



MADINAH ARABIC READER – 2

دروس اللغة العربية لغير الناطقين بها

ANSWER KEY

LESSON – 1 الدَّرْسُ الْأَوَّلُ

بيتي

This is my house. My house is in front of the mosque. My house is beautiful. There is a big garden. This is my room. There is a big window and a beautiful fan. This is my bed and this is my chair and this is my desk. My watch and my pen and my book is on the desk. And my bag is under the desk. The window of my room is open.

This is my brother's room. And that is my sister's room. My brother's room is big and my sister's room is small. My brother's room is in front of my room and my sister's room is in front of the kitchen.

I have a brother, his name is Usamah, and I have a sister, her name is Sua'd. My father and my mother are in that big room. I love my father and mother and I love my brother and sister.

(1) اقرأ وأكتب:

- (1) Who is in this house? Hamid is in the house.
- (2) What is in the bag? My book and my pen and my notebook is in the bag.
- (3) Who is in the car? My father and my mother and my brother and my sister are in the car.
- (4) Who is in the university mosque? There is no one in it.
- (5) Who is in this room? The manager is in the room.

(2) اقرأ:

- (1) I love my father and my mother.
- (2) I love my brother and my sister.
- (3) I love my classmate.
- (4) I love my teacher.
- (5) I love Allah.
- (6) I love Prophet ﷺ.
- (7) I love Arabic language.

LESSON – 2 الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي

How are you o girl? - I am fine, praise be to Allah. - Where are you from? - I am from Syria. – What is your name?
- My name is Amina. – Where is your father? - My father is here in Madinah Al Munawwarah. He is the inspector / Examiner in the Secondary school. - And where is your mother? - She is also here. She is a doctor in the maternity hospital. - Who is this young girl with you? Is she your sister? - No, she is my uncle's daughter. - What is her name? - Her name is Fatimah. - Is she your classmate? - No, I am in the middle school and she is in the secondary school. - Do you have sister? - No, I don't have a sister. - Do you have brother? Yes, I have an elder brother, he is the university student. - And who is this child with you? He is my brother's son. - What's his name? - His name is Sa'ad. - Is your mother at home now? No, She went to the hospital.

(1) إقرأ أو أكتب:

- (1) How are you o my father ?
- (2) How are you o my mother?
- (3) Where is your son o Zainab? He went to the mosque.
- (4) Where is your daughter o Amina? She went to the school.
- (5) For whom is this beautiful watch? Is it for you o Fatimah? Yes, its for me.
- (6) Is this your pen o Muhammad? No, this is your pen.
- (7) That beautiful car which left the school now belongs to the manager.
- (8) Are you an engineer o sir? No, I am a doctor.
- (9) Are you a doctor o madam? No, I am a teacher.

- (2) اقرأ كل جملة من الجمل الآتية، ثم اقرأها مرة أخرى بعد تغيير المنادي كما هو موضَّح في المثال:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) أ عندك قلمٌ يا آمنة؟ | (2) أين بيتك يا سيدي؟ | (3) أ هذا الدفتُر لك يا فاطمة؟ |
| (4) من أين أنت يا أختي؟ | (5) أين أبوك يا خديجة؟ | (6) أ أنت مريضةٌ يا خالتي؟ |
| (7) أين بيتك يا عمّتي؟ | (8) أ لك أختٌ يا سعاد؟ | (9) ماذا عندك يا أختي؟ |
| (10) السلام عليك يا أمي؟ | | |

(3) أنثُ الفاعل في كل من الجمل الآتية:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) دَهَبَتْ المُدْرَسَةُ الى الفصل. | (2) دَهَبَتْ أُمِّي الى المستشفى. |
| (3) جَلَسَتْ الطالِبَةُ في الفصل. | (4) حَرَجَتْ أختي من البيت. |

(5) إقرأ الجمل الآتية:

- (1) Who's the young boy came out of your house now? He is my uncle's son.
- (2) Who's the young girl came out of your house now o Muhammad? She is my aunt's daughter.
- (3) For whom is the key which is on the desk? It's for the teacher.
- (4) For whom is the watch which is on the bed? It's for my sister's husband.

(6) أكمل الجمل الآتية بوضع إسم موصول مناسب (الذي ، التي) في الفراغ:

- (1) الذي (2) الذي (3) التي (4) الذي (5) الذي (6) التي (7) الذي (8) الذي (9) التي (10) التي

NEW WORDS: Paternal Uncle - Father's brother Paternal Aunt - Father's sister
Maternal Uncle - Mother's brother Maternal Aunt - Mother's sister
Sir , Madam Maternity hospital

LESSON – 3

الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ (أ)

Who are these tall boys o Ali?
They are new students.
Where are they from?
They are from America.
Are they your classmates?
Yes. They are my classmates. They are in my class.
Are they hardworking?
Yes. They are hardworking.
What are their names?
Their names: Yasir, Zakariya, Musa and Abdullah
Who are these short men?
They are pilgrims.
Where are they from?
Some of them from China and some of them from Japan.
Where is Mustafa and his friends?
They went to the restaurant.

