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الدرس السَّادِسُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 26

المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- We learnt in [lesson 19](#) and [lesson 20](#) the numbers from 1 to ten as applied for masculine and feminine numbered nouns.
- In this lesson we will learn the numbers from 11 to 19 In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). The topics that will be covered include:
 - The numbers (أَحَدَ عَشَرَ) "aḥada ṣaṣhar" (eleven) and (اثْنَا عَشَرَ) "ithnā ṣaṣhar" (twelve) in a special section, and the special rules relating to these numbers.
 - After that we will cover the numbers from (ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ) "thalāthata ṣaṣhar" (thirteen) to (تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ) "tisṣata ṣaṣhar" (nineteen).
 - We will answer some questions relating to the numbers, such as:
 - What are the situations in which a number will be masculine or feminine?
 - Are numbers declinable or indeclinable?
 - The ending of the numbered noun الاسم المَعْدُود (the name comes after a number)
- Below we will cover some examples. Read the examples carefully and then study the rules that follow in future sections:

Number	With masculine	With feminine
١١	جاءَ أَحَدُ عَشَرَ أُسْتَاذًا	جاءَتِ إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ أُسْتَاذَةً

	<p>"Jā'a aḥada ḡashar ustādhan"</p> <p>Eleven professors came</p>	<p>"Jā'at ihdā ḡashrata ustādhatan"</p> <p>Eleven lady professors came</p>
١٢	<p>ذَهَبَ اثْنَا عَشَرَ مُهَنْدِسًا</p> <p>"Dhahaba ithnā ḡashar muhandisan"</p> <p>Twelve engineers went out</p>	<p>ذَهَبَتْ اثْنَتَا عَشْرَةَ مُهَنْدِسَةً</p> <p>"Dhahabat ithnatā ḡashrat muhandisatan"</p> <p>Twelve lady engineers went out</p>
	<p>رَأَيْتُ اثْنَيْ عَشَرَ مُهَنْدِسًا</p> <p>"ra'aytu ithnai ḡashara muhandisan"</p> <p>I saw twelve engineers</p>	<p>رَأَيْتُ اثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ مُهَنْدِسَةً</p> <p>"ra'aytu ithnatai ḡashrata muhandisatan"</p> <p>I saw twelve lady engineers</p>
١٣	<p>فِي الْفَصْلِ ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا</p> <p>"fil-faṣli thalāthata ḡshara ṭāliban"</p> <p>Thirteen students are in the class</p>	<p>حَضَرَتْ ثَلَاثَ عَشْرَةَ مُدَرِّسَةً</p> <p>"ḥaḍarat thalātha ḡashrata mudarrisatan"</p> <p>Thirteen lady teachers attended</p>
١٤	<p>قَرَأْتُ أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ كِتَابًا</p> <p>"qara'tu arbaḡata ḡashara kitāban"</p> <p>I read fourteen books</p>	<p>قَرَأْتُ أَرْبَعَ عَشْرَةَ قِصَّةً</p> <p>"qara'tu arbaḡa ḡashrata qiṣṣatan"</p> <p>I read fourteen stories</p>
١٥	<p>رَجَعْتُ بَعْدَ خَمْسَةِ عَشَرَ يَوْمًا</p> <p>"rajaḡtu baḡda khamsata ḡashara yawman"</p> <p>I came back after fifteen days</p>	<p>نِمْتُ خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ سَاعَةً</p> <p>"nimtu khamsa ḡashrata sāḡatan"</p> <p>I slept for fifteen hours</p>
١٦	<p>ذَبَحْتُ سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ دِيكًا</p>	<p>ذَبَحْتُ سِتَّ عَشْرَةَ دَجَاجَةً</p>

	"dhabahtu sitta ḡashara dīkan" I slaughtered sixteen roosters	"dhabahtu sitta ḡashrata daġaġatan" I slaughtered sixteen hens
١٧	دَعَوْتُ سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ دُعَاءً "daḡawtu sabḡata ḡashara duḡā'an" I invoked seventeen supplications	صَلَّيْتُ سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً "ṡallaitu sabḡa ḡashrata rakḡatan" I prayed seventeen Rak'ahs
١٨	مُحَمَّدٌ عِنْدَهُ ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشَرَ صَدِيقًا "muḡammadun ḡindahu thamāniyata ḡashara ṡadīqan" Muhammad has eighteen friends	فَاطِمَةُ عِنْدَهَا ثَمَانِيَةَ عَشْرَةَ صَدِيقَةً "Fatimatu ḡindahā thamāni ḡashrata ṡadīqatan" Fatimah has eighteen friends
١٩	هَذَا الطِّفْلُ عُمُرُهُ تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ يَوْمًا "hādhā at-tiflu ḡumruhū tisḡata ḡashara yawman" This child is nineteen days old	هَذَا الْوَلَدُ عُمُرُهُ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً "hādhā al-waladu ḡumruhū tisḡa ḡashrata sanatan" This boy is nineteen years old

