The Concept

Do a little bit every day! The 10 minutes a day® approach is designed for you to succeed. What is important is that you spend a little time every day on your new language.

Let the process be fun. There is no set speed or time limit. You set the pace. If you are enjoying what you are learning, don't stop even if you have been working for an hour. We wish you all the success in the world in learning your new language.

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If you can say this, you can learn to speak Arabic. You will be able to easily order meals, concert tickets, snacks, or anything else you wish. With your best Arabic accent you simply ask (heh-daa) (maa) "ما هذا؟" and, upon learning what it is, you can order it with (heh-daa) (oo-ree-do) "أريد هذا." Sounds easy, doesn’t it?

The purpose of this book is to give you an immediate speaking ability in Arabic. Using the acclaimed “10 minutes a day” methodology, you will acquire a large working vocabulary that will suit your needs, and you will acquire it almost automatically. To aid you, this book offers a unique and easy system of pronunciation above each word which walks you through learning Arabic. Just remember, you read Arabic from right to left. Look for the blue arrows (←) as they will help you develop this habit. Remember to read the English phonetics and the English subscripts from left to right as usual!

If you are planning a trip or moving to where Arabic is spoken, you will be leaps ahead of everyone if you take just a few minutes a day to learn the easy key words and phrases that this book offers. Start with Step 1 and don’t skip around. Each day work as far as you can comfortably go in those 10 minutes. Don’t overdo it. Some days you might want to just review. If you forget a word, you can always look it up in the glossary. Spend your first 10 minutes studying the map on the previous page. And yes, have fun learning your new language.

As you work through the Steps, always use the special features which only the “10 minutes a day” Series offers. This Series includes sticky labels and flash cards, puzzles and quizzes. Plus, when you have completed the book, cut out the menu guide at the back and take it along on your trip.
When you first see words like كتاب and مصر Arabic can appear forbidding. However, Arabic is a logical language once you learn how to decode these letters and you remember to read from right to left. A wide variety of regional Arabic dialects is spoken. Key is that you learn the standard Arabic presented in this book, and at the same time are prepared for variations in pronunciation depending upon where your travels take you.

In these letters, the dots are the only way to differentiate one letter from another.

Vowels in Arabic look like dashes or symbols above or below the Arabic letters. These vowels make it easier for you to pronounce Arabic. Later when you are more comfortable with the language you will not need them anymore.

Hints, Tips and Guidance:

- Sometimes we will include two sets of words as both are commonly used. It doesn’t hurt to learn both!
- You will encounter masculine and feminine words indicated by (I) and (|).
- Some Arabic letters do not connect with the following letter. Don’t let it surprise you.
- When you see the letter “r” or “l” or “n” in the phonetics, pronounce the letter just as you would if you were spelling out a word in English.
- You will see some English words in parentheses underneath the Arabic. This indicates there isn’t a corresponding Arabic word for the English.

Certain combinations of letters and vowels will create completely different sounds than you might anticipate. Just try to learn the words as you see them and eventually these patterns will emerge.

On the next page you will find a listing of all Arabic letters in Arabic alphabetical order. Many Arabic letters change their appearance depending upon whether they are at the beginning of a word, the middle or the end. Practice, practice, practice and then practice some more!
Carefully designed phonetics appear above each word to help you learn to pronounce the Arabic. Sometimes the phonetics may seem to contradict this pronunciation guide. Don’t panic. The easiest and best possible phonetics have been chosen for each individual word. Pronounce the phonetics just as you see them. Don’t over-analyze them. Speak with an Arabic accent and, above all, enjoy yourself.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Sound</th>
<th>Arabic Sound: Final</th>
<th>Arabic Sound: Medial</th>
<th>Arabic Sound: Initial</th>
<th>Arabic Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah / eh / aa</td>
<td>٠</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>٠</td>
<td>ا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th (as in think)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ث</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh / j</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ژ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H°</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h / hk / kh°</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>د</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th (as in this) / d</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ث</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r (rolled)</td>
<td>١</td>
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<td>١</td>
<td>ر</td>
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<td>z</td>
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<td>س</td>
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<td>sh</td>
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<td>ش</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS (strong)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>س</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D (emphatic d)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>د</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T (emphatic t)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th (emphatic th)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ث</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' / almost an &quot;r&quot; sound</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh / gr / r°</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>گ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q / k°</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>م</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w / oo (as in boot)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>و</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee / y (as in yes)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>ي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varies*</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*oly strongly aspirated as if you were blowing out a candle from the back of your throat
° breathe hard, almost like gargling, or think of the ok in the Scottish word loch
° glottal stop, like the pause in ah-ok
° sound you make when you gargle
° knr at the back of your throat
° may be a short pause like a silent musical beat
Key Question Words

When you arrive in an Arabic-speaking country such as مِصر, مَغرِب or مَراَضٍ you will need to do is ask questions — "Where is the bus stop?" "Where can I exchange money?" "Where is the lavatory?" "Is it a restaurant?" "Is it a taxi?" "Is it a good hotel?" "Is it my luggage?" and the list will go on and on for the entire length of your visit. In Arabic, there are many question words, but let's focus on these EIGHT KEY QUESTION WORDS. For example, the eight key question words will help you find out exactly what you are ordering in a restaurant before you order it — and not after the shock! Take a few minutes to study and practice saying the eight key question words listed below. Then cover the Arabic word and fill in each of the blanks with the matching Arabic word.

WHERE = 
WHAT = 
WHO = 
WHEN = 
HOW = 
WHY = 
HOW MANY = 
HOW MUCH (price) = 

The eight key question words are: 

- (eye-na) أين — Where
- (eye-na) أيها — Is it
- (eye-naj) أي — Where
- (eye-na) أيها — Is it
- (ka-lee-na) كلمة — Eight
- (al-cor-doo) الأردن — Jordan
- (mees-ur) مصر — Egypt
- (al-ma-grub) المغرب — Morocco
- (loob-naan) لبنان — Lebanon
- (al-ma-muffeeto) — Jordan
- (mth-ial) متى — When
- (bay-fa) كيف — How
- (men) من — Who
- (lee-may-daa) لماذا — Why
- (kem) كم — How many
- (be-kem) ضم — How much (price)
- (may-dan) ما — What
- (maa) ماذا — What
- (muh-ta) متى — When
- (lee) لمن — To whom
Now test yourself to see if you really can keep these \( \text{kulmaat} \) \( \leftrightarrow \) straight in your mind. Draw lines between \( \text{al-\text{ra-be-ya}} \) \( \leftrightarrow \) and the English equivalents below.

- how much
- why
- what
- who
- how
- where
- when
- how many

Examine the following questions containing these \( \text{kulmaat} \) \( \leftrightarrow \) Practice the sentences out loud \( \text{al-\text{ra-be-ya}} \) \( \leftrightarrow \) in the blanks underneath each question.

- " \( \text{Ain} \) \( \rightarrow \) will be your most used question \( \text{kulmaat} \). Say each of the following \( \text{al-\text{ra-be-ya}} \) \( \leftrightarrow \) sentences aloud. Then write out each sentence many times. This is a great way to practice your Arabic handwriting! Repeat each sentence until you are comfortable with it. The blue arrows are there to remind you to read and write from right to left!
you can hear similarities between the Arabic and the English. Don’t let the Arabic alphabet confuse you. Just work through each word, letter by letter. Listed below are three related words built around three core letters called the root. Letters are added around the root, but the common core remains. Can you find the root in each of these words? Be sure to say each word aloud and then write out the Arabic in the blank to the left.

درسة

to study……………….. (da-ra-sa) □
school……………….. (ma dra-sa) □
lesson……………….. (darsa) □

Additional fun like these will appear at the bottom of the following pages in a yellow color band. They are easy to learn because they are related to each other—enjoy them!
Arabic does not have words for “a” or “an,” which makes things easier for you. The letters “ال” in front of an Arabic word (on the right) means “the.” If you do not see “ال” in front of an Arabic word, “a” or “an” is assumed. Here are some examples.

Don’t be surprised – “ال” is pronounced both as “al” and “ah.” Just remember the core of the word — the blue arrows (←) are there to help you.

In Step 2 you were introduced to the Eight Key Question Words. These eight words are the basics, the most essential building blocks for learning Arabic.

Throughout this book you will come across keys asking you to fill in the missing question word. Use this opportunity not only to fill in the blank on that key, but to review all your question words. Play with the new sounds, speak slowly and have fun.
Look Around You

Before you proceed to this Step, situate yourself comfortably in your living room. Now look around you. Can you name the things that you see in this room? After practicing these words out loud, write them in the blanks below on the next page.

Now open your to the sticky labels on page 17 and later on page 35. Peel off the first 11 labels and proceed around your labeling these items in your home. This will help to increase your word power easily. Don’t forget to say as you attach each label. Now ask yourself, “What new?” and point at it while you answer, Continue on down the list above until you feel comfortable these new words to write office / desk library

الكلمات

كتب

ka-ta-ba

مكتب

(ka-ta-ba)

ساعة

(see-ta-a-ra)

سجاده

(sah-zh-neh-da)

كرسي

(kaa-ra)

طاولة

(Taa-ve-la)

حذاء

(booh)

باب

(baab)

تسناء

(see-ta-

الكتب

(tha-leh)

الصورة

(saawoo-ra)

النافذة

(nah-lee-da)

الجلس

(miss-baah)

النافذة

(nah-lee-da)

الخراطيم

(tha-leh)

الساعة

(see-ta-

الطاولة

(Taa-ve-la)

الحذاء

(booh)

الباب

(baab)

السجادة

(sah-zh-neh-da)

الكرسي

(kaa-ra)

الساقية

(miss-baah)

توفيق / هايف

(taw-fieq)

هاتف

(telephoo)

المكتبة

(makk-ta-ba)

المكتبة

(makk-ta-ba)

الكتب

(tha-leh)

الصورة

(saawoo-ra)

النافذة

(nah-lee-da)

الخراطيم

(tha-leh)

الساعة

(see-ta-

الطاولة

(Taa-ve-la)

الحذاء

(booh)

الباب

(baab)

السجادة

(sah-zh-neh-da)

الكرسي

(kaa-ra)

الساقية

(miss-baah)

توفيق / هايف

(taw-fieq)

هاتف

(telephoo)

المكتبة

(makk-ta-ba)

الكتب

(tha-leh)

الصورة

(saawoo-ra)

النافذة

(nah-lee-da)

الخراطيم

(tha-leh)

الساعة

(see-ta-

الطاولة

(Taa-ve-la)

الحذاء

(booh)

الباب

(baab)

السجادة

(sah-zh-neh-da)

الكرسي

(kaa-ra)

الساقية

(miss-baah)

توفيق / هايف

(taw-fieq)

هاتف

(telephoo)

المكتبة

(makk-ta-ba)

الكتب

(...

...
While learning these new words, let's not forget:

- (sy-gaa-ra) سنّارة
  - car

- (neh-ree-ya) ناريّة
  - motorcycle

- (dar-raa-zha) تراجة
  - bicycle

- (koo-naa) the house
- (al-bait) the house
- (makk-tahh) مكتّب
  - office
- (haam-moam) حمام
  - bathroom
- (ak-noum) غرفة
  - bedroom
- (makT-bakk) مطبخ
  - kitchen
- (L-ak-rei) (ball)
  - dining room
- (L-shoe-loo) (ball)
  - living room
- (ma-ragh) خرب
  - garage
- (ka-boo) فناء
  - basement

- (al-ka-lee-maat) الكلمات

- (kee-taa-ba) كتابة
- (kaa-teeb) كاتب
- (kaa-teeb) كاتبة
Feel off the next set of labels and wander through your learning these new words.

It will be somewhat difficult to label your or be creative.

Practice by asking yourself, “Where is the house?” and reply, “The house.”

Translation: "Ibn al-Haydāq (al-Ha-dee-qa)
the garden
where

Translator: "Ibn al-Bā'id (al-ba-reed)
the mailbox
where

To translate: "(al-ka-lee-maat)
words"
Consider for a minute how important numbers are. How could you tell someone your phone number, your address or your hotel room if you had no numbers? And think of how difficult it would be if you could not understand the time, the price of an apple or the correct bus to take. These numbers may look different, but they are still written from left to right.

Notice the similarities between (l) واحـ ١٠ and (١) السّيـ١ أرّعـ١ أربعة عشر (١٤) and (٤) السّيـ١ أرّعـ١ أربعة عشر (١٤) and so on.
Use the numbers in Arabic when you brush your teeth, exercise or commute to work. Fill in the blanks below according to the numbers given in parentheses. Now is also a good time to learn two very important phrases.

Use the numbers in Arabic when you brush your teeth, exercise or commute to work. Fill in the blanks below according to the numbers given in parentheses. Now is also a good time to learn two very important phrases.
Now see if you can translate the following thoughts are provided at the bottom of the page.

1. I want seven please.

2. I want four please.

3. We want eight please.

4. We want three please.

Review 1 through 20. Write out your telephone number, fax number, and cellular number. Then write out a friend's telephone number and then a relative's telephone number. Remember, in Arabic, numbers are written as in English from left to right.
They just have different names in Jordan or Kuwait as they are in America—they just have.

