

# SOLT 1 Arabic Module 2 Lesson 2

## Student Manual



الوقت و القياس

Time and Measurement

During this lesson, you will learn about time and measurement. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, you will learn two tasks. At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

**Tell Time**

- Ask for the time
- Tell military official time
- Use the 12-hour system
- Ask and answer questions about clock time

**Use the Metric System**

- Use numbers from 101 through 1,000,000
- State distance using the Metric system
- Recognize the types of packaging used in Arab markets
- Recognize and use the Metric system weights and measures
- Compare the Metric system with the English system

The ability to tell time and comprehend weights and measures in Arabic will surely be one of the first and most useful skills you will need while in your target region. Scheduling timetables will help you understand transportation schedules, business hours, appointment schedules, and even movie listings. Comprehension of weights and measures will enable you to associate quantities with values and gain a spatial and dimensional understanding of your environment.

### Scenarios:

Working in pairs, read the following two scenarios and identify new vocabulary words you just learned. After that, your instructor will ask questions about the two scenarios and will conduct a brief drill about them using the new words.

#### Scenario 1: Asking about a meeting time

(الرائد محمد و العريف ستيفنس يعملان في نفس المكتب. الرائد محمد يسأل عن الاجتماع):

الرائد محمد : عريف ستيفنس ، متى يبدأ الاجتماع ؟  
العريف ستيفنس: يبدأ الاجتماع الساعة صفر تسعمائة.  
الرائد محمد : كم الساعة الآن؟  
العريف ستيفنس: الساعة الآن صفر ثمانمائة.  
الرائد محمد: حسنا، أمامي ساعة.

Major Mohammed and Sergeant Stevens are colleagues in the same office. Major Mohammed asks about a meeting.

Major Mohammed: Sergeant Stevens, what time does the meeting start?

Sergeant Stevens: It starts at 0900, Sir.

Major Mohammed: What time is it now?

Sergeant Stevens: It is 0800, Sir.

Major Mohammed: Then I have about one hour.

*Continued on next page.*

Scenarios (Continued)

Scenario 2: Differences in height and weight

(الرائد محمد و العريف ستيفنس يتحدثان عن الفروق في الوزن و الطول):

الرائد محمد: ما هو وزنك يا عريف ستيفنس؟  
العريف ستيفنس: وزني حوالي مائة وواحد وثمانون رطل.  
الرائد محمد: كم تزن بالكيلو جرام؟  
العريف ستيفنس: الرطل يساوي أربعمئة و خمسين جرام ، أي وزني حوالي إثنين وثمانون كيلو جرام يا حضرة الرائد.  
الرائد محمد: ما هو طولك؟  
العريف ستيفنس: ستة أقدام و بوصة واحدة أي حوالي مئة و ستة و ثمانون سنتيمتر يا حضرة الرائد. ماذا عنك يا حضرة الرائد؟  
الرائد: طولي حوالي مائة و سبعين سنتيمتر، ووزني خمسة و سبعين كيلو جرام ، أي خمسة أقدام و ثمانين بوصات ، ووزني مائة و خمسة و ستين رطل.

Major Mohammed and Sergeant Stevens are talking about the differences between weight and height:

Major Mohammed: How much do you weigh, Sergeant Stevens?

Sergeant Stevens: About 181 pounds, Sir.

Major Mohammed: How many kilograms equal 181 pounds?

Sergeant Stevens: Since 1 pound equals 454 grams; it must be about 82 kilograms, sir.

Major Mohammed: Then how tall are you?

Sergeant Stevens: Six feet and one inch. It's 186 centimeters in the metric system. How about you,

sir?

Major Mohammed: I am 170 centimeters tall and weigh 75 kilograms. According to American

standards, my height is 5'8" and my weight is 165 pounds.

**Exercise 1 (Group Work)**

Look at the clocks below and read along with the Arabic time expressions while your instructor reads each one aloud:

	الساعة الواحدة
	الساعة الثالثة
	الساعة الرابعة

*Continued on next page.*

Exercise 1 (Continued)

	الساعة الخامسة
	الساعة السادسة
	الساعة السابعة

*Continued on next page.*

Exercise 1 (Continued)

	الساعة الثامنة
	الساعة التاسعة
	الساعة الثانية عشرة

**Exercise 2 (Group Work)**

Look at the different pictures of clocks. Take turns giving the time indicated aloud to the class.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



Saudi Arabia uses a different system of weights and measures than America. The following tables compare the differences:

### The Metric System of Weight and Measurements

#### Linear Measurements

America	Saudi Arabia
1 inch (in)	25.3995 millimeters (mm)
1 foot (ft)	30.479 centimeters (cm)
1 yard (yd)	0.9144 meters (m)
1 mile	1.6093 kilometers (km)
1 league	4.8279 kilometers

America	Saudi Arabia
0.394 inches	1 centimeter
3.28 feet	1 meter
1.09 yards	1 meter
0.62 miles	1 kilometer

#### Square Measures

America	Saudi Arabia
1 square inch	6.4516 sq centimeters
1 sq foot	929.030 sq centimeters
1 sq yard	0.836 sq meters
1 acre	0.405 hectares
1 sq mile	2.599 sq kilometers

#### Weight























America	Saudi Arabia
1 ounce (oz)	28.35 grams (g)
1 pound (lb)	0.454 kilograms (kg)

In Saudi Arabia, Celsius is used to indicate temperature.

