

ASSESSMENT



LEARNING

# QUR'ANIC ARABIC

PART 3



SHAIKH IBRAHIM SURTY

From the series: Learning Qur'anic Arabic

# ASSESSMENT

– BEGINNER



## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. In Arabic, "Haadha" is a

A

Personal pronoun.

B

A noun

C

Demonstrative pronoun

2. "Huwa" is a

A

First person pronoun

B

Second person feminine

C

Third person singular masculine pronoun



3. هل (Hul)

A is a demonstrative particle

B comes at the end of the sentence

C is an interrogative particle

4. The difference between anta and anti is the

A The gender

B The tense

C The register



5. The synonym of the interrogative 'Hul' is a, which is represented by

A

The Fathah

B

The Hamzah placed on top of the alif

C

The Kasrah

# ASSESSMENT

– BEGINNER



## MATCH COLUMN A WITH B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1). demonstrative	a). ana
2). maa	b). who
3). nominal sentence	c). what
4). mun	d). starting with a noun
5). personal pronoun	5). tilka

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

# ASSESSMENT

– BEGINNER



## STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE :

1. The difference between huwa and hiya is that the former is a demonstrative pronoun whereas the latter is a personal pronoun \_\_\_\_\_
2. Haadhihi is for women and things that are considered feminine \_\_\_\_\_
3. Dhaalika is an interrogative particle \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rajul means man. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The Qamari and Shamsi letters are the same.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# ASSESSMENT

## – INTERMEDIATE



### CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. The noun *Yad* requires a

A

Qamari 'Al'

B

Shamsi 'Al'

C

Both a and b

2. "*Dhahaba Salim*" is a

A

Nominal sentence

B

Verbal sentence

C

complex sentence



3. The Tanween is the addition of

A The letter noon

B The 'n' sound

C -ta pronoun

4. The Tanween and the definite article

A Are two subject suffixes

B are two pronouns

C do not concur





5. "Salma akalat"

A

Is grammatically correct

B

Is grammatically incorrect

C

Grammatically correct but normally not used.

# ASSESSMENT – INTERMEDIATE



## MATCH COLUMN A WITH B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1). 'ti'	a). second person singular feminine subject suffix
2). 'a'	b). demonstrative
3). dhaalika	c). yes
4). transitive verb	d). requiring an object
5). na'am	5). interrogative particle

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

# ASSESSMENT

## – INTERMEDIATE



### STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE :

1. When two Sukoons occur together, the latter is changed into a Kasrah \_\_\_\_\_
2. The first and the second person pronouns are used for both males and females \_\_\_\_\_
3. The suffixes in Katabtu and katabta do the same function \_\_\_\_\_
4. Haadhihi can point to the sun, but not the moon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. In Arabic, 'table' is feminine whereas 'chair' is masculine. \_\_\_\_\_

# ASSESSMENT

– ADVANCED



## CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. In Shariba, the Laam radical is represented by

A

Kaaf

B

baa

C

Fathah

2. In verbs consisting of three letters, the radical Fa and the radical Laam

A

carry Fathah

B

carry Kasrah

C

carry Dammah



3. Jalasa is

A

A noun

B

A transitive verb

C

An intransitive verb

4. In the sentence "I did" in Arabic, the suffix affixed to the verb is

A

-ta

B

-ti

C

-tu



## 5. The Ayn radical in tri-literal verbs

A

Never carries Dammah

B

sometimes carries Dammah

C

always carries Dammah

# ASSESSMENT

– ADVANCED



## MATCH COLUMN A WITH B

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1). laa	a). the same for animate and inanimate things
2). Ana	b). and
3). third person singular personal pronoun	c). no
4). -at	d). for both male and female
5). Wa	5). third person singular feminine gender marker

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_

# ASSESSMENT

– ADVANCED



## STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE :

1. In Arabic, the second person pronoun is subject to gender variation. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Arabic has no silent letters \_\_\_\_\_
3. In Arabic, you can frequently find a sentence comprised of only a verb word and a suffix attached to it, forming one single word. \_\_\_\_\_
4. The concept of subject-verb agreement is absent in Arabic. \_\_\_\_\_
5. In Arabic, there is no need for a "be" verb.  
\_\_\_\_\_






**AL HIDAAYAH**  
الهداية

The Guidance for Humanity

Based on the Glorious Qur'an and Authentic Hadith

 [www.alhidaayah.com](http://www.alhidaayah.com)

 [www.peacetv.tv](http://www.peacetv.tv)

 [www.zakirnaik.com](http://www.zakirnaik.com)

 zakirnaik

 drzakirchannel

 zakirnaikpersonal

 drzakiranaik