Your first 100 words in Arabic

Features Flashcards and Audio CD for Perfect Pronunciation!

Beginner's Quick & Easy Guide to Demystifying Arabic Script
Your first 100 words in Arabic

Beginner's Quick & Easy Guide to Demystifying Arabic Script

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INTRODUCTION

In this activity book you’ll find 100 key words for you to learn to read in Arabic. All of the activities are designed specifically for reading non-Latin script languages. Many of the activities are inspired by the kind of games used to teach children to read their own language: flashcards, matching games, memory games, joining exercises, etc. This is not only a more effective method of learning to read a new script, but also much more fun.

We’ve included a Scriptbreaker to get you started. This is a friendly introduction to the Arabic script that will give you tips on how to remember the letters.

Then you can move on to the eight Topics. Each topic presents essential words in large type. There is also a pronunciation guide so you know how to say the words. These words are also featured in the tear-out Flashcard section at the back of the book. When you’ve mastered the words, you can go on to try out the activities and games for that topic.

There’s also a Round-up section to review all your new words and the Answers to all the activities to check yourself.

Follow this 4-step plan for maximum success:

1 Have a look at the key topic words with their pictures. Then tear out the flashcards and shuffle them. Put them Arabic side up. Try to remember what the word means and turn the card over to check with the English. When you can do this, cover the pronunciation and try to say the word and remember the meaning by looking at the Arabic script only.

2 Put the cards English side up and try to say the Arabic word. Try the cards again each day both ways around. (When you can remember a card for seven days in a row, you can file it.)

3 Try out the activities and games for each topic. This will re-inforce your recognition of the key words.

4 After you have covered all the topics, you can try the activities in the Round-up section to test your knowledge of all the 100 words in the book. You can also try shuffling all the flashcards together to see how many you can remember.

This flexible and fun way of reading your first words in Arabic should give you a head start whether you’re learning at home or in a group.
The purpose of this Scriptbreaker is to introduce you to the Arabic script and how it is formed. You should not try to memorize the alphabet at this stage, nor try to write them yourself. Instead, have a quick look through this section and then move on to the topics, glancing back if you want to work out the letters in a particular word. Remember, though, that recognizing the whole shape of the word in an unfamiliar script is just as important as knowing how it is made up. Using this method you will have a much more instinctive recall of vocabulary and will gain the confidence to expand your knowledge in other directions.

The Arabic script is not nearly as difficult as it might seem at first glance. There are 28 letters (only two more than in the English alphabet), no capital letters, and, unlike English, words are spelled as they sound. There are two main points to etch into your brain:

- Arabic is written from right to left.
- The letters are "joined up" — you cannot "print" a word as you can in English.

The alphabet

The easiest way of tackling the alphabet is to divide it into similarly shaped letters. For example, here are two group of similar letters. The only difference between them is the dots:

\[ 
\begin{align*}
\text{ح} & \quad (\text{the letter } haa) \\
\text{ب} & \quad (\text{the letter } baa) \\
\text{ج} & \quad (\text{the letter } jeem) \\
\text{ت} & \quad (\text{the letter } taa) \\
\text{خ} & \quad (\text{the letter } khaa) \\
\text{ث} & \quad (\text{the letter } thaa)
\end{align*}
\]

When these letters join to other letters they change their shape. The most common change is that they lose their "tails":

\[ 
\text{ح} + \text{ب} = \text{حب} = \text{جب} \quad \text{(read from right to left)}
\]

Because letters change their shape like this, they have an initial, a medial (middle) and a final form. For example, the letter ج (jeem) changes like this:

- at the beginning of a word (initial) ...\text{ج}\text{ب}...
- in the middle of a word (medial) ...\text{ج}\text{ب}...
- at the end of a word (final) ...\text{ج}
Summary of the Arabic alphabet

The table below shows all the Arabic letters in the three positions, with the Arabic letter name, followed by the sound. Remember that this is just for reference and you shouldn’t expect to take it all in at once. If you know the basic principles of how the Arabic script works, you will slowly come to recognize the individual letters.
1 AROUND THE HOME

Look at the pictures of things you might find in a house. Tear out the flashcards for this topic. Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.

- مائدة maa-ida
- تليفزيون tileefizyoon
- كمبيوتر kumbiyootir
- تليفون tileefoon
- دولاب doolaab
- ثلاجة thallaaja
- Kursee
- Shubbaak
- Kanaba
- Sareer
- Furn
- Baab
Match the pictures with the words, as in the example.