### Temperature Equivalents

Fahrenheit (F): America	Celsius (C): Saudi Arabia
212 degrees (boiling point)	100 degrees (boiling point)
32 degrees (freezing point)	0 degree (freezing point)

Changing Fahrenheit to Celsius:  $(F-32) \times 5/9 = C$   
 Changing Celsius to Fahrenheit:  $(C \times 9/5) + 32 = F$

المدينة	مئوية	فهرنهايت	العظمى	الصغرى
<u>Ar Riyad</u>	44 °C	111°F		
<u>Banban</u>	44 °C	111°F		
<u>Dhahran</u>	45 °C	113°F		
<u>Jeddah</u>	41 °C	106°F		
<u>Jizan</u>	39 °C	102°F		
<u>Khamis Mushayt</u>	32 °C	79°F		
<u>Mecca</u>	43 °C	109°F		
<u>Najran</u>	39 °C	102°F		
<u>Riyadh</u>	44 °C	111°F		
<u>Tabuk</u>	42 °C	108°F		
<u>Yanbu'al Bahr</u>	41 °C	106°F		

**Exercise 3 (Pair Work)**

You have an appointment and notice that your watch has stopped. It is very important that you are punctual. You see a passerby who looks friendly and is about the same age as you. Ask for the time and deliver the appropriate greetings and expressions of gratitude.

**Exercise 4 (Pair Work)**

Work with a partner with each of you assuming both roles.

**A:** Request the time using the appropriate level of politeness.

**B:** Respond with an appropriate answer.

**C:** Practice several times with both AM and PM expressions

**Exercise 5 (Pair Work)**

You are at a work-related conference. You have to leave at a specific time to meet your spouse for lunch. You do NOT want to be late! The person who is sitting beside you is a stranger who is older. Formally ask the time. Practice several of these encounters with a partner, emphasizing the different times of day and levels of familiarity. Exchange roles.

**A:** Request the time using the appropriate level of politeness.

**B:** Provide the appropriate response. (10:42 AM)

**Exercise 6 (Pair Work)**

You are at the same conference with a colleague with whom you are acquainted slightly. Therefore, you can be either formal or informal. The conference is getting boring, and you really want to leave. The clock on the wall isn't correct. Ask him for the time so that you know how much endurance you'll need. Change roles.

**A:** Ask for the time using either of the forms.

**B:** Respond with a plausible answer. (1:20 PM)

**A:** Use the other form.

**B:** Give an appropriate response. (4:10 PM)

**Exercise 7 (Group Work)**

Listen while your instructor read from the following TV station program, then answer the following questions on the next page in Arabic.

**Note to the Instructor:** Explain to the students that Arabs divide the day into seven periods: الفجر - الضحى - الظهر - العصر - المغرب - العشاء - الغسق

Exercise 7 (Continued)

*TV station program*

القراءن الكرىم	الساعة الخامسة صباحا
رياضة	الساعة السادسة صباحا
صلاة الظهر	الساعة الثانية عشر ظهرا
فيلم تيتانك	الساعة الثالثة بعد الظهر
أغاني	الساعة السادسة بعد الظهر
العرب نيوز	الساعة السابعة مساء
فيلم عربي	الساعة الثامنة مساء
القراءن الكرىم	الساعة العاشرة مساءً

**Answer the following questions:**

1. Which two periods were not mentioned in the program?
2. At what period does the station start?
3. At what period does the station show the movie?
4. At the **المغرب** period what does the station show?
5. At what period does the station close?

*Write your answers in this box.*

	- ١
	- ٢
	- ٣
	- ٤
	- ٥

**Exercise 8 (Pair Work)**

You are in an Arabic language class. The class is quite exciting, but you would still like to take a break. Ask your classmate for the time. The person replies with the correct response. Change roles so that the experience can be repeated.

**A:** Politely ask for the time.

**B:** Respond using the same form.

*Example:*

كم الساعة الآن؟

الساعة الآن الواحدة و الربع.

**A:** Ask at what time the class begins.

**B:** Respond using the same form.

*Example:*

في أي ساعة يبدأ الفصل؟

يبدأ الفصل في الساعة الثامنة.

**A:** Ask at what time the class ends.

**B:** Respond using the same form.

*Example:*

في أي ساعة ينتهي الفصل؟

ينتهي الفصل في الساعة الثالثة.

**Exercise 9 (Group Work)**

Read the following text and answer the questions on the next page in Arabic:

إسمى عثمان الحاج. أنا أدُرسُ في جامعة بغداد.  
أصحو في الساعة السادسة صباحاً.  
أتناولُ طعام الإفطار في الساعة السابعة.  
أذهب إلى الجامعة في الساعة الثامنة إلا ربع صباحاً.  
يبدأ الدرس في الساعة الثامنة والنص صباحاً.  
يُنْتَهِي الدرس الأول في الساعة التاسعة والخامسة عشر دقيقة.  
يبدأ الدرس الثاني في الساعة العاشرة وعشر دقائق.  
يُنْتَهِي الدرس الثاني في الساعة الثانية عشر ظهراً.  
أتناول العشاء في الساعة الثانية عشر وخمس دقائق مساءً.

**Exercise 9 (Continued)**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. When does Ossman wake up?
2. When does he eat his breakfast?
3. When does he go to the university?
4. When does the first lecture begin?
5. When does the second lecture end?
6. When does Ossman eat lunch?

**Answer:**

- ١  
- ٢  
- ٣  
- ٤  
- ٥  
- ٦

**Exercise 10 (Pair Work)**

Working with a partner, ask and answer the following questions about your daily routine. Switch roles and be prepared to share your findings with the class.

متى تَصْحُو مِنَ النَّوْمِ؟  
متى تَتَنَاوَلُ طَعَامَ الْفُطُورِ؟  
متى تَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْعَمَلِ/الْمَدْرَسَةِ؟  
متى تَتَنَاوَلُ طَعَامَ الْغَدَاءِ؟  
متى يَنْتَهِي عَمَلُكَ؟

**Exercise 11 (Group Work)**

Listen while your instructor reads the following statements about a broadcasting schedule, then determine which of the following English statements are true and which are false.