(1) حوّل المبتدأ في كل من الجمل الآتية إلى جمع:

- (1) هُوَلَاءِ تُجَارٍ. (2) هُوَلَاءِ حُجَّاجٍ. (3) هُوَلَاءِ رِجَالٍ. (4) هُوَلَاءِ كِبَارٍ. (5) هُوَلَاءِ صِغَارٍ.
(6) هُوَلَاءِ قِصَارٍ. (7) هُوَلَاءِ طَوَالٍ. (8) هُوَلَاءِ أَوْلَادٍ. (9) هُوَلَاءِ أَبْنَاءٍ. (10) هُوَلَاءِ أَعْمَامٍ.
(11) هُوَلَاءِ شُيُوخٍ. (12) هُوَلَاءِ ضُيُوفٍ. (13) هُوَلَاءِ زُمَلَاءٍ. (14) هُوَلَاءِ فُقَرَاءٍ. (15) هُوَلَاءِ أَعْنِيَاءٍ.
(16) هُوَلَاءِ أَصْدِقَاءٍ. (17) هُوَلَاءِ أَطِبَّاءٍ. (18) هُوَلَاءِ فَنِّيَّةٍ. (19) هُوَلَاءِ إِخْوَةٍ. (20) هُوَلَاءِ جُدُدٍ.
(21) هُوَلَاءِ مِدْرَسُونَ. (22) هُوَلَاءِ مُهَنْدِسُونَ. (23) هُوَلَاءِ فَلَاحُونَ. (24) هُوَلَاءِ مُجْتَهِدُونَ.
(25) هُوَلَاءِ مُسْلِمُونَ.

(2) حوّل المفردات التي تحتها خط إلى جموع كما هو موضّح في المثال:

- (1) مِنْ أَيْنَ هُوَلَاءِ الطُّلَّابِ؟ هُمْ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.
(2) أَيْنَ التُّجَّارِ الْكِبَارِ؟ هُمْ فِي السُّوقِ.
(3) أَيْنَ الْمُدْرَسُونَ الْجُدُدُ؟ هُمْ عِنْدَ الْمَدِيرِ.
(4) أَيْنَ الطُّلَّابِ الْجُدُدُ؟ أ هُمْ فِي الْفَصْلِ.
(5) أ هُوَلَاءِ الطُّلَّابِ أَعْنِيَاءُ؟ لَا، هُمْ فُقَرَاءُ.
(6) مَنْ هُوَلَاءِ الرِّجَالِ؟ هُمْ ضُيُوفٌ.
(7) لِي إِخْوَةٌ كِبَارٌ. هُمْ طُلَّابٌ بِالْجَامِعَةِ.
(8) أَيْنَ أَصْدِقَائِكُمْ؟ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ.
(9) مُحَمَّدٌ لَهُ أَبْنَاءٌ صِغَارٌ. هُمْ طُلَّابٌ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ.
(10) أ زَمَلَانِكُمْ مُجْتَهِدُونَ؟ نَعَمْ، هُمْ مُجْتَهِدُونَ.

(3) أضف الأسماء الآتية مزة إلى إسم ظاهر و أخرى إلى ضمير كما هو موضّح في المثال:

- (1) أسماء الطلاب ← أسماءهم
(2) زملاء حامد ← زملائك
(3) أصدقاء المدرس ← أصدقائه

(4) إقرأ المثل ثم حوّل الجمل الآتية مثله:

- (1) الطلابُ جلسُوا في الفصل.
(2) المدرّسون خرجوا من المدرسة.
(3) التجارُ ذهبوا إلى السوق.

(5) اقرأ وأكتب:

1. The students are in the class.
2. Who are these boys? Are they your sons? No, they are my brother's sons.
3. Who are these people? They are pilgrims from Turkey.
4. Where are the merchants? They went to the market.
5. Who are these men? They are guests .
6. The farmers are in the fields and their sons are in the school .
7. Where are the new students? Some of them in the class and some of them with the manager
8. My uncles are big merchants .
9. These are my brothers .
10. Where are your sons o Ali? They are in the shop .
11. The big students are in the playground and the small students are in the class .
12. These boys are brothers. Their father is Imam in this mosque .
13. These men are farmers from my village .
14. Where are the new students? Did they all leave? Yes they left and went to the library .
15. Are these doctors Muslims? Yes, they are Muslims .
16. I have small sons. Some of them are in the primary school and some of them are in the middle school.

(6) أكتب جمع الكلمات الآتية:

كبارٌ - مسلمون - رجالٌ - أبناءٌ
ضيوفٌ - فتيّةٌ - حجّاجٌ - إخوةٌ
صغارٌ - طوالٌ - أغنياءٌ - فقراءٌ

NEW WORDS: Field (p) Fields
Oldman

People
Restaurant

Village
Primary school

Guest

LESSON – 3 الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ (ب)

Who are these young girls o Maryam?

They are my classmates.

Are they sisters?

Yes they are sisters.

Who is their father?

Their father is Shaikh Bilal and their mother is my teacher.

Where is their house?

Their house is near to the school.

(1) حَوِّلِ الْمَبْتَدَأَ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى جَمْعٍ كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمَثَالِ:

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) هَوَّلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ. | (2) هَوَّلَاءِ مَدْرَسَاتٌ. | (3) هَوَّلَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ. | (4) هَوَّلَاءِ مُسْلِمَاتٌ. |
| (5) هَوَّلَاءِ زَوَاجَاتٌ. | (6) هَوَّلَاءِ أُخَوَاتٌ. | (7) هَوَّلَاءِ فَتَيَاتٌ. | (8) هَوَّلَاءِ جَدُّ. |
| (9) هَوَّلَاءِ كِبَارٌ. | (10) هَوَّلَاءِ صِغَارٌ. | (11) هَوَّلَاءِ طَوَالٌ. | |

(2) اِقْرَأْ وَ اَكْتُبْ:

1. These are my brothers and these are my sisters.
2. Who are these young girls? These are the teacher's daughters .
3. These young girls are my classmates. Their father is a doctor and their mother is a teacher.
4. Where are the new students? They went to the library .
5. Where are your daughters o my aunt? They are in the kitchen .
6. Are these muslim nurses? Yes .
7. These are doctors. Their husbands are teachers .
8. Who is this woman? She is the new doctor's wife .
9. Are your daughters in secondary school o usamah? Some of them are in the secondary school and some of them in the middle school.
10. Do you have daughters o Laila? Yes, I have big daughters and they are students at the University.
11. Who are these tall women? They are doctors from America .
12. The doctors left from the hospital .

