SOLT 1 Arabic Module 6 Lesson 3

Student Manual





العطلات Holidays

Objectives Module 6 Lesson 3

During this lesson, you will participate in conversations about holidays in the Arab world. Under this Terminal Learning Objective, you will learn two tasks. At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

Describe Holidays

- Discuss national holidays of the Target Region
- Express wishes and responses for holidays
- Demonstrate the salutations and toasts customarily spoken at events

Request Information on Specific Activities

- Discuss holidays of the Target Region
- Plan a future holiday activity
- Discuss outdoor/indoor activities
- Ask about leisure activities in the Target Region
- Talk about last weekend and yesterday's activities

Introduction Module 6 Lesson 3

Holidays in the Arab World

Every culture has its specific holidays and celebrations. As a SOF soldier, it is important that you know what these holidays are and understand the cultural meaning behind them, so that you can better understand the people as well. Holidays are a reflection of the beliefs and culture of the people of the Target Region. By studying the cultural value attached to a holiday, you will get a better sense and awareness of the people of that culture and the events they celebrate. Throughout the course of this lesson, you will read about some of the holidays in the Arab world, and how the culture celebrates them. Pay particular attention so that you understand the festivities happening around you while you are abroad.

Scenario: Celebrating Eid Al-Adha

This is a conversation that happened among family members during the Al-Adha holiday. Read it, paying attention to the expressions used in it:

عيد الأضحى

```
كل عيد و أنت بخير يا أبي.
                                                               الإبن:
       وأنت بخير يا إبنى . أعاده الله عليك بالفرح والنجاح.
                              كُل عيد وأنت بخير يا أمي.
                                                                الإبن:
                            أعاده الله عليك بالخير يا إبني.
                                                                الأم:
                            أبي، هل سنذهب الى الصلاة؟
                                                                الإبن:
               نعم. يجب أن نذهب لسماع الخطبة والصلاة.
                                                                الأب:
                                 متى سنذبح الخروف؟
                                                                الإبن:
                               سبأتي الجزار بعد الصلاة
                                                                الأب:
          من سيساعدني في توزيع ثلث اللحم على الفقراء؟
                أناً يا أمي.
أنا سأتولى توزيع ثلث اللحم على الأقرباء.
                                                                الإبن:
                                                                الأب:
                          هل يمكن أن أذهب معك يا أبي؟
                                                                الإبن:
لا، ساعد أمك أولا ً إذا كنت تريد أن تحصل على هدية العيد.
                                                                الأب.
                          أمرك يا أبي، سأساعد أمي أولاً.
             حسنا، سأوزع ثلث اللحم على الأصدقاء أولاً.
                                                                الأب:
                                             شکر ا یا أیے
```

Introduction Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 1

Read the scenario on the previous page once more and answer the following questions in Arabic. Discuss your answers with the class and be ready to defend them:

- ١- متى يأتي عيد الأضحى؟
 ٢- هل هذا العيد مسيحي أم إسلامي؟
 ٣- ما أمل شدر و دفعال الناس في أمل أمل

ما أول شيئ يفعله الناس في أول أيام هذا العيد؟ ما هي العادة التي يتبعها الناس في هذا العيد؟ ماذا يتبع الناس تلك العادات في هذا العيد؟	a _ {
	-1
	_ ٢
	-٣
	- ٤
	_0



Introduction

Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 2

Listen as your instructor reads the following categories of celebrations. Your instructor will write the categories of celebrations on a board. Now, try to place each celebration given in the table below under the correct category. Write your answers in the spaces provided in the table in your manual.

Ī	عد الفصح	عد الفطر	عد الثورة	عيد القيامة	عبد الاستقلال
	حیت رست	حيب السر	حيب النوراد	حبت رسيد	حيب ۾ ستارن

عيد ديني	عيد قومي

Introduction Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 3 (Group Work)

Review the following dates for upcoming Islamic holidays and observances. Note that the Islamic year is based on the lunar cycle, consisting of twelve months of 29 or 30 days each, totaling 353 or 354 days. Each new month begins at the sighting of a new moon. Actual dates may differ by a day or two from the following dates. Each group member will pick a holiday or observance and discuss in Arabic what that even represents:

Ramadan – October 5, 2005 – November 3, 2005

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. The much-anticipated start of the month is based on a combination of physical sightings of the moon and astronomical calculations. The practice varies from place to place, some places relying heavily on sighting reports and others totally on calculations. The end of the month, marked by the celebration of Eid-al-Fitr is similarly determined.

