

## **\*\*Chapter 1 - Lesson 1.1: ءامسأل (Nouns)\*\***

### **\*\*1.1 - Slide 1\*\***

**\* \*\*Slide Title:\*\* ءامسأل يف ةمدقم (Introduction to Nouns)**

**\* \*\*Bullet Points:\*\***

\* ءيش وناكم واصلش مسا ىلع لءة ةملك وه مساال (A noun is a word that refers to a person, place, or thing.)

\* ءمجا مسا، ماع مسا، ملع مسا: لثم، ةفلتخم عاونأ اهل ءامسأل (Nouns have different types, such as: proper noun, common noun, collective noun.)

\* ءمجا وءدرفم نوكت نأ نكمي ءامسأل (Nouns can be singular or plural.)

**\* \*\*Suggested Visual:\*\*** A picture showing examples of people, places, and things, labeled with their Arabic names.

**\* \*\*Optional Think Prompt:\*\*** ءامسأ ةثالث يف ريكفتلا كنكمي له ؟لصفلا يف ةفلتخم ءايشأل (Can you think of three nouns for different things in the classroom?)

### **\*\*1.1 - Slide 2\*\***

**\* \*\*Slide Title:\*\* ماعال مساال و ملعل مساال (Proper Nouns and Common Nouns)**

**\* \*\*Bullet Points:\*\***

\* ريكبك فرحب بتكوي، ناكم واصلشب صاخ مسا: ملعل مساال (Proper noun: A name specific to a person or place, written with a capital letter.)  
ءمجا: لثم، ءمحا (Example: Egypt, Ahmed)

\* ءايشأل و نكامأل واصلشأل نم عون ىلع لءي مسا: ماعال مساال (Common noun: A name that refers to a type of person, place, or thing.)  
ءمجا: بلاط، ءنيءم (Example: City, Student)

**\* \*\*Suggested Visual:\*\*** A chart comparing proper nouns and common nouns with examples in Arabic.

\* \*\*Optional Think Prompt:\*\* \* هل ثمة أخطاء؟ ما الفرق بين اسم خاص واسم عام؟ (What is the difference between a proper noun and a common noun? Give examples.)

\*\*1.1 – Slide 3\*\*

\* \*\*Slide Title:\*\* \* جمع الاسماء (Plural Nouns)

\* \*\*Bullet Points:\*\* \*

\* ركّز المذكر في نون وة فاضلاً: من الاسم المذكر ركّز المذكر جمع (Sound masculine plural: Adding نون وة to the masculine singular.) مثال: طالب (Students) (Example: Student (Students))

\* ركّز المؤنث في تاء: من الاسم المؤنث ركّز المؤنث جمع (Sound feminine plural: Adding تاء to the feminine singular.) مثال: طالبة (Students (female)) (Example: Student (female) (Students (female)))

\* \*\*Suggested Visual:\*\* \* A table showing different ways to form plural nouns with examples.

\* \*\*Optional Think Prompt:\*\* \* كيف يمكن جعل كلمة "كتاب" (kitab) جمعاً؟ (How can you make the word "book" plural?)

\*\*Chapter 1 – Lesson 1.2: الأفعال (Verbs)\*\*

\*\*1.2 – Slide 1\*\*

\* \*\*Slide Title:\*\* \* مقدمة في الأفعال (Introduction to Verbs)

\* \*\*Bullet Points:\*\* \*

\* الفعل هو كلمة تدل على فعل أو حالة. (A verb is a word that indicates an action or state.)

\* الأفعال لها أوقات مختلفة، مثل: الماضي، الحاضر، والأمر. (Verbs have different tenses, such as: past, present, and imperative.)

\* الأفعال تتغير حسب الموضوع. (Verbs change according to the subject.)

\* \*\*Suggested Visual:\*\* A simple diagram showing the structure of a verb sentence with subject, verb, and object.

\* \*\*Optional Think Prompt:\*\* أرقى: "ةللالات لةلمجل في لعفل وه ام ؟"باتك لابل لاطل (What is the verb in the following sentence: "The student reads the book"?)

\*\*1.2 - Slide 2\*\*

\* \*\*Slide Title:\*\* لاضام لعفل (Past Tense Verbs)

\* \*\*Bullet Points:\*\*

\* لاضام لعفل. (The past tense verb indicates a completed action.)

\* لعافل بسح ةفل تخم تافيرصت هل (It has different conjugations depending on the subject)

\* انبتك ، تبتك ، بتك :لاثم (Example: He wrote, She wrote, We wrote)

\* \*\*Suggested Visual:\*\* A table showing the past tense conjugation of a regular verb.

\* \*\*Optional Think Prompt:\*\* "لكا" لاضام لعفل مادختساب ةلمج نوك . (Construct a sentence using the past tense verb "ate" (akala).)

\*\*1.2 - Slide 3\*\*

\* \*\*Slide Title:\*\* عراضم لعفل (Present Tense Verbs)

\* \*\*Bullet Points:\*\*

\* رمتسم وأن آل ثدحي ثدح لعل لارضم لعفل. (The present tense verb indicates an action happening now or continuing.)

\* بتكن ، بتكت ، بتكي :لاثم (Example: He writes, She writes, We write)

\* لعافل بسح ريغتي (Changes according to the subject)

\* \*\*Suggested Visual:\*\* A table showing the present tense conjugation of a regular verb.

\* \*\*Optional Think Prompt:\*\* **يَلِي "سَرَدَلَا بِلاطَلَا بَتَك" ةَلَمَجَلَا لَوَح** عَرَضَمَلَا. (Change the sentence "The student wrote the lesson" to the present tense.)

\*\*(Continue adding lessons and slides following the same format, covering topics such as **فَوْرَحَلَا** (Particles), **لَمَجَلَا** (Sentences), and more advanced grammatical concepts as per the Egyptian Grade 9 National Curriculum for Arabic.)\*\*