(3) اِقْرَأِ الْمَثَالَ ثُمَّ حَوِّلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ مِثْلَهُ:

- (1) الْمَدْرَسَاتُ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْفَصْلِ.
- (2) الطَّالِبَاتُ الْجَدِيدَاتُ جَلَسْنَ فِي الْفَصْلِ.
- (3) بَنَاتُ مُحَمَّدٍ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.

(4) أَشْرِكْ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ التَّالِيَةِ بِاسْمِ إِشَارَةٍ لِلْقَرِيبِ (هَذَا ، هَذِهِ ، هُوَ ، هِيَ):

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (1) هَذَا أَخِي. | (2) هَذِهِ أُخْتِي. | (3) هَوَّلَاءِ رِجَالٌ. | (4) هَوَّلَاءِ مَدْرَسُونَ. |
| (5) هَوَّلَاءِ طَالِبَاتٌ. | (6) هَذِهِ أُبِّي. | (7) هَذَا أَبِي. | (8) هَذِهِ طَالِبَةٌ. |
| (9) هَوَّلَاءِ طَبِيبَاتٌ. | (10) هَوَّلَاءِ تَجَارٌ. | | |

(5) ضَعِ فِي الْإِمَاكِنِ الْخَالِيَةِ مِنَ الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ ضَمِيرًا مُنَاسِبًا (هُوَ ، هِيَ ، هُمْ ، هُنَّ):

- (1) هُوَ (2) هُنَّ (3) هُمْ (4) هِيَ (5) هُمْ (6) هُنَّ (7) هُوَ (8) هُمْ (9) هُنَّ (10) هِيَ

(6) هات جمع الأسماء الآتية:

(4) طبيبات	(3) مسلمات	(2) بنات	(1) أخوات
(8) فتيات	(7) زوجات	(6) أزواج	(5) أطباء
(12) إخوة	(11) جد	(10) طوال	(9) كبار

LESSON – 3 الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ (ج)

These are my brothers and those are my friends.
Who are those tall men?
They are doctors from America.
Who are those women?
They are students mothers.
The students fathers are with the manager.
Are those women your maternal aunts(mother's sisters) o Maryam?
No they are my paternal aunts(father's sisters).
These are doctors and those are engineers.
These men are poor and those rich.
Those students are weak.
Who are those men? They are ministers.

(1) حوّل المبتدأ في كل من الجمل الآتية إلى جمع:

- (1) مَنْ أَوْلَيْكَ الْفَتِيَّةُ؟
- (2) مِنْ أَيْنَ أَوْلَيْكَ الْمُدْرَسُونَ؟
- (3) أَوْلَيْكَ الْفَتَيَاتُ بَنَاتُ الطَّبِيبِ.
- (4) هَؤُلَاءِ الطَّلَابُ مِنْ إِنْكَلْتْرَا وَأَوْلَيْكَ مِنْ فَرَنْسَا.
- (5) أَوْلَيْكَ الْمَهْنَدْسُونَ مُسْلِمُونَ؟
- (6) هَؤُلَاءِ النِّسَاءُ مَمْرُضَاتُ وَأَوْلَيْكَ طَبِيبَاتُ.
- (7) مَنْ هَؤُلَاءِ الْوَالِدِ الطَّوَالُ؟
- (8) أَوْلَيْكَ الْفَتَيَاتُ الصَّغَارُ أَخَوَاتُ حَامِدٍ.
- (9) أَوْلَيْكَ النِّسَاءُ أُمَّهَاتُ الطَّالِبَاتِ.
- (10) أَوْلَيْكَ الرِّجَالُ تَجَارُ كِبَارُ مِنَ الْمَمْلَكَةِ الْعَرَبِيَّةِ السَّعُودِيَّةِ.

(1) أشِرْ إِلَى الْأَسْمَاءِ التَّالِيَةِ بِاسْمِ إِنْشَارَةٍ لِلْبَعِيدِ (ذَلِكَ ، تِلْكَ ، أَوْلَيْكَ):

- (1) ذَلِكَ طَالِبٌ.
- (2) أَوْلَيْكَ تَجَارٌ.
- (3) أَوْلَيْكَ مَدْرَسَاتٌ.
- (4) تِلْكَ طَبِيبَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ.
- (5) أَوْلَيْكَ أُمَّهَاتُ الطَّالِبَاتِ.
- (6) أَوْلَيْكَ آبَاءُ الطَّلَابِ.
- (7) ذَلِكَ فَلَاحٌ.
- (8) تِلْكَ أُمُّ مُحَمَّدٍ.
- (9) ذَلِكَ صَدِيقِي.
- (10) أَوْلَيْكَ أَخَوَاتِي.
- (11) أَوْلَيْكَ إِخْوَتِي.

(3) هات جمع الكلمات الآتية:

(4) عَمَّاتٌ

(3) نِسَاءٌ

(2) آبَاءٌ

(1) أُمَّهَاتٌ

(7) أَسْمَاءٌ

(6) وَزَرَاءٌ

(5) ضِعَافٌ

(2) اقرأ وأكتب:

Friends
Poor people

Wealthy people
Classmates

Strong people
Ministers

Doctors
Scholars

NEW WORDS:

Weak

Mother

Father

Weak

Strong

Scholar

LESSON – 4

الدَّرْسُ الرَّابِعُ

Young boys: Assalamualaikum.....

