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مُقَدِّمَةٌ - Introduction

- In this lesson we will learn the following In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing):
 - The dual form (المُثَنَّى) of the Arabic Nouns - i.e. the form that relates to two of something. This is very important within the Arabic language and is used frequently.

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Sing. / Dual / Plural	Masc. / Fem.
The teacher (Singular)	/Al Mudarrisu/	المُدَّرِّسُ	المُفْرَدُ	المُدَكَّرُ
Two teachers (Dual)	/Al Mudarrisāni/	المُدَّرِّسَانِ	المُثَنَّى	(Masc.)
The teachers (Plural)	/Al Mudarrisūna/	المُدَّرِّسُونَ	الْجَمْعُ	
The teacher (Singular)	/Al Mudarrisatu/	المُدَّرِّسَةُ	المُفْرَدُ	المُؤَنَّثُ
Two teachers (Dual)	/Al Mudarrisatāni/	المُدَّرِّسَتَانِ	المُثَنَّى	(Fem.)

The teachers (Plural)	/Al Mudarrisātu/	المُدَرِّسَاتُ	الْجَمْعُ
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- We will also learn the dual form of the Demonstrative Pronouns for the near objects for both the masculine and the feminine objects (i.e. these and those):

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Sing. / Dual / Plural	Masc. / Fem.
This (masculine)	/Hādhā/	هَذَا	المُفْرَدُ	المُذَكَّرُ
These (two)	/Hādhāni/	هَذَانِ	المُثَنَّى	
These (all)	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ	
This (feminine)	/Hādhihi/	هَذِهِ	المُفْرَدُ	المُؤَنَّثُ
These (two)	/Hātāni/	هَاتَانِ	المُثَنَّى	
These all	/Hā'ulā'i/	هَؤُلَاءِ	الْجَمْعُ	

- And we will learn the Dual form of the Personal Pronouns for the third person:

English	Transliteration	Arabic	Sing. / Dual / Plural	Masc. / Fem.
He	/Howa/	هُوَ	المُفْرَدُ	المُذَكَّرُ
They (two)	/Humā/	هُمَا	المُثَنَّى	
They all	/Hum/	هُمَّ	الْجَمْعُ	
She	/Hiya/	هِيَ	المُفْرَدُ	المُؤَنَّثُ

They (two)	/Humā/	هُمَا	الْمُثْنَى
They all	/Hunna/	هُنَّ	الْجَمْعُ

- We will also learn a new interrogative Article in this lesson In-Shā'-Allâh (God willing):

English	Arabic
How many?	كَمْ؟

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The Dual - الْمُثْنَى

- In Arabic, nouns fall into three categories namely
 - Singular - which relates to a single noun
 - Dual - which indicates two of something
 - Plural - which indicates more than two of something
- In order to change a singular Arabic noun to the Dual the following steps are involved:
 - Nominative Case:
 - To change a singular masculine noun to the case of dual the following changes occur:
 - The last letter of the word has its vowel replaced with a single /fathah/ (i.e. replacing /the dammah/ or /dammatain/)
 - The suffix of **ان** is added to the word.

See some examples below:

- **طَالِبٌ** will become **طَالِبَانِ**
- **الطَّالِبُ** will become **الطَّالِبَانِ**

- To change a singular feminine noun with nominative case to the Dual, the following changes occur:
 - The last letter **ة** /tā' marbūtah/ is changed to the letter **ت**
 - The last letter (which is now) **ت** has its vowel replaced with a single fathah (i.e. replacing /the dammah/ or /dammatain/),
 - The suffix of **ان** is added to the word.

See some examples below:

- طَالِبَةٌ will become طَالِبَتَانِ
- الطَّالِبَةُ will become الطَّالِبَتَانِ

○ Genitive and Accusative Case:

■ To change a singular masculine noun with accusative or genitive case to the Dual:

- A single /fathah/ is added on the last letter instead of the accusative case with a /fathah/ or genitive case with a kasrah/
- The suffix /Ya'-Nūn/ يَنْ i.e., a Ya' with /Sukūn/ and /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added.

