



# MADINAH ARABIC READER

## SOLVED EXERCISES

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## Translation of Lesson 1

### This

This is a house	This is a mosque	This is a door
This is a book	This is a pen	This is a key
This is a table	This is a bed	This is a chair

### What is this

What is This? This is a House. Is this a house? Yes this is a house.	What is this? This is a shirt.	Is this a bed? No this is a chair.
Is this a key? No this is a pen	What is this? This is a star.	

### Exercise

هذا بيت	هذا باب	هذا كتاب	هذا سرير	هذا مكتب
	نعم هذا نجم	لا هذا قلم	نعم هذا قميص	نعم هذا بيت



## Read & Write

This is a table	This is a masjid	This is a pen
This is a bed	What is this?	This is a chair
Is this a house?	No, this is a masjid	What is this? This is a key

## Who is this

Who is this? This is a doctor.	Who is this? This is a boy.	Who is this? This is a student
Is this a boy? No this is a man	Who is this? This is a merchant	What is this? This is a mosque
This is a dog	Is this a dog? No this is a cat	This is a donkey
Is this a donkey? No this is a horse	And what is this? This is a camel	What is this? This is a cock
Who is this? This is a teacher		

## Read & Write

What is this? This is a pen	This is a dog	Who is this? This is a doctor
This is a camel	Is this a cock? Yes	Is this a dog? No this is a cat.
Is this a horse? No this is a donkey	Is this a boy? Yes	Who is this? This is a man



## Grammatical note

Demonstrative pronouns to nearby masculine		
For singular	هذا	للمفرد
For Dual	هذان	للتثنية
For Plural	هؤلاء	للمجمع





## Translation of Lesson 2

### That

What is that? That is a star	This is a mosque and that is a house	This is a horse and that is a donkey
Is that a dog ? No that is a cat	What is that? That is a bed	Who is this and who is that? This is a teacher and that is an imam
What is that? That is a stone	This is a sugar and that is a milk	

### Read & Write

This is a sugar and that is a milk	Who is that? That is an imam
Is that a cat? No that is a dog	What is this? This is a stone



## Grammatical note

Demonstrative pronouns to distant masculine		
For singular	ذلك	للمفرد
For Dual	ذانك	للتثنية
For Plural	أولئك	للمجمع





## الدرس الثالث

### Translation of Lesson 3

A house	The house
A pen	The pen
A book	The book
A camel	The camel

The pen is broken	The door is open	The boy is sitting and the teacher is standing
The book is new and the pen is old	The donkey is small and the horse is big	The chair is broken
The water is cold	The moon is beautiful	The house is near and the mosque is far away
The stone is heavy and the page is light	The milk is hot	The shirt is clean

### Exercise

باب	البيت	ماء	الماء	المسجد	مسجد
ولد	قميص	كلب	الكلب	القلم	قلم
حصان	الحصان	الحمار	حمار	الولد	الحجر



## Read & Write

1. The table is broken.
2. The teacher is new.
3. The shirt is dirty.
4. The milk is cold.
5. The masjid is open.
6. The rock is big.
7. The milk is cold and the water is hot.
8. The engineer is sitting and the teacher is standing.
9. The moon is far.
10. The handkerchief is clean.

**Complete each of the following sentences using one of the words given below**

- |               |                |               |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| ١- الحجر ثقيل | ٢- الباب مفتوح | ٣- القمر جميل |
| ٣- الورق خفيف | ٥- المنديل وسخ | ٦- اللبن حار  |

**Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with a suitable word**

- |                 |                 |                |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ١- المنديل نظيف | ٢- الكرسي مكسور | ٣- الماء بارد  |
| ٣- المسجد قريب  | ٥- القمر بعيد   | ٦- المدرس واقف |
| ٤- الولد جالس   | ٨- البيت كبير   | ٩- الدفتر قديم |
| ١٠- الكتاب جديد |                 |                |





A star	The star
A man	The man
A cock	The cock
A student	The student

1: The star is far away.  
standing

2: The man is

3: The sugar is sweet

4: The student is sick

5: The cock is beautiful

6: The copy is new

7: The merchant is rich

8: The shop is open

9: The boy is poor  
delicious

10: The apple is

11: The doctor is tall and the teacher is short.

