

The 100 Word Exercise Book

Arabic

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Arabic edition: Mahmoud Gaafar

GW

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INTRODUCTION

In this activity book you'll find 100 key words for you to learn to read in Arabic. All of the activities are designed specifically for reading non-Latin script languages. Many of the activities are inspired by the kind of games used to teach children to read their own language: flashcards, matching games, memory games, joining exercises, etc. This is not only a more effective method of learning to read a new script, but also much more fun.

We've included a **Scriptbreaker** to get you started. This is a friendly introduction to the Arabic script that will give you tips on how to remember the letters.

Then you can move on to the eight **Topics**. Each topic presents essential words in large type. There is also a pronunciation guide so you know how to say the words. These words are also featured in the tear-out **Flashcard** section at the back of the book. When you've mastered the words, you can go on to try out the activities and games for that topic.

There's also a **Round-up** section to review all your new words and the **Answers** to all the activities to check yourself.

Follow this 4-step plan for maximum success:

- 1** Have a look at the key topic words with their pictures. Then tear out the flashcards and shuffle them. Put them Arabic side up. Try to remember what the word means and turn the card over to check with the English. When you can do this, cover the pronunciation and try to say the word and remember the meaning by looking at the Arabic script only.
- 2** Put the cards English side up and try to say the Arabic word. Try the cards again each day both ways around. (When you can remember a card for seven days in a row, you can file it.)
- 3** Try out the activities and games for each topic. This will re-inforce your recognition of the key words.
- 4** After you have covered all the topics, you can try the activities in the **Round-up** section to test your knowledge of all the 100 words in the book. You can also try shuffling all the flashcards together to see how many you can remember.

This flexible and fun way of reading your first words in Arabic should give you a head start whether you're learning at home or in a group.

SCRIPTBREAKER

The purpose of this Scriptbreaker is to introduce you to the Arabic script and how it is formed. You should not try to memorize the alphabet at this stage, nor try to write the letters yourself. Instead, have a quick look through this section and then move on to the topics, glancing back if you want to work out the letters in a particular word. Remember, though, that recognizing the whole shape of the word in an unfamiliar script is just as important as knowing how it is made up. Using this method you will have a much more instinctive recall of vocabulary and will gain the confidence to expand your knowledge in other directions.

The Arabic script is not nearly as difficult as it might seem at first glance. There are 28 letters (only two more than in the English alphabet), no capital letters, and, unlike English, words are spelled as they sound. There are two main points to etch into your brain:

- Arabic is written from right to left.
- The letters are “joined up” – you cannot “print” a word as you can in English.

The alphabet

The easiest way of tackling the alphabet is to divide it into similarly shaped letters. For example, here are two groups of similar letters. The only difference between them is the dots:

ح (the letter *haa*)

ب (the letter *baa*)

ج (the letter *jeem*)

ت (the letter *taa*)

خ (the letter *khaa*)

ث (the letter *thaa*)

When these letters join to other letters they change their shape. The most common change is that they lose their “tails”:

ح + ب = حب ت + ج = تج (read from right to left) ←

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:

at the beginning of a word (*initial*)

...ج

in the middle of a word (*medial*)

...ج...

at the end of a word (*final*)

ج...



- ✓ Arabic has 28 letters and no capital letters
- ✓ Arabic reads right to left
- ✓ Arabic is written in "joined up" writing
- ✓ The "tail" is generally chopped off before joining to the next letter

A few letters change their shapes completely depending on where they fall in a word. For example, the letter ه (haa) changes like this:

initial	...ه
medial	...ه...
final	ه...

In addition, there are six letters which *never* join to the letter *following* (to their left) and so hardly change shape at all. These are:

و (waw)	ا (alif)
د (daal)	ذ (Thaal)
ر (raa)	ز (zay)

You will find more details of how the individual letters change their shape in the table on page 8.

Formation of words

We can use the principles of joining letters to form words.

So, for example, the Arabic word for "river" (*nahr*) is written like this:

(nahr) نهر = (r) ر + (h) ه + (n) ن ←

The Arabic word for "belt" (*hizaam*), contains two non-joining letters and is written like this:

(hizaam) حزام = (m) م + (aa) ا + (z) ز + (H) ح ←

You may have noticed that some of the vowels seem to be missing from the script. In written Arabic, the three short vowels (*a, i, u*) are not written as

part of the script but as vowel signs above or below the letter. The short *a* is written as a dash above the letter (ـَ); the short *i* as a dash below (ـِ); and the short *u* as a comma-shape above (ـُ). This is similar to English shorthand, where we might write "bnk" instead of "bank". Here are the words for "river" and "belt" again, this time with the vowel signs:

نهر (nahr) حزام (hizaam)

In this book we have included these vowel signs in the topics, but dropped them in the review section (*Round-up*). Most material for native speakers will leave them out as you are presumed to know them. This makes it all the more important for you to start recognizing a word without the short vowels.



- ✓ Arabic letters have an *initial*, *medial* ("middle") and *final* form, depending on their position in the word
- ✓ Many Arabic letters simply lose their tails for the *medial* and *final* form
- ✓ A few letters change their shape completely
- ✓ 6 letters don't join to the letter after and hardly change at all
- ✓ The short vowels (*a*, *i*, *u*) are written as vowel signs above and below the letter and are not usually included in modern written Arabic

⊙ Pronunciation tips

This activity book has simplified some aspects of pronunciation in order to emphasize the basics. Don't worry at this stage about being precisely correct – the other letters in a word will help you to be understood. Many Arabic letters are pronounced in a similar way to their English equivalents, but here are a few that need special attention:

- | | |
|----------|--|
| ص (saad) | a strong "s", pronounced with the tongue on the roof of the mouth rather than up against the teeth |
| ض (daad) | a strong "d", pronounced with the tongue on the roof of the mouth rather than up against the teeth |

- ط (ṭaa) a strong “t”, pronounced with the tongue on the roof of the mouth rather than up against the teeth
- ظ (ẓaa) a strong “z”, pronounced with the tongue on the roof of the mouth rather than up against the teeth
- ح (ḥaa) pronounced as a breathy “h”
- خ (khaa) pronounced like the “ch” in the Scottish “loch”
- ع (‘ayn) the sound most often associated with Arabic, and most difficult to produce: a sort of guttural “ah”-sound
- غ (ghayn) pronounced like the French throaty “r” as in “rue”
- ء (hamza) a strange “half letter”. Not really pronounced at all, but has the effect of cutting short the previous letter
- آ (taa marboota) a version of ت (taa) that only appears at the end of words and is pronounced “a”

Summary of 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.

	initial:	medial:	final:		initial:	medial:	final:		initial:	medial:	final:
alif ⁽¹⁾ a/u/i/aa	ا	ل	ل	zaa z	ز	ز	ز	qaaf q	ق	ق	ق
baa b	ب	ب	ب	seen s	س	س	س	kaaf k	ك	ك	ك
taa t	ت	ت	ت	sheen sh	ش	ش	ش	laam ⁽²⁾ l	ل	ل	ل
thaa th	ث	ث	ث	saad s	ص	ص	ص	meem m	م	م	م
jaa j	ج	ج	ج	Daad D	ض	ض	ض	noon n	ن	ن	ن
Haa H	ح	ح	ح	Taa T	ط	ط	ط	haa h	ه	ه	ه
khaa kh	خ	خ	خ	zaa z	ظ	ظ	ظ	waaw w/oo	و	و	و
daal d	د	د	د	'ayn '	ع	ع	ع	yaa y/ee	ي	ي	ي
THaal TH	ذ	ذ	ذ	ghayn gh	غ	غ	غ				
raa r	ر	ر	ر	faa f	ف	ف	ف				

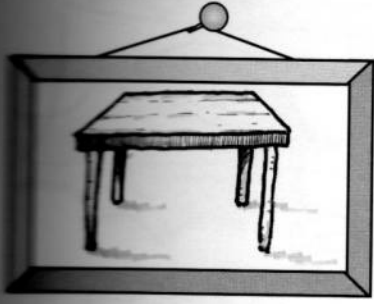
- When *alif* begins a word it is usually written with a *hamza* sign above (أ) if the word starts with *a* or *u* or below (إ) if the word starts with *i*. A *madda* sign is written above (آ) if the word starts with a long *aa*.
- Note the special combination when *alif* is written after *laam*: لا, as in دولااب (*doolaab*, meaning “cupboard”).

1 AROUND THE HOME

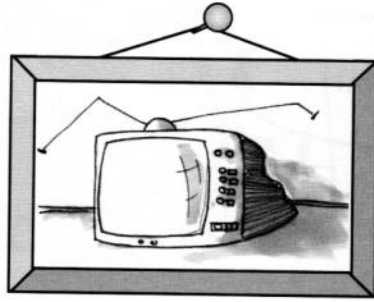
Look at the pictures of things you might find in a house.

Tear out the flashcards for this topic.

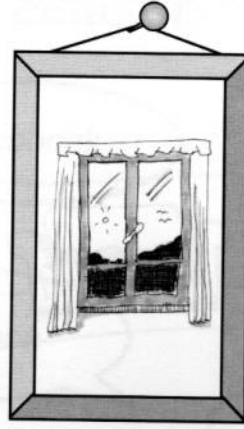
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



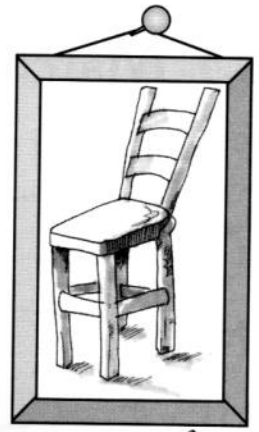
مائدة
maa-ida



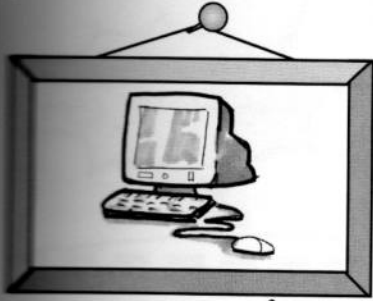
تليفزيون
tileefizyoon



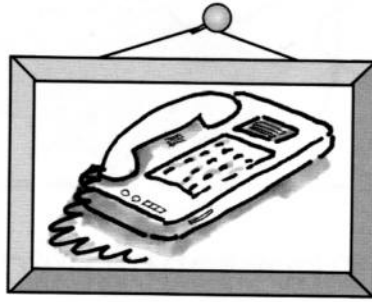
شباك
shubbaak



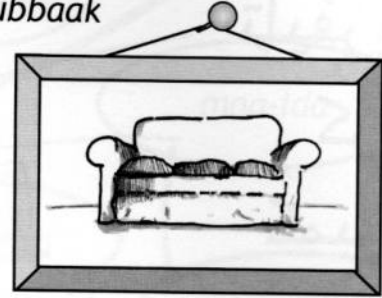
كرسي
kursee



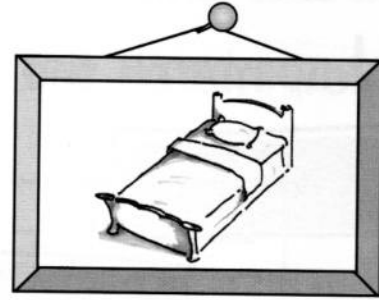
كمبيوتر
kumbiyootir



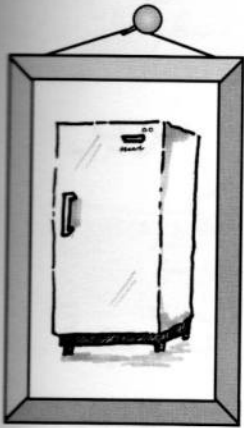
تليفون
tileefoon



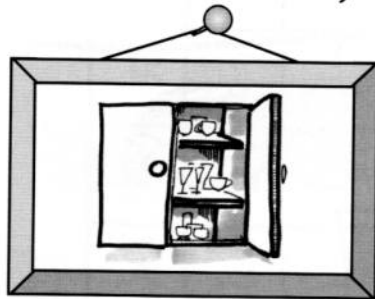
كنبة
kanaba



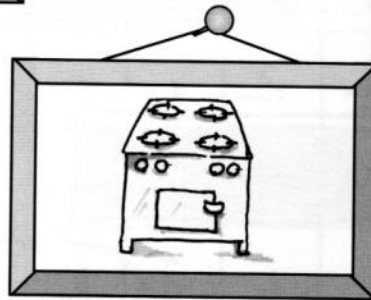
سرير
sareer



ثلاجة
thallaaja



دولاب
doolaab



فرن
furn



باب
baab

Match the pictures with the words, as in the example.

