ARABIC
in 10 minutes a day

A complete language-learning kit!

Bilingual Books, Inc.
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.

Contents

Alphabet, Pronunciation Guide .............. 3
Key Question Words .......................... 5
Look Around You in Your Home ............. 9
Numbers ....................................... 12
Colors .......................................... 15
Sticky Labels ................................... 17
Money and More Numbers ..................... 19
Days of the Week, Greetings ................. 22
Months, Seasons, Temperatures ............... 28
Family, Home, Religion ....................... 31
A Few Verbs ................................... 39
What Time Is It? ............................... 46
Directions, Finding Places ..................... 52
Upstairs, Downstairs ........................... 56
Post Office, Mail ............................... 63
Traffic Signs, Conversion Tables .............. 67
Paying Bills .................................... 69
Traveling, Getting Around ...................... 76
Dining, Menu .................................. 86
Telephone ...................................... 93
Transportation .................................. 96
Shopping ........................................ 99
Packing, Getting Ready to Go ................. 102
Glossary ........................................ 108
Beverage and Menu Guides .................... 116
Flash Cards ..................................... 119
Can you say this?

(hek-daa) (maa)
ما هذا؟
this what (is)

(kee-taab) (hek-daa)
هذا كتاب.
(a) book this (is)

(al-kee-taab) (oo-ree-do)
أريد الكتاب.
the book I want

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 (hek-daa) (maa) “ما هذا؟” and, upon learning what it is, you can order it with (hek-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 (m) and (f).
- 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.

Some abbreviations:
- a marker doubling (lengthening) the sound of the letter
- pronounced “ah” except when linked to the next word and pronounced “t”
- a special ending with the pronunciation “ahn” the combination of $\gamma = 1 + \gamma$

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 Final</th>
<th>Arabic Medial</th>
<th>Arabic Initial</th>
<th>Arabic Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah / eh / aa</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>١</td>
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<td>t</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>th (as in think)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>zh / j</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>١</td>
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<td>H °</td>
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<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h / hk / kh *</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
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<td>th (as in this) / d</td>
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<td>r (rolled)</td>
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<td>sh</td>
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<tr>
<td>sh (strong)</td>
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<td>D (emphatic d)</td>
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<td>T (emphatic t)</td>
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<td>Th (emphatic th)</td>
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<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>' / almost an &quot;r&quot; sound</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>٣</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh / gr / r °</td>
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<td>f</td>
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<td>q / k °</td>
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<td>k</td>
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<tr>
<td>w / oo (as in boot)</td>
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<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>ee / y (as in yes)</td>
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<tr>
<td>varies *</td>
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<td>١</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

° 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 look
° glottal stop, like the pause in ah-ok
° sound you make when you gargle
° hoot 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 الأردن Jordan or المغرب ← مصر Egypt or موريتانيا Mauritania ← the very first thing you will need to do is ask questions — "Where is the bus stop?" "Where can I exchange money?" "Where is the lavatory?" "Where is a restaurant?" "Where is a taxi?" "Where is a good hotel?" "Where is 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 surprise (or shock!) arrives. Take a few minutes to study and practice saying the eight key question words listed below. Then cover the Arabic كُلْمَة ← and fill in each of the blanks with the matching Arabic word.

WHERE = (eye-na) أيَّن

WHAT = (may-da) مَا/ ماً

WHO = (min) مَن

WHEN = (meh-ta) مِتَى

HOW = (bay-fa) كِيِف

WHY = (lee-may-da) لِمَّا

HOW MANY = (kem) كُم

HOW MUCH (price) = (be-kem) يُكَم
Now test yourself to see if you really can keep these words straight in your mind. Draw lines between the Arabic and the English equivalents below.

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

Examine the following questions containing these words. Practice the sentences out loud then practice by copying in the blanks underneath each question.

- "will be your most used question. Say each of the following 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>دَرْسَ (da-ra-sa)</th>
<th>دَرْسَ (da-ra-sa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دَرْسَ (da-ra-sa)</td>
<td>دَرْسَ (da-ra-sa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دَرْسَ (da-ra-sa)</td>
<td>دَرْسَ (da-ra-sa)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 doesn’t change, so you should always be able to recognize it. You will be understood whether you say يَنْتُك or the bank. Learn to look and listen for the core of the word, and remember to read from right to left — 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 and play with the new sounds, speak slowly and have fun.

teacher (جل) ........ (moo-dar-ree) ................ مَدْرَسَة

teacher (جل) ........ (moo-dar-ree-sa) ................ مَدْرَسَة

studying ........ (dee-raa-sa) ................ پرَاْسَة
Before you proceed with the 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:

- (mar) مصباح / مصباح
- (ka-aa-ba) (ah-ree-ka) أريكة / كنبة
- (koo-see) كرسي
- (sahsh-cheh-da) سجادة
- (roor-fa) غرفة
- (ah-r-ra-be-yu) غرفة
- (al-ka-lee-ma) الكلمة

After practicing these words out loud, write them in the blanks below on the next page:

Now open your wallet to the sticky labels on page 17 and later on page 35. Peel off the first 11 labels and proceed around your room labeling these items in your home. This will help to increase your word power easily. Don’t forget to say the word as you attach each label. Now ask yourself, “أين الصورة?” and point at it while you answer,

Continue on down the list above until you feel comfortable with these new words.
While learning these new words let's not forget:

- سَبَارَة (sy-gaa-ra) 
  - Arabic: سَبَارَة (sy-gaa-ra) 
  - English: car

- نَارِيَة (neh-ree-yaa) 
  - Arabic: نَارِيَة (neh-ree-yaa) 
  - English: motorcycle

- تَرَاجَة (dar-raa-zha) 
  - Arabic: تَرَاجَة (dar-raa-zha) 
  - English: bicycle

- كُتْبَة (kee-taa-ba) 
  - Arabic: كُتْبَة (kee-taa-ba) 
  - English: writing

- كَاتَب (kaa-teeb) 
  - Arabic: كَاتَب (kaa-teeb) 
  - English: writer

- كَاتِبَة (kaa-tee-ba) 
  - Arabic: كَاتِبَة (kaa-tee-ba) 
  - English: female writer
Feel off the next set of labels and wander through your learning these new words.

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

Practice by asking yourself, “the house” and reply, “the garden”

or “the house” to translate (tar-zha-ma)
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) and (r) and so on.
Use the numbers on a daily basis. Count to yourself when you brush your teeth, exercise or commute to work. Fill in the blanks below according to the given numbers in parentheses. Now is also a good time to learn two very important phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(fah-D-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fah-D-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(kem)</td>
<td>how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(min)</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nou-ree-do)</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>I want</td>
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<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>please</td>
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<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>I want</td>
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<td>(fahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>I want</td>
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<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hahD-lahk) (noo-ree-do)</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Tahb-be)</td>
<td>to remedy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Tehb)</td>
<td>medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Tehb-be)</td>
<td>medical</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now see if you can translate the following thoughts 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 the same in Jordan as they are in America — they just have different.

The colors:
- أحمر (red)
- أصفر (yellow)
- أزرق (blue)
- لون (green)
- أسود (black)
- بني (brown)
- رمادي (gray)
- أحمر (red)
- ملون (colorful)

Peel off the next group of labels and proceed to label the colors in your home:

- طبيب (doctor)
- طبية (medical practice)
- طب (medical science)
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: ع ي ت م Notice how they change at the end of a word as well as internally and at the beginning.

(keh-daa) هـ (here)
(keh-da-he) هذ (there)
(laak-see) ناكسي (tax)
(meh-ta) متي (when)
(meh-dee-na) مدينه (city)
(nar) ن (in)
(sy-yaa-ra) (ka-lee-ma) كلمه (a word)
(al-baank) المب (the back)
(al-rra-hee-pe) أعمل (I work)
(ah-nee-loo) عمي (I see)
(lao-weh-na) لون (color)
(laun) لون (color)
(moo-lao-weh-net) ملونات (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 5/5. It is important that you can count to 
without looking at the book. Let's learn the larger numbers now. After practicing aloud numbers 1 through 100 below, write in the blanks provided. Again, notice the similarities between such as (4. and ٤).

أَرْبَعِةُ عَشْر (٤) أَرْبَعُون (٤)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عشيرة</td>
<td>غُمِّرُة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عشرون / عشرين</td>
<td>عشرون / عشرين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثلاثون</td>
<td>ثلاثون</td>
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<tr>
<td>أربعون</td>
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<tr>
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<td>خمسون</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Say them out loud over _ هُمْنة_ and _ فِي_ then write them out twice as many times!

Aً愤怒

للمراجعة (نا-ثَار) نظير (نا-ثَار)

منظار (مَنْثَار)، (منظار)

to view ... (نا-ثَار) نظير (نا-ثَار)

binoculars / microscope ... (مَنْثَار)، (منظار)
Depending upon whether your travels take you to مراو (Morocco), مصر (Egypt), or الأردن (Jordan), you will encounter a variety of currencies. Let's learn the various kinds of قطع نقدية and فلوس.

Always be sure to practice each كلمة out loud. You might want to exchange some money الآن so that you can familiarize yourself with the various فلوس.

In مصر (Egypt):

- 10 pounds
- 50 pounds

In مراو (Morocco):

- 20 dirhams
- 50 dirhams

In الأردن (Jordan):

- 10 dinars
- 50 dinars

eyeglasses ....... (ناث ثاو را)
view ......... (مان ثار)
theory ....... (نا ثار رة)
Review: 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 on this page.

The answers are at the bottom of the page.

(25 = 5 and 20)

(47 = 7 and 40)

(84 = 4 and 80)

(51 = 1 and 50)

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 - دَهْرَمَات.

Answer the following questions based on the numbers in parentheses.

(1/10)

(1/8)

(9/9)

(5/5)
Learn the days of the week by writing them in above and then move on to the parts to each day.

الليل: the night
المساء: the evening
الزمن: the afternoon
الصباح: the morning

طيار - طائر: (Taa-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
طيار - طائر: (Taa-ee-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
طيار - طائر: (Taa-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
طيار - طائر: (Taa-ee-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
طيار - طائر: (Taa-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
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طيار - طائر: (Taa-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
طيار - طائر: (Taa-ee-ra) - (Ty-yaar)
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 “مساء” (masa'a) or “صباحاً” (shaba'ah). The same applies to “in the evening.” Fill in the following blanks and then check your answers at the bottom of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>in the evening</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday afternoon</td>
<td>tomorrow morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tomorrow afternoon</td>
<td>tomorrow evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

الأجوبة:

- غداً صباحاً في المساء (in the evening)
- غداً مساءً (in the evening)
- غداً بعده الظهر
- الخمسية بعد الظهر
- الخمسية بعده الظهر
- الأخ

a. b. c. d. e. f.
Knowing the parts of العربية will help you to learn the various greetings below.