Hamid: wa alaikum assalamualaikum

One of the boys: How are you my uncle?

Hamid: I'm fine and praise be to Allah, How are you all? Who are you all?

One of them: We are Dr Musa's sons.

Hamid: welcome, your father is my friend..... Where is your uncle Shaikh Isa?

One of them: He is sick. He is in the hospital now.

Hamid: May Allah cure him..... Who's this child(girl) with you all?

One of them: She is our sister.

Hamid: What's her name?

One of them: Her name is Laila.

Hamid: Where is your new house?

One of them: Our new house is near to the Airport.

Hamid: Are you all in the secondary school?

One of them: No, we are at the University. I'm in the engineering college and Mahmood in the medical college and Ibrahim in the Islamic law college and Yousuf in the commerce college.

Hamid: Who's that boy in your car?

Mahmood: He is my classmate.

Hamid: Where is he from?

Mahmood: He is from England.

Hamid: What's his name?

Mahmood: His name is William.

Hamid: Is he Muslim?

Mahmood: No, he is a Christian, his father is my teacher, his name is Dr Edward.

Hamid: Did you all go to the hospital today to visit your uncle?

Yousuf: Yes, we went

(1) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

- (1) نحن أبناء الدكتور موسى.
(2) بيتنا قريب من المطار.
(3) الله ربنا.
(4) العربية لغتنا
(5) مدرستنا امام المسجد
(6) نعم، نحن مسلمون.
(7) نعم، في بيتنا حديقة
(8) نعم، عندنا سيارة.
(9) مدرّسنا في الفصل.
(10) لا ، نحن أطباء.

(2) اقرأ وأكتب:

- 1) We are Muslims. Islam is our religion. And Allah is our lord. And Muhammad pbuh is our prophet. And Qur'an is our constitution. And kaabah is our qiblah. And Arabic is our language.
2) Where is your teacher o brothers? He left now from the class and went to the manager.
3) In which street is your house? Our house is in the street which is in front of the law court.
4) Our father is your uncle's friend.
5) Are you all teachers? No we are doctors.
6) Are you all manager's sons? No we are his grandsons.
7) Our school is big and your school is small.
8) We have a beautiful garden in that village.
9) Our brother is a student in the medical college.
10) Are you all doctors? Some of them are doctors and some of them are engineers.
11) Allah is our lord and your lord.
12) Where did you all go o brothers? We went to the market.

(3) أضف الأسماء الآتية الى الضمائر كما هو موضح في المثال:

أمّ	أمّكم	أمّنا	عمّ	عمّكم	عمّنا
صديق	صديقكم	صديقنا	مدرسة	مدرستكم	مدرستنا
أخت	أختكم	أختنا	لغة	لغنتكم	لغتنا
دين	دينكم	ديننا	أب	أبوكم	أبونا
أخ	أخوكم	أخونا			

(4) اقرأ:

- 1) Which day is this? It's Saturday.
2) Which month is this? It's month of Rajab.
3) Which college is this? It's Commerce College.
4) In which school you are studying? Iam in the middle school.
5) Which country are you from o sister? I'm from Greece.

(6) اقرأ المثال ثم حوّل الجمل الآتية مثله:

- (1) أنتم خرجتم من الفصل.
(2) أنتم جلستم في الفصل.
(3) أين ذهبتم يا إخواني؟
(4) لماذا خرجتم من الفصل يا أولاد؟

LESSON – 5 الدَّرْسُ الخامس

The girls: السلام عليكم.....

Zainab: و عليكم Who are you o sisters?

One of them: We are Shaikh Abbas's daughters.

Zainab: welcome, your mother is my teacher. How is she?

One of them: She is fine, praise be to Allah.

Zainab: where is she now?

One of them: She is in Riyadh now.

Zainab: When did she go?

One of them: She went a week ago.

Zainab: Who went with her?

One of them: Our brother Ibrahim went with her.

Zainab: How are u all?

One of them: We are fine and praise be to Allah.

Zainab: In which school are you all?

One of them: We are in the middle school.

Zainab: When are your exams?

One of them: Our exams are after a month, if Allah wishes.

Zainab: Did you all go to the school today?

One of them: Yes, We went and came back.

(4) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

- (1) نحن بناتُ الشيخ عبّاس. (2) أمّنا في الرياض. (3) بيتنا أمام المدرسة.
(4) أخونا بالجامعة. (5) مدرستنا أمام البيت. (6) نعم ، ذهبنا ورجعنا.

(5) أنتِ المبتدأ في كل الجمل الآتية:

- (1) أنتنّ مدرّساتُ؟ (2) أنتنّ طبيباتُ؟ (3) أنتنّ أخواتُ حامدٍ؟ (4) أنتنّ مسلماتُ؟
(5) أنتنّ عمّاتُ محمود؟ (6) أنتن بناتُ المدير؟ (7) أنتن أمّهات الطالبات ؟

(3) حول الضمير في كل من الجمل الآتية كما هو موضح في المثال:

- (1) أين أخوكنّ يا أخواتُ؟ (2) أين مدرستكنّ يا أخواتُ؟ (3) متى إختباركنّ يا أخواتُ؟
(4) أهذا عمّكنّ يا أخواتُ؟ (5) أبيتكنّ قريب يا أخواتُ؟ (6) في أيّ شهرٍ إختباركنّ يا أخواتُ؟

(4) ضع في الأماكن الخالية فيما يلي ضميرا مناسباً للمخاطب (أنت، أنتم، أنت، أنتن):

- (1) أنتِ (2) أنتِ (3) أنتنّ (4) أنتم (5) أنتِ (6) أنتنّ (7) أننّ

(5) ضع في الأماكن الخالية في الجمل الآتية ضميرا جراً للمخاطب (ك، كم، ك، كن):

- (1) بيتكم (2) كتابك (3) ساعتك (4) أبوكنّ (5) إسمك (6) إسمك (7) أمّكنّ (8) أسماؤكم

(6) ضع في الأماكن الخالية فيما يلي ضميرا مناسباً للمتكم (أنا، نحن):

- (1) أنا (2) نحن (3) أنا (4) نحن (5) نحن (6) أنا (7) نحن (8) أنا

(7) إقرأ وأكتب:

- 1) My father went to Cairo a week before.
- 2) When did you leave from the class o Muhammad? I left after the lesson.
- 3) I went to the mosque before the adhan.
- 4) When did your uncle go to Riyadh o Amina? He went a month before.
- 5) Did you go to the restaurant after the prayer? No, I went before the prayer.