Red (ah-mar)

Pink (zeh-ree)

White (ah-be-yah-d)

Gray (reh-maa-dee)

Brown (buah)

Black (ahs-weel)

Green (moo-la-wen)

Purple (bal)

Doctor (Tab)—(Ta-beeb)

Medical practice (takT-beeb)
Identify the two or three dominant colors in the flags below.

- Egypt
- Morocco
- Tunisia
- Jordan
- Saudi Arabia
- Lebanon
- Bahrain
- Kuwait
- Palestinian State
- Syria

Keep an eye on these four letters: "عَيْت". Notice how they change at the end of a word as well as internally and at the beginning.

- (keh-daa) هـا (this)
- (keh-da-he) هـ (these)
- (laa-oo) لـ (does)
- (sy-yaa-ra) (ka-lee-na) كلمة أستارة word
- (kah-daa) هـ (this)
- (eye-na) أـيـن (where)
- (meh-dee-na) مـدـينة (city)
- (leh) لي (I"
- (ah-nya-loo) أـعـمـل (I work)
- (al-ir-rahe-pa) اللغـيـرة (Arabic)
- (mar) مع (with)
- (lah-veh-na) لـوـن (color)
- (lah-veh-na) لـوـن (color)
- (moo-veh-net) مـلصق (crayons)
STICKY LABELS

This book has over 150 special sticky labels for you to use as you learn new words. When you are introduced to one of these words, remove the corresponding label from these pages. Be sure to use each of these unique self-adhesive labels by adhering them to a picture, window, lamp, or whatever object they refer to. And yes, they are removable! The sticky labels make learning to speak Arabic much more fun and a lot easier than you ever expected. For example, when you look in the mirror and see the label, say

(al-mir-et)
المراة
the mirror

Don’t just say it once, say it again and again. And once you label the refrigerator, you should never again open that door without saying

(ah-tha-laa-zha)
الثلاجة
the refrigerator

By using the sticky labels, you not only learn new words, but friends and family learn along with you! The sooner you start, the sooner you can use these labels at home or work.
Before starting this Step, go back and review Step 5. It is important that you can count to 10 without looking at the book. Let’s learn the larger numbers now. After practicing aloud numbers 1 through 10 below, write the Arabic numbers in the blanks provided. Again, notice the similarities between such as أربعة عشر (4) and أربعون (40):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أربعة عشر (4)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أربعون (40)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here are two important phrases to go over, then write them out twice as many times!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تأكد من النظر إلى/at-aar-qaam</td>
<td>to view</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نظريات</td>
<td>binoculars/microscope</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Depending upon whether your travels take you to Morocco, Egypt, or Jordan, you will encounter a variety of currencies. Let's learn the various kinds of currency and coins. Always be sure to practice each word out loud. You might want to exchange some money so that you can familiarize yourself with the various bills and coins.

**Egypt (mes-ur)**

في مصر

**Morocco (al-ma-greb)**

في المغرب

**Jordan (al-oor-doon)**

في الأردن

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Currency</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10 Pounds</td>
<td>Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 Pounds</td>
<td>Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 Dirhams</td>
<td>Money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 Dinars</td>
<td>Money</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other Words:**
- **eyeglasses** ... (naTh-thaa-ra)
- **view** ... (man-Thar)
- **theory** ... (na-Tha-ree-ya)
Review the numbers through again. Do you say “twenty-two” or “fifty-three”? You basically talk backwards – “two and twenty” or “three and fifty”. See if you can say and write out the following in Arabic:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Numbers</th>
<th>English Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>٢٥ = ٥ و ٢٠</td>
<td>25 = 5 and 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣٤ = ٤ و ٣٠</td>
<td>34 = 4 and 30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, how would you say the following in Arabic?

(I have 90 dinars.)

(I have 60 dinars.)

To ask how much something costs, one simply asks — in Arabic:

Now you try it. (How much?)

Answer the following questions based on the numbers in parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Numbers</th>
<th>English Transliteration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دينار</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دينار</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دينار</td>
<td>Dinar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The answers are at the bottom of the page.
Learn the days of the week by writing them in above and then move on to the parts to each day.
It is very important to know the days of the week and the various parts of the day. Remember, read from right to left.

To say “in the morning,” you simply say "صباحاً" or "صباحاً.

The same applies to “in the evening:” "مساءً.

Fill in the following blanks and then check your answers at the bottom of the page:

Sunday a. 
in the evening b. 
Thursday afternoon c. 
tomorrow morning d. 
tomorrow afternoon e. 
tomorrow evening f. 

الأجوبة: 
الجمعة بعد الزوال e. 
الخميس بعد الزوال c. 
الأحد a. 
في المساء b. 
غدًا صباحًا d. 
في الصباح f. 
هذا (this) (keh-daa) 
هُوَ (who) (hoo-ya)
Knowing the parts of the day will help you to learn the various greetings below.

Practice these every day until your trip.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>صباح الخير</td>
<td>good morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مساء الخير</td>
<td>good evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بصراحة على خير</td>
<td>good night</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Take the next labels and stick them on the appropriate things in your house. Make sure you attach them to the correct items, as they are only بالغربية for your alarm clock for صباح الخير. Let's not forget, "كيف حالك؟" for your bathroom mirror.

Now for some "نعم" or "لا" questions -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Is your house؟</td>
<td>Is your desk؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Is your favorite color؟</td>
<td>Is today؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you own a？</td>
<td>Do you like the flowers؟</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are about one-fourth of your way through this book، it is good time to review the words you have learned. You should do the crossword puzzle on the next page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 418</td>
<td>يوم</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 42</td>
<td>بيت النوم</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 43</td>
<td>بيت الجلوس</td>
<td>living room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 44</td>
<td>من غضبلك</td>
<td>from your anger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 45</td>
<td>خمسة</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 46</td>
<td>أسود</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 47</td>
<td>بحلاط</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 48</td>
<td>لحى</td>
<td>mustache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 49</td>
<td>كيف حالك</td>
<td>how are you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 50</td>
<td>حافلة</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 51</td>
<td>بكم</td>
<td>how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 52</td>
<td>بيم</td>
<td>how much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 53</td>
<td>ب跷ية</td>
<td>socks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 54</td>
<td>في</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 55</td>
<td>بيضة</td>
<td>egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 56</td>
<td>في</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 57</td>
<td>كشف</td>
<td>uncover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 58</td>
<td>صندوق البريد</td>
<td>postbox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 59</td>
<td>مغسلة</td>
<td>washing machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 60</td>
<td>مسرة</td>
<td>chair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 61</td>
<td>تحية</td>
<td>greeting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ACROSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 42</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 43</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 44</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 45</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 46</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 47</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 48</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 49</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 50</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 51</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 52</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 53</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 54</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 55</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 56</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 57</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 58</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 59</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 60</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 61</td>
<td>ما الذي تهمه</td>
<td>what do you think about</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACROSS
1. bedroom
4. the morning
7. one hundred
11. hotel
12. here is
14. sofa
16. dock
17. what
18. xero
19. words
25. living room
28. brown
29. bus
30. how much
31. the calendar
33. carpet
35. the book
36. garden
38. we have
42. dining room
43. seven
45. basement
46. I have
49. kitchen
50. orange (color)
52. when
54. afternoon
56. school

DOWN
3. please
5. five
8. who
9. how are you (لى)
10. green
13. Arabic
15. thirty
18. mailbox
20. restaurant
21. good night
22. or
24. room
26. car
27. day
28. after you (لى)
29. with
32. in
37. bicycle
39. to study / he studied
44. twenty
45. before
48. why
51. the toilet
53. with
54. bank

Tip: When you do your crossword puzzles, you do not need to use any of the vowels.
prepositions (words like “in,” “on,” “through” and “next to”) are easy to learn; they allow you to be precise with a minimum of effort. Let’s learn some of these little words.

Fill in the blanks on the next page with the correct prepositions according to those you just learned.

(ah-maa-ma) مُحۡرَكَةٌ
behind (taH-la) تحت تحت تحت
under (haa-mee-sha) خارج خارج خارج
out of (be-zhaa-nee-be) بجانب بجانب بجانب
next to (aak-falal) أسفل أسفل أسفل
below (fee) في في في
in (mar) مِن
from (ee-la) إلى إلى إلى
(to
(khal-fa) (wa-raa-ak)
(ah-maa-ma) مُحۡرَكَةٌ
behind (fao-qa) فوق فوق فوق
over/above (doak-je-la) داخل داخل داخل
into (by-na) بين بين بين
between (ak-ja) على على على
on (mar) مِن
from (min) من من من
from

to interrupt / defer (raH-Ta-la) عطل عطل عطل
unemployed (#) (raa-Tul) عاطلة عاطلة عاطلة
unemployed (#) (raa-Teh-la) مأكولات مأكولات مأكولات

26
Do you recognize قبة الصخرة in the picture below?

Now, fill in each blank on the picture below مَعَ the best possible one of these little كلمات.

- (somewhat)
- (under)

vacation/ sabbatical ....... (روز节假日)
congestion/ tardiness ....... (تا-تهل)
broken down car , (روز-رهط节假日)
You have learned the days of the week, so now it is time to learn the months. In Arabic there are two names for each month. One set of names sounds very similar to English and is given below. You will find the second set in the blocks at the bottom of these pages. Try to learn them both.

When someone asks, "كيف الطقس اليوم?" (kafeef al-taas al-yom) you have a variety of answers. Practice all the possible answers to this question on the next page. Practice using both sets of names so that you master both.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Arabic Name</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>(ah-thaa-nee)(kaa-noon)</td>
<td>شعبان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>(shoo-boaT)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>(aa-daar)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>(nee-soon)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ًلا يْمَلُهُ َفِي ُفَرْبَأْرَرٌ
في جَيْنُ
(الْيَمْعَرْرَر) (الْيَمْعَرْرَر)
(feh-bry-par) (feo)(moons-Tair) (al-shan)
February rainy the weather (ال)

الْيْمَلُهُ َفِي ُمَارْسُ
في مَارْسْ
(مااْرا) (feo)(moons-Tair) (al-shan)
March rainy the weather (ال)

(أْهْبَرْرِرَر) (feo) (la-Teef) (al-shan)
April لطيف في أبريل
(may) (feo)(ree-yaaH) (hoo-naa-ka)

(يُوُعْرْرَمْ) (يوُعْرْرَمْ) (al-zhaan)
June the weather

(زُدْرِرْرِّرْرْر) (Haar) (zhid-dajn)
July熱 in July

(روْكْرْسْ) (zhid-dajn) (Haar)
August熱 in August

(سْبْرْرِرْرِرْ) (la-Teef) (al-shan)
الْيْمَلُهُ َفِي ُسَبْتِمْرُ
the weather in September

(روْكْرْسْ) (ra-im)
المريء في أكتوبر

(مْوْيْرْرِرْرْر) (bear-id)
المريء في نوفمبر

(دْرْرِرْرْرْرْر) (re-dee)
المريء في ديسمبر

May (ay-yaar) ًلا يْمَلُهُ َفِي ُفَرْبَأْرَرٌ
June (Ha-see-raan) ًلا يْمَلُهُ َفِي ُفَرْبَأْرَرٌ
July (tahm-mooz) ًلا يْمَلُهُ َفِي ُفَرْبَأْرَرٌ
August (aab) ًلا يْمَلُهُ َفِي ُفَرْبَأْرَرٌ
At this point, it is a good idea to familiarize yourself with temperatures. Carefully study the thermometer because it is calculated on the basis of Celsius (not Fahrenheit).

To convert °C to °F, multiply by 1.8 and add 32.

\[ 37°C \times 1.8 = 66.6 + 32 = 98.6°F \]

To convert °F to °C, subtract 32 and multiply by 0.55.

\[ 98.6°F - 32 = 66.6 \times 0.55 = 37°C \]

September............ (eye-lool)..................أيلول
October........ (al-ou-wahl) (tish-reen)...........يَسْتَرِينَ الْأَوْلِي
November........ (ah-thaa-nee) (tish-reen).........يَسْتَرِينَ الثَّانِي
December........ (al-ou-wahl) (kaa-noon)...........كاهنَونَ الأوْلِ
usually eats together on holidays. Our family tree introduces you to some family members starting with the grandfather Karim and the grandmother Mezhda.

Arabic does not have for “cousin” so extended family members are referred to as the “son of the maternal uncle” or the “son of the paternal aunt.” You’ll find these names in the yellow boxes. Study the family tree then practice these new words and names on the next page.
Let's learn how to identify the family by name. Study the following examples carefully.

(الاسم) (ما) ما اسمك? your name what (do) (fill in your name) اسمي my name (is) (الوالد) (ما) ما اسم الوالد? the father name (is) (الأم) (ما) ما اسم الأم؟ the mother name (is) (الأطفال) (بنت) بنت = ابن ابن = أخت أخت = أخ إخ (الأخ) ابن ابن = (الأقارب) (الجد) الجد = والد والد = الأم (الأم) بنت = (الجد) (الجد) (الجد) (الجد) (الجد) (الجد)

Now you ask —

(What is your name?)