كَنْبَة

سَرِير

شُبَّاك

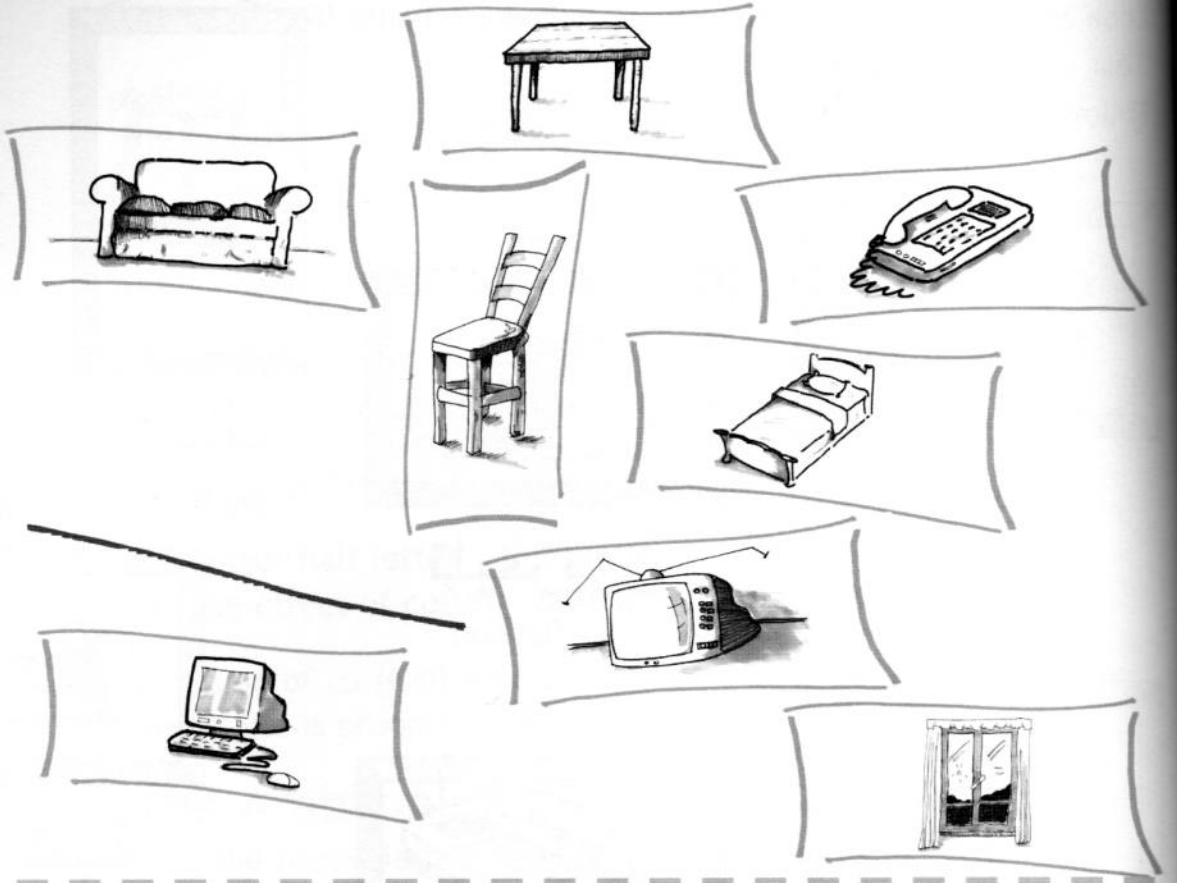
مَائِدَة

تَلِيفِزِيُون

كُرْسِي

كُمبِيُوْتَر

تَلِيفُون



Now match the Arabic household words to the English.

door

cupboard

stove

table

fridge

chair

bed

computer

سَرِير

كُرْسِي

كُمبِيُوْتَر

مَائِدَة

دَوْلَاب

بَاب

ثَلَاجَة

فُرْن

Match the words and their pronunciation.

مائدة

دولاب

كمبيوتر

سريّر

شباك

تليفون

تليفزيون

كرسي

shubbaak

tileefoon

tileefizyoon

kumbiyootir

sareer

kursee

maa-ida

doolaab

See if you can find these words in the word square.
The words run right to left.

فرن

سريّر

كرسي

ثلاجة

باب

كئبة

س	ر	ي	ر	ت	ح	و	ن
ف	ا	ث	ث	لا	ج	ة	ط
ث	د	ظ	ل	ز	ت	ه	د
ظ	و	ق	ف	ك	ن	ب	ة
م	ي	ك	ر	س	ي	ف	ك
ط	ط	ن	س	ج	ا	ي	ن
و	ف	ن	ة	ف	ر	ن	ع
ب	ا	ب	ح	غ	ة	ف	ث

Decide where the household items should go. Then write the correct number in the picture, as in the example

10 كمبيوتر

7 دولاب

4 تليفزيون

1 مائدة

11 شبّاك

8 فرن

5 تليفون

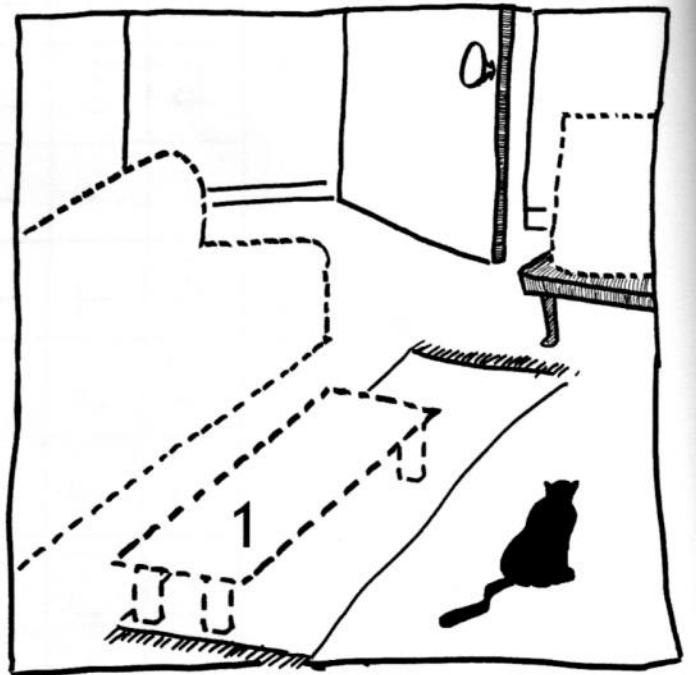
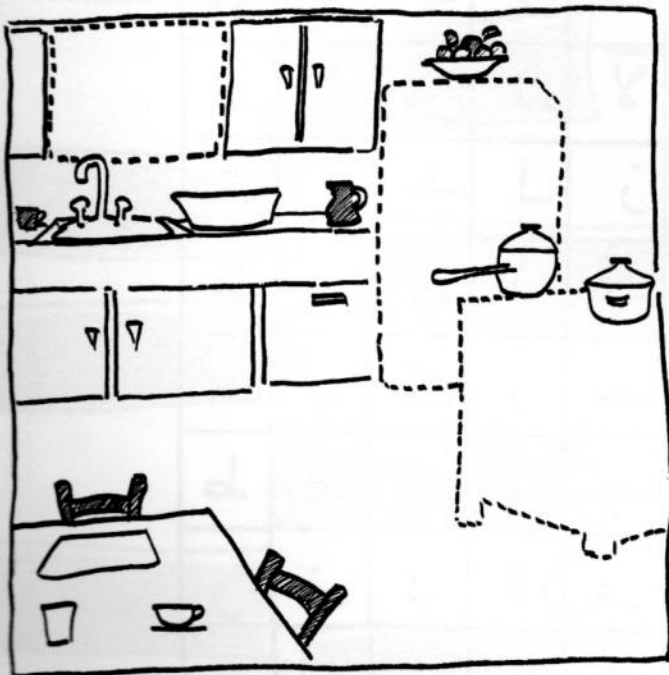
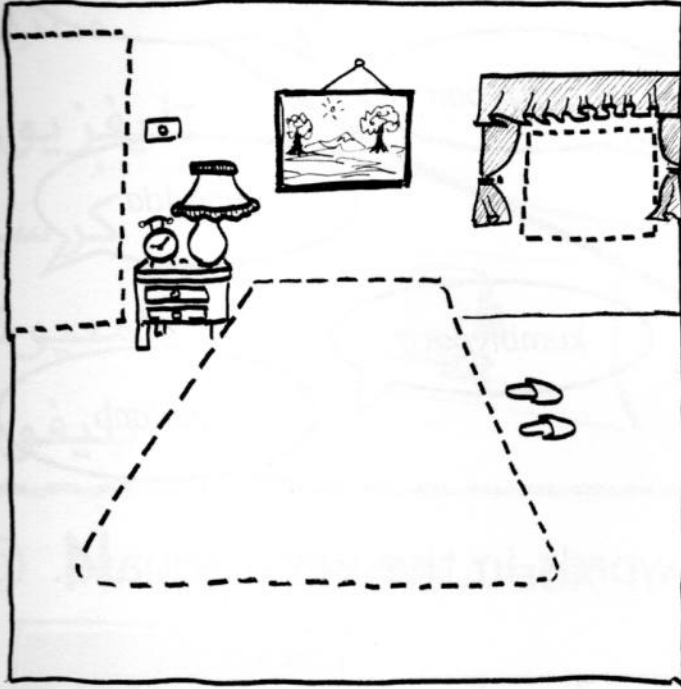
2 كرسي

12 باب

9 ثلاجة

6 سرير

3 كنبّة



Now see if you can fill in the household word at the bottom of the page by choosing the correct Arabic.



مائدة (c)

كرسي (b)

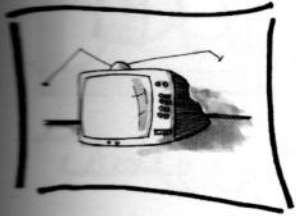
سرير (w)



كنبة (i)

سرير (a)

تلفزيون (f)



كمبيوتر (d)

تلفزيون (n)

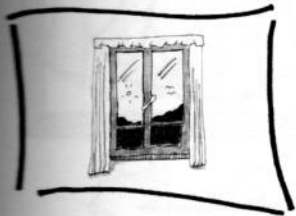
باب (i)



كرسي (b)

مائدة (d)

ثلاجة (k)



كنبة (s)

تليفون (t)

شباك (o)



باب (g)

دولاب (w)

كرسي (e)

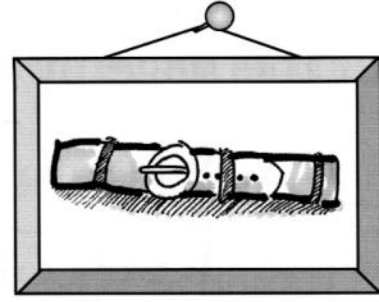
English word: (w) () () () () ()

2 CLOTHES

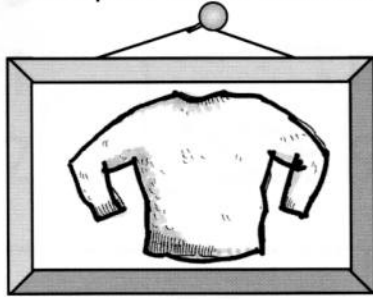
Look at the pictures of different clothes.

Tear out the flashcards for this topic.

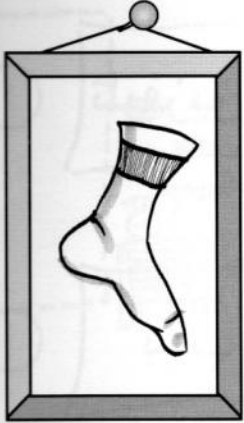
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



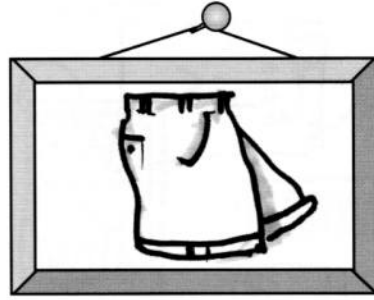
حزام
hizaam



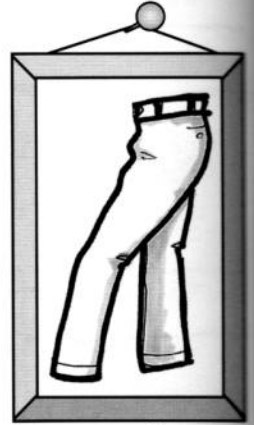
بُلُوْفِر
buloofir



جَوْرَب
jawrab



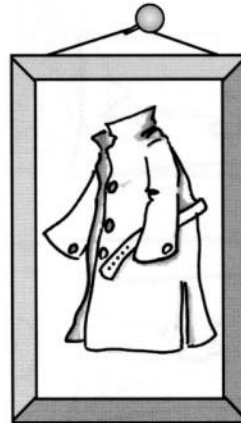
شُورْت
shoort



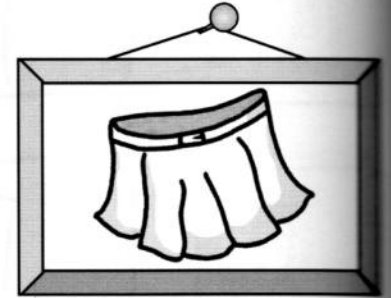
بَنْطَلُون
bantaloon



تِي شِيرْت
tee-sheert



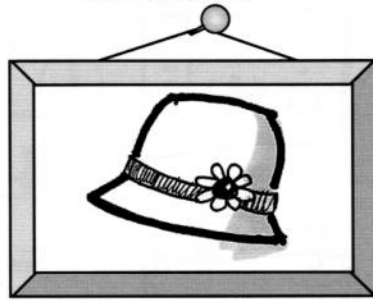
مِعْطَف
mi'taf



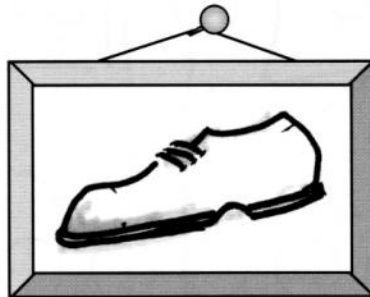
جِيْبَة
jeeba



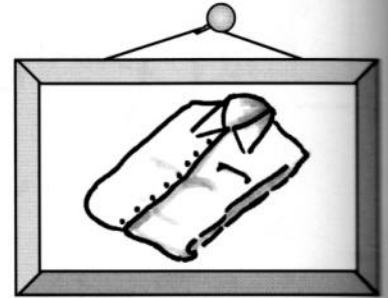
فُسْتَان
fustaan



قُبْعَة
qubba'a



حِذَاء
hiThaa



قَمِيص
gamees

Match the Arabic words and their pronunciation.

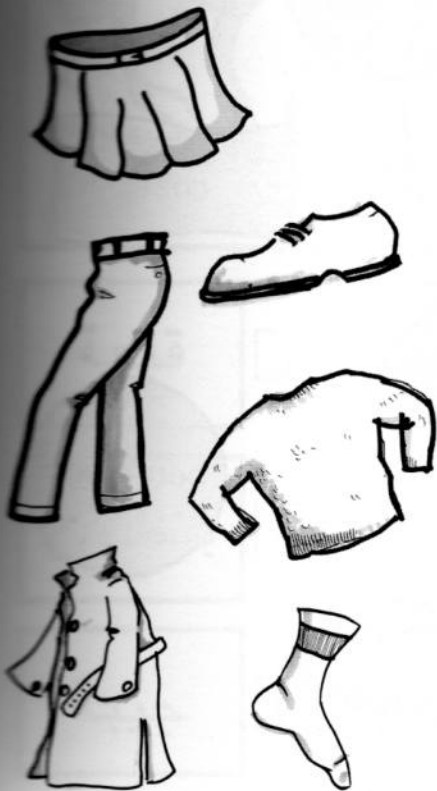
Arabic words in starbursts: فستان, شورت, حذاء, حزام, قميص, تي شيرت, قبعة, جوارب.

