

يوجد نوعان من السؤال:

اولا : سؤال يبدا باداة استفهام ويكون شكل السؤال كالاتي:

كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد اوناقص	فاعل	فعل أساسي	تكملة الجملة
Where	did	you	go	yesterday
How long	will	He	stay	in Cairo

→ ← كلمات الاستفهام

What	ما / ماذا(فعل/حدث/مفعول)	How tall = what height	كم طول القامة
When	متى للوقت	How wide = what width	كم عرض/اتساع
Where	أين للمكان	How many	كم للعدد
Who	من للفاعل العاقل/ المفعول	How much= what price	كم للكمية/للسعر
Whom	من للمفعول العاقل	How often	كم (لعدد المرات)
Which	أي / أيهما	How many times	كم (لعدد المرات)
Why	لماذا (للسبب)/ الغرض	How far = what distance	كم (لبعد المسافة)
What time	ماالوقت	How long = what length	كم (للمدة / الطول)
What size	ما المقاس	How fast = what speed	كم (للسرعة)
What colour	ما لون	How deep	كم (للعمق)
What kind / sort	ما نوع ا	How high = what height	كم (للارتفاع)
Whose	•	How good	ما مدى اجادتك
يلة How	كيف للحال / المواصلات/ الوس	How old = what age	كم العمر
What number	ما الرقم	How big	كم الحجم

→ ♦ الأفعال المساعدة والناقصة هي :

- 1. Verb to (be) ----- am is are was were
- 2. Verb to (do) ----- do does did
- 3. Verb to (have) ------have has had
- 4. Modal verbs ----- can could will -would- should must

← الفاعل ممكن ان يكون اسم اوضمير فاعل .وضمائر الفاعل هي:

※ → → I – we – you – they – He – she – it

← الفعل الاساسى ممكن ان يكون مصدر او تصريف ثالث او v+ing الفعل المساعد

+v+ing ? فاعل + am/is/are/was/were ڪلمة استفهام →

- →→What are you doing? ►► I am reading
- \rightarrow what were you doing ? $\blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ I was playing tennis
- ? + inf ناعل + do/does/did + كلمة استفهام
- ⇒⇒How do you go to school? ►► I go to school by bus
- >>Where did Ahmed go yesterday? >> he went to the club
- ? p.p./got ؛ ناعل+has/have/had + كلمة استفهام﴿
- >>How long have you played football? ►►I played football for 3 years.

By-V-P-Wohamed Pavvzy

- $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ how many brothers have you got? $\blacktriangleright \blacktriangleright$ I have got three brothers.
- ?inf+ فاعل +الفعل الناقص can/could/will/must + كلمة استفهام
- ⇒⇒When will he arrive?

- ► ► He will arrive at seven o'clock
- >> what could you do when you were young? ▶▶ I could ride a bike



نانياً : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ :ـ

Yes/ No/ Of course/ Well / Sure / Ok/ perhaps / I think

🔀 🗵 ويكون السؤال هنا بفعل مساعد أو ناقص بمعنى ﴿ هــل .. ؟ ﴾ ونتبع الأتي :

- 🗷 ۱- تحذف No, Yes أو أي من الكلمات السابقة إن وجدت.
- 🗷 نقدم الفعل المساعد أو الناقص على الفاعل ويكون شكل السؤال كالتالي
- ΘHave you visited Aswan? Yes, I have/no, I haven't.
- Θ <u>Did You</u> watch TV? Yes, I did/No, I didn't.
- Θ Were you teaching English? Yes, I was/No, I wasn't.
- Θ <u>Can he</u> play football? Yes, he can/No, he can't

٣- يوجد سؤال اسم التخيير ويبدا بفعل مساعد وبه كلمة (or) لكن لا تكون الاجابة بNo, Yes ولكن نختار كالاتى:

- → Do you like football or Tennis?
- → I like football

🧷 لاحظ التحويلات الآتية عند السؤال او الاجابة 🖂

Question	you	you	your	yours	are you	were you?
Answer	I - we	Me -us	my – our	Mine/ours	I'm/ we are	I was/ we were

ملاحظات عامه

١-إذا لم تجد بالجملة فعلاً مساعداً أو ناقصاً عليك باتباع الآتي :ـ

ا- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع به (s) نستخدم (does) ويعودالفعل لمصدره

He <u>plays</u> football. What <u>does</u> he <u>play</u>?

🗷 ٢- إذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع بدون (<u>s</u>) نستخدم (<u>do</u>) .

I <u>go</u> to school by bus. How <u>do</u> you <u>go</u> to school ?

🗷 ٣- إذا كان فعل الجملة ماضى نستخدم (did) ويعودالفعل لمصدره .

They <u>watched</u> the film yesterday. When <u>did</u> they <u>watch</u> the film? He <u>went</u> to the zoo. Where <u>did</u> he <u>go</u>?

٢ ـ اذا كانتُ الاجابة ب No وكانت الجملة مثبتة نسال عن شي اخر غير الموجود في الجملة.

No. it is my first visit to Egypt→ (is it your second visit to Egypt)

٣ بعض الاسئلة التي يمكن ان · يب عنها بمعلومة وليس Noااو Yes فقط

Can I help you? ↔ (yes, I want / would likecan / may I have...?

_كالسؤال المذيل (اليس كذلك) يعتمد على فهم الجملة:

e.g. you know him , don't you ? It is good news, isn't it?

٥_ هناك أسئلة مختصرة في المحادثة تُشذ عن القاعدة العامة لتكويّن السؤال وُلها معاني جميلة وعليك حفظها

And you?	Where to?	Where from?
What about you?	What else?	Why not?

Ry Mr Vonamed Fawyy

جمل للمحادثات

۱_الستشفى

- al-What is the matter/ wrong with you? ﴿ مِمَا تَشْكُو ﴾
- 2-I have/suffer from pain/ headache /toothache لدى/اعاني من الم/ صداع /الم بالاسنان
- 3-How do you feel? بما تشعر
- 4-I don't feel well اشعر بالمرض
- منذ متی تشکه من هذا و 5-How long have you had this? For two weeks
- هل الامر خطير ؟ 6-Is it serious doctor
- 7-Do I need an operation? هل احتاج عملية
- 8-No, don't worry لا لا تقلق
- 9-do you smoke? هل تُدخَن
- نعم حوالي ٣٠ سيجارة يوميا . 10-Yes, about 30 cigarettes a day
- منذ متى تدخن for 5 years ? منذ متى تدخن
- يجب ان تقلع عن التدخين 12-you should stop/give up smoking
- يجب ان تستريح 13-You should take this medicine /have a rest
- كم مرة يجب أن أخذ هذا الدواء ? Parall I take this medicine عم مرة يجب أن أخذ هذا الدواء Parall I take this medicine
- کل ہوم 15- Every day
- 16-I wish you speedy recovery .

