THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR ACSEE 2015

125 ARABIC LANGUAGE

THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



CANDIDATES' ITEMS RESPONSE ANALYSIS FOR ACSEE 2015

125 ARABIC LANGUAGE (School Candidates)

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FOREWORD

The Item analysis of the candidate's responses on the Performance of Candidates in the Arabic Language subject in the Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2015 was prepared in order to provide feedback to students, teachers, parents, policy makers and the public in general on the performance of candidates.

The Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination marks the end of two years of A Level Secondary Education. It is a summative evaluation which among other things shows the effectiveness of the education system in general and the education delivery system in particular. Essentially, candidates' responses to the examination questions is a strong indicator of what the education system was able or unable to offer to students in their two years of A Level Secondary Education in the subject.

The analysis presented in this report is intended to contribute towards understanding of some of the reasons behind the performance of candidates in the Arabic Language subject. The report highlights some of the factors that made candidates perform well in the questions. Such factors include the ability to interpret the requirements of the questions, ability to express themselves in Arabic Language and their knowledge on the principles and rules related to the subject. However, the report also highlights some of the factors that made few candidates fail. The feedback provided will enable the education administrators, school managers, teachers and students to identify proper measures to be taken in order to improve candidates` performance in future examinations administered by the Council.

The National Examinations Council of Tanzania will highly appreciate comments and suggestions from teachers, students and the public in general that can be used in improving future Examiners' Reports.

Finally, the Council would like to thank the examiners and all who participated in preparing and analysing the data used in this report.

Dr. Charles E. Msonde

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The report analyses the performance of candidates in Arabic Language for candidates who sat for the Advance Certificate of Secondary Education Examination (ACSEE) 2015. The Arabic Language Examination was set according to the 2004 syllabus and the 2012 examination format.

The performance of the candidates in Arabic Language subject was categorized into three groups which are good, average and weak depending on the performance of candidates who scored 30 percent or more in a given topic. If the average percentage of performance was from 50 to 100 percent, that performance was good. It was defined as average performance from 30 to 49 percent, while it was poor from 0 to 29 percent.

The candidates were tested in the skills of comprehension, grammar, morphology, composition, rhetoric, response to readings, poetry and prose and history of literature. The two papers (125/1&125/2) consisted of five (5) sections each from which the candidates were supposed to attempt one (1) question only from each section, with a total of nine (9) questions for 125/1 Arabic Language paper 1 and ten (10) questions for 125/2 Arabic Language paper 2 and each question carried twenty (20) marks.

A total of 225 candidates sat for Arabic Examination in 2015, whereas 96.89 percent of the candidates passed the examination and 3.1 percent failed the examination. In 2014, 93.86 percent passed. This shows that, the rate of performance in the year 2015 has increased by 3.03 percent.

This report aims at providing feedback to education stakeholders on the performance of the candidates in each question. The report highlights the requirements of each question by indicating the expected responses to the questions and how the candidates answered the questions. Also a sample of responses extracted from candidates' scripts has been attached. It is expected that this report will enable teachers and students to improve the teaching and learning of Arabic Language so as to improve the performance in this subject.

2.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH OUESTION IN 125/1 ARABIC LANGUAGE PAPER 1

2.1 Section 1: Comprehension

This section consisted of one question. The candidates were required to attempt all parts of the question.

2.1.1 Question 1

The candidates were required to read the passage and answer the questions given. This question was a compulsory one and it had two parts, part (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to give short answers to five questions given. In part (b), the candidates were given five sentences to fill in the blank spaces with appropriate information from the passage. This question tested the candidates' ability to read and comprehend a passage.

This question was attempted by 98.2 percent of the candidates and their performance was good as 36.2 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks, 54.9 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks, 7.6 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks and only 1.3 percent scored from 2 to 5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

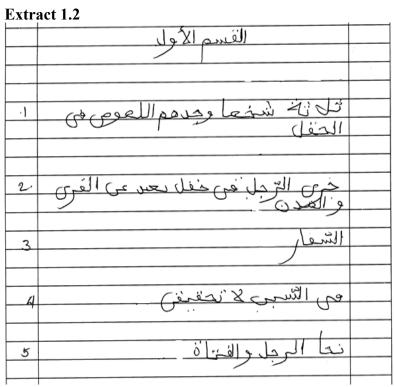
The candidates who performed well in this question provided the correct answers and clear explanations to the given short questions. They also filled in blank spaces with appropriate information as required. This indicates that, the candidates had a good mastery of Arabic Language. Extract 1.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 1.1

EXU	act 1.1	
	العبيم الأثران	
	Jak 16)	
\$ 1.	ista vira in light of coall marino	
	العسم الأوّل: السوال الأولي وحدوم اللموعي في الحقل بنسَخْ مَسِيْنِ وَعَقَ اندجل وَ الفتاهُ	
ವ.	جرى الرجل يك أنَّة كمان بويد أن بنجوبنسه	
1		
3,	قالت الفئاة حينما أولد اللصوم أن يأفذوا علقها أثركونى واذهبوا الدالحل وفذوا الدقيمة التي معه فنيها كشير من الذهب والفضه "	
	علقما "أتركوني واذمه والكالحل وغذوا	
	Keins lin are sind sing on licon	
	er abilia	
41	قتل الأجل انتجامى اللمومى بالمسوس الثاني بأنه كانا بويد ان ندانع متشه وَ الناهُ ،	
- 1	الناني كأنه كانا بويد أن بدائع منشة	
	ر فالغالة ،	
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H-4	عنده الحساس الخرالتي غنده الحسام	
	e to or silly live of	
	و عامدا الطورق مجم الكجل والفتا ٥	
1,	ور جدر فی دول بعید عن القری والمدت رجل ورمیه فتاه فی آد نها حلق من الفعب	
'	(res)	
သွ .	وأطلق الرصامي علم اللموعي فلم يصيمهم ووجد الدول أنه لم بيق في المسدس رصاعي لينور لينتهو بنفيسه	
	(2) (2) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	
	amien ain	
	. 31	
3,	تك اللصوم الاجل ورجعوا الدالفتاة ليأخذوا علقها	
<u> </u>		
41	فتذيحوان في دغيب مسحسا انو	
5.		
5	و شار الدین میده و مه ب الدین	
'		

Extract 1.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who provided correct answers to the given short questions and filled in blank spaces with appropriate information from the passage.

The candidates who performed poorly in this question failed to answer the items from Part (a), although most of the answers could be found from the passage. The item which was not answered well by candidates was item a - (4) which asked "What did the person use to kill the two burglars?" Most of them answered the question as follows "The person killed the two burglars in order to save his own life" instead of "The person killed the two burglars with a pistol." This proves that, the candidates lacked sufficient knowledge and vocabulary in Arabic Language. Extract 1.2 shows a sample of a poor response.



Extract 1.2 shows a sample of a poor response from a script of a candidate who provided incorrect answers to the given short questions due to poor mastery of Arabic Language.

2.2 Section 2: Grammar

This section had two questions which were question 2 and 3. The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

2.2.1 Question 2

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to analyse the underlined grammatical items such as subject, phrase, predicative, adverb, adjectives, verbs, conjunctions and prepositions. In part (b), they were required to fix appropriate subjects of the given predicates and make changes after entering any one of the defective verbs (کان وَأَخُواتُهَا). The question aimed at testing the candidates' ability to analyse Arabic grammar in the given sentences and use the defective verbs with nominal sentences.

The question was attempted by 70.6 percent of the candidates, of which 5 percent scored from 16 to 19 marks, 23 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks, 34.1 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks, 35.4 percent scored from 1 to 5 marks and only 2.5 percent scored from 0 to 0.5 mark. It is an indication that the performance in this question was good.

The candidates who attempted part (a), performed well. These candidates managed to analyse and provide sufficient explanations to the underlined grammatical items such as subjects, predicative, adverbs, adjectives, verbs, phrases, conjunctions and prepositions as required. For example, the candidates analysed grammatical item (5) as follows "the phrase in the accusative case and its case-sign bears a letter (المناف المناف ال

Extract 2.1

2,
1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
ا - دُوْ : غُم إِنَّ مُرْ دُوْ يَ عِلَى اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهِ اللهُ ا
وهو مفناف حكمة " مفنان إليه
محرر و عل مة جرّه كسرة ظا هوا
2٪ تحويرا: لا: عرف الناهية و جبرُع متناعل
· 6 2 ml
نخونون ؛ فعل مضارع محزوم الأياهية المنافي المنافية المنا
و على من عن من خون من خون من النون من الله من
"iuns 2' Nes 81
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فعه الله نبات عي ضمه لأتهمه
من كراساله . مَاساله . مَا
4 " حُول الكعية": حُول : فَا مَلَانَ مَنْفِيْوَى
وعد من المنه فالمحاف مؤمنان الله المؤمنان
والعباق مبال فالنفي عبدال
anai "as de girino Ma: was so: 5
ana as de graine de l'one so! s
الهاد زيارة عن الفتحة لأعة جمع
و المناعبي و في المناهم المعتبرة عرف المناهم المعتبرة عرفه المناهم الم
المستري المستري المستري المستري المستري المستري المستري المسترين ا
a-les ciaño Miel Cie
فَهُمُ الْمَاءُ مِنْ الْفَتْحَةُ لِأَنْهُ الْمَاءُ مِنْ الْفَتْحَةُ لِأَنَّهُ الْمَاءُ مِنْ الْفَتْحَةُ لِأَنَّهُ
مَنْ مَنْ السَالَم . - فالمأموم فَ: الفَاء حَرْفُ الْعَقَلُ مُنْ عَلَى مَنْمًا عَلَى الْعَقَلُ فَيْ عَلَى الْمَا فَرَقُ فَيْ عَلَى الْمَا مِنْ الْمُنْ الْمِنْ الْمُنْ ا
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0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
2011/2/2012 049 146 214
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asinist villais litinis: liss
11 Link de ciño stúil 6.131 : 15.9
رَّ الْحَدَّ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُنْ الْم الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who analysed demonstrative pronouns, nouns, pronouns and verbs well.

However, some of the candidates did not perform well in this question because they provided incorrect answers. Others wrote the answers which were not related to the question. For example, some candidates analysed item a-(3) as objective instead of subject of the passive as follows "the object in the accusative case and its case-sign bears a letter (الياء) which always stands on behalf of case-sign (الياء) because of being a sound plural". (المعادة فن الفتحة المنكر السالم المصادقون: مفعول به منصوب) that was wrong. The correct answer was supposed to be "the subject of passive in the nominative case and its case-sign bears a letter (العالم) which always stands on behalf of case-sign (الضدة) because of being a sound plural". (العالم) because of being a sound plural". (الضدة)

رمرفوع وعلامة رفعه الواو نيابة عن الضمة لأنه جمع المذكر السالم). This indicates that, the candidates had insufficient knowledge on Inflection (אָפעוּי). Extract 2.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Exti	act 2.2
ำ	امرا ب ما تعمقة خفا
	9
١,	ونو ے منعوق حکمت کے منعوق
	eden a dese
g.	لا ب حرف النفى.
	لا به حرف النفىي تخوروا ب معد المعمل الأمرم وفع ع بعر في حرف العلمة وعلمة وفعه اللهمة له نبات عبى الوابو:
,	م بحرو مرور العلم وعلمة وقعمة
	اللهمة لو نيات عبى الواتو:
3,	المارقون عمقعوليه منهرب وعلمة سبح الفتعة المعاكرة ع: أخره لئتول جمع المن عم السالم.
	المسر الفتعة المام و في أخره لكتور
	حمع المن کے السالم:
4.	مول الكعبة: مفع لهمنسوب وعلامة نصبح الفتحة الساهرة في المحرو
	نصبح الفنحة الساهرة في المحره
5.	مرحبی، مفعد با مدمره وعلمه ا نصدح الفنحة شاره عي الباء للنتوا منع المونكي السانم.
	المناح الفذحة تتيابه عبي الباء للنابو
	حب المذكر العالم.
6.	الهنترجير،) ، مفعد ل\ منصوب ويلام؟ ومدم الفتحة سابة عي الياء للتنهوا حمع مح الساتي.
	المبدر الفتحة نبابة في البياء للتهوا
	جمع ٥٠٠ كي اسائني.
٦,	وا: فاء السبابي
	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
	المأموم: جيه من كرالسالم مرووع وعلامه و فعه الوابع.
	9191 23, 2025
	(x == ((80/c)
	الا حرف العملون
8	اله واحد معودیه منصوب وعلا
	55,55

Extract 2.2 shows a sample of a poor response from a script of a candidate who analysed all the grammatical items wrongly due to lack of knowledge on Arabic grammar.

