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?

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

(kee-taab)  (keh-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 (keh-daa) (maa) “ما هذا؟” and, upon learning what it is, you can order it with (keh-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.
Alphabet

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 (١) and (٢).
- Some Arabic letters do not connect with the following letter. Don’t let it surprise you.
- When you see the letter “١” or “٢” or “٣” in the phonetics, pronounce the letter just as you would if you were spelling out a word in English.
- You will see some English words in parentheses underneath the Arabic. This indicates there isn’t a corresponding Arabic word for the English.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Sound</th>
<th>Final</th>
<th>Arabic Medial</th>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Arabic Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah / eh / aa</td>
<td>ل</td>
<td>ل</td>
<td>ا</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th (as in think)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh / j</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H°</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h / hk / kh °</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>th (as in thin) / d</td>
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<tr>
<td>r (rolled)</td>
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<td>sh</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS (strong)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>D (emphatic d)</td>
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<tr>
<td>T (emphatic t)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Th (emphatic th)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>' s / almost an &quot;r&quot; sound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh / gr / r °</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q / k °</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
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<td>l</td>
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<td>m</td>
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<td>n</td>
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<td>h</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>w / oo (as in boot)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee / y (as in yes)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>varies °</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</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 ck in the Scottish word loch
°°° glottal stop, like the pause in ah-oh
°°° sound you make when you gargle
°°° kne at the back of your throat
°°° may be a short pause like a silent musical beat
When you arrive in an Arabic-speaking country such as Jordan 🇯🇴 or Morocco 🇲🇦, 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?” “Is there a restaurant?” “Is there a taxi?” “Is there a good hotel?” “Is there 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 word and fill in each of the blanks with the matching Arabic word.

WHERE = 🔝
WHAT = ما / مانا 🔺
WHO = من من من من من
WHEN = متى 🔻
HOW = كيف 🔸
WHY = لماذا 🔴
HOW MANY = كم 🔶
HOW MUCH (price) = كم 🔹
Now test yourself to see if you really can keep these \textit{كلمات} straight in your mind. Draw lines between the Arabic and the English equivalents below.

- \textit{ما} \quad (ma)
- \textit{كيف} \quad (kay-fa)
- \textit{كيفين} \quad (be-keyn)
- \textit{كمنا} \quad (eye-na)
- \textit{فين} \quad (fenn)
- \textit{كم} \quad (men)
- \textit{عن} \quad (enn)

\textbf{Examine the following questions containing these \textit{كلمات}}. Practice the sentences out loud then practice by copying in the blanks underneath each question.

- \textit{ما هذا} \quad (ma this) \quad \textit{كيف حالك} \quad (kay-fa how)
- \textit{أين هذا} \quad (ain this) \quad \textit{نتكل} \quad (meh-ta when)
- \textit{كم هذا} \quad (be-keyn this how much)
- \textit{أين} \quad (ain where)

\textit{"أين"} will be your most used question \textit{كلمة}. Say each of the following \textit{كلمة} in Arabic 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 alphabet 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>Dárs</th>
<th>to study</th>
<th>(da-ras)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maslára</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>(ma-dra-sa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dars</td>
<td>lesson</td>
<td>(darsa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ka-lee-ma)</td>
<td>Additional fun words 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!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arabic does not have words for “a” or “an,” which makes things easier for you. The letters “أ” in front of an Arabic word (on the right) means “the.” If you do not see “أ” in front of an Arabic word, “a” or “an” is assumed. Here are some examples.

Don’t be surprised – “أ” 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 بنك or المبنك. 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 كلمات. Use this opportunity not only to fill in the blank on that key, but to review all your question كلمات. Play with the new sounds, speak slowly and have fun.
Look Around You

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

1. مسجد (masjid) - مسجید (masejide)
2. أريكة (arika) - کرکه (karkeh)
3. میز (miyz) - میز (miyz)
4. صندل (sandal) - کورسی (korsi)
5. باب (bab) - باب (bab)
6. ساعت (saaot) - ساعت (saaot)
7. ستاره (stare) - ستاره (stare)
8. پنجره (panjareh) - پنجره (panjareh)
9. صورة (صوره) - صورة (صوره)
10. تلفن هاتف (telefon haft) - تلفن هاتف (telefon haft)
11. كتاب (kaab) - كتاب (kaab)

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

Continue on down the list above until you feel comfortable these new words to write...

Office / desk .......................... (makhtab)
Library ................................ (makhtab)

The words

کتاب
کتاب
While learning these new words let's not forget:

- بيت (bait) - house
- لناه (koo-naa) - here
- المكتب (makh-tahb) - office
- خم (Hahm-naam) - bathroom
- المطبخ (makt-bakk) - kitchen
- غرف النوم (room-feh) - bedroom
- صالة (L-ah-kel) - dining room
- صالة (L-choo-loon) - living room
- قارة (ma-rawb) - garage
- المطبخ (ka-boo) - basement

- سيارة (sy-yoo-ru) - car
- ناريه (neh-ree-yu) - motorcycle
- ناريه (dar-raa-zha) - bicycle

- كتابة (keem-tah-ba) - writing
- كاتب (koo-teeb) - writer
- كاتبة (koo-tee-ba) - female writer
Peel off the next set of labels and wander through your learning these new words. It will be somewhat difficult to label your but be creative. Practice by asking yourself, and reply, "the garden the house where" the garden where the house where to translate (tar-zha-ma) translator (moo-tar-zheem) translation (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 واحد - اثنين - ثلاثة (1) and أربعة عشر (14) and بسسة (6) and and so on.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>واحد</td>
<td>one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اثنين</td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثلاثة</td>
<td>three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أربعة</td>
<td>four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خمسة</td>
<td>five</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سبعة</td>
<td>seven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ثمانية</td>
<td>eight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تسعة</td>
<td>nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عشرة</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عشرون</td>
<td>twenty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عمرة</td>
<td>hundred</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الليث</td>
<td>third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الليثين</td>
<td>seventh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الليثون</td>
<td>fourteenth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصفر</td>
<td>zero</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

to cure ........ (sheh-fa) hospital ........ (moo-tesh-fa) cure ........ (sheh-feh') شفاء
Use the numbers in Arabic (الرقام) 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 numbers given in parentheses. Now is also a good time to learn two very important phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(fakhd-lakhk) (min)</th>
<th>(oo-ree-do)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أريد ... من فضلك...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fakhd-lakhk) (min)</td>
<td>(oo-ree-do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أريد من فضلك...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(karm)</td>
<td>كم؟</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how many</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fakhd-lakhk) (min)</td>
<td>(oo-ree-do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أريد من فضلك...</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**To remedy** (Tahb-ba) 
**medicine** (Tehb) 
**medical** (Tehb-be)
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.

الاجوبة

1. أريدَّ سبعة من فضِلِيكَ.
2. أريدَّ أربعة من فضِلِيكَ.
3. أريدَّ سبعة من فضِلِيكَ.
4. أريدَّ ثلاثة من فضِلِيكَ.
The colors are the same in Jordan or Kuwait as they are in America—they just have different names.

- أخضر (aH-mar) — red
- برتقالي (boor-too-qaal-lee) — orange
- أصفر (ahs-far) — yellow
- أخضر (akh-Dar) — green
- أسود (ahsa-weel) — black
- أزرق (ahs-rah) — blue
- فاتح (reh-moo-dee) — gray
- بني (boom-nee) — brown
- أحمر (zah-ree) — pink
- أبيض (ah-be-yahD) — white

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

- طبيب (Ta-beeb) — doctor
- طبية (Ta-bee-ba) — medical practice
- تطبيب (tahT-beeb) — medical practice
Identify the two or three dominant colors in the flags below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Egypt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Morocco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image4.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Jordan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image5.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image6.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Lebanon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image7.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Bahrain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image8.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Palestinian State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image9.png" alt="Flag" /></td>
<td>Syria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Character</th>
<th>English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
<td>ُهَبِ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key**
- The lock represents where
- The key represents what

**Words**
- to color: (lao-veh-na)
- color: (loum)
- crayons: (moo-lao-veh-net)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مصبَح</td>
<td>Morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَافِذَة</td>
<td>Window</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شَبَق</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَيْت</td>
<td>House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَكْتَبِ</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَنَّة</td>
<td>Garden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَرْفَة</td>
<td>Forthnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بَيْتَ الْأَكْل</td>
<td>Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قَبو</td>
<td>Quartet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تَنَائِيَة</td>
<td>Fortnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَرْن</td>
<td>Oven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شَكْرِاً</td>
<td>Thankful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَنْ فَضْلِكَ</td>
<td>Your Goodness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَنْ فَضْلِكَ</td>
<td>Your Goodness</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The text is a mix of Arabic and English, with some phrases in Arabic and others in English, possibly indicating a tutorial or study aid.
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

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

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 to review Step 0/5. 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 ..., below, write the blanks provided. Again, notice the similarities between the Arabic numbers such as (٤ أربعة عشر) and (٤ أربعون). Here are two important phrases to go over then write them out twice as many times!

١٠ /١٠
٢٠ /٢٠
٣٠ /٣٠
٤٠ /٤٠
٥٠ /٥٠
٦٠ /٦٠
٧٠ /٧٠
٨٠ /٨٠
٩٠ /٩٠
١٠٠ /١٠٠
١٠٠٠ /١٠٠٠

Say them out loud over and over with the numbers.

١٠ /١٠
٢٠ /٢٠
٣٠ /٣٠
٤٠ /٤٠
٥٠ /٥٠
٦٠ /٦٠
٧٠ /٧٠
٨٠ /٨٠
٩٠ /٩٠
١٠٠ /١٠٠
١٠٠٠ /١٠٠٠

to view ....(na-Tha-ra) .... نظر

visionary ....(na-Thar) .... نظر

binoculars / microscope ....(min-Thaar) .... مبینة
Depending upon whether your travels take you to Morocco or Egypt or Jordan will encounter a variety of currencies. Let’s learn the various kinds of currency and bills and coins.

Always be sure to practice each word out loud. You might want to exchange some money now so that you can familiarize yourself with the various bills and coins.

في الأردن (in Jordan)
في مصر (in Egypt)
في المغرب (in Morocco)

eyeglasses ...... (naTh-Thaa-ra) ...... نظارة
view ...... (man-Thar) ............... منظر
theory ...... (na-Tha-ree-ya) ............... نظرية

Now, how would you say the following بالعربية؟

(I have 90 dinars.)

(I have 60 dinars.)

To ask how much something costs بالعربية، one simply asks - (be-kem)

Now you try it. (How much?) Again. (How much?)

Answer the following questions based on the numbers in parentheses.

10dirhams؟ بكم؟ (be-kem)
8dirhams؟ بكم؟ (be-kem)
9dirhams؟ بكم؟ (be-kem)
5 / 5

الأجوبة
1. سبعة و أربعون
2. خمسة و عشرون
3. عشرون و خمسة
4. أربعة و ثمانية
5. عشرون و سبعون
6. سبعون و عشرون
7. ثمانية و اثنتين
8. سبعة و سبعة
9. سبعة و سبعة
10. خمسة و خمسة
Learn the days of the week by writing them in the calendar above and then move on to the parts to each day.

- (reh-dahn) tomorrow
- (al-yohm) today
- (ahmhs) yesterday
- (ah-la-queem) the calendar
- (al-izh-nayn) Monday
- (al-ab-Habbi) Sunday
- (ah-sabib) Saturday
- (al-ba-mees) Thursday
- (ah-ja-ag) Wednesday
- (al-zho-o-mo-ah) Tuesday
- (ah-shoo-la-thqa) Monday

- (ah-igil) the night
- (al-ma-soa) the evening
- (ah-Doo-bur) the afternoon
- (ah-sea-baaH) the morning

- طَارِ يَطَأَرْ (Taa-ra) airplane
- طَأَرِيْه (Taa-eo-ra) pilot
- طَأَرَ (Ty-yaar) to fly
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 (sea-baaH) or “صباحاً.” The same applies to “in the evening” (ma-saa-ahn) or “مساء.” Fill in the following blanks and then check your answers at the bottom of the page.