Practice these every day until your trip.

Take the next أربعة labels  و stick them on the appropriate things in your house. Make sure you attach them to the correct items, as they are only بالغربية for "صباح الخير"  or "مساء الخير".

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

Is your house  يقع?  نعم  or  لا  Is your desk أسود?  نعم  or  لا

Is your favorite color أصفر?  نعم  or  لا

Do you own a دراجة?  نعم  or  لا

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

TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOWN</th>
<th>ACROSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48.</td>
<td>غرفه النوم.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>بيت الأكل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>غرفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>سرير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53.</td>
<td>بحث</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26.</td>
<td>رحلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54.</td>
<td>نتطلع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27.</td>
<td>منصب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.</td>
<td>دور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>في</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>دراجة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37.</td>
<td>وشاح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39.</td>
<td>صندوق البريد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44.</td>
<td>مشرين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.</td>
<td>قبل</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.  اسم

5.  خمسة

6.  قصيدتين

7.  صوت

8.  في

9.  كيف حالك

16.  سامة

17.  مركز

18.  مصر

19.  كلمات
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 (?)
10. green
13. Arabic
15. thirty
18. mailbox
20. restaurant
21. good night
22. or
24. room
26. car
27. day
28. door
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to interrupt</td>
<td>وُخَّطَرُتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to defer</td>
<td>وُخَّطَرُتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unemployed (m)</td>
<td>مَرَاضَ مَكَّانُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unemployed (f)</td>
<td>مَرَاضَ مَكَّانُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(be-zhaa-nee-be)  (ah-maa-ma)  (flee)

(prepositions)  حَيْثَ    (in front of)  (in front of)

(min)  من  

(see-la)  إلى 

(wa-raa-ak)  خلفا  

(ah-maa-ma)  أمام    (in front of)

(taf-ta)  تحت  تحت  تحت    

(faa-qaa)  فوق  

(daak-jea-la)  داخل    (into)

(haa-reh-zhaa)  خارج    

(by-na)  بين    (between)

(aah-sfah)  أسفل    

(mar)  مِن    (with)

(fee)  في    

(smakf-Ha)  صفحَة    (page)

(ka-les-maat)  كلمات    (words)
Do you recognize قبة الصخرة in the picture below? fill in each blank on the picture below مغطية the best possible one of these little words:

- فتحة the door
- النافورة 
- الجسر 
- المركب

vacation / sabbatical (raaT-la)
congestion / tardiness (lu-Teel)
broken down car . (raa-ruh-Ta-la/ru-yaa-ra)m
You have learned the days of the week, so now it is time to learn the months of the year and all the different kinds of weather. 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 yellow color blocks at the bottom of these pages. Try to learn them both.

When someone asks, "كيف الطقس اليوم؟" (ssakf-Ha) 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.
الجَوُّ لطيف في فبراير

الجَوُّ مُعَلَّج في يناير

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في فبراير

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في مارس

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في أبريل

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في مايو

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في يونيو

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في يوليو

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في أغسطس

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في سبتمبر

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في أكتوبر

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في نوفمبر

الجَوُّ مُمْطَر في ديسمبر

أيار ............... (ay-yaar) □

حزيران ............ (Ha-see-raan) □

تموز ................. (tahm-moos) □

آب .......................... (aab) □
At this point, it is a good idea to familiarize yourself with temperatures. Carefully study the thermometer because the temperature in 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.

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

son of paternal uncle .......... (ahm)(ibn) .......... أبن عم
son of paternal aunt .......... (ahm-ma)(ibn) .......... أبن عمة
son of maternal uncle .......... (khaal)(ibn) .......... أبن خال
son of maternal aunt .......... (khaa-la)(ibn) .......... أبن خالة
Let's learn how to identify the family name. Study the following examples carefully.

(al-akT-fs) the children

(bint) / bint daughter

(wh-lid) / wali father

(eem) / maa mother

(aht) / abt brother

(ahh) / abt father

(in) / wali mother

Now you ask —

(What is your name?)

And answer —

(My name is . . .

daughter of paternal uncle . . . . (ahm) / (ib-na)
daughter of maternal uncle . . . . (khaal) / (ib-na)
daughter of paternal aunt . . . . (ahm-ma) / (ib-na)
daughter of maternal aunt . . . . (khaal-ma) / (ib-na)
Answer these questions aloud.

(The-laa-sha) (fe) (al-ra-saeer) (al-ra-saeer) (eye-na)

غَيْرُ al-gayar

the refrigerator in the juice

(ak-Ha-aib)

أَيْنَ the milk

(al-maa)

أَيْنَ the water

(ak-soob-da) (eye-na)

أَيْنَ the butter

Open your book to the page (makh-bahk)

Now 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.

(Say-yedd) (Sa-far)
ستقر سعيد!
Have a good trip!
Whether you are in Algeria, Senegal or Lebanon, religion is very important in everyday life. A person's religion is usually one of the following:

- مسلم (مُسلم) Muslim
- مسيح (مَسيَح) Christian
- مسجد (مَسجد) mosque
- كنيسة (كَنيسة) church

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

انّا (انّا) we
نا (نا) I

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

البَيشاء - المَسجد الثَّانِي
Hassan II Mosque

الْيَمِينِ"، الْجَزَائرِ، لِبْنَانِ، عَمَن

شُيُبُّتُمُ "الْيَمِينِ"، الْجَزَائرِ، لِبْنَانِ، عَمَن

The pounding of his heart

الْيَمِينِ"، الْجَزَائرِ، لِبْنَانِ، عَمَن

The pounding of his heart

شُيُبُّتُمُ "الْيَمِينِ"، الْجَزَائرِ، لِبْنَانِ، عَمَن

The pounding of his heart

شُيُبُّتُمُ "الْيَمِينِ"، الْجَزَائرِ، لِبْنَانِ، عَمَن

The pounding of his heart
To negate any of these statements, simply add

After "أنا".

Drill all of these sentences again but with take a piece of paper. Our

from earlier had a reunion. Identify everyone below by writing the correct

each person’s name.
You have already used two very important phrases: 

\( \text{أَرِيد} \) \text{ and } \( \text{عَنْدِي} \). Although you might be able to get by only these, let's assume you want to do better. Let's start these key words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (f)</td>
<td>ءَتَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>أَنتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>أَنتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>هِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>أَنتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (m)</td>
<td>مَثَّ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: الْهُوَّ وَ الْهُمُّ can also mean “it.”

Set too hard, is it? Draw lines between the matching 

\( \text{إنْجِلْزِيَة} \) and 

\( \text{الْغُرُبَى} \) words below to see if you can keep these words straight in your mind.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (f)</td>
<td>ءَتَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>أَنتَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>أَنتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>she</td>
<td>هِيَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>أَنتُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you (m)</td>
<td>مَثَّ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

friend (f) ........ (ssaa-deeq) ............ صَدِيقَةٌ ☐
friend (m) ........ (ssaa-deeq) ............ صَدِيقَةٌ ☐
friend (f) ........ (ssaa-daaj-aqaa) ............ صَدِاقةٌ ☐
friend (m) ........ (ssaa-daaj-aqaa) ............ صَدِاقةٌ ☐
Write the verbs in the blanks after أنتَ have practiced saying them out loud many times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-fa-kel-la-moo)</th>
<th>I speak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ah-fa-ha-moo)</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-ka-ra-bo)</td>
<td>I drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-fa-ta)</td>
<td>I go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-rah-la-moo)</td>
<td>I learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-fa-ha-moo)</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-fa-kel-la-moo)</td>
<td>I speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-fa-ha-moo)</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

| (nah-fa-ha-moo) | نَفْهَمُونَا | we understand |
| (ee-la) (nah-fa-ha-bo) | نَذْهَبُونَا | we go |
| (ee-la) (ah-ta-kel-la-moo) | نَحْتَاجُونَا | we need |
| (nah-fa-ha-moo) | نَفْهَمُونَا | we understand |

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

---

| to begin ...........(beh-da-aa) ........... بدأ | ٰ | ٰ | ٰ |
| primitive ..........(be-dair-see) ........... بداية | ٰ | ٰ | ٰ |
| beginning ..........(be-dair-ya) ........... بداية | ٰ | ٰ | ٰ |
Next – the patterns for “you” (إ) and “you” (ي).

**Note:**  • Both patterns start with “ nonprofit “ta” or ٖ pronounced “too”  

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(takẖ-ha-me-na)</td>
<td>تَخِفَحُنَّا</td>
<td>you (إ) understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (takẖ-ha-be-na)</td>
<td>نَذَهْبُنَّا إِلَى</td>
<td>you (إ) go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (taH-teh-zeh-na)</td>
<td>تَحْتَاجُنَّ إِلَى</td>
<td>you (إ) need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ta-ta-kel-la-me-na)</td>
<td>تَكِلَّلُنَّا</td>
<td>you (إ) speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ta-ta-rahi-la-me-na)</td>
<td>تَرِكُلُنَّا</td>
<td>you (إ) drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ta-ta-rahli-la-me-na)</td>
<td>تَرَكُلُنَّا</td>
<td>you (إ) learn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(takẖ-ha-moo)</td>
<td>تَخِفَحُ مَعْ</td>
<td>he understands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (yakhd-ha-baa)</td>
<td>نَذَهْبُ إِلَى</td>
<td>he goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (yaH-teh-shoo)</td>
<td>تَحْتَاجُ إِلَى</td>
<td>he needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ta-kel-la-moo)</td>
<td>كِلَّلُ مَعْ</td>
<td>he speaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(yaksh-ra-baa)</td>
<td>شْرُبُ مَعْ</td>
<td>he drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ta-rahli-la-moo)</td>
<td>رَكُلُ مَعْ</td>
<td>he learns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

beginner ..... (moob-teh-dih)  
principles ..... (ma-baa-dih)  
elementary school. (ib-tee-dair-ee-ya)(mo-dru-kh)
Now for **أَنْتُمُ** and **هُمُ**. They are similar. Both end in the sound “oo-na.” Otherwise the “you all” pattern begins with **تُقْفُونَ** and the “they” pattern with **يُقْفُونَ**. That’s it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(yakf-ha-moo-na)</th>
<th>(takf-ha-moo-na)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>تُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
<td><strong>يُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all</td>
<td>you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-khd-ha-boo-na)</td>
<td>(takl-ha-boo-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>تُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
<td><strong>يُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all</td>
<td>you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(yaH-teh-zhoo-na)</td>
<td>(tieH-teh-zhoo-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>تُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
<td><strong>يُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all</td>
<td>you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ta-kel-la-moo-na)</td>
<td>(ta-ta-kel-la-moo-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>يُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
<td><strong>يُقْفُونَ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you all</td>
<td>you all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ksh-ra-boo-na)</td>
<td>(taksh-ra-boo-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** بشَرَيْوْنَ**</td>
<td>** بشَرَيْوْنَ**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they drink</td>
<td>they drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ta-raki-la-moo-na)</td>
<td>(ta-ta-raki-la-moo-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>يَعْقُلوُمَ</strong></td>
<td><strong>يَعْقُلوُمَ</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they learn</td>
<td>they learn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(as-koo-loo)</th>
<th>(as-hoo-see-loo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>أَكُلْ</strong></td>
<td><strong>أَسْافِر</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I eat</td>
<td>I travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-droo-soo)</td>
<td>(ah-rees-fou)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>أُدْرِسْ</strong></td>
<td><strong>أَرْسِل</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I study</td>
<td>I send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(es-koo-noo)</td>
<td>(ah-lee-noo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>أَسْكَنْ</strong></td>
<td><strong>أَعْرِف</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I live</td>
<td>I know</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

