Exercise answer key : The nominal sentence: no verb “to be”

Quranic grammar

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "The nominal sentence: no verb “to be”" (Quranic grammar), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Pick out the mubtada then the khabar.

1. الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
   → **الْكِتَابُ ـ كَبِيرٌ**
2. الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرٌ
   → **الْوَلَدُ ـ صَغِيرٌ**
3. الْبِنْتُ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ
   → **الْبِنْتُ ـ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ**
4. الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ
   → **الشَّمْسُ ـ حَارَّةٌ**
5. الْمُعَلِّمُ كَرِيمٌ
   → **الْمُعَلِّمُ ـ كَرِيمٌ**
6. الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ
   → **الْمَدْرَسَةُ ـ جَمِيلَةٌ**

Exercise 2

Complete the sentence with the khabar in the nominative (agree in gender).

1. الْبَيْتُ ؟ (كَبِير)
   → **كَبِيرٌ**
2. الْمَدِينَةُ ؟ (كَبِير)
   → **كَبِيرَةٌ**
3. الْقَمَرُ ؟ (جَمِيل)
   → **جَمِيلٌ**
4. الشَّمْسُ ؟ (حَارّ)

→ حَارَّةٌ

5. الْوَرْدَةُ ؟ (جَمِيل)

→ جَمِيلَةٌ

Exercise 3

Put both words in the nominative to write the sentence.

1. الْكِتَاب + جَدِيد

→ الْكِتَابُ جَدِيدٌ

2. الْمَدْرَسَة + كَبِيرَة

→ الْمَدْرَسَةُ كَبِيرَةٌ

3. الْوَلَد + سَعِيد

→ الْوَلَدُ سَعِيدٌ

4. الْبِنْت + مُجْتَهِدَة

→ الْبِنْتُ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ

5. الشَّمْس + حَارَّة

→ الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ

Exercise 4

Copy the khabar: here it is a group with a preposition.

1. الْكِتَابُ عَلَى الطَّاوِلَةِ

→ عَلَى الطَّاوِلَةِ

2. الْوَلَدُ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ

→ فِي الْمَدْرَسَةِ

3. الْمَاءُ فِي الْكَأْسِ

→ فِي الْكَأْسِ

4. الْهَدِيَّةُ لِلْمُعَلِّمِ

→ لِلْمُعَلِّمِ

5. السَّمَكُ فِي الْبَحْرِ

→ فِي الْبَحْرِ

Exercise 5

Is the mubtada definite or indefinite?

1. الْكِتَابُ
   → **definite**
2. هُوَ
   → **definite**
3. أَنَا
   → **definite**
4. كِتَابٌ
   → **indefinite**
5. الْمَدْرَسَةُ
   → **definite**
6. رَجُلٌ
   → **indefinite**

The mubtada is normally definite: with ال, a proper name or a pronoun.

Exercise 6

Add إِنَّ at the beginning (the mubtada becomes accusative).

1. الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
   → **إِنَّ الْكِتَابَ كَبِيرٌ**
2. الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرٌ
   → **إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ صَغِيرٌ**
3. الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ
   → **إِنَّ الْمَدْرَسَةَ جَمِيلَةٌ**
4. الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ
   → **إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ حَارَّةٌ**
5. الْمُعَلِّمُ كَرِيمٌ
   → **إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَ كَرِيمٌ**

Exercise 7

Add كَانَ at the beginning (the khabar becomes accusative).

1. الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
   → **كَانَ الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرًا**
2. الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرٌ

→ كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا

3. الطَّقْسُ جَمِيلٌ
   → كَانَ الطَّقْسُ جَمِيلًا
4. الْمُعَلِّمُ كَرِيمٌ
   → كَانَ الْمُعَلِّمُ كَرِيمًا
5. الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ
   → كَانَتِ الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةً

Exercise 8

Give the case of each word: nominative or accusative?

1. إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ صَغِيرٌ
   الْوَلَدَ →: accusative; صَغِيرٌ: nominative
2. كَانَ الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرًا
   الْبَيْتُ →: nominative; كَبِيرًا: accusative
3. الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ
   → both nominative
4. إِنَّ الشَّمْسَ حَارَّةٌ
   الشَّمْسَ →: accusative; حَارَّةٌ: nominative

Exercise 9

Correct the case mistake.

1. إِنَّ الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
   → إِنَّ الْكِتَابَ كَبِيرٌ
2. كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرٌ
   → كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا
3. الْكِتَابَ كَبِيرٌ
   → الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
4. إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَ كَرِيمًا
   → إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَ كَرِيمٌ
5. كَانَتِ الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ
   → كَانَتِ الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةً

Exercise 10

Translate into Arabic, with all the vowels.

1. The book is big.
   → الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
2. He is generous.
   → هُوَ كَرِيمٌ
3. Indeed, the school is beautiful.
   → إِنَّ الْمَدْرَسَةَ جَمِيلَةٌ
4. The boy was small.
   → كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا
5. The sun is hot.
   → الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ
6. The bag is on the chair.
   → الْحَقِيبَةُ عَلَى الْكُرْسِيِّ

Exercise 11

Read aloud, then write the pronunciation in Latin letters.

1. الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
   → **al-kitābu kabīrun**
2. إِنَّ الْكِتَابَ كَبِيرٌ
   → **inna l-kitāba kabīrun**
3. كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا
   → **kāna l-waladu ṣaghīran**
4. هُوَ كَرِيمٌ
   → **huwa karīmun**

Exercise 12

Which particle does the sentence contain, and what does it change?

1. إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ كَبِيرٌ
   إِنَّ →: the mubtada becomes accusative
2. كَانَ الْوَلَدُ كَبِيرًا
   كَانَ →: the khabar becomes accusative
3. كَانَتِ الْبِنْتُ صَغِيرَةً
   كَانَ →: the khabar becomes accusative
4. إِنَّ الْمَدْرَسَةَ جَمِيلَةٌ

إِنَّ →: the mubtada becomes accusative

Exercise 13

True or false?

1. A nominal sentence begins with a noun or a pronoun.
   → True
2. In Arabic one must always write the verb “to be” in the present.
   → False
3. After كَانَ, the khabar is in the accusative.
   → True
4. After إِنَّ, the khabar is in the accusative.
   → False
5. The mubtada and the khabar are both nominative in the simple sentence.
   → True

After إِنَّ it is the mubtada that becomes accusative; the khabar stays nominative.

Exercise 14

In this extract, say whether the word is the mubtada or the khabar.

1. ٱلْحَمْدُ
   → mubtada (nominative)
2. لِلَّهِ
   → khabar (prepositional group)
3. غَفُورٌ
   → khabar of إِنَّ (nominative)

The extracts come from the site's Quran text; only the grammar point is studied here.

Exercise 15

In these extracts, give the role and the case of the word.

1. ٱللَّهَ
   → noun of إِنَّ (accusative)
2. ٱللَّهُ
   → subject of كَانَ (nominative)
3. عَزِيزًا
   → khabar of كَانَ (accusative)

Exercise 16

In this extract, copy the word after إِنَّ then its khabar.

1. فَإِنَّ ٱللَّهَ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ
   → ٱللَّهَ ، غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Exercise 17

Nominal sentence or verbal sentence?

1. الْوَلَدُ كَبِيرٌ
   → **nominal sentence**
2. كَتَبَ الْوَلَدُ
   → **verbal sentence**
3. هُوَ كَرِيمٌ
   → **nominal sentence**
4. ذَهَبَ الْمُعَلِّمُ
   → **verbal sentence**
5. الشَّمْسُ حَارَّةٌ
   → **nominal sentence**
6. قَرَأَ الطَّالِبُ
   → **verbal sentence**

Exercise 18

Put the sentence into the feminine.

1. كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا
   → كَانَتِ الْبِنْتُ صَغِيرَةً
2. إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَ كَرِيمٌ
   → إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَةَ كَرِيمَةٌ
3. الْوَلَدُ مُجْتَهِدٌ
   → الْبِنْتُ مُجْتَهِدَةٌ

Exercise 19

Put the words in order.

1. كَبِيرٌ الْكِتَابُ
   → الْكِتَابُ كَبِيرٌ
2. الْوَلَدَ إِنَّ صَغِيرٌ
   → إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ صَغِيرٌ
3. الْوَلَدُ كَانَ صَغِيرًا

→ كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا

4. جَمِيلَةٌ الْمَدْرَسَةُ
   → الْمَدْرَسَةُ جَمِيلَةٌ

Exercise 20

Complete after كَانَ with the khabar in the accusative and in the right gender.

1. كَانَ الْبَيْتُ ؟ (كَبِير)
   → كَبِيرًا
2. كَانَتِ الْمَدِينَةُ ؟ (جَمِيل)
   → جَمِيلَةً
3. كَانَ الْوَلَدُ ؟ (سَعِيد)
   → سَعِيدًا
4. كَانَتِ الْبِنْتُ ؟ (مُجْتَهِد)
   → مُجْتَهِدَةً

Exercise 21

Complete after إِنَّ with the khabar in the nominative.

1. إِنَّ الْمُعَلِّمَةَ ؟ (كَرِيم)
   → كَرِيمَةٌ
2. إِنَّ الْبَيْتَ ؟ (كَبِير)
   → كَبِيرٌ
3. إِنَّ الْمَدْرَسَةَ ؟ (جَدِيد)
   → جَدِيدَةٌ
4. إِنَّ الْوَلَدَ ؟ (صَغِير)
   → صَغِيرٌ

Exercise 22

Writing: write four nominal sentences, one with إِنَّ and one with كَانَ.

1. Four sentences
   → الْبَيْتُ كَبِيرٌ ، هُوَ كَرِيمٌ ، إِنَّ الْمَدْرَسَةَ جَمِيلَةٌ ، كَانَ الْوَلَدُ صَغِيرًا

Free answer.