NEW WORDS: before, after , how, when, week, month, adhan –call for the prayer, prayer, returned.

LESSON – 6 الدَّرْسُ السَّادِسُ

The Teacher: For whom are these pens o Muhammad?

Muhammad: It's for me o Teacher .

The Teacher: It's very beautiful... And these new books, is it for you?

Muhammad: No, it's for Hamid.

The Teacher: Where are your notebooks o brothers? Ali: It's here on this desk.

(1) تأمل الأمثلة الآتية:

Singular: This is a new student, He is from America

Plural: These are the new students, They are from America.

Singular: This is a new book, it's from America.

Plural: These are the new books, it's from America.

(2) حوّل المبتدأ في كل من الجمل الآتية إلى جمع:

- (1) هَذِهِ نَجُوم. (2) هَذِهِ دُرُوس. (3) هَذِهِ أَقْلَام. (4) هَذِهِ أَبْوَاب. (5) هَذِهِ أَنْهَار. (6) هَذِهِ جِبَال.
- (7) هَذِهِ كَلَاب. (8) هَذِهِ بَحَار. (9) هَذِهِ كُتُب. (10) هَذِهِ حَمَر. (11) هَذِهِ سُرر. (12) هَذِهِ دِفَاتر.
- (13) هَذِهِ مَكَاتِب. (14) هَذِهِ فَنَادِق. (15) هَذِهِ سَاعَات. (16) هَذِهِ سِيَارَات. (17) هَذِهِ طَائِرَات. (18) تِلْكَ نَجُوم.
- (19) تِلْكَ سِيَارَات.

(3) أشر إلى الأسماء التالية باسم إشارة مناسب للقریب (هذا ، هذه ، هؤلاء):

- (1) هَذَا (2) هَؤُلَاءِ (3) هَذَا (4) هَذِهِ (5) هَذِهِ (6) هَؤُلَاءِ (7) هَؤُلَاءِ (8) هَذِهِ (9) هَذَا
- (10) هَذِهِ (11) هَذِهِ (12) هَذَا (13) هَذِهِ (14) هَذِهِ (15) هَذِهِ (16) هَذِهِ (17) هَؤُلَاءِ

(4) أشر إلى الأسماء التالية باسم إشارة للبعید (ذلك ، تلك ، أولئك):

- (1) ذَلِكَ (2) أُولَئِكَ (3) ذَلِكَ (4) تِلْكَ (5) تِلْكَ (6) أُولَئِكَ (7) تِلْكَ (8) تِلْكَ (9) ذَلِكَ
- (10) تِلْكَ (11) تِلْكَ (12) تِلْكَ (13) أُولَئِكَ (14) ذَلِكَ (15) أُولَئِكَ (16) ذَلِكَ (17) تِلْكَ

LESSON – 7

الدَّرْسُ السَّابِعُ

- (1) The doors of the mosque are open.
- (2) For whom are these new houses? It's for the director of the company.
- (3) The stars are beautiful.
- (4) These lessons are easy.
- (5) There are many languages in India.
- (6) Where are the new books? It's in the library.
- (7) Those are the broken beds.
- (8) The Japanese watch is cheap.
- (9) These donkeys are for the farmer.
- (10) Where are your books o sisters? It's in the class.
- (11) These are my books and those are my sister's books.
- (12) These are the students' desks.
- (13) There are big hotels in this street.

(1) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (1) هي في المكتبة. | (2) هي المدير الشركة. | (3) نعم. | (4) هي في الدرج. |
| (5) الكلاب في الشارع. | (6) الحمير في الحقل. | (7) مكتبي في الحقيبة. | (8) هي على المكتب. |
| (9) هي أمام المدرسة. | (10) هي للمدرّس. | | |

(2) حوّل المبتدأ في كل من الجمل الآتية إلى جمع:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| (1) هَذِهِ الأَقْلَامُ جَدِيدَةٌ. | (2) النُجُومُ جَمِيلَةٌ. | (3) تِلْكَ كُتُبٌ قَدِيمَةٌ. | (4) تِلْكَ البُيُوتُ جَمِيلَةٌ. |
| (5) هَذِهِ الدَّرُوسُ سَهْلَةٌ. | (6) هَذِهِ الجِبَالُ بَعِيدَةٌ. | (7) هَذِهِ المَكَاتِبُ مَكْسُورَةٌ. | (8) هَذِهِ المَسَاجِدُ جَمِيلَةٌ. |
| (9) هَذِهِ السَّاعَاتُ رَخِيصَةٌ. | (10) تِلْكَ الطَّائِرَاتُ كَبِيرَةٌ. | (11) هَؤُلَاءِ طُلَّابٌ جَدِيدٌ. | (12) أُولَئِكَ الرِّجَالُ تِجَارَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ. |
| (13) هَذِهِ الأَنْهَارُ كَبِيرَةٌ. | | | |

(3) ضع في الأماكن الخالية فيما يلي أخباراً مناسبة:

- | | | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (1) جديد. | (2) جميلة. | (3) مفتوح. | (4) مكسور. | (5) قديمة. | (6) مغلقة. | (7) حمراء. |
| (8) نظيف. | (9) كبيرة. | (10) مجتهدون. | (11) طويلة. | | | |

(4) هات الجمع الكلمات الآتية:

أبواب	بيوت	نجوم	أقلام
حمير	سرر	أنهار	سيارات
كلاب	طائرات	دروس	بحار
كتب	قمصان	دراجات	حقول
جبال			

LESSON – 8

الدَّرْسُ الثَّامِنُ

The Teacher: How many brothers do you have oh Muhammad?

