

SS1 ARABIC - SECOND TERM E-NOTES

WEEK 1: VOCABULARY EXPANSION (FAMILY, SCHOOL, FOOD)

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify and use Arabic vocabulary related to family members
- Express school-related terms in Arabic
- Name common food items in Arabic
- Construct simple sentences using new vocabulary

Family Vocabulary (أهل - Al-'Aa'ila)

Immediate Family:

- Father - (bA) أب
- Mother - (mmU) أم
- Brother - (hkA) أخ
- Sister - (thkU) أخت
- Son - (nbI) ابن
- Daughter - (tniB) بنت
- Grandfather - (ddaJ) جد
- Grandmother - (haddaJ) جدة
- Uncle (paternal) - (mmA') عم
- Uncle (maternal) - (laahK) خال
- Aunt (paternal) - (hammA') عمة
- Aunt (maternal) - (halaahK) خالة

School Vocabulary (مدرسة - Al-Madrasa):

- School - (asardaM) مدرسة
- Teacher - hamilla'uM معلمة / (milla'uM) معلم female
- Student - (bilaaT) طالب / (hdeemliT) تلميذ
- Book - (baatiK) كتاب
- Pen - (malaQ) قلم
- Notebook - (ratfaD) دفتر
- Classroom - (lsaF) فصل
- Blackboard - (haruubbaS) سبورة
- Desk - (batkaM) مكتب
- Lesson - (sraD) درس

Food Vocabulary (مأعظلا - At-Ta'aam):

- Rice - (zzurA) أرز
- Bread - (zbuhK) خبز
- Meat - (mhaL) لحم
- Fish - (kamaS) سمك
- Milk - (beelaH) حليب
- Water - ('aaM) ماء
- Fruit - (hahikaaF) فاكهة
- Vegetables - (taawaraduhK) خضروات
- Apple - (hahaffuT) تفاحة
- Orange - (laaqturuB) برتقال

Practice Sentences

1. هذا أبي - This is my father
2. المعلم في الفصل - The teacher is in the classroom
3. أحب الأرز - I love rice

Evaluation Questions

1. Write the Arabic words for five family members
2. Name three items you can find in a classroom
3. List five food items in Arabic

WEEK 2: VERB CONJUGATION (PAST TENSE)

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Understand the concept of past tense in Arabic
- Conjugate regular verbs in the past tense
- Use past tense verbs in sentences
- Identify past tense verb patterns

Introduction to Past Tense (يضااملا - Al-Maadi)

The past tense in Arabic indicates completed actions. The basic pattern uses the root verb with specific suffixes for different pronouns.

Basic Pattern - Verb: كتب (Kataba - to write)

Singular:

- (utbatak anA) أنا كتبت - I wrote
- (atbatak atnA) أنت كتبت - You wrote (masculine)
- (itbatak itnA) أنت كتبت - You wrote (feminine)
- (abatak awuH) هو كتب - He wrote
- (tabatak ayiH) هي كتبت - She wrote

Plural:

- (aanbatak unhaN) نحن كتبنا - We wrote
- (mutbatak mutnA) أنتم كتبتم - You wrote (masculine plural)
- (annutbatak annutnA) أنتم كتبتم - You wrote (feminine plural)
- (uubatak muH) هم كتبوا - They wrote (masculine)
- (anbatak annuH) هن كتبن - They wrote (feminine)

Common Past Tense Verbs

1. (abahahD) ذهب - to go
 - أنا ذهبت - I went
 - هو ذهب - He went
2. (alakA) أكل - to eat
 - أنا أكلت - I ate
 - هي أكلت - She ate
3. (abirahS) شرب - to drink
 - أنا شربت - I drank
 - نحن شربنا - We drank
4. (asaraD) درس - to study
 - أنت درست - You studied
 - هم درسوا - They studied
5. (a'araQ) قرأ - to read
 - أنا قرأت - I read
 - أنتم قرأتم - You (plural) read

Practice Sentences

1. ذهبت إلى المدرسة أمس - I went to school yesterday
2. أكلنا الطعام - We ate the food
3. قرأ الكتاب - He read the book

Evaluation Questions

1. Conjugate the verb "سرد" in past tense for all pronouns
2. Translate: "She wrote a letter"
3. Form three sentences using past tense verbs

WEEK 3: ARABIC GRAMMAR - GENDER AND PLURAL FORMS

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Distinguish between masculine and feminine nouns
- Form feminine nouns from masculine
- Create sound plurals in Arabic
- Apply gender and plural rules in sentences

Gender in Arabic (ثَنُومَلْاو رَكْذَمَلْا)

Arabic nouns are either masculine (رَكْذَم - Mudhakkar) or feminine (ثَنُوم - Mu'annath).