Pronunciations in speech bubbles: fustaan, tee-sheert, shoort, jawrab, qubba'a, gamees, hizaam, hiTHaa.

Matched pair: جوارب (jawrab)

See if you can find these clothes in the word square.

The words run right to left.



ق	ف	و	ل	ب	ث	ي	ف
ب	و	ر	ب	ل	ب	و	ط
ث	ر	ل	ز	ت	ه	ر	ط
ظ	و	ف	ب	ي	ب	ه	ظ
م	ي	ر	ع	ي	ف	ك	ظ
ب	ن	ط	ل	و	ن	ي	ظ
و	ف	م	ع	ط	ف	ا	م
ل	ز	ا	ء	غ	غ	ف	ث

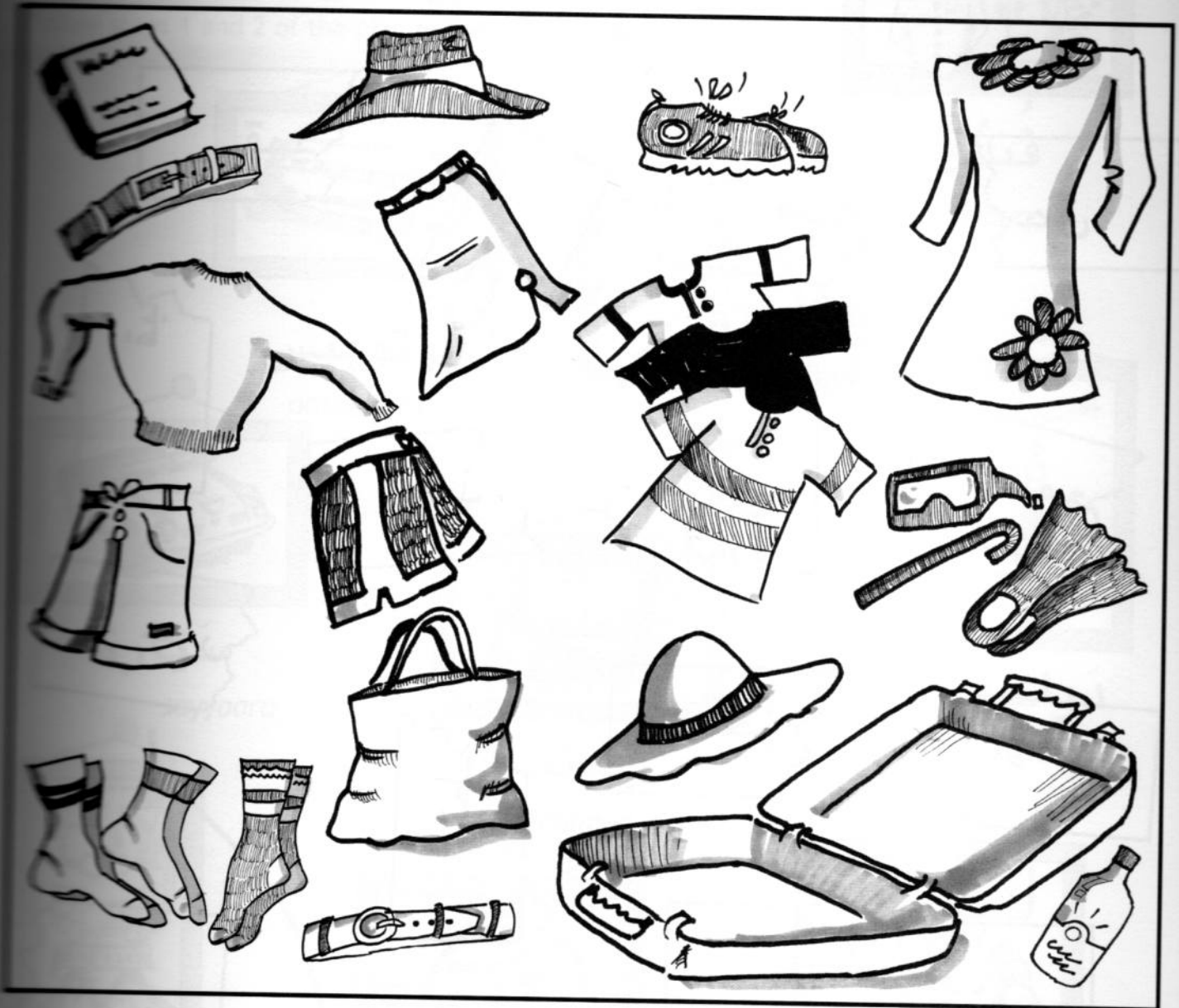
Now match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meaning, as in the example.

The page contains the following items:

- Arabic words in circles:** hiThaa, mi'taf, qubba'a, jawrab, Hizaam
- Arabic words in rectangles:** تي شيرت, بَنْطَلُون, جَوْرَب, حِزَام, قُبْعَة
- English words in circles:** sock, shoort, tee-sheert, qubba'a, bantaloon
- English words in rectangles:** shorts, belt, معطف, حِزَاء, shoe, جَوْرَب, t-shirt, coat, hat, شورت, trousers

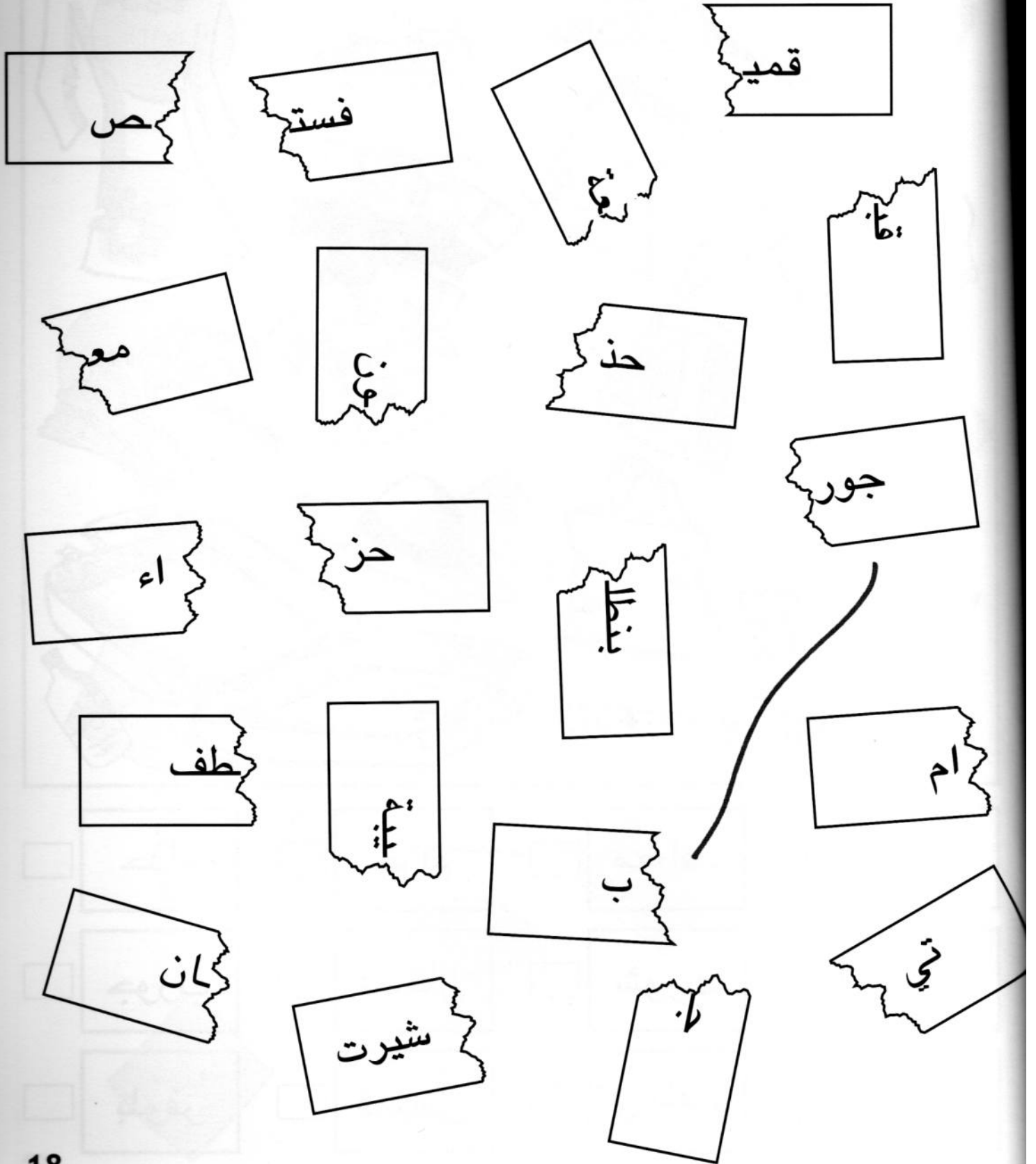
A line connects the Arabic word **قُبْعَة** to the English word **hat**.

② Candy is going on vacation. Count how many of each type of clothing she is packing in her suitcase.



قبعة	2	معطف	<input type="checkbox"/>	حزام	<input type="checkbox"/>	حذاء	<input type="checkbox"/>
بنطلون	<input type="checkbox"/>	شورت	<input type="checkbox"/>	فستان	<input type="checkbox"/>	جورب	<input type="checkbox"/>
جيبة	<input type="checkbox"/>	تي شيرت	<input type="checkbox"/>	قميص	<input type="checkbox"/>	بلوفر	<input type="checkbox"/>

© Someone has ripped up the Arabic words for clothes. Can you join the two halves of the words, as the example?



3 AROUND TOWN

Look at the pictures of things you might find around town.

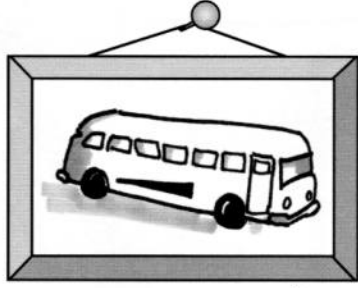
Tear out the flashcards for this topic.

Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



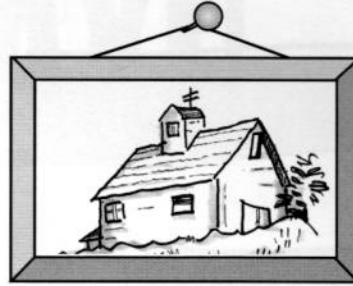
فندق

funduq



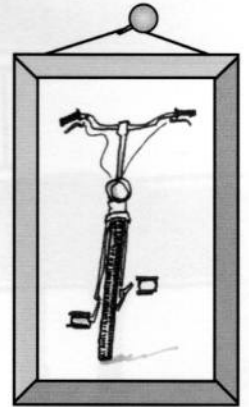
أوتوبيس

ootoobees



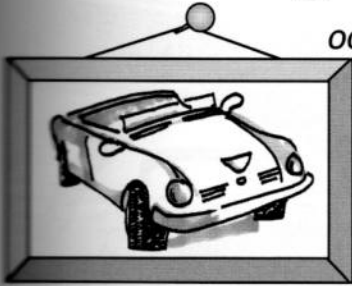
بيت

bayt



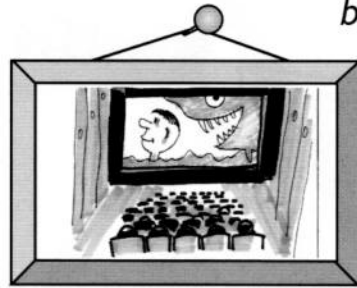
دراجة

darraaja



سيارة

sayyaara



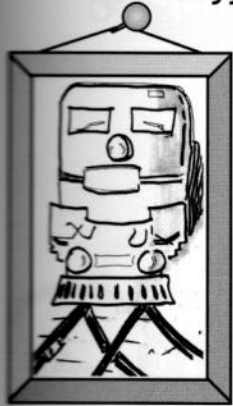
سينما

seenimaa



مدرسة

madrasa



قطار

qitaar



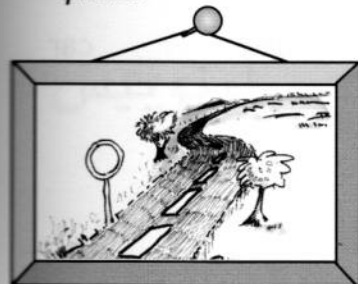
تاكسي

taaksee



مطعم

mat'am



شارع

shaari'



محل

maHall

Match the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

cinema	shop	فندق	محل
hotel	taxi	سيارة	مدرسة
car	train	بيت	سينما
school	house	قطار	تاكسي

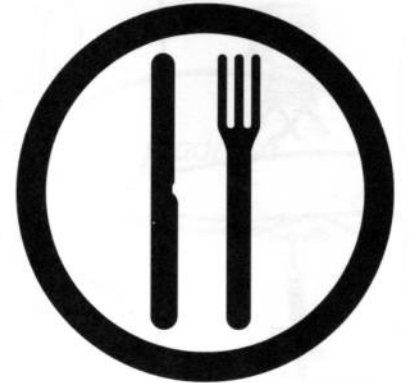
Now list the correct order of the English words to match the Arabic word chain, as in the example.



bicycle taxi house train bus road car

4

Match the words to the signs.



أوتوبيس
تاكسي

دراجة
فندق

سيارة
قطار

مدرسة
مطعم

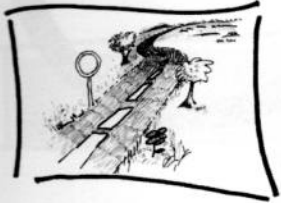
Now choose the Arabic word that matches the picture to fill in the English word at the bottom of the page.



