

1. Surah Al-Inshirah (سورة الانشراح)

Surah No.: 94 | Makki Surah | Total Ayats: 8

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

1. أَلَمْ نُشْرَحْ لَكَ صَدْرَكَ .
2. وَوَضَعْنَا عَنْكَ وِزْرَكَ .
3. الَّذِي أَنْقَضَ ظَهْرَكَ .
4. وَرَفَعْنَا لَكَ ذِكْرَكَ .
5. فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا .
6. إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا .
7. فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ .
8. وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَانعَبْ .

**Translation (All Ayats – One Part)**

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Compassionate.

Did We not open your chest for you?  
And We removed from you your burden,  
Which had weighed heavily on your back.  
And We raised your reputation for you.  
So surely, with hardship comes ease.  
Surely, with hardship comes ease.

So when you finish your work, then strive hard.  
And turn to your Lord alone with devotion.

SUMMARY FOR 12 MARKS

**Introduction**

Surah Al-Inshirah is a Makki Surah revealed to Prophet Muhammad during a difficult period of his life. The Surah highlights Allah's special favors upon the Prophet and gives a powerful message of hope, patience, and trust in Allah during times of hardship.

**Opening of the Heart**

Allah reminds the Prophet that Allah opened his chest. This means Allah granted him inner peace, wisdom, patience, and confidence. Through this spiritual opening, the Prophet was able to understand divine guidance clearly and convey the message of Islam despite opposition and challenges.

**Removal of Burdens**

Allah states that the heavy burden placed on the Prophet was removed. This burden refers to worries, responsibilities, and emotional stress caused by rejection, mockery, and hardship faced while spreading Islam. Allah lightened this burden and provided strength and support.

**Elevation of Status**

Allah declares that the name and status of Prophet Muhammad were raised. His name is remembered with respect throughout the world and mentioned along with Allah's name in the call to prayer, prayers, and declarations of faith. This shows the high rank granted to him by Allah.

**Hardship and Ease**

The Surah gives a strong assurance that every hardship is accompanied by ease. Allah repeats this message to confirm that relief is certain and unavoidable. This teaches believers that difficulties are temporary and patience leads to comfort and success.

#### Continuous Effort and Worship

Allah instructs that when one task is completed, effort should continue in another. This teaches the importance of constant struggle in worship, good deeds, and responsibility. A believer should not become lazy after success or relief.

#### Turning Towards Allah

The Surah ends by directing full attention and hope towards Allah alone. Believers are taught to rely completely on Allah for help, guidance, and success in every situation.

#### Surah At-Tin (The Fig)

Surah No.: 95 | Makki Surah | Total Ayats: 8

#### Arabic Text (All Ayats)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

- وَالَّتِي وَالَّتِي وَالرُّيُونِ
- وَطُورِ سَيْنَاءَ
- وَهَذَا الْبَلَدِ الْأَمِينِ
- لَقَدْ خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ فِي أَحْسَنِ تَقْوِيمٍ
- ثُمَّ رَدَدْنَاهُ أَسْفَلَ سَافِلِينَ
- إِلَّا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ فَلَهُمْ أَجْرٌ غَيْرُ مَمْنُونٍ
- فَمَا يُكَذِّبُكَ بَعْدُ بِالذِّكْرِ

أَلَيْسَ اللَّهُ بِأَحْكَمِ الْحَاكِمِينَ

#### Translation

By the fig and the olive,  
And by Mount Sinai,  
And by this secure city (Makkah).  
Surely We created human beings in the best form.  
Then We reduced them to the lowest of the low,  
Except those who believe and do good deeds; for them is a reward  
that will never end.  
So what makes you deny the Day of Judgment after this?  
Is not Allah the Best of Judges?

SUMMARY FOR 12 MARKS

#### Summary of Surah At-Tin (سورة التين)

Surah No.: 95 | Makki Surah | Total Ayats: 8

#### Introduction

Surah At-Tin is a Makki Surah that explains the dignity of human beings, the purpose of life, and the result of faith and actions. The Surah highlights Allah's justice and reminds human beings of accountability on the Day of Judgment.

#### Oaths by Sacred Symbols

Allah begins the Surah by taking oaths by the fig, the olive, Mount Sinai, and the secure city of Makkah. These symbols are connected with important prophets and places of revelation. The fig and olive represent blessed lands, Mount Sinai is where Prophet Musa received revelation, and Makkah is the city of Prophet Muhammad

🕒. These oaths show the importance of divine guidance given to humanity.

### Creation of Human Beings

Allah declares that human beings are created in the best form. This includes physical balance, intelligence, moral awareness, and spiritual capacity. Humans are honored with reason and free will, making them superior to other creations. Allah gave humans the ability to choose between right and wrong.

### Fall to the Lowest Level

Allah explains that when human beings misuse their intelligence and ignore guidance, they fall to the lowest level. This fall is moral and spiritual, not physical. Such people lose their dignity and become worse than animals because they reject truth and justice.

### Exception of the Believers

Allah clearly states that those who believe and perform good deeds are excluded from this downfall. Their faith and righteous actions protect their honor and status. Allah promises them a continuous and never-ending reward, showing Allah's mercy and justice.

