



# Myfuture CBC Revision

## Arabic - Grade 10

### Question Paper

1. Choose the correct question form when asking a boy: "Where did you go?"

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

\_\_\_\_\_ : .2

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

3. Choose the correct phrase for 'the small station' (definite noun and adjective agreement):

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

() "my two eyes" .4

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

" .5

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

6. Which is the correct idafa to say 'the village's tree'?

- A. -
- B.
- C.
- D.

7. Which choice correctly uses the possessive structure 'my father's car'?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

8. Which form is grammatically correct to welcome a male using the phrase 'Welcome to you'?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

9. For the feminine plural subject , which past-tense verb ending agrees with them when reading aloud?

- A. The verb takes the suffix as in (they (f) succeeded).
- B. The verb takes as in for feminine plural.
- C. The verb remains singular as in .
- D. The verb uses as in for feminine plural.

10. Which word best means "on foot" in Arabic to complete: \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

11. Which sentence correctly negates a past event using " — 'It did not rain yesterday'?"

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

" .12

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

13. Which of these demonstrates the correct pronunciation and grammatical effect of doubling the middle consonant in the noun (madrasa) vs a hypothetical ? (Compare no shadda vs shadda)

- A. Adding shadda on would not change meaning or grammar at all
- B. Shadda turns the noun into a numeral
- C. Shadda would indicate a doubled consonant and could create a different derived form or
- D. Shadda removes vowels so the word becomes silent

. \_\_\_\_\_ : .14

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

15. Choose the correct expression for "I have" in Arabic: I have a question \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

16. Which pair shows the difference between emphatic ( ) versus non-emphatic consonants changing pronunciation and sometimes meaning? Choose the pair where the first word has an emphatic consonant.

- A. (sawd) vs (sawd with emphatic) — first has (non-emphatic)
- B. (r) vs (sr) — has (emphatic) and is pronounced deeper
- C. (ilm) vs (ilm) — no emphatic difference
- D. (kataba) vs (qaaa) — both have same consonant type

17. Choose the correct demonstrative for a masculine noun: "this road" \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

18. How is the comparative or superlative form usually formed in Arabic (e.g., 'bigger')?

- A. By adding the suffix to the adjective.
- B. By putting the adjective before the noun with no change.
- C. By using the pattern " (af'al), for example (akbar) meaning 'bigger' or
- D. By repeating the adjective twice.

( 10 8 ) .19

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

" .20

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

'' .21

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

. \_\_\_\_\_ : .22

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

( ) "my heart loves" .23

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

.24

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

.25

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

26. Which of these pairs shows a change in meaning due to vowel length (short vs long vowel) in Arabic?

- A. (dhahaba) and (dhahaba) — identical pronunciations only
- B. (kataba) meaning 'he wrote' and (kitb) meaning 'book' — long changes
- C. (bayt) and (bayt) — no change because vowels are identical
- D. (ilm) and (ilm) — vowel length not relevant

27. Which relative pronoun is used for a single masculine noun (who/which) in Arabic when reading aloud?

- A. (allat) is masculine singular.
- B. (alladh) is the relative pronoun for masculine singular.
- C. (allawt) is masculine singular.
- D. (all') is masculine singular.

28. Choose the correct future tense for "I will go":

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

29. Which relative clause correctly matches gender and verb for 'the neighbor who lives next door' (masculine)?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

.30

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

31. What is the correct nominative dual form of " (station) meaning 'two stations'?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

'' .32

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

"He broke my arm" .33

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

"My head hurts" .34

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

35. You hear: " ." What does the demonstrative indicate?

- A. Feminine singular, near (this female)
- B. Masculine singular, near (this male)
- C. Plural, far (those)
- D. Dual, near (these two)

. \_\_\_\_\_ : .36

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

. \_\_\_\_\_ .37

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

38. Which pronoun is used to politely address two people (dual) in Arabic?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

. \_\_\_\_\_ : .39

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

40. Choose the grammatically correct feminine form to complete: ' \_\_\_\_\_ ' (I am happy) when the speaker is female.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

41. Which preposition correctly means 'in the forest'?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

42. Which is the correct way to say 'His name is Ali' in Arabic?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

"I cut my finger" .43

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

" " : .44

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

45. Which possessive form correctly says 'my name' in Arabic?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

. \_\_\_\_ : .46

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

47. Which is the correct pronunciation of the verb prefix for future when attached to the verb (to write)?

- A. It changes to /la-/ before verbs
- B. It is silent and not pronounced when attached
- C. It is pronounced as a separate word after a pause
- D. It attaches directly and is pronounced as /sa-/ or /sa-yy/ producing sayaktub ()

: .48

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

49. Choose the correct plural of "station" \_\_\_\_.

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

50. Which sentence correctly asks 'How do you get to school?' (MSA)

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

