

مدة الصف: 50 دقيقة

كتاب ألف باء الوحدة الثالثة (القسم الثاني)

المطلوب من الطلاب قبل الحضور إلى الصف:

- دراسة ص 55-64
- القيام بالاستماع الى التريبات 5-8 على الوب والقيام بتمرين 3 على الوب
- تسليم تمارين 7 و8 و10 و11 إلى الأستاذ
- الاستماع إلى المفردات الجديدة ودراسة المفردات من ص61-62 والحضور إلى الصف مستعدّين لاستخدامها في الصف

أهداف الحصة:

- التدرّب على قراءة كلمات جديدة تتكون من الحروف المعروفة والتعرّف الى بعض أنماط الجمع فيها.
- تفعيل المفردات الجديدة باستخدامها لتكوين عبارات وجمل جديدة .

الخطوات المتّبعة:

التسخين: (15 دقيقة)

T: SabaH al-kheir. (To S): Gavin, kiifik al-yom?

S: I don't feel well.

T: OK, what is the word for fine?

S: mniiH.

T: OK, so work with that. How do we say "not"?

S: I can't remember.

S2: mish!

T: OK, so work with that.

S: ana mish mniiH.

T: Bravo. So (to class) Gavin, mish mniiH. Gavin mariiD. mariiD. We haven't seen the last letter yet, it's the emphatic d. mariiD. Not mariid (sound of American d). mariiD.

Ss: mariiD.

T: Notice the vowel. What is the vowel after the miim?

S: fatHa.

T: But how are we saying it? Are we saying mariiD or mAriiD (the second "A" is like the sound in "talk")?

Ss: mAriiD.

T: Bravo, so the r and the D are working on the fatHa and causing it to be deeper. So it's mAriiD. And the response to someone who says that he is sick is "salaamtak". (T writes it on the board.) How do you think we say this for a female?

Ss: salaamtiki?

T: shuu? How did you say it?

Ss: salaamtik? (T writes this on the board.)

T: Bravo. And the response for that is "allaah ysallmak". (T writes it on the board.) Literally, this means "may God keep you safe". It comes from the same root as "salaam" meaning peace. So you say "allaah ysallmak". This is the response to a male. How would you say it to a female?

Ss: allaah ysallmik.

T: Bravo. (T writes it on the board.) So pretend your neighbor is sick and tell them you hope they feel better. (Ss work for 1 min.) OK, bravo. So, Gavin, Barira says "salaamtak".

Gavin: allaah ysallmak.

T: Tell Barira.

Gavin: allah ysallmik.

T (to another S): kiifak?

S2: zien.

T: OK, but you are mish zien.

S2: oh. mariiD.

T: What do we tell him?

Ss: salaamtak.

سؤال من الطلاب:

Q from Ss: Don't we say "mu" in Levantine? Isn't "mish" Egyptian?

T: Good question. This is the tabbuuleh we've been working with (this is a reference to the first day of class when the T compared Arabic to tabbuuleh). You can mix and match. The reason that we mix the dialects here is because you will hear many Arabs in the US mixing dialects.

واستمر الأستاذ بالكلام عن تأثير التلفزيون والبرنامج التركي المدبلج بالعامية السورية "نور" في مختلف البلاد العربية وانتهى من كلامه بالقول إنه طالما تكلم الطلاب لهجة ما فإن الناس في العالم العربي سيحاولون أن يفهموهم.

التدرب على قراءة مفردات غير معروفة والتعرف الى بعض أنماط الجمع فيها (15 دقيقة)

- قام الأستاذ والطلاب بتمرين 9 في ص 58

T: Shabaab, I'd like to do a collective reading of drill 9. Work in groups of 3, take turns reading and let's help each other if there are any corrections or feedback.

مشاكل:

- تمييز الحروف: قرأ أحد الطلاب كلمة "يخت" كـ "تخت"
- كان هناك مشاكل في نطق الإدغام مثلاً في "حيث"
- كان بعض الطلاب يخلطون بين صوت الواو والياء ومتى ننطق كل منهما كصوت صائت ومتى ننطقه كصامت

ثم جمع الأستاذ الطلاب مرة ثانية وسألهم:

T: OK, what patterns are we noticing in these words? Anything grammatical? Look at 19 and 20. Is there something there, anything between them?

Ss: They're plural.

T: Which one?

S: Well, I'm not sure, but 20 looks like a plural of 19.

T: Bravo. What else? Is there another word that we recognize? Another plural?

S2: waajibaat?

T: OK, is there a long ii in there?

S2: waajibaat?

T: Mumtaaz. (To a specific S): What does this mean? What word is it from?

S3: waajib.

T: OK, so what is this? (T picked up some of the HWs he has still not returned). hadha waajib Saif, waajib Barira, waajib Gavin. So all of these are...?

Ss: HWs.

T: Bravo. What other pattern do we see? Do a lot of these words end with the same letter?

Ss: yaa?

T: OK, mumtaaz. Give me an example.

S: thiiyabii.

T (indicating his clothing): mumtaaz. thiiyaabii. What does this word mean?

Ss: My clothing?

T: Bravo.

التدرب على كتابة الكلمات في عبارات قصيرة وترجمتها إلى اللغة الانجليزية: (10 دقائق)

- الإملاء:

T: OK, we're going to do a little warm-up dictation. This is going to be a phrase, not just a word.

○ باب بيتي

T: OK, what does this phrase mean? Barbara (S's name), what does باب mean?

Barbara: door?

T: Mumtaaz. Earl (another S), what does بيتي mean?

Earl: house.

T: Bravo. OK, whose house? What did we just learn about this ending?

Earl: My house.

T: yaa salaam. OK, so Sam, how do we put this together?

Sam: My house door.

T: OK, how do we say this in better English?

Sam: Door to my house?

T: Close!

Sam: The door of my house.

T: Yaa salaam.

● ثياب حبيبتني

T: OK, so Sadat, what does this phrase mean?

Sadat: I don't remember ثياب.

T (to class): what does ثياب mean again?

Ss: clothes.

T: OK, mumtaaz. So Sadat, what would this be?

Sadat: Clothes of my beloved?

T: Mumtaaz!

تكوين عبارات وجمل جديدة باستخدام الكلمات الجديدة (10 دقائق)

تمرين 13 في ص 63

T: OK, get with a new partner, and just think about how to formulate questions. Do not ask your new partner any of the questions yet. You are just planning your questions.

مشاكل:

- نسي بعض الطلاب أن يفرقوا بين المذكر والمؤنث
- كان هناك خلط بين "شو" و"وين"
-

اقتراحات من الطلاب لإسئلة جديدة:

- من وين كتابك؟
- كيف حبيبك؟
- وين باب بيتك؟