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Fill in the Blank (FBQs):

FBQ1: The Jussive particle makes the last radical lose its original final vowel 'u' and take _____

Answer: *Sukūn*

FBQ2: In Arabic language, the interrogative of simple sentences is made by prefixing the two particles which are _____

Answer: *hal or a*

FBQ3: hal will become hali before _____

Answer: *hamzatu al-wasl*

FBQ4: In the Arabic language, calls or invocations are made by the use of interjection tool _____.

Answer: *Yah*

FBQ5: During the call we drop _____

Answer: *Al*

FBQ6: In Arabic the gerund or verbal noun is termed _____

Answer: *Masdar*

FBQ7: In Arabic "Al-muhanath" is formed from the masculine by suffixing _____.

Answer: *Tau*

FBQ8: Dual is formed in Arabic by adding _____ to singular

Answer: *alf and nun*

FBQ9: Talihat is an example of _____

Answer: *Masculine*

FBQ10: The case of subject and predicate in Arabic is _____.

Answer: *Nominative*

FBQ11: Kasrah is used in the _____ case.

Answer: *Genitive*

FBQ12: In Arabic, the pronoun used for the first person singular is _____

Answer: *Anaa*

FBQ13: Pronouns used for the purpose of asking questions are called _____

Answer: *Al-asmau-al-Istifhamiyah*

FBQ14: The plural form of the word "Mu-uminatun" at the nominative case of the sound feminine plural is _____

Answer: *Mu-uminaatun*

FBQ15: A Complete Sentence means in Arabic _____.

Answer: *Jumlat mufeedat*

FBQ16: An example of Arabic nominal sentence is _____.

Answer: *al-waladu qāimun*

FBQ17: "ya waladu" can be translated to English as _____.

Answer: *Oh boy!*

FBQ18: To express future action in Arabic we used "sin" or _____.
Answer: *Saofa*

FBQ19: To say: "they (plural feminine) open" in Arabic is _____.
Answer: *Yaftahuna*

FBQ20: "iktuba" is in imperative form used for _____.
Answer: *Second person dual*

FBQ21: If the imperative is vowel 'a' or 'i' the hamzat al-waṣl will be given vowel _____.
Answer: *'i'*

FBQ22: Any verb that is used to make a request or demand an action in Arabic is called the _____.
Answer: *Arabic imperative proper*

FBQ23: A noun must be in genitive case (majrūr), if it is preceded by any of the _____.
Answer: *preposition particles*

FBQ24: "Out of" and "away from" in Arabic prepositions denote _____.
Answer: *'an*

FBQ25: "bah" "tah" "wah" in Arabic prepositions are used for _____.
Answer: *Qosam*

FBQ26: A word whose only function is to link words, phrases, sentences is called in Arabic _____.
Answer: *Al-'atfu*

FBQ27: ḥurūf al-'aṭf are _____.
Answer: *wau, fau and thuma*

FBQ28: The Subjunctive Particles in Arabic is called _____.
Answer: *Huruf nasb*

FBQ29: "kaila" mean _____.
Answer: *so that not*

FBQ30: A particle that negates the future of imperfect is _____.
Answer: *Lan*

FBQ31: A verb whose middle letter is a weak letter is _____.
Answer: *Al-Ajwaf*

FBQ32: The dual form of Zainab is _____.
Answer: *Zainaban*

FBQ33: Singular in Arabic means _____.
Answer: *Al-mufrad*

FBQ34: If the definite articles' sign "al" prefixes a noun the vowel will change from double to _____.
Answer: *Single*

FBQ35: I "yau" and "nun" are added to dual when in _____ case.
Answer: *Accusative*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: The imperative is derived from the _____.
Answer: second persons

MCQ2: "bah" is one of the _____.

Answer: Arabic conjunctions

MCQ3: The rule of the conjunction is that the two nouns concerned follow each other in ____.

Answer: all nouns

MCQ4: The suffixes of masculine plural form of noun in the genitive and accusative cases are ____.

Answer: Alif and Yau

MCQ5: The Taa Maributah is known as ____.

Answer: Masculine Tau

MCQ6: Sound verb is divided into ____.

Answer: Three

MCQ7: A particular verb that possesses two weak letters is known as ____.

Answer: Al-Mabniyyu

MCQ8: In Arabic grammar, a complete sentence could either be Nominal Sentence or ____.

Answer: adjectival Sentence

MCQ9: The plural form of nouns in Arabic is ____.

Answer: Al-Mufrad

MCQ10: Fathah is used in the ____.

Answer: Accusative case

MCQ11: A verb that contains one of the three weak letters is ____.

Answer: Weak verb

MCQ12: The meaning of the word "nazarta" is ____.

Answer: You opened

MCQ13: The word "hiya" is used for ____.

Answer: Feminine dual

MCQ14: The dual form of the word "bintu" is ____.

Answer: banaat

MCQ15: The dual form of the word "maktab" is ____.

Answer: Maktabaani

MCQ16: To qualify the word "Al-banaat" we say ____.

Answer: Asogeerah

MCQ17: "The rich Muslims" in Arabic means ____.

Answer: Al-muslimun al-ganiyy

MCQ18: "al 'ilmu nuurun" is an example of ____.

Answer: Subject and verb

MCQ19: In Arabic "saofa" is used for future tense as in ____.

Answer: Saofa katabtu risaalah

MCQ20: ayuhā is the same meaning with ____.

Answer: Kam

MCQ21: "li, lian, likay" mean ____.

Answer: in other to

MCQ22: The jussive particles are ____.

Answer: Five

MCQ23: yah rabbān-nas can be translated as _____.

Answer: 'Oh Lord of Jin

MCQ24: Nominal sentence in Arabic language is a sentence that begins with a noun as in _____.

Answer: qāma al-waladu

MCQ25: If a noun 'ismu names a particular person, place or thing, such a noun is known in Arabic as _____.

Answer: 'alam

MCQ26: The sentence "waladin sogeerin" is in _____.

Answer: Genitive case

MCQ27: "Al-bustaniyy" means _____.

Answer: The gardener

MCQ28: The indefinite article denoting _____.

Answer: 'an' or 'un'

MCQ29: "Daftar" is translated as _____.

Answer: an exercise book

MCQ30: Arabic conjunctions are _____.

Answer: Wah, fah and thuma

MCQ31: "waladun" means a boy while "bintun" means _____.

Answer: a woman

MCQ32: To attribute "fa'ala" to the 2nd person plural feminine we say _____.

Answer: Fa'alna

MCQ33: Letters used for oath in Arabic are _____.

Answer: wah, bah and tah

MCQ34: "Away from the place" can be translated to Arabic as _____.

Answer: haolal manzil

MCQ35: The dual form of nouns in Arabic language is termed _____.

Answer: Al-Jam-u