تاكسي (c)

سيارة (f)

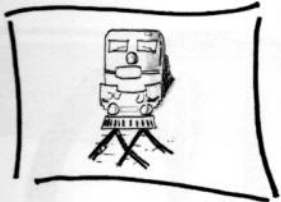
بيت (s)



شارع (c)

مدرسة (a)

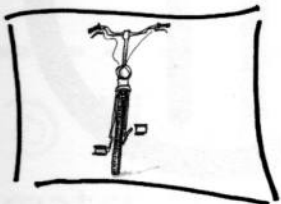
اوتوبيس (k)



قطار (h)

سيارة (e)

مطعم (u)



بيت (b)

دراجة (o)

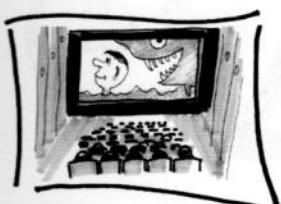
قطار (w)



مدرسة (o)

شارع (h)

فندق (s)



فندق (r)

محل (g)

سينما (l)

English word: (s) () () () () ()

© Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

اوتوبيس

bayt

ootoobees

تاكسي

qitaar

mat'am

مدرسة

سيارة

mahall

madrasa

فندق

بيت

taaksee

seenimaa

دراجة

قطار

shaari'

funduq

سينما

محل

sayyaara

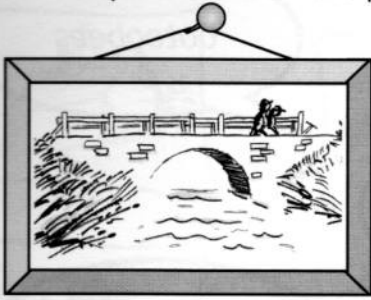
darraaja

شارع

مطعم

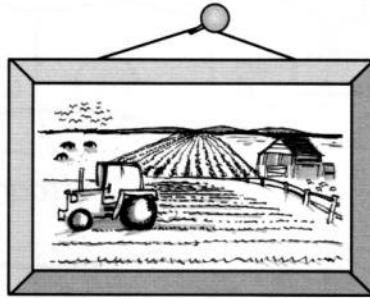
4 COUNTRYSIDE

Look at the pictures of things you might find in the countryside.
Tear out the flashcards for this topic.
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



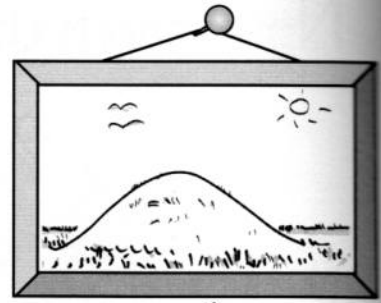
جِسْر

jisr



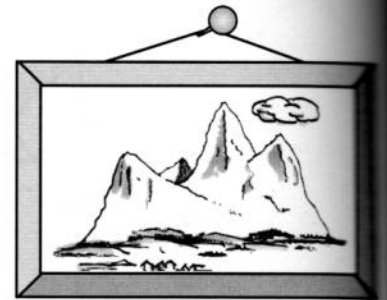
مَزْرَعَة

mazra'a



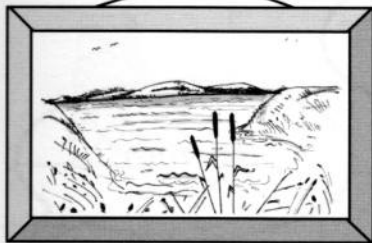
تَلّ

tal



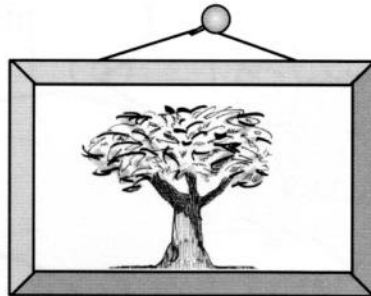
جَبَل

jabal



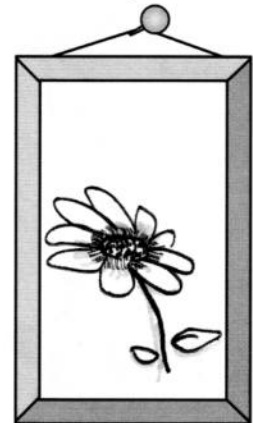
بُحَيْرَة

бунауга



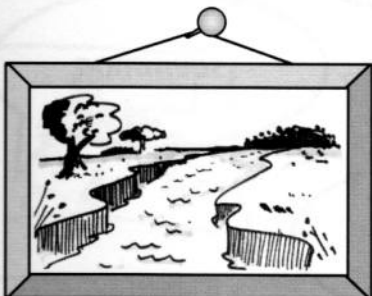
شَجَرَة

shajara



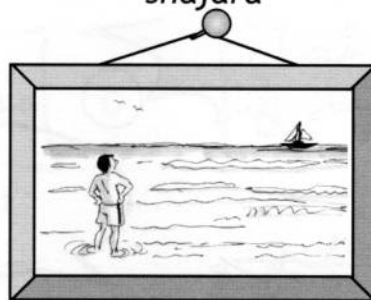
وَرْدَة

warda



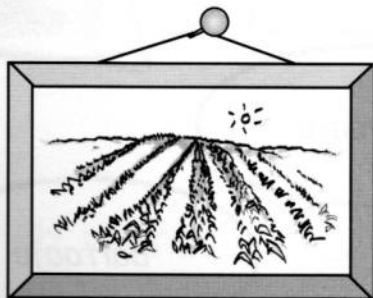
نَهْر

nahr



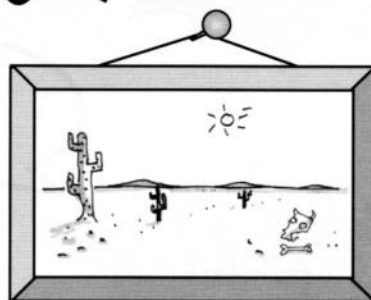
بَحْر

baHR



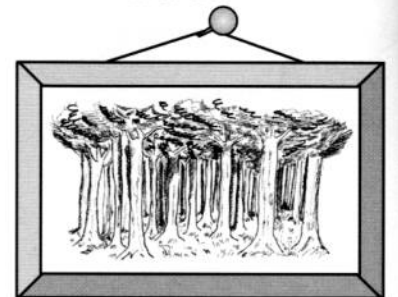
حَقْل

haql



صَحْرَاء

sahraa

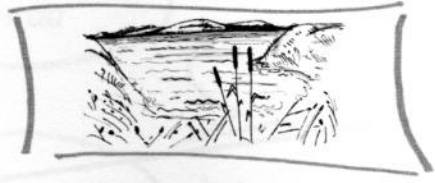
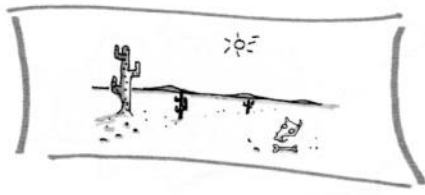


غَابَة

ghaaba

© Can you match all the countryside words to the pictures?

جَبَل



مَزْرَعَة

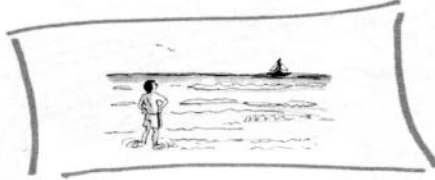


بَحْر

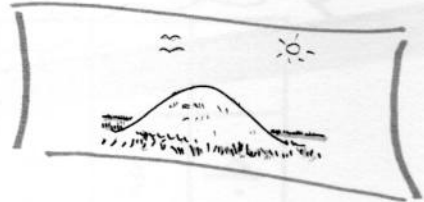
غَابَة

صَحْرَاء

تَل



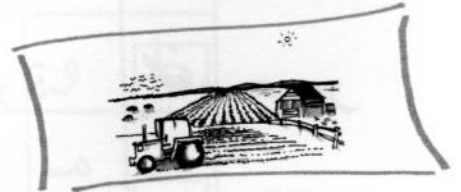
بُحَيْرَة



جِسْر

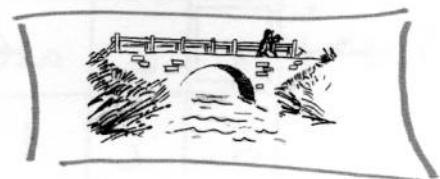
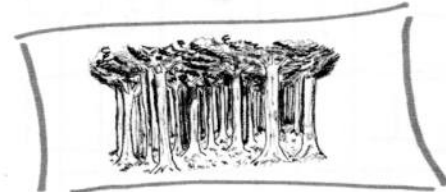
نَهْر

وَرْدَة

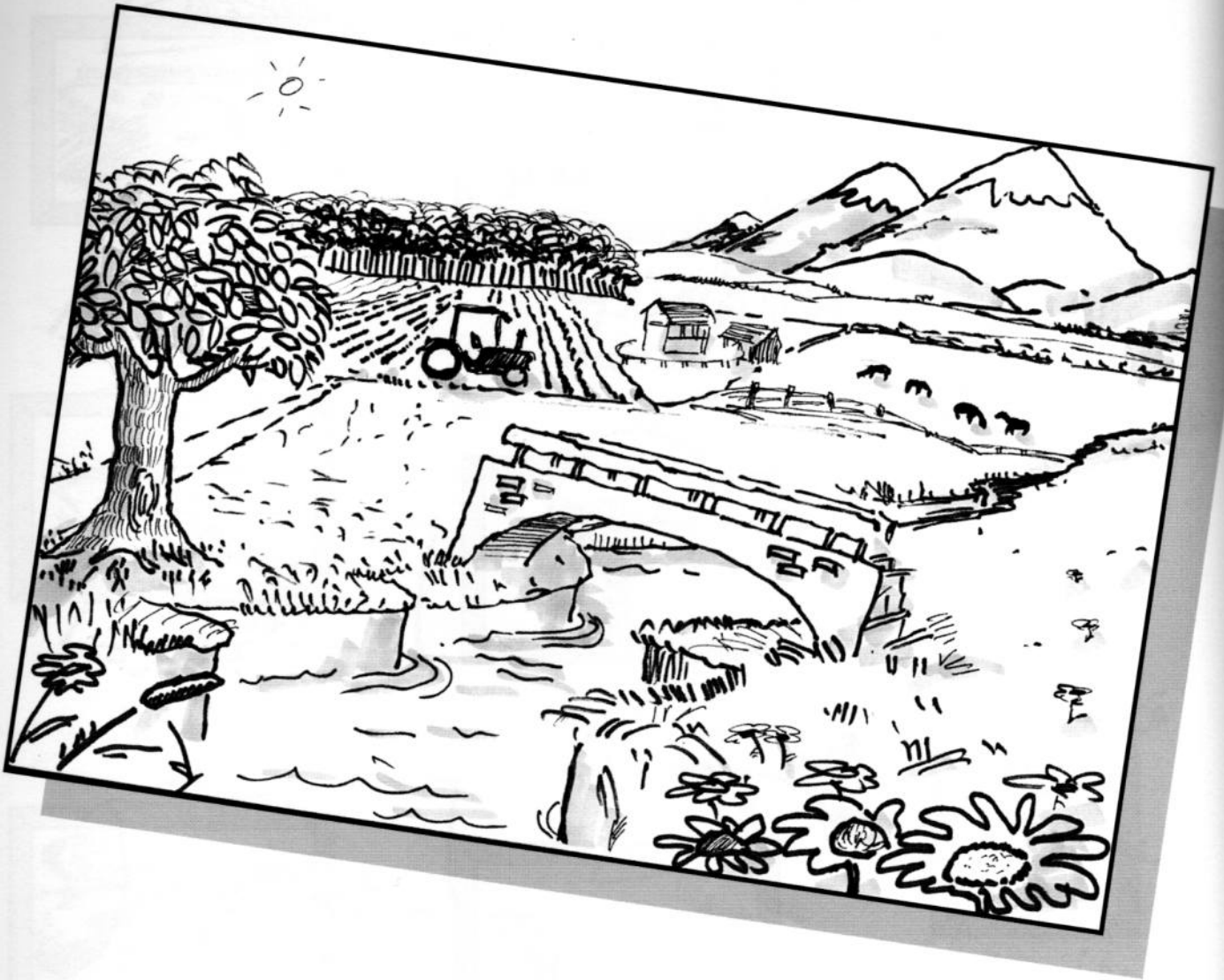


شَجَرَة

حَقْل



Now tick (✓) the features you can find in this landscape.



جِسْر

شَجَرَة

صَحْرَاء

تَل

جَبَل

بَحْر

حَقْل

غَابَة

بُحَيْرَة

نَهْر

وَرْدَة

مَزْرَعَة

Match the Arabic words and their pronunciation.

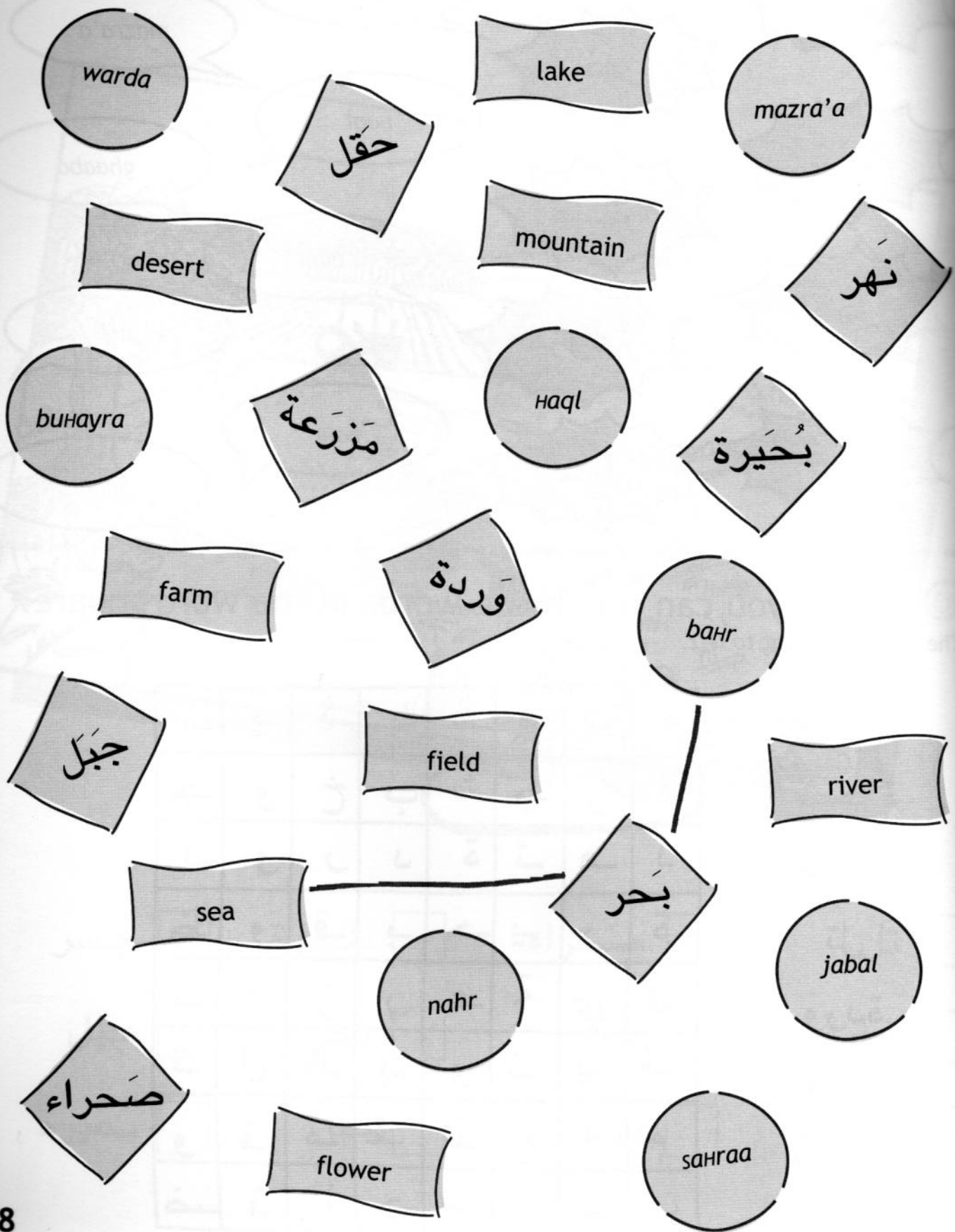
جَبَل	نَهْر	sahraa	mazra'a
غَابَة	صَحْرَاء	haql	ghaaba
بَحْر	مَزْرَعَة	nahr	jisr
جِسْر	حَقْل	bahr	jabal

See if you can find these words in the word square.
The words run right to left.