أتمنى لك الشفاء العاجل



٢ محطة القطار

- ای خدمه ? I-Can/may I help you
- 2-yes, I'd like a ticket to (Cairo) اريد تذكرة للقاهرة
- ذهاب ام ذهاب وعودة ? 3-Single or return
- ذهاب 4-single , please
- درجه اولى ام ثانية ?5-First or second(economy) class
- 6-How much is it/ how much does it cost? كم الثمن
- ۱۵ جنیه مصری 7-it's 15 pounds
- كم من الوقت تستغرق حتى القاهرة ?? (B-How long does it take to
- 9-Which platform? من اي رصيف
- رصیف رقم ہ 10-Platform 5
- متى يغادر القطار المتجه للقاهرة ? Il-When does the train to (Cairo) leave
- متى يصل القطار المتحه للقاهرة ? Parrive عند القطار المتحه للقاهرة ? 12-When does the train to (Cairo) arrive
- اتمنى لك رحلة سعيدة Have a nice journey



- ممكن اساعدك /اخذ طلبك سيدي ?l-can I help you/May I take you order sir
- نعم اود 2-Yes, I'd like to have
- هاذا تربد ان تأخذ/تشرب ? 3-What would you like to have/ drink
- ارید سمك /شای 4-I'd like to have ----- (fish)/tea
- 5- How do you like (food/fish/tea)? كيف تحب السمك/الشاي
- 6-Fried/grilled, please/with milk
- 7-What about the dessert? ماذا عن الحلو
- 8-Ice cream, please
- 9-anything else ? ای شی اخر no, thanks
- ه الحساب 10-How much is the bill? 19 LE
- ها هي الفلوس Il-here is the money
- خلى الباقي علشانك 12-keep the change



٤ - التليفون

- l-Can/may I speak to Ali , please ? ممكن اكلم على من فضلك
- 2-sure, hold on (بالتاكيد انتظر)

Mr. Mohamed fawzy



- اسف ، ليس موجود الان 3-I'm sorry he is not in now
- 4-What time will he be back? متى سبعود
- لااعرف 5-I don't know
- هن المتصل ? 6-who's calling
- ممكن اترك رسالة/ تعطية رسالة ? 7-can I leave/you give him a message
- 8-Please, ask him to call me back من فضلك اجعله يعاود الاتصال بي
- اسف النمرة خطأ 9-I'm sorry you have the wrong number

ه محل ملابس

- ای خدمه ? l-can/may I help you
- نعم ارید ان اشتری کذا 2-yes, I want('d like) to buy
- ما المقاس ? 3-What size
- مقاس ۵۰ 4-size 50
- مااللون ?5-What colour
- احمر من فضلك 6-red, please
- ممكن أقيسه ? 7-Can I try it on
- ارید شیئا اطول اقصر ارخص 8-I want something longer / shorter / cheaper
- ها رأیك فی هذا ? 9-How about this one
- ممكن تريني المزيد ? ? 10-Can you show me some more
- 11-Does it fit you?
- کم ثمنه ; ? 12-how much is it
- ممكن تغفيض ? 13-Can I get a discount
- 14-How would you like to pay..? By credit card.
- حسنا سأخذه 15-Well, I will take it
- أى شيء اخر ? Any thing else
- لا شكرا 17-No. thanks

'۔ سائسسح

- ممكن تغبرني الطريق الى l-Could/can you tell me the way to
- 2-yes, go ahead then turn left امشی طوالی ثم استدر یسارا
- هل هي بعيدة عن هنا ?3-is it far from here
- 4-where are you from? من اين انت
- انا من..... (England) انا من
- ها رأيك في ?(Egypt)? ما رأيك في الله 6-How do you like
- 7-it's fantastic/ wonderful
- 8-How long will you stay here? کم ستیقی هنا
- 9-I will stay for 3 weeks سأبقى لدة ٣ اساسع
- هل هي زيارتك الاولى ? 10-Is this your first visit
- لا جئت مرتين من قبل I l-No, I came here twice before
- لاذا انت هنا ? 12-Why are you here
- انا هنا للفسحة 14-I'm here for sightseeing
- أتمنى لك إقامة / رحلة سعيد ؟ ... I5-Have a nice stay / trip .

۷_فندق

- ا (کیف اساعدك) ای خدمه ? l-(how) can I help you
- نعم اريد ان احجز غرفة او جناح 2-yes, I want to book a room/suite
- مفردة ام مردوجه (للغرفة) ? 3-Single or double
- 4- double, please.
- 4- How long will you stay here? كم ستىقى هنا





By-M--/Wohamed Fawzy

- 6- I will stay for......
- 5- how much does the night cost/ How much is it per night? كم تكلفة اللبلة
- 8- It is per night.

٨ مكتب الحجز في المطار في في الجمارك :A check in desk (airport)/ At Customs-

- الجوازات والتذاكر من فضلك ?l-Passport and tickets, please
- 2-Here you are. تفضل
- هل لديك اي امتعة معك ?3-Do you have any luggage with you
- نعم حقبة اوراق وشنطة كبيرة 4-Yes, one suitcase and a large bag
- مقعد بجانب الشباك او المر?5-Window or aisle seat
- 6-window seat .. please.
- 7-Here is your boarding card تفضل التذكرة
- 8-Have a pleasant flight. اتمنى لك رحلة ممتعة
- هل لدیك ای شی لتصرح به?9-Have you got anything to declare
- 10-Can I open your bag?
- I I-May I have a look at your bags?
- 12- Certainty / Yes, go ahead / Yes, sir



٩_البنك

- ممكن اساعدك ?l-Can I help you
- كيف اساعدك? 2-How can I help you
- هل تعرف الرقم ?3-Do you know the number
- من فضلك ، املا هذه الاستمارة .4-Please, fill in this form.
- شيك نقدى او للمسافرين 5-Cash or travelers' cheques
- اود تغير بعض النقود.6-I'd like to change some money
- کم تود ان تودع سندی ?7-How much do you want to deposit, sir
- 8-I'd like to change these dollars. اود ان اغير بعض الدولارات
- اود ان اضع بعض النقود في حسابي. 9-I'd like to put some money into my account
- اود ان ارفع رصید حسابی. 10-I'd like to know the balance of my account
- اود ان انقلالي مصر.I l I'd like to transfer ... to myin Egypt

والمكتب لاحياء مقابلة شخصية

- ا -How can I help you? کیف اساعدک
- اود ان اقابل من فضلك .please من فضلك .2-I'd like to meet
- هل لدلك موعد ?3-Do you have an appointment
- نعم ممكن ان اقدم نفسى ?4-Yes, May I introduce myself
- هل لديك خبرة سابقة ?5-Do you have previous experience
- 6-0k, sir...../ 0k, go ahead
- كم المدة التي عملتيهاك ? 7-How long have you been working as
- 8-Yes sir, I worked ...
- عاذا تريد ان تترك الوظيفة الحالية?9-Why do want to leave your current job
- لان المرتب منخفض . 10-Beacuse the salary is low
- I I-What would make you good at the job?