## Exercise

**Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter**

الماء	الديك	القمر	النجم	التاجر	الباب
الورق	السكر	الرجل	المسجد	البيت	السريز



Fill in the blanks in each of the following sentences with a suitable word

٣. الطالب مريض

٢. السكر حلو

١. التاجر غنى

٦. المدرس قصير

٥. الطبيب طويل

٢. التفاح لذيذ

Match the following

(ب)	(أ)
مريض	الطالب
مفتوح	الدكان
لذيذ	التفاح
حار	الماء
ثقيل	الحجر
حار	القلم

### New words

Sweet  
tall

sick  
poor

shop  
short

rich  
apple



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## Exercise

Read the following letters and write them down bearing in mind the rule regarding the sun and moon letters

الْبَيْتُ	الدَّيْكَ	الْمُدْرُسُ	الْبَابُ	الطَّالِبُ	السَّكْرُ الدَّفْتَرُ
الْأَخُ	الرَّسُولُ	الْوَجْهُ	الصَّدِيقُ	الْقُرْآنُ	الصَّلَاةُ
الْكُعْبَةُ	الرَّأْسُ	الإصْبَعُ	الصَّبَّابُونَ	الظَّفَرُ	الْفَجْرُ
العَصْرُ	الظَّهْرُ	المَغْرِبُ	العِشَاءُ		



## Grammatical note

1	The particle “ ال ” in Arabic is equal to article “The” in English
	The word to which ال is prefixed does not accept Tanween
2	A solar letter gets assimilated in the letter preceded by ل of ال (i.e the ل of ال is not pronounced )
	A lunar letter does not get assimilated in the letter preceded by ل of ال (i.e the ل of ال is pronounced)
3	Every nominal sentence has two parts, the first part is called the subject “ المبتدأ ” and the second part is called the predicate “ الخبر ”



## الدرس الرابع

### Translation of lesson 4

Where is Muhammad? He is in the room	And where is Yasir? He is in the bathroom	And where is aaminah? She is in the kitchen
Where is the book? It is on the table	And where is the watch? It is on the bed	

### Exercise

#### Answer the following questions

- ١- هو على المكتب
- ٢- هو في الغرفة
- ٣- هي على السرير
- ٤- هو في الحمام
- ٥- هي في المطبخ
- ٦- لا هي في المطبخ
- ٧- لا هو في الحمام
- ٨- محمد في الغرفة
- ٩- ياسر في الحمام
- ١٠- الكتاب على المكتب
- ١١- الساعة على السرير

#### Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter

- |             |             |             |            |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| المدرسةُ    | في المدرسةِ | البيتُ      | في البيتِ  | الغرفةُ     |
| الحمامُ     | في الحمامِ  | المكتبُ     | في المطبخِ | على المكتبِ |
| على الكرسيِ | السريرُ     | على الكتابِ | في المسجدِ |             |





## Read & Write

1. The student is in the University.
2. The man is in the Masjid.
3. Where is the Merchant? He is in the shop.
4. The pen is on the table.
5. Where is Zainab? She is in the room.
6. Where is the paper? It is on the table.
7. Where is the teacher? He is in the classroom.
8. Where is Yasir? He is in the toilet.
9. The sun and the moon are in the sky.
10. Who is in the classroom.

## Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter

مريمُ فاطمةُ سعيدُ عمارُ آمنةُ زينبُ حامدُ  
 خديجةُ صفيةُ محمدُ عائشةُ عباسُ خالدُ عليُّ

“ب”

Teacher	Where from you are?
Muhammad	I am from japan
Teacher	And where from Ammar is?
Muhammad	He is from china
Teacher	And where from Hamid is?
Muhammad	He is from india
Teacher	Where is Abbas?
Muhammad	He left
Teacher	Where he went?
Muhammad	He went to the director
Teacher	And where Ali went
Muhammad	He went to latrine



### Answer the following questions

- ١- انا من كشمير  
٢- لا انا من كشمير  
٣- عمار من الصين  
٤- حامد من الهند  
٥- ذهب عباس الى المدير  
٦- لا ذهب علي الى المرحاض

### Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter

الغرفة من الغرفة من الحمام الى المرحاض  
اليابان الفلبين من الهند الى الصين

### Read & Write

1. Where from Fatima is? She is from India.
2. The teacher left from the classroom and went to the headmaster.
3. The merchant went to the shop.
4. Hamid left from the room and went to the washroom.
5. Who left from the classroom?
6. The student left from the classroom and went to the market.
7. Khadija is from China and Khalid is from Japan

### Fill in the blanks with the suitable preposition

- ١- على  
٢- في  
٣- الى  
٤- من  
٥- من ، الى



## New words

School	classroom	washroom	toilet
kitchen	room	university	market
japan	china	India	Philippines,
principal	he went	he left	

:-



## Grammatical note

1	<b>Cases of Nouns</b>		
	<b>Nominative case</b>	<b>Genitive case</b>	<b>Accusative case</b>
	المرفوع	المجرور	المنصوب
	المدرّس	المدرّس	المدرّس
2	A noun preceded by a preposition is said to be in the genitive case (i.e the prepositions change the noun from nominative case to genitive case)		
3	Usually the Arabic nouns end with Tanween but there are some groups of nouns in Arabic which do not except the tanween the feminine proper noun is one of them		
4	Round taa (ة) is usually considered the symbol of feminine nouns because most of feminine nouns end with round taa		



