ARABIC

in 10 minutes a day

A complete language-learning kit!

Bilingual Books, Inc.
The Concept

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

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

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Can you say this?

(heh-daa) (maa)
ما هّذا؟
this what (is)

(kee-taab) (heh-daa)
هّذا كتابٌ
(a book) this (is)

(al-kee-taab) (oo-ree-do)
أريدُ الكتابِ
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 (heh-daa) (maa) “ما هّذا؟” ← and, upon learning what it is, you can order it with (heh-daa) (oo-ree-do) “أريدُ هّذا” ← Sounds easy, doesn’t it?

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

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

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

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

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

Hints, Tips and Guidance:

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Sound</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Arabic Symbol</th>
<th>Arabic Letter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ah / eh / aa</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>th (as in think)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zh / j</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H °</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h / hk / kh *</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>th (as in thin) / d</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>r (rolled)</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS (strong)</td>
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<tr>
<td>D (emphatic d)</td>
<td>١</td>
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<td>T (emphatic t)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Th (emphatic th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>' s / almost an ‘r’ sound</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>gh / gr / r °</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
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<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>١</td>
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<td>q / k °</td>
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<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w / oo (as in boot)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee / y (as in yes)</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</td>
<td>١</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 ch in the Scottish word loch
* glottal stop, like the pause in wh- or

° 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 the very first thing you will need to do is ask questions — “Where is the bus stop?”

“Where can I exchange money?” “Where (eye-na) is the lavatory?” “(eye-na) is a restaurant?”

“Is a taxi?” “(eye-na) is a good hotel?” “(eye-na) is my luggage?” and the list will go on and on for the entire length of your visit. In Arabic, there are many question words, but let’s focus on these EIGHT KEY QUESTION WORDS. For example, the eight key question words will help you find out exactly what you are ordering in a restaurant before you order it — and not after the surprise (or shock!) arrives. Take a few minutes to study and practice saying the eight key question words listed below. Then cover and fill in each of the blanks with the matching Arabic word:

WHERE = (eye-na)
WHAT = (may-daa) (maa)
WHO = (men)
WHEN = (meh-ta)
HOW = (kay-fa)
WHY = (lee-may-daa)
HOW MANY = (kem)
HOW MUCH (price) = (be-kem)
Now test yourself to see if you really can keep these \( \text{كلمات} \) \( \Rightarrow \) straight in your mind. Draw lines between \( \text{العربية} \) \( \Rightarrow \) and the English equivalents below.

- **how much**
  - \( \text{ما} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{ما} \))
  - \( \text{كيف} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{kay-fi} \))
  - \( \text{كم} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{hek-kam} \))
  - \( \text{كم من} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))
  - \( \text{كم هو} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))
  - \( \text{كم} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))

- **why**
  - \( \text{كيف} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{kay-fi} \))
  - \( \text{كيف} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{be-keyn} \))
  - \( \text{كيف من} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))
  - \( \text{كيف هو} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))

- **what**
  - \( \text{ما} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{ma} \))
  - \( \text{كيف} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{kay-fi} \))
  - \( \text{كيف من} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))

- **who**
  - \( \text{من} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))

- **how**
  - \( \text{كم} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{men} \))

- **where**
  - \( \text{أين} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{eyn-na} \))

- **when**
  - \( \text{أين} \) \( \Rightarrow \) (\( \text{eyn-na} \))

Examine the following questions containing these \( \text{كلمات} \) \( \Rightarrow \) words. Practice the sentences out loud then practice by copying \( \text{العربية} \) \( \Rightarrow \) in the blanks underneath each question.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ما هذَا} & \Rightarrow \text{ما} \Rightarrow \text{ما} \\
\text{ما هذَا} & \Rightarrow \text{ما} \Rightarrow \text{ما} \\
\text{أين هذَا} & \Rightarrow \text{أين} \Rightarrow \text{أين} \\
\text{أين هذَا} & \Rightarrow \text{أين} \Rightarrow \text{أين} \\
\text{كم هذَا} & \Rightarrow \text{كم} \Rightarrow \text{كم}
\end{align*}
\]

Say each of the following \( \text{كلمة} \) \( \Rightarrow \) words. \( \text{العربية} \) \( \Rightarrow \) Say each of the following \( \text{كلمة} \) \( \Rightarrow \) words.

\( \text{أين هذَا} \) will be your most used question \( \text{كلمة} \) \( \Rightarrow \) word.

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 

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 in the blank to the left.

**to study** (da-ru-sa) **school** (ma-dru-sa) **lesson** (darsa)  

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

Don’t be surprised – “ال” is pronounced both as “al” and “ah.” Just remember the core of the word doesn’t change, so you should always be able to recognize it. You will be understood whether you say بنك or المَطْعِم. 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 كُلْمَة. Use this opportunity not only to fill in the blank on that key, but to review all your question كُلُّمَات. 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.

-牖 (roor-fa) - غرفة (al-r-ra-be-yu) - ظلة (in)
- كتب (miss-booH) - صباح (lahm)
- كتاب (ka-na-ba) - أريكة (ah-ree-ka)
- مصباح (raor-fiti)
- كرسي (koor-see)
- سجاده (kahz-zeh-da)
- طاولة (Thaa-we-la)
- باب (baah)
- ساعة (naa-ra)
- ستائر (see-taa-ra)
- نافذة (nah-lee-da)
- صورة (sa-soo-ra)
- هاتف (teh-lee-foon)
- كنتاب (kee-taah)
- كتاب (ka-ta-ba)
- مكتبة (mak-k-taab)
- مكتبة (mak-ta-ba)
- علم (mar)
- عربية (al-ka-lee-ma)
- العين (ash-soo-ru)
- العين (ash-soo-ru)
- المسورة (ar-ra-be)
- الوصية (waa)
- مكتب (al-ma-k-

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 room labeling these items in your home. This will help to increase your word power easily. Don't forget to say each label. Now ask yourself, "أين الصورة؟" and point at it while you answer.

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

(嗒-ka-lee-maat) 
الكلمات 

(sy-ya-a-ra) 
ستارة  
car

(seh-re-ee-ya) (dar-raa-sha) 
تأریخ  
motorcycle

(dar-raa-sha) 
تأریخ  
bike

writing  
كتابه  
(kee-taa-ba)

writer ($)  
كاتب  
(kaa-tib)

writer ($)  
كاتبة  
(kaa-tee-ba)
Peel off the next set of labels and wander through your learning these new words. It will be somewhat difficult to label your or but be creative. Practice by asking yourself, "Where is the garden? " and reply, "The garden Here is the house."

Free translation (tar-za-ma) (moo-tar-zeem)
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, and so on. Notice the similarities between ١٠ (arba'a) and ١٤ (arba'a) (١٤) and ١٦ (ar-ba-ak) and so on.
Use the numbers when you brush your teeth, exercise or commute to work. Fill in the blanks below according to the numbers in parentheses. Now is also a good time to learn two very important phrases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>هَذَهُ الأَرْقَامُ</th>
<th>(al-ar-qaam)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(keh-da-he)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**(bil-r-ra-be-ya)**

**in Arabic**: بالغُرَّةِ

**numbers (one) or (al-ar-qaam)**

**given**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(fahD-lahk) (min)</th>
<th>(oo-ree-do)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَرْيَدُ من فضلك</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>(noo-ree-do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرْيَدُ من فضلك</td>
<td>we want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(kem)</th>
<th>(fahD-lahk) (min)</th>
<th>(oo-ree-do)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كيف؟</td>
<td>أَرْيَدُ من فضلك</td>
<td>I want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2)</td>
<td>(fahD-lahk) (min)</td>
<td>(noo-ree-do)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كيف؟</td>
<td>أَرْيَدُ من فضلك</td>
<td>we want</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**to remedy** ........... (Tahb-ba) ........... طَبَّ

**medicine** ........... (Tehb) ........... طَبَّ

**medical** ........... (Tehb-be) ........... طَبَّ
Now see if you can translate the following thoughts.

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.

1. أريد سبعة من فضلك.
2. أريد أربعة من فضلك.
3. أريد ثمانية من فضلك.
4. أريد ثلاثة من فضلك.
الألوان

الألوان are the same in Jordan or Kuwait as they are in America — they just have different names.

- أحمر (ahmar) — red
- أصفر (akhar) — yellow
- أزرق (akhar-raq) — blue
- أصفر — (akhar-Dar) — green
- بنجي (boon-ni) — brown
- أسود (akla-wen) — black
- ملون (moo-la-wen) — colorful
- أصفر — (akhar-Dar) — green
- أزرق (akhar-raq) — blue
- بنجي (boon-ni) — brown
- أسود (akla-wen) — black
- ملون (moo-la-wen) — colorful

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

doctor (ماج) — (Ta-beeb)
medical practice — (TahT-beeb)
Identify the two or three dominant colors in the flags below.

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

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

(keh-daaj) هُذَا this (pl) ِعَيْتِ (laak-see) تَأْكِسَي word ِعَيْتِ (meh-ta) مَتَى when (eye-na) عَيْنَة where (meh-dee-na) مَدِينة city ِعَيْتِ (ah-ya-loo) أَعْمَل I work ِعَيْتِ (al-r-ra-he-ya) الْعَرَبِيَّةُ Arabic ِعَيْتِ (mar) مَعَ with ِعَيْتِ (al-baakn) المَنْكَ؟ the back

16

لوُنَّ to color. ِلوُنَّ color. ِلوُنَّ (lao-veh-na) لون (loun) لون (moo-lao-veh-net) ملونات
STICKY LABELS

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

\[(al-mi\-r\-et)\]

\[\text{المراة} \rightarrow \text{the mirror}\]

Don't just say it once, say it again and again. And once you label the refrigerator, you should never again open that door without saying \[(ah-th\-a-la\-a-zha)\]

\[\text{الثلاجة} \rightarrow \text{the refrigerator}\]

By using the sticky labels, you not only learn new words, but friends and family learn along with you! The sooner you start, the sooner you can use these labels at home or work.
Before starting this Step, go back and review Step 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 10... below, write numbers in the blanks provided. Again, notice the similarities between such as (١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠)
and (١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (arabic)</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>١/١٠</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٢/٢٠</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٣/٣٠</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٤/٤٠</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٥/٥٠</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٦/٦٠</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٧/٧٠</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٨/٨٠</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٩/٩٠</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٠/١٠٠</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١١/٥٠٠</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>١٢/١٠٠٠</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic (arabic)</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>١٢٣٤٥٦٧٨٩٠</td>
<td>1,234567890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To view...

**Visionary**...
Depending upon whether your travels take you to Morocco, Egypt, or Jordan, you will encounter a variety of currencies. Let’s learn the various kinds of currency and bills.

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

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

In Egypt, the unit of currency is the pound (Egyptian). In Morocco, the unit of currency is the dirham. In Jordan, the unit of currency is the dinar.

For example, in Egypt, you might want to exchange some money so that you can familiarize yourself with the various bills and coins. In Morocco, you might want to exchange some money so that you can familiarize yourself with the various bills and coins. In Jordan, you might want to exchange some money so that you can familiarize yourself with the various bills and coins.
**Review**  
الرقام عشرة attraverso ten the numbers  
كيف أو how do you say “twenty-two”  
أو or “fifty-three”? You basically talk backwards – “two and twenty”  
أو or “three and fifty”). See if you can say  
أو or write out the numbers  
on this page  
the answers  
are at the bottom of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>٢٥</td>
<td>5 and 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>٤٧</td>
<td>7 and 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>٨٤</td>
<td>4 and 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51</td>
<td>٥١</td>
<td>1 and 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now, how would you say the following?

(١٠) I have 90 dinars.

(١١) I have 60 dinars.

To ask how much something costs, one simply asks —  

Now you try it.  