Eid-al-Fitr – November 4, 2005

This is the celebration at the end of Ramadan (the Festival of Fast-Breaking). It is a joyous occasion, similar to Christmas in its celebration but with strong religious significance. The giving of a special charity for this occasion is obligatory. Muslims dress in holiday attire, attend a special community prayer in the morning, and visit friends and relatives. Greetings of "Eid mubarak," or "a blessed 'Eid" are exchanged. In some places, children are given gifts or money.

Hajj – January 1, 2006

The Hajj is obligatory at least once in a Muslim's lifetime, if conditions permit. The purpose of the pilgrimage is the same for everyone: the worship of God at the Sacred House in Mecca. The most important day of the pilgrimage is the ninth day of the Islamic month of Dhul-Hijjah, or the *Day of Arafat*, the pilgrims spend the afternoon at the Plain of Arafat, believed to be a prototype of the gathering place of the Last Judgment, praying for God's forgiveness and mercy. They then move on to the next station of the pilgrimage.

Eid-al-Adha - January 10, 2006

The Festival of Sacrifice, 'Eid al-Adha, immediately follows the Day of Arafat (see above). This festival is celebrated throughout the Muslim world as a commemoration of Prophet Abraham's willingness to sacrifice everything for God, including the life of his son. Because God spared Abraham's son, substituting a sheep in his stead, Muslims commemorate this occasion by slaughtering an animal and distributing its meat among family, friends and the needy as a special act of charity for the occasion. Because of this, many poor Muslims are able to eniov the unusual luxury of eating meat during the four days of the festival.

Islamic New Year (Muharram) – January 31, 2006

Exercise 4 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. The following sentences are holiday expressions. Read them and work with a partner to fill in the blanks from the box below:

٦ïc	-	مبارك	-	سعتر	-	أعاده	-	بالصحة والعافية
Notes:								
								_

Introduction

Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 5 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. This is a report about the Eid-al-Adha holiday. Read it and work with a partner to answer the questions that follow in Arabic. Discuss the answers with your classmate:

هذا هو عيد الأضحى أعاده الله عليكم باليمن والبركة. عيد الأضحى هو من الأعياد الرئيسية لدى الأمة الإسلامية. هذا العيد يخلد ذكرى النبي إبراهيم صلى الله عليه وسلم. لقد أمر الله النبي إبراهيم بأن يذبح إبنه ضحية له. فأطاع إبراهيم ربه وعندما شرع بذبح إبنه، أنزل الله له خاروفاً ليضحي به عن إبنه. وعيد الأضحى هو إحتفاء بهذه الحادثة.

أسئلة:

- ١- ماذا يمثل عيد الأضحى؟
- ٢- في أي ذكرى يقام عيد الأضحى؟
- ٣- مآذا كان على النبي إبراهيم أن يفعل؟
 - ٤- ماذا أعطى الله لإبر اهيم؟

Exercise 6 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. Listen as your instructor reads the following report about the activities people participate in during holidays. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words from the table below. Review your findings with your group. Ask and answer each other's questions about the paragraph:

في الأعياد تعم البهجة قلوب الناس وتسود أجواء ____ في المدن والقرى. ___ مناسبة إجتماعية يلتقي بها الكثير من الناس. فالعادة هي أن ____ الأقارب والأصدقاء بعضهم بعضاً في العيد. وفي الأعياد الدينية يقوم الناس ___ العيد. فيذهب المسلمين إلى الكنيسة في أعيادهم ويذهب المسلمون إلى ___ في أعيادهم. وعند المسلمين صلوات خاصة للعيد. يقوم أيضاً ___ أو إمام بإلقاء خطبة العيد. في هذه المسلمين صلوات خاصة للعيد، يقوم أيضاً ___ أو سياسية هامة. وبعد صلاة العيد، يذهب يعالج الشيخ قضية إجتماعية أو دينية أو سياسية هامة. وبعد صلاة العيد، يذهب الناس في مجموعة واحدة من الجامع إلى ____ يزورون فيها موتاهم ويصلون عليهم. هذه هي الأجواء الإجتماعية والدينية التي تسود في الأعياد. وهذه ___ تخلق جواً مختلفاً عن أجواء الحياة العادية.