Now match the Arabic household words to the English.

- كَنَّةٌ (kanne) - door
- سِرِيرٌ (siriir) - bed
- شَبَاك (shabak) - table
- مَائِدةٌ (maaidah) - table
- تَلِيفُزِيُون (telifziyon) - television
- كُرَسِي (kurysi) - chair
- كُمْبِيَوْتَر (kumbiyotar) - computer
- دُوْلاَب (doulab) - cupboard
- بَاب (bab) - door
- ثَلاَجة (thalahah) - refrigerator
- مَائِدةٌ (maaidah) - table
Match the words and their pronunciation.

مَائَة
دُولَاب
كِمْبِيُوْتِر
سَرِر
شُبَّاك
تُليفُوْن
تُليفُوْن
كرسي

shubbaak
sareer
tileefoon
tileefizyoon
kursee
maa-ida
kumbiyootir
doolaab

See if you can find these words in the word square.
The words run right to left.
Decide where the household items should go. Then write the correct number in the picture, as in the example.

1 مائدة
2 كرسي
3 كتبة
4 تلفزيون
5 تليفون
6 سرير
7 دولاب
8 فرن
9 ثلاجة
10 كمبيوتر
11 شباك
12 باب
Now see if you can fill in the household word at the bottom of the page by choosing the correct Arabic.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Bed</a></td>
<td>مائدة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Sofa</a></td>
<td>كنبة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Television</a></td>
<td>تلفزيون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Chair</a></td>
<td>كرسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Chair</a></td>
<td>كرسي</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Door</a></td>
<td>باب</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Door</a></td>
<td>باب</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English word:** [ ]
Look at the pictures of different clothes. Tear out the flashcards for this topic. Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.
Match the Arabic words and their pronunciation.

فستان
شورت
حذاء
حذام
قميص
تي شيرت
قبعة
جورب
fustaan
tee-sheert
shoort
jawrab
qubba’a
gamees
hizaam
hitaam

See if you can find these clothes in the word square. The words run right to left.
Now match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meaning, as in the example.
Candy is going on vacation. Count how many of each type of clothing she is packing in her suitcase.
Someone has ripped up the Arabic words for clothes. Can you join the two halves of the words, as the example?
Look at the pictures of things you might find around town. Tear out the flashcards for this topic. Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.
Match the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

.movie theater
store
hotel
taxi
car
train
school
house

Now list the correct order of the English words to match the Arabic word chain, as in the example.

bicycle  taxi  house  train  bus  road  car

4  5  2  1  3  6  7
Match the words to the signs.

1. اَوِتُوْبِيس (Otobisis)  
2. دَرَاجَة (Daraa'ah)  
3. سَيَارَة (Siyaarah)  
4. مَدَرَسَة (Madrasah)  
5. تَاكْسِي (Taksi)  
6. فَنْدُق (Farmdug)  
7. قَطَار (Qatarr)  
8. مَطَعَم (Matamm)
Now choose the Arabic word that matches the picture to fill in the English word at the bottom of the page.

English word:  

22
Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

- بيت "bayt" (ootooobees)
- سيارة "qitaar" (mat'am)
- مدرسة "mahall" (madrasa)
- فندق "taaksee" (seenimaa)
- قطار "shaari'" (funduq)
- محل "sayyaara" (darraaaja)
4 COUNTRYSIDE

Look at the pictures of things you might find in the countryside. Tear out the flashcards for this topic. Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.

جلس (jirs)
مزرعة (mazra'a)
بحيرة (bunayra)
شجرة (shajara)
نهر (nahr)
بحر (baahr)
حقل (haql)
صحراء (sahraa)
غابة (ghaaba)
تَل (tal)
جَبَل (jabal)
وَردة (warda)
Can you match all the countryside words to the pictures?
Now check (✓) the features you can find in this landscape.

- جسر
- شجرة
- صحرا
- جبل
- بحر
- حقل
- غابة
- نهر
- بحيرة
- وردة
- مزرعة
- تل
Match the Arabic words and their pronunciation.

جبل
نهر
غابة
صحراء
بحر
مزرعة
حقول
جبل
سحر
مازراة
ناقل
جهد
جسر
جبال
See if you can find these words in the word square.
The words run right to left.
Finally, test yourself by joining the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.
5 Opposites

Look at the pictures.
Tear out the flashcards for this topic.
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.

