

السؤال الخامس والسادس في الامتحان (القطع)

كيف تتعامل مع هذا السؤال؟

- أقرأ الأسئلة أولاً كي تتعرف على الفكرة العامة للقطعة.
- احرص على فهم كل سؤال جيداً و المطلوب منك فيه.
- أقرأ القطعة سريعاً و لا تهتم بالكلمات الصعبة التي تجدها في القطعة.
- حاول تخطيط ما تتوقع أن يكون الإجابة وحدد مكانه في القطعة.
- أقرأ القطعة مرة أخرى جيداً و لكن هذه المرة أهتم بالتفاصيل لمعرفة خدع وخبايا القطعة.
- دقق في الإجابة فقد تكون الإجابة غير موجودة بالقطعة.
- أجب على الأسئلة بدقة فقد يتطلب إجابة بعض إلي تغيير تركيب الجملة الواردة بالقطعة.
- ركز جيداً في الأسئلة الغير مباشرة لأنها تتطلب مهارة الفهم والاستنتاج ، حيث يمكنك أن تستنتج الإجابات الغير مباشرة من خلال فهمك للقطعة، و اكتب المطلوب فقط.

- ملحوظة: أحيانا يأتي سؤال في القطعة يأخذ أشكال عديدة منها:

و خذ بالك من جدول الاسئلة اللي جاى ده

1- Put a suitable title for the passage.	ضع عنوان مناسب للقطعة.
2- What is the main idea of the passage ?	ماهي الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة؟
3- Find in the passage words which mean a).....b).....	استخرج كلمات من القطعة تعنى...
4- What does the pronoun.....refer to?	مالدى يشير الية الضمير.....؟
5-What does the underlined / black typed word ...mean ?	مادا تعنى الكلمة أسفلها خط ؟
7-Summarize the main idea in the passage	لخص الفكرة الرئيسية في القطعة
8-Show...(Indicate...) Explain ... / Discuss the reasons.....	وضح- اشرح - ناقش السبب
9-Write down = Summarize ...with words on your own.	أكتب... لخص بكلمات من عندك
10-Explain why/ What do you think (is your opinion)of..?	فسر لماذا / مارأيك في.....؟
11- Do you agree \ oppose \ think?	هل تعتقد (موافق) (تعترض) ؟
12- Mention in detail/ in brief.....	أذكر بالتفصيل...../ بأختصار.....
13- From your point of view..... / from your opinion.....	من وجهة نظرك (فى رأيك).....
14- From the point of view of the writer(author=narrator)	من وجهة نظر الكاتب (المؤلف) ..

نماذج لقطع الفهم

I have never been a fast reader. As a child, it took me two weeks to read a book that my friends could read in a few days. This worried my parents, so they took me for an eye test. The doctor said there was nothing wrong with my eyes' and, said he thought I was probably, lazy. This was very annoying, but I was pleased to know that I did not need to wear glasses. Now I am older, I understand my problem better. The truth is that I cannot concentrate on what I am reading if there is any noise around me, so, for example, I cannot read in dl room where people are talking or watching television. I sometimes read in bed where it is quiet, but If I am tired, I fall a sleep after a few minutes and forget what I have read the next day.



A- Answer the following questions:

1. What is the writer's problem?
2. What did the writer's parents do?
3. Why is reading in bed not the answer to the writer's problems?

B- Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d:

4. The doctor said that the problem was
- a) that he needed glasses.
 - b) he had serious eye problems.
 - c) he was lazy.
 - d) he found it difficult to concentrate.
5. What does the writer think caused the problem?
- a) Noises make it difficult for him to read.
 - b) He does not like people watching television.
 - c) He is usually tired.
 - d) He is not interested in the books he reads.

(6-1)

Most students find university very different from school. One of the biggest differences is that university students are expected to manage their time themselves. Although staff will help, it is the students' responsibility to be in the right place at the right time and to hand homework in on time. The way teaching is organised is also very different from school. At university, lecturers teach classes that may last two or three hours and can include 300-400 students. There are usually other smaller classes where students can discuss subjects they find difficult, and from time to time lecturers spend time with individual students, talking about work they have done. If students are not living at home while they are at university, there are many ordinary things they may have to do for themselves, such as cooking.

A- Answer the following questions:

1. What two places does this passage compare?
2. How many students can be in a university class?
3. Why are smaller groups sometimes necessary at university?

B- Choose the best answer from a, b, c or d:

4. Who does (they) refer to in talking about work they have done?
- a) lecturers
 - b) classes
 - c) students.
 - d) subjects
5. What does the writer suggest students should be prepared to do when they go to university?
- a) Be organised
 - b) Read many books
 - c) Find a job
 - d) Discuss ideas



السؤال الثامن فى ورقة الامتحان

Paragraph

ملاحظات هامة جدا :

- يجب ان تعرف أن المطلوب هو كتابة موضوع من 100 كلمة
- حسن الخط وعدم الشطب عامل مهم مع التنسيق .