In Part (b), the candidates were required to construct sentences in grammatical order by fixing the subjects to the given predicates and then they were required to change the sentences after putting one of defective verbs (كَانُ وَأَخُوالَـكِا) in the sentence. In this part, there were few candidates who managed to put appropriate words for each sentence and made changes as required. These candidates had a good command of Arabic Language. Extract 2.3 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 2.3

(ب) التران ن التران ن	
10 10,0,001 / / / 0,000	
١- المهنيسون ماهرون - ممار المهنيسون ماهرين	
2-الجندي جست نظيف - أصبح الجندي جسمه نظيف	
- د-الكنيريّان عجلتًا السَّيَّارَةِ _ ليسَّتِ الكَيْرِيِّانِ عَجلتَ السَّارَةِ	,
٤. الطُّفلُ عَطِشَانَ - مَأْزَالُ الْعَفْلُ عَطِشَانَ	-
0,00	
٥- الكَّالِيَاتُ مُوْدِّيَاتُ - بَاتَتِ الْكَالِيَاتُ مُؤْدِّيًا فِي	

Extract 2.3 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who fixed subjects to the given predicates and made changes as expected.

The candidates who did not perform well in this part failed to construct sentences in grammatical order by fixing the subjects to the given predicates as well as making changes after using defective verbs from (عان وأخواتها). Most of them used the defective verbs before fixing the subjects with predicates as well as using them without making any changes. This proves that these candidates had insufficient knowledge on uses of defective verbs. Extract 2.4 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 2.4

2	ب اجعل الكلم ال خبر اللمبلاية ال	
	ا مَا هَرُونِ ا	
	كان ما جُرِون	
	J. 11 2 CA P	
	الم حِسَّمُ نظرُفُ	
	لَيْنَ مِسْمَ نَظِيْفَ	
	٣ تحدَلت السَيارَةُ	
	<u> </u>	
	لَئِسَ عَجَلَةَ السَيَارَةَ	
	ع عَمْشُلُهُ عَمْشُكُ وَ	
	ظَلَّ عَطَشَانِ عَطِيانِيَّتِي ا	
	٥ مُؤِدْ بَانَ مُؤَدْ بَانَ ١	
	•	
	لَعَلَّ مُؤَدِّنَانِ مَؤَدِّنَانِ .	

Extract 2.4 shows a sample of a poor response from a script of a candidate who used the defective verbs before fixing the subjects with predicates in item (1-3), thus scoring low marks.

2.2.2 Question 3

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to give an explanation of the underlined grammatical items such as objective, subject, predicate, adverb and verbs. While in part (b), the candidates were required to fix appropriate predicates with the given subjects and change the sentences by putting any item of (i) (i)

This question was attempted by 27.2 percent of the candidates, of which 16.1 percent scored from 10 to 19 marks, 40.4 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks whereby 43.5 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question. It is an indication that the performance in this question was good.

The candidates who performed well in this question understood the demands of the question and were able to identify the underlined grammatical items such as objective, subject, predicate, adverb and verbs as required. For example one candidate identified the subject in item (2) as follows "the subject of passive in the nominative case and its casesign bears a vowel (الضمة)." (الضمة وعلامة رفع وعلامة رفع وعلامة الظاهرة الظاهرة الظاهرة الظاهرة الطاهرة المضمة الظاهرة المضمة المضم

Extract 3.1

القسم المترابع	
أ-اما المارة التي تتكرَّن صنها الميزان الشَّرْغِس هي فَعَلَد. 2- المَيزان الصَّرِف هو الكَلَمَّ مَكَوِّنُ مِن الغَاء و العَير، والأَمْ و فَمْ عَلَمْ وَاخْدَة هِي وَعَدَّلُهُمْ	
2- الميزان الصّرفين هو الكِلمِ وَكُونُ مِن الفّاء و العُير، والَّذِمُ	
8 62 245° 2/26° 62° 620 "	
أ-2- مُهُدُّ: نائب الفاعل مرفوع وعلامة رفعه الفَّمَة	
الطَّاعِرة في احري .	1
الطَّاعِرة في احرى الحَرَّة وَفَل الْمَاعِينَ الْمُعْمِينَ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينَ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينَ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينَ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ الْمُعْمِينِ	
مُحرَّوع بِلام و علامة حَيْن السكون 4. هي عصامين - عي ضمير المنفولا ممينيًّا على السكون عن مَحَدَّد رَفِح المُنْفِيدُ أَنْ عَمَّا عَلَيْهِ السَّكُونِ	
4. A. Dan yi - any one office wing shollinger	
في مِحَدُّ روم المُعَلِّدُةُ مِن مِن خَدِّراللمُنْدُا	
مرفرع وعلامة رفعه الفيقة المؤثد رفتها	
الألف وهو صفاف والمحاء المنزلم مهني	
على السكون مفافي اليء في محلاً عب	
٥- جُرِيًا سَرِيَّكَا مِ جِرِيًا مِفْعِولًا المَطلقُ مِنْصِرِهِ وَعَلَامَةً	
وم خالطاة والظاهرة	
السريخا - راعت منصور وعلامة ذه	
الفيِّعة الطاعرة ع آخره	
6- آمنت و على الماني مبتي على الفتح و الماء للتأنيث	
مبني على السكون، حديجة عامل صرفوع وعلامة	
رُفِي الطَّامِ الطَّامِ وَالْمُوا الطَّامِ وَالْمُوا الطَّامِ وَالْمُوا الطَّامِ وَالْمُوا الطَّامِ وَالْمُوا المُوا المُوا الطَّامِ وَالْمُوا المُوا	
٦- يا مربهم اقدي ؛ يا حرف النداء مبين على السكون ،	-
مرتهم مستدى المعرفة العلم مستى على	
المُمَّم في محل النَّمُّد إلقياتي فعل	-
الأمر مينيّ على خذف السولان	
8- يسمعوا - نسمخ فعل أمكاخ مرس على الدُّمَّ لِنُصاله	-
واو الجماعة واو الجماعة فاعل مُستَقِعل	
السكرين في محل رفع	<u> </u>
٩-أبخى رض الهالدين: أبيخي وُحد المصارع صرودع بالفَّقة	-
مقدَّرة على الهاء، رضا مفعوله	
منص به کاره ده به الفتیحة	-
المُؤَدِّرَةِ عِلَى لَأَلِقَ لِلنَّعَدَبِ	-
و هر مضافي ألوالدين مضافي الم	-
محرور بالياء لأناف المالية	-
١٥- ابن دارعم: أبن إسم الأستفهام منتي على النتيج و محل	
ف على الطري كية المكانية و ١٠٠ م مستدا م تخر	-
٥ ورع بالقيَّة ع مع مفاذ وكم معاذ المه من الدارة	

ب البنت الْجَمِيلَة كَرِيثُونَ = إِلَّالَمِنْتَ الْجَمِيلَةَ كَرِيبَةُ وَ 2- هَوْلِاءَ مُعَلِّمُهُ وَلَا يَعَلِّمُ وَلَا مُعَلِّمُونَ لَا عَمِلِهُ وَلَا عَمُولِكُونَ لَا الْجَمِيلَةَ عَ	3
2- هِ فِي اللهِ مُعَلِّمُ وَ ٧ = عَلَيْهُ أَنَّ هُوُلَاءِ مُعْلَمُونَ	
modulistate -3	
رقىقتۇ ق	
4 المهلد في السع = ليت البلد وأسع المبلد وأسع	,
4 المهلد في اسع عنه البلدي البلدي السع المهلدي المهلد	

Extract 3.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who identified and gave an explanation of the underlined grammatical items as required.

However, there were some candidates who failed to score high marks in this question. In part (a), most of them managed to identify the underlined grammatical items but they were unable to give adequate explanations of the identified grammatical items as required. Some of them provided irrelevant answers. For example, some candidates analysed the word () in item 2 as past tense instead of the subject of the passive. Others did not write anything. In part (b), some candidates were able to put the items of (أن in the sentences but they did not consider the rules (وأخواتها which are needed to change words after putting those items of (إن وأخواتها). For instance, in the following sentence from item b-(5) (لعل الجنتان واسع) which was wrong the candidate provided a predicate which was in a singular form instead of dual form and subjective should had been changed after adding the word ((Let) into accusative case instead of nominative case. This sentence was supposed to be as follows (نعل الجنتين واسعتان) which means "may be two gardens are large". This shows that candidates did not have enough knowledge on this topic of (الن وأخواتها). Extract 3.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 3.2

. 15.	1
القسم النائي .	
التسم الثاني . السوال الثانث .	
. ()	
البنتُ المبيلةُ ممثل .	
- إِنَّ البِنْتَ الْهُمْ مُثَلِّيهُ وَيُرْبُونُ الْمُنْكِ الْمُعْلِينَ الْمُعْلِقِينَ الْمُعْلِقِينَ	
2 - كولا، كَدْرُسُون ،	
عاَنَ مَوْلاً ، يَكْرُسُونِ	
- علماءُ المُسْلِمِينِ النَّكِيْنِ .	
- إنّ علماءَ السَّلِينِ النَّغِيُّونُ	
4- البَكُ النظِيقُ.	ļ
- كَأْنَ العِلْ النَّالُ النَّفِيْنُ.	
5 - الوزران او اسغُ.	
- لعا المنتأنَ واسعُ.	

Extract 3.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who failed to use transforming rules after using the items of (ان وأخواتها) without making any changes.

2.3 Section 3: Grammar

This section had two questions (question 4 and 5). The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

2.3.1 Question 4

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to give definitions on grammatical terms such as noun in the vocative, object as well as to explain when it would be necessary or unnecessary to put a verb in the feminine form. In part (b), the candidates were

required to rearrange jumbled words in a logical sequence to make a meaningful sentence.

