Exercise answer key : Quranic vocabulary 17: Verbs 6

Quranic vocabulary

Detailed answer key for the exercises on "Quranic vocabulary 17: Verbs 6" (Quranic vocabulary), with step-by-step explanations.

Content under review.

Exercise 1

Translate each word into English.

1. ذَهَبَ
   → **to go**
2. نَسِيَ
   → **to forget**
3. بَشَّرَ
   → **to give good news**
4. اخْتَلَفَ
   → **to differ**
5. نَهَى
   → **to forbid**
6. ذَاقَ
   → **to taste**

The meanings are those given in the lesson.

Exercise 2

Write in Arabic, with vowels, the word that matches the meaning.

1. to stand up
   → **قَامَ**
2. to return, to repel
   → **رَدَّ**
3. to settle, to rise over
   → **اسْتَوَى**
4. to die
   → **مَاتَ**
5. to prostrate
   → **سَجَدَ**

6. to suffice
   → كَفَى

Exercise 3

Write the pronunciation (Latin transcription) of each word.

1. اخْتَلَفَ
   → **ikhtalafa**
2. نَهَى
   → **nahā**
3. ذَاقَ
   → **dhāqa**
4. قَامَ
   → **qāma**
5. رَدَّ
   → **radda**

Exercise 4

Write each word in vowelled Arabic from its pronunciation.

1. māta
   → مَاتَ
2. sajada
   → سَجَدَ
3. kafā
   → كَفَى
4. ḥarrama
   → حَرَّمَ
5. najjā
   → نَجَّى

Exercise 5

These words are written without vowels. Copy them with all their vowels, as in the lesson.

1. ذهب
   → ذَهَبَ
2. نسي
   → نَسِيَ

3. بشر
   → بَشَّرَ
4. اختلف
   → اخْتَلَفَ
5. نهى
   → نَهَى

The expected vowelling is that of the lesson vocabulary.

Exercise 6

Choose the right meaning from the list: to return, to repel ; to differ ; to give good news ; to taste ; to stand up ; to forbid.

1. بَشَّرَ
   → to give good news
2. اخْتَلَفَ
   → to differ
3. نَهَى
   → to forbid
4. ذاقَ
   → to taste
5. قامَ
   → to stand up
6. رَدَّ
   → to return, to repel

Exercise 7

Each clue is an Arabic explanation (given in the lesson). Write the lesson word it describes.

1. مضى
   → ذَهَبَ
2. غفل
   → نَسِيَ
3. أخبر بالخير
   → بَشَّرَ
4. تباين

→ اخْتَلَفَ

5. منع
→ نَهَى

Exercise 8

Each line gives a short excerpt from the vocabulary list, then a lesson word found in it. Give the meaning of that word (linguistic meaning only).

1. ٱذْهَبْ إِلَىٰ فِرْعَوْنَ إِنَّهُۥ طَغَىٰ ← ذَهَبَ
→ to go
2. قَالَ كَذَٰلِكَ أَتَتْكَ ءَايَٰتُنَا فَنَسِيتَهَا وَكَذَٰلِكَ ٱلْيَوْمَ تُنسَىٰ ← نَسِيَ
→ to forget
3. وَبَشَّرْنَٰهُ بِإِسْحَٰقَ نَبِيًّا مِّنَ ٱلصَّٰلِحِينَ ← بَشَّرَ
→ to give good news
4. ٱللَّهُ يَحْكُمُ بَيْنَكُمْ يَوْمَ ٱلْقِيَٰمَةِ فِيمَا كُنتُمْ فِيهِ تَخْتَلِفُونَ ← اخْتَلَفَ
→ to differ

Exercise 9

In each excerpt, copy the word that matches the given meaning (copy it exactly as written).

1. ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ عَلَى ٱلْعَرْشِ ٱسْتَوَىٰ ← « to settle, to rise over »
→ ٱسْتَوَىٰ
2. فَسَجَدَ ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ كُلُّهُمْ أَجْمَعُونَ ← « to prostrate »
→ فَسَجَدَ
3. وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ وَكَفَىٰ بِٱللَّهِ وَكِيلًا ← « to suffice »
→ وَكَفَىٰ
4. فَبِظُلْمٍ مِّنَ ٱلَّذِينَ هَادُوا۟ حَرَّمْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ طَيِّبَٰتٍ أُحِلَّتْ لَهُمْ وَبِصَدِّهِمْ عَن سَبِيلِ ٱللَّهِ كَثِيرًا ← « to forbid »
→ حَرَّمْنَا

The word may carry a prefix or suffix (for example "and", "the", "their").

Exercise 10

Count the words in each excerpt (words are separated by spaces).

1. قَالُوٓا۟ أَوَلَمْ نَنْهَكَ عَنِ ٱلْعَٰلَمِينَ
5 →
2. هَٰذَا فَلْيَذُوقُوهُ حَمِيمٌ وَغَسَّاقٌ
4 →

3. ٱلَّذِى يَرَىٰكَ حِينَ تَقُومُ
   4 →
4. ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَٰهُ أَسْفَلَ سَٰفِلِينَ
   4 →

Exercise 11

Copy the requested word.

1. First word of: ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ عَلَى ٱلْعَرْشِ ٱسْتَوَىٰ
   ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ →
2. Last word of: ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيَىٰ
   يَحْيَىٰ →
3. First word of: فَسَجَدَ ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ كُلُّهُمْ أَجْمَعُونَ
   فَسَجَدَ →
4. Last word of: وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ وَكَفَىٰ بِٱللَّهِ وَكِيلًا
   وَكِيلًا →

Exercise 12

In each pair, which word is the most frequent in the Quran? Use the numbers from the lesson.

1. ذَهَبَ / نَهَى
   ذَهَبَ →
2. بَشَّرَ / نَسِيَ
   بَشَّرَ →
3. اخْتَلَفَ / ذاقَ
   ذاقَ →
4. قامَ / ماتَ
   ماتَ →
5. رَدَّ / سَجَدَ
   رَدَّ →

The number shown in the lesson is the number of occurrences.

Exercise 13

Order these words from most to least frequent (write the words on one line, separated by « ، »).

1. ذاقَ ، بَشَّرَ ، نَجَّى ، ماتَ
   → ماتَ ، بَشَّرَ ، نَجَّى ، ذاقَ

Exercise 14

True or false? Correct it if it is false.

1. "نَسِيَ" means "to forget".
   → True.
2. "بَشَّرَ" means "to settle, to rise over".
   → False: "بَشَّرَ" means "to give good news".
3. "اخْتَلَفَ" means "to differ".
   → True.
4. "نَهَى" means "to die".
   → False: "نَهَى" means "to forbid".
5. "ذاقَ" means "to taste".
   → True.
6. "قامَ" means "to taste".
   → False: "قامَ" means "to stand up".
7. "رَدَّ" means "to return, to repel".
   → True.
8. "اسْتَوَى" means "to differ".
   → False: "اسْتَوَى" means "to settle, to rise over".

Exercise 15

How many letters does each word have (not counting vowels)?

1. ذَهَبَ
   3 →
2. نَسِيَ
   3 →
3. اخْتَلَفَ
   5 →
4. نَهَى
   3 →
5. ذاقَ
   3 →

Exercise 16

Put the letters in order to find a lesson word, then write it with its vowels.

1. ا ـ ق ـ م
   → قامَ
2. س ـ ى ـ ت ـ و ـ ا
   → اسْتَوَى
3. ت ـ ا ـ م
   → ماتَ
4. ج ـ س ـ د
   → سَجَدَ

Exercise 17

Find the root of each word (the base letters, separated by spaces).

1. قامَ
   → ق و م
2. ماتَ
   → م و ت
3. سَجَدَ
   → س ج د
4. حَرَّمَ
   → ح ر م
5. بَيَّنَ
   → ب ي ن

Roots are given with the base letters, without added letters.

Exercise 18

Among the four choices, find the word of the same family (same root) as the given word.