Muhammad: I have a brother.

The Teacher: And how many sisters do you have?

Muhammad: I have two sisters.

The Teacher: How many wheels are there for the bicycle o Hamid?

Hamid: It has two wheels.

The Teacher: How many festivals are there in a year o Zakariya?

Zakariya: There are two festivals in a year, They are eid ul fitr and eid ul adha.

The Teacher: O Ibrahim: Your father is a big merchant. How many cars does he have?

Ibrahim: He has two big cars and two small cars.

The Teacher: How many windows are there in your room o Ismail?

Ismail: There are two windows.

The Teacher: For whom are these two notebooks?

Ali: It's for me

The Teacher: For whom are these two rulers/scales?

Younus: It's for me.

(1) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية مستعملاً المثنى:

- (1) عندي قلمان. (2) عندي كتابان. (3) في فصلي سبورتان. (4) عندي ريلان الآن.
(5) لي أختان. (6) لي عمّان. (7) لي صديقان. (8) في فصلي طالبان جديان.
(9) في قريتي مسجدان. (10) في هذا الشارع فندقان. (11) لي أخوان.

(2) اقرأ وأكتب:

- 1) Khalid has two brothers and two sisters.
- 2) There are two big rooms in this house.
- 3) Fatimah has two small children.
- 4) I have two eyes ,two ears , two hands and two legs.
- 5) There are two schools in this district.
- 6) Fajr prayer has two rak'ahs.
- 7) There are two keys for the house.
- 8) For whom are these two cows? They are for the farmer.
- 9) Are these two doctors from England? No, they both are from France.
- 10) There are two small Mosques in my village.

(3) اقرأ الأمثلة الآتية ثم ضع في الفراغ فيما يلي تمييزاً ل (كم) واضبط آخره:

- (1) كمّ كتاباً عندك؟ (2) كمّ أخاك؟ (3) كمّ فندقاً في هذا الشارع؟ (4) كمّ مسجداً في قريتك؟
(5) كمّ طالباً في فصلكم؟ (6) كمّ عيداً في السنة؟ (7) كمّ عجلةً للدراجة؟ (8) كمّ نافذةً في غرفتك؟

(4) حوّل المبتدأ في كل من الجمل الآتية إلى مثنى:

- (1) هذان قلمان. (2) هاتان مسطرتان. (3) هذان طالبان. (4) هاتان طالبتان. (5) هذان الرجلان مدرّسان.
(6) هذان الطالبان من الهند. (7) هاتان الساعتان من اليابان. (8) هاتان السيارتان للمدير.
(9) لمن هذان المفتاحان؟ (10) لمن هاتان الملعتان؟

(6) ثنّ الكلمات الآتية:

ولدان	طبيبتان	سيارتان
تاجران	صديقان	لغتان
بابان	مدّرسان	ملعقتان
هاتان	هذان	إسمان

LESSON – 9

الدّرسُ التاسع

The manager: How many new students are there in the class o Sheikh?

The Teacher: There are ten new students.

The manager: Where are they from? Are they all from one country?

The Teacher: No, they are from different countries. Among them three students are from Philippines and four students are from Japan and two students from China and one student from Malaysia.

The manager: Are there students from America in your class?

The Teacher: Yes, there are seven students from America.

The manager: Are they new?

The Teacher: No, they are old.

The manager: How many students are there from Europe?

The Teacher: There are five students from England and eight students from Germany and six students from France and nine students from Holland.

The manager: Thank you o Shaikh.

(2) اقرأ و أكتب:

- 1) I have five books and three pens.
- 2) Khalid has six sons.
- 3) How many brothers do you have oh Amina? I have four brothers.
- 4) There are seven days in a week. How many riyals do have now o Ammar? I have eight riyals now.
- 5) There are nine new houses in this district.
- 6) There are four doors for this car.
- 7) What is the price of this book? It's price is seven and a half riyals.
- 8) There are ten old students and four new students in this class.
- 10) How many shirts do you have o Ibrahim? I have eight shirts.
- 11) I have two riyals and five khuroosh.
- 12) There are ten passengers in this bus.

(3) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية مستعملا العدد المذكورة بين القوسين:

- (1) لي خمسة إخوة. (2) لي أربعة أعمام. (3) لي ستة أبناء. (4) في هذا الدرس ثمانية أسئلة.
(5) في الحافلة تسعة ركاب. (6) في جيبى سبعة ريالاً. (7) ثمنه عشرة ريالاً.

