

ARABIC

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

The aim of the Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (UTME) syllabus in Arabic is to prepare candidates for admission into tertiary institutions through the Board's examination. It is designed to test their achievement of the course objectives, which are to:

1. answer comprehension questions correctly in standard Arabic;
2. translate simple texts from English to Arabic and vice versa;
3. apply the rules of Arabic grammar functionally;
4. appreciate Arabic literary texts within the contexts of their environment and eras;
5. use Arabic as a living world language in communication where necessary.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

TOPICS/CONTENTS/NOTES	OBJECTIVES
<p>SECTION A: COMPREHENSION</p> <p>It consists of two passages of seventy (70) words each. Five multiple-choice questions are to be set on each passage. The contents should be within the experience of the candidates e.g. current affairs, sports, education, politics, economy, health, culture and ethic. The themes of the two passages should vary.</p>	<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. use appropriate words or phrases for specific thought; ii. deduce the lesson in the passage; iii. determine the main theme of the passage; iv. give an appropriate title of a passage; v. interpret the meanings of particular words.
<p>SECTION B: TRANSLATION</p> <p>This section consists of ten (10) questions. Five of them are on translation from English into Arabic while the other five are on translation from Arabic into English.</p> <p>Translation into English includes key words and phrases in a sentence.</p> <p>Translated questions are to be based on standard Arabic and English usages.</p>	<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. use an appropriate Arabic word or phrase to convey the meaning of an English word or phrase; ii. determine an appropriate English word or phrase for an Arabic statement; iii. interpret idiomatic expressions in both Arabic and English; iv. transfer ideas expressed in Arabic to English and vice versa; v. communicate effectively in Arabic and English.
<p>SECTION C: GRAMMAR</p> <p>Major grammatical features in Arabic to be examined include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. أسماء الإشارة و الموصولة. 2. المذكر و المؤنث. <p>1. Demonstrative and relative pronouns. 2. Gender (Masculine and Feminine).</p>	<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. identify the various forms of demonstrative and relative pronouns; ii. compare gender markers in Arabic;

3. Characteristics of noun.	3. علامات الاسم.	iii. identify the three basic characteristics of Arabic nouns;
4. Dual.	4. المثنى.	iv. differentiate between singular and dual forms of nouns;
5. Plurals:	5. الجموع:	v. construct plural forms of singular nouns;
a. sound masculine plural	أ – جمع المذكر السالم.	
b. sound feminine plural	ب – جمع المؤنث السالم	
c. broken plural	ج – جمع التذكير	
6. Construct phrases.	6. المضاف و المضاف إليه.	vi. identify construct phrases and their usages;
7. Separable and inseparable pronouns.	7. الضمائر المنفصلة و المتصلة	vii. differentiate between separable and inseparable pronouns;
8. Appendants:	8. التوابع:	viii. detect correct usage of adjectives, conjunctions and the permutative in Arabic sentences;
a. adjective.	أ – النعت.	
b. conjunction.	ب – العطف.	
c. the permutative.	ج – البديل.	
d. emphasis	د – التوكيد.	
9. Prepositions.	9. حروف الجر	ix. apply correct preposition in a given sentence;
10. Transitive & Intransitive verbs.	10. الفعل اللازم و الفعل المتعدي.	x. differentiate between transitive and intransitive verbs and use them in sentences;
11. The perfect verb.	11. الفعل الماضي	xi. detect the perfect verbs and their forms;
12. The imperfect verb:	12. الفعل المضارع:	xii. detect the imperfect verbs and their grammatical words in sentences;
a. the indicative.	أ – المرفوع	
b. the subjunctive.	ب – المنصوب	
c. the jussive.	ج – المجزوم.	
13. The imperative verb.	13. الفعل الأمر.	xiii. detect the imperative verbs and their forms;
14. The modifiers:	14. النواسخ:	xiv. identify the kinds of modifiers and apply them in Arabic usage;
a. Kana and its associates	أ – كان و أخواتها	
b. Inna and its associates	ب – إن و أخواتها	
c. Zanna and its associates	ج – ظن و أخواتها	
15. Trilateral and derived verbs.	15. الفعل الثلاثي المجرد و المزيد فيه.	xv. differentiate between trilateral and derived verbs;
16. Derivatives:	16. المشتقات:	xvi. identify the types of derivatives;
a. the comparative/superlative.	أ – اسم التفضيل.	
b. nouns of instrument.	ب – اسم الآلة.	
	ج – اسما الزمان و المكان.	

<p>c. nouns of time and place. د – اسم النسبة.</p> <p>d. relative adjectives. 17. الجملة الشرطية</p> <p>17. Conditional sentences.</p> <p>18. Numerals (1 – 3000). 18. العدد (1 – 3000 فقط)</p> <p>19. Active and passive voice. 19. الفاعل و نائب الفاعل.</p> <p>20. Nouns in the accusative 20. منصوبات الأسماء:</p> <p>a. direct object. أ – المفعول به.</p> <p>b. adverbs of place and time. ب – المفعول فيه (ظرف).</p> <p>c. adverb of circumstance. ج – الحال.</p> <p>d. the exempted with <i>illa</i>. د – المستثنى بإلا.</p> <p>e. Specification. هـ – التمييز.</p> <p>f. the vocative. و – المنادى.</p>	<p>xvii. apply the rules governing conditional sentences, detect them in sentences, construct them and differentiate them in normal sentences;</p> <p>xviii. recognise and count Arabic numerals from 1 to 3000 and identify the intricacies involved in their usage;</p> <p>xix. distinguish between active and passive voice and apply them in sentences;</p> <p>xx. identify different types of adverbial clause, the exempted, specification and the vocative as well as detect and use them in standard Arabic;</p>
<p>SECTION D: COMPOSITION This section consists of five (5) questions on subjects relating to the lives and environment of the candidates, e.g. education, culture, health, politics, economy, sports and current affairs.</p>	<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> use appropriate words for specific thoughts; use correct idiomatic expressions in Arabic; communicate effectively in Arabic; express ideas clearly in Arabic; demonstrate the use of common Arabic idioms and proverbs;
<p>SECTION E: ARABIC LITERATURE This section consists of ten (10) questions on notable literary figures and their works cutting across the various periods which include the following:</p> <p>أ – العصر الجاهلي (حوالي 500 – 610م).</p> <p>a) The Pre-Islamic Period (500 – 610 C.E.). - قيس بن ساعدة و خطبته "من عاش مات" - تماضر الخنساء ورثاؤها.</p> <p>ب – العصر الإسلامي (610 – 1798م).</p> <p>b) The Islamic Period (610 – 1798 C.E.). - الفرزدق ومدحه لزين العابدين: "لنا العزة الغلباء". - حسان بن ثابت وقصيدته في فتح مكة. - جرير وشعره: "أشجان الهوى".</p>	<p>Candidates should be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify pre-Islamic poetic traditions and conventions; identify and analyze the style of figurative expressions contained in a given Islamic literature;