And answer —

(My name is . . .)

dughter of paternal uncle . . . . (أوك) (ib-na)
dughter of paternal aunt . . . . (أوك-ما) (ib-na)
dughter of maternal uncle . . . . (كناال) (ib-na)
dughter of maternal aunt . . . . (كنا-لا) (ib-na)
Answer these questions aloud.

the refrigerator (makhthab) (al-ras-saer) (eye-na)

Where is the milk? (al-maah)

Where is the juice? (al-zoob-da) (eye-na)

Where is the water? (al-maah)

Where is the butter? (al-zoob-da) (eye-na)

Open your book to the page (makhthab) and proceed to label all these things in your kitchen.

- Son of brother: (akh) (ibn)
- Son of sister: (ohkt) (ibn)
- Daughter of brother: (akh) (ib-na)
- Daughter of sister: (ohkt) (ib-na)
Don’t forget to label all these things in your home and office.

Do not forget to use every opportunity to say these words loud.
PLUS . . .

This book includes a number of other innovative features unique to the "10 minutes a day®" Series. At the back of this book, you will find twelve pages of flash cards. Cut them out and flip through them at least once a day.

On pages 116, 117 and 118 you will find a beverage guide and a menu guide. Don’t wait until your trip to use them. Clip out the menu guide and use it tonight at the dinner table. Take them both with you the next time you dine at your favorite Middle Eastern or North African restaurant.

By using the special features in this book, you will be speaking Arabic before you know it.


(asy-yeed) (as-far)

سَفِير سَعِيد

Have a good trip!
Whether you are in Algeria or Lebanon, religion is very important in everyday life. A person's religion is usually one of the following:

Muslim (moo-law-lim)

Christian (meh-see-He-a)

Mosque (moo-see-kid)

Church (ka-nee-say)

Let's learn how to say “I” and “we” in Arabic:

أنا

نا

Test yourself - write each sentence on the next page for more practice. Add your own personal variations as well.

chef (f) (Takb-baakh) طباخ
cooked food (To-beekh) طبيخ
To negate any of these statements, simply add نَسْتَ (nāstā) after "أَنَا." 

Drill all of these sentences again but with ما أسْمَكَ (mā ʾaṣmāk) next to each person — أَب (ʾab) and so on. Then go through and ask each person’s name.

ándose (nāsmā) charity (ṣawāda-qā) to give to charity (tā-sawāda-qā)

to believe (ṣahd-da-qā)

What is your name?
You have already used two very important phrases: اَتَّبَعْ and اَتَّبَعْ. Although you might be able to get by with only these, let's assume you want to do better. Let's start these key words.

Note: هوّ هيّ can also mean “it.”

Set too hard, is it? Draw lines between the matching English and Arabic words below to see if you can keep these straight in your mind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>اَنَا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (f)</td>
<td>هُوَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>اَنْتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>هُمْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>هِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>اَنْتُنَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (m)</td>
<td>اَنْتَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>friendship</th>
<th>صَدَقَة</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>friend (f)</td>
<td>صَدِيقَة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend (m)</td>
<td>صَدِيقَة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39
and write out both columns of this practice on a piece of paper. How did you do? You can say almost anything with one basic formula: the "plug-in" formula. Let's take six basic practical verbs see how the "plug-in" formula works. Write the verbs in the blanks after have practiced saying them out loud many times.

In Arabic, the subject – I, we, you – is contained in the verb as you will see in the following patterns. Associate I with the "I" form and نا with the "we" form. Study the following patterns carefully then write out your new verbs in the spaces provided.

Did you hear the slight difference in pronunciation with these two patterns? Yes! "نا" for "we" and "اها" for "I."

to begin \(\text{be-daa-a}\)
primitive \(\text{be-dair-ee}\)
beginning \(\text{be-dair-ya}\)
Next – the patterns for “you” (الَّذِي) and “you” (الَّذِي).

**Note:** Both patterns start with “الَّذِي” (الَّذِي pronounced “ta” or الَّذِي pronounced “too”)

- “You” (الَّذِي) ends with “الَّذِي” which is pronounced “ee-na.”

The patterns for “he” and “she” are easy.

**Note:** The pattern for “she” is identical to the “you” (الَّذِي) form so you can practice these together.

- The “he” pattern starts with “الَّذِي” (الَّذِي pronounced “ya” or الَّذِي pronounced “yoo”)

beginner .......................... (moob-teh-dih’)
principles .......................... (ma-baa-dih’)
elementary school. (ib-tee-dair-e-ee-ya/mo-dim-ea)
Now for  اَنَّمُ  and  هُمُ  They are similar. Both end in the sound “oo-na.” Otherwise the “you all” pattern begins with  دَمَ  and the “they” pattern with  _i_. That’s it.

Initially you won’t use the  أَنَّمُ  form a lot so we don’t focus on it. Just remember to speak slowly  ج  clearly  ج  you will be understood. Arabic speakers will be delighted you have taken the time to learn their language. Here are six more verbs.

At the back of  _هذَا_ the book  نَأَيْتُ  you will find twelve pages of flash cards to help you learn  _هذَا_ new words. Cut them out; carry them in your briefcase, purse, pocket  أُوَلَىٰ  or knapsack;  أُرِيِ  them whenever  أَنَتِ  you have a free moment.
Practice what you've learned by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>تعلَّمُ</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلمُ</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلمُ</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلم</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلمُ</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلم</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلم</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تعلم</td>
<td>learn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Customs/Habits**

- عادة (rwa-dal) = habit
- إعتيادي (ear-teh-dee) = habitual

to be accustomed to (ear-teh-da)
Now take a break, walk around the room, take a deep breath and do the next six verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(fakh D-Da-la)</td>
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<td>please</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
But just keep practicing before you know it, will be using them naturally. is a perfect time to turn to the back of clip out your verb flash cards and start flashing. See if can fill in the blanks below. The correct are at the bottom of page.

(I speak Arabic.)

(We learn Arabic.)

(He studies Arabic.)

(She lives in the United States/America.)

(I travel to Jordan.)

(You (-send) a postcard.)

In the following Steps, will be introduced to more verbs and should drill them in exactly the same way as did in this section. Look up in your and make your own sentences. Try out your new words for that's how you make them yours to use on your holiday. Remember, the more practice the more enjoyable your trip will be.

We learn Arabic.

He studies Arabic.

She lives in the United States/America.

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**What time is it?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (tam-sa-ru)</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>قَبِلَ (qebel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>بَعْدَ (baad)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minus</td>
<td>الْأَنْفَ (al-anf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the half</td>
<td>الْثَلْثَ (al-thalath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the quarter</td>
<td>الْثُلْثَ (al-thulath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the third (20 minutes)</td>
<td>الْثُلْثَ (al-thulath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o'clock/hour</td>
<td>السَّاعَةَ (saa-ru)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute</td>
<td>نَقِيقَة (nakeeqa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How to tell the day and month of the year.**

As a traveler you need to be able to tell time in order to make reservations, schedule appointments and to catch the bus. Here are the “basics.”

**What time is it?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (tam-sa-ru)</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in the morning</td>
<td>(ah-saa-baaH)(fee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the evening</td>
<td>(al-ma-saa')(fee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noon</td>
<td>(ah-Doo-hur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>midnight</td>
<td>(ah-lail)(moon-to-ssah)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quiz yourself.** Fill in the missing letters below.

Before =  

After =  

The half =  

The quarter =  

The third =  

O'clock =  

What time is it?  

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>midnight</td>
<td>(ah-lail)(moon-to-ssah)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Study the examples below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5:00</td>
<td>(al-haa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ru) (in-na-kaa)</td>
<td>How are the words used?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:10</td>
<td>(al-haa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ru) (in-na-kaa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:15</td>
<td>(ah-saa-ru) (in-na-kaa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:20</td>
<td>(ah-saa-ru) (in-na-kaa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:30</td>
<td>(ah-saa-ru)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:40</td>
<td>(ee-lu) (ah-seh-dee-sa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:45</td>
<td>(ee-lu) (ah-seh-dee-sa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:50</td>
<td>(ah-seh-dee-sa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:00</td>
<td>(ah-seh-dee-sa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Learning important is? The answers are at the bottom of the page based on the questions below. The members of the family are at the bottom of the page.

1. How many minutes are there in an hour?
2. What time is it now?
3. How many hours are in a day?
4. What is the time?
When (n-tec) ^^ answer a "متى" question, say "في " before (n-tec) ^^ give the time.

(1/1) متى تصل الحافلة؟
the bus arrives when
(at 7:00 in the morning)

(2/2) متى تصل الحافلة من القاهرة؟
arrives when
(at 6:00 in the morning)

(3/3) متى تبدأ حفلة موسيقية؟
the concert begins
(at 8:00 in the evening)

(4/4) متى تبدأ الفيلم؟
the movie begins
(at 9:00 in the evening)

(5/5) متى يفتح المطعم؟
the restaurant opens
(at 11:00 in the morning)

(6/6) متى يفتح المتحف؟
the museum opens
(at 8:00 in the morning)

(7/7) متى يغلق المتحف؟
the museum closes
(at 5:00 in the afternoon)

(8/8) متى يغلق البنك؟
closes
(at 6:00 in the evening)

Hana a quick quiz. Fill in the blanks with the correct numbers.

(Hoo-raaq) (feel) (eye-yaaam) the week
(Seh-naa) (fees) (sah-raah) the month
(Ah-da-nee-ga) (feel) (hoo-aaw-ya) the minute
(Hoo-no-ka) (feel) (doo-nee-ga) there are

More (al-kaah) (ayam) in the picture. 12 there are

The (aam) (ayam) in the month.

48
remember your greetings from earlier? It is a good time to review them as they will always be very important.

(a) - brook) (sy-yee-da) (al-hair) (sa-baH) (ma-brook) "صباح الخير ستيدة ميروك." Mabrook Mrs. good morning (ah-sea-baH) (na-goo-loo) (may-daa) (ma-so-naloo) do we say what

(may-moo-na) (mar-Ha-baH) (ak-Doo-kur) (ba-da)/(na-goo-loo) (may-daa) "مرحبًا ميروك." Maymuna hello (in the afternoon) do we say what (na-goo-loo) (may-daa)

(wh-leed)(sy-yed) (al-hair) (ma-saa) (al-ma-saa) (na-goo-loo) (may-daa) "مساء الخير ستيدة وليد." Wahid Mr. good evening (al-ma-saa) the evening in (na-goo-loo) (may-daa)

(na-beed) (haid) (ah-la)/too-deh-bi-Hoo) (ma-saa-ah) (az-see-ro) (feel) "ما أنقول في العاشرة مساء؟" Nahid "تصبغي على خير فيبل." good night (ma-saa) ten

Just as a bonus, let's add (ta-shar-roh-naa) (n-tee) (roo-maan) (al-koo-wit) (al-ma-greb) (n-tee) (n-te) (a-ha)(ko-f-xa) (mab-daw) "تشرفتنا" nice to meet you

If أنتم are lucky enough to be visiting (ra-ma-Dakn) or (al-koo-gib) or (al-ma-greb) the to the غرب over a holiday or a special occasion, أنتم may want to use one of the following greetings.

Congratulations! = ميروك! (ma-brook) (sy-yeed)(Haj) Happy Birthday! = عيد ميلاد سعيد! (sy-yeed) (ma-lak) (reed)

Good Luck! = خط سعيد! (xy-yeed)/(Hajh) Happy New Year! = سنة سعيدة! (xy-yeed-da) (seh-nu)

Here are a few holidays which you might experience during your visit!

Ramadan .................. (ra-ma-Dakn) .................. Eid Al Fitr (End of Ramadan) .................. (al-fehtur)(reed)

Eid Al Fitr (End of Ramadan) .................. (al-fehtur)(reed)
the new verbs for Step 13. have already used both of these, it is time to practice them officially.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(hoo-naa)</th>
<th>(nu-teen)</th>
<th>(lu-kin)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فين</td>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>لكن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are here.

New verbs for Step 13.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a-naa-doo)</th>
<th>(enn-dee)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عندي</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 phục vụ men'sPL

Note: There are two expressions for “to have.” “عندِي” is used with things. On page 61 you will be introduced to “لي” which is used with people such as “I have a friend.” Not too difficult, right?

 rustic

Eid Al Adha (Abraham’s sacrifice) (al-ah-D-Ha)(reed)

Eid Al Mawlid (Birth of Mohammed) (ah-seh-bah-tree)(al-maw-lid)(reed)

New Years (al-me-la-dee-yah) (ah-seh-na)(raha)
You have learned a lot of material in the last few steps. That means it is time to quiz.

Don't panic, this is just for you. No one else needs to know how you did. Remember, this is a chance to review, find out what you remember and need to spend more time on. After you have finished, check your answers in the glossary at the back of the book.

Circle the correct answers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>سوسة</td>
<td>a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صبح</td>
<td>morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يوم</td>
<td>day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جمع</td>
<td>to collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَذْهَبُ</td>
<td>I go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جامِعة</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كُنْتُ</td>
<td>was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رابط</td>
<td>link</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جمع</td>
<td>to collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جامِعة</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جمع</td>
<td>to collect</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Well, how are you after this quiz?
If you are looking at the map and you see the following words, it should not be too difficult to figure out what they mean. Take an educated guess.

