



# MADINAH ARABIC READER

## SOLVED EXERCISES

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## Prerequisite grammatical notes

### Demonstrative pronouns to nearby masculine

للمؤنث	للمذكر	
هذه	هذا	للمفرد
هاتان	هذان	للثنية
مؤلاء	هؤلاء	للجمع

### Demonstrative pronouns to distant masculine

للمؤنث	للمذكر	
تلك	ذلك	للمفرد
تأنك	ذانك	للثنية
أولئك	أولئك	للجمع

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | The particle “ ال ” in Arabic is equal to article “ The ” in English   |
| 2 | The word to which ال is prefixed does not accept tanween   |
| 3 | A solar letter gets assimilated in the letter preceded by ل of ال (i.e the ل of ال is not pronounced )                                       |
| 4 | A lunar letter does not get assimilated in the letter preceded by ل of ال (i.e the ل of ال is pronounced)                                    |
| 5 | Every nominal sentence has two parts, the first part is called the subject “ المبتدأ ” and the second part is called the predicate “ الخبر ” |



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### Cases of Nouns

#### Nominative case

المرفوع

المدرس

#### Genitive case

المجرور

المدرس

#### Accusative case

المنصوب

المدرس

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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)

### Possessive phrase

A possessive phrase has two parts. The first one is called the مضاف (a noun which is added to another noun) and the second one is called the مضاف اليه (a noun to which the first noun is added)

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In English we use usually apostrophe to make possessive phrase but in Arabic we make it by omitting the tanween of مضاف and changing the مضاف اليه from nominative case to genitive case



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## Demonstrative phrase

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If the noun which comes after the demonstrative pronoun اسم اشارة is attached with definite article ال then it is called in Arabic المشار اليه and this construction is called the “ demonstrative phrase”

المركب الإشاري

In Arabic Demonstrative phrase المركب الإشاري is not a complete sentence. To make it complete we must add predicate with it.

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## Adjectival phrase

In Arabic the adjective is called the صفت/نعت and the noun it qualifies is called الموصوف / المنعوت . This construction is called the adjectival phrase المركب الوصفي . In Arabic adjective comes after the qualified noun.

In Arabic the adjective is in agreement with the qualified noun in the four matters i.e

1. Gender(masculine/feminine)
2. Number(singular/dual/plural)
3. Kind(definite/indefinite)
4. Case(nominative/genitive/accusative)



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## الضمائر

<b>Attached pronouns</b>	
His	هُوَ
Their (two males)	هُمَا
Their (all males)	هُمْ
Her	هَا
Their (two females)	هُنَّا
Their (all females)	هُنْ
Your (one male)	كَوْنُوكَ
Your (two males)	كَمَا
Your (all males)	كَمْ
Your (one female)	كِوْنُوكِ
Your (two females)	كِمَا
Your (all females)	كِنْ
My (one male/female)	يِ
Our (all males/females)	نَا

<b>Detached pronouns</b>	
He	هُوَ
They two (males)	هُمَا
They All (males)	هُمْ
She	هَا
They two (females)	هُنَّا
They all (females)	هُنْ
You (one male)	أَنْتُوكَ
You (two males)	أَنْتُوكَمَا
You (all males)	أَنْتُوكِنْ
You (one female)	أَنْتُوكِ
You (two females)	أَنْتُوكِمَا
You (all females)	أَنْتُوكِنْ
I(one male/female)	أَنَا
we(all males/females)	نَحْنُ



## أقسام الجمع

### الجمع السالم / Sound plural

The plural in which the singular retains its original form. Like in English boys, girls etc. and in Arabic مسلمات، مسلمون. The sound plural is divided into two parts. There are some special rules for making this type of plural.

### الجمع المكسر / Broken plural

The plural in which the original form of singular gets changed. Like in English men, women and in Arabic رجال، نساء . Broken plural has lot of patterns but there is no any particular rule to make it.