### Reality of the Day of Judgment

Allah questions why people deny the Day of Judgment after seeing clear signs of creation, guidance, and moral accountability. The Surah reminds that justice cannot be complete without a final day where all actions are judged.

### Allah as the Best Judge

The Surah ends by declaring that Allah is the Best of Judges. Allah's decisions are perfect, fair, and free from error. This statement strengthens belief in divine justice and accountability.

#### Surah Al-Asr (The Time)

Surah No.: 103 | Makki Surah | Total Ayats: 3

#### Arabic Text (All Ayats)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

1. وَالْعَصْرِ

2. إِنَّ الْإِنْسَانَ لِرَبِّهِ

3. إِلَّا الْبَدِينِ آمَنُوا وَعَمِلُوا الصَّالِحَاتِ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالْحَقِّ وَتَوَاصَوْا بِالصَّبْرِ

#### Translation

By time,

Surely human beings are in loss,

Except those who believe and do good deeds, and advise one

another to truth, and advise one another to patience.

#### SUMMARY

Surah Al-Asr is a short Makki Surah, but it carries a very deep and powerful message. Allah swears by time to emphasize its importance and warns mankind about loss in both this world and the Hereafter. The Surah clearly explains the path to success and salvation.

#### Oath by Time

Allah begins the Surah by taking an oath by Time (Al-Asr). Time is a valuable gift from Allah and a witness to human actions. It reminds humans that life is limited and every moment should be used wisely.

#### State of Human Loss

Allah declares that all human beings are in loss. This loss refers to wasting life, missing guidance, and facing failure in the Hereafter. Without following Allah's guidance, worldly achievements alone cannot save a person.

#### Four Conditions of Success

Allah then mentions four qualities that protect a person from loss:

1. Faith (Iman): Belief in Allah and His message is the foundation of success.
2. Righteous Deeds: Good actions must follow true faith.
3. Advising Truth: Believers should encourage each other to follow truth and justice.
4. Advising Patience: Patience is required to face difficulties and remain steadfast.

#### Message of the Surah

Surah Al-Asr teaches that true success lies in faith, good deeds, truthfulness, and patience. It warns against wasting time and motivates believers to live a purposeful and disciplined life.

#### Conclusion

In conclusion, Surah Al-Asr provides a complete formula for success in a few words. It guides believers to use time wisely and follow the path of faith, righteousness, truth, and patience to attain success in this world and the Hereafter.

Question No. 2

Answer any TWO of the following questions in Arabic(MODEL PAPER QUESTIONS)

Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
مِنْ أَيْنَ هَاشِمٌ؟	هَاشِمٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.	From where is Hashim?	Hashim is from India.
أَيُّهُدِسُ أَطْوَلُ؟	نَعَمْ، يُهُدِسُ أَطْوَلُ.	Is Yuhdis taller?	Yes, Yuhdis is taller.
أَحْمَدٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ؟	نَعَمْ، أَحْمَدٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.	Is Ahmad from India?	Yes, Ahmad is from India.
هَلْ رَجَعَتْ مَرْيَمُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ؟	نَعَمْ، رَجَعَتْ مَرْيَمُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ.	Did Maryam return from school?	Yes, Maryam returned from school.

EXERCISE – 1

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
1	مَنْ أَيْنَ هَاشِمٌ؟	هَاشِمٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.	From where is Hashim?	Hashim is from India.
2	أَيُّجِبُهُ الْمُدْرَسُ؟	نَعَمْ، يُجِبُهُ الْمُدْرَسُ.	Does the teacher like him?	Yes, the teacher likes him.
3	مَنْ أَيْنَ سَاعَتُهُ؟	سَاعَتُهُ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.	From where is his watch?	His watch is from India.
4	بِكَمْ هِيَ؟	هِيَ بِمِائَةِ رُوبِيَّةٍ.	How much is it?	It is for one hundred rupees.
5	كَمْ أَخًا لَهُ؟	لَهُ أَخٌ وَاحِدٌ.	How many brothers does he have?	He has one brother.
6	كَمْ أُخْتًا لَهُ؟	لَهُ أُخْتَانِ.	How many sisters does he have?	He has two sisters.
7	أَيْنَ أَخَوَاتُهُ؟	هُنَّ فِي الْبَيْتِ.	Where are his sisters?	They are at home.

EXERCISE – 2

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
1	مَنْ أَيْنَ هَاشِمٌ؟	هَاشِمٌ مِنَ الْهِنْدِ.	From where is Hashim?	Hashim is from India.

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
2	مِنْ أَيِّ مَدِينَةٍ هُوَ؟	هُوَ مِنْ دَلِيّ.	From which city is he?	He is from Delhi.
3	كَمْ أُخْتًا لَهُ؟	لَهُ أُخْتَانِ.	How many sisters does he have?	He has two sisters.
4	أُمّهِنْدِسُ أَبُوكَ؟	نَعَمْ، أَبِي مُهْنِدِسٌ.	Is your father an engineer?	Yes, my father is an engineer.
5	أَمْدَرِسُ أَنْتَ؟	نَعَمْ، أَنَا مُدْرِسٌ.	Are you a teacher?	Yes, I am a teacher.
6	أَجْدِيدَةٌ سَيَارَتُكَ؟	نَعَمْ، سَيَارَتِي جَدِيدَةٌ.	Is your car new?	Yes, my car is new.

