

## Negation Review Worksheet

You have learnt how to conjugate verbs in the Past, Present and Future Tense in Arabic. You have also learnt how to negate tenses.

This worksheet summarises negation in Arabic.

### Verbal Sentences

#### 1. Past Tense:

- مَا is used to negate past tense verbs, and it must be directly followed by the past tense verb.

Example: مَا قَرَأْتُ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ  
(I did not read this book)

- لَمْ is also used to negate past tense verbs; however, it must be followed by the present form of the verb.

Example: لَمْ أَقْرَأْ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ  
(I did not read this book)

#### 2. Present Tense:

- لَا is used to negate present tense verbs. It must be used immediately before the verb.

Example: لَا أَقْرَأُ الْكِتَابَ  
(I do not read books)

#### 3. Future Tense:

- لَنْ is used to negate future verbs, and it must be followed by the present form of the verb.

Example: لَنْ أَقْرَأَ هَذَا الْكِتَابَ  
(I do not read books)

## Non-Verbal Sentences

1. **لَيْسَ** Nominal sentences are negated using (ليس) which has to be conjugated in the appropriate way according to the subject of the nominal sentences.

Example: **لَسْتُ مِنْ هَذِهِ الْمَدِينَةِ**  
(I am not from this city)

### Conjugation

|           |          |         |          |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| You (f)   | لَسْتِ   | He      | لَيْسَ   |
| You (all) | لَسْتُمْ | She     | لَيْسَتْ |
| I         | لَسْتُ   | They    | لَيْسُوا |
| We        | لَسْنَا  | You (m) | لَسْتَ   |

Name:

End of Term Test - Year (9)

Q1) Conjugate the two verbs in the past and present tense for the following subject pronouns:

| Present Tense | Past Tense | Subject Pronoun |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
|               |            | He              |
| يَخْلُقُونَ   |            | They            |
|               | فَتَحْنَا  | We              |
|               |            | You (f)         |

Q2) Give the meaning in English of the following verbs:

← عَبَدَ

← شَكَرَ

← غَفَرَ

← سَجَدَ

← عَرَفَ

← رَفَعَ

Q3) Give the verb in Arabic for the following verbs:

To write →

To enter →

To hear →

To return →

To be patient →

To see →

Q4) Circle the nouns which be created using the verb: خَلَقَ

خَالِدٌ ، مَخْلُوقٌ ، أَخْلَاقٌ ، إِنْخِلَافٌ ، مَعْبُودٌ ، خَلْوَةٌ ، خَلُوقٌ

Q5) Translate the following sentences into English using your knowledge of Arabic grammar, verbs and vocabulary.

خَرَجُوا مِنَ الْمَسْجِدِ وَ دَخَلُوا بَيْتَهُمْ

فَتَحْتُ الْقُرْآنَ الْكَرِيمَ وَ سَمِعْتُ الْآيَاتِ وَ كَتَبْتُهَا بِالْقَلَمِ

End of Test

End of Term Test

Q1) Conjugate the two verbs in the past and present tense for the following subject pronouns:

| Present Tense | Past Tense | Subject Pronoun |
|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| يَخْلُقُ      | فَتَحَ     | He              |
| يَخْلُقُونَ   | فَتَحُوا   | They            |
| نَخْلُقُ      | فَتَحْنَا  | We              |
| تَخْلُقِينَ   | فَتَحْتِ   | You (f)         |

Q2) Give the meaning in English of the following verbs:

To worship



عَبَدَ

To thank



شَكَرَ

To forgive



غَفَرَ

To prostrate



سَجَدَ

To know



عَرَفَ

To raise



رَفَعَ

Q3) Give the verb in Arabic for the following verbs:

To write



كَتَبَ

To enter



دَخَلَ

To hear



سَمِعَ

To return



رَجَعَ

To be patient



صَبَرَ

To see



نَظَرَ

Q4) Circle the nouns which be created using the verb: خَلَقَ

خَالِدٌ ، مَخْلُوقٌ ، أَخْلَاقٌ ، إِنْخِلَافٌ ، مَعْبُودٌ ، خَلْوَةٌ ، خَلُوقٌ

Q5) Translate the following sentences into English using your knowledge of Arabic grammar, verbs and vocabulary.