1- خلى بالك من ال spelling فى البراجراف و بداية الجمل لازم تكون capital و ما تنساش نقطة نهاية كل جملة و اوعى تنسى تحط عنوان البراجراف قبل ما تبدأ تكتب و لازم يكون فى وسط السطر و افكر السطر الأول سيب مسافة صغيرة و بعدين كل السطور ابدأ من الأول و سيب سطر و خلى بالك من الأزمنة . البراجراف يكون فى نفس الزمن غالبا يعنى القضايا و الموضوعات العامة مضارع بسيط و القصص ماضى بسيط و الامانى مستقبل افتراضى ب would+inf .

• أدي ياعم المقدمة العامه

Fancy holding my pen to write about this important topic ! I am sure that everyone will tackle it from a different angle, but I will focus on the main points.

و دي كمان الخاتمه

Finally, I'd like to point out that what I have just written about this interesting topic is just like adding a drop of water to the ocean

خد مقدمه دي لآى مشكله :

..... is one of the worst and most complicated problems. I don't exaggerate when I say that it has made our life a hell ! Let's shed light on some of the main aspects of this thorny problem.

و المقدمه دي لموضوع المزايا والعيوب :

• فى مقدمه ظريفه جدا نبدأ بها مع شويه تعبيرات

The saying goes, "Perfection is a divine attribute" This means that nothing is perfect for everything in life has merits and demerits. This golden rule applies to

مقدمة عامة اخرى تصلح لكل الموضوعات

It's a crystal clear that we, Egyptians, always react well to what is good and react badly to what is bad. Thus, we all should encourage put an end to

واضح وضوح الشمس أننا نحن المصريين دائما لنا رد فعل جيدا لما نراه جيد و كذلك لنا رد فعل سيء لما نراه سيء . و بناء على ذلك كلنا يجب ان نشجع _ نضع حدال



عشان تأكد كلامك ابدأ جملة بعبارة ظريفه زى :

Needless to say	It should be carefully worded that
At first glance	On the other hand
Moreover,	
People ought to bear in their minds that	That's why
Therefore,	At last,
It's out of discussion that	From the outset,
Hence ,	For example,
The logical step was that	Furthermore

A " The positive topic " الموضوع الأيجابي "

In fact.... العنوان.... is (are) considered a topic of great importance that's why we should give attention to it . We all agree that..... العنوان Play(s) a lively role in our life because سبب الأهمية ..As a result of this, we can say that عنوان الموضوع has (have) positive effects on us and it is clear that it may lead us to a better life. Hence, it is necessary for us to do our best to benefit from it by all possible means and this can be done by several ways like... طريقة الاستفادة.....and..... To shed more light on that , I can say that we should double our efforts to achieve what we want .Briefly, we can say that if we follow these suggestions, we can enjoy our life . At last, not at least, we can say that عنوان need(s) a great interest from us.

B) The Negative topic " الموضوع السلبي "

It is a given fact that العنوان is (are) considered one of the most serious problems that we face in our life. It is clear that ,there are many causes that lead to this problem like أسباب المشكلة ...This problem has negative and serious effects on us because تأثير المشكلةTherefore, we should do our best to solve and avoid this problem by all possible means . From my point of view, this problem can be solved easily. This can be done by several ways such as co-operation, spreading national awareness among citizens and hard work. Briefly, if we follow these suggested solutions, this problem will be solved sooner or later and we will be able to lead a happy life free from problems.

C) The advantages and disadvantages topic "موضوع المزايا والعيوب "

It is known that ...is a mixed blessing because it has some advantages and some disadvantages . First for all, I would like to start with its advantages. One of them, it is very useful when we use it in a good way like..... It will have another advantage if it is used in... On the other hand, it will have some disadvantages if it is used in a wrong way for example, some people use it in a wrong way such asand..... This will surely have a bad effect on us .Therefore, It is advisable to do our best to avoid its disadvantages and we should benefit from its advantages to lead a peaceful, happy and safe life free from problems.

Super Paragraph

A) المقدمة - In fact . العنوان is considered a topic of great importance that is why we should direct our attention to it. No one can ignore that العنوان is considered one of the most important (serious) matters which we should give due attention to.

B) جملة بعد المقدمة - First of all ,I can say that (عنوان الموضوع)الأجابه(a) plays a lively role in our life because ... (السلبى) (b) أو (.....has a bad and serious effect on us because.....) .

C) جملة الاستنتاج - As a result of this , we can mention that... (عنوان الموضوع) ...lead (leads) us to good (bad) effects on us and make (makes) us lead a happy (bad) life .

