

Part 1: علم الصرف

Question 1) (8 marks)

Fill in the table with the ابواب of ثلاثي مجرد, following the example of the first line. In the two columns on the right, show how the base letters ف ع ل can be put into each one of the ابواب .

Present Tense Standard Example	Past Tense Standard Example	Present Tense with ف ع ل	Past Tense with ف ع ل
يَنْصُرُ	نَصَرَ	يَفْعُلُ	فَعَلَ

In the same manner as above, fill in the table below with the first three ابواب of ثلاثي مزيد فيه that begin with hamzatul wasl.

Present Tense Standard Example	Past Tense Standard Example	Present Tense with ف ع ل	Past Tense with ف ع ل

Question 2) (8 marks)

What purpose is addressed by the classification system known as baabs, developed by scholars of Sarf? Looking broadly over the entire set of baabs, explain exactly which differences amongst verbs are being accounted for.

Question 3) (8 marks)

Give a thorough rule along with at least three distinct examples for constructing the second person active command verb - امر.

Question 4) (8 marks)

Why did the همزة drop from the يُأْكْرِمُ tables? Furthermore, please explain why the همزة at the beginning of the command verb in this has a fatha'. Based on the rule for constructing the second person active command, shouldn't the همزة either have a kasrah or a dhammah?

Question 5) Translate into English/Arabic. State the conjugation number. (10 marks)

a) He will never be helped. _____ Conjugation #: __

b) You (feminine plural) must be helped. _____ Conjugation #: __

c) She must not help. _____ Conjugation #: __

d) Indeed I will help. _____ Conjugation #: __

e) They (masc. dual) are helping. _____ Conjugation #: __

f) لَنْ تَنْصُرُوا _____ Conjugation #: __

g) لَمْ أَنْصُرْ _____ Conjugation #: __

h) لَيَنْصُرَنَّ _____ Conjugation #: __

i) لَتَنْصُرْ _____ Conjugation #: __

j) تَنْصُرِينَ _____ Conjugation #: __

Part 2: علم النحو

Question 1) (6 marks)

What is the purpose of grammatical states in Arabic and why are they so important, as opposed to English where they are not so prominent? Explain with an example or two.

Question 2) (8 marks)

Explain what mu'rab and mabni mean. How can something be mabni and have a grammatical state at the same time? Give examples.

Question 3) (3 marks)

Among verbs, which forms of the verb are mu'rab? Among harfs, which are mu'rab?

Question 4) (3 marks)

Explain the usage of mawsool and silah in a sentence. When is it necessary to bring the ism mawsool (like *alladhee*) between a noun and a sentence?

Question 5) (10 marks)

Each of the following phrases/sentences contains a singular masculine attached pronoun (the *ha*). Give the grammatical state of the pronoun in each example and the reason for that state.

(١) ضَرَبَهُ

(٢) كَتَبَهُ

(٣) فِيهِ

(٤) إِنَّهُ كَرِيمٌ

If personal pronouns are mabni, why is there a fluctuation between *hu* and *hi* in the second and third examples above?

Question 6) (14 marks)

Give the tarkeeb (what we call 'first tarkeeb') of the following sentence and translate it:

أَنَا أُخْبِرُكُمْ بِتَأْوِيلِ الرُّؤْيَا قَبْلَ أَنْ يَأْتِيَكُمَا
طَعَامُكُمْ.

Question 7) (14 marks)

For the following passage, identify every single word as being true mabni, secondary mabni, or mu'rab. When needed, explain the grammatical state of the words and why, using correct terminology. Please refrain from irrelevant details. (Follow the style of what we called 'second tarkeeb' in class.) Once done, please translate the five lines into English.

وَعَضِبَ قَوْمُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَضِبَ الْمَلِكُ وَعَضِبَ
وَالِدُ إِبْرَاهِيمَ.
وَأَرَادَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ أَنْ يُسَافِرَ إِلَى بَلَدٍ آخَرَ وَيَعْبُدَ فِيهِ
اللَّهَ وَيَدْعُو النَّاسَ إِلَى اللَّهِ.
وَخَرَجَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مِنْ بَلَدِهِ وَوَدَّعَ وَالِدَهُ.