Sunday a. 

in the evening b. 

Thursday afternoon c. 

tomorrow morning d. 

tomorrow afternoon e. 

tomorrow evening f. 

This is a. 

It is b. 

The day c. 

Tomorrow morning d. 

Tomorrow evening e. 

Today f.
Knowing the parts of the day will help you learn the various greetings below. Arabic

Practice these every day until your trip.

**الاهْل**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>صباح الخير</td>
<td>good morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مساء الخير</td>
<td>good evening</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مساء بحلا</td>
<td>good night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مرحبا</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Take the next labels و**stick them on the appropriate things in your** house. **Make sure** you attach them to the correct items, as they are only **ل** **بathroom mirror**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>صباح الخير</td>
<td>good morning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>علی خير</td>
<td>on your alarm clock for “صباح الخير”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now for some “نعم” or “لا” questions -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كيف حالتك؟</td>
<td>how are you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كيف حالتك؟</td>
<td>how are you</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is your house أزرقت؟ Is your desk أسود؟

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lah)</td>
<td>(ahs-wad)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Is your favorite color أصفر؟ Is today الإبلين؟

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(lah)</td>
<td>(ahs-zoo-hayar)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do you own a دراجة؟ Do you like الزهور؟

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(lah)</td>
<td>the flowers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are about one-fourth of your way through this book و**it is good time to review** the words **كلمات**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(lah)</td>
<td>(al-ke-lee-negai)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

you have learned قبل doing the crossword puzzle on the next page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(lah)</td>
<td>(asakf-Ha)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. غرفة النوم</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. المروج</td>
<td>23. ثمانين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. خمسة</td>
<td>25. بيت الجمهور</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. الصبح</td>
<td>27. ثمانية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. من فضلك</td>
<td>29. حاجلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. 10. 13. 15. 18.</td>
<td>30. بلا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. منة</td>
<td>36. ب sdf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. كيف حالتكم</td>
<td>38. صغر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. عشرين</td>
<td>40. حديثة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. مهنة</td>
<td>42. بيت الكنك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. 12. 14. 16. 17.</td>
<td>44. عشرين</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. فتق</td>
<td>46. عنه</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. ساعدة</td>
<td>51. المحم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. 16. 17.</td>
<td>53. سيارة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. 17.</td>
<td>56. البوردة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. 18. 19.</td>
<td>58. مدرسة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACROSS
1. bedroom
4. the morning
7. one hundred
11. hotel
12. here is
14. sofa
15. zero
16. clock
17. what
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.
Fill in the blanks on the next page with the correct prepositions according to those you just learned.

- (la) لا not (why)
- (by-nah) بين between
- (kah-fah) أسفل below
- (fee) في in
- (ah-la) على on
- (mar) مار with
- (fah-qq) فوق over/above
- (talh-lah) تحت تحت under
- (haa-reezha) خارج خارج out of
- (be-zhaa-nee-be) بجانب بجانب next to
- (ah-maa-ma) أمام أمام in front of
- (al-rra-be-yah) إلى إلى to
- (min) من from
- (ee-la) إلإ\إلى to
- 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.
Do you recognize in the picture below the best possible one of these little fill in each blank on the picture below.

vacation
broken car
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, 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.

January... (ah-thoa-nee) (kaa-noon)
February... (shoo-boaT)
March... (aad-aaar)
April... (nee-saan)
الجو لطيف في أبريل.

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

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

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

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

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

September .......... (eye-lool) ................. أيلول
October ...... (al-ou-wahl)/(tish-reen) .. تشرين الأول
November .... (ah-thaa-nee)/(tish-reen) .. تشرين الثاني
December .... (al-ou-wahl)/(kaa-noon) ....... كانون الأول
usually eats together on holidays. Our family tree introduces you to some family members starting with the grandfather Karim and the grandmother Mezhiba.

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.
Let's learn how to identify the family by name. Study the following examples carefully.

Your name:
My name is

What is your name?
My name is...

WHAT IS YOUR NAME?
Answer these questions aloud.

(ma't-bahk) (kitchen)

(Maa') (water)

(Ha-leeb) (milk)

(Ra-sa'eer) (juice)

(Foon) (stove)

(Zoob-da) (butter)

(Thalaazha) (refrigerator)

Answer these questions aloud.

Thalaazha (refrigerator) in the kitchen.

Ain al-maal (where is the juice?);

Ain al-leeb (where is the milk?);

Ain al-rooda (where is the butter?);

Ain al-maal (where is the juice?);

Ain al-leeb (where is the milk?);

Ain al-rooda (where is the butter?);

Ain al-maal (where is the juice?);

Ain al-leeb (where is the milk?);

Ain al-rooda (where is the butter?).

Open your book to the page.

Proceed to label all these things in your kitchen.

Son of brother ........ (ahk)(ibn) ........

Son of sister ........ (ahk)(ibn) ........

Daughter of brother ........ (ahk)(ib-na) ........

Daughter of sister ........ (ahk)(ib-na) ........
Don't forget to label all these things in your home and office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نشخة</td>
<td>(shoo-ka)</td>
<td>fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سكين</td>
<td>(nik-keen)</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فنجان</td>
<td>(feen-zkaam)</td>
<td>cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نمDEL</td>
<td>(min-deel)</td>
<td>napkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصحفة</td>
<td>جريدة</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عفاة</td>
<td>زهرة</td>
<td>flower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كأس</td>
<td>(keen)</td>
<td>glass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سكر</td>
<td>(a-hee-ska)</td>
<td>sugar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شاي</td>
<td>(ak-shay)</td>
<td>tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القهوة</td>
<td>(al-qah-wo)</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الخبز</td>
<td>(al-hobz)</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الصك</td>
<td>(shid-dah)</td>
<td>check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المكتبة</td>
<td>(al-kaa-lee-maat)</td>
<td>library</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>المطبخ</td>
<td>(Ta-bahk-ha)</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مطبخ</td>
<td>(mohT-bahk)</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مطبخ</td>
<td>(mohT-bookk)</td>
<td>kitchen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

(ṣy-yeed)  (ṣg-far)

سَفَر سَعِيداً!

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

- Muslim (مُسْلِم) (الإسماعيلي) (الذهبية) (النهج أو في الصومال)
- Christian (مسيحي) (القفنتة) (البيضاء)
- Church (كنسية)
- Mosque (مسجد جامع)

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

- أنا (I)
- نحن (we)

Test yourself - write each sentence on the next page for more practice. Add your own personal variations as well.
To negate any of these statements, simply add لست after “أنا.”

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

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

next to each person — and so on. Then go through and ask
each person’s name.

أمة

what

to believe .... (ssahd-da-qa) ....... صدق
charity .... (ssa-da-qa) ....... صدقة
to give to charity .... (ta-ssahd-da-qa) ....... صدقة
You have already used two very important phrases: آب (n-ree-da) and عرندي (rin-dee). Although you might be able to get by only these, let's assume you want to do better. Let's start these key words.

Note: هذه (hoo-saw) can also mean “it.”

Not too hard, is it? Draw lines between the matching English and Arabic words below to see if you can keep these straight in your mind.
How do you do this? You can say almost anything with one basic formula: the “plug-in” formula. Let’s take basic and practical verbs to see how the “plug-in” formula works.

Write the verbs in the blanks after have practiced saying them out loud many times.

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

Did you hear the slight difference in pronunciation with these two patterns? Yes! “na” for “we” and “ah” for “I.”
Next – the patterns for “you” (להear) and “you” (להear).

**Note:** • Both patterns start with “ئَحْبَبْ” (pronounced “ta” or ْحْبَبْ pronounced “too”)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(tahf-ha-me-na)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>you (להear) understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (tahf-ha-be-na)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>to you (להear) go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (tahf-teh-zee-na)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>you (להear) need</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ta-ta-kel-la-me-na)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>you (להear) speak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tahash-ra-be-na)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>you (להear) drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ta-ta-rahl-la-me-na)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>you (להear) learn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(yakh-ha-moo)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>he understands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (yakh-ha-boo)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>to he goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la) (yakh-teh-shooh)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>he needs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ta-kel-la-moo)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>he speaks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(yakah-ra-boo)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>he drinks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ya-ta-rahl-la-moo)</td>
<td>كُتِبْنِي</td>
<td>he learns</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**beginner (moob-teh-dih**: مبتدئ
**principles (ma-baa-dih**: مبالي
**elementary school. (ib-tee-dair-ee-ya): مدرسة إبتدائية**
Now for ًّ<i>م</i>- and ًّ<i>ه</i>- They are similar. Both end in the sound “oo-na.” Otherwise the “you all” pattern begins with ًّ<i>م</i> and the “they” pattern with ًّ<i>ه</i>. That’s it.

Initially you won’t use the ًّ<i>م</i>- 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.

At the back of ًّ<i>م</i> will find twelve pages of flash cards to help you learn ًّ<i>ه</i>. Cut them out; carry them in your briefcase, purse, pocket or knapsack; review ًّ<i>ه</i> whenever ًّ<i>م</i> have a free moment.

to return ٍ(reh-da) ٍ
return ٍ(ow-da) ٍ
usually ٍ(raa-da-tahn) ٍ
Practice what you have learned by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

- (n-to)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-k-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-r-to-
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
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  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
  - (a-ta-kel-da-moo)
  - (a-l-r-a-b-y-a)
Now take a break, walk around the room, take a deep breath and do the next six verbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ka-tha-rak)</td>
<td>كشرا</td>
<td>(mee-s-een)(ee-la)</td>
<td>سأل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
<td>(taw-zoo)(ee-la)</td>
<td>سأل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-ma-gred)(ee-le)</td>
<td>إلى الغرب</td>
<td>(al-ma-gred)</td>
<td>إلى الغرب</td>
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<tr>
<td>(nakht-naw)</td>
<td>لأنه</td>
<td>(taw-zoo)(ee-la)</td>
<td>سأل</td>
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<tr>
<td>(l-ee-doo)</td>
<td>في</td>
<td>(taw-zoo)(ee-la)</td>
<td>سأل</td>
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<tr>
<td>(al-raa-ye)</td>
<td>كل شيء</td>
<td>(taw-zoo)(ee-la)</td>
<td>سأل</td>
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<table>
<thead>
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<th>English</th>
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<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-fa-rak)</td>
<td>در خ</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
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<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<tr>
<td>(al-s-een)</td>
<td>الإسبانية</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<tr>
<td>(al-a-p-ny)</td>
<td>şeklinde</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-a-p-ny)</td>
<td>şeklinde</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<td>(al-alee)</td>
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<td>دهك</td>
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<td>الألمانية</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<td>دهك</td>
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<td>(al-ta-a-ee)</td>
<td>تائهة</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
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<td>(al-ta-a-ee)</td>
<td>تائهة</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(al-ta-a-ee)</td>
<td>تائهة</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(in-shi-ta-air)</td>
<td>في إنجلترا</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(in-shi-ta-air)</td>
<td>في إنجلترا</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-la-az-ee)</td>
<td>الإنجليزية</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-la-az-ee)</td>
<td>الإنجليزية</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oos-ta-ee-le)</td>
<td>في أستراليا</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<tr>
<td>(oos-ta-ee-le)</td>
<td>في أستراليا</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-la-az-ee)</td>
<td>الإنجليزية</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<td>(al-la-az-ee)</td>
<td>الإنجليزية</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(akm-ree-ee)</td>
<td>في أمريكا</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ka-n-ee)</td>
<td>في كندا</td>
<td>(haa-koo)(phl)</td>
<td>دهك</td>
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<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to prefer</td>
<td>فضل</td>
<td>please</td>
<td>فضل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fah-D-Da-la)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(ta-fah-D-Di)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(n-ta)  It's hard to get used to all those new words. But just keep practicing them before you know it, you will be using them naturally.

(He studies Arabic.)

(We learn Arabic.)

