



AL KHALIL ACADEMY

Tasheel- Al- Nahw
Chapter 2
Section 2.1- 2.4.8

1. Words are of _____ types with respect to changes that occurs at their ends.

If the end remains the same in all conditions, the word is called _____; and if it does change, the word is called _____.

2. List the Types of
(الأصل المبني)

3. Amongst isms, those whose ends remain constant are called _____.

These isms are مبني and are recognized by their resemblance with any of the three types of _____ words.

List the 4 ways of resemblance.

1.

2.

3.

4.

4. List the 8 types of المبنية الأسماء

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

5. أيُّ has the meaning of? آيَةٌ has the meaning of?

6. هُنَا and هُنَاكَ are part of which أسماء?

7. a) Do أسماء الأفعال accept signs of fi'ls?

b) When أسماء الأفعال come in the meaning of الفعل الماضي what iraab does the ism after it get?

c) When أسماء الأفعال come in the meaning of الأمر الحاضر what iraab does the ism after it get?

8. Are all ظروف mabni?

9. What is another name for ظروف?

10. Can the sentence after إذ be اسمية جملة?
11. The sentence after إذا should preferably be اسمية جملة or فعلية جملة?
12. What is the difference between أيان and متى?
13. When is Mabni فوق تحت، خلف، قدام، بعد، قبل،
14. What is the difference between عند and لدى / لدن?
15. How many types of كم are there, and what halat will the isms after it get?

Analyze and translate into English the following sentences.

غَلَبْتَ الَّذِي غَلَبَنِي

جَاءَنِي الضَّارِبُ بَكْرًا

هَذَا كِتَابٌ نَافِعٌ

إِنَّ هَذَيْنِ فَائِرَانِ

حَيٌّ عَلَى خَيْرِ الْعَمَلِ

دُونَكَ الْكِتَابَ

هَلُمَّ إِلَى الْغَدَاءِ الْمُبَارَكِ

تِلْكَ آيَاتُ اللَّهِ

نَامَ الْكَلْبُ خَلْفَ الْبَابِ

قَابَلْتُ زَيْدًا فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ أَمْسَ

كَمْ يَوْمًا فِي السَّنَةِ

سَافَرْتُ إِلَى دَارِكَمَا

إِيَّاكَ يَحْتَرِمُ النَّاسُ

سَلِيمٌ عَائِدٌ مِنْ مِصْرَ بَعْدَ الْعِيدِ