شَجَرَة
مَزْرَعَة
تَل
وَرْدَة
جِسْر
بُحَيْرَة

ه	ف	و	س	ب	ث	ي	ن
ة	ر	ج	ث	ب	خ	و	ب
د	ه	ت	ة	د	ر	و	ث
ة	ر	ي	ط	ب	ق	و	ظ
ق	ي	ة	ط	ر	ز	م	ث
ف	ي	ن	و	ب	ظ	ل	ت
م	ا	غ	ط	ق	م	ف	و
ب	م	ر	س	ج	ا	ن	ظ

Finally, test yourself by joining the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example



5 OPPOSITES

Look at the pictures.

Tear out the flashcards for this topic.

Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



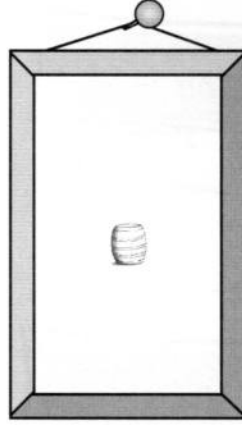
وَ سِخْ

wasikh



نَظِيف

nazeef



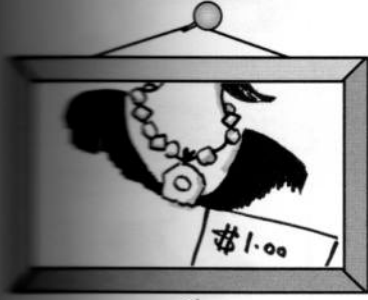
صَغِير

sagheer



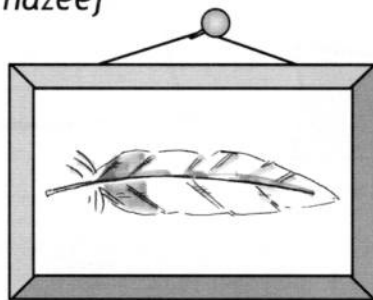
كَبِير

kabeer



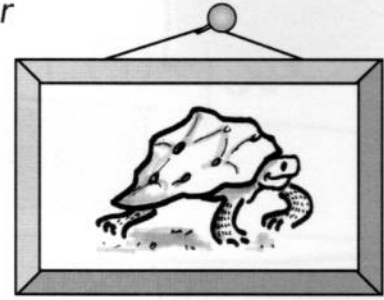
رَخِيس

rakhees



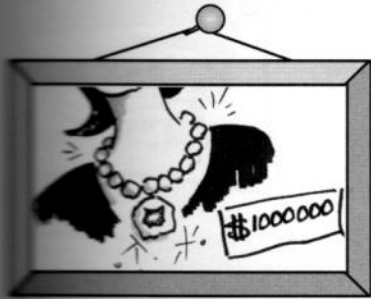
خَفِيف

khafeef



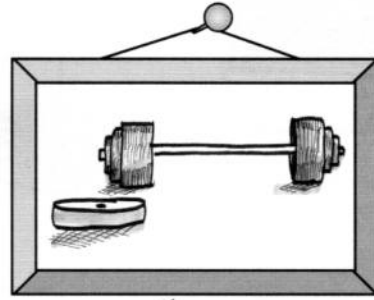
بَطِيء

batee



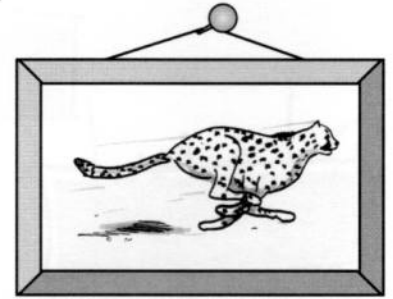
غَالِ

ghaalee



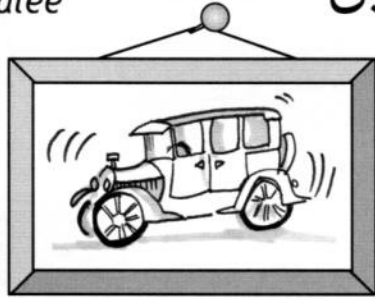
ثَقِيل

thaqeel



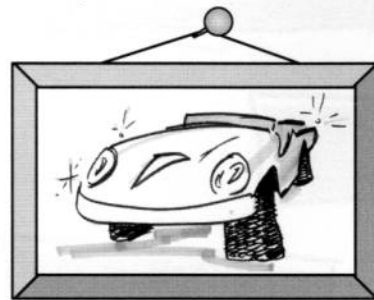
سَرِيع

saree'



قَدِيم

qadeem



جَدِيد

jadeed

Join the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

expensive

نَظِيف

big

ثَقِيل

light

صَغِير

slow

قَدِيم

clean

جَدِيد

inexpensive

رَخِيص

dirty

سَرِيع

small

بَطِيء

heavy

غَالِ

new

وَسِيع

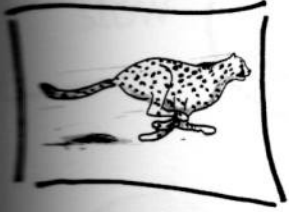
fast

خَفِيف

old

كَبِير

Now choose the Arabic word that matches the picture to fill in the English word at the bottom of the page.



سريع (c)

بطيء (t)

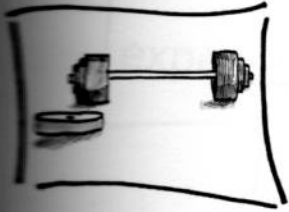
نظيف (h)



جديد (d)

رخيص (a)

وسخ (h)



كبير (r)

ثقيل (a)

صغير (u)



غال (p)

رخيص (n)

جديد (o)



جديد (g)

خفيف (c)

صغير (s)



نظيف (m)

قديم (n)

بطيء (e)

English word: ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

Find the odd one out in these groups of words.

رَخِيص

غَالٍ

ثَقِيل

خَفِيف

صَغِير

ثَقِيل

بَطِيء

سَرِيع

جَدِيد

وَسِخ

قَدِيم

جَدِيد

نَظِيف

وَسِخ

بَطِيء

رَخِيص

كَبِير

صَغِير

Finally, join the English words to their Arabic opposites, as in the example.

slow

heavy

كبير

قديم

small

جديد

light

بطيء

expensive

dirty

وسخ

new

clean

fast

صغير

ثقیل

سريع

big

old

غال

نظيف

رخيص

inexpensive

خفيف

© Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

Look at the pictures.

Tear out the flash.

Follow steps 1 and 2.

أرنب

batra

baqara

حُصان

samaka

arnab

كَلب

قرد

asad

kalb

فأر

قِطَة

feel

سَمَكَة

بَطَة

kharoof

husaan

خَرُوف

أَسَد

qitta

فيل

بَقَرَة

faar

qird

Tick (✓) the animal words you can find in the word pile.

بُحَيْرَة

قِطَة

كُرْسِي

سَيَارَة

أَرْنَب

فِيل

خَرُوف

سَرِير

ثَقِيل

كَنْبَة

سِينَمَا

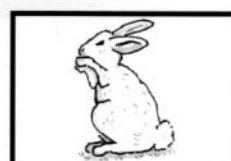
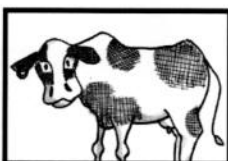
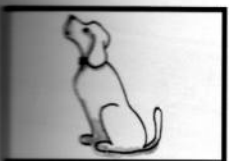
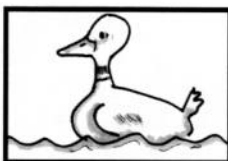
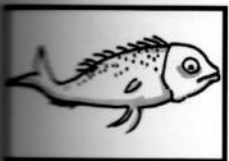
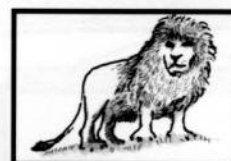
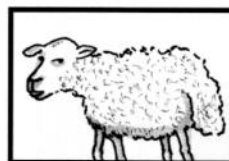
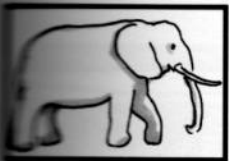
جِذَاء

تَل

أَسَد

بَقْرَة

سَمَكَة



Join the Arabic animals to their English equivalents.

monkey

كَلْب

cow

أَسَد

mouse

قِرْد

dog

فِيل

sheep

أَرْنَب

fish

سَمَكَة

lion

فَأْر

elephant

بَطَّة

cat

بَقْرَة

duck

خَرُوف

rabbit

حُصَان

horse

قِطَة

7 PARTS OF THE BODY

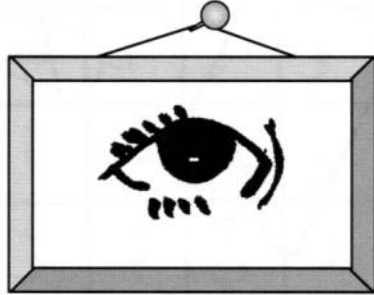
Look at the pictures of parts of the body.

Tear out the flashcards for this topic.

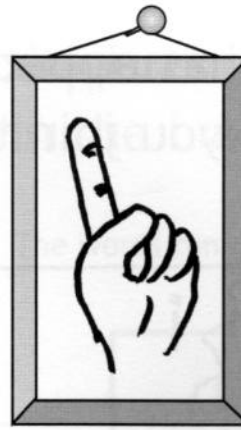
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



ذِرَاع
thiraa



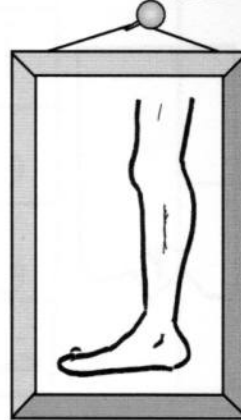
عَيْن 'ayn



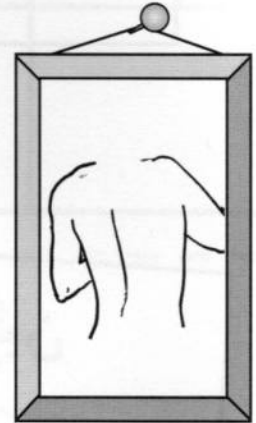
إصْبَع
isba'



