

True/False Circle the correct answer.	
1. A حرف is a word that doesn't make sense by itself.	T
2. Partly flexible words must be heavy and they cannot take a kasrah.	F. Must be <u>light</u>
3. The word مُسْلِمِي is nasb and plural.	F. This is the light version of مُسْلِمِينَ which is pair because of the ending combination.
4. Pronouns are ALWAYS proper.	T
5. The attached pronoun for أَنْتَ is كِ	F. It should be <u>كَ</u>
6. The pronoun هُوَ is nasb because of the ending sound.	F. Independent pronouns are always raf.
7. If a pronoun is attached to an اسم, then the pronoun is in the جر status.	T. Ism + pronoun will always be an idafah. The pronoun will always be the مضاف إليه so it will always be jarr. eg: رَبُّكُمْ
8. In the phrase رَبُّكُمْ , رَبُّ is the موصوف and كُما is the صفة.	F
9. The مضاف cannot be separated from its مضاف إليه.	T
10. In the phrase لَنَحْنُ the pronoun نَحْنُ is attached to a harf of jar.	F
11. The word لَنَكُنْ is a harf of nasb	F
12. The harf of nasb can be separated from its ism.	T

Short Answer: Briefly answer the following questions:**1) Explain the rules for the idafah.**

The idafah is the fragment that usually gives the "of" meaning. It is composed of two isms. The first ism is light and no alif-lam. The second ism must be in the jar status. The first ism is called the mudhaf مضاف and the second ism is called the mudhaf ilayhi مضاف إليه. There can be no distance between the mudhaf and mudhaf ilayhi.

2) List two types of words that are partly flexible.

- 1) Names of places
- 2) Non Arab names

3) Explain two reasons why an ism would be jarr.

1. An Ism that is after the harf of jarr will be in the jarr status, for example: **فِي الْبَيْتِ**
2. An ism that is the mudhaf ilayhi will be in the jarr status, for example **رَسُولُ اللَّهِ**

4) Give the meanings of the following words.

1. بَعْدَ after	4. أَنْتَ you(sing, masc)	7. هِيَ she	10. غَيْرَ other than	13. إِنَّ indeed
2. لَكِنَّ however	5. قَبْلَ before	8. مُسْلِمَانِ two muslims (masc, raf)	11. مِنْ from	14. عَنْ about/against
3. فِي in	6. تَحْتَ under	9. فَوْقَ above	12. إِلَى to/towards	15. لَيْتَ regret

Give the 4 properties of the following isms.				
Word	Status (R,N, or J)	Number (Singular, pair or plural)	Gender (M or F)	Type (P or C)
1. الأَرْضِ	Jarr	Singular	Feminine	Proper
2. وَلَدًا	Nasb	Singular	Masculine	Common
3. أساطيرُ (stories)	Raf	Singular	Feminine	Common
4. النِّسَاءِ	Nasb	Singular	Feminine	Proper
		Plural	Feminine	
5. كَافِرُونَ	Raf	Plural	Masculine	Common
6. جَهَنَّمَ	Nasb or Jarr	Singular	Feminine	Proper
7. مُؤْمِنِينَ	Nasb or Jarr	Plural	Masculine	Common
8. إِسْرَائِيلَ	Nasb or Jarr	Singular	Masculine	Proper

Identify all the fragments in the following ayaat from Suratul Kahf. An example has been done for you		
<p>عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ</p> <p>عَلَىٰ عَبْدِهِ – harf of jarr fragment</p> <p>عَبْدِهِ – idafah fragment</p>	<p>مِن جَنَّاتِكَ</p> <p>مِن جَنَّاتِكَ – harf of jar fragment</p> <p>جَنَّاتِكَ – idafah fragment</p>	<p>أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ الْكَهْفِ</p> <p>أَنَّ أَصْحَابَ harf of nasb fragment</p> <p>أَصْحَابَ الْكَهْفِ idafah fragment</p>
<p>بِسُلْطَانٍ بَيْنٍ</p> <p>بِسُلْطَانٍ harf of jarr fragment</p> <p>سُلْطَانٍ بَيْنٍ mowsoof sifah fragment</p>	<p>أَيُّ الْحِزْبَيْنِ</p> <p>idafah fragment (with a special mudhaf)</p>	<p>أَنَّ وَعَدَ اللَّهُ</p> <p>أَنَّ وَعَدَ harf of nasb fragment</p> <p>وَعَدَ اللَّهُ idafah fragment</p>

Oral: Recite the charts for the following from memory
<p>(1) Muslim chart using the ism مُحْسِنٌ نَّاصِرٌ مُنَافِقٌ (see below for charts)</p> <p>(2) Recite the Pronoun chart (attached and independent)</p> <p>(3) List the Harf of Jarr</p> <p>(4) List the Harf of Nasb</p>

(1) Muslim chart using the ism **مُحْسِنٌ نَاصِرٌ مُنَافِقٌ** (see below for charts)

مُنَافِقٌ	مُنَافِقَانِ	مُنَافِقُونَ	مُحْسِنٌ	مُحْسِنَانِ	مُحْسِنُونَ	نَاصِرٌ	نَاصِرَانِ	نَاصِرُونَ
مُنَافِقًا	مُنَافِقَيْنِ	مُنَافِقِينَ	مُحْسِنًا	مُحْسِنَيْنِ	مُحْسِنِينَ	نَاصِرًا	نَاصِرَيْنِ	نَاصِرِينَ
مُنَافِقٍ	مُنَافِقَيْنِ	مُنَافِقِينَ	مُحْسِنٍ	مُحْسِنَيْنِ	مُحْسِنِينَ	نَاصِرٍ	نَاصِرَيْنِ	نَاصِرِينَ
مُنَافِقُهُ	مُنَافِقَتَانِ	مُنَافِقَاتُ	مُحْسِنُهُ	مُحْسِنَتَانِ	مُحْسِنَاتُ	نَاصِرُهُ	نَاصِرَتَانِ	نَاصِرَاتُ
مُنَافِقَةً	مُنَافِقَتَيْنِ	مُنَافِقَاتٍ	مُحْسِنَةً	مُحْسِنَتَيْنِ	مُحْسِنَاتٍ	نَاصِرَةً	نَاصِرَتَيْنِ	نَاصِرَاتٍ
مُنَافِقَةٍ	مُنَافِقَتَيْنِ	مُنَافِقَاتٍ	مُحْسِنَةٍ	مُحْسِنَتَيْنِ	مُحْسِنَاتٍ	نَاصِرَةٍ	نَاصِرَتَيْنِ	نَاصِرَاتٍ