



Mid-Year Assessment

January 2020

Alimiyyah Year 1

Name of subject:

علم النحو

Full Name of Pupil:

.....

- Recite Tasmiyah & Ṣalawāt Upon the Prophet before you begin your paper.
- Write your name and session clearly on this sheet.
- Answer all the questions.
- Do not use a red pen or a pencil.
- Write neatly and clearly.
- If you make a mistake, cross it out. Do not use Tippex.
- The mark for each question is shown next to the question.
- After you finish, check your answers carefully.

Mark achieved:

Section A

Tick the correct box:

No fixed case	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ		
				مبتدأ	1
				اسم إنَّ	2
				اسم كان	3
				خبر	4
				فاعل	5
				خبر كان	6
				نَائِبُ الْفَاعِلِ	7
				مفعول فِيهِ	8
				مجروهر	9
				مضات إليه	10
				مضات	11
				مَوْضُوف	12
				مفعول به	13
				خبر إنَّ	14
				اسم الإشارة	15
				ضمير	16

8 Marks

Section B

Write down one example of each of the following:

Note: **You cannot use the same word (noun, verb etc) twice**, thus every sentence on this page must have different vocabulary.

Example + Translation	Type of sentence	
.....	Verbal Sentence with an object.	1
.....	Nominal Sentence in dual form.	2
.....	كان Sentence	3
.....	إنّ Sentence in plural form.	4
.....	Sentence containing a deputy subject.	5
.....	Sentence containing an adverb.	6
.....	Verbal sentence containing an adjectival compound.	7

7 Marks

Translate the following sentences:

English	Arabic	
	هذه سَيَّارَةٌ .	1
	هذه السَّيَّارَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ .	2
	الرَّجُلُ مَرِيضٌ .	3
	الرَّجُلُ الْمَرِيضُ نَائِمٌ .	4
	الطِّفْلَانِ جَالِسَانِ .	5
	كَانَ الْمُدَرِّسَانِ الْمَاهِرَانِ فِي السَّيَّارَةِ .	6
	حَقِيبَةُ خَالِدٍ ثَقِيلَةٌ وَ كَبِيرَةٌ .	7
	خَرَجَ الْمُهَنْدِسُونَ مِنَ الْمَطْعَمِ الْجَدِيدِ .	8
	دَخَلُوا فِي السُّوقِ قَبْلَ الصَّلَاةِ .	9
	نُسَافِرُ إِلَى الْهَيْدِ بَعْدَ أُسْبُوعَيْنِ .	10
	يَأْكُلُونَ وَ يَشْرَبُونَ بَعْدَ الدَّرْسِ .	11
	مَا فَهِمْنَا هَذَا الدَّرْسَ السَّهْلَ .	12
	يَدُحْلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ .	13
	يَذْكُرُونَ اللَّهَ صَبَاحًا وَ مَسَاءً .	14

7 Marks

Fill in the blanks:

وَاحِدٍ	تَثْنِيَّة	جَمْع	
عَابِدٍ	عَابِدَيْنِ	عَابِدُونَ	مذكر
	عَابِدَتَانِ		مؤنث

2.5 Marks

Construct the following sentences: 10 Marks

English	Arabic	
The two boys helped.		1
I ate the two apples.		2
She sat on the broken chair.		3
Indeed the new book is big.		4
The food was not delicious.		5
Indeed the fan belongs to the student.		6
The hardworking student is like the teacher.		7
The two boys broke the expensive fridge.		8
The houses are new.		9
I went to the big restaurants.		10

Fill in the blanks with a suitable word, ensuring all إعراب are placed and translate:

English	Arabic	
	هذه السَّيَّارَةُ الْجَمِيلَةُ	1
	الطِّفْلَانِ الْمَرِيضَانِ	2
	إِنَّ النَّائِمِينَ مِنْ أَمْرِيكََا .	3
	أَكَلُوا	4
	جَلَسْتُ تَحْتَ	5
	نَرْجِعُ مِنْ بَعْدَ	6
	هذه الحَافِلَاتُ	7

9 Marks

Section C

Give an example (only) of the following (you do not have to write a full sentence).