الخطبة	العادات	يورز	الجامع	
Notes:				

Introduction

Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 7 (Group Work)

The class will remain in the same groups. Listen while your instructor reads the text in the previous exercise again and answer the following questions in Arabic. Discuss your answers with the class:

<u>ئلة:</u>	أس
. ماذاً يفعل الاصدقاء والأقارب في الأعياد؟	_1
· إلى أين يذهب المسلمون في أعيادهم الدينية؟	۲_
. ماذا يفعل الشيخ أو الإمام في العيد الديني؟	-٣
. إلى أين يذهب المسلمون في العيد بعد الصلاة؟	
. إلى أين يذهب المسيحيون في أعيادهم الدينية؟	
	-)
	۲_
	٣-

Exercise 8 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. The following expressions are used during holidays but they are missing some words. Read the sentences and fill in the blanks with the correct words from the table below. Each group should be prepared to share their answers:

- ١- كل عيد وأنت _____.٢- _____ الله عليك باليمن والبركة.
- ٣- في ____ يذهب الرجال المسلمون إلى الجامع صباحاً للصلاة.
 - ٤- في العيد____ الأقارب والأصدقاء بعضهم بعضاً.
 - ٥- أعاده الله عليك بالخير و______

ميد السعادة أعاده يزور بخير

Introduction

Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 9 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. The following sentences are related to holidays, but they are in a jumbled order. Read them and work with a partner to rearrange the words in each sentence so that the sentence makes sense. Write your sentences on the whiteboard to be discussed in class:

. عيد كل بخير وأنت. . بالخير أعاده والبركة عليك الله	
. صلاة هل العيد صليت؟ . خطبة هل الشيخ ألقى؟	٣_
. حصب السياح العي.	- L - 1
	۲_
	_٣
	_ £



Introduction Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 10 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. This text describes some social activities people participate in during holidays. Read the text and select the most appropriate response to each of the five categories below. Review your findings with your group and be prepared to share your answers with the class:

يقوم الناس في العيد بعدة نشاطات إجتماعية. فبعضهم يزور العائلات الفقيرة ويعطونهم بعض المال أو الهدايا. ويقوم الناس بتنظيم رحلات وحفلات في الأعياد. وللأعياد تقاليد خاصة حيث تقوم ربات المنازل بإعداد طعام خاص في العيد. ويختلف هذا الطعام من بلد عربي إلى بلد آخر ويصنع الكثير من الناس حلوى خاصة بالعيد تدعى معمول العيد. بالإضافة إلى هذا النوع من الحلوى، يقوم الناس بشراء أنواع كثيرة من الحلوى يضيفونها لزوار هم ويوز عونها عند زيارة المقابر. وفي عيد الأضحى، يقوم الناس بذبح الخرفان ويدعون أصدقاءهم إلى الغداء أو العشاء. كما أنهم يوز عون لحم الخروف على الجيران والأقارب. بكلام آخر، للأعياد أجواء خاصة.

Circle the best response for each category:

- 1. A. During holidays, women make a dessert called the holiday maamool.
 - B. During holidays, the whole family participates in making the holiday maamool.
 - C. During holidays, people buy the holiday maamool.
- 2. A. During holidays, rich people give away money to poor people.
 - B. People give money to each other.
 - C. Most people do charity work.
- 3. A. During holidays, people offer drinks to their visitors.
 - B. During holidays, people offer desserts to their visitors.
 - C. During holidays, people give their neighbors and relatives some desserts that they make.
- 4. A. During holidays, people do not eat at home at all.
 - B. During holidays, people make special food.
 - C. During holidays, people cook together.
- 5. A. During the holidays, people buy lamb.
 - B. People do not eat meat at all.
 - C. People slaughter the lambs and they eat some of their meat and distribute the rest to relatives and neighbors.

Introduction Module 6 Lesson 3

Exercise 11 (Group Work)

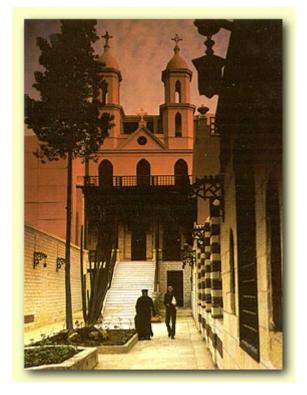
The class will be divided into groups. Review the following calendar. Choose two holidays and write cards to your friends or family for these occasions. Be prepared to share your work with the class. The student with the most original card receives extra points for the exercise. Write your cards on blank sheets of paper or index cards.

الأعياد الإسلامية لسنة ١٤٢٦- ١٤٢٧ هجري (٥٠٠٥ - ٢٠٠٦ ميلادي)

ميلادي	هجري	الأعياد
٤ تشرين ثاني٥ ٢٠٠٠	واحد شوال ١٤٢٦	عيد الفطر
۱ کانون ثانی ۲۰۰۶	ذو الحجة ١٤٢٦	موسم الحج
٠ اكانون ثاني ٢٠٠٦	آ ذو الحجة ١٤٢٦	عيد الأضحي
۳۱ کانون ثاني ۲۰۰۶	امحرم ۱٤۲۷	السنة الإسلامية الجديدة

Exercise 12 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. Choose one of the holidays in your country. Then, write a paragraph in Arabic describing the activities you are involved in during this holiday. Be prepared to share your paragraph by reading it aloud to the class:



The Hanging Church in "Old" Cairo

Module 6 Lesson 3



Tip of the day

<u>Haj</u>

In Islam, people go on pilgrimage (Haj) right before the Adha holiday. Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. Muslims are required to make pilgrimage to the Ka'bah (House of God) that is located in Mecca. This pilgrimage is made for six days during the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar and should be made at least once in a lifetime if health and finances permit. The purpose of the pilgrimage is to remind the Muslim that he or she is the humble servant of God and that all people are considered equal before God. Muslims believe that doing pilgrimage will absolve them from their sins. This is the reason why it is the dream of many Muslims to make the pilgrimage.