(you) (n-ta) hour

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

(ya-ad) (Hakik)  Good luck

الجواب:

1. أتتم الفراشة.
2. يدرس الفراغ.
3. في الأردن.
4. تسكن في أمريكا.
5. نتعلم الفراغ.
6. في بطاقة.
**What time is it?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كم الساعة؟</td>
<td>What time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-saa-ra)</td>
<td>(kem)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**before**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>قبل</td>
<td>before</td>
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<td>(qahb-la)</td>
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</table>

**after**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بعد</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ba-da)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**minus**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الأ</td>
<td>minus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(se-la)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**the half**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>النصف</td>
<td>the half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-nesef)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**the quarter**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الرابع</td>
<td>the quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-roo-boy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**the third (20 minutes)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الثالث (20 من)</td>
<td>the third (20 minutes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-thoo-logh)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**o'clock / hour**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ساعة</td>
<td>o'clock / hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(saa-ra)</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**minute**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>دقيقة</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(do-quee-qa)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Answer:**

What time is it?

- **in the morning** ـ (ah-saa-baaH) (fee)
- **in the evening** ـ (al-ma-saa) (fee)
- **noon** ـ (ah-Doo-hur)
- **midnight** ـ (ah-lail) (moon-ta-swahf)

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

- **before**
- **the quarter**
- **after**
- **the third**
- **the half**
- **o'clock**
الكلمات الهامة:

- (الحربية) (الساعة الخامسة)
- (الساعة السادسة)
- (الساعة السابعة)
- (الساعة الثامنة)
- (الساعة التالتة)

ويجب على الأوقات المحددة في الصورة.

الأسئلة:

1. ما الساعة المئوية؟
2. ما الساعة الساعة؟
3. ما الساعة الرابعة؟
4. ما الساعة الخامسة؟

الإجابة:

1. الساعة المئوية
2. الساعة السادسة
3. الساعة السابعة
4. الساعة التالتة
When (n-te) أنتِ (you (f)) answer a “متى” question, say “في” before (n-te) أنتِ (you (f)) give the time.

(al-Haa-fee-la) (ta-ssee-loo) (meh-ta) (at 7:00 in the morning)
 متى تصل الحافلة؟
the bus arrives when

(al-qaa-he-ra) (min) (al-Haa-fee-la) (ta-ssee-loo) (meh-ta) (at 6:00 in the morning)
 متى تصل الحافلة من القاهرة؟
Cairo arrives when

(moo-see-ghee-yaa) (Haafia) (teb-ta-oo) (meh-ta) (at 8:00 in the evening)
 متى تبدأ حفلة موسيقية؟
the concert begins

(al-feelm) (yeb-da-oo) (meh-ta) (at 9:00 in the evening)
 متى يبدأ الفيلم؟
the movie begins

(al-ma-Takm) (yoof-ta-Hoo) (meh-ta) (at 11:00 in the morning)
 متى يفتح المطعم؟
the restaurant opens

(al-maat-Haah) (yoof-ta-Hoo) (meh-ta) (at 8:00 in the morning)
 متى يفتح المتجر؟
the museum opens

(al-maat-Haah) (yoor-la-oo) (at 5:00 in the afternoon)
 متى يغلق المتجر؟
the museum closes

(al-bahnu) (yoor-la-oo) (at 6:00 in the evening)
 متى يغلق البنك؟
close

(hoo-naa)
هنا a quick quiz. Fill in the blanks مع the correct الأرقام the numbers

(control) (feel) (eye-yaam)
the week أيام في الأسبوع 11 هنّاك هناك

(control) (fee) (khaoo-nya)
the minute دقيقة في الساعة 10 هنّاك هناك

(control) (hoo-naa)
there are هنّاك هناك

(ah-da-gee-ga) (feet) (khaoo-nya)
the minute دقيّة في الساعة 10 هنّاك هناك

(ooz-nya) (feet) (shoo-raa)
the year أشهر في السنة 12 هنّاك هناك

(hoo-naa)
there are هنّاك هناك

الأجوبة

7 في المشاركة صباحًا
8 في المشاركة مساءً
9 ضيّق
10 ضيّق
11 سابعة
12 إثنا عشر

1 في السايسة صباحًا
2 في السايسة مساءً
3 في الثامنة مساءً
4 في السابعة مساءً
5 في الحادية عشرة صباحًا
remember your greetings from earlier? It is a good time to review them as they will always be very important.

**Good Morning**

(Ma-brook)  (ny-yea-da)  (al-hair)  (baa-H)

"wa-al-hair"  "wa-al-hair"  "wa-al-hair"

How Are You?

(May-moo-na)  (mar-Ho-baa)

"Mehboba"  "Mehboba"

**Hello**

(wh-leet)  (ny-yeed)  (al-hair)  (ma-saw)

"waal-ma-saw"  "waal-ma-saw"

How Is The Weather?

(Nahl)  (haair)  (ah-la/toose-beh-Hoo)  (ma-saw-ah-n)  (as-she-ro)

"Nahl"  "Nahl"

**Good Night**

(Ma-brook)  (ny-yeed)  (nay-sith)

"wa-al-ma-saw"  "wa-al-ma-saw"

John is a nice man.

(Ta-shar-rafi-naa)

ما شرفنا

Just as a bonus, let's add

If you are lucky enough to be visiting or over a holiday or a special occasion, may want to use one of the following greetings.

**Congratulations!**

(Ma-brook)

"wa-al-hair"

**Good Luck!**

(Ny-yeed/nay-sith)

**Happy Birthday!**

(Me-lahd)  (reed)

"wa-al-ma-saw"

**Happy New Year!**

(Ny-yeed)  (ny-yeed)  (reeda)

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

Ramadan  .................. (ra-ma-Dhaễn)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(kar-ron)</th>
<th>(fah-ron)</th>
<th>(ran-dee)</th>
<th>(fah-dh-lohkk)</th>
<th>(oo-ree-do)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ثناء</td>
<td>من</td>
<td>عنددي</td>
<td>ماءا</td>
<td>آريد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سيرة</td>
<td>عصبتا</td>
<td>عندك</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
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<tr>
<td>(kel-b)</td>
<td>(ra-do-bee)</td>
<td>(ra-do-bee)</td>
<td>(ra-xo-roh)</td>
<td>(too-ree-dee-na)</td>
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<td>تعبر</td>
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<td>(ra-do-lu)</td>
<td>(rhoo-ba)</td>
<td>(roo-xo)</td>
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<td>تعبر</td>
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<td>(ra-do-noon)</td>
<td>(roo-xo)</td>
<td>(too-ree-do)</td>
<td>(too-ree-do)</td>
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<td>تعبر</td>
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<td>(hoo-bee)</td>
<td>(ra-do-lu)</td>
<td>(roo-xo)</td>
<td>(too-ree-do)</td>
<td>(too-ree-do)</td>
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<td>عندتهما</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
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<tr>
<td>(kee-tash)</td>
<td>(ra-do-koom)</td>
<td>(roo-xo)</td>
<td>(too-ree-do)</td>
<td>(too-ree-do)</td>
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<td>a book</td>
<td>عندتهم</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
<td>تعبر</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Eid Al Adha (Abraham’s sacrafice) ................. (al-ah-D-Ha)(reed) ................. 
Eid Al Mawlid (Birth of Mohammed) ............... (ah-neh-ba-we)(al-mao-lid)(reed) ............... 
New Years ........ (al-me-la-dee-ya)(ah-seh-na)(rahe) ............... 

50
Don’t panic, this is just for you and no one else needs to know how you did. Remember, it is a chance to review, find out what you need to spend more time on. After you have finished, check your answers in the glossary at the back of the book.

| (qa-wa) قهوة | tea       | (ooz-ra) أسرة | seven     |
| (na-akm) نعم | yes       | (ahod) جدع | family    |
| (ahkm) أم | aunt      | (ra-aser) غصير | children |
| (ow) أو | and       | (melH) ملح | grandfather |
| (aahk-ra-bbo) أسربي | I drink | (tah-ta) تحت | pepper    |
| (ahk-aa-baah) الصباح | morning | (ra-shool) نجل | salt      |
| (lah-shoo-moo-ah) الجمعة | I speak | (yoo-nee-yoo) يونيو | man       |
| (lah-aa-kel-la-moo) أكتب | I understand | (deen) دين | doctor    |
| (bear-id) بارد | cold | (rin-dee) عدني | kitchen   |
| (foo-loose) فلوس | money | (ah-ree-fo) أعرف | religion  |
| (laash) سعة | nine | (reh-dahn) غدا | I know    |
| (koorah) خبز | a lot | (aass-s-far) أصغر | I live    |

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 following are also essential for understanding directions. Learn them:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
<th>East</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(al-greb)</td>
<td>(al-shark)</td>
<td>(al-zha-noob)</td>
<td>(eh-shark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-lee-maat)</td>
<td>(may-daa)</td>
<td>(ka-lee-maat)</td>
<td>(eh-shark)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

South America | South Africa
North America | 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.

(whuh-D-lahk) (min) (whuh-D-lahk) (min)

من فضلك (4) من فضلك (4)
please please

(koo-na)

شكرا

(snoo-ry-ha)

شكرًا

(thuh-rih-fuh)

(ah-sis-fuh)

أسيف (4) / أسيف (4)
excuse me / I'm sorry / pardon

(ah-f-wehn)

إفءا

you're welcome

(kee-bil)

مثلك أبين فِضِلك "مرحبا"؟
Hello

(sheh-thaa-leh)

(ah-shah-ree)

(ah-le) (ah-ya-sar)

(ah-le) (eed-hahh)

(thuh-waer-id)

(thuh-lah-ih)

(eed-hahh)

(al-F-med)

أحمد: إنُقبُ ٤ُثْلَةٌ شوارعٌ و إنُقبُ على الشارع إلى الشارع الثالث.
third the street at left to go streets go

(al-ya-meem)

(al-la) (al-foon-dooq)

الفندق على اليمين.
the right on

(al-aak-ram)

(mawt-ah-f) (eye-na)

(fuh-D-lahk) (min)

(na-bee-la)

مثليأ من فضلك أمين متخف الأكمام؟
Pyramids Museum please Yabila

(mehr-truhm)

(hahm-seen)

(eed-ka-bee)

(ah-ya-meem)

(eed-ka-bee)

(boo-sh-ruu)

(ah-zaeir-cut-yah)

(ah-kaht-Hahf)

(ah-ya-sar)

(eed-ka-bee)

إنهبى على اليسار و المتخف في الزاوية.
the corner go the right to go

all of us together... (sheh-mee-ahn)...

(geemuh)

جامعة

university student

(zaah-mee-ee)

جامعة

university student

(zaah-mee-ee-yah)
الطابق العلوي - الطابق السفلي

الآن - let's learn more
كلمات
في البحرين.
غرة
Go to your
bedroom
الغرفة
Go to your
bedroom
فيمغرف
اللهبند
الأمن

التي
learned the various parts of
the house

غرفة النوم في الطابق العلوي
the bedroom (st)

خزانة
closet, wardrobe

سرير
bed

وسادة
pillow

غطاء سرير
bed linen

ساعة
alarm clock

key

غرفة النوم؟
(where)

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

عَسْتَمُتْ
enjoyment... (es-teem-tair)

عَسْتَمِتَا
enjoyable... (moom-tair)

سَمِتَع
Let's move to the bathroom. Remember, the bathroom is generally the same thing. In a restaurant or public facility, ask for "the bathroom." Restrooms are marked "male" and "female."
Do not forget to remove the next group of stickers \( \text{label} \) in your things. Okay, it is time to review. a quick quiz to see what you remember.

excuse me \( (\text{Haah-maan}) \)

I need

doors

towels

the upstairs

I come

toilet / bathroom

straight ahead

the bedroom

(\text{to break} \ldots (\text{kes-sa-ra}) \ldots \text{something being broken} \ldots (\text{moo-kahs-sar}) \ldots \text{someone who breaks things} \ldots (\text{moo-kes-seer}) \ldots)

\( (\text{Tool}) \) (\text{ak-la})

\( (\text{Hahm-maan}) \)

\( (\text{foo-aht}) \)

(\text{ah-rool-wa} (\text{ah-Too-baah}) \text{الطابق العلوي}

(\text{ah-noom}) (\text{moor-fy})

(\text{ah-chee-oo})  

(\text{ah-soo-flee} (\text{ah-Too-baah}) \text{الطابق السفلي}

(\text{fahD-lik}) (\text{min})

(\text{ee-la} (\text{ah-teh-shoon})

(\text{eh-sif})
Next stop = specifically in this room.
Let's identify that one normally finds on or strewn about the house.

