

# الدَّرْسُ الْخَامِسُ

## LESSON 5



المُدَّرِّسُ : مَنْ فَتَحَ بَابَ الْفَصْلِ؟

حَامِدٌ : أَنَا فَتَحْتُهُ.

المُدَّرِّسُ : وَمَنْ فَتَحَ النَّوَافِدَ؟

عَلِيٌّ : أَنَا فَتَحْتُهَا.

المُدَّرِّسُ : مَنْ كَسَرَ هَذَا الْمَكْتَبَ؟ أَأَنْتَ كَسَرْتَهُ يَا هَاشِمُ؟

هَاشِمٌ : لَا، إِنِّي مَا كَسَرْتُهُ.

المُدَّرِّسُ : أَرْجِعْ زَكَرِيَّا وَحَمْرَةَ وَعُثْمَانَ مِنْ مَكَّةَ؟

حَامِدٌ : لَا، مَا رَجَعُوا.

عَبَّاسٌ : يَا أَسْتَاذُ، خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ الْجُدُدُ وَذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمُدِيرِ.

المُدَّرِّسُ : أَفَهِمْتَ الدَّرْسَ يَا طَلْحَةَ؟

طَلْحَةُ : نَعَمْ، فَهَمْتُهُ جَيِّدًا.

المُدَّرِّسُ : أَكْتَبْتَ الْأَجْوِبَةَ يَا فَيْصَلَ؟

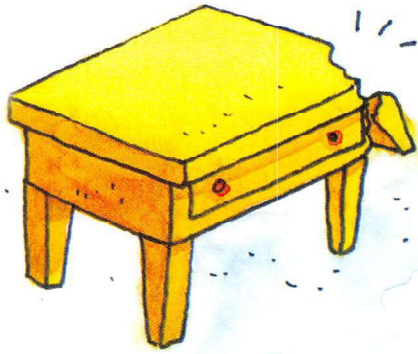
فَيْصَلٌ : لَا، مَا كَتَبْتُهَا.

المُدَّرِّسُ : لِمَاذَا؟

فَيْصَلٌ : لِأَنِّي مَا فَهَمْتُ الْأَسْئَلَةَ.

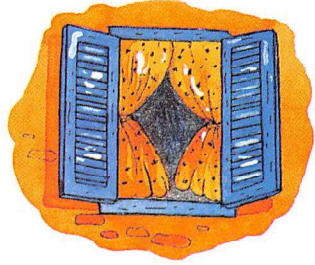
المُدَّرِّسُ : أَحْفَظْتَ سُورَةَ الْفَجْرِ يَا إِبْرَاهِيمُ؟

إِبْرَاهِيمُ : نَعَمْ. حَفِظْتُهَا، وَحَفِظْتُ سُورَةَ التِّينِ أَيْضًا.



Answer the following questions:

١- أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ :



(٢) أَفْهَمَ طَلْحَةَ الدَّرْسَ؟

(١) أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ الطَّلَّابُ الْجُدُدُ؟

(٤) مَنْ فَتَحَ النَّوَافِذَ؟

(٣) أَيُّ سُورَةٍ حَفِظَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ؟

٢- ضَعْ هَذِهِ الْعَلَامَةَ (✓) أَمَامَ الْجُمْلِ الصَّحِيحَةِ، وَهَذِهِ الْعَلَامَةَ (x) أَمَامَ الْجُمْلِ الَّتِي لَيْسَتْ صَحِيحَةً:

Mark the correct statements with this (✓) and the incorrect ones with this (x):

(١) فَتَحَ عَلِيٌّ الْفَصْلَ.

(٢) مَا رَجَعَ زَكَرِيَّا وَحَمَزَةُ وَعُثْمَانُ مِنْ مَكَّةَ.

(٣) مَا كَتَبَ فَيَصِلُ الْأَجُوبَةَ لِأَنَّهُ مَا فَهَمَ الْأَسْئَلَةَ.

(٤) مَا كَتَبَ فَيَصِلُ الْأَجُوبَةَ لِأَنَّ قَلَمَهُ مَكْسُورٌ.



Read and remember:

٣- تَأَمَّلْ الْأَمْثَلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ:

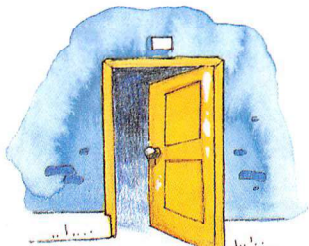


الْقَهْوَةُ : شَرِبَ الضَّيْفُ الْقَهْوَةَ.

الْقُرْآنُ : قَرَأَ الطَّالِبُ الْقُرْآنَ.

الْبَابُ : فَتَحَتْ آمَنَةُ الْبَابَ.