(بكم؟) (be-kem?) how much

Answer the following questions based on the numbers in parentheses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>١ / ١٠</td>
<td>١ / ١٠</td>
<td>(١ / ١٠)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٨ / ٨</td>
<td>٨ / ٨</td>
<td>(٨ / ٨)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٩ / ٩</td>
<td>٩ / ٩</td>
<td>(٩ / ٩)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>٥ / ٥</td>
<td>٥ / ٥</td>
<td>(٥ / ٥)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Learn the days of the week by writing them in above and then move on to the parts to each day.
It is very important to know the days of the week and the various parts of the day. Remember, read from right to left.

To say “in the morning,” you simply say or . The same applies to “in the evening.” or . 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.

g. Heavenly day

The keys are: a. tomorrow; b. in the evening; c. Thursday afternoon; d. tomorrow morning; e. tomorrow afternoon; f. tomorrow evening.
Knowing the parts of the day will help you to learn the various greetings below.

Practice these every day until your trip.

Take the next labels and stick them on the appropriate things in your house. Make sure you attach them to the correct items, as they are only for the bathroom mirror.

Now for some "نعم" or "لا" questions.

Is your house blue? Is your desk black?

Is your favorite color yellow? Is today white?

Do you own a bicycle? Do you like the flowers?

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DOWN</th>
<th>ACROSS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. غرفة النوم</td>
<td>41. بيته الأكل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. صالون</td>
<td>42. بيت الجلوس</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. شمانة</td>
<td>43. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. السرير</td>
<td>45. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. غرفة</td>
<td>46. حافة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. سرير</td>
<td>47. شمانة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. ماء</td>
<td>48. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. كوف حالي</td>
<td>49. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. عيد</td>
<td>50. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. بيضة</td>
<td>51. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. لحمر</td>
<td>52. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. يبقا</td>
<td>53. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. اليوم</td>
<td>54. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. اليوم</td>
<td>55. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. الرجاء</td>
<td>56. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. إذا</td>
<td>57. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. قبل</td>
<td>58. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. بعد الظهر</td>
<td>59. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. الكتب</td>
<td>60. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. مطعم</td>
<td>61. بيضة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. يصبحون على خير</td>
<td>62. بيضة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TO THE CROSSWORD PUZZLE - صفحة
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(la)</th>
<th>(mar)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>لا ٠؟</td>
<td>مع</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Do you recognize قبة الصخرة in the picture below? 
fill in each blank on the picture below مع the best possible one of these little words:

- (al-ann) مغلطة
- (ah-tal) تعييل
- (rooT-la) عطلة
- (ah-Tau-we-la) the table
- (al-kees) the glass
- (ah-Tau-we-la) the table
- (al-keel-T-Ta) the cat (la)
- (ah-dook-tqor) the doctor
- (ah-dook-tqor) (eye-na) the doctor where
- (ah-ru-skoor) the man
- (ah-ru-skoor) (eye-na) the man where
- (ah-teh-lee-foon) the telephone
- (ah-teh-lee-foon) (eye-na) the telephone where
- (ah-snahk-ra) (voc-bahk) the Dome of the Rock (mar)
- (ku-leem-maat) the Dome of the Rock (ka-lee-maat)

- vacation/sabbatical
- congestion/tardiness
- broken down car

27
You have learned the days of the week, so now it is time to learn the different kinds of weather In Arabic there are two names for each month. One set of names sounds very similar to English and is given below. You will find the second set in the yellow color blocks at the bottom of these pages. Try to learn them both.

When someone asks, "كيف الطقس اليوم?" 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

February

March

April

May

June

July

August
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.

\[ 98.6°F - 32 = 66.6 \times 0.55 = 37°C \]
usually eats together on holidays. Our family tree introduces you to some family members starting with the grandfather Karim and the grandmother Mezhda. Arabic does not have the word for “cousin” so extended family members are referred to as the “son of the maternal uncle” or the “son of the paternal aunt.” You’ll find these names in the yellow boxes. Study the family tree then practice these new words and names on the next page.
Let's learn how to identify the family by name. Study the following examples carefully.

(الازرة) 

(الخوي) (ماؤ) 
ما اسمك؟ your name what (in) 

(الخوي) (من) 
ما اسم شقيقك؟ name what (in) 

(الخوي) (شف) 
ما اسم شقيقة؟ name what (in) 

(الخوي) (طني) 
ما اسم وليدك؟ name what (in) 

(الخوي) (شوط) 
ما اسم أختك؟ name what (in) 

(الخوي) (فظ) 
ما اسم أختك ماجدة؟ name what (in) 

Now you ask — 

(What is your name?) 

And answer — 

(My name is...)

daughter of paternal uncle ...... (أكم) (يب نا) .....
daughter of maternal aunt ...... (شحة) (يب نا) .....
daughter of paternal uncle ...... (كل) (يب نا) .....
daughter of maternal aunt ...... (شحة) (يب نا) .....

32
Answer these questions aloud.

(sha-laad-za) (fay) (al-raa-sseer)
القصير في الثلاجة
the refrigerator

(al-raa-sseer) (eye-na)
أين القصير؟
where

(al-Ha-lee) أين الحليب?
the milk

(al-maa) أين الماء؟
the water

(ah-zoob-da) (eye-na)
أين الزبدة؟
the butter

open your book to the page (makkT-bahk)
now proceed to label all these things in your kitchen

son of brother .......... (ahk)(ibn) .......... □
son of sister .......... (ohk)t(ibn) .......... □
daughter of brother .......... (ahk)(ib-na) .......... □
daughter of sister .......... (ohkt)(ib-na) .......... □
Don't forget to label all these things in your home и office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>min-deel</td>
<td>متديل</td>
<td>napkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shaoo-ka</td>
<td>شوكة</td>
<td>fork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ta-bahq</td>
<td>طبق</td>
<td>plate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tik-keen</td>
<td>سكين</td>
<td>knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hee-zaa-na</td>
<td>خزانة</td>
<td>cupboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-hee-zaa-na</td>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>The cupboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shay</td>
<td>شاي</td>
<td>The tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-qah-wa</td>
<td>قهوة</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>al-haHz</td>
<td>خبز</td>
<td>Bread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Do not forget to use every opportunity to say these الكلمتات out loud. هذا مهم جداً

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>طبخ</td>
<td>to cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitchen</td>
<td>مطبخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooked</td>
<td>مطبخ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حرف</td>
<td>كلمة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أ</td>
<td>رسلة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>م</td>
<td>طابع</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>سرير</td>
<td>مشط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وسادة</td>
<td>متغطى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جواز سفر</td>
<td>ملبس داخلية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>رسالة</td>
<td>طيب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>طابع</td>
<td>عطر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بطاقة</td>
<td>مشط</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حقيقية</td>
<td>ملبس داخلية</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مغسلة</td>
<td>فستان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فطوس</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>حلال</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>العراق</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فجهزية</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>متابعة</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دعاء</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تفصيل</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تفصيل</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تصوير</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فلم</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لباس سباحة</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نعل</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نظارة شمسية</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فرشاة</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مجمع الأسنان</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>صابون</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شفرة</td>
<td>حسب الطلب</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.

\[ \text{(sy-yeed) (sa-far)} \]

\[ 
ستفر سعيدا!
\]

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

Muslim (ムスリム)
Christian (キリスト教徒)
Mosque (モスク)
Church (教会)

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

أنا (نا)  ٍن  ل  ل

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

chef (chief)  طبّخ (Ta'h-baahk)
cooked food  طبّخة (Ta'-beehk)
To negate any of these statements, simply add **لاً** after "**أناً**".

Drill all of these sentences again but with **لاً** and **لاً** from earlier had a reunion. Identify everyone below by writing the correct each person’s name.
You have already used two very important phrases: ُأَيْدَيْ and ُعْنَدِي. Although you might be able to get by ُعَمُّ with only these, let's assume you want to do better. Let's start ُعَمُّ these key words.

* Note: ُهُوَ and ُهِيَ can also mean “it.”

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

friendship ...........(ssa-daa-qa) ........... صِدَاقَة
friend (f) ...........(ssa-deeq) ........... صَدِيق
friend (f) ...........(ssa-deeq) ........... صَدِيقَة
and write out both columns of this practice on a piece of paper. How did you do? You can say almost anything with one basic formula: the “plug-in” formula. Let's take basic and practical verbs and 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 1 with the “I” form and نا with the “we” form. Study the following patterns carefully then write out your new verbs in the spaces provided.

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

**Note:** Both patterns start with “ты” (있 pronounced “та” or 음 pronounced “too”).

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

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

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

- The “he” pattern starts with “ты” (있 pronounced “ya” or 음 pronounced “yoo”).

---

**beginner:** (moob-teh-dih’)

**principles:** (ma-baa-dih’)

**elementary school:** (ib-tee-dair-ee-yaa/ma-din-aa)
Now for ٌنُم ّفِم they all ّفِم they and ٌنُم ّفِم They are similar. Both end in the sound "oo-na." Otherwise the “you all” pattern begins with ّفِم and the “they” pattern with ّفِم. That’s it.

Initially you won’t use the ّفِم form a lot so we don’t focus on it. Just remember to speak slowly ّفِم clearly ّفِم 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 ّفِم الكتَّاب ّنَتَّت ّفِم will find twelve ّفِم pages of flash cards to help you learn ّفِم new words ّفِم Cut them out; carry them in your briefcase, purse, pocket ّفِم or knapsack; ّفِم review them whenever ّفِم you ّفِم have a free moment.
Practice what you have learned by filling in the blanks with the correct form of the verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| أنَّتَ | 1. past tense of the verb 
| (ta-ra-kal-lu-moo) | I learned |
| (ta-ra-kal-lu-moo) | you learned |
| (ta-ra-kal-lu-moo) | he/she learned |
| (la-ta-ra-kal-lu-me-na) | we learned |
| (la-ta-ra-kal-lu-me-na) | you learned |
| (la-ta-ra-kal-lu-me-na) | they learned |
| (al-yu-lu-moo) | you learned |
| (al-yu-lu-moo) | they learned |
| (ahf-ha-moo) | I understand |
| (ahf-ha-moo) | you understand |
| (ahf-ha-moo) | we understand |
| (ahf-ha-moo) | you understand |
| (nun-ha-moo) | I understand |
| (nun-ha-moo) | you understand |
| (nun-ha-moo) | they understand |
| (yak-ha-moo) | I understand |
| (yak-ha-moo) | you understand |
| (nun-ha-moo) | they understand |

---

customs / habits (raa-daal) ☐

| عادات | habitual (ear-tee-eh-dee) ☐

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نَظَّرَ</td>
<td>to look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَظَّرْتُ</td>
<td>I looked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَظَّرَتْ</td>
<td>you (f) looked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَظَّرَكَ</td>
<td>you (m) looked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَظَّرَهُ</td>
<td>he looked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نَظَّرَنَا</td>
<td>we looked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مَا نَظَّرْتُ</td>
<td>I did not look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَا نَظَّرْتَ</td>
<td>you (f) did not look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَا نَظَّرَكَ</td>
<td>you (m) did not look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَا نَظَّرَهُ</td>
<td>he did not look</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مَا نَظَّرَنَا</td>
<td>we did not look</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جَلَّسَ</td>
<td>to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَلَّسْتُ</td>
<td>I sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَلَّسَتْ</td>
<td>you (f) sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَلَّسَكَ</td>
<td>you (m) sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَلَّسَهُ</td>
<td>he sat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَلَّسْنَا</td>
<td>we sat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانْتُ</td>
<td>I was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَتْ</td>
<td>you (f) were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَكَ</td>
<td>you (m) were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَهُ</td>
<td>he was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانْنَا</td>
<td>we were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا</td>
<td>to be what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانْتُ</td>
<td>I was what I was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانَتْ</td>
<td>you (f) were what you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانَكَ</td>
<td>you (m) were what you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانَهُ</td>
<td>he was what he was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانْنَا</td>
<td>we were what we were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا</td>
<td>to be what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانْتُ</td>
<td>I was what I was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانَتْ</td>
<td>you (f) were what you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانَكَ</td>
<td>you (m) were what you were</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانَهُ</td>
<td>he was what he was</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَانَ مَا كَانْنَا</td>
<td>we were what we were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عَلَى</td>
<td>on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَى هُمْ</td>
<td>on them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عَلَيْهِ</td>
<td>on him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عَلَيْهِنَّ</td>
<td>on her, on them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>عَلَيْنَا</td>
<td>on us</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ۻُضَلْلُ</td>
<td>to prefer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please (fahD-Dahl) (min)...
But just keep practicing \( \text{الآن} \) before you know it, \( \text{ن全体员工} \) will be using them naturally. \( \text{الآن} \) is a perfect time to turn to the back of the book, clip out your verb flash cards \( \text{الأجوبة} \) and start flashing. See if \( \text{الأجوبة} \) can fill in the blanks below. The correct \( \text{الأجوبة} \) are at the bottom of this page.

\[
\begin{array}{ll}
1. & \\
2. & \\
3. & \\
4. & \\
5. & \\
6. & \\
\end{array}
\]

In the following Steps, \( \text{الآن} \) will be introduced to more verbs and \( \text{الآن} \) should drill them in exactly the same way as \( \text{الآن} \) did in this section. Look up \( \text{الأجوبة} \) 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 \( \text{الأجوبة} \) practice \( \text{الآن} \) the more enjoyable your trip will be.