المكتب (al-makk-tahb) = the desk
المكتب (al-makk-tahb) = the desk on
الأشياء (al-ahshe) = the things
(what) (al-bait) = صفة

المكتب (al-makk-tahb) = specifically in this room.
Let's identify that one normally finds on or strewn about the house.

المكتب (al-makk-tahb) = the desk
المكتب (al-makk-tahb) = the desk on
الأشياء (al-ahshe) = the things
(what) (al-bait) = صفة

Тele-leen-ee-own (teh-lee fiz-own) = تلفزيون = television

(qa-lakhm) = قلم = pen / pencil

(saa-ra-qa) = ورقه = paper

(saa-Hoa-sa) = professionally = magazine, newspaper

(nahl-la) = magazine, newspaper

(kohm-bou-ter) = كمبيوتر = computer

(naTh-Thaa-ra) = نظارة = glasses

(kasra (vowel underneath) (keez-ra) = كسرة

broken (mahk-soor) = محصور

breaking (tahk-seer) = تكسر

كسْرَة (kasra (vowel underneath)) (keez-ra) = كسرة
Don't forget these essentials!

(ree-saa-la) \textit{ رسالة} \hspace{1cm} (Taa-bahh) \textit{ طابع} \hspace{1cm} (be-Taa-qa) \textit{ بطاقة}

-letter \hspace{1cm} -stamp \hspace{1cm} -postcard

(see-la) \textit{ إلى} 
(al-zhao-we) \textit{ ملزمة} 
(bil-ba-reed) \textit{ مدرى}

Note above that \textit{ إلى} is used for \textit{ ملزمة} \textit{ مدرى} when addressing letters in Arabic.

Note that \textit{ طابع} \textit{ بطاقة} are used when addressing letters.

(al-mak-h-takk) \textit{ الكتب} 
(al-ka-lee-maat) \textit{ الكلمات}

The word \textit{ الكتب} \textit{ الكلمات} is also found in \textit{ بالبريد الجوي} “byirmā”).

The word \textit{ إلى} is used when addressing letters.

(al-an-nu) \textit{ الآن} 
(al-mak-h-takk) \textit{ الكتب} 
(heh-da-he) \textit{ هذه}

Label these things in \textit{ الكتب} \textit{ الكلمات} with your stickers. Do not forget to say \textit{ هذه} \textit{ الكلمات} aloud whenever you write them, see them, and apply the stickers.

The word \textit{ الآن} is extremely useful. Add \textit{ لا} before most verbs when you negate the sentence.

(ree-saa-la) \textit{ رسالة} 
(moo-ta-kel-ma) \textit{ متكلم} 
(spee-ker) [ ket-la-ka] \textit{ يتكلم}

Simple, isn't it? \textit{ الآن} after you fill in the blanks on the next page, go back a second time.

\textit{ كنتكلم} to speak \hspace{1cm} \textit{ كنتكلم} 
\textit{ كنتكلم} speaker (ئ) \hspace{1cm} \textit{ كنتكلم} 
\textit{ كنتكلم} (s) \hspace{1cm} \textit{ كنتكلم}
and negate all these sentences by adding \( \text{لا} \) before each verb. Practice saying these sentences out loud many times. Don’t get discouraged! Just look at you have already learned 3

(al-ba-Har) (aq-a-ja) think ahead to the sea

(moor-raa-koooh) (raa-he-ra) Marrakech Cairo

(he) (ah-ta-see-loo) 1 phone

(ah-naa-moo) 1 sleep

(ahkt) 1 have

(lee) 1 have

(le) 1 have

(ab-be-ros) 1 sell

(ab-moo-doog) (ah-ta-see-loo) 1 phone

(al-saa-Tokan) (ah-ta-see-loo) yes 1 phone

(bil-baai) (ah-ta-see-lee-na) yes 1 phone

(aa-Too-kuh) (ah-ta-see-loo) yes 1 phone

(no) Tangier

(se-ahm-meem) (ah-ta-see-loo) no phones

(sa-ka-na-dan) (ah-ta-see-loo) our phones

(se-ahm-reh-kaan) (ah-ta-see-loo-ma) we phones

(yaak-ta-see-loo) they phone

(reeg) (ah-ta-see-goo) the bedroom

(sh-noom) (moor-fo-ju) the bedroom

(ah-Taa-owoo-baj) (sh-noom) 1 stamp

(ab-be-roo) 1 sell

(sh-noor-fo-ju) (sh-noom) you (f) sleep

(ah-soor-ree) (fow-goo) you (f) sleep

(ah-soor-ree) (fow-goo) you (f) sleep

(ah-soor-ree) (fow-goo) you (f) sleep

(ab-soor-deeg) (moo-goo) 1 sleep

(ab-soor-deeg) (moo-goo) 1 sleep

(ab-soor-deeg) (moo-goo) 1 sleep

(sh-Too-gooj) (naa-ahkt) guests

(khak-lee) speaking

(ka-lee-ma) word

(kaa-maat) words
Before proceeding to the next step, identify all the items below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جريدة</td>
<td>newspaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طابع</td>
<td>printer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سلة</td>
<td>basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بطاقة</td>
<td>card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كتاب</td>
<td>book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ورقة</td>
<td>paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>قلم</td>
<td>pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آلة طباعة</td>
<td>printing machine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رسالة</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نظارة</td>
<td>glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مجله</td>
<td>magazine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تليفزيون</td>
<td>television</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كمبيوتر</td>
<td>computer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Translation</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>ساعى البريد</td>
<td>mailman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The page number is 62.
how to count, how to use verbs with the “plug-in” formula, to make statements, 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.

هماش does everyone do on a holiday? Send of course! Let’s learn exactly how it works.

the post office

the post office

the post office

the post office

E-mail

is where you need to go to buy a stamp, has everything, is generally open, but not always, from Sunday through Thursday in some countries and from Monday to Friday in other countries.

the post office

post office

post office

mailbox
Practice them aloud و write in the blanks below.

**English**
- letter / message: (ree-saa-la)
- the messenger: (ah-ra-sool)
- by airmail: (al-shoo-wo) (bil-ba-reed)

**Arabic**
- رسالة: (ree-saa-la)
- الرسول: (ah-ra-sool)
- بالبريد الجوي: (al-shoo-wo) (bil-ba-reed)
Next step — ask أَسْفُلَ sentences aloud many times.

1. (fahD-lahk) (ak-Tao-waa-bihh) (esk-ta-reez) (eye-na) (min)
   من أَيْنَ أَشْتَريُ الطَّوْاعِ نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   stamps do I buy from

2. (fahD-lahk) (al-be-Taa-quaat) (esk-ta-reez) (eye-na)
   من أَيْنَ أَشْتَريُ البطاقات نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   postcards do I buy from

3. (ak-teh-lee-foon) (eye-na)
   أَيْنَ الْبِلَافُوْن نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   the telephone

4. (fahD-lik) (al-bo-reed) (soo-ne-dooq)
   أَيْنَ صَندَوقُ الجَرِيد نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   the mailbox

5. (fahD-lik) (al-roo-moo-me) (al-haa-tif)
   أَيْنَ الْهَاتِفُ المُعَمَّمِي نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   the public phone

6. (fahD-lik) (al-be-Taa-quaat) (oor-see-loo)
   أَيْنَ أَرْسِلُ الْبَطَاقَات نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   the postcards do I send

7. (al-faata) (oor-see-loo)
   أَيْنَ أَرْسِلُ الْفَاكْس نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   the fax

8. (al-ruh-be-yo) (ee-la)
   أَيْنَ أَرْسِلُ الْفَاكْس نِمَّ فُضْلِكَ؟
   the fax

* Quiz yourself. See if أَنْتَ can translate the following thoughts إلى العربية into

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-sy-ooa-root) (mooq-lahq) (ah-Ta-reeg)
- **Customs**: (al-sha-mair-ik)
- **No entrance**: (mem-noo') (ah-dook-hool)
- **Main road**: (ra-eet-yet-yo) (Tu-reeg)
- **Yield**: (ah-soo-ra) (me-na) (kahf-faj)
- **Speed limit**: (meH-doo-da) (nee-ro)
- **No parking / No stopping**: (mem-noo') (al-woo-goo)
- **Stop**: (qef)
- **Dead end**: (mee-doode) (Ta-reeg)
What follows are approximate conversions, so when you order something by liters, kilograms or grams you will have an idea of what to expect and not find yourself being handed one piece of candy when you thought you ordered an entire bag.

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

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

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 دمascus أمان (Damascus Aman) is approximately 110 miles. How many kilometers would that be? The distance between القاهرة القاهرة (Cairo El Qahirah) is 3,595 kilometers.

How many miles is that?

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

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

The waiter will normally reel off what you have eaten, while writing rapidly. He will then place a piece of paper on the table. The waitress, after having written it down, will pay the waiter or perhaps will pay the cashier.

Remember, the service may be included in the bill. When you dine out in Syria, always make a reservation. It can be very difficult to get into a popular restaurant. Remember, you need 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 سيد" above.
Remember these key words when dining out:

- Ya Sata (water)
- Jassab (bill)
- La Hot Alak (the room)
- Mar Deera (excuse me)
- Min Fussilak Min Fussilak (please)
- Suva Suva (you're welcome)
- Raso Al-Jamaa (service charge)
- Shokra Jazila (thank you)
- Min Al-Jalal (the bill)

Practice by writing it in the blanks:

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

Practice:

(Please write out the numbers. Thank you.)

عليم 
علم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم 
عالم
Let's take a break from learning some fun new English words! You can always practice by using your flash cards at the back of the book. Carry these flash cards in your purse, pocket, briefcase or knapsack and use them!

- (al-fu-oo-un) مفتوح - open
- (zha-dee-da) (ka-lee-maat) - new money
- (al-ka-lee-maat) (keh-da-he) - practice some new words
- (al-kee-taah) (keh-daa) - Carry these cards around with you

- (mef-toosh) مفتوح - open
- (moog-lahq) مغلق - closed

- (ka-beer) كبير - big
- (sea-green) صغير - small

- (sheel-Ha) صحي - healthy
- (ma-reeD) مريض - sick

- (shy-yed) جيد - good
- (Dy-yed) ضعيف - bad (grades)

- (saak-kin) ساخن - hot (food)
- (Har) حر (weather) - hot (weather)

- (bear-ud) بارد - cold

Knowledge: (ah-eh-lem)
World: (ah-aa-lahm)
Flag: (ah-lahm)
some new verbs. You can translate ❌ 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 “أن” 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 _أم_.

Did you notice that the verb following “_أم_” changed its last vowel from _أم_ to _أم_?

Can _أنت_ translate the sentences below?

الأجوبة

العربية

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.

الأجوبة

1. _أستطيع أن أتكلم_ العربية
2. _يجب أن أفهم_ العربية
3. _لا أعرف_ الفن
4. _أستطيع أن أسافر_ إلى لبنان
5. _تبقى في_ الفندق
6. _أستطيع أن أتكلم_ العربية
7. _يجب أن أفهم_ العربية
8. _لا أعرف_ الفن
9. _أستطيع أن أسافر_ إلى لبنان
10. _تبقى في_ الفندق
draw lines between the opposites. Don't forget to say them out loud. Use "لا نل纵观" (by-na) and at work.

دائمًا (every day) to describe things in your بيت, in your مدرسة and at work.

