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**ADDITIONAL VOCABULARY**  
in the English alphabetical order  
with emphasis on Arabic words  
which could be used in different contexts.

**A**

at, upon	'alā	على
able, competent	qādir	قادر
ablution for prayer	wuḍūʿ	وضوء
abnormal, unnatural	ḡair ṭabīʿī	غير طبيعي
abolish, to cancel	fasaḡa	لغى
abortion, abrogation	isqāṭ	إسقاط
about, according to	ḡawla - 'an	حول - عن
above, on	fauq	فوق
abroad, out of country	ḡair al-bilād	خارج البلاد
abrogation, cancellation	līḡā	إلغاء
absence, being away	ḡiyāb	غياب
absent, unseen	ḡāib	غائب
absolutely	'alā al-ḡayb	على الإطلاق
abstract, extract, gist	ḡulūṣa	مخالصة
absurd, silly, ridiculous	ṣaḡīf	سعييف
abundant, many, much	kaṡīr	كثير

academy	acadēmīa	أكاديمية
acceptable, satisfactory	maqḅūl	مقبول
acceptance, approval	qabūl	قبول
accident, mishap, event	ḡadā	حادثة
accommodation, house	maskan	مسكن
accord, agreement	ittifāq	اتفاق
account, bill, invoice	ḡisāb	حساب
account (Current)	ḡisāb jāri	حساب جار
accountability	muhāsaba	محاسبة
accountable person	mas'ūl	مسئول
accountant, auditor	muhāsib	محاسب
accredited, agent	mufawwaḡ	مفوض
accumulation	tajammuʿ	تجمع
accuracy, fineness	ḡiḡa	دقة
accurate, exact, correct	maqḅūl	مقبوط
accusation, charge	tuhma	تهمة
ache, pain, ailment	waja' - alam	وجع / ألم
achievement	ḡiḡāz	إنجاز
acid, sour	ḡāmiḡ	حامض
acknowledgement	ṭirāf	إقرار
acquire, get, to recover	ḡasala	حصل

acquisition, attainment	tahqīq	تحقيق
across, to cross, pass	'abara	عبر
act, action	'amal	عمل
active, cheerful, gay	nashīṭ	نشط
actor, agent	mummaṡif	ممثل
actress	mummaṡila	مثلة
actual, real, authentic	ḡaqīqī	حقيقي
actually, in fact	fī al-wāḡiq	في الواقع
acute, severe, forceful	shadīd	شديد
add, to attach	aḡṡā	أضف
addition, increment	ziyāda	زيادة
address, heading, sign	'unwān	عنوان
adequate, fitting	munāsib	مناسب
adhesive, affixed	mulṡaq	ملتصق
administrative	idārī	إداري
administrator, Director	mudīr	مدير
admire, to wonder	a'ja ba	أعجب
admission, entry	iktisāb	إدخال
adult, legally major	bāḡ	بالغ
advance, progress	taqaddum	تقدم

advantage, profit	fāiḡa	فائدة
adventure	mugāmmara	مغامرة
advertisement	ḡān - nashar	إعلان / نشر
advice	naṡiḡa	نصيحة
advise, to guide	naṡaha	نصح
advocate	mudāmm - wakīl	معلم / وكيل
aerodrome	maṡāra	مطار
airplane	tayyāra	طائرة
affair, problem	mas'ala	مسئلة
affected, influenced by	muta'ar	متأثر
alliance, pact	ḡalf	حلف
affidavit	ḡayr kitābī	إقرار كسفي
affluent, rich	ḡani	غني
afraid, fearful	ḡāf	خائف
afternoon	ba'd al-zuḡar	بعد الظهور
afterwards	ba'd ḡālik	بعد ذلك
agree, to approve	wāfaqa	وافق
agreement, approval	mawāfaqa	موافقة
agriculture	zira'a	زراعة
aim, goal, objective	ḡadaf	مستهدف
alarm, warning	inṡār	إنذار

