CBSE Class 10 Arabic 2026-27

Sample Paper with Solutions

Conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)

Time Allowed: 3 hours **Maximum Marks: 80**

General Instructions

(i) Unless otherwise required in a question, answers may be written either in **Urdu** or in **English** or in **Arabic**.

(ii) Please write down the serial number of the question before attempting it.

(iii) The question paper has four sections: **Section A** (Reading Skills, Unseen passage, **10** marks), **Section B** (Writing Skills), **Section C** (Grammar & Translation) and **Section D** (Literature).

(iv) **Section A:** Question 1 has three unseen passages. Attempt **any two** of them by filling the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket; each question carries **one mark** (**10** marks).

(v) **Section B:** Question 2 (paragraph or letter, **4** marks); Questions 3, 4 and 5 are attempt **any two** items each, carrying **2** marks each.

(vi) **Section C:** Questions 6, 7, 8 and 9 carry **5** marks each; in each question attempt only the number of items asked (any one, any five, any five and any five respectively).

(vii) **Section D:** Question 10 (translate any two passages, **10** marks), Question 11 (any four questions, **8** marks), Question 12 (**4** marks), Question 13 (explain verses, **15** marks) and Question 14 (central idea of any one, **3** marks).

(viii) There is no change in the Question Paper Design and Assessment Pattern for Academic Session 2026-27.

Section A: Reading Skills (Unseen passage) (10 marks)

Attempt any two of the three passages, filling the blanks with appropriate words; each question carries one mark (10 marks).

1(A)(I). **1. Read the following passages carefully and attempt any two of them, by filling the blanks with appropriate words given in the bracket, each questions carries one mark. (10)**

اقرأ الفقرتين التاليتين بعناية واجب عن أسئلة فقرتين منها فقط, بملأ الفراغ بالكلمات المناسبة من الكلمات الواردة بين القوسين. ويحمل كل سؤال علامة واحدة:

Passage (ا)

كَانَ ابُوبكَر (ر) يَخرُجُ كُلَّ يَوم مِنَ المَسجِد بَعدَ صَلَاة الفَجر إِلَى ضَاحِيَة مِن ضَوَاحِي المَدِينَة . وَكَانَ يَرَاه عُمَر (ر) فَقَال لِنَفسِه : مَالَهُ يَخرُجُ كُلّ يَوم . وَ يَومًا تَبِعَه عمَر (ر) ، فَإِذَا قَد دَخَل أبُو بَكر (ر) خَيمةً مُنزَوِيَة . لَمَّا خَرَج أبُو بَكر (ر) دَخَل عُمر (ر) الخَيمَة. فَرأى فِيهَا عَجُوزًا عَميَاء وَ مَعَهَا بَنَات لَهَا . فَقَال لَهَا عُمر : يَا أمَةَ الله مَن أتَى ؟ قَالَت : أنَا عَجُوزَة عَميَاء فِي هَذِهِ الخَيمَة . مَاتَ زَوجِي وَ مَعِي بَنَات لَا عَون لَنَا إلاَّ الله عَزَّ وَ جَلَّ. قَالَ عُمر (ر) : وَ مَن هَذا الشَّخصُ الذِي يَاتِيكم ؟ قَالَت : هَذَا شَخصٌ لاَ أعرِفُهُ يَاتِي كُلَّ يوم، فَيَكنِسُ بيتَنَا ، وَ يَصنَع لَنَا فُطورنَا ، وَ يَجلبُ لَنَا شِيَاهَنَا أتَعبْتَ الخُلَفَاء مِن بَعدكَ يَا أبَا بَكر ": . فَبَكَى عُمر (ر) وَ قَالَ "

Passage (ب)

الأنبَجُ فَاكِهَة لَذِيذَة وَ شَجَركَبِير ،نَبت فِي الهِندِ وَ قَشْره ثَخِين . فِي دَاخِله نَوَاة كَبِيرَة ، الأنبَج الفَجّ لَونُهُ أخْضَرُ وَ هُوَ حَامِضٌ وَ حَمُوضَته لَذِيذة وَ اليَانِع مِنه لَونه أصفَر وَ هُوَ حُلوٌ ، أهلُ الدكَن يَصنَعُون مِنَ الأنبَج الفَجّ وَ البَصَل وَ اللَّحم وَ السَّمَن إدَامًا لَذِيذًا ، يَاكُلُونه بِرَغبَة ، أنبَج الدكَن مَشهُور فِي الهِندِ وَ لَهُ أقْسَام كَثِيرَة نقطَعه بالسكِّين ثُمّ نَاكُلُهُ وَ هَذَا غَيرُ قِسم مِنَ الأنبَج ، مَا فِيهِ مِن زَغب وَ بَعضه نرشفه بِرَغبَةٍ شَدِيدَة ، وَ تَارة نَعصِرُهُ فِي إنَاء ثُمَّ نَمزُجه بِقَلِيلٍ مِن السُّكَر وَ اللَّبَن وَ القِشْطَة وَ هَذَا العَصِيرُ لَذِيذًا جِدًّا .

Passage (ج)

رَجَعَتِ المَرْأَةُ مِنْ صُفَّة المَدْرَسَة قَابِضَةً يَدا اِبْنَهَا. وَهِيَ حَزِينَةٌ جِدًّا. وَكَانَت تُفَكِّرُ فِي قَوْلِ نَاظِرِ المَدْرَسَة: اِبْنُكَ كَسْلَان, هُوَ مُتَخَلِّف فِي الدِّرَاسَة. أثَّر هذَا القَوْلُ فِي قَلْبِ الأُمّ. وَفِي الطَّرِيق قَالَ الوَلَدُ لِأُمِّه: لَا تَحْزَنِي يَا مَامَا سَأدْرُسُ فِي البَيْت. نَبَضَ قَلْبُ الأمّ وَسَالت الدُّمُوعُ مِن عَيْنَيْهَا, وَقَالَت : يَا بُنَيَّ سأُعَلِّمُكَ جَيِّدًا, فَستَصِيرُ عَالِمًا مَشْهُورًا. مَضتِ الأيَّامُ, قَضَى الوَلَدُ أكْثَرَ أوْقَاتِه مُفَكِّرًا فِي الإكْتِشَاف والإخْتِرَاع. يَوْمًا صَارَت أُمُّهُ مَرِيضةً, واشْتَدَّ مَرَضُهَا, وَنُقِلَت إلَى المُسْتَشْفَى, نَصَحَهَا الطَّبِيبُ بِعَمَلِيَّةٍ جِرَاحِيَّةٍ فَوْرًا.

Passage (ا)

كُلَّ يَوم مِنَ المسْجِد (كَانَ ابُوبكَر (ر [1 mark]

(A) يَذهَب

(B) يَرجِعُ

(C) يَخرُجُ

Correct Answer: (C) يَخرُجُ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) used to go out of the mosque every day.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The first line of passage A says: كَانَ ابُوبكَر (ر) يَخرُجُ كُلَّ يَوم مِنَ المَسجِد. The missing verb is the one the passage uses, يَخرُجُ (he goes out).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, يَخرُجُ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (يَذهَب): it means 'he goes'. The passage does not use this verb, and 'goes' does not carry the idea of leaving a place.
Option 2 (يَرجِعُ): it means 'he returns'. This is the opposite action, because the passage says he went out of the mosque, not back into it.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is يَخرُجُ (he goes out). This is option 3.

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Quick Tip to Solve: Go back to the first line of passage A and copy the verb used with the mosque.

1(A)(II). Passage (ا)

فَرَأى فِيهَا عَجُوزًا [1 mark]

(A) عمْيَاء

(B) عَاقِلا

(C) تَعبَانًا

Correct Answer: (A) عمْيَاء

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: Then he saw in it an old woman who was blind.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says فَرأى فِيهَا عَجُوزًا عَمِيَاء, and the woman later says أنَا عَجُوزَة عَمِيَاء. So the missing word is عَمِيَاء (blind).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 1, عمْيَاء, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 2 (عَاقِلا): it means 'wise' and is a masculine form. The woman is never called wise, and the word does not agree with the feminine noun for an old woman.
Option 3 (تَعبَانًا): it means 'tired' and is also a masculine form. The passage never says the woman was tired.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is عمْيَاء (blind). This is option 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(A)(III). Passage (ا)

وَ مَعِي بَنَات مَاتَ [1 mark]

(A) أبِي

(B) وَلَدِي

(C) زَوجِي

Correct Answer: (C) زَوجِي

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: My husband died and I have daughters with me.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The old woman says مَاتَ زَوجِي وَ مَعِي بَنَات لَا عَون لَنَا إلاَّ الله. The person who died is her husband, زَوجِي.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, زَوجِي, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (أبِي): it means 'my father'. The woman never speaks about her father.
Option 2 (وَلَدِي): it means 'my son'. She says she has only daughters with her, so a son is not mentioned.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is زَوجِي (my husband). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(A)(IV). Passage (I)

وَ يَصنَعُ لَنَا [1 mark]

(A) غَدَائَنَا

(B) فَطورنَا

(C) عشَائَنَا

Correct Answer: (B) فَطورنَا

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: And he makes our breakfast for us.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The woman describes the stranger: فَيَكنِسُ بيتَنَا ، وَ يَصنَع لَنَا فُطورنَا ، وَ يَجلبُ لَنَا شِيَاهَنَا. The meal he cooks is فُطورنَا (our breakfast).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, فَطورنَا, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (غَدَائَنَا): it means 'our lunch'. The passage names breakfast, not lunch.
Option 3 (عشَائَنَا): it means 'our dinner'. The passage names breakfast, not dinner.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is فَطورنَا (our breakfast). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(A)(V). Passage (।)

“ بَعدَ ” مَا ضِدُّ كَلِمَة [1 mark]

(A) فوقَ

(B) قَبْلَ

(C) تَحْتَ

Correct Answer: (B) قَبْلَ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: What is the opposite of the word “after”?
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue This is a vocabulary question. بَعدَ means ’after’. Its opposite in time is قَبْلَ (before).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, قَبْلَ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (فوقَ): it means ’above’. Its opposite is ’below’, not ’after’, so it is a place word and not the opposite of a time word.
Option 3 (تَحْتَ): it means ’below’. It is the opposite of ’above’, so it does not oppose ’after’.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is قَبْلَ (before). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Think of the pair after / before.