رَأْس
ra-as



سَاق saaq



ظَهْر
zahr



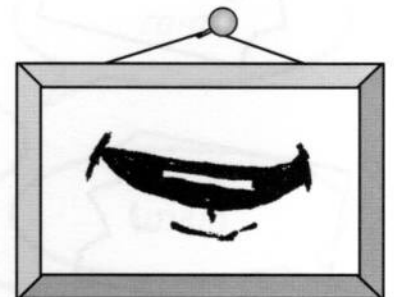
بَطْن
batn



يَد
yad



شَعْر sha'r



فَم
fam

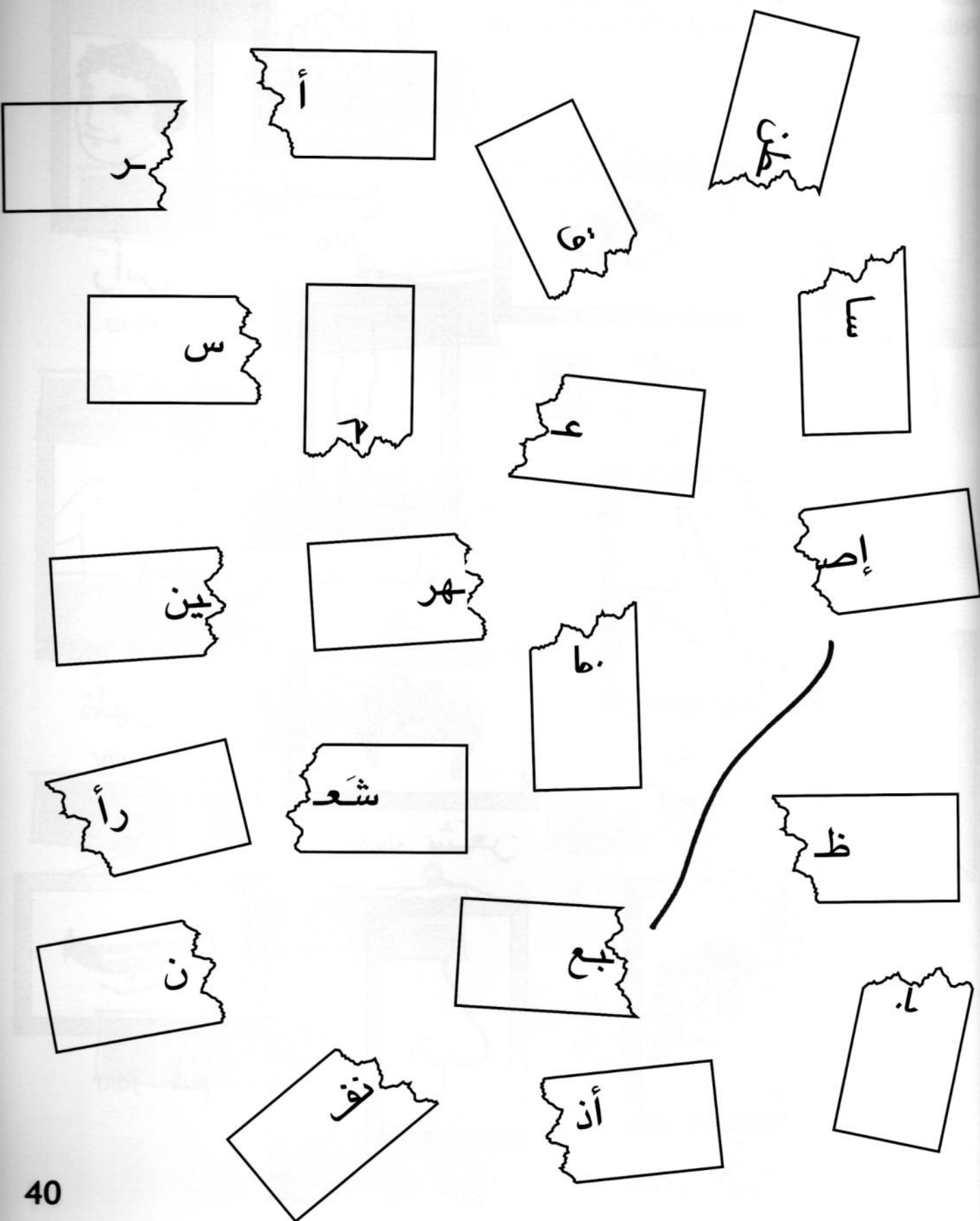


أُذُن
uthun



أَنْف
anf

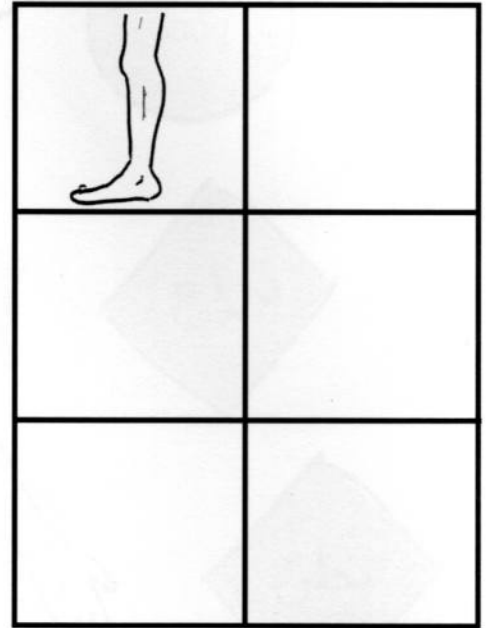
Someone has ripped up the Arabic words for parts of the body. Can you join the two halves of the word again?



See if you can find and circle six parts of the body in the word square, then draw them in the boxes below.

ذ	ف	م	ب	س	و	ف	هـ
م	ح	م	و	د	ج	ر	ة
ثا	و	ر	د	سا	ق	ر	ر
ظ	و	ق	ع	ا	ج	ر	ة
أ	ذ	ن	ت	ز	ي	ن	ة
و	ش	ع	ر	د	ع	ي	ن
و	ق	م	أ	ن	ف	ا	م
ظ	ن	ا	ل	ي	ل	ي	ب

The words run right to left.



Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

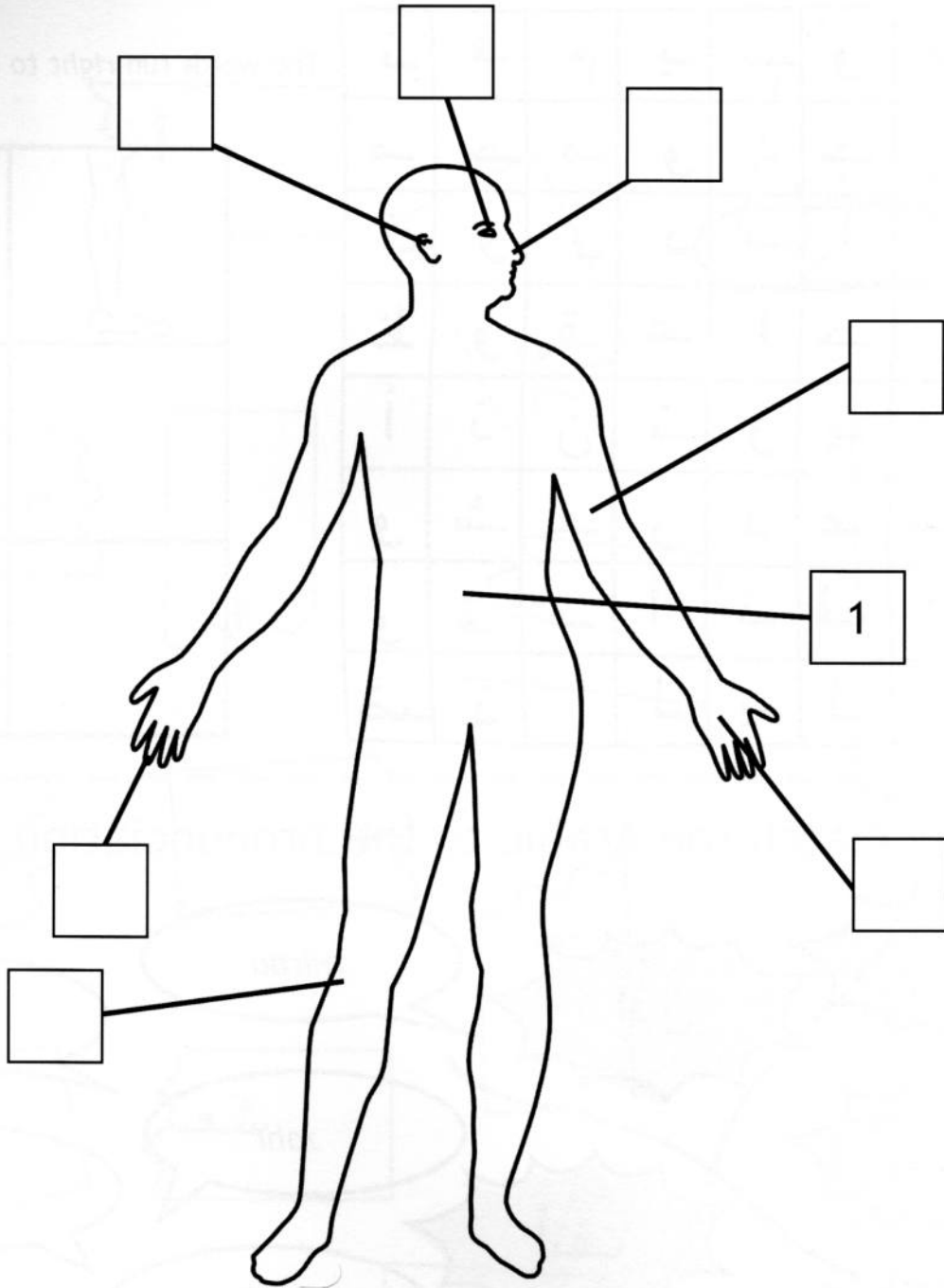
Arabic words in clouds:

- رَأْس
- أذن
- بَطْن
- أَنْف
- ذراع
- فَم
- عَيْن
- ظَهْر

Pronunciations in speech bubbles:

- thiraa
- anf
- zahr
- ra-as
- batn
- uthun
- 'ayn
- fam

⦿ Label the body with the correct number, and write the pronunciation next to the words.



..... ذراع 5
 يد 6
 ساق 7
 إصبع 8

..... *batn* بَطْن 1
 أنف 2
 أذن 3
 عين 4

© Finally, match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.

The image contains the following items:

- Arabic words (diamonds):** isba', stomach, ظهر, hand, ذراع, شعر, بطن, إصبع, يَد, arm, أُذُن, zahr, ساق, leg.
- Pronunciations (circles):** isba', saaq, thiraa, yad, uthun, sha'r, batn.
- English meanings (wavy rectangles):** hair, stomach, hand, ذراع, back, بطن, إصبع, finger, arm, ear, ساق, leg.

Connections shown:

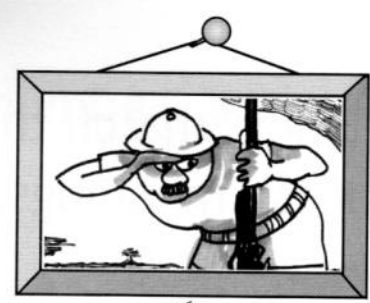
- أذن (ear) is connected to ear (English) and uthun (pronunciation).

8 USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Look at the pictures.

Tear out the flashcards for this topic.

Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.



أَيْنَ؟ ayn?



لا laa



نعم na'm

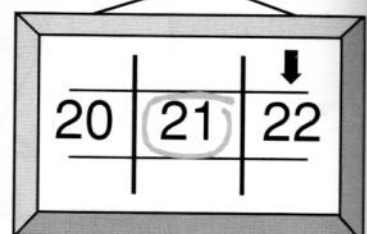
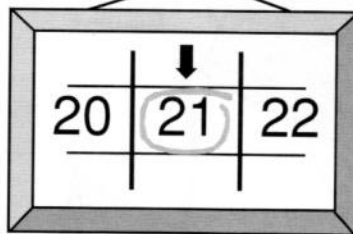
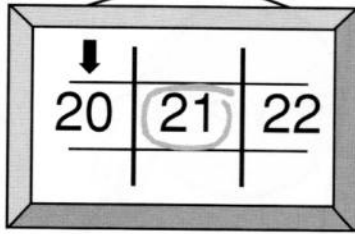


مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ

ma' as-salaama



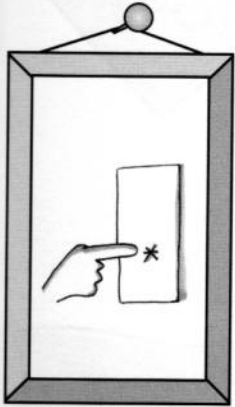
أَهْلًا ahlan



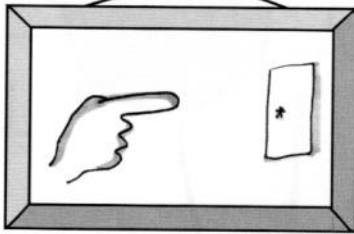
أَمْسٍ ams

الْيَوْمِ al-yawm

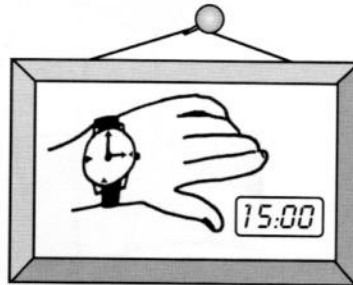
غَدًا ghadan



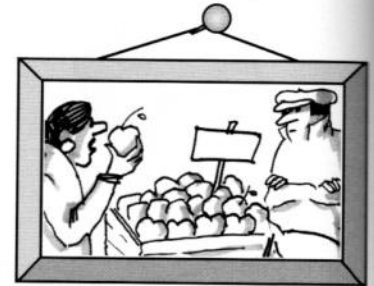
هُنَا huna



هُنَاكَ hunaak



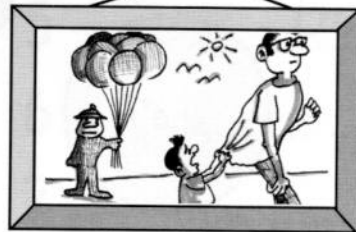
الآن al-aan



بِكَمْ؟ bikam?



آسِفٍ aasif



مِنْ فَضْلِكَ min fadlak



شُكْرًا shukran

عَظِيمٍ 'azeem

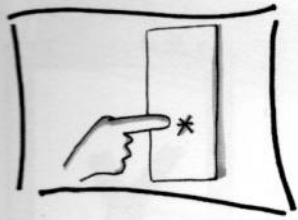
Match the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

great	yes	أَمْسَ	نَعَمَ
yesterday	where?	هُنَا	عَظِيمَ
today	here	مِنْ فَضَاكَ	لَا
please	no	الْيَوْمَ	أَيْنَ؟

Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

هُنَاكَ	أَهْلًا	ma' as-salaama	ahlan
غَدًا	مَعَ السَّلَامَةِ	'azeem	shukran
بِكَمْ؟	شُكْرًا	aasif	ghadan
آسِفَ	عَظِيمَ	hunaak	bikam?

Choose the Arabic word that matches the picture to fill in the English word at the bottom of the page.



هنا (p)

لا (c)

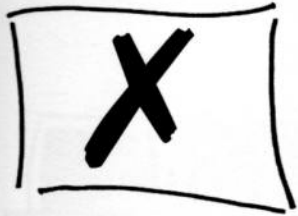
نعم (t)



شكرا (j)

آسف (a)

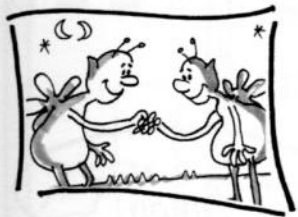
من فضلك (l)



نعم (m)

لا (e)

اليوم (i)



هناك (b)

أهلا (a)

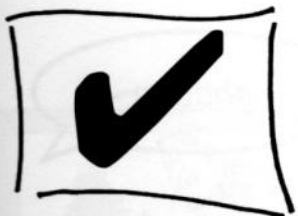
الآن (x)



أين؟ (s)

عظيم (h)

أمس (t)



أهلا (b)

لا (y)

نعم (e)

English word: (p) () () () () ()

© What are these people saying? Write the correct number in each speech bubble, as in the example.



7 أين؟
8 بكم؟

5 هنا
6 آسف

3 نعم
4 لا

1 أهلاً
2 من فضلك

© Finally, match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.

The page contains the following items:

- Arabic words in circles:** shukran, hunaak, ghadan, na'm, min fahlak, laa
- Arabic words in diamonds:** هُنَاكَ (hunaak), غَدًا (ghadan), آسِفٌ (asif), نَعَمْ (na'm), لَا (laa), شُكْرًا (shukran)
- English words in rectangles:** hello, please, thank you, sorry, no, there, tomorrow

A line connects the Arabic word **نَعَمْ** (na'm) to the English word **yes**.