### EXERCISE – 3

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
1	كَمْ طَالِبًا فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ؟	فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا.	How many students are in Ahmad's class?	There are fourteen students in Ahmad's class.
2	كَمْ طَالِبًا فِي فَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ؟	فِي فَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا.	How many students are in Ali's class?	There are nineteen students in Ali's class.

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
3	مَنْ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ أَحْمَدَ؟	أَسَامَةُ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ.	Who is the tallest student in Ahmad's class?	Osama is the tallest student.
4	وَمَنْ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَصْلِ عَلِيٍّ؟	الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ أَطْوَلُ.	Who is the tallest student in Ali's class?	The new student is the tallest.
5	أَكْبَرُ مِنْكَ؟	نَعَمْ، هُوَ أَكْبَرُ مِنِّي.	Is he older than you?	Yes, he is older than me.
6	أَنْتَ مِنَ الْهُنْدِ؟	نَعَمْ، أَنَا مِنَ الْهُنْدِ.	Are you from India?	Yes, I am from India.

### EXERCISE – 4

أجب عن الأسئلة الآتية

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
1	أَيْنَ ذَهَبَ أَبُو إِبْرَاهِيمَ؟	ذَهَبَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ.	Where did Ibrahim's father go?	He went to the school.
2	وَأَيْنَ ذَهَبَتْ أُمُّهُ؟	ذَهَبَتْ إِلَى الْبَيْتِ.	Where did his mother go?	She went home.
3	مَتَى رَجَعَ إِبْرَاهِيمُ مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ؟	رَجَعَ فِي الْمَسَاءِ.	When did Ibrahim return from school?	He returned in the evening.

No.	Arabic Question	Arabic Answer	English Question	English Answer
4	أَمَا ذَهَبْتَ إِلَى الْمَدْرَسَةِ الْيَوْمَ؟	بَلَى، ذَهَبْتُ.	Didn't you go to school today?	Yes, I went.
5	أَذَهَبْتَ حَامِدًا إِلَى الْمُسْتَشْفَى؟	نَعَمْ، ذَهَبْتُهُ.	Did you take Hamid to the hospital?	Yes, I took him.
6	هَلْ رَجَعْتَ مُبَكِّرًا مِنَ الْمَدْرَسَةِ؟	نَعَمْ، رَجَعْتُ مُبَكِّرًا.	Did you return early from school?	Yes, I returned early.

### Question No. 3(MODEL PAPER)

Convert the following singular words into plurals.

(Write any FOUR)

No.	Singular (Arabic)	Plural (Arabic)	Singular (English)	Plural (English)
1	عَيْب	عُيُوب	Fault	Faults
2	جَوَاب	أَجْوِبَةٌ	Answer	Answers
3	دَرْس	دُرُوس	Lesson	Lessons
4	سَاكِب	سَاكِبُونَ	One who pours	Those who pour
5	كَلِمَة	كَلِمَات	Word	Words
6	كِتَاب	كُتُب	Book	Books
7	خَبْر	أَخْبَار	News	News items

No.	Singular (Arabic)	Plural (Arabic)	Singular (English)	Plural (English)
8	دَفْتر	دَفَائِر	Notebook	Notebooks

### المفرد والجمع (Singular & Plural)

Table – 1

No.	Singular (Arabic)	Plural (Arabic)	Singular (English)	Plural (English)
1	ذَكِي	أَذْكِيَاء	Intelligent	Intelligent people
2	غَيْبِي	أَغْيَبِيَاء	Foolish	Foolish people
3	حُلُق	أَحْلَاق	Character	Characters / Morals
4	رُوبِيَّة	رُوبِيَّات	Rupee	Rupees
5	عَزْب	أَعْرَاب	Unmarried man	Unmarried men
6	يَهُودِي	يَهُود	Jew	Jews
7	مُعْجَم	مُعْجَمَات	Dictionary	Dictionaries
8	دُولَار	دُولَارَات	Dollar	Dollars
9	صَفْحَة	صَفْحَات	Page	Pages
10	نَاجِح	نَاجِحُونَ	Successful	Successful people

Table – 2

No.	Singular (Arabic)	Plural (Arabic)	Singular (English)	Plural (English)
11	نَهْر	أَنْهَار	River	Rivers
12	جَيْب	جُيُوب	Pocket	Pockets
13	بُرُقِيَّة	بُرُقِيَّات	Telegram	Telegrams
14	مَصْرَف	مَصَارِف	Bank	Banks
15	أَخ	إِخْوَان / إِخْوَة	Brother	Brothers
16	أَخْت	أَخَوَات	Sister	Sisters
17	مُسْلِم	مُسْلِمُونَ	Muslim	Muslims

Table – 3

No.	Singular (Arabic)	Plural (Arabic)	Singular (English)	Plural (English)
18	طَالِب	طُلَّاب	Student	Students
19	لَاعِب	لَاعِبُونَ	Player	Players
20	عَالِم	عُلَمَاء	Scholar	Scholars
21	شَهْر	شُهُور	Month	Months
22	شَهِير	شُهَرَاء	Famous person	Famous people

Table – 4

No.	Singular (Arabic)	Plural (Arabic)	Singular (English)	Plural (English)
23	فَقِير	فُقَرَاء	Poor person	Poor people
24	يَتِيم	أَيْتَام	Orphan	Orphans
25	مَدْرَسَة	مَدَارِس	School	Schools
26	مُهَنْدِس	مُهَنْدِسُونَ	Engineer	Engineers
27	قِسْم	أَقْسَام	Department	Departments

## SECTION-A Q4 AND SECTION B Q9

## Q1. Explain Al-Kalima wa Aqsamuha (The Word and its Kinds)

In Arabic grammar, every meaningful word is called **Kalima**. Arabic language is very systematic, and therefore all words are divided into **three main categories**. This classification helps in understanding sentence structure and meaning clearly.

