td>فئران</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOPIC 4: Where is it?**
The opposite of هناك hunaaka (there is/are) is ليس هناك laysa hunaaka (there isn’t/aren’t):

هناك سيارات أمام البيت. hunaaka sayyaaraat amaam il-bayt. There are cars in front of the house.
ليست هناك سيارات أمام البيت. laysa hunaaka sayyaaraat amaam il-bayt. There aren’t any cars in front of the house.

Listen and learn
You’ll find an activity on your CD to help you remember the plurals.

True or False?
Decide if the sentences describing the picture are true or false.

1. هناك ثلاثة في الغرفة. True
2. هناك كلب تحت المائدة. False
3. الفرن بجانب الثلاجة. False
4. هناك شجر وراء الثلاجة. False
5. ليس هناك فأر تحت المائدة. False
6. هناك شباك في الغرفة. True
7. ليس هناك ستائر على الشباك. False
8. التليفون على الفرن. False
9. هناك سرير في الغرفة. False
10. ليس هناك تلفزيون في الغرفة. True

TOPIC 4: Where is it?
Language Review

You’re halfway through this programme – congratulations! This is a good time to summarize the main language points covered so far in Read and Speak Arabic.

1. Arabic has two genders: masculine and feminine. Nearly all feminine words either end in ة -a (e.g. غرفة ghurfa room) or refer to female people (e.g. بنت bint girl).

2. ال -ال means the. There is no equivalent of a/an. Certain letters of the alphabet assimilate the “I” sound of ال-. The “a” of ال- is dropped when preceded by a vowel. These changes affect only the pronunciation, not the spelling.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>قلم qalam (a) pen</th>
<th>الـقلم al-qalam the pen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>صور Suwar pictures</td>
<td>الصور as-Suwar the pictures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حقيقة Haqeeba (a) bag</td>
<td>في الحقيقة fi l-Haqeeba in the bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. You can ask for something by using the phrase ... ممكن... mumkin... or ... أريد... but من فضلك min faDlaik is fairly essential either way.

4. The verb to be (am/is/are) is not generally used in the present. Simple sentences and questions can be formed without the verb to be:

اسمي سمير ismee sameer. My name (is) Sameer.
أنا من العراق ana min al-‘iraq. I (am) from Iraq.
هذا قلم. haamma qalam. This (is a) pen.
هو من أين? huwa min ayna? Where (is) he from?
هل القلم تحت السرير؟ hal al-qalam taHt as-sareer? (Is) the pen under the bed?
هناك كلاب في البيت. hunaaka kilaab fil-bayt. There (are) dogs in the house.

5. The most common regular plural ending is -ات -aat. Many Arabic plurals are irregular and have to be learnt individually.
My room

1. Tear out Game Card 4 at the back of your book and cut out the small pictures of items around the house (leave the sentence-build cards at the bottom of the sheet for the moment).

2. Stick the pictures wherever you like on the scene below.

3. Cut out the sentence-build cards from Game Card 4. Make as many sentences as you can describing your room. For example:

هناك صورة فوق السرير.

hunaaka Soora fawq as-sareer.
## Key Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كبيرة</td>
<td>big</td>
<td>طويل</td>
<td>tall/long</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صغير</td>
<td>small</td>
<td>قصير</td>
<td>short</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قديم</td>
<td>old</td>
<td>غالي</td>
<td>expensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جديد</td>
<td>new</td>
<td>رخيص</td>
<td>inexpensive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جدا</td>
<td>very</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Can you remember?

Cover the Key Words panel on this page. Then see if you can write out the pronunciation and meaning of the words below, as in the example.

- خيرص (r a k h e e S) inexpensive
- قصير (q _ _ _ _ r)
- طويل (T _ _ _ _ l)
- غالي (g _ _ _ e)
- صغير (S _ _ _ _ r)
- كبير (k _ _ _ r)
- قديم (q _ _ _ m)
- جديد (j _ _ _ d)
- جدا (j _ _ _ n)
Language Focus

Descriptive words, or adjectives, come after the word they are describing. If the noun being described is feminine, the adjective will also have the feminine -a ending:

- بيت كبير: bayt kabeer (a) big house (masc.)
- سيارة جديدة: sayyaara jadeeda (a) new car (fem.)

If you want to say the big house, etc., then both the noun and the adjective need to start with لا al-

- البيت الكبير: al-bayt al-kabeer the big house
- السيارة الجديدة: as-sayyaara al-jadeeda the new car

Note that when only the noun has لا al- then the meaning changes. By putting a definite noun (with لا al-) followed by an indefinite adjective (without لا al-), a sentence is created meaning The house is big, etc:

- البيت الكبير: al-bayt kabeer. The house is big.
- الكنبة الجديدة: al-kanaba jadeeda. The sofa is new.
- الشاي رخيص: ash-shaay rakhees. The tea is inexpensive.

 جدا jiddan (very) comes after the adjective:

- كرسي صغير جدا: kursee Sagheer jiddan (a) very small chair
- الكتاب قديم جدا: al-kitaab qadeem jiddan. The book is very old.

Note the unusual ending of غالي (expensive), formally pronounced ghaalin, but more commonly pronounced ghaalee. The feminine is غالية (ghaalya).

- قلم غالي: qalam ghaalee (an) expensive pen
- سيارة غالية: sayyaara ghaalya (an) expensive car

TOPIC 5: What’s it like?
What does it mean?

Match the Arabic with the pictures. Then read the Arabic out loud and write the English next to each, as in the example.

قهوة صغيرة

صورة غالية

كلب صغير (a) small dog

كنبة جديدة

بيت صغير

سيارة قديمة جدا

سنويتش كبير

شجر طويل جدا

TOPIC 5: What's it like?
Listen and check

Listen to the conversation at the car rental company and decide if these sentences are true or false.

1. The conversation takes place in the evening.
2. The woman wants to rent a car.
3. She thinks the Mercedes is very expensive.
4. She thinks the Fiat is too big.
5. She likes the Peugeot.
6. Her name is Amira Zidan.
7. She's from Amman in Jordan.