● ROUND-UP

This section is designed to review all the 100 words you have met in the different topics. It is a good idea to test yourself with your flashcards before trying this section.

© These ten objects are hidden in the picture. Can you find and circle them?

كرسي

باب

قبعة

دراجة

سمكة

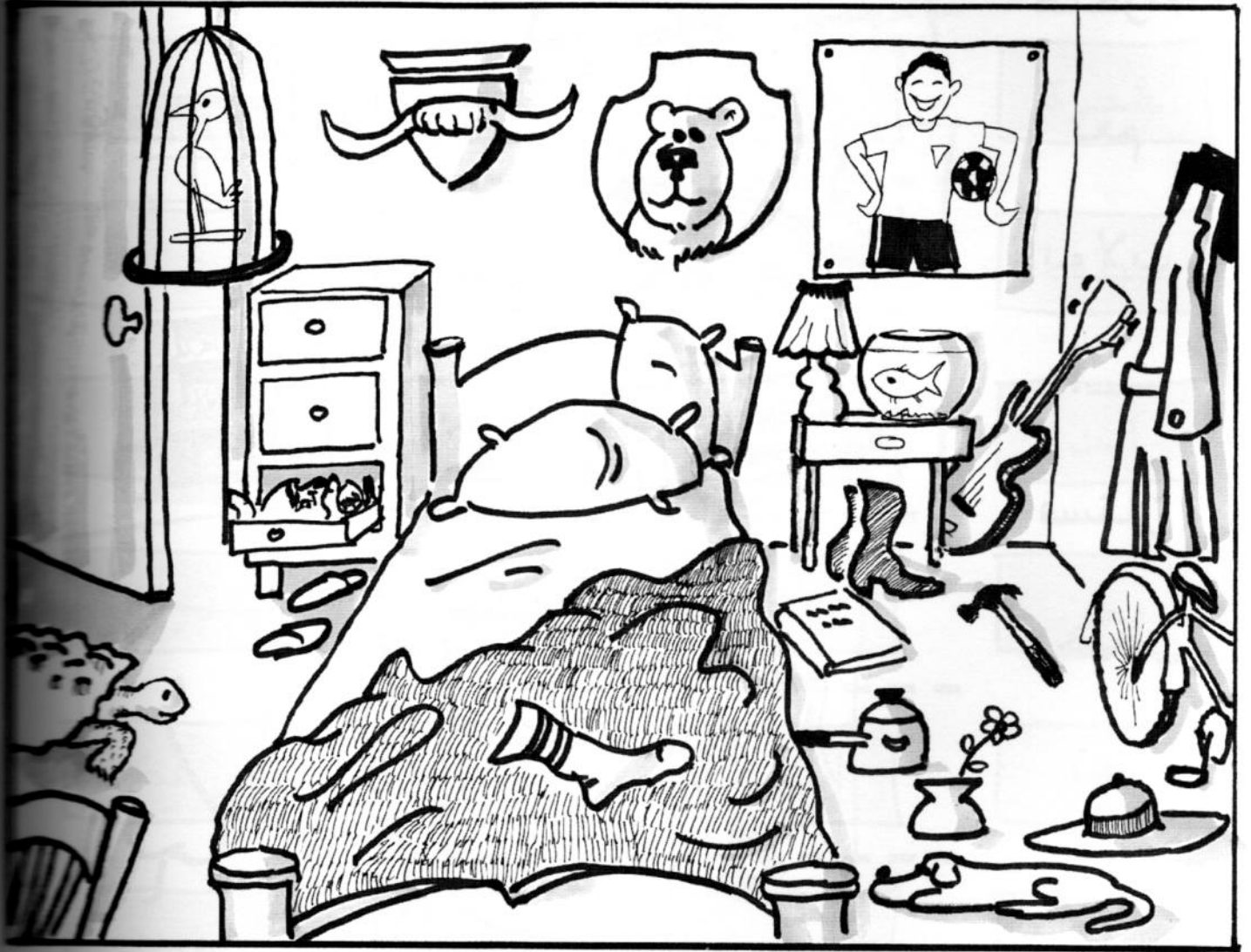
كلب

سرير

جورب

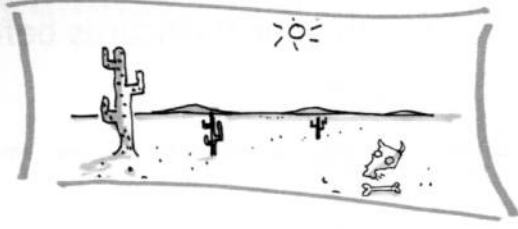
معطف

وردة

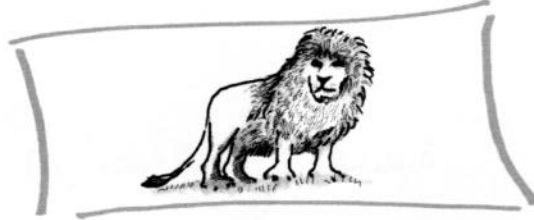


See if you can remember all these words.

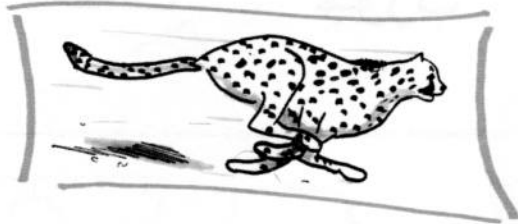
اليوم
أوتوبيس



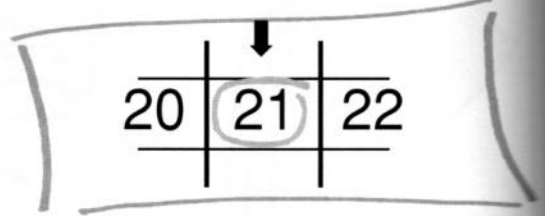
سريع



أنف



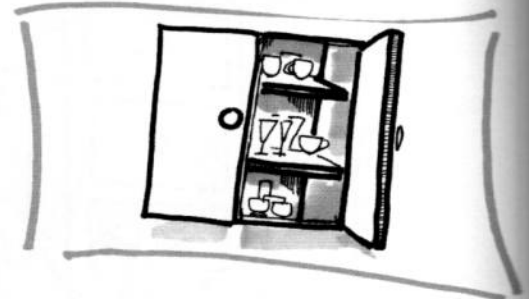
صحراء



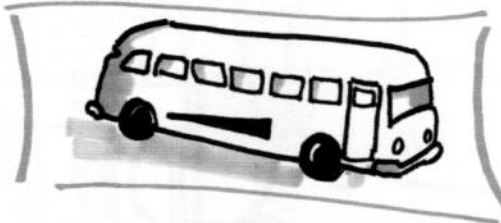
نعم



دولاب



أسد

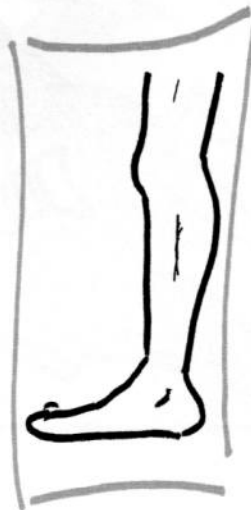


فستان

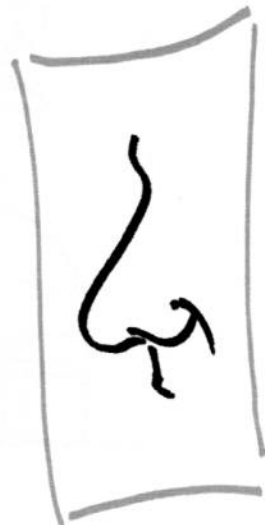
رخيص



نهر



ساق



Find the odd one out in these groups of words and say why.

كلب

بقرة

مائدة

قرد

Because it isn't an animal.

سيارة

اوتوبيس

قطار

تليفون

مزرعة

معطف

قميص

جيبه

بحر

بحيرة

نهر

شجرة

غال

وسخ

نظيف

سينما

أرنب

قطة

سمكة

أسد

ذراع

كنبة

رأس

بطن

من فضلك

أمس

اليوم

غدا

فرن

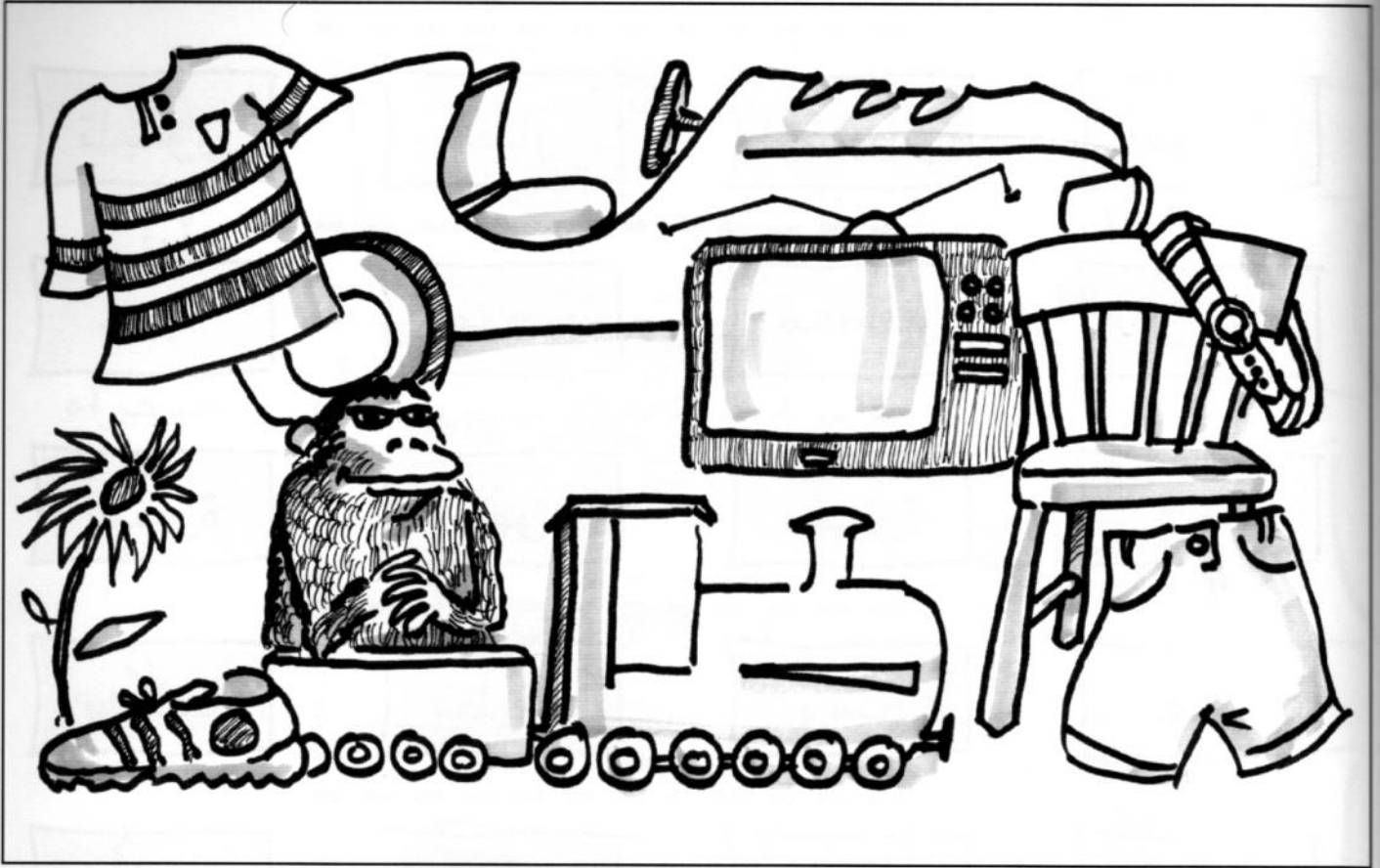
سرير

دولاب

ثلاجة

⌚ Look at the objects below for 30 seconds.

⌚ Cover the picture and try to remember all the objects. Circle the Arabic words for those you remember.



وردة

حذاء

شكرا

باب

سيارة

لا

هنا

معطف

قطار

حزام

جبل

كرسي

حصان

جورب

تي شيرت

عين

سرير

شورت

تاكسي

تليفزيون

قرء

Now match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.

The page contains the following items:

- Arabic words in circles: *shukran*, *thaqeel*, *ayn?*, *bulloofir*, *sareer*, *ghaaba*, *buhayra*
- Arabic words in rectangles: *بيت*, *غابة*, *بحيرة*, *سريير*, *بلوفر*
- English words in rectangles: *lake*, *thank you*, *where?*, *house*, *heavy*, *forest*
- English words in circles: *bayt*, *ayn?*

A line connects the Arabic word **بلوفر** to the English word **sweater**.

Fill in the English phrase at the bottom of the page.



كنبة (w)

تاكسي (g)

أذن (t)



معطف (o)

وسخ (a)

جسر (e)



نعم (m)

بكم؟ (l)

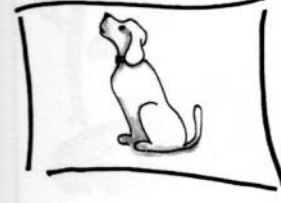
اليوم (i)



بقرة (b)

شباك (l)

مطعم (h)



أين؟ (e)

فم (a)

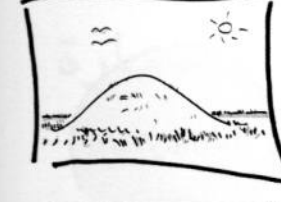
كلب (d)



عين (o)

مائدة (p)

أهلاً (v)



تل (n)

لا (y)

اوتوبيس (r)



أرنب (n)

شارع (e)

فرن (s)

Look at the two pictures and tick (✓) the objects that are different in Picture B.