## Kinds of Kalima

## 1. Ism (Noun)

Ism is a word that denotes the name of a person, place, thing, quality, or idea. It does not indicate time. Nouns can be singular, dual, or plural and can also be masculine or feminine.

## Examples:

رَجُل (man), طَالِب (student), كِتَاب (book), مَدْرَسَة (school)

## Importance:

Ism forms the subject or object of a sentence and gives identity to things.

---

## 2. Fi' (Verb)

Fi' is a word that shows an action and also indicates time. Arabic verbs are very important because they show when an action happens.

### Examples:

كَتَبَ (he wrote), يَكْتُبُ (he writes), اكتب (write)

### Importance:

Fi' gives life to a sentence by showing action.

---

15

## 3. Harf (Particle)

Harf is a word that does not give complete meaning by itself. It gives meaning only when used with a noun or verb.

### Examples:

في (in), من (from), إلى (to), على (on)

### Importance:

Harf connects words and clarifies relationships in a sentence.

---

## Q2. Explain Al-Ism wa Aqsamuhu (The Noun and its Kinds)

Ism (noun) is one of the most important parts of Arabic grammar. Nouns are classified in different ways based on **number, gender, and definiteness**.

---

### A. Classification based on Number

#### 1. Singular (Mufrad)

Represents one person or thing.

Example: طالب (student)

#### 2. Dual (Muthanna)

Represents two persons or things and usually ends with انِ or اَيْنِ.

Example: طالبَيْنِ (two students)

#### 3. Plural (Jam')

Represents more than two persons or things.

Example: طُلَّاب (students)

---

16

### B. Classification based on Gender

#### 1. Masculine (Mudhakkar)

Refers to male gender.

Example: رَجُل (man)

#### 2. Feminine (Mu'annath)

Refers to female gender and often ends with ة.

Example: امْرَأَة (woman)

---

### C. Classification based on Definiteness

#### 1. Definite Noun (Ma'rifah)

A specific or known noun.

Example: الطَّالِب (the student)

#### 2. Indefinite Noun (Nakirah)

A general or unknown noun.

Example: طَالِب (a student)

---

### Q3. Explain Al-Fi'l wa Aqsamuhu (The Verb and its Kinds)

Fi'l (verb) is a word that expresses an action along with time. Arabic verbs are divided into **three main types** based on time.

---

#### 1. Fi'l Mādī (Past Tense)

Shows an action that is completed in the past.

**Examples:**

ذَهَبَ (he went), كَتَبَ (he wrote)

**Usage:**

Used to talk about completed actions.

---

17

#### 2. Fi'l Muḍāri' (Present/Future Tense)

Shows an action happening now or in the future.

**Examples:**

يَذْهَبُ (he goes / will go), يَكْتُبُ (he writes)

**Usage:**

Used for present and future actions.

---

#### 3. Fi'l Amr (Imperative)

Used to give orders, commands, or requests.

**Examples:**

اُكْتُبْ (write), اذْهَبْ (go)

**Usage:**

Commonly used in instructions and advice.

SECTION A Q5 AND SECTION B Q10

**Explain the Importance of Arabic Language.**

**Answer:**

**Introduction**

The Arabic language is one of the most important and influential languages in the world. It is spoken by millions of people across many countries and has a very rich history. Arabic is not only a means of communication but also a language of religion, culture, literature, and civilization.

18

---

#### Arabic as a World Language

Arabic is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is the official language of many countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Due to its wide usage, Arabic is recognized as one of the six official languages of the United Nations. This shows its global importance in international communication, conferences, and diplomacy.

---

#### Language of the Quran and Islam

Arabic holds a very special place because it is the language of the Holy Quran. All Islamic teachings, prayers, and religious texts are originally in Arabic. For Muslims all over the world, learning Arabic helps in understanding the Quran and Hadith directly. This gives Arabic great spiritual and religious importance.

---

### Preservation of Grammar and Structure

One of the unique features of Arabic is that its grammatical rules have been preserved for centuries. Classical Arabic is still understood today, and modern Arabic is closely connected to its original form. This continuity makes Arabic a strong and stable language.

---

### Cultural and Literary Importance

Arabic has a rich literary tradition. It has produced great poetry, prose, philosophy, and scientific works. Many important books in medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy were written in Arabic during the golden age of Islamic civilization. Arabic poetry, especially classical poetry, is highly valued for its beauty and depth.

---

19

### Semitic Language Heritage

Arabic belongs to the Semitic family of languages. It has preserved many original features of ancient Semitic languages. This makes Arabic very important for linguistic studies and understanding the history of human languages.

---

### Influence on Other Languages

Arabic has influenced many other languages such as Urdu, Persian, Turkish, Spanish, and English. Many words used in these languages have Arabic origins. This shows the wide impact of Arabic on global culture and communication.