See some examples below:

- مَعَ مُدْرَسٍ will become مَعَ مُدْرَسَيْنِ
- عِنْدَ الْمُدْرَسِ will become عِنْدَ الْمُدْرَسَيْنِ

■ To change a singular feminine noun with accusative or genitive case to the Dual:

- The last letter ة /tā' marbūṭah/ is changed to the letter ت
- A single fathah is added on the last letter instead of the accusative case with a /fathah/ or genitive case with a /kasrah/
- The suffix /Ya'-Nūn/ يَنْ i.e., a /Ya'/ with /Sukūn/ and /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added.

See some examples below:

- فِي حَقِيْبَةٍ will become فِي حَقِيْبَتَيْنِ
- فَوْقَ الشَّجْرَةِ will become فَوْقَ الشَّجْرَتَيْنِ

- Let's look at some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	A brother in the house	أَخٌ فِي الْبَيْتِ.
	Two brothers in the house	أَخَوَانِ فِي الْبَيْتِ.



Two daughters with a teacher

Two daughters with two teachers

بِتْنَانٍ مَعَ مُدْرِسَةٍ.

بِتْنَانٍ مَعَ مُدْرِسَتَيْنِ.



A book in the bag

Two books in the two bags

كِتَابٌ فِي الْحَقِيْبَةِ.

كِتَابَانِ فِي الْحَقِيْبَتَيْنِ.

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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 lesson 1 to learn the meanings if necessary.

Mark Reset

Question 1		Question 2	
مَطْبُخَانِ	<input type="radio"/>	مَكْتَبَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>
مَطْبُخَاتَانِ	<input type="radio"/>	الْمَكْتَبَانِ	<input type="radio"/>
مَطْبُخَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>	مَكْتَبَانِ	<input type="radio"/>
مَطْبُخَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>	مَكْتَبَانِ	<input type="radio"/>
<p>What is the dual form of مَطْبُخٌ</p>		<p>What is the dual form of مَكْتَبٌ</p>	
Question 3		Question 4	
الْكَتَابَانِ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ	<input type="radio"/>	الْوَلَدَانِ فِي حَدِيقَتَانِ	<input type="radio"/>
الْكَتَابَانِ فِي الْحَقِيقَةِ	<input type="radio"/>	الْوَلَدَانِ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ	<input type="radio"/>
كِتَابَانِ فِي الْحَقِيقَةِ	<input type="radio"/>	الْوَلَدَيْنِ فِي	<input type="radio"/>
<p>أَيْنَ الْكَتَابَانِ؟</p>		<p>Change the following sentence to the dual form الْوَلَدُ فِي الْحَدِيقَةِ</p>	

<table border="1"> <tr> <td>الْكَتَائِبِ تَحْتَ الْكُرْسِيِّ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	الْكَتَائِبِ تَحْتَ الْكُرْسِيِّ	<input type="radio"/>		<table border="1"> <tr> <td>الْحَدِيقَةِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>الْوَالِدَيْنِ فِي الْحَدِيقَتَيْنِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	الْحَدِيقَةِ	<input type="radio"/>		الْوَالِدَيْنِ فِي الْحَدِيقَتَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>										
الْكَتَائِبِ تَحْتَ الْكُرْسِيِّ	<input type="radio"/>																		
الْحَدِيقَةِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
الْوَالِدَيْنِ فِي الْحَدِيقَتَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
<p>Question 5</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>الْمِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td rowspan="4"> <p>أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحَانَ؟ </p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>الْمِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>الْمِفْتَاحِينَ عَلَى السَّجَّادَةِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>مِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>	الْمِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ	<input type="radio"/>	<p>أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحَانَ؟ </p>	الْمِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ	<input type="radio"/>	الْمِفْتَاحِينَ عَلَى السَّجَّادَةِ	<input type="radio"/>	مِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ	<input type="radio"/>	<p>Question 6</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ قَلَمَيْنِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td rowspan="4"> <p>مَاذَا فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ؟ </p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ سَاعَتَانِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابَانِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كُرْسِيَانِ</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>	فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ قَلَمَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>	<p>مَاذَا فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ؟ </p>	فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ سَاعَتَانِ	<input type="radio"/>	فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابَانِ	<input type="radio"/>	فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كُرْسِيَانِ	<input type="radio"/>
الْمِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى السَّرِيرِ	<input type="radio"/>	<p>أَيْنَ الْمِفْتَاحَانَ؟ </p>																	
الْمِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ	<input type="radio"/>																		
الْمِفْتَاحِينَ عَلَى السَّجَّادَةِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
مِفْتَاحَانَ عَلَى الْمَكْتَبِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ قَلَمَيْنِ	<input type="radio"/>	<p>مَاذَا فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ؟ </p>																	
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ سَاعَتَانِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كِتَابَانِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
فَوْقَ الْمَكْتَبِ كُرْسِيَانِ	<input type="radio"/>																		
<p>Mark Reset</p>																			