قلب وابداء الراى 5-asking for and giving opinions

By-V-r-Wohamed Fawzy

Asking for opinions	Giving opinions
What do you think (of / about) + v ing / n?	In my opinion , اعتقد I don't think As far as I'm concerned

ويكون الرد علية بالموافقة والرفض كالاتى:

agreeing	disagreeing
انت على حق You're right	الست متأكدا من ذلك .I'm not sure about that
I agree with you/that اتفق معك	I (completely) disagree.
I couldn't agree more.	All اليس صحيح That's not true
I'd go along with that.	I disagree with you/that لا اوافقك
هذا صعیح That's true	

طلب النصيحة4-Asking for advice

→ → عند طلب النصيحة من شخص نقول:

- →What should I do about (v ing / noun).....?
- ←What do you think I should do to? / Can you give me some advice about?
- → What do you advise me to do to.....?
- → What is the best way to.....?

اعطاء النصيحة Giving advice

➤ I advise you to	انصحك ان
→ why don't you+ inf?	لماذا لا؟
> if I were you, I would/wouldn't	لو كنت مكانك
→ I really would \ wouldn't,	انا حقا اود
> If my opinion, you should \ shouldn't	فی رایی یجب
→ it's a good idea to+ inf	انها فكرة جيدة ان

Accepting	refusing
Yes, I'll do it Yes, I know I should اعلمانة بحب	I'll think about it I'll see . I don't want to do that. I'll make my mind about it سوف افكر في الامر

Expressing enthusiasm التميير عن الحماس

- → Hey, that's terrific.
- →That's really great news, isn't it?
- →I can't tell you how happy that makes me.
- →That's fantastic!
- →I'm over the moon.
- →I can't wait (to start).
- →I'm really enthusiastic about it.
- →I'm really looking forward to it.
- →Wow! That's brilliant!
- →What a great idea!
- →Wonderful news!

By-M-P-Wohamed Fawzy

Summarising and paraphrasing تلخيص وإعادة الصياغة

- **⊗What she's trying to say is that ...**
- → Can you paraphrase / summarise that?
- **I** I think I can summarise the (poem).
- **I** I think that it means ...
- **In other words**

Asking for reasons	Giving reasons
Can you tell me why?	(It's) because
Why?	For (two / three) reasons.
Is that the reason?	o start with
Is that why?	Firstly / Secondly, because
What (did you choose her) for?	That's one of the reasons.
What's the reason for?	Mainly because

Talking about advantages and disadvantages

- \square What are the pros and cons?
- oxdot What is the advantage / disadvantage of that?
- ☑ What is the benefit / downside of that?
- **○**Another advantage / downside is that ...
- ⇒A positive / negative side to that is ...
 - One negative / positive side is that ...

Giving facts

- \rightarrow It is possible that ...
- →It is a well-known fact that ...
- \rightarrow We can be confident that ...
- →We can't be sure of this, but ...
- →What is certain is that ...

Asking and answering personal questions

- >Do you have any work experience?
- >What are your interests and hobbies?
- >Which exams have you passed?
- >Where are you from?
- ➤Which skills have you got?
- ➤ Where were you born and what's your nationality?
- ➤ Can you tell me about any awards or achievements?
- >What degree(s) do you have?

Expressing surprise:

- Really? I didn't know that.
- -I don't believe it
- How amazing!
- -Really? I find that surprising.
- -You must be joking!
- -You wouldn't, would you?
- -Never! That's incredible.

-By-M-r-/Volvamed Fawzy

Giving warnings	Responding to warnings
I warn you not to Watch out! You mustn't Be careful!	You're right. I'll OK, I will / won't. Don't worry. I will / won't

عمل اقتراحات والرد عليهاI-Making and responding to suggestions

> Let s + مصدرالفعل	هيا بنا
→ why don't we+ inf?	;3 T
➤ I think it'd be a good ides to have	هلا نفعل
→ what /how about + v .ing?	مارايك فى؟
➤ I suggest+ v ing	اقترح

الموافقة	الرفض
idea / ok, why not	I'm not very keen on that - I'm not sure about that I don't agree. I don't like that انا لا احب هذ
- I'll go along with that.	I'd prefer to

Expressing necessity

It's (probably) a good idea to ...

You need ...

You (really) must ...

It's (really) important to / that we ...

It's essential to / that you ...

You have to ...

Expressing lack of necessity

You don't need ...

You don't have to ...

I don't think it's necessary to ...

Guessing and deducing information

- I think they must (have) ...
- Surely / I'm sure they can't (have) ...
- Well, they might (have) ...

Persuading

Are you sure you can't ...?

Can't I persuade you to ...?

I really think you should ...

Why don't you ...?

Please ...

Surely the best thing to do is to ...

Asking for an explanation	Giving an explanation
Can you explain why? Do you know how? I'd like to know how Why is it that?	Let me explain. I'll try and explain. Here's what happens. What happens is

By-Mr-Mohamed Fawzy-

.1- Amir is discussing his homework with Nasser.
Amir I need to research information about Rudyard Kipling for an essay, but I don't know
which website to use.
Nasser 1)?
Amir I tried typing his name into a search engine but I got hundreds of results.
One website said that he wrote only one poem.
Nasser 2)
He wrote lots of poems. Where did you find that information?
Amir It's a website called <i>All about poems.</i> Do you think that the information is wrong? Nasser Yes. 3) I think that's incorrect. What's the title of the essay?
Amir 4 \
Amir 4)
You will get fewer results now.
Amir Yes, look: Kipling's ten most popular poems!
Nasser 5)?
Amir Yes, I think it is very useful.
Nasser It's important to write down your sources of information. 6)?
Amir That's a good idea. I'll w rite it at the bottom of my work.
2-Zeinab and Riham are planning a school project.
Zeinab It says here that because Australia is moving north every year, sat-navs can't find some
important places.
Riham 1) It can't be true.
Zeinab No, this is real news. It is not fake.
Riham 2)?
Zeinab I can prove it because it's on the website of an organisation that I can trust. Do you think
that I should write about this for my school project?
Riham Yes. 3)
Zeinab I agree, it would be interesting. How do you think I should start it?
Riham 4)
Zeinab OK, I'll start by describing why it is moving north.
Riham You should definitely include where you got the information, too. 5)?
Zeinab It's a website called True facts about Australia.6)?
Riham That's a good idea. I'll see if I can find other interesting information on the same website.
3-Warda is telling Samia about some work.
Warda I've been asked to write an' article for a website.
Samia 1)? . What's it about?
Warda It's about recycling.
Samia 2)?
Warda I chose recycling because I think it's an important subject.
Samia What is going to be in the article?
Warda Well, it's a bit difficult to explain .
Samia 3)?
Warda Yes, to summarise, the article is going to be about how people can recycle more.
Samia 4)?
Warda For two reasons. Firstly, I sent them the idea for the article last week and they
liked it. 5.)
Samia When did you write for them before?
Samia When did you write for them before? Warda I wrote an article last year. 6)
Warda I wrote an article last year. 6)
Warda I wrote an article last year. 6) Samia Well, I'm looking forward to reading it!
Warda I wrote an article last year. 6)
Warda I wrote an article last year. 6)
Warda I wrote an article last year. 6)
Warda I wrote an article last year. 6)