---

### Arabic as a Source of Identity and Pride

Arabic is a symbol of cultural identity for Arabs and Muslims. It represents their history, traditions, and values. Respecting and learning Arabic is considered a matter of pride and honor for the Islamic nation.

---

### Richness of Vocabulary

Arabic is known as one of the richest languages in the world. A single idea or object can have many different words in Arabic. This richness allows clear, precise, and expressive communication.

---

20

### Conclusion

Arabic is not just a language but a living heritage of religion, culture, knowledge, and history. Its global recognition, religious significance, literary richness, and cultural influence make it one of the most important languages in the world.

### Question:

**Explain Poetry in the Pre-Islamic Period.**

---

### Answer:

#### Introduction

Poetry in the Pre-Islamic period occupied a very important place in Arab society. It is rightly said that **“Poetry is the public register of the Arabs (Diwan al-Arab)”**. Poetry was the main source through which Arabs expressed their feelings, history, values, tribal pride, and social

life. Before Islam, poetry served as the strongest cultural and literary tradition among Arabs.

---

### Position of Poetry in Pre-Islamic Society

In the Pre-Islamic era, poetry was not only a form of art but also a powerful social weapon. Every tribe took pride in having a great poet. Poets were respected members of society because they defended their tribe, praised its bravery, and criticized enemies. Poetry was memorized and recited in gatherings, markets, and tribal meetings.

21

### Role of the Poet

The poet played a central role in tribal life. He acted as:

- A spokesman of the tribe
- A historian who recorded tribal events
- A motivator who encouraged warriors before battles
- A critic who attacked rival tribes

Through poetry, poets aroused courage, glorified victories, and preserved the honor of their people.

---

### Themes of Pre-Islamic Poetry

Pre-Islamic poetry revolved around several important themes. These themes reflected the life and environment of the Arabs.

---

### Wine Poetry

Wine poetry was very popular in the Pre-Islamic period. Poets described wine, drinking gatherings, joy, and rivalry. Famous poets like **Amr ibn Kulthum** included wine imagery in their Mu'allaqat. Wine poetry reflected leisure, pride, and celebration in tribal life.

---

### Hunt Poetry

Hunting scenes were common in early Arabic poetry. Poets described desert animals, hunting adventures, horses, and weapons. **Imru' al-Qays** is well known for vivid hunting descriptions in his Mu'allaqah. These poems show the courage and physical strength of Arab life.

22

### Ascetic and Wisdom Poetry

Some poets reflected on life, time, fate, and moral values. **Zuhair ibn Abi Sulma** is famous for poetry filled with wisdom, peace, and reconciliation. His verses show deep thinking about human experience, past events, and uncertainty of the future.

---

### Love Poetry

Love poetry was another important theme. It expressed longing, separation, nostalgia, and admiration for women. Due to the desert lifestyle and constant travel, love poetry often focused on absence and memory rather than physical union. Love poetry shows emotional depth and sensitivity.

---

### Elegy (Marthiya)

Elegy was composed to mourn fallen heroes and loved ones. Female poets also played an important role in this genre. **Al-Khansa** is one of the most famous poets known for her emotional elegies. Elegy preserved the memory of bravery and sacrifice.

---

### Language and Style

Pre-Islamic poetry was characterized by:

- Strong and pure Arabic language
- Rich vocabulary and powerful imagery
- Fixed poetic structure and rhythm
- Use of similes and metaphors

The poetry clearly reflected desert life, tribal values, and natural surroundings.

23

---

### Cultural and Historical Importance

Pre-Islamic poetry is an important source for understanding:

- Arab social and tribal life
- Moral values and traditions
- Political and historical events
- Development of Arabic language and literature

It laid the foundation for later Arabic literary traditions.

---

### Conclusion

In short, Pre-Islamic poetry is a mirror of Arab society before Islam. It represents their culture, emotions, struggles, and ideals. The poetry of this period remains a valuable literary heritage and justifies the statement that **“Poetry is the public register of the Arabs.”**

**Explain the Mu’allaqat (The Seven Hanging Odes).**

---

**Answer:**

#### Introduction

The **Mu’allaqat** are a group of famous long poems composed during the Pre-Islamic period. They are considered the finest examples of classical Arabic poetry. These poems reflect the cultural, social, and literary excellence of the Arabs before Islam. Because of their high quality, they were given great honor in Arab society.

---

#### Meaning of the Term Mu’allaqat

The word **Mu’allaqat** is derived from the Arabic word *‘allaqa’*, which means “to hang” or “to suspend.” According to popular belief, these poems were written in golden letters and hung on the walls of the **Ka’bah** in Makkah as a mark of distinction and honor.

---

#### Alternative View about the Name

Some scholars disagree with the idea that the poems were physically hung in the Ka’bah. According to them, the poems are called Mu’allaqat because they were **deeply engraved in the hearts and minds of the people** due to their beauty and excellence. This view is considered more reasonable by many modern scholars.

24

---

### Literary Importance of the Mu'allaqat

The Mu'allaqat represent the highest standard of Arabic poetic skill. They show:

- Mastery over Arabic language
- Rich vocabulary and strong expressions
- Perfect poetic structure and rhythm
- Powerful imagery and emotional depth

These poems became models for later Arabic poets.