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continued

- In this part of the lesson we will learn the dual form of the demonstrative pronouns (i.e. this and that), In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). In Arabic language the pronouns also have dual form. We have already learnt the singular form of masculine and feminine demonstrative pronouns for the nearby objects in ([Lesson 1 section 1](#)) and ([Lesson 6_section 2](#)) respectively. We have also learnt the plural form of the demonstrative pronouns for the nearby objects for both the masculine as well as the feminine nouns in ([Lesson 13 section 2](#))
- In this part of the lesson however, we will learn the dual form of the demonstrative pronouns for the nearby objects representing the masculine and the feminine nouns, In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- In order to change the demonstrative pronouns for the near objects (masc. and fem.) to the Dual form, the following steps are involved:

- To change a demonstrative pronoun for the near object representing a masculine noun to **هَٰذَا** i.e., Dual form, **هَٰذَا** i.e., a /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added, e.g.:

هَٰذَا will become هَٰذَا

- To change a demonstrative pronoun for the near object representing a feminine noun **هَٰذِهِ** to **هَٰتَانِ** i.e., Dual form, the last letter **هَ** ha is changed to the letter **ت** and a single /Kasrah/ is replaced with a single /fatḥah/ and the suffix **انِ** i.e., a long vowel /Alif/ and /Nūn/ with a /Kasrah/ is added i.e.,

هَٰذِهِ will become هَٰتَانِ

- Let's examine some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	This is a pen These are two pens	هَذَا قَلَمٌ. هَذَانِ قَلَمَانِ.
	This is a girl These are two girls	هَذِهِ بِنْتٌ. هَاتَانِ بِنْتَانِ.
	This boy is with your father These two boys are with your father	هَذَا الْوَلَدُ عِنْدَ أَبِيكَ. هَذَانِ الْوَلَدَانِ عِنْدَ أَبِيكَ.
	This door is closed These two doors are closed	هَذَا الْبَابُ مُغْلَقٌ. هَذَانِ الْبَابَانِ مُغْلَقَانِ.

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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](#).

حَوْلِ الْمُبْتَدَأِ فِي كُلِّ مِنَ الْجُمَلِ الْآتِيَةِ إِلَى مُثْنَى كَمَا فِي الْمِثَالِ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Change the subjects of each of the following sentences to dual form as in the example". In each of the sentences below simply type the words again using the keyboard as in the previous questions and including the vowel-marks which have been omitted.

الْمَثَلُ: هَذَا كِتَابٌ

هَذَانِ كِتَابَانِ

الْمَثَلُ: هَذِهِ مِسْطَرَةٌ

هَاتَانِ مِسْطَرَتَانِ

Mark Reset

 هَذِهِ سَيَّارَةٌ	 هَذَا قَلَمٌ
 هَذِهِ الطَّالِبَةُ مِنَ الصِّينِ	 هَذَا الطَّالِبُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ
 هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ مَرِيضَةٌ	 هَذَا الرَّجُلُ طَيِّبٌ
 هَذِهِ السَّاعَةُ لِلْمُدِيرِ	 هَذِهِ الْغُرْفَةُ لِلْمُدْرَسِ
 لِمَنْ هَذِهِ الْمَلْعَقَةُ؟	 لِمَنْ هَذَا الْمِفْتَاحُ؟

Mark Reset

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- In this part of lesson we will learn the dual form of the personal pronouns (he, she). In Arabic language all types of pronouns have a dual form, not only demonstrative pronouns. We have already learnt the singular form of masculine and feminine personal pronouns for the third person (he / she) in ([Lesson 4 section 7](#))
- In this part of the lesson we will learn the dual form of the Personal Pronouns for the third person representing the masculine and the feminine nouns, In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing).
- In order to change the personal pronouns for the third person representing masculine and feminine nouns to the Dual form, the following steps are involved:

- To change a personal pronoun for the third person representing a masculine noun (هُوَ) to مُشْنَى i.e., Dual form, the last letter وَ i.e., a /Wāw/ with a /fathah/ is replaced with مَا i.e., /Meem/ with /fathah/ and a long vowel /Alif/, e.g.:

هُوَ will become هُمَا

- To change a personal pronoun for the third person representing a feminine noun (هِيَ) to مُشْنَى i.e., Dual form, the genitive case /kasrah/ of the letter /ha/ is replaced with the nominative case /ḍammah/ and the last letter يَ i.e., a /Ya/ with a /fathah/ is replaced with مَا i.e., /Meem/ with /fathah/ and a long vowel /Alif/, e.g.:

هِيَ will become هُمَا

- Let's look at some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic

	<p>He is a student</p> <p>They both are students</p>	<p>هُوَ طَالِبٌ.</p> <p>هُمَا طَالِبَانِ.</p>
	<p>She is a teacher</p> <p>They are both teachers</p>	<p>هِيَ مُدْرِسَةٌ.</p> <p>هُمَا مُدْرِسَتَانِ.</p>
	<p>This boy is poor, he is an orphan as well</p> <p>These two boys are poor, they are both orphans as well</p>	<p>هَذَا الْوَلَدُ فَقِيرٌ، هُوَ يَتِيمٌ أَيْضًا.</p> <p>هَذَانِ الْوَلَدَانِ فَقِيرَانِ، هُمَا يَتِيمَانِ أَيْضًا.</p>
	<p>This girl is a student, she is very hard working</p> <p>These two girls are students, they are both very hard working</p>	<p>هَذِهِ الْبِنْتُ طَالِبَةٌ، هِيَ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ جَدًّا.</p> <p>هَاتَانِ الْبِنْتَانِ طَالِبَتَانِ، هُمَا مُجْتَهِدَتَانِ جَدًّا.</p>

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Lesson 18 - الدَّرْسُ الثَّامِنَ عَشَرَ

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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](#).

ثَنَّ الْكَلِمَاتِ الْآتِيَةَ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Change the following words to the dual form". In each of the words below simply type the word again in dual form using the keyboard (as above) with the vowel-marks and punctuation,

Mark		Reset	
	وَلَدٌ		طَبِيبَةٌ
	سَيَّارَةٌ		تَاجِرٌ
	صَدِيقٌ		لُغَةٌ
	بَابٌ		مُدْرَسٌ
	مِلْعَقَةٌ		هَذِهِ
	هَذَا		اسْمٌ
	هِيَ		هُوَ
	فَصْلٌ		
Mark		Reset	

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كَمْ - How much- How many

- In this part of the lesson we will learn a new Interrogative Article, In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). We have already learnt the use of Interrogative Articles in ([Lesson 4 section 4](#)).
- In this part of the lesson we will learn the rules for the Interrogative Article كَمْ meaning (How many?), In-Shā'-Allāh (God willing). We have previously learnt that the noun following an interrogative article takes the nominative case i.e., single /ḍammah/ if the noun is definite and double /ḍammah/ if the nouns are indefinite. However this rule does not apply to the noun following the interrogative article كَمْ. The following rules are applied for the use of the interrogative article كَمْ:

- The noun following the interrogative article كَمْ is mostly a singular indefinite noun e.g.:

كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟ i.e., How many books do you have?

كَمْ كُرَّاسَةً مَعَكَ؟ i.e., How many notebooks are with you?

The noun following the interrogative article كَمْ always takes an accusative case i.e., /faṭḥatain/ double-/faṭḥah/ on the last letter. It must however be remembered that a masculine indefinite noun takes an /Alif/ along with /tanwīn/ in the accusative case but the feminine indefinite noun ending in the ة /tā' marbūṭah/ does not take the /Alif/ - e.g.:

كَمْ قَمِيصًا هَذِهِ؟ i.e., How many shirts (masculine noun) are these?

كَمْ سَاعَةً فِي حَقِيَّتِكَ؟ i.e., How many watches (feminine noun) are in your bag?