**نص التسجيل:**

يبدأ عرض فيلم المختار في الساعة الرابعة.  
يبدأ عرض مسرحية الجرس للأطفال في الساعة السادسة مساءً.  
ينتهي عرض الحفلة في الساعة التاسعة مساءً.  
يبدأ عرض المسلسل التلفزيوني أفواه على أرناب في الساعة الثامنة والنصف مساءً.  
ينتهي موسم التخفيضات على أسعار الثياب نهار الأحد في الحادية عشر صباحاً.  
الساعة  
يبدأ عرض فيلم (لا تبكي يا حبيب العمر) في الساعة الثانية ظهراً

**Determine whether the following statements are True or False :**

1. The film *Almokthar* will start at four o'clock.
2. The play *Algras* will end at six o'clock.
3. The concert will end at 9 A.M.
4. The TV series will start at 8:30 P.M.
5. The sale will start at 11 A.M.
6. The film will start at 12 A.M.

***Write your answers below.***

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

**Exercise 12 (Pair Work)**

Work in pairs. Pretend that one of you is an agent at a travel agency and the other a customer. The agent should help the client to schedule a trip using the following vocabulary:

The plane takes off	تُقَلِّع الطَّائِرَة
The plane lands	تَهْبِط الطَّائِرَة
Arrival time	وَقْت الوُصُول
Departure time	وَقْت الإِقْلَاع
Airport	المَطَار

**Exercise 13 (Pair Work)**

The following table shows the height and weight of different people using both the English and Metric measuring systems. Student A looks at the list of names in Table A and asks about someone's height or weight using the English and Metric measuring system. Looking at the Table B on the next page, student B responds appropriately. Reverse roles:

ما هو وزنك يا أحمد؟  
 أزن مننين رطل ، أي ثمانين كيلو جرام.  
 و أنت يا سارة ، ما هو طولك؟  
 طولي خمسة أقدام و ثمانين بوصات ، أي حوالي مائة و إثنين وستون سنتيمترا.

**Table A:**

Name
Sarah Eliot
Greg Walker
Tom Squier
Ranya Soukary
Dalia Hussein
Ahmed Rady



Exercise 13 (Continued)

Table B:

Name	American		Saudi Arabia	
	Height	Weight	Height	Weight
Sarah Eliot	5 ft 3 in	160 lb	159.6 cm	73 kg
Greg Walker	6 ft 2 in	185 lb	187.4 cm	84 kg
Tom Squier	5 ft 9 in	178 lb	175.2 cm	81 kg
Ranya Soukary	5 ft 9 in	172 lb	175 cm	78 kg
Dalia Hussein	5 ft 3 in	139 lb	160 cm	63 kg
Ahmed Rady	6 ft	187 lb	183 cm	85 kg

Arabic numbers from 101 to 1,000,000

Numbers	Arabic
101	١٠١
102	١٠٢
103	١٠٣
1000	١٠٠٠
10000	١٠٠٠٠
100 000	١٠٠٠٠٠
1000 000	١٠٠٠٠٠٠
397	٣٩٧
4150	٤١٥٠
19268	١٩٢٦٨
624 936	٦٢٤٩٣٦
7814650	٧٨١٤٦٥٠

## Exercise 14

The following table is of a set of numbers in English and their Arabic written equivalents. Match the English numbers with the Arabic written equivalents:

3500	مائة وخمسة وثلاثون
766	أربعمائة وأربع وأربعون
135	ألف وثمانون
800	ثلاثة آلاف وخمسمائة
240000	مائة ألف
375000	ثلاثمائة وخمسون ألف
1080	سبعمائة وستة وستون
350000	مائتان وأربعون ألف
100000	ثمانمائة
444	ثلاثمائة وخمس وسبعون ألف

Write your answers in this table.

	مائة وخمسة وثلاثون
	أربعمائة وأربع وأربعون
	ألف وثمانون
	ثلاثة آلاف وخمسمائة
	مائة ألف
	ثلاثمائة وخمسون ألف
	سبعمائة وستة وستون
	مائتان وأربعون ألف
	ثمانمائة
	ثلاثمائة وخمس وسبعون ألف

## Exercise 15

Military time is expressed in Arabic exactly the same way as is English.

*Example:* 0900 is صفر تسعمائة

Read the following table providing different 12-hour clock times and their relative military times, and answer your classmates' questions about time using military time. Each student's answer may vary from his/her classmates:

كم الساعة الآن ؟

<i>Military time</i>	<i>Non-military time</i>
الساعة الآن: صفر اربعمائة وخمسة عشر.	الساعة الآن: الرابعة والرابع صباحا.
الساعة الآن: صفر خمسمائة وخمسون.	الساعة الآن: السادسة إلا عشر دقائق صباحا.
الساعة الآن: صفر تسعمائة وخمسة.	الساعة الآن: التاسعة وخمس دقائق صباحا.
الساعة الآن: الف ومائة.	الساعة الآن: الحادية عشر صباحا.
الساعة الآن: الف ومائتان.	الساعة الآن: الثانية عشر ظهرا.
الساعة الآن: الف وخمسمائة وثلاثون.	الساعة الآن: الثالثة والنصف بعد الظهر.
الساعة الآن: الف وسبعمائة وخمسة عشر.	الساعة الآن: الخامسة والرابع عصرا.
الساعة الآن: الف وتسعمائة وعشرون.	الساعة الآن: السابعة والثلاث مساء.
الساعة الآن: الفان.	الساعة الآن: الثامنة مساء.
الساعة الآن: الفان ومائة.	الساعة الآن: التاسعة مساء.
الساعة الآن: الفان ومائتان وخمسة واربعون.	الساعة الآن: الحادية عشر إلا ربع مساء.
الساعة الآن: الفان وثلاثمائة.	الساعة الآن: الحادية عشر مساء.
الساعة الآن: الفان واربعمائة.	الساعة الآن: الثانية عشر ليلا.

**Exercise 16**

Listen to your instructor read the following sentences extracted from a military report and write down the time expressions. You might not be familiar with all the vocabulary; however, the purpose of this exercise is to identify the time expressions in context:

يبدأ الرقيب المناوب علي خالد الاستدعاء الآلي للوحدات في الساعة ألفين وأربعمائة.  
تبدأ القوات بالاستعداد للعملية في الساعة صفر مائة.  
يشرف الرائد عمر عبد ربه على إخراج الأسلحة من المخزن في الساعة صفر مائة وثلاثين.  
يتولى النقيب سعيد العمري الإشراف على تجهيز الدبابات في الساعة صفر مئتين وعشرة .  
يشرح العميد سمير جمعة خطة الهجوم في الساعة صفر ثلاثمائة وخمسة عشر.  
تتجمع القوات في نقطة الانطلاق في الساعة صفر أربعمائة وخمسين.  
تتحرك القوات في الساعة صفر خمسمائة وعشرين.  
يبدأ الهجوم في الساعة صفر ستمائة.

*Write your time expressions below.*

---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---



---

**Exercise 17 (Pair Work)**

Working with a partner, give and receive orders using military time.

تجمع في النقطة ع الساعة صفر خمسمائة.  
إنصرف من الموقع الساعة ألفين.

**Exercise 18**

Your instructor will show you a set of cards that have various English numbers written on them. Take turns reading the numbers aloud in Arabic.

### The Prepositions

In Arabic, prepositions are special words that precede and modify the noun. Here are the prepositions with their English equivalents. From your knowledge of English language grammar, you will notice that there are more English prepositions used in the language, yet the following table groups the Arabic words which are only considered prepositions *in the Arabic language*.

from	من
to	إلى
in	في
on	على
about	عن
with	مع
above	فوق
under, below	تحت
for	لـ
with	بـ

Two important rules apply to the Arabic prepositions:

**Arabic prepositions are always followed by nouns:**

Only nouns must follow prepositions, and these nouns always take the “kasrah” under their last letter.

Examples:

In English you say ...

from the school  
to the house  
on the desk  
in the room

In Arabic we say ...

من المدرسة  
إلى المنزل  
على المكتب  
في الحجرة

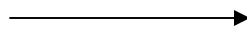
**Arabic prepositions must be conjugated if followed by a pronoun:**

Unlike in English, Arabic prepositions must be conjugated if a pronoun will follow them.

Examples:

In English you say ...

with me  
for her  
in it  
about him



In Arabic we say ...

معي  
لها  
فيها  
عنه

### Exercise 1

Read the following text and underline all the prepositions:

الآن ستقرأ درساك الجديد في اللغة العربية. إجلس أمام الطاولة وضع عليها كتابك.  
للدرس معاني وله واجبات أيضا. فيه ستدرس عن الحضارة. في درج المكتب أقلام.  
خذ الأقلام وإختر منهم قلماً أزرقاً. على الأوراق إكتب الواجب. بعد ذلك، يمكنك أن  
تذهب إلى أولاد خالك.

-----

### Adverbs

In the Arabic Language, adverbs follow the same grammatical rules as prepositions, which are:

- A) Adverbs are always followed by nouns. These nouns always take the “kasrah” under their last letter.
- B) Adverbs must be conjugated if followed by pronouns.

The following table lists the Arabic adverbs:

in front of	أمام
behind	خلف
beside	بجانب / بجوار
around	حول
on the right of	إلى اليمين/على يمين
on the left of	إلى اليسار/على يسار
towards	نحو
middle	وسط
between	بين

**Note:** Unlike in English, the English prepositions: in front of, behind, beside, etc. are used as Adverbs of Place in the Arabic language.

### Exercise 2

Read the following text and underline both the prepositions and the adverbs.

ذَهَبْتُ فِي نُزْهَةٍ إِلَى الْغَابَةِ مَعَ أَصْدِقَائِي . كُنَّا نَلْعَبُ الْكُرَةَ خَلْفَ الْأَشْجَارِ . تَدَحَّرَجَتِ الْكُرَةُ  
بَيْنَ الْأَعْشَابِ ، فَلَحِقْتُ بِهَا . وَعِنْدَمَا التَّقَطُّهَا ، رَأَيْتُ حَيَّةً تَأْتِي مِنْ نَاحِيَةِ الْيَمِينِ وَتَتَجَهَّ  
إِلَى عَصْفُورٍ فَوْقَ الشَّجَرَةِ . رَكَضْتُ نَحْوَ أَصْدِقَائِي وَأَخْبَرْتُهُمْ عَمَا رَأَيْتُ .

### Exercise 3

Conjugate the prepositions and adverbs in the table below according to the nouns which follow them and make the necessary changes:

Answer	Sentence
	القلم على الطاولة.
	الثياب على السرير.
	المكواة في الدرج.
	نحنُ أمام المنزل.

### Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

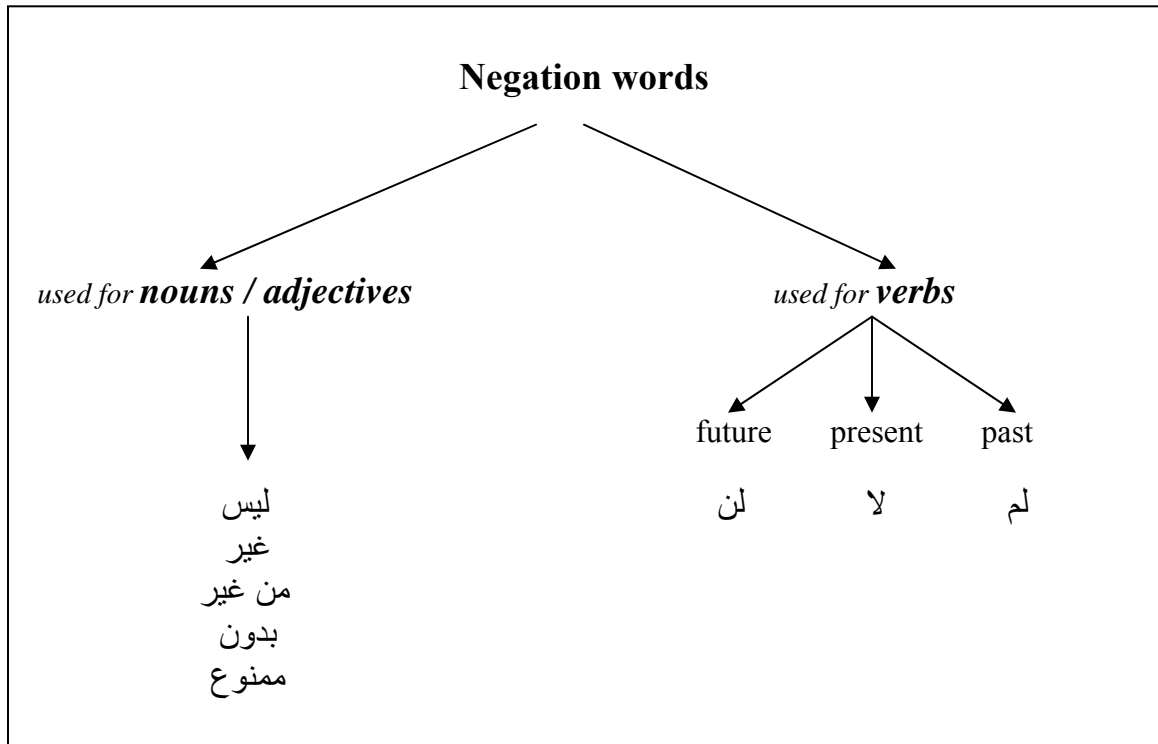
Your instructor will write the following prepositions and adverbs on the blackboard. Working in pairs, take turns describing the locations of ten objects in the classroom using the correct prepositions.

على - إلى - فوق - أمام - مع - بجانب - خلف - إلى اليمين - وسط - إلى اليسار - في



### Negation in the Arabic Language

Negation in Arabic differs from negation in English. While in English we use the word *not* to negate any noun, adjective or any verb tense (He is *not* a boy, She is *not* beautiful, I do *not* eat, they did *not* swim, She does *not* study); in Arabic, different words are used to negate different types of words. The following table shows all the Arabic negation words :



#### Negating the Verbs :

Like in English, when we negate any verb action we introduce the negating word before the verb which shows always in the simple present tense.

Example 1 : (Negating the past tense) : I did not *play*.

Example 2 : (Negating the present tense) : I do not *play*.

Example 3 : (Negating the future tense) : I will not *play*.

The same rule applies in Arabic.

**Negating the past tense verb :**

Example 1 :

If we want to negate the verb « to play » لعبَ , for example, in the past tense used with the pronoun “we”, this is what we do:

In English you say...

We did not play

In Arabic we say...

لم نلعب

Example 2 :

If we want to negate the verb « to drink » شربَ , in the past tense used with the pronoun “They ; plural”, this is what we do:

In English you say...

They did not drink

In Arabic we say...

لم يشربوا

Remember, in negating the action in the past tense the verb itself must show in the present tense.

**Negating the present tense verb:**

Example 3 :

If we want to negate the verb « to play » لعبَ , for example, in the present tense used with the pronoun “we”, this is what we do:

In English you say...

We do not play

In Arabic we say...

لا نلعب

Example 4 :

If we want to negate the verb « to drink » شربَ , in the past tense used with the pronoun “They ; plural”, this is what we do:

In English you say...

They do not drink

In Arabic we say...

لا يشربون

Again, in negating the action in the present tense the verb itself must show in the present tense.

**Negating the future tense verb:**

Example 5 :

If we want to negate the verb « to play » لعبَ , for example, in the future tense used with the pronoun “we”, this is what we do:

In English you say...

We will not play

In Arabic we say...

لن نلعب

Example 6 :

If we want to negate the verb « to drink » شربَ , in the past tense used with the pronoun “They ; plural”, this is what we do:

In English you say...

They will not drink

As always, the verb stays in the present tense.

In Arabic we say...

لن يشربوا

### Exercise 5

Negate the following questions :

١- هل دَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ؟

٢- هل تَلْعَبُ كُرَةَ الْقَدَمِ؟

٣- هل ستَأْكُلُ الْأُرْزُ؟

٤- هل ستَسْبِحُ غَدًا؟

٥- هل تشرب الشاي؟

*Write your answer in this box.*

	١-
	٢-
	٣-
	٤-
	٥-

### Negating the Nouns / Adjectives:

As indicated in the table above, the same words used to negate nouns also negate adjectives.

The most commonly used word is ليس . This word has important grammar application since it changes according to the pronoun's gender and count which is used for. The following table lists all its applications.

Application of ليس	Pronoun
لستُ	أنا
لسنا	نحن
لستَ	أنتَ
لستِ	أنتِ
لستما	أنتما
لستم	أنتم
لستن	أنتن
ليس	هو
ليست	هي
ليسا	هما
ليسوا	هم
لسن	هن

Example 1:

In English you say...

I am not happy

In Arabic we say...

لستُ سعيداً

Example 2:

In English you say...

She is not tall

In Arabic we say...

ليست طويلة

Example 3:

In English you say...

You are not a child

In Arabic we say...

لستَ طفلاً

The other negating words have special applications in Arabic. You will learn them later in the course.

**Exercise 6**

Negate the following questions.

- ١ - هل الفتاة جميلة؟
- ٢ - هل الرَّجُل طویل؟
- ٣ - هل زوجتك مریضة؟
- ٤ - هل سلیم و فريد مدرسان؟
- ٥ - هل أنتما طالبین في المدرسة؟

*Write your answers below.*

- ١
- ٢
- ٣
- ٤
- ٥

**Nouns**

accident	حَادِثٌ
afternoon	بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ
appointment	مَوْعِدٌ
box	صُنْدُوقٌ
bottle	زُجَاجَةٌ
can	عَلْبَةٌ
evening	مَسَاءً
gram	غَرَامٌ / جَرَامٌ
jar	مُرْطَبَانٌ / جَرَّةٌ
kilogram	كِيلُو غَرَامٌ / كِيلُو جَرَامٌ
kilometer	كِيلُو مَتر
label	وَرَقَةٌ لاصِقَةٌ
liter	لِتر
paper bag	كَيْسٌ مِنَ الوَرَقِ
plastic bag	كَيْسٌ مِنَ البِلَاسْتِيكِ
river	نَهْرٌ
surface area	المَسَاحَةُ
length	طول
meter	مَتر
morning	صَبَاحاً
museum	مُتَحَفٌ
night	لَيْلاً
noon	ظُهْرًا
park	رَوْضَةٌ / مُنْتَزَهٌ
size	مَقَاسٌ
statue	تَمَثَالٌ
theater	مَسْرَحٌ
traffic jam	ازدحامٌ مُرور

ton	طِن
width	عَرْض
zoo	حَدِيقَةُ الْحَيَوَانَات

### Verbs

to apologize	إِعْتَذَرَ
to be able	إِسْتَطَاعَ
to stop	وَقَفَ
to take	أَخَذَ
to visit	زَارَ