Umrah

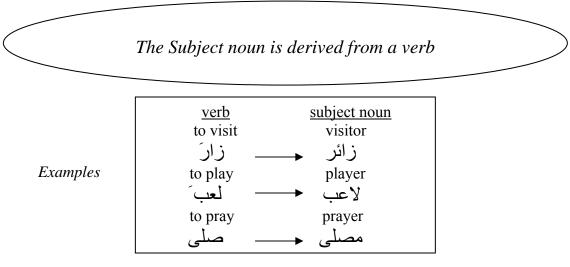
In Arabic, the word `Umrah is derived from I`timar, which means a visit. However, `Umrah technically means paying a visit to Ka`bah, performing Tawaf [Circumambulation] around it, and walking between Safa and Marwah seven times. A performer of `Umrah puts off his Ihram by having his hair shaved or cut.



Module 6 Lesson 3

The Subject Noun

The subject noun is a noun that is derived from the verb. It indicates a category of people, animals, or things that perform certain actions. In English, we may speak about a *writer*, *dancer*, *teacher*, *fighter*, etc. In Arabic, the same principle is followed. As you notice, all the English words above are derived from the following verbs: *write*, *dance*, *teach*, *fight*, etc.



There are different forms of subject nouns, and each form depends on the "type" of the verb root it is derived from.

1. If the root is a strong verb:

The subject noun is derived from a strong three-letter root by simply adding the letter after the first letter of the root.



2. If the root is a weak verb:

If the root has three letters, the middle of which is an 1 , then the subject noun is formed by adding a *hamza* after the 1



Module 6 Lesson 3

3. If the root is four-lettered, having an 1 :

Here, the subject noun is formed by adding the letter α as a prefix to the root.

Example 3:

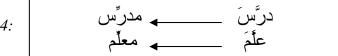


4. <u>If the root is three-lettered, having a double consonant:</u>

If the root has its second letter as a double consonant with a fatha, then to form its subject noun we follow the following two steps:

- A. Add the letter α as a prefix to the root.
- B. Replace the fatha on the double consonant with a kasra.

Example 4:



5. If the root is four-lettered, having a double consonant:

If the root has its third letter as a double consonant with a fatha, then to form its subject noun we follow the following two steps:

- A. Add the letter as a prefix to the root.
- B. Replace the fatha on the double consonant with a kasra.

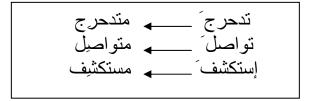
Example 5:



6. If the root has more than four letters:

When you form the subject noun, simply add the prefix \uparrow to the root and add a kasra under the letter before the last in the root. If the root starts with an $^{\mid}$, first drop the then add the prefix \uparrow

Example 6:



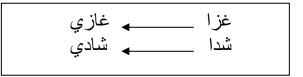
Module 6 Lesson 3

7. If the root is three-lettered and ends with a weak (stretch) letter 1 or 3

A. If the last letter ends with $\frac{1}{2}$:

Add an 1 after the first letter of the root, and replace the last letter with φ

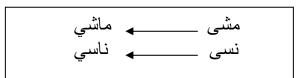
Example 7a:



B. If the last letter ends with \mathcal{S} :

Add an 1 after the first letter of the root, and replace the last letter with φ

Example 7b:



Exercise 1

Derive the subject nouns from the following verbs:

 شرب
 خرج
شاب
صىام
 عاد
 رمی
 سمى
 کو <i>ی</i>
 ش <i>نوى</i>
 دنا

Exercise 2

Derive the subject nouns from the following verbs.