1(B)(I). Passage (ب)

أَنبَجَ الدكَن مَشهُور [1 mark]

(A) فِي أَلمَانِيَا

(B) فِي الهِند

(C) فِي كَانَدَا

Correct Answer: (B) فِي الهِند

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The mango of the Deccan is famous in India.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue Passage B says أَنبَج الدكَن مَشهُور فِي الهِندِ. So the place is India.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, فِي الهِند, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (فِي أَلمَانِيَا): it means 'in Germany'. Germany is never mentioned in the passage.
Option 3 (فِي كَانَدَا): it means 'in Canada'. Canada is never mentioned in the passage.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is فِي الهِند (in India). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(B)(II). Passage (ب)

بِأَيّ شَيءٍ نَقطَعُ الأنبَجِ ؟ [1 mark]

(A) بِالسَّيفِ

(B) بالسكّينِ

(C) بالمِقص

Correct Answer: (B) بالسكّينِ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: With what do we cut the mango?
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says لَهُ أَقْسَام كَثِيرَة نقطَعه بالسكّين ثُمّ نَاكُلُهُ. The tool is the knife, بالسكّينِ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, بالسكّينِ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (بِالسَّيفِ): it means 'with the sword'. A sword is a weapon and the passage does not use it for fruit.
Option 3 (بالمِقص): it means 'with the scissors'. Scissors cut paper and cloth, and the passage names the knife.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is بالسكّينِ (with the knife). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(B)(III). Passage (ب)

بِرَغْبَة شَدِيدَة وَ بَعضه [1 mark]

(A) نسْقِيه

(B) نرشُفُه

(C) نَرتَدِي

Correct Answer: (B) نرشُفُه

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: And some of it we sip with great eagerness.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says وَ بَعضه نرشفه بِرَغبَةٍ شَدِيدَة. The verb نرشُفُه means 'we sip it'. This fits a juicy fruit that is not cut.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, نرشُفُه, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (نسْقِيه): it means 'we give it a drink'. We do not water a fruit that we are about to eat, and the passage does not use this verb.
Option 3 (نَرتَدِي): it means 'we wear'. We do not wear a fruit, and the verb also has no object here.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is نرشُفُه (we sip it). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(B)(IV). Passage (ب)

يَصنَعُون مِنَ الأَنبَج الفَجّ إِدَامًا لَذِيذًا أهلُ [1 mark]

(A) الأَوَرُوبَا

(B) الدّكَن

(C) اليَبَان

Correct Answer: (B) الدّكَن

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The people of the Deccan make a tasty curry from the unripe mango.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage begins this sentence with أهلُ الدكَن يَصنَعُون مِنَ الأَنبَج الفَجّ وَ البَصَل وَ اللَّحم وَ السَّمَن إِدَامًا لَذِيذًا. So the people are those of الدّكَن.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, الدّكَن, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (الأَوَرُوبَا): it means 'Europe'. The passage does not say Europeans cook this dish.
Option 3 (اليَبَان): it is printed as اليَبَان, meant as Japan. Japan is not in the passage.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is الدّكَن (the Deccan). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(B)(V). Passage (ب)

فِي دَاخِلِهِ نَوَاة [1 mark]

(A) كَبِيرٌ

(B) صَغِيرةٌ

(C) كَبِيرَةٌ

Correct Answer: (C) كَبِيرَةٌ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: Inside it there is a big stone (seed).
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says فِي دَاخِلِه نَوَاة كَبِيرَة. The noun نَوَاة is feminine, so the adjective must also be feminine: كَبِيرَةٌ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, كَبِيرَةٌ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (كَبِيرٌ): it is the masculine form of 'big'. The noun is feminine, so the adjective must end in the feminine ending.
Option 2 (صَغِيرةٌ): it means 'small'. The passage calls the seed big, so the meaning is wrong even though the gender is right.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is كَبِيرَةٌ (big (feminine)). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Match the adjective with the gender of the noun and with the meaning in the passage.

1(C)(I). Passage (ج)

المَدْرَسَة رَجَعَتِ المَرْأَةُ مِنْ [1 mark]

(A) خَارِج

(B) دَاخِل

(C) صُفَّة

Correct Answer: (C) صُفَّة

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The woman came back from the verandah of the school.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue Passage C begins رَجَعَتِ المَرْأَةُ مِنْ صُفَّة المَدْرَسَة. The word صُفَّة means a porch or verandah in front of the building.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, صُفَّة, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (خَارِج): it means 'outside'. The phrase would read 'from outside of the school', which is not what the passage says.
Option 2 (دَاخِل): it means 'inside'. The phrase would read 'from inside of the school', which is not what the passage says.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is صُفَّة (verandah / porch). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(C)(II). Passage (ج)

أثَّرَ هَذَا القَوْلُ فِي قَلْبِ [1 mark]

(A) الأب

(B) الأم

(C) الأخ

Correct Answer: (B) الأم

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: This remark touched the heart of the mother.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says أثَّرَ هذَا القَوْلُ فِي قَلْبِ الأُمّ. The principal spoke to the mother, so it was her heart that was hurt.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, الأم, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (الأب): it means 'the father'. The father is not in the story.
Option 3 (الأخ): it means 'the brother'. A brother is not in the story.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is الأم (the mother). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(C)(III). Passage (ج)

جَيِّدًا يَا بُنَيَّ [1 mark]

(A) سأُعلِّمُكم

(B) سأُعَلِّمُكَ

(C) سأُعَلِّمُهَا

Correct Answer: (B) سأُعَلِّمُكَ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: My little son, I will teach you well.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The mother is speaking to her son. She says يَا بُنَيَّ سأُعَلِّمُكَ جَيِّدًا. The ending كَ means 'you' (one male person).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, سأُعَلِّمُكَ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (سأُعلِّمُكم): the ending كُم means 'you' for a group. She speaks to one boy.
Option 3 (سأُعَلِّمُهَا): the ending هَا means 'her'. She is speaking to her son, not about a girl.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is سأُعَلِّمُكَ (I will teach you (one male)). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

1(C)(IV). Passage (ج)

جَمعُ "قَلْب" [1 mark]

(A) قِلَاب

(B) قَالِب

(C) قُلُوب

Correct Answer: (C) قُلُوب

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The plural of "heart" is hearts.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The word قَلْب (heart) makes the broken plural قُلُوب. This is a pattern the student must remember.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, قُلُوب, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (قِلَاب): قِلَاب is not a plural of قَلْب. It is not a standard word for heart.
Option 2 (قَالِب): قَالِب is a real word, but it means 'a mould'. It is singular and has no link with 'heart'.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is قُلُوب (hearts). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Recall the broken plural of heart.

1(C)(V). Passage (ج)

أُمُّهُ مَرِيضَةً يَوْمًا [1 mark]

(A) صَارَت

(B) أصْبَحَت

(C) كَانَت

Correct Answer: (A) صَارَت

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: One day his mother became ill.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The passage says يَوْمًا صَارَت أُمُّهُ مَرِيضَةً. The verb صَارَت (became) shows the change from healthy to ill.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 1, صَارَت, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 2 (أصْبَحَت): it means 'became in the morning'. It is close in meaning, but the passage uses صَارَت, and the key follows the passage.
Option 3 (كَانَت): it means 'was'. It tells a state, not a change into illness, and it is not the verb in the passage.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is صَارَت (became). This is option 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

Section B: Writing Skills (10 marks)

2(A). 2. Write a paragraph in about 50 words in Arabic on any one of the following topics: (4)
أُكْتُب فِقْرَةً بالعَرَبِيّة فِي 50 كَلِمَة فِي موضوع مِنَ المَوضُوعَات التَّالِيَة :
أ) بَيتِي
ب) حَدِيقَةُ الحَيَوَانَاتِ
ج) أُستَاذِي [4 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is to write one paragraph of about 50 words in Arabic on any one of three topics: My house, The zoo, or My teacher. The marks are content 2, style 1 and unity of ideas 1.
- So the paragraph must say something real about the topic, use clear Arabic sentences, and keep the ideas in order.

Step 1: Plan the paragraph Use five or six short sentences. Start with an opening sentence that names the topic. Add two or three facts. Close with a feeling or a lesson.
Use simple verbs and nouns the textbook has taught, so the grammar stays correct.

Step 3: Model paragraph on topic (A) بَيتِي:
بَيتِي صَغِيرٌ وَجَمِيلٌ. يَقَعُ فِي حَيٍّ هَادِئٍ قُربَ المَدرَسَةِ. فِيهِ أَربَعُ غُرَفٍ: غُرفَةُ الجُلُوسِ وَغُرفَةُ النَّومِ وَالمَطبَخُ وَالحَمَّامُ. أَمَامَ البَيتِ حَدِيقَةٌ فِيهَا وُرُودٌ وَأَشجَارٌ. أَسكُنُ فِيهِ مَعَ أَبِي وَأُمِّي وَأَخِي. أُحِبُّ بَيتِي كَثِيرًا لِأَنَّنَا نَجتَمِعُ فِيهِ كُلَّ مَسَاءٍ بِسَعَادَةٍ.
Meaning: My house is small and beautiful. It is in a quiet area near the school. It has four rooms: the sitting room, the bedroom, the kitchen and the bathroom. In front of the house there is a garden with

roses and trees. I live in it with my father, my mother and my brother. I love my house because we gather in it every evening in happiness.

Step 4: Model paragraph on topic (B) حَدِيقَةُ الحَيَوَانَاتِ:

حَدِيقَةُ الحَيَوَانَاتِ مَكَانٌ جَمِيلٌ فِي مَدِينَتِنَا. زُرتُهَا مَعَ أَصدِقَائِي فِي يَومِ الجُمُعَةِ. رَأَينَا فِيهَا الأَسَدَ وَالفِيلَ وَالقِرَدَةَ وَالطُّيُورَ المُلَوَّنَةَ. أَطعَمنَا بَعضَ الحَيَوَانَاتِ وَصَوَّرنَا كَثِيرًا. تَعَلَّمنَا أَنَّ الحَيَوَانَاتِ تَحتَاجُ إِلَى الرِّعَايَةِ وَالحُبِّ. كَانَ يَومًا مُمتِعًا جِدًّا.

Meaning: The zoo is a beautiful place in our city. I visited it with my friends on Friday. We saw the lion, the elephant, the monkeys and the colourful birds. We fed some animals and took many photos. We learnt that animals need care and love. It was a very enjoyable day.

Step 5: Model paragraph on topic (C) أُستَاذِي:

أُستَاذِي رَجُلٌ فَاضِلٌ وَمُخلِصٌ. اِسمُهُ الأُستَاذُ أَحمَدُ وَهُوَ يُدَرِّسُ اللُّغَةَ العَرَبِيَّةَ فِي مَدرَسَتِنَا. يَشرَحُ الدَّرسَ بِوُضُوحٍ وَيُسَاعِدُ الطُّلَّابَ الضُّعَفَاءَ. هُوَ صَبُورٌ وَلَطِيفٌ وَيُحِبُّهُ جَمِيعُ التَّلَامِيذِ. أَحتَرِمُهُ كَثِيرًا وَأَدعُو لَهُ دَائِمًا بِالصِّحَّةِ وَالنَّجَاحِ.

Meaning: My teacher is a kind and sincere man. His name is Mr Ahmad and he teaches Arabic in our school. He explains the lesson clearly and helps weak students. He is patient and gentle, and all the pupils love him. I respect him very much and always pray for his health and success.

Step 2: Check against the marking points Content: each paragraph gives real facts about the topic.
Style: the sentences are short, with correct agreement of noun and adjective.
Unity: the order runs from introduction to details to a closing feeling.

Step 3: Conclusion Any one of the three model paragraphs (about 50 words) earns full marks: content 2, style 1, unity 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Plan five short sentences: opening, two or three facts, closing feeling.

OR

2(B). Write a letter in Arabic to your teacher requesting leave for two days. (4)
أكْتب طلبا إلى مدير مدرستك باللغة العربية لإجازة ليومين. [4 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is a short leave letter in Arabic for two days. The marks are: title and greeting 1, style of expression 1, unity and continuity of ideas 2.
- The English line says 'to your teacher' and the Arabic line says 'to the principal'. The layout is the same for both, so only the person addressed changes.