Unscramble the sentences

Look at the scrambled sentences below and write the correct order.

Example: صباح الخير، أريد سيارة كبيرة جدًا.

1. أميرة اسمي سامي
2. أنا من تونس
3. أريد جدًا سيارة كبيرة
4. هذه غالية السيارة
Language Focus

You already know the Arabic pronouns ana/anta (anti)/huwa/hiya (l/you/he/she) and the possessive endings -ee/-ak(-ik) (my/your). Now here are the other pronouns and possessive endings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Possessive Ending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>انا ana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (masc.)</td>
<td>اننت anta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (fem.)</td>
<td>اننت anti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>هو huwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>هي hiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>نحن nahn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (pl.)</td>
<td>انتن antum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>هم hum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice that there are three ways of saying you and your depending on whether you are talking to a male (انت anta), a female (انت anti) or a group (انتن antum).

You can combine the possessive endings with the word عند ‘inda (with/at) to express the meaning of “having” something:

‘Indanaa sayyaara jadedda.
We have a new car.

Sameer induh bayt fee lundun.
Sameer has a house in London.

The final a is removed from عند ‘inda when -ee, -ak/-ik, or -uh are added:

‘Indee kalb kabeeer. I have a big dog.

Hel indak qalam? Do you have a pen?

Now you can take part in a conversation with the car rental company. Follow the prompts on your audio CD.

TOPIC 5: What’s it like?
## Key Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جميل</td>
<td>beautiful</td>
<td>شعر</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قبيح</td>
<td>ugly</td>
<td>رأس</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سمين</td>
<td>fat</td>
<td>أنف</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رفيع</td>
<td>thin</td>
<td>فم</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غريب</td>
<td>strange</td>
<td>ذيل</td>
<td>tail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By now you’re probably feeling much more confident about reading and speaking Arabic. Maybe you’d like to try writing the script for yourself. If so, make sure you get hold of a guide to handwriting the Arabic script or ask a native speaker to show you. It’s not always obvious how to form the letters or how to join them by looking at the printed script.

**TOPIC 5: What’s it like?**
Which word?

Circle the correct word to match the translation, as in the example.

1. head
2. strange
3. fat
4. mouth
5. tail
6. hair
7. beautiful
8. nose
9. thin
10. ugly

TOPIC 5: What’s it like?
At the pet show

Can you use the words in the box to complete the description of these pets?

1 أنيفها 2 جدا 3 هذا 4 طويل 5 قصير 6 القطة

هذه [ ] جميلة. ذيلها [ ] جدا و [ ] صغير وجميل.

الكلب قبيح وغريب. ذيله [ ] وانفه كبير [ ]!
What does it look like?

What does the alien look like? Make as many sentences as you can describing what this creature looks like. We've included a checklist of features you could describe and adjectives you could use.

Example:

هو سمين وفمه صغير.

*huwa sameen wa-famuh Sagheer.*

*He's fat and his mouth is small.*
What do you have?

1. Cut out the picture cards from Game Card 5 and put them in a bag.

2. Cut out set 2 adjective cards and put them in a different bag.

3. Pull out one card from each bag without looking.

4. Make a sentence to match the cards you have chosen, for example:
   - ’indee kumbaiyootir qadeem.
     (I have an old computer.)
   - ’indee sayyaara jaddeea.
     (I have a new car.)

5. Keep playing until all the cards have been chosen.

6. You can put the cards back in the bag and start again – each time the sentences will be different.
### Key Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مطار maTaar</td>
<td>airport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -aat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مدرسة madrasa</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. madaaris)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فندق funduq</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. fanaadig)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بنك bank</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. bunook)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مطعم maT'am</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. maTaa'im)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محطة maHaTTa</td>
<td>station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -aat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حديقة Hadeeqa</td>
<td>park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. Hadaa'iq)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جسر jisr</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. jusoor)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شارع shaari'</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. shawaari')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شارع الملك shaari' al-malik</td>
<td>Malik (King) Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>متحف matHaf</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. mataaHif)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are new in town and are asking an Arabic-speaking friend about the facilities. Follow the prompts on your audio CD.

**TOPIC 6: How do I get there?**
Language Focus

Modern Arabic has many loan words imported from other languages, particularly English. You have already met some, such as كمبيوتر (computer) بانك (bank), and ساندوتش (sandwich). Other examples of words you will recognize easily are رادي (radio) تليفون (telephone), فيديو (video), كولا (cola), and تاكسي (taxi).

In an attempt to minimize foreign influence on the language, “purer” Arabic alternatives have developed for most of these words, for example: مصرف (bank), جهاز حاسبة (calculator), سيارة أجرة (taxi), حساب (account), and آلة حاسبة (calculator). These alternatives are sometimes used in more formal language.

Questions and answers

Match the questions with their answers, as in the example.

الفندق أمام الجسر.

أين الفندق؟

أين الجسر؟

هي قريبة من هنا.

أين فندق الأميرة؟

أين حسبه؟

الجسر بجانب المحطة.

هل هناك مطعم في الفندق؟

نعم، مطعم كبير.

المدرسة؟

البنك في شارع الملك.

أين البنك؟

أين المدرسة؟
## Key Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تاکسي taksee</td>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>طائرة Taa'ira</td>
<td>aeroplane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -yaat)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(pl. -aat)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اتوبيس otobees</td>
<td>bus</td>
<td>مركب markib</td>
<td>boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -aat)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(pl. maraakib)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قطار qTaar</td>
<td>train</td>
<td>دراجة darraaja</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -aat)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Language Focus

- To express how you travel, use لـ bi- (by/with) + means of transportation. لـ bi- is written joined to the following word.
- When talking in general, Arabic tends to use the definite لـ al-. When combined with لـ bi- the combination becomes لـ bil- with the “l” assimilating if the following word starts with a sun letter (see page 34):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بالقطار bil-qTaar</td>
<td>by train</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بالاتوبيس bil-otobees</td>
<td>by bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بالتاکسي bit-taksee</td>
<td>by taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بالدراجة bil-darraaja</td>
<td>by bicycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بالمركب bil-markib</td>
<td>by boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بالطائرة bit-Taa'ira</td>
<td>by aeroplane</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOPIC 6: How do I get there?**
Word Square

Can you find the 7 different means of transportation in the word square? Write out the meaning for the words you have found.