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

The legend

By We Wohamed Fawyy	
Ramy For two reasons. Firstly, because they pay him well. 4)	
Shady 6)? Ramy Yes . To paraphrase, it means that he is in charge of business accounts.	
5-Hazem and Imad are talking about revising Hazem I've heard that you always revise at night. 1)? Imad Yes, that's right.	
Hazem 2)? Imad One advantage is that it is much quieter at night. Hazem 3 . It is quieter then . 4)? Imad A negative side is that I feel tired the next day.	
Hazem Yes, I'm sure you feel tired. It's harder to remember things at night, isn't it? Imad 5)	
6-Azza and Radwa are talking about space travel. Azza I think t hat more money should be spent on exploring space. Radwa Why? 1)? Azza One advantage is that we can learn more about the earth by learning about other planets. Radwa I think that one day, everyone will travel to space.	
Azza 2)	ıve a
Azza Yes, that's correct. A lot of the technology that we use was first used on spaceships. Radwa 5)? Azza Yes . An example is sat-nav systems in people's cars. Satellites were first used to send information about spaceships. Radwa My father's car has sat-nav. I think it's very useful. Azza 6)	
_ <mark>7-Ali is interviewing Ahmed about a job in an animal's hospital.</mark>	
Ali 1	
Ahmed I have one here if you'd like to see it. 5	•
8-Sami meets an English tourist by a river. Sami Excuse me. I advise you not to drink that water from that river. Tourist 1	
_Tourist I'm from England. I've just spent a week walking across the desert. Sami 3! Wasn't it dangerous? Tourist No, I studied how to live in the desert before I came here.	

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

The legend

By Mr Wohamed Fawzy Tourist Skills such as using the sun to find your way. 5.....? Sami I've got a lot of hobbies and interests. Sport is my favourite. I'm going to surf in the desert later. Tourist 6..... Sami No, I'm not joking. Look. You can watch me surfing on my phone. 9-Hala and Maya are meeting at the book club. Hala There are only two of us here today. Where are the others? Mava 1..... Hala You're right. I forgot that the tennis competition was on TV. Maya We need to choose a new book for our book club next month. Hala 2......? Maya I don't like science fiction. What about a detective story? Hala 3...... Detective stories are always the same. Mava 4..... Hala I'd go along with that. Non-fiction books always teach you something and that one about history looks interesting. Maya 5 Hala yes, you're right. I'll email them the book title so they know what we are going to read. Maya The next book club meeting will be the second anniversary of the club! Hala 6..... Maya Yes, it is good news, isn't it? 10-Samir is talking to Nabil about his new television. Samir 1-.....? My new TV is different to the TV we had before and I can't turn it on. Nabil 2...... It's the same as my TV at home. 3.....? Samir :The r emote control? Yes, it's here. OK, it's working now. Can you explain why it says it is looking for channels? Nabil 4-..... The first time your turn it on, it downloads the channels that you need. Samir: Look, there's a film channel, Shall we watch a film? Nabil: I'm not sure. What time does it finish? Samir : It finishes at seven o'clock. 5.....? Nabil: Sorry. 6...... I told my mother I'd be home 11-Ashraf and Wael are waiting at a bus stop. Ashraf I've got to be in the centr e of Cairo in an hour. Where's the bus? It's late! Wael 1.....? The underground is very fast. Ashraf But I'm meeting my friend at a bus stop in the centre Wael 2.....? Then you can walk from the underground station to the bus stop in the centre. Ashraf Perhaps you're right. I've not used the underground before. Do you know how to buy a ticket? Wael 3-..... Here's what happens. 4--Ashraf: OK. What do I do after I've bought a ticket from the ticket office? Wael 5..... Ashraf: Is it easy to put the ticket into the machine? Wael: Yes, it is. Then the gates open and you can walk onto the platform to wait for the train.

Ashraf 6.....?? I don't want to go on my own.

Wael Yes, OK. I'll come with you. Then I can show you what to do.

By Mr Wohamed Fawzy



paragraph



The legend

أليك بعض الجمل التي يمكن الاستفادة بها في معظم موضوعات الإنشاء:

أولا إذا كان موضوع ايجابي مثل (القراءة، السياحة، ،الرياضة، الصناعة...)



جمل وتعبيرات لغوية تصلح لموضوعات نافعة

→ In my	opinion, 1	'd like to	say that	is	really	important	and
necessary	nowadays	and may l	nave good	and positiv	e effect	s on all of	us. l
think so b	ecause	mav bri	ng all the	good to our	society		

ك في رأي ، أود أن اقول أن هو حقا مهم وضروري هذه الأيام وقد بكون لـه الأثر الطيب والإيجابي علينا ، وإنني أعتقد ذلك لأن قد يعود بالنفع على مجتمعنا.

- → We all agree thatis very necessary and plays an important part in our life.

 العنا نتفق أن ضروري ويلعب دورا هاما في حياتنا
- → We all agree / There is no doubt that is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

→ To begin with, I'd like to say that we, Egyptians, always react well to what is good and react badly to what is bad. Thus, we all agree to and encourage

◄ في البداية أود أن أقول أننا نحن المصريين دائما نستجيب جيدا لما نراه جيدا وكذلك لنا رد فعل سيء لكل ما هو سيء وبناء على ذلك كلنا نوافق على ونشجع



جمل وتعبيرات لغوية تصلح لموضوعات ضارة

Nowadays and may have bad and negative effects on all of us. I think so because May bring all the evil to our society.

← من وجهة نظري أعتقد أن و هو فعلا خطير وضار هذه الأيام وقد يكون له آثار سيئة وسلبية علينا جميعا ، إنني أعتقد ذلك لأن قد يجلب الشرور إلى مجتمعنا.

➣ First of all, I think that we should unite, co-operate and stand shoulder to shoulder for the sake of our country and against

→أولا وقبل كل شيء أعتقد أنه من الواجب علينا أن نتحد ونتعاون ونقف جنبا إلى جنب من أجل مصلحة بلدنا وضد.

☒ It is time for us to unite, co-operate and stand as one hand so as to find quick solution to this thorny problem

←لقد حان الوقت لأن نتحد ونتعاون ونقف يدا واحدة لكي نجد حلولًا سريعة لهذه المشكلة الشائكة .

By-V-P-Wohamed Pawzy

There is no doubt that is one of the most dangerous phenomena in our life and has its bad and negative effects nowadays.

﴾مما لاشك فيه أن هي واحدة من أخطر الظواهر في حياتناً وكذلك له آثاره السيئة والسلبية في وقتنا هذا

☒I see that Stands for an obstacle in the way of our progress. Hence, our state spares no effort to put an end it.

إنني أرى أن يمثل عقبة في طريق تقدمنًا ومن ثم فدولتنا لا تدخر جهداً لكي نضع حدا له .

كيف اربط بين أفكار وجمل الموضوع ؟

عندما تريد أن تعطى مثالا ابدأ جملتك بـ - (For instance.....) عندما تريد أن تعطى مثالا داخل الجمله استخدم - - (such as.....) عندما تريد أن تضيف فكره جديده تبدأ بـ ...