At the back of **هَذَا الكِتَابُ أَنتَ** will find twelve pages of flash cards to help you learn **هَذِه** new words. Cut them out; carry them in your briefcase, purse, pocket or knapsack; review them whenever you have a free moment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>عَدَدٌ</th>
<th>عَدَدٌ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عَدَدٌ</td>
<td>عَدَدٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَدَدٌ</td>
<td>عَدَدٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَدَدٌ</td>
<td>عَدَدٌ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ئِلَاء**: (rah-da-takn) (raa-da-takn) usually (raa-do-tahm)
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>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(al-r-r-ah-yu)</td>
<td>I understand</td>
<td>(ahf-ha-mo)</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-r-r-ah-yu)</td>
<td>you (I) understand</td>
<td>(ahf-ha-mo)</td>
<td>you (I) understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-r-r-ah-yu)</td>
<td>he/she understands</td>
<td>(ahf-ha-mo)</td>
<td>he/she understands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-fa-raa-h-sa-na)</td>
<td>English</td>
<td>(nak-ha-mo)</td>
<td>we understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-fa-raa-h-sa-na)</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>(nak-ha-mo)</td>
<td>we understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-fa-raa-h-sa-na)</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>(nak-ha-mo)</td>
<td>we understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CUSTOMS/HABITS

customs / habits (raa-daali) (raa-daali)

habitual (ear-tee-sh-dee) (ear-tee-da)

to be accustomed to (ear-tek-da) (ear-tek-da)

عادات

عاد

أعتاد

أعتاد

أعتاد
Now take a break, walk around the room, take a deep breath and do the next six verbs.

لا تأكل

(ka-tha-raka)

كَثَرَت

(ka-tha-raka)

کَثَرَت

(too-seh-fee-ros)

(needed)

you (f) travel

you (f) travel

(see-xe-law-nah)

ناَتَزَت

(too-seh-fee-ros)

We travel

We travel

(see-xe-law-nah)

ناَتَزَت

(too-seh-fee-ros)

We travel

We travel

(see-xe-law-nah)

ناَتَزَت

(too-seh-fee-ros)

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ناَتَزَت

(too-seh-fee-ros)

We travel

We travel

(see-xe-law-nah)

ناَتَزَت

(too-seh-fee-ros)

We travel
نُغم، it is hard to get used to all those new words. But just keep practicing َنُغم before you know it, َنُغم will be using them naturally. َنُغم is a perfect time to turn to the back of the book َنُغم clip out your verb flash cards َنُغم start flashing. See if َنُغم can fill in the blanks below. The correct َنُغم are at the bottom of this page َنُغم.

(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, َنُغم will be introduced to more verbs and َنُغم should drill them in exactly the same way as َنُغم did in this section. Look up َنُغم in your َنُغم 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 َنُغم practice َنُغم the more enjoyable your trip will be.

In the United States / America.

You (send a postcard.)

In the following Steps, َنُغم will be introduced to more verbs and َنُغم should drill them in exactly the same way as َنُغم did in this section. Look up َنُغم in your َنُغم 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 َنُغم practice َنُغم the more enjoyable your trip will be.

أكملم الغزّية

1. َنُغم َنُغم إلى الأردن.
2. َنُغم َنُغم في أمريكا.
3. َنُغم َنُغم بطاقة.
**Here are the “basics.”**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Element</th>
<th>Arabic Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What time is it?</td>
<td>كم الساعة؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before</td>
<td>قبل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>بعد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minus</td>
<td>الأربعين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the half</td>
<td>النصف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the quarter</td>
<td>الربع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the third (20 minutes)</td>
<td>الثامن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o'clock / hour</td>
<td>ساعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minute</td>
<td>دقيقة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Now quiz yourself. Fill in the missing letters below.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Before</th>
<th>Quarter</th>
<th>Third</th>
<th>Half</th>
<th>O'clock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**What time is it?**

- in the morning .... (ah-saa-baah)
- in the evening .... (al-ma-saa)
- noon .... (ah-Doo-hur)
- midnight .... (ah-lail)

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**

**الساعة؟**
الساعة الخامسة
5:00
الساعة السادسة
5:10
الساعة السابعة
5:15
الساعة الثامنة
5:20
الساعة التاسعة
5:30

الساعة السابعة
5:40
الساعة الثامنة
5:45
الساعة التاسعة
5:50

الساعة العاشرة
6:00

الساعة العاشرة
8:00
الساعة الحادية عشرة
4:30
الساعة الثانية عشرة
7:30
الساعة الثالثة عشرة
9:20
When (n-tec) جواب (n-tec) أنتُ when \( \text{في} \) \( \text{في} \) \( \text{say} \) \( \text{before} \) \( \text{give} \) 

(al-Haa-fee-la) (ta-esee-loo) (meh-ta)

(1) متى تصل الحافلة؟

(at 7:00 in the morning)

(al-qaa-He-ra) (min) (al-Haa-fee-la) (ta-esee-loo) (meh-ta)

(2) متى تصل الحافلة من القاهرة؟

(at 6:00 in the morning)

(moo-see-gee-ya) (Hakhi-la) (teb-da-oo) (meh-ta)

(3) متى تبدأ حفلة موسيقية؟

(at 8:00 in the evening)

(al-feelm) (yab-da-oo) (meh-ta)

(4) متى يبدأ الفيلم؟

(at 9:00 in the evening)

(al-ma-Tahmi) (yooof-ta-Hoo) (meh-ta)

(5) متى يفتح المطعم؟

(at 11:00 in the morning)

(al-maht-Hahf) (yooof-ta-Hoo) (meh-ta)

(6) متى يفتح المتحف؟

(at 8:00 in the morning)

(al-maht-Hahf) (yooof-la-qoo)

(7) متى يغلق المتحف؟

(at 5:00 in the afternoon)

(al-bahnki) (yooof-la-qoo)

(8) متى يغلق البنك؟

(at 6:00 in the evening)

(hoom-naa)

ها نا (nara)

ا جزء من a quick quiz. Fill in the blanks \( \text{مع} \) the correct 

(mar)

الأرقام

(al-aar-qaam)

الأرقام

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)

(oow-baal) (feel) (eye-yaaam)
remember your greetings from earlier? It is a good time to review them as they will always be very important.

**Morning:** "صباح الخير ستدة منبروك." (Mabrook)
**下午:** "مرحبًا ممونة." (Mamouna)
**晚上:** "تصوير على خير تقبل." (Nabil)

Just as a bonus, let's add **nice to meet you:** (la-shar-rah-tea)

If **العودة** or **السفر** or **الزينة** over a holiday or a special occasion, **العامة** may want to use one of the following greetings.

**Congratulations!** = **مبارك!**
**Good Luck!** = **خط سعيد!**
**Happy Birthday!** = **عيد ميلاد سعيد!**
**Happy New Year!** = **سنة سعيدة!**

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

- Ramadan .................................................................. (ra-ma-Dhakn)
- Eid Al Fitr (End of Ramadan) .......................... (al-fehr/reeed)
The new verbs for Step 13, have already used both of these, it is time to practice them officially.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(deeq-aqah)</th>
<th>(tin-nun)</th>
<th>(rin-dee)</th>
<th>(shehla-kah)</th>
<th>(maqal-ha)</th>
<th>(iin-ree-dee)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ديكع ديناراً</td>
<td>ديكع</td>
<td>عنيدي</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
<td>عنيدي</td>
<td>أريد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ديكع</td>
<td>عنيدي</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
<td>عنيدي</td>
<td>أريد</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عنيدي</td>
<td>عنيدي</td>
<td>أريد</td>
<td>I want</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Eid Al Adha (Abraham's sacrifice) . . . . . . . . . (al-ahD-Ha) | (reed) | عيد الأضحى
Eid Al Mawlid (Birth of Mohammed) . . . . . . . . . (ah-neh-ba-we) (al-mao-lid) | (reed) | عيد المولد النبوي
New Years . . . . . (al-me-la-dee-ya) (ah-seh-na) | (raha) | رأس السنة الميلادية

50
We 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,

a chance to review, find out what you need to spend 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>(koon-xa) أسرة</th>
<th>seven</th>
<th>family</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ma-ma) نعم</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oom) حاصل</td>
<td>I drink</td>
<td>I learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ong) حواصل</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>I speak</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>a lot</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>seven</td>
<td>family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>children</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>I drink</td>
<td>I learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>morning</td>
<td>night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>I speak</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>cold</td>
<td>hot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>money</td>
<td>page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>nine</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kou-kaa) جمع</td>
<td>a lot</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What time is it? How are you? 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.

The above answers are also essential for understanding directions. Learn them.

South America
North America
South Africa
Western Sahara
East Africa
the Middle East
These new words can go a long way. Say them aloud each time you write them in the blanks below.

- مين فضلك (م) / مين فضلك (م) Please
- لك (هاش-ليك) (رفن) (هاش-لак) (م)
- شكرا
- المبروك (هاش-ليك)
- س siè française / آسف (هاش-ليك) Apologies / I'm sorry / pardon
- أهلاً وسهلاً You're welcome

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

**First Conversation**

mination: مين فضلك أين متحف الأهرام؟

Mihin: متحف الأهرام

- إنذرب 3 شوارع و إنذرب على التسار إلى الشارع الثالث

- third the street at left to go streets go

فالم على النمرين

- (ماك-هوفر) (ماك-هوف) (هاش-ليك) (ماك-لوك)

**Second Conversation**

- مين فضلك أيدي متحف المتحف؟

فالم حرم

- منشى على النمرين و إنذرب خمسين متراً

- moves to go the right to go

- المقرح

- (الهارام) (الهارام) (الهارام)

- إنذرب على التسار و المشرق في الزاوية

- the corner

- all of us together ... (شهم-هاون)

- جماعة

- university student (هاش-ليك) ... (زه-ماه-ها)

- جامعي

- university student (هاش-ليك) ... (زه-ماه-ها-يا)
Go to your bedroom and look around. Let's learn the names of the things just like we learned the various parts of the house.