### Adjectives

busy	مَشْغُولٌ
Celsius	دَرَجَةُ مَئْوِيَّة
Fahrenheit	دَرَجَةُ فَهْرَنْهَآيْت
late	مُتَأَخِّرٌ
sick	مَرِيضٌ

### Prepositions

around	حَوْلَ
behind	خَلْفَ
below/under	تَحْتَ
beside	بِالْقُرْبِ مِنْ
for	لِ
from	مِنْ
in	فِي
in front of	أَمَامَ
on	عَلَى
on the left of	عَلَى يَسَارٍ / إِلَى يَسَارِ
on the right of	عَلَى يَمِينٍ / إِلَى يَمِينِ
over	فَوْقَ
towards	نَحْوَ
with	مَعَ

**Miscellaneous**

please	مِنْ فَضْلِكَ
What time is it?	كَمْ السَّاعَةُ؟
in the morning	صَبَاحًا
noon	ظَهْرًا
afternoon	بَعْدَ الظُّهْرِ
evening	مَسَاءً
at night	لَيْلًا



**Nouns**

apples	ثَفَاح
banana	مَوْز
bread	خَبْز
cheese	حَبْن
jam	مَرَبِّي
peaches	خَوْخ
potato	بَطَاطَا
rice	أَرْز
tomatoes	طَمَاطِم / بَنْدُورَة
salt	مِلْح
sugar	سُكَّر
watermelon	بَطِيخ

The Arab people have a more relaxed attitude about time than the western world. While business transactions are still important to them, their culture dictates that things will happen only if “Allah” wills it. Foreigners adapt to this concept when traveling in Arab countries, understanding that it is not rudeness or lack of respect but rather a fatalistic belief that if things were meant to happen, they would happen and if they were not meant to happen, they are probably better off because it was not the will of Allah.

### Activity 1 (Group Work)

Using as much of your Arabic vocabulary as possible, take twenty minutes to write a short paragraph in Arabic describing where objects are at home or in the classroom utilizing the prepositions that you have learned in this lesson. Exchange paragraphs with a classmate and take turns reading them aloud to the rest of the class. Write your paragraph on a sheet of paper.

### Activity 2 (Pair Work)

Working in pairs, one student assumes the role of a medical secretary and the other student assumes the role of a client. The doctor has a busy schedule and the client wants an appointment. Create a dialogue in Arabic between the secretary and the client, finding the client an appointment that suits them. Use complete sentences:

*Examples:*

في أي ساعة تُريد أن ترى الدكتور أحمد؟  
أريد أن أراه في الساعة الثالثة ظهراً.  
هُوَ مَشْغُولُ السَّاعَةِ الثَّالِثَةِ ظَهْرًا. هَلْ تُحِبُّ أَنْ تَأْخُذَ مَوْعِدَ آخَرَ؟  
نَعَمْ مِنْ فَضْلِكَ.