الأجوبة

1. تُدْرِسُ الفُرَزِّيَّةَ
2. تُنْفَعُ الفُرَزِّيَّةَ
3. تُسَافِرُ إلى الأردن.
4. نُعَرِّفُ الفُرَزِّيَّةَ.
5. تُنَحْصِرُ في أميركا.
6. تُسِيلُ بطاقة.
**How to Tell Time**

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

<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>قبل</td>
<td>before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بعد</td>
<td>after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الألف</td>
<td>minus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>النصف</td>
<td>the half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الربع</td>
<td>the quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الثامن</td>
<td>the third</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>الساعة</td>
<td>o’clock / hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>دقيقة</td>
<td>minute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Quiz Yourself**

Fill in the missing letters below.

- before = [ ]
- after = [ ]
- the half = [ ]
- the quarter = [ ]
- the third = [ ]
- o’clock = [ ]

**What Time Is It?**

- in the morning ... (ah-ssa-baaH)(fee) ... في الصباح
- in the evening ... (al-ma-saa)(fee) ... في الغساة
- noon ... (ah-Doo-hur) ... ظهر
- midnight ... (ah-lail)(moon-to-ssahf) ... ليل

---

**Notes:**

- Other locations may use different terms for time. For example, in Saudi Arabia, "after" is called "baa-du" and "before" is called "qaub-ha."
الكلمات how are used? Study the examples below:

1. (al-ka-lea-ma) (khe-da-he)
   - 5:00
2. (al-haa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ra) (in-na-kaa)
   - 5:10
3. (al-haa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ra) (in-na-kaa)
   - 5:15
4. (al-haa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ra) (in-na-kaa)
   - 5:20
5. (ah-saa-ra)
   - 5:30
6. (al-iaa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ra) (in-na-kaa)
   - 5:40
7. (al-iaa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ra) (in-na-kaa)
   - 5:45
8. (ah-saa-ra) (ah-saa-ra)
   - 5:50
9. (al-iaa-me-sa) (ah-saa-ra) (in-na-kaa)
   - 6:00

Learning is important. The answers are at the bottom of the page.
When you *answer* a "*what*" question, say "*at*" before *give* the time.

(al-Haa-feel) (ta-as-si-loo) (meh-ta)

(at 7:00 in the morning)
the bus arrives

(al-yaa-he-ra) (min) (al-Haa-feel) (ta-as-si-loo) (meh-ta)

(at 6:00 in the morning)
Cairo even arrives

(moo-as-si-gi-ya) (Haa-fy-la) (teb-da-oo) (meh-ta)

(at 8:00 in the evening)

(al-feen) (yeb-da-oo) (meh-ta)

(at 9:00 in the evening)

(al-ma-Tahmi) (yoo-fr-Hoo) (meh-ta)

(at 11:00 in the morning)
the restaurant opens

(al-maht-Hahf) (yoo-fr-Hoo) (meh-ta)

(at 8:00 in the morning)
the museum opens

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

(at 5:00 in the afternoon)
the museum closes

(al-bahmka) (yoor-la-qoo)

(at 6:00 in the evening)

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

(oos-bu) (feel) (eye-yamm)

the week

(ah-da-gee) (feel) (hoo-as-yaa)

the minute

(hoo-na-ka)

there are

(seh-na) (fees) (shoo-rah)

the year

(hoo-na-ka)

there are

(hoo-na-ka)

there are

(saa-ra) (fees) (da-gee-ga)

the hour

(hoo-na-ka)

there are

(aaj) (mar)

the correct

(al-aar-qaa-yum)

الأجوبة

في الخامسة بُعُدَ الظُّهر ٧
في السابعة صباحاً ١
في السابعة مساءً ١٠
في الثامنة مساءً ١٠
في التاسعة مساءً ١٠
في الحادية عشرة صباحاً ١٢
في الثامنة صباحاً ٦
في السابعة مساءً ٥
في الثامنة مساءً ٧
في التاسعة مساءً ٨
في السابعة صباحاً ١١
في الثامنة مساءً ٩
في التاسعة مساءً ٤
في الحادية عشرة مساءً ١٠
في الثامنة صباحاً ٨
في التاسعة مساءً ٨
في الثامنة مساءً ٦
في التاسعة مساءً ٥
في التاسعة مساءً ٥
Remember your greetings from earlier? It is a good time to review them as they will always be important.

**Morning:***

- (ma-brook) (ey-yee-da) (al-hair) (sa-haaH)
  " صباح الخير سيدي مبروك."
  Mahbrook

- (ah-ha-ha-baaH) (na-qoo-loo) (may-daa)
  "ماذا نقول في الصباح؟"
  do we say

**Afternoon:***

- (may-moo-na) (mar-Ha-baa)
  "مرحبا ممونة.
  Magmiona

**Evening:***

- (ah-Doo-kaar) (ba-da)(na-qoo-loo) (may-daa)
  "ماذا نقول بعد الظهر؟
  (in the afternoon)

- (al-ma-saa) (na-qoo-loo) (may-daa)
  "ماذا نقول في الامس؟
  the evening

**Good Night:***

- (ngihih) (hair) (ah-la)/(nood-beh-Hoo)
  "نادي خير نблаг.
  Nadi

- (ma-saa-ahn) (sheh-ra) (feel)
  "تصبح علي خير نقلب.
  ten

Just as a bonus, let's add

- (ta-shar-raa)(naa)
  تشرفتنا
  nice to meet you

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

**Congratulations!** = (ma-brook)

**Happy Birthday!** = (ey-yee-da) (me-lahk)

**Good Luck!** = (al-koo-wa-t)

**Happy New Year!** = (al-ma-preb)

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(deo-agu-rahu)</th>
<th>(tia-con)</th>
<th>(ren-de)</th>
<th>(labd-de)</th>
<th>(tia-con)</th>
<th>(ren-de)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(zay-yoh-ra)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kalb)</td>
<td>(kun-de)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
<td>(kun-de)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>I have</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>I have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(bat)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sham-og)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apartment</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ha-re-Ta)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>house</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(kee-tak)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(ren-de)</td>
<td>(labd-de)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
<td>(tia-kar)</td>
<td>(do a verb)</td>
<td>new verb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: There are two expressions for “to have.” ْعندَيْ (ren-de) is used with things. On page 61 you will be introduced to “لَيْ (lee)” which is used with people such as “I have a friend.” Not too difficult, right?

Eid Al Adha (Abraham's sacrifice) ............ (al-ahD-Ha)(read) ............ □
Eid Al Mawlid (Birth of Mohammed) ............ (ah-neh-ba-ee)(al-maw-lid)(read) ............ □
New Years ............ (al-me-la-dee-ya)(ah-seh-na)(rahe) ............ □
have learned a lot of material in the last few steps ـ that means it is time to quiz

Don't panic, this is just for you ـ no one else needs to know how much you did. Remember,

a chance to review, find out what ـ need to spend some time on. After you have finished, check your answers in the glossary at the back of the book.

Circle the correct answers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>جَمَعَ</td>
<td>to collect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَامِعَة</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جَامِعَة</td>
<td>mosque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What time is it? ـ How are you? ـ Well, how are you after this quiz?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كَمُ السَّاعَةُ؟ ـ</td>
<td>What time is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كَمُ السَّاعَةُ؟ ـ</td>
<td>How are you?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَكْسَرَ</td>
<td>a lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فَلُوسُ</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بُسَاءة</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If you are looking at the map and you see the following words below, it should not be too difficult to figure out what they mean. Take an educated guess.

- جنوب إفريقيا (South Africa)
- شمال إفريقيا (North Africa)
- الشرق الأوسط (the Middle East)
- الغرب (West)
- الجنوب (South)
- الشمال (North)
- الشرق (East)
- الطرف الأيمن (right)
- الطرف اليسار (left)
- على طول (straight ahead)
- جنوب أمريكا (South America)
- شمال أمريكا (North America)
- شرق إفريقيا (Eastern Africa)
- الصحراء الغربية (Western Sahara)
- جنوب أفريقيا (South Africa)
- شمال أفريقيا (North Africa)
- الشرق الأوسط (Middle East)
- الغرب (West)
- الجنوب (South)
- الشمال (North)
- الشرق (East)
- الطرف الأيمن (right)
- الطرف اليسار (left)
- على طول (straight ahead)
These new words can go a long way. Say them aloud each time you write them in the blanks below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(fashD-lik) (min)</th>
<th>(fashD-lahk) (min)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>من فضلك؟ (4) / من فضلك (4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>please</td>
<td>please</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(shaag-rahka)
شكرا
thank you

(ah-sha-rah)
أتوف
I'm sorry / pardon

(ah-f-yahk)
أهلاً
you're welcome

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(mar-Ha-baa)</th>
<th>(foon-dooq)</th>
<th>(eye-na)</th>
<th>(fashD-lahk) (min)</th>
<th>(na-beed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نهلا</td>
<td>من فضلك؟، أين فندق مرحبا؟</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello</td>
<td>Nahl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ish-thaa-legh)</th>
<th>(ah-sha-reh)</th>
<th>(ee-la)</th>
<th>(al-ya-saar)</th>
<th>(ah-la)(eed-haah)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>إنضبي ثلاثة شوارع و إنضبي على السار إلى الشارع الثالث</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third the street at left to go streets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-ya-meen)</th>
<th>(ah-la)</th>
<th>(al-foon-dooq)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الفندق على اليمين</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the right on</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-ah-raam)</th>
<th>(maht-Hahf)</th>
<th>(eye-na)</th>
<th>(fashD-lik) (min)</th>
<th>(na-bee-la)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>نهلا</td>
<td>من فضلك؟، أين متحف الآثار؟</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramid</td>
<td>Museum</td>
<td>Nahl</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(meh-trahkn)</th>
<th>(haam-seen)</th>
<th>(eed-ha-bee)</th>
<th>(al-ya-meen)</th>
<th>(eed-ha-bee)</th>
<th>(booosh-ra)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>إنضبي على اليمين و إنضبي خمسين متراً</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesers go to go the right go</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-sair-we-ya)</th>
<th>(al-mah-t-Hahf)</th>
<th>(al-ya-saar)</th>
<th>(eed-ha-bee)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>إنضبي على اليسار و المخفي في الزاوية</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the corner</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(sheh-mee-ee)</th>
<th>(zaa-meh-ee)</th>
<th>(zaa-meh-ee-ya)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>university student</td>
<td>جامعي</td>
<td>university student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Let's learn more and look around. Let's learn the names of the things just like we learned the various parts of the house.