- We will also learn the numbers from 20 to 99, which include two parts: (1) decade numbers (i.e. 20, 30,...90) and (2) the other numbers:-

رَأَيْتُ عِشْرِينَ بَلَدًا	جَاءَ ثَلَاثُونَ رَجُلًا
"ra'aytu ḡishriin baladan" I saw twenty countries	"ġā'a thalathūn raġulan" Thirty men came

- The composite number may include two numbers connected with the (و) (and):-

رَأَيْتِ اثْنَيْنِ وَعِشْرِينَ بَلَدًا

"ra'aytu ithnai[n] wa ʕishrīn baladan"

I saw twenty-two countries

جاءَ وَاحِدٌ وَثَلَاثُونَ رَجُلًا

"jā'a wāḥidun wa thalāthūn raǧulan"

Thirty-one men came

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المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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Numbers 11 and 12

- In this part we will learn the two numbers **أَحَدَ عَشَرَ** "aḥada ṣaṣara" (eleven) and **اثْنَا عَشَرَ** "ithnā ṣaṣara" (twelve), as they are similar to each other with the exception of declension.
- Before we consider the gender of the number, we need to understand the gender of the noun that is being referred to. If the noun is feminine then the number will also be feminine, likewise with the masculine noun / masculine number. To change the number **أَحَدَ** "aḥada" to feminine **إِحْدَى** "iḥdā" we can add the long vowel Alif (alif maqṣūrah) **ألف مقصورة** to the word ending, and change the initial Hamzah to be signed with kasrah (إِ), and to change the sign of the medial (Hā') from the fathah to the sukūn to become **إِحْدَى** "iḥdā". The number **اثْنَا** "ithnā" can be made feminine by adding the letter **ت** "t" to be **اثْنَتَا** "ithnatā".
- The number should be identical with the numbered noun (that comes after the number) in gender (masculine and feminine). For example:

جاء أَحَدَ عَشَرَ أُسْتَاذًا

Ĵā'a aḥada ṣaṣara ustāḍhan

Eleven professors came

- The number here is masculine because the numbered noun after it is masculine.
- But we say:

جاءت إِحْدَى عَشْرَةَ أُسْتَاذَةً

Ĵā'at iḥda ṣaṣrata ustāḍhatan

Eleven lady professors came.

- The number here is feminine because the numbered noun is feminine.
- The same applies to the number اثنا عشر "ithnā ʿashara" (twelve). For example:

ذهب اثنا عشر مُهندِسًا

Dhahaba ithnā ʿashara muhandisan

Twelve engineers went out.

- The number here is masculine because the numbered noun after it is masculine.
- But we say:

ذهبت اثنتا عشرة مُهندِسةً

Dhahabat ithnata ʿashrata muhandisatan

Twelve female engineers went out.

- The number here is feminine because the numbered noun is feminine.
- We will now cover the number (أحد عشر) "aḥada ʿashara" (eleven) in more detail In-Shā'-Allāh (God-willing).
- The word-ending of the two words أَحَدٌ "aḥada" and إِحْدَى "iḥda" are مَبْنِيَّةٌ "mabniyah", i.e. static or indeclinable in all cases of grammar – this means that they do not change their endings in nominative, accusative or genitive case. Let us look at some examples below to illustrate this point:

Case:	Transliteration:	English:	Arabic:
The nominative case	ʿUmri aḥada ʿashara ʿāman	I am eleven years old.	عُمْرِي أَحَدَ عَشَرَ عَامًا
The accusative case	Ra'aytu iḥda ʿashrata bintan	I saw eleven girls.	رَأَيْتُ إِحْدَى عَشَرَ بِنْتًا
The genitive case	Askunu maʿa aḥada ʿashara ṭāliban	I live with eleven students.	أَسْكُنُ مَعَ أَحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا

- We will now cover the number **اثنا عشر** "ithna ṣaṣhar" (twelve) in more detail In-Shā'-Allāh (God-willing).
- The two words **اثنا** "ithna" (masc.) and **اثنتا** "ithnata" (fem.) are dual nouns. In the nominative case, we say **اثنا** "ithna" and **اثنتا** "ithnata" while in the accusative and genitive cases we say **اثني** "ithnai" and **اثنتي** "ithnatai":