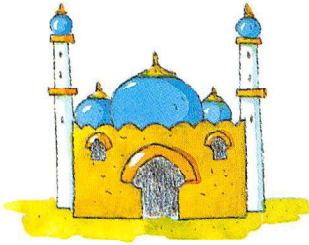
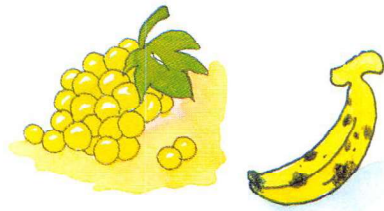
الدَّرْسُ : كَتَبَ الْمُدْرَسُ الدَّرْسَ.



قَرَأَ الطَّالِبُ	الْقُرْآنَ.
↓	↓
الْفَاعِلُ	الْمَفْعُولُ بِهِ

٤- عَيْنِ الْفَاعِلِ وَالْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ فِي الْجُمْلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ. ضَعْ خَطًّا وَاحِدًا تَحْتَ الْفَاعِلِ وَخَطَّيْنِ تَحْتَ الْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ وَأَشْكُلْ آخَرَ كُلِّ مِنْهُمَا:

Draw one line under the فاعِل and two lines under the مفعول به in the following sentences and vowelize their last letters:



(١) كَسَرَ الطِّفْلَ الْقَلَمَ.

(٢) غَسَلَتْ آمَنَةَ الْمُنْدِيلِ.

(٣) أَكَلَ أُسَامَةَ الْعَنْبِ وَأَكَلَتْ زَوْجَتُهُ الْمَوْزَ.

(٤) شَرِبَتْ الْبَقْرَةَ الْمَاءَ.

(٥) حَفِظَ حَمْزَةَ الْقُرْآنِ.

(٦) ضَرَبَتْ فَاطِمَةَ بِنْتِهَا.

(٧) قَتَلَ الرَّجُلَ الْحَيَّةَ بِالْحَجَرِ.

(٨) سَمِعَ بِلَالَ الْأَذَانَ وَذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ.

(٩) كَتَبَ الْمُدْرِسُ الدَّرْسَ عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ.

(١٠) فَتَحَ الْبُقَالَ الدُّكَّانَ فِي السَّاعَةِ الثَّامِنَةِ.

٥- أَكْمِلِ الْجُمْلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ بِكَلِمَاتٍ مُنَاسِبَةٍ وَأَضْبِطْهَا بِالشَّكْلِ:

Fill in the blanks with suitable words and vowelize their last letters:

(١) مَنْ فَتَحَ .....؟

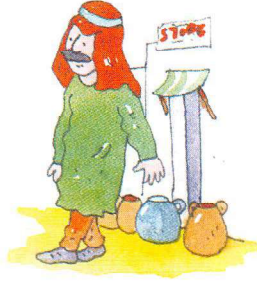
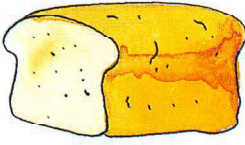
(٢) غَسَلَتْ أُخْتِي .....

(٣) ..... الرَّجُلَ الْحَيَّةَ بِالْعَصَا.

(٤) ..... يُوسُفُ الْقَهْوَةَ.

(٥) كَتَبَ الْمُدْرِسُ ..... عَلَى السَّبُّورَةِ.





(٦) ..... سَعَادُ الْخُبْزِ.

(٧) قَرَأْتُ.....

(٨) أ..... الْأَذَانَ يَا حَمْرَةَ؟

(٩) ..... التَّاجِرُ الدُّكَّانَ.

(١٠) ..... الطَّلَابُ مِنَ الْفَصْلِ.

٦- اجْعَلْ كُلًّا مِّنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةِ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ وَاضْبِطْ آخِرَهَا:

Use each of the following words in a sentence as مَفْعُولٌ بِهِ and vowelize its last letter:



الْقُرْآنُ..... الْقَهْوَةُ.....

التُّفَاحُ..... الْبَابُ.....

الدَّرْسُ..... الْقَمِيصُ.....

Examine the following examples:

٧- تَأَمَّلِ الْمِثَالَيْنِ الْآتِيَيْنِ:

(١) الطَّلَابُ ذَهَبُوا إِلَى الْمَلْعَبِ. (٢) الطَّالِبَاتُ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ.  
ذَهَبَ الطَّلَابُ إِلَى الْمَلْعَبِ. (٣) ذَهَبَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ إِلَى الْمَكْتَبَةِ.