Go to your bedroom and look around. Let's learn the names of the things just like we learned the various parts of the house.
Let's move to the bathroom. Remember, "the bathroom" is generally "مَرْحَاب،" Restrooms are marked "لاصقٍ وَفَضْلٌ" and "رُجَالٌ."

Let's move to the bathroom. Remember, "the bathroom" is generally "مَرْحَاب،" Restrooms are marked "لاصقٍ وَفَضْلٌ" and "رُجَالٌ."
Do not forget to remove the next group of stickers and label things in your kitchen.

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

excuse me (الرجاء)

I need

the downstairs

please (الرجاء)

towels

the upstairs

I come

toilet / bathroom

straight ahead

the bedroom

to break... (كسر)...
something being broken... (كسر)... someone who breaks things... (كسر)...
Next stop — the desk
Let's identify that one normally finds on the desk.

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

What

Specifically, specifically

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

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ماذا فوق المكتب؟

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ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

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ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?

ماذا فوق المكتب؟

What is on the desk?
Don't forget these essentials!

The word "جَوْ " is also found in "الجَوِّ" Note above that "جَوُ " to "الجَوِّ" and "جَوُ " are used when addressing letters in Arabic.

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

Simple, isn't it?
and negate all these sentences by adding before each verb. Practice saying these sentences out loud many times. Don’t get discouraged! Just look at you have already learned

think ahead to at or sightseeing in

(k*t-lam) (ka-lee-na) (ka-lee-maat)
Before proceeding, identify all the items.
Let's now take the basics that have been learned and expand them in special areas that will be most helpful in your travels.

What does everyone do on a holiday?

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

Sunday through Thursday in some countries and from Monday to Friday in other countries.
Practice them aloud and write the necessary words in the blanks below.

- **Mail**: قلمات البريد
- **Post Office**: مكتب البريد
- **Package**: طردي
- **Letter/Message**: رسالة
- **Telephone**: تليفون
- **Fax**: فاكس
- **Public Phone/Booth**: هاتف غمومي
- **Airmail**: بالبريد الجوي
- **Air Mail**: صندوق البريد
- **Envelope**: ملعقة
- **Envelope**: بطاقة
- **Stamp**: طابع
- **Practice them aloud and write the necessary words in the blanks below.**

The image contains various diagrams and labels corresponding to the Arabic text, such as:

- **Mail**: قلمات البريد
- **Post Office**: مكتب البريد
- **Package**: طردي
- **Letter/Message**: رسالة
- **Telephone**: تليفون
- **Fax**: فاكس
- **Public Phone/Booth**: هاتف غمومي
- **Airmail**: بالبريد الجوي
- **Air Mail**: صندوق البريد
- **Envelopes**: بطاقة
- **Stamp**: طابع

The text also includes English translations for some of the Arabic terms:

- **Mail**: mail
- **Post Office**: post office
- **Package**: package
- **Letter/Message**: letter/message
- **Telephone**: telephone
- **Fax**: fax
- **Public Phone/Booth**: public phone/booth
- **Airmail**: airmail
- **Air Mail**: air mail
- **Envelope**: envelope
- **Stamp**: stamp
Next step — ask like those below, depending on what you want. Repeat these sentences aloud many times.

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

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 of the words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-Tee-nee)</th>
<th>(ahk-too-bog)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أَعْطِيَنِي  →  أَكْبِّرِني</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give me</td>
<td>I write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(theh-men)</td>
<td>(ahk-fa-roo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَنَفُّعُ كُمْنَ →  أَكْنَأْا</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the price of</td>
<td>I pay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some of these signs you probably recognize, but take a couple of minutes to review them anyway.

- **Road closed to vehicles**
  - English: (lee-yoo-raat) (moog-lahq) (ah-To-reeg)
  - Arabic: الطريق مغلق لسيارات

- **Customs**
  - English: (al-zha-mair-ik)
  - Arabic: الجمارك

- **No entrance**
  - English: (meen-noo) (ah-dook-kool)
  - Arabic: الدخول ممنوع

- **Main road**
  - English: (ra-ee-sea-yah) (To-reeg)
  - Arabic: طريق رئيسية

- **Yield**
  - English: (ah-soo-ra) (me-na) (kahf-ab)
  - Arabic: خُفف من السرعة

- **Speed limit**
  - English: (meef-doo-da) (woo-ra)
  - Arabic: سرعة محدودة

- **No parking / No stopping**
  - English: (meen-noo) (al-woo-goof)
  - Arabic: الوقوف ممنوع إلى اليمين / إلى اليسار

- **Stop**
  - English: (qaf)
  - Arabic: قَف
What follows are approximate conversions, so when you order something by liters, kilograms or grams you will have an idea of what to expect and not find yourself being handed one piece of candy when you thought you ordered an entire bag.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To Convert</th>
<th>Do the Math</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>liters (l) to gallons,</td>
<td>multiply by 0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallons to liters,</td>
<td>4 liters x 0.26 = 1.04 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kilogram (kg) to pounds,</td>
<td>multiply by 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pounds to kilos,</td>
<td>2 kilograms x 2.2 = 4.4 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gram (g) to ounces,</td>
<td>multiply by 0.035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ounces to grams,</td>
<td>100 grams x 0.035 = 3.5 oz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meters (m) to feet,</td>
<td>multiply by 3.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feet to meters,</td>
<td>2 meters x 3.28 = 6.56 feet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**The Simple Versions**

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

**The distance between** دممحي **و عمان** ✧ is approximately 110 miles. How many kilometers would that be? The distance between **القاهرة و الإسكندرية** ✧ 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.

**Inches**

<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>
</tbody>
</table>

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

To convert inches into centimeters, multiply by 2.54  
Example: 4 in. x 2.54 = 10.16 cm.
The waiter will normally reel off what you have eaten, while writing rapidly. He will then place a piece of paper on the table.

The waiter will pay the waiter or perhaps the customer will pay the waiter.

Remember, the service may be included in the bill. When you dine out in Syria, ✔️ always make a reservation. It can be very difficult to get into a popular restaurant. ✔️ Remember, you know enough Arabic to make a reservation! Just speak slowly and clearly.

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

الغريبة

Remember these key words when dining out:

الغريبة

Remember these key words when dining out:

الغريبة

Practice by writing it in the blanks.

Practice by writing it in the blanks.

Practice by writing it in the blanks.

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

Practice:

(Please write out the numbers. Thank you.)

الغريبة

الغريبة

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

-al-fou-loo (money)
-ka-beer (big)
-look-maat (money)
-
-foo-loo (money)
-
-look-maat (money)
-
-al-fou-loo (money)
-
-foo-loo (money)
-
-al-fou-loo (money)
-
-foo-loo (money)
-
-al-fou-loo (money)
-
some new verbs. You can translate 

\[ 
\text{يمـبّـ} \quad \text{آن} \quad \text{It must be / I must} 
\]

The second verb in the sentence needs to follow your pattern as you'll see in the examples below.

The word “آن” functions as a connector. You can translate it as “to” or “that” or sometimes a translation isn't even necessary.
Use the flash cards at the back of the book (الكتاب) to drill these and other verbs. You saw that the verbs استطيع (I can) and يجب (it must be) are joined with another verb by adding أن (I can).

Did you notice that the verb following "أن" (I can) changed its last vowel from أكثَّرُ (I can) to أَكْثُرُ (I can)?

Can أنثأ translate the sentences below into the العربية: الأجوبة are below.

1. I can speak Arabic.
2. It must be that I pay the bill now.
3. We do not know the address.
4. We can pay the bill.
5. She stays in the hotel.
6. You (†) can speak Arabic.
7. I say "yes."
8. We say "yes" in Arabic.
9. I want to travel to Lebanon.
10. She reads the newspaper.

الأجوبة

1. استطيع أن أكلمُ العربية.
2. يجب أن أدفع الجساب الآن.
3. لا أعرف البقالة.
4. استطيع أن أعطيكم العربية.
5. أريد أن أسافر إلى لبنان.
6. تبقى في الفندق.
7. أكلمُ العربية.
8. أقول "تغم" باللغة العربية.
9. أستطيع أن أجعل الغرف.
10. نغمل في الفندق.
**Don't forget to say them out loud.**

Use the opposites every day to describe things in your home, in your school and at work.

- حديث (by-na) [Draw lines between the opposites.]
- مقابل (ah-s-fahl)
- أسفل (ma-dra-sa)
- أسفل (bah)
- أسفل (eh-sheh)
- أسفل (b-ha)
- أسفل (ay-ha)
- أسفل (be-nah)
- أسفل (th-nah)
- أسفل (hun)
- أسفل (thun)
- أسفل (nun)
- أسفل (u)

---

**Maybe you will ride around the Atlas Mountains in Arabic!**

You will have many wonderful new adventures and you will have them in Arabic!

- **Safar** (saar-far)
- **Safar** (moos-she-far)
- **Safar** (moos-she-far-ee-rah)

---

- **To-weet**
- **Long**
- **Seagreer**
- **Bear-id**
- **Old**
- **Dig-ee**
- **Search**
- **Search**
- **Moos-lahq**
- **Right**
- **Wrong**
- **Search**
- **Search**
- **Search**
If you know a few key words, traveling in an Arabic-speaking country will be so much easier, more enjoyable and rewarding.

- how do you travel? (too-seh-fee-rou) (keef noo saafer)
- travel by train (bik-saafer bay tren) (ka-reeem)
- travel by plane (bik-saafer bay plene) (na-heel)
- travel by boat (bik-saafer bay boot) (muh-see-na)
- travel by car (bik-saafer bay kahr) (ka-cum)
- travel by air (bik-saafer bay air) (aH-mahd)
- traveling in an Arabic-speaking country (bik-saafer bay in an Arab-speaking country) (ka-lee-maat)
- traveling in an Arabic-speaking country (bik-saafer bay in an Arab-speaking country) (ba-lahd)

Examples:
- If you know a few key words, traveling in an Arabic-speaking country will be so much easier, more enjoyable and rewarding.
- How do you travel? (too-seh-fee-rou) (keef noo saafer)
- Travel by train (bik-saafer bay tren) (ka-reeem)
- Travel by plane (bik-saafer bay plene) (na-heel)
- Travel by boat (bik-saafer bay boot) (muh-see-na)
- Travel by car (bik-saafer bay kahr) (ka-cum)
- Travel by air (bik-saafer bay air) (aH-mahd)
When you are traveling, you will want to tell others your nationality and you will meet people from all corners of the world. Can you guess where someone is from if they say one of the following?

الجوية

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Phrase</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
<th>Arabic Phrase</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ah-sh-sh-ee-ya) (al-r-ra-be-ya) (min) (ah-naa)</td>
<td>أنا من العربية السعودية</td>
<td>(ahm-ree-kaa) (min) (ah-naa)</td>
<td>أنا من أمريكا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(fa-lees-Teen)</td>
<td>أنا من فلسطين</td>
<td>(ka-na-dan)</td>
<td>أنا من كندا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(leeb-ya)</td>
<td>أنا من ليبيا</td>
<td>(in-zhia-tair-raa)</td>
<td>أنا من إنجلترا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-een-raan)</td>
<td>أنا من العراق</td>
<td>(ooe-too-robe-lee-ya)</td>
<td>أنا من أستراليا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-koo-ooit)</td>
<td>أنا من الكويت</td>
<td>(ak-soo-dan)</td>
<td>أنا من السودان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(too-noo)</td>
<td>أنا من تونس</td>
<td>(al-oer-dog)</td>
<td>أنا من الأردن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-ma-greb)</td>
<td>أنا من المغرب</td>
<td>(mees-us)</td>
<td>أنا من مصر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(al-zheh-tair-ir)</td>
<td>أنا من الجزائر</td>
<td>(ooe-ree-ya)</td>
<td>أنا من سوريا</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most people love to travel so it is no wonder to find revolving around the concept of which is exactly what to do. Practice saying the following many times.  

If chose to travel here are a few key.

Here are some basic signs which should learn to recognize quickly without the vowels.
Take out a piece of paper and make up your own sentences with these new words:

كُلِمَاتُ الجُدُدَة

Follow the same pattern you have in previous Steps, but note that "هُنَاك" does not change its form!

Visit (ah-zoo-roo)

Enter (ah-doo-loo)

Arrive (ah-zoo-loo)

Depart (ah-rah-dee-roo)

Some (hoo-na) كُلِمَاتُ جُدُدَة

For your new trip

Airport (al-ma-Taar)

Bus station (al-Haa-fee-laat)

Train station (al-qee-Taar)

Time Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Flight</th>
<th>Train</th>
<th>Departure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>8:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>10:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>13:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:30</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20:00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

to order / ask (Ta-la-ka)

application (Ta-laab)

order form (Ta-laab)
are ready for any trip.

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.
3. The bus leaves at 9:30.
4. We arrive tomorrow in Jordan.
5. You travel to Cairo.
6. They travel to Qatar.
7. Where is the bus to Amman?
8. How do we travel to Morocco?

Here are some important words for the traveler.

- جَنَّة (janna) — Paradise
- ذَهَاب (da-kaab) — Departure
- وُصُول (woo-xool) — Arrival
- عَالَمِي (raa-la-me) — International
- دَوَاطِير (ma-Hahl-leh) — Domestic

The traveler's journey:

1. How do we travel to the Cairo?
2. What's the departure of the bus?
3. What's the arrival of the bus?
4. How far is the bus to Amman?
5. How is the bus to the Cairo?
Increase your travel vocabulary by writing out the sample sentences below and practicing the sample sentences out loud. Practice asking "أين؟" questions. It will help you later.

(**اكسا**-فا) ....... (تاكه-دا) ....... (مكه-تاوب) ....... (شكه-رير) ....... (شووب-بهج) ....... (فاشه-تيته) ....... (ثو-شاكه-مو) ....... (ووب-دا) ....... (ووب-دا) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با)

**الحافلة إلى الإسكندرية؟**
Alexandria

**يُمكنك الذهاب إلى الإسكندرية؟**
ticket

**أين الحافلة القادمة من البراء؟**
from

**أين مكتب الإرشادات؟**
information office

**أين مكتب الخدمات الوزراء قبل ركاب؟**
left-luggage office

**غرزة**
luggage cart / trolley

**من فضلك، هل هذا الكرسي مشغول؟**
occupied

**من فضلك، هل هذا الكرسي شاغر؟**
free

**من فضلين، أين الشبل رقم ثمانية؟**
do you travel

do you (I) want

do you (I) want

**طالب**
student (M) ....... (تاكه-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با)

**طالبة**
student (F) ....... (تاكه-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با) ....... (مكش-شة-با)

**المستطلبات**
Can you read the following?

Can you read the following?

" «« (ou) /oi-mo-yre6j fto-arA-fre-TOOi jl —wyii MHNlA-jfrf'TOU (j-!
faMwo-nitJ jJ! >«— "

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Can you read the following?
Knowing these travel words will make your holiday twice as enjoyable \( \text{نوعية} \) at least three times as easy. Review these words by doing the crossword puzzle below. Drill yourself on this Step by selecting other destinations \( \text{شيئتك} \) and ask your own question \( \text{سؤالك} \) about that go there. Select字典 from your dictionary and ask your own question \( \text{سؤالك} \) that begin with to the crossword puzzle are at the bottom of the next page.

**ACROSS**

4. newspaper  
5. the airport  
7. bill  
9. to exit  
11. father  
12. ticket  
14. July  
15. 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?

*Remember:* When you do your crossword puzzles, you do not need to use any of the vowels.
What about inquiring about the price of the ticket? Remember, you (E) can ask the ticket holder how much.

What about times of departure and arrival? Also ask about the bus service. Does the bus leave from Damascus?

Well, tell that to the person selling the tickets. Have a good trip.
the words essential for traveling – to Bahrain, Tunisia, Iraq, Yemen

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

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

fried .......... (mahq-lee) ☐
roasted .......... (mesh-woo) ☐
boiled .......... (mahss-loog) ☐
First of all, there are different types of places to eat. Let’s learn them.

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

serves food is your afternoon stop for coffee

serves a variety of dishes

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

tent offering traditional and regional dishes

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

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

Once you have found a good restaurant enter and find and call

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.

It may be breakfast time at home, but and it is 20:00. Some post outside. Always read it before entering so you know what type of meals and prices will encounter inside.
breakfast may include bread, butter, cheese, eggs, olives, olive oil as well as شاي or فهوة

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

usually served from 18:00 until the very late evening

a preview of delights to come. At the back of this menu you will find a sample

you are ready to leave for the Middle East or شمال إفريقيا, or the الشرق الأوسط, cut out لائحة الأكل

fold it and carry it in your pocket, wallet or purse. these phrases which are so very important for the hungry traveler?

I am hungry.

Waiter, the menu, please.

Enjoy your meal!
has the main categories أنت will find in most المطاعم. Learn them according to theً اليوم so that تُنشئُ تطبيقاً easily recognize them when you dine out في لبنان أو في مصر. Be sure to write the الكُلمات in the blanks below.

(L-ah-kel) (la-ee-Ha)
لاَئحة الأَكل
the menu

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Light snacks: (ha-fee) (ah-kel)</th>
<th>Dessert: (Hel-wo) خلقى</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>شوربة (shoor-ba)</td>
<td>ماء (ma-Tahm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نُجاح (da-shaazk)</td>
<td>طعام (Taam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيض (by-eD)</td>
<td>أطعمة (ah-Ta-ma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خضار (koo-Dar)</td>
<td>مأكولات (ma-Tahm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مأكولات (ma-khkh)</td>
<td>طعام (Taam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ماء (lahm)</td>
<td>غداء (Taam)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ice: (ice) (laa-Ha)</th>
<th>Fruit: (fan-kee-ka)</th>
<th>Pastries, Small Cakes: (Hel-wo) خلقى</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>فاكهة</td>
<td>خلقى</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Soups: (shoor-ba)</th>
<th>Chicken: (da-shaazk)</th>
<th>Soups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Beverages: (mash-roo-baat)</th>
<th>Meat: (lahm)</th>
<th>Meas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To feed</th>
<th>Restaurant</th>
<th>Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أطعم</td>
<td>مأكولات</td>
<td>طعام</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
will also get حُضَار with your عَشاء and perhaps a سَلطة في السوق. One day at the market will
also get the vegetables for all the different kinds of the vegetables and the fruit, plus it will be a
delightful experience for you. أنتَ can always consult your menu guide at the back of
if أنتَ forget the correct أسم:

is delicious. يُحنث أنتَ that if أو rolls. أسفل is a
includes cheese, eggs, olives, أو bread و شرب؟ أنتَ
sample of ما تُستطِيع أن أنتَ expect to greet you في الصباح.

I eat أكل

cheese بَيْض

eggs

olives خَبَار

cucumbers طَفَلُم

tomatoes (moo-rakib-ba)

jam

cheese

eggs

olives

cucumbers

tomatoes

jam

juice

apple

orange

grapes

feeding (ih-Taam) مُطبَع

someone who feeds (م) (moo-Time) مُطبَع

someone who feeds (م) (moo-Ty-ee-1a) مُطبَع
An example of what might select for your evening meal. Using your menu guide on pages 117 and 118, as well as have learned in this Step, fill in the blanks with believe the waiter will bring you.

### Menu Guide

- **Appetizer**
  - 
- **Entree**
  - 
- **Dessert**
  - 

### Arabic Equivalents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مفتتات</td>
<td>appetizers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بسطيلة</td>
<td>appetizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خضار مبخرة</td>
<td>entrée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خروف مع خضار</td>
<td>entrée</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>خليوي</td>
<td>dessert</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Arabic Instructions

- إطلب الفطائر | Ask for the appetizers
- طلب المفتتات | Ask for appetizers
- طلب البسطيلة | Ask for appetizer
- طلب خضار مبخرة | Ask for entree
- طلب خروف مع خضار | Ask for entree
- طلب الخليوي | Ask for dessert

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 .....
thank you .....
thanksgiving .....

sheik .....
šeikh .....
shokr .....
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is different about the telephone?

Well, never notice such things until you use them. The telephone allows you to reserve your place in another city, call friends, order tickets, make emergency calls, check on and all those other things which you do on a daily basis.

For many telephones you must buy

before you use them. You can buy

at the post office or at a newstand.

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 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 "الْحَاتِف":

operator .... (moo-ta-kel-lim)
public telephone .. (roo-moo-ma/teh-lee-foon)
leave your contact numbers with your family or business colleagues, and should include your destination country’s area code and city code whenever possible. For example,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Codes</th>
<th>City Codes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>Cairo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>Baghdad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Amman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>Rabat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

When answering pick up the receiver and say: "نعم" Yes

When saying goodbye, say: Your turn —

Do not forget that ask...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Lebanese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(tak-ta-Tee-re-na)</td>
<td>(al-mek-dee-nna)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(nah-ahm)</td>
<td>(al-moo-kaa-la-ma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(deh-mah-hk)</td>
<td>(be-kem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-teh-lee-foon)</td>
<td>(kee-taah)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

telephone book..(ah-teh-lee-foon)(kee-taah)
phone conversation..(teh-lee-foo-nee)(Heh-waar)
call...(moo-kaa-la-ma)
Here are some sample sentences for the telephone. Write them in the blanks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أريد أن تصل بشيكاتك</td>
<td>I want to receive your checks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كوش-كوش (ahk-to-sheek)</td>
<td>Police (ah-shoor-Ta)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بيكش (beekh-lee)</td>
<td>First aid (al-ees-oaf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>القنطار (al-knatar)</td>
<td>Fire brigade (al-Ha-reeq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تليفون (tel-yoon)</td>
<td>Telephone number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are ready to use any تليفون (tel-yoon) from Cairo to Dubai. Just speak slowly and clearly.
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, Tunis, San Francisco, New York, and Boston function just like those in Boston. Locate your destination, select the correct line on your practice hop on board.
Ask when, where و how much!
Practice the following basic questions and then write them in the blanks:

Practice the following basic questions out loud, then write them in the blanks.

1. متى تُجِبُ الحاجة إلى تَوِينَ؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة إلى فَاس؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة إلى الِمِهِر؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة إلى القطار؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة إلى الجزائر؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟

2. بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة القطار؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   بيَـكَمُ شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟

3. متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟
   متى تُجِبُ الحاجة؟

4. من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة القطار؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟
   من أين أشتريت شنِـكِرة الحاجة؟

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

[Arabic phrases and their English translations]

to obtain . . . (ah-la) . . . (Ha-ssa-la) . . .
tax collector . . . (moo-Ha-ssil) . . .
harvest / result . . . (maH-ssaol) . . .

Shopping abroad is exciting. The simple everyday task of buying becomes a challenge that should be able to meet quickly and easily. Of course, will purchase but don't forget those many other ranging from shoelaces to that might need unexpectedly. Locate your store, draw a line to it and as always, write your  in the blanks provided.
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 that is Arabic for "children," so if something for a child you would probably look on wouldn't you?