This question was attempted by 12.7 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good as 31 percent scored from 10 to 16 marks, 20.7 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks and 48.3 percent scored from 2 to 5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

The candidates who scored high marks understood the requirements of the question and were able to define grammatical terms such as noun in the vocative and object. They also managed to rearrange jumbled words in a logical sequence to make a meaningful sentence as required. However, most of them were unable to explain when it would be necessary or unnecessary to put a verb in the feminine form due to lack of enough knowledge on the feminine. Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 4.1

القيمم الثالث : السؤال الله بع .	
السؤال البرابع ·	({
المنادى هو اسم منصوب المطاوب إقباله بياء أو إحدى أخواتها .	(1
يبنى المنادى إذا سبقه واحد من حرب ف	(٢
يجب تأنيث الفعل مي موضعين	
- إذا كان الفاءل اسمًا ظاهر متَّصلاً بفعله مقيقي التأنيب -	
- إذا كان العاعل ضميمًا يعود حقيقي التأنيين، مثل: مديم فامت	

يجونر تأنيت الفعل:	(8
- إذ ا كان الغاعل اسمًا ظاهر مجاني التأنية	
- إذا كان الفاءل ضمير يحود منفصلا بنداه.	
- إذا كان فعله جامل مثل ليس , نعم .	
-إذا كال مجمع التكسيس لمذكَّس أو المؤنَّث .	
المفعول به هو اسم منصوب وقع عليه فعل الفاعل	
من تعرید ا خریاری بدسی أن تخبر نریاری و قبل	(<u> </u>
من تمرید ا نریاری بدس أن تخبر نریاریده قبل موعد، ،	
اختر وقنا مناسبا للنهارة فلا وقت النّوم،	(٢
اختر وقنا مناسبا للزيارة فلا وقت النّوم، لا تناد مادب البيت بصوت مرتفع :	(r
اختر وقنا مناسبا للنهارة فلا وقت النّوم،	(r
اختر وقنا مناسبا للزيارة فلا وقت النّوم، لا تناد مادب البيت بصوت مرتفع :	(T (F (E

Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who defined some grammatical terms such as noun in the vocative as required.

However, some of the candidates who performed poorly in this question, failed to define grammatical terms such as noun in the vocative and object. Furthermore, they were unable to rearrange jumbled words in a logical sequence to make meaningful sentences. Other candidates did not understand the requirements of some questions due to poor command of Arabic Language. For example, the question required the candidates to give the meaning of object. One

candidate explained the meaning of subject instead. Extract 4.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 4.2

	ال ق. ب القال في	
	القدر الثالين (4)	
	Jeel de Enië gurs og en Jeelall	
	وفاعلى	
	>	
1-	يسى موعد قبل لد، تسبي ص تهدر ريارة	
	زياوت 2 - ،	
ე -	فلا اختر وقدًا الريارة مناسبا وقعت النوع	
	لا تذاد موزفع بموت البيد ب مله ب	
4.	رسس المسادح على د علوة ب	
	ر الجيال لمق	
	قال مع الناس كم يملك حتى وقعت الريارة	

Extract 4.2 shows a sample of a poor response from a script of a candidate who provided the meaning of subject instead of object, thus scoring low marks.

2.3.2 Question 5

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to define and analyse some given grammatical terms of Arabic Language provided in the question. While in part (b), the candidates were required to rearrange jumbled words in a logical sequence to make meaningful sentences.

The question was attempted by 86.4 percent of the candidates and their performance was good as 51.8 percent of them scored from 10 to 18 marks, 33 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 15.2 percent scored from 1 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

The candidates who did well in this question understood the requirements of the question and managed to both define and analyse some grammatical terms as required. They were also able to identify and use the cohesive devices in re-arranging the five jumbled words into a logical sequence appropriately to make a meaningful sentence. This shows that the candidates had sufficient knowledge and vocabulary in Arabic Language. Extract 5.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 5.1

	~	
منل أ ق	الْكَبْنِي مُن مُايَثْبْتَ آخِرهِ عَلَى حَالٍ فَاحَدٌ.	
	اَنْتَ مدرس ، اَيْنَ ابُوْلَ	
	المشامدس ، اين ابُوْاد	
2)	للحوال اني تعني لواحم الكلال للعرب	
" "		
يم جمعوفه	البغج المنصب الجم والجنع : مثل يَذْهَ	
	حِهُ عَلَى - فاعلَمَنْفُوع	
(3)	جمله الاسميه وها والافدايه متالها:	
مليممثل	المده الحسمية التحالم سبيعة وجُناه الف	
	يُسَافِي مُعَدَّلُ النِّينِ.	
(4)	مذال الفعل مضاع مَنْضُوب بالنتحة مي ب	
	اجنيتُ مُناكِي اتَعَلَّعِ.	
	لِنُ الْحَذْبَ	
(5) a, c	الفحل المصارع أتبنى على الشُّكُّون ادا النَّصَل	
1 1	نون التحكيم مثل: النِّسَاء بُمُرْتَبُنَ اللَّهِ	
	الأمهات يَقْمَزُنَ القَمْآنَ.	
5 (4)(1)	الصلاة واجِبَة عَلَى كُلَّا مُسْلَع	
لِعَشر ٥	متروا وكذكع بالصلاة لسنحواضربوهع	

Extract 5.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who explained the given grammatical terms as required, thus scoring high marks.

The candidates who got low marks in this question provided incorrect answers. Some of them copied some words from the examination paper and put them as their answers, others wrote irrelevant definitions of grammatical terminologies of Arabic Language. For example, one candidate wrote the definition of uninflected (المنبني) as follows "uninflected is a word which makes nominative case and subjunctive case". (المنبني: هو الكلمة يرفع و ينصب في محل الضمة) instead of saying "uninflected is a word which remains unchanged in case of Inflection". (المنبني هو ما يثبت آخره على حالة واحدة في جميع). This indicates that they had poor mastery of Arabic Language. Extract 5.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 5.2



Extract 5.2 shows a sample of a poor response from a script of a candidate who gave wrong definitions of the given grammatical terminologies.

2.4 Section 4: Morphology

This section consisted of two questions. The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

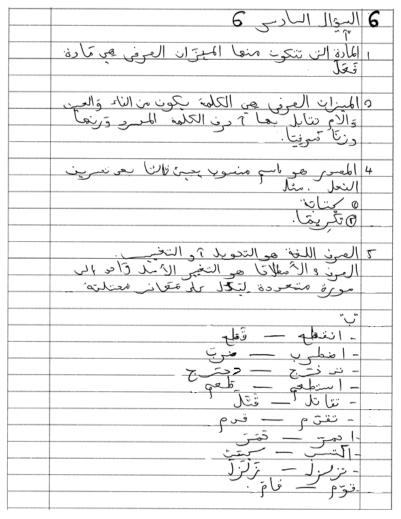
2.4.1 Question 6

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to give the meaning of some grammatical items related to morphology such as gerund and morphology. In part (b), the candidates were required to change the given words in the question to their original root words by removing additional letters to those words.

This question was attempted by 72.4 percent of the candidates out of which 26.1 percent scored from 16 to 19 marks, 54.5 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks, 10.3 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 9.1 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question. This indicates that the performance in this question was good.

The candidates who performed well in this question were able to give correct definitions of the given grammatical items related to morphology like gerund or morphology and removed additional letters to the verbs so as to leave them in their base roots as required. For example, one candidate wrote the meaning of morphology as follows "morphology is known as a study of the forms of words, in particular inflected forms before being the meaningful sentences". (هم المعلم الذي يعرف به كيفية بنية الكلمة قبل انتظامها في التراكيب أو الجملة (العلم الذي يعرف به كيفية بنية الكلمة قبل انتظامها في التراكيب أو الجملة on morphology. Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 6.1



Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who defined the meaning of gerund and removed additional letters to the verbs as required.

On the other hand, the candidates who scored low marks in this question were unable to define grammatical items related to morphology as required. Some of them provided unclear definitions. For example, one candidate wrote the definition of morphology. (جملة هو العلم الذي كيفية بنية قبل منتظابها في المناه المجملة هو العلم) which was unclear while it was supposed to be (الجملة هو العلم به كيفية بنية الكلمة قبل انتظامها في التراكيب أو الجملة (الذي يعرف به كيفية بنية الكلمة قبل انتظامها في التراكيب أو الجملة For example in part (b), some of the candidates made active

participle or present tense instead of removing additional letters on the verbs like this (נובעה - מדבעה פּיפֿנֿף מיד של which were wrong. These verbs were supposed to be (יובעה - נובעה - נובעה בייעה). Extract 6.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 6.2

6		
0	5 الصرف لغة : هو التفير أ الحالف التقول	
	واصطدها: عو العلم الذب كيفيه	
	Lailaire Jui au	
	قاماغ	
-		
	ب انقطع -بنقطعا - اضطرب-بمطرب	
	تد مي - مند مرب - استطعم - استطع	
	تعدّم-منقدما- امرّ- بمرا-اكتنب	
	بكتسب و لزا - بحريبر وقَق	
	بقوم	

Extract 6.2 shows a sample of a poor response from a script of a candidate who turned verbs into active participle instead of removing additional letters to the verbs due to misunderstanding of the question.

2.4.2 Ouestion 7

This question had two main parts. In part (a), the candidates were required to change the given gerunds into infinitive and mention morphology scholars (founders) as well as the advantages of morphology. In part (b), the candidates were required to make a gerund from the given verbs and measure the original letters of the given words.

This question was attempted by 26.3 percent of the candidates, of which 25 percent scored from 13.5 to 19 marks, 28.3 percent scored from 10 to 13 marks, 26.7

percent scored from 6.5 to 9.5 marks and only 20 percent scored from 1.5 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question. This indicates that the performance in this question was good.

The candidates who scored high marks in this question were able to change the given gerunds into infinitive, mention morphology scholars (founders) and wrote the advantages of morphology. They also made a gerund from the given verbs and measured the original letters of the given words as required. This indicates that the candidates had enough knowledge on morphology. Extract 7.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 7.1

7. 15 3 2 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
فالمع المنافع
6 35 3 5 5 5
, as as by the and
٠ لنعَمْ اللهُ عَلَى مَعْنَا ٠
عَنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُنْ مُ
2. واضو لعلم الفنون هو مسلم معاذ حي المنالم: الماراء و فيل أنا عثمان الماراء و فيل أنا عثمان الماراء
وَكُلُونِ مِنْ مُعَالِمُ مِنْ مُنْ وَكُونُ مِنْ وَمُعَالِمُ اللَّهِ مِنْ وَمُعَالِمُ اللَّهِ مِنْ وَمُعَالِمُ اللَّهِ
36 48 40 00 00 10 1 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
in it is in the same are con the same
أبن أسود الدَّيْلِي مِنْ عِنْهِ الْمُعْلِينِ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُولِينِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ الْمُؤْمِنِينِ الْمُ
كَ نَهُ عَلَم الْمِرِقُ مِن عِفْظُ الْلِيشَا نَ عَلَى اللَّهِ اللَّهُ اللَّهِ الللْهِ اللَّهِ اللَّ
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فَ حُمْ الْمُؤْرِّدُ مِنْ اللَّهِ
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Extract 7.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who changed the given gerunds into infinitive in item a-(1) as required.

However, there were some candidates who scored low marks in this question. These candidates failed to change the given gerunds into infinitive, mention morphology scholars (founders) and could not write the advantages of morphology. Some of them provided their responses which were not related to the demands of the question. For example, in part (b), some candidates measured the original letters of the words instead of changing the given gerunds into infinitives in item (1) due to misunderstanding of the requirements of the question. Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 7.2

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	ا اِنْرَامُ اللّٰهُ مؤمِنيينَ - اکراماء اِنْرَامَا قعاد على الأرض. قعود - قعاد	
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· ·	
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أَفْهَنَ * يَفْهُدُ لِي اللَّهُ اللَّ	_
"	
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Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who measured the original letters of the given words wrongly, thus scoring low marks.

2.5 Section 5: Composition (Article and Letter writing)

This section consisted of two questions (question 8 and 9). The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

2.5.1 Question 8

This question required the candidates to write a family letter to their father informing him on the visit after examination period.