Language Focus

The hamza (ء), which appears on or under alif at the beginning of a word, can also be found in the middle of words, usually written on a sinna (“tooth”): ﺖ. You pronounce the hamza as a breath between the two syllables.

Words you have met which include this spelling feature are:

- طائرة Taa‘ira aeroplane
- حديقة Hadaa’iq parks
- مائدة maa‘ida table
- حقائب Haqaa‘ib bags
- موائد mawaa‘id tables
- الجزائر al-jazaa‘ir Algeria

TOPIC 6: How do I get there?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لو سمحت!</td>
<td>excuse me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>law samaHt</td>
<td>on the right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fem: law samaHti)</td>
<td>'ala l-yameen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من أين؟</td>
<td>How do I get to ...?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>... min ayna?</td>
<td>on the left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يمين</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يساار</td>
<td>(go) straight ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'ala Tool</td>
<td>'ala yasaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أول شارع</td>
<td>'ala Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>awwal shaari'</td>
<td>(go) straight ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثاني شارع</td>
<td>'ala yasaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thaanee shaari'</td>
<td>'ala yasaar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هنا</td>
<td>'ala Tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هنا</td>
<td>here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثم</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بعد ذلك</td>
<td>after that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ba'da thaalik</td>
<td>'ala Tool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOPIC 6: How do I get there?**

- Ask for directions to places around town.
- Follow the prompts on your audio CD.
Language Focus

As well as asking the question من أين؟ (literally from where?), you’ll need to understand basic directions. In addition to the phrases in the Key Words panel, you might also hear the instruction خذ ... khatn ... (take ...) used to give directions:

خذ تاكسى من هنا. khatn taaksee min huna. 
Take a taxi from here.

خذ أول شارع على اليمين. khatn awwal shaari ‘ala l-yameen. 
Take the first street on the right.

When talking to a female, add -ee to the end of the instruction – خذى khatnee:

خذى ثاني شارع على اليسار. khatnee thaaneex shaari ‘ala l-yasaar. Take the second street on the left.

At, as in at the bridge, is عند ‘inda which you already know from expressing possession:

خذ الأتوبيس عند الجسر. khatn al-ootoobees ‘inda l-jisr. 
Take the bus at the bridge.

خذى أول شارع على اليسار عند المتحف. khatnee awwal shaari ‘ala l-yasaar ‘inda l-matHaf. 
Take (fem.) the first street on the left at the museum.

TOPIC 6: How do I get there?
Which way?

Make questions and answers, as in the example.

 لو سمحت، المحطة من أين؟
law samaHt, al-maHaTTa min ayna?
Excuse me, how do I get to the station?

خذ أول شارع على اليسار.
khunih awwal shaari `ala l-yasaar
Take the first street on the left.

**TOPIC 6: How do I get there?**
Around town

Below is a plan of a small town with some landmarks shown.
Starting from You are here, try to give directions to the following places:

- المحطة (the station)
- فندق كريم (Karim Hotel)
- الحديقة (the park)
- محطة الأنوبيس (the bus station)

For example, your directions to the station could be something like this:

على طول من هنا وبعد ذلك خذ أول شارع على اليمين عند البنك المحطة قريبة من الجسر. ‘ala Tool min huna wa-ba‘da tqaalik khutn awwal shaari‘ ‘ala l-yameen ‘inda l-bank. al-maHaTTa qareeba min al-jisr.

Go straight ahead from here and after that take the first street on the right at the bank. The station is near the bridge.
Unscramble the conversation

Can you put this conversation in the correct order?

ORDER: e, ________________

Did you also work out whether the person asking is male or female?
Check your answer with the conversation on your audio CD.

TOPIC 6: How do I get there?
Town Planning

1. Cut out the pictures of places around town from Game Card 6.

2. Listen to the first set of directions for the bank on your audio CD.

3. Pause the CD and stick the picture of the bank in the correct place on the town map on your game card.

4. Listen to the next set of directions and stick down the appropriate picture.

5. Repeat for all the directions until you have all your pictures stuck down on the map.

6. Looking at the completed map, you could try to give directions to the various places yourself. For example:

خذ ثاني شارع على اليسار.
البنك على اليمين بجانب المدرسة.
khuth thaanee shaaari’ ‘ala l-yasaar.
al-bank ‘ala l-yameen bi-jaanib al-madrasa.
(Take the second street on the left.
The bank is on the right next to the school.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>زوجة</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>زوج</td>
<td>husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أم</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أب</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أخت</td>
<td>sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أخ</td>
<td>brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طفل</td>
<td>child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ابنة</td>
<td>daughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ابن</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Find a photograph album and point to your relatives and friends, saying who they are in Arabic. For example: هذا أخي haatna akhee. (This is my brother.) هذة سارة وزوجها سامي haatnihi saara wa-zawjhaa saamee. (This is Sarah and her husband Sammy.) Look back at page 48 if you want to review the possessive endings.

**TOPIC 7: Who's this?**
Language Focus

You can use عند ‘inda to talk about your family:

I have a brother whose name is Mark. (lit: "... his name is Mark")

Do you have children?

The opposite is ليس عند laysa ‘inda:

Sameera doesn’t have a brother.

We don’t have any daughters.

What does it mean?

