

مدة الصف: 50 دقيقة

كتاب ألف باء الوحدة السادسة (القسم الثالث)

المطلوب من الطلاب قبل الحضور إلى الصف:

- دراسة ص 133-144 والقيام بعمل تدريبات الاستماع 9-13 وأيضًا القيام بتمارين 14-16 و18-20 على الوب.
- تسليم تمارين 17 و21 و23 إلى الأستاذ.
- الاستماع إلى المفردات الجديدة على الوب ودراسة المفردات ص 143.
- القيام بتمريني 24 و27 على الوب.

أهداف الحصة:

- التدرّب على التفريق بين صوتيّ ع / ء و خ / غ.
- التدرّب على قراءة كلمات معروفة بدون أن تكون الحركات مكتوبة.

الخطوات المتّبعة:

التسخين: (10 دقائق)

T: كيف كان الوبك إند؟

S: تمام

T: الوبك إند (T was asking for self-correction to past tense)

S: الوبكند تمام

T: OK, al-weekend kaan tamaam. (كتب الأستاذ كلمة كان بحروف عربية وبال transliteration على اللوح) This is your past tense marker.

S: الوبكند كان تمام.

T: Bravo. (To another female S): وانت؟ كيف كان الوبكند؟

S2: كويسة

T: OK, what do you think? كويس أو كويسة؟

S2: كويسة؟ كويسين؟

T: OK, what does everyone think?

SS: كويس

T: Bravo. Because it's "weekend" this is singular masculine.

S3: Isn't there a word for weekend in Arabic?

T: There is, but for now this is fine. (definite) ويكند والوبكند

(T repeated the question to a few other students, asking them how their weekend was.)

S: OK, so kaan is a past tense marker, does it mean "it was"?

T: Yes, it can mean "it was" or "he was".

S: So how would you use a sentence where biddi is in the past tense?

T: You would put kaan in front of it. Give me an example of a sentence with biddi.

S: biddi dajaaj.

T: OK, mumtaaz. Biddi dajaaj. I want chicken. Kaan biddi dajaaj. I want chicken, was. So this is "I wanted chicken". What else can we say? What about "to have"? How do we use "I have"?

S2: ana telefoni.

T: OK, what does this mean? ana telefon?

S3: I am a telefon.

T: mumtaaz. So how do we say "I have a telephone"?

S4: 3andii telefon.

T: mumtaaz. Give me some other examples with 3andii.

في الأول فكر الطلاب بأمثلة بسيطة مثل "عندي خبز" أو "عندي سؤال" فطلب الأستاذ منهم التفكير في عبارات أكثر تعقيداً لأنهم يستطيعون أن يقولوا أشياء كثيرة. فقال أحد الطلاب: الطالب: عندي شاي وعسل.

T: OK, bravo, mumtaaz. So let's go back to the first one we had. 3andii telefon. So this is "I have a telephone." So kaan 3andii telefon is "I have a telephone, was." Or "I had a telephone." So let's try this.

(To a S): مايكل: كان عندك تلفون في ال high school؟

Michael: high school أيه. كان عندي تلفون في ال high school؟

T: mumtaaz. Barbara (another S): What can we ask Barbara?

S2: عندها سيارة؟

T: OK, did she have a car? Let's ask?

S2: عندك سيارة؟

T: This is the present tense, how do we ask her this in the past tense?

S2: كان عندك سيارة؟

T: Bravo. Barbara, kaan 3andik sayaara fil high school?

Barbara: high school لا. ما عندي سيارة في ال high school؟

T: OK, this is the present tense. How would we say "I didn't have?"

S3: ما كان عندي؟

T: Bravo. (transliteration ب) (كتب الأستاذ هذه الجملة على اللوح) So this is "I don't have a car. Was." This indicates that it is past tense. We will see this more later.

Although the use of kaana was not part of the lesson in the book, the teacher felt that it was appropriate for the students at this point to have a preview of it so that they could start using it in their speech.

التدرب على سماع الفرق بين صوتي "ع" و"ء" وانتاجهما بشكل دقيق: (15 دقيقة)

قام الأستاذ والطلاب بالعمل على تمرين 15 في ص 136

T: OK, open to tamriin khamsta3sh. khamsta3sh. What is tamriin?

Ss: Drill.

T: Mumtaaz. And what number is khamsta3sh?

Ss: 15.

T: Mumtaaz. So I want you to be contrasting between the ع and the ء. I really want to hear the difference between these two. In groups of 2, work on this and help each other with pronunciation.

ملاحظات:

- تأطر – كان عند طلاب كثيرين صعوبات في نطق الهمزة قبل الطاء التي فوقها شدة
 - شاء – What happens when the hamza has a fatHa on it? How does that change the sound?
- جمع الأستاذ الطلاب في مجموعة كبيرة وقال:

T: OK, let's look at #3. Remember that hamza is a consonant all to itself. So when we see تَأْطَرُ, do we have a long vowel here? (Indicating the alif.)

Ss: Yes.

T: It cannot possibly be. We cannot have a consonant on a long vowel. Remember the introduction to letters? The ء is greedy. Sometimes it needs to be with an ا sometimes with a و and sometimes with a ي. It needs to sit on these in order to be happy.

S: But there are words in here without a seat for the ء.

T: Sometimes the ء tells the other consonants to get lost. Who can read this word for me? (T wrote أنا on the board).

Ss: ana.

T: mumtaaz. So this is just as if there were no alif here, and we are just reading the hamza.

التدرب على سماع الفرق بين "غ" و "خ" وإنتاجهما بشكل دقيق: (10 دقائق) قام الأستاذ والتلاميذ بعمل تمرين 19 ص 140

T: OK, so with your same partner, let's work on tamriin tis3ta3sh. tis3ta3sh. What drill is this?

Ss: 19.

T: mumtaaz. And I really want to hear the difference between the خ and the غ here.

التدرب على قراءة مفردات قديمة في عبارات بدون الحركات (10 دقائق) قام الأستاذ والطلاب بالعمل على تمرين 28 في ص 144

T: OK, can you open to tamriin twenty-eight? So we're going to be reading through these words together. First take some time to read them to yourself. Also, read the instructions. And when you get to the words, notice that we have taken out all the short vowels. This is the pot-luck reading we were talking about in the first few days of class. You must bring your own short vowels to the reading of these words. (After 2 min.) Let's read together with a partner and try to read the whole words, not the letters.

ثم جمع الأستاذ الطلاب مرة ثانية وسألهم:

T: OK, so based on the words that we're looking at, what can you tell me about some of the grammatical rules with nouns and adjectives?

S: Adjectives come after the noun.

T: Mumtaaz. What else?

S2: Adjectives must agree in adjective and number.

T: mumtaaz. Can you give me an example?

S2: Well, it says shajara Saghiira. So both are feminine.

T: Bravo. And?

S3: Both are singular.

T: mumtaaz. What can you tell me about definiteness? Be specific. What does shajara Saghiira mean?

S: small tree.

T: Can you be more specific?

S2: A small tree.

T: mumtaaz. So what if we wanted to say "the small tree"?

Ss: الشجرة الصغيرة.

T: Mumtaaz. Shukran yaa shabaab.