The question was attempted by 96.1 percent of the candidates and their performance was good as 35.6 percent of them scored from 6 to 9 marks and 64.4 percent scored from 10 to 17 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

All the candidates who attempted this question performed well. They managed to write a family letter to their father telling him about the visit as required. They also adhered to the format of letter writing according to Arabic Language. Furthermore, their points were well elaborated. This shows that the candidates had sufficient knowledge on letter writing skills and they had a good mastery of Arabic Language. Extract 8.1 shows a sample of a good response.

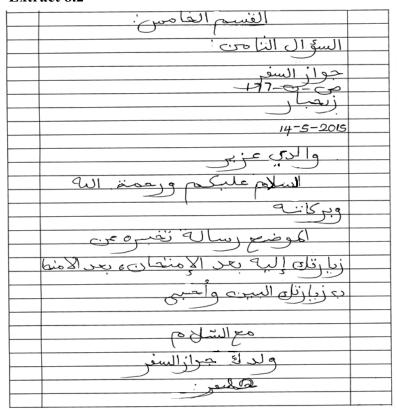
Extract 8.1

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- 15	والدى الكرم . وكيف أحوال إخرتي الكراج م	
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1 %	1. 4 والوى W أستنظم أكن أطأ الأله أنا ذا	
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	بلا على وزا انت و فرا قر كو رفيل	
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تحدد	es will wite and los wing us	
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Extract 8.1 represents a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who adhered to the format of letter writing and also wrote points which were well elaborated, thus scoring high marks.

However, there were few candidates who had average performance in this question. These were able to write the address, date and greetings of the letter. They did not have ability to describe the main concept of the letter that is, to write to their father telling him about the visit. They instead wrote sentences which were not related to the demands of the question. Some of them just copied some words from the question and put them in the body of the letter as their answers. This indicates that the candidates did not have enough vocabulary and had no good command of Arabic Language. Extract 8.2 shows a sample of response from a candidate with average performance.

Extract 8.2



Extract 8.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who wrote only the address, date and greetings of the letter.

2.5.2 Question 9

The candidates were required to write an article on the importance of cleanliness in the community.

This question was attempted by only 1.8 percent of the candidates. This is among the question which was omitted by most of the candidates. However, the performance in this question was good as 75 percent scored from 11 to 15 marks and 25 percent scored 8 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

The candidates who did well in this question understood the demands of the question. Some of them expressed their ideas with a good flow and their responses were well organised and clear. Other candidates lacked sufficient vocabulary. This weakness led them to express their ideas inadequately and their responses had a lot of grammatical errors and wrong spellings. This indicates that the candidates had sufficient knowledge on the importance of cleanliness in the community. Extract 9.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 9.1

السؤال التاسو (و)
النظاء بي الإيمان
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ولسر الحيقة ان فحسب با الأما في نحافظ أحساد ال
منها وأنعاً النظافة على المسلم من أسبان الحقول
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الحنككم اخر النبي على الله عليه وسلم في
شي كلامه منها إماطة الاردعي طريق
وهنها: لانسولن أحدكم في ماء إلد"
ومنها: نحت شح مَ منه مَ وقيمان الذي
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Sie Kuse His! King. 1. Est Ell
عليه الهدية والسلام. وعلى هذا وأجي
9,9,
على كل من أهل الملحقم أن يح عن وأن باقي
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التي يعشي فيها لنعيش في الصيحات والعافية
لأن السب وجود الأمرام المحدثة إداكن لا
شظف الأماكن الذي تعيس ولن نظف البيئة
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أعول لإخواد ما ينا إلى نظافة
Osissi Cami & Temi Place
0 0 2
و بالله التوفيق السلام عليم و عه الله
وبالله التوفيق السلام علم و عه الله

Extract 9.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who explained the "Importance of cleanliness in the community" and organised his/her points well and so scored high marks.

3.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE IN EACH OUESTION IN 125/2 ARABIC LANGUAGE PAPER 2

3.1 Section 1: Rhetoric

This section had two questions which were question 1 and 2. The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

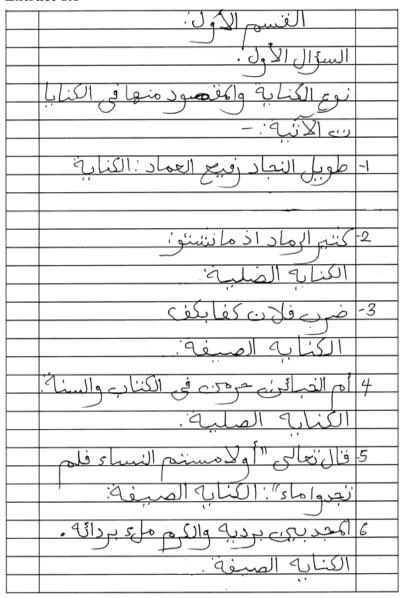
3.1.1 Question 1

This question had ten sub-questions whereby the candidates were required to identify types of antonomasia "الكتابية" from the given sentences.

This question was attempted by 11.8 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was poor as 70.4 percent scored from 0 to 5 marks and only 29.6 percent scored from 6 to 8 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

Most of the candidates who performed poorly in this question were unable to differentiate between adjective antonomasia "الكناية عن الموصوف" and substantive antonomasia "الكناية عن الموصوف" among three types of antonomasia "الكناية", hence, they answered the question wrongly. Other candidates did not write anything. However, there were few candidates who managed to identify types of antonomasia "الكناية" from some items of the question particularly in item (1, 2 and 6). This proves that the candidates had insufficient knowledge on antonomasia "الكناية". Extract 1.1 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 1.1



Extract 1.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who failed to identify three types of antonomasia "الكتَابِة" and could not explain its purpose.

3.1.2 Question 2

This question had ten items and required the candidates to define the meaning of antonomasia 'الكناية' as well as rhetoric terminologies, mention the types of antonomasia 'الكناية' from the given sentence as well as types of metaphor "الإستعار 6".

This question was attempted by 86.4 percent of the candidates, of which 6.1 percent scored from 16 to 19.5 marks, 43.6 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks, 32.5 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 17.8 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question. It is an indication that the performance in this question was good.

The candidates who got high marks in this question were able to explain the meaning of antonomasia 'الكتابة' and rhetoric terminologies, mentioned types of antonomasia 'الكتابة' from the given sentence as well as mentioned types of metaphor "الإستعارة" as required. Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 2.1

	المنسالأذل	
2	المنسم الأغل الشيعًال الشايي	
	الكنايه: اللفظ الهيبيلانم معناه الموضع مع جوان ا	
	المقالحة الحقيق على والمرابعة المربعة ا	
	بنقسع الكِزَايَة إلى الكَثُلَاثِهِ اقسام وهيارُ	
	عن الصِّفاء بي اللَّهُ عن اللَّهِ عن اللَّهُ عن اللّهُ عن اللَّهُ عن اللّهُ عن اللَّهُ ع	
	كشارة عن الموصوف	
	وكذابة عَنِ النِّسْبَهِ.	
	مع الكنايه هو كتَّاية مَن المُ فَعُنُوفَ وَالْقَصِيدِ هُو (3)	
	الشِّرَلَ، كَالْحَمْي أَوْالْقَهُونَ	

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	10.
ملكه ف النفس بقدرها صاحبها (5)	بلاغة الكلام هو
بايغ ما بالغير العالم على على العالم على العالم	عَلَىٰ تُالِيهُ بِي كُلُامِ
C	مُلكنة الكلم
و ما بغنتصيره حَالَ الْحِيْمَانِ على عَلَمَاحَهُ ﴿ وَا	
· la žino	Ustos oixal
الأغنينة الأفأل المحامد نوعيول	علع المحاني مو
غَنْهُي الآل .	الَّتِي بِهَا يُطَابِثِ مَ
(٦) كالألا تيسحة وجوه بدنهم ولم	علم البديح ص
نه مع وضن التُكَالَة عَلَى العَمْى المُهَادُ.	billasaile, isi
أثيرالتَّمِال نَوْءِهِ هُوْكِيلًا بِهُ عِن (8)	الله الله الله الله الله الله الله الله
هُوالكَرْمَ والجُوز .	العِنْفَ وَعَلَّمُونَ "وَعَلَّمُونَ"
لَاتِ ٱلْوَاحِ وِيْسُمُ نَوْءُ ﴾ مُؤكِذَامِهُ عَلِيا وْعَوْ	وَعَمَلُنَّاهُ عَلَىٰ دَ
I	وَالْمُوْمُونُ مُوالِمَا
(daynad jelem dia Arima sa j	اقتسام لاستجا
رة مو مستحار منه اسعاغ البسيسية المسيسية المستخارة التخليلية.	nicht itaine
هوان بكون الكلام مخالفًا لِلْمُشْعِمِي (٥)	خُعِفَ التَّاليف
	حنانين قد ه

Extract 2.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who defined rhetoric terminologies and mentioned types of antonomasia 'الإستعارة" as well as metaphor "الإستعارة" as required.

On the other hand, the candidates who got low marks failed to mention the types of antonomasia 'الكنالية' from the given sentence, could not give the meaning of antonomasia 'الإستعارة' or rhetoric terminologies and failed to mention types of antonomasia 'الإستعارة' or metaphor "الإستعارة". Some of these candidates were confused with the definition of the art of figures of speech (علم البيعة) and the art of contents (المعاني علم). This led them to make exchanges among those two definitions. Other candidates did not write anything and few of them just copied some words from the questions and wrote them as their answers. This shows that the candidates did not have enough knowledge on rhetoric. Extract 2.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 2.2

القسم الأول. البلاغة: 2. قسم الكنابة الم ثلاثة الأقسام وهي. 3. ولما شريناها ودبّ دبيبها المي موطن الاسرار فلالهافع. 4. البلاعة لعة ، بلاغة الكلام. 5. نقمد بلاغة المتكلم. 5. علم المعاني. 7. المقصود بعلم البديج. 8. كنايتين بين نوعها والمقصود منها. 9. أقسام اذ كيها.		
2- قسم الكناية الم ثلاثة الأقسام وهي. 3- ولما شريناها ودت دبيبها ألى موطن الاسرار قلا لهافتي. وضّع نوع الكناية والمقصود منها في هذا البسة المذكور. 4- البلاعة لعة ، بلائة الكلام . 3- علم المعاني . 7- المقصود بعلم البديع . 8- كنايتي بين نوعها والمقصود منها . 9- أقسام اذكرها .		القسم الأول. المبلاغة.
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5- نقمد بلاغة المتكلم. 6- علم المعاين. 7- المقصود بعلم البديع. 8- كنايتين بين نوعها والمقصود منها. 9- أقسام اذ كمها.		
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٥- علم المعاين. - المقصود بعلم البديع. - المقصود بعلم البديع. - كنابتين بس نوعها والمقصود منها. - أقسام اذ كرها.		
٥- علم المعاين. - المقصود بعلم البديع. - المقصود بعلم البديع. - كنابتين بس نوعها والمقصود منها. - أقسام اذ كرها.		- نقىمار بالاغة المتكلم
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8- كنايتي بين نوعها والمقصود منها. 9- أقسام اذ كمها.		3-26 / had is.
8- كنايتي بين نوعها والمقصود منها. 9- أقسام اذ كمها.		
8- كنايتي بين نوعها والمقصود منها. 9- أقسام اذ كمها.		F- المقصود بعلم الهديع.
٩- أقسام اذ كيها.		,
٩- أقسام اذ كيها.		٥- كناديث به نه ١٥٥ والماقيد و و ١٥٠
		The space of the s
١٥- المقصود يصعف التألميق.		٣- ١ قسام ١ د كرها .
10- المقسود بصعف التأليق.		
		01- المقمود يصعف التألميق.