D) حمل الرأي -From my point of view we can say that we should do our best to benefit from (avoid) it by all possible means and this can be done by several ways such as

E) جملة الإضافة - - To shed more light on that I can say that we should double our efforts to....-In addition to this we can say that..... \ Moreover,... \ on the other hand.....

F) جملة قبل الختامية - Briefly, and as it was mentioned before ,we can say that if we follow these suggestions (solutions – opinions) ,we can (enjoy our life) (live in progress and prosperity) (solve this problem and we can lead a happy life .)

G) الخاتمة - At last not at least we can say that العنوان (needs) a great interest from us

B) The Letter Writing

2- أما بالنسبة ل email أو ال letter ما يفرقوشى قوى عن البراجراف ما عدا البداية و النهاية طبعاً فى البداية بنبدأ ب Dear و بعدين جملة افتتاحية I'm glad to write for you. و جملة الخاتمة see you soon ثم best wishes و الإمضاء بالاسم الموجود و ليس بالاسم الحقيقى و لا عنوان أو تواريخ ما لم يعطى لك و لن يعطى لك غالباً

1- The letter " الخطاب العادى والرد "

Dear اسم المرسل إليه ,

المقدمة - It gives me a great pleasure to write this letter to you. (خطاب عادي)

- You can't imagine my happiness (sorrow) when I got your letter. (خطاب رد)

الغرض - I send this letter (to المصدر) \ I send this message to tell you that....

ونبحث عن الفعل المنتهى ب ing التي تحذف ليصبح الفعل مصدر ونكتب باقى الجملة مع تحويل الضمانر الآتية

{ he-she him-her-them.....you } (I فاعل You) (you مفعول me) (yourmy) (his.....your) (her + اسمyour) { (meyou) - I'd like to inform you that.... \ thank you for...- Don't forget to.....\ as for me I can tell you ...-Accept my apology for not...\ please I ask you to....- Please mention in detail some information about.....)

الخاتمة - I'm looking forward to hearing good news from you. With my best wishes.

Yours ,

اسم الراسل

C) Writing an e-mail

From:..... اسم وعنوان الراسل الألكترونى اذا وجد

To: اسم وعنوان المرسل إليه الألكترونى اذا وجد

Date: 15th, June , 2011 (التاريخ)

Subject :.. (invitation-congratulation-complaint apology- request) الغرض من الرسالة باختصار

Dear اسم المرسل إليه ,

How are you ? I want to tell you that

.....موضوع الرسالة.....

Some Important Paragraphs

Water and its importance

Water is very important. We cannot think of life without water. We need water to drink, to wash our bodies and clothes, to cook our food and to grow crops, vegetables and fruits. Water is also essential for animals, birds, reptiles, insects etc. We need huge resources of water to generate electricity on large and commercial scale. In our body there is more than 70 per cent of water. It corresponds with the proportion of water found on the earth; no living being can exist for long without water, the most precious liquid. We use oceans, seas, bays, rivers and lakes as waterways to carry goods, passengers etc. Lack of rains and scarcity of water cause droughts and untold suffering. Thus, water is very precious and every drop of it should be conserved.

The Internet

It is clear that we are living at the age of the internet. The internet is one of the most effective means of telecommunications. It is of great benefits in our daily life. This is because of several reasons. Firstly, it helps us to communicate with our friends and relatives abroad. Secondly, it provides different information on different subjects. Thirdly, it makes us in touch with the latest current events all over the world. Fourthly, it enables us to do our shopping without travelling. Fifthly, we can play games on the internet with foreign friends. In addition to that, the internet helps us to make new friends everywhere. It has become easy for everyone to log onto the internet. The youth are crazy about it everywhere. In spite of that, the internet is of many disadvantages. It can waste our time and our money. It can spoil *يفسد* our youngmen because it shows them some bad customs and traditions of the western countries. There are people who make love stories with women on the internet. Thus, it can destroy our families. So, we should be aware of the dangers of the internet.

The importance of trees

Trees are very important to our life. They take in carbon dioxide and give us oxygen. If we cut down too many trees, there would be more carbon dioxide. This is very harmful. Therefore, trees protect us from global warming. Trees provide us with many useful things such as rubber *المطاط* and medicines. Some trees may provide a cure for diseases like cancer. Planting trees is very useful. We have to plant more trees, especially in towns and cities. This helps to reduce the amount of pollution. Trees help to keep the balance of nature. If

the balance of nature is upset, life on Earth will be impossible. We have to take great care of trees and punish those who cut them down.

My plans for the future

(What career are you going to choose and why?)

We all have our dreams which we hope will come true **تتحقق**. I have many plans for the future. I want to go to university and become a doctor. I'd like to practise medicine for a few years. After that, I'd like to do research.

