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
SECTION A: COMPREHENSION 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.	Candidates should be able to: 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.
SECTION B: TRANSLATION 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. Translation into English includes key words and phrases in a sentence. Translated questions are to be based on standard Arabic and English usages.	Candidates should be able to: 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.
SECTION C: GRAMMAR Major grammatical features in Arabic to be examined include: ١. أسماء الإشارة و الموصولة. 1. Demonstrative and relative pronouns. ٢. المذكر و المؤنث. 2. Gender (Masculine and Femine).	Candidates should be able to: i. identify the various forms of demonstrative and relative pronouns; ii. compare gender markers in Arabic;

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

c. nouns of time and place. <div dir="rtl">د – اسم النسبة.</div>d. relative adjectives. <div dir="rtl">17. الجملة الشرطية</div>17. Conditional sentences.	xvii. apply the rules governing conditional sentences, detect them in sentences, construct them and differentiate them in normal sentences;
<div dir="rtl">18. العدد (1 – 3000 فقط)</div>18. Numerals (1 – 3000).	xviii. recognise and count Arabic numerals from 1 to 3000 and identify the intricacies involved in their usage;
<div dir="rtl">19. الفاعل و نائب الفاعل.</div>19. Active and passive voice.	xix. distinguish between active and passive voice and apply them in sentences;
<div dir="rtl">20. منصوبات الأسماء:</div>20. Nouns in the accusative <div dir="rtl">أ – المفعول به.</div>a. direct object. <div dir="rtl">ب – المفعول فيه (ظرف).</div>b. adverbs of place and time. <div dir="rtl">ج – الحال.</div>c. adverb of circumstance. <div dir="rtl">د – المستثنى بإلا.</div>d. the exempted with *illa*. <div dir="rtl">هـ ـ التمييز.</div>e. Specification. <div dir="rtl">و – المنادى.</div>f. the vocative.	xx. identify different types of adverbial clause, the exempted, specification and the vocative as well as detect and use them in standard Arabic;
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.	Candidates should be able to: i. use appropriate words for specific thoughts; ii. use correct idiomatic expressions in Arabic; iii. communicate effectively in Arabic; iv. express ideas clearly in Arabic; v. demonstrate the use of common Arabic idioms and proverbs;
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: <div dir="rtl">أ – العصر الجاهلي (حوالى 500 – 610م).</div>a) The Pre-Islamic Period (500 – 610 C.E.). <div dir="rtl">- قس بن ساعدة و خطبته "من عاش مات"</div><div dir="rtl">- تماضر الخنساء ورثاؤها.</div> <div dir="rtl">ب – العصر الإسلامي (610 – 1798م).</div>b) The Islamic Period (610 – 1798 C.E.). <div dir="rtl">- الفرزدق ومدحه لزين العابدين: "لنا العزة الغلباء".</div><div dir="rtl">- حسان بن ثابت وقصيدته في فتح مكة.</div><div dir="rtl">- جرير وشعره: "أشجان الهوى".</div>	Candidates should be able to: i. identify pre-Islamic poetic traditions and conventions; ii. identify and analyze the style of figurative expressions contained in a given Islamic literature;

ج – العصر الحديث (1798م إلى اليوم). c) The Modern Period (1978 to date). - المنفلوطي وكتابه العبرات: "قصة الحجاب". - إيليا أبو ماضي وشعره: "لم تشتكي".	iii. describe the aesthetic features in literary texts and assess their modern cultural values;
د – أدب غرب إفريقيا بالعربية. d) West African Literature in Arabic. - زكريا إدريس حسين ومسرحيته: "الطبقة العليا". - جميل عبد الله الكنوى: "ادفع بالتى هى أحسن".	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.

RECOMMENDED TEXTS

1. **COMPREHENSION, COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION**

١. بشير أحمد محيي الدين و المرضي مختار المرضي: *المطالعة الواضحة*. كنو: شركة طن لامى و أبنائه.

٢. سيد حمرة مالك: الإنشاء العربي المتوسط (للمدارس الثانوية) إبادن مطبعة الجامعة ب. ل. س. 2005م.

٣. عبد الفتاح صبرى و علي عمر بك: *القراءة الرشيدة*. الجزء 1 – 4 القاهرة: دار المعارف.

٤. عبد الله الطيب: *سمير التلاميذ* الجزء 1 – 2 الخرطوم: مكتب النشر.

٥. غرب ط. زاريا (1999م): *كيف تكتب الإنشاء*: كنو مطبعة جامعة بايرو.

٦. محمد الأول أبوبكر و الآخرون: *العربية الميسرة الجديدة للمرحلة الثانوية*. إبادن: دار سبكترم للطباعة و النشر.

٧. 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**

١. على الجارم و مصطفى أمين: *النحو الواضح لمدارس المرحلة الأولية*. الجرء 1 – 3. القاهرة: دار المعارف.

٢. محمد أجروم الصنهاجى: *متن الأجرومية*. القاهرة.

٣. محمد محيي الدين عبد الحميد: *التحفة السنية 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**

١- زكريا حسين: المأدبة الأدبية للطلاب العربية في إفريقيا أوتثى: دار النور 2004م NECO/WAEC

٢- زكريا حسين: الطبقة العليا: دار النور أوتثى 2006م NECO/WAEC

٣- مصطفى لطفي المنفلوطي: العبرات بيروت والقاهرة (2004) WAEC/NECO

٤- جميل عبد الله الكنوي: ادفع بالتي هي أحسن مكتبة الحكمة الإسلامية كنو (2013) NECO/WAEC

5ـ 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.