INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT

FIRST PRELIMIANRY EXAMINATION

SET B

CLASS X

Marking Scheme - ARABIC

| Q.NO. | Answers | Marks (with split up) |
|-------|--|--------------------------------|
| 1 | زميل (غمرسة(a) مدرسة(b) مدرسة(c) مدرسة(c) وظيفة في شركة كبيرة(d) مبتسما(d) مبتسما(e) يحافظ على وقته(f) على وعمان(f) | 1 1 2 2 2 2 |
| 2 | Expression: 2 marks Unity/gaggeness of Ideas: 2 marks | 2 2 |
| 3 | Unity/sequence of Ideas : 2 marks (الف) موجودتان | 1 |
| | (ب) أربعة | 1 |
| | (ج) هم | |
| 4 | (الف) الأو لاد لن يقدموا. | 1 |
| | (ب) يلعبن. | 1 |
| | (ج) هن بنات مجتهدات. | 1 |
| 5 | 1 – هما <u>ولدان</u> من الهند 2 – رأيت طالبين | 1 |
| 6 | Subject of کان and it's sisters اسم کان و اخواتها and it's sisters کان | 2 2 |
| | كان وأخواتها تدخل على الجملة الاسمية فترفع المبتدأ يسمى إسمها و تنصب الخبر و يسمى خبرها .صار ـ ليس ـ أصبح ـ أمسى ـ أضحى ـ ظلَّ- بات. تعرف بأخوات كان. | 1 |
| | and sisters , as they precede nominal sentences , give کان to رفع to رفع to to رفع and sisters) خبر (which is then called its (اسم and give نصب and give (اسم and give خبر — أمسى — . (خبر غلب) عنه أصبح — أمسى — . ظلّ بات كان are known as sisters of أضحى — ظلّ بات | |
| | sisters)أخوات كان and hence they are calledكان The following verbs also do the action of | |

of Kana)

| To remain at night | بات | became | صار | Was | کان |
|----------------------|------|----------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| To become at evening | أمسى | To become at morning | أصبح | To remain at day | ظلً |
| | | (was) not | لیس | To become at noon. | أضحى |

| The man was rich. | كان الرجلُ غنياً | ١ |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| The questions were not easy. | ليست الاسهلة سهلة | ۲ |
| The room became vacant. | صارت <u>الغرفة خالي</u> ة | ٣ |

In above mentioned sentence all the underlined words are الم كان و أخواتها and all الم الم and its sisters are مرفوع

1 (ألف) هم 7 1 (ب)ه م (ج)نحن 1 (د)ها (ع) هما 8 1. I reached the school before the time. 2. We went to the Al Jami Mosque and bought three useful books. 1 3. Keep this book on the table. 1 4. Damascus is the capital of Siriya. 1 5. They (f) are studying in the college. 1 6. Muhammed was waiting for Saeed. 1 - لى حساب في بنك المشهور 9 2 - كيف أخوك الذي يعمل في قطر؟ 3 حد هذا الكتاب. 4 – هناك كلية كبيرة في مدينتنا.

10

Accuracy in translation: 7+7=14

Efficiency: 2+2=04

ا - جمع مؤنث سالم في حالة الجر 11

ب ـ تثنية مذكر بحالة النصب

5

أ فعل مضارع مجزوم ب - ضمير متصل للمتكلم 12

فلكم تضحك لماذا أن ترى بقرا ترعى وأقواما تهون 10

Grazing ترعى أقو اما People Laugh

(Verses meaning)معنى الابيات

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

و لكم تبكي إذا شاهدت في ساحة الهند جموع البائسين

معنى المفر دات

13

| Cry | بکی - تبکی |
|------------|------------|
| If you see | إذا شاهدت |
| Groups | جموع |
| Miserable | بائسین |

(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 اقو ام على قار عات الطرق فقر اء نائمين

معنى المفردات

| Silence | هدو ء |
|-------------|-------|
| 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 ِ العالم الاستعمار الغربي له وإنه يشكل أكبر نسبة الفقراء في العالم.

Reference

Written by the Syrian poet من حنيا الغريب " written by the Syrian poet الشعر العربي الحديث from الهند بعد الاستقلال Umer Yahya from 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.

2 فكرة العامة 1 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 النبيل "غاندي" للحصول على الامن و السلام.