Step 1: Know the parts of the letter 1. Date.
2. The person addressed.
3. Greeting: السَّلَامُ عَلَيكُم وَرَحمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، وَبَعدُ.
4. Body: the request, the reason and a promise.
5. Thanks and the closing with the sender's name and class.

Step 2: Write the model letter التَّارِيخُ: .....
إِلَى الأُستَاذِ الفَاضِلِ، المَدرَسَةُ .....
السَّلَامُ عَلَيكُم وَرَحمَةُ اللهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ، وَبَعدُ:
أَرجُو أَن تَسمَحُوا لِي بِإِجَازَةٍ لِمُدَّةِ يَومَينِ، لِأَنَّ أُمِّي مَرِيضَةٌ وَأُرِيدُ أَن أَبقَى مَعَهَا فِي البَيتِ وَأُسَاعِدَهَا. وَأَعِدُكُم أَنِّي سَأُكمِلُ دُرُوسِي بَعدَ العَودَةِ.
شُكرًا لَكُم عَلَى تَعَاوُنِكُم.
تِلمِيذُكُمُ المُطِيعُ
الصَّفُّ العَاشِرُ .....

Meaning: Date: ... To the respected teacher, ... School. Peace be upon you and the mercy and blessings of Allah. I request you to allow me two days of leave, because my mother is ill and I want

to stay with her at home and help her. I promise that I will complete my lessons after I return. Thank you for your cooperation. Your obedient student, ... Class X.

Step 3: Check against the marking points Title and greeting: date, address and the Islamic greeting are present (1 mark).
Style: simple, polite Arabic (1 mark).
Unity: request, reason and promise follow one another in order (2 marks).

Step 4: Conclusion A letter with date, address, greeting, request with reason, promise, thanks and sign-off earns full marks (4).

Quick Tip to Solve: Date, address, greeting, request with reason, promise, thanks, sign-off.

3(I). **3. Make two sentences with any two words of the following: (2)**
كَوِّن جُمْلَتَيْنِ بِاسْتِخْدَامِ الكَلِمَتَيْنِ التالِيَةِ :
أ) شُبّاك [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The word شُبّاك means “window”.
- The task is to use it in a complete, correct sentence.
- Each correct sentence earns 1 mark.

Step 1: Choose a simple sentence pattern A short noun sentence or verb sentence is safest. Keep the gender of the noun and its adjective the same, and put the right ending on each word.

Step 2: Write the sentence فَتَحَ الوَلَدُ الشُّبّاكَ.
Meaning: The boy opened the window.

Step 3: Check the parts فَتَحَ: he opened (past verb)
الوَلَدُ: the boy (doer, nominative)
الشُّبّاكَ: the window (object, accusative)

Step 4: Conclusion Model sentence: فَتَحَ الوَلَدُ الشُّبّاكَ. (The boy opened the window.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the word in a short, complete sentence and keep gender agreement.

3(II). **ب) مَدِينة** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The word مَدِينة means “city”.
- The task is to use it in a complete, correct sentence.
- Each correct sentence earns 1 mark.

Step 1: Choose a simple sentence pattern A short noun sentence or verb sentence is safest. Keep the gender of the noun and its adjective the same, and put the right ending on each word.

Step 2: Write the sentence دِهلِي مَدِينَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ.
Meaning: Delhi is a big city.

Step 3: Check the parts دِهلِي: Delhi (subject)
مَدِينَةٌ: a city (predicate)
كَبِيرَةٌ: big, feminine to agree with city

Step 4: Conclusion Model sentence: دِهلِي مَدِينَةٌ كَبِيرَةٌ. (Delhi is a big city.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the word in a short, complete sentence and keep gender agreement.

3(III). ج) مَلعب [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The word مَلعب means "playground".
- The task is to use it in a complete, correct sentence.
- Each correct sentence earns 1 mark.

Step 1: Choose a simple sentence pattern A short noun sentence or verb sentence is safest. Keep the gender of the noun and its adjective the same, and put the right ending on each word.

Step 2: Write the sentence يَلعَبُ الأَوْلَادُ فِي المَلعَبِ.
Meaning: The boys play in the playground.

Step 3: Check the parts يَلعَبُ: he plays / they play (present verb)
الأَوْلَادُ: the boys (doer)
فِي المَلعَبِ: in the playground (preposition + genitive noun)

Step 4: Conclusion Model sentence: يَلعَبُ الأَوْلَادُ فِي المَلعَبِ. (The boys play in the playground.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the word in a short, complete sentence and keep gender agreement.

3(IV). د) جَزِيرة [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The word جَزِيرة means "island".
- The task is to use it in a complete, correct sentence.
- Each correct sentence earns 1 mark.

Step 1: Choose a simple sentence pattern A short noun sentence or verb sentence is safest. Keep the gender of the noun and its adjective the same, and put the right ending on each word.

Step 2: Write the sentence هَذِهِ جَزِيرَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ.
Meaning: This is a beautiful island.

Step 3: Check the parts هَذِهِ: this (feminine)
جَزِيرَةٌ: an island (predicate)
جَمِيلَةٌ: beautiful, feminine adjective

Step 4: Conclusion Model sentence: هَذِهِ جَزِيرَةٌ جَمِيلَةٌ. (This is a beautiful island.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Use the word in a short, complete sentence and keep gender agreement.

4(I). 4. Fill any two of the following blanks: (2)

امْلأ اثْنَتَيْنِ مِنَ الآتِيَتين :

صَالِحَان [1 mark]

(A) هُوَ

(B) هُمَا

(C) هُنَّ

Correct Answer: (B) هُمَا

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: They two are good (righteous).
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue صَالِحَان ends in ـَانِ, which is the dual (two persons) in the nominative. The detached pronoun for 'they two' is هُمَا.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, هُمَا, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (هُوَ :هُوَ is singular (he). The predicate is dual, so a singular pronoun does not match.
Option 3 (هُنَّ :هُنَّ is feminine plural (they, women). The predicate is dual masculine, so the number and gender both fail.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is هُمَا (they two). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Look at the ending of the predicate: is it single, dual or plural?

4(II). مُجتَهِدَات [1 mark]

(A) أنتُمَا

(B) أنتُم

(C) أنتُنَّ

Correct Answer: (C) أنتُنَّ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: You (women) are hard-working.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue مُجتَهِدَات is a sound feminine plural (ending ـَات). The matching pronoun for 'you' to several women is أنتُنَّ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, أنتُنَّ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (أنتُمَا :أنتُمَا means 'you two'. The predicate is plural, not dual.
Option 2 (أنتُم :أنتُم is for a group of men. The predicate is feminine, so it needs the feminine pronoun.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is أنتُنَّ (you (women)). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

4(III). نِسَاء [1 mark]

(A) أنتَ

(B) هُمَا

(C) نَحنُ

Correct Answer: (C) نَحنُ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: We are women.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue نِسَاء means 'women' and is plural. Of the three pronouns, only نَحنُ (we) is plural, and the MS key is نَحنُ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, نَحنُ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (أنتَ): أنتَ is for one man. It does not fit a plural word.
Option 2 (هُمَا): هُمَا is dual (two persons). نِسَاء is plural, so it does not fit.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is نَحنُ (we). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

4(IV). رَخِيصٌ هَذِهِ أَقْلَامٌ . ثَمَنُ [1 mark]

(A) هُم

(B) هُ

(C) هَا

Correct Answer: (C) هَا

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: These are pens. Their price is cheap.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The pens are things, not people, so a group of things takes the singular feminine pronoun ـهَا. It joins the noun to give ثَمَنُهَا (their price).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, هَا, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (هُم): هُم is used for a group of people. Pens are not people.
Option 2 (ـهُ): هُ means 'his' or 'its' for one masculine thing. The pens are plural, so ـهَا is the right pronoun.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is هَا (its / their (things)). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Plural things (not people) take the pronoun ـهَا.

5(I). 5. Correct any two of the following sentences: (2)

صَحِّح اثْنَتَيْنِ مِنَ التَّالِيَةِ :

أ) جَلَست الطلّابُ فِي أماكنهنّ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The printed sentence is: أ) جَلَست الطلّابُ فِي أماكنهنّ.
- The task is to find the mistake in agreement, case or number and rewrite the sentence.

Step 1: State the rule and apply it 1. The subject الطُّلَّابُ comes after the verb, so the verb stays singular: جَلَسَ (not جَلَسَتِ, which is feminine).
2. The students are boys or a mixed group, so the pronoun is ـهِم (their, masculine), not ـهِنَّ (their, feminine).

Step 2: Write the corrected sentence جَلَسَ الطُّلَّابُ فِي أَمَاكِنِهِم
Meaning: The students sat in their places.

Step 3: Conclusion The corrected sentence is جَلَسَ الطُّلَّابُ فِي أَمَاكِنِهِم (The students sat in their places.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Check verb number, gender agreement and the counted noun.

5(II). ب) إنَّ الإمتِحانُ سهلةٌ جِدّا [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The printed sentence is: ب) إنَّ الإمتِحانُ سهلةٌ جِدّا.
- The task is to find the mistake in agreement, case or number and rewrite the sentence.

Step 1: State the rule and apply it 1. After إنَّ the noun is accusative: الامتحانَ.
2. The predicate follows the noun in gender. الامتحان is masculine, so the predicate is سَهلٌ (not the feminine سهلةٌ).

Step 2: Write the corrected sentence إنَّ الامتحانَ سَهلٌ جِدًّا
Meaning: The exam is very easy.

Step 3: Conclusion The corrected sentence is إنَّ الامتحانَ سَهلٌ جِدًّا (The exam is very easy.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Check verb number, gender agreement and the counted noun.

5(III). ج) رَكِبُوا المُسافِرون فِي القِطَار [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The printed sentence is: ج) رَكِبُوا المُسافِرون فِي القِطَار.
- The task is to find the mistake in agreement, case or number and rewrite the sentence.

Step 1: State the rule and apply it A verb that comes before its subject stays singular, even when the subject is plural. So رَكِبُوا becomes رَكِبَ, and المُسافِرُونَ stays as the doer.

Step 2: Write the corrected sentence رَكِبَ المُسافِرُونَ فِي القِطَارِ
Meaning: The travellers rode in the train.

Step 3: Conclusion The corrected sentence is رَكِبَ المُسافِرُونَ فِي القِطَارِ (The travellers rode in the train.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Check verb number, gender agreement and the counted noun.

5(IV). د) إِشْتَرَيتُ عشرَةَ كِتَابًا [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The printed sentence is: د) إِشْتَرَيتُ عشرَةَ كِتَابًا.
- The task is to find the mistake in agreement, case or number and rewrite the sentence.

Step 1: State the rule and apply it The counted noun after the numbers 3 to 10 is plural and in the genitive. So كِتَابًا (singular, accusative) becomes كُتُبٍ. The number عَشَرَةَ keeps the ending for a masculine noun.

Step 2: Write the corrected sentence اِشْتَرَيْتُ عَشَرَةَ كُتُبٍ
Meaning: I bought ten books.

Step 3: Conclusion The corrected sentence is اِشْتَرَيْتُ عَشَرَةَ كُتُبٍ (I bought ten books.).

Quick Tip to Solve: Check verb number, gender agreement and the counted noun.

Section C: Grammar & Translation (20 marks)

6(I). 6. Define and illustrate any one of the following with example: (5)
عَرِّف وَمَثِّل وَاحِدًا مِنَ الأَتِيَةِ :
(أ) العَدد وَالمَعْدُود (The number and the countable) [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Definition (3 marks) العَدَد is the number word that tells how many. المَعدُود is the thing that is counted. Arabic has special rules for the gender of the number and the form of the counted noun. In general the number and the counted noun do not agree in the same simple way as in English.

Step 2: Rules of the number and the counted noun 1 and 2: the number comes after the noun and agrees with it: كِتَابٌ وَاحِدٌ (one book), مَدرَسَةٌ وَاحِدَةٌ (one school), كِتَابَانِ اثنَانِ (two books).
3 to 10: the number takes the opposite gender and the counted noun is plural and genitive: ثَلَاثَةُ كُتُبٍ (three books), ثَلَاثُ مَدَارِسَ (three schools).
11 to 19: the counted noun is singular and accusative: أَحَدَ عَشَرَ كِتَابًا (eleven books).
20 to 99: the counted noun is singular and accusative: عِشرُونَ طَالِبًا (twenty students).

Step 3: Examples (2 marks) ثَلَاثَةُ أَقلَامٍ - three pens.
خَمسُ مَدَارِسَ - five schools.
أَحَدَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا - eleven students.
عِشرُونَ كِتَابًا - twenty books.

Step 4: Key point to remember For 3 to 10 the number is of the opposite gender to the noun that is counted: a masculine noun takes a number with the round ta (ثَلَاثَةُ), and a feminine noun takes a number without it (ثَلَاثُ).

Step 5: Conclusion The number (العَدَد) says how many, and the counted noun (المَعدُود) is the thing counted. 3 to 10 take a plural genitive noun and the opposite gender, 11 to 99 take a singular accusative noun.

Quick Tip to Solve: Define both terms, give the rule for 3 to 10 and 11 to 99, then two examples.

6(II). ب) الضَّمِير المُنفَصل (Attached Pronoun) [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Meaning of the term The printed Arabic term الضَّمِيرُ المُنفَصِل is the detached (independent) pronoun. It is a separate word that stands alone in the sentence and takes the place of a noun. The English line in the paper says 'Attached Pronoun', which would be الضَّمِيرُ المُتَّصِل. Both are covered below so the answer is complete.

Step 2: List of the detached pronouns أَنَا (I), نَحنُ (we), أَنتَ (you, m.), أَنتِ (you, f.), أَنتُمَا (you two), أَنتُم (you, m. pl.), أَنتُنَّ (you, f. pl.), هُوَ (he), هِيَ (she), هُمَا (they two), هُم (they, m.), هُنَّ (they, f.).

Step 3: Examples (2 marks) أَنَا طَالِبٌ - I am a student.
هِيَ مُدَرِّسَةٌ - She is a teacher.
نَحنُ مُسلِمُونَ - We are Muslims.

Step 4: The attached pronoun for comparison The attached pronoun is joined to the end of another word: كِتَابِي (my book), بَيتُكَ (your house), مَدرَسَتُهُ (his school).

Step 5: Conclusion The detached pronoun is a separate word such as أَنَا, هُوَ or نَحنُ. It stands alone and acts as subject, as in أَنَا طَالِبٌ.

Quick Tip to Solve: Define the pronoun, list the forms, give two example sentences.

6(III). ج) جَمع المُؤَنَّث السَّالم (Sound feminine plural) [5 marks]

Solution:

Step 1: Definition (3 marks) جَمعُ المُؤَنَّثِ السَّالِم is the sound feminine plural. It is made by adding ـَات to the singular and dropping the round ta (ة) if there is one. The word itself stays whole, with no change in its letters inside, which is why it is called 'sound'.

Step 2: Case endings Nominative: ـَاتٌ / ـَاتُ with a damma.
Accusative and genitive: ـَاتٍ / ـَاتِ with a kasra, not a fatha.
So رَأَيتُ المُعَلِّمَاتِ (I saw the teachers) takes a kasra even though the word is an object.

Step 3: Examples (2 marks) طَالِبَة becomes طَالِبَات (girl students).
مُعَلِّمَة becomes مُعَلِّمَات (women teachers).
سَيَّارَة becomes سَيَّارَات (cars).
جَاءَتِ الطَّالِبَاتُ - The girl students came.

Step 4: Where it is used It is used for feminine nouns and adjectives, and also for some masculine non-human nouns such as حَمَّام (bathroom), plural حَمَّامَات.

Step 5: Conclusion The sound feminine plural is formed by adding ـَات to the singular, as in طَالِبَة to طَالِبَات.

Quick Tip to Solve: Say how it is formed (add ـَات), the case endings, and give two examples.

7(I). **7. Choose any Five correct answers from the bracket: (5)**
إِخْتَر أي خمسة من الأجْوِبَة الصَّحِيحَة بين القَوسَيْنِ :

قَرَأَ مُحَمَّد [1 mark]

(A) كِتَاب

(B) كِتَابَين

(C) كُتُب

Correct Answer: (B) كِتَابَين

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: Muhammad read two books.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The word after the verb is the thing that was read, the object, so it must be accusative. The dual in the accusative ends in ـَين, which gives كِتَابَين (two books).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, كِتَابَين, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (كِتَاب): it is a singular word shown with a genitive-type ending. As an object it would need كِتَابًا, so the form in the bracket is wrong for this sentence.
Option 3 (كُتُب): it is a plural word shown with a nominative-type ending. As an object it would need كُتُبًا, so the form is not right here.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is كِتَابَين (two books). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: The object of an active verb is accusative; the dual accusative ends in ـَين.

7(II). **مَدْرَسَة جَدِيدَةٌ** [1 mark]

(A) هَذَا

(B) ذَلِكَ

(C) تِلكَ

Correct Answer: (C) تِلكَ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: That is a new school.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue مَدْرَسَة is feminine, so the pointing word must be feminine. تِلكَ means 'that' for a feminine noun.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, تِلكَ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (هَذَا): هَذَا is the masculine word for 'this'. The school is feminine.
Option 2 (ذَلِكَ): ذَلِكَ is the masculine word for 'that'. The school is feminine.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is تِلكَ (that (feminine)). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

7(III). قُتِلَ [1 mark]

(A) الفَأرَ

(B) الفَأرِ

(C) الفَأرُ

Correct Answer: (C) الفَأرُ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The mouse was killed.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue قُتِلَ is a passive verb (the doer is not named). The thing that was killed takes the role of the subject, so it is nominative with a damma: الفَأرُ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, الفَأرُ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (الفَأرَ): the accusative is used for the object of an active verb. After a passive verb the word is the subject, so the accusative is wrong.
Option 2 (الفَأرِ): the genitive is used after a preposition or in a possessive phrase. Neither is present here.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is الفَأرُ (the mouse (nominative)). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

7(IV). اللّاعِبُون الأولادُ [1 mark]

(A) الصّغِير

(B) الأصغَر

(C) الصّغار

Correct Answer: (C) الصّغار

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The little boys who are playing.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue الأولادُ is a plural noun for people, so its adjective must be plural as well. The plural of صَغِير is صِغَار.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, الصّغار, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (الصّغِير): الصّغِير is singular. It does not agree with the plural noun الأولادُ.
Option 2 (الأصغَر): الأصغَر is the comparative form (smaller, smallest) and is singular. The sentence needs a plain plural adjective.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is الصّغار (little (plural)). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

7(V). ذَهَبتُ إِلَى بَيتِ [1 mark]

(A) خَالِدًا

(B) خَالِدٍ

(C) خَالِدٌ

Correct Answer: (B) خَالِدٍ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: I went to Khalid's house.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue بَيتِ is the first word of a possessive phrase, and the second word names the owner. The second word of a possessive phrase is genitive: خَالِدٍ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, خَالِدٍ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (خَالِدًا): the accusative is for objects. Khalid is the owner of the house, not an object.
Option 3 (خَالِدٌ): the nominative is for the subject or the predicate. Khalid is neither here.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is خَالِدٍ (Khalid (genitive)). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

7(VI). مِنَ المَسجِدِ بَيْتِي [1 mark]

(A) قَرِيبٌ

(B) بَعِيدة

(C) قَرِيبَة

Correct Answer: (A) قَرِيبٌ

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: My house is near the mosque.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue بَيْت is masculine, so the predicate is masculine and in the nominative: قَرِيبٌ (near).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 1, قَرِيبٌ, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 2 (بَعِيدة :(بَعِيدة means 'far' and is feminine. Both the meaning and the gender are wrong.
Option 3 (قَرِيبَة :(قَرِيبَة has the right meaning but is feminine. بَيت is masculine, so it does not agree.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is قَرِيبٌ (near (masculine)). This is option 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Match the predicate with the gender of بَيت.

8(I). **8. Translate any five of the following into English: (5)**
تَرجِم خَمْسَة مِنَ الأَتِيَةِ إِلَى الإِنْجليزِيَّةِ :
أ) هَلْ أُختِي فِي بَيْتِك ؟) [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is (أ. هَلْ أُختِي فِي بَيْتِك ؟)
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part هَلْ: a question word: 'is / does'
أُختِي: my sister: أُخت (sister) + ـِي (my)
فِي: in
بَيْتِك: your house: بَيت (house) + ـِك (your)

Step 2: Put the parts in English order The sentence starts with هَلْ, so it is a yes/no question and the English sentence starts with 'Is'.
Translation: Is my sister in your house?

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: Is my sister in your house?

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(II). **ب) أَنَا أَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَلْعَبِ .** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is (ب .. أَنَا أَذْهَبُ إِلَى الْمَلْعَبِ)
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part أَنَا: I
أَذْهَبُ: I go / I am going
إِلَى: to
الْمَلْعَبِ: the playground (genitive after the preposition)

Step 2: Put the parts in English order The present verb with أَنَا is rendered in English with 'am going'.
Translation: I am going to the playground.

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: I am going to the playground.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(III). **ج) يَدرُسُ حَامِدٌ فِي الكُلِّيَّةِ .** [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is (ج .. يَدرُسُ حَامِدٌ فِي الكُلِّيَّةِ)
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part يَدرُسُ: he studies / he is studying
حَامِدٌ: Hamid (the doer)
فِي: in
الكُلِّيَّةِ: the college

Step 2: Put the parts in English order The verb comes first in Arabic. In English the doer comes first,

so we say 'Hamid is studying'.
Translation: Hamid is studying in the college.

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: Hamid is studying in the college.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(IV). د) زَوجَةُ شَاكِرٍ امْرَأَةٌ عَاقِلَةٌ . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is د) زَوجَةُ شَاكِرٍ امْرَأَةٌ عَاقِلَةٌ ..
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part زَوجَةُ شَاكِرٍ: Shakir's wife: a possessive phrase, 'wife of Shakir'
امْرَأَةٌ: a woman
عَاقِلَةٌ: intelligent / sensible (feminine adjective)

Step 2: Put the parts in English order A possessive phrase of two nouns is rendered with 's in English. عَاقِلَةٌ is an adjective of امْرَأَةٌ.
Translation: Shakir's wife is an intelligent woman.

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: Shakir's wife is an intelligent woman.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(V). هـ) أَبُوهُ مُحَاسِبٌ . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is هـ) أَبُوهُ مُحَاسِبٌ ..
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part أَبُوهُ: his father: أَبُو (father) + هُ (his)
مُحَاسِبٌ: an accountant

Step 2: Put the parts in English order Arabic has no word for 'is' in a noun sentence, so we add 'is' in English. There is also no word for 'an'.
Translation: His father is an accountant.

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: His father is an accountant.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(VI). (و) رَأَى جَمِيلٌ أُنَاسًا كَثِيرِينَ وَاقِفِينَ أَمَامَ الشَّبَّاكِ . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is (و) رَأَى جَمِيلٌ أُنَاسًا كَثِيرِينَ وَاقِفِينَ أَمَامَ الشَّبَّاكِ ..
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part رَأَى: he saw
جَمِيلٌ: Jameel (the doer)
أُنَاسًا كَثِيرِينَ: many people
وَاقِفِينَ: standing
أَمَامَ الشَّبَّاكِ: in front of the counter (window)

Step 2: Put the parts in English order The word الشَّبَّاك means a window or a counter. The MS translates it as 'counter'.
Translation: Jameel saw many people standing in front of the counter.

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: Jameel saw many people standing in front of the counter.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(VII). (ز) ذَهَبَ النَّاظِرُ إِلَى غُرفَةِ جُلُوسِ الأَسَاتِذَةِ . [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is (ز) ذَهَبَ النَّاظِرُ إِلَى غُرفَةِ جُلُوسِ الأَسَاتِذَةِ ..
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part ذَهَبَ: he went
النَّاظِرُ: the headmaster
إِلَى: to
غُرفَةِ جُلُوسِ الأَسَاتِذَةِ: the sitting room of the teachers = staffroom

Step 2: Put the parts in English order The long phrase غُرفَةِ جُلُوسِ الأَسَاتِذَةِ is a chain of possessive phrases, 'room of sitting of the teachers'.
Translation: The headmaster went to the teachers' staffroom.

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: The headmaster went to the teachers' staffroom.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

8(VIII). ع) مَاذَا اشْتَرَى رَاجُوا فِي المَطْعَمِ ؟ [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is ع) مَاذَا اشْتَرَى رَاجُوا فِي المَطْعَمِ ؟.
- Break it into words before you translate.

Step 1: Find the meaning of each part مَاذَا: what
اشْتَرَى: he bought
رَاجُوا: Raju
فِي المَطْعَمِ: in the restaurant

Step 2: Put the parts in English order The Arabic says 'in the restaurant'. The MS translates it as 'from the restaurant', and both readings give the same sense.
Translation: What did Raju buy from the restaurant?

Step 3: Conclusion The English translation is: What did Raju buy from the restaurant?

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate word by word, then arrange the words in English order.

9(I). **9. Translate any five of the following into Arabic: (5)**
تَرجِم خَمْسَة مِنَ الأَتِيَةِ إِلَى العَرَبِيَّةِ :

They are good people. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "They are good people." Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part They: هُم
good: طَيِّبُونَ (a sound masculine plural adjective)
people: أُنَاسٌ

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order Arabic needs no word for 'are'. The pronoun is the subject and the rest is the predicate. The adjective follows the noun and agrees with it.
Arabic sentence: هُم أُنَاسٌ طَيِّبُونَ .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: هُم أُنَاسٌ طَيِّبُونَ .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(II). Is this your friend? [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "Is this your friend?" Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part Is (question): هَل
this: هَذَا
your friend: صَدِيقُكَ (friend + your)

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order A yes/no question begins with هَل.
Arabic sentence: هَل هَذَا صَدِيقُكَ ؟

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: هَل هَذَا صَدِيقُكَ ؟

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(III). This is a big market. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "This is a big market." Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part This: هَذَا
market: سُوقٌ
big: كَبِيرٌ

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order 'a' is not translated. The adjective follows the noun.
Arabic sentence: هَذَا سُوقٌ كَبِيرٌ .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: هَذَا سُوقٌ كَبِيرٌ .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(IV). That is an old hospital. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "That is an old hospital." Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part That: ذَلِكَ
hospital: مُستَشفًى
old: قَدِيمٌ

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order The word مُستَشفًى is masculine in Arabic, so ذَلِكَ and قَدِيمٌ are masculine.
Arabic sentence: ذَلِكَ مُستَشفًى قَدِيمٌ .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: ذَلِكَ مُستَشفًى قَدِيمٌ .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(V). He bought five chairs. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "He bought five chairs." Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part He bought: اِشتَرَى
five: خَمسَةَ
chairs: كَرَاسِيَّ (plural of كُرسِيّ)

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order The counted noun after 3 to 10 is plural and genitive. كَرَاسِيّ cannot take the normal genitive ending, so it shows a fatha.
Arabic sentence: اِشتَرَى خَمسَةَ كَرَاسِيَّ .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: اِشتَرَى خَمسَةَ كَرَاسِيَّ .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(VI). We will go to Delhi tomorrow. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "We will go to Delhi tomorrow." Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part We: نَحنُ
will go: سَـ) سَنَذهَبُ + نَذهَبُ)
to: إِلَى
Delhi: دِهلِي
tomorrow: غَدًا

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order The letter سَـ put before a present verb makes it future.
Arabic sentence: نَحنُ سَنَذهَبُ إِلَى دِهلِي غَدًا .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: نَحنُ سَنَذهَبُ إِلَى دِهلِي غَدًا .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(VII). The teacher is reading the lesson. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: "The teacher is reading the lesson." Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part The teacher: المُدَرِّسُ
is reading: يَقرَأُ
the lesson: الدَّرسَ (object, accusative)

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order The present verb covers 'is reading'. The lesson is the object, so it is accusative.
Arabic sentence: المُدَرِّسُ يَقرَأُ الدَّرسَ .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: المُدَرِّسُ يَقرَأُ الدَّرسَ .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

9(VIII). Please come and sit here. [1 mark]

Solution:

Concept:

- The sentence is: “Please come and sit here.” Split it into small parts before you write the Arabic.

Step 1: Find the Arabic for each part Please come: تَفَضَّل (a polite invitation)
and: وَ
sit: اجلِس
here: هُنَا

Step 2: Put the parts in Arabic order This is a polite invitation, said to one man. For a woman it would be تَفَضَّلِي وَاجلِسِي هُنَا.
Arabic sentence: تَفَضَّل وَاجلِس هُنَا .

Step 3: Conclusion The Arabic translation is: تَفَضَّل وَاجلِس هُنَا .

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate each part, then use Arabic word order.

Section D: Literature (40 marks)

10(I). 10. Translate any two of the following passages (10)

تَرجِم قِطْعَتَيْنِ مِنَ القِطْعَاتِ التَّالِيةِ :

Passage (أ)

يَسكُنُ مُحَمَّد وَ حَامِد وَ أحمَد فِي حَارةٍ سَكَنِيّةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ فِي نِيودَهلِي وَ يَدرُسُون فِي مَدرَسَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَاقِعَةٍ بِالقُربِ مِن حَارتِهِم . فِي يَومٍ خِلَالَ فَتْرَةِ الإسْتِرَاحَةِ بَدَا مُحَمَّد مَرِيضًا وَ لَمْ يَاكُلْ شَيئًا وَ تَوَجَّه مَعَ حَامِدٍ وَ أحمَد إِلَى مَيدَانِ المَدرَسَةِ . فَرأوا بَعضًا مِنَ الطلّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَم. انضَمَّ حَامِد وَ أحمَدُ إِلَيهِم وَلكِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا لَمْ يَشتَرِكْ فِي اللّعب. فَوَقَفَ جَانِبًا لِيَتَفَرَّجَ عَلَى اللّعبِ وَ اللّاعِبِين. بَعدَ قَلِيلٍ مِنَ الوَقتِ وَقَعَ مُحَمَّدٌ مَغشِيًّا عَلَيهِ عَلَى أرضِيَّةِ المَيدَانِ . حَمَلَهُ حَامِدٌ وَ أحمَدُ إِلَى مُستَوصَفِ المدرَسَةِ . [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate the whole passage into English.
- The marks are: accuracy of translation 4 and style 1.
- The passage is a story about three friends in Delhi and a boy who falls ill at school.

Step 1: Translate sentence by sentence 1. يَسكُنُ مُحَمَّد وَ حَامِد وَ أحمَد فِي حَارةٍ سَكَنِيّةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ فِي نِيودَهلِي وَ يَدرُسُون فِي مَدرَسَةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَاقِعَةٍ بِالقُربِ مِن حَارتِهِم .
English: Muhammad, Hamid and Ahmad live in one residential neighbourhood in New Delhi and study in one school located near their neighbourhood.
2. فِي يَومٍ خِلَالَ فَتْرَةِ الإسْتِرَاحَةِ بَدَا مُحَمَّد مَرِيضًا وَ لَمْ يَاكُلْ شَيئًا وَ تَوَجَّه مَعَ حَامِدٍ وَ أحمَد إِلَى مَيدَانِ المَدرَسَةِ .
English: One day, during the break, Muhammad looked ill and did not eat anything, and he went with Hamid and Ahmad to the school ground.
3. فَرأوا بَعضًا مِنَ الطلّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَم.
English: They saw some of the students playing football.
4. انضَمَّ حَامِد وَ أحمَدُ إِلَيهِم وَلكِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا لَمْ يَشتَرِكْ فِي اللّعبِ.
English: Hamid and Ahmad joined them, but Muhammad did not take part in the game.
5. فَوَقَفَ جَانِبًا لِيَتَفَرَّجَ عَلَى اللّعبِ وَ اللّاعِبِين.
English: So he stood to one side to watch the game and the players.
6. بَعدَ قَلِيلٍ مِنَ الوَقتِ وَقَعَ مُحَمَّدٌ مَغشِيًّا عَلَيهِ عَلَى أرضِيَّةِ المَيدَانِ .
English: After a short time Muhammad fell unconscious on the floor of the field.
7. حَمَلَهُ حَامِدٌ وَ أحمَدُ إِلَى مُستَوصَفِ المدرَسَةِ .
English: Hamid and Ahmad carried him to the school dispensary.

Step 2: Key vocabulary حَارةٍ سَكَنِيّةٍ: a residential neighbourhood
فَتْرَةِ الإسْتِرَاحَةِ: the break time
مَغشِيًّا عَلَيهِ: unconscious (fainted)
مُستَوصَفِ: dispensary / clinic
يَتَفَرَّجَ: to watch (as a spectator)

Step 3: Join and polish Join the sentences in the same order and keep one tense throughout, so the English reads like a smooth paragraph.
Full translation: Muhammad, Hamid and Ahmad live in one residential neighbourhood in New Delhi and study in one school located near their neighbourhood. One day, during the break, Muhammad looked ill and did not eat anything, and he went with Hamid and Ahmad to the school ground. They saw some of the students playing football. Hamid and Ahmad joined them, but Muhammad did not take part in the game. So he stood to one side to watch the game and the players. After a short time Muhammad fell unconscious on the floor of the field. Hamid and Ahmad carried him to the school

dispensary.

Step 4: Conclusion Full translation: Muhammad, Hamid and Ahmad live in one residential neighbourhood in New Delhi and study in one school located near their neighbourhood. One day, during the break, Muhammad looked ill and did not eat anything, and he went with Hamid and Ahmad to the school ground. They saw some of the students playing football. Hamid and Ahmad joined them, but Muhammad did not take part in the game. So he stood to one side to watch the game and the players. After a short time Muhammad fell unconscious on the floor of the field. Hamid and Ahmad carried him to the school dispensary.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate sentence by sentence and keep the same tense.

