



The Second Foreign Language.d(3)

- 1 The Arabic alphabet is written from
- 2 Number of emphatic consonants in Arabic is:
- 3 Possessive pronouns (my, your, his, her, our, their) are used to indicate _____ of something.
- 4 The _____ letters have the definite article fully pronounced
- 5 A noun or adjective is made definite by prefixing
- 6 With few exceptions, the general rule is to suffix _____ to the masculine noun/adjective forms to derive the feminine ones.
- 7 The Nisba is an adjective that is created from a _____
- 8 in verbless sentences, you need to use _____ to let your audience know who you're talking about.
- 9 The Simple Idaafa is made of two nouns. The Complex Idaafa is made of _____ or more
- 10 An equational sentence in Arabic is a sentence without a _____
- 11 هـ ا ج ا / are interrogative particles which are used to introduce questions that may be answered with _____ .
- 12 You cannot start a sentence in Arabic with _____
- 13 Arabic grammar does not allow anything to be placed between the first and second term of Idaafa except for a demonstrative _____
- 14 If the proceeding vowel is FatHa the helping vowel is _____
- 15 If the singular noun is definite, _____ would mean "all/whole"
- 16 لماذا (why) has to be followed by a _____ because it asks about action/activity (verbs usually express those).
- 17 There are _____ types of plural in Arabic
- 18 اِيَّ / اِيَّا both mean





- 19) Object pronouns are suffixed to the_____.
- 20) The Feminine sound plural is created by dropping the Taa' MarbuuTa and replacing it with _____for the nominative case and تٍ for the accusative & genitive cases.
- 21) _____ Sound Plurals take the genitive marker for the accusative case.
- 22) دِي رَبِّ لِبَابِ تَكَمَّيْ فَرَاتِ ابِلِ اِطْلَا ان دِهاش Means:
- 23) The Conjunction نَّ is usually followed by a noun or a _____ suffix in the accusative case.
- 24) The Present Tense of the Arabic verb requires that you prefix the subject marker and suffix the mood marker to the stem of the _____.
- 25) The plural forms show gender distinction and, therefore, Arabic has اُوْ-يَ for the masculine and _____ for the feminine
- 26) There are three important vowels to conjugate any Arabic verb from past tense to the present tense: Subject marker vowel, Stem Vowel, and _____
- 27) Any verb that has a long vowel as one of the three radicals in its root is called a_____
- 28) If the future tense is marked by فَوْس then such a construction may be made negative by placing _____ before the imperfect indicative verb.
- 29) _____are said to be in Apposition لَدَبَل to another noun when you can drop off any of them without affecting the semantics of the sentence.
- 30) In the Subjunctive Mood of the Arabic verb, the final (ن) of the third person masculine plural is dropped and replaced by a silent_____
- 31) اَنْ introduces a subordinate clause which functions as a/an _____ for the main verb.
- 32) Adjectives in Arabic are usually placed _____ the noun they modify, and therefore, they agree in terms of number, gender, definiteness/indefiniteness, and case with that noun.?
- 33) If the Perfect Particle _____ is used with a verb in the past tense, then both are translated as a Present Perfect (has/have + Participle).
- 34) The Verbal Noun رَدَصَمَل is a noun that is derived from a_____.
- 35) Action/activity is expressed by verbs and_____.





- 36) When the Shadda is eliminated, the subject _____ its nominative case marker.
- 37) The Relative Pronouns **لِصَوَّلِ رِئَامَض** are used to _____ subordinate adjectival clauses and therefore create complex sentences.
- 38) The noun **أُسْفَان** is _____ and means "soul."
- 39) A noun is said to be in _____ to another noun if it offers additional information about that noun.
- 40) If a verb is intransitive, such as **كَحَض**, the active participle will not require _____
- 41) The Passive Participle **لِوَعَمَلِ مَسْإِ** is only derived from _____ verbs.
- 42) Any form of **لِسَي-ل** is used to _____ Equational Sentences.
- 43) **م-ك**, which means "how many," should always be _____ by an indefinite noun.
- 44) _____ is the **كَمَلِك** that gives a full independent meaning in itself and is not linked to time.
- 45) _____ is the **كَمَلِك** that gives a full independent meaning in itself and is also linked to time.
- 46) A _____ is a group of words that conveys to the point of satisfaction either information or desire.
- 47) The extensions of the base form verb, like the base form itself, are called _____.
- 48) There are two types of attributive relative clauses: a) relative clauses which are employed as attributive adjuncts related to definite nouns **لِص** b) relative clauses which are employed as attributive adjuncts related to _____ nouns **فَص**
- 49) The relative pronouns **لِصَوَمَلِ أَمَسْأَلِ** are: **يَذَلْ** after a masc. noun in the singular **تَلْ** after a feminine noun in the singular and after plurals which denote: nonpersons **يَذَلْ** after a masculine noun in the _____ which denotes persons
- 50) In addition to the attributive relative clause, there is another type of relative clause known as the _____ relative clause.
- 51) The _____ numbers are also used with regard to the time. They serve the purpose of stating the full hours.





- 52) _____ constructions which denote a specific quality or affiliation are formed by means of **وذ** and **تاذ**:
- 53) In forms V and VI, the prefix _____ is added as a distinguishing characteristic
- 54) The normal word order in Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is:
- 55) The passive voice is:_____.
- 56) In the Arabic language omitting the _____ in the passive construction was made a rule..
- 57) The generic collective nouns denote a certain genus, mostly animals or _____
- 58) The _____ Nisba **ة** is the basic structure for abstract nouns.
- 59) There are two participles: the active participle **لعل** and the _____ participle **لعل**.
- 60) The pattern of the _____ participle is: **لعل** doing, having done.
- 61) Constituent parts of Kalam are three: the Ism (noun), the Fi'l (verb) and the _____ (particle) that is used to signify a meaning.
- 62) The Ḥurūf al-Qasam (Particles of Oath) are: **وال**, **اب**, _____
- 63) Raf', Naṣb, Khafḍ and Jazm are the four types of:
- 64) For Raf' there are four 'Alāmāt (signs): the Ḍammah, the Wāw, the Alif and the _____
- 65) The Af'āl are three: Māḍi, Muḍāri' and the_____.
- 66) The Tanwīn is defined as a Nūn Sākinah (unvowelled Nūn) suffixed to _____.
- 67) I'rāb is a change affecting the _____ of words due to the difference in the 'Awāmil that enter and operate on them.
- 68) The _____, are: **لعل**, **لعل**, **لعل**, **لعل**.
- 69) The _____ ends perpetually in a Fatḥah
- 70) The _____ is an Ism that is Marfū' and is predicated to it i.e. the Muḥtadā', so as to give information about it.





- 71) The _____ is an Ism that is Manṣūb and comes third in the conjugation of the Fi'l
- 72) If Masdar agrees with the meaning (Ma'nā) of its Fi'l, then it is _____
- 73) The Ṣarf Zamān is an Ism of _____
- 74) The _____ is an Ism that is Manṣūb and specifies or clarifies what is vague as regards states or conditions
- 75) By "Elative" a degree of _____ is understood which expresses a particularly high degree of the respective quality.
- 76) The most common Arabic conjunction employed for introducing such a conditional sentence is _____
- 77) Sentences in which the condition has not been realized or cannot be realized are called _____ conditional.
- 78) Exceptive sentences in Arabic are sentences in which a mostly _____ statement relating to the subject, object or predicate is restricted.
- 79) There are three types of clauses of a conditional sentences named: Objective clause, Conditional clause and _____ clause
- 80) The accusative has the function of a _____ attributive adjunct with a double semantic reference.