- جنوب أمريكنا (sham al-amerika) - South America
- شرقي افريقيا (sharki afriqiya) - Southern Africa
- الشرق الأوسط (al-sharq al-awst) - Eastern Sahara
- الشمال الغربي (al-sham al-ghibri) - North America
- الشمال الشرقي (al-sham al-sharqi) - East Africa
- الغرب (al-ebreb) - the Middle East

These words are also essential for understanding directions. Learn them now.

- جنوب (al-zha-noob) - South
- غرب (al-greb) - West
- شرق (al-shark) - East
- شمال (ka-lea-maat) - North
- جنوب إفريقيا (al-ree-kaa/sha-noob) - South Africa
- الشرق الأوسط (al-sharq al-awst) - the Middle East
These new words can go a long way. Say them aloud each time you write them in the blanks below.

[min]  

please (fahD-lahk) (min)  

[fahD-lik] (min)  

it  

you're welcome

(I) / (I)  

Latin

in (I)  

you're welcome

French

two typical conversations for someone who is trying to find something. Write them out.

in (I)  

Ahd  

Almosd

(al-ya-meen) (al-la) (al-fan-doog)

the street at left to go streets

city (I)

(thlaa-kaa-tha) (ee-ed-hahh)

Ahmed

(aH-med)

(first)

(al-ya-meen) (al-la) (al-fan-doog)

the street at left to go streets

city (I)

(thlaa-kaa-tha) (ee-ed-hahh)

Ahmed

(aH-med)

(first)

(al-kaa-meh) (I)  

university student (I)  

university student (I)

all of us together ... (sheh-meh-ahn) ... (zheh-me-ahn) ... (zhaa-meh-e) 

university student (I)  

university student (I)
Go to your bedroom and look around. Let's learn the names of the things in your bedroom just like we learned the various parts of the house.

床上
bed

枕头
pillow

被单
bed sheets

闹钟
alarm clock

让我们学更多
let's learn more

الآن
now

البحرين
Bahrain

ال Thư
room

السرير
bed

الخزانة
wardrobe

الساعة
clock

to enjoy... (be) (es-tam-ta-rahh)...

سَعَى
sought

جِبَالٍ
mountains

سَلَب
robbed

Enjoyment...

Enjoyable... (moom-tair)
Let's move to the bathroom and do the same thing. Remember, "the bathroom" in a restaurant or public facility, ask for Restrooms are marked the lavatory

(al-nee-seh') label these

(al-hee-ree-zhel) or mark these

(ah-nee-seh') stickers in your bedroom

(ah-kee-ah) the listeners

(to hear) (al-moo-see-moon)

(ah-seh-kee) things

(al-tee-roon)

(ash-shak') the bathroom

(al-Hahn-maam)

(kee-maah) in your

(al-nee-seh') label these

(al-tee-roon)

(ash-shak') the bathroom

(al-Hahn-maam)

"the bathroom." In a restaurant or public facility, ask for

(ah-nee-seh') label these

(al-hee-ree-zhel) or mark these

(ah-nee-seh') stickers in your bedroom

(ah-kee-ah) the listeners

(to hear) (al-moo-see-moon)
Do not forget to remove the next group of stickers (al-ahsheep) (heh-da-he) in your things (hoo-nan). 

Okay, it is time to review. دينا a quick quiz to see what you remember.

-excuse me (f)

I need

the downstairs

please (f)

towels

the upstairs

I come

toilet / bathroom

straight ahead

the bedroom

(Tool) (ak-la)  على طول

(Hahn-maam) خمام

(foo-ahT) قوط

(al-roo-we) (ah-Taah-bah) الطابق العلوي

(ah-naum) (roor-fa) عرفة اليوم

(ak-zhee-oo) أجي

(al-soo-flee) (ah-Taah-bahq) الطابق السفلي

(fahD-lik) (min) من فضلتك

(re-la) (ah-teh-shoo) أحتاج إلى

(ah-zif) أسف

to break . . . . . (kes-sa-ra)  كسر

something being broken . . . . (moo-kahs-sar) كسر

someone who breaks things . . . . (moo-kes-seer) كسّر
Next stop — Let's identify specifically in this room.

ماذا فوق المكتبة؟

Let's identify that one normally finds on or strewn about the house.

ماذي نليكرون

specifically

in this room.

what

on

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the	d
Don't forget these essentials!

The word *لا* is also found in " paranormal الجوي". Note above that " لا إلى السيدة " is used in Arabic.

and "لا" are used when addressing letters to Mrs.

The word لا is extremely useful in Arabic. Add لا before most verbs 3 you negate the sentence.

Simple, isn't it? 1, 2, after you fill in the blanks on the next page, go back a second time.
and negate all these sentences by adding **not** before each verb. Practice saying these sentences out loud many times. Don't get discouraged! Just look at how much you have already learned.

Think ahead to the **sea** or **sightseeing in Cairo**.

Note: **Marakeš** Morocco

- **Arabic to English**
  - (akht-ta-asse-log) **I** phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-log) you phone
  - (akht-ta-asse-lee-er) he phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-er) she phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-mo) we phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-nee) you (you) phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-sa) you (they) phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-nee-mo) you (you) phones
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-mo) they phone

- **English to Arabic**
  - (takht-ta-asse-log) **I** phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-log) you phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-er) he phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-er) she phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-mo) we phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-nee) you (you) phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-sa) you (they) phone
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-nee-mo) you (you) phones
  - (takht-ta-asse-lee-mo) they phone

- **English to English**
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)

- **Arabic to Arabic**
  - (akht) **I**
  - (ah) you
  - (akht-ta-asse-log) **I** phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-log) you phone
  - (akht-ta-asse-lee-er) he phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-er) she phone
  - (akht-ta-asse-lee-mo) we phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-nee) you (you) phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-sa) you (they) phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-nee-mo) you (you) phones
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-mo) they phone

- **English to Arabic**
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)

- **Arabic to English**
  - (akht) **I**
  - (ah) you
  - (akht-ta-asse-log) **I** phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-log) you phone
  - (akht-ta-asse-lee-er) he phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-er) she phone
  - (akht-ta-asse-lee-mo) we phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-nee) you (you) phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-sa) you (they) phone
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-nee-mo) you (you) phones
  - (ah-ta-asse-lee-mo) they phone

- **English to Arabic**
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
  - (phone)
The following are closely related even if not all in the same family.

- to mail / send (air-sa-la)  
- the mail (al-ba-reed)  
- mailman (al-ba-reed)
Let’s now take the basics that you have learned and expand them in special areas that will be most helpful in your travels.”，

ماذا يفعل الجميع في假

Send postcards, of course! Let’s learn exactly how to describe something, be it the location of a bait or the color of a fish. Let’s now take the basics that you have learned and expand them in special areas that will be most helpful in your travels. What does everyone do on a holiday?

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ماذا يفعل الجميع في假

Send postcards, of course! Let’s learn exactly how to describe something, be it the location of a bait or the color of a fish. Let’s now take the basics that you have learned and expand them in special areas that will be most helpful in your travels. Sunday through Thursday in some countries and from Monday to Friday in other countries.
the necessary words for the post office

Practice them aloud and write in the blanks below.

- رجاء
  - مكتب البريد
  - بطاقة
  - رسالة
  - طرود
  - البريد الجوي
  - طابع
  - صندوق البريد
  - رسالة
  - البريد

letter/message (ree-sa-la)
the messenger (ah-ra-sool)
by air (al-shao-reed)
Next step — ask like those below, depending on what you want.

Repeat these sentences aloud many times:

1. Where is the post office?
2. From where do I buy the stamps?
3. Where do I send the fax?
4. Where do I send the postcards?
5. By airmail?
6. Where do I send the package?

Quiz yourself. See if you can translate the following thoughts into the foreign language:

1. What is the post office?
2. Where do I buy the stamps?
3. Where is the fax?
4. Where do I send the postcards?
5. By airmail?
6. Where do I send the package?
Practice these verbs by not only filling in the blanks, but by saying them aloud many, many times until you are comfortable with the sounds and the words.
Some of these signs you probably recognize, but take a couple of minutes to review them anyway.

- **Road closed to vehicles**: (Lee-e-yoo-roo) (moog-laah) (ah-To-reeg)
- **Customs**: (al-zha-mair-ik)
- **No entrance**: (men-woo) (ah-dook-hool)
- **Main road**: (ra-ee-see-yah) (Tu-reeg)
- **Yield**: (ah-soo-ra) (me-na) (kahf-faf)
- **Speed limit**: (meeh-doo-da) (naw-ra)
- **No parking / no stopping**: (men-woo) (al-yoo-goof)
- **Stop**: (qaf)
- **Dead end**: (mes-doode) (Tu-reeg)

번역결과

이러한 징후들은 아마도 모두 인지할 수 있지만 몇 분이나 복습해보세요.

- **도로 차량 통행 금지** (Lee-e-yoo-roo) (moog-laah) (ah-To-reeg)
- **관세** (al-zha-mair-ik)
- **입구 금지** (men-woo) (ah-dook-hool)
- **주요 도로** (ra-ee-see-yah) (Tu-reeg)
- **झ估值** (ah-soo-ra) (me-na) (kahf-faf)
- **속도 제한** (meeh-doo-da) (naw-ra)
- **주차금지 / 정지 금지** (men-woo) (al-yoo-goof)
- **정지** (qaf)
- **드디어** (mes-doode) (Tu-reeg)
What follows are approximate conversions, so when you order something by liters, kilograms or grams you will have an idea of what to expect and not find yourself being handed one piece of candy when you thought you ordered an entire bag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Convert</th>
<th>Do the Math</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liters (l) to gallons, gallons to liters,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilograms (kg) to pounds, pounds to kilos,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grams (g) to ounces, ounces to grams,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meters (m) to feet, feet to meters,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 0.26</td>
<td>4 liters x 0.26 = 1.04 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 3.79</td>
<td>10 gal. x 3.79 = 37.9 liters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 2.2</td>
<td>2 kilograms x 2.2 = 4.4 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 0.46</td>
<td>10 pounds x 0.46 = 4.6 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 0.035</td>
<td>100 grams x 0.035 = 3.5 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 28.35</td>
<td>10 oz. x 28.35 = 283.5 g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 3.28</td>
<td>2 meters x 3.28 = 6.56 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multiply by 0.3</td>
<td>6 feet x 0.3 = 1.8 meters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For fun, take your weight in pounds and convert it into kilograms. It sounds better that way, doesn’t it? How many kilometers is it from your home to school, to work, to the post office?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Simple Versions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>one liter = approximately one US quart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four liters = approximately one US gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one kilo = approximately 2.2 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 grams = approximately 3.5 ounces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 grams = slightly more than one pound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one meter = slightly more than three feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The distance between دممس / عمان (Deh-makesh / Ahm-aan) is approximately 110 miles. How many kilometers would that be? The distance between القاهرة / الإسكندرية (Al-qaa-He-ra / El-skehn-dre) is 3,595 kilometers.

How many miles is that?

| kilometers (km.) to miles, miles to kilometers,| multiply by 0.62                   | 1000 km. x 0.62 = 620 miles       |
|                                               | multiply by 1.6                    | 1000 miles x 1.6 = 1,600 km.      |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inches 1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To convert centimeters into inches, multiply by 0.39 Example: 9 cm. x 0.39 = 3.51 in.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To convert inches into centimeters, multiply by 2.54 Example: 4 in. x 2.54 = 10.16 cm.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| cm 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 |
The waiter will normally reel off what you have eaten, while writing rapidly. Will then place a piece of paper on the table. You will then pay the waiter or perhaps the cashier. Remember, the service may be included in the bill. When you dine out in Syria, always make a reservation. It can be very difficult to get into a popular restaurant. Remember, you know enough Arabic to make a reservation! Just speak slowly and clearly.

Tip: "يا" is a friendly way to catch another's attention or to signal that you are speaking to that person as in "يا ستيد" above.
Remember these key words when dining out:

**سكتة** (at-ehm) - eater
**لامة** (al-am) - bill
**جدية** (ka-lre-mah) - key

In Arabic:

**سبحان الله** (sy-yeah-da) - Bless the Lord
**شكرا بارك الله** (ahf-yaa-ha) - you're welcome
**هذا هو** (ahw-zoo-sii) - receipt

Practice by writing it in the blanks:

If you have any problems with the bill, just ask someone to write out the numbers so that you can be sure you understand everything correctly.

Practice:

(Please write out the numbers. Thank you.)