- **سرير** (bed)
- **وسادة** (pillow)
- **حذاء** (shoe)
- **ساعة** (clock)
- **خزانة** (wardrobe)

*Enjoyment*... *(es-tem-tair)*

*Enjoyable*... *(moom-tair)*

*Enjoy*... *(be)*(es-tem-tar)**
Let's move to the bathroom. Do the same thing. Remember, the bathroom is generally "the bathroom." In a restaurant or public facility, ask for "Restrooms are marked the laundry.

- **binesha** (ah-neh-seh) for women
- **rejalan** (ah-reh-zhel) for men

**al-Hakam**
- **binesha** in the bathroom (also)
- **rejalan** in the bathroom (also)
- **wabastani** stick these labels on your bathroom.

To hear... (sem-ee-ahh)
- hearing... (ah-sem-ahh)
- the listeners... (al-moos-teh-mee-roon)
Do not forget to remove the next group of stickers in your

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

excuse me (蛞)
I need
the downstairs
please (¶)
towels
the upstairs
I come
toilet / bathroom
straight ahead
the bedroom

to break . . . . (kes-sa-ra) . . . .
something being broken . . . (moo-kahs-sar) . . .
someone who breaks things . . . (moo-kes-seer) . . .
Let's identify the things that one normally finds on the desk or strewn about the house, specifically in this room.

Next stop — specifically

What is the makk-tahb (the desk) above the parts that may damage it...
Don't forget these essentials!

The word "البريد الجوي" is also found in "البريد الجوي." Note above that "البريد الجوي" and "البريد الجوي" are used when addressing letters in Arabic.

The word "البريد الجوي" is extremely useful in Arabic. Add "لا" before most verbs if you negate the sentence.

Simple, isn't it? After you fill in the blanks on the next page, go back a second time.
and negate all these sentences by adding before each verb. Practice saying these sentences

at loud many times. Don’t get discouraged! Just look at you have already learned

think ahead to the sea

or sightseeing in

You have already learned

speaking (keh-la-hm)

word (ka-lee-ma)

words (ka-lee-maat)
Before proceed the next step identify all the items below.

The following are closely related even if not all in the same family.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أرسل</td>
<td>to mail/send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>البريد</td>
<td>the mail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ساعي البريد</td>
<td>mailman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

62
Know how to count.

How to use verbs with the "plug-in" formula, to make statements, and how to describe something, be it the location of or the color of. Let's now take the basics that have learned and expand them in special areas that will be most helpful in your travels.

What does everyone do on a holiday? Send postcards, of course! Let's learn exactly how works.

Mail a package, and send postcards and letters from always, from until.

Sunday through Thursday in some countries and from Monday to Friday in other countries.

Mailbox. Post office. E-mail.
Practice them aloud and write the blanks below.

- the necessary (ka-lee-maat) مكتب البريد (al-ba-reed) post office
- the post office (mahk-tahk)
- ارسل (ah-fah)بالبريد الجوي by airmail
- (al-ba-reed) رساله (ree-saa-la) letter / message
- (al-zaho-we) (bil-ba-reed) بالبريد الجوي by airmail
- write (be-Taa-qo) بطاقة postcard
- the necessary (ka-lee-maat) رساله letter
- طرد (Turr) package
- رساله (ree-saa-la) letter
- إيميل (ee-mail) email
- فاكس (faaks) fax
- طابع (Taa-baak) stamp
- هاتف عوومي (hao-tif) public phone / booth
- هاتف (hao-tif) telephone
- تليفون (teh-lee-foon) telephone
- جريد البريد (al-ba-reed) (seem-dooq) صندوق البريد mailbox
- the messenger (ah-rah-sool) الرسول
- the messenger (ah-rah-sool) رسول
- by airmail (al-zaho-we) بالبريد الجوي
- الرسول بالبريد الجوي
Next step — ask questions like those above, depending on what you want.

Repeat these sentences aloud many times.

1. Where is the public phone?
2. From where do I buy the stamps?
3. Where do I send the fax?
4. Where do I send the postcards?
5. Where is the post office?
6. From where do I buy the postcards?
7. By airmail?
8. 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-oo-ya-re-aat) (noog-laah) (ah-To-reeq)
- **Customs**: (al-zha-mair-ik)
- **No entrance**: (mem-noo) (ah-dook-hool)
- **Main road**: (ra-ee-seh-yah) (To-reeq)
- **Yield**: (ah-soo-ra) (mea-nah) (kahf-af)
- **Speed limit**: (meel-doo-da) (noo-rah)
- **No parking / No stopping**: (mem-noo) (al-woo-goof)
- **Stop**: (qaf)
- **End of road**: (mes-dood) (To-reeq)
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</td>
<td>multiply by 0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallons to liters</td>
<td>4 liters x 0.26 = 1.04 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilograms (kg) to pounds</td>
<td>multiply by 0.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pounds to kilos</td>
<td>10 pounds x 0.46 = 4.6 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grams (g) to ounces</td>
<td>multiply by 0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ounces to grams</td>
<td>100 grams x 0.035 = 3.5 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meters (m) to feet</td>
<td>multiply by 3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet to meters</td>
<td>2 meters x 3.28 = 6.56 feet</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?

The Simple Versions

- one liter = approximately one US quart
- four liters = approximately one US gallon
- one kilo = approximately 2.2 pounds
- 100 grams = approximately 3.5 ounces
- 500 grams = slightly more than one pound
- one meter = slightly more than three feet

The distance between دمّاشق (Deh-mahshk) and الأردن (Ahr-ehn) is approximately 110 miles. How many kilometers would that be? The distance between القاهرة (al-qa-he-ra) and الإسكندرية (Elsken-dree-ya) is 3,595 kilometers. How many miles is that?

- kilometers (km.) to miles, multiply by 0.62
- miles to kilometers, multiply by 1.6

Inches 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

To convert centimeters into inches, multiply by 0.39
Example: 9 cm x 0.39 = 3.51 in.

To convert inches into centimeters, multiply by 2.54
Example: 4 in x 2.54 = 10.16 cm.
The waiter will normally reel off what you have eaten, while writing rapidly. Will then place a piece of paper on the table where you can place your credit card. The waiter will then pay the waiter or perhaps will pay you. Customer will have to look for the waiter and pay. 

Remember, the service may be included in the bill. Always make a reservation. It can be very difficult to get into a popular restaurant. Remember, 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ka-lee-maat</td>
<td>key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bil-r-ra-be-y</td>
<td>when dining out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sy-yed</td>
<td>water (ah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Hheh-saah)</td>
<td>bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(L-ah-kaa)</td>
<td>the menu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mar-de-ra)</td>
<td>excuse me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahd-lak)</td>
<td>please (f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(koo-we)</td>
<td>this</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-Heh-saah)</td>
<td>a sample exchange about paying the bill</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice by writing it in the blanks:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(al-Heh-saah)</td>
<td>(ahd-fa-ra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahs)</td>
<td>(go-ree-doo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sha-eel)</td>
<td>(sharif)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(roor-fa)</td>
<td>(ale-woo-keeb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sha-aa-thoo-me-yaa)</td>
<td>(roor-fa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sha-zee-lakh)</td>
<td>(ah-woo-zill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(laH-dha)</td>
<td>(ale-baa-keeb)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Practice:

- to know / learn / find out .............. (ah-lee-ma)
- scholar (f) ..................... (aa-lim)
- scholar (f) ..................... (aa-lee-ma)
Let's take a break from learning some fun new words. You can always practice by using your flash cards at the back of this book. Carry these flash cards in your purse, pocket, briefcase or knapsack and use them!
some new verbs. You can translate َجَبْ أَنْ 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 “أَنْ” functions as a connector. You can translate it as “to” or “that” or sometimes a translation isn’t even necessary.
Use the flash cards at the back of the book to drill these other verbs. You saw that the verbs استطيع and يجب are joined with another verb by adding أن.

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

Can أنت translate the sentences below into the العربية are below.

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.
Don't forget to say them out loud. Use "الكلمات" every day to describe "أشياء" in your "بيت", in your "مدرسة" and at work.

Maybe "أنت" will ride "الارقام" around "النهر" into "الجبال" the Atlas Mountains. "أنت" will have many wonderful new adventures and you will have them in Arabic!

 swallowed
If you know a few key words, traveling in an Arabic-speaking country will be so much easier, more enjoyable and rewarding.

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (kay-feh)  كيف  تُسافر؟ how do you (do you) travel

(bil-Haa-fee-lu) (too-sek-feh-roo) (maa-ta-dan) مُرحلة تُسافر بالحافلة by bus travel

(bil-bear-ke-ru) (too-sek-feh-roo) (ah-mee-ra) العربية تُسافر بالبَّارْجَة by boat travel

(bil-ee-Tu-ru) (yoo-sek-feh-roo) (ka-reem) كريم تُسافر بالقَطَار by train travel

bih-sy-yaa-ru) (yoo-sek-feh-roo) (ah-Mahdi) أحمد يُسافر بالسيَّارة. travel by car

bih-sy-yaa-ru) (yoo-sek-feh-roo) (ha-beel) نبيل يُسافر بالطائرة. travel by airplane

bih-sy-yaa-ru) (yoo-sek-feh-roo) (maoo-Hahmi-med) محمد يُسافر بالسيَّارة. travel by car

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (roo-maan) إثنين في عمان Monday

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (al-oor-dauj) الأثنين في الأردن Jordan

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (al-oor-dauj) الأثنين في اليمن Yemen

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (al-yeh-men) أمس في اليمن yesterday

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (akma) يوم في التيم Tuesday

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (roo-maan) الأربعاء في ليبيا Wednesday

(leeb-yaa) (al-ar-bee-a) الأربعاء في ليبيا

(tho-sek-feh-roo) (al-boo-weet) اليوم في الكويت Wednesday

(qa-Tu) (reh-dgahm) غدا في قطر tomorrow

(qa-Tu) (ar-ba-a) المربع في قطر Monday

(qa-Tu) (re-hu) قطر

(qa-Tu) (roh-maan) قطر

(qa-Tu) (roh-maan) قطر

(qa-Tu) (roh-maan) قطر

(qa-Tu) (roh-maan) قطر
When أنتم are traveling, أنتم will want to tell others your nationality and أنتم will meet people from all corners of the world. Can you guess where someone is from if they say one of the following? الأجوبة are in your glossary beginning on page 108.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>من المملكة العربية السعودية (السعودية)</th>
<th>من أمريكا (الولايات المتحدة)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>من فلسطين (فلسطين)</td>
<td>من كندا (كندا)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من ليبيا (ليبيا)</td>
<td>من إنجلترا (بريطانيا)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من العراق (العراق)</td>
<td>من أستراليا (أستراليا)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من الكويت (الكويت)</td>
<td>من السودان (السودان)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من تونس (تونس)</td>
<td>من الأردن (الأردن)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من المغرب (المغرب)</td>
<td>من مصر (مصر)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من الجزائر (الجزائر)</td>
<td>من سوريا (سوريا)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

-1 GMT +1 +2 +3 +4 +5 +6 +7 +8 +9 +10 +11 +12-12
Most people love to travel so it is no wonder to find revolving around the concept of which is exactly what to do. Practice saying the following many times. will see them often.