10(II). Passage (ب)

يُوجَدُ بَنْكٌ فِي حَارَتِنَا. إِنَّ البُنُوكَ فِي الهِنْدِ تَابِعَةٌ إِمَّا لِلحُكُومَةِ المَركَزِيَّةِ أَو لِلحُكُومَاتِ الوِلَايَاتِ. تُوجَدُ البُنُوكُ فِي كُلِّ نَاحِيَةٍ مِن نَوَاحِي الهِنْدِ حَتَّى فِي القُرَى وَالأَرْيَافِ. نَحْنُ كُلُّنَا نَسْتفيدُ مِن وُجُودِ البُنُوكِ عَلَى إِخْتِلَافِ مِهَنِنَا وَحِرَفِنَا. يَسْتَفِيدُ مِنهَا أَصْحَابُ الصِّنَاعَاتِ فِي المُدُنِ وَالفَلَّاحُونَ فِي القُرَى وَالأَرْيَافِ. تَخْدُمُ البُنُوكُ زَبَائِنَهَا من عَامَّةِ النَّاسِ بِطُرُقٍ عَدِيدَةٍ مِنهَا حِسَابَاتُ التَّوفِيرِ وَالحِسَابَاتُ الجَارِيَةُ وَالحِسَابَاتِ الثَّابِتَةِ وَتُقَدِّمُ أَيْضًا مُسَاعَدَاتٍ مَالِيَّةً وَقُرُوضًا لِلفَلَّاحِينَ وَأَصْحَابِ الصِّنَاعَاتِ الكَبِيرَةِ وَالصَّغِيرَةِ مُقَابِلَ فَوَائِدَ رَمْزِيَّةٍ. وَهَكَذَا تَلْعَبُ البُنُوكُ دَورًا بَنَّاءً فِي تَنمِيَةِ البِلَادِ. [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate the whole passage into English.
- The marks are: accuracy of translation 4 and style 1.
- The passage is a passage on banks in India and how people use them.

Step 1: Translate sentence by sentence 1. يُوجَدُ بَنْكٌ فِي حَارَتِنَا.
English: There is a bank in our neighbourhood.
2. إِنَّ البُنُوكَ فِي الهِنْدِ تَابِعَةٌ إِمَّا لِلحُكُومَةِ المَركَزِيَّةِ أَو لِلحُكُومَاتِ الوِلَايَاتِ.
English: The banks in India belong either to the central government or to the state governments.
3. تُوجَدُ البُنُوكُ فِي كُلِّ نَاحِيَةٍ مِن نَوَاحِي الهِنْدِ حَتَّى فِي القُرَى وَالأَرْيَافِ.
English: Banks are found in every part of India, even in villages and the countryside.
4. نَحْنُ كُلُّنَا نَسْتفيدُ مِن وُجُودِ البُنُوكِ عَلَى إِخْتِلَافِ مِهَنِنَا وَحِرَفِنَا.
English: All of us benefit from the existence of banks, whatever our professions and trades may be.
5. يَسْتَفِيدُ مِنهَا أَصْحَابُ الصِّنَاعَاتِ فِي المُدُنِ وَالفَلَّاحُونَ فِي القُرَى وَالأَرْيَافِ.
English: Owners of industries in the cities and farmers in the villages and countryside benefit from them.
6. تَخْدُمُ البُنُوكُ زَبَائِنَهَا من عَامَّةِ النَّاسِ بِطُرُقٍ عَدِيدَةٍ مِنهَا حِسَابَاتُ التَّوفِيرِ وَالحِسَابَاتُ الجَارِيَةُ وَالحِسَابَاتِ الثَّابِتَةِ وَتُقَدِّمُ أَيْضًا مُسَاعَدَاتٍ مَالِيَّةً وَقُرُوضًا لِلفَلَّاحِينَ وَأَصْحَابِ الصِّنَاعَاتِ الكَبِيرَةِ وَالصَّغِيرَةِ مُقَابِلَ فَوَائِدَ رَمْزِيَّةٍ.
English: Banks serve their customers among the general public in many ways, among them savings accounts, current accounts and fixed accounts. They also give financial help and loans to farmers and owners of large and small industries in return for small (token) interest.
7. وَهَكَذَا تَلْعَبُ البُنُوكُ دَورًا بَنَّاءً فِي تَنمِيَةِ البِلَادِ.
English: In this way banks play a constructive role in the development of the country.

Step 2: Key vocabulary حِسَابَاتُ التَّوفِيرِ: savings accounts
الحِسَابَاتُ الجَارِيَةُ: current accounts
الحِسَابَاتِ الثَّابِتَةِ: fixed accounts
قُرُوضًا: loans
فَوَائِدَ رَمْزِيَّةٍ: token (nominal) interest

Step 3: Join and polish Join the sentences in the same order and keep one tense throughout, so the English reads like a smooth paragraph.

Full translation: There is a bank in our neighbourhood. The banks in India belong either to the central government or to the state governments. Banks are found in every part of India, even in villages and the countryside. All of us benefit from the existence of banks, whatever our professions and trades may be. Owners of industries in the cities and farmers in the villages and countryside benefit from them. Banks serve their customers among the general public in many ways, among them savings accounts, current accounts and fixed accounts. They also give financial help and loans to farmers and owners of large and small industries in return for small (token) interest. In this way banks play a constructive role in the development of the country.

Step 4: Conclusion Full translation: There is a bank in our neighbourhood. The banks in India belong either to the central government or to the state governments. Banks are found in every part of India, even in villages and the countryside. All of us benefit from the existence of banks, whatever our professions and trades may be. Owners of industries in the cities and farmers in the villages and countryside benefit from them. Banks serve their customers among the general public in many ways, among them savings accounts, current accounts and fixed accounts. They also give financial help and loans to farmers and owners of large and small industries in return for small (token) interest. In this way banks play a constructive role in the development of the country.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate sentence by sentence and keep the same tense.

10(III). Passage (ج)

فَنَادَت عَلَينَا وَالِدَتِي مِنَ المَطبَخِ قَائِلَةً : الفُطُورُ جَاهِزٌ عَلَى المَائِدَةِ. تَعَالَوا وَكُلُوا فُطُورَكُم وَتُرَافِقُونَ أنتُم الثَّلَاثَة أَنتَ وَأَخُوكَ وَالأُختُ ، وَالِدَكُم فِي سَيَّارَتِهِ حَتَّى يُنزِلَكُم عِندَ المَدرَسَةِ . نَحنُ كُلُّنَا تَوَجَّهنَا إِلَى مَائِدَةِ الفُطُورِ بَعدَ الفَرَاغِ مِنَ الفُطُورِ أَخَذنَا حَقَائِبَنَا وَرَكِبنَا السَّيَّارَةَ مَعَ وَالِدِنَا . وَجَدنَا قَلِيلِينَ مِنَ الطُّلَّابِ وَالطَّالِبَاتِ وَالمُدَرِّسِينَ وَالمُدَرِّسَاتِ مُجتَمِعِينَ فِي فِنَاءِ المَدرَسَةِ المَسقُوفِ مَعَ نَاظِرِ المَدرَسَةِ لِلدُّعَاءِ قَبلَ بَدءِ الدُّرُوسِ. بَعدَ العَودَةِ مِنَ المَدرَسَةِ وَجَدنَا فِي المَنزِلِ خَادِمَتَنَا فَقَط فَسَأَلنَاهَا عَنِ الآخَرِينَ. [5 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- Translate the whole passage into English.
- The marks are: accuracy of translation 4 and style 1.
- The passage is a morning at home and at school: breakfast, the car ride, the school prayer.

Step 1: Translate sentence by sentence 1. فَنَادَت عَلَينَا وَالِدَتِي مِنَ المَطبَخِ قَائِلَةً : الفُطُورُ جَاهِزٌ عَلَى المَائِدَةِ.
English: Our mother called us from the kitchen, saying: Breakfast is ready on the table.
2. تَعَالَوا وَكُلُوا فُطُورَكُم وَتُرَافِقُونَ أنتُم الثَّلَاثَة أَنتَ وَأَخُوكَ وَالأُختُ ، وَالِدَكُم فِي سَيَّارَتِهِ حَتَّى يُنزِلَكُم عِندَ المَدرَسَةِ .
English: Come and eat your breakfast. You three, you, your brother and your sister, will go with your father in his car until he drops you at the school.
3. نَحنُ كُلُّنَا تَوَجَّهنَا إِلَى مَائِدَةِ الفُطُورِ بَعدَ الفَرَاغِ مِنَ الفُطُورِ أَخَذنَا حَقَائِبَنَا وَرَكِبنَا السَّيَّارَةَ مَعَ وَالِدِنَا .
English: All of us went to the breakfast table. After finishing breakfast we took our bags and got into the car with our father.
4. وَجَدنَا قَلِيلِينَ مِنَ الطُّلَّابِ وَالطَّالِبَاتِ وَالمُدَرِّسِينَ وَالمُدَرِّسَاتِ مُجتَمِعِينَ فِي فِنَاءِ المَدرَسَةِ المَسقُوفِ مَعَ نَاظِرِ المَدرَسَةِ لِلدُّعَاءِ قَبلَ بَدءِ الدُّرُوسِ.
English: We found a few students (boys and girls) and teachers (men and women) gathered in the roofed courtyard of the school with the headmaster for the prayer before the lessons began.
5. بَعدَ العَودَةِ مِنَ المَدرَسَةِ وَجَدنَا فِي المَنزِلِ خَادِمَتَنَا فَقَط فَسَأَلنَاهَا عَنِ الآخَرِينَ.
English: After returning from school we found only our maid at home, so we asked her about the others.

Step 2: Key vocabulary نَاظِرِ المَدرَسَةِ: the headmaster / principal
فِنَاءِ: courtyard
المَسقُوفِ: roofed (covered)

لِلدُّعَاءِ: for the prayer (assembly prayer)
حَقَائِبَنَا: our bags

Step 3: Join and polish Join the sentences in the same order and keep one tense throughout, so the English reads like a smooth paragraph.
Full translation: Our mother called us from the kitchen, saying: Breakfast is ready on the table. Come and eat your breakfast. You three, you, your brother and your sister, will go with your father in his car until he drops you at the school. All of us went to the breakfast table. After finishing breakfast we took our bags and got into the car with our father. We found a few students (boys and girls) and teachers (men and women) gathered in the roofed courtyard of the school with the headmaster for the prayer before the lessons began. After returning from school we found only our maid at home, so we asked her about the others.

Step 4: Conclusion Full translation: Our mother called us from the kitchen, saying: Breakfast is ready on the table. Come and eat your breakfast. You three, you, your brother and your sister, will go with your father in his car until he drops you at the school. All of us went to the breakfast table. After finishing breakfast we took our bags and got into the car with our father. We found a few students (boys and girls) and teachers (men and women) gathered in the roofed courtyard of the school with the headmaster for the prayer before the lessons began. After returning from school we found only our maid at home, so we asked her about the others.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate sentence by sentence and keep the same tense.