### جمع المؤنث السالم / Feminine sound plural

The plural in which we add ات with its singular. Like in مسلمة مسلمات ، مؤمنة مؤمنات ، صالحة صالحت

### جمع المذكر السالم / Masculine Sound plural

The plural in which we add ون or ين with its singular like in مسلم صالحون، مسلمون، مؤمن مؤمنون



Conjugation of past verb صيغ الفعل الماضي				٢
For third person للغائب				
He did	فَعَلَ	للذكر	1	
They (two males) did	فَعَلَا		2	
They (all males) did	فَعَلُوا		3	
She did	فَعَلَتْ		4	
They (two females) did	فَعَلَتَا		5	
They (all females) did	فَعَلْنَ		6	
For second person للمخاطب				
You(one male) did	فَعَلْتَ	للذكر	7	
You(two males) did	فَعَلْتُمَا		8	
You(all males) did	فَعَلْتُمْ		9	
You(one female) did	فَعَلْتِ		10	
You(two females) did	فَعَلْتُمَا		11	
You(all females) did	فَعَلْتُنَ		12	
For first person للمتكلم				
I (male/female) did	فَعَلْتُ	للذكر و المؤنث	13	
We (males/females) did	فَعَلْنَا		14	



الدرس السابع

Translation of Lesson 7

1	The doors of the mosque are open.
2	Whose new houses these are? These are of company's director.
3	The stars are beautiful.
4	These lessons are easy.
5	There are plenty of languages in India.
6	Where are the new books? Those are in the library.
7	Those beds are broken.
8	The Japanese watch is cheap.
9	These donkeys are of farmer.
10	O sisters! Where are your books? Those are in the class.
11	These are my books and those are the books of my sister.
12	These are the benches of students.
13	There are big hotels in this street.

**Exercises**

**Answer the following questions.**

١- هي في المكتبة      ٢- هي للتجار      ٣- نعم هي مفتوحة

٤- هي في حقيبته      ٥- هي في الميدان      ٦- هي في بيت الفلاح

٧- هي في مكتبتي      ٨- هي في الفصل      ٩- هي في القرية

١٠- هي لبنت المدرس



**Change the subject in the following sentences to plural as shown in the example**

- |                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| ٢- النجوم جميلة            | ١- هذه أقلام جديدة    |
| ٤- تلك البيوت جميلة        | ٣- تلك كتب قديمة      |
| ٦- هذه الجبال بعيدة        | ٥- هذه الدروس سهلة    |
| ٨- هذه مساجد جميلة         | ٧- هذه المكاتب مكسورة |
| ١٠- تلك الطائرات كبيرة     | ٩- هذه ساعات رخيصة    |
| ١٢- أولئك الرجال تجار كبار | ١١- هؤلاء طلاب جدد    |
|                            | ١٣- هذه الأنهار كبيرة |

**Fill in the blanks with the suitable predicate.**

- |                   |                   |                    |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| ٣- الباب مفتوح    | ٢- النجوم جميلة   | ١- البيت كبير      |
| ٦- الأبواب مفتوحة | ٥- البيوت جديدة   | ٣- القلم مكسور     |
| ٩- الفنادق كبيرة  | ٨- المنديل وسخ    | ٧- السيارات سريعة  |
|                   | ١١- القمصان قصيرة | ١٠- الطلاب مجتهدون |

**Write the plural of the following nouns.**

أقلام	نجوم	بيوت	أبواب
سيارات	أنهار	سرر	حمر
بحار	دروس	طائرات	كلاب
حقول	دراجات	قمصان	كتب
			جبال



## New words

Company

company director

Cheap

shirt

## Grammatical notes

1

The adjective and the predicate of irrational nouns are also treated as singular feminine i.e. we use singular feminine form if the qualified noun or subject is irrational. Like **الأفلام الجديدة ، الأقلام الجديدة**



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الدرس الثامن

**Translation of Lesson 8**

Teacher	o Muhammad! How many brothers do you have?
Muhammad	I have one brother.
Teacher	And how many sisters do you have?
Muhammad	I have two sisters.
Teacher	O Hamid! How many wheels does the cycle have?
Hamid	It has two wheels.
Teacher	O Zakariya! How many Eids there are in a year?
Zakariya	There are two eids in a year. They are eid ul fitr and eid ul azha.
Teacher	O Ibrahim! Your father is a big merchant. How many cars does he have?
Ibrahim	He has two big cars and two small cars.
Teacher	O Ismail! How many windows there are in your room?
Ismail	There are two windows in it.
Teacher	Whose are these two notebooks?
Ali	They are mine.
Teacher	Whose are these two rulers?
Younus	They are mine.