Translation of lesson 5

Saieed	O Yasir : Is this the Muhammad's book?
Yasir	No this is the Hamid's book
Saieed	Where is Muhammad's book
Yasir	It is their under the table
Saieed	Where is Ammar's notebook
Yasir	It is on the teacher's table
Saieed	O Ali: Whose pen is this?
Ali	This is the teacher's pen
Saieed	Where is the teacher's bag
Ali	It is under the table

Exercises

Answer the following questions

- ١- هو تحت المكتب
- ٢- هو على مكتب المدرس
- ٣- هي تحت المكتب





**Rewrite the words in each group so that the second word is in the possessive form**

غرفة علي	بيت عباس	قلم حامد
قميص عمار	منديل ياسر	دفتر سعيد
دكان التاجر	مفتاح البيت	سرير خالد
كتاب الله	اسم الولد	بيت المهندس
	مفتاح السيارة	بنت الطبيب

**Answer the following questions**

سيارة المدير

في كتاب الله

بيت حامد

بيت الله

حمار الرجل

اسم الطالب

على مكتب المدير

باب المدرسة

منديل عمار

من بيت المدرس

**Read**

1. Where is the teacher's house? It is far.
2. The Quran is the book of Allah.
3. The Kaaba is the house of Allah.
4. Muhammad (ﷺ) is the messenger of Allah.
5. The teacher left from the principal's room.
6. This is Hamid's house and that is Khalid's house.
7. Ammar's son is a student and Yasir's son is a merchant.
8. Teacher's house is far and merchant's house is near.
9. This is key of the car. Where is key of the house?
10. Who are you o boy? I am Abbas's son.
11. And whose son is He? He is Khalid's son.



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12. Where is the Masjid of Allah's messenger (ﷺ)? It is in Madinah Munawarah.
13. Hamid's daughter is in the school and Muhammad's daughter is in the university.
14. Teacher's name is Saeed and Engineer's name is Khalid.
15. Student's uncle is rich.
16. The Door of the masjid is open and the door of the school is closed.
17. Hamid's uncle is poor.
18. Abbas's car is in the street.
19. Whose son are you? I am teacher's son.
20. Where is the dog? It is under the car.

**Make sentences by filling in the blanks**

- |          |          |          |             |          |
|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| ١ - بابُ | ٢ - أينُ | ٣ - الله | ٤ - بيتُ    | ٥ - الله |
| ٦ - بنتُ | ٧ - ابنُ | ٨ - قلمُ | ٩ - المدرسة | ١٠ -     |
| غرفة     |          |          |             |          |

**Correct the following phrases**

- |                  |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| ١ - قلمُ الطالبِ | ٢ - بابُ السيارة | ٣ - بنتُ حامدٍ   |
| ٤ - رسولُ الله   | ٥ - اسمُ الولدِ  | ٦ - ابنُ المدرسِ |



**Read and write each of the following words vocalizing its last letter**

يا عليُّ      يا عباسُ      شيخُ      يا شيخُ      يا  
رجلُ      يا عمرُ      دكتورُ      يا دكتورُ      يا  
ياسرُ

**Read the following example then make similar questions with reference to the following picture**

- ١ - قلمٌ من هذا  
٢ - مفتاحٌ من هذا  
٣ - ساعةٌ من هذه

**Read the following sentences bearing in mind the rule of “Hamzat-ul-Wasal”**

1. Muhamad’s son is in Iraq and Hamid’s son is in India.
2. Doctor’s son left from the house.
3. Merchant’s son went to the market.
4. Engineer’s name is Faisal and doctor’s name is Mas’ood.
5. What is the name of the man?
6. Whose son are you? I am the minister’s son.

### New words

messenger	Kaaba	name	son
paternal uncle	maternal uncle		bag,
car	street	closed	under
over there			



## Grammatical note

Possessive phrase	
1	<p>A possessive phrase has two parts. The first one is called the <b>مضاف</b> (a noun which is added to another noun) and the second one is called the <b>مضاف اليه</b> (a noun to which the first noun is added)</p> <p>In English we use usually apostrophe ('s) to make possessive phrase but in Arabic we make it by omitting the tanween of <b>مضاف</b> and changing the <b>مضاف اليه</b> from nominative case to genitive case</p>
2	<p>The noun following <b>تحت</b> is in the genitive case because it is <b>مضاف اليه</b></p>
3	<p><b>يا</b> Is a vocative particle. A noun following <b>يا</b> has only one dhammah</p>