11(I). 11. Read the passage question no: 10 section (أ) and answer any four of the following questions (8)
اقرأ الفقرة الأسئِلَة 10 من الجزأ (أ) واجب أربع أسئلة للتالية :
أ) أينَ يَسكُنُ مَحمّد وَ حَامِد وَ أحمَد فِي نِيُودَهلِي؟) [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question is أ) أينَ يَسكُنُ مَحمّد وَ حَامِد وَ أحمَد فِي نِيُودَهلِي؟.
- It means: Where do Muhammad, Hamid and Ahmad live in New Delhi?

Step 1: Find the answer in the passage The answer comes from the first sentence of the passage: يَسكُنُ مُحَمَّد وَ حَامِد وَ أحمَد فِي حَارةٍ سَكَنِيّةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ.

Step 2: Write the answer Arabic: يَسكُنُونَ فِي حَارَةٍ سَكَنِيَّةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ.
English: They live in one residential neighbourhood.

Step 3: Check the marks This answer has 2 marks. Write a full sentence and begin it with the verb or the noun used in the question, so the answer is complete.

Step 4: Conclusion Answer: يَسكُنُونَ فِي حَارَةٍ سَكَنِيَّةٍ وَاحِدَةٍ. (They live in one residential neighbourhood.)

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the matching sentence in passage 10(A) and answer in a full sentence.

11(II). ب) أينَ تَقَعُ مَدرَسَتُهُم ؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question is ب) أينَ تَقَعُ مَدرَسَتُهُم ؟).
- It means: Where is their school?

Step 1: Find the answer in the passage The answer comes from the first sentence: وَاقِعَةٍ بِالقُربِ مِن حَارتِهِم.

Step 2: Write the answer Arabic: تَقَعُ مَدرَسَتُهُم بِالقُربِ مِن حَارَتِهِم.
English: Their school is near their neighbourhood.

Step 3: Check the marks This answer has 2 marks. Write a full sentence and begin it with the verb or the noun used in the question, so the answer is complete.

Step 4: Conclusion Answer: تَقَعُ مَدرَسَتُهُم بِالقُربِ مِن حَارَتِهِم. (Their school is near their neighbourhood.)

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the matching sentence in passage 10(A) and answer in a full sentence.

11(III). ج) مَن لَم يَشتَرِك فِي اللَّعبِ؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question is ج) مَن لَم يَشتَرِك فِي اللَّعبِ؟).
- It means: Who did not take part in the game?

Step 1: Find the answer in the passage The answer comes from the sentence وَلكِنَّ مُحَمَّدًا لَمْ يَشتَرِكْ فِي اللّعبِ.

Step 2: Write the answer Arabic: لَم يَشتَرِك مُحَمَّدٌ فِي اللَّعبِ.
English: Muhammad did not take part in the game.

Step 3: Check the marks This answer has 2 marks. Write a full sentence and begin it with the verb or the noun used in the question, so the answer is complete.

Step 4: Conclusion Answer: لَم يَشتَرِك مُحَمَّدٌ فِي اللَّعبِ. (Muhammad did not take part in the game.)

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the matching sentence in passage 10(A) and answer in a full sentence.

11(IV). د) بَعدَ قَلِيلٍ مَاذَا حَدَثَ لِمُحَمَّدٍ ؟ [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question is د) بَعدَ قَلِيلٍ مَاذَا حَدَثَ لِمُحَمَّدٍ ؟.
- It means: After a short time, what happened to Muhammad?

Step 1: Find the answer in the passage The answer comes from the sentence بَعدَ قَلِيلٍ مِنَ الوَقتِ وَقَعَ مُحَمَّدٌ مَغشِيًّا عَلَيهِ.

Step 2: Write the answer Arabic: وَقَعَ مُحَمَّدٌ مَغشِيًّا عَلَيهِ عَلَى أَرضِيَّةِ المَيدَانِ.
English: Muhammad fell unconscious on the ground of the field.

Step 3: Check the marks This answer has 2 marks. Write a full sentence and begin it with the verb or the noun used in the question, so the answer is complete.

Step 4: Conclusion Answer: وَقَعَ مُحَمَّدٌ مَغشِيًّا عَلَيهِ عَلَى أَرضِيَّةِ المَيدَانِ. (Muhammad fell unconscious on the ground of the field.)

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the matching sentence in passage 10(A) and answer in a full sentence.

11(V). هـ) مَنْ رَأى بَعضًا مِنَ الطلّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَمِ ؟) [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question is (هـ) مَنْ رَأى بَعضًا مِنَ الطلّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَمِ ؟).
- It means: Who saw some of the students playing football?

Step 1: Find the answer in the passage The answer comes from the sentence فَرأوا بَعضًا مِنَ الطلّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَمِ.

Step 2: Write the answer Arabic: رَأى مُحَمَّدٌ وَحَامِدٌ وَأَحمَدُ بَعضَ الطُّلَّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَمِ.
English: Muhammad, Hamid and Ahmad saw some students playing football.

Step 3: Check the marks This answer has 2 marks. Write a full sentence and begin it with the verb or the noun used in the question, so the answer is complete.

Step 4: Conclusion Answer: رَأى مُحَمَّدٌ وَحَامِدٌ وَأَحمَدُ بَعضَ الطُّلَّابِ يَلعَبُونَ كُرَةَ القَدَمِ. (Muhammad, Hamid and Ahmad saw some students playing football.)

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the matching sentence in passage 10(A) and answer in a full sentence.

11(VI). و) ما هو جمع الكلمة "المريض" [2 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The question is (و) ما هو جمع الكلمة "المريض".
- It means: What is the plural of the word "al-mareed" (the patient / sick person)?

Step 1: Find the answer in the passage The answer comes from grammar knowledge: the broken plural of مَريض is مَرضَى. The passage itself uses the singular مَريضًا.

Step 2: Write the answer Arabic: هُوَ "جَمعُ كَلِمَةِ "المَريض" "المَرضَى".
English: The plural of "المَريض" is "المَرضَى".

Step 3: Check the marks This answer has 2 marks. Write a full sentence and begin it with the verb or the noun used in the question, so the answer is complete.

Step 4: Conclusion Answer: هُوَ "جَمعُ كَلِمَةِ "المَريض" "المَرضَى". (The plural of "المَريض" is "المَرضَى".)

Quick Tip to Solve: Find the matching sentence in passage 10(A) and answer in a full sentence.

12(I). 12. Choose the correct answer (4)
اخْتَرِ الأَجْوِبَةَ المُنَاسِبَةَ :
أ) أَنتُمَا مُهَنْدِسَانِ مَاهِرَانِ)
In this sentence أَنتُمَا is..... [1 mark]
(A) ضَمِير مُتَّصِل مرفوع
(B) ضَمِير مُنفَصِل مرفوع
(C) ضَمِير مُنفَصِل مَنصُوب

Correct Answer: (B) ضَمِير مُنفَصِل مرفوع

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: You two are skilled engineers. The question asks what kind of word أَنتُمَا is.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue أَنتُمَا is a separate word that stands alone. It is not attached to another word, so it is a detached pronoun. It is the subject of the sentence, so it is in the nominative (مَرفُوع).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 2, ضَمِير مُنفَصِل مرفوع, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (ضَمِير مُتَّصِل مرفوع): an attached pronoun is joined to the end of another word, as in كِتَابُكَ. أَنتُمَا is a full word of its own.
Option 3 (ضَمِير مُنفَصِل مَنصُوب): the accusative is for objects. أَنتُمَا is the subject of the sentence, not an object.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is ضَمِير مُنفَصِل مرفوع (detached pronoun, nominative). This is option 2.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

12(II). ب) كَانَ الشَّارِعُ مُزْدَحِمًا)
In this sentence مُزْدَحِمًا is ..... [1 mark]
(A) إِسم كَان مَرفُوع
(B) خَبَر كَان مَرفُوع
(C) خَبَر كَان مَنصُوب

Correct Answer: (C) خَبَر كَان مَنصُوب

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: The street was crowded. The question asks what مُزْدَحِمًا is in the sentence.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue The verb كَانَ takes a subject in the nominative, الشَّارِعُ, and a predicate in the accusative, مُزْدَحِمًا. So مُزْدَحِمًا is the predicate of كَانَ in the accusative.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, خَبَر كَان مَنصُوب, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (اِسم كَان): إِسم كَان مَرفُوع is the subject, and here it is

الشَّارِعُ, not مُزْدَحِمًا.
Option 2 (خَبَر كَان مَرفُوع): the predicate of كَانَ is accusative, not nominative. The nominative is the case of the subject.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is خَبَر كَان مَنصُوب (predicate of kana, accusative). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

12(III). ج) اِشْتَرَيتُ كِتَابَينِ مِنَ السُّوقِ

In this sentence كِتَابَينِ is ..... [1 mark]

(A) تَثْنِيَة مَنصُوب

(B) تَثْنِيَة مَجرُور

(C) تَثْنِيَة مَرفُوع

Correct Answer: (A) تَثْنِيَة مَنصُوب

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: I bought two books from the market. The question asks the case of the dual word كِتَابَينِ.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue كِتَابَينِ is a dual noun. It is the object of the verb اِشْتَرَيتُ, so it is accusative. The dual accusative ends in ـَينِ.

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 1, تَثْنِيَة مَنصُوب, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 2 (تَثْنِيَة مَجرُور): the genitive is used after a preposition or in a possessive phrase. كِتَابَينِ is directly after the verb, so it is not genitive.
Option 3 (تَثْنِيَة مَرفُوع): the dual nominative ends in ـَانِ (كِتَابَانِ). The word here ends in ـَينِ.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is تَثْنِيَة مَنصُوب (dual, accusative). This is option 1.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

12(IV). د) فِي المَسجِدِ خَمسَةُ أَبْوَابٍ

In this sentence أَبْوَابٍ is ..... [1 mark]

(A) عَدَد

(B) مُضَاف

(C) مَعدُود

Correct Answer: (C) مَعدُود

Solution:

Concept:

- The full sentence, once the blank is filled, should mean: There are five doors in the mosque. The question asks what أَبْوَابٍ is.
- First decide what kind of word the blank needs. Then look at the options.

Step 1: Find the clue خَمسَةُ is the number (عَدَد). The thing that is counted is أَبْوَابٍ, so it is the counted noun (مَعدُود).

Step 2: Pick the answer Option 3, مَعدُود, fits the clue and the grammar, so it goes into the blank.

Step 3: Why the other options are wrong Option 1 (خَمسَةُ :(عَدَد is the number word. أَبْوَابٍ is the thing counted.
Option 2 (مُضَاف): the first word of a possessive phrase is مُضَاف. In this phrase خَمسَةُ is the first part, and أَبْوَابٍ is the second part (genitive), so أَبْوَابٍ is not the first part.

Step 4: Conclusion The correct word is مَعدُود (counted noun). This is option 3.

Quick Tip to Solve: Read the whole sentence, find the clue word, then match it with one option.

13(I). 13. Explain any four of the following verses: (15)
اشْرَح خَمسَة أبْيَاتٍ مِنَ التَّالِيَةِ :
وَ عُدتَّ مُظفَّرًا حُرًّا كَرِيمًا
عَزِيزَ الجَاهِ مَرفُوعَ المُقَـامِ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The two halves of the verse are: عَزِيزَ الجَاهِ مَرفُوعَ المُقَـامِ / وَ عُدتَّ مُظفَّرًا حُرًّا كَرِيمًا
- In English the verse says: And you returned victorious, free and noble, dear in standing and high in rank.