## Exercises

**Answer the following questions using the dual المثنى**

- ١- عندي قلمان
- ٢- عندي كتابان
- ٣- في فصلنا سبورتان
- ٤- عندي الآن ريالان
- ٥- لي اختان
- ٦- لي عمان
- ٧- لي صديقان
- ٨- في فصلنا طالبان جديدان
- ٩- في قريتي مسجدان
- ١٠- في هذا الشارع فندقان
- ١١- لي أخوان

**Read and write.**

1. khalid has two sons and two daughters.
2. There are two big rooms in this house.
3. Fatimah has two small children.
4. I have two eyes, two ears, two hands and two feet.
5. There are two schools in this quarter.
6. The dawn prayer is two rakaat.
7. The house has two keys.
8. For whom are these two cows? These are for the farmer.
9. Are these two doctors from England? No, they are from France.
10. There are two masjids in my town.



**Fill in the blanks with suitable words and vocalize them with the correct ending.**

- |                            |                       |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| ٣- كم مدرسةً في هذا الشارع | ٢- كم أخالك           | ١- كم دفترًا عندك     |
| ٦- كم عيداً في السنة       | ٥- كم نافذةً في فصلكم | ٤- كم مسجداً في قريتك |
|                            | ٨- كم باباً في غرفتك  | ٧- كم عجلةً للدراجة   |

**Change the subject in the following sentences to dual.**

- |                             |               |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| ٢- هاتان مسطرتان            | ١- هذان قلمان |
| ٣- هذان طالبان              |               |
| ٤- هذان الرجالان مدرسان     |               |
| ٥- هذان الطالبان من الهند   |               |
| ٦- هذان السيارتان للمدير    |               |
| ٧- هذان الساعتان من اليابان |               |
| ٨- هذان المعلقتان           |               |
| ٩- مل هذان المفاتحان        |               |
| ١٠- مل هذان الكلبان         |               |

**Read and write the following nouns with the correct ending.**

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| ١- كلبان   | ٢- مسطرتان |
| ٣- مكتباتن | ٤- أختان   |
| ٥- قميصان  | ٦- إمرأتان |
| ٧- أخوان   | ٨- منديلان |

**Write the dual of the following words.**

- |        |         |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| لغتان  | ولدان   | طبيبتان | سيارتان |
| مدرسان | معلقتان | تاجران  | صديقان  |
| هاتان  | هذان    | اسمان   | بابان   |

### New words

How many quarter	Eid(festival of Muslims) Riyal (Saudi currency)	wheel ruler
------------------	--	-------------



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## Grammatical notes

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1 | To make a dual form from singular noun we must suffix ان with it.                                 |
| 2 | The noun following کم is called the تمیز کم. In Arabic is always singular and in accusative case. |



الدرس التاسع

Translation of Lesson 9

Director	O Shaikh! How many new students there are in your class?
Teacher	There are ten new students in it.
Director	Where from they are? Are all of them from a single city?
Teacher	No, they are from different cities. Amongst them three students are from Philippine and four students are from Japan and two students are from China and one student is from Malaysia.
Director	Are there in your class students from America?
Teacher	Yes, there are seven students in it from America.
Director	Are they new?
Teacher	No they are old.
Director	How many students there are in it from Europe?
Teacher	There are 5 students in it from England and 8 students from Germany and 6 students from France and 9 students from Holland.
Director	Thanking you O Shaikh



## Exercises

### Read and write

Three students.

Four students.

Five students.

Six students.

Seven students.

Eight students.

Nine students.

Ten students.

### Read and write

- 1. I have five books and three pens.**
- 2. Khalid has six sons.**
- 3. How many brothers do you have o Aaminah? I have four brothers.**
- 4. There are seven days in a week.**
- 5. How many riyals do you have right now, o Ammar? I have eight riyals right now.**
- 6. There are nine new houses in this quarter.**
- 7. This car has four doors.**
- 8. What is the price of this book? Its price is seven and a half riyaal.**
- 9. There are ten old students and four new students in this class room.**
- 10. How many shirts do you have o Ibrahim? I have eight shirts.**
- 11. I have two riyals and five quroosh.**
- 12. There are ten passengers in this bus.**



**Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets.**

- ١- لي خمسة إخوة
- ٢- لي أربعة أعمام
- ٣- في هذا الدرس ثمانية أسئلة
- ٤- في جيبي سبعة ريالات
- ٥- في الحافلة تسعه ريالات
- ٦- ثمن هذا الكتاب عشرون ريالات

**Count from 3 to 10 using the following words as معدود**

ثلاثة طلاب	ثلاثة رجال	ثلاثة تجار	ثلاثة أقلام	ثلاثة كتب
أربعة طلاب	أربعة رجال	أربعة تجار	أربعة أقلام	أربعة كتب
خمسة طلاب	خمسة رجال	خمسة تجار	خمسة أقلام	خمسة كتب
ستة طلاب	ستة رجال	ستة تجار	ستة أقلام	ستة كتب
سبعة طلاب	سبعة رجال	سبعة تجار	سبعة أقلام	سبعة كتب
ثمانية طلاب	ثمانية رجال	ثمانية تجار	ثمانية أقلام	ثمانية كتب
تسعة طلاب	تسعة رجال	تسعة تجار	تسعة أقلام	تسعة كتب
عشرة طلاب	عشرة رجال	عشرة تجار	عشرة أقلام	عشرة كتب
	ثلاثة أبناء	ثلاثة إخوة	ثلاثة قروش	ثلاثة ريالات
	أربعة أبناء	أربعة إخوة	أربعة قروش	أربعة ريالات
	خمسة أبناء	خمسة إخوة	خمسة قروش	خمسة ريالات
	ستة أبناء	ستة إخوة	ستة قروش	ستة ريالات
	سبعة أبناء	سبعة إخوة	سبعة قروش	سبعة ريالات
	ثمانية أبناء	ثمانية إخوة	ثمانية قروش	ثمانية ريالات
	تسعة أبناء	تسعة إخوة	تسعة قروش	تسعة ريالات
	عشرة أبناء	عشرة إخوة	عشرة قروش	عشرة ريالات



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## New words

Price	Day	Riyal
part of Riyal	Bus	Passenger
Question	Old	City
Pocket	Europe	Germany
France	Holland	different
Malaysia	Half	

## Grammatical notes

- 1 In Arabic counting is called **عدد** and the thing which is counted is called **معدود**
- 2
  - From 1-2 **عدد** is used as adjective and **معدود** is its qualified noun
  - From 3-10 **عدد** is used as  **مضاف** and **معدود** is used as  **مضافٍ إلية**
- 3 From 3-10 if **معدود** is a masculine then **عدد** will be used as feminine i.e. with "Taa tanees". And vice versa i.e. if **عدد** is a feminine then **معدود** will be used as masculine i.e. without "Taa tanees". Like **ثلاثة طلاب، ثلاث طالبات**



الدرس العاشر

Translation of Lesson 10

Laila	O Salma! Are there in your class (girl) students from china and japan?
Salma	Yes there are 5 (girl) students in our class from China and 4 students from Japan and 8 students from Indonesia.
Laila	And there are 3 students in our class from India and 6 students from Philippine and 7 students from Kuwait.
Salma	o laila! How many sisters do you have?
Laila	I have 3 sisters.
Salma	And how many brothers do you have?
Laila	I have 5 brothers.
Salma	You have 3 sisters and 5 brothers!
Laila	Yes. And how many brothers and sisters do you have?
Salma	I have four brothers and four sisters.
Laila	I have a colleague whose name is Khadija. She has 8 brothers and 8 sisters.

**Read and write**

Three (girl) students.

Seven (girl) students.

Four (girl) students.

Eight (girl) students.

Five (girl) students.

Nine (girl) students.

Six (girl) students.

Ten (girl) students



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### Read and write

1. There are three rooms in our house.
2. There are ten buses in the university.
3. There are eight teachers in this school.
4. Abbas has seven daughters.
5. There are ten hens in our house.
6. There are five faculties in the university.
7. There are ten doctors and four nurses in the hospital.
8. Khalid has three sons and four daughters.
9. I have five brothers and six sisters.
10. There are ten lessons in this book.
11. We have four uncles and five aunts.
12. There are five universities in my country.
13. There are eight new words in this lesson.
14. I have three magazines.

**Answer each of the following questions using the number given in brackets.**

- ١- لي ستة إخوة  
 ٢- لي خمس أخوات  
 ٣- في الحقل عشر بقرات  
 ٤- في مستشفى الولادة ثمانين طبيبات  
 ٥- لي أربعة أبناء  
 ٦- في الجامعة ست حافلات  
 ٧- في بلدي ثلاثة جامعات  
 ٨- لي سبع بنات  
 ٩- عندي ثمانية كتب  
 ١٠- عندي ثمانية كتب

**Write the numbers appearing in figures in the following sentences in words.**

- ١- لي أربعة إخوة وثلاث أخوات  
 ٢- محمد له خمسة أبناء وثماني بنات  
 ٣- عندي عشرة كتب و سبع مجلات



٢- في المستشفى تسع طبيبات و ست ممرضات

٥- عندي أربعة قمصان

٦- لهذه السيارة أربعة أبواب

٧- في هذه الكلمة خمسة أحرف

٨- في مدرستنا ثمانية مدراس

٩- في بيتنا عشرة رجال و عشر نساء

١٠- ذهب أبي إلى الرياض قبل ثلاثة أيام

### Count from 3 to 10 using the following words as معدود

ثلاث طالبات	ثلاث أخوات	ثلاث سيارات
أربع طالبات	أربع أخوات	أربع سيارات
خمس طالبات	خمس أخوات	خمس سيارات
ست طالبات	ست أخوات	ست سيارات
سبع طالبات	سبع أخوات	سبع سيارات
ثمانى طالبات	ثمانى أخوات	ثمانى سيارات
تسع طالبات	تسع أخوات	تسع سيارات
عشر طالبات	عشر أخوات	عشر سيارات
ثلاث ساعات	ثلاث بنات	ثلاث مجلات
أربع ساعات	أربع بنات	أربع مجلات
خمس ساعات	خمس بنات	خمس مجلات
ست ساعات	ست بنات	ست مجلات
سبع ساعات	سبع بنات	سبع مجلات
ثمانى ساعات	ثمانى بنات	ثمانى مجلات
تسع ساعات	تسع بنات	تسع مجلات
عشر ساعات	عشر بنات	عشر مجلات



## New words

Magazine

Indonesia

letter

Word

### Grammatical notes

1

In Arabic counting is called **عدد** and the thing which is counted is called **معدود**

2

- From 1-2 **عدد** is used as adjective and **معدود** is its qualified noun
- From 3-10 **عدد** is used as **معدود** and **معدود** is used as  **مضافٍ إلية**

3

From 3-10 if **معدود** is a masculine then **عدد** will be used as feminine i.e. with "Taa tanees". And vice versa i.e. if **عدد** is a feminine then **معدود** will be used as masculine i.e. without "Taa tanees". Like **ثلاثة طلاب، ثلات طالبات**



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الدرس الحادي عشر

**Translation of Lesson 11**

**My School**

This is my school. It is near to mosque. It is a big school. It has 3 doors. Its doors are open right now.

There are plenty of classrooms in the school. This is our classroom. And it is a wide classroom. There are two big windows in it and there are tables and chairs in it and there is big board in it. This is the teacher's table and that is his chair. And those are the tables of students and their chairs. Teacher's table is big and tables of students are small.

There are 10 students in our class. And they are from different cities. This is Muhammad and he is from Japan and this is Khalid and he is from China and this is Ahmad and he is from India and this is Ibrahim and he is from Ghana and this is Ismail and he is from Nigeria and this is Yousuf and he is from England and this Bairam and he is from Turkey and this is Ammar and he is from Malaysia and this is Ali and he is from America and this is Abu Bakar and he is from Russia.

They are from different cities, their languages are different and their colors are different but their religion is one and their lord is one and their prophet is one and their direction is one. They are Muslims and Muslims are brothers.

This is our teacher whose name is Shaikh Bilal and he is from Syria and he is a pious man. We love him very much.



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## Exercises

**Answer the following questions.**

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ١ - هذه المدرسة قريبة من المسجد | ٢ - لها ثلاثة أبواب      |
| ٣ - أبوابها مفتوحة الآن         | ٤ - فيه نافذتان          |
| ٥ - فيه عشرة طلاب               | ٦ - لا هم من بلاد مختلفة |
| ٧ - أبو بكر من روسيا            | ٨ - أحمد من الهند        |
| ٩ - يوسف من إنكلترا             | ١٠ - محمد من اليابان     |
| ١١ - مدرسهم الشيخ بلال          | ١٢ - هو من سوريا         |

**Put tick against the right sentences and put cross against the wrong sentences.**

- |         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| (×) - ٣ | (✓) - ٢ | (×) - ١  |
| (✓) - ٦ | (✓) - ٥ | (×) - ٣  |
| (×) - ٩ | (✓) - ٨ | (×) - ٧  |
|         |         | (×) - ١٠ |

**Write the names of Asian, African and European countries mentioned in this lesson.**

Asian Countries	African countries	European countries



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## New words

Table

Chair

colour

direction

## Grammatical notes

- Revision of previous grammatical chapters and grammatical notes.



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الدرس الثاني عشر

Translation of Lesson 12

Hamid is a doctor. His wife is a teacher. Her name is Aamina. Hamid has 4 sons they are Hamza and Usman and Ahmad and Ibrahim. Ahmad and Hamza are students. Ahmad is a laborious student and Hamza is a lazy student.

Yousuf said: "I have 5 pens. This is a red pen, and this is a blue pen, and this is a green pen, and this is a black pen, and this is a yellow pen."

Zainab said: "I have plenty of handkerchiefs. This is white, and this is yellow, and this is red, and this is blue, and this is green." Fatima said to her: "Do you have a black handkerchief?" She said: no I have not a black handkerchief.

Talha said: "I have plenty of keys, this is the key of the room, and this is the key of the bag, and this is the key of the car."

Sufyan said: "There are plenty of mosques and schools in our city and few hotels.

Are these doctors?

No they are teachers and they are great jurists.



## Exercises

**Read and write the following words with the correct ending. keep in mind the rule concerning the dip tote.**

مسجدُ	حَمْزَةُ	عَبَاسُ	فَاطِمَةُ	مَرِيمُ	خَالِدُ	مُحَمَّدٌ
سَفِيَانُ	لَنْدُنُ	زَمَلَاءُ	بَيْوَتُ	مَنَادِيلُ	أَقْلَامُ	كَتْبُ
أَصْدِقَاءُ	مَدْرَسَاتُ	زَينَبُ	مَكَّةُ	إِبْرَاهِيمُ	أَحْمَدُ	حَامِدُ
مَجْتَهَدُ	طَوِيلُ	أَكْبَرُ	كَبِيرُ	جَمِيلُ	بَغْدَادُ	مُحَمَّدُ
عَمَارُ	سَيَارَاتُ	بَاكِسْتَانُ	عَلَىٰ	فَقَرَاءُ	طَلَابُ	كَسَلَانُ
مَدَارِسُ	جَدُّ	قَلْمُ	بَابُ	بَارِيسُ	إِسْمَاعِيلُ	أَحْمَرُ
أَسَامِيَّةُ		قَرِيبُ	مَكَاتِبُ	مَلَانُ	مَدْرَسَةُ	مَفَاتِيحُ

### New words

Cup	handkerchief	school	key
Mosque	white	minute	green
Black	he/she said	blue	yellow



## Grammatical notes

### المنوع من الصرف

- Most of the nouns and adjectives have a “Tanween” at their end. But there are some cases of nouns and adjective which do not accept “Tanween” and in genitive case these nouns and adjectives accept “Fatha” in place of “Kasra”. These nouns and adjectives are called “الأسماء غير منصرفة” ( dip totes/the indeclinable nouns)
- Some cases of indeclinable nouns are:-
- Feminine proper nouns like عائشة، خديجة
- Masculine proper nouns ending with “Taa Tanees” like حمزة، معاوية
- Proper nouns and adjectives ending with ‘ان’ like سفيان، عثمان، عطشان
- Nouns and adjectives on the pattern of verb as on Pattern like أَفْعَلُ، أَحْمَدُ، أَكْبُرُ، أَسْوَدُ
- Non Arabic proper nouns like إبراهيم، إسحاق، لندن
- The following patterns like مدارسُ، أَفْعِلَاءُ / فُعَلَاءُ / مَقَاعِيلُ / مَفَاعِيلُ مكاتبُ، مناديلُ، مفاتيحُ، زملاءُ، وزراءُ، أصدقاءُ، أقوباءُ



الدرس الثالث عشر

Translation of Lesson 13

Teacher	o my brother! Who are you?
Ahmad	I am a new student.
Teacher	What is your name?
Ahmad	My name is Ahmad.
Teacher	Where from you are?
Ahmad	I am from Pakistan
Teacher	I have 7 notebooks. Whose are these?
Abbas	O teacher! Give me! This is mine. And this is of Muhammad, and this is of Hamid, and this is of Ibrahim, and this is of Usman, and this is of Yousuf, and this is of Talha.
Teacher	O Muhammad! Is this your book?
Muhammad	No this is the book of Hamza.
Teacher	O brothers! Where is Ali?
Hamid	He went to Riyadh.
Teacher	And where is Yaqoob?
Hamid	He went to Makkah.
Teacher	Where is Ishaq?
Muhammad	He left.
Teacher	When did he leave?
Muhammad	He left before 5 minutes.



## Exercises

### Read and write

1. This book is of Muhammad and that is of Zainab.
2. Khalid went towards Ahmad.
3. My father went to Makkah and my uncle went to Jiddah.
4. Marwan's sister is sick.
5. Where is Khadija's husband? He is in London.
6. Hamid's car is new and Ibrahim's car is old.
7. Khalid's house is big and Usama's house is small.
8. O Laila! Where did your father go? He went to Bagdad.
9. There are plenty of mosques in Istanbul.
10. I have 5 keys.
11. The Kabba is in Makkah.
12. There are 3 mosques in this street.
13. The name of this doctor is William and he is from London, and the name of that doctor is Lawis and he is from Paris.
14. My car's color is green.
15. I have a red pen
16. The "White house" is in Washington.
17. Ahmad went towards Muhammad.
18. Muhammad went towards Ahmad.
19. Are you from Makkah? No I am from Tayif.
20. Fatima's sister is a student.

### Read and write the following with the correct ending.

عثمان	أحمدُ	لأحمدَ	من آمنَة	آمنَة
إلى بغدادَ	لندنُ	لخديجةَ	باكستان	من باكستان
مساجدُ	جدةُ	في مكةَ	مكَةُ	إسطنبولُ
من معاويةَ	معاويةُ	لإسحاقَ	يعقوبُ	في مدارسَ



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من عبادٍ

خالدٌ

محمدٌ

عائشةُ

لعائشةٌ

حامدٌ

نعمانُ

**Count from 3 to 10 with the following nouns as معدود**

ثلاثة أصدقاء	ثلاثة مفاتيح	ثلاثة مناديل	ثلاثة فنادق	ثلاثة مساجد
أربعة أصدقاء	أربعة مفاتيح	أربعة مناديل	أربعة فنادق	أربعة مساجد
خمسة أصدقاء	خمسة مفاتيح	خمسة مناديل	خمسة فنادق	خمسة مساجد
ستة أصدقاء	ستة مفاتيح	ستة مناديل	ستة فنادق	ستة مساجد
سبعة أصدقاء	سبعة مفاتيح	سبعة مناديل	سبعة فنادق	سبعة مساجد
ثمانية أصدقاء	ثمانية مفاتيح	ثمانية مناديل	ثمانية فنادق	ثمانية مساجد
تسعة أصدقاء	تسعة مفاتيح	تسعة مناديل	تسعة فنادق	تسعة مساجد
عشرة أصدقاء	عشرة مفاتيح	عشرة مناديل	عشرة فنادق	عشرة مساجد
	ثلاث دقائق	ثلاث مدارسَ	ثلاثة كراسٍ	ثلاثة زملاء
	أربع دقائق	أربع مدارسَ	أربعة كراسٍ	أربعة زملاء
	خمس دقائق	خمس مدارسَ	خمسة كراسٍ	خمسة زملاء
	ست دقائق	ست مدارسَ	ستة كراسٍ	ستة زملاء
	سبع دقائق	سبع مدارسَ	سبعة كراسٍ	سبعة زملاء
	ثماني دقائق	ثماني مدارسَ	ثمانية كراسٍ	ثمانية زملاء
	تسعة دقائق	تسعة مدارسَ	تسعة كراسٍ	تسعة زملاء
	عشر دقائق	عشر مدارسَ	عشرة كراسٍ	عشرة زملاء



## Grammatical notes

- the dip tote or indeclinable nouns take a “ Fatha” instead of “Kasra” in genitive case. like **لأحمد ، من آمنة ، إلى مكة**