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Let's take a break from learning some fun new words by using your flash cards at the back of the book. You can always practice new words by using your flash cards at the back of the book. Carry these flash cards in your purse, pocket, briefcase or knapsack and use them!
25

120

(bo-Tee') بطيء slow

(instructor)

(Ta-ween) طويل long

(ka-beer) كبير old

(instructor)

(Ta-ween) طويل long

(qa-seer) قصير short

(ka-reer) ضعيف weak

landmark . . . . (ma-aa-lim) 

instructor (M) . . . (moo-ahl-lim) 

instructor (F) . . . (moo-ahl-lee-ma) 

expensive

rich

(a lot)

(ahway-yeh) (qa-lee-lim)

(gallay)

(ra-kem)

(fa-qem)

(fa-qem)

(ka-thoe-rahn) كثيرا a lot
some new verbs. You can translate these here simply as “I must.” The second verb in the sentence needs to follow your pattern as you’ll see in the examples below.

The word “آن” functions as a connector. You can translate it as “to” or “that” or sometimes a translation isn’t even necessary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I say</td>
<td>ِأقول</td>
<td>You (I say)</td>
<td>ِتقول</td>
<td>I say</td>
<td>ِأقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lot</td>
<td>كثيراً</td>
<td>you (he says)</td>
<td>ِيقول</td>
<td>he says</td>
<td>ِيقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a little</td>
<td>قليلاً</td>
<td>you (I say)</td>
<td>ِيقول</td>
<td>he says</td>
<td>ِيقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>شيءٌ لا</td>
<td>We say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
<td>They say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the house</td>
<td>في المنزل</td>
<td>He says</td>
<td>ِيقول</td>
<td>we say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the room</td>
<td>في الغرفة</td>
<td>we say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
<td>we say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the apartment</td>
<td>في المكان</td>
<td>we say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
<td>we say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in the city</td>
<td>في القاهرة</td>
<td>they say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
<td>they say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in Abu Dhabi</td>
<td>في أبوظبي</td>
<td>they say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
<td>they say</td>
<td>ِنقول</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

educated person (ال conosc) (moo-ta-ahl-lim) ْعَلَمْ
educated person (ال conosc) (moo-ta-ahl-lim) ْعَلَمْ
education (ta-leem) ْعَلَمْ
Use the flash cards at the back of the book to drill these and other verbs. You saw that the verbs استطيع and يُفيح are joined with another verb by adding أن.

Did you notice that the verb following “أن” changed its last vowel from 활용ه إلى؟

Can أنّم translate the sentences below into العربية ؟

الأجوبة

1. I can speak Arabic.
2. It must be that I pay the bill now.
3. We do not know the address.
4. We can pay the bill.
5. She stays in the hotel.
6. You (†) can speak Arabic.
7. I say “yes.”
8. We say “yes” in Arabic.
9. I want to travel to Lebanon.
10. She reads the newspaper.
Draw lines between the opposites. Don't forget to say them out loud. Use every day to describe in your, in your school and at work.

دا مس اشية

Maybe will ride around the Atlas Mountains. You will have many wonderful new adventures in Arabic!
If you know a few key travel phrases in Arabic, traveling in an Arabic-speaking country will be so much easier, more enjoyable and rewarding.
When you are traveling, you will want to tell others your nationality and you will meet people from all corners of the world. Can you guess where someone is from if they say one of the following? Are in your glossary beginning on page 108.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أنا من السعودية</td>
<td>I am from Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من فلسطين</td>
<td>I am from Palestine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من ليبيا</td>
<td>I am from Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من العراق</td>
<td>I am from Iraq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من الكويت</td>
<td>I am from Kuwait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من تونس</td>
<td>I am from Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من المغرب</td>
<td>I am from Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من الجزائر</td>
<td>I am from Algeria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من أمريكا</td>
<td>I am from America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من كندا</td>
<td>I am from Canada</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من إنجلترا</td>
<td>I am from England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من أستراليا</td>
<td>I am from Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من السويد</td>
<td>I am from Sweden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من الأردن</td>
<td>I am from Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من مصر</td>
<td>I am from Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنا من سوريا</td>
<td>I am from Syria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most people love to travel so it is no wonder to find revolving around the concept of which is exactly what you (I) want. Practice saying the following many times. will see them often.

If choose to travel here are a few key by sir.

Here are some basic signs which should learn to recognize quickly the vowels.

trip/journey... travel agency... traveler's checks...
Take out a piece of paper and make up your own sentences with these new words: "هنا" does not change its form!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-zha-dee-da)</th>
<th>(hoo-naa-ka)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ah-zoo-roo)</td>
<td>(ah-zee-moo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I want</td>
<td>I receive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-koo-loo)</td>
<td>(aH-zheemoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I enter</td>
<td>I reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-saa-loo)</td>
<td>(aH-zee-moo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I arrive</td>
<td>I reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-roe-dee-roo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I leave, depart</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some new words for your trip:

- (al-ma-Taar) ظهير
  - airport

- (al-Haa-feel-oos) (ma-HafT-Taht)
  - محطة الحافلات
  - bus station

- (al-qee-Taar) (ma-HafT-Taht)
  - محطة القطار
  - train station

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-rez-yaaD)</th>
<th>(al-qas-ru)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>من القاهرة إلى الرياض</td>
<td>التوقيت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flight</td>
<td>scheduled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:30</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

to order / ask: طلب
application: طلب
order form: طلب

79
You should have no problem using these verbs, just remember the basic “plug-in” formula learned already. Use that knowledge to translate the following thoughts.

1. I reserve a car. ______________________
2. I drive to Rabat. ______________________
3. The bus leaves at 9:30. ______________________
4. We arrive tomorrow in Jordan. ______________________
5. You ($) travel to Cairo. ______________________
6. They travel to Qatar. ______________________
7. Where is the bus to Amman? ______________________
8. How do we travel to Morocco? ______________________

Here are some important words for the traveler.

- ٍشَافِير (shah-rir) - free
- ىَكِرسي (koon-see) - seat
- ُنَافَّذة (nah-fe-da) - window
- ُدُهَاب (da-kaah) - departure
- ٍوصَول (woo-saool) - arrival
- ٍعَالَمِي (raa-la-ye) - international
- ٍدَهَابُهِ (mash-ool) - domestic
Increase your travel by writing out the sample sentences out loud. Practice asking “أين” questions. It will help you later.

(aks-fahl)

أين الحافلة إلى الإسكندرية؟
Alexandria

(eye-na)

بكم التذكرة إلى الإسكندرية؟
ticket

(ram)

أين الحافلة القادمة من البتراء؟
morning

(al-ir-shek-daat) (makh-tahb)

مكتب الإرشادات
information office

(al-moo-shek-fee-reen) (Hoo-veh-izh) (makh-tahb)

مكتب خوافج المسافرين
left-luggage office

(ah-ra-ba)

غرزة
luggage cart / trolley

(koor-ee)

من فضلك، هل هذا الكرسي مشغول؟
occupied

(shak-rir)

من فضلك، هل هذا الكرسي شاغر؟
free

(shoo-b-bej)

شباكي
suitcase

(student) (Taa-lee)

مكتبة
library

(student) (Taa-lee-ba)

طلبة
students

requirements (moo-ta-Tahl-lee-bet)
طلبات
requirements

81
Can you read the following?

most Arabic-speaking countries the bus is the most common form of transport. Make sure you find out in advance if you need a special bus card. In any case, be sure to have enough with you.

This should help you identify various ways of food preparation:

- baked (makh-booz)
- broiled (magh-lee)
- steamed (moo-bakh-khur)
Knowing these travel کلمات (ka-lee-maat) will make your holiday twice as enjoyable and at least three times as easy. Review these کلمات الجديدة (al-zha-dee-da) by doing the crossword puzzle below. Drill yourself on this Step by selecting other destinations و ask your own أسئلة (keh-da-ke) about that go there. Select کلمات جديدة (zha-dee-da) (ka-lee-maat) that begin with تا (Taa-traal) (Haa-traal) (see-Taa-traal) and ask your own أسئلة (ee-ee-la) that begin with تا-Z (be-kaam) (ego-naq) (meh-la) (al-eez-ee-ba) to the crossword puzzle are at the bottom of the next page.

**ACROSS**
1. newspaper
2. the airport
3. bill
4. to exit
5. father
6. ticket
7. plains
8. mosque
9. by airmail
10. letter
11. stamp
12. airmail
13. church
14. paper
15. arrival
16. reserve
17. paper
18. paper
19. paper
20. paper
21. paper
22. paper
23. paper
24. paper
25. paper
26. paper
27. paper
28. paper
29. paper
30. paper
31. paper
32. paper
33. paper
34. paper
35. paper
36. paper
37. paper
38. paper
39. paper
40. paper
41. paper
42. paper
43. paper
44. paper
45. paper
46. paper
47. paper
48. paper

**DOWN**
1. postcards
2. I reserve
3. dictionary
4. new
5. I visit
6. cheap
7. church
8. under
9. airport
10. I study
11. cart/ trolley
12. Palestine
13. menu
14. shower
15. you're welcome
16. I buy
17. I repeat
18. I I repeat
19. I have
20. I I reserve
21. I I reserve
22. I I reserve
23. I I reserve
24. I I reserve
25. I I reserve
26. I I reserve
27. I I reserve
28. I I reserve
29. I I reserve
30. I I reserve
31. I I reserve
32. I I reserve
33. I I reserve
34. I I reserve
35. I I reserve
36. I I reserve
37. I I reserve
38. I I reserve
39. I I reserve
40. I I reserve
41. I I reserve
42. I I reserve
43. I I reserve
44. I I reserve
45. I I reserve
46. I I reserve
47. I I reserve
48. I I reserve

**Remember**: When you do your crossword puzzles, you do not need to use any of the vowels.
What about inquiring about the price of the ticket? Remember, ask about the times of departure and arrival. You can also ask about the bus and whether there is a flight. Also, remember to tell that to the person at the counter. Have a good trip.

TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOWN</th>
<th>ACROSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>بطاطا.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>المطار</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>إرس.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>ذكر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>يج.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>تحرك.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>وفي.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>جريب.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>وأر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>ذكر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>يج.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>جريب.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>جريب.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>وأر.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ين.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Morocco – what are some specialty items you might go in search of?

- jewelry (مُجوهرات)
- clothing (ملابس)
- coffee set (قهوة و كؤوس)
- paintings (لوحات)
- decorative arts (زخارف)
- rugs (سجاد)

Consider using ARABIC a language map* as well. ARABIC a language map* is the perfect companion for your travels when you may not wish to take along book. Each section focuses on essentials for your travels. Your Language Map* is not meant to replace learning the Arabic language, but will help you in the event you forget something and need a little bit of help. For more information about the Language Map* Series, please turn to page 132.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fried</td>
<td>مقلية (mahq-lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roasted</td>
<td>مشوي (mesh-wo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiled</td>
<td>مسلوق (mahse-looq)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
First of all, there are different types of places to eat. Let's learn them.

Many different national cuisines are represented, so you have plenty of interesting choices.

serves food is your afternoon stop for coffee

serves a variety of dishes

serves small pastries, breads, snacks, cheese, coffee, milk, juice

tent offering traditional and regional dishes

You may want to begin your meal with a plate of or . Before beginning your meal, be sure to wish those sharing your table:

And at least one more time for practice!
Do not pass up the opportunity to enjoy or fresh at a falafel stand.

Once you have found a good restaurant, enter and find a table and say:

اطلب المطعم من فضلك. In English: Ask for the restaurant, please.

If your waiter asks: the meal, you may simply say, or if you are feeling confident, say:

شكرا! In English: Thank you.

This conveys that the food, service and the setting were all excellent. Be sure to enjoy the custom of cleansing your hands before and after the meal.

If it may be breakfast time at home, but it is 20:00. Some restaurants are and it is 20:00. Some post outside. Always read it before entering so you know what type of meals and prices will encounter inside.
Main meals to enjoy every day, plus coffee and perhaps tea for the tourist in the afternoon.

Breakfast may include bread, butter, cheese, eggs, olives, olive oil as well as coffee or tea.

The main meal of the day – usually served between 12:00 and 14:00.

Usually served from 18:00 until the very late evening.

A preview of delights to come... At the back of this book you will find a sample menu. You are ready to leave for the Middle East or the Gulf. Cut out these phrases which are so very important for the hungry traveler?

I am hungry.

Waiter, the menu, please.

Enjoy your meal!

---

**Arabic Phrases**

- هَنَّاكَ ثلاثَةً ثلاثَة
  - Three main meals to enjoy every day, plus coffee and perhaps tea.

- ياكل الشوربة؟
  - Who would like some soup?

- يشرب الشاي؟
  - Who would like some tea?

- يُسافر إلى الرياض؟
  - Who would like to travel to Riyadh?