Step 1: Explain the meaning The poet speaks to the hero, Mahatma Gandhi, and praises him on his return. He uses four words of praise: مُظَفَّرًا (victorious), حُرًّا (free), كَرِيمًا (noble) and عَزِيزَ الجَاهِ (of honoured standing). The last phrase مَرفُوعَ المُقَامِ means his rank is high. These words describe the state in which he came back.

Step 2: Give the context (reference) The verses come from the poem in lesson 18 of the textbook (Minhaj al-Talim al-Thanawi, Class X), which praises Mahatma Gandhi and the greatness of India. In this verse the poet is addressing the hero on his return.

Step 3: Marks Explanation 2 marks and context 1 mark, so a full answer covers the meaning and the place of the verse in the poem.

Step 4: Conclusion The verse means: And you returned victorious, free and noble, dear in standing and high in rank.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate the verse, explain the key words, and add the context.

13(II). بِلَادُكَ ذَاتُ تَارِيخٍ مَجِيدٍ
عَرِيقٍ فِي الحَضَارَةِ وَ النِّظَامِ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The two halves of the verse are: عَرِيقٍ فِي الحَضَارَةِ وَ النِّظَامِ / بِلَادُكَ ذَاتُ تَارِيخٍ مَجِيدٍ
- In English the verse says: Your country has a glorious history, deep-rooted in civilisation and order.

Step 1: Explain the meaning The poet turns to the land of the hero, India, and praises its past. مَجِيدٍ means glorious. عَرِيقٍ means old and deeply rooted. India is described as an old civilisation that also had a good order of life.

Step 2: Give the context (reference) The verses come from the poem in lesson 18 of the textbook (Minhaj al-Talim al-Thanawi, Class X), which praises Mahatma Gandhi and the greatness of India. In

this verse the poet is continuing the praise of the hero and his land.

Step 3: Marks Explanation 2 marks and context 1 mark, so a full answer covers the meaning and the place of the verse in the poem.

Step 4: Conclusion The verse means: Your country has a glorious history, deep-rooted in civilisation and order.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate the verse, explain the key words, and add the context.

13(III). أَمَدَّ العَالَمِينَ بِفَلسَفَاتٍ
أَزَاحَ ضِيَاءهَا حُجُبَ الظَّلَامِ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The two halves of the verse are: أَزَاحَ ضِيَاءهَا حُجُبَ الظَّلَامِ / أَمَدَّ العَالَمِينَ بِفَلسَفَاتٍ
- In English the verse says: It gave the nations philosophies whose light removed the veils of darkness.

Step 1: Explain the meaning The verb أَمَدَّ means 'supplied'. The poet says that India gave the world wise ideas (فَلسَفَات). Their light (ضِيَاءهَا) pushed away the veils of darkness (حُجُبَ الظَّلَامِ). Darkness stands for ignorance, and light stands for knowledge.

Step 2: Give the context (reference) The verses come from the poem in lesson 18 of the textbook (Minhaj al-Talim al-Thanawi, Class X), which praises Mahatma Gandhi and the greatness of India. In this verse the poet is continuing the praise of the hero and his land.

Step 3: Marks Explanation 2 marks and context 1 mark, so a full answer covers the meaning and the place of the verse in the poem.

Step 4: Conclusion The verse means: It gave the nations philosophies whose light removed the veils of darkness.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate the verse, explain the key words, and add the context.

13(IV). فَمِن أَعمَاقِنَا أَزكَى التَّهَانِي
إِلَيكَ نَزُفُّهَا فِي كُلِّ عَامِ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The two halves of the verse are: إِلَيكَ نَزُفُّهَا فِي كُلِّ عَامِ / فَمِن أَعمَاقِنَا أَزكَى التَّهَانِي
- In English the verse says: So from our depths we send the purest greetings to you, in every year.

Step 1: Explain the meaning The poet gathers the thoughts of the first verses into a greeting. مِن أَعمَاقِنَا means 'from the bottom of our hearts', and أَزكَى التَّهَانِي means the purest congratulations. نَزُفُّهَا means 'we bring them with joy', like a wedding procession. فِي كُلِّ عَامٍ says the greeting is repeated every year.

Step 2: Give the context (reference) The verses come from the poem in lesson 18 of the textbook (Minhaj al-Talim al-Thanawi, Class X), which praises Mahatma Gandhi and the greatness of India. In this verse the poet is continuing the praise of the hero and his land.

Step 3: Marks Explanation 2 marks and context 1 mark, so a full answer covers the meaning and the place of the verse in the poem.

Step 4: Conclusion The verse means: So from our depths we send the purest greetings to you, in

every year.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate the verse, explain the key words, and add the context.

13(V). "غَاندِي " لَقَد عَرَفَ الجَمِيعَ جِهَادُ
وَ مَا قَاسَاهُ مِن أَلَمِ الصِّيَامِ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The two halves of the verse are: "غَاندِي " لَقَد عَرَفَ الجَمِيعَ جِهَادُ / وَ مَا قَاسَاهُ مِن أَلَمِ الصِّيَامِ
- In English the verse says: Everyone knew the struggle of Gandhi and the pain of fasting he went through.

Step 1: Explain the meaning The poet names Gandhi directly. جِهَاد means struggle. Gandhi fought without weapons, and he fasted to stand up for his cause. أَلَمِ الصِّيَامِ means the pain of fasting. The verse shows his sacrifice.

Step 2: Give the context (reference) The verses come from the poem in lesson 18 of the textbook (Minhaj al-Talim al-Thanawi, Class X), which praises Mahatma Gandhi and the greatness of India. In this verse the poet is continuing the praise of the hero and his land.

Step 3: Marks Explanation 2 marks and context 1 mark, so a full answer covers the meaning and the place of the verse in the poem.

Step 4: Conclusion The verse means: Everyone knew the struggle of Gandhi and the pain of fasting he went through.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate the verse, explain the key words, and add the context.

13(VI). دَعَا الشَّعبَ العَظِيمَ إِلَى التَّآخِي
وَ أَرشَدَهُ إِلَى نَبذِ الخِصَامِ [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The two halves of the verse are: دَعَا الشَّعبَ العَظِيمَ إِلَى التَّآخِي / وَ أَرشَدَهُ إِلَى نَبذِ الخِصَامِ
- In English the verse says: He called the great people to brotherhood and guided it to give up quarrelling.

Step 1: Explain the meaning Gandhi's message was unity. التَّآخِي means brotherhood and نَبذِ الخِصَامِ means throwing away disputes. The poet shows that he worked for peace and harmony among all the people of India.

Step 2: Give the context (reference) The verses come from the poem in lesson 18 of the textbook (Minhaj al-Talim al-Thanawi, Class X), which praises Mahatma Gandhi and the greatness of India. In this verse the poet is continuing the praise of the hero and his land.

Step 3: Marks Explanation 2 marks and context 1 mark, so a full answer covers the meaning and the place of the verse in the poem.

Step 4: Conclusion The verse means: He called the great people to brotherhood and guided it to give up quarrelling.

Quick Tip to Solve: Translate the verse, explain the key words, and add the context.

14(I). 14. Write the central idea of any one of the following. (3)
أُكْتُب الفِكْرَةَ المَرْكَزِيَّةَ وَاحِد مِنَ التالِيَةِ :

أ) مِن حَنَايَا الغَرِيبِ) [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is to write the central idea of the lesson (أ) مِن حَنَايَا الغَرِيبِ (Lesson 14, page 50 of the textbook).
- The marks are content 2 and style 1.
- A central idea is the one main message of the lesson, written in one or two clear sentences.

Step 1: Find the main message Think about what the author wants the reader to remember at the end of the lesson. Leave out small details, names and dates.
For this lesson the main message is: Longing of a person living away from home for his country and family, and his love for his land.

Step 2: Write the answer in Arabic الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ: شَوقُ الغَرِيبِ إِلَى وَطَنِهِ وَأَهلِهِ وَحُبُّهُ لِبِلَادِهِ.
Meaning: Longing of a person living away from home for his country and family, and his love for his land.

Step 3: Style Use two short, correct sentences, begin with the phrase الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ and keep the words simple.

Step 4: Conclusion Central idea: الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ: شَوقُ الغَرِيبِ إِلَى وَطَنِهِ وَأَهلِهِ وَحُبُّهُ لِبِلَادِهِ. (Longing of a person living away from home for his country and family, and his love for his land.)

Quick Tip to Solve: State the main message of the lesson in one or two short sentences.

14(II). ب) عُصفُورُ الجَنَّةِ) [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is to write the central idea of the lesson (ب) عُصفُورُ الجَنَّةِ (Lesson 4, page 12 of the textbook).
- The marks are content 2 and style 1.
- A central idea is the one main message of the lesson, written in one or two clear sentences.

Step 1: Find the main message Think about what the author wants the reader to remember at the end of the lesson. Leave out small details, names and dates.
For this lesson the main message is: The beauty of nature is a blessing from Allah; we should thank the Creator and be kind to birds.

Step 2: Write the answer in Arabic الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ: جَمَالُ الطَّبِيعَةِ نِعمَةٌ مِنَ اللهِ، وَعَلَينَا أَن نَشكُرَ الخَالِقَ وَنَرفُقَ بِالطُّيُورِ.
Meaning: The beauty of nature is a blessing from Allah; we should thank the Creator and be kind to birds.

Step 3: Style Use two short, correct sentences, begin with the phrase الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ and keep the words simple.

Step 4: Conclusion Central idea: الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ: جَمَالُ الطَّبِيعَةِ نِعمَةٌ مِنَ اللهِ، وَعَلَينَا أَن نَشكُرَ الخَالِقَ وَنَرفُقَ بِالطُّيُورِ. (The beauty of nature is a blessing from Allah; we should thank the Creator and be kind to birds.)

Quick Tip to Solve: State the main message of the lesson in one or two short sentences.

14(III). ج) وَصفُ القَلَمِ) [3 marks]

Solution:

Concept:

- The task is to write the central idea of the lesson (ج) وَصفُ القَلَمِ (Lesson 8, page 26 of the textbook).
- The marks are content 2 and style 1.
- A central idea is the one main message of the lesson, written in one or two clear sentences.

Step 1: Find the main message Think about what the author wants the reader to remember at the end of the lesson. Leave out small details, names and dates.
For this lesson the main message is: The importance of the pen in spreading knowledge, keeping history and building civilisation.

Step 2: Write the answer in Arabic الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ: أَهَمِّيَّةُ القَلَمِ فِي نَشرِ العِلمِ وَحِفظِ التَّارِيخِ وَبِنَاءِ الحَضَارَةِ.
Meaning: The importance of the pen in spreading knowledge, keeping history and building civilisation.

Step 3: Style Use two short, correct sentences, begin with the phrase الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ and keep the words simple.

Step 4: Conclusion Central idea: الفِكرَةُ المَركَزِيَّةُ: أَهَمِّيَّةُ القَلَمِ فِي نَشرِ العِلمِ وَحِفظِ التَّارِيخِ وَبِنَاءِ الحَضَارَةِ. (The importance of the pen in spreading knowledge, keeping history and building civilisation.)

Quick Tip to Solve: State the main message of the lesson in one or two short sentences.