I hope to investigate **يبحث** the causes of diseases like cancer or brain disease. I'd like to learn more and more about those diseases which make people suffer **يعاني** a lot. Therefore **لذلك**, I must study hard. I'd like to set up experiments and make things that can really help mankind. **البشرية** I want to help people become happy. I hope my plans for the future will pay off. **تنجح**

Women's rights:

Women's rights is one of the important subjects. There are promoters **مؤيدون**. Women should be educated and well-learned. They have to share **تشارك** in public life. There must be a different attitude towards their being housewives. Women should be a moving energy **طاقة متحركة**. They should lead a better life. It will be beautiful to make use of women in public life. We should try to improve their economic and social levels. Along with this, equality between men and women is desired.

The role of youth in making their country better

We all agree that youth are the backbone of any country. As they play the main role in anything . They have the power and determination to do any thing for the sake of their country. If we want to make any progress , we must depend on them to do that. They can share in developing and saving their countries in time of war and in time of peace. In Egypt , their role became clear during the 25th revolution and they played the main role. They also have the duty of rebuilding their country. The promising , rising youth must work hard and sincerely (honestly) to reach with our country to the land of safety from this current crisis. Thus we can see our loving country one of the best nations in the world

Life in the future

Our life in the future will change completely. Computers and internet will occupy our life. So, instead of wasting time going here and there, we will

use the internet to get our needs, Students of the future will get the information they need through their computers which will be available and will be within the reach of their hands. Housewives can shop through the internet and the housework will be done by certain kinds of robots. Most houses will be air conditioned and people won't suffer from the heat of the sun. Our factories will be computerized. There will be better means of communications and transport.

إعادة التصنيع Recycling

Many countries reuse materials that are thrown away. This recycling process extracts *تستخلص* the original material *المادة الأصلية* and uses it in new products. In general, using recycled materials *المواد المعاد تصنيعها* to make new products costs less and needs *يتطلب* less energy than using new materials. The most widely recycled waste product is printed *المطبوعة* materials. Glass is a material which is economical to recycle. The recycled glass is melted *يصهر* and formed into new products. Some kinds of nuclear waste *النفايات النووية* can be recycled. Rare materials, such as gold and silver, are recycled because getting new supplies is expensive. Recycling reduces pollution because recycling a product creates less pollution than producing a new one.

Mr. Badr

السؤال التاسع في ورقة الامتحان

وصايا عند اجابة سؤال الترجمة

١. أقرأ قطعة الترجمة كاملة أكثر من مرة لتأخذ فكرة عامة .
٢. ابدأ في ترجمة كلمات القطعة و اترك الكلمات الصعبة للنهاية .
٣. قم بصياغة ما ترجمته في شكل جمل وحاول استنتاج الكلمات الصعبة من سياق الموضوع.
٤. تجنب الترجمة الحرفية ويمكنك إضافة بعض الكلمات لاستقامة معني القطعة .

عند ترجمة الجملة الفعلية إلى اللغة الإنجليزية نبدأ بالفاعل .

*We should take part in building our country.

علينا أن نساهم في بناء بلدنا .

*World civilization owes a great deal to the Arabs.

تدين حضارة العالم بالكثير للعرب.

*Youth can change the desert into green land.

يستطيع الشباب أن يحول الصحراء إلى أرض خضراء .

الجملة العربية قد تستغني عن الفعل ولكن لا بد من وجود فعل في الجملة الإنجليزية

*Science is a double-edged weapon.

العلم سلاح ذو حدين

لا يوجد مفعول مطلق في اللغة الإنجليزية (بدلا من ذلك نستخدم الفعل يليه الحال)

developed greatly	تطورت تطورا كبيرا
treat well	يعامل معاملة حسنة
affect badly	يؤثر تأثيرا سلبيا
improved gradually	تحسنت تحسنا تدريجيا
punish severely	يعاقب عقابا شديدا

راجع كلمات الهامة من قاموس الترجمة

A) Translate into Arabic : شويه ترجمه بسيطه : The Nile Crisis

Nile Basin countries	دول حوض النيل	emergency meeting	اجتماع طارئ
Egypt's share	نصيب مصر	improve our relationship with	أن تحسن علاقاتها مع
upstream countries	دول المنبع	constructive political dialogue	حوار السياسي البناء
downstream countries	دول المصب	deal with this seriously	تتعامل مع هذا بجدية
Egypt's quota of Nile water	حصة مصر لمياة النيل	a matter of life or death	مسألة حياة أو موت
lifblood = artery of life	شريان الحياة	the main source of	المصدر الرئيسي

disaster = catastrophe	كارثة	pioneer	رائد
take measures	تتخذ اجراءