

INDIAN SCHOOL MUSCAT
FIRST PRE-BOARD EXAMINATION

SET A

JANUARY 2020

CLASS X

Marking Scheme – ARABIC

Q.NO.	Answers	Marks (with split up)
1	a) الحبيبة	1
	b) يعود - يرجع	1
	c) شاه جهان	2
	d) في القرن السابع عشر	2
	e) مدينة أغره	2
	f) في ليلة المقمرة	2
2	Expression :2 marks	2
	Unity/sequence of Ideas : 2 marks	2
3	(الف) يرجع	1
	(ب) تدرس	1
	(ج) هذه	
4	(الف) لن يقدموا.	1
	(ب) تلعب.	
	(ج) حامد.	1
5	1 – لا تلعب في الفصل	1
	2 – إن تجتهد تنجح	1
6	<u>مفعول به Direct object 1.</u>	2
	المفعول به إسم منصوب وقع عليه فعل الفاعل.	2
		1

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

in transitive verbs.

1	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 منصوب are مفعول به

2. 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.

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

3. المفعول فيه

المفعول فيه is the time or the place in which the action took place known as ظرف (Adverb of time and place).

1	دخلت في المدرسة صباحاً	Morning I entered in the school.
2	أنا سافرت شهراً	I travelled a month.

In above mentioned sentence the underlined words are adverbs of time and all adverbs of time will be منصوب

4. المفعول له

المفعول له is a noun in accusative case which explains the reason for the occurrence of the action.

1	قمت إحتراماً للأستاذ	I stood in order to respect the teacher.
2	يسافر الطلاب إلى أوروبا طلباً للعلم	Students travel to Europe in search of knowledge.

In above mentioned sentence the underlined words explain the reason for the action, thus they are منصوب

5. المفعول معه

المفعول معه is used to indicate the association of something with the فاعل to show the association of the former with the letter in the action and will come before مفعول معه

1	ذهبت أنا و زيداً إلى المدرسة	I went to school with Zaid.
2	جاء أحمد و حامداً	Ahmed came with hamid.

In above mentioned sentence the underlined words are مفعول معه thus they are منصوب

		(ب) هم	1
		(ج) خمس	1
		(د) هـ	1
		(ع) هما	1
8	1. I reached the school before the time.		1
	2. We went to Jamia Mosque and bought three useful books.		1
	3. How many books do you have?		1
	4. Yes, we all are friends.		1
	5. They are studying in the college.		1
	6. No, I did not go to watch films.		1
9		1 - تلك مستشفى	1
		2 - كيف أخوك الذي يعمل في القطر.	1
		3 - خذ هذا الكتاب.	1
		4 - هناك كلية كبيرة في مدينتنا.	1
		5 - كتب المدرس الدرس على السبورة	1
		6 - ذهبت للقرءة الجرائد.	1
		7 - ذهب أخي إلى البنك.	1
10			3
	Accuracy in Translation (Each sentence 1 marks)		3
	Efficiency		3= 9

	Accuracy in Translation (Each sentence 1 marks)		3
	Efficiency		3
			3=9
11		أ - ضمير جمع مذكر متصل	1
		ب - تنثية مذكر بحالة النصب	1
12		أ - فعل مضارع مجزوم	1
		ب - ضمير متصل للمتكلم	1
13	<u>REFERENCE</u>		10
			5

The following couplets are taken from the poem عصفور الجنة .The poet is Abdul Rahman Shukri.

Abdul Rahman Shukri was an [Egyptian poet](#) from the Diwan school of poets, born on 12 October 1886. He believed that poetry must be renewed and freed from the one-rhyme system in [Arabic poetry](#). There were seven poetry books for him, including "Light of The Dawn" in 1909 and "Flower of The Spring" in 1916.

Explanation

The poet reflects in this poem his sad and painful experience . It is the separation of his loved ones and the parting of the people who are very close to him which have caused him to lose confidence in the people. The poet calls the bird of paradise to reside in his heart that is filled with the garden flowers , the brooks and the trees with long and beautiful branches . The atmosphere of the garden ,filled with beautiful tunes produced by the bird of paradise .The nature has also joined with the birds in their singing by their soft rustling of leaves of trees and by the dancing of their branches as well .

The poet shows his ideas in his poetry .According to him the poetry has a particular , thought and the real emotion, and he believed that the singing of the bird enraptures and pleases the mind and the soul of human being with truth, not by lying or falsehood ,and he calls the bird not to follow the wimps of the people because there are some people who do not deserve to be called human being , the poet is inspired by the bird and it shows his beautiful poetry. Both of them sing and please each other and inspire hope and joy in the soul . The poet yearns for the love of the bird and he is sad.

These verses lead us to an atmosphere of grief , pain and pessimism that stem from the suffering of the poet and is loss of confidence in the people.

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2 فكرة العامة

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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.