

THIRD PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – ARABIC

- 1 a) صديق 10
b) غابات
c) في إحدى الغابات كان أرنب يسكن
d) في الغابات
e) يتخلص منهما بحيلة
f) يحب الارنب الجزر
- 2 4
١ في مدرستي مكتبة كبيرة واسعة.
٢ هي مخزن للكتب و المجلات.
٣ هي مكان للطلاب و المدرسين ليجلسوا للقراءة في وقت الفراغ.
٤ يوجد في المكتبة أكثر من 2000 كتب.
٥ هذه الكتب بالمواد المختلفة.
٦ يوجد الكتب في التاريخ و الادب و العلوم.
٧ و هي باللغات المختلفة مثل اللغة العربية و الانجليزية و الهندية.
٨ أنا و زملائي نحن نذهب الى المكتبة كل يوم.
٩ لكل فصل حصة معينة و الاسبوع المكتبة.
١٠ في المكتبة أربع كمبيوترات للطلاب و المدرسين.
١١ أحب المكتبة كثيرا هي مكان إستراحة الابداء.
١٢ الكتب أفضل صديق الانسان.
- 3 2 ألف - ثلاثة
ب - ثلاث
- 4 2 ألف- لعب محمد في الميدان
ب - هن يكتبن الدرس
- 5 2 المدرسون من الهند -1
المسلمات مجتهدات -2
- 6 5 A noun will be 'Marfoo' in the following cases

1. Subject of a nominal sentence مبتدأ

2. Predicate of a nominal sentence خبر

Subject (المبتدأ) is a noun in the nominative case with which the sentence begins and خبر is a noun, also in the nominative case, which gives an information about مبتدأ

Meanings	Predicate	Subject
The boy is intelligent.	ذكي	الولد
The library is big.	كبيرة	المكتبة
This is a school.	مدرسة	هذه

In above mentioned sentences all the subjects and predicate are مرفوع

3.Subject of a verbal sentence فاعل

The subject (الفاعل) is a noun in the nominative case, preceded by a verb and indicating the doer or agent of the action.

The boy opened the door.	فتح <u>الولد</u> الباب	١
The boy heard the lesson from the teacher.	سمع <u>الولد</u> الدرس من المعلم	٢
The students read the books.	يقرأ <u>الطلاب</u> الكتب.	٣

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مرفوع and all فاعل

4.Substitute of a subject in a verbal sentence نائب الفاعل

In the passive voice (Subject of a verb) can't be used. As the subject is not mentioned in the passive voice, the direct object is considered as the substitute and taken the place of subject and is known as نائب الفاعل and it will be مرفوع

The door was opened.	فتح <u>الباب</u>	١
The door is being opened.	يفتح <u>الباب</u>	٢
The lesson was listened.	سُمع <u>الدرس</u> من المعلم	٣

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are نائب الفاعل and all نائب الفاعل are مرفوع

Broken Plurals

Broken Plurals are those plurals which takes a total change in its singular from with addition or omission of letters or by change of harakat.

جمع الكثرة. 2. جمع القلة. 1. جمع تكسير is divided into two :-

أوزان) (جمع القلة is what indicates the number from 3 to 10 and it has four measure

They are : أفعلة - أفعال - أفعال - أفعال

Examples	أمثلة	مثال	1
Faces	أوجه	وجه	2
Dresses	أثواب	ثوب	3
youngsters	فتية	فتى	4

Eg:

1 : هؤلاء أولاد

2 : هذه أمثلة

جمع الكثرة is the number in plurals from 3 to unlimited and it a number of measures.

Among them are: مفاعل – مفاعيل – فعال – فعول

Mosques	مساجد	مسجد	1
Lamps	مصابيح	مصباح	2
Mountains	جبال	جبل	3
soldiers	جنود	جندي	4

Eg:

1 : هؤلاء رجال

2 : في الهند مساجد كثير

- 8
- 1.The students and teachers came.
 - 2.Muhammed was waiting for saeed.
 - 3.They are teachers in the school.
 - 4.Three girls came.
 - 5.That boy is tall.

5

- 9
- 1-المفتاح جديد
 - 2- هذا كتابي
 - 3- إشتريت القلم.
 - 4- هن ممرضات
 - 5- هل أنت موظف؟
 - 6- هذا بنك جديد.
 - 7- لي سيارة

5

هل هو مدرس -8

10 Then the cultural activities started. A girl student came to the stage and sang some lines of a poetry with a melodies voice. Then a student from fifth grade came and presented a poem. After that boy students appeared , they were clothed in colourful long jubbas. These students presented an enjoyable play. After the play the stage manager called a group of girl students on to the stage. They presented a song with music. The programmes continued till the evening. Finally the principal thanked all the guests and the audience and invited them to the dining hall for dinner. 18

11 2 ألف - ضمير مرفوع للجمع المذكر
ب - ضمير جمع متصل
12 2 ألف- ولدان
ب - غنيا
13 15

Vocabulary معنى المفردات

Bird	طائر
Garden	بستان
Dense	فينان
Tunes	ألحان
Lutes	عيدان

Meaning of the verses معنى الابيات

- 1.O,Bird of Paradise my heart is a flowerful garden for you.
- 2.There are flowers , water and dense trees in it.
- 3.You can sing as much you desire. Surely the love will develop slowly.
- 4.In this love there is song and true.
- 5.For sorrow also there are strings, flutes and lutes.

شرح الابيات Explanation of the Verses

This Poem has taken from the composition of Abdul Rahman Al shukri. The poet explains that in paradise, Garden and beautiful singing birds will be there ,and the birds will choose the trees in garden and forest to sing and enjoy, So the poet is comparing his hear with garden calling the bird to come and sing. Birds will come to the place where water, flowers and trees with big and spread branches will be there. The bird is telling the bird that he loves its song so whatever it sings his heart will like it and play music for it.The poet is telling the bird that there are tunes and melodies of the bird all around his garden. The poet is comparing his heart's trees branches with strings, flutes and lutes which will play music for bird's song.

- 14 These lines are taken from the poem “ India’s Independence day celebration” عيد (3
(إستقلال الهند). This poem is composed by the poet Ali Abdul Dhahir Husain. He has number of poem in the Modern Arabic Poetry.

In this particular poem the poet express his happiness and joy in the occasion of India’s independence , and he salutes India in this glorious occasion.

These lines expresses the poet’s wish to live in peace and in great ideology and philosophy. The Indian philosophy gave light to the world and it helped to remove the darkness from the world. He proclaims in the poem that India is the land of great ancient history and culture it goes centuries back.

He remembers the days of hardship when the great leaders and thousands of freedom fighters, who struggled for the independence of India from the British they suffered difficulties with smile. And at the end they came victorious with free India. He mentions about Gandhiji’s struggle and weapon of his fasting strike.Gandhiji always appealed the people of India to live in harmony and brotherhood and he advised the people to avoid all hat redness among themselves.