

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FINAL TERM EXAMINATION

SET B

NOVEMBER 2018

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – ARABIC

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1	a) الوالد - أب	1
	b) الارانب	1
	c) تقضى ساجدة وقت فراغها في تربية الدواجن	2
	d) لها خمس دجاجات	2
	e) تطعم ساجدة دجاجها في الصباح و بعد الظهر	2
	f) بنت مؤدبة	2
2	Expression :2 marks	2
	Unity/sequence of Ideas : 2 marks	2
3	(الف) ذهب.	1
	(ب) كتابا	1
	(ج) هو	
4	(الف) إنهن ممرضات في المستشفى.	1
	(ب) ذهبنا إلى بيت المدرس.	1
	(ج) هن بنات مجتهدات.	
5	1 – هم مدرسون من الهند	1
	2 – هن مدرسات مجتهدات	1
6	<u>جزم الفعل المضارع</u>	2
	<u>sukoon to the present tense</u>	2
	فعل as they come before the present tense and لا الناهية , لم	1
	جزم (المضارع), give	
	to it.	
	Examples	

- 1 لم يكتب محمد الواجبات
2 لا تلعب في الصف
3 إن تجتهد تنجح

7

- 1 (ألف) هن
1 (ب) هي
1 (ج) أنا
1 (د) واجبه
1 (ع) هما

8

1. They are working in the hospital.
2. The principal went from class to class.
3. I like to become an engineer .
4. She reads two books in every week.
5. We went to the garden in the evening.
6. I have a saving account in the bank.

9

- 1 - دخلنا إلى غرفة المدير
1 2 - جلسنا أمامه.
1 3 - كم كتابا لك في مكتبك.
1 4 - هناك كلية كبيرة في مدينتنا.
1 5 - لي جواله جميلة.
1 6 - هن مدرسات في مدرسة الحكومية.
1 7 - هم من الهند.

10

Alif: Hamid said: My mother you taught me in your advise light and heavy emphasis of 'Noon' in present tense. Mother we were taught this subject by our teacher at the last lessons that were learnt before the holidays. And our teacher knows the Arabic language and its rules very well. He quotes Quranic verses and ancient Arabic poems .we were read different verses and various poems in this subject. I remember a verse which met the emphasis of the 'noons'. Allah said in Surath Al-Yosuf: In the name of Allah most Gracious, Most Merciful. "and if he will not do what I order him, hw will be surely imprisoned and will be of those debased". Like I remember a line of Hathim Athae which is :
"Most inheritors except a few will never even praise you even when you left a vast fortune for them "

Ba) Nabeel is a senior official in one of the private companies in New Delhi. He received letters from his relatives and friends in Chennai , inviting him to visit them , so that he can spend some time with them this time during the last days of Ramadan and Eid. Nabeel discussed this matter with his wife and his two sons to plan the travel schedule without disturbing the education of their sons.

After selecting the date of travel . Nabeel took two weeks leave. One day in the morning Nabeel went to the railway station in New Delhi to book tickets. The ticket counters were crowded with people, men and women , boys and girls.

11

- 1 أ - جمع مؤنث سالم
1 ب - ضمير جمع متصل للمذكر
1 أ - ضمير غائب مثني
1 ب - فعل مضارع منصوب

12

13

انا في الهند أرى الشرق وما في حناياه من الداء الدفين
معنى المفردات

I See

أرى

10

5

The east	الشرق
Disease	داء
hidden	دفين

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

I See in India the east latent disease what it has in its folds.

ضاق صدر الشرق عن أبنائه و حوى من قادة الغرب مئيين

معنى المفردات

tight	ضاق
The chest	الصدر
gather	حوى
Leader	قادة
Hundreds	مئيين

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

The east is annoyed with its own sons and it encompassed with hundreds of the western leaders.

فلکم تضحک لماذا أن ترى بقرا ترعى وأقواما تهون

معنى المفردات

Grazing	ترعى
People	أقواما
Laugh	تضحك

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Certainly you will laugh too much if you see the cows grazing and the people becoming despicable.

و لكم تبكى إذا شاهدت في ساحة الهند جموع البائسين

معنى المفردات

Cry	بكى - تبكى
If you see	إذا شاهدت
Groups	جموع
Miserable	بائسين

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

Certainly you will cry too much if you see poor miserable groups of people in India's Courtyard.

في هدوء الليل اقوام على قارعات الطرق فقراء نائمين

معنى المفردات

Silence	هدوء
Night	الليل
Poor people	فقراء
street	الطرق

(Verses meaning) معنى الابيات

In the silence of the night poor people are sleeping in the middle of the street.

فكرة العامة

يصور الشاعر في هذه القصيدة "من حنايا الغريب" حالة الشعب الهندي من الفقر و البؤس و الالم تحت إحتلال الاستعمار الغربي له. وإنه يشكل أكبر نسبة الفقراء في العالم.

Reference

These couplets are taken from the poem " من حنايا الغريب " written by the Syrian poet

الشعر العربي الحديث from الهند بعد الاستقلال Umer Yahya

يدرس في منهاج التعليم الثانوي للصف العاشر

Explanation

In this poem the poet portrays the clear picture of poor people of India after Independence. He observes that the Indian subcontinent has the largest number of poor people in the world.

The poet sees the whole east (the people from the oriental countries) in India itself soon after its independence. By the word (latent diseases) he means the living conditions of Indians which were very bad. He notices misery and despair due to the never ending, unemployment, poverty, inadequate, wages and degradation of the working class. The standard of living was very poor.

The east didn't pay much attention to its own people and at the same time it accepted many western leaders & rulers to rule and control its countries. As the poor people slept on foot paths and in slums whereas the western leaders lived luxuriously in bungalows and in palaces specially made for them.

The condition of laymen was very pathetic. They were regarded worst than animals, their poor quality of life demoralized them in every aspect. They were considered worthless and the animals like cow were given due respect.

في هذه القصيدة " عيد إستقلال الهند"

يهنئ الشاعر الشعب الهندي بمناسبة إستقلال الهند ويمدحه بما فعله من أجل هذا الاستقلال من صبر و تحمل ظلم الاستعمار الغربي و تعاون هذا الشعب بعضهم مع بعض في ظل قائدهم النبل " غاندي" للحصول على الامن و السلام.