# Revision: Tenses

- Present Simple    Past Simple    Present Continuous
- Past Continuous    Present Perfect    Past Perfect
- Future Simple

Fill in the verbs in the correct tense:

1. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) a car when he heard this news.
2. Tom always \_\_\_\_\_ (come) late for his classes.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ (lock) the door and \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the shop.
4. Pam \_\_\_\_\_ (jog) in the nearest park at the moment.
5. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ (call) her granny tomorrow morning.
6. They \_\_\_\_\_ (already, buy) tickets for the performance.
7. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the room before I came home.
8. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) recently?
9. Who \_\_\_\_\_ (play) the computer games now?
10. Where \_\_\_\_\_ you (go) when I saw you yesterday?
11. When \_\_\_\_\_ Tim (write) his report for the future conference?
12. Why \_\_\_\_\_ Andrew (miss) his lectures yesterday?
13. When \_\_\_\_\_ you (usually, have) your lunch?
14. What \_\_\_\_\_ Ben (write) on the blackboard when Nick saw him?
15. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, like) to go to the museums at all.
16. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not, help) you because he will be very busy tomorrow.
17. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (not, answer) my questions yesterday.
18. John \_\_\_\_\_ (not, write) this difficult grammar test yet.
19. Mona \_\_\_\_\_ (not, translate) the text when I came home.
20. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ (not, play) with her dolls at the moment.
21. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (not, play) football at 3 o'clock yesterday.
22. I \_\_\_\_\_ (always, watch) films on TV.
23. Bill \_\_\_\_\_ (often, draw) wild animals in his copy-books.
24. Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) his parrot to school tomorrow.
25. Jessica \_\_\_\_\_ (already, spend) all her money on souvenirs.
26. We \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the amusement park yesterday.
27. I \_\_\_\_\_ (not, cook) dinner at the moment.
28. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) when I saw them yesterday.
29. My mum \_\_\_\_\_ (lay) the table before we came home.
30. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) a wonderful song at the concert yesterday.
31. David \_\_\_\_\_ (already, read) a lot of adventure stories.
32. Mike always \_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to rock music.



**Past Simple or Past Continuous?**

1. When I \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) in the park yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (see) a little kitten under the bench. It \_\_\_\_\_ (be) very hungry.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 7 o'clock yesterday.
3. While she \_\_\_\_\_ (wash) her hands and face, her mother \_\_\_\_\_ (come) into the bathroom.
4. What \_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) at 5 o'clock last Sunday? I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
5. No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (you, read) this book yesterday?
6. While Nelly \_\_\_\_\_ (count) the apples, Tom \_\_\_\_\_ (write) the exercise.
7. Last summer John \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the sea with his parents. He \_\_\_\_\_ (like) it a lot.
8. When they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) lunch, the telephone \_\_\_\_\_ (ring).
9. While Mum \_\_\_\_\_ (clean) the room, Dad \_\_\_\_\_ (read) a newspaper.
10. Last Tuesday at 4 o'clock Bob \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football with his friends.