Maybe will ride around the Atlas توقف the Pyramids

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

- من أمريكا (من أريكا) من أنتَ من أمريكا
- من كندا (كندا) من أنتَ من كندا
- من فلسطين (فلسطين) من أنتَ من فلسطين
- من ليبيا (ليبيا) من أنتَ من ليبيا
- من أنتَ من العراق
- من الكويت (الكويت) من أنتَ من الكويت
- من تونس (تونس) من أنتَ من تونس
- من أنتَ من السويد
- من أنتَ من الأردن
- من مصر (مصر) من أنتَ من مصر
- من سوريا (سوريا) من أنتَ من سوريا
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 words. Follow the same pattern you have in previous steps, but note that "هناك" does not change its form!

there is, there are

I visit
I enter
I arrive
I leave, depart

I drive
I reserve
I pack

some new for your trip

airport
bus station

train station

to order / ask .................................................................
application ............................................................... order form ..............................................................
These verbs, just remember the basic "plug-in" formula. Use that knowledge to translate the following thoughts.

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

Here are some important words for the traveler.

- مُشغول (mashghul) - occupied
- خالي (khalii) - free
- مقعد (mакуд) - seat
- نافذة (nafda) - window
- الترانزيت (al-tranzit) - transit
- الإقامة (al-imaama) - residence
- الرحلات (al-rilalat) - trips
- الوجهات (al-wajzet) - destinations

نُساُفِرُ إلى القاهرة.
نُساَفرون إلى فلسطين.
نُساَفرون إلى الأردن.
نُساَفرون إلى المغرب.
نُساَفرون إلى السويس.
نُساَفرون إلى نصيب.
نُساَفرون إلى حمص.
نُساَفرون إلى حمص.
Increase your travel by writing out and practicing the sample sentences out loud. Practice asking "أين؟" questions. It will help you later.

- اين الحافلة الى الإسكندرية؟
- تذكرة
- بيكم التذكرة الى الإسكندرية؟
- من الحافلة القادمة من البتراء?
- مكتب الإرشادات
- مكتب خوايف المسافرين
- عربة
- في ضيتك، هل هذا الكرسي مشغول؟
- غير

من ضيتك، هل هذا الكرسي شاغر؟
- من ضيتك، أين السٓباق رقم ثمانية؟

---

طلب

طلبة

طلبة

طلبة

requirements
Can you read the following?

سافر، أو
أنا سائح، أو أنا سائحة.

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

This should help you identify various ways of food preparation.

baked ............ (makh-bu\')
broiled ............ (magh-lee)
steamed ............ (moo-bakk-khu\')
Knowing these travel كلمات (al-zha-dee-da) will make your holiday twice as enjoyable and at least three times as easy. Review هذه الكلمات الجديدة (hek-da-ke) by doing the crossword puzzle أسئلة (es-e-la) below. Drill أسئلة (es-e-la) about (kah-fah) this Step by selecting other destinations that go there. Select these من الأسئلة (al-zha-dee-da) (ka-lee-maat) which ask your own أسئلة (es-e-la) that begin with (be-kem) to the crossword puzzle are at the bottom of the next page.

Remember: When you do your crossword puzzles, you do not need to use any of the vowels.

**ACROSS**
4. newspaper
5. the airport
7. bill
9. to exit
11. father
12. ticket
14. July
18. planes
20. mosque
22. by airmail
24. letter
27. stamp
29. a lot
32. thank you
33. paper
35. arrival
36. I sell
37. I have
38. I repeat
39. I want
41. I read
42. I learn
44. I say
47. I can/am able to

**DOWN**
1. postcards
2. I reserve
3. dictionary
4. new
5. I visit
6. cheap
13. church
14. under
15. airport
16. I study
17. cart/trolley
21. Palestine
23. menu
24. shower
28. you're welcome
30. I buy
34. short
37. no
38. I speak
40. entrance
41. give me
45. I write
48. What time is it?
What about inquiring about the price of the ticket? Remember, you ask questions about times of departure and arrival.

¿Cómo es el precio del boleto? Recuerda, tú pregunta las fechas de salida y llegada.

TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE

DOWN

1. بيطاقات
31. الصادر
3. بيع
15. المطار
34. قصير
16. أدرج
17. عريضة
35. إيلاء
36. مسرد
18. نظام
37. لا
19. اتكرار
38. أكل
20. جريدة
39. طبع
21. فلسطين
40. دخول
22. بالبيدر الجوي
41. إغاثي
23. آلة
42. اغتنام
24. رعاية
43. فرصة
25. اكتشف
44. كنيسة
26. أضواء
45. استطاع ان
27. تحت
46. كم السامة؟
28. أسئلة
47. استطاع ان
29. أسئلة
48. كم السامة؟

ACROSS

1. بيع
2. أدرج
3. نسيج
4. أدرج
5. المطار
6. احتمال
7. أسئلة
8. بيطاقات
9. طبع
10. طبع
11. يبدو
12. إغاثي
13. فلسطين
14. كم السامة؟
15. المطار
16. إغاثي
17. آلة
18. أضواء
19. كنيسة
20. جريدة
21. إغاثي
22. المطار
23. آلة
24. رعاية
25. إمر
26. إمر
27. كم السامة؟
28. أسئلة
29. أسئلة
30. أضواء
31. الصادر
32. إغاثي
33. إغاثي
34. صغير
35. صغير
36. مسرد
37. لا
38. أكل
39. طبع
40. دخول
41. إغاثي
42. اغتنام
43. فرصة
44. كنيسة
45. استطاع ان
46. كم السامة؟
47. استطاع ان
48. كم السامة؟
Consider using ARABIC a language map® as well. ARABIC a language map® is the perfect companion for your travels when 안타 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 안타 forget something and need a little bit of help. For more information about the Language Map® Series, please turn to page 132.
First of all, there are different types of places to eat. Let's learn them.

Many different national cuisines are represented, so there's plenty of interesting choices.

serves food and 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 pastries or hummus. Before beginning your meal, be sure to wish those sharing your table:

Enjoy your meal

And at least one more time for practice!

Enjoy your meal

to eat (aa-ka-la) the menu (L-ah-kel) (la-ee-Ha) the dining room (L-ah-kel) (bait)

لا ية الأك (L-ah-kel) (la-ee-Ha)
لا ية الأك (L-ah-kel) (la-ee-Ha)
Do not pass up the opportunity to enjoy or fresh at a falafel stand.

Once you have found a good restaurant enter and find the menu call and say:

(Waiter, the menu please.)

If your waiter asks: 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. Rosewater may be served.

It may be breakfast time at home, but and it is 20:00. Some restaurants outside. Always read it before entering so you'll know what type of meals and prices will encounter inside.
main meals to enjoy every day, plus coffee and perhaps tea

for the tourist in the afternoon

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

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

usually served from 18:00 until the very late evening

I am hungry.

Waiter, the menu, please.

Enjoy your meal!

concert... (moo-see-ya) (Hahf-lu) festival... (Hahf) the people celebrating... (al-mooH-ta-fee-loon)
(L-ah-kel) (la-ee-Ha)

لايحة الأكل

the menu

Laah-kah (lah-kah)

light snacks

(by-eed)

پیس

eggs

(hoor-ba)

شوية

soup

(da-shaazh)

ثلج

poultry

(sa-maak)

سمك

fish

(sa-la-Ta)

سلطة

salad

(baoo-Da)

آيس كريم

بودرة

ice cream

(faakha)

فاكهة

fruit

(faa-kee-ha)

فواكه

fruit

(hel-vea)

خليوي

dessert

(mahsh-roo-baat)

مشروبات

beverages

(reem)

(aleem)

(ah-Tu-ma)

آطعم

to feed

maa-Taam

food

restaurant

طعام
will also get vegetables and perhaps a salad. One day at the market you can always consult your menu guide at the back of the book if you forget the correct name, you are seated and the waiter comes.

**Sample of what you expect to greet you in the morning.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لاحقة الآكل من فضليك</td>
<td>After breakfast includes cheese, eggs, olives, and bread or rolls.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وتشرب؟</td>
<td>Do you drink?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غصير من فضليك</td>
<td>What about juice?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Breakfast**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نا-كوو-لا</td>
<td>I eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(زوش)</td>
<td>Jujube</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(خبيت)</td>
<td>Cheese (by suffix)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(دب)</td>
<td>Eggs (zy-too-n)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(زيتون)</td>
<td>Olives (ke-yaar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(خبار)</td>
<td>Cucumbers (Ta-maan-tem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طماطم</td>
<td>Tomatoes (moo-rakh-ba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>موز</td>
<td>Figs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feeding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(زوما-تيما)</td>
<td>Someone who feeds (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(موم-تيما)</td>
<td>Someone who feeds (2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food Items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>غدير</td>
<td>Juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(الغدير)</td>
<td>Apple (boor-too-gnaal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(البندق)</td>
<td>Orange (ry-nahb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(الموز)</td>
<td>Grape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
an example of what you might select for your evening meal. Using your menu guide on pages 117 and 118, as well as what you have learned in this Step, fill in the blanks in English with believe the waiter will bring you.

الأجوبة أسفل

(moo-qahh-be-leh)
مقتليات
appetizers
(bahs-Tee-la)
بسطيلة

(sal-la-ya)
سلطة

(moo-bakh-la-ra) (koo-Daar)
خضار مباردة
vegetables

(moo-abeh-be-get)
مشويات
grilled
(ha-roof)
خروف مع خضار
roast chicken with vegetables

(Hel-wa)
خلوي
bread
(meesh-meeesh)
خلوي مع مشيتش
bread with cheese, almonds, onion, garlic and parsley

الأجوبة

-desserts

-main courses, lamb with vegetables, seafood and salads

-appetizers
it is a good time for a quick review. Draw lines between their English equivalents.

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

to thank: (sha-ka-ra)
thank you: (shook-rahm)
thanksgiving: (ah-shoo-kur)
The telephone

Well, I never notice such things until I use them. You can order tickets, make emergency calls, check on hotel rates, and all those other things which you do on a daily basis.

For many telephones you must buy a phone card before you can 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.

To dial from the United States to any other country you need that country’s international area code. Your telephone book at home should have a listing of international area codes. When

Here are some useful words built around the word "Telephone."

- Operator: ( moo-ta-kel-lim )
- Public telephone: ( moo-mo-nee )( teh-foom )
leave your contact numbers ❄️ family, friends ❄️ business colleagues, should include your destination country’s area code ❄️ 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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Baghdad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Amman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>962</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Rabat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

When answering pick up the receiver and say:

When saying goodbye, say:

Your turn —

Do not forget that ask...

telephone book...(ah-teh-lee-foo) (kee-taab)...
some sample sentences for the telephone. Write them in the blanks.

أريد أن أتصل بشيكاغو.

(Chicago) I phone I want

أريد أن أتصل بالخطرة المغربية.

(Morocco) information

أريد أن أتصل بمكتبة الإرشادات.

(al-Makhttab: The Library) (ahk-sahk-tab) (ahl-ta-sheh-la)

ما هو الرقم؟

(khow-wo) (rakh-m) (maw)

رقم الاتصال هو: 26-87-26.

(khow-wo) (rakh-m) (khow-wo)

ما هو رقم الاتصال الفندق؟


أحمد

Last: Mr. I speak

(mahk-wool) (al-hakt) (lah-Hmin) (sek-ree-tair-ah)

سكرتير: Just a moment

(fah-d-lak) (be-boot) (ah-ree-dee) (mak-wool) (mahr-wool) (ah-Hmahed)

أحمد

Repeat: more once

(mahk-wool) (al-hakt) (sek-ree-tair-ah)

سكرتير: The line is busy.

(ah-sa-lam-ah) (mahk-wool) (ahl-tee) (ah-Jula) (shukra: very much)

أحمد

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

police .......... (ah-shoor-tea)

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

fire brigade .......... (al-Ha-reeq)
In most Arabic-speaking countries, people travel by taxi or 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 or Tunis function just like those in San Francisco, New York or Boston. Locate your destination, select the correct line on your practice and hop on board.

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

Ask when, where ؟ how much!

Practice these questions aloud many times.

أين مخططة الحافلات؟

donation ........... (menH) ........... مانح

donator ($) ........... (men-eH) ........... مانح

donator ($) ........... (men-ee-Ha) ........... مانحة

شاطئِ
Practice the following basic questions and then write them in the blanks.