Masculine Nouns: Most nouns without special endings are masculine

- (baatiK) كِتَاب - book
- (malaQ) قَلَم - pen
- (tyaB) بَيْت - house
- (dalaW) وَلَد - boy

Feminine Nouns: Usually end with ة (taa' marbuuta) or are naturally feminine

- (asardaM) مَدْرَسَة - school
- (hamilla'uM) مَعْلَمَة - female teacher
- (tniB) بِنْت - girl
- (mmU) أُم - mother

Forming Feminine from Masculine: Add ة to the masculine form:

- ehcaet) مَعْلَمَة → مَعْلَم → female teacher)
- (tneduts elamef → tneduts) طَالِبَة → طَالِب
- (retirw elamef → retirw) كَاتِبَة → كَاتِب

Plural Forms (عَمَجَلْا - Al-Jam')

1. Sound Masculine Plural (مَلْاَسَلْا رَكْذَمَلْا عَمَج): Add نو (uun) in nominative or ني (een) in accusative/genitive:

- عَمَلْمِين (srehcaet) مَعْلَم → مَعْلَمُون / م
- مَسَلْمُون → مَسَلْمُون / مَسَلْمِين (smilsuM)

- مؤمن → مؤمنون / مؤمنة (sreveileb)

2. Sound Feminine Plural (ملاسل شؤملا عمج): Add تا (aat):

- مع لمة → معلمات (srehcaet elamef)
- طلبة → طالبات (stneduts elamef)
- مسد لمة → مسدلمات (smilsuM elamef)

3. Common Irregular Plurals:

- ك تاب → كتب (skoob)
- ق لم → أقلام (snep)
- و لد → أولاد (syob)
- ب بيت → بيوت (sesuoh)

Agreement Rules

Adjectives must agree with nouns in gender and number:

- -الطالب المجتهد The diligent student (masculine)
- -الطالبة المجتهدة The diligent student (feminine)
- -الطلاب المجتهدون The diligent students (masculine plural)
- -الطالبات المجتهدات The diligent students (feminine plural)

Practice Exercises

1. -المعلمون في المدرسة The teachers are in the school
2. -سن الدرس الطالبات يدرسن The female students are studying the lesson

Evaluation Questions

1. Convert five masculine nouns to feminine
2. Form the plural of: بـاتـك، قـمـلـ عـم، بـلـاـط
3. Write three sentences showing gender agreement

WEEK 4: PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR USAGE

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify common Arabic prepositions
- Use prepositions correctly in sentences

- Understand the relationship between prepositions and nouns
- Construct meaningful phrases with prepositions

Common Arabic Prepositions (رجل الفصح - Huruuf Al-Jarr)

Basic Prepositions:

1. **في (eeF) in, at**
 - في البيت in the house
 - في المدرسة at school
2. **من (niM) from**
 - من المدرسة from school
 - من نيجيريا from Nigeria
3. **إلى (aall) to, towards**
 - إلى المسجد to the mosque
 - إلى لاغوس to Lagos
4. **على (aala) on, upon**
 - على المكتب on the desk
 - على الطاولة on the table
5. **بـ (iB) with, by**
 - بالقلم with the pen
 - بالسيارة by car
6. **لـ (iL) for, to**
 - للمعلم for the teacher
 - للطلاب for the student
7. **عن (nA') about, from**
 - عن الدرس about the lesson
8. **مع (a'aM) with**
 - مع الصديق with the friend
9. **تحت (athaT) under**
 - تحت الشجرة under the tree
10. **فوق (aqwaF) above, over**
 - فوق الجبل above the mountain
11. **بين (anyaB) between**
 - بين البيتين between the two houses
12. **أمام (amaamA) in front of**
 - أمام المدرسة in front of the school
13. **خلف (aflahK) behind**
 - خلف البيت behind the house
14. **بجانب (ibinajiB) beside**
 - بجانب المسجد beside the mosque

Grammatical Note

Prepositions in Arabic cause the following noun to be in the genitive case (مجرور - Majruur), typically marked by kasra ().

Practice Sentences

1. الكتاب على المكتب - The book is on the desk
2. ذهبت إلى المدرسة - I went to school
3. الطالب في الفصل - The student is in the classroom
4. جاء من البيت - He came from the house
5. جلست بين الطلاب - I sat among the students

Common Phrases with Prepositions

- في الصباح - in the morning
- من فضلك - please (literally: from your favor)
- إلى اللقاء - goodbye (until we meet)
- على الرحب والسعة - you're welcome
- بإذن الله - God willing

Evaluation Questions

1. List ten Arabic prepositions with their meanings
2. Use each preposition in a sentence
3. Translate: "The pen is in the bag"
4. Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions

WEEK 5: ADJECTIVES AND SIMPLE DESCRIPTIONS

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Identify adjectives in Arabic
- Use adjectives to describe nouns
- Apply agreement rules between adjectives and nouns
- Create descriptive sentences

Understanding Adjectives (تفصيل - As-Sifah)

Adjectives in Arabic follow the noun they describe and must agree in:

- Gender (masculine/feminine)
- Number (singular/plural)
- Definiteness (definite/indefinite)
- Case

Common Adjectives

Size:

- (reebaK) كبير - big, large (m.) / كبرى (Kabeerah) - (f.)
- (reehgaS) صغير - small (m.) / صغرى (Sagheerah) - (f.)
- (leewaT) طويل - tall, long (m.) / طويلى (Taweelah) - (f.)
- (reesaQ) قصير - short (m.) / قصى (Qaseerah) - (f.)

Quality:

- (leemaJ) جميل - beautiful (m.) / جمى (Jameelah) - (f.)
- (heebaQ) قبيح - ugly (m.) / قبحى (Qabeegah) - (f.)
- (feehdaN) نظيف - clean (m.) / نظى (Nadheefah) - (f.)
- (hkisaW) قذر - dirty (m.) / قذرى (Wasikhah) - (f.)