---

### Themes of the Mu'allaqat

The Mu'allaqat cover various important themes of Pre-Islamic life such as:

- Love and remembrance of beloved
- Description of desert journeys
- Pride in tribe and bravery
- War and heroism
- Generosity and hospitality
- Wisdom and moral reflections

Through these themes, the poems present a complete picture of Arab society.

---

### Social and Cultural Value

The Mu'allaqat act as a historical record of Pre-Islamic Arab life. They describe tribal customs, values, battles, social relationships, and desert environment. Hence, they are an important source for understanding Arab civilization before Islam.

---

### Collection of the Mu'allaqat

The Mu'allaqat were collected in written form during the **8th century A.D.** by **Hammad al-Rawiya**, a famous scholar and narrator during the Umayyad period. His effort helped preserve these poems for future generations.

---

### Number of the Mu'allaqat

According to most scholars, the Mu'allaqat are **seven**, but some scholars believe they are **ten**. This difference exists due to varying scholarly opinions.

---

### The Seven Famous Poets of the Mu'allaqat

The seven most widely accepted poets are:

1. **Imru' al-Qays**
2. **Tarafah ibn 'Abd al-Bakri**
3. **Zuhair ibn Abi Sulma**
4. **Labid ibn Rabi'ah**
5. **Antarah ibn Shaddad**
6. **Al-Harith ibn Hillizah**
7. **Amr ibn Kulthum**

## Importance in Arabic Literature

The Mu'allaqat hold a permanent place in Arabic literature. They influenced later poetry and preserved the purity of classical Arabic. Even today, they are studied for their language, style, and cultural importance.

### Conclusion

In conclusion, the Mu'allaqat are masterpieces of Pre-Islamic Arabic poetry. They reflect the intellect, emotions, and life of early Arabs. Their literary excellence justifies their status as the greatest poetic achievements of the Pre-Islamic period.

### SECTION – B

#### Question No. 6

- (A) Explain the summary of "Surah Al-Teen" in detail
- (B) Write the summary of "Suratul Inshirah" in detail
- (C) Explain the summary of "Surah Al-ASR" in detail

#### Question No. 7 (A)

Question:

Translate the following paragraph into English(MODEL PAPER)

Paragraph (Arabic):

فِي فَضْلِنَا أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا، وَلَكِنْ عَدَدَ الطُّلَابِ فِي فَضْلِنَا أَكْثَرَ، فِيهِ تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ طَالِبًا. عَلِيُّ مَعْنَا، اسْمُهُ أُسَامَةُ، هُوَ طَوِيلٌ جِدًّا وَلَكِنَّهُ دَائِمًا هَادِيٌّ يَا أُسَامَةُ، الطَّالِبُ الْجَدِيدُ الَّذِي جَاءَ أَمْسَ أَطْوَلُ مِنْكَ، إِنَّهُ أَطْوَلُ طَالِبٍ فِي فَضْلِنَا.

Answer (Proper English Translation):

In our class, there are fourteen students, but the total number of

students in our class is more; there are nineteen students. Ali is with us. His name is Osama. He is very tall, but he is always quiet.

O Osama, the new student who came yesterday is taller than you. He is the tallest student in our class.

### TEXT BOOK CONVERSATIONS

#### الدرس الأول – Conversation 1

Arabic	English
هاشم: السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.	Hashim: Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings.
المدرس: وعليكم السَّلَامُ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ.	Teacher: And peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings.
المدرس: كيف حالك يا هاشم؟	Teacher: How are you, O Hashim?
هاشم: أنا بخير، كيف حالك يا أستاذ؟	Hashim: I am fine. How are you, teacher?
المدرس: الحمد لله. وكيف حالك أنت يا هاشم؟	Teacher: Praise be to Allah. How are you, O Hashim?
هاشم: أنا جيد كثيرًا يا أستاذ.	Hashim: I am very well, teacher.
المدرس: أنت طالبٌ جديدٌ يا هاشم؟	Teacher: Are you a new student, O Hashim?
هاشم: نعم، أنا طالبٌ جديد.	Hashim: Yes, I am a new student.

Arabic	English
المدرس: أنت طالبٌ ذكيٌ ومجتهدٌ؟	Teacher: Are you an intelligent and hardworking student?
هاشم: نعم، أنا ذكيٌ ومجتهدٌ، والله الحمد.	Hashim: Yes, I am intelligent and hardworking, praise be to Allah.
المدرس: من أين أنت؟	Teacher: Where are you from?
هاشم: أنا من الهند.	Hashim: I am from India.
المدرس: أين تسكن الآن؟	Teacher: Where do you live now?
هاشم: أسكن هنا بالمدينة المنورة مع أبي وأمي.	Hashim: I live here in Madinah with my father and mother.
المدرس: أطلاب هن؟	Teacher: Are they students?
هاشم: لا، إنهن مدرسات بالمدرسة الثانوية.	Hashim: No, they are teachers in the secondary school.

### الدرس الثاني – Conversation 2

Arabic	English
هشام: السَّلَامُ عليكم ورحمةُ الله وبركاته.	Hisham: Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings.
بلال: وعليكم السَّلَامُ ورحمةُ الله وبركاته. كيف حالك يا أخي؟ من أين أنت؟	Bilal: And peace be upon you. How are you, my brother? Where are you from?