<b>Fill in (U.K)</b> <b>Fill out (U.S.A)</b>	Write the necessary information on a form	Please fill in the application form and send it to us by 28 february.	Completare un documento.
<b>Take smbd in</b>	Deceive somebody (ingannare)	The man said he was a policeman and I believed him. I was completely taken in.	Ingannare
<b>Eat out</b>	Eat at a restaurant, not at home	There wasn't anything to eat at home, so we decided to eat out.	Mangiare fuori
<b>Drop out</b>	Stop before you have completely finished	Gary went to university but dropped out after a year	Ritirarsi, abbandonare
<b>Get out</b>	Avoid doing it, don't have to do sthg any longer.	I promise I'd go to the wedding. I don't want to go, but I can't get out of it now.	Evitare di dover fare qualcosa.
<b>Cut sthg out</b>	To remove sthg from a paper or a magazine, specially pictures.	There was a beautiful picture in the magazine, so I cut it out	Tagliare per ricavare un'immagine, un articolo
<b>Leave sthg out</b>	Omit it, not include it	In the sentence "She said that she was ill", you can leave out the word "that"	omettere
<b>Cross/rub sthg + out</b>	To draw a line through to exclude.	Some of the names on the list had been crossed out	cancellare
<b>Go out</b>	Block out	Suddenly all the lights in the building went out.	Smettere di funzionare
<b>Put out (a fire, a cigarette, a light)</b>	To extinguish	We managed to put the fire out.	Spegnere il fuoco.
<b>Turn out (a light)</b>	Turn off the light	I turned the lights out before leaving.	Spegnere la luce.
<b>Blow out</b>	ONLY CANDEL Stop sthg burning.	We don't need a candle. You can blow it out.	Spegnere una candela
<b>Work out</b>	Do physical exercises	Rachel works out at the gym three times a week	Fare esercizio fisico
<b>Work out</b>	Develop, progress.	Good luck for the future. I hope everything works out well for you	Andare per il meglio
<b>Work out (mathematical calculations)</b>	To result	The total bill for 3 people is £28.80 each.	Ammontare (fa + N°)
<b>Work sthg out</b>	Calculate, think about a problem and find the answer.	345 x 76? I need to do this on paper. I can't work it out in my head.	Calcolare a mente
<b>Carry out (order, experiment, survey)</b>	Do sthg and finished it	Soldiers are expected to carry out orders.	Eseguire, portare a termine.
<b>Fall out (with smbd)</b>	Stop being friends	They used to be very good friends. I'm surprised to hear that they have fallen out	Non essere più amici. Rompere legami d'affetto.
<b>Find out + THAT/WHAT /WHEN/WHO etc.</b>	Get information	The police never found out who committed the murder.	Scoprire
<b>Give/hand (things) out</b>	Give to each person, to distribute to people.	At the end of the lecture, the speaker gave out information sheets to the audience.	Distribuire
<b>Point sthg out (to smbd)</b>	Draw attention to sthg	I didn't realise I'd make a mistake until somebody	Far notare qualcosa a qualcuno.

## 1000 English Verbs Forms

Proper use of verbs is very important to speak and write correct English. Every verb has three forms (Base Form, Past Form, Past Participle Form) followed by its 'ing' form. We are presenting you verb list in a easy to learn form. It has been segregated as follows :

Following is the list of Verbs in it's forms

S.No.	Base Form	Past Form	Past Participle Form	s / es/ ies	'ing' form
1	abash	abashed	abashed	abashes	abashing
2	abate	abated	abated	abates	abating
3	abide	abode	abode	abides	abiding
4	absorb	absorbed	absorbed	absorbs	absorbing
5	accept	accepted	accepted	accepts	accepting
6	accompany	accompanied	accompanied	accompanies	accompanying
7	ache	ached	ached	aches	aching
8	achieve	achieved	achieved	achieves	achieving
9	acquire	acquired	acquired	acquires	acquiring
10	act	acted	acted	acts	acting
11	add	added	added	adds	adding
12	address	addressed	addressed	addresses	addressing
13	adjust	adjusted	adjusted	adjusts	adjusting
14	admire	admired	admired	admires	admiring
15	admit	admitted	admitted	admits	admitting
16	advise	advised	advised	advises	advising
17	afford	afforded	afforded	affords	affording
18	agree	agreed	agreed	agrees	agreeing
19	alight	alighted	alighted	alights	alighting
20	allow	allowed	allowed	allows	allowing
21	animate	animated	animated	animates	animating
22	announce	announced	announced	announces	announcing
23	answer	answered	answered	answers	answering
24	apologize	apologized	apologized	apologizes	apologizing
25	appear	appeared	appeared	appears	appearing
26	applaud	applauded	applauded	applauds	applauding
27	apply	applied	applied	applies	applying
28	approach	approached	approached	approaches	approaching
29	approve	approved	approved	approves	approving
30	argue	argued	argued	argues	arguing
31	arise	arose	arisen	arises	arising
32	arrange	arranged	arranged	arranges	arranging

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Arabic grammar verb forms. How many verb tenses in arabic. Arabic verb forms. Arabic verb tenses chart. How many verb tenses are there in arabic. Arabic verb tenses book. Arabic verb tenses pdf. Practice makes perfect arabic verb tenses.