 إستبدل
 أحسن
 علَّم
 ، عیّد
أفر ح
 ري إستخر ج
 ہے۔ اکتشف
 رحسب أفضي
 G
 أحصى ،
استه في

Arabic SOLT 1
Module 6 Lesson 3

Holidays Vocabulary

Nouns

atmosphere	جو
boy scout	كشاف
cemetery	مقبرة
Christmas	عيد الميلاد
custom	عادة
decoration	تزيين
Easter	عيد الفصح
fasting	صوم
evening	صوم عشية
celebration	إحتفال
festival	مهرجان
fireworks	العاب نارية
habit	عادة
happiness	فَرَحْ
history	تاريخ
holiday	عطلة
month of Ramadan	شهر رمضان
housewife	ربة منزل
Independence Day	عيدالإستقلال
issue	قضية
Labor Day	عيد العمال
mass	القداس
Mother's day	عيد الأم
national day	عيد وطني
parade	عرض
prayer	صلاة
Prophet's birthday (Mohammed)	المولد النبوي
reception	إستقبال
religious day	عيد ديني
Day of resurrection / Easter	عيد القيامة
revolution day	عيد الثورة
sacrifice	ضحية
seminar	ندوة

sheikh	شيخ
traditions	تقاليد
vacation	إجازة
visitor	زائر
political party	حزب سياسيّ
feast	وليمة
speech	خطبة
sermon	مو عظة

Verbs

to distribute	وز ّع
to give a present	أعطى هدِيَّة
to host	ضيّف
to joke	مزح
to obey	أطاع
to sing	غنَّى
to slaughter	ذبح
to treat	عالج
to visit	<u>زار</u>
to be happy	فَرحَ

Culture Notes Module 6 Lesson 3

Tip of the day

The Fetr holiday is an Islamic occasion which is a celebration of the end of the fasting month (Ramadan). Ramadan is the name of a month in the Islamic calendar when Muslims fast. The purpose of fasting in Islam is to strengthen the soul. In Muslim countries, Ramadan is a very special month. People fast from dawn prayer till sunset prayer. Fasting means no eating and drinking. The evenings and the nights during this month are always busy with the streets being overcrowded with people going shopping in shops, which stay open until late hours of the night. Restaurants, grocery stores, dessert stores as well as other businesses open after the Iftar time (the time when people break their fasting). People make special kinds of food for Iftar. These foods differ from one country to another.

In many Arab countries, people are not permitted to eat, drink, or smoke cigarettes during the fasting hours of the whole month of Ramadan in public places such as streets, shops, or in businesses. In some countries, such as Kuwait, law enforces this and you may be punished if you are caught eating, drinking, or smoking in public. During the Holy Month of Ramadan, restaurants do not open to serve meals except after breaking the fast at sunset.

It is a tradition in many Arab cities to fire a cannon announcing the break of the fast. This is called مدفع رمضان (Ramadan Cannon).

Religions in the Arab World

Arab countries are not one hundred percent Muslim. Part of the population in some Arab countries is Christian. Countries like Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, and others have a good percentage of Christians. These countries celebrate Christian holidays like Christmas. In Lebanon, for example, there many Christian holidays.



Activity 1 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. The following text describes the activities children participate in during holidays. Listen as your instructor reads the text and determine whether the following statements are true or false and why. Review your findings with your group:

إنه عيد الفطر. ضجت المدن والقرى بالأطفال الذين يملأون الشوارع بالضحك والصراخ. مدينة الملاهي مثلاً لا مكان للوقوف فيها من كثرة الأطفال، فهم يتسابقون بالسيارات الكهربائية ويلعبون بالأراجيح، ويركبون القطار الصاعد إلى السماء، ويجلسون في مقاعد ترتفع فتعلقهم في الفضاء ثم تهبط بهم إلى الأرض وإلى ما هنالك من ألعاب. ويجتمع الأطفال في القرى والمدن ويلعبون بالألعاب النارية وبأشياء أخرى. في العيد يحصل الأطفال على كميات من المال لا يحصلون عليها في الايام العادية. فأهلهم يعطونهم مالا أكثر من المعتاد والأقارب يعطون أطفال بعضهم بعضاً مالاً أيضاً. فالعيد هو يوم الغنى والعز للأطفال.

Determine whether the following statements are true or false:

- 1. During the Eid-ul-Fitr holiday, cities become empty of children because most of the kids go to the mountains with their parents.
- 2. During the holiday, all children go to the park.
- 3. Children go to the park by train.
- 4. In the park, children race cars and play other games as well.
- 5. In the villages, children meet together and light fireworks.
- 6. Children spend a lot of money and their parents are not happy about that.

1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	

Module 6 Lesson 3

Activity 2 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. Suppose you are in an Arab country and it is a holiday. Walk around the classroom greeting each other. Use the expressions used during the holidays.

Activity 3 (Group Work)

Work in groups. You have met one day after the holiday of Eid-ul-Adha and you are talking about what you did on the holiday. Ask and respond to questions about how you spent your holiday.







