

Gender and the Descriptive Phrase

Gender agreement in nominal sentences and the Murakkab Tawsifi

The Language of Quran · Book One · Lesson L03-P2 · 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.

1. **False** — the مَوْصُوف (noun) comes first in Arabic; the order is the opposite of English.
2. **False** — it describes, but gives no complete message; it is not a sentence.
3. **True** — wherever a masculine/feminine pair exists, the predicate must match.
4. **a)** Definiteness, gender, number, i'raab — all four, always inherited, never chosen.
5. **a) and c)** — a مَوْصُوف cannot be a pronoun or a demonstrative; it may be a proper or common noun.
6. **اَلْمُعَلِّمُ الْحَكِيمُ** = "the wise teacher" — descriptive phrase: all four properties match (definite, masculine, singular, rafa').
7. **اَلْمُعَلِّمُ حَكِيمٌ** = "The teacher is wise" — nominal sentence: definite subject + indefinite predicate, understood "is".
8. **اَلْمَسْجِدُ الْكَبِيرُ** = "the big mosque" · **طَالِبَةٌ جَدِيدَةٌ** = "a new (female) student"
9. **اَلْمُسْتَقِيمُ** = صِفَةٌ · **الصِّرَاطُ** = مَوْصُوف — both definite (ال), masculine, singular, nasab (fatha ending).
10. Many isms name objects and have no masculine or feminine counterpart — the rule applies only where matching is possible.

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

Total = 25 pts