Join the Arabic to the pronunciation and the English, as in the example.

cild  ukht
husband  ab
daughter  Tifl
father  ibna
mother  ibn
sister  zawj
brother  umm
wife  akh
son  zawja

TOPIC 7: Who’s this?
Language Focus

- You know how to use possessive endings: بنتي bintee my daughter, زوجك zawjik your husband, etc.
- To express possession using a noun (the equivalent of the English 's or of as in Ahmed's son or the door of the school), Arabic puts the two words directly together in the order possessed + possessor. This possessive construction is called إضافة iDaafa (addition). The first noun in an iDaafa doesn't have the article ال al, even if the meaning is definite:

> ابن أحمد ibn aHmad
> son + Ahmed = Ahmed's son

> باب المدرسة baab al-madrasa
> door + the school = [the] door of the school

> أنف الكلب anf al-kalb
> nose + the dog = the dog's nose

- When feminine nouns ending in taa marbooTa (s) are the first noun in an iDaafa or have a possessive ending, the taa marbooTa (s) is pronounced -at rather than -a. The taa marbooTa is spelt as a regular taa (ت) when an ending is added:

> زوجة zawja
> (a) wife

> زوجتي zawjatee
> my wife

> مدينة madeena
> (a) city

> مدينتهم madeenathum
> their city

> مدينة دمشق madeenath dimashq
> (the) city of Damascus

- Take note of أب ab (father) and أخ akh (brother) which add an -oo when they are the first word in an iDaafa or have a possessive ending (except -ee):

> أبو سارة aboo saara Sarah's father

> أبوبنا aboonaa our father

> أخو علي akhoo 'ali Ali's brother

> أخوها akhoohaa her brother
Family Tree

Make up eight sentences about this family, as in the example.

زينة هي زوجة أحمد
zayna hiya zajwat aHmad.
Zayna is Ahmed’s wife.
Anwar's family

Listen to Anwar answering questions about his family. Circle the correct names on the family tree, as in the example.

Questions and answers

Now read the questions on the right and then match them to the answers on the left that Anwar gave, as in the example.

ما اسمك؟
ما اسم أمك؟
وأبوك، ما اسمه؟
أنت من أين؟
هل عندك أخوات؟
هل عندك إخوة؟
وأخوك، ما اسمه؟

ما اسم صفوان؟
اسمها صباح سالم.
أنا من بروت.
نعم، عندي أخ.
اسمي أنور دياب.
 اسمه محمد دياب.
لا، ليس عندي أخوات.

TOPIC 7: Who’s this?
Language Focus

If you want to introduce someone, you can use هذا haatna... for males or هااًتني... to introduce females:

هذا ابنتي شادية haatni ibnatee shaadya.
This is my daughter, Shadya.

هذا أخى صفوان haatna akhee Safwaan.
This is my brother, Safwaan.

Who’s this? is من هذا? man haatna?/man haatnihi?
And remember how to say pleased to meet you from topic 1?:

فرصة سعيدة furSa sa’eeda.
Pleased to meet you. (literally: "happy occasion")

So now we can put all that together in a short conversation:

أهلا يا سمير ahlan yaa sameer. Hello Sameer.
أهلا يا جاين. من هذا? ahlan yaa jaayin. man haatna?
Hello Jane. Who’s this?

هذا أخى مارك haatna akhee maark. This is my brother, Mark.
أهلا يا مارك. فرصة سعيدة ahlan yaa maark. furSa saa’ida.
Hello Mark. Pleased to meet you.

فرصة سعيدة يا سمير furSa saa’ida yaa sameer.
Pleased to meet you, Sameer.

Now introduce your family. Follow the prompts on your audio CD.

TOPIC 7: Who’s this?
Key Words

واحد waaHid       one       ستة sitta       six
اثنان ithnaan       two       سبعة sab’a       seven
ثلاثة thalaatha       three       ثمانية thamaanyaa     eight
أربعاء arba’a       four       تسعة tis’a       nine
خمسة khamsa         five       عشرة ‘ashara       ten

Language Focus

Although western figures are sometimes used in the Middle East, you will also see these Arabic numerals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A peculiarity of Arabic numbers is that the figures are written left to right, i.e. in the opposite direction to the rest of the script:

10 = ١٠       ٦٥ = ٦٥       ٣٩٤٧ = ٣٩٤٧

TOPIC 7: Who’s this?
How many?

Match the numbers with the figures, as in the example.

تسعة
اثنان
سبعة
واحد
أربعة
ستة
ثمانية
ثالثة
عشرة
خمسة

Arabic sums

Circle the correct answer to these sums, as in the example.

1. واحد اثنان ثلاثة + ثلاثة = خمسة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
2. أربعة + اثنان = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
3. اثنان × أربعة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
4. خمسة + ثلاثة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
5. ستة - ثلاثة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
6. سبعة + ثلاثة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
7. تسعة - أربعة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
8. ثمانيّة + اثنان = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
9. ثلاثة × ثلاثة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
10. ستة - خمسة = واحد اثنان ثلاثة أربعة سبعة ستة سبعة ثمانية تسعة عشرة
Language Focus

Arabic has a special dual form used only for talking about two things. Instead of using اثنان ithnaan (two) followed by a plural noun, a dual ending ان aan is added to the end of the singular noun:

- طفل Tifi
  (a) child
- طفلان Tiflaan
  two children
- ثلاثة أطفال thalaathat aTfaal
  three children

My family

Make sentences about your own family, using لن is عندي عندي for example:

- ‘indee ukhtaan. I have two sisters.
- ليس عندي أختان. laysa ‘indee aTfaal. I don’t have any children.

Look back at page 64 to remind yourself of the members of the family.

Listen and speak

Now imagine you are with some of your family looking for the station and you meet an Arab friend.

Prepare carefully the information below you will need to take part in the conversation. Then go to your audio CD and see how you get on introducing your family.

1. Think of two members of your family – one male and one female. For example, your husband and your daughter; or your brother and your mother.
2. How would you introduce them and tell someone their names in Arabic?
3. How do you ask How do I get to the station?
4. How do you say thank you and goodbye?

You can repeat the conversation, but this time use two different members of your family and ask how to get to the bus stop.

TOPIC 7: Who’s this?
Bingo!

1. Cut out the small number tokens and the bingo cards on Game Card 7.

2. Find 16 buttons for each player or make 16 small blank pieces of card (to cover the squares on the bingo card).

3. Put the tokens into a bag and shake thoroughly.

4. Pull out a number token and say the number out loud in Arabic.

5. If you have that number on your card, cover the square with a button or blank piece of card. If you have more than one square with that number, you can only cover one.

