

Grammatical Gender — Masculine and Feminine

Every ism in Arabic is either masculine or feminine

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L03-P1 · Watch the lesson at ilmhub.org

A gentle reminder: these model answers are for checking, not studying. Reading them before attempting the quiz is futile — nothing is learnt that way. Attempt the full quiz from memory first; the struggle to recall is where the learning happens. Then return here and mark your own work honestly.

- False** — every ism is either masculine or feminine; Arabic has no neutral gender.
- False** — حَمْرَةٌ names a real male; Step 1 (real gender) overrides the sign.
- True** — e.g. مَكَّةُ، مِصْرُ.
- d)** the letter ت — the three signs are ة، اء and ي.
- a) and c)** — شَمْسٌ and نَارٌ are feminine by usage; قَلَمٌ and لِسَانٌ are masculine (the default).
- بُشْرَى feminine — sign: alif maqsuura · يَدٌ feminine — usage: paired body part · رَأْسٌ masculine — singular body part, default · مَدِينَةٌ feminine — sign: taa' marbuuta.
- صَالِحَةٌ → صَالِحٌ · مُسْلِمَةٌ → مُسْلِمٌ — fatha on the last letter, add ة, then the i'raab ending.
- لَهَا ("for her/it") — the feminine pronoun. شَمْسٌ is feminine by usage (Step 3); if masculine the verse would use لَهُ.
- Step 1 — real gender? Treat it as it is. Step 2 — a sign (ة / اء / ي)? Feminine. Step 3 — a usage category (paired body parts, places, fire/wind/wine)? Feminine. Otherwise: masculine, the default.
- Any correct fresh example, e.g. لَيْلَةُ الْقَدْرِ (Al-Qadr 97:1) or آيَةٌ — both by taa' marbuuta. Not one already used in the lesson.

Marking: True/False 1 pt · Multiple choice as shown · Apply & translate as shown

Total = 25 pts