- Let's look at some more examples for a better understanding of the rule:

Picture	English	Arabic
	<p>How many brothers do you have Oh' Muhammad?</p> <p>I have one brother</p>	<p>كَمْ أَخَا لَكَ يَا مُحَمَّدُ؟ لِي أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ.</p>
	<p>And how many sisters do you have?</p> <p>I have two sisters</p>	<p>وَكَمْ أُخْتًا لَكَ؟ لِي أُخْتَانِ.</p>
	<p>How many wheels does a bicycle have Oh' Hamid?</p> <p>It has two wheels</p>	<p>كَمْ عَجَلَةً لِلدَّرَاجَةِ يَا حَامِدُ؟ لَهَا عَجَلَتَانِ.</p>
	<p>How many Eid festivals are there in a year Oh' Baquir?</p> <p>There are two Eid festivals in a year: they are Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha</p>	<p>كَمْ عِيدًا فِي السَّنَةِ يَا بَاقِرُ؟ فِي السَّنَةِ عِيدَانِ: هُمَا عِيدُ الْفِطْرِ، وَعِيدُ الْأَضْحَى.</p>

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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)
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 - § 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](#).

أَجِبْ عَنِ الْأَسْئَلَةِ الْآتِيَةِ مُسْتَعْمِلًا الْمُثَنَّى كَمَا فِي الْمَثَالِ:

- The Arabic sentence above means "Answer the following questions using the dual form as in the example". For each of the questions below, type out the answers to the questions following the same method used in the example and including vowel-marks.

الْمَثَلُ: كَمْ طَالِبًا جَدِيدًا فِي فَصْلِكُمْ؟
فِي فَصْلِنَا طَالِبَانِ جَدِيدَانِ

Mark Reset



كَمْ كِتَابًا عِنْدَكَ؟



كَمْ قَلَمًا عِنْدَكَ؟



كَمْ سُبُورَةً فِي فَصْلِكُمْ؟



كَمْ رِيَالًا عِنْدَكُمْ؟



كَمْ عَمَّا لَكَ يَا آمِنَةُ؟



كَمْ مَسْجِدًا فِي قَرْيَتِكَ؟



كَمْ فُنْدُقًا فِي هَذَا الشَّارِعِ؟



كَمْ نَافِذَةً فِي هَذِهِ الْعُرْفَةِ؟



كَمْ دَفْتَرًا هِيَ؟



كَمْ وِلْدًا فِي الْمَلْعَبِ؟

Mark Reset

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مُرَاجَعَةٌ - Revision

- In this lesson we have learnt the following things:
 - The dual form of the Arabic nouns,
 - The dual form of the demonstrative pronouns for the near objects (this)
 - A new interrogative article to ask "how many?"

مُرَاجَعَةُ الْمُفْرَدَاتِ - Vocabulary Revision

The two teachers	الْمُدْرَسَانِ	Dual	الْمُتْنِي
These two (masculine)	هَذَانِ	The two lady teachers	الْمُدْرَسَاتَانِ
They (dual)	هُمَا	These two (feminine)	هَاتَانِ
Two teachers	مُدْرَسَيْنِ	How many?	كَمْ
The two trees	الشَّجَرَتَيْنِ	Two bags	حَقِيبَتَيْنِ

Two lady teachers	مُدْرَسَتَيْنِ	Two girls	بَنَاتَانِ
Two brothers	أَخَوَانِ	Two kitchens	مَطْبَخَانِ
Two boys	وَلَدَانِ	Two gardens	حَدِيقَتَانِ
The two books	الْكِتَابَانِ	Two keys	مِفْتَاحَانِ
Two pens	قَلَمَانِ	Two watches	سَاعَتَانِ
Two note-books	كُرَّاسَتَانِ	Two doors	بَابَانِ
A ruler / Two rulers	مِسْطَرَّةٌ \ مِسْطَرَّتَانِ	A poor man / Two poor men	فَقِيرٌ \ فَاقِرَانِ
An orphan / Two orphans	يَتِيمٌ \ يَتِيمَانِ	A wheel / Two wheels	عَجَلَةٌ \ عَجَلَتَانِ
The cycle	الدَّرَاجَةُ	An Eid festival / Two Eid festivals	عِيدٌ \ عِيدَانِ
Eid-ul-Fitr	عِيدُ الْفِطْرِ	Eid-ul-Adha	عِيدُ الْأَضْحَى

- 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'-Allâh (God willing).

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