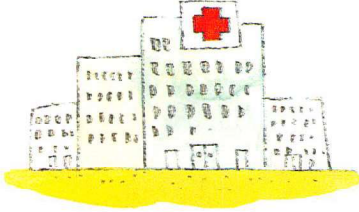
٨- قَدِّمِ الْفِعْلَ فِي الْجُمْلِ الْآتِيَةِ كَمَا هُوَ مُوَضَّحٌ فِي الْمِثَالِ:

Change each of the following nominal sentences to verbal sentences as shown in the example:

(١) الْأَوْلَادُ شَرَبُوا الْقَهْوَةَ. شَرِبَ الْأَوْلَادُ الْقَهْوَةَ.

(٢) النَّاسُ سَمِعُوا الْأَذَانَ. ....

(٣) الطَّلَابُ كَتَبُوا الْأَجُوبَةَ. ....



- (٤) الطَّالِبَاتُ دَخَلْنَ الْفَصْلَ. ....
- (٥) الْمُدْرِسُونَ خَرَجُوا مِنَ الْفُصُولِ. ....
- (٦) زُمَلَائِي رَجَعُوا مِنْ مَكَّةَ. ....
- (٧) أَخَوَاتِي غَسَلْنَ الْقُمَصَانَ. ....
- (٨) التُّجَّارُ فَتَحُوا الدَّكَائِنَ. ....
- (٩) الطَّبِيبَاتُ ذَهَبْنَ إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى. ....
- (١٠) الطُّلَّابُ فَهَمُوا الدَّرْسَ. ....

**Read and remember:**

٩- تَأَمَّلِ الْأَمْثَلَةَ الْآتِيَةَ:

- (١) خَرَجَ الطُّلَّابُ وَذَهَبُوا.
- (٢) قَرَأَ الطُّلَّابُ وَكَتَبُوا.
- (٣) أَكَلَ النَّاسُ وَشَرَبُوا.

١٠- كَوِّنْ جُمْلَةً مِثْلَ هَذِهِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْفِعْلَيْنِ الْوَارِدَيْنِ فِي كُلِّ تَمْرِينٍ وَمُسْتَعِينًا  
بِالْكَلِمَاتِ الَّتِي بَيْنَ الْقَوْسَيْنِ:

**Make a sentence from each pair of verbs on the pattern of the examples above. Note that the second verb has the plural ending while the first does not:**



- (١) دَخَلَ / جَلَسَ ..... (الطُّلَّابُ / الْفَصْلُ)
- (٢) ضَرَبَ / قَتَلَ ..... (الْأَوْلَادُ / الْحَيَّةُ)
- (٣) قَرَأَ / فَهَمَ ..... (الطُّلَّابُ / الدَّرْسُ)
- (٤) سَمِعَ / ذَهَبَ ..... (النَّاسُ / الْأَذَانُ / الْمَسْجِدُ)

# ١١- كَوِّنْ جُمْلًا مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ:

Use each of the following verbs in a sentence:

أَكَلَ - غَسَلَ - قَرَأَ - كَتَبَ - ضَرَبَ - قَتَلَ -  
دَخَلَ - خَرَجَ - حَفِظَ - شَرِبَ - فَهَمَ - سَمِعَ.

Read and remember:

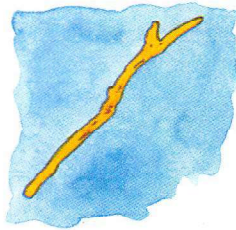
## ١٢- تَأَمَّلْ مَا يَلِي:

مَنْ فَتَحَ الْبَابَ؟      أَنَا فَتَحْتُهُ. (فَتَحْتُ + هُ).  
مَنْ فَتَحَ النَّوَافِدَ؟      أَنَا فَتَحْتُهَا. (فَتَحْتُ + هَا).

New words:

## الكَلِمَاتُ الْجَدِيدَةُ:

العَنْبُ	الْمَوْزُ	التِّينُ	الفَجْرُ
جَوَابٌ (ج أَجْوِبَةٌ)	سُؤَالٌ (ج أَسْئَلَةٌ)	البَقَالُ	العَصَا
حَيَّةٌ (ج حَيَّاتٌ)	سَمِعَ	فَهَمَ	شَرِبَ



## POINTS TO REMEMBER

In this lesson, we learn the following:

1) The *fâ'il* (the subject) of a verbal sentence: We have already learnt that in Arabic there are two types of sentence: nominal and verbal. The nominal sentence commences with a noun, and the verbal sentence commences with a verb. The subject of a verbal sentence is called *fâ'il* (الفاعل), e.g.:

ذَهَبَ بِلَالٌ 'Bilâl went'.

The *fâ'il* is *marfû*. The *fâ'il* can be a pronoun also, e.g:

ذَهَبُوا dhahab-û 'they went': the *fâ'il* is the *wâw*.

ذَهَبْتَ dhahab-ta 'you went': the *fâ'il* is 'ta'.

ذَهَبْنَا dhahab-nâ 'we went': the *fâ'il* is 'nâ'.