If choose to travel here are a few key .

Here are some basic signs which should learn to recognize quickly without the vowels.
Take out a piece of paper and make up your own sentences with these new words. Follow the same pattern you have in previous Steps, but note that "هناك" does not change its form! There is, there are.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-zoo-roo)</th>
<th>أزم</th>
<th>I visit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ah-koo-loo)</td>
<td>أخل</td>
<td>I enter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-zoo-loo)</td>
<td>أصل</td>
<td>I arrive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(so-raa-dee-roo)</td>
<td>أغار</td>
<td>I leave, depart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hoo-naa)</td>
<td>هناك</td>
<td>some new</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sha-dee-da)</td>
<td>سفر</td>
<td>for your trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sa-far)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-ma-Taar)</th>
<th>المطار</th>
<th>airport</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(al-Haa-feel-aat)</td>
<td>(ma-Haft-Taht)</td>
<td>محطة الحافلات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-qee-Taar)</td>
<td>(ma-Haft-Taht)</td>
<td>محطة القطار</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-taw-qet)</th>
<th>طلب</th>
<th>to order / ask</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ah-loo-hee-ra)</td>
<td>طلب</td>
<td>application</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-da-haab)</td>
<td>طلب</td>
<td>order form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| (al-wa-aal) | تادر | arrival |
| (al-ta-reen) | طيران | flight |
| (ah-da-haab) | دايب | departure |

| 10:30 | 50 | 8:00 |
| 12:30 | 19 | 10:00 |
| 15:30 | 10 | 13:00 |
| 18:30 | 4 | 16:00 |
| 22:30 | 22 | 20:00 |
are ready for any trip anywhere. Should have no problem with these verbs, just remember the basic “plug-in” formula learned already. Use that knowledge to translate the following thoughts into the Arabic.

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? ______

Some important words for the traveler:

- مشغول (mashghool) - occupied
- شافر (shafir) - free
- كرسي (kuressi) - seat
- نافذة (nahfaada) - window
- دهاب (da-kaab) - departure
- وصول (woo-saool) - arrival
- عالمي (raa-la-nee) - international
- داخلي (maa-Hafl-lee) - domestic

1. أتفرج بسيارة. (Ahjirh bi-seyara)
2. أتفرج إلى الرَبَاط. (Ahjirh li al-ribat)
3. أين الحافلة في الساعة ٨؟ (Ayn al-hafala fi al-saat ٨)
4. تصل إلى الأردن؟ (Tasal li al-arjaan)
5. تُسافر إلى القاهرة. (Tusafar li al-qaawara)
6. تُزور إلى فكْر. (Tusawr li faqir)
Increase your travel vocabulary by writing out the sample sentences below and practicing the sample sentences out loud. Practice asking "أين؟" questions. It will help you later.

أين الحافلة إلى الإسكندرية؟
Alexandria

(leave-see-ra)
ذكيرة
ticket

أين الحافلة القادمة من البتراء؟
Pera

(min)
من
from

أين مكتب الإرشادات؟
مكتب الإرشادات
information office

أين مكتب خوائج المسافرين؟
مكتب خوائج المسافرين
left-luggage office

أين الغرفة؟
غرفة
luggage cart/ trolley

من فضلك، هل هذا الكرسي مشغول؟
occupied

(ah-ra-ba)
غرية
seat

من فضلك، هل هذا الكرسي شاغر؟
free

(ah-rir)
شاغر
free

من فضلك، أي الشباك رقم ثمانية؟
number

(shaab-lee)
شباك
counter

do you travel

student (ф)
طالب

(Taa-lee)
requirements

(Taa-lee-ba)
distribution

(moo-to-Tahl-lee-bet)
Can انتُ read the following?

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

This should help you identify various ways of food preparation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مخبوز</td>
<td>baked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغلي</td>
<td>broiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>متبغش</td>
<td>steamed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Knowing these travel كلمات will make your holiday twice as enjoyable and at least three times as easy. Review كلمات الجديدة by doing the crossword puzzle below. Drill发现自己 on this Step by selecting other destinations and ask your own أسئلة about圣诞节 و طائرات that go there. Select أسئلة من الجواب to from your أسئلة questions that begin with that go there. Select أسئلة about 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. July
8. planes
9. mosque
10. by airmail
11. letter
12. stamp
13. a lot
14. thank you
15. paper
16. arrival
17. sell
18. I have
19. I repeat
20. I want
21. I read
22. I learn
23. I say
24. I can / am able to

**DOWN**
1. postcards
2. I reserve
3. dictionary
4. new
5. I visit
6. cheap
7. church
8. under
9. airport
10. study
11. cart / trolley
12. Palestine
13. menu
14. shower
15. you're welcome
16. I buy
17. short
18. no
19. I speak
20. entrance
21. give me
22. I write
23. What time is it?

**Remember:** When you do your crossword puzzles, you do not need to use any of the vowels.
What about inquiring about the price of سجيةك؟ Remember، تكتشف أن أسئلةك.

معذرة؟ عدد التذاكر إلى القاهرة؟

بالنسبة إلى سجية تكتشف أن أسئلتكم.

مرحباً؟ عدد التذاكر إلى مليون؟

نعم، عدد التذاكر إلى تونس؟

تحية لكم، أو "أباب".

ماذا عن وقت الرحلات؟

كما عن وقت الرحلات؟

توقف الحافلة إلى الجزائر؟

الحافلة إلى طرابلس؟

ستقبل الحافلة من دمشق؟

تستقبل الطائرة من باريس؟

المطار إلى شرم الشيخ؟

أنت في المطار.

تريد أن تُسافر إلى عُمان.

وقد تُسافر إلى عمان.

وهل من سعيد.

Have a good trip.

TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DOWN

1. Abyb

2. لحجز

3. قاموس

4. اريك

5. أيزور

6. تغطية

7. رخصة

8. كنيسة

9. أوائل

10. جهود

11. مصرف

12. أصول

13. كتب

14. تجربة

15. طبقات

16. أدرس

17. عربية

18. تكلم

19. دخول

20. فلسطين

21. فلسطين

22. المطار

23. لائحة الأكال

24. رخصة

25. علم

26. كتب

27. طابع

28. عقول

29. كتب

30. أصول

31. أسئلة

32. شكايا

33. وقفة

34. سجية

35. طلفات

36. جريدة

37. ريب

38. تجربة

39. طابع

40. كتب

41. شكايا

42. وقفة

43. أصول

44. عقول

45. كتب

46. أسئلة

47. تسديد

48. كم الساعه؟

ACROSS

1. مسجد

2. الجوي

3. الهج

4. اريك

5. طابع

6. أصول

7. أصول

8. كتب

9. كتب

10. أصول

11. وقفة

12. شكايا

13. كنيسة

14. أسئلة

15. طبقات

16. أدرس

17. عربية

18. تكلم

19. دخول

20. فلسطين

21. فلسطين

22. المطار

23. لائحة الأكال

24. رخصة

25. علم

26. كتب

27. طابع

28. عقول

29. كتب

30. أصول

31. أسئلة

32. شكايا

33. وقفة

34. سجية

35. طلفات

36. جريدة

37. ريب

38. تجربة

39. طابع

40. كتب

41. شكايا

42. وقفة

43. أصول

44. عقول

45. كتب

46. أسئلة

47. تسديد

48. كم الساعه؟

84
Morocco – what are some speciality items might go in search of?

Consider using ARABIC a language map* as well. ARABIC a language map* is the perfect companion for your travels when may not wish to take along ُهذا الكتاب. Each section focuses on essentials for your سفر. Your Language Map* is not meant to replace learning العربية, but will help you in the event 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>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fried</td>
<td>(mahq-lee)</td>
<td>fried</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roasted</td>
<td>(mesh-wo)</td>
<td>roasted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boiled</td>
<td>(mahse-loog)</td>
<td>boiled</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 restaurant and find a good and say:

You may simply say, or if you are feeling confident, say,

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 and it is 20:00. Some restaurants may be breakfast time at home, but and it is 20:00. Some restaurants are outside. Always read it before entering so you know what type of meals and prices will encounter inside.

---

party (Haeful)
celebration (ih-Haf-il)
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:

- Today learn the phrases which are so very important for the hungry traveler?

I am hungry.

Waiter, the menu, please.

Enjoy your meal!
has the main categories you will find in most restaurants so that you easily recognize them when you dine out.

Be sure to write the words in the blanks below.

(Ah-Tum) (Ma-Tahm)

(Ann-ah-Ha) (Ha-ee-Ha)

the menu

(Ah-Sahl) (Ha-Sahl)

fish

(Ah-Kel) (Ha-Kel)

light snacks

(Ah-Ham) (Ha-Ham)

main course

(Ann-Baa) (Ha-Baa)

soup

(Koo-Deer) (Koo-Dear)

vegetables

(Taan) (Taan)

pantry

(Bah-Saar) (Bah-Saar)

chicken

(Ann-Dar) (Ha-Dar)

poultry

(Ann-Kee-Ha) (Ha-Kee-Ha)

fruit

(Hel-Waa) (Hel-Waa)

dessert

(Kee-Rum) (Koo-Rum)

ice cream

(Mahk-Woo-Baat) (Maahk-Woo-Baat)

pastries, small cakes

(Bah-Roo-Baat) (Baah-Roo-Baat)

beverages

(Taah) (Taa)

salad

(Taan) (Taan)

food

(Ah-Ta-Ma) (Ah-Ta-Ma)

to feed

(Ma-Tahm) (Ma-Tahm)

restaurant
will also get with your vegetables and perhaps a salad. One day at the market you will teach you for 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 menu. You are seated and the waiter comes. You forget the correct name.

لفطور، يشوي جي "الكتاب". يشوي "الكتاب" 2000-Coax.

is delicious. Includes cheese, eggs, olives, and rolls. is a sample of what expect to greet you.