---

**English Equivalents**

- Concert (moo-see-ya) (Hahf-la)
- Festival (Hahf)
- The people celebrating (al-mooH-ta-fee-loon)

---

**Maple Syrup**

Simple instructions and phrases for travelers visiting a country in the Middle East or the Gulf. Definitely a must-read for any traveler visiting the region. The book also includes a sample menu and phrases which are so very important for the hungry traveler.
has the main categories you will find in most restaurants so that you can easily recognize them when you dine out. Learn them today so that you can

Be sure to write the مَعْلُومات in the blanks below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(L-ah-kel)</th>
<th>(la-ee-Ha)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ha-feef) (ah-kel)</td>
<td>أكل خفيف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(shoor-ba)</td>
<td>شوربة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(by-ed)</td>
<td>بيض</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hoo-daar)</td>
<td>خضراوات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tamaak)</td>
<td>سمك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(laHm)</td>
<td>مصل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(beef)</td>
<td>لحم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kdshaak)</td>
<td>نجاح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(koo-daar)</td>
<td>فاكهة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(maakhtoom)</td>
<td>مصاخب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(da-shaaq)</td>
<td>دجاج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fana-kee-ha)</td>
<td>فواكه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(maseel)</td>
<td>سمك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oo-da)</td>
<td>أيس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kreem)</td>
<td>كريم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ice)</td>
<td>عصائر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hel-wa)</td>
<td>خلويٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hel-wa)</td>
<td>خلويٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hel-wa)</td>
<td>خلويٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hel-wa)</td>
<td>خلويٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

food ........... (Taam) 
restaurant ........... (Ma-Tahm) 

to feed ........... (Ta-ha-ma)
will also get vegetables and perhaps a salad the day will teach you the names of all the different kinds of vegetables, plus it will be a delightful experience for you. You can always consult your menu guide at the back of the book.

Breakfast includes cheese, eggs, olives, and bread or rolls. It is a sample of what you expect to be greeted with in the morning.

Feeding

Someone who feeds (ما تُطَعِم) (moo-Tee-ma) someone who feeds (ما تُعْمَى) (moo-Tee-ee-ma)
An example of what you might select for your evening meal. Using your menu guide on pages 117 and 118, as well as what you have learned in this Step, fill in the blanks:

المقبلات

السلطنة

خضار مُبخرة

الخليو

بالإنجليزية in English: 

al-qahh-be-yet) مُقَّمَّتَات

appetizers

(bakr-tea-la) بسطيلة

(moo-bahk-la-ra) (hoo-Daar)

خضار مُبخرة

(ha-roof) خروف مع خضار

(Hel-wa) خلوي

(meezh-meezh)

خلوي مع مشيبيش

(a-ezh-ee-ba)

بالإنجليزية in English: 

-desserts

-ham and vegetables

-salad

-side dishes with appetizers

-main dishes with vegetables
it is a good time for a quick review. Draw lines between their English equivalents.

we eat
restaurant
give me
beverages
thank you
I want
I drink
the bill
I phone
lunch
the mail
breakfast
dinner

to thank: (sha-ka-ra)
thank you: (shook-rahn)
thanksgiving: (ah-shoo-kur) (reed)
Well, أنتَ never notice such things until أنتَ use them. أنتَ allows you to reserve your جَانَب في المَوْتَيْنَ and call others, order tickets, make emergency calls, check on your work, and all those other الأشياء which أنتَ do on a daily basis.

For many telephones أنتَ must buy قبل البدء في استخدامهم. أنتَ can buy قبل البدء في استخدامهم at the post office or at a newsstand.

Let's learn how to operate الهاتف.

Instructions can look complicated, but remember، some of الكلمات you should be able to recognize already. Ready? Well, before you turn the page أنتَ would be a good idea to go back and review all أرقام أنتَ one more time.

To dial from the United States to any other country أنتَ need that country's international area code. Your كتاب الهاتف at home should have a listing of international area codes. When
leave your contact numbers and include your destination country's area code and city code whenever possible. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Codes</th>
<th>City Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt 20</td>
<td>Cairo 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq 964</td>
<td>Baghdad 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan 962</td>
<td>Amman 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco 212</td>
<td>Rabat 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When calling from within the country, say from Cairo to Alexandria, or from Casablanca to Rabat, you need to use “0” with the city code. So now use the telephone number to make a call while traveling abroad. Also more city codes called these are listed.

Do not be surprised if your first public telephone does not work. You may need to locate a second one in order to make your call. This can be a common occurrence.

When answering pick up the receiver and say:

When saying goodbye, say:

Your turn —

Do not forget that ask...

Telephone book...

Phone conversation...

Call...

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some sample sentences for the telephone. Write them in the blanks.

أريد أن أتصل بشيكاغو.
(Chicago) 1 phone

بالتخطيط الجوي المغريبة.
(More about)

أريد أن أتصل بمكتب الإرشادات.
(Information)

ما هو رقم الاتصال؟
(in what)


(At the hotel) number

أحمد;
(Alhamad)

لا يوجد أي تلفظ من فضيلك.

Secretary

الخط مشغول.

Secretary

شكرًا جزيلاً مع الملامحة.

very much

الآن, you are ready to use any تلفون from Cairo to Dubai. Just speak slowly و clearly.

police ....... (ah-shoor-Ta)

first aid ....... (al-ees-aaf)

fire brigade ....... (al-Ha-reeq)
In most Arabic-speaking countries, people by taxi (taak-see) by bus (Haa-fee-la) travel (bik-yan-see) (bik-Haa-fee-la) (oo-seh-fee-roo-na) بالحافلة بالسيارة أو بالتاكسى يُسافرون بالحافلة بالإسمارة أو بالتاكسى. Keep in mind, the buses can be very crowded.

Don't forget, you can always, hail a (taak-see) on the street (ah-shek-reh) دهشة الشارع as well.

Other than having foreign words, the bus systems in Beirut أو Tunis function just like those in San Francisco, New York أو Boston. Locate your destination, select the correct line on your (Haa-fee-la) practice ـ حافلة + hop on board.

to give ـ (ma-na-Ha) ـ منحة scholarship ـ (meen-Ha) ـ منحة grant ـ (meen-Ha) ـ منحة
is an imaginary which gives you a chance to practice key which can be found in most cities. Ready? Start at the post office practice traveling to all the destinations.

Ask when, where how much!

Practice these questions aloud many times.

- أين محطة الحافلات؟ (stations)
- أين محطة التاكسي؟ (taxi station)
- أين محطة القطار؟ (train station)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donation</th>
<th>منحة</th>
<th>(menH)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Donator (١)</td>
<td>مانحة</td>
<td>(men-eeH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donator (١)</td>
<td>مانحة</td>
<td>(men-ee-Ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice the following basic questions out loud then write them in the blanks.

1. متى تُغيّب الحافلة إلى طوئس?
   متى تُغيّب الحافلة إلى فاس?
   متى تُغيّب الحافلة إلى المطار?
   متى تُغيّب الحافلة إلى الجزائر؟

2. بكم تذكرة الحافلة?
   بكم تذكرة القطار?
   بكم التذكرة إلى أسوان?
   من أين أشتري تذكرة الحافلة؟

3. قم للاستفسار.
   سأقرأ.
   أنفق.
   أُعطي.

Let's change directions and learn three new verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I wash</td>
<td>يُحِسَب عَلَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It takes</td>
<td>يُحِسَب عَلَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I do</td>
<td>أُفَعِلُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

to obtain ..(ah-la)(Ha-ssa-la)...
harvest / result .... (maH-ssaol)

Shopping abroad is exciting. The simple everyday task of buying becomes a challenge that should be able to meet quickly and easily. Of course, will purchase but don’t forget those many other ranging from shoelaces to that might need unexpectedly. Locate your store, draw line to it and as always, write your in the blanks provided.

department stores

inema

post office

bank

hotel
gas station
Start your shopping list now!
At this point, should just about be ready for your last-minute odd 'n ends. Most likely, the store directories at your local do not look like the one that is Arabic for "children," so if something for a child you would probably look on wouldn't you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كريستال</td>
<td>أنواع</td>
<td>مركب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أسرة</td>
<td>ثلاجات</td>
<td>مطبخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أغطية</td>
<td>كمبيوترات</td>
<td>جرائد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مذابع</td>
<td>آلات موسيقية</td>
<td>مطاط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مطعوم</td>
<td>مكشطة</td>
<td>مخالط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ملايين الأطفال</td>
<td>ملابس الأطفال</td>
<td>ملابس الرجال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ملايين النساء</td>
<td>ملابس النساء</td>
<td>تلفازات</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let's start a checklist for your سفر. Besides clothing, ماناك تحتاجين؟ As you learn these words, assemble these items in زاوية of your بيت. Check and make sure that they are clean and ready for your سفر. Be sure to do the same with the rest of the clothing that أنتم بحاجة. On the next pages, match each item to its picture, draw a line to it and write out the word many times. As you organize these things, check them off on this list. Do not forget to take the اليوم next group of sticky labels and label these things.

102
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فلوس</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جواز سفر</td>
<td>passport</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تذكرة</td>
<td>ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خطبة</td>
<td>release</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خطبة يد</td>
<td>handling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>محفظة</td>
<td>wallet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فلوس</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بطاقة بنكية</td>
<td>credit card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شيكولات سفر</td>
<td>travel’s tickets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آلة تصوير</td>
<td>cameras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فيلم</td>
<td>film</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لباس سباحة</td>
<td>swimming suit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نعل</td>
<td>sandals/slippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نظارة شمسيّة</td>
<td>sunglasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فرشاة</td>
<td>toothbrush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>معجون الأسنان</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صابون</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شفرة</td>
<td>toothpaste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deodorant</td>
<td>deodorant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عطر</td>
<td>perfume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the phrase ملابس داخلية tends to refer to a variety of undergarments for both men and women.

So أنتَ have assembled your ملابس. Here are some clothing items which أنتَ might encounter on your مسافر. أنتَ will hear a variety of words for these items.

From now on، أنتَ have “صابون” and not “soap.” Having assembled these الأشياء you are ready for your سفر. Let’s add these important shopping phrases to your basic repertoire.
Treat yourself to a final review. Just remember your basic that you learned in Step 2. Whether need to buy or the necessary are the same.

1. First step —

Where is the bakery?

Where is the grocery store?

Where is the market?

2. Second step — tell them

Do you have postcards?

I want four stamps, please.

I need toothpaste.

I want to buy film.

(Do you have coffee?)
Go through the glossary at the end of the book and select the patterns you want to drill. Drill them today. Now, take

from your glossary and do the same.

3. Third step — find out

(ah-Taa-bghh) (be-kem)

the stamp

(koof-feH) (kee-loo) (be-kem)

apples a kilo

(How much is the toothpaste?)

(How much is the soap?)

(How much is a cup of tea?)

4. Fourth step — success! I found it!

(two-ree-dee-na)

Once you find what you want to say, you can write it down:

(fahD-lik) (min) (heh-daa) (oo-ree-do)

(fool-like) (min) (heh-daa-he) (oo-ree-do)

(How much is this?)

Or, if you would not like it,

(shook-ruhnk) (heh-daa) (oo-ree-do) (la)

I do not want

Or

(shook-ruhnk) (la)

You have finished. By now you should have stuck your labels, flashed your cards, cut out your menu guide and packed your suitcases. You should be very pleased with your accomplishment. You have learned what it sometimes takes others years to achieve and you hopefully had fun doing it.
Glossary

This glossary contains words used in this book only. It is not meant to be a dictionary. Consider purchasing a dictionary which best suits your needs - small for traveling, large for reference, or specialized for specific vocabulary needs.

A

a little... (skway-yeh) شئ
a lot... (kay-beh) كثيرة
about... (ruh) عن
address (the)... (r-oon-wen) العنوان
after... (ba-da) بعد
afternoon... (ah-Doo-hur) (ba-da) بعد الظهيرة
air... (zhao) جو
airline... (al-zha-ya-al-hoo-Toot) الخطوط الجوية
airplane... (Taaw-ra) طائرة
alarm clock... (shee-Too) ساعة
Algeria... (al-zheh-sair) الجزائر
also... (ees-Dahn) أيضا
am not... (las-too) ليست
America... (akr-ree-ya) أمريكا
American... (akr-ree-keee-ya) أمريكي
American and... (wa) و
answer (the)... (al-zha-web) الجواب
apartment... (shool-qa) شقة
appetizers... (moo-qa-bee-let) مقبلات
apple... (toof-ha-Ha) تفاح
apples... (toof-feeh) تفاح
appliances... (meesh-meesh) مصغش
April... (ah-bres) أبريل
Arabic... (r-ru-bee-ya) العربية
Arabic (the)... (al-r-r-ee-bee-ya) العربية
arrival... (wooo-ssool) وصول
aspirin... (ahq-raass) أقراص
at... (fay) في
August... (roh-shit) رمضان
aunt (maternal)... (kaah-lah) خالة
Australia... (aas-toor-lee-yah-ya) أستراليا
Australian... (aas-toor-lee-ya) أسترالي
Australian... (aas-toor-lee) أستراليا
auto accessories... (kheebat as-shehbar)
bad (grades)... (Dy-eeef) ضعيف
bad (weather)... (ruh-dee) رديء
bakery... (mawk-beh-ya) مخبز
bank... (bahnk) بنك
barber... (Ha-boo) قبض
basement... (ka-boo) غرفة
bathroom... (Haam-awmAan) حمام
bathroom/toilet... (Haam-awmAan) حمام
bazaar... (baw-zaw) بازار
beach... (shin-Tee) شاطئ
bed... (seer) سرير
bed linens... (ree-Tay) غطاء
bedroom... (ah-noon) غرفة
beds... سرير
before... (kahb-ly) قبل
behind... (roo-ah-ah) وراء
behind... (hah-ly) خلف
below... (ahs-fahl) تحت
bels... (by-nay) بين
between... (mahsh-roo-baat) مشربات
bicycles... (dar-raa-sha) دراجة
big, old... (ka-beer) كبير
bill... (Heh-saab) نقد
bills... (foo-loos) نقد
black... (aas-sood) أسود
blouse... (soot-rah) بلوس
book... (ahz-rah) كتاب
books... (kee-too-b) كتب
bookstore... (al-makk-ya-ta-ba) مكتبة
bread... (hoobs) خبز
breakfast... (al-foo-Toor) الإفطار
butter... (zoob-da) طاهي
baby department... سرية
bad... (sy-yeh) سيء