On one hand	من ناحية	One the other hand	من ناحية أخري
In addition to that	بالاضافة إلي ذلك	Moreover=further more	علاوة علي ذلك
Above all	وفوق كل ذلك	Thus	وبناء علي ذلك
Hence	ومن ثم	At the same time	في نفس الوقت
And as a result	ونتيجة لذلك	More than that	اكثر من ذلك
Over and above	مضافا إلي ذلك	Consequently	نتيجة لذلك

كيف أختم موضوع التعبير

ثم ننهي الموضوع باحدي هذه العبارات :

- In the end, I wish I had pointed out all the aspects of this subject and made it clear. الا الموضوع وجعلته واضحاً في النهاية أتمنى أن أكون وضحت كل جوانب هذا الموضوع وجعلته واضحاً

· ·

جمل أكثر تحديدا لفائدة الموضوع وهي للطالب المتميز:



- ١- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه المحاسن القومية مثل السياحة واستصلاح الصحراء والمشروعات الجديدة
- ☑-It increases our national income. يزيد من الدخل القومي
- يحل مشكلات كثيرة مثل البطالة. It solves many problems such as unemployment-
- يحقق التقدم والرفاهية والرخاء. It Achieves progress, welfare and prosperity-
 - ٢- إذا كان الموضوع يحمل في معناه الفوائد الفكرية مثل القراءة والإعلام والصحافة والكمبيوتر
- يزود معلوماتنا ومعرفتنا وخبرتنا .It increases our information, knowledge and experience
- ► It broaden our horizons توسع افاقنا
- ► It forms our public opinion.
- لها تأثير عميق على شخصياتنا It has a deep effect on our characters
 - ٣-إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه الفوائد الصحية مثل الرياضة

تشكل الراي العام

- الله المناعة عقولنا refreshes our minds بتبنى أجسامناand forms our characters
- 🗷 It teaches us the good moralities الأخلاق, and how to depend on ourselves.
- 🗻 it teaches us the co-operation and 🥟 the discipline تعلمنا التعاون والانضباط

By Mr Wohamed Fawzy

٤-إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في معناه السلبيات والاسباب

It is clear that الشكلة has several causes for example (burning oil −loud noise -throwing Rubbish-free time without useful hobbies - plenty of money-lack of food money health.)

٥ إذا كان موضوع التعبير يحمل في النتائج المترتبة على الموضوع السلبي

It can lead to serious health problems. It can cause crimes and deviation. It can lead to poverty and social problems. It can hinder progress, welfare and prosperity. It can lead to waste of time, effort and health uselessly. It can spread diseases and dirt in our environment. It can lead to violence and hatred الكراهية. It can lead to depression and economic problems.



١ـ التمكن من قواعد اللغة التي درستها وتدرسها والتي تمكنك من البناء السليم للجملة واليك هذا المثال:

"لقد حققت مصر انجازات عظيمة خلال العشرون سنة الاخيرة"

فابدا كالاتي:

355 / المفعول

4	3	2	1
باقي الجملة	مفعول	فعل	فاعل

حدد هذة العناصر الفعل \rightarrow مصر / الفعل \rightarrow

ملحوظة : كلمة "لقد" تعطي الافضلية لزمن المضارع التام مع العلم انها سوف تحذف عند الترجمة وماذا عن مكان الصيفة ؟ دائما قبل الاسم (ولاتجمع أبدا).

إذا الإجابة المقترحة هي:

Egypt has made great achievements during the last twenty years.

٢_ حدد زمن الجملة: هل هو مضارع أم ماضي أم مستقبل أم مزيج من الأزمنة :

"القد نجّحت مصر في جمع شمل القادة العرب وسيكون لهذا أثرا طيبا علي عملية السلام" للحظ : الجملة هذا يُحتوي علي أكثر من زمن. الجزء الأول من الجملة يحتوي علي زمن مضارع والأخر مستقبل. لنري كيف تكون الترجمة ؟

Egypt has succeeded in closing the ranks of the Arab leaders and this will have a great effect on the peace process.

ح. يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (Verb to be):

۱-لا يترجم v) to be اذا كانت الجملة اسمية الطالب ماهر ← "The student is clever" الفاكهة والخضروات مفيدة للصحة ← . Fruit and vegetables are useful for health

۲ ـ يترجم v) to be الى عدة معانى مثل (تعد / تعتبر / تمثل / يوجد)

تعد الديمقراطية حجر الاساس في عصرنا← Democracy is the cornerstone of our era. س-قد يترجم v.to be إلى ضمير شخصى في اللغة العربية (هي /هو / هما..)

ك ايضا يجب أن تتعامل بشكل صحيح مع (verb to have):

يترجم to have) الى عدة معانى مثل (ل/ عند / يملك / لدى /يقتنى او يتناول ...) لقد اصبح متاحا لكل طالب اقتناء جهاز حاسب الي.

It has become available for each student to have a computer set.

- للمدينة شوراع واسعة. The town has wide streets

٥ المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكن يستخدم ظرف أو جملة ظرفية تدل على معناه:

- تهتم الدولة بالتعليم اهتماما كبير أ

The state is (greatly) seriously interested in Education.

- تطورت الظروف الاجتماعية في مصر تطورا كبيرا

Social conditions in Egypt have significantly changed. - يؤثر التدخين على الصحة تأثيرا خطيراً. . Smoking affects health

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

The legend

By Mr Wohamed Pawzy

<mark>٦ـ</mark> دائما الصفة تأتى قبل الأسم اوبعد to be / افعال الحواس <mark>والظرف بعد الفعل وعلامته "ly" ماعدا الشواذ:</mark>

E.g. I met a tall boy in the club.

The sandwich tastes good

He runs quickly.

ملحوظة : - الصفة المسبوقة بـ (the) ولا يتبعها أسم تترجم إلى اسم جمع في اللغة العربية

الاقوياء The strong الأغنياء the rich - الفقراء the poor - البكم

The rich should help the poor.

الاغنياء يجب ان يساعدوا الفقراء

٧ ـ لام التعليل تترجم إلى : المصدر + In order to / so as to / to ...

e.g. students go to school to/in order to learn. He trained well so as to win the match.

٨ كلمات التوكيد في اللغة العربية مثل (أن/إن/في/فان) ليست لها ترجمة:

peace is the dream of all nations

إن السلام حلم كل الامم

Industry is the basis of development.

إن الصناعة هي أساس التنمية

أن زيادة الانتاج هي السبيل الوحيد لبناء المجتمع المثالي الذي نسعى إليه.

Increasing production is the only way to build up the ideal society for which we aspire.

٩. لقد + فعل ماضى بدون أي إشارة تدل على الماضى تترجم لمضارع تام:

لقد اهتمت الدولة بالتعليم

*The state has taken great interest in education.

لقد ساعد العلم الإنسان على أن يحيا حياة مريحة

*Science has helped man to lead a comfortable life.