(4) اكتب الأعداد من 3 إلى 10 و اجعل كلا من الكلمات الآتية معدوداً لها:

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ كُتِبَ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ كُتِبَ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ كُتِبَ	6 - سِتَّةٌ كُتِبَ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ كُتِبَ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ كُتِبَ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ كُتِبَ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ كُتِبَ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ أَقْلَامٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ أَقْلَامٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ تُجَارٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ تُجَارٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ تُجَارٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ تُجَارٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ تُجَارٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ تُجَارٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ تُجَارٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ تُجَارٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ رِجَالٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ رِجَالٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ رِجَالٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ رِجَالٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ رِجَالٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ رِجَالٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ رِجَالٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ رِجَالٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ طُلَّابٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ طُلَّابٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ طُلَّابٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ طُلَّابٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ طُلَّابٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ طُلَّابٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ طُلَّابٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ طُلَّابٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ رِيَالَاتٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ قُرُوشٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ قُرُوشٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ قُرُوشٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ قُرُوشٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ قُرُوشٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ قُرُوشٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ قُرُوشٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ قُرُوشٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ إِخْوَةٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ إِخْوَةٍ

3 - ثَلَاثَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ	4 - أَرْبَعَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ	5 - خَمْسَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ	6 - سِتَّةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ
7 - سَبْعَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ	8 - ثَمَانِيَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ	9 - تِسْعَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ	10 - عَشْرَةٌ أَبْنَاءٍ

LESSON – 10

الدَّرْسُ العَاشِرُ

Laila: Are there students from China and Japan in your class?

Salma: Yes, There are five students from China and four students from Japan and eight students from Indonesia.

Laila: And there are three students from India and six students from Philippines and seven students from Kuwait.

Salma: How many sisters do you have o Laila?

Laila: I have three sisters.

Salma: And how many brothers do you have?

Laila: I have five brothers.

Salma: You have three sisters and five brothers.

Laila: Yes, and how many brothers and sisters do you have?

Salma: I have four brothers and four sisters.

Laila: I have a classmate her name is Khadijah, she has eight brothers and eight sisters.

(2) اقرأ و اكتب:

- 1) There are three rooms in our house.
- 2) There are ten buses in the University.
- 3) There are eight teachers in this school.
- 4) Abbas has seven daughters.
- 5) There are nine hens in our house.
- 6) There are five colleges at the university.
- 7) There are ten doctors and four nurses in the hospital.
- 8) Khalid has three sons and four daughters.
- 9) I have five brothers and six sisters.
- 10) There are ten lessons in this book.
- 11) We have four uncles and five aunts.
- 12) There are five universities in my country.
- 13) There are eight new words in this lesson.
- 14) I have three magazines.

(3) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية مستعملا العدد المذكورة بين القوسين:

- (1) لي ستّة إخوة. (2) لي خمسُ أخواتٍ. (3) في الحقل عشرُ بقراتٍ. (4) في الفصل تسعُ طالباتٍ جددٍ.
- (5) في مستشفى الولادة ثمانِي طبيباتٍ. (6) في الجامعة ستُّ حافلاتٍ. (7) لي أربعةُ أبناءٍ.
- (8) لي سبعُ بناتٍ. (9) في بلدي ثلاثُ جامعاتٍ. (10) عندي ثمانيةُ كتبٍ.

(4) اقرأ الجمل الآتية و اكتبها مع كتابة الأعداد الواردة فيها بالحروف:

- (1) لي أربعةُ إخوةٍ و ثلاثُ أخواتٍ.
- (2) محمد له خمسةُ أبناءٍ و ثمانِي بناتٍ.
- (3) عندي عشرةُ كتبٍ و سبعُ مجلاتٍ.
- (4) في المستشفى تسعُ طبيباتٍ و ستُّ ممرضاتٍ.
- (5) عندي أربعةُ قمصانٍ.
- (6) لهذه السيارة أربعةُ أبوابٍ.
- (7) في هذه الكلمة خمسةُ أحرفٍ / حروفٍ.
- (8) في مدرستنا ثمانِي مدرّساتٍ.
- (9) في بيتنا عشرةُ رجالٍ و عشرُ نساءٍ.
- (10) ذهب أبي إلى الرياض قبل ثلاثةُ أيّامٍ.

(4) اكتب الأعداد من 3 إلى 10 و اجعل كلا من الكلمات الآتية معدوداً لها:

3 - ثَلَاثُ سَيَّارَاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعُ سَيَّارَاتٍ	5 - خَمْسُ سَيَّارَاتٍ	6 - سِتُّ سَيَّارَاتٍ
7 - سَبْعُ سَيَّارَاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِي سَيَّارَاتٍ	9 - تِسْعُ سَيَّارَاتٍ	10 - عَشْرُ سَيَّارَاتٍ

3 - ثَلَاثُ أَخَوَاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعُ أَخَوَاتٍ	5 - خَمْسُ أَخَوَاتٍ	6 - سِتُّ أَخَوَاتٍ
7 - سَبْعُ أَخَوَاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِي أَخَوَاتٍ	9 - تِسْعُ أَخَوَاتٍ	10 - عَشْرُ أَخَوَاتٍ

3 - ثَلَاثُ طَالِبَاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعُ طَالِبَاتٍ	5 - خَمْسُ طَالِبَاتٍ	6 - سِتُّ طَالِبَاتٍ
7 - سَبْعُ طَالِبَاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِي طَالِبَاتٍ	9 - تِسْعُ طَالِبَاتٍ	10 - عَشْرُ طَالِبَاتٍ

3 - ثَلَاثُ مَجَلَّاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعُ مَجَلَّاتٍ	5 - خَمْسُ مَجَلَّاتٍ	6 - سِتُّ مَجَلَّاتٍ
7 - سَبْعُ مَجَلَّاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِي مَجَلَّاتٍ	9 - تِسْعُ مَجَلَّاتٍ	10 - عَشْرُ مَجَلَّاتٍ

3 - ثَلَاثُ بَنَاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعُ بَنَاتٍ	5 - خَمْسُ بَنَاتٍ	6 - سِتُّ بَنَاتٍ
7 - سَبْعُ بَنَاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِي بَنَاتٍ	9 - تِسْعُ بَنَاتٍ	10 - عَشْرُ بَنَاتٍ

3 - ثَلَاثُ سَاعَاتٍ	4 - أَرْبَعُ سَاعَاتٍ	5 - خَمْسُ سَاعَاتٍ	6 - سِتُّ سَاعَاتٍ
7 - سَبْعُ سَاعَاتٍ	8 - ثَمَانِي سَاعَاتٍ	9 - تِسْعُ سَاعَاتٍ	10 - عَشْرُ سَاعَاتٍ

LESSON – 11 الدرس الحادي عشر

مدرستي

This is my school. It's near to the mosque. This big school has three doors. Its doors are open now.