وسخ wasikh
نظيف nazeef
صغير sagheer
كبر kabeer
رخيص rakhees
خفيف khafeef
بطيء batee
غال ghaalee
ثقيل thaqeel
سريع saree'
Join the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

- Expensive: نظيف
- Big: ثقيل
- Light: صغير
- Slow: قديم
- Clean: جديد
- Inexpensive: رخيص
- Dirty: سريع
- Small: بطيء
- Heavy: غال
- New: وسخ
- Fast: خفيف
- Old: كبير
Now choose the Arabic word that matches the picture and fill in the English word at the bottom of the page.

English word: [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ] [ ]
Find the odd one out in these groups of words.

- رَخِيص - غَال - ثَقِيل
- خَفِيف - صَغير - ثَقِيل
- بَطيء - سَريع - جَديد
- وَسَخ - قَديم - جَديد
- نُظِيف - وَسَخ - بَطيء
- رَخِيص - كَبير - صَغير
Finally, join the English words to their Arabic opposites, as in the example.
6 ANIMALS

Look at the pictures.
Tear out the flashcards for this topic.
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.

- بطة (batta)
- فيل (feel)
- أرناب (arnab)
- قرد (qird)
- سمكة (samaka)
- خروف (kharooj)
- فأر (faar)
- حصان (hussan)
- أسد (asad)
- كلب (kalb)
- بقرة (baqara)
Match the animals to their associated pictures, as in the example.
Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.
Check (✔) the animal words you can find in the word pile.
Join the Arabic animals to their English equivalents.

- monkey
- cow
- mouse
- dog
- sheep
- fish
- lion
- elephant
- cat
- duck
- rabbit
- horse
7 Parts of the Body

Look at the pictures of parts of the body.
Tear out the flashcards for this topic.
Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.
Someone has ripped up the Arabic words for parts of the body. Can you join the two halves of the word again?
See if you can find and circle six parts of the body in the word square, then draw them in the boxes below.

The words run right to left.

Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.
Label the body with the correct number, and write the pronunciation next to the words.

1. بطن
2. أنف
3. أنب
4. عين
5. دُرَاع
6. يد
7. ساق
8. إصبع
Finally, match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.
Useful Expressions

Look at the pictures. Tear out the flashcards for this topic. Follow steps 1 and 2 of the plan in the introduction.

لا لا
نعم ناًم
مع السلام ma' as-salaama
أهلا اهلا
أمس ams
اليوم al-yawm
غدا ghadan
هنا huna
هناك hunaak
الآن al-aan
بكم؟ bikam?
أسيف aasif
عظيم 'azeem
من فضلك min faolak
شكرًا shukran
Match the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

- great
- yes
- yesterday
- where?
- today
- here
- please
- no

Now match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

- الهلا
- ماّ عّ صلاّمة
- تزييم
- شكر
- اخت
- عزيز
- هنا
- نعم
- هنا
- عظيم
- من فضلك
- لا
- اليوم
- أيّن؟

- ahl
- ma’ as-salaama
- ‘azeem
- shukran
- ghadan
- aasif
- bikam?
- hunaak
Choose the Arabic word that matches the picture to fill in the English word at the bottom of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Word in Arabic</th>
<th>English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 1" /></td>
<td>هِنا</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 2" /></td>
<td>لا</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 3" /></td>
<td>نَعم</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 4" /></td>
<td>شُكرَا</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 5" /></td>
<td>آسف</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 6" /></td>
<td>من فَضلك</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 7" /></td>
<td>الَيْوم</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 8" /></td>
<td>نَعم</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 9" /></td>
<td>لا</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 10" /></td>
<td>اليوم</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 11" /></td>
<td>هِناك</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 12" /></td>
<td>أَهْلا</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 13" /></td>
<td>الآن</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 14" /></td>
<td>أعَظيم</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 15" /></td>
<td>أَمس</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 16" /></td>
<td>أَهْلا</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 17" /></td>
<td>لا</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="#" alt="Image 18" /></td>
<td>نَعم</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English word:  🦿 🦿 🦿 🦿 🦿 🦿 🦿 🦿
What are these people saying? Write the correct number in each speech bubble, as in the example.

7 أين؟
5 هنا
8 بكيم؟
3 نعم
6 أسف
1 أهلا
2 من فضلك
4 لا
Finally, match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.
ROUND-UP

This section is designed to review all the 100 words you have met in the different topics. It is a good idea to test yourself with your flashcards before trying this section.

These ten objects are hidden in the picture. Can you find and circle them?

كرسي  باب  قبعة  دراجة  سمكة
كلب  سرير  جورب  معطف  وردة
See if you can remember all these words.