Let's start a checklist for your . Besides clothing, As you learn these words, assemble these items in of your . Check make sure that they are clean and ready for your . Be sure to do the same the rest of the clothing that 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 .
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مظلة</td>
<td>umbrella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(meer-Tahf)</td>
<td>overcoat / raincoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(me-Taghi-l-n)</td>
<td>dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(go-meex)</td>
<td>sweater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(soot-ru)</td>
<td>blouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(tahs-noo-ra)</td>
<td>skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(khokh)</td>
<td>(He-dair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جذاء</td>
<td>shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ree-yaa-Du)</td>
<td>(He-dair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جذاء رياضة</td>
<td>tennis shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(hoof-fez)</td>
<td>gloves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(qooh-ba)</td>
<td>hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(beed-lu)</td>
<td>skirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(rahh-Tu)</td>
<td>tie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(go-meex)</td>
<td>shirt / T-shirt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(min-deel)</td>
<td>handkerchief</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(soot-ru)</td>
<td>jacket / blazer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(seer-sael)</td>
<td>trousers / jeans / shorts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(sheens)</td>
<td>jeans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(short)</td>
<td>shorts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the phrase الملاءس داخليّة tends to refer to a variety of undergarments for both men and women.

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

From now on، أنتِ have "صابون" and not "soap." Having assembled these الأشياء you are ready for your سفر. Let's add these important shopping phrases to your basic repertoire.
Treat yourself to a final review, know the names, and let's practice shopping. Just remember your basic that you learned in Step 2. Whether or the necessary are the same.

1. First step — 

   (al-bahnk) (eye-na) 
   (ah-see-nah) (eye-na) 
   (ah-tahs-wair) (ma-Hahl) (eye-na) 
   أين محل الصور؟ 
   أين البنك؟ 
   أين محل الصور؟ 
   (the camera shop) 
   (the store) 
   (the camera shop)

   (Where is the bakery?)

   (Where is the grocery store?)

   (Where is the market?)

2. Second step — tell them

   (tin-tah-shoo-na) 
   (too-ree-dee-na) 
   (may-dan) 
   ماذا تحتاجين أو مازا تريدين؟ أو ماذا تحتاجين؟ 
   (you (f) need) 
   (you (f) want) 
   (what)

   (rin-da-ka) (hel) 
   (rin-da-kee) (hel) 
   (oo-reh-doo) 
   (ee-la) (aH-tah-zho) 
   هل عندك...؟ 
   هل عندك...؟ 
   أريد...؟ 
   أحتاج إلى...؟ 
   do you (f) have 
   do you (f) have 
   I want 
   I need

   (Do you have postcards?)

   (I want four stamps, please.)

   (I need toothpaste.)

   (I want to buy film.)

   (Do you have coffee?)
Go through the glossary at the end of this book and select ten words. Drill the above patterns. Drill them today. Now, take more words from your glossary and do the same.

3. Third step — find out

- (ak-lad) (haa-daa)
  the stamp
- (too-feH) (kee-loo) (be-kem)
  apples, a kilo
- (be-kem)
  how much

(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 you find what you want, say,

- (fahD-lik) (min) (haa-daa) (oo-ree-da)
  Arish hnaa min fasilak
  this (I) want

- (fahD-lik) (min) (haar-da-ke) (oo-ree-da)
  Arish hnaa min fasilak
  this (I) want

Or, if you would not like it,

- (shook-ruhn) (haa-daa) (oo-ree-da) (la)
  la Arish hnaa shkara
  I do not want

or

- (shook-ruhn) (la)
  la shkara
  thank you no

Congratulations! 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a little</td>
<td>(shway-yeh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>about</td>
<td>(rahn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>address (the)</td>
<td>(al-roon-wen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after</td>
<td>(ba-da)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afternoon</td>
<td>(ah-Doo-hur) (ba-da)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air</td>
<td>(sha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airplane</td>
<td>(Taa-ee-ra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>(al-zheh-zair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>also</td>
<td>(eye-Dahn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am not</td>
<td>(les-too)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>(ahm-ree-kaa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American ($)</td>
<td>(ahm-ree-kee-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>(wa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>answer (the)</td>
<td>(al-zha-web)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apartment</td>
<td>(shooq-qa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appetizers</td>
<td>(moo-qa-be-leh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apple</td>
<td>(toof-fa-Ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apples</td>
<td>(toof-feH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appliances</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apricots</td>
<td>(meesh-meeesh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>(ah-breel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>(r-rah-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabic (the)</td>
<td>(al-r-rah-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arrival</td>
<td>(woo-ssool)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aspirin</td>
<td>(ahq-raass)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>(fee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>(rohsht)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aunt (maternal)</td>
<td>(khao-laa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>(oos-too-rah-lee-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian ($)</td>
<td>(oos-too-rah-lee-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australian (£)</td>
<td>(oos-too-rah-lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto accessories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## B

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>baby department</td>
<td>(su-zyeh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad (grades)</td>
<td>(Dy-eef)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad (weather)</td>
<td>(ra-dee')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bakery</td>
<td>(mahk-beh-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank</td>
<td>(bahnsk)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barber</td>
<td>(Ha-laao)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basement</td>
<td>(ka-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathtub</td>
<td>(Hahn-maan) (thohb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bathroom / toilet</td>
<td>(Hahn-maan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bazaar</td>
<td>(baa-zaar)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beach</td>
<td>(shaa-Tee')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed</td>
<td>(sa-reer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed linens</td>
<td>(ree-Ta')</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bedroom</td>
<td>(ah-noum) (roor-fa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beds</td>
<td>(ahs-fahl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>below</td>
<td>(by-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belts</td>
<td>(mahsh-roo-baat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>(dar-raa-sha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big, old</td>
<td>(ka-beer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bill</td>
<td>(Heh-saab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bills (currency), money</td>
<td>(foo-loos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black</td>
<td>(ahs-iced)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>blue</td>
<td>(ahz-rahq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book</td>
<td>(kee-toab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>books</td>
<td>(koo-toob)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bookstore</td>
<td>(al-mahk-ta-ba)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>(hoobs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>(al-foo-Toor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brother</td>
<td>(akh)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brown</td>
<td>(boon-nee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>(Haa-fee-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus (the)</td>
<td>(al-ooh-bees)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus station / stop</td>
<td>(al-Haa-fee-laat/ma-HahT-Taht)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But... | (la-kin)    |
<p>| butcher shop | (al-zaha-zair)            |
| butter        | (soob-da)                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Term</th>
<th>English Term</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>by airmail.</td>
<td>(al-zha-o-ee)(bil-ba-reed)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by boat.</td>
<td>(bil-bear-he-ra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>café.</td>
<td>(mahq-ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cafeteria.</td>
<td>(kaa-fa-tair-ree-a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>calendar (the).</td>
<td>(a-kha-ta-queem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call (the).</td>
<td>(al-moo-oo-kaa-la-ma)</td>
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<tr>
<td>camel.</td>
<td>(sha-mel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>camera.</td>
<td>(tahss-wair)</td>
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<tr>
<td>camera shop.</td>
<td>(ah-ta-queem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpet.</td>
<td>(zha-mel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cashier (the).</td>
<td>(ah-soon-dooq)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cat.</td>
<td>(ke-Ta)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ceramics.</td>
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<tr>
<td>chair.</td>
<td>(koor-see)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheap.</td>
<td>(ra-kees-s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheese.</td>
<td>(shoob-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>children (the).</td>
<td>(al-ah-hoo-oo-fal)</td>
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<tr>
<td>children's clothing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian (†).</td>
<td>(meh-see-He-ya)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian (†).</td>
<td>(meh-see-He)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>church.</td>
<td>(ka-nee-sa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cinema.</td>
<td>(nee-ha-ma)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city, town.</td>
<td>(meh-dee-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>city codes.</td>
<td>(al-meh-dee-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>class (the).</td>
<td>(ah-soo-ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clock, alarm clock.</td>
<td>(saa-ra)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closed.</td>
<td>(moog-lahq)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>closet, wardrobe, cupboard.</td>
<td>(hee-zaa-na)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothing.</td>
<td>(meh-leh-bes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cloudy.</td>
<td>(roa-im)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee.</td>
<td>(qah-wa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee house / café.</td>
<td>(mahq-ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coffee set.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coins.</td>
<td>(nahq-dee-ya)</td>
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<tr>
<td>cold.</td>
<td>(bear-id)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colorful.</td>
<td>(moo-la-wen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>colors (the).</td>
<td>(ahl-veen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comb.</td>
<td>(meshT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>computer.</td>
<td>(kohm-boo-tair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concert (the).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>congratulations.</td>
<td>(moo-see-ya)(Hahf-la)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversations (the).</td>
<td>(al-He-oo-wa-rat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corner (the).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cosmetics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>counter.</td>
<td>(shoob-bek)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>credit card.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crystal.</td>
<td>(takss-wair)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cucumbers.</td>
<td>(jeen-zaa-ah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cup.</td>
<td>(feen-zaa-ah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>curtain.</td>
<td>(see-ta-ah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dad.</td>
<td>(ahlb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daughter.</td>
<td>(bint)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day.</td>
<td>(yoha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December.</td>
<td>(dee-see-br)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decorative arts / ornamentation.</td>
<td>(za-hoo-ryf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delicatessen, creamery.</td>
<td>(mah-lah-ha)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deodorant.</td>
<td>(Teeb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>department stores.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>provisional / temporary.</td>
<td>(l-eel-zaa-ree-yah)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>departure.</td>
<td>(da-haab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desk.</td>
<td>(mahk-tahb)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dessert, little sweets.</td>
<td>(Hel-oa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dictionary.</td>
<td>(qaa-moos)</td>
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<td>dinars.</td>
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<td>(L-ah-kal)</td>
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<td>(ay-sha'a)</td>
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<td>dirhams.</td>
<td>(deh-rra-him)</td>
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<td>Do you have (†)?</td>
<td>(rin-da-kay-hel)</td>
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<td>doctor (the).</td>
<td>(ak-foo-tor)</td>
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<td>Dome of the Rock (the).</td>
<td>(ah-ssak-ra)</td>
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<td>dry cleaners, laundry.</td>
<td>(mah-hes-ba-ny)</td>
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<td>(mah-He-lah-lee)</td>
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<td>(baab)</td>
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<td>favor.</td>
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<td>father.</td>
<td>(faa-ba)</td>
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### E

<table>
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<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>east...</td>
<td>الشرق (ah-shark)</td>
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<td>eggs...</td>
<td>بيض (by-eeed)</td>
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<td>Egypt...</td>
<td>مصر (meess-ur)</td>
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<td>eight...</td>
<td>ثماني (tha-ma-an-yo)</td>
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<td>eight (o'clock)</td>
<td>الثامنة (ah-thaa-ma-na)</td>
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<td>الثامنة عشر (ah-shar-tha-ma-an-yo)</td>
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<td>اثنا عشر (ah-shar-ah-Had)</td>
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<td>وجبة مثالية (wajiba thawilha)</td>
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<td>الدخل (dook-hool)</td>
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<td>(ال)مساء (ma-soo)</td>
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<td>مساء (ma-saa-ahn)</td>
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<td>كل شيء (kuul shiie)</td>
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<td>excuse me...</td>
<td>اني معتذر (en nie mautzar)</td>
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<tr>
<td>excuse me / I'm sorry / pardon...</td>
<td>اني معتذر أعتذر أعتذر (en nie mautzar ah-nee ah-nee ah-nee)</td>
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<td>exit...</td>
<td>الخروج (hoo-rooza)</td>
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<td>خمسين (hahm-soon) / ثلاثين (thaa-teen)</td>
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<td>عائلة (ee-ee-la)</td>
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<td>نظارة (nawth-thaa-ra)</td>
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### F