خَرَجُوا | مِنْ | الْمَسْجِدِ | وَ | دَخَلُوا | بَيْتَهُمْ

Their house

They entered

and

The mosque

From

They left

They left (from) the mosque and entered their house

فَتَحْتُ | الْقُرْآنَ | الْكَرِيمَ | وَ | سَمِعْتُ | الْآيَاتِ

They left

I heard

&

The Noble

The Qur'an

I opened

Please note  
the Laam  
should also be  
blue to mean  
"al=the"

وَ | كَتَبْتُهَا | بِالْقَلَمِ

With the pen

I wrote them

&

End of Test

## Verbs in the Qur'an

Task: Fill in the table below. An example has been done for you.

| Verb   | Subject pronoun | Highlight the verb conjugated in the past tense   |
|--------|-----------------|---|
| فَعَلَ | You all         | قَالَ هَلْ عَلِمْتُمْ مَا <b>فَعَلْتُمْ</b> بِيُوسُفَ وَأَخِيهِ إِذْ أَنْتُمْ جَاهِلُونَ ﴿٨٩﴾   |
|        |                 | وَإِنْ كُنْتُمْ فِي رَيْبٍ مِّمَّا نَزَّلْنَا عَلَىٰ عَبْدِنَا فَأْتُوا بِسُورَةٍ مِّثْلِهِ وَادْعُوا شُهَدَاءَكُمْ مِنْ دُونِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ صَادِقِينَ ﴿٢٣﴾  |
|        |                 | وَمِنْ حَيْثُ خَرَجْتَ فَوَلِّ وَجْهَكَ شَطْرَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ وَإِنَّهُ لَلْحَقُّ مِنْ رَبِّكَ وَمَا اللَّهُ بِغَافِلٍ عَمَّا تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤٩﴾   |
|        |                 | وَإِذَا سَمِعُوا مَا أُنْزِلَ إِلَى الرَّسُولِ تَرَىٰ أَعْيُنُهُمْ تَفِيضُ مِنَ الدَّمْعِ مِمَّا عَرَفُوا مِنَ الْحَقِّ يَقُولُونَ رَبَّنَا آمَنَّا فَاكْتُبْنَا مَعَ الشَّاهِدِينَ ﴿٨٣﴾  |
|        |                 | إِنَّ الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَالَّذِينَ هَادُوا وَالنَّصَارَىٰ وَالصَّابِئِينَ مَنْ آمَنَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَعَمِلَ صَالِحًا فَلَهُمْ أَجْرُهُمْ عِنْدَ رَبِّهِمْ وَلَا خَوْفٌ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا هُمْ يَحْزَنُونَ ﴿٦٢﴾ |
|        |                 | فَلَمَّا نَسُوا مَا ذُكِّرُوا بِهِ فَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِمْ أَبْوَابَ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ حَتَّىٰ إِذَا فَرِحُوا بِمَا أُوتُوا أَخَذْنَاهُمْ بَغْتَةً فَإِذَا هُمْ مُبْلِسُونَ ﴿٤٤﴾  |
|        |                 | فَوَيْلٌ لِلَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ الْكِتَابَ بِأَيْدِيهِمْ ثُمَّ يَقُولُونَ هَذَا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ لِيُشْتَرَوْا بِهِ ثَمَنًا قَلِيلًا فَوَيْلٌ لَهُمْ مِمَّا كَتَبَتْ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَوَيْلٌ لَهُمْ مِمَّا يَكْسِبُونَ ﴿٧٩﴾     |
|        |                 | إِلَّا الَّذِينَ صَبَرُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ أُولَٰئِكَ لَهُمْ مَغْفِرَةٌ وَأَجْرٌ كَبِيرٌ ﴿١١﴾   |

## Shaddah

The Shaddah sign is written above the letter. The Shaddah will turn the letter into two identical letters. The first of these letters will have Sukoon and the second one will have the Harakah that comes with the Shaddah.

إِبَّ ← إِبْ + بَ

إِِبَّ ← إِِبْ + بِ

إِِبُّ ← إِِبْ + بُ



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully

وَهَّاجًا

ثُمَّ

كَلَّا

عَمَّ

وَعَسَاقًا

جَهَنَّمَ

وَسُيِّرَتْ

إِنَّ

رَبُّهُ

كَرَّةٌ

قَدِّمَتْ

يَتَكَلَّمُونَ

عَشِيَّةً

أَيَّانَ

وَبُرِّزَتْ

فَسَوَّيْهَا

لِكُلِّ

يَفِرُّ

حَبًّا

شَقًّا



**Task 2:** On your mini whiteboard practise writing the words above in disconnected form. Look at the examples below:

| Disconnected form | Connected form |
|-------------------|----------------|
| إ ن نَ            | إِنَّ          |
| ج ه ن نَ مَ       | جَهَنَّمَ      |
| أ ش د دُ          | أَشَدُّ        |



## Suspended Alif

A small suspended alif (a mini alif) after a fatha lengthens the vowel to two counts.

رَا Is pronounced exactly as ر



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully

وَلَكِنْ ذَلِكَ سَلَامٌ إِلَهِ مَلِكٍ  
كَذِبَةٍ أَذْرَكَ عَمْرَنَ أَتَكَ وَسِعٌ  
إِطْعَمُ أَهْنَنَ وَحِدَةٌ خَشِيعَةٌ تَجَرَّةٌ



**Task 2:** Choose six of the words above and write them below in disconnected form:

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Alif Maqsurah

An alif maqsurah is:

- bare yaa (without any dots) with a suspended alif above it
- the alif maqsurah lengthens the fatha to two counts
- you say the AA sound and not EE

اِ



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully

عَسَىٰ إِلَىٰ مَتَىٰ قَلَىٰ يَرْضَىٰ  
أَعْطَىٰ أَحْوَىٰ أَزْكَىٰ بَلَىٰ سَجَىٰ  
يَرَىٰ يَخْفَىٰ فَهْدَىٰ طَغَىٰ  
يَسْعَىٰ عَلَىٰ



**Task 2:** Break down the following words into its letters

نَادَىٰ = ن + ا + د + ي

يَغْشَىٰ =

تَلَّهَا =

## Natural Madd-Alif lengthens the Fatha

A bare alif (an alif without a hamzah, vowel or sukoon) is used to lengthen the Fatha.

بَ ← بَا

When a fatha comes before a bare alif, it is lengthened to two counts.



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully

ءَادَمُ بَادِي تَابَ فَخْرَاجُ أَخَا شَانِعَكَ  
مَثَانِي وَأَصْلَحَا جَهْدَاكَ ذَاتَ صَاحِبُهُ نَارُ  
مَغَانِمَ فَاتَكُمُ قَالَ يَكَادُ صَلَاتُهُمْ لَهَا  
لِتُجْزَى مَهْمَا ضَاقَتْ عِظَامُهُ وَارِدُهَا طَعَامُ  
وَأَلْفِيَا فَسَالَتْ يُؤَاخِذُ وَلَسَوْفَ يَرْضَى فَلِيدْعُ نَادِيَهُ  
أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَهْ

**Task 2:** Underline the Natural Madd-Alif lengthens the fatha in the words above



**Task 3:** Separate the word into its letters

كِتَابُهُ =

## Natural Madd-Yaa lengthens the Kasra

A bare yaa (a yaa without a hamzah, vowel or sukoon) is used to lengthen the Kasra.

ب ← بِي

When a kasra comes before a bare yaa, it is lengthened to two counts.

**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully



أَخِيهِ لِإِيْلَفٍ جِيْدَهَا أَجِيْبُ حِيْنَ تُشِيْرُ  
مَعَاذِيْرَهُ نَفْسِي تَزِيْدُكُمْ يُرِيْدُ دِيْنٍ تَشِيْعَ  
يُعْطِيْكَ حَافِظِيْنَ وَيُعِيْدُ وَغِيْضَ يَشْفِيْنَ  
يَهِيْجُ غَوِيْنَ جَشْمِيْنَ يَزْنِيْنَ وَأَكِيْدُ سَأْصَلِيْهِ  
قِيْلَ أَرْضِيْ سَبِيْلَ وَيَهْدِيْ أَعْصِيْ



**Task 2:** Underline the Natural Madd-Yaa lengthens the kasra in the words above



**Task 3:** Separate the following words into its letters

= تَضْلِيْلٍ

= الْفِيْلُ

## Natural Madd-Waw lengthens Dhamma

A bare waw (a waw without a hamzah, vowel or sukoon) is used to lengthen the Dhamma.

فُ ← فُو

When a dhamma comes before a bare waw, it is lengthened to two counts.



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully

وَيَذَرُوتَ بُورِكَ تُوَعِدُونَ تَبْعَثُونَ  
لِحَافِظِينَ يَدْعُونَ وَيَبْغُونَ لِيَذُوقُوا حَوْتَهُمَا  
عُوقِبَ وَفُومِهَا يَعْقُوبَ تَفْقِدُونَ ثُمُودَ  
كُونِي لِيَكُونَ نَصِيحُونَ يُوسُفُ يَمْشُونَ  
لِيَرْضَوْكُمْ بِيُوتِ وَيَبْغُونَ يَعْمَهُونَ نُورُ  
يَهُودُ كَانُوا جُلُودُ



**Task 2:** Underline the Natural Madd-Waw lengthens the dhamma in the words above




**Task 3:** Separate the word into its letters: = الْمَغْضُوبِ

### Attached Pronouns Review

**Task:** Identify the attached pronoun in the sentence and write it in the box. Then translate the attached pronoun into the Arabic and write it on the red line.

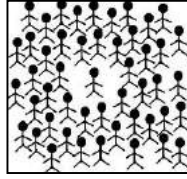
An e.g. has been done for you.

1. Her sister baked a cake. → Her → هَـا 
2. My friend is taller. →  →
3. His dad is a policeman. →  →
4. Their family prays Salat al-Fajr together. →  →
5. Their mum bought them new shoes. →  →
6. They are our first cousins. →  →
7. Your (f) sister is a doctor. →  →
8. Your (all) teacher speaks Arabic. →  →
9. My sister is 8 years old. →  →
10. Your (m) brother loves playing football. →  →

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

## Short Surahs and Arabic Writing Test

Q1. Write the names of the pictures below in Arabic:

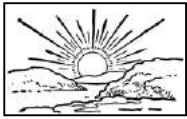


\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Q2. Give the five names of Allah from Surah Al-Fatiha:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. Write the Basmalah in Arabic:

\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Join these letters to make a word:

= م + ص + ر 1  
= ع + م + ا + ن 2  
= د + م + ش + ق 3  
= م + س + ق + ط 4  
= ل + ب + ن + ا + ن 5  
= ب + ي + ر + و + ت 6  
= ب + غ + د + ا + د 7

Q5. Write the sun letters:

\_\_\_\_\_

## Natural Madd-Alif lengthens the Fatha

A bare alif (an alif without a hamzah, vowel or sukoon) is used to lengthen the Fatha.

بَ ← بَا

When a fatha comes before a bare alif, it is lengthened to two counts.



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully

ءَادَمُ بَادِي تَابَ فَخْرَاجُ أَخَا شَانِعَكَ  
مَثَانِي وَأَصْلَحَا جَهْدَاكَ ذَاتَ صَاحِبُهُ نَارُ  
مَغَانِمَ فَاتَكُمُ قَالَ يَكَادُ صَلَاتُهُمْ لَهَا  
لِتُجْزَى مَهْمَا ضَاقَتْ عِظَامُهُ وَارِدُهَا طَعَامُ  
وَأَلْفِيَا فَسَالَتْ يُؤَاخِذُ وَلَسَوْفَ يَرْضَى فَلِيدَعُ نَادِيَهُ  
أَلَمْ نَشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ وَمَا أَدْرَاكَ مَا هِيَهُ

**Task 2:** Underline the Natural Madd-Alif lengthens the fatha in the words above



**Task 3:** Separate the word into its letters

كِتَابُهُ =

Parent Signature:



## Natural Madd-Yaa lengthens the Kasra

A bare yaa (a yaa without a hamzah, vowel or sukoon) is used to lengthen the Kasra.

ب ← بِي

When a kasra comes before a bare yaa, it is lengthened to two counts.

**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully



أَخِيهِ لِإِيلَافٍ جِدِّهَا أَجِيبُ حِينَ تُثِيرُ  
مَعَاذِيرَهُ نَفْسِي نَزِيدُكُمْ يُرِيدُ دِينَ تَشِيعُ  
يُعْطِيكَ حَافِظِينَ وَيُعِيدُ وَغِيضَ يَشْفِينِ  
يَهْجُ غَوِينَ جَثْمِينَ يَزْنِينَ وَأَكِيدُ سَأْصَلِيهِ  
قِيلَ أَرْضِي سَبِيلَ وَيَهْدِي أَعْصِي

**Task 2:** Underline the Natural Madd-Yaa lengthens the kasra in the words above



**Task 3:** Separate the following words into its letters

= تَضْلِيلٍ

= الْفِيلِ

## Natural Madd-Waw lengthens Dhamma

A bare waw (a waw without a hamzah, vowel or sukoon) is used to lengthen the Dhamma.

فُ ← فُو

When a dhamma comes before a bare waw, it is lengthened to two counts.



**Task 1:** Read the following words carefully



وَيَذَرُوتَ بُورِكَ تُوَعِدُونَ تَبْعَثُونَ  
لِحَفِظَيْنَ يَدْعُونَ وَيَبْغُونَ لِيَذُوقُوا حَوْتَهُمَا  
عُوقِبَ وَفُومِهَا يَعْقُوبَ تَفْقِدُونَ ثُمُودَ  
كُونِي لِيَكُونَ نَصِاحُونَ يُوسُفُ يَمْشُونَ  
لِيَرْضَوْكُمْ بِيُوتَ وَيَبْغُونَ يَعْمَهُونَ نُورُ  
يَهُودُ كَانُوا جُلُودُ

**Task 2:** Underline the Natural Madd-Waw lengthens the dhamma in the words above



**Task 3:** Separate the word into its letters:

الْمَغْضُوبِ =

Parent Signature:

# Prepositions Review Sheet

Task: Place the correct English translation of the prepositions with the Arabic

عَلَى

مِنْ

إِلَى

لِ

بِ / مَعَ

تَحْتَ

وَرَاءَ

فِي

فَوْقَ

عَنْ

**Task:** Practise writing the prepositions in Arabic.

***In:***

***For:***

***From:***

***To:***

***About:***

***With:***

***Under:***

***Behind:***

***Above:***

*Cut out the following pieces:*

In

Above

Under

From

Behind

With

About

To

On

For

*Cut out the following pieces:*

عَلَى

مِنْ

إِلَى

لِ

بِ / مَعَ

تَحْتَ

وَرَاءَ

فِي

فَوْقَ

عَنْ

**Task:** Write down the Arabic keyword in the boxes and then search for an ayah in Juz ` Amma that contains that ayah. Copy down the ayah with the ayah number on the line.



The sky



The earth



Mountain (s)



The day



The night



The sun



Man



The star (s)



The world



Camels



The moon



Water



The day break



Mankind



Fire



Gardens



River (s)

**MORNING**



in Juz ` Amma that contains that ayah. Copy down the ayah with the ayah number on the line.

(78:19) وَفُتِحَتِ السَّمَاءُ فَكَانَتْ أَبْوَابًا

السَّمَاءُ

The sky



The earth

(80:26) ثُمَّ شَقَقْنَا الْأَرْضَ شَقًّا

الْأَرْضُ



Mountain (s)

(81:3) وَإِذَا الْجِبَالُ سُيِّرَتْ

الْجِبَالُ

(106:2) إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ

الصَّيْفِ



(106:2) إِيْلَافِهِمْ رِحْلَةَ الشِّتَاءِ وَالصَّيْفِ

الشِّتَاءِ



(92:2) وَالتَّهَارِ إِذَا تَجَلَّى

التَّهَارِ



The day

(92:1) وَاللَّيْلِ إِذَا يَغْشَى

الَّيْلِ



The night

(91:1) وَالشَّمْسِ وَضُحَاهَا

الشَّمْسِ



The sun

(86:5) فَلْيَنْظُرِ الْإِنْسَانُ مِمَّ خُلِقَ

الْإِنْسَانُ



Man

(86:3) النَّجْمِ الثَّاقِبِ

النَّجْمِ



The star (s)



The world

بَلْ تُؤْثِرُونَ الْحَيَاةَ الدُّنْيَا (87:16)

الدُّنْيَا

فَلَا يَنْظُرُونَ إِلَى الْإِبِلِ كَيْفَ خُلِقَتْ (87:16)

الْإِبِلِ



Camels

وَالْقَمَرَ إِذَا تَلَاهَا (91:2)

الْقَمَرِ



The moon

خُلِقَ مِنْ مَّاءٍ دَافِقٍ (86:6)

مَاءٍ



Water

قُلْ لَّحُودُ رَبِّ الْفَلَقِ (113:1)

الْفَلَقِ



The day break

يَوْمَ يَقُومُ النَّاسُ لِرَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ (83:6)

النَّاسِ



Mankind

النَّارِ ذَاتِ الْوَقُودِ (85:5)

النَّارِ



Fire

حَدَائِقَ وَغَنَابًا (78:32)

حَدَائِقِ



Gardens

...تَجْرِي مِنْ تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ... (98:8)

الْأَنْهَارِ



River (s)

وَالْفَجْرِ (89:1)

الْفَجْرِ

MORNING