Note that in ذَهَبَ الطُّلَّابُ 'the students went,' the verb ذَهَبَ has no *wâw* at the end, because ذَهَبُوا means 'they went,' and if we say ذَهَبُوا الطُّلَّابُ it means 'they the students went'. This is not correct because there cannot be two *fâ'is* for a verb.

But we can say الطُّلَّابُ ذَهَبُوا. Here, الطُّلَّابُ is *mubtada'* and the sentence ذَهَبُوا 'they went' is *khavar*.

The same also applies to third person feminine, e.g.:

ذَهَبَتِ الْبَنَاتُ 'the girls went' or ذَهَبْنَ الْبَنَاتُ.

Learn this rule:

Nominal sentence: الطُّلَّابُ ذَهَبُوا.

Verbal sentence: ذَهَبَ الطُّلَّابُ.

الطَّالِبَاتُ ذَهَبْنَ.

ذَهَبَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ.

2) The *maf'ûl bihi* (the object). The *maf'ûl bihi* is *mansûb*, e.g.:

فَتَحَ الْوَلَدُ الْبَابَ. 'the boy opened the door.'

Here **الْبَاب** is the *maf'ûl bihi* and so it is *mansûb*. Here are some more examples:

رَأَيْتُ حَامِدًا. 'I saw Hâmid.'

سَأَلَتِ الْمُدِيرَةَ زَيْنَبَ. 'The headmistress asked Zainab.'

شَرِبَ الرَّجُلُ الْمَاءَ. 'The man drank water.'

سَأَلَ الْوَلَدُ أُمَّهُ. 'The boy asked his mother.'

Note that in the last example the *maf'ûl bihi* is *umm* (أُمُّ), and so it takes the **a**-ending, and the pronoun *hû* is not part of it (*umm-a-hû*). Here are some more examples of this kind:

رَأَيْتُ بَيْتَكَ. 'I saw your house.' (كَ + بَيْتَ bait-a-ka)

فَتَحَ الطَّالِبُ كِتَابَهُ. 'The student opened his book.' (هُ + كِتَابَ kitâb-a-hû)

The *maf'ûl bihi* can be a pronoun, e.g.:

رَأَيْتُ بِلَالًا وَسَأَلْتُهُ. 'I saw Bilâl and asked him.'

3) The *nûn* of the *tanwîn* is followed by a *kasrah* if the next word commences with *hamzat al-wasl*, e.g.:

شَرِبَ حَامِدُ الْمَاءِ. *shariba hâmid-u-n-i-l-mâ'a*.

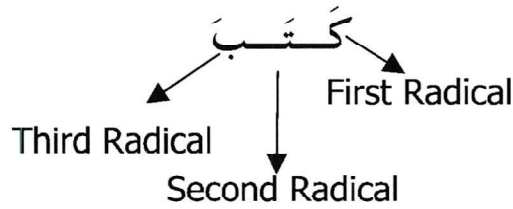
Here if the *kasrah* is not added it is difficult to pronounce the letter combination **-nl-**. This is called **التَّجَاؤُ السَّاكِنَيْنِ** 'combination of two vowelless letters.' Whenever such a combination occurs, it is removed by inserting a *kasrah* between them. Here are some more examples:

سَأَلَ بِلَالُ ابْنَهُ. *sa'ala Bilâl-u-n-i-bna-hu*. (Bilal asked his son.)

سَمِعَ فَيْصَلُ الْأَذَانَ. *sami'a faisal-u-n-i-l-adhân-a*. (Faisal heard the adhan.)



4) We have learnt earlier that most Arabic verbs have only three letters which are called radicals. The first letter is called the first radical, the second is called the second radical, and the third is called the third radical.



Notice that in the *mādi*, the first and the third radicals have *fathah*. The second radical may have *fathah*, *kasrah* or *dammah*, e.g.:

ذَهَبَ، دَخَلَ، خَرَجَ، شَرِبَ، فَهَمَ، كَبِرَ،

## VOCABULARY

عَنْبٌ	grapes	كَسَرَ	he broke
مَوْزٌ	ganana	سَمِعَ	he heard
تَيْنٌ	fig	فَهَمَ	he understood
فَجْرٌ	dawn	شَرِبَ	he drank
جَوَابٌ	answer	حَفِظَ	he memorized
سُؤَالٌ	question	ضَرَبَ	he beat
حَيَّةٌ	snake	دَخَلَ	he entered
بَقَالٌ	grocer	أَكَلَ	he ate
عَصَا	stick	غَسَلَ	he washed
قَهْوَةٌ	coffee	قَتَلَ	he killed
دُكَّانٌ	shop (pl. دُكَّائِينُ)	خُبِزَ	bread
سَبُورَةٌ	writing board	جِيءَ	well