There are many classrooms in the school. This is our class. And it's a spacious class. There are two big windows. There are desks and the chairs. There is a big writing board. This is the teacher's desk and his chair. And those are the students' desks and their chairs. The teacher's desk is big and the students' desk is small.

There are ten students in our class. And they are from different countries. This is Muhammad and he is from Japan. And this is Khalid and he is from China. And this is Ahmad and he is from India. And this is Ibrahim and he is from Ghana. And this is Ismail and he is from Nigeria. And this is Yousuf and he is from England. And this is Bairam and he is from Turkey. And this is Ammar and he is from Malaysia. And this is Ali and he is from America. And this is Abu Bakr and he is from Russia.

They all are from different countries. Their language is different and their colour is different but their religion is one and their God is one and their prophet is one and their direction is one. They are Muslims and Muslims are brothers.

This is our teacher. His name is Shaikh Bilal. He is from Syria. He is a pious man, we love him very much.

(1) أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية:

- (1) هي قريبة من المسجد. (2) لها ثلاثة أبواب. (3) أبوابها مفتوحة الآن. (4) في الفصل نافذتان كبيرتان.
(5) في هذا الفصل عشرة طلاب. (6) لاء هم من بلاد مختلفة. (7) هو من روسيا. (8) هو من الهند.
(9) هو من إنكلترا. (10) هو من اليابان. (11) مدرّسهم الشيخ بلال. (12) هو من سوريا.

(2) ضع هذه العلامة (✓) أمام الجمل الصحيحة و هذه العلامة (x) أمام الجمل التي ليست صحيحة:

- (1) × (2) ✓ (3) × (4) × (5) ✓ (6) ✓ (7) × (8) ✓ (9) × (10) ×

(3) أذكر البلاد الواردة في الدرس من آسيا وإفريقيا وأوروبا:

البلاد التي في قارة أوروبا	البلاد التي في قارة إفريقيا	البلاد التي في قارة آسيا
إنكلترا	غانا	اليابان
تركيا	نيجيريا	الصين
أمريكا	-----	الهند
-----	-----	ماليزيا
-----	-----	روسيا

LESSON – 12

الدَّرْسُ الثَّانِي عَشْر

Hamid is a doctor. His wife is a teacher. Her name is Amina Hamid has four sons, they are: Hamza, Uthman, Ahmad and Ibrahim. Ahmad and Hamid are students. Ahmad is an intelligent student and Hamza is a lazy student.

Yousuf said: I have five pens: This is a red pen and this is a blue pen and this is a green pen and this is a black pen and this is a yellow pen.

Zainab said: I have many kerchiefs/ tissues. This is white and this is yellow and this is red and this is blue and this is green.

Fatimah said to her: Do you have black kerchief?

She said: No, I don't have black kerchief.

Talha said: I have many keys. This is the room's key and this is the bag's key and this is the car's key.

Sufyan said: There are many Mosques and schools and few hotels in our country.

Are they all doctors?

No. They are teachers. And they are great scholars.

LESSON – 13

الدَّرْسُ الثَّالِثُ عَشْر

The Teacher: Who are you o my brother?

Ahmad: I am a new student.

The Teacher: What's your name?

Ahmad: My name is Ahmad.

The Teacher: Where are you from?

Ahmad: I am from Pakistan.

The Teacher: I have seven notebooks. Whose is it?

Abbas: O Teacher give me. This is mine and this is for Muhammad and this is for Hamid and this is for Ibrahim and this is for Uthman and this is for Yousuf and this is for Talha.

The Teacher: Is this your book o Muhammad?

Muhammad: No, This is Hamza's book.

The Teacher: Where is Ali o brothers?

Hamid: He went to Riyadh.

The Teacher: Where is Yaqoob?

Hamid: He went to Makkah.

The Teacher: Where is Ishaq?

Muhammad: He went out.

The Teacher: When did he go out?

Muhammad: He went out five minutes ago.

(2) إقرأ وأكتب:

- 1) This book is for Mohammed, and that one is for Zainab.
- 2) Khalid went to Ahmad.
- 3) My father went to Makkah and my uncle went to Jeddah.
- 4) Marwan's sister is sick.
- 5) Where is Khatijah's husband? He is in London.
- 6) Hamid's car is new and Ibrahim's car is old.
- 7) Khalid's house is big and Usamah's house is small.
- 8) Where did your father go o Laila? He went to Baghdad.
- 9) There are many Mosques in Istanbul.
- 10) I have five keys.
- 11) Al Kaa'bah is in Makkah.
- 12) There are three Mosques in this street.
- 13) This is a doctor, his name is William and he is from London and that is Louis and he is from Paris.
- 14) My car's color is green.
- 15) I have red pen.
- 16) ((White house)) is in Washington.
- 17) Ahmed went to Muhammad.
- 18) Muhammad went to Ahmad.
- 19) Are you from Makkah? No, I am from Ta'if.
- 20) Fatimah's sister is a student.