B

but... (la-kin) لكن
enjoy your meal / excellent meal

England .......................................................... (in-Zhla-Tair-rra)

English (language) ................................................ (aL-In-Zheea-ya)

English (r) ........................................................... (in-Zhlee-Zee-ya)

English (D............................................................... (in-Zheer-ya)

enjoy your meal / excellent meal
entrance ............................................................. (Dook-Hool)

evening (the) ........................................................ (Al-Maa-Saa)

evenings / in the evening ........................................... (ma-Saa-AhN)
every ................................................................. (Hool-Loo)

everything ............................................................ (Shoo-Y'kool)

excuse me ............................................................ (Mar-Dee-Ra)

excuse me / I'm sorry / pardon ($) ................................ (eh-Sth-Fa)

exit ................................................................. (Hoo-Roozch)

expensive ............................................................ (Thaa-Meen)

extended family ...................................................... (aa-Ee-La)

eyeglasses .......................................................... (NaaTh-Thaa-Ra)

fall (the) ............................................................... (Fa-Laa-Fel)

family ................................................................. (Oos-Ra)

fast ................................................................. (Weh-Reer)

father ................................................................. (Weh-Lid)

fax ................................................................. (Faaks)

February ............................................................ (FeH-Bry-Yar)

fifteen ............................................................... ('Ah-Shar)

fifty ................................................................. (Hahm-Seen)

film, movie .......................................................... (Feelm)

first floor ............................................................. (Ah-Ow-Wel)

fish ................................................................. (Soa-Makk)

fish market ........................................................... (Sook)

five ................................................................. (Hahm-Soo-Meen)

five hundred .......................................................... (Hahm-Soo-Meen)

flight ............................................................... (Ta-Ya-Raan)

flower ............................................................... (Zah-Ra)

flower shop .......................................................... (Ah-Zhoo-Hool)

garage ............................................................... (Ma-Raab)

garden .............................................................. (Ha-Dee-Qa)

gas station .......................................................... (Al-Ben-Zeen)

gentlemen ............................................................ (Ah-Ree-Zhel)

gift store ............................................................. (Al-Ha-Dair-Yaa)

give me ............................................................. (Ah-Tee-Nee)

glass ............................................................... (Kess)

gloves ............................................................... (Hoof-Fez)

go ($) ................................................................. (Eed-Ha-Bee)

go! ($) ................................................................. (Eed-Ha-Hab)

good ................................................................. (Zhy-Yed)

good evening ....................................................... (Al-Hair)

good luck ............................................................ (Ny-Yeed)

good morning ....................................................... (Al-Hair)

good night .......................................................... (Hair)

goodbye ............................................................ (Ah-Sa-Laa-Ma)

grandfather .......................................................... (Zhed)

grandmother ........................................................ (Zhed-Dea)

grape ............................................................... (Ry-Nahb)

green ............................................................... (Rah-Maa-Dee)

grocery store / greengrocer ...................................... (Dook-Ken)

ground floor ........................................................ (Al-Ar-Dec)

guesthouse .......................................................... (Ah-Doo-Yoof)

Gulf (the) ........................................................... (Al-Ha-Leesh)
I leave, depart........................ (oo-raa-dee-roo)
I live...................................... (es-koo-noo)
I need....................................... (ee-la)(alH-teh-zoo)
I pack........................................ (ahH-zee-moo)
I pay for.................................... (theh-men)(ahH-fa-oo)
I phone...................................... (be)(ahH-ta-ssee-loo)
I read.......................................... (akH-ra-oo)
I repeat...................................... (oor-ee-do)
I reserve..................................... (ahH-zhee-zoo)
I say........................................... (ahH-qoo-loo)
I see............................................ (ahH-ra)
I sell........................................... (ahH-be-oo)
I send.......................................... (oor-ee-loo)
I sleep........................................ (ahH-naa-moo)
I speak........................................ (ahH-ta-kel-la-moo)
I stay........................................... (ahb-qa)
I study......................................... (ahH-droo-soo)
I travel....................................... (oo-seh-fee-roo)
I understand................................. (ahH-ha-moo)
I visit.......................................... (ahH-zoo-roo)
I want.......................................... (oor-ee-do)
I wash.......................................... (ahH-see-loo)
I work.......................................... (ahH-ma-loo)
I write........................................ (ahH-too-boo)
ice cream................................... (boo-Da) (kreeem)(ice)
important...................................... (moo-him)
in................................................ (fee)
in Arabic....................................... (bil-r-ra-be-ya)
(in the Arabic)
in English....................................... (bil-een-zhee-ze-ya)
in front of...................................... (ahH-naa-ma) (ha)
information office........................ (al-ir-nheh-doat) (maHk-tahb)
international................................. (raa-la-me)
into............................................ (ee-la) / (daak-he-la)
Iraq.............................................. (al-ee-raaq)
it (he).......................................... (he-ah)
it (he).......................................... (hoo-wo)
Italian........................................ (al-ee-Tee-lee-ya)
jacket / blazer............................... (soot-ra)
jam............................................... (moo-rah-ba)
January....................................... (ya-ny-yar)
jeans... (sheens)  "джинсы"

jewelry... (moo-zha-o-ret) مجوهرات

jewelry store... (al-moo-zha-o-ret/mahht-zhar) مَجْوَرَهُاتُ الْمَلْفَأةِ

Jordan... (al-oor-doon) الأُرُوَّدُن

juice... (ra-seeer) عصير

July... (yoo-lee-yoo) يوليو

June... (yoo-nee-yoo) يونيو

just a minute... (laH-Dha) لَمْ دَهَا

key... (mif-tair) مفتاح

keys... (mif-tair) مفتاح

kilo... (kee-loo) كيلو

knife... (sik-keen) سكين

Kuwait... (al-koo-wait) الكويت

L

ladies... (ah-nee-seh) النساء

lamb... (ha-roof) خروف

lamp... (miss-baaH) مصباح

large, old... (ka-beer) كبير
lady... (mahs-beh-na) نِسْبَة

lavatory (the)... (al-meer-HaaD) المرحاض

leather goods... جلد

Lebanon... (loob-naan) لبنان

left... (ya-saar) يسار

left-luggage office... (al-moo-seh-fee-rten) مكتِّب خروج المسافرين

letter... (ree-saa-la) رسالة

Libya... (leeb-yaa) ليبيا

light snacks... (ha-feef) أكل خفيف

lighting... (al-hahT) الخُطَم

linens... (kee-lah-nee) أغطية

lingerie... (lee-tair) ملابس ناخبة

liter... (lee-tair) ليتر

living room... (L-zhoo-loos) بيت العَلَوْس

long, tall... (Ta-weep) طويل

luggage cart / trolley... (ah-ra-ba) غزيرة

lunch... (al-reed) الغداء

map... (ha-ree-Ta) خريطة

March... (maaars) مَارِس

market... (sook) سوق

May... (may) مايو

meal... (wehsh-ba) وجبة

meat... (laHm) لحم

men's clothing... (nay-xis-al-raj) ملابس الرجال

dinner... (L-ah-kel) (la-ee-Ha) لَحْقَةُ الأَكْلِ

Middle East (the)... (al-ow-sahT) (ah-shark) الشرق الأوسط

milk... (Ha-lee) حليب

minaret... (ssao-maht) منوبة

minus... (ee-la) النِّفَق

minute... (da-gaa-qa) دقيقة

mirror... (mir-et) مرآة

mom... أم

Monday... (ah-tihym) الاثنين

money... (foo-loo) مالي

months (the)... (ah-shoo-hoor) الشُّهُور

more... (akh-thar) أكثر

morning (the)... (ah-ssa-baaH) الصَّبح

mornings in the morning... (ssa-baa-Hahn) صحناء

Morocco... (al-ma-greb) المغرب

mosque... (zaa-mehh) جامع / (mahs-shid) مسجد

mother... (wee-lee-da) والدة

motorcycle... (mek-ree-ah) (dar-raa-cha) دراجة نارية

Mr... (sy-yeed) سيد

Mrs... (sy-yeed) سيدة

museum... (maht-Hahf) متحف

musical instruments... آلات موسيقية

Muslim (♂)... (moos-lee-ma) مسلم

Muslim (♀)... (moos-lee-lim) مسلمة

my name (is)... (ees-me) أسمى

name... (eesm) اسم

napkin, handkerchief... (min-deel) منديل

new... (sha-deed) جديد

newspaper... (ssa-He-fa) جريدة / (sha-ree-da) صحيفة

newspaper kiosk... (al-zha-ma-ii) (ma-Hahl) خانَةُ الكُiosk

next to... (be-shoo-nee-be) بجانب

nice to meet you... (ta-shar-rahf-naa) فخَّرَتَاكِ

night (the)... (ak-lail) ليل

dinner... (tis'hak) تِسْكَاح

nineteen... (ah-shar) تسعة عشر

nine... (tis'oon) تسُعين
Saudi Arabia

school (al-ma'mar)

sea (al-ghar)

second (number) (ah-thaa-nee)

second floor (ah-thaa-nee)

September (seb-tem-bra)

service charge (al-kid-ma)

seven (sahb'a)

seventeen (ah-shar)

she, it (heah)

shirt/T-shirt (qa-meees)

shopping center (mar-ka-see)

shorts (qa-seeer)

shower (raksh-shair)

sink/washstand (meer-sahl)

sister (aht)

six (taab-teh)

sixteen (ah-saa-dee-sah)

sixty (seet-toon)

size (qee-yes)

skirt (tahn-noor)

slow (be-snoor)

slowly (be-booT)

small (as-sa-greeer)

small street (za-na-qa)

snowy (mooth-leex)

soap (as-sa-boon)

socks (as-ha-wear-in)

sofa (ka-na-ba)

son (aib)

soup (hoor-ba)

souvenir (al-thaa-kar)

south (al-zah-noob)

Spanish (al-ees-baa-nee-yah)

spoon (mil'a-qa)

spring (ar-rah-bee-yah)

stamp (Taa-bah)

stationery (nee-teh)

steamed (moo-bahk-ka-ra)

stop (req)

stores (al-maa-Ha-laat)

towel (ah-la)

street (big) (sheh-re)

study (al-maak-ta)

Sudan (ah-soo-daahn)

suit (heed-la)

suitcase (Ha-tee-ba)

summer (ah-si-sif)

Sunday (ah-ah-Haah)

sunglasses (shem-see-yah)

table (Taa-wa-lah)

tailor (hy-yaa-Ta)

tailor (hy-yaa-t)

tall, long (Ta-weel)

taxi (taak-seen)

tea (aht)

telephone (leh-lee-foon)

telephone hook (ah-lee-foon)

television (eh-ke-fiz)

ten (Qa-ha raat)

tennis shoes (ree-yaa-Da)

tent (hy-ma)

thank you (aht)

thank you very much (shoo-rah)

there is/there are (hoo-na-kah)

these, this (ah)

they (oom)

things (eh-shee)

third (number) (ah-thaa-leeth)

third (time) (ah-thoo-loot)

thirteen (ah-shar)

thirty (tha-laa-tho)

this (ah)

this fits (qee-yeh-sook)

Syria (foo-thaa-ra)

T

table (Taa-wa-lah)

tailor (hy-yaa-Ta)

tailor (hy-yaa-t)

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third (number) (ah-thaa-leeth)

third (time) (ah-thoo-loot)

thirteen (ah-shar)

thirty (tha-laa-tho)

this (ah)

this fits (qee-yeh-sook)
thousand (one) ........................................ (alif)
three .................................................... (tha-la-tha)
three hundred ........................................ (tha-la-tho-me-ya)
Thursday .............................................. (al-ha-mes)
ticket .................................................... (teth-kee-ra)
tie ........................................................ (raab-Ta)
timetables (the) ..................................... (ah-tao-geet)
to ........................................................ (ee-la)
to enter ............................................... (dahk-ka-la)
to exit .................................................. (ha-ru-ha)
tobacco .................................................. (saj-jar)
today, the day ....................................... (al-yoom)
toilet .................................................... (hahm-maan)
token ..................................................... (noo-good-qart)
tomatoes .............................................. (Ta-ma-Tem)
tomorrow ............................................... (reh-dahn)
tools ...................................................... (waaz-daat)
toothbrush ............................................ (food-keht)
toothpaste ............................................. (al-es-naa-n)
tourist ................................................... (saa-ee-Ha)
tourist (f) ............................................. (saas-e-H)
towels ................................................... (foo-ah-T)
trail ........................................................ (gee-Taar)
train station ......................................... (al-kee-Taar)
travel, trip ........................................... (soo-fer)
travel agency ......................................... (sa-far)
traveler .................................................. (moo-seh-fer)
traveler’s checks ..................................... (soo-fer)
trouser / jeans / shorts ................................ (seer-wel)
Tuesday .................................................. (ah-thoo-la-tha)
Tunisia .................................................... (too-noos)
twelve ................................................... (ah-shaar)
twenty .................................................... (aysh-room / aysh-rem)
two ........................................................ (ith-naayn)