اليوم
أتوبيس
سرع
أنف
صحراء
نعم
دولاب
أسد
فستان
رخيص
نهر
ساق
Find the odd one out in these groups of words and say why.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>كلب</th>
<th>بقرة</th>
<th>مائدة</th>
<th>قرد</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Because it isn't an animal.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>سيارة</th>
<th>اتوبيس</th>
<th>قطار</th>
<th>تليفون</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>مزرعة</td>
<td>معطف</td>
<td>قميص</td>
<td>جيبة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بحر</td>
<td>بحيرة</td>
<td>نهر</td>
<td>شجرة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>غال</td>
<td>وسخ</td>
<td>نظيف</td>
<td>سينما</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أرنب</td>
<td>قطة</td>
<td>سمكة</td>
<td>أسد</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نراع</td>
<td>كنبة</td>
<td>رأس</td>
<td>بطن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>من فضلك</td>
<td>أمس</td>
<td>اليوم</td>
<td>غدا</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فرن</td>
<td>سرير</td>
<td>دولاب</td>
<td>ثلاثجة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Look at the objects below for 30 seconds.

Cover the picture and try to remember all the objects. Circle the Arabic words for those you remember.
Now match the Arabic words, their pronunciation, and the English meanings, as in the example.
Fill in the English phrase at the bottom of the page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arabic Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>كنبة</td>
<td>sofa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تاكسي</td>
<td>taxi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أذن</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>معطف</td>
<td>coat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>وسخ</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>جسر</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>نعم</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بكم ؟</td>
<td>how many</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اليوم</td>
<td>today</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>بقرة</td>
<td>cow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شباك</td>
<td>shelf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مطعم</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أين ؟</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فم</td>
<td>mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>كلب</td>
<td>dog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>عين</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>مائدة</td>
<td>table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أهلا</td>
<td>hello</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>تل</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>لا</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>اتوبيس</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>أربن</td>
<td>rabbit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>شارع</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>فرن</td>
<td>oven</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English phrase:** sofa sofa taxi ear coat stick bridge yes how many today cow shelf restaurant where mouth dog eye table hello hill no bus rabbit street oven
Look at the two pictures and check (✔) the objects that are different in Picture B.

Picture A

Picture B
Now join the Arabic words to their English equivalents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Arabic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>refrigerator</td>
<td>نراح</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pants</td>
<td>بطن</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>store</td>
<td>صغير</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>school</td>
<td>ثلاجة</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>river</td>
<td>محل</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>great</td>
<td>عظيم</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>small</td>
<td>نهر</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light</td>
<td>بنطلون</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arm</td>
<td>نظيف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stomach</td>
<td>خفيف</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clean</td>
<td>حصان</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horse</td>
<td>مدرسة</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Try to match the Arabic to the pronunciation.

- أهلا (seenimaa)
- أمس (furn)
- فرن (kharooof)
- سينما (haql)
- تاكسي (isba')
- جبل (ahlan)
- حقل (feel)
- كبير (taaksee)
- خروف (kabeer)
- جديد (jadeed)
- فيل (jabal)
- إصبع (ams)
Snake game.

- You will need a die and counter(s). You can challenge yourself to reach the finish or play with someone else. You have to throw the exact number to finish.
- Throw the die and move forward that number of spaces. When you land on a word you must pronounce it and say what it means in English. If you can’t, you have to go back to the square you came from.
1 AROUND THE HOME

Page 10 (top)
See page 9 for correct picture.

Page 10 (bottom)
- door: باب
- cupboard: دولاب
- stove: فرن
- bed: سرير
- table: مائدة
- chair: كرسي
- refrigerator: كمبيوتر
- computer: كمبيوتر

Page 11 (top)
- مائدة
- دولاب
- كمبيوتر
- سرير
- شباك
- تليفون
- تليفزيون
- كرسي

Page 11 (bottom)

Page 12

Page 13
English word: window

2 CLOTHES

Page 15 (top)
- فستان: fustaan
- شورت: shoort
- حذاء: himaab
- حزام: hizaam
- قميص: qamees
- تي شيرت: tee-sheert
- قبعة: qubba’a
- جورب: jawrab

Page 15 (bottom)

Page 16
- hat: قبعة
- shoe: حذاء
- sock: حزام
- shorts: شورت
- t-shirt: تي شيرت
- belt: حزام
- coat: مطلب
- pants: بنطلون