1. قامَ — choices: قَوْم ، كَذَّبَ ، آمَنَ ، وَلَّى
   → قَوْم
2. ماتَ — choices: مَوْت ، عَمَل ، أَمَرَ ، كَفَرَ
   → مَوْت
3. سَجَدَ — choices: عَبَدَ ، رَحْمٰن ، ظَلَمَ ، مَسْجِد
   → مَسْجِد

4. حَرَّمَ — choices: حَكَمَ ، حَرام ، وَلَّى ، مَسْجِد

حَرام →

Exercise 19

In each series, one word does not share the root of the others. Copy the odd one out.

1. كَذِب ، قِيامَة ، قامَ ، أَقامَ

كَذِب →

Exercise 20

Put each verb in the past tense, 3rd person masculine plural ("they"): replace the final vowel with « واْ ».

1. ماتَ

ماتُوا →

2. حَرَّمَ

حَرَّمُوا →

3. بَشَّرَ

بَشَّرُوا →

4. حَشَرَ

حَشَرُوا →

5. ذاقَ

ذاقُوا →

Exercise 21

Put each verb in the past tense, 3rd person feminine singular ("she"): add « تْ ».

1. صَدَّ

صَدَّتْ →

2. رَدَّ

رَدَّتْ →

3. ذاقَ

ذاقَتْ →

4. ذَهَبَ

ذَهَبَتْ →

5. سَجَدَ
   → سَجَدَتْ

Exercise 22

For each verb, write its first letter (no vowel) and say whether it starts with a hamza (أ or آ) or not.

1. ذاقَ
   → ذ — without hamza
2. قامَ
   → ق — without hamza
3. رَدَّ
   → ر — without hamza
4. اسْتَوَى
   → ا — without hamza
5. ماتَ
   → م — without hamza

We distinguish the initial letter here to practise spotting the hamza.

Exercise 23

How many times does this word appear in the Quran? Read the number in the lesson.

1. رَدَّ
   → 36
2. اسْتَوَى
   → 35
3. ماتَ
   → 39
4. سَجَدَ
   → 35

Exercise 24

Write the following words in vowelled Arabic.

1. to be pleased
   → رَضِيَ
2. to turn away, to hinder
   → صَدَّ

3. to make clear
   → بَيَّنَ
4. to seek
   → اِبْتَغَى
5. to go
   → ذَهَبَ
6. to forget
   → نَسِيَ

Exercise 25

Sort each word: "more than 35 times" or "35 times or fewer" in the Quran (numbers from the lesson).

1. اِسْتَوَى
   35 → times or fewer
2. مَاتَ
   → more than 35 times
3. سَجَدَ
   35 → times or fewer
4. كَفَى
   35 → times or fewer
5. حَرَّمَ
   → more than 35 times
6. نَجَّى
   → more than 35 times

Exercise 26

Write the meaning of each word in English, then use each in a phrase of your choice (at least two words).

1. حَرَّمَ
   → to forbid (+ free phrase)
2. نَجَّى
   → to save, to deliver (+ free phrase)
3. حَشَرَ
   → to gather (+ free phrase)
4. رَضِيَ
   → to be pleased (+ free phrase)

Exercise 27

Write three lesson words you remember best, with their meaning (free answer).

1. Word 1, word 2, word 3
   → Free answer, for example: ذَهَبَ = to go; نَسِيَ = to forget; بَشَّرَ = to give good news

Exercise 28

In each excerpt a lesson word is given. Write its pronunciation and its meaning.

1. ٱلرَّحْمَٰنُ عَلَى ٱلْعَرْشِ ٱسْتَوَىٰ ← اسْتَوَى
   → istawā — to settle, to rise over
2. ثُمَّ لَا يَمُوتُ فِيهَا وَلَا يَحْيَىٰ ← ماتَ
   → māta — to die
3. فَسَجَدَ ٱلْمَلَٰٓئِكَةُ كُلُّهُمْ أَجْمَعُونَ ← سَجَدَ
   → sajada — to prostrate
4. وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ وَكَفَىٰ بِٱللَّهِ وَكِيلًا ← كَفَى
   → kafā — to suffice