U / V

U.S.A. (the) ............................................ (ahm-ree-kaa)
unbeam ............................................... (me-Thahl-lah)
uncle ..................................................... (ahm)
under .................................................... (thaa-ta)
underclothing ....................................... (daak-ke-lee-yaa)
university ............................................. (zhaa-me-ak)
upstairs (the) ....................................... (al-ruh-oo-ee)

very ..................................................... (shid-dahn)

V

village .................................................. (qar-yaa)

W

waiter (oh)! .......................................... (ee-yed)
waitress (oh)! ........................................ (ee-yeh-da)
wallet ................................................... (mekh-fa-tha)
wastepaper basket .................................. (sahl-la)
water ..................................................... (maa)
we ........................................................ (naa-H-noo)
we have ............................................... (rin-da-naa)
we want ............................................... (noo-ree-da)
weather (the) ....................................... (al-zhai)
Wednesday .......................................... (al-ar-ba-a)
week (the) ............................................ (al-oos-boo)
west ..................................................... (al-gre-b)
what ..................................................... (may-daan)
what ..................................................... (maa)

What is your name? ................................ (ees-mook)
What time is it? .................................... (ah-saa-ra)
when .................................................... (rin-da-maan)
when (in questions) ............................... (mekh-ta)
where ................................................... (eye-na)
which .................................................... (eye-yoo)
white ..................................................... (akh-be-yah-D)
who ....................................................... (men)
why ....................................................... (lee-may-daan)
wind ..................................................... (ree-yaa)
window ................................................ (neh-feh-daan)
winter (the) .......................................... (ak-shoe-ta)
with ...................................................... (mar)
without ................................................ (be-doon)

women’s clothing ................................. (ka-lee-ma)

write out! (f) ......................................... (ekk-toob)

Y

year (the) ............................................... (ah-seh-naa)
yellow ................................................... (ahs-s-fah)
Yemen ................................................... (al-yeh-maan)
yes ....................................................... (na-am)
yesterday ............................................. (ahma)
you (f) .................................................. (n-ta)
you (m) ................................................ (n-te)
you all ................................................. (ahm-toom)
you’re welcome .................................... (ahf-waah)
young ..................................................... (ssa-greer)

zero ...................................................... (sif-fur)
This Beverage Guide is intended to explain the variety of beverages available to you while traveling. It is by no means complete. Some of the experimenting has been left up to you, but this should get you started.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hot Beverages</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>قهوة</td>
<td>(Qa‘a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee with cream</td>
<td>قهوة مع كريم</td>
<td>(Qa‘a ‘ila al-kreem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black coffee</td>
<td>قهوة سوداء</td>
<td>(Qa‘a ‘ila al-sudaa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish coffee</td>
<td>قهوة تركية</td>
<td>(Qa‘a ‘ila al-turkiyya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espresso</td>
<td>قهوة مُعَصَّرة</td>
<td>(Qa‘a ‘ila al-mu‘ssarra)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cold Beverages</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mineral water</td>
<td>ماء طبيعي</td>
<td>(Ma‘a ‘il-bay‘ii)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda water</td>
<td>ماء غازي</td>
<td>(Ma‘a ‘al-ga‘a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemonade</td>
<td>عصير ليمون</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-liman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>خليب</td>
<td>(Xlib)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orange juice</td>
<td>عصير برتقال</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-burtakall)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apple juice</td>
<td>عصير تفاح</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-tfe‘ah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prune juice</td>
<td>عصير برتقوق</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-burtqog)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricot juice</td>
<td>عصير مشمش</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-mashmash)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach juice</td>
<td>عصير خوخ</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-khuxx)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomato juice</td>
<td>عصير طماطم</td>
<td>(Ra‘ses ‘al-tamatom)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can buy a glass of freshly-squeezed juice from street vendors. It’s delicious!

- Orange juice
- Apple juice
- Prune juice
- Apricot juice
- Peach juice
- Tomato juice

The coffee house is an institution! Sit outside at one of the sidewalk cafes and sample one of the many varieties of coffee.
Specialties

hummus
tehina
stuffed vine leaves
couscous
falafel
bastilla
tagine
mixed pistachios with peanuts, butter and sugar
crepes
baba ganoush
dates stuffed with nuts, served with cold milk

zucchini
carrots
potatoes
green peas
peppers
cucumber
tomatoes
eggplant
green beans
onions
parsley
garlic

chicken
quail
turkey
goose
pigeon
chicken with lemon and olives

braewat
ice-cream
fekkas
sweets
fruit salad
fruit cake
baklava

jam
butter
honey
salt
pepper
vinegar
oil
ketchup
cheese
olives
olive oil
almonds
cake
fresh nuts
dried nuts
sandwich
pancakes
raisins
french fries
popcorn
rice
sugar
mint
chamomile
steamed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هي</td>
<td>hanna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>انتم</td>
<td>hamm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نحن</td>
<td>ah-nah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>hoo-wa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هم</td>
<td>he-ah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنتي</td>
<td>hoom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنتي</td>
<td>n-teh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>n-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>naH-noo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>ah-ta-kel-moo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>ah-ta-rahl-la-moo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>ahf-ha-moo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>ah-ta-kel-la-moo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>oor-ee-do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>an-ta-moo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>afeh-mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>an-takl-mu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>you (♀)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I buy</td>
<td>you (♂)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I repeat</td>
<td>I learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>es-koo-noo</td>
<td>ah-ssee-loo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
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<tr>
<td>أسكن</td>
<td>أصلُ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ah-ra</th>
<th>ah-qoo-loo</th>
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<tr>
<td>أرى</td>
<td>أقولُ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ee-la</th>
<th>ahd-ha-boo</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أذهب إلى</td>
<td>أبقى</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>aa-koo-loo</th>
<th>ahsh-ra-boo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أكل</td>
<td>أشربُ</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>oo-ree-do</th>
<th>ee-la</th>
<th>aH-teh-zhoo</th>
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<tr>
<td>أريدُ</td>
<td>أحتاجُ إلى</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ees-me</th>
<th>lee</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اسمي...</td>
<td>لي</td>
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</table>
I arrive

I live

I say

I see

I stay

I go to

I drink

I eat

I need

I want

I have...

my name is...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-be-roo)</th>
<th>(oor-see-loo)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَبِيعُ</td>
<td>أَرْسِلُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-naa-moo)</td>
<td>(be) (aht-ta-ssee-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنَامُ</td>
<td>أَنْصَلُ بِ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-Tee-nee)</td>
<td>(ahk-too-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أُعْطِينِي</td>
<td>أَكْتَبْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-zhee-oo)</td>
<td>(theh-men) (ahd-fa-roo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَجِيءٌ</td>
<td>أَدْفَعُ تَمَنٌ ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-ree-foo)</td>
<td>(ah-soo-qoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَعْرَفُ</td>
<td>أَسْوَقُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahq-ra-oo)</td>
<td>(oo-seh-fee-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أُقْرَأْ</td>
<td>أُسَافِرُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I send</td>
<td>I sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I phone</td>
<td>I sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I write</td>
<td>give me ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pay for ...</td>
<td>I come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I drive</td>
<td>I know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I travel</td>
<td>I read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahn)</td>
<td>(ahs-ta-Tee-roo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>أَسْتَطِيعَ أَنْ</td>
<td>أَغَادِرْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahd-hoo-loo)</td>
<td>(hoo-naa-ka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَدْخَلْ</td>
<td>هَنَاكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(aH-zee-moo)</td>
<td>(rin-dee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَحْزَمُ</td>
<td>عِنْدِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahf-wahn)</td>
<td>(aH-zhee-zoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَفْوَاً</td>
<td>أَحْيَزْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-droo-soo)</td>
<td>(ar-see-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَدْرِسُ</td>
<td>أَغْسِلْ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahn)</td>
<td>(yeh-zhee-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَجِبُ أَنْ</td>
<td>يَأْخُذْ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I leave
there is / there are
I have
I reserve
I wash
it takes
I can
I enter
I pack
you're welcome
I study
it must be (that) . . .
hello How are you?
excuse me / I'm sorry please
today I visit
yesterday tomorrow

Do you have . . . ? How much does this cost?
big/old - small/young open - closed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(sseH-He)</th>
<th>(ma-reeD)</th>
<th>(zhy-yed)</th>
<th>(Dy-eef)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَريض - صَحي</td>
<td>ضَعيف - جَيِد</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Har)</td>
<td>(bear-id)</td>
<td>(qa-sseer)</td>
<td>(Ta-weel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَارِد - حَارِ</td>
<td>طَويل - قَصير</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahf-ah-loo)</td>
<td>(fao-ga)</td>
<td>(taH-ta)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَفْعَلُ</td>
<td>تَحْتَ - فَوقَ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-saar)</td>
<td>(ya-meen)</td>
<td>(sa-reer)</td>
<td>(ba-Tee')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَمِين - يَسِير</td>
<td>بَطِيء - سَريع</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-rool-we)</td>
<td>(ah-Taa-bakq)</td>
<td>(tha-meen)</td>
<td>(ra-keess)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الطَّابِق العُلَوي -</td>
<td>رَخْيَص - ثَمِين</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الَّيابَق السُفلي</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-soo-flee)</td>
<td>(ah-Taa-bakq)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ruh-nee)</td>
<td>(fa-geer)</td>
<td>(ka-thee-rahn)</td>
<td>(qa-lee-lahn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَقير - غَني</td>
<td>قَليلاً - كَثيراً</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>Negative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good - bad</td>
<td>healthy - sick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short - long / tall</td>
<td>hot - cold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over - under</td>
<td>I do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slow - fast</td>
<td>left - right</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>expensive - inexpensive</td>
<td>upstairs - downstairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a lot - a little</td>
<td>rich - poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now that you've finished...

Congratulations!

You've done it!
You've completed all the steps, stuck your labels, flash your cards and cut out your menu guide. Do you realize how far you've come and how much you've learned?

You can now confidently
- ask questions,
- understand directions,
- make reservations,
- order food and
- shop anywhere.

And you can do it all in a foreign language! You can now go anywhere — from a large cosmopolitan restaurant to a small, out-of-the-way village where no one speaks English. Your experiences will be much more enjoyable and worry-free now that you speak the language.

Yes, learning a foreign language can be fun.

Kristine Kershul

Send us this order form with your check, money order or credit card details. If paying by credit card, you may fax your order to (206) 284-3669 or call us toll-free at (800) 488-5068. All prices are in US dollars and are subject to change without notice.

* What about shipping costs?

STANDARD DELIVERY per address:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTY.</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

- If your order total is $20.00 or less, add $5.00.
- If your order total is $20.01-40.00, add $6.00.
- If your order total is $40.01-60.00, add $7.00.
- If your order total is $60.01-80.00, add $8.00.
- If your order total is $80.01-100.00, add $9.00.

If your order total is $100.01 or more, please call for charges.

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- Use the CDs in combination with the companion book, and maximize your progress as you see AND hear the language.
- Listen to native speakers and practice right along with them.
- Suitable for the classroom, the homeschooler, as well as business and leisure travelers.
- The CDs in the *10 minutes a day* AUDIO may also be purchased separately from the *10 minutes a day* books.

These handy *Language Maps* provide the essential words and phrases to cover the basics for any trip.

- Over 1,000 essential words and phrases divided into convenient categories.
- Laminated, folding design allows for quicker reference while resisting spills, tearing, and damage from frequent use.
- Durable, to hold up to being sat on, dropped, and stuffed into backpacks, pockets, and purses.
- An absolute must for anyone traveling abroad or studying at home.

For a list of available languages and ordering information, please see the order form on the previous page.
About the Author

Kristine K. Kershul brings her experience as both a teacher and a world traveler to the 10 minutes a day® Series and the Language Map® Series.

As a teacher, she avoids the biggest problems and frustrations which students generally encounter in learning foreign languages. As a seasoned traveler who has traversed the globe and lived abroad for several years, she knows what travelers need to be able to say.

She has combined her varied experiences into the very successful 10 minutes a day® Series and the Language Map® Series, so students of all ages can easily learn to speak a foreign language, avoid errors and have a pleasant trip. Both Series capture the spirit of their author: fun, innovative and effective.
Included in this book are these effective study aids to help you learn your new language:

**Flash Cards**
Cut these out and whenever you have a free moment, flip through them to review the vocabulary introduced in this book.

**Sticky Labels**
Label over 150 items in your home, classroom or office. Every time you see these sticky labels you will be learning your new language without any extra time or effort.

**Games & Quizzes**
Each Step has its own special element of fun – word games, crossword puzzles and much more.

**Plus, it's practical, fast, easy ... and it works!**

---

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