29

Arabic	English
هشام: أنا مهندسٌ جديد، اسمي هشام، أنا من الولايات المتحدة.	Hisham: I am a new engineer. My name is Hisham. I am from the United States.
بلال: أهلاً وسهلاً ومرحباً بك، أنا مسرور بلقائك، أنا زميلك.	Bilal: Welcome. I am happy to meet you. I am your colleague.
بلال: أمن واشنطن أنت يا هشام؟	Bilal: Are you from Washington, O Hisham?
هشام: لا، أنا لست من واشنطن، أنا من نيويورك.	Hisham: No, I am not from Washington. I am from New York.
بلال: أسلم أبوك يا هشام؟	Bilal: Is your father a Muslim?
هشام: لا، هو ليس بمسلم.	Hisham: No, he is not a Muslim.
بلال: وأمك، أهي مسلمة؟	Bilal: And your mother, is she a Muslim?
هشام: لا، هي ليست بمسلمة.	Hisham: No, she is not a Muslim.
بلال: ألك أبناء؟	Bilal: Do you have children?
هشام: نعم، لي ستة أبناء.	Hisham: Yes, I have six sons.
بلال: أطلاب هم؟	Bilal: Are they students?
هشام: لا، هم ليسوا طلاباً، إن بعضهم تجار وبعضهم مهندسون.	Hisham: No, they are not students. Some are traders and some are engineers.
بلال: ألك بنات؟	Bilal: Do you have daughters?

30

Arabic	English
هشام: نعم، لي خمس بنات.	Hisham: Yes, I have five daughters.
بلال: أمترؤجات هن؟	Bilal: Are they married?
هشام: لا، هن لسن بمترؤجات بعضهن صغيرات.	Hisham: No, they are not married. Some of them are young.
بلال: ألك إخوة؟	Bilal: Do you have brothers?
هشام: لا، ليس لي إخوة، إن لي ثلاث أخوات.	Hisham: No, I do not have brothers. I have three sisters.
بلال: أمسلمات هن؟	Bilal: Are they Muslims?
هشام: نعم، هن مسلمات، والحمد لله.	Hisham: Yes, they are Muslims, praise be to Allah.

### الدرس الثالث – Conversation 3

Arabic	English
أحمد: كم طالبًا في فصلكم يا علي؟	Ahmad: How many students are there in your class, O Ali?
علي: في فصلنا أربعة عشر طالبًا.	Ali: In our class there are fourteen students.
أحمد: الطلاب في فصلنا أكثر، فيه تسعة عشر طالبًا.	Ahmad: The students in our class are more; there are nineteen students.
أحمد: ما اسم الطالب الجديد الذي جاء أمس؟	Ahmad: What is the name of the new student who came yesterday?

31

Arabic	English
علي: اسمه أسامة.	Ali: His name is Osama.
أحمد: هو طويل جدًا، أليس كذلك؟	Ahmad: He is very tall, isn't he?
علي: بلى، هو طويل جدًا ولكن حامد أطول منه.	Ali: Yes, he is very tall, but Hamid is taller than him.
علي: إنه أطول طالب في فصلنا.	Ali: He is the tallest student in our class.
أحمد: ومن أطول طالب في فصلكم؟	Ahmad: Who is the tallest student in your class?
علي: أطول طالب في فصلنا إبراهيم.	Ali: The tallest student in our class is Ibrahim.
علي: دفترك هذا يا أحمد، إن خطك جميل جدًا.	Ali: This notebook of yours, O Ahmad, your handwriting is very beautiful.
أحمد: شكرًا يا علي، خطي جميل، وخطك أجمل.	Ahmad: Thank you, O Ali. My handwriting is beautiful and yours is nicer.
علي: من هذا الفتى الذي معك يا أحمد؟	Ali: Who is this boy with you, O Ahmad?
أحمد: نعم، هو أخي الشقيق.	Ahmad: Yes, he is my real brother.

32

### الدرس الرابع – Conversation 4

Arabic	English
يوسف: السَّلَامُ عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته.	Yusuf: Peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings.
إبراهيم: وعليكم السَّلَامُ ورحمة الله وبركاته. أهلاً وسهلاً.	Ibrahim: And peace be upon you and the mercy of Allah and His blessings. Welcome.
يوسف: كيف حالك؟ لعلك بخير؟	Yusuf: How are you? I hope you are well.
إبراهيم: الحمد لله.	Ibrahim: Praise be to Allah.
يوسف: أين أبوك يا إبراهيم؟	Yusuf: Where is your father, O Ibrahim?
إبراهيم: ذهب إلى السوق.	Ibrahim: He went to the market.
يوسف: وأين أمك؟	Yusuf: And where is your mother?
إبراهيم: ذهبت إلى خالتي زينب.	Ibrahim: She went to my aunt Zainab.
يوسف: وأين إخوتك؟	Yusuf: Where are your brothers?
إبراهيم: ذهبوا إلى الجامعة.	Ibrahim: They went to the university.
يوسف: وأين أخواتك؟	Yusuf: Where are your sisters?
إبراهيم: ذهبن إلى المدرسة.	Ibrahim: They went to school.
يوسف: أما ذهبت إلى المدرسة اليوم؟	Yusuf: Didn't you go to school today?
إبراهيم: بلى، ذهبتُ ورجعتُ بعد الحصة الأولى.	Ibrahim: Yes, I went and returned after the first period.