I eat (koo-Doar) 

(ay-shoo) cheese (by-6d) 

(ah-sook) the vegetables 

(aal-foo-Toor) breakfast 

(ah-foo-Toor) "includes cheese, eggs, olives, and bread rolls. is a sample of what expect to greet you."

(haa-fohl) milk

(Ha-leeb) milk

(ya-eea) "milk"
An example of what you might select for your evening meal. Using your menu guide on pages 117 and 118, as well as have learned in this Step, fill in the blanks in English.

1. **Appetizers**
   - **Moo-qahh-belet**
   - شطرات
   - **Bastila**

2. **Salad**
   - **Moo-bak-lah-ra (Hoo-Deer)**
   - خضار مُبشَرة

3. **Main course**
   - **Moo-abh-khe-get**
   - مشويات
   - **Roast**

4. **Side dishes**
   - **Haw-wa**
   - خليوي
   - **Meesh-meesh**
   - خليوي مع مشيتش

5. **Dessert**
   - Baseena
   - خشخاش
   - Aflak
   - Mawash

6. **Appetizers**
   - Batilla chidren with spices, almonds, cashew, dates, and pears.
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

(al-ay-shaa')
'al-shayshah'
'al-bireed'
(al-fue-Toor)
'al-Tahm)
(al-ba-reed)
(to thank)
('shoork rahm)
(ak-Tee-nee)

شَكْرُ
شُكْرًا...
شُكْرًا...
شكراً...
شكراً...
is different about things until I use them. Never notice such things until I use them. You can buy at the post office or at a newsstand.

Let's learn how to operate the telephone.

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

To dial from the United States to any other country need that country's international area code. Your telephone book at home should have a listing of international area codes. When
leave your contact numbers for family and friends, you should 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</td>
<td>Cairo 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Baghdad 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Amman 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</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 you use the telephone book to make a call while traveling abroad. Also more city codes called these are listed in the telephone book.

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: Your turn —

When saying goodbye, say: 

Do not forget that ask...

あなたの電話番号を教えてください。
some sample sentences for the telephone. Write them in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أريد أن أصل بشيكاغو</td>
<td>I want to reach Chicago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أريد أن أصل بالحُرُوط الجوية المغريبة</td>
<td>I want to reach Marrakech</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أريد أن أصل بمكتب الإرشادات</td>
<td>I want to reach the information office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ما هو رقم الشريك؟</td>
<td>Is the number of the friend?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رقم الشريك هو:</td>
<td>The number of the friend is:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أحمد بن عبد الله</td>
<td>Ahmad son of Abdulah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مكتب السكرتير</td>
<td>The secretary's office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الخط مشغول</td>
<td>The line is busy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شكرا جزيلاً</td>
<td>Very much thanks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, you are ready to use any "phone number" from Cairo to Dubai. Just speak slowly and clearly.

- police (ah-shoor-Tay)
- first aid (al-es-saf)
- fire brigade (al-Ha-reeg)
In most Arabic-speaking countries, people travel by bus. Keep in mind, the buses can be very crowded.

Don’t forget, you can always, hail a taxi on the street as well.

Other than having foreign words, the bus systems in Beirut, Tunis function just like those in San Francisco, New York, or Boston. Locate your destination, select the correct line on your practice bus and hop on board.

to give .......... (ma-na-Ha) scholarship .......... (meen-Ha) grant .......... (meen-Ha)
Ask when, where & how much!

Practice these questions aloud many times.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Question</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أين محطة الحافلات؟</td>
<td>Where is the bus station?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أين محطة التاكسي؟</td>
<td>Where is the taxi stand?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أين محطة القطار؟</td>
<td>Where is the train station?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

donation ............ (menH) ............ مَنْحَة
donator (¢) ............ (men-eH) ............ مَانْحَة

Practice the following basic questions and then write them in the blanks:

1. متى تُخرج الحافلة إلى تونس؟
2. متى تُخرج الحافلة إلى فاس؟
3. متى تُخرج الحافلة إلى الحافلة؟
4. متى تُخرج الحافلة إلى الجزائر؟

Let's change directions and learn new verbs. 送料 ثلاتة new verbs. شعورك you know the basic "plug-in" formula, so write out your own sentences using these new verbs.

**(ar-see-la)**
**أَسْئَلُ عَلَى**

**to obtain** . *(ah-la) (Ha:ssa-la)*

**harvest / result** . *(maH:ssool)*

**tax collector** . *(moo-Ha:ssil)*

**أَفْعَلُ**

**I do**

**مُحْصَلٌ عَلَى**

**أَغْسِلُ**

**I wash** *(yek-hop-doo)*

**تَتَأْخِذُ**

**It takes** *(ahf-ah-too)*
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 a line to it and as always, write your קְלִמָתִיםجدידה in the blanks provided.

(see-nah-maa) سينما

(lee-shaa-reh-yaa) / (maa-Haa-laat)

(see-nah-maa)

(lee-shaa-reh-yaa) / (maa-Haa-laat)

(see-nah-maa)

(see-nah-maa)

(see-nah-maa)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)

(baknuk)
Start your shopping list now!
At this point, you should just about be ready for your متثنى سفر. Most likely, the store directories at your local متثنى بالحُرَف do not look like the one متثنى that is Arabic for “children,” so if متثنى something for a child you would probably look متثنى wouldn't you?

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>متثنى مُاعات مطعوم جرابيد مُجاكلات</td>
<td>متثنى مُاعات مُطْلَبَات مُبَارَك فُيّعات مُجْهَرَات</td>
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<tr>
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<td>متثنى مُعايِنة مُطْلَبَات مُبَارَك فُيّعات مُجْهَرَات</td>
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<td>متثنى مُعايِنة مُطْلَبَات مُبَارَك فُيّعات مُجْهَرَات</td>
<td>متثنى مُعايِنة مُطْلَبَات مُبَارَك فُيّعات مُجْهَرَات</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

Let's start a checklist for your سفر. Besides clothing، متثنى. As you learn متثنى these words، متثنى assemble these items in متثنى of your متثنى. Check متثنى make sure that they are متثنى clean متثنى and متثنى ready for your متثنى. Be sure to do the same متثنى the rest of the clothing متثنى pack. On the next pages، متثنى match each item to its picture، متثنى draw a line to it متثنى and متثنى write out the word متثنى many times. As you organize متثنى these things، متثنى check them متثنى off متثنى on this list متثنى. Do not forget متثنى to متثنى take the متثنى next متثنى group متثنى of متثنى sticky متثنى labels متثنى and متثنى label متثنى these ممات متثنى.
(sa-far) (zhao-wet) جواز سفر passport
(lék-ké-rya) نجدة ticket
(Ha-qée-ba) خمصة release
(yard) (Ha-qée-bet) خمصة بح na handling
(maH-fa-Tha) محفظة wallet
(fuH-looa) فلوس money
(baka-kée-ya) (be-Taa-qaaHt) بطاقة بنكية credit card
(sa-far) (sheH-ket) شيك بطق traveler's check
(kaH-so-war) (wa-liH) الكاشهصور cameras
(jeeHm) فيلم film
(see-baa-Ha) (leH-bex) لباس سباحة wetsuit
(nahl) نعل sandals / slippers
(kaH-mee-ya) (náTh-ThaH-rya) نظارة شمسية sunglasses
(joo-ooH-at) فرشاة الفنisha toothbrush
(al-es-naan) (ma-zoom) معجون الأسنان toothpaste
(aaH-booH) صابون soap
(shaH-f-rya) شفرة رأس tooth
(Teh) طيب deodorant
(riH-Tar) عطر perfume
the phrase "ملابس داخلية" tends to refer to a variety of undergarments for both men and women.

So أنتِ have assembled your لبس. Here are some clothing items which أنتِ might encounter on your سفر. أنتِ will hear a variety of words for these items.

From now on، أنتِ have “صابون” and not “soap.” Having assembled these الأشياء غار، 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 phrases that you learned in Step 2. Whether you need to buy or the necessary items are the same.

1. First step — 
   (ah-tahss-wair) (ma-Hahl) (eye-na)
   أين محل التصوير؟
   the camera shop

2. Second step — tell them
   (taH-teh-shoo-na) (too-ree-dee-na) (may-dan)
   ماذا تريدين أو ماذا تحتاجين
   you (I) need
   you (I) want
   what

   (rin-da-la) (hal)
   هل عندك...
   do you (I) have

   (rin-da-kee) (hal)
   هل عندك...
   do you (I) have

   (oc-ree-do)
   أريد...
   I want

   (ee-la) (aH-teh-shoo)
   أحتاج إلى...
   I need

   (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 this lesson and select the patterns. Drill the above patterns. Now, take more 

3. Third step — find out

(ah-Taa-bghk) (be-kem)

(boo-feH) (kee-look) (be-kem)

(by-kem)

(How much is the toothpaste?)

(How much is the soap?)

(How much is a cup of tea?)

4. Fourth step — success! I found it!

(too-ree-dee-ua)

Once find what — say.

(fahD-lik) (min) (heh-ko) (oo-reed-da)

(fahD-lik) (min) (heh-da-he) (oo-reed-da)

Or, if would not like it,

(shook-rakun) (heh-ko) (oo-reed-da) (la)

or

(ma-brook)

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

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<th>Arabic</th>
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<td>a little...</td>
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<td>(ka-thee-rahn)</td>
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<td>auto accessories...</td>
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#### B