Picture A



Picture B

شورت

تي شيرت

باب

قطة

كرسي

سمكة

جورب

كلب

© Now join the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

fridge

ذراع

trousers

بطن

shop

صغير

school

ثلاجة

river

محل

great

عظيم

small

نهر

light

بنطلون

arm

نظيف

stomach

خفيف

clean

حصان

horse

مدرسة

Try to match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

أهلا

seenimaa

furn

أمس

kharoof

فرن

haql

سينما

isba'

تاكسي

ahlan

جبل

feel

حقل

taaksee

كبير

kabeer

جديد

jadeed

خروف

jabal

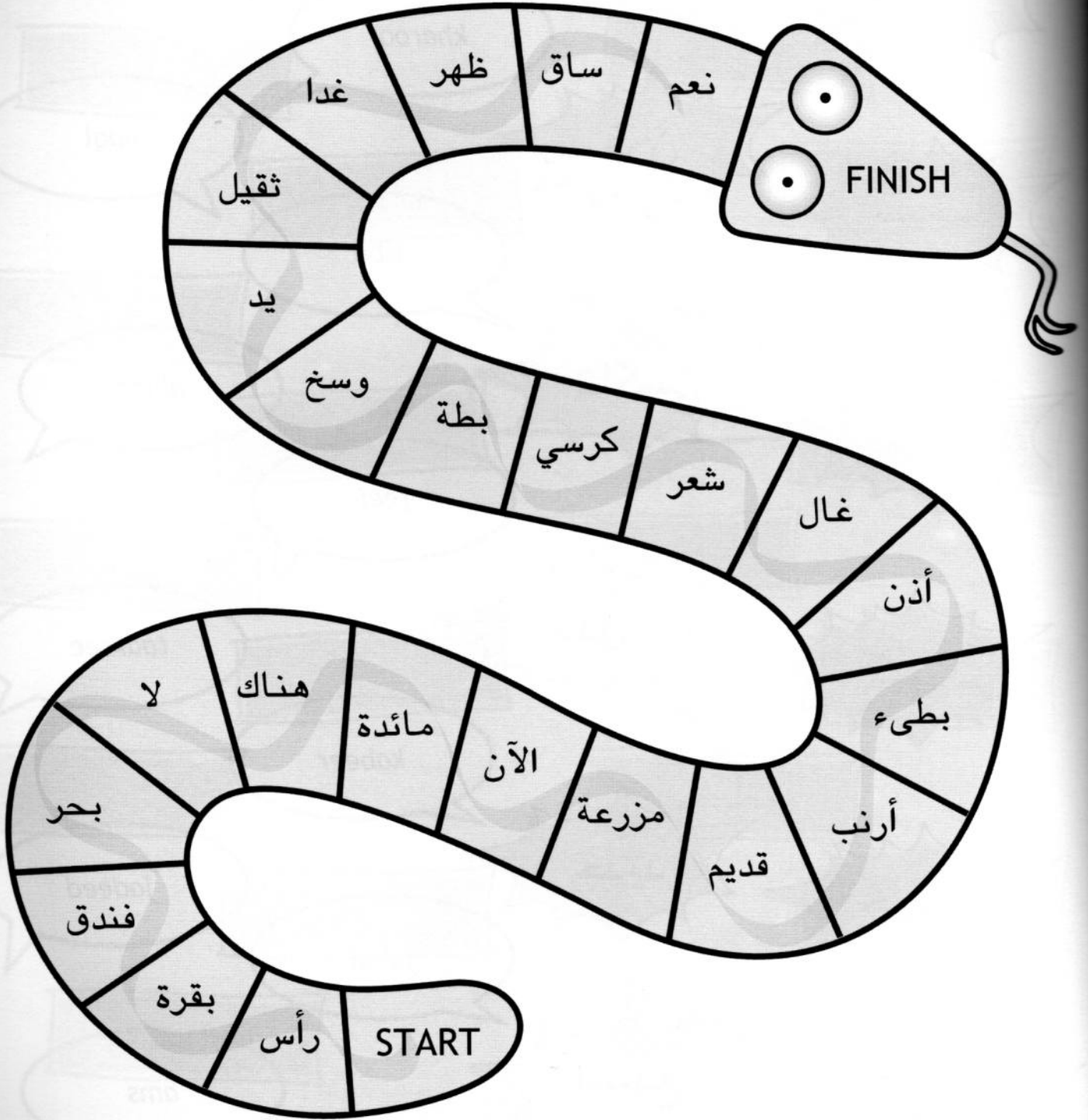
إصبع

ams

فيل

Snake game.

- You will need a die and counter(s). You can challenge yourself to reach the finish or play with someone else. You have to throw the exact number to finish.
- Throw the die and move forward that number of spaces. When you land on a word you must pronounce it and say what it means in English. If you can't, you have to go back to the square you came from.



1 AROUND THE HOME

Page 10 (top)

See page 9 for correct picture.

Page 10 (bottom)

door	باب
cupboard	دولاب
stove	فرن
bed	سرير
table	مائدة
chair	كرسي
fridge	ثلاجة
computer	كمبيوتر

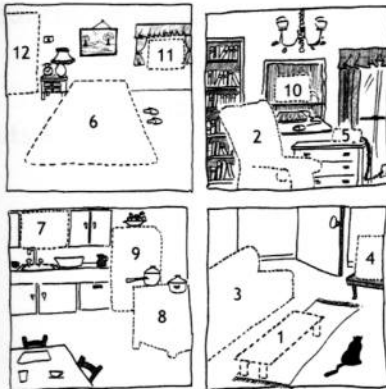
Page 11 (top)

مائدة	maa-ida
دولاب	doolaab
كمبيوتر	kumbiyootir
سرير	sareer
شباك	shubbaak
تليفون	tileefoon
تليفزيون	tileefizyoon
كرسي	kursee

Page 11 (bottom)



Page 12



Page 13

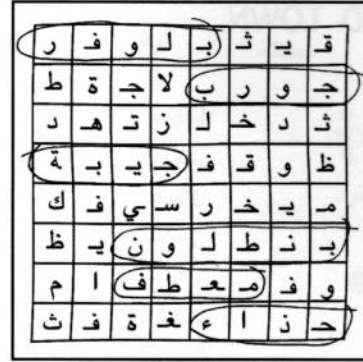
English word: window

2 CLOTHES

Page 15 (top)

فستان	fustaan
شورت	shoot
حذاء	hitnaa
حزام	hizaam
قميص	qamees
تي شيرت	tee-sheert
قبعة	qubba'a
جورب	jawrab

Page 15 (bottom)



Page 16

hat	قبعة	qubba'a
shoe	حذاء	hitnaa
sock	جورب	jawrab
shorts	شورت	shoot
t-shirt	تي شيرت	tee-sheert
belt	حزام	hizaam
coat	معطف	mi'taf
trousers	بنطلون	bantaloon

Page 17

قبعة (hat)	2
معطف (coat)	0
حزام (belt)	2
حذاء (shoe)	2 (1 pair)
بنطلون (trousers)	0
شورت (shorts)	2
فستان (dress)	1
جورب (sock)	6 (3 pairs)
جيبية (skirt)	1
تي شيرت (t-shirt)	3
قميص (shirt)	0
بلوفر (sweater)	1

ه	ف	و	س	ب	ث	ي	ذ
ة	ر	ج	ش	ب	و	خ	ج
د	ت	ه	ر	د	و	ر	ث
ة	ر	ح	ب	ق	ظ	و	ظ
ق	ي	ة	ر	ع	ث	م	ز
ف	ن	و	ب	ظ	ل	ت	ل
م	ا	غ	ط	م	ق	ف	و
ب	م	س	ر	ا	ج	ض	ن

sea	بحر	banr
lake	بحيرة	bihauga
desert	صحراء	sahraa
farm	مزرعة	mazra'a
flower	وردة	warda
mountain	جبل	jabal
river	نهر	nahr
field	حقل	haql

5 OPPOSITES

expensive	غال
big	كبير
light	خفيف
slow	بطيء
clean	نظيف
inexpensive	رخيص
dirty	وسخ
small	صغير
heavy	ثقيل
new	جديد
fast	سريع
old	قديم

English word: change

Odd one outs are those which are not opposites:

- ثقيل
- صغير
- جديد
- وسخ
- بطيء
- رخيص

old	جديد
big	صغير
new	قديم
slow	سريع
dirty	نظيف
small	كبير
heavy	خفيف
clean	وسخ
light	ثقيل
expensive	رخيص
inexpensive	غال

6 ANIMALS



أرنب	arnab
حصان	husaan
قرد	qird
كلب	kalb
قطعة	qitta
فأر	faar
بطة	batta
سمكة	samaka
أسد	asad
خروف	kharroof
بقرة	baqara
فيل	feel

elephant	✓	mouse	✗
monkey	✗	cat	✓
sheep	✓	dog	✗
lion	✓	cow	✓
fish	✓	horse	✗
duck	✗	rabbit	✓

Page 52

Words that appear in the picture:

تي شيرت
سيارة
وردة
حذاء
قطار
قرد
تليفزيون
كرسي
حزام
شورت

**Page 53**

sweater	بلوفر	<i>buloofir</i>
lake	بحيرة	<i>buhayra</i>
thank you	شكرا	<i>shukran</i>
bed	سرير	<i>sareer</i>
house	بيت	<i>bayt</i>
forest	غابة	<i>ghaaba</i>
where?	أين؟	<i>ayn</i>
heavy	ثقيل	<i>thaqeel</i>

Page 54

English phrase: well done!

Page 55

شورت	✓ (shade)
تي شيرت	✗
باب	✓ (handle)
قطعة	✗
كرسي	✓ (back)
سمكة	✓ (direction)
جورب	✓ (pattern)
كلب	✗

Page 56

fridge	ثلاجة
trousers	بنطلون
shop	محل
school	مدرسة
river	نهر
great	عظيم
small	صغير
light	خفيف
arm	ذراع
stomach	بطن
clean	نظيف
horse	حصان

Page 57

أهلا	<i>ahlan</i>
أمس	<i>ams</i>
فرن	<i>furn</i>
سينما	<i>seenimaa</i>
تاكسي	<i>taaksee</i>
جبل	<i>jabal</i>
حقل	<i>haql</i>
كبير	<i>kabeer</i>
جديد	<i>jadeed</i>
خروف	<i>kharoof</i>
إصبع	<i>isba'</i>
فيل	<i>feel</i>

Page 58

Here are the English equivalents and pronunciation of the words, in order from START to FINISH:

head	<i>ra-as</i>	farm	<i>mazra'a</i>	duck	<i>batra</i>
cow	<i>baqara</i>	old	<i>qadeem</i>	dirty	<i>wasikh</i>
hotel	<i>funduq</i>	rabbit	<i>arnab</i>	hand	<i>yad</i>
sea	<i>banr</i>	slow	<i>batee</i>	heavy	<i>thaqeel</i>
no	<i>laa</i>	ear	<i>uthun</i>	tomorrow	<i>ghadan</i>
there	<i>hunaak</i>	expensive	<i>ghalee</i>	back	<i>zahr</i>
table	<i>maa-ida</i>	hair	<i>sha'r</i>	leg	<i>saaq</i>
now	<i>al-aan</i>	chair	<i>kursee</i>	yes	<i>na'm</i>

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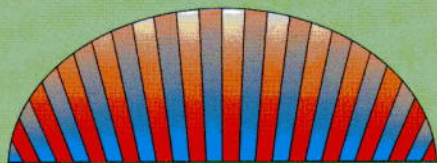
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كمبيوتر

kumbiyootir

شباك

shubbaak

مائدة

maa-ida

دولاب

doolaab

ثلاجة

thallaaja

كرسي

kursee

كنبه

kanaba

فرن

furn

باب

baab

سرير

sareer

تليفون

tileefoon

تليفزيون

tileefizyoon

window

computer

cupboard

table

chair

fridge

stove

sofa

bed

door

television

telephone

حزام

hizaam

معطف

mi'taf

جيبه

jeeba

قبعة

qubba'a

تي شيرت

tee-sheert

حذاء

hiThaa

بلوفر

buloofir

قميص

qamees

شورت

shoort

جورب

jawrab

بنطلون

bantaloona

فستان

fustaan

coat

belt

hat

skirt

shoe

t-shirt

shirt

sweater

sock

shorts

dress

trousers

مدرسة

madrasa

سيارة

sayyaara

شارع

shaari'

سينما

seenimaa

فندق

funduq

محل

mahall

تاكسي

taaksee

دراجة

darraaja

مطعم

mat'am

أوتوبيس

ootoobees

قطار

qitaar

بيت

bayt

car

school

cinema

road

shop

hotel

bicycle

taxi

bus

restaurant

house

train

بحيرة

binauga

غابة

ghaaba

تل

tal

بحر

bahr

جبل

jabal

شجرة

shajara

صحراء

sahraa

وردة

warda

جسر

jisr

نهر

nahr

مزرعة

mazra'a

حقل

haql

forest

lake

sea

hill

tree

mountain

flower

desert

river

bridge

field

farm

ثَقِيل

thaqeel

خَفِيف

khafeef

كَبِير

kabeer

صَغِير

sagheer

قَدِيم

qadeem

جَدِيد

jadeed

سَرِيع

saree'

بَطِيء

batee

نَظِيف

nazeef

وَسَخ

wasikh

رَخِيس

rakhees

غَالٍ

ghaalee

light

heavy

small

big

new

old

slow

fast

dirty

clean

expensive

cheap

بطة

batta

قطة

qitta

فأر

faar

بقرة

baqara

أرنب

arnab

كلب

kalb

حصان

husaan

قرد

qird

أسد

asad

سمكة

samaka

فيل

feel

خروف

kharoof

cat

duck

cow

mouse

dog

rabbit

monkey

horse

fish

lion

sheep

elephant

7 PARTS OF THE BODY

ذراع

thiraa'

إصبع

isba'

رأس

ra-as

فم

fam

أذن

uthun

ساق

saaq

يد

yad

بطن

batn

عين

'ayn

شعر

sha'r

أنف

anf

ظهر

zahr

finger

arm

mouth

head

leg

ear

stomach

hand

hair

eye

back

nose

من فضلك

min fadlak

شكراً

shukran

نعم

na'm

لا

laa

أهلاً

ahlan

مع السلامة

ma' as-salaama

أمس

ams

اليوم

al-yaum

غداً

ghadan

أين؟

ayn

هنا

huna

هناك

hunaak

آسف

aasif

بكم؟

bikam

عظيم!

'azeem

الآن

al-aan

thank you

please

no

yes

goodbye

hello

today

yesterday

where?

tomorrow

there

here

how much?

sorry!

now

great!