Page 17
- قبعة (hat): 2
- مطلب (coat): 0
- حزام (belt): 2
- حذاء (shoe): 2 (1 pair)
- بنطلون (pants): 0
- شورت (shorts): 2
- فستان (dress): 1
- جورب (sock): 6 (3 pairs)
- جبيرة (skirt): 1
- تي شيرت (t-shirt): 3
- قميص (shirt): 0
- بلوفر (sweater): 1

59
3 AROUND TOWN

Page 20 (top)
movie theater سينما
store محل
hotel فندق
taxi تاكسي
car سيارة
train قطار
school مدرسة
house بيت

Page 20 (bottom)
bicycle 4
taxi 7
house 2
train 6
bus 1
road 3
car 5

Page 21

4 COUNTRYSIDE

Page 22
English word: school

Page 23
ارتويبس
تاکسي
مدرسة
سيارة
فندق
بيت
دراج
قطار
محل
سينما
مطعم
شارع

Page 25
See page 24 for correct picture.

Page 24

Page 26
جسر ✔ ✔
شجرة ✔ 
صاحب ✔ 
تل ✔ ✔
جبل ✔ ✔
بحر ✔ ✔

Page 27 (top)
جلب ✔ ✔
نهر ✔ ✔
غابة ✔ ✔
صحراء ✔ ✔
بحر ✔ ✔
مزريعة ✔ ✔
جسر ✔ ✔
حقل ✔ ✔

Page 28

Page 29

Page 30

Page 31

5 OPPOSITES

Page 30
expensive  غالي
big  كبير
light  ضئيل
slow  بطيء
clean  نظيف
inexpensive  رخيص
dirty  نخيف
small  صغير
heavy  ثقيل
new  جديد
fast  سريع
old  قديم

Page 31
English word: change

Page 32
Odd one outs are those which are not opposites:

Page 33
old  جديد
big  صغير
new  قديم
slow  سريع
dirty  نظيف
small  كبير
heavy  حسيب
clean  نسيب
light  ثقيل
expenensive  رخيص
inexpensive  غال

6 ANIMALS

Page 35

Page 36
أرن  arnab
حصان  nusaa
قد  qird
كلب  kalb
قطة  qira
 فأر  faar
بطية  barra
سمكة  samaka
أسد  asad
خروف  kharoo
بقارة  baqara
فيل  feel

Page 37
elephant  ✓
monkey  x
sheep  ✓
lion  ✓
fish  ✓
duck  x
mouse  x
cat  ✓
dog  x
cow  ✓
horse  x
rabbit  ✓
You should have also drawn pictures of:
leg; mouth; ear; nose; eye; hair
**Useful Expressions**

Page 45 (top)
- great: عظيم
- yes: √
- yesterday: أمس
- where?: أين؟
- today: اليوم
- here: هنا
- please: من فضلك
- no: لا

Page 45 (bottom)
- مناك: hunaak
- أهلا: ohlan
- غدا: ghadan
- مع السلام: ma‘ as-salaama
- بكم؟: bikam?
- شكراً: shukran
- أسف: aasif
- عظيم: ‘azeem

**Round-up**

Page 49

Page 50

Page 51
- سبأة (Because it isn’t an animal.)
- تليفون (Because it isn’t a means of transportation.)
- مزرعة (Because it isn’t an item of clothing.)
- شجرة (Because it isn’t connected with water.)
- سينما (Because it isn’t a descriptive word.)
- سمكة (Because it lives in water/doesn’t have legs.)
- كنبة (Because it isn’t a part of the body.)
- من فضلك (Because it isn’t an expression of time.)
- سرير (Because you wouldn’t find it in the kitchen.)

Page 47

Page 48
- yes: √
- hello: أهلاً
- no: لا
- sorry: أسف
- please: من فضلك
- there: هنا
- thank you: شكراً
- tomorrow: غداً
Words that appear in the picture:

نتي شورت
سيارة
ورد
حذاء
قطار
قرد
تلفزيون
كرسي
حزام
شورت

English phrase: well done!

Here are the English equivalents and pronunciation of the words, in order from START to FINISH:

head ra-as
farm mazra'a
duck barra
cow baqara
old qadeem
dirty wasikh
hotel funduq
rabbit arnab
hand yad
sea bahr
slow batee
heavy thaqeel
no laa
ear umun
tomorrow ghadan
there hunaak
expensive shalay
back zahr
table maa-ida
hair shar
leg saaq
now al-aan
chair kursee
yes na'm
Unravel the riddle of Arabic script

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**JANE WIGHTWICK** is a highly experienced language teacher, author, and product developer.