Character:

- (dihatjuM) متجدد - diligent (m.) / متجدد (Mujtahidah) - (f.)
- (naalsaK) كسالى - lazy (m.) / كسالى (Kaslaanah) - (f.)
- (yyikahD) ذكى - intelligent (m.) / ذكى (Dhakiyyah) - (f.)
- (qidaaS) صادق - truthful (m.) / صادق (Saadiqah) - (f.)

Colors:

- (daybaA) أبيض - white (m.) / أبيض (Baydaa') - (f.)
- (dawsA) أسود - black (m.) / أسود (Sawdaa') - (f.)
- (ramhA) أحمر - red (m.) / أحمر (Hamraa') - (f.)
- (radhkA) أخضر - green (m.) / أخضر (Khadraa') - (f.)
- (qarza) أزرق - blue (m.) / أزرق (Zarqaa') - (f.)

Condition:

- (deedaJ) جديد - new (m.) / جديد (Jadeedah) - (f.)
- (meedaQ) قديم - old (m.) / قديم (Qadeemah) - (f.)
- (lhaS) سهل - easy (m.) / سهل (Sahlah) - (f.)
- (b'aS) صعب - difficult (m.) / صعب (Sa'bah) - (f.)

Agreement Rules

1. Indefinite Descriptions:

- بيت كبير - a big house
- مدرسة جميلة - a beautiful school

2. Definite Descriptions:

- البيت الكبير - the big house
- المدرسة الجميلة - the beautiful school

3. Plural Descriptions:

- طلاب مجتهدون - diligent students (masculine)
- طالبات مجتهدات - diligent students (feminine)

Practice Sentences

1. هذا ولد ذكي - This is an intelligent boy
2. المعلمة الجميلة في الفصل - The beautiful teacher is in the classroom
3. الكتاب الجديد على المكتب - The new book is on the desk
4. لي سيارة حمراء - I have a red car
5. البيت الكبير نظيف - The big house is clean

Evaluation Questions

1. List ten adjectives with their opposites
2. Describe your classroom using five adjectives
3. Write five sentences using adjectives correctly
4. Convert masculine adjectives to feminine form

WEEK 6: DIALOGUE PRACTICE

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Engage in simple Arabic conversations
- Use appropriate greetings and responses
- Ask and answer basic questions
- Apply vocabulary and grammar in dialogues

Basic Greetings and Responses

Greetings:

- السلام عليكم (salaamu alaykum) - Peace be upon you
- Response: وعليكم السلام (Wa alaykum salaam) - And peace be upon you
- صباح الخير (la haabaS) - Good morning
- Response: رونل احابص (Sabaah an-nuur) - Morning of light
- مساء الخير (la 'aasaM) - Good evening

- Response: رونل ءاسم (Masaa' an-nuur) - Evening of light

Introductions:

- (akumsi aaM)؟ ما اسمك؟ - What is your name? (to male)
- (ikumsi aaM)؟ ما اسمك؟ - What is your name? (to female)
- (...eemsi) ... اسمي - My name is...
- (ikulaah/akulaah afyaK)؟ كيف حالك؟ - How are you?
- iB) الحمد لله - khayr, alhamdulillah) - Fine, praise be to God

Dialogue 1: Meeting a Friend

السلام عليكم يا محمد أحمد:
وعليكم السلام يا أحمد محمد:
كيف حالك؟ أحمد:
بحمد الله، وأنت؟ محمد:
بخير أيضاً أنا أحمد:
أين تذهب؟ محمد:
أذهب إلى المدرسة أحمد:
مع السلامة محمد:
مع السلامة أحمد:

Translation: Ahmad: Peace be upon you, Muhammad Muhammad: And peace be upon you, Ahmad Ahmad: How are you? Muhammad: Fine, praise be to God. And you? Ahmad: I am fine too Muhammad: Where are you going? Ahmad: I am going to school Muhammad: Goodbye Ahmad: Goodbye

Dialogue 2: In the Classroom

صباح الخير يا أستاذ الطالب:
صباح النور. اجلس من فضلك المعلم:
شكراً يا أستاذ الطالب:
هل فهمت الدرس؟ المعلم:
نعم، فهمت الدرس الطالب:
أحسنت م: المعلم

Translation: Student: Good morning, teacher Teacher: Good morning. Please sit down Student: Thank you, teacher Teacher: Did you understand the lesson? Student: Yes, I understood the lesson Teacher: Well done

Dialogue 3: At Home

المدرسة؟ ماذا أكلت في الأم:
أكلت الأرز والحمراء الابن:
هل شربت الماء؟ الأم:
نعم، شربت الماء الابن:

هلى در ست درو سلك؟ الأم :
سأدرس الآن الابن:

Translation: Mother: What did you eat at school? Son: I ate rice and meat Mother: Did you drink water? Son: Yes, I drank water Mother: Have you studied your lessons? Son: I will study now

Useful Expressions for Dialogues

- (ikildaf/akildaf niM) من فضلك Please
- شكراً (Shukran) - Thank you
- عفواً ('Afwan) - You're welcome / Excuse me
- نعم (ma'aN) - Yes
- لا (aaL) - No
- ماذا؟ (?aahdaaM) - What?
- أين؟ (?Ayna) - Where?
- متى؟ (?aataM) - When?
- كيف؟ (?afyaK) - How?
- لماذا؟ (?aahdamiL) - Why?

Practice Activities

1. Create a dialogue between two students meeting at school
2. Write a conversation between a student and a shopkeeper
3. Role-play different scenarios with classmates

Evaluation Questions

1. Write a dialogue of at least 8 exchanges
2. Translate a given dialogue from Arabic to English
3. Create a conversation using past tense verbs

WEEK 7: READING SHORT STORIES IN ARABIC

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Read and understand simple Arabic stories
- Identify main ideas and details
- Answer comprehension questions
- Expand vocabulary through context

مج تھد (tnedutS tnegiliD ehT) لا بل اظلا Story 1:

في . أحمد طالب مجتهد. يذهب إلى المدرسة كل يوم. يحب المعلم أحمد لأنه يدرس دروسه. أحمد يقرأ الكتب ويكتب الواجبات الامتحان، أحمد نجح وحصل على درجات عالية. أبوه وأمه فرحان جداً.

Translation: Ahmad is a diligent student. He goes to school every day. The teacher loves Ahmad because he studies his lessons. Ahmad reads books and writes assignments. In the examination, Ahmad succeeded and got high grades. His father and mother are very happy.

Vocabulary:

- (dihatjuM) مج تھد - diligent
- (mway alluK) كل ي وم - every day
- (ubbiHuY) حب - loves
- (uhanna'iL) لأنه - because he
- (taaajibaaW) واج بات - assignments
- (naahitMI) ام تحان - examination
- (ahajaN) نجح - succeeded
- (hayilaa' taaajaraD) درجات عال ية - high grades
- (naahraF) فرحان - happy

Comprehension Questions:

1. من هو الطالب المج تھد؟ (tneduts tnegiliD eht si ohW)؟
2. أين يذهب أحمد كل ي وم؟ (yad yreve og damhA seod erehW)؟
3. ماذا ي فعل أحمد؟ (od damhA seod tahW)؟
4. ماذا حصل في الام تحان؟ (noitanimaxe eht ni denepah tahW)؟

قوسلا يف (At the Market) Story 2:

ت فاطمة ذهبت فاطمة مع أمها إلى السوق. اشترت الأم خضروات وفاكهة. اشترت فاطمة كتاباً جديداً. السوق كبير ونظيف. رأ صديقتها في السوق. تكلمتا معاً. رجعت فاطمة إلى البيت سعيدة.

Translation: Fatimah went with her mother to the market. The mother bought vegetables and fruits. Fatimah bought a new book. The market is big and clean. Fatimah saw her friend at the market. They talked together. Fatimah returned home happy.

Vocabulary:

- (quuS) سوق - market
- (tarathsI) اشترت - bought (she)
- (taawaraduhK) خضروات - vegetables
- (ta'aR) رأت - saw (she)
- (aahutaqeedaS) صديقتها - her friend
- (aatamallakaT) تكلمتا - they two talked
- (Ma'an) معاً - together

- (ta'ajaR) - رجعت (she)
- (hadee'aS) - سعيدة (feminine)

Comprehension Questions:

1. بت فاطمة؟ (og hamitaF did mohw htiW) مع من ذه
2. ماذا اشدت الام؟ (yub rehtom eht did tahW)
3. من رأت فاطمة في السوق؟ (tekram eht ta ees hamitaF did mohW)

Story 3: قسردملا يف (At School)

المدرسة كبيرة وجميلة. فيها فصول كثيرة. المعلمون في المدرسة يدرسون الطلاب في درسون اللغة العربية والرياضيات والعلوم. في الفصل، المعلم يشرح الدرس والطلاب يسمعون. بعد المدرسة، الطلاب يلعبون في الملعب.

Translation: The school is big and beautiful. It has many classrooms. The teachers at school are kind. The students study Arabic language, mathematics, and science. In the classroom, the teacher explains the lesson and the students listen. After school, the students play in the playground.

Vocabulary:

- (luusuF) - فصول classrooms
- (hareehtaK) - كثيرة many
- (nuubiyyaT) - لطيف kind
- (taayidaayiR) - رياضيات mathematics
- (muulU') - علوم science
- (harhsaY) - يشرح explains
- (nuu'amsaY) - يسمعون listen
- (ad'aB) - بعد after
- (nuuba'laY) - يلعبون play
- (ba'laM) - ملعب playground

Reading Tips

1. Read the story multiple times
2. Identify familiar words first
3. Use context to understand new words
4. Pay attention to verb tenses
5. Note adjective-noun agreement

Evaluation Questions

1. Read and translate one of the stories
2. Answer all comprehension questions
3. Write a summary of a story in your own words

4. Create your own short story using learned vocabulary
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WEEK 8: INTRODUCTION TO ARABIC CULTURE

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Understand the significance of Arabic culture
- Identify key aspects of Arab civilization
- Appreciate Arabic contributions to world civilization
- Recognize cultural practices and traditions

The Arabic Language and Its Importance

Historical Significance:

- Arabic is one of the oldest living languages
- Language of the Qur'an and Islamic worship
- Spoken by over 400 million people worldwide
- Official language of 22 countries
- One of the six official UN languages

The Arabic Script:

- Written from right to left
- 28 letters in the alphabet
- Cursive writing style
- Beautiful calligraphy tradition

Arabic Contributions to Civilization

1. Science and Mathematics:

- Algebra (from Arabic: **رب ج** - al-jabr)
- Algorithm (from mathematician Al-Khwarizmi)
- Arabic numerals (0-9) adopted globally
- Advances in astronomy, medicine, and chemistry

2. Literature and Poetry:

- Rich tradition of pre-Islamic poetry
- The Qur'an as literary masterpiece

- Tales like One Thousand and One Nights
- Modern Arabic literature

3. Architecture:

- Grand mosques with domes and minarets
- Intricate geometric patterns
- Beautiful Islamic calligraphy
- Gardens and palaces

4. Education:

- Establishment of early universities
- Libraries like the House of Wisdom in Baghdad
- Preservation of Greek and Roman texts
- Translation movement

Arab Cultural Values

Hospitality (أفءاءى ضلءا - Ad-Diyaafah):

- Welcoming guests is highly valued
- Offering food and drink to visitors
- Showing respect to strangers

Family (أءلءاءلءا - Al-'Aa'ilah):

- Strong family bonds
- Respect for elders
- Extended family connections

Respect and Courtesy (ءارءءالءا - Al-Ihtiraam):

- Polite greetings
- Showing deference to elders
- Modest behavior

Traditional Practices

Greetings:

- Handshakes and embraces
- Inquiring about health and family
- Using titles of respect

Food Culture:

- Communal dining
- Traditional dishes: kabsa, hummus, falafel, tabbouleh
- Arabic coffee and tea traditions
- Dates as traditional snack

Clothing:

- Traditional garments vary by region
- Men: thobe, dishdasha, keffiyeh
- Women: abaya, hijab (in some regions)
- Modern and traditional styles coexist

Celebrations:

- Eid al-Fitr (after Ramadan)
- Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)
- Islamic New Year
- Various national holidays

Arabic Cultural Expressions

Common Phrases:

- (hallA ahs nI) إن شاء الله - God willing
- A) الحمد لله (Alhamdulillah) - Praise be to God
- (hallA ahs aaM) ما شاء الله - What God has willed
- (keef uhallakaraaB) بـ ارك الله فـ يك - May God bless you

Arabic Music and Arts:

- Traditional instruments: oud, qanun, darbuka
- Classical Arabic music
- Folk dances vary by region
- Contemporary Arabic pop music

The Arab World Today

Geographic Spread:

- North Africa: Egypt, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya
- Middle East: Saudi Arabia, UAE, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq
- Arabian Peninsula: Yemen, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar

Diversity:

- Different dialects across regions

- Various cultural practices
- Religious diversity (predominantly Muslim, but also Christians and others)
- Urban and rural lifestyles

Evaluation Questions

1. List five contributions of Arabic civilization to the world
2. Describe three important Arab cultural values
3. Name ten Arab countries
4. Explain the significance of Arabic hospitality
5. Write about one aspect of Arabic culture that interests you

WEEK 9: LISTENING AND SPEAKING EXERCISES

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Improve listening comprehension skills
- Practice correct pronunciation
- Engage in conversational Arabic
- Develop confidence in speaking

Pronunciation Practice

Arabic Letters Requiring Special Attention:

1. ('aaH) ح - Pronounced from the throat
 - (bbuH) حب - love
 - (rraaH) حار - hot
2. ('aahK) خ - Like 'ch' in Scottish 'loch'
 - (zbuhK) خبز - bread
 - (fuurahK) خروف - sheep
3. (nyA') ع - Deep throat sound
 - (nyA') عين - eye
 - (mll') علم - knowledge
4. (nyahG) غ - Like French 'r'
 - (hafruhG) غرفة - room
 - ('aadahG) غداء - lunch
5. (faaQ) ق - Deep 'k' sound
 - (malaQ) قلم - pen
 - (naa'ruQ) قرآن - Qur'an

****ص (Saad)** - Emphatic 's'**

- (haabaS) ص باح - morning
 - (haalaS) صلاة - prayer
7. **(daaD) ض - Emphatic 'd'**
- (fyaD) ض يف - guest
 - (naadamaR) رمضان - Ramadan
8. **('aaT) ط - Emphatic 't'**
- (bilaaT) طالب - student
 - (maa'aT) طعام - food

Listening Comprehension Exercises

Exercise 1: Listen and Identify (Teacher reads, students identify what they hear)

1. أنا طالب في المدرسة
2. إلى السوق أمس ذهبت
3. أحب اللغة العربية
4. المعلم في الفصل الآن
5. أكلنا الطعام معاً

Exercise 2: Listen and Answer (Teacher asks questions, students respond)

1. ما اسمك؟ (?eman ruoy si tahW)
2. كم عمرك؟ (?uoy era dlo woH)
3. أين تـ سكن؟ (?evil uoy od erehW)
4. ماذا تأكل في الصباح؟ (W)
5. متى تـ ذهب إلى المدرسة؟ (?loohcs ot og uoy od nehW)

Speaking Exercises

Activity 1: Repeat After Me Students repeat sentences focusing on correct pronunciation:

1. السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته
2. ص باح الخير، كيف حالك اليوم؟
3. هب إلى المدرسة كل يوم أنا أذهب
4. أحب أن أدرس اللغة العربية
5. المعلم يشرح الدرس في الفصل

Activity 2: Question and Answer Chains Students ask each other questions:

Student A: اسمي فاطمة. أين تـ سكن؟ **Student B:** وأنت؟ **Student A:** ما اسمك؟ **Student B:** أـ سكن في لاغوس

Activity 3: Describing Pictures Students describe images using learned vocabulary:

- هذا بيتك بير
- السيارة حمراء
- الولدي لعب في الملعب
- المعلمة تكتب على السبورة

Conversational Patterns

Pattern 1: Introducing Yourself

- اسمي... (...si eman yM)
- (...أنا من... morf ma I)
- عمري... سنة (...ma I dlo sraey)
- أنا طالب/طالبة (...ma I tneduts a)

Pattern 2: Daily Activities

- أستاذي يقطف في الصحاح (...I gninrom eht ni pu ekaw)
- أذهب إلى المدرسة (...I loohcs ot og)
- أكل الطعام (...I doof tae)
- أدرس دروسي (...I snossel ym yduts)
- (night) أنام في الليل (...I ta peels)

Pattern 3: Expressing Likes and Dislikes

- أحب... (...I ekil/evol)
- لا أحب... (...I ekil t'nod)
- أكره... (...I referp)

Practical Speaking Activities

Role Play 1: At the Restaurant

- النادل: أهلاً وسهلاً، ماذا تريد؟
- الزبون: أريد أرزاً ولحماً من فضلك
- النادل: وماذا تشرب؟
- الزبون: أريد ماء بارداً

Role Play 2: Meeting a New Friend

- Student 1: مكيلع مالسلا
- Student 2: مالسلا مكيلعو
- Student 1: كمسأ أم؟
- Student 2: متنأو. دمأ يمسا؟
- Student 1: سردت نيأ. تمطاف يمسا؟
- Student 2: رونلا قسردم يف سردأ

Listening Tips

1. Focus on key words
2. Don't worry if you don't understand everything
3. Use context clues
4. Listen multiple times
5. Practice regularly

Evaluation Questions

1. Pronounce ten difficult Arabic letters correctly
 2. Listen to a passage and answer questions
 3. Engage in a 2-minute conversation in Arabic
 4. Describe your daily routine in Arabic
 5. Role-play a given scenario
-

WEEK 10: WRITING SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, students should be able to:

- Organize thoughts into coherent paragraphs
- Use correct sentence structure
- Apply learned vocabulary and grammar
- Write on various topics

Elements of a Good Paragraph

1. Topic Sentence (قسي ئىرلا قلمچال)

- Introduces the main idea
- Usually comes first

2. Supporting Sentences (قندى اسملا لىمچال)

- Provide details and examples
- Develop the main idea

3. Concluding Sentence (قيدمات خىلا قلمچال)

- Summarizes or reinforces the main point
- Optional in short paragraphs

Writing Guidelines

Structure:

- Start with مـيـ حـرلـا نـمـ حـرلـا لـلـا مـسـبـ (In the name of Allah)
- Use proper punctuation: . , ؟ !
- Maintain logical flow
- Check grammar and spelling

Useful Connecting Words:

- (aw) وـ and
- (wa) أو or
- (nikaal) لكن but
- (anna'il) لأن because
- (ammuht) ثم then
- (aydan) أيضاً - also
- (akilaahd ad'ab) بعد ذلك after that

Sample Paragraph 1: عائلتي (My Family)

عائلي صغيرة وسعيدة. أبي يعمل في المكتب وأمي معلمة في المدرسة. لدي أخ واحد وأخت واحدة. أخي بتدائية. نحن نحب بعضنا اسمه محمد وهو طالب في الجامعة. أختي اسمها فاطمة وهي تلميذة في المدرسة الابتدائية. كثيراً في المساء، نجلس معاً ونأكل العشاء. أنا أحب عائلتي جداً.

Translation: My family is small and happy. My father works in an office and my mother is a teacher at school. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Muhammad and he is a university student. My sister's name is Fatimah and she is a primary school pupil. We love each other very much. In the evening, we sit together and eat dinner. I love my family very much.

Sample Paragraph 2: يومي في المدرسة (My Day at School)

لمدرسة أذهب إلى المدرسة كل يوم. أستيقظ في الساعة السادسة صباحاً. أغتسل وألبس ملابسي ثم أكل الإفطار. أذهب إلى المدرسة في الساعة السابعة. في المدرسة، أدرس اللغة العربية والرياضيات والعلوم. المعلمون طيبون. أعب في الملعب. أرجع إلى البيت في وقت متأخر. في الظهر، أكل الغداء مع أصدقائي. بعد المدرسة، أذهب إلى الساعة الثالثة. أنا أحب المدرسة.

Translation: I go to school every day. I wake up at six o'clock in the morning. I wash and wear my clothes then eat breakfast. I go to school at seven o'clock. At school, I study Arabic language, mathematics, and science. The teachers are kind and diligent. At noon, I eat lunch with my friends. After school, I play in the playground. I return home at three o'clock. I love school.

Sample Paragraph 3: هوايتي (My Hobby)

والكتب. أحب أن أقرأ الكتب كل يوم. عندي كتب كثيرة في بيتي. أقرأ القصص والروايات. تبي المفضلة هي التي أقرأ. بل، أريد أن أكون العلمية. القراءة مفيدة جداً لأنها تزيد المعرفة. أذهب إلى المكتبة كل أسبوع لأستعير كتاباً جديدة. في المستقبل، أريد أن أكون كاتباً. القراءة تجعلني سعيداً.

Translation: My favorite hobby is reading. I like to read books every day. I have many books in my house. I read stories, novels, and science books. Reading is very beneficial because it increases knowledge. I go to the library every week to borrow new books. In the future, I want to be a writer. Reading makes me happy.