Case:	Transliteration:	English:	Arabic:
The nominative case (masculine)	Ĵā'a ithna ṣaṣhara ṭāliban	Twelve students came.	جاءَ اثنا عشر طَلَبًا
The nominative case (feminine)	Ĵā'at ithnata ṣaṣhrata ṭālibatan	Twelve female students came.	جاءت اثنتا عشر طَلِبَةً
The accusative case (masculine)	Ra'aytu ithnai ṣaṣhara ṭāliban	I saw twelve students.	رَأَيْتُ اثني عشر طَلَبًا
The accusative case (feminine)	Ra'aytu ithnatai ṣaṣhrata ṭālibatan	I saw twelve female students.	رَأَيْتُ اثنتي عشر طَلِبَةً

- The genitive case for the number twelve will take the same form as the example in the table above for accusative case.

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المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.
- In this exercise you will not be given the meaning of sentences, please visit the earlier parts of the lesson to learn the meanings if necessary.

Mark

Reset

Question 1

أَحَدَ



قَرَأَ الطَّالِبُ

..... عَشْرَ



دَرْسًا

The student read
eleven lessons

إِحْدَى



Question 3

عَشْرَةَ



ذَهَبْتُ إِلَى النَّادِي

مَعَ أَحَدَ



لَاعِبًا

I went to the
sporting club with
eleven players

عَشَرَ



Question 2

اثْنَتَا



نَامَ الْوَلَدُ

عَشْرَةَ سَاعَةً



The boy slept twelve
hours

اثْنَتِي



Question 4

عَشْرَةَ



خَرَجْتُ أُخْتِي مَعَ

اثْنَتِي

صَدِيقَةً



My sister went out
with twelve friends

عَشَرَ



Question 5

أُسْتَاذًا



دَرَسَ أَخِي مَعَ أَحَدَ



عَشْرَ

مُعَلِّمٌ

**My brother studied
with eleven**

Question 6

مُدْرِسَةً



تَعَلَّمْتُ أُخْتِي مَعَ



اِثْنَتَيْ عَشْرَةَ

مُعَلِّمَةً

**My sister learnt with
twelve ...**

Mark

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المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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الأعدادُ مِنْ ثَلَاثَةِ عَشَرَ إِلَى تِسْعَةِ عَشَرَ - Numbers from 13 to 19

- In this section we will study the numbers from 13 to 19. These numbers have the same rules, therefore we will study them in one section In-Shā'-Allâh (God-willing).
- The composite numbers from 13 to 19 – e.g. (ثَلَاثَةُ عَشَرَ) "thalathata ξashara" (thirteen) - are composed of two parts. The gender of each part depends on the gender of the noun that is being referred to. The **first part is always opposite** to the gender of the noun, and the **second part is the same gender** as the numbered noun.
- The first part may be feminine (ثَلَاثَةُ) "thalathata" (three) or may be masculine (ثَلَاث) "thalatha". The second part may also be feminine (عَشْرَةَ) "ξashrata" (ten) or may be masculine (عَشَرَ) "ξashara" (ten). As above, the rule we apply here is related to the noun (that comes after the number). Here are some examples:

Transliteration:	English:	Arabic:
Fil-faîl thalathata ashara tâliban	There are thirteen students in the class.	فِي الْفَصْلِ ثَلَاثَةُ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا
ħaġarat thalathu ξashrata mudarrisatan	Thirteen lady teachers attended.	حَضَرَتْ ثَلَاثُ عَشْرَةَ مُدَرِّسَةً

Dhabahtu sittata ḡashara diikan	I slaughtered sixteen roosters.	ذَبَحْتُ سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ دِيكًا
Hādhā al-waladu ḡumruhu tisḡa ḡashrata sanatan	This boy (young man) is nineteen years old.	هَذَا الْوَلَدُ عُمُرُهُ تِسْعَ عَشْرَةَ سَنَةً

- In these examples, the first part of the number is opposite in gender to the numbered noun, while the second part is similar to it.
- Now we will explain the word-ending of the number and the numbered noun.
 - The two parts of the composite number for numbers from 13 to 19 – e.g. (ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ) "thalathata ḡashara" (thirteen) - have a fixed vowel, namely (فَتْحَة) short vowel Fatha, at the end of both parts.
 - The numbered noun in this case always ends with a (فَتْحَة) short vowel Fatha. Take the following examples:

فِي قَرْيَتِي سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ عَائِلَةً

Fi qaryati sabḡa ḡashrata ḡā'ilatan

There are seventeen families in our village.