Arabic	English
يوسف: لماذا رجعت؟	Yusuf: Why did you return?
إبراهيم: رجعتُ لأنني مريض.	Ibrahim: I returned because I am sick.
يوسف: لا بأس، أذهبتُ إلى الطبيب؟	Yusuf: Never mind. Did you go to the doctor?
إبراهيم: نعم، ذهبتُ.	Ibrahim: Yes, I went.

#### Question No. 7 (B)

كُونُ جُمْلًا عَرَبِيَّةً مُسْتَعْدِمًا أَيَّ ثَمَانِيَّةٍ مِنَ الْكَلِمَاتِ التَّالِيَةِ.

Make Arabic sentences by using any eight of the following words.

#### Words

النهر - التاجر - المصرف - اللاعب - مشهور - ذهب - مريض - نهر

River - Trader - Bank - Player - Famous - Went - Sick - River

S.No	الكلمة (Arabic Word)	الإجابة (Arabic Answer)	English Answer
1	النهر	النهرُ طويلٌ.	The river is long.
2	التاجر	التاجرُ صادقٌ.	The trader is honest.
3	المصرف	المصرفُ قريبٌ.	The bank is near.
4	اللاعب	اللاعبُ نشيطٌ.	The player is active.

5	مشهور	هو مشهورٌ.	He is famous.
6	ذهب	ذهبَ عليٌّ إلى المدرسة.	Ali went to school.
7	مريض	أخي مريضٌ.	My brother is sick.
8	نهر	هذا نهرٌ كبيرٌ.	This is a big river.

Question No. 8

8 (A) Question:

Translate the following paragraph into Arabic.

Paragraph (English):

Mother: When did you return from the school? Oh my son!

Saeed: I came back before half an hour.

Mother: Where is your sister Maryam? Didn't she return?

Saeed: I don't know. I didn't see her.

Answer (Arabic Translation):

الأم: متى رجعت من المدرسة؟ يا بُنيَّ

سعيد: رجعت قبل نصف ساعة

الأم: أين أختك مريم؟ ألم ترجع؟

سعيد: لا أعرف، لم أرها.

OR

35

8 (B) Question:

Write any six opposite words from the following (MODEL PAPER)

Words:

سؤال - شمس - عالي - أمام - دهبو - ناجح - أخذ - مغلق - دخول - جانس - عرب  
مشرق -

الإجابة (Arabic & English):

S.No	الكلمة (Arabic)	الضد (Arabic)	Word (English)	Opposite (English)
1	شمس	قمر	Sun	Moon
2	عالي	منخفض	High	Low
3	أمام	خلف	Front	Back
4	ناجح	راسب	Pass	Fail
5	مغلق	مفتوح	Closed	Open
6	دخول	خروج	Entry	Exit

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

Exercise - 1

الأضداد (Opposite Words)

S.No	Arabic Word	Opposite (Arabic)	English	Opposite (English)
1	سؤال	جواب	Question	Answer
2	شمس	قمر	Sun	Moon
3	تحت	فوق	Below	Above
4	عالم	جاهل	Scholar	Ignorant
5	ثقيل	خفيف	Heavy	Light

36

S.No	Arabic Word	Opposite (Arabic)	English	Opposite (English)
6	قويّ	ضعيف	Strong	Weak

### Exercise – 2

#### الأضداد (Opposite Words)

S.No	Arabic Word	Opposite (Arabic)	English	Opposite (English)
1	أمام	خلف	Front	Back
2	داخل	خارج	Inside	Outside
3	كبير	صغير	Big	Small
4	حديث	قديم	New	Old
5	ليل	نهار	Night	Day
6	صادق	كاذب	Truthful	Liar

### Exercise – 3

#### الأضداد (Opposite Words)

S.No	Arabic Word	Opposite (Arabic)	English	Opposite (English)
1	غنيّ	فقير	Rich	Poor
2	حلال	حرام	Lawful	Unlawful
3	نافع	ضارّ	Useful	Harmful
4	سريع	بطيء	Fast	Slow

37

S.No	Arabic Word	Opposite (Arabic)	English	Opposite (English)
5	فُتِحَ	إغلاق	Open	Close
6	طويل	قصير	Tall	Short

### Exercise – 4

#### الأضداد (Opposite Words)

S.No	Arabic Word	Opposite (Arabic)	English	Opposite (English)
1	أبيض	أسود	White	Black
2	حيّ	ميت	Alive	Dead
3	سهل	صعب	Easy	Difficult
4	بعيد	قريب	Far	Near
5	نظيف	وسخ	Clean	Dirty
6	فوق	تحت	Above	Below

### Question No. 9

Q1. Explain Al-Kalima wa Aqsamuha (The Word and its Kinds)

Q2. Explain Al-Ism wa Aqsamuhu (The Noun and its Kinds)

Q3. Explain Al-Fi'l wa Aqsamuhu (The Verb and its Kinds)

### Question No. 10

Explain the Importance of Arabic Language.

Explain Poetry in the Pre-Islamic Period. Explain the Mu'allaqat (The Seven Hanging Odes).

38