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<th>English</th>
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<td>falafel...</td>
<td>فلوب (fa-law-fel)</td>
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<td>fall (the)...</td>
<td>الخريف (al-ha-reef)</td>
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<td>family...</td>
<td>أسرة (os-re)</td>
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<td>fast...</td>
<td>سريع (sa-reer)</td>
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<tr>
<td>father...</td>
<td>والد (weh-lid)</td>
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<td>fax...</td>
<td>فيكس (faakes)</td>
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<td>فبراير (feh-bry-yar)</td>
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<td>film, movie...</td>
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<td>first floor...</td>
<td>الطابق الأول (ah-tee-oo-oot)</td>
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<td>fish...</td>
<td>سمكة (sa-makk)</td>
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<td>fish market...</td>
<td>سوق السمك (ah-sa-makk) (sook)</td>
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<td>خمسة (hahm-soon) / خمسين (hahm-soon)</td>
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<td>five hundred...</td>
<td>خمسين (hahm-soon) / خمسين (hahm-soon)</td>
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<td>flight...</td>
<td>طيران (Ta-yaa-raan)</td>
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<td>flower...</td>
<td>زهرة (zah-rah)</td>
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<td>flower shop...</td>
<td>(ah-oo-hoor)(ma-Hahl)</td>
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<td>زهور (zoo-hoor)</td>
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<td>fork...</td>
<td>شوكة (shoo-ka)</td>
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<td>أربعون (ar-ba-oon)</td>
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<td>أربعون (ah-shar) (ah-ba-ah)</td>
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<td>France...</td>
<td>فرنسا (fa-rahn-soa)</td>
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<td>(al-zho-oo-ah)</td>
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<td>صديق (ssa-deeg)</td>
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<td>الصديقون (al-ahss-dee-qaa)</td>
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<td>from...</td>
<td>من (min)</td>
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<td>fruit...</td>
<td>فاكهة (faa-kee-ha)</td>
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<td>(ma-raab)</td>
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<td>garage...</td>
<td>خادعة (Ha-dee-qaa)</td>
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<td>garden...</td>
<td>(Ha-dee-qaa)</td>
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<td>gas station...</td>
<td>(ma-HahlT-Tahl)</td>
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<td>gentlemen...</td>
<td>المنزليين (al-ree-heel)</td>
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<td>German...</td>
<td>الألمانيين (al-ah-oo-hoor-yo)</td>
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<td>(ma-Hahl)</td>
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<td>give me...</td>
<td>(ah-Tee-nee)</td>
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<td>glass...</td>
<td>(kees)</td>
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<td>gloves...</td>
<td>(hoof-fa)</td>
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<td>go!...</td>
<td>(eed-ka-bee)</td>
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<td>go!...</td>
<td>(eed-hahl)</td>
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<td>good...</td>
<td>(shy-yed)</td>
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<td>good evening...</td>
<td>(ah-hail) (ma-soo)</td>
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<td>good luck...</td>
<td>(sy-yed) (Ha-yahl)</td>
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<td>(ah-hail) (ssa-bahl)</td>
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<td>(ha-yahl) (tooss-beh-Hoo-oo)</td>
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<td>goodbye...</td>
<td>(ah-sa-la-ma) (mar)</td>
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<td>gray...</td>
<td>(reh-maa-dee)</td>
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<td>green...</td>
<td>(ahk-Dar)</td>
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<td>ground floor...</td>
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<td>guesthouse...</td>
<td>(ah-Doo-yoo) (ssa-laht)</td>
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<td>Gulf (the)...</td>
<td>(al-ha-leezh)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
<td><strong>I</strong></td>
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<td>-------</td>
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<td>hairdresser</td>
<td>(Ha-laaqa)</td>
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<td>handkerchief</td>
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<td>hat</td>
<td>(goob-ba)</td>
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<td>Have a good trip!</td>
<td>(ay-geed)</td>
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<td>he, it</td>
<td>(hoo-ua)</td>
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<td>he has</td>
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<td>(haa)</td>
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<td>(hoo-naa)</td>
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<td>home, house</td>
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<td>hot (food)</td>
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<td>How are you (I)?</td>
<td>(Haa-lahft)</td>
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<td>How are you (T)?</td>
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<td>(me-ya)</td>
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<td>hungry</td>
<td>(zhao-aan)</td>
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<td>I leave, depart</td>
<td>(oo-raa-dee-roo)</td>
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<td>I live</td>
<td>(ees-koo-noo)</td>
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<td>I need</td>
<td>(ee-la)(aH-teh-zhoo)</td>
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<td>I pack</td>
<td>(aH-zhee-moo)</td>
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<td>I pay for</td>
<td>(thek-men)(ahd-fa-roo)</td>
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<td>I phone</td>
<td>(be)(aht-ta-zhee-loo)</td>
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<td>I read</td>
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<td>I repeat</td>
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<td>I reserve</td>
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<td>I sell</td>
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<td>I send</td>
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<td>I study</td>
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<td>I travel</td>
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<td>I understand</td>
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<td>I wash</td>
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<td>in front of</td>
<td>(ah-naa-ma)</td>
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<td>it (I), she</td>
<td>(he-ah)</td>
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<td>it (T), he</td>
<td>(hoo-ya)</td>
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<td>it is</td>
<td>(in-na-haa)</td>
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<td>it must be / I must</td>
<td>(ahn)</td>
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<td>it takes</td>
<td>(yek-hoo-doo)</td>
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<td>Italian</td>
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<td>jacket / blazer</td>
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<td>jam</td>
<td>(moo-raah-ba)</td>
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<td>(ya-ny-yar)</td>
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**J / K**

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<th><strong>K</strong></th>
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<td>jacket / blazer</td>
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<tr>
<td>jam</td>
<td>(moo-raah-ba)</td>
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<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>(ya-ny-yar)</td>
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</table>
jeans .......................................................... (sheens) جينز
jewelry ........................................................ (moo-sho-ha-ret) نازخات
jewelry store ................................................ (al-moo-sho-ha-ret/mahht-zhar) مكتبة المجوهرات
Jordan ........................................................... (al-oor-doom) الأردن
juice .............................................................. (rass-eeer) شراب
July .............................................................. (yoo-lee-yoo) يوليو
June ............................................................. (yoo-nee-yo) يونيو
just a minute .................................................. (laH-Dha) دقيقة
key ............................................................... (mif-tair) مفتاح
keys .................................................................. مفاتيح
kilo ................................................................. (kee-loom) كيلو
kitchen ............................................................ (mahT-bak) المطبخ
knife .................................................................. سكين
Kuwait ............................................................. (.al-koo-wait) الكويت
ladies ................................................................. (ah-nee-se) بنات
lamb ................................................................. (ha-roof) لحم
lamp .................................................................. مصباح
large, old ........................................................... (ka-beer) كبير
laundry ............................................................. (mahsa-beh-na) المنسوجات
lavatory (the) .................................................... (al-meer-HaaD) المرحاض
leather goods .................................................... جلد
Lebanon ............................................................ (.loob-naan) لبنان
left ................................................................. (ya-saar) يسار
left-luggage office .............................................. (.al-moo-seh-fee-reen) مكتب خروج المسافرين
letter ............................................................... (ree-sa-la) رسالة
Libya .................................................................. ليبيا
light snacks .................................................... (ha-feef) وجبة
lighting .............................................................. (al-hah-T) مصباح
line (the) ........................................................... (al-hah-T) الخط
linens ............................................................... (min-deel) ملابس
lingerie .............................................................. (lee-tair) لINGERIE
liter ................................................................. (lee-tair) لITER
living room ...................................................... (L-zhoo-loos) غرفة
long, tall ............................................................ (Ta-weel) طويل، عالٍ
luggage cart / trolley .......................................... (ah-ra-ba) عربة السفر
lunch ............................................................... (al-ree-deh) الغداء
map .................................................................. خريطة
March ............................................................. (maars) مارس
market ............................................................. (sook) مجمع
May ................................................................. (mah-lee) مايو
meal ............................................................... (weh-shh-ba) وجبة
meat .................................................................. لحم
men's clothing ................................................... (laHm) ملابس
menu .............................................................. (L-ah-kel) لائحة الأكل
Middle East ..................................................... الشرق الأوسط
middle ................................................................ (al-ow-sahT) شارع
milk ................................................................. (Ha-leeb) طعام
minaret ............................................................ (ssao-maht) صحن
minus ............................................................. (ee-la) الأقل
minute ............................................................ (da-gee-qa) دقيقة
mirror ............................................................. (mir-et) مرآة
mom ............................................................... (oom) أم
Monday ............................................................. (ah-ith-naan) الاثنين
money ............................................................. (floo-dis) نقود
months (the) ..................................................... (ah-shoo-hoor) أشهر
more ............................................................... (ahk-thar) أكثر
morning (the) ................................................... (ah-saa-baH) الصباح
mornings, in the morning .................................. (ssaa-baa-Hahn) الصباح
Morocco ........................................................ (al-ma-grcb) المغرب
mosque ........................................................... (thaa-mehh) مسجد
motorcycle ...................................................... (neh-ree-ah) دراجة
Mr ................................................................. (ee-yeed) م
Mrs .............................................................. (sy-yee-da) ميس
museum .......................................................... (maht-Hahfl) متحف
musical instruments ....................................... آلات موسيقية
Muslim (†) ...................................................... (moos-lee-ma) مسلم
Muslim (?) ...................................................... (moos-lem) مسلم
my name (is) .................................................... (eesm) اسم

N

name .............................................................. (eesm) اسم
napkin, handkerchief ....................................... (min-deel) منديل
new ............................................................... (sha-deed) جديد
newspaper ...................................................... (ssaa-He-fu) جريدة
newspaper kiosk .............................................. (al-tha-raa-id) أكاديمية

M

magazine ......................................................... (meh-shel-la) مجلة
mail ............................................................... (al-ba-reed) البريد
mailbox ......................................................... (ssoon-dooq) بريد
man ............................................................... (ra-shool) رجل
many ............................................................ (ka-theel) كثيرة

night (the) ...................................................... (ak-lail) ليل
nine ............................................................. (tis'ah) نINE
nineteen ......................................................... (ah-ehkar) تسعة
ninety .......................................................... (tis'-oon) تسعة
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no, not.</td>
<td>لا، لا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no entrance.</td>
<td>لا دخول</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>north.</td>
<td>شمال</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing.</td>
<td>لا شيء</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November.</td>
<td>نوفمبر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number.</td>
<td>رقم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| numbers | الأرقام (ال)

**O**
- occupied. | متهيأ
- October | أكتوبر
- old, large | كبير
- olives. | زيتون
- Oman | عمان
- once more | مرة أخرى
- one | واحد
- one-way | اتجاه واحد
- open | مفتوح
- orange (color) | برتقالي
- orange (fruit) | برتقال
- over | فوق
- overcoat, raincoat. | معطف

**P**
- package | حقيبة
- page | صفحة
- paintings | لوحة
- pajamas | نوم
- Palestine | فلسطين
- paper, piece of paper | ورقة
- parents (the) | الوالدين
- parking lot, station. | المنطقة
- passport | جواز سفر
- pastries, small cakes | كعكة صغيرة
- pen, pencil | قلم
- pepper | فلفل أسود
- perfume | عطر
- pharmacy | مريض
- phone card. | بطاقة بنك
- picture | صورة
- pillow | وسادة
- pink | أرجوحة
- plate | طبق
- pleasant | فناجين
- please (€) | من فضلك
- please (€) | من فضلك
- police station | السفار
- poor. | فقير
- porcelain | بالون
- post office. | مكتب البريد
- postcard. | بطاقة
- poultry | الدجاج
- printer | طابعة
- public phone / booth | هاتف عمومي
- pull | تمر
- push | افتح
- Pyramids (the) | الأهرامات

**Q / R**
- Qatar | قطر
- quarter (time) | ساعة
- questions | أسئلة
- radios | راوتر
- rainy | مطر
- razor. | رأس
- receipt (the). | استمارة
- red. | أحمر
- refrigerator | ثلاجة
- relatives (the) | الأقارب
- religion. | دين
- repeat! | تكرر
- repeat! | تكرر
- restaurant | مطعم
- rich | غني
- right | راست
- road / freeway | طريق
- room | غرفة
- round-trip | بلدي
- rugs, carpets. | سجادة

**S**
- salad | سلطة
- salt | ملح
- sandals / slippers | حذاء
- Saturday | السبت
Saudi Arabia

**(ah-sou-dee-yaa)** (al-r-ra-be-ya)

school

**(ma-dru-sa)**

sea (the)

**(al-ba-Har)**

seat

**(koor-see)**

second (number)

**(ah-thaa-nee)**

second (time)

**(tha-nee-ya)**

September

**(seb-tem-br)**

service charge (al-hid-ma) (roo-soom)

seven

**(saab'huk)**

seventeen

**(saab'oon)**

she, it (f).