Example	Term	
	الْجَمْعُ الْمَكْسَرُ	1
	جَمْعُ الْمُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِمِ	2
	الحرف الجرّ	3
	ظَرْفُ الزَّمَانِ	4
	ظَرْفُ الْمَكَانِ	5
	اسم الفاعل	6
	اسم المفعول	7
	الفعل الماضي المعروف	8
	الفعل المضارع المعروف	9
	الفعل الأمر المعروف	10
	إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ - قَرِيب	11
	إِسْمُ الْإِشَارَةِ - بَعِيد	12
	اسم الموصول	13
	مَبْنِي	14

7 Marks

What is the following used for?

Where relevant give the appropriate Arabic terminology as well.

4	3	2	1
إِلَى	مِنْ	مَا	قَدْ

4 Marks

Translate the following sentences (ensure you analyse carefully):

English	Arabic	
	يُنْصِرُ الْفُقَرَاءَ .	1
	يُنْصِرُ الْفُقَرَاءَ .	
	يُنْصِرُ الْفُقَرَاءَ .	
	فَتَحَ الْبَابَ .	2
	فُتِحَ الْبَابَ .	
	حَفِظَ الدَّرْسَ .	3
	حُفِظَ الدَّرْسُ .	
	كَانَ جَالِسًا .	4
	كَانَتْ جَالِسَةً .	
	كَانُوا جَالِسِينَ .	

5 Marks

Write down the root letters of the following: 4 Marks

Root letters	Base Meaning	
	To help.	1
	To hit.	2
	To eat.	3
	To enter.	4
	To prostrate.	5
	To open.	6
	To drink.	7
	To play.	8

Section D

Circle the prepositions that can be attached to a personal pronoun.

5	4	3	2	1
وَإِو	لَام	كَانَ	تَاء	بَاء

8	7	6
خَلَا	مُنْذُ	مُنْذُ

12	11	10	9
عَدَا	مِنْ	حَاشَا	رَبِّ

17	16	15	14	13
إِلَى	حَتَّى	عَلَى	عَنْ	فِي

3.5 Marks

Give two examples with the translation of each of the following:

Example	Term	
	الضَّمِيرُ الْمَرْفُوعُ الْمُنْفَعِلُ	1
	الضَّمِيرُ الْمَرْفُوعُ الْمُتَّصِلُ	2
	الضَّمِيرُ الْمَجْرُورُ الْمُتَّصِلُ	3
	الضَّمِيرُ الْمَنْصُوبُ الْمُتَّصِلُ	4
	الضَّمِيرُ الْمَجْرُورُ الْمُتَّصِلُ	5
	الضَّمِيرُ الْمَنْصُوبُ الْمُنْفَعِلُ	6

6 Marks

Construct the following:

English	Arabic	
My pen.		1
Her house.		2
His son.		3
Our Masjid.		4
Their (plural + masc.) children.		5
His lesson and your (masc.) lesson		6

3 Marks

Tick the correct column.

Grammatically incorrect	Grammatically correct	Term	
		إِنَّ السَّمَكَانَ كَبِيرَانَ .	1
		إِنَّ الطَّالِبَانَ غَائِبِينَ .	2
		إِنَّ الْبَابِينَ مُعَلَّقَانِ .	3
		إِنَّ السَّمَكِينَ كَبِيرَانَ .	4
		عَلَى السَّبُّورَتَانِ .	5
		فِي الْمَطْعَمِينَ .	6
		مِنَ الْبَيْتَيْنِ .	7
		كِتَابَ الرَّجُلَيْنِ .	8
		قَلَمَ الْوَلَدَانِ .	9
		إِلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ .	10