Writing Topics for Practice

Topic 1: يقي يدص (My Friend) Suggested points:

- Name and age
- Physical description
- Personality traits
- Activities you do together
- Why you like him/her

Topic 2: يتسردم (My School) Suggested points:

- Name and location
- Size and facilities
- Teachers and students
- Subjects taught
- What you like about it

Topic 3: عوبسأل ةيادن ةل طع (Weekend) Suggested points:

- What you do on weekends
- Places you visit
- People you spend time with
- Activities you enjoy
- How you feel about weekends

Topic 4: لضفملا ماعظا (Favorite Food) Suggested points:

- Name of the dish
- Ingredients
- How it's prepared
- When you eat it
- Why you like it

Writing Practice Steps

1. **Brainstorm:** Think about what you want to write

2. **Outline:** Organize your main points
3. **Draft:** Write your first version
4. **Revise:** Check for errors and improve
5. **Final Copy:** Write the neat version

Common Mistakes to Avoid

1. Forgetting gender agreement
2. Incorrect verb conjugation
3. Wrong word order
4. Missing connecting words
5. Spelling errors

Evaluation Questions

1. Write a paragraph about your family (8-10 sentences)
 2. Write a paragraph about your daily routine
 3. Write a paragraph about your favorite place
 4. Write a paragraph about your future plans
 5. Edit a given paragraph for errors
-

WEEK 11: REVISION

Learning Objectives

By the end of this revision week, students should be able to:

- Review all topics covered in the second term
- Consolidate understanding of key concepts
- Identify and address areas of weakness
- Prepare effectively for examinations

Topics to Review

1. Vocabulary (Weeks 1, 2)

- Family members
- School items
- Food items
- Review all vocabulary lists
- Practice using words in sentences

2. Past Tense Verbs (Week 2)

- Conjugation patterns
- Common irregular verbs
- Using past tense in sentences
- Practice exercises

3. Gender and Plurals (Week 3)

- Masculine and feminine forms
- Sound plurals
- Irregular plurals
- Agreement rules

4. Prepositions (Week 4)

- Common prepositions
- Usage in sentences
- Position and movement prepositions
- Practice with examples

5. Adjectives (Week 5)

- Common adjectives
- Agreement with nouns
- Definite and indefinite forms
- Descriptive sentences

6. Dialogue Skills (Week 6)

- Greetings and responses
- Question and answer patterns
- Conversational phrases
- Role-play practice

7. Reading Comprehension (Week 7)

- Understanding short stories
- Answering questions
- Vocabulary in context
- Translation skills

8. Arabic Culture (Week 8)

- Cultural values
- Contributions to civilization
- Traditional practices
- Arabic-speaking countries

9. Listening and Speaking (Week 9)

- Pronunciation practice
- Listening comprehension
- Conversational skills
- Speaking confidence

10. Writing Skills (Week 10)

- Paragraph structure
- Connecting words
- Various topics
- Grammar application

Revision Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Matching Match Arabic words with their meanings:

1. أب - Father
2. مدرسة - School
3. كتاب - Book
4. أكل - Ate
5. كبير - Big

Exercise 2: Verb Conjugation Conjugate the following verbs in past tense:

1. كتب (etirw ot) ك
2. ذهب (og ot) ذهبت
3. درس (yduts ot) درس

Exercise 3: Gender and Number Convert to feminine and plural:

1. طالب → طالبة → طالبات
2. معلم → معلمة → معلمات
3. كبير → كبيرة → كبار

Exercise 4: Fill in Prepositions

1. الكتاب _____ المكتب (ksed eht no si koob ehT) ال
2. ذهبت _____ المدرسة (loohcs ot tnew I) ال
3. الفصل (T) ال _____ الطالب (he student is in the classroom) ال

Exercise 5: Sentence Construction Create sentences using:

1. Past tense verb + object
2. Adjective + noun (with agreement)

3. Preposition + noun

Exercise 6: Reading Comprehension Read a short passage and answer questions:

- Who is the main character?
- What happened?
- Where did it take place?
- When did it occur?

Exercise 7: Translation Translate from Arabic to English and vice versa:

1. أنا أحب المدرسة
2. My father is a teacher
3. ذهبنا إلى السوق أمس
4. The book is on the table

Exercise 8: Dialogue Completion Complete the dialogue: A: مكيلي ع ماسلا B: _____ A: _____
كيف حالك؟ B: _____

Exercise 9: Essay Writing Write a short paragraph (8-10 sentences) on:

- My Best Friend
- A Day at School
- My Favorite Food

Grammar Review Checklist

✓ Verb conjugation (past tense) ✓ Noun-adjective agreement ✓ Masculine and feminine forms
✓ Singular and plural forms ✓ Preposition usage ✓ Sentence structure ✓ Question formation ✓
Connecting words

Study Tips

1. **Review Notes Daily:** Go through your notes regularly
2. **Practice Writing:** Write something in Arabic every day
3. **Speak Arabic:** Practice conversations with classmates
4. **Read Aloud:** Improve pronunciation and fluency
5. **Use Flashcards:** Memorize vocabulary effectively
6. **Ask Questions:** Clarify doubts with your teacher
7. **Form Study Groups:** Learn with peers
8. **Take Practice Tests:** Familiarize yourself with exam format