appointment	مَوْعِد
busy	مَشْغُول
to be able	أَسْتَطِيع
please	مِنْ فَضْلِكَ

*Write your Arabic dialogue here.*

---

---

---

---

---

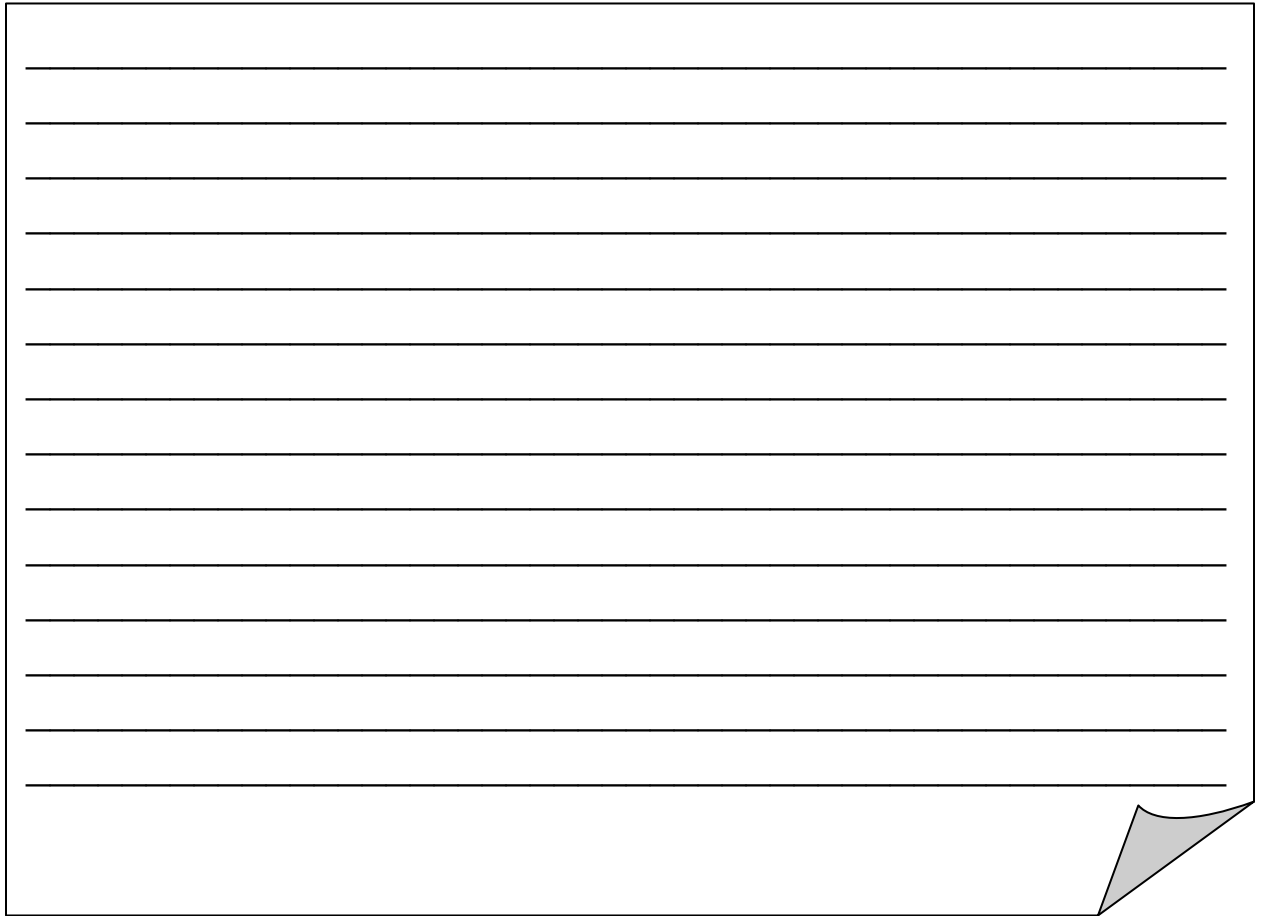
---

**Activity 3 (Pair Work)**

You made a date with your girlfriend or boyfriend but you missed it. Now you regret it and are eager to reschedule the date. Write a letter apologizing and explaining exactly what kept you from making the appointment at the agreed time. Then, working with a classmate, read your letter and try to convince your partner to reschedule. You may need the following words:

to apologize	أَعْتَذِرُ
late	مُتَأَخِّرٌ
sick	مَرِيضٌ
accident	حَادِثٌ
traffic jam	إِزْدِحَامٌ مُرُورٍ

*Write your letter below.*



**Activity 4 (Group Work)**

Imagine that you and your group are going to study together for your Arabic exam. Discuss your schedule for the coming week and agree on a suitable time for the group to get together. Write out the time and place your group agrees to meet, as well as key areas to cover in your study group.

*Write your notes here.*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Activity 5 (Group Work)**

You have twenty minutes to write out a description of an exciting weekend (real or imagined). Recount your story to the group; include specific times over the weekend. Each group will choose the best story, and another member (not the author) will present it to the class.

*Write your description here.*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



**Tip of the Day**

All Arab countries use the metric system for measurements. The unit of distance and length in Arab countries is the kilometer. One kilometer = 1000 meters. One meter = 100 centimeters. (A kilometer is roughly .61 of a mile.) Weight is measured in kilograms. (A kilogram is roughly 2.2 pounds.) One kilogram = 1000 grams.

**Activity 6 (Group Work)**

Students will develop listening acuity by discriminating between three-digit number sets. The instructor will read one three-digit set from each grouping and students will circle the one that they hear from each set:

- |     |     |     |     |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) | 243 | 254 | 876 |
| (2) | 653 | 832 | 634 |
| (3) | 986 | 587 | 108 |
| (4) | 754 | 492 | 263 |
| (5) | 104 | 363 | 827 |

**Activity 7 (Pair Work)**

Students will ask and respond to questions concerning their height and weight using both the English and Metric systems. Reverse roles and repeat the activity.

**Example:**

كم تزن يا خليل؟  
أزن حوالي مائتين و ثلاثين رطل.  
ما هو وزنك بالكيلو جرام؟  
أزن حوالي مائة و إننين كيلو جرام.  
ما هو طولك يا خليل؟  
طولي مائة و ثماني وخمسون سنتيمتر، أي حوالي خمسة أقدام و ثلاث بوصات.

### Activity 1

Convert the distance between these cities from Metric to the English system and then check the answer key below for the answers. Write your answer in the table below.

	المسافة بين بوستون وَ الباسوألْفان وَأربعمائة وتسعة وثلاثون ميل.
	المسافة بين فيلادلفيا وَ فينكس أَلْفان وخمسمائة وإحدى عشر ميل.
	المسافة بين بورتلاند (أوريجون) وَ بويز أربعمائة وأربعة وعشرون ميل.
	المسافة بين أورلاندو وَ تشارلستون (ساوث كارولينا) ثلاثمائة وتسعون ميل.
	المسافة بين سان دييغو وَ كالجاري أَلْفان وستمائة وخمسة أميال.

### Notes:

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Activity 2 (Pair Work)**

One student will attempt to sell a house to the other. The customer should ask about the size of the house, the size of each room, and the size of the property. Use the Metric system in your questions and answers.

**Activity 3 (Pair Work)**

You and your partner each have a partial list of cities and the distances between them. Ask your partner for the information you need to complete your list and give him the information he lacks on his list:

**Student A**

من مدينة القاهرة الى .....	
أبو سمبل	
المنيا	٣٠٤ كم
الأسكندرية	٢٢١ كم
العريش	
أسوان	
الأسماعيلية	١٠٤ كم
السويس	
جرجا	٦٠٠ كم
بور سعيد	
القصر	٧٢١ كم
رشيد	٢٦٣ كم
الأقصر	
مرسى مطروح	٤٩٠ كم
قناة السويس	١٥٠ كم
الفيوم	١٠٣ كم
مرسى علم	
سفاجة	٥٦٩ كم
الغردقة	
رأس غارب	
الداخلة	
شرم الشيخ	٧٧٢ كم



Activity 3 (Continued)

Student B

من مدينة القاهرة الى .....	
أبو سمبل	١٢٦٤ كم
المنيا	
الأسكندرية	
العريش	٣٠٦ كم
أسوان	٩٨٢ كم
الأسماعيلية	
السويس	١٣٤ كم
جرجا	
بور سعيد	٢٢٠ كم
القصر	
رشيد	
الأقصر	٦٥٤ كم
مرسى مطروح	
قناة السويس	
الفيوم	
مرسى علم	٦٨٩ كم
سفاجة	
الغردقة	٥٠٤ كم
رأس غارب	٢٠٤ كم
الداخلة	٧٥٠ كم
شرم الشيخ	

#### Activity 4

Below are some problems for you to solve. Write them first in kilometers and then change all the answers into miles and miles-per-hour. Discuss your answers in Arabic.