لقد أصبح من الواضح إن الإدمان هو وباء العصر

*It has become clear that addiction is the plague of the age.

لقد شهدت مصر قفزة حضارية كبيرة في جميع المجالات

*Egypt has witnessed a great cultural leap in all fields.

١٠ لقد + فعل ماضى وفي الجملة إشارة تدل على الماضي البسيط تترجم إلى ماضي بسيط:

*He telephoned me yesterday.

لقد اتصل ہی أمس هاتفياً

١١ـ قد + فعل مضارع فإن ذلك يدل على الاحتمال و نستخدم may: قد يشهد هذا العام تطورات هائلة نحو السلام

*This year may witness immense development towards peace.

Al Ahly may win the cup.

قد يفوز الإهلى بالكاس.

١٢ حرف الـ (س) وكلمة (سوف) المرادف لهما في اللغة الإنجليزية هو زمَّن المستقبل البسيط:

*The government will build a lot of schools.

ستبنى الحكومة مدارس كثيرة 17 لن + فعل مضارع يقابله في الإنجليزية مستقبل بسيط منفي :future simple

*I won't do that again.

لن أفعل ذلك مرة أخرى

١٤ لم + فعل مضارع يقابله في الإنجليزية ماضي بسيط :Past simple

لم يحضر أحمد حفل عيد ميلادي *Ahmed did not attend my birthday party.

١٥- كان + فعل مضارع يقابله في الإنجليزية ماضي مستمر

كان و الدى بقر أ الصحيفة عندما دق جرس الباب

*Dad was reading the paper when the doorbell rang

11- كان + قد + فعل ماضى يقابله فى الإنجليزية الماضى التام: عندما وصلت إلى السينما كان الفيلم قد بدأ.

*When I arrived at the cinema the film had started.

١ - اذا كان النص المراد ترجمته مكتوب بلغة المبنى للمجهول يفضل استخدام لغة المبنى للمعلوم:

The operation was performed by a well-known surgeon.

قام جراح مشهور باجراء العملية الجراحية. (لقد أجري العملية جراح مشهور.) ٩ - من + صفة + لـ أو على + مفعول + ان:

It is + adj. + for + n + to + inf.

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

The legend

By Mr Wohamed Fawzy

من الأفضل لنا أن نتعلم اللغات الاجنبية لانها وسيلة للاتصال بين الناس

It is better for us to learn foreign languages because they are means of communication among people.

It is better to plan for your future from now. من الافضل ان تخطط لمستقبك من الان

· ٢ - الضمير المضاف إلى فعل يترجم إلى (ضمير مفعولus– them – him – me – her): إن تعلم اللغات الأجنبية يمكننا من قراءة الصحف العالمية.

Learning foreign languages enable us to read the international newspapers.

۲۱ ـ الضمير المضاف إلى اسم يترجم إلى (صفة ملكية (your- its-our-his -her-their-my): يزور مصر كثير من السياح كل عام لمشاهدة أثارها القديمة

Every year, a lot of tourists visit Egypt to watch its ancient monument

. ۲۲- کلمة (علینا / یجب) تترجم الی should/must + inf:

يجب أن نحافظ على نظافة البيئة We must keep the environment clean. علينا أن نوفر الطاقة

we should save energy

٢٢ - تترجم (من اشهر / من اخطر / من اهم) الى صيغة التفضيل:

The unemployment is one of the most important causes of spreading the crimes.

Naguib Mahfouz is one of the most famous writers in the world.

· ٢٢ في حالة المضاف والمضاف إليه تستخدم of أو يأتي المضاف إليه ثم المضاف

*The school gate = the gate of the school بوابة المدرسة Book fair

معدل المواليد Birth rate = the rate of birth *

تلوث البيئة Pollution of environment = environment pollution*

مستوى المعيشة Standard of living = living standard*

٢٣ ـ حفظ الأفعال التي لا تحتاج إلى حروف جر:

we celebrate the child day "حن نحتفل بعيد الطفولة" استمتعنا بالحفل We enjoyed the party

تؤثر على Affect	یعجب ب Admire	يتعرف علي Recognize
یضحی ب Sacrifice	يستمتع ب Enjoy	يهزم/ يغلب على Beat
يحصل على Obtain	يقبض على Arrest	يخشي أن Fear
يحافظ على Keep	ينضم الى / يلتحق ب join	يشتمل علي Include
یدین ب owe	يتغلب على Overcome	یقضی علی Eliminate

12- الأسماء المعنوية لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية: يرجع التقدم في الزراعة والصناعة والطب إلى العلم الحديث.

Progress in agriculture, industry and medicine is due to modern science.

فهنا نتكلم عن التقدم والصناعة والزارعة بصفة عامة فلا يصح أن نقول The progress ولكن إذا خصصنا وقلنا التقدم في مصر The progress in Egypt

Honour	الشرف	Virtue	الفضيلة	Peace	السلام
Beauty	الجمال	Love	الحب	Friendship	الصدقة
truth	الصدق	progress	التقدم	Honesty	الأمانة

٢٥- الأسماء التي لا تجمع Uncountable Nouns لا تأخذ أداة المعرفة the:

paper	الورق	luggage	الأمتعة	baggage	الحقائب
Grass	العشب	money	المال	oil	الزيت
electricity	الكهرباء	information	معلومات	news	أخبار

E.g. money is the root of all evil. The book is made of paper.

۲۲: كل + اسم مفرد (each/every) ///// كل + اسم جمع اولا يعد (all)

By-M-AVIohamed Fawzy

Translate into Arabic:

- 1- We all appreciate the profession of teaching because a good teacher builds a good citizen.
- 2- We should honour great writers and thinkers, especially those who have published distinguished works.
- 3- A good teacher should be responsible and serious, and care for the needs of students.
- 4- Walid was tired this evening because he had played tennis all morning.
- 5- Egyptian women have always played a vital role in development projects.
- 6- It is important for people to separate their work from their home life.
- 7- In 2003, Dr Karimat El-Sayed won an award as one of the world's best scientists.
- 8- The problem with freelance work is that you don't always get regular work.

.....

9- Scientific research is very important, as it paves the way towards a better life.

.....

.....

10- Everyone should play a positive role in developing our country and achieving progress.

.....

- 11- Mariam and Ahmed had their teeth checked by the dentist last Tuesday.
- 12- The government is trying to improve the educational system to keep up with world challenges.
- 13- Unemployment is a serious problem that the public and private organizations must solve.

.....

14- Personal skills are qualities that are needed if you want to succeed in your career.

.....

- 15- Unfortunately, the factory closed, and the workers were made redundant.
- 16-The Industrial Revolution started in England towards the end of the eighteenth century.
- 17- The tourists needn't have brought umbrellas because it is not going to rain.
- 18- Cairo underground metro lines serve millions of people all over greater Cairo.
- 19 Social networking is a double-edged weapon, so we should use it wisely.
- 20 Every year, the cells under the bark of a tree harden and become new wood.
- 21 I wish I had had time to read more novels when I was younger.
- 22 Your skin might burn if you sit in the sun without using sun cream.
- 23- People's culture becomes apparent through its individuals' behavior.

.....

.....

- 24- science and work are the only way to achieve welfare and progress for any nation
- 25-Increasing production is the only way to build up the ideal society for which we aspire
- 26-If we do not eat healthy food, we will catch diseases and lose our ability to do our work well.
- 27-The government encourages local industry to do without a lot of imports.
- 28-Learning critical thinking skills helps us to create a promising generation.
- 29-All heavenly /divine religions call for love, peace and tolerance.

By-Mr-Mohamed Fawzy-

30-Earthquakes, volcanoes, storms, drought, lightning and thunder are all natural phenomena show the ability/power of Allah	which
31-planting trees help the environment. as they provide shade in summer and absorb carbon di	oxide
32-chartiy organization can have a role in serving people completing tasks that government car	n't do.
Translate into English:	-
روائي عبد التواب يوسف العديد من قصص الأطفال المثيرة.	١- لقد كتب اا
رأيت الحادث ، اتصلت بالشرطة و حضروا علي الفور.	۲- بمجرد أني
ي حقي واحد من رواد الأدب المصري الحديث.	۔ ۳۔ لقد کان یم
ديمة ، استخدم الناس نوعا من النباتات الطويلة يسمي البردي في صناعة الورق.	- ٤- في مصر الق
، كانت المشكلة سهلة جدا علي أخي ليحلها.	٥- لحسن الحظ
ع المدارس بكافة الوسائل التعليمية و التكنولوجية الحديثة.	 ٦- سوف تتمت -
ن أول أطباء أسنان في العالم كانوا مصريين؟	- ٧- هل تعلم أر
ذا المكان أعمق من أن يسبح فيه الأطفال	٨- احترس! هـ
ياد الفضاء ممارسة رياضة انعدام الوزن أثناء مهمتهم في الكواكب.	۹- <u>یستطیع</u> رو
نضاء غامضا بفضل المجهودات (الجهود) العظيمة للعلماء.	- - ١٠- لم يعد الذ
الآن أن الزروع و الأشجار يستمدون غذاءهم من الهواء و التربة.	١١- نحن نعلم
بيا الحديثة سلاح ذو حدين لذا يجب أن تستخدم بحرص.	۱۲- التكنولو د
دیقتی عما فعلت لبلة امس ورددت انی قد نمت مبکرا	- ۱۳=سالتن <i>ی</i> ص
ب	
، حبب بن يبق ، حدث حال الفريد المنطقة	
ں رہــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	
الموسيقى الشعبية الذى تقترحه ليسمعه السياح	
شراء الخبز من السوبر ماركت عندما عرفنا انه ارخص فى الخبز	
ن تعبر عن رايك بشرط ان تعترم الاخرين	۱۹- تستطیع ا -
ان تتذكر دائما انك اقوى من المخدرات المدمرة	_ ۲۰_يجب عليك

Mr. Mohamed fawzy

By-Mr-Mohamed Fawzy-

٢-اود ان اعرف كيف يؤثر القمر على البحار على سطح الارض
<u>٢٣- من أهم الأهداف التي تسعى الحكومة لتحقيقها تطوير التعليم.</u>
٢٤- على الشباب أن يتسلح بالعلم و التكنولوجيا كي يصلوا لأهدافهم
٢٥ تعتمد اى امة على شبابها فى تنفيذ المشروعات الصناعية والزراعية _
<u> ٢٦- شهد العصر الحالى ثورة هائلة فى مجال تكنولوجيا المعلومات والانترنت </u>
٧٧- الـماء أصل الحياة فلا تفسد البيئة بتلويث مياه النيل
- 1/- علينـا بـترشيد استخــدام الميــاه العذبة و إلا سنواجه شدة الظمأ مستقبلا
<u>٢٩- إن المعرفة والابتكار هما قاعدتا التقدم في المستقبل.</u>
<u>٠٠- من المتوقع أن تصبح سياحة الفضاء أكثر شيوعا في المستقبل القريب </u>
٣١- يلعب الفن الراقى دورا هاما فى تشكيل شخصية الصغار و الكبار على السواء
٣٢- ينبغى علينا بذل المزيد من الجهد لحماية البيئة من التلوث السمعى والبصرى
٣٣- يحب الصغار والكبار قراءة القصص البوليسية لأنها شيقة ومسلية
٣٤- ألا تعتقد أن دراسة ثقافات الشعوب تساعدنا على فهمهم جيداً؟
- ٣٥-تشيد الدولة الطرق و الكباريالعلوية لربط المدن بعضها البعض.
٣٦- يحاول العلماء انتاج أنواع جديدة من النباتات والحيوانات باستخدام الهندسة الوراثية.
٣٧-تتمتع مصر بسحر الطبيعة وجوها البديع ومناظرها الخلابة وتراثها الحضارى العريق
٣٨-هناك صراع مستمر بين الخير والشر منذ بداية الحياة على كوكب الارض
٢٩-بالصبر والعمل الجاد وحسن الأخلاق ينجح الإنسان ويتغلب على الصعاب ويحقق أمالة.
٤٠ - إن العمل الجماعى يقوى الروابط ويرسخ القيم الإنسانية بين الناس
٤١- يجب ان نزود الاطفال بالطعام الصحى والرعاية الصحية والتعليم بالجيد ووسائل الترفية المختلفة
٤٢ – ان كل مصرى فخور بعامائنا ومفكرينا وابطالنا المتميزين في كل المجالات
۳۶ بدر راد دولم کار الادار رازهم السفارين مي قريرية درا مام . ممستني
٤٣-يجب ان يعلم كل الاباء بانهم المسؤلين عن تربية جيل واعى ومستنير
٤٤-إن مصر تحتاج إلى جهود المخلصين من أبناءها حتى تتغلب على مشاكلها الاقتصادية.

By-Mr-Mohamed Fawzy





قطعة الفهم Comprehension

2 Pond the following passage, then answer the questions:
2. Read the following passage, then answer the questions:
تحتوي كل قطعة علي عدد من الكلمات يتراوح بين ٢٠٠ إلي ٥٥٠ كلمة *
غالباً ما تتناول قطعة الفهم في السؤال الثاني موضوعاً يرتبط بحقائق معينة او برواية أو نص وصفي أو جدلي*
يُطلب من الطالب الإجابة علي *
۱ ــ ۲ اسئلة اختيار من متعدد.
٢ ــ اربع أسئلة، بإجابات قصيرة.
: إليك مُجْمُوعة منُ الأسئلة الهامة التي ترد كثيراً في قطع الفهم *
ابُرِيُّ
2. What does the word "" in bold الفظللة refer to?
3. What does the black typed word الكلمة الفظللة refer to (indicate)?
4. Give (Put) (Write) (Suggest) a suitable title for the passage. اكتب عنوان مناسب للقطعة.
فضل عنوان للقطعة/النص/الايميل هو 5. The best (most suitable) title for the passage/text/email is
6. Give an example to prove (show) that اعظ مثال لتثبت (تبين) أن
ما الدرس الذي تعلمته من القصة السابقة؟ ?7. What lesson have you learnt from the above story
8. Give two reasons for إذكر سببين لـــ إذكر سببين الــــ
9. What's the main idea of the passage? إلا الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة المناسبة المناسب
10. Mention briefly the main idea of the passage. لخص الفكرة الرئيسية للقطعة.
ماذا يعني الكاتب بقوله؟ ? (؟ ماذا يعني الكاتب بقوله؟ ماذا يعني الكاتب بقوله؟ ما المقصود بكلمة؟ ما المقصود بكلمة /مصطلح؟
ما المقصود بكلمة /مصطلح؟? the term? مصطلح
استخرج (أوجد) كلمات في القطعة تعني الآتي .13. Pick out (Detect) (Find) words in the passage which mean
إستخْرَج من القطعة كلمّة واحدة تعبر عن . 14. From the passage, give one word for each of the following
المعاني الآتية.
" فسر معني الكلمات التي تحتها خط ."". bive the meaning of the underlined words
طبقاً للقطعة /للنص /للكاتب 16. According to the passage/ the text / the writer,
امن وجهة نظر الكاتب، من وجهة نظر الكاتب،
ما رأي الكاتب بشأن؟ ?
ما وجه اعتراض الكاتب علي؟ ? ?
ما النصيحة التي يوجهها الكاتب الي قراءه؟ ? ?20. What advice does the writer give his readers
عادًا تقول/تخبرنا القطعة عن؟ ?؟ ماذا تقول/تخبرنا القطعة عن؟
ماذا تقترح القطعة فعله بشأن؟ ?
على أنت مؤيد لـــ أم ضد؟ هل أنت مؤيد لــ أم ضد؟
في رأيك الشخصي،؟ ,لما/لما لا ?
كماذا/ماذا تعتقد،؟
هل تتفق أم تختلف أن؟ ?؟ هل تتفق أم تختلف أن
عل تتفق أم تختلف مع؟ ? 9 (disapprove) of على تتفق أم تختلف مع؟
الي أي مدي تتفق مع؟ ?
46. Draw a comparison between and و قارن بين
عدد المذكور(ة) في القطعة؟ ??ao. How many are mentioned in the passage كم عدد المذكور(ة) في القطعة
ے سے استوال کی است اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ الل

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

الذكر compare الذكر mention الذكر compare المناطقة المنا

/ناقش discuss /اشرح explain /(فسر اشرح illustrate /وضح indicate بَين

Dear Ali,

How are you?

I had wanted to email you before I started my new job, but I did not have time! I've now worked here for two weeks. I'm working in an old building in the middle of the city at the moment and I travel to work by bus. By the end of next year, they will have finished building a new office in a different part every day on the metro!

of the city. So after that, I'll be travelling to work

-By-V-r-Wohamed Fawzy

Before I started this job, I hadn't known very much about new technology. Now I use it every day. I often talk to people in other countries, using the internet. The work is different every day. Yesterday I was interviewing a businesswoman from Japan.

Today I'm visiting a new hotel in Cairo and tomorrow I'm going to a meeting in Damietta. I think I'll have to get up very early because the train leaves at 5a.m.!

The job is very tiring and I don't have a routine yet, but I'm enjoying it. I have already written a lot of articles. You can read them online. I've met some famous people, too. There is a photo of me interviewing a politician in the attachment to this email. He works for the Ministry of *Antiquities*, so he knows all about ancient Egypt. I haven't met any sports people yet, but there is an important tennis competition next month. There are some famous tennis players going there and I'm sure I'll interview one.

Write soon.

Best wishes,

Munir

1 For how long has Munir done this job?

- d since last May c since he moved offices b for two weeks a for a year
- 2 Why does he have to get up early tomorrow?
- b He's visiting a new hotel. a He's interviewing a businessman.
- d He's interviewing a politician. c He is going to a meeting.
- 3 Why did someone take a photo of Munir?
- b He was meeting a famous person. a He is famous.
- d Because his article is online. c He wanted a photo to send to his friend.
- 4 What is the main idea of the email?
- b Munir doesn't like his new job. a Munir's new job is boring.
- d Munir wants his job to pay him more money. c Munir's new job is busy but exciting.
- 5- What does the underlined word <u>one</u> refer to?
- c a famous tennis player a tennis competitions
- d a politician b business people
- 6 What does the word antiquities means?
- d education c medicine b farming a very old things
- 7- Find a suitable subject for this email.
- 8- How does Munir usually communicate with people in the countries?
- 9- What job do you think Munir does?
- 10- Why didn't Munir email his friend before he got the job?

2-The Chinese invented paper, and they were also the first to use paper bank notes for money. Before paper notes were invented in the seventh century, wealthy Chinese traders had used metal coins. These had a hole in the middle so that traders could carry them on pieces of material. But these were very heavy to carry. As a result, traders left the money with someone they trusted. Instead, they carried a piece of paper which said how much money they had. The trader could use this paper note to promise anyone that they could pay for the goods that they wanted to buy. People in Europe only started to use paper bank notes in the seventeenth century. In England, the King needed money to help fight a war with France. Banks encouraged people to leave money with them and gave handwritten notes saying how much money they had left. The notes said, "I promise to pay the bearer the sum of ... " and you can still see the same words on English notes today. Bank workers continued to hand write notes until 1853, when the first notes were printed. The paper used for bank notes is usually made from a mixture of paper and cotton, and sometimes other materials. Although these other materials make the notes stronger than normal paper, most bank notes only last for about two years. For this reason, some countries tried using plastic notes in 1983. However, the first plastic notes in England were not very successful because the ink came off the notes onto people's hands! Five years later, in 1988, Australia successfully used plastic notes for the first time. Today, many countries use plastic notes, which are stronger than paper notes, last longer and are harder to copy.

1 Why did Chinese traders first use notes instead of coins?

b Because coins had holes in them. carry. a Because the coins were too heavy to

-By-M-r-/Viohamed Favzy

- d Because they preferred paper. e Because traders could not trust everyone.
- 2 Why did banks in England first want people to leave their money with them?
- b People preferred notes to coins. a The King needed money to fight a war.
- d Banks opened for the first time. c People wanted their money to be safe.
- 3- Why were notes handwritten until 1853?
- a It was cheaper this way. b It was faster this way.
- c There was not any technology to print them before this time.
- d It was hard to copy the handwriting.
- 4- What is the main idea of the text?
- b Why we use banks. a Why we use money.
- d The history of trade. c The history of paper bank notes.
- 5 -What does the underlined word them refer to?
- b the men in France a the King's men
- d the banks c the people who had the money
- 6- What does the word bearer mean?
- b a Chinese trader a someone who works in a bank
- d someone who works for the King c someone who carries something
- 7 When and where were paper bank notes first used?
- 8 Why was there a hole in the metal coins invented by the Chinese?
- 9 Do you think people will continue to use paper bank notes in the future or will there be a different way of exchanging money? Explain.
- 10 Do you think that more countries will use plastic notes in the future? Why / Why not?