6. Put the number token back in the bag and shake again.

7. Repeat steps 3–6 until you have all the squares covered on the bingo card. Then you can shout: كسبت! kasabt! (I've won!)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مدرس</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طالب</td>
<td>student</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. Tullaab)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طبيب</td>
<td>doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. aTibbaa')</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طباخ</td>
<td>cook/chef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>موظف</td>
<td>employee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صياد</td>
<td>fisherman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مهندس</td>
<td>engineer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محاسب</td>
<td>accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سائق</td>
<td>driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ممثل</td>
<td>actor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(pl. -oon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If your occupation or those of your family aren't listed here, try to find out what they are in Arabic.

**TOPIC 8: What do you do?**
What does it mean?
Join the Arabic to the pronunciation and the English, as in the example.

employee  Sayyaad
accountant  muhandis
actor  Tabeeb
driver  mudarris
fisherman  muHaasib
engineer  Taalib
doctor  saa’ilq
cook/chef  mumaththil
teacher  Tabbaakh
student  muwaZZaf

The tools of the trade
Match the jobs to the tools of the trade, as in the example.
Language Focus

If you want to refer to a female profession, you need to add ة -ة: مدرس مدرس male teacher → مدرس مدرسة female teacher طبيب طبيب male doctor → طبيبة female doctor

Many professions can be made plural by adding the ending -ون -ون. The -ون ending is one of only two regular plurals, the other being -اات (see page 40). -ون is used only to refer to groups of people and is common when describing professions and nationalities.

موظف موظف employee → موظفون employees
طباخ طباخ cook → طباخون cooks
أمريكي American → أمريكيون Americans

The -اات plural ending is used to describe a group of only females: موظفات (female employees), طباخات (female cooks).

To ask someone about their job you can use the question: ما عملك؟ maa ‘amalak?, or maa ‘amalik? for a female (literally what your work?).

ما عملك؟ أنا مدرس.
maa ‘amalak? ana mudarris.
What do you (masculine) do? I’m a teacher.

ما عملك؟ أنا محاسبة.
maa ‘amalik? ana muHaasiba.
What do you (feminine) do? I’m an accountant.

TOPIC 8: What do you do?
Listen and note

Listen to two people telling you about themselves and fill in the details in English on the forms below.

First name: Miryam
Family name:
Nationality:
Name of spouse:
No. of children:
Occupation:

First name:
Family name:
Nationality:
Name of spouse:
No. of children:
Occupation:

Your turn to speak

Now you give same information about yourself. Follow the prompts on your audio CD.
What's the answer?
Match the questions to the answers.
For example: a6

Which word?
Write the correct number of the word in the box to complete the description, as in the example.

Topic 8: What do you do?
Key Words

مصانع maSna' (pl. maSaani')
factory

مكتب maktab (pl. makaatib)
office

مستشفى mustashfa (pl. -yaat)
hospital

جامعة jaami'a (pl. jaami'aat)
college/
university

محل maHall (pl. -aat)
store

شركة sharika (pl. -aat)
company/
business

مسرح masraH (pl. masaariH)
théâtre

Look back as well at the Key Words on page 54 for other places of work.

Language Focus

To describe where you work or who you work for, you can say... ana a'mal fee... (I work in...):

أنا طبيب وأنا أعمل في مستشفى صغير قرب من بيتي. ana Tabeeb wa-ana a'mal fee mustashfa Sagheer qareeb min baytee. I'm a doctor and I work in a small hospital near my house.

أنا محاسب وأنا أعمل في شركة كبيرة في القاهرة. ana muHaasiba wa-ana a'mal fee sharika kabeera fil-qahira. I'm an accountant and I work in a large company in Cairo.
Word Square

Can you find the 8 different work places in the word square? Write out the meaning for the words you have found.

Now make sentences for each of the work places, as in the example:

آنا مهندس وآنا أعمل في مصنع.
ana muhandis wa-ana a’mal fee maSna‘.
I’m an engineer and I work in a factory.

TOPIC 8: What do you do?
What are they saying?

Match the people with what they are saying. For example: 1d

1. أنا أعمل في مدرسة في إنجلترا.
2. أنا أعمل في مطعم في القاهرة.
3. أنا أعمل في بنك أمريكي.
4. أنا أعمل في محل في باريس.
5. أنا أعمل في مسرح في كندا.
6. أنا أعمل في مصنع في دمشق.

a b c d e f
Listen and speak

Imagine you are a chef. You’re meeting someone for the first time and they are asking you about yourself.

Prepare carefully the information below you will need to take part in the conversation. Then go to your audio CD and see how you get on talking about yourself.

1 Your name is Ali Al-Halabee (علي الحلبي).
2 You’re from Damascus.
3 You’re a chef.
4 You work in a Lebanese restaurant in New York.
5 Your wife is a teacher in a big school.
6 You have three daughters.

Which word?

Now write the correct number of the word in the box to complete the description, as in the example.

1 كبيرة 2 سوريا 3 في 4 بنات
5 مطعم 6 عندنا 7 الحلبي 8 طباخ

أنا علي 7 من دمشق في ______. أنا أعمل ______
مدينة نيويورك. أنا ______ في ______ لبناني هناك. زوجتي مدرسة في ______
مدرسة ______ قربة من المطعم. ______ ثلاث ______: سارة، منى وفاطمة.
Where do I work?

(1) Tear out the work-place picture cards and profession word cards on Game Card 8.

(2) Turn the cards face down on a table, with the pictures on one end of the table and the words on the other.

(3) Turn a word card and say ... أنا ana ... (I'm a ...) as appropriate, not forgetting to add the feminine ending if you are female, e.g. أنا مدرس/أنا مدرسة ana mudarris/ana mudarrisə (I'm a teacher).

(4) Then turn a picture card. If the work-place picture matches the profession, say ... أنا أعمل في ana a'mal fi ... (I work in a/an ...), e.g. أنا أعمل في مدرسة ana a'mal fee madrasa (I work in a school).

(5) If you turn a matching picture and say both sentences correctly you get to keep the cards. If you don't, you must turn the cards face down and try again.

(6) The winner is the one who collects the most cards.

(7) You can compete with a friend or challenge yourself against the clock.

(Review the vocabulary on pages 54, 56 and 74 before you play the game.)
This Test Yourself section reviews all the Arabic you have learnt in this programme. Have a go at the activities. If you find you have forgotten something, go back to the relevant topic(s) and look again at the Key Words and Language Focus panels.

May I have...?

Ask for the following, as in the example:

ممكن شاي من فضلك؟/أريد شاي من فضلك.
mumkin shaay min faDlak?/ureed shaay min faDlak.
Listen and check

Listen to Nour talking about herself and decide if the following sentences are true or false.

1. Nour is Syrian.  
2. She comes from a small town.  
3. She's a teacher.  
4. She works in Kuwait.  
5. Her husband is an engineer.  
6. She has five children.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>True</th>
<th>False</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☐</td>
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<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
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<tr>
<td>☐</td>
<td>☐</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Which word?

Now write the correct number of the word in the box to complete the description of Nour, as in the example.

اسمي ____. ______ من حلب، مدينة ______ في سوريا.

أنا مدرسة ______ السعودية و______ طبيب هناك في ______

قريب ______ المدرسة. عندنا أربعة ______: ابن وثلاث بنات.

Can you try and make up a similar description about yourself?
Read and check

Look at the picture and decide if the sentences are true or false. Look back at topics 4–6 if you are unsure of any of the words.

False  True

1. هناك بنك في الصورة.
2. هناك مستشفى بجانب البنك.
3. هناك مدرسة بجانب البنك.
4. هناك كلب في الشارع.
5. ليس هناك سيارات في الصورة.
6. ليس هناك طائرات في الصورة.
7. هناك قطة صغيرة فوق السيارة.
8. هناك شجر طويل وراء المدرسة.
9. هناك دراجة قديمة أمام المستشفى.
What does it mean?

Can you remember these words? Join the words and write the pronunciation next to the Arabic, as in the example.

- children
- husband
- sons
- daughter
- father
- mother
- sister
- brother
- daughters
- child
- wife
- brothers
- son
- sisters

- أبناء
- بنات
- ابن
- أخت
- أب
- زوجة
- أطفال
- زوج
- إخوة
- أخوات
- ابنة
- طفل

How do you say it?

Now see if you can say these in Arabic, as in the example.

1. My husband is a doctor.
   زوجي طبيب.

2. I have four children.

3. His son is an engineer.

4. Sameer’s mother is from Saudi.

5. My wife’s name is Jocelyn.

6. Her brother is an actor.

7. I don’t have any sisters.

8. I have three daughters.
At the tourist office

Finally, you are going to test your new Arabic conversational skills by joining in the dialogue on your audio CD.

You’re going to ask for some information at a tourist information office.

To prepare, first see if you can remember these words and phrases.

Write the English next to the Arabic, as in the example.

مع السلام goodbye
شكرًا
وهل
على اليمين
على اليسار
شارع
أتوبيس
 قريب
 كبير
 متحف
 أين
 صباح الخير

Now follow the prompts on your audio CD. Don’t worry if you don’t manage everything the first time around. Just keep repeating it until you are fluent.

Congratulations on successfully completing this introductory Read and Speak Arabic programme. You have overcome the obstacle of learning an unfamiliar language and a different script. You should now have the confidence to enjoy using the Arabic you have learnt. You have also acquired a sound basis from which to expand your language skills in whichever direction you choose. Good luck!
This Reference section gives an overview of the Arabic script and pronunciation. You can use it to refer to as you work your way through the Read and Speak Arabic programme. Don’t expect to take it all in from the beginning. Read and Speak Arabic is designed to build your confidence step by step as you progress through the topics. The details will start to fall into place gradually as you become more familiar with the Arabic script and language.

The Arabic script

The Arabic script is written from right to left, i.e. the opposite direction to English. The alphabet has 28 letters, no capitals, and – unlike English – words are generally spelt as they sound.

The letters in an Arabic word are “joined up” — you cannot “print” a word as you can in English. When the letters join to other letters they change their shape. The most common change is that letters lose their “tails” when joined to a following letter (on the right):

Because letters change their shape like this, they have an initial, a medial (middle) and a final form. For example, the letter ج (jeem) changes like this:

- **Initial (at the beginning):** ج
- **Medial (in the middle):** ج
- **Final (at the end):** ج

A few letters, such as ه (haa) and ك (kaaf), change their shapes more radically. In addition, six letters – و (waw), أ (alif), د (daal), ث (thaal), ر (raa), and ز (zay) – only join to the letter before and never to the letter following and so hardly change shape at all.

You will find details of how the individual letters change their shape in the alphabet table on page 90.
# The Arabic alphabet

The table below shows all the Arabic letters in the three positions, with the Arabic letter name, followed by the sound. Remember that this is just for reference and you shouldn’t expect to take it all in at once. If you know the basic principles of how the Arabic script works, you will slowly come to recognize the individual letters.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Final</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alifّ</td>
<td>a/w/i/aa</td>
<td>a/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baa</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>t</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Haa</td>
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<td>H</td>
</tr>
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<table>
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<td>sheen</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saad</td>
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<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daad</td>
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<table>
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<td>meem</td>
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<td>noon</td>
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</tr>
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<td>haa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>waaw</td>
<td>w/oo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>yaa</td>
<td>y/ee</td>
<td>y/ee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) When alif begins a word it is usually written with a hámza sign above (ٌ) if the word starts with a or u, or below (ً) if the word starts with l.
A madda sign is written above (ٍ) if the word starts with a long aa.
(2) Note the special combination when alif is written after laam: ْل.

In written Arabic, the three short vowels (a, i, u) and a sign showing a letter is doubled are not normally included as part of the main script. They can be written as symbols above or below the letter. The short a as a dash above the letter, the short i as a dash below, the short u as a comma-shape above. The doubled letter symbol (shadda) can be written as a small “w” shape above the letter. Here are some example of Arabic words including these symbols:

- كتاب kitaab book
- مجلة majalla magazine
- نَبَّاكُ shubbaak window
- كلب kalb dog
However, most written material omits these symbols making it important for you to be able to recognize a word without them. In this book we have not included the vowel and doubling symbols, but the pronunciation guide will show you how to say the word. You will find it more useful to be able to read the Arabic script without the symbols from the beginning as then you can recognize simple notices, advertisements and signs more easily.

Pronunciation

The pronunciation of Arabic varies depending on the region and the level of formality. We have steered a middle course, using a friendly standard pronunciation. We have avoided both colloquialisms and the finer grammatical embellishments of “high Arabic”.

Many Arabic letters are pronounced in a similar way to their English equivalents. Some are less familiar. Pay special attention to these letters:

- ح (Saad); ض (Daad); ط (Taa); ظ (Zaa) - emphatic letters, pronounced with the tongue on the roof of the mouth rather than up against the teeth – written with a capital letter in the pronunciation to distinguish them from their non-emphatic equivalents.
- ج (Haa) - pronounced as a breathy “h” – written with a capital in the pronunciation to distinguish it from the regular “h”.
- خ (khaa) - pronounced like the “ch” in the Scottish “loch”.
- ع (‘ayn) - the sound most often associated with Arabic, and the most difficult to produce: a sort of guttural “ah”-sound pronounced like the French throaty “r”.
- ث (thaa); ذ (thaal) - ث (thaa) is a soft “th” as in “thin” and ذ (thaal) is a hard “th” as in “that”
- ه (hamza) - a strange “half letter”. Not really pronounced at all, but has the effect of cutting short the previous letter.
- س (taa marboota) - a version of (taa) that only appears at the end of words and is pronounced a or at.

You will find an introduction to the sounds of Arabic on track 1 of your audio.
Topic 1
Page 6
Check your answers with the Key Words panel on page 5.

Page 8: What are they saying?

Page 10: What does it mean?
1d, 2f, 3e, 4a, 5b, 6c

Page 10: Which word?

2. الخبر
أهلا. مساءا. 5. أنا 1. يوسف. 3. اسمك؟
اسمي 4.

Page 11: What are their names?

Jane جاين
Suzanne سوزان

Nancy نانسي
Tony توني

Mark مارك
Lucy لوسي

Mary ماري
Sam سام

Page 12: In or out?
IN: Mark, Zayna, Sameer, Sam, Charles, Yoosef
OUT: Harry, Lucy, Fatima, Jane

Topic 2
Page 15: Where are the countries?

آمريكا 2. مصر 8. أستراليا
إيرلندا 3. سوريا 6. بريطانيا
العراق 7. كندا 4.

Page 16: How do you say it?
Check your answers with the Key Words panel on page 14.

Page 16: Where are the cities?

دمشق في سوريا. dimashq fee soorlya.
دبلن في إيرلندا. dublin fee eerlanda.
لندن في بريطانيا. lundun fee biritaanya.
تورنتو في كندا. toronto fee kanada.
القاهرة في مصر. al-qahira fee miSr.
واشنطن في أمريكا. waashinTun fee amreeka.
نيو يورك في أمريكا. nyoo yoork fee amreeka.
سيديني في أستراليا. sidnee fee usturalya.

Page 17: Audio track 8

Page 18: Where are they from?

Page 20: Who’s from where?

هو من أين؟ هو من نيويورك في أمريكا. 1. huwa min ayna? huwa min nyoo yoork fee amreeka.
هي من آين؟ هي من القاهرة في مصر. 2. hiya min ayna? hiya min al-qahira fee miSr.
هو من آين؟ هو من سيدني في أستراليا. 3. huwa min ayna? huwa min sidnee fee usturalya.
هي من آين؟ هي من تورنتو في كندا. 4. hiya min ayna? hiya min toronto fee kanada.
Page 21: Listen and Check
1 False; 2 False; 3 True; 4 True; 5 True; 6 False

Page 21: What does it mean?
I'm from Canada.
I'm from Egypt.
My name's Louise.
What's your name?
Good evening.
Hello.
مساء الخير.
ما اسمك؟
أنا من مصر.
اسمي لويز.
أنا من كندا.
Page 22: What does it mean?
My name’s Zayna.
Where's he from?
He’s from London.
She’s from America.
اسمي زينة.
هو من أيّن؟
هو من لندن.
هي من أمريكا.
Page 26: Odd One Out
 سمير * سوزان * تليفون * فاطمة
مانحة * كرسي * باب * اسم
مجلة * كتاب * قلم * مسألة
مرأة * تليفون * أمريكا * العراق
صباح الخير * شبكة * أهلا * مع السلام
Page 28: What’s this?
1e, 2b, 3f, 4c, 5h, 6d, 7a, 8g
Page 30: Who orders what?
Customer 1: coffee & falafel; Customer 2: tea & sandwich;
Customer 3: tea & pancake; Customer 4: sandwich & cake;
Customer 5: tea & falafel
Page 31: Unscramble the conversation
g, b, e, c, f, h, d, a

Topic 4
Page 35: What does it mean?
Check your answers with the Key Words panel on page 34.
Page 35: What can you see?
كلب ✔
شجر ✔
باب ✔
صورة ✔
حقيقية ✔
ثلاثية ✔
كمبيوتر ✔
قلم ✔
سيرة ✔
منطقة ✔
منطقة ✔
كرسي ✔
Page 37: Which word?
بجانب 5 ; على 4 ; فوق 3 ; تحت 2 ; أمام 1
في 8 ; وراء 7 ; تحت 6
Page 39: Where are the mice
There are many possible sentences.
If you can, check yours with a native speaker.

Page 41: True or False?
1 True; 2 True; 3 True; 4 False; 5 True; 6 True; 7 False; 8 False; 9 False; 10 True

Topic 5
Page 44: Can you remember?
Check your answers with the Key Words panel on page 44.