Common Examination Questions

1. Vocabulary (10 marks)

- Define Arabic terms
- Translate words
- Fill in blanks

2. Grammar (20 marks)

- Verb conjugation
- Gender and number conversion
- Sentence correction

3. Comprehension (15 marks)

- Read passage and answer questions
- Multiple choice
- True or False

4. Translation (15 marks)

- Arabic to English
- English to Arabic
- Sentences and short passages

5. Essay Writing (20 marks)

- Write on given topic
- Proper structure
- Correct grammar

6. Dialogue (10 marks)

- Complete conversations
- Create dialogues
- Role-play scenarios

7. Culture (10 marks)

- Questions on Arabic culture
- Contributions to civilization
- Cultural practices

Final Preparation Checklist

☐ Reviewed all vocabulary lists
 ☐ Practiced verb conjugations
 ☐ Mastered gender and plural forms
 ☐ Can use prepositions correctly
 ☐ Understand adjective agreement
 ☐ Can conduct simple dialogues
 ☐ Read and comprehend short texts
 ☐ Know basic cultural facts
 ☐ Practiced listening

exercises □ Written practice paragraphs □ Completed past questions □ Identified weak areas □
Sought help where needed

Evaluation Questions

1. Complete a comprehensive review test covering all topics
2. Write a paragraph incorporating all grammar learned
3. Conduct a 5-minute conversation in Arabic
4. Translate a complex passage
5. Answer cultural questions about Arabic civilization

WEEK 12: EXAMINATION

Examination Instructions

General Guidelines:

- Answer all questions
- Write clearly and legibly
- Manage your time wisely
- Read questions carefully
- Check your work before submission

Sample Examination Paper

SS1 ARABIC - SECOND TERM EXAMINATION Time: 2 Hours Total Marks: 100

SECTION A: VOCABULARY (10 Marks)

Question 1: Write the Arabic words for the following (5 marks)

1. Father
2. School
3. Book
4. Teacher
5. Big

Question 2: Write the English meaning of these Arabic words (5 marks)

1. أم
2. قلم

3. طالب
4. صغیر
5. طعام

SECTION B: GRAMMAR (30 Marks)

Question 3: Conjugate the verb "كتبك" (to write) in past tense for all pronouns (10 marks)

Question 4: Convert the following to feminine form (5 marks)

1. معلم
2. طالب
3. كدير
4. مجتهد
5. صديق

Question 5: Form the plural of these words (5 marks)

1. كتاب
2. طلبة
3. معلم
4. قلم
5. بيت

Question 6: Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions (10 marks)

1. الكتاب _____ المكتب
2. ذهب _____ المدرسة
3. الطالب _____ الفصل
4. جاء _____ البيت
5. السيارة _____ الطريق

SECTION C: READING COMPREHENSION (20 Marks)

Question 7: Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

محمد طالب مجتهد. يذهب إلى المدرسة كل يوم. يدرس اللغة العربية والرياضيات. المعلم يحب محمد بعد المدرسة، يذهب محمد إلى البيت ويذا درس دروسه. في الامتحان، محمد نجح وحصل لأنه طالب ممتاز. على درجات عالية.

Questions:

1. من هو الطالب المجهّد؟ (skram 2)
 2. أين ذهّب محمد كلّ يوم؟ (skram 2)
 3. ماذا يدرس محمد؟ (skram 2)
 4. لماذا يحبّ المعلم محمد؟ (skram 3)
 5. ماذا يفعل محمد بعد المدرسة؟ (3 marks)
 6. ماذا حصل في الامتحان؟ (skram 3)
 7. Translate the passage to English (5 marks)
-

SECTION D: TRANSLATION (20 Marks)

Question 8: Translate to English (10 marks)

1. أنا أحب المدرسة
2. ذهبنا إلى السوق أمس
3. المعلم في الفصل الآن
4. أكلت الطعام مع أمي
5. الكتاب الجديد على المكتب

Question 9: Translate to Arabic (10 marks)

1. My father is a teacher
 2. I went to the mosque yesterday
 3. The student is reading a book
 4. We ate rice and meat
 5. The school is big and beautiful
-

SECTION E: ESSAY WRITING (15 Marks)

Question 10: Write a paragraph (10-12 sentences) on ONE of the following topics: a) بيتي (My Family) b) يوم في مدرستي (My Day at School) c) هوايتي المفضلة (My Favorite Hobby)

Your paragraph should include:

- Proper introduction
 - Supporting details
 - Correct grammar and vocabulary
 - Appropriate conclusion
-

SECTION F: CULTURE (5 Marks)

Question 11: Answer any FIVE of the following questions:

1. Name THREE Arab countries
 2. What is the significance of Arabic language?
 3. Mention TWO Arabic contributions to world civilization
 4. What does "مكيلا ع مال سل" mean?
 5. Name ONE traditional Arab food
 6. What language is the Qur'an written in?
-

Marking Scheme Summary

- Section A (Vocabulary): 10 marks
- Section B (Grammar): 30 marks
- Section C (Reading): 20 marks
- Section D (Translation): 20 marks
- Section E (Essay): 15 marks
- Section F (Culture): 5 marks
- **Total: 100 marks**

Grading Scale

- 70-100: Excellent (A)
 - 60-69: Very Good (B)
 - 50-59: Good (C)
 - 45-49: Pass (D)
 - 40-44: Pass (E)
 - 0-39: Fail (F)
-