1. متى تغيّر الحافلة إلى تونس؟
   
2. متى تغيّر الحافلة إلى فاس؟
   
3. متى تغيّر الحافلة إلى الجزائر؟
   
4. متى تغيّر القطار؟
   
Let's change directions and learn three new verbs. You'll need the basic “plug-in” formula, so write out your own sentences using these new verbs.

- (ar-kee-too) أَغْسِل
  - (wash)
- (yek-hop-doo) أَقْضِي
  - (pay)
- (ahf-gh-loo) أَفْغِل
  - (do)

- (hoo-ssil) المُحْصُول
  - (harvest / result)
- (moo-ssil) المُحْصُول
  - (tax collector)

to obtain

حَصْلَ عَلَى
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 in the blanks provided.

department stores

post office

bank

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>كريستال</th>
<th>أدوتات</th>
<th>الحرف</th>
<th>الملون</th>
<th>أوانى</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كمبيوترات</td>
<td>مانابيع</td>
<td>مطعم</td>
<td>جرائد</td>
<td>مجلات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>آلات موسيقية</td>
<td>وتلفزيون</td>
<td>مخدة</td>
<td>سجاجيد</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ملابس الأطفال</td>
<td>ملابس الرجال</td>
<td>ملابس النساء</td>
<td>آلية التصوير</td>
<td>ستادات</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ملابس سباحة</td>
<td>ملابس داخلية</td>
<td>أكحلية</td>
<td>مغلفة</td>
<td>مخبزة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فطير</td>
<td>جرائط</td>
<td>عطر</td>
<td>مقهى</td>
<td>مخوم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Let's start a checklist for your. Besides clothing, As you learn these words, assemble these items in your bag. Check and make sure that they are clean and ready for your pack. On the next pages, match each item to its picture, draw a line to it and write out the word many times. As you organize these things, check them off on this list. Do not forget to take the next group of sticky labels and label these things.
فاتووس فلوس فلوس

جواز سفر
passport

تذكرة
ticket

حقيبة
suitcase

حقيبة يد
handbag

محفظة
wallet

فلوس
money

بطاقة بنكية
credit card

تذكرة سفر
ticket

كاس imperative

التصوير
camera

فيلم
film

باس سباحة
swimming suit

نعل
shoes

نظارة شمسية
sunglasses

شرائط
toothbrush

مكمل الأسنان
toothpaste

صابون
soap

شفرة
razor

طبيب
doctor

عطر
perfume
the phrase ملابس داخلية tends to refer to a variety of undergarments for both men and women.

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

From now on, have "صابون" and not "soap." Having assembled these الأشياء you are ready for your سفر. Let's add these important shopping phrases to your basic repertoire.
Treat yourself to a final review. Just remember your basic ًَ ًَ أَسْلَة that you learned in Step 2. Whether أَنتِ أَمْكَة نَمَة you need to buy or نَفَاح the necessary كِلَمَة are the same.

1. First step — أَنتِ

(eye-na) (al-bahak) (eye-na) (ah-see-noh-maa) (eye-na)
أسْلَة ًَ أَنْتِ ًَ أَمْكَة نَمَة

(Where is the bakery?)

(Where is the grocery store?)

(Where is the market?)

2. Second step — tell them مَا أَمْكَة نَمَة

(rin-da-koo) (hel) (oo-ree-do) (ee-la) (aH-teh-zho)
أَنتِ ًَ أَمْكَة نَمَة

(Do you have postcards?)

(Do you have coffee?)

(I want four stamps, please.)

(I need toothpaste.)

(I want to buy film.)
Go through the glossary at the end of this lesson and select ten patterns. Drill the above patterns. Drill them today. Now, take more.

3. Third step — find out

(How much is the toothpaste?)

(How much is the soap?)

(How much is a cup of tea?)

4. Fourth step — success! I found it!

Once find what — say,

Or, if you would not like it,

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

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

### A

- a little ....... (akw-yeh) شئ
- a lot ........... (ka-thee-rahn)
- about ........... (rahn)
- address (the) ...... (al-room-wen)
- after .......... (ba-da)
- afternoon ...... (ah-Doo-hur) (ba-da)
- afternoo ....... (joo)
- airline. (al-zha-ew-y) (al-hoo-Toot)
- airplane ........... (Taa-ee-ra)
- alarm clock ....... (sa-ra)
- Algeria .......... (al-zheh-zair-ir)
- also ............ (eye-Dahn)
- am not .......... (les-to)
- America ........ (ahm-ree-kaa)
- American ($) ....... (ahm-ree-kee-ya)
- American ($) ..... (ahm-ree-kee)
- and ........... (wa)
- answer (the) ...... (al-zha-web)
- apartment ...... (shooq-qah)
- appetizers ...... (moo-qa-belet)
- apple ........... (toof-fhe-Ha)
- apples .......... (toof-feH)
- appliances ...... (meesh-m eens)
- April ........... (ah-brehl)
- Arabic .......... (ra-be-ya)
- Arabic (the) ..... (al-r-be-ya)
- arrival .......... (woo-scool)
- aspirin .......... (ahq-raass)
- at ............. (tee)
- August .......... (roothe)
- aunt (maternal) ...... (kkhah-lah)
- Australia ......... (oos-too-raa-lee-yah)
- Australian ($) ....... (oos-too-raa-lee-ya)
- Australian ($) ..... (oos-too-raa-lee)
- auto accessories .