Extract 2.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who just copied sentences from the question and wrote them as his/her answer due to lack of knowledge on rhetoric (البلاغة) and antonomasia

3.2 Section 2: Literature

This section had two questions which were question 3 and 4. The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

3.2.1 Question 3

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were asked to complete a poem with appropriate information in the blank spaces, while in part (b), the candidates were required to mention the name of the narrator in relation to the given poem as well as his book of poems, they were also required to explain setting of the poem and finally to write verses of the poem which support the narrator that he was creative and insolent.

This question was attempted by 21.1 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good as 41.7 percent scored from 10 to 17 marks, while 33.3 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks and only 25 percent scored from 0 to 5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

The candidates who attempted this question, performed well in part (a). They were able to write verses of poetry correctly as required, although their responses had spelling mistakes. In part (b), all the candidates failed to write verses of the poem which support the narrator that he was creative and insolent in item b-(3) and (4) respectively due to lack of knowledge on poetry. Extract 3.1 shows a sample of a response with average performance.

Extract 3.1

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_	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	
	مهارك الناع الميلان ما ليراد	
	· ·	
	ورداننا بعركم كل شيء عرم	
	عان کان سریحم ماقال داسدنا	
	فما الجرح بإذا أرضا بم الم	
	(() 3 () 1	
	5 1 - 1111 1 (cal) (3	
	في وبيساً لورعيتم ذالك معرفة	
	`	
	يان المعام ف في أهل النهي ذمم	
	· ·	
	٤) عاد شرولت عن قوم وقد قدره	
	2 -7(3 - 2 3	
	أن لاتنارة في العلو همم.	
	(") ("	
	9	
	ى شىرالىلادىتان لا صديق ب	
	1 1 2 1	
	وشروا بكسب الناس مايمم	
	Ų.	
) الذي قال هذا الشعر عو المنتى	
	: :111:0	
	a) مناسب هوا الشعر:	
	" اعتبرت ما كانت بين المتنبر وسيف الدولة	
	منعوات كان المتنب مدمًا لسيف الدولة وإذا	

تأخر من مرحه بقرب سيف الدولة من قرابه	
1,500,000	
11 8 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 2 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
شعر أخر. هذا لأم كرمه المتنبر ولدالك نظم	\neg
	-
هوه الأبيات وكان عزة سبر لسبف الدولة	
والمننى أن عنرما بيمم "	
3) البيت من الشعر التي غاله الشاعر لسيف الدولة	
109 pt 6 mg 2001 10 00 1 1 tempt (36 , 410) te	\neg
	\neg
mas liviline ye or " ye	
وجد نانا بعر کم شیء و	
 المبت الذي يشهر ذالك خلاق المعان عي 	
1. 1 11:1 - (10:1)	\neg
"الان الله مريم ما شال ماسديا	-
فألم الحرح باذا أرضائهم ألم	
ق) اسم ديوان هي "ديوان المنسى"	

Extract 3.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who provided correct answers except in items 3 and 4 which were answered wrongly.

However, most of the candidates who performed poorly in this question could not write correct verses of poetry, some of them wrote half of the verses and others wrote nothing due to lack of knowledge on poetry writing, thus scoring low marks. Extract 3.2 shows a sample of a response with low marks.

Extract 3.2

LAUL	1Ct 3.2	
31		
	مامى بعنز علينا ان نفارهم	
	فياء الحيصاء وانت العرص والحكم	
	فيرد العيصاء وانت العيم والحكم العيمة عالم الما في معاملتي	
	ممالمرة المارضاكم الم	
	وسن لو رعين فلاء معرفها	
	اعيبذه المطراق الا في معاملتي والم وما لجريب المراح المعرفة	
	ان کا تقارتهم عالرحلون هم	
	شرليلاد مند لا صيف ٥ وشر ما يكسب المرسان	
	وشرها بكشب الإنساق	
<u>ب</u>		
	عب الغائل هذا الشعب عن همام	
2	المنسج عل الشعر عبد الدالجيساء بع بين المالي المنافق الذي كاد عبد مباحة للمالة وعبلاً	
	3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 - 3 -	
	كلك الملك يأخت صحة اخبرو تبرك حديثة	
	الهول لذ مض هذ أسط الشعر وهو العس العسمه بيبي الساعر لسيرف الدولة	
3	عما را عمر الم الرضاي الم" با اعدل أن س الم سي معاملتي	
	بالعدد ألنه الانتي معاملت	
	أ فيك الغمضاع من أنت المعنى والعكم	
	1, ,	
4	اعيدها مصراف مبلا فهادفة"	
5	, 1	
5_	اسم د بهوا ق	-

Extract 3.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who wrote wrong verses of poetry due to lack of knowledge on poetry.

3.2.2 Question 4

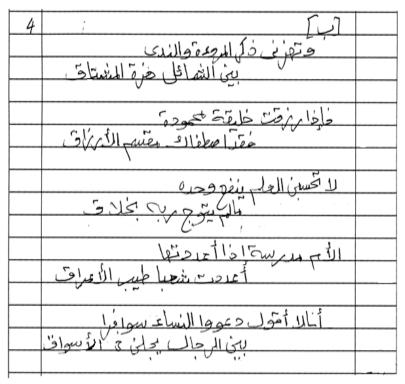
This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In each part, the candidates were required to write five verses of poem from the given verses.

This question was attempted by 75.4 percent of the candidates and their performance was good as 58.7 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks, 27.9 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks, 5.8 percent scored from 8 to 9.5 marks and only 7.6 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

Most of the candidates who attempted this question, performed well. These candidates were able to write five verses of a poem from the given verses as was required. This proves that the candidates had mastered the writing skills of the poems well. Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 4.1

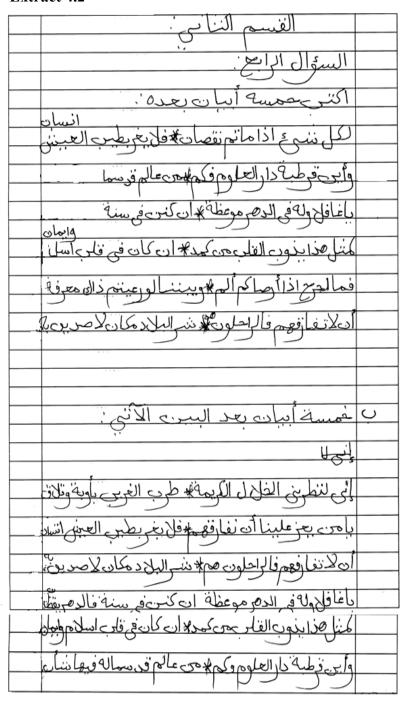
العَلَّهِ الرَّالِيُّ)	
[17]	
en 11 का र्राष्ट्री कर के विकास की कर की किए	
i hail acelmicajo seto	
وهذه الماي دا تدي على أحد	
وهذه المام دا تدعى على أحد	
خاستل بانسان ماشان مرسان المان	
المعادة ما هما الله والم	
وأين قرطة وارالهلوم فكم	
ن أي لون عالم علية مالة (مع	
-	
المفادلا و المالية على المالية على المالية الم	
اداكت في سنة فالدهر يقطان	



Extract 4.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who wrote verses of poetry correctly, thus scoring high marks in this question.

However, there were few candidates who performed poorly in this question. Most of them wrote verses of poetry which were not related to the requirements of the question. Others did not write anything due to lack of knowledge on poetry. Extract 4.2 shows a sample of a response with low scores.

Extract 4.2



Extract 4.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who wrote verses of poetry in part (a) contrary to the requirements of the question thus scoring low marks in this question.

3.3 Section 3: Literature

This section consisted of two questions which were question 5 and 6. The candidates were required to opt for only one question.

3.3.1 Question 5

This question had ten items and required the candidates to describe Arabic literature terminologies given as well as five Arab literature periods.

This question was attempted by 92.1 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good as 2.4 percent scored from 16 to 18 marks, 39 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 27.2 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 31.4 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

The candidates who did well in this question understood the requirements of the question and managed to mention five Arab literature periods as divided by Arabic literature scholars. They also provided the correct definition of literature terminologies given except items 7 and 8 where most of them failed to give the meaning of literature text (النصوص الأدبية) and criticism (النصوص الأدبية) respectively. This proves that candidates had sufficient knowledge on Arabic literature. Extract 8.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 5.1

لاقسى جالةُ للمثال المثال المثال (5) السوّل المثال المثال (5)	
(5) 10/0/1/1/5 1/1/	
19 CM 5124 105 514 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
5 - 5 - No. 115 - 1 - 115 - 1	
واصطلافا الومادية الصمية وقصيمة	
الأدباغة هوالتمتع الأفلاق الكومة . واصطلاحا هوتأرية الصحيعة وفصيحة مؤترة بالنفوس ت.	
م أبريعة الأموير التي أثمرت الأدب الجاملي هي:	
- العرب · العرب · - بيئة الجغرافية · - بيئة الجغرافية ·	
- بيئة الجغرافية .	
- حيلة الدينية حيلة السياسيّة	
- حياة السياسية	_
- نيم بناكوب عي	
أَن تَكُون مِعْلَنْية بَرِيدة .	
أَن تَكُون الفاظة سهلة ووميلة	
أَن تَكُونَ مُوْتُى قَيْ النَّهُ وَسِي ،	
5. 11 . 11 . 511	4
تنقسم فتى الباحدون الأدب العربي الىستة	
((ma	
بدأ المكم الأموي في سنة على وانتهى ١٣١١هـ	
in the second with the second	
ع صور و ناسب الأدا في العالم التي الأسلام .	6
الاسلام .	
(835-2)	
	9
ــ أتسام الشعير عي :	
- نشعب ألفنائي -	
- شعب التوثلي ، و أن من التوريد :	
تنبعمي القصمي .	
- النشي هو كلام مرسل لا يتقيد بالونري و لا	10
القافية .	

Extract 5.1 indicates a sample of a responses from a script of a candidate who answered the given literature terminologies as required.

The candidates who got low marks in this question were unable to provide the correct definitions of literature terminologies given as well as to mention five Arab literature periods as divided by Arabic literature scholars.

Some of the candidates wrote the definition of literature terminologies of Arabic Language wrongly like this (الأدب: المطلاحا: هو تعليم الإنسان أخلاقا موفقا في المجتمع وهذا الأخلاق يلازم الصطلاحا: هو تعليم الإنسان يعمله في كل حياته ويتمسك به which was wrong. The correct answer was supposed to be (الأدب: اصطلاحا: هو الكلام) "Literature is aesthetical words and well-spoken which always affect in the psyche of human being. Few of them did not write anything. This indicates that these candidates had insufficient knowledge on literature. Extract 5.2 shows a sample of a response with low marks.