This formation covers the base verbs at different times. We discuss past, present, future, imperative or command, prohibitions and variations of these tenses. We also discuss how to combine the verbs in each of them. In Arabic, verb conjugation is the process by which verbs come from a series of basic bodies (usually 3), and how they change at different times with respect to genre, variety, voice, and other aspects. For a more detailed view of where the training aligns with Arabic morphology in learning Arabic online and an introduction to the basic concepts, see the introduction of this section called entry into Arabic morphology. Warning about the conjugation of Arabic verbs for beginners is not suitable for studying the topic of conjugation of these Arabic verbs or any other topic from formations only. Learner needs live training, real questions answers and practice with feedback. Therefore, you cannot read this tutorial and hope for a full and vivid understanding of the material. This reading is in addition to the unique and proven Arabic courses presented by credible scholars. Person (Third, Second, and First): Third person is used when you are talking about the subject but there is no subject, second person is used when you are talking about the subject, and first person is used when you or you are talking about the subject. · Gender (male and female) · Plurals (singular, dual and plural) in Arabic use all three persons and uses male and female genders without neutrals. In addition, there are three types of pluralism in Arabic: singular, dual and plural. Double indicates two entities, and plural indicates three or more entities. Multiplying 3 persons with 2 genders with 3 plurals gets 18 conjugations. Therefore, we expect Arabic conjugation tables to resemble this (3+ males) femininisingularityou (1 female) Dualiou (2 females) pluralou (3 females) 1. Staff singular (1 male) double barrier (2 males) in positioning (3 + Males) · single (1 woman) double (2 women)/This tutorial covers the basic verbs at different times. We discuss past, present, future, imperative or order, prohibitions and variations of these times. We also discuss how to combine the verbs in each of them. In Arabic, the conjugation of verbs is the process of derivation of verbs from a set of basic letters (usually 3) and the way they change at different times to reflect genre, plural, voice and other aspects. For a more detailed understanding of the place of this tutorial on Arab morphology in the learning of Arabo online and an introduction to the basic concepts, see the introduction to this section entitled Introduction to Arab morphology. Warning on the conjugation of Arab verbs, beginners are not suitable for studying this topic of conjugation of Arab verbs or any other topic by a single tutorial. The student needs live training, real-time responses to questions and practice with feedback. Therefore, you cannot read this tutorial and expect to fully and vividly understand the material. These readings are added to excellent and proven Arabic courses held by renowned scholars. Person (third, second and first): the third person is used when it comes to a topic and the topic is not present, the second person is used when you open a topic and the first person is used when talking about alone. · Gender (male and female) · plural (singular, dual and plural) the Arabic uses three people and male and female without neutral. In addition, Arabic has three types of plurals: singular, dual and plural. Two means two entities and plural means three or more entities. Multiplying 3 people with 2 sexes by 3 series you get 18 conjugations. Therefore, we expect that the Arab conjugation tables resemble this. (3+ male) Singular female You (1 female) Dualyou (2 females) Plural You (3 females) 1st singular male person (1 male) dualwe (2 males) Plural We (3+ male) singular female (1 female) dualwe (2 females) Pluralwe (3) +Not all the first person's conjugations do not exist. The actual model for Arabic conjugation tables is shown below. + male, female by (1 woman) duel (2 women) plural (3 women) 1. Litsculin and female canonical verb in conjugation of Arab verbs. Since Arabic grammar began more than 14 centuries ago, the letter tribes ùøøù have been used for this purpose. For example, if we want to indicate that the letters ùøøø ± ± have to have a ùøøø © on three letters and have to be an aleph between the first and second letters, we simply say that the word must be on the model · Øùù. The canonical letters are replaced by the