Activity 4 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. This is a report about the Independence Day in Lebanon. Read it and work with a partner to answer the questions that follow in Arabic:

في هذا اليوم، يوم ذكرى الإستقلال، خرجت السيارات مزينة بالأعلام. أقام اللبنانيون إحتفالات في كل المناطق. سارت فرق الكشافة في شوارع المدن والقرى عازفة الموسيقى الوطنية. زينت المدن والقرى بأشجار الأرز والصنوبر. وأقيم إحتفال رسمي حضره رئيس الجمهورية ورئيس مجلس النواب ورئيس الوزراء وحشد من الوزراء والنواب. قام أثناءه الجيش اللبناني بعرض عسكري. بدأت فرقة الجيش الموسيقية الحفل بعزف النشيد الوطني اللبناني. ثم ألقى رئيس الجمهورية كلمة تحدث فيها عن مستقبل لبنان. بعد ذلك قامت فرق الجيش بعرضها العسكري. نظمت النوادي الثقافية أيضاً ندوات حول تاريخ لبنان وحول مواضيع سياسية وإقتصادية مختلفة. وأقامت أيضاً الأحزاب السياسية المختلفة مهرجانات في معظم المناطق. كان يوم حافل عبر فيه اللبنانيون عن آراءهم وآمالهم.

Answer the following questions in Arabic:

- 1. Which holiday is mentioned in this report?
- 2. What did the boy scouts do on this occasion?
- 3. What did the government do?
- 4. What did the army do?
- 5. What did the Lebanese president do?
- 6. What did the clubs do?
- 7. What did the political parties do?

_

Application Activities

Module 6 Lesson 3

Activity 5 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. Each member in the group will choose a holiday in the US and tell his classmates about the activities he participated in this holiday. Discuss what you did, which activity you liked best and why.

Activity 6 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. In a paragraph, describe what happens on Independence Day in the USA. Describe the activities people participate in. Write about both popular activities and official activities. Write about radio programs and TV programs special to this day. Be prepared to share your paragraph by reading it aloud to the class. Write your description on the lines provided in your manual.

Description:			

Activity 7 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. It is the Eid-ul-Fitr holiday. One of you will invite the other to his house for this holiday. Invite your classmate, telling him/her what activities you will perform together on this day.

Activity 8 (Pair Work)

The class will remain in the same pair groupings. It is the Christmas holiday in Egypt. Reverse the roles you had in the previous activities. One of you is inviting the other to his/her house for this day. Invite your classmate, telling him/her what activities you will do together on this day.



Activity 9

This is a text that describes a Christmas holiday in Lebanon. Listen as your instructor reads the text and work with a partner to determine whether the statements below are true or false. Elaborate:

The listening text:

عيد الميلاد في لبنان ممتع جداً. قبل يوم العيد بفترة طويلة، يقوم الناس بتزيين منازلهم والطرقات والمتاجر والمدارس ومختلف المؤسسات. في المناطق التجارية، تسمع أغاني الميلاد في مكبرات الصوت على الطرقات وفي المحال. وتستقبلك شجرة عيد الميلاد في كل مكان. أما في أيام العيد، وبعد الصلاة في الكنيسة، يذهب الناس إلى أماكن مختلفة ويمضون وقتاً ممتعاً. فبعض الناس يذهبون إلى المطاعم حيث يسمعون الأغاني ويرقصون وبعضهم يذهب إلى السينما ويشاهد الأفلام. وبعضهم يقومون بسهرات عائلية مع الأهل والأقارب في البيت. لقد أمضيت وقتاً جميلاً جداً في عيد الميلاد في لبنان مع أصدقائي. ففي الأيام العشر قبل العيد، كنا نذهب في رحلات إلى مناطق لبنانية مختلفة. وكنا نذهب إلى حفلات موسيقية وغنائية. وفي يوم العيد ذهبنا الى الكنيسة. وفي المساء قام أصدقائي باحتفال في منزلهم مع العائلة حيث أكلنا الحلوى التي صنعتها أم صديقي بيار. كان عيد رائعا.

- ١- عيد الميلاد في لبنان غير ممتع كثيراً.
- ٢- في عيد الميلاد يذهب كل اللبنانيين إلى المطاعم كي يسمعون الموسيقى والأغاني أو إلى صالات السينما كي يشاهدون الأفلام.
 - ٣- يزين اللبنانيون بيوتهم ومحالهم وطرقاتهم بشجرة الميلاد فقط في عيد الميلاد.
 - ٤- في يوم العيد، يذهب بعض الناس إلى الكنيسة للصلاة.
 - ٥- في عيد الميلاد، تسمع أغاني الميلاد في مكبرات الصوت في المناطق التجارية
 اللنانية

Skill Enhancement

Module 6 Lesson 3



Tip of the day

The Al-Adha Holiday is another Islamic holiday. It celebrates the occasion when the prophet Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son. Abraham was about to sacrifice his son when God sent him a sheep to sacrifice instead. Muslims celebrate this occasion because it represents complete confidence in God's will and complete devotion to worshipping God.

Activity 1 (Group Work)

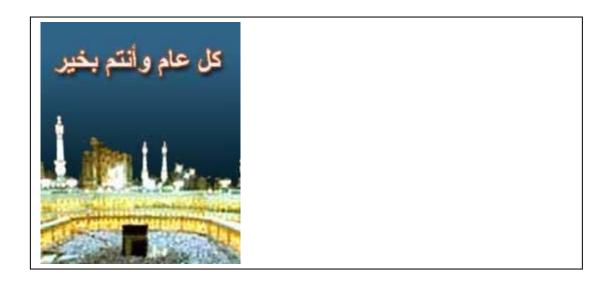
The class will be divided into groups. You spent Christmas in Lebanon with your friends. In writing, describe the Christmas holiday in Lebanon. What do people do over Christmas? What did you do yourself there? Be prepared to read your report aloud to the class.

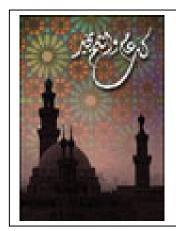
Christmas Holiday in Lebanon:						



Activity 2 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. It is the Eid-ul-Fitr holiday in Syria and you are a high rank officer in the Syrian army. Fill out the following cards with appropriate greetings to send them to people you know. When you are finished, discuss these cards with your classmates:





Skill Enhancement

Module 6 Lesson 3

Activity 3 (Group Work)

Work in groups. Each one of you has received three cards from three Arabic friends explaining how certain holidays turned out. Read the cards and discuss with each other what your friends wrote to you. Your instructor will give you example cards you may add to them.

Notes:	

Holidays Arabic SOLT 1
Skill Enhancement Module 6 Lesson 3

Activity 3 (Continued)

Notes:

Activity 4 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. Your instructor will give some of you a text about leisure activities. Read it then discuss the activities people participate in for the country you read about:

في بعض البلدان العربية, مثل سوريا ولبنان ومصر والسودان ودول أخرى، يقوم الناس بانشطة متنوعة في أوقات فراغهم، فبعض الناس يمارسون أنشطة رياضية مثل الركض وألعاب القوى، السباحة، كرة القدم، كرة السلة والتنس وغيرها. وبعضهم يمارس ألعاب فكرية مثل الداما ،الشطرنج والورق. وهناك هوايات أخرى يمارسها الناس أيضاً في هذه البلدان مثل القراءة والكتابة، سماع وعزف الموسيقى والرسم وغيرها. الكثير من الناس يجمع بين عدة هوايات مختلفة. بعض الأحيان يذهب الناس إلى المقاهي حيث يلتقون الاصدقاء ويتحدثون ويمضون أوقاتهم بشرب القهوة. بعض القهاوي أصبحت ملتقى للمفكرين والكتاب والمثقفين. يجتمع هؤلاء في المقاهي ويتحدثون عن الفكر والسياسة. حياة الناس في هذه البلدان غنية بالنشاطات الإجتماعية. في بعض البلدان العربية، إجمالاً بلدان الخليج، يمضي الناس وقتهم بزيارة بعضهم في بعض البلدان العربية حيث يلتقون بالأصدقاء. وإحدى الهوايات المنتشرة في بعض بلدان يذهبو ن إلى الأندية حيث يلتقون بالأصدقاء. وإحدى الهوايات المنتشرة في بعض بلدان الخليج هي الصيد ويجعلونه يصطاد لهم.

Skill Enhancement

Module 6 Lesson 3

Activity 5 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. Ask and respond to each other's questions about what activities you participate in during leisure time. Discuss activities you like most and those you like least. Then, individually, arrange a schedule for some activities that you would like to do with the class during leisure time. Write out this schedule. In your group, combine your schedules and have one representative from the group write the schedule on the board. Then discuss your schedule to the class.

Schedule:			

Activity 6 (Pair Work)

The class will be divided into pairs. One student will be a journalist who is interviewing an important person. The other student is the interviewee. The interviewer is asking many questions such as questions about the things this person does in leisure time. Ask and respond to questions about activities of leisure time. Reverse the roles. The student who played the role of the journalist is now the important figure and the other is the journalist. Then, each one will write a report on a separate sheet of paper about his interview and take turns reading them aloud to the class.

Activity 7 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. The class has just come back from an Arab country. Your Arab friend invited you to spend one of his holiday vacations with him, and you did. Tell each other about this holiday, what you did on this holiday with your friend, and about what people did in your friend's country on this holiday.