5 Marks

Write down the relevant terminology:

	تثنية
	اسم
	متّصل
	حالة الجرّ
	فعل
	مضاف إليه
	جمع
	مؤنّث
	اسم الفاعل
	الحرف الجرّ
	مرکّب
	منفصل
	حرف
	واحد
	اسم المفعول
	ضمير
	حالة النصب
	مفعول فيه
	جمع غير العاقل
	جمع العاقل

10 Marks

Answer true or false:

	Question	True	False
1	Adverbs are in the accusative case.		
2	Adverbs show the time or place of an action.		
3	The possessive compound is a complete sentence.		
4	The doer is not known in a passive verb.		
5	ﻻ is always the sign of femininity.		
6	Prepositions are a type of noun.		
7	A Fatha represents the accusative case in singular words.		
8	Prepositions connect the different parts of a sentence.		
9	Parts of the body that are usually in pairs are mostly regarded as feminine.		
10	A noun sometimes contains tense.		
11	A verb will never contain Tanween.		
12	Gender coordination is very important.		
13	Indefinite nouns contain Tanween.		
14	The adjectival compound is always an incomplete sentence.		
15	Some adverbs are used as possessive compounds.		
16	The صفة is a “follower”.		
17	Only two things are in the genitive case.		
18	Tanween is the sign of a word being a noun.		
19	A Dhamma represents the nominative case in singular words.		
20	Broken plurals are always classified as Singular and Feminine.		

10 Marks

Section E

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word from below.

English	Qur'an	Language	Root
Islamic	Scales	Key	Pattern
Case ending	Delicate	Base	Order
مَفْعُول	إِعْرَاب	فَاعِل	وُزْن
	خَلَقَ اللهُ	خَلَقَ اللهُ	

We learn Arabic as it is the to unlock the treasures of the and Sciences. Arabic is also a fairly straightforward, as there are for example many that indicate something specific. This is something that is not found in the language. For example words on the of generally indicate the one doing or undertaking an action, whereas words on the pattern of indicate the opposite. Another unique aspect of Arabic is letters, which give us the meaning of a word. This with the respective (scale) really helps in determining the meaning.

At the same time Arabic is also a very language. As an example, the of words in a sentence does not need to be altered to distort (alter) the meaning, rather it is placing the incorrect that has a huge impact on the meaning. Thus the matters in Arabic, and sentences such as as opposed to clearly demonstrate the delicacy of this language and how the meaning can easily be distorted.

18 Marks

Section F

Bonus questions:

What is the difference between the following verbs? 2 Marks

	أنصر	1
	انصر	2

Describe the following: 2 Marks

	علم الصرف	1
	علم النحو	2

How many things in total are in the respective three case endings? 3 Marks

	حَالَةُ الرَّفْعِ	1
	حَالَةُ النَّصْبِ	2
	حَالَةُ الْجَرِّ	3

Arabic Written Exam Guidelines

1. Maximum time allowed is 1.5 hours.
2. First have a quick glance at the entire paper, and maybe complete the “straightforward” sections first. This will save a lot of time.
3. Read each question carefully and understand the question.
4. Only write what is relevant to the question. Do not include “extra” information, there are no extra marks for this.
5. Avoid guesses, as this consumes the examiner’s time.
6. Ensure you analyse all Arabic text. Do not rush to answer the question.
7. If you can only answer part of the question, then make this apparent (for example when translating) by placing a blank in between words.
8. Your writing must be easy to read and neat. 5% of marks are allocated to neat and legible writing.
9. If you are unsure about an answer, leave the question and move on. Come back to it later.
10. If you lose marks in the main paper, the bonus questions are there as a “top up”. It is thus not necessary to complete bonus questions.
11. After you have completed the paper, go over it again to ensure nothing has been missed out and double check answers.
12. You can request a plain piece of paper to make notes etc. You must not bring in your own scrap paper.

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