Page 46: What does it mean?
- فوهة صغيرة: small coffee
- صورة غالية: expensive picture
- كلب صغير: small dog
- كنبة جديدة: new sofa
- بيت صغير: small house
- سيارة قديمة جدا: very old car
- سندوبتش كبير: big sandwich
- شجر طويل جدا: very tall trees

Page 47: Listen and check
1 False; 2 True; 3 True; 4 False; 5 True; 6 True; 7 False

Page 47: Unscramble the sentences
1 (reading the boxes left to right) c, a, b; 2 b, a, c; 3 c, a, d, b; 4 a, b, c, d

Page 50: Which word?
ذيل 5 ; فم 4 ; سمين 3 ; عريب 2 ; رأس 1
قبيح 10 ; رفيع 9 ; أفنغ 8 ; جميل 7 ; شعر 6

Page 51: At the pet show
هذه 6 جميلة. ذيلها 4 جدا و 3 صغير وجميل.
الكلب قبيح وغريب. ذيله 5 وأفاه كبير 2

Page 52: What does it look like?
There are many possible sentences.
If you can, check yours with a native speaker.

Topic 6
Page 55: Questions and answers
النائب: "أين النجار؟" - "فندق أميرية".
النائب: "أين منتجع المتين؟" - "فندق أميرية".
النائب: "هل هناك مطعم في الفندق؟" - "لا، يوجد مطعم في الفندق".
النائب: "أين المدرسة؟" - "في شارع الفندق".
النائب: "أين البنك؟" - "في شارع الفندق".

Page 57: Word Square
car, boat, taxi, aeroplane, bicycle, bus, train

Page 59: Which way?
النائب: "أين النجار؟" - "فندق أميرية".
النائب: "أين المدرسة؟" - "في شارع الفندق".
النائب: "أين البنك؟" - "في شارع الفندق".

Page 61: Around town
These are model answers. Yours may vary slightly.
Karim Hotel
على طول وفنديق كريم على اليمين.
ala Tool wa funduq kareem 'ala l-yameen.
the park
على طول من هنا وبعد ذلك خذ أول شارع على اليسار 'ala Tool min huna wa ba'da maalik khun awwal shaari' 'ala l-ysaar. al-Hadeeqa bi-jaanib al-madrasa.

the bus station
على طول من هنا وبعد ذلك خذ أول شارع على اليسار 'ala Tool min huna wa ba'da maalik khun awwal shaari' 'ala l-ysaar. maHattat al-otobeeb 'ala l-yameen amaam al-madrasa.

Page 62: Unscramble the conversation
e, b, c, a, g, d, f

Page 63: Game

Page 68: Family Tree

Page 68: Questions and answers

Page 71: How many?

Page 71: Arabic sums
 ثلاثة 5 ; ثمانية 4 ; ثمانية 3 ; ستة 2 ; أربعة 1
 واحد 10 ; تسعة 9 ; عشرة 8 ; خمسة 7 ; تسعة 6
Page 77: Listen and note
1. First name: Mariam; Family name: al-Hajj; Nationality: Moroccan; Spouse: Mustafa; Children: 3; Occupation: doctor
2. First name: Salim; Family name: Osman; Nationality: Egyptian; Spouse: Manal; Children: 1; Occupation: chemistry teacher

Page 78: What does it mean?
Page 78: Which word?

Page 80: Word Square

Page 82: Which word?

Page 83: Listen and check
1. True; 2 False; 3 True; 4 False; 5 False; 6 True

Page 84: May I have...?
Use either mumkin ... min faDlaik. or ariid ... min faDlaik. with the following:

Page 85: Which word?

Page 86: Read and check
1. True; 2 True; 3 False; 4 True; 5 False; 6 True; 7 True; 8 True; 9 False

Page 87: Read and check

Page 88: How do you say it?

Page 88: At the tourist office
### Name cards:

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<thead>
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<th>اسم</th>
<th>يوسف</th>
<th>زينة</th>
<th>فاطمة</th>
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<td>هاري</td>
<td>ماري</td>
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<td>نانسي</td>
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### Sentence-build cards:

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<tr>
<td>يا</td>
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<td>Fatima</td>
<td>Zayna</td>
<td>Yoosef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Harry</td>
<td>Peter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sam</td>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penny</td>
<td>Suzanne</td>
<td>Tony</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>morning</th>
<th>Mr.</th>
<th>my name is</th>
<th>?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>good</td>
<td>thank you</td>
<td>Miss</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>evening</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>your name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>goodbye</td>
<td>Mrs.</td>
<td>what's</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GAME CARD 2 (see page 23)
Picture cards:
**Cut-out pictures**  (cut round small pictures)

**Sentence-build cards:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>وفي</th>
<th>على</th>
<th>تحت</th>
<th>فوق</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تلفزيون</td>
<td>بجانب</td>
<td>راء</td>
<td>أمام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>و</td>
<td>هناك</td>
<td>ليس هناك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الغرفة</td>
<td>الشباك</td>
<td>المائدة</td>
<td>الكرسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سندويتش</td>
<td>صورة</td>
<td>تليفون</td>
<td>السرير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قطة</td>
<td>كلب</td>
<td>فأر</td>
<td>كمبيوتر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>above</td>
<td>under</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in front of</td>
<td>behind</td>
<td>next to</td>
<td>a television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>there isn’t</td>
<td>there is</td>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the chair</td>
<td>the table</td>
<td>the window</td>
<td>the room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the bed</td>
<td>a telephone</td>
<td>a picture</td>
<td>a sandwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a computer</td>
<td>a mouse</td>
<td>a dog</td>
<td>a cat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Picture cards:

Adjective cards:

جديد
 طويل
 قبيح
 غريب
 قديم
 صغير
 قصير
 سمين
 جميل
 كبير
 غال
 رخيص
Picture cards:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Picture cards:

- Factory
- Children
- Ship
- Building
- Theater
- Fork and knife
- Family
- Driver
- Bus

Profession cards:

- محاسب (Accountant)
- سائق (Driver)
- طبيب (Doctor)
- طباخ (Chef)
- صياد (Fisherman)
- طالب (Student)
- ممثل (Actor)
- موظف (Employee)
- مدرس (Teacher)
- مهندس (Engineer)
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Standard Arabic

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Describing objects and people
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Meeting the family
Living and working

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