<table>
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<td>(sah-thes)</td>
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<td>(sy-yeh)</td>
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<td>bad (grades)...</td>
<td>(Dy-eeef)</td>
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<td>bad (weather)...</td>
<td>(ra-dee)</td>
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<td>(moo-wat)</td>
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<td>(ka-beer)</td>
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**Note:** The glossary contains words used in the book only. It is not a comprehensive dictionary and may not suit all needs. Consider purchasing a dictionary that best suits your needs.
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<td>coffee</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee house / café</td>
<td>coffee house / café</td>
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<tr>
<td>coffee set</td>
<td>coffee set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coins</td>
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<tr>
<td>cold</td>
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<tr>
<td>colorful</td>
<td>colorful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colors</td>
<td>colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comb</td>
<td>comb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E

east ........................................... (ah-shark) الشرق
eggs ........................................... (by-ed) بيض
Egypt .......................................... (mees-ur) مصر
eight ........................................... (tha-maa-nee-ya) الثامنة
eight (o'clock) ................................. (ah-thaa-maa-neeya) الثامنة (o'clock)
eighty ........................................... (tha-maa-noon) الثمانية
eighteen ........................................ (ah-shar-htho-maa-neeya)Eighteen
eighty ........................................... (tha-maa-noon) Eighty
eleven ........................................... (ar-ba-ah) أَرْبَعِة
England ........................................ (in-zhla-tair-raa) إنجلترا
English (language) ............................ (al-in-zhiee-zee-ya) الإنجليزية
English (language) ............................ (in-zhlee-zee-te) الإنجليزية
enjoy your meal / excellent meal .......... (Ty-yea-bo) طَبْيَةً مُتَحِبَّةً
entrance ........................................ (dook-hool) دخول
evening (the) .................................. (al-maa-soa) الإمساك
evenings / in the evening ................. (ma-saa-ah-koon) مساء
everyone ....................................... (hoo-lob) كل
everything ...................................... (shayk’-kool) كل شيء
excuse me ...................................... (mar-dee-ra) عذري
excuse me / I'm sorry / pardon ($) ....... (eh-see-fa) أسف
exit ............................................... (hoo-roozk) الخروج
expensive ...................................... (tha-meen) ثمانية
extended family ............................... (aa-ee-la) عائلة
eyeglasses ..................................... (naThaThce) نظارة
flower shop .................................... (ah-zoo-hoor) (ma-Hahl) الزهور
flowers ......................................... (zoo-hoor) زهور
fork ............................................. (shoo-ka) سكواة
forty ............................................ (ar-ba-oom) أربعون
four ............................................. (ar-ba-ah) أربع
fourteen ........................................ (ah-shar) (ar-ba-ah) أربعة عشر
France ......................................... (fa-raahn-soa) فرنسا
free, available ................................ (sheh-rib) شهير
French .......................................... (al-fa-raahn-see-yaa) الفرنسية
Friday .......................................... (al-shoo-moo-ah) الجمعة
friend ($) ...................................... (ssa-deeg) صديق
friends (the) ................................... (al-akss-dee-qua) الأصدقاء
from ............................................. (min) من
fruit ............................................. (faa-kee-ha) فاكهة
furniture ........................................ (aa-ee-ta) أسرة
G

garage .......................................... (ma-raab) شرَاب

garden .......................................... (Ha-dee-qua) حديقة

gas station .................................... (al-ben-seen) (ma-HahT-Toh) محطة البنزين

gentlemen ..................................... (ak-ree-zhel) أَكْرِيمُّ نُذُر

gift store ...................................... (al-ha-dair-yaa) (ma-Hahl) محل البقالاء

give me ....................................... (ah-Tee-ne) أَتْهِيْنِي

glass ............................................ (kess) كأس

gloves .......................................... (hoof-fez) دNewItem

go! ($) .......................................... (eed-hah-hub) انتهي

good ............................................ (zh-yed) جيد

good evening .................................. (al-hair) (ma-soa) مساءً
good luck ..................................... (ny-yeed) (Hahth) سَعْدَة

good morning ................................. (al-hair) (ssa-baaH) صباح

good night .................................... (hair) (ah-la) (tooss-beh-Hoo-nah) الليلة

goodbye ........................................ (ah-sa-laa-ma) (mar) مرحبا

grandfather ................................... (zhed) قَضَب

grandmother ................................. (zhed-da) قَضَبة

grape ........................................... (ry-nahb) رَمْضَة

green ........................................... (reh-maa-dee) رَمْضَة

grocery store / greengrocer .............. (dook-ken) متجر

ground floor .................................. (al-ar-Dee) (ah-Taa-bahq) سطح

guesthouse .................................... (ah-Doo-yoof) (ssaa-laht) فندق

Gulf (the) ..................................... (al-ha-leesh) الخليج
hairdresser. (Ha-loa-qa)
half (time). (ah-ness-f)�
handbag. (yed) (Ha-qee-bet)
handkerchief. (ntht-deel)
hat. (goob-ba)

Have a good trip!... (try-yeetl)
he, it. (koo-wa)
he has. (la-hoo)

Hebrew. (Oil-ay-bree-ya)

Hello. (mar Ha bmi)

Here. /here (is).--- (hao^naa)

Home, house... (bait)

Home..... (Hezman)

Hot (food). (mak-kin)

Hour... (ma-ra)

House...-.*. (bait)

How. (ah-noa)

I am able to... (ahn) (ah*-to-

I arrive.. (ak+aee-ioo)

I bay,..........

I do.......

I drink..... (akhsh-ra-bo)

I drive. (ah-soo-qoo)

I eat. (aa-koo-loo)

I enter. (ahd-hoo-loo)

I go to..... (ee-la) (ahd-ha-loo)

I have..... (lee)

I have..... (rin-dee)

I know. (ah-ree-foo)

I learn.......... (ah-ta-rah-ha-moo)

I leave, depart........ (oo-raa-dee-roo)

I live............ (es-koo-noo)

I need. .... (ee-la) (alH-teh-zoo)

I pack........ (alH-zeem-moo)

I pay for... (theh-men) (ahd-fa-noo)

I phone. ....... (be) (ah-ta-szee-loo)

I read........... (ahq-ra-oo)

I repeat. ....... (oor-ee-do)

I reserve. .... (alH-zhee-zoo)

I say............ (ah-qoo-loo)

I see......... (ah-ra)

I sell. ....... (ah-be-boo)

I send. ....... (oor-see-loo)

I sleep. ....... (ah-naa-moo)

I speak. ....... (ah-ta-kel-la-moo)

I stay......... (ahb-qa)

I study. ....... (ah-droo-soo)

I travel. ....... (oo-seh-fee-roo)

I understand. ..... (ahf-ha-moo)

I visit. ....... (ah-zoo-roo)

I want. ....... (oo-ree-do)

I wash. ....... (ar-see-loo)

I work. ....... (ah-ma-loo)

I write. ....... (ahk-too-boo)

Ice cream. ..... (boo-Da)

Important. ..... (moo-him)

In. ....... (fee)

in Arabic. ..... (bil-rra-bee-ya)

in English ..... (bil-een-zhee-zee-ya)

in front of. ..... (ah-naa-ma) (hel)

I rki... (al-ee-maq)

It. (she)

It (1). He.

it must be / I must. (ahn) (yeh-zhee-boo)

it takes. ..... (yek-hoo-doo)

Italian. ..... (al-ee-Tea-lee-ya)

Jacket / blazer. ..... (soot-ra)

Jam. ..... (moo-rahb-ba)

January. ..... (ya-ny-yar)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>package</td>
<td>مغلفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>page</td>
<td>صفحه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paintings</td>
<td>لوحة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pajamas</td>
<td>شلوطين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palestine</td>
<td>فلسطين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paper, piece of paper</td>
<td>ورقة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parents (the)</td>
<td>والدين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking lot, station</td>
<td>مكانه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passport</td>
<td>جواز السفر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pastries, small cakes</td>
<td>كعكات صغيرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pen, pencil</td>
<td>قلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pepper</td>
<td>فلفل أسود</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perfume</td>
<td>عطر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pharmacy</td>
<td>ماركات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phone card</td>
<td>بطاقة بليجنتية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture</td>
<td>صورة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pillow</td>
<td>وسادة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pink</td>
<td>رُزْمَيْن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plate</td>
<td>طبق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pleasant</td>
<td>رفيق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please (€)</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please (€)</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>police station</td>
<td>الشرطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poor</td>
<td>فقير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>porcelain</td>
<td>فساعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post office</td>
<td>مكتبة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postcard</td>
<td>بطاقة</td>
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<tr>
<td>poultry</td>
<td>دجاج</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>printer</td>
<td>طباعة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>public phone / booth</td>
<td>هاتف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pull</td>
<td>إتفق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push</td>
<td>إتفح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramids (the)</td>
<td>الأهرامات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>قطر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quarter (time)</td>
<td>نصف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question</td>
<td>أسئلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>questions</td>
<td>أسئلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radios</td>
<td>مشابع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rainy</td>
<td>شمسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>razor</td>
<td>سكين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>receipt (the)</td>
<td>استلام</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>red</td>
<td>أحمر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refrigerator</td>
<td>ثلاجة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relatives (the)</td>
<td>الأقارب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>religion</td>
<td>دين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeat! (€)</td>
<td>أعيد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repeat! (€)</td>
<td>أعيد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td>مطعم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rich</td>
<td>غني</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>right</td>
<td>صحيح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>road / freeway</td>
<td>طريق</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>room</td>
<td>غرفة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>round-trip</td>
<td>إي-ياب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rugs, carpets</td>
<td>سجات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salad</td>
<td>سلطة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salt</td>
<td>ملح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sandals / slippers</td>
<td>نحال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>السبت</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Saudi Arabia...

...الرياض (الرياض)

school (ma-dra-sa)

sea (al-ba-Har)

seat (koor-see)

second (number) (ah-tha-nea)

second floor (ah-tha-nea)

September (seb-tem-br)

service charge (al-kid-ma)

seven (sahb’ah)

eventy (sahb’oon)

she, it (he-ah)

shirt / T-shirt (qa-meess)

shopping center (mar-ka-see)

shorts (qa-sseer)

shower (rahsh-shair)

sink / washstand (meer-sahl)

sister (ohkt)

six (seet-tek)

six o'clock (ah-saa-dee-sa)

sixteen (ah-shar)

sixty (seet-toon)

sixty (lo-pee)

size (see-toon)

skirt (tahn-noo-ra)

slow (be-booT)

slowly (be-booT)

small (seet-teh)

small street (za-na-qa)

snowy (mooht-leezh)

soap (ssaal-boon)

socks (zhaw-wear-nib)

sofa (ka-na-ba)

son (ibn)

soup (shoor-ba)

souvenir (lth-kaar)

south (al-zha-noob)

Spanish (al-eez-baa-nee-ya)

spoon (mil’a-qa)

spring (ar-ra-be-ya)

stamp (Taa-bahh)

steamed (moo-baak-ka-ra)

stop (qef)

stores (al-ma-Ha-laat)

stove (foorn)

straight ahead (tool)

street (big)

study (al-mahk-tahb)

Sudan (ah-soo-DAH)

suit (heed-la)

suitcase (Ha-ge-ka)

summer (al-mihf)

Sunday (al-ah-Haak)

sunglasses (shem-see-neen)

sweater (qa-meess)

swimsuit (see-baa-Ha)

Syria (soo-re-ya)

T

table (Taa-see)

tailor (hy-yaa-T)

tailor (hy-yaaT)

tall, long (Ta-weel)

taxi (taak-see)

tea (shay)

television (eh-ke-fiz-own)

ten (ah-sha-ra)

ten (ah-shar)

tennis shoes (ree-yaa-Da)

tent (he-ma)

thank you (shook-rahn)

thank you very much (shook-rahn)

there is / there are (hoo-ka)

these, this (lheh-da-he)

they (hoom)

things (ek-shee)

third (number) (ah-thaa-leeth)

third (time) (ah-thoo-tooth)

thirteen (ah-shar)

thirty (lheh-da-he)

this (lheh-da-he)

this (lheh-da-he)

this fits (see-ye-sook)