### B

- baby department ...... (sy-yeh)
- bad ................ (Dy-ee)
- bad (weather) ...... (ra-dee)
- bakery ........... (mahk-beh-ee)
- bank .............. (bahnk)
- barber ........... (Ha-lah)
- basement .......... (ka-bo)
- bathrobe ..(Hahm-maam)(thooeb)
- bathroom / toilet ..(Hahm-maam)
- bazaar .......... (baa-zaar)
- beach ............. (shoo-tee)
- bed ............... (sah-ree)
- bed linens ....... (ree-Tah)
- bedroom .......... (ah-noum)(roor-fa)
- beds ............. (qahb-lah)
- behind .......... (wa-raa-ah)
- below ............. (ahs-fahl)
- belts .............. (by-na)
- beverages ....... (mahk-roo-baat)
- bicycle .......... (dar-raa-ah)
- big, old .......... (ka-beer)
- bill .............. (Heh-saab)
- bills (currency) . (foon-loo)
- black ............ (ahs-wed)
- blouse .......... (sowt-ra)
- blue .............. (ahs-rag)
- book .............. (kee-taab)
- books .......... (koo-toob)
- bookstore ...... (al-mahk-ta-ba)
- brake ............ (hooobs)
- breakfast ....... (al-foo-Toor)
- brother .......... (ahk)
- brown ............ (boon-nee)
- bus ............... (Haa-fee-la)
- bus (the) .......... (al-oo-too-bees)
- bus station / stop ..(al-Haa-fiee-laat)(ma-HahT-Taht)
- but ............... (la-keen)
- butcher shop ...... (al-shahs-zair)
- butter .......... (sowb-dah)
-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Words</th>
<th>English Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>café</td>
<td>(mahq-ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cafeteria</td>
<td>(kaa-fee-tair-ree-a)</td>
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<td>calendar</td>
<td>(ak-ta-queen)</td>
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<td>call</td>
<td>(al-moo-kaa-la-ma)</td>
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<td>camel</td>
<td>(sha-mel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>camera</td>
<td>(tahss-wair) (aa-lit)</td>
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<td>camera shop</td>
<td>(ah-tahss-wair) (ma-Hahl)</td>
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<td>Canada</td>
<td>(ka-na-doo)</td>
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<td>candy store</td>
<td>(al-Ha-loa-we-get) (ma-Hahl)</td>
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<td>car</td>
<td>(sy-yaa-ra)</td>
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<td>carpet</td>
<td>(sahz-xeh-da)</td>
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<td>cashier</td>
<td>(ah-soon-dooq)</td>
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<td>cat</td>
<td>(ke-Ta)</td>
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<td>ceramics</td>
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<td>chair</td>
<td>(koor-see)</td>
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<td>cheap</td>
<td>(ra-keess)</td>
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<td>cheese</td>
<td>(shoo-ha-na)</td>
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<td>children</td>
<td>(al-ahT-faal)</td>
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<td>children's clothing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>(meh-see-He-yaa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>church</td>
<td>(ka-nee-va)</td>
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<td>cinema</td>
<td>(see-neh-maa)</td>
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<td>city, town</td>
<td>(meh-dee-na)</td>
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<td>city codes</td>
<td>(al-meh-dee-na) (rahq-m)</td>
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<td>class</td>
<td>(ah-saaj)</td>
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<tr>
<td>clock, alarm clock</td>
<td>(saa-ra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed</td>
<td>(moog-lahq)</td>
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<td>closet, wardrobe, cupboard</td>
<td>(hee-zaa-na)</td>
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<td>clothing</td>
<td>(meeh-leh-bes)</td>
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<td>cloudy</td>
<td>(raa-im)</td>
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<td>coffee</td>
<td>(qah-va)</td>
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<td>coffee house / café</td>
<td>(mahq-ha)</td>
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<td>coffee set</td>
<td>(bah-soo/te-a/qa-wa/ee-breeg)</td>
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<td>coins</td>
<td>(mahq-dee-yaa) (geh-Tar)</td>
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<td>cold</td>
<td>(bear-id)</td>
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<td>colorful</td>
<td>(moo-la-wen)</td>
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<td>colors (the)</td>
<td>(ahl-seen)</td>
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<td>comb</td>
<td>(meshT)</td>
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<td>computer</td>
<td>(kohm-boo-tair)</td>
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<td>concert (the)</td>
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<td>congratulations</td>
<td>(moo-see-ya) (Hahf-la)</td>
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<td>conversations (the)</td>
<td>(al-He-waa-raat)</td>
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<td>corner (the)</td>
<td>(al-zair-ye-ya)</td>
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<td>cosmetics</td>
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<td>counter</td>
<td>(shoo-beek)</td>
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<td>country</td>
<td>(bo-la-hd)</td>
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<td>credit card</td>
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<td>crystal</td>
<td>(buhn-ya) (be-Taa-gaht)</td>
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<td>cucumbers</td>
<td>(he-yaa)</td>
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<td>curtain</td>
<td>(see-taa-ra)</td>
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<td>dad</td>
<td>(ahb)</td>
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<td>daughter</td>
<td>(biit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>day</td>
<td>(yom)</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>(dee-sem-br)</td>
</tr>
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<td>decorative arts / ornamentation</td>
<td>(sa-haa-rif)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicatessen, creamery</td>
<td>(maH-la-ba)</td>
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<td>deodorant</td>
<td>(Teeb)</td>
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<td>department stores</td>
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<td>departure</td>
<td>(da-haa)</td>
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<td>desk</td>
<td>(mehk-tahb)</td>
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<tr>
<td>dessert, little sweets</td>
<td>(Hel-va)</td>
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<tr>
<td>dictionary</td>
<td>(qaa-moos)</td>
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<tr>
<td>dinars</td>
<td>(dee-naar)</td>
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<td>dining room</td>
<td>(L-ah-kel)</td>
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<td>dinner</td>
<td>(ay-shaa)</td>
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<td>dirhams</td>
<td>(deh-ree-ha)</td>
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<td>dishes</td>
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<td>doctor (the)</td>
<td>(ah-dook-toor)</td>
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<td>dog</td>
<td>(kelb)</td>
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<td>Dome of the Rock (the)</td>
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<td>domestic</td>
<td>(ma-Hahl-lee)</td>
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<td>door</td>
<td>(baab)</td>
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<td>downstairs (the)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dry cleaners, laundry</td>
<td>(mahehs-ba-na)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
east... (ah-shark)\n
eggs... (by-ed)\n
Egypt... (meess-ur)\n
eight... (tha-maa-nee-ya)\n
eight (o’clock)... (ah-thaa-me-na)\n
eighteen... (‘ah-shar) (tha-maa-nee-ya)\n
eighty... (tha-maa-noon)\n
eleven... (‘ah-shar)(ah-Had)\n
email... (ee-mail)\n
England... (in-zha-lai-raa)\n
English (language)... (al-in-zhlee-ya)\n
English ($)... (in-zhlee-ya)\n
English (the)... (in-zhlee-zee)\n
enjoy your meal / excellent meal... (Ty-yea-ba) (wezh-ba)\n
entrance... (dook-hool)\n
evening (the)... (ma-soa)\n
evenings / in the evening... (ma-soa-ahn)\n
every... (kool-loo)\n
everything... (shay) (kool)\n
excuse me... (mar-dee-ra)\n
excuse me / I’m sorry / pardon... (eh-sth-fu)\n
exit... (hoo-roozech)\n
expenses... (tha-meen) / (reh-lee)\n
extended family... (aa-eel-ba)\n
eyeglasses... (naTh-Thaa-ra)\n
flower shop... (ah-zoo-hoor)(maHahl)\n
flowers... (zoo-hoor)\n
fork... (shoo-ka)\n
forty... (ar-ba-oon)\n
four... (ar-ba-ah)\n
fourteen... (‘ah-shar) (ar-ba-ah)\n
France... (fa-rahn-soa)\n
free, available... (sheh-ri)\n
French... (al-fa-rahn-see-ya)\n
Friday... (al-zhoo-moo-ah)\n
gift... (ssaa-deeg)\n
gift store... (al-ha-dair-ya) (ma-Hahl)\n
give me... (ah-Tee-ne)\n
glass... (kess)\n
good... (ah-yed)\n
good evening... (al-ha-maar)\n
good luck... (sy-yed) (HaThk)\n
good morning... (al-ha-maar) (ssaa-baah)\n
good night... (hair)(ah-la) (tooss-beh-Hoo-na)\ngoodbye... (ah-sa-la-ma) (mar)\ngrandfather... (shed)\ngrandmother... (shed-da)\ngrape... (ry-nahb)\ngrey... (reh-maat-dee)\ngreen... (ahk-Dar)\ngrocery store / greengrocer... (dook-ken)\nground floor... (al-ar-Dee)(ah-Taa-bah)\nguesthouse... (ah-Doo-yaaf) (ssaa-lakht)\ngulf... (al-ha-leesh)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hairdresser</td>
<td>خالاوة</td>
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<tr>
<td>half (time)</td>
<td>(ah-nassf)</td>
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<tr>
<td>handbag</td>
<td>(yaed)</td>
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<tr>
<td>handkerchief</td>
<td>(min-deel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hat</td>
<td>(qoob-ba)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Have a good trip!</td>
<td>سفر شعبدي!</td>
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<tr>
<td>he, it (§)</td>
<td>(hoo-oo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>he has</td>
<td>(la-hoo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>healthy</td>
<td>(seeH-He)</td>
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<td>Hebrew</td>
<td>(al-ay-bree-ya)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>(mar-Ha-baa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>here</td>
<td>(hoo-naa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>home, house</td>
<td>(bait)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>(He-soaan)</td>
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<td>hot (food)</td>
<td>(saak-hin)</td>
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<td>hot (weather)</td>
<td>(Har)</td>
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<td>hotel</td>
<td>(foom-ooq)</td>
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<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>(bait)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>how</td>
<td>(kay-fa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>How are you (§)?</td>
<td>(Haa-liik)</td>
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<tr>
<td>How many, how much</td>
<td>(kem)</td>
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<td>how much (price)</td>
<td>(be-kem)</td>
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<td>hummus</td>
<td>(hoom-moos)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hundred (one)</td>
<td>(me-ya)</td>
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<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>(zhao-oo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I leave, depart</td>
<td>(oo-raa-dee-roo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I live</td>
<td>(ee-koo-nee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I need</td>
<td>(ee-la)(aH-teh-zhoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pack</td>
<td>(aH-see-moo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I pay for</td>
<td>(tbeh-men)(ahd-fa-roo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I phone</td>
<td>(be)(aht-ta-ssee-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read</td>
<td>(ahq-ra-oo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I repeat</td>
<td>(oor-ee-do)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I reserve</td>
<td>(ahH-zhee-zoo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I say</td>
<td>(ah-qoo-loo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I see</td>
<td>(ah-ru)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I sell</td>
<td>(ah-be-roo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I send</td>
<td>(oor-see-loo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I sleep</td>
<td>(ah-naa-moo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I speak</td>
<td>(ah-ta-kel-la-moo)</td>
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<td>I stay</td>
<td>(ahh-qa)</td>
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<td>I study</td>
<td>(ah-droo-soo)</td>
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<td>I travel</td>
<td>(oo-see-fee-roo)</td>
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<td>I understand</td>
<td>(aHf-ha-moo)</td>
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<td>I visit</td>
<td>(ah-zoo-roo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I want</td>
<td>(oo-ree-do)</td>
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<td>I wash</td>
<td>(ar-see-loo)</td>
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<td>I work</td>
<td>(ah-ma-loo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I write</td>
<td>(ahk-oo-boob)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ice cream</td>
<td>(boo-Da)</td>
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<tr>
<td>in Arabic</td>
<td>(al-bil-ruh-be)</td>
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<td>in English</td>
<td>(bil-ee-zheez-ya)</td>
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<td>in front of</td>
<td>(ah-maa-ma)</td>
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<td>information</td>
<td>(hel)</td>
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<td>signals a question / no meaning</td>
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<td>important</td>
<td>(moo-him)</td>
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<td>in</td>
<td>(lee)</td>
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<td>Omega</td>
<td>(moo-rah-ba)</td>
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<td>Italian</td>
<td>(al-ee-Taal-lee-yah)</td>
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<td>I am able to</td>
<td>(ah-tna)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I arrive</td>
<td>(ahs-ssee-loo)</td>
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<td>I buy</td>
<td>(eesh-ta-ree)</td>
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<td>I can</td>
<td>(ahs-tee-roo)</td>
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<td>I come</td>
<td>(ah-zheeo)</td>
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<td>I do</td>
<td>(ahl-oo-loo)</td>
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<td>I drink</td>
<td>(ahsh-rah-boob)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I drive</td>
<td>(ahs-soo-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I eat</td>
<td>(ahd-hoo-loo)</td>
</tr>
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<td>I enter</td>
<td>(ahd-hoo-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I go to</td>
<td>(ee-la)(ahd-ha-booo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>(lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>(rin-dee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I know</td>
<td>(ah-reh-fooo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I learn</td>
<td>(ah-ta-rakl-la-moo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jacket / blazer</td>
<td>(soot-ra)</td>
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<td>jam</td>
<td>(moo-rah-ba)</td>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>(ya-ny-yar)</td>
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</table>
jeans ................. (sheen) "مجينز"
jewelry ............... (moo-zhah-ha-ret) "مجوهرات"
jewelry store ........ (al-moo-zhah-ha-ret) (mahzt-har)
Jordan ............... (al-oor-doon) الأردن
juice ................. (ra-seeter) عصير
July .................. (yoo-loo-lee-yoo) يوليو
June .................. (yoo-nee-yoo) يونيو
just a minute ........ (laH-Dha) لحظة
key ................... (mif-tair) مفتاح
keys .................. مفاتيح
kilo ................... (kee-loo) كيلو
kitchen ............... (mahT-bak) مطبخ
knife .................. (stik-keen) سكين
Kuwait ............... (al-koo-wait) الكويت

L

ladies ................. (ah-nee-seh) النساء
lamp .................. (miss-baaH) مصباح
large, old .......... (ka-beer) كبير
laundry .............. (makes-beh-na) مغسلة
lavatory (the) ...... (al-meer-HaaD) المرحاض
leather goods .......... جلد
Lebanon ............ (loo-ba-naan) لبنان
left ................... (ya-sar) يسار
left-luggage office .... (al-moo-seh-fee-reen) مكتب خروج المسافرين
letter ................ (ree-see-lah) رسالة
Libya .................. (leeb-yaa) ليبيا
light snacks ........... (ha-feef) (ah-kel) أكل خفيف
lighting ............... مثالي
line (the) ............. (al-hahT) الخط
linens ................ ملابس داخلية
liter ................... (lee-tair) لتر
living room .......... (L-zhoo-los) (baat) نادي البحوث
long, tall ............ (Ta-weel) طويل
luggage cart / trolley (ah-ra-ba) غرزة
lunch ................ (al-wee-deh) الغداء

M

magazine .............. (meh-zhel-lah) مجلة
mail .................... (al-ba-reed) البريد
mailbox ............... (al-ba-reed) (ssoon-doog) مكتب البريد
man .................... (ra-shool) رجل
many .................. (ka-thee-ra) كثيرة
map .................... (ha-ree-Ta) خريطة
March ................ (maaars) مارس
market ............... (sook) سوق
May .................... (maai) مايو
meal ................... (weezh-ba) وجبة
meat ................... (laHm) اللحم
men's clothing ........ (mahm-lul) ملابس الرجال
menu .................. (L-ah-kel) (la-ea-Haa) لائحة الأكل
Middle East .......... (al-ow-sahT) (ah-shark)
milk .................. (Ha-leeb) حليب
minaret ............... (ssao-maat) صNTAXA
minus ................ (ee-la) إلا
minute ............... (da-ghee-qa) دقيقة
mirror ............... (mir-et) مرآة
mom .................... (oom) أم
Monday .............. (ah-ith-nayn) الاثنين
money ............... (foo-loo) فلوس
months (the) .......... (ah-shoo-hoor) الشهور
more ................. (ahk-thar) أكثر
morning (the) ....... (ah-ssa-baaH) الصباح
mornings, in the morning .... (ssa-baa-Hahn) صباحا
Morocco ............ (al-ma-greb) المغرب
mosque ............... (zhaa-mehh) جامع / (mahs-shid) شديد
mother ............... (weh-lee-daa) والدة
motorcycle .......... (neh-ree-ah) (dar-raa-sha) دراجة نارية
Mr .................. (sy-yeed) مصطفى
Mrs .................. (sy-yeed-da) سيدة
museum .............. (maht-Hahf) متحف
musical instruments .. آلات موسيقية
Muslim (♂) .......... (moos-lee-ma) مسلم
Muslim (♀) .......... (moos-lee-lim) مسلمة
name .................. (eem) اسم
napkin, handkerchief (min-deel) منديل
new ................... (zaa-deed) جديد
newspaper .......... (ssoo-He-fa) (ssoo-ree-dee) جريدة / (ssoo-ree-da) صحيفة
newspaper kiosk ...... (al-haa-raa-id) (ma-Hahl) مكتبة
next to ................ (be-zhaa-nee-be) مت稠أ
nice to meet you ...... (ta-shar-raa-haf-ah) مصر
night (the) .......... (ahk-lail) ليل
nine ................... (tis-ah) تسع
nineteen .............. (ah-shar) (tis-ah) تسعة
ninety ................ (tis-bon) تسعون
occupied... (mahshool) مُشغول
October... (ook-too-br) أكتوبر
of... (me-na) و
old, large... (ka-beer) كبير
old... (qa-deem) قديم
olives... (zy-toon) زيتون
Oman... (roo-maan) عمان
on... (ah-la) على
once more... (ook-ra) مرة أخرى
one... (waa-Hahd) واحد
one-way... (ee-yeb) (ow) (da-haab)
open... (mef-tooH) مفتوح
or... (ow) أو
orange (color)... (boor-too-qaal) برتقالي
orange (fruit)... (boor-too-qaal) برتقال
out of... (haa-ree-zha) خارج
over, above... (faa-qya) فوق
overcoat, raincoat... (meer-Tahf) معطف

Q/R
Qatar... (qa-Tar) قطر
quarter (time)... (ah-roo-boy) إِثْنَاء
question... (soo-weel) سؤال
questions... (es-ee-la) أسئلة
radios... (moom-Tair) مُطَّباخ
rainy... (shaaf-ra) شَفَرَة
razor... (ah-qaad) رأس
receipt (the)... (ah-wa-ssil) مَرْقَة
red... (ah-H-mar) أحمر
refrigerator... (tha-laa-zha) ثلاجة
relatives (the)... (ah-ah-qaad-rib) الأقارب
religion... (deen) دين
repeat? (a)... (ah-ree-dee) أَيْضَّ
repeat? (a)... (ah-rid) أَيْضَّ
restaurant... (ma-Tahm) مطعم
rich... (ruh-nee) غني
right... (ya-meen) يمين
road / freeway... (Ta-reeg) طريق
room... (roor-fa) غرفة
round-trip... (ee-yeb) (ow) (da-haab) نَطْفَة و إِتْبَاب
rugs, carpets... (sahz-zheh-det) ستراحات