A. The distance between Salt Lake City and Denver is 850 km. You are in Salt Lake City and you need to be in Denver in ten hours. How fast do you have to drive (in kilometers/hour) in order to make it to Denver in ten hours?

B. You want to drive from New York City to Boston by passing through Hartford Connecticut, but the speed limit between New York and Hartford is a 100 kilometers/hour and the speed limit between Hartford and Boston is 75 kilometers/hour. Driving at the speed limit, it takes you two hours to reach Hartford from New York. Leaving Hartford and driving at the new speed limit, it takes you another two hours to reach Boston. What is the distance between New York and Hartford? And what is the distance between Hartford and Boston. Finally, what is the distance between New York City and Boston?

C. You are waiting for the train in Albuquerque, New Mexico. It is coming from Flagstaff, Arizona, 525 kilometers away. The train takes 10.5 hours to travel between Flagstaff and Albuquerque. How fast is the train going? You are traveling on the train from Albuquerque to Amarillo, Texas, at the same speed. It takes 9.5 hours to reach Amarillo. How far is it between Flagstaff and Amarillo?

D. You wanted to catch the Amtrak train from Los Angeles to Portland leaving at 8 A.M. but you missed it. You decide to drive to San Francisco to catch the same train there. The speed of the train is 100 kilometers/hr. It is scheduled to arrive in San Francisco at 2 P.M. What is the distance between Los Angeles and San Francisco? If you want to arrive in San Francisco a half an hour earlier than the train, at what speed should you drive? (Assume you leave at the same time as the train).



**Activity 5 (Pair Work)**

Your instructor will introduce you to packaging vocabulary. Write a paragraph in Arabic about each packaging in the table below explaining what you bought during a shopping trip. Use all the words for packaging that you have learned.

*This activity continues on the next page.*

Activity 5 (Continued)

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

One student will play a grocery store keeper and the other a customer. The customer is buying different items and the store clerk should inquire about the weights and quantities that the customer wants. You might need to use the supplemental vocabulary list on the next page:



The supplemental vocabulary for activity 6:

sugar	سُكَّر
potato	بَطَاطَا
salt	مِلْح
tomatoes	طَمَاطِيمُ/بَنْدُورَةٌ
rice	أَرْز
apples	تُفَاح
banana	مَوْز
peaches	خَوْخ
watermelon	بَطِيخ
cheese	جُبْن
bread	خُبْز
jam	مُرَبِّي

**Homework 1**

Pretend that you are in a Saudi Arabian train station. Listen to *Track 13* on your Homework CD and then answer the questions below in Arabic. Be prepared to read your answers to the class the next day and defend them.

**Answer the following questions in Arabic:**

1. What time did the train headed for Luxor depart?
2. How long until the next train going to Luxor departs?
3. How many minutes are left to catch the train going to Assiout?
4. At what time did the train coming from Assoun arrive?
5. How long until the next train leaves to Alexandria?

*Write your answers here.*

- ١  
- ٢  
- ٣  
- ٤  
- ٥



**Homework 2**

Imagine that your new Arabic teacher, whom you have never met, is arriving from Syria. Write her a letter explaining that you are going to meet her at the airport. In the letter, ask for her flight information, her departure and arrival time, and her physical characteristics so that you can recognize her when she arrives.

*Write your letter below.*

A large rectangular box with horizontal lines for writing a letter. The bottom right corner is folded over, creating a triangular flap. The box is empty, intended for the student to write their letter.

**Homework 3**

Listen to the following conversation on your Homework CD, *Track 14* between two people regarding a date and then answer the questions below. Be ready to read your answers with the class tomorrow and discuss them.

**Circle the best answer for the following questions:**

1. Ahmad waited for Ali at:
  - a. 5:00 P.M.
  - b. 5:10 P.M.
  - c. 4:45 P.M.
  - d. 4:50 P.M.
  
2. Ali took his mother to the hospital at:
  - a. 3:45 P.M.
  - b. 3:50 P.M.
  - c. 3:55 P.M.
  - d. 4:05 P.M.
  
3. The two men are going to meet the president of the company at:
  - a. 7:00 A.M.
  - b. 7:00 P.M.
  - c. 7:20 P.M.
  - d. 6:50 P.M.

***Write your answers below.***

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



**Homework 4**

Organize a trip for a week. Write a detailed schedule for the trip. You may need to use the following vocabulary:

museum	مُتْحَف
hotel	فُنْدُق
restaurant	مَطْعَم
statue	تَمَثَال
zoo	حَدَيْقَةُ الْحَيَوَانَات
park	رَوْضَةٌ / مَنَّزَه
lake	بُحَيْرَة
river	نَهْر
sea	بَحْر
movie	فَيْلِم
theater	مَسْرَح

*Write your schedule below.*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**Homework 5**

The following sentences are in the affirmative form. Change them into the negative form:

أنا أدرُسُ اللُّغة العَرَبِيَّةَ  
أستأذني جيِّد  
أنا أقرأ الكُتُبَ العَرَبِيَّةَ  
سوف أشتري مَجَلَّةً باللُّغة العربية  
صديقي أشتري شريط كاسيت موسيقى عربية  
الموسيقى جميلة  
دَهَبْتُ إلى مَعْرَظٍ للرُّسومات العربية  
اشتريت خمس لوحات  
اللوحات كبيرة  
أنا أحبُّ النُّقَاحَ

*Write your sentences below.*

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---