فِي فَصْلِي تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ صَدِيقًا

Fi faṣli tisḡata ḡashara ṡadiiqan

I have nineteen friends in the class.

- [Note that the "n" at the end of ḡā'ilatan and ṡadiiqan is the (تَنْوِين) Tanwīn (nunation; the root to pronounce the letter N), but both words end with the short vowel Fatha]

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.
- In this exercise you will not be given the meaning of sentences, please visit the earlier parts of the lesson to learn the meanings if necessary.

Mark

Reset

Question 1

يَوْمًا

☐

سَاعَةً

☐

شَهْرًا

☐

ثَانِيَةً

☐

نام أحمد ثلاث

عَشْرَةَ

Ahmed slept
thirteen.....



Question 2

خَمْسَ عَشَرَ

☐

خَمْسَةَ عَشْرَةَ

☐

خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ

☐

خَمْسَ عَشْرَةَ

☐

قَضَيْتُ

.....يَوْمًا فِي

باريس

I spent fifteen days
in Paris



Question 3

أَرْبَعَ عَشَرَ

☐

إِحْدَى عَشَرَ

☐

اِثْنَتَا عَشَرَ

☐

ثَلَاثَةَ عَشَرَ

☐

أُمِّي لها أَخًا

My mother has
brothers



Mark

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- Click (✓) under the correct option related to each of the following sentences. Upon completing all the questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and obtain your mark.

أَيُّ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ صَحِيحٌ وَأَيُّهَا خَطَأٌ؟

- The sentence above says: "Which sentences of the following are correct and which are incorrect?"

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Answer Options		Sentences
True صَحِيحٌ	False خَطَأٌ	
		<p>يُصَلِّي الْمُسْلِمُ سَبْعَ عَشْرَةَ رَكْعَةً</p> <p>Muslim prays seventeen Rak'ah</p>
		<p>يَتَكُونُ بَيْتِي مِنْ خَمْسَةِ عَشَرَ طَابِقاً</p> <p>My house consists of fifteen floors</p>

		صَدِيقِي عُمُرُهُ تِسْعَةُ عَشَرَ سَنَةً My friend, his age is nineteen years	
		ثَمَنُ ثَوْبِي ثَمَانِي عَشْرَةَ جُنَيْهًا The price of my dress is eighteen pounds	

Mark Reset

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الدرس السَّادِسُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 26

المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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ألفاظ العقود - Numbers (20, 30, 40 ... etc.)

- There are numbers in the Arabic language that are called (ألفاظ العقود) "alfaadh al-ξuquud" (20, 30, 40 ... etc.):

Numbers in letters (accusative or genitive case)	Numbers in letters (nominative case)	Numbers in digits	
عشرين ξishriina	عِشْرُونَ ξishruun	20	٢٠
ثلاثين thalathiin	ثَلَاثُونَ thalathuun	30	٣٠
أربعين arbaξiin	أَرْبَعُونَ arbaξuun	40	٤٠
خمسين	خَمْسُونَ	50	٥٠

khamsiin	khamsuun		
ستين sittiin	ستون sittuun	60	٦٠
سبعين sabʿiin	سبعون sabʿuun	70	٧٠
ثمانين thmāniin	ثمانون thmānuun	80	٨٠
تسعين tisʿiin	تسعون tisʿuun	90	٩٠

- Alfaadh al-ʿuquud are declinable, to which the rules of (جمع المذكر السالم) "jamʿu mudhakkar sālim" (regular masculine plural) are applied. They always end with (ون) "-uun" or (ين) "-iin" according to their position in the sentence. Here are some examples:

English:	Transliteration:	Arabic:
Twenty Muslims came	Ĵā'a ʿishruun musliman	جاءَ عِشْرُونَ مُسْلِمًا
The Muslims came	Ĵā'a al-muslimuun	جاءَ الْمُسْلِمُونَ
The Muslim came	Ĵā'a al-muslimu	جاءَ الْمُسْلِمُ
I saw twenty Muslims	Ra'aytu ʿishriin musliman	رَأَيْتُ عِشْرِينَ مُسْلِمًا
I saw the Muslims	Ra'aytu al-muslimiin	رَأَيْتُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