S
salad... (sa-la-Ta) سلَّة
salt... (melH) ملح
sandals / slippers... (nahl) نَحْل
Sunday... (ah-sahb) السبت

steamed. (moo-bahk-ka-ra)
stop. (qef)
stores (the). (al-ma-Ha-lat)
stoire. (foorn)
straight ahead. (tool) (ak-la)
street (big). (sheh-re)
study (the). (al-mahk-tahb)
sudan. (ah-soo-daam)
suit. (heed-la)

sunsuitcase. (Ha-qee-ba)
suitcase. (ah-seif)

summer (the).
Sunday. (al-ah-Hakd)
sunglasses.
sweater. (qa-meess)

swimsuit. (see-baa-Ha)
Syria. (soo-ree-ya)

T

table. (Taa-wee-la)
tailor (€). (hy-yaa-Ta)
tailor (q). (hy-yaat)

తెలికిన విధానం

shirt. (qa-meess)

dress. (jaal)

shopping center. (mar-ka-zee) (sook)
short. (qa-seeer)

shorts.
shower. (rakh-shair-sha)

sick. (ma-reeD)

sink / washstand.

sister.

six.

six (0'clock).

sixteen. (ah-shar) (see-teh)

sixty. (see-toon)

size.

skirt. (tahn-noo-ra)

slow.

small.

snowy.

soap.

socks.

sofa. (ka-na-ba)

son.

soup.

source.

ten (€).

tennis shoes. (ree-yaa-Da) (He-dair)
tent. (hy-ma)

thank you.

thank you very much.

there is / there are.

these, this (€).

they.

things.

third (number).

third (time).

thirteen. (ah-shar) (tha-laa-tha)
thirty. (tha-laa-thoon)

this (€).

this (€).

this fits.

(see-yeh-sook) (hee-daa)

Saudiarabia.

ar-Ra-Be-Ya (al-rah-Be-Ya)

(ah-sou-die-ya)

(ah-thaa-née)

(ah-thaa-née)

(ah-thaa-née)

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(ah-thaa-née)
three. (tha-laa-tha)

thousand (one). (alf)

three hundred. (tha-laa-thoo-me-ya)

Thursday. (al-ha-meess)

ticket. (leth-kee-ra)

tie. (raab-Ta)

timetables (the). (ah-taoo-qee)

to. (ee-la)

to enter. (daahk-ha-la)

to exit. (ha-ra-zha)

tobacco. (shtejaw)

today, the day. (al-yoom)

toilet. (Ha-hm-maam)

token. (noo-qood)(qeh-Tart)

tomatoes. (Ta-ma-Tem)

tomorrow. (reh-dahn)

tools. (maadah)

toothbrush. (foor-shet)

toothpaste (al-es-naan) (ma-zkoon)

tourist (a). (saa-e-Ha)

tourist (i). (soo-e-H)

towels. (foo-ah-T)

train. (gee-Taar)

train station. (al-gee-Taar) (ma-Haht-Taht)

travel trip. (soo-far)

travel agency. (ea-far) (maak-taah)

traveler. (mooh-seh-fer)

traveler's checks. (soo-far) (shee-ket)

trouser / jeans / shorts. (seer-wel)

tuesday. (ah-thoo-la-tha)

Tunisia. (too-noos)

twelve. (ah-shar) (ith-naa)

ten. (aysh-room)

women's clothing. (ka-lee-mar)

word. (eek-toob)

write out! (i)

year (the). (ah-see-naa)

yellow. (ahss-far)

Yemen. (al-yeeh-men)

yes. (na-akhm)

yesterday. (ahma)

you (i). (n-i)

you all. (ahn-toom)

you're welcome. (ahf-waahm)

young. (ssoo-greer)

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

coffeее ........................................... قهوه
coffeее with cream ........................................... قهوه مع كريم
black coffee ........................................... قهوه سوداء
Turkish coffee ........................................... قهوه تركية
espresso ........................................... قهوه مغصّرة

mineral water ........................................... ماء طبيعي
soda water ........................................... ماء غازي
lemonade ........................................... عصير ليمون
milk ........................................... كليب

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

orange juice ........................................... عصير برتقال
apple juice ........................................... عصير نافاح
prune juice ........................................... عصير برتقوق
apricot juice ........................................... عصير مشمش
peach juice ........................................... عصير خوخ
tomato juice ........................................... عصير طماطم

The coffee house is an institution! Sit outside at one of the sidewalk cafes and sample one of the many varieties of coffee.
General
- jam
- butter
- honey
- salt
- pepper
- vinegar
- oil
- ketchup
- cheese
- olives
- almonds
- cake
- fresh nuts
- dried nuts
- sandwiches
- pancakes
- raisins
- french fries
- popcorn
- rice
- sugar
- mint
- chamomile
- steamed

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

Specialities
- hummus
- tahina
- 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

Enjoy your meal
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>حُوُّ</td>
<td>(ah-naa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>نَحْنُ</td>
<td>(he-ah)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَنتِ</td>
<td>(n-tee)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَنتَ</td>
<td>(n-ta)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَشْتَرِي</td>
<td>(ESH-TA-REE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَنْعَلَمُ</td>
<td>(AH-TA-RAHL-LA-MOO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَعِيدُ</td>
<td>(OOR-EE-DO)</td>
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<td>أُفَهمُ</td>
<td>(AHF-HA-MOO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أُنْكَلَمُ</td>
<td>(AH-TA-KEL-LA-MOO)</td>
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<td>Action</td>
<td>Subject</td>
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<td>buy</td>
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<td>repeat</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td>speak</td>
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120
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Pronunciation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أُسَكِنْ</td>
<td>(es-koo-noo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَصِبُ</td>
<td>(ah-ssee-loo)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَرَى</td>
<td>(ah-ra)</td>
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<tr>
<td>أَقُولُ</td>
<td>(ah-qoo-loo)</td>
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<td>أَنْتَهَبُ إِلَى</td>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
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<td>أَبْقَى</td>
<td>(ahb-qa)</td>
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<td>أَكُلُ</td>
<td>(aa-koo-loo)</td>
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<td>الَّذِي</td>
<td>(ahsh-ra-boo)</td>
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<td>أَرِيدُ</td>
<td>(oo-ree-do)</td>
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<td>أَحْتَاجُ إِلَى</td>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
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<tr>
<td>إِسْمِي</td>
<td>(ees-me)</td>
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<td>لِي</td>
<td>(lee)</td>
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<td>I arrive</td>
<td>I live</td>
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<td>I say</td>
<td>I see</td>
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<td>I stay</td>
<td>I go to</td>
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<td>I drink</td>
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<td>I need</td>
<td>I want</td>
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<td>I have ...</td>
<td>my name is ...</td>
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<tr>
<td>(ah-be-roo)</td>
<td>(oor-see-loo)</td>
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<td>أبيعُ</td>
<td>أرسِلُ</td>
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<th>(ah-naa-moo)</th>
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<th>(aht-ta-ssee-loo)</th>
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<td>أنامُ</td>
<td>أنصلُ بٌ...</td>
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<th>(ah-Tee-nee)</th>
<th>(ahk-too-boo)</th>
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<td>أعطيني</td>
<td>أكتبُ</td>
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<th>(ah-zhee-oo)</th>
<th>(theh-men)</th>
<th>(ahd-fa-roo)</th>
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<td>أجيءُ</td>
<td>أدفعُ نُمَنُ...</td>
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<th>(ah-ree-foo)</th>
<th>(ah-soo-qoo)</th>
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<td>أعرفُ</td>
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<th>(ahq-ra-oo)</th>
<th>(oo-seh-fee-roo)</th>
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<td>أقرأُ</td>
<td>أسافِرُ</td>
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<td>I send</td>
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<td>I phone</td>
<td>I sleep</td>
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<td>I write</td>
<td>give me ...</td>
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<td>I pay for ...</td>
<td>I come</td>
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<td>I drive</td>
<td>I know</td>
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<td>Stripped</td>
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<td>أُسْتَطَيعُ آنَ</td>
<td>اهنت-تء-روو</td>
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<td>أُغادِرُ</td>
<td>او-راا-دي-روو</td>
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<td>اه-هو-لوو</td>
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<td>او-ه-زي-موو</td>
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<td>عَفْوَاً</td>
<td>اه-ف-واه</td>
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<td>او-ه-زه-زوو</td>
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<td>أُقْسِلُ</td>
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<td>يَجِبُ آنَ</td>
<td>او-ن</td>
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<td>يَأْخُذُ</td>
<td>او-ه-زو-بو</td>
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<tr>
<td>I leave</td>
<td>I can</td>
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<tr>
<td>there is / there are</td>
<td>I enter</td>
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<tr>
<td>I have</td>
<td>I pack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I reserve</td>
<td>you’re welcome</td>
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<tr>
<td>I wash</td>
<td>I study</td>
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<tr>
<td>it takes</td>
<td>it must be (that) . . .</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Haa-lahk) (kay-fa)</td>
<td>(mar-Ha-baa)</td>
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<td>مرحبا</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Haa-lik) (kay-fa)</td>
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<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
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<tr>
<td>من فضلك</td>
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<tr>
<td>(fahD-lik) (min)</td>
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<td>(al-yohm)</td>
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<td>(reh-dahn)</td>
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<td>(rin-da-ke) (hel)</td>
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<td>(rin-da-ka) (hel)</td>
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<tr>
<td>هل عندك...؟</td>
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<tr>
<td>(mef-tooH) (moog-lahq) (ka-beer) (ssa-greer)</td>
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<td>صغير-كبير</td>
<td>مغلق-فتوح</td>
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<tr>
<td>hello</td>
<td>How are you?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excuse me / I’m sorry</td>
<td>please</td>
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<tr>
<td>today</td>
<td>I visit</td>
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<tr>
<td>yesterday</td>
<td>tomorrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do you have . . .?</td>
<td>How much does this cost?</td>
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<tr>
<td>big/old-small/young</td>
<td>open - closed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Incremental</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
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<td>---------------</td>
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<td>(ma-reeD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Har)</td>
<td>(bear-id)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(zhy-yed)</td>
<td>(Dy-eef)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(qa-sseer)</td>
<td>(Ta-weel)</td>
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<td>(ahf-ah-loo)</td>
<td>(fao-qa)</td>
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<td>(ya-saar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(sa-reer)</td>
<td>(ba-Tee)</td>
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<td>(al-rool-we)</td>
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<td>(ra-kees)</td>
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<td>(ruh-nee)</td>
<td>(fa-geer)</td>
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<td>(ka-thee-rah)</td>
<td>(qa-lee-lahn)</td>
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<tr>
<td>good - bad</td>
<td>healthy - sick</td>
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<tr>
<td>short - long / tall</td>
<td>hot - cold</td>
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<tr>
<td>over - under</td>
<td>I do</td>
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<td>slow - fast</td>
<td>left - right</td>
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<td>expensive - inexpensive</td>
<td>upstairs - downstairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>a lot - a little</td>
<td>rich - poor</td>
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</table>
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

Send us this order form with your check, money order or credit card details. If paying by credit card, you may fax your order to (800) 888-5968 or call us toll-free at (800) 888-5968. All prices are in US dollars and are subject to change without notice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>QTY.</th>
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* For delivery to individuals in Washington State, you must add 8.9% sales tax on the item total and the shipping costs combined. If your order is being delivered outside Washington State, you do not need to add sales tax.

* Shipping + Total
+ Sales Tax + ORDER TOTAL

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131
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- Listen to native speakers and practice right along with them.
- Suitable for the classroom, the homeschooler, as well as business and leisure travelers.
- The CDs in the *10 minutes a day* AUDIO may also be purchased separately from the *10 minutes a day* books.

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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.
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