**(he-ah)**

shirt / T-shirt

**(qa-meess)**

shoes

**(sah-tee)**

shopping center

**(mar-ka-zee)**

short

**(qa-zeeer)**

shorts

**(sah-tee)**

shower

**(rakh-shair-sha)**

sick

**(ma-reed)**

sink / washstand

**(meer-sah)**

sister

**(ahkt)**

six

**(sah-teh)**

six (o'clock)

**(ah-sou-dee-yaa)**

sixteen

**(ah-shar)**

sixty

**(seet-toon)**

size

**(gee-yees)**

skirt

**(tahn-noor-ru)**

slow

**(ba-tee)**

slowly

**(be-booT)**

small

**(sea-greer)**

smallest street

**(za-na-qa)**

snowy

**(mooh-leezh)**

soap

**(ssaa-boo-n)**

socks

**(zaa-wear-nb)**

sofa

**(ka-na-ba)**

son

**(ibn)**

soup

**(shoor-ru)**

souvenir

**(teth-kaar)**

South

**(al-zhawoob)**

Spanish

**(al-eeds-boo-nee-yaa)**

spoon

**(mil'o-qa)**

spring (the)

**(ar-ra-be-yaa)**

stamp

**(ar-boo-bah)**

stationery

steamed

**(moo-bahk-ka-ra)**

stop

**(qef)**

stores (the)

**(al-ma-Ha-laat)**

stove

**(foors)**

straight ahead

**(tool)** (ak-la)

street (big).

**(sheh-re)**

study (the)

**(al mahk-tahbb)**

suit

**(heed-la)**

suitcase

**(Ha-quee-ba)**

summer (the).

**(ah-ssif)**

Sunday

**(al-ah-Hahd)**

sunglasses

**(qam-o-web)**

swimsuit

**(see-baa-Ha)**

Syria

**(saw-yo-ree-ya)**

**T**

table

**(Taa-wa-la)**

tailor (f).

**(hy-yaa-Ta)**

tailor (f).

**(hy-yaaTa)**

tall, long

**(Ta-waal)**

taxi

**(taak-see)**

tea

**(shay)**

television

**(le-tlee-foor)**

telephone

**(ah-teh-foor)**

telephone book

**(kibab al-web)**

television

**(le-tlee-fiiz-own)**

ten (f).

**(ah-shar)**

ten (f).

**(ah-shar)**

tennis shoes

**(ree-yaa-Da)**

tent

**(hy-ma)**

thank you

**(shook-rahn)**

thank you very much

**(shook-rahn)**

there is / there are

**(hoo-na-ka)**

these, this (f).

**(heh-dah-he)**

they.

**(hoom)**

things

**(eh-shnees)**

third (number)

**(ah-thaa-leet)**

third (time)

**(ah-thoo-looth)**

thirteen

**(ah-shar)**

thirty

**(thaa-la-thaa)**

this (f).

**(heh-da-he)**

this (f).

**(heh-da-he)**

this fits

**(gee-yee-sook)**

Thirteen
This Beverage Guide is intended to explain the variety of beverages available to you while traveling in the Gulf 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.

- coffee: قهوة
- coffee with cream: قهوة مع كريم
- black coffee: قهوة سوداء
- Turkish coffee: قهوة تركية
- espresso: قهوة مغصورة
- tea: شاي
- tea with milk: شاي مع خليط
- tea with lemon: شاي مع ليمون
- mint tea: شاي بالنعناع
- spiced tea: شاي مُغطَر
- hot chocolate: شوكولاتة ساخنة
- mineral water: ماء طبيعي
- soda water: ماء غازي
- lemonade: عصير ليمون
- milk: خليط
- orange juice: عصير برتقال
- apple juice: عصير تفاح
- prune juice: عصير برقوق
- apricot juice: عصير مشمش
- peach juice: عصير خوخ
- tomato juice: عصير طماطم
- tisane: الشاي
- pomegranate syrup: شراب الرزكان
- rosewater syrup: شراب النورد
- wine: نبيذ
- beer: بيرة
- arak: عرق
- ice cubes: مكعبات

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

- bottle: أُنية

The coffee house is an institution! Sit outside at one of the sidewalk cafes and sample one of the many varieties of coffee.
### General Ingredients
- Jam
- Butter
- Honey
- Salt
- Pepper
- Vinegar
- Oil
- Ketchup
- Cheese
- Olives
- Almonds
- Fresh nuts
- Dried nuts
- French fries
- Popcorn
- Rice
- Sugar
- Mint
- Chamomile
- Steamed

### Vegetables
- Zucchini
- Carrots
- Potatoes
- Green peas
- Peppers
- Cucumber
- Tomatoes
- Eggplant
- Green beans
- Onions
- Parsley
- Garlic

### Specialties
- Hummus
- Tahini
- 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

### Desserts
- Baklava
- Fruit cake
- Sweet
- Ice cream
- Fokkas
- Fresh fruit
- Sandwiches
- Pancakes
- French fries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-naa)</th>
<th>(hoo-wa)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أنا</td>
<td>هو</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(he-ah)</th>
<th>(naH-noo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>هي</td>
<td>نحن</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(n-tee)</th>
<th>(hoom)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>هم</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(n-ta)</th>
<th>(esh-ta-ree)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أنت</td>
<td>أشتري</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ah-ta-rahl-la-moo)</th>
<th>(oor-ee-do)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أعلَمُ</td>
<td>أُعِيدُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ahf-ha-moo)</th>
<th>(ah-ta-kel-la-moo)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أفهمُ</td>
<td>أَتْكَلِمُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Verb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>they</td>
<td>you (♀)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I buy</td>
<td>you (♂)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I repeat</td>
<td>I learn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I speak</td>
<td>I understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(es-koo-noo)</td>
<td>(ah-ssee-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَسْكَنْ</td>
<td>أَصِلُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-ra)</td>
<td>(ah-qoo-loo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرَى</td>
<td>أَقُولُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ee-la)</td>
<td>(ahd-ha-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَذْهَبْ إِلَى</td>
<td>أَقَبِى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(aa-koo-loo)</td>
<td>(ahb-qa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَكْلُ</td>
<td>أَشْرَبُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oo-ree-do)</td>
<td>(ahsh-ra-boo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أَرِيدُ</td>
<td>أَحْتَاجُ إِلَى</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ees-me)</td>
<td>(lee)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>إِسْمِي ...</td>
<td>لَيَ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I arrive

I live

I say

I see

I stay

I go to

I drink

I eat

I need

I want

I have...

my name is...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(ah-be-roo)</td>
<td>أَبِيعُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-naa-moo)</td>
<td>أَنَامُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-Tee-nee)</td>
<td>أَعْطِيْنِي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-zhee-oo)</td>
<td>أَجِيءٌ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ah-ree-foo)</td>
<td>أَعْرِفُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahq-ra-oo)</td>
<td>أَقْرأَ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oor-see-loo)</td>
<td>أَرْسِلُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(aht-ta-ssee-loo)</td>
<td>أَنَصُبُ بُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahk-too-boo)</td>
<td>أَكْتَبُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(theh-men)</td>
<td>أَدْفَعُ تَمَنَّ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ahd-fa-roo)</td>
<td>أَسْوَقُ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(oo-seh-fee-roo)</td>
<td>أَسَافُرُ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I send
I phone
I write
I pay for ...
I drive
I travel

I sell
I sleep
give me ...
I come
I know
I read
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic</th>
<th>Romanization</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>استطيع أن</td>
<td>ahs-ta-Tee-roo</td>
<td><em>I can.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أُغادِرُ</td>
<td>oo-raa-dee-roo</td>
<td><em>I leave.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أدخل</td>
<td>ahd-hoo-loo</td>
<td><em>I enter.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>هنالك</td>
<td>hoo-naa-ka</td>
<td><em>Here.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أحزمُ</td>
<td>aH-zee-moo</td>
<td><em>I bend.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عندي</td>
<td>rin-dee</td>
<td><em>Here.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غفواً</td>
<td>ahf-wahn</td>
<td><em>Forgive.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أُحِجْرُ</td>
<td>aH-zhee-zoo</td>
<td><em>I apologize.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أدرسُ</td>
<td>ah-droo-soo</td>
<td><em>I deal.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أغسلُ</td>
<td>ar-see-loo</td>
<td><em>I wash.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يَجِبُ أن</td>
<td>yeh-zhee-boo</td>
<td><em>It is necessary.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>يأخذُ</td>
<td>yek-hoo-Doo</td>
<td><em>I take.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I leave

there is / there are

I have

I reserve

I wash

it takes

I can

I enter

you're welcome

I pack

I study

it must be (that) . . .
مَرَحْبَا

أَزورُ

الأَيَوْم

غَداً

أَمَس

بِكَمْ؟

صَغيِّر – كَبِير

مُغلَّق – مَفتوح
hello How are you?

excuse me / I'm sorry please

today I visit

yesterday tomorrow

Do you have . . .? How much does this cost?

big/old - small/young open - closed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(sseH-He)</th>
<th>(ma-reeD)</th>
<th>(zhy-yed)</th>
<th>(Dy-eef)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مريض - صحي</td>
<td>ضعيف - جيد</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Har)</th>
<th>(bear-id)</th>
<th>(qa-sseer)</th>
<th>(Ta-weel)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>بارد - حار</td>
<td>طويل - قصير</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ahf-ah-loo)</th>
<th>(fao-qa)</th>
<th>(taH-ta)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>أفعال</td>
<td>تحت - فوق</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ya-saar)</th>
<th>(ya-meen)</th>
<th>(sa-reer)</th>
<th>(ba-Tee')</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>يمين - يسار</td>
<td>بطيء - سريع</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(al-ool-we)</th>
<th>(ah-Taa-baq)</th>
<th>(tha-meen)</th>
<th>(ra-kees)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>الطابق العلوي - الطابق السفلي</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ruh-nee)</th>
<th>(fa-queer)</th>
<th>(ka-thee-rahn)</th>
<th>(qa-lee-lahn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>فقير - غني</td>
<td>قليلاً - كثيراً</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good - Bad</td>
<td>Healthy - Sick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short - Long / Tall</td>
<td>Hot - Cold</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over - Under</td>
<td>I Do</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow - Fast</td>
<td>Left - Right</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expensive - Inexpensive</td>
<td>Upstairs - Downstairs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Lot - A Little</td>
<td>Rich - Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Now that you’ve finished...

Congratulations

You’ve done it!
You’ve completed all the Steps, stuck your labels, 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 (206) 284-3660 or call us toll-free at (800) 488-5068. All prices are in US dollars and are subject to change without notice.

* What about shipping costs?

STANDARD DELIVERY per address

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If your item total</th>
<th>please add up to</th>
<th>$20.00</th>
<th>$5.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$20.01 - $40.00</td>
<td>$6.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$40.01 - $60.00</td>
<td>$7.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$60.01 - $80.00</td>
<td>$8.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$80.01 - $100.00</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If over $100, please call for charges.

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

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10 minutes a day Series</th>
<th>QTY.</th>
<th>PRICE</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ARABIC in 10 minutes a day*</td>
<td></td>
<td>$19.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHINESE in 10 minutes a day*</td>
<td></td>
<td>$19.95</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRENCH in 10 minutes a day*</td>
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