This page contains a list of Arabic vocabulary and phrases, including translations and pronunciations. The text is formatted in a dictionary style, with each word followed by its translation and pronunciation in English.
very. .................. (zhid-dahn) 

village. .................. (qar-ya) 

waiter (oh)! .................. (sy-yed) (yaa)
waitress (oh)! .................. (sy-yeh-da) (yaa)
wallet .................. (mehH-fa-Tha) محفظة
wastepaper basket .................. (sahl-la) سلة
water ............................. (maa') ماء
we .................. (naH-noo) نحن
we have .................. (rin-da-naa) نحن
we want .................. (noo-ree-do) نريد
weather (the) .................. (al-zhao) الوجع
Wednesday .................. (al-ar-ba'-a) الأربعاء
week (the) .................. (al-ooz-boo) الأسبوع
west .................. (al-greb) الغرب
what .......................... (may-daa) ماذا
what .......................... (maa) ما
What is your name? ............. (ees-mook) (maa)
What time is it? ............. (ah-saa-ra) (kem)
when .................. (rin-da-maa) عندما
when (in questions) ............. (meh-ta) عندما
where .......................... (eye-na) أين
which .......................... (eye-yoo) أي
white .................. (ak-be-yahD) أبيض
who .......................... (men) من
why .......................... (lee-may-daa) لماذا
wind .................. (ree-yaH) ريح
window .................. (neh-fee-da) نافذة
winter (the) .................. (ah-shee-taa) الشتاء
with .................. (mar) مع
without .................. (be-dooin) بدون
women's clothing .................. (ka-lee-aa) النساك
word .................. (ka-lee-ma) كلمة
write out! (¶) .................. (EEK-toob) أكتب

U/V

U.S.A. (the) .................. (ahm-ree-kooa) أمريكا
umbrella .................. (me-Thahl-la) مظلة
uncle .................. (ahm) عم
under .................. (TaH-ta) تحت
underclothing .................. (daak-hee-ya) (meh-leh-bes) ملابس داخلية
university .................. (shaH-me-ah) جامعة
upstairs (the) .................. (al-roo-wei) (ah-Taa-bahq) الطابق الثاني
vegetables .................. (hoo-Doar) خضار

W

year (the) .................. (ah-seh-na) السنة
yellow .................. (ahss-far) أصفر
Yemen .......................... (al-yeh-men) اليمن
yes .................. (na-ahm) نعم
yesterday .................. (ahma) أمس
you (¶) .................. (n-ta) أنت
you (¶) .................. (n-tee) أنت
you all .................. (ahn-toom) أنتم
you're welcome .................. (ahf-wehns) غفوا
young .................. (ssa-greer) صغير
zero .................. (sif-fur) صفر
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>Cold Beverages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>Mineral Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee with Cream</td>
<td>Soda Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Coffee</td>
<td>Lemonade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkish Coffee</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Espresso</td>
<td>Tea with Milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tea with Lemon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mint Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spiced Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hot Chocolate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tisane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pomegranate Syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rosewater Syrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ice Cubes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bottle</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

chicken
quail
turkey
goose
pigeon
chicken with lemon and olives
braewat
ice-cream
fekkas
sweets
fruit salad
fruit cake
baklava

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

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chicken
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going
goose
pigeon
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braewat
ice-cream
fekkas
sweets
fruit salad
fruit cake
baklava

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

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

chicken
quail
turkey
going
goose
pigeon
chicken with lemon and olives
braewat
ice-cream
fekkas
sweets
fruit salad
fruit cake
baklava

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

General

jam
butter
honey
salt
pepper
vinaigre
oil
ketchup
cheese
olives
olive oil
almonds
cake
fresh nuts
dried nuts
sandwich
pancakes
raisins
french fries
popcorn
rice
sugar
mint
chamomile
steamed
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<td>أنا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>نحن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (m)</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f)</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (f)</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>أنت</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>أنتَ أعلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We know</td>
<td>أنتُ أعلم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>أنتُ أفهم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We speak</td>
<td>أنتَ نكلم</td>
</tr>
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he  I

we  she

they  you (♀)

I buy  you (♂)

I repeat  I learn

I speak  I understand
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(es-koo-noo)</th>
<th>(ah-ssee-loo)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>أَصَبُّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-ra)</td>
<td>(ah-qoo-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرِى</td>
<td>أَقُولُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
<td>(ahd-ha-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَذْهَبُ إِلَى</td>
<td>أَبْقَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(aa-koo-loo)</td>
<td>(ahsh-ra-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أُكْلُ</td>
<td>أَشْرَبُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oo-ree-do)</td>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرِيدُ</td>
<td>أَحْتَاجُ إِلَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ees-me)</td>
<td>(lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِسْمِي ...</td>
<td>لِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I arrive</td>
<td>I live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I say</td>
<td>I see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I stay</td>
<td>I go to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I drink</td>
<td>I eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have...</td>
<td>my name is...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic Word</td>
<td>Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اَبِيعَ</td>
<td>(ah-be-roo) send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرَسَلُ</td>
<td>(oor-see-loo) sent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنَامُ</td>
<td>(ah-naa-moo) sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنْصِلِ بَـ</td>
<td>(aht-ta-ssee-loo) ... pray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَعْطِينِي</td>
<td>(ah-Tee-nee) give me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَكْتُبُ</td>
<td>(ahk-too-boo) write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَجِيءُ</td>
<td>(ah-zhee-oo) came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَدْفِعْ ثَمَنٌ</td>
<td>(theh-men) pay the price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَعْرُفُ</td>
<td>(ah-ree-foo) know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَسْوَقُ</td>
<td>(ah-soo-qoo) sell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَقْرَا</td>
<td>(ahq-ra-o0) accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أُسافِرُ</td>
<td>(oo-seh-fee-roo) travel</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَسْتَطَيعُ أَنَّ</td>
<td>أنَّ أَغادِرُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahd-hoo-loo)</td>
<td>(hoo-naa-ka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَدْخُلُ</td>
<td>هَنَاكَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(aH-zee-moo)</td>
<td>(rin-dee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَحْزَمُ</td>
<td>عَنْدِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahf-wahn)</td>
<td>(aH-zhee-zoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غَفْوَا</td>
<td>أَحْزَرُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-droo-soo)</td>
<td>(ar-see-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَدْرِسُ</td>
<td>أَغسِلُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahn)</td>
<td>(yeh-zhee-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَجِبُ أَنَّ</td>
<td>يَأْخُذُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I leave

I can

there is / there are

I enter

I have

I enter

I reserve

you’re welcome

I pack

I study

I wash

it takes

it must be (that) . . .
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت (Haal-hak)</th>
<th>(Haal-lik)</th>
<th>مرحباً</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كيف حالك؟</td>
<td>كيف حالك؟</td>
<td>مرحباً</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت (Fahd-lahk)</th>
<th>(Fahd-lik)</th>
<th>أسف</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>من فضلك</td>
<td>من فضلك</td>
<td>أسفة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت (Ahzoomoo)</th>
<th>(Al-yohm)</th>
<th>اليوم</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>اليوم</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت (Rehdahh)</th>
<th>(Ahms)</th>
<th>أمس</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أمس</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت (Be Kem)</th>
<th>(Rin-daka)</th>
<th>هل عننك؟</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>هل عننك؟</td>
<td>(Rin-dakee)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ت (MeftooH)</th>
<th>(Mooglalh)</th>
<th>(Kabeer)</th>
<th>(Ssa-greer)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>صغير - كبير</td>
<td>مغلق - مفتوح</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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>مريض - صحٍي</td>
<td>ضعيف - جيٍد</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Har)</th>
<th>(bear-id)</th>
<th>(qa-sseer)</th>
<th>(Ta-weel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بارد - حار</td>
<td>طويل - قصير</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>(ahf-ah-loo)</th>
<th>(fao-qa)</th>
<th>(taH-ta)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أفعال</td>
<td>فوق</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ya-saar)</th>
<th>(ya-meen)</th>
<th>(sa-reer)</th>
<th>(ba-Tee')</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>يمين - يسار</td>
<td>بطيء - سريع</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<th>(al-rool-we)</th>
<th>(ah-Taa-baq)</th>
<th>(tha-meen)</th>
<th>(ra-keess)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الطابق العلوي - الطابق السفلي</td>
<td>رخيص - ثمين</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>(ruh-nee)</th>
<th>(fa-qaar)</th>
<th>(ka-thee-rahn)</th>
<th>(qa-lee-lahn)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فقير - غني</td>
<td>قليلاً - كثيراً</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
good - bad  healthy - sick

short - long / tall  hot - cold

over - under  I do

slow - fast  left - right

essensive - inexpensive  upstairs - downstairs

a lot - a little  rich - poor
Now that you’ve finished...

Congratulations

You’ve done it!
You’ve completed all the Steps, stuck your labels, flashed 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

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If your total is $20.00 or more, please add $5.00.

If over $100, please call for charges.

For shipping outside the U.S., please call, fax or e-mail us at info@bbks.com for the best-possible shipping rates.

10 minutes a day Series

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>QTY.</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARABIC in 10 minutes a day</td>
<td>$9.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE in 10 minutes a day</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRENCH in 10 minutes a day</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GERMAN in 10 minutes a day</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEBREW in 10 minutes a day</td>
<td>$9.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>INGLÉS en 10 minutos al día</td>
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<tr>
<td>ITALIAN in 10 minutes a day</td>
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<tr>
<td>JAPANESE in 10 minutes a day</td>
<td>$9.95</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORWEGIAN in 10 minutes a day</td>
<td>$9.95</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTUGUESE in 10 minutes a day</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUSSIAN in 10 minutes a day</td>
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<tr>
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</table>

10 minutes a day AUDIO

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<tr>
<td>FRENCH AUDIO CDs only</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Language Map Series

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<td>CHINESE a language map</td>
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<td>FRENCH a language map</td>
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<tr>
<td>GERMAN a language map</td>
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<tr>
<td>GREK a language map</td>
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<tr>
<td>HAWAIIAN a language map</td>
<td>$7.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HEBREW a language map</td>
<td>$7.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGLÉS un mapa del lenguaje</td>
<td>$7.95</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ITALIAN a language map</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>JAPANESE a language map</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORWEGIAN a language map</td>
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<tr>
<td>POLISH a language map</td>
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<td>PORTUGUESE a language map</td>
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<td>SPANISH a language map</td>
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<tr>
<td>VIETNAMESE a language map</td>
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Item Total

* Shipping +
Total

+ Sales Tax +
ORDER TOTAL

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- Use the CDs in combination with the companion book, and maximize your progress as you see AND hear the language.
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Language Map® Series

by Kristine K. Kershul

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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