I saw the Muslim	Ra'aytu al-muslima	رَأَيْتُ الْمُسْلِمَ
I live with twenty Muslims	Askunu maḡa ḡishriin musliman	أَسْكُنُ مَعَ عِشْرِينَ مُسْلِمًا
I live with the Muslims	Askunu maḡa al-muslimiin	أَسْكُنُ مَعَ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
I live with the Muslim	Askunu maḡa al-muslimi	أَسْكُنُ مَعَ الْمُسْلِمِ

- Sometimes a composite number consists of two numbers connected with (wa "and"), such as:

These are twenty-one teachers	هَؤُلَاءِ وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ أَسَاطِذَا Hā'ulā'ī wāhidun wa ḡishruun ustādhan
These are twenty-one lady teachers	هَؤُلَاءِ إِحْدَى وَعِشْرُونَ أَسَاطِذَا Hā'ulā'ī ihda wa ḡishruun ustādhatan
I read twenty-five books	قَرَأْتُ خَمْسَةَ وَعِشْرِينَ كِتَابًا Qara'tu khamsatan wa ḡishruun kitāban
My friend read twenty-seven stories	دَرَسَ صَدِيقِي سَبْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ قِصَّةً Darasa ṣadiiqi sabḡan wa ḡishriin qissatan
The price of my clothes is fifty-five pounds.	ثَوْبِي بِخَمْسَةِ وَخَمْسِينَ جُنَيْهًا Thawbi bikhamsatin wa khamsiin junaihan
I wrote the lesson in twenty-two papers.	كَتَبْتُ الدَّرْسَ فِي اثْنَتَيْنِ وَعِشْرِينَ وَرَقَةً Katabtu ad-darsa fi ithnataini wa ḡishriin waraqatan

I have twenty-two garments.

عِنْدِي اِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ جِلْبَابًا

Ėİndi ithnān wa Ėishriina ĵilbāban

- We notice here that the first number before (وَ) "wa" (and) is similar to the numbers 1 and 2, as we studied in the previous part. This means that numbers (وَاحِد) "wāḥid" (one) and (اِثْنَان) "ithnān" (two) should be masculine or feminine according to the numbered noun. For example, the numbers in the following sentences are masculine because the numbered noun in each is masculine:

هَؤُلَاءِ وَاحِدٌ وَعِشْرُونَ أَسَاطِذَاً

Hā'ulā'i wāḥidun wa Ėishruuna ustadḥan

These are twenty-one teachers.

عِنْدِي اِثْنَانِ وَعِشْرُونَ جِلْبَابًا

Ėİndi ithnāni wa Ėishruun ĵilbāban

I have twenty-two garments.

- The numbers in the following sentences are feminine because the numbered noun in each is feminine:

هَؤُلَاءِ اِحْدَى وَعِشْرُونَ أَسَاطِذَاً

Hā'ulā'i iḥḍa wa Ėishruuna ustadḥatan

These are twenty-one lady teachers.

كَتَبْتُ الدَّرْسَ فِي اِثْنَتَيْنِ وَعِشْرِينَ وَرَقَةً

Katabtu ad-darsa fi ithnatayni wa Ėishriin waraqatan

I wrote the lesson in twenty-two papers.

- As a revision of lessons 19 and 20 - we have already learnt that the numbers from 3 to 9 should be opposite to the numbered noun, i.e. the first part should be masculine if the numbered noun is feminine. For example:

دَرَسَ صَدِيقِي سَبْعًا وَعِشْرِينَ قِصَّةً

Darasa ṣadiiqi sabĖan wa Ėishriin qišṣatan

My friend studied twenty-seven stories.

- Alternatively, the first part should be feminine if the numbered noun is masculine. For example:

ثَوْبِي بِخَمْسَةِ وَخَمْسِينَ جُنَيْهًا

Thawbi bikhamsatin wa khamsiin jūnayhan

(I bought) my garment (for) fifty-five pounds.

- Note: the numbered noun after the decade numbers is always singular and in the accusative case (mansūb منصوب) (ending, originally, with the short fathah, a). For example:

Male professor/teacher	أُسْتَاذًا Ustādhan
Female professor/teacher	أُسْتَاذَةً Ustādhatan
Book	كِتَابًا Kitāban
Story	قِصَّةً Qīṣṣatan
Pound	جُنَيْهًا Jūnayhan
Paper	وَرَقَةً Waraqatan
Long garment (for men and women)	جِلْبَابًا Jilbāban

جلبان

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المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.
- In this exercise you will not be given the meaning of sentences, please visit the earlier parts of the lesson to learn the meanings if necessary.

[Mark](#) [Reset](#)

Question 1

طالِبًا



حضر اليوم



عشرون.....

طُلَّابًا



Today, twenty
students attended

Question 3

عشرين



على الشجرة



Question 2

ثلاثًا



عاش النبي محمد

(صلى الله عليه

وسلم)



ثَلَاثَةَ



..... وستين سنة

Prophet Muhaamd
(P.B.U.H) lived sixty
..... years

Question 4

ثلاثين



الكتاب بـ



جنيهاً



ثلاثة



The book is
pounds

عشرون	<input type="radio"/>	خَمْسَةٌ و..... طَائِرًا On the tree, there are twenty five birds	
Question 5			
أربع	<input type="radio"/>	يتكون اليوم من وعشرين	
أربعًا	<input type="radio"/>	ساعة The day consists of 24 hours	
Question 6			
أستاذًا	<input type="radio"/>	في مدرستي سبعة وعشرون	
أستاذة	<input type="radio"/>	In my school, there are 27 teachers	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 10px;"> Mark Reset </div>			

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise


- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
 - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
 - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.


For more instructions click [here](#).


حَوِّلِ الرِّقْمَ إِلَى عَدَدٍ مَكْتُوبٍ


- The Arabic sentence above means " changes each number from the digital form into words". In each of the sentences below simply type the words using the keyboard including the vowel-marks which have been omitted.


Mark Reset

 هذه ٢٣ جنيهًا
These are 23 pounds

 في مكتبي ٣٠ كتابا
In my library, are thirty books

 صُمت ٣٠ يوما
I fasted 30 days

 قرأت ٢٠ قصةً
I read 20 stories

 ثوبي ب ٢٥ جنيهًا
My dress is 75 pounds

Mark Reset

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المئات والألوف - Hundreds and thousands

- The last lesson in the composite number is the numbers of hundreds and thousands, as follows:

500 خَمْسَمِئَة khamsumi'ah	400 أَرْبَعَمِئَة arbaξumi'ah	300 ثَلَاثَمِئَة thalāthmi'ah	200 مِئَتَانِ mi'atān	100 مِئَة mi'ah
1000 أَلْف alf	900 تِسْعَمِئَة tisξumi'ah	800 ثَمَانِمِئَة thamānimi'ah	700 سَبْعَمِئَة sabξumi'ah	600 سِتْمِئَة sittumi'ah

5000 خَمْسَةُ آلَافٍ khamsatu alāf	4000 أَرْبَعَةُ آلَافٍ arbaξatu alāf	3000 ثَلَاثَةُ آلَافٍ thalāthatu alāf	2000 أَلْفَانِ alfān
--	--	---	----------------------------

9000	8000	7000	6000
تِسْعَةُ آلَافٍ	ثَمَانِيَةُ آلَافٍ	سَبْعَةُ آلَافٍ	سِتَّةُ آلَافٍ
tisṣatu alāf	thamānitu alāf	sabṣatu alāf	sittatu alāf

- These numbers are declinable on the short vowels of declension based on their case – e.g.:
 - Short fatḥah a in accusative case
 - short kasrah i in genitive case
 - short ḍammah u in nominative case

Sign of declension	Sentence and numbers
<p>مرفوع بالضممة (ُ)</p> <p>Ending in short ḍammah (u)</p>	<p>جاءَ مِئَةُ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>Jā'a mi'atu raḡulin</p> <p>One hundred men came.</p>
<p>منصوب بالفتحة (َ)</p> <p>Ending in short fatḥah (a)</p>	<p>رَأَيْتُ مِئَةَ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>Ra'aytu mi'ata raḡulin</p> <p>I saw one hundred men.</p>
<p>مجرور بالكسرة (ِ)</p> <p>Ending in short kasrah (i)</p>	<p>ذهبتُ مع مِئَةِ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>Dhahabtu maṣa mi'ati raḡulin</p> <p>I went out with one hundred men.</p>

- The short vowels (ḍammah, fatḥah and kasrah) appear on the first part of the composite numbers from 300 (thalāthumi'ah) to 900 (tisṣumi'ah), such as (ثَلَاثُ) "thalāth" (three), (أَرْبَعُ) "arbaṣ" (four), (خَمْسُ) "khams" (five), (تِسْعُ) "tisṣ" (nine), etc, and the second part (مِئَةُ) "mi'ah" (hundred) always ends with the short vowel kasrah "i", for example:

Sign of declension	Sentence and numbers
<p>مَجْرُورٌ بِالْكَسْرِ ()</p> <p>Ending in short kasrah (i)</p>	<p>اسْتَمَرَّ الْإِسْلَامُ فِي الْأَنْدَلُسِ أَكْثَرَ مِنْ ثَمَانِمِئَةٍ عَامٍ</p> <p>Istamarra al-Islam fi al-andalus akthara min thamāni-mi'ati ẓāmin</p> <p>Islam continued in Andalusia more than eight hundred years.</p>
<p>مَنْصُوبٌ بِالْفَتْحَةِ ()</p> <p>Ending in short fathah (a)</p>	<p>قَرَأْتُ الْيَوْمَ أَرْبَعَمِئَةٍ بَيْتٍ مِنَ الشَّعْرِ</p> <p>Qara'tu al-yawma arba'a-mi'ati baytin min ash-shi'ir</p> <p>I read four hundred lines of verse today.</p>
<p>مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَةِ ()</p> <p>Ending in short ḍammah (u)</p>	<p>هَاجَرَ ثَلَاثُمِئَةُ رَجُلٍ إِلَى أَمْرِيكََا</p> <p>Haḡara thalāthu-mi'ati raḡulun ila amriica</p> <p>Three hundred men emigrated to America.</p>

- Numbers 1000 "alf", 2000 "alfān", 3000 "thalāthatu alāf", etc., have the same rules of tens numbers 100, 200, 300, etc. For example:

Sign of declension	Sentence and numbers
<p>مَرْفُوعٌ بِالضَّمَةِ ()</p> <p>Ending in short ḍammah (u)</p>	<p>جَاءَ أَلْفٌ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>Ĵā'a alfu raḡulin</p> <p>One thousand men came.</p>

<p>منصوب بالفتحة ()</p> <p>Ending in short fathah (a)</p>	<p>رَأَيْتُ أَلْفَ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>Ra'aytu alfa raḡulin</p> <p>I saw one thousand men.</p>
<p>مجرور بالكسرة ()</p> <p>Ending in short kasrah (i)</p>	<p>ذَهَبْتُ مَعَ أَلْفٍ رَجُلٍ</p> <p>Dhahabtu maḡa alfi raḡulin</p> <p>I went out with one thousand men.</p>
<p>مرفوع بالضمّة ()</p> <p>Ending in short ḍammah (u)</p>	<p>هَاجَرَ ثَلَاثَةُ آلَافٍ رَجُلٍ إِلَى أَمْرِيكََا</p> <p>Hājara thalāthatu alāfi raḡulun ila amriica</p> <p>Three thousand men emigrated to America.</p>
<p>منصوب بالفتحة ()</p> <p>Ending in short fathah (a)</p>	<p>قَرَأْتُ الْيَوْمَ ثَلَاثَةَ آلَافٍ بَيْتٍ مِنَ الشَّعْرِ</p> <p>Qara'tu al-yawma thalāthata alāfi baytin min</p> <p>ash-shiḡr</p> <p>I read three thousand lines of verse today.</p>
<p>مجرور بالكسرة ()</p> <p>Ending in short kasrah (i)</p>	<p>رَاتِي أَكْثَرُ مِنْ ثَلَاثَةِ آلَافٍ جُنَيْهِ</p> <p>Rātibi aktharu min thalāthati alāfi ḡunayhin</p> <p>My salary is over three thousand pounds.</p>

Note: the numbered noun after numbers of hundreds and thousands is always singular and maḡrūr

(مجرور) (ending with the short kasrah "i").

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المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this part of the lesson, we will test the knowledge that we have learnt in this lesson so far.
- Choose the correct answer for each of the following questions. Please click on the correct option for each question below. Upon completion, click on the Mark button to see the correct answers and to obtain your mark.
- In this exercise you will not be given the meaning of sentences, please visit the earlier parts of the lesson to learn the meanings if necessary.

Mark **Reset**

Question 1

عام

☐

أَعْوَام

☐

عَامًا

☐

سَنَةً

☐

عَاشَ جَدِّي مِائَةَ
.....
**My grandfather
lived hundred**



Question 2

خَمْسُمِئَةً

☐

خَمْسُمِئَةً

☐

خَمْسُمِئَةً

☐

خَمْسُمِئَةً

☐

اشْتَرَيْتُ هَاتِفِي بِـ
..... جُنْيَةٍ
**I bought my phone
withpounds**



Question 3

جُنْيَاهَاتٍ

☐

جُنْيَاهَا

☐

جُنْيَاهَاتٍ

☐

جُنْيِهِ

☐

إِجَارُ شَقَّتِي أَلْفُ
.....
**The rent of my flat
is one thousand**



Question 4

ثَلَاثُمِئَةً

☐

ثَلَاثُمِئَةً

☐

ثَلَاثُمِئَةً

☐

ثَلَاثُمِئَةً

☐

دَرَسْتُ فِي الْقَامُوسِ
..... كَلِمَةً
**I studied in the
dictionary
words**



Mark

Reset

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الدرس السادسُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 26

المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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تَدْرِيبٌ - Exercise

- In this section we will have multiple questions to test your understanding of the principles we have learnt In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). To answer the questions:
 - o Type the complete answer for the following questions by selecting the question and using the on-screen keyboard or your actual keyboard.
 - o Use the Shift key to enter characters on the upper portions of the letters and use full diacritics in your answers – e.g. fathah, kasrah, sukūn etc.
 - o Do not use diacritics in the following cases:
 - § The Alif followed by laam **ال** (while the laam itself can be signed with a vowel)
 - § The laam followed by alif **لا** (while the Alif itself can be signed when it comes with hamzah).
 - § Do not put the small Alif on words like **هذا**.
 - § Do not put diacritics on long vowels.
 - o Upon completion of all questions, click on the Mark button to see the correct answer and to get your mark.
- For more instructions click [here](#).

حَوِّلِ الرِّقْمَ إِلَى عَدَدٍ مَكْتُوبٍ

- The Arabic sentence above means "change each number from the digital form into words". In each of the sentences below simply type the words using the keyboard including the vowel-marks which have been omitted.

Mark Reset

 <p>حَضَرَ الاجتماعَ (٥٠) طَالِبًا</p> <p>50 students attended the meeting</p>	 <p>جَلَسْتُ معَ (٦) صَدِيقَاتٍ</p> <p>I sat with six female friends</p>
 <p>زَارَ أَبِي (١٣) بِلَدًا</p> <p>My father visited 13 countries</p>	 <p>في بِلَدِي أَكْثَرُ مِنْ (٢٠) جَامِعَةٍ</p> <p>In my country, are more than twenty universities</p>
 <p>في الْمُسْتَشْفَى (٩) أَطِبَّاءَ وَ (٥) طَبِيبَاتٍ</p> <p>In the hospital, are 5 male doctors and 5 female doctors</p>	 <p>مَاتَ في الْحَرْبِ (٣٠٠٠) رَجُلًا</p> <p>In the war, 3000 men died</p>
 <p>اشْتَرَيْتُ مَلَابِسِي بِـ (٥٠٠) جُنَيْهٍ</p> <p>I bought my clothes with 500 pounds</p>	 <p>رَأَيْتُ (١١) رَجُلًا</p> <p>I saw 11 men</p>
 <p>حَضَرَ الدَّرْسَ (١٢) طَالِبَةً</p> <p>12 female students attended the lesson</p>	 <p>عُمْرِي الْآنَ (٢٥) عَامًا</p> <p>My age now is 25 years</p>

Mark Reset

Part 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

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الدرس السَّادِسُ وَالْعِشْرُونَ - Lesson 26

المركب العددي (B) Composite Number

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مُراجَعَة - Revision

مُراجَعَة الْمُفْرَدَات - Vocabulary Revision

Units of Ten – numbers	ألفاظ العقود	Slaughtered	ذَبَحْتُ
My salary	رَاتِي	Rooster	دِيكَ
Emigrated	هَاجَرَ	Invoked	دَعَوْتُ
Rent	إِيجَارُ	Engineer	مُهَنْدِس
Line of verse	بَيْتٌ مِنَ الشَّعْرِ	Club	النَّادِي
Died	مَاتَ	Family	عَائِلَة
Attended	حَضَرَ	Stayed	قَضَيْتُ

Live	أَسْكُنُ	Floor	طَابَقًا
Meeting	الاجْتِمَاعُ	Pray	يُصَلِّي
War	الحَرْبُ	Rak'ah	رَكْعَةً
Cow	بَقَرَةٌ	Paper	وَرَقَةً
Field	الحَقْلُ	Garment	جِلْبَابًا
Dictionary	القَامُوسُ	Fasted	صُمت
		Continued	اسْتَمَرَ

- Now that you have covered this lesson, please also try some of the additional features we have including:
 - o [Discussion Forum](#)– Discuss the grammatical topics learnt and any areas of confusion.
 - o [Vocabulary Flashcards](#)– Practice your vocabulary by category.
 - o [Questions Flashcards](#)– Practice questions related to the grammatical topics covered in the lessons.
- We will be updating the features above to help you throughout the course In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).

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