<p>ج – العصر الحديث (1798م إلى اليوم).</p> <p>c) The Modern Period (1978 to date).</p> <p>- المنفلوطي وكتابه <u>العبرات</u>: "قصة الحجاب".</p> <p>- إيليا أبو ماضي وشعره: "لم تشتكي".</p> <p>د – أدب غرب إفريقيا بالعربية.</p> <p>d) West African Literature in Arabic.</p> <p>- زكريا إدريس حسين ومسرحيته: "<u>الطيفة العليا</u>".</p> <p>- جميل عبد الله الكنوي: "<u>ادفع بالتى هي أحسن</u>".</p>	<p>iii. describe the aesthetic features in literary texts and assess their modern cultural values;</p> <p>iv. evaluate areas of successful use of Arabic as a medium of West African novel and drama, analyse their contents and describe their major characteristics and plots.</p>
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RECOMMENDED TEXTS

1. COMPREHENSION, COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION

1. بشير أحمد محيي الدين و المرضي مختار المرضي: *المطالعة الواضحة*. كنو: شركة طن لامي و أبنائه.
2. سيد حمرة مالك: *الإنشاء العربي المتوسط (للمدارس الثانوية)* إبادن مطبعة الجامعة ب. ل. س. 2005م.
3. عبد الفتاح صبرى و علي عمر بك: *القراءة الرشيدة*. الجزء 1 – 4 القاهرة: دار المعارف.
4. عبد الله الطيب: *سمير التلاميذ* الجزء 1 – 2 الخرطوم: مكتب النشر.
5. غرب ط. زاريا (1999م): *كيف تكتب الإنشاء*. كنو مطبعة جامعة بايرو.
6. محمد الأول أبوبكر و الآخرون: *العربية الميسرة الجديدة للمرحلة الثانوية*. إبادن: دار سبكتروم للطباعة و النشر.
7. محمد بديع شريف و سليم حكيم و الحاج حسين آدمو: *العربية الجديدة فى نيجيريا*. الكتاب 1 – 3 إكيجا: لونغمان.

8. Adekilekun, A. L. A.: *Learning Arabic Language*, Ilorin.
9. Balogun, I. A. B. and Oseni Z. I. (1982) *A Modern Arabic Course Book 1* Lagos: Islamic Publications Bureau.
10. Haywood, J. A. and Nahmad, H. M. (1965), *A New Arabic Grammar of the Written Language*, London: Lund Humphries.
11. Malik, S. H. A. (1982) *A Guide to Arabic Composition, Books I & II*, Lagos I.P.B.
12. Arabic newspapers, magazines and journals.

2. GRAMMAR

1. على الجارم و مصطفى أمين: *النحو الواضح لمدارس المرحلة الأولية*. الجزء 1 – 3. القاهرة: دار المعارف.
2. محمد أجروم الصنهاجى: *متن الأجرومية*. القاهرة.
3. محمد محيي الدين عبد الحميد: *التحفة السننية بشرح المقدمة الأجرومية*. بيروت: دار الفكر.
4. Haywood, J.A and Nahmad, H.M (1965), *A New Arabic Grammar of the Written Language*, London: Lund Humphries.

3. ARABIC LITERATURE

1- زكريا حسين: *المأدبة الأدبية للطلاب العربية فى إفريقيا أوتنى*: دار النور 2004م

NECO/WAEC

2- زكريا حسين: *الطبقة العليا*: دار النور أوتنى 2006م

NECO/WAEC

3- مصطفى لطفى المنفلوطي: *العبرات بيروت والقاهرة* (2004) WAEC/NECO

4- جميل عبد الله الكنوي: *ادفع بالتى هي أحسن مكتبة الحكمة الإسلامية كنو* (2013)

NECO/WAEC

5- أحمد الاسكندري والآخرون: المفصل في تاريخ الأدب العربي NECO/WAEC

TRANSLITERATION OF THE ABOVE BOOKS

- 1- ZAKARIYAU I. OSENI: AL-MA'DUBAT AL-ADABIYYAH.
- 2- ZAKARIYAU I. OSENI: AL-TABAQATAL-ULYA (THE UPPER CLASS)
- 3- MUSTAPHA LUTFI AL-MANFALUTI: AL-ABARAT.
- 4- JAMIL ABDULLAHI ALKANAWI: IDFA'A BIL LATI HIYA AHSAN.
- 5- AHMAD AL-ASKANDARI WAL AKHARUN: ALMUFASSAL FI TARIKH AL-ADABUL ARABI.