Activity 8 (Group Work)

The class will be divided into groups. You are members in the same club and you are planning for seasonal activities. You are planning activities for different holidays. Discuss what activities you are going to do during the different holidays of the year. Each member in the team has to suggest some activities for every holiday. Then, as a group, arrange a schedule for these activities on a separate sheet of paper and announce it to the class.

Homework Module 6 Lesson 3

Homework 1

In the following text, one person is talking about things he/she did over the weekend with his/her family. Read the text and answer the questions below in Arabic. Compare with what you did over the weekend:

The Reading text:

في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع ، ذهبت أنا وعائلتي، مع أخي وعائلته، وأختي وعائلتها إلى الجبل. أمضينا نهار الأحد في إحدى غابات الصنوبر هناك. التقينا جميعنا في بيت أخي الأكبر صباح نهار الأحد وإنطلقنا من منزله بأربع سيارات. جبل الباروك جميل جداً وفيه غابات كثيرة. لعب الأولاد كرة القدم وكرة السلة، وتسلقوا الأشجار، وبعد الغداء ذهبوا إلى مدينة الملاهي القريبة من الغابة ولعبوا فيها. أما نحن فجلسنا نتحدث ونغني ونمازح بعضنا البعض ونلعب الورق. وبعد الغداء شربنا النرجيلة والقهوة.

الأسئلة:

أين ذهبت المتحدثة مع عائلتها؟ ذهب معها؟ التقت المتحدثة مع الأشخاص الذين ذهبوا معها ، وكيف ذهبوا إلى الرحلة؟ فعل الأطفال في الرحلة؟	۲ ـ من ً ه ۳ ـ أين
فعل الأهل في الرحلة؟	
، تُصَف الْمُتَحِدَّثَةُ الْمُكَانِ الذي ذَهِبُوا إليه؟	
<u> </u>	-1
	-۲
	-٣
	_ £
	_0
	_ ٦

Homework 2

Listen to the following text about a certain holiday and fill in the blanks with the correct words from the table below.

هذا هو عيد ____ أعاده الله عليكم باليمن والبركة. ___ الأضحى هومن الأعياد الرئيسية لدى الأمة الإسلامية. هذا العيد ___ ذكرى النبي إبراهيم صلى الله عليه وسلم. لقد أمر الله النبي إبراهيم بأن يذبح إبنه __ له. __ إبراهيم ربه ، وعندما شرع بذبح إبنه، أنزل الله له خاروفاً ليضحي به عن إبنه. وعيد الأضحى هو إحتفاء بهذه الحادثة.

ضحية	عتد	أطاع	الأضحى	يخلد
Notes:				
				·



Homework 3

Read the following text about activities that people perform when they have a holiday and then answer the questions below in Arabic. Be ready to discuss your answers in class and compare these activities with activities you have engaged in during the Holidays:

إنه عيد الفطر. ضجت المدن والقرى بالأطفال الذين يملأون الشوارع بالضحك والصراخ. مدينة الملاهي مثلاً لا مكان للوقوف فيها من كثرة الأطفال. فهم يتسابقون بالسيارات الكهربائية ويلعبون بالمراجيح، ويركبون القطار الصاعد إلى السماء، ويجلسون في مقاعد ترتفع فتعلقهم في الفضاء ثم تهبط بهم إلى الأرض وإلى ما هنالك من ألعاب. ويجتمع الأطفال في القرى والمدن ويلعبون بالألعاب النارية وبأشياء أخرى. في العيد يحصل الأطفال على كميات من المال لا يحصلون عليها في الايام العادية. فأهلهم يعطونهم مالا أكثر من المعتاد والأقارب يعطون أطفال بعضهم بعضاً مالاً أيضاً. فالعيد هو يوم الغنى والعز للأطفال.

الأسئلة

في المدن والقرى؟ ف النص مدينة الملاهي الأطفال في مدينة الملاهي؟ الأطفال عندما إجتمعوا في المدن والقرى؟ ي الأهل والأقارب أطفال بعضهم بعضاً في العيد؟	۲- کیف یصد ۲- ماذا فعل ۶- ماذا فعل
	_ _

Homework Module 6 Lesson 3

Homework 4

The following dialogue is between two friends. They are asking each other about how they spent their Eid-ul-Fitr holiday. However, the conversation is missing the part of one person. Read the available part and write down the missing part as appropriate:

السلام عليكم يا خليل. كل عام وأنت بخير.
اللقاء يا صديقي.
·

Homework 4 (Continued)						
Notes:						
	—					
	—					
	—					
	—					

Homework Module 6 Lesson 3

Homework 5

Your friend is outside the country during the Eid-ul-Fitr holiday. Write a letter telling him how you spent the holiday with the kids. Write your letter on the lines provided below

Letter:				

