

# MID TERM EXAMINATION

MAY 2018

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – ARABIC SET:2

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks
1	a) طلاب b) المدرس c) في الصباح d) يلعبون كرة القدم. e) هربوا إلى فصولهم f) ذهب أحمد إلى مكتب البريد	1 1 2 2 2 2
2	١ إسم مدرستي المدرسة الهندية مسقط. ٢ تقع مدرستي في مسقط. ٣ فيها 300 مدرسا 9000 طالبا. ٤ المدرسون في مدرستنا من العلماء الكبار من الهند. ٥ هم مجتهدون و مشفقون على الطلاب. ٦ الطلاب يدرسون من الروضة الاطفال الى المدرسة الثانوية. ٧ في المدرسة مكتبة كبيرة و مختبر حديث للعلوم. ٨ في المكتبة كتب كثيرة بالمواد المختلفة و في اللغات العالمية. ٩ هناك مختبر واسع جدا لعلوم الكمبيوتر. ١٠ أمام المدرسة ملعب كبير و ورائها حديقة صغيرة. ١١ مدير المدرسة رجل طيب جدا. ١٢ أحب مدرستي كثيرا و أحب أن أكون تلميذا مجتهدا.	4
3	1 (الف) ثلاث 1 (ب) أربعة	

4 2 (الف) فتحت زينب الباب

5 2 (ب) فاطمة و حامدة موجودتان في الفصل  
إن الرجل غني

علمت أن الامتحان قريب

6 A noun will be Marfoo' ُ in the following cases: 5

### 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

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 الولد الباب	١
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The boy heard the lesson from the teacher.	سمع الولدُ الدرسَ من المعلم	٢
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In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are فاعل and all مرفوع are مرفوع.

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

In the passive voice فاعل (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.	فُتِحَ البابُ	١
The door is being opened.	يُفْتَحُ البابُ	٢
The lesson was listened.	سُمِعَ الدرسُ من المعلم	٣

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

7 A noun will be Mansoob in the following cases:

5

#### 1. Subject of إِنَّ and it's sisters.

As if	كَأَنَّ	Verily	أَنَّ	Verily	إِنَّ
		that			
Would that	لَيْتَ	Perhaps	لَعَلَّ	But	لَكِنَّ
wish					

Collectively called “Inna and sisters” are often prefixed to the nominal sentences and the مبتدأ will be given and خبر will be given. Here مبتدأ will be called its اسم and خبر will be called its خبر

Certainly Zaid is a scholar.	إِنَّ زَيْدًا عَالِمٌ	1
I know verily that the exam is near.	علمتُ أَنَّ الامتحانَ قريبٌ	2

In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are اسم of

منصوب إن and its sisters and all of إسم إن and its sisters are

## 2. Predicate of كان and it's sisters

كان and sisters , as they precede nominal sentences , give رفع to مبتدأ (which is then called its اسم) and give نصب to الخبر (which is then called its خبر). بات - ظل - أضحى - أمسى - أصبح - ليس - صار are known as sisters of كان

The following verbs also do the action of كان and hence they are called أخوات كان (sisters of Kana)

كان	Was	صار	became	بات	To remain at night
ظل	To remain at day	أصبح	To become at morning	أمسى	To become at evening
أضحى	To become at noon.	ليس	(was) not		

١	كان الرجل غنياً	The man was rich.
٢	ليست الاسئلة سهلة	The questions were not easy.
٣	صارت الغرفة خالية	The room became vacant.

In above mentioned sentence all the underlined words are خبر كان و منصوب إن and its sisters are of خبر and all أخواتها

## 3. Direct object مفعول به

The object is a noun in the accusative case appearing after a subject in the active voice in transitive verbs.

١	فتح الولد الباب	The boy opened the door.
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In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مفعول به which will come only in transitive verbs and all مفعول به are منصوب

## 4. المفعول المطلق

The المفعول المطلق is a noun derived from the same root of the verb appearing after it in the accusative case and is used to give intensity to the action of the verb.

The boy played very well. <i>It is also used to indicate the kind of quality of the action.</i>	لعب الولد لعباً	١
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In above mentioned sentences all the underlined words are مفعول مطلق and all منصوب are مفعول مطلق

- 8
1. Who open the window of room?
  2. I am working in the college.
  3. We are coming from library.
  4. Where is he living in Delhi.
  5. Three Girls came.
  6. Their friends are sitting near the river.
  7. They both are small boys.
  8. The boys went to the office.
- 5

- 9
- 1 - ذهب إلى المدرسة
  - 2 - لا أنا أعرفه.
  - 3 - نعم هو صديقنا.
  - 4 - هؤلاء بنات مجتهدات.
  - 5 - هل أنت من دلهي .
  - 6 - هذه طاولة جديدة.
  - 7 - كتابي على الطاولة.
- 5

- 10
- 1) 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 jubbass. 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
- 1- مرفوع
  - 2- مفعول فيه
- 12
- 1- أولاد
  - 2- غنيا
- 2

- 13
- Vocabulary المفردات 15

Garden	بستان
Dense	فینان
Tunes	ألحان
Lutes	عیدان

#### معنى الابيات Meaning of the verses

- 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 thoughts 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. The bird is telling 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 branches of trees with strings, flutes and lutes which will play music for bird's song.

- 14 The poet is saying that the poem is not mathematical or scientific thing to think and write. Poem doesn't come through thinking but it comes from feelings. The poet is saying that the poem or song which comes through feelings will be original without any lie and 3

slander. The bird is saying that people will not understand the original poem which is there in its song, because in contemporary world there is no human who loves nature and has senses of humor to feel. The poet is asking the bird to give him a poem saying that they don't have any blood relationship to be real brothers but they are brothers because of poem and poetry. The poet is telling the bird that his heart will always search for it and will love to listen to its song.