Extract 5.2

النالث: الشياسة، حيث النع الدين أي الشياسة والات العيلا المالاة المحتمد المعلا المالاة المحتمد المعلا المحتمد المعلا المحتمد
2- أربعة أمور الى أمثرت الأدب الحاهلي هي: الأقل: النجارة ، حيث العب يشتيعل بالنجارة وم خدت فأديم تغييرات . التائي: الشياسة ، حيث النعدل العب بالسياسة التائي: الشياسة ، حيث النعدل العب بالسياسة .
2- أربعة أمور الى أمثرت الأدب الحاهلي هي: الأقل: النجارة ، حيث العب يشتيعل بالنجارة وم خدت فأديم تغييرات . التائي: الشياسة ، حيث النعدل العب بالسياسة التائي: الشياسة ، حيث النعدل العب بالسياسة .
2- أربعة أمور الى أمثرت الأدب الحاهلي هي: الأقل: النجارة ، حيث العب يشتيعل بالنجارة وم خدت فأديم تغييرات . التائي: الشياسة ، حيث النعدل العب بالسياسة التائي: الشياسة ، حيث النعدل العب بالسياسة .
الفائي: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة الفائد: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة
الفائي: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة الفائد: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة
الفائي: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة الفائد: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة
الفائي: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة الفائد: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة
الفائي: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة الفائد: الشياسة، حيث النتعل العرب بالسياسة
الثالث: إيلة والدي، حيث تغير في الدين أيضا أي
الثالث: إلى اله والدي، حيث تغير في الدين أيضا أن
مُعْتَرُاتُ وَ أَدِبِ العِبِ،
3- للأدب تشروط وهي: النهريب والنبسراد النقافة المعتنة وُ دَعْوَةُ النَّوْ ،
5- بَرَرُ الْحَلْمُ الْأَمُونِ فِي عَلَم £ وَ فِينَهِي فِي عَلَم ١٣٥٢.
Glas 11 - 111 - 00 9 - 5 - 20 1 11 - 11 2 1 - 1
6- ينسب الخلفاء الراسيرية عصر الإسلامي
7- المقصور 90: التهديب والتعليم و دووة الله ،

Extract 5.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who lacked knowledge on literature terminologies.

3.3.2 Question 6

This question comprised of two main parts (a) and (b). In part (a), the candidates were required to give the meaning of the given literature vocabularies, while in part (b), the candidates were asked to explain and analyse the "quotation" from one of the literary works.

The question was attempted by 4.4 percent of the candidates and their performance was average as 70 percent of them scored from 6 to 13 marks and only 30 percent scored 5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

Most of the candidates who performed fairly well in this question, were able to give the meaning of the given literature vocabulary in part (a), while in part (b), most of them failed to answer this part due to lack of knowledge on literature. The candidates, who answered this part, did not have the ability to provide adequate explanations and their responses had a lot of grammatical errors and spelling mistakes. This shows that these candidates had lacked sufficient knowledge on the literary works. Extract 6.1 shows a sample of such a response.

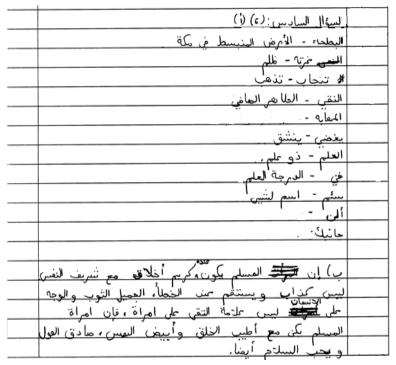
Extract 6.1

	المماية - الهيبة والوقار	
	abèx, og Lidus ← (sax)	
	Medy a Keel.	
	فني مه بادى وادائدهي	
	الدجانبك محاملهم بغق والبي	-
Ļ	"	
	تعملها لایتنب الناساولا ضبیلم وأدسلود.	
	وفسه فياء مثل القمي، عين وجد سالعيدورب	
	فإن كنت الكنلاف الجميل كنت الوج 4 فياء	
	والنوم نظيف	

Extract 6.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who had inadequate explanations in explaining and analysing the "quotation" from one of the literary works.

On the other hand, the candidates who performed poorly in this question were unable to give the meaning of the given literature vocabulary and could not analyse the "quotation" from one of the literary works but most of them were able to give the meaning of some literature vocabularies such as "clean, land of Mecca" (النقي، البطحاء) in part (a), while in part (b), most of them did not write anything although there were few candidates who tried to answer in this part but their responses were not clear and were incorrect due to lack of enough vocabulary. Extract 6.2 shows a sample of a response with low marks.

Extract 6.2



Extract 6.2 shows a response from a script of a candidate who only managed to give the meaning of the words "clean and land of Mecca" in part (a) as a result scored low marks.

3.4 Section 4: Literature (Poetry and Prose)

This section had two questions which were question 7 and 8 and the candidates were asked to opt for only one question.

3.4.1 Question 7

This question required the candidates to write an essay on the concept obtained from a given poem in part (a), while in part (b), the candidates were required to explain in brief the biography of poetry of the given poem and in which occasion that poem was recited.

The question was attempted by 11.8 percent of the candidates and their performance was average as 40.7 percent scored from 6 to 13 marks and 59.3 percent scored from 0 to 5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

Most of the candidates who performed fairly well in this question managed to explain the concept obtained from the given poem and wrote in brief the biography of poetry of the given poem as required. These candidates organised their points well and in a good flow but their explanations were inadequate and had a lot of spelling mistakes. This proves that, the candidates lacked vocabulary on Arabic Language. Extract 7.1 shows a sample of a response with average performance.

Extract 7.1

7	أ- خرج غذه الأبيان	
	ا - يِ مَنْ والدِينَ عَلَيْمَ أَنْ أَبِو البَقَاءُ عَمِي الْتِلْكِ (حَرَبُطِيةً)	
	التي تمان مكان أضم في العِلْم، وَ أيضًا فِي ضرفيه يوجّن -	
		7.
	العلماء الشريبي	- 1
	غنيه 2- يقول لَنَا الشَّاعِمْ أَنْ ثَرَ، غَفَلْ فِي هَذِهِ الخَسْلِ موعِزَلِهُ لَمَّ	
	2- بقول تناالتناعِير ان من عفل في هذه الذكيا موعِظ المالة لم	
	وَالتَّعْيِرِ إِن تَمَانَ مَا ثُمَّا خَالِقٌ نُمِا شِيعِينِهِ مِاللَّشَةِ وَ النَّعْرِ	
	3- وَهَذِهُ اللَّهِ اللَّهِ يَقُولُ لَنَا الشَّاعِينَ تَعْنَى بِإِ عُتِبَارِ مَا	
-	خَصَلِ فِي الْأَنْفَالْسِي يَدُونِ التَّلْقُ الإِنْسَانَ عِي خَيْرَةٍ فِي ا	
	عالمي قلبه طِسْلُم وَإِيمَان	
)	
	١- مَوْ أبوالبناء صالح بن سرين الترني بنسب الي	
	تحوينة نزنوة الأنتانس فانش نيين عام (٦٠١ - ٦٨)	
	,	
	عَادَةُ مِنْ أَذِي مِنَاعَهُ السَّعِينَ النَّنْسِ قِينَ مُؤَلِّفُنَهُ خِي	
	النَّذِرْ يَوْمُ الْإِنْمِي وَنْزَةِ الْنُغْمِي وَيْوَ عَنَابِ خِ	
	النبيخ، وقد أجم عُلْمًاء عَلَى أَنْ أَبْرُوع مَا عَتِهَ إِن	
	النون ويعين النحر متو هذه النَّو نيه الَّذِي رَبِّي بهَا	
	3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3	

7	١- ملك مُنْلِمِينِ إِلَّانَ لَنِي	
	2- مُنَاسِبَةُ لَمَدُ ٥ الْأُ بِيَانَ , أَنْ تُفْتِقِ أُمرِ حَمَامٍ فِنَي	
	أُمْتِهُ فِي الْأَنْدَلْسِ. فَبُدَ أَمُلُكُم مُنْذَ حَمْلَ بِاللَّهُ يَرْشُفُوا	
	التولة الإسلامية العامِرَة على بد القرنبه. عنتيدٍ	
	عَامَ الأَن لِسَيْون سَيسَنغِينُون بِإِخوانِهِ المسلمون وَ-	
	ببكود على المدن ألتى تشقط عِندهم. وَعَلَى ذَا لِل عِندها	
	سَعَمَى مُورِينَا ﴿ إِنْسِيا بِهِ) غَنْمَ أَبُوالْبِنَالِهِ غَيْهِ القَهِيرَة	
	يْرِنْهُ هَا. وَيِذَكِرِينَ قُولَ مَنَ الْخَرِي كَعْنَرِطِيكُمْ وَسُاطِيكٍ.	

Extract 7.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who organised his/her points well and logically although there were some spelling mistakes.

The candidates who scored low marks in this question did not give the explanations on the concept obtained from the given poem and could not express themselves in brief on the biography of poetry of a given poem as required. Most of them provided the explanations which were not related to the demands of the question. Others did not write anything. They just copied some sentences from question as the following sentences (الخطة لا يكنب ولا يتلون ولا يداهن المرء من الجمال أن يكون شريف النفس مستقيم) and put them as their answers. This indicates that these candidates did not have enough vocabulary on Arabic Language. Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a response with low marks.

Extract 7.2

7	القسم الرابع	
1	القسم الرابع	
	أ) النشر م عده الأسيات و في (١١ هـ ١٤)	
	لسبااسرف سقعان بغيطيو الفيل	
	انسان المرء من الجهال أن سكون شريبي النفق	
	صشفيم النطة لا يكذب ولا يتلون ولايداعي.	
	ولايلق من النقصات والساك وأن تلون سفي	
	نقيه مقعله بيضائه عمر ملونة أدار ن الردائل	
	ولعيوب و مسرية انتها فان فانه الوجه الحبيل	
	والتوب المفوف والوسام اللامع والمومر	
	اللاطع لا يعنون فنرف المذعب ولا عزة النعن ولا	
	اباء العبم ولاسفاء ضميم مع عذفة سنعصان	
	، فكوينانه	
	Ų	
	ن كلمة موجزة من الشاء رهذا لا بسياس	
	مي خان مورية، يقطان كس	
	القلب ـ بى فئالا،	
<u> </u>	فرطبة - صرية.	
	اسلام. ادین	
	ابيمان - الخلق.	
	في مناسبة لعن لأبيانوعي على مدير	
	استهاء . القلب عن اسلام وابهمان .	
	فالدهر بقلمان عو انتمان	

Extract 7.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who misinterpreted the poem and just copied some sentences from question 6-(b) and put them as his/her answers.

3.4.2 Ouestion 8

This question had two main parts (a) and (b). In all parts the candidates were required to explain in depth the meaning of the given poem and write briefly on the narrator in relation to the given poem.

This question was attempted by 85.1 percent of the candidates. The performance in this question was good as 9.8 percent scored from 16 to 20 marks, 47.9 percent scored from 10 to 15 marks, 23.2 percent scored from 6 to 9 marks and only 19.1 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

The candidates who performed well understood the requirements of the question and were able to explain the meaning of the given poem. Furthermore, they were able to explain in brief the remarks on the narrator in relation to the given poem as required. This proves that the candidates had a good mastery of Arabic Language. Extract 8.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 8.1

- 131 m	
\$ الفسع الثال على على المنطق ال	
(أ) كِشْبَ هَذَا الْبَبِيْتِ مُحْكَمَسِكِ عِنْ تَلِمَ مِن بِي النَّجَارِ (أَ)	
كلمة موجيزة عن قائل فوز حسل ابن نابت ابن (۵)	
منذرابن حمام الحيزرجي من بن نحار احوال عمداله والد	
رماله الدائم، وموسله العالق المامليه سننين سبّه وي	
الاسلام مثلهَا توهي الرحود سنَة عَ يُحِدُ اَنْ كُفَّ بَصَوْ	
المناسبه صُولَ الشُنَدُّ رَشُعُمَاء المشركين امثال ابيسنيان (3)	
ولبن مَنْ عَلَىٰ التَّسْفِل هَلَا اللهِ عَلَىٰ الْمُنْ عَلَىٰ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَا عَلَىٰ اللهِ عَلَىٰ المُن	-

`	النبي م لحسان ان مرد دالكُ حين قال أمج
كنلاك	الندُم مُعَك وَسَلْ الْمَاسَكِي فَنطع هذا السّعب
4)	. عُنْکُهُ مِنْهُ مَنْکُخُ مُکُمهُ .
بَيُنِي مُدُونِ	سُنِيِّ مَذَا الشَّاعِ ساعِ مِعْفَرِيهَا لِأَمَّةُ عَاشَ عِ
	عَصْرُ الْجَاهِ لِيِّ عَالَجْسَلَاهِي.
(5)	عَاشَ الشَّاعِنِ رَمِّنَ الجِامِلِي وَالْمُمْلُمِي
اب)وین ه ه	ما فالكة مَ الدَّيْ تشهده» لولا انشهدكان
المَعْلَ وَلَهُونَا	ما قال كاة ق الكَّف تشهده مد لولا النشهد كانت الم مُنعُ وصف الغَنزية الشرخ هذا البَيد معلى أَنَّ ضين العابدين كان مُنّوا
غلقه .	متكتبرا عند النام وصِفَنه لا يُنال ان تعول بكون-
المُحْلُ اخْلَاقُهِ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمِ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمِعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمِ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلْمِ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلِمِ الْمِعِلْمِ الْمِعِلِمُ الْمِعِلِم	حق أَيْ كَانَ فِ التَّشْهِ، لِسِي لَهُ لَا "سَيَقُول "نجم"
	البَامِ فِي وَالتَّمَاضِعِ
C)	القائل في هذا البيت هو اسمه همام بي عالب

عَاشَ المربعق ف عمر للموي .
كلمه موجّنة عن فاعل هذا الببت هو: من اسرف (١)
بيوت خمهم من مج اسع ابس دام والمنَّهُ اليَّنَهُ مِن فَهِينَاهُ
طبه ولد بكافلمة ليًا م خِلْافَة عمر وَنَشَأَ بُدُويًا كُرِيعً
الاعْمَامِ وَلِلْمُنُولُ وَلَكُن قَبِهِ الْمِيْفَاتِ الْالْقِيهِ وَالْخَلْفِيهِ
حَقَ اِنَّهُ لُقِبَ عِالْ مَنْ مُرْدُقُ لِقَبِيحٍ وَجُهُمُ وَكَانَ الْفَيْزُرُقَ
تَلِتُ تَكَنَّة حَمَلُقَ لِهَامِ الشَّغْيِي فِي الْحَصْمِ النَّمُويُ وَتُمِيْ
المام.
هات معلى المأنزياتِ الدّنية في الم
السماعان جم شميران ومي الشَّابع .
اللمالة : جع عمق وهُو الشَّرِيَانِ الَّذِي يَجْرِي فيه الدُّم.
سوافر حج سامن وهي الكمن والحجوه.
فَيُهِ إِذَا فَا لَا نَا اللَّهُ اللَّ

Extract 8.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who explained the meaning of the given poem and wrote in brief the remarks on the narrator in relation to the given poem.

However, there were few candidates who performed poorly in this question. These candidates failed to explain the meaning of the given poem and also failed to write briefly on the narrator in relation to the given poem. Some of them provided their answers with inadequate explanations. Others wrote answers which were not related to the demands of the question, for example in part (a), question 4 asked the candidates "why the poet was named (شاعرا مخضمرا)?" one candidates answered "because of being new rules of making poems" instead of "because he lived both in the Islamic era and pre-Islamic era" (لأنه عاش في عصري الجاهلي والإسلامي) and few of them did not write anything. This indicates that, the candidates had insufficient knowledge on poetry. Extract 8.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 8.2

8,	ا- يُنْسِبُ البِي إلى عَلَى ابِي الْجِيابِ الْجِيابِ الْجِيابِ الْجِيابِ الْجِيابِ الْجِيابِ الْجِيابِ الْجِيا سبط لعلم عِ ابِي أَنِي طالبِ،	
	سبط لعلم ع ابي أني طالب،	
	-2	
	rde, 61001 al les de 51100 11/13	
	المناسعة التي قبل فيها هي إتصاف بعلي رسى العابيبي،	
	4- لائ يعتبر ما القوانين الجريدة للرلبناء	
	الشا الشع	
	5- عاش هذا الشاعر مد زمد خلفاء الراسدي،	
	1 (E) MI 1 1 (ME 24) SA JE MAI 1 10 (PE 23)	
	(ب)-2- عَاشَى وَ رُمِدَ خَلْفًا وِ (أَلْ لَشُرْبَى ،	
	clay laties Hois Told in Usbrill -4	
	-4 -4 Colle Olors (01) -4	
	, allies	
	الأعراف: قوم مدروات	
	- me/es: om/ 2/01	, ,
	(8/6)3	
	(30/0)	

Extract 8.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who did not write his/her answer in item a- (2) and also failed to provide correct answers in the remaining items.

3.5 Section 5: Literature (Response to Readings)

This section had two questions which were question 9 and 10. The candidates were required to attempt only one question.

3.5.1 Question 9

The candidates were required to write a summary on how Sindbad and Hindbad became brothers and the lesson the society learnt from the story.

This question was attempted by 6.1 percent of the candidates and their performance was good as 50 percent scored from 11 to 17 marks, 35.7 percent scored from 7 to 9 marks and only 14.3 percent scored from 1 to 4.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question.

Most of the candidates, who performed well in this question, understood the demands of the question and had sufficient knowledge as well as enough vocabulary in expressing themselves. These candidates were able to provide good explanations on how Sindbad and Hindbad became brothers. For example, one candidate wrote as follows "when Sindbad was abused by Hindbad because he was not given enough wealth. He was taken to Sindbad's place by the bodyguards. Sindbad gave him food and told him how he got his wealth. From that day, they became friends. " (سمع السندباد قولا من الهندباد لماذا ربّ ينعم السندباد من ثروة ونعيم دون أن يتكبد أي عناء؟ فأمر السندباد خدمه أن يحضروا الهندباد أمامه ليخفف ما عنده من المتاعب وأعطاه الطعام قائلا أنا لا أريد أن آخذك بشيء ولكن أريد أن أزيل ما علق بذهنك وأصبحت منذ اليوم أخا وصديقا لى وسأقص ما حدث من أسفارى حتى وصلت and they also explained the lesson the society (إلى هذه الغني learnt from the story by arranging and elaborating their points clearly like the following lesson "The rich men should help poor people" (يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا على الفقراء) although, there were some grammatical errors and spelling mistakes. For example, the following sentence (الكسل لا يجز في المجتمع). The correct answer was supposed to be as follows (الكسل لا يجوز في المجتمع). This shows that the candidates had

enough knowledge on history of Sindbad and Hindbad. Extract 9.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 9.1

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أعَانِ المنه بار ، أنَّهُ أَعْطَاهُ الطعامِ وَ عَمَلَهُ
أَعَانَ الْهِنَهُ لَا عُمَّاهُ لَا عُصَّاهُ الطَّعَامِ وَ وَمَلَهُ الْعُمَامِ وَ وَمَلَهُ الْمُعَامِ وَ وَمَلَهُ الْمُعَامِ وَ مُعَلَّهُ الْمُعَامِدُهُ الْمُعَمِينَ الْمُعَامِدُهُ الْمُعَامِ الْمُعَامِدُهُ الْمُعَامِلُهُ الْمُعَامِدُهُ الْمُعَامِلُهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْمُعَامِلِيمُ اللَّهُ الْمُعَامِلِهُ الْمُعَامِلِهُ اللَّهُ الْمُعُمِّ اللَّهُ اللّهُ اللَّهُ اللّهُ اللّه
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مِأَةً و ثَبَنَارِ الْكَسَلُ لاَ يَجُنُ فِي الْمُحْتَنَمِهُ مُ مَنَى الْكَسَلُ لاَ يَجُنُ فِي الْمُحْتَنَمِهُ مُ مَنَى الْأَسْفَارِ الْمَنْدَارِ الْمُنْدَارِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدَارِ الْمُنْدَارِ الْمُنْدَارِ الْمُنْدَارِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدَارِ الْمُنْدِينِ فِي مُنْ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِي الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِي الْمُنْدِينِي الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْدِينِ الْمُنْعِلِي الْمُ
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مَعْنَ الأَوْزَاقَ لِيسِ عِمْ سَهُوكَ مِنْ الْأَوْزَاقَ لِيسِ عِمْ سَهُوكَ مِنْ الْأَوْزَاقَ لِيسِ عِمْ اللَّه رَدُنُ كُنَا كَيْفًا الْكُونَ الْأَوْزَاقَ لِيسِ عِمْ اللَّهِ عِمْ اللَّهِ عِمْ اللَّهِ عِمْ اللَّهِ عِمْ اللّ
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قَالَ الْأَقْوُ الْ الْخَيْنَةُ نَكُونُ الْقَهِمِ وَعِلْمِ
عَلَى الْأَقْوَ الْ الْحَالِيثِينَّةُ نَاحُنَ الْفَصِ وَعَلَى الْفَصِ وَعِلَى الْفَصِ وَعِلَى الْفَصِ وَعِلَى الْفَصِ وَعِلَى الْفَصِ وَعِلَى الْفَعِينَ الْفَصِ وَعِلَى الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ وَلِلْهُ عَلَى الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِلَ الْفَعِلَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِلَ الْفَعِلِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلَ الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِينَ الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلَ الْفَعِلَ الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِينَ الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَالِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلْ الْفَالِي الْفَعِلْ الْفَالِي الْفَعِلْ الْفَالِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَعِلِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَعِلْ الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَالْمِي الْفَالْمِلْفِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَالْفِي الْفَالِي الْفَالِي الْفَالْ
وَعِمَالُهُ أَقَا وَصَاحِبًا .
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أَنَّ الْسَنْهُ إِذْ مِنْهُمْ وَنِي الْمُنْدِينَ وَالْمُنْ الْمُنْدَالِدُ الْمُنْدِينَا وَالْمُنْدِينَادُ الْمُنْدِينَادُ الْمُنْدُينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِنَادُ الْمُنْدُينَادُ الْمُنْدُينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكُ الْمُنْدُلِكِنَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِادُ الْمُنْدُلِكُ لَالْمُنْدُالُونَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكُ الْمُنْدُلِكُ الْمُنْدُلِكِ الْمُنْدُالِكُ الْمُنْدُلِكِالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكُونَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكُونَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَانِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالَّذِينَالِكُونَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ لِلْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَادُ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينَالِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكُونِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِيلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِينِ الْمُنْدُلِكِيلِكِيلِكِيلِكِي
Solding of the control of the contro
علىساد قَرَا لَقَعَ لا يَعْنَا لَهُ عَلَى السَّالِ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ السَّالِ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ السَّالِ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ السَّالِ عَلَيْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّا اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ
والهند باز مناخي توكادا صاد غيره ديمه ما
عَن نَ الْأَحْوُرِ اللهُ عَنْمَ أُعِلَ وَ لِنَا اللهُ عَنْمَ الْعِلَ وَ لِنَا اللهُ عَنْمَ الْعِلَ وَ لَا اللهُ
النب ربي الماسما في أوالْ فَيْ يَوْنُ مِنْ اللَّهِ الللَّهِ اللَّهِ ال
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Extract 9.1 shows a sample of a good response from a script of a candidate who wrote a good summary on the brotherhood of Sindbad and Hindbad and also provided lessons the society learnt from the given story.

However, there were some candidates who performed poorly in this question. These candidates were not able to explain how Sindbad and Hindbad became brothers and what the lesson the society learnt from the story. Most of the candidates managed to write only an introduction. Some of them failed to arrange and elaborate their points clearly and their explanations contained a lot of grammatical errors with

wrong spellings which led to misconception on what was written. This indicates that, the candidates did not have enough knowledge on the given story. Extract 9.2 shows a sample of a poor response.

Extract 9.2

	القسم الخامس	
9	السؤال التاسع	
	تاخي السندباد والمندباد، تحدث ماذا جرَّ عما	
	الى العياقه وَمَاذا تستفيده م قصه صلقتهما	
	السدرادالبحري عسب مُولِق كتاب مى	
	ألف أليل الرّجل تأجير عانيه، وكان مجتهر	
	حِلَّ فِي تَجَارِتُه، وِكَانَ يَبِيغُ وَيَشْتَرِالِي	
	بِلْنِ الْنَهِ لِلْ وَيَعْمَلُ كَتْبِيرِ مِنَ الْمُعُمَّ مِنَ	
	أسفاره سمع حتى عاش معيشة ترفاعيه	
	وَكَزَالِكِ فِي عِنْ وَقَعَةٌ كَانَ فِي مِرِينَةً	
	بعلاد عمال السمة الهنسباد، قكانَ فقيرَ "	
	وَيَعِملِ عَنَ مَملِ مِنْ لَكُلُبِ مِنْ قَ مَع أَعُلَ	
	. بېته .	

Extract 9.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who had a good introduction but failed to explain on how Sindbad and Hindbad became brothers and could not write the lesson the society learnt from the story.

3.5.1 Question 10

The candidates were required to explain how Hassan stole the money (Dinar) from his friend Ali Koja and replaced it with new grapes and what the society learnt from the story.

This question was attempted by 92.1 percent of the candidates out of which 3.3 percent scored from 16 to 19 marks, 39.6 percent scored from 10 to 15.5 marks, 37.1 percent scored from 6 to 9.5 marks and only 20 percent scored from 0 to 5.5 marks out of the 20 marks allocated to this question. It is an indication that the performance in this question was good.

The candidates who performed well in this question, understood the requirements of the question and had enough knowledge on the story of Ali Koja. These candidates explained that Hassan stole the money (Dinar) from his friend Ali Koja and replaced it with new grapes and wrote on what the society learnt from the story as required. For example, some candidates wrote some of the lessons learnt as follows "the women's stand not to take part in the offense even if their husbands wanted them to do so like Hassan's wife who refused to join together with Hassan to steal the money and warned her husband not to steal the money ما يستفاد من هذه القصة: فرصة) (Dinar) from his friend Ali Koja. المرأة في المجتمع حيث نرى زوجة تاجر حسن حذرت زوجها شر الخيانة another lesson is that "leaders" (ولكن حسن ما سمع من زوجته شيئا should make a habit of visiting the citizens to see how they are living in the same way that Haruna Rashid used to visit his people at night so as to know their condition." (لا بلا من الرؤساء أن يتفقدوا بلادهم كي يعرفوا أحوال مواطنيهم كما كان هارون رشيد ايخرج من قصره ليلا ويزور بلاده ليعرف أحوال أهله (يخرج من قصره ليلا ويزور بلاده ليعرف أحوال أهله). Moreover, they were able to elaborate and organise their points in a good flow although there were some grammatical mistakes and spelling mistakes. For example, one candidate wrote the following sentence which had grammatical mistakes and لا بد أن الرائسون أن يرحلوا في بلادهم كي يعرفون) spelling errors ولا بد). The correct sentence was supposed to be (أحوال الوطنين

رمن الرؤساء أن يتفقدوا بلادهم كي يعرفوا أحوال مواطنيهم). This indicates that, the candidates had enough knowledge on the story given and had a good command of Arabic Language. Extract 10.1 shows a sample of a good response.

Extract 10.1

	القسم الغامس	
10	عده القصة بشتمر على ناجرين هما تاجر	
	هسی و ناجر علی کوچیا ،	
	لما أمرك ناجر على كوجها أن يذهب لجلح العج	
	نمه إلى صديفقه تاجر عسن مع جرة الربينون	
	الني فيه دنائبر. ولكن مافال كالي كومِيا لدّاجر	
	عسى أن في العبرة ونانس و بعد لألك ذهب	
	كل تحوجما إلى سنفرة	
	يوم من الأيام نهذت الله المدأة تاجر حسن	
	الزينون و ذهب تاجرحسن ولح الهرة الزيدون	
	لينخذه لمرأته ولما يفتح الجرة وعد دنانج	
	واخدهم مع الديتون بالد رجتها:	
	ولما رجع کلی کوچیا من سفره و ذهب	
	إلى عاجمي مست ليأطد جريه ومب أن ونانير	
	ما في الجربة و كذا للا إسمر هذه الفصلة الجميله	
	الى النامعي وإلى خليط هارون الدجشيد و عكم	

و يقي بقيي بيراه من القفيه بالقسم فقط
حين خال على كوجيا "بان كنن لا تعدد فنى
سأفسم بالله و ۱۷۱۷ قسم عند الفاص
و في القصلة كذالك , لا بد أن العليسون
أن برم لواحى بلادهم كبى بعدمون أحول الوطائل
كما فعل فليفة عارون الرشيد فخاليل بفرج
من قصل ويزور في بلاد وطنه ليعدف
أحوال أظله وعذالل وجد العكم لناجر هسك و
تاجد کلی کوجیا .
هاسها هایهی و ذرید هی ما عدت
ع فيه تاجد بغداد يو موا در بين الغصة
لأب بسلفين أن يكتبون الكتب ككتاب
تاجمه بغداد لأن فيه خوائدة كتبرة ولحو
وأمكار الجليه وفيه الإسماح والترويج
العُفول ا
1 1

Extract 10.1 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who followed the rules of essay writing, although there were some grammatical errors and spelling mistakes.

The candidates who scored low marks were not able to explain how Hassan stole the money (Dinar) from his friend Ali Koja and replaced it with new grapes and could not write the message learnt from the story. Furthermore, their answers were not clear and contained a lot of grammatical errors. Some of them copied some words from the questions and wrote them as their answers due to insufficient knowledge on the given story. Extract 10.2 shows a sample of a response with low marks.

Extract 10.2

115	1.11 211
10	الفسرالالمس
	له عقره م در العالم العرام عدم العالم
	ينه دوميع د له ريتونا انكنب الموضو
	ع واستخرج ما يستفا مى عده العم
	ve 62
	التعليم الطريق العلم; عدا لموصو
	ع ع عده قصة بعر صفرة التعر كركو
	با لح صما رعل .
	التعليم الحفظ ماين المحاع
	عد الموصوع قد داستيرج ما يستفا من
	3-011608
	مإدن المرأن: عي الموضوع عي
	elmezzalmiilozscollica
	813~ 1deang361~c5 ol
	عرمالقه عرفتس

Extract 10.2 shows a sample of a response from a script of a candidate who just copied some words from the question and wrote them as his/her answer contrary to the requirements of the question.

4.0 ANALYSIS OF CANDIDATES' PERFORMANCE PER TOPIC

The Item analysis of candidates' performance in each topic as seen in the *Appendix* shows that candidates had a good performance in *Composition, Comprehension, Response to Readings, History of literature, Rhetoric, Grammar, Poem and prose* and *Morphology* whereby 100 percent, 82.85 percent, 82.6, 79.35, 76.3, 72.05, 69.5 and 67.1 percent respectively scored an average of 30 percent and/or above. Meanwhile, the rate of performance of *Rhetoric* and *Poem & prose* in the year 2015 has increased by 30.5 and 46 percent respectively compared to the year 2014. This good performance could be attributed to the candidates' wide knowledge of the topics from which the questions were derived and their ability to understand the demands of the questions.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The general performance of the candidates in Arabic Language subject, in the ACSEE 2015 was good. This good performance was attributed to the candidates' ability to identify the task of the questions, interpret the requirements of the questions and sufficient knowledge and skills on concepts related to the subject.

The summary of the analysis of performance has been coloured whereby Green colour stands for good performance, Yellow colour for average performance and Red colour for poor performance. In this analysis, the performance is represented by one color only; green as shown in the *Appendix*.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

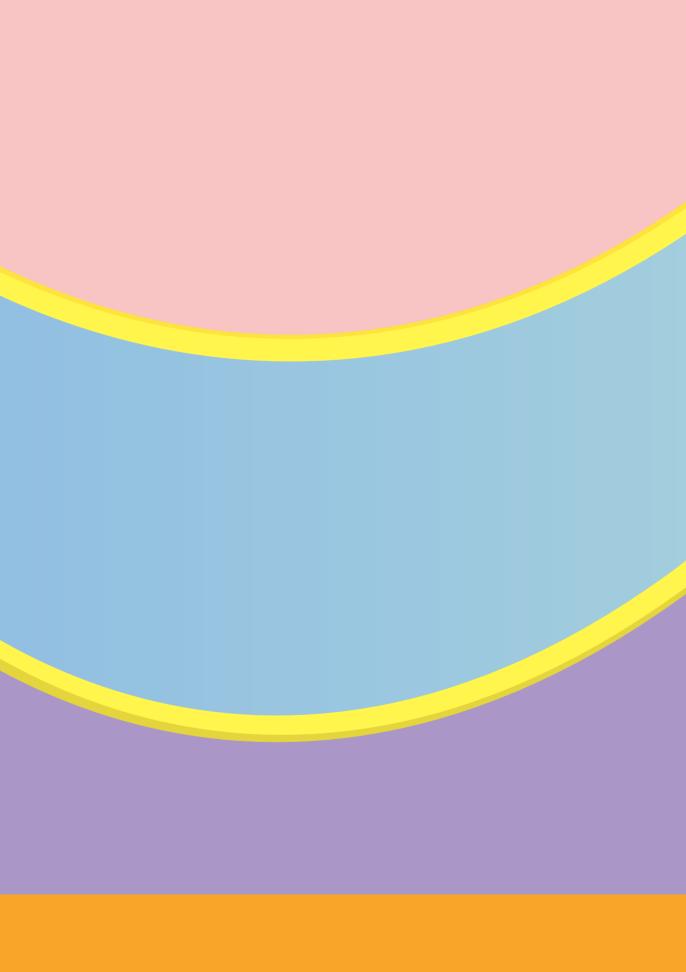
In order to improve the prospective candidates' performance in this subject, the following are recommended:

- (a) Teachers should guide the students to answer the questions on essay writing by giving them enough exercises which will enable them to get enough vocabularies.
- (b) Students should put more efforts on rhetoric and morphology in order to improve their standard which will enable them to perform well.

- (c) Teachers should help the students on how to identify the specific tasks of the question by reading the examination questions carefully before answering in order to give good and correct answers.
- (d) Teachers should encourage the students to revise all topics across the current syllabus during preparations for examinations.

Appendix Comparison of Summary of Candidates' Performance in Each Topic

S/N	Topic	Total	2014		2015	
		number of questions	The percentage of candidates who scored 30 marks and/or above	Remarks	The percentage of candidates who scored 30 marks and/or above	Remarks
1.	Comprehensi on	1	94.5	Good	82.6	Good
2.	Response to readings	2	88.1	Good	82.85	Good
3.	History of literature	4	85.47	Good	79.35	Good
5.	Compositon	1	76.9	Good	100	Good
6.	Grammar	4	53.27	Good	72.05	Good
7.	Morphology	2	51.6	Good	67.1	Good
8.	Rhetoric	2	46.25	Average	76.3	Good
9.	Poetry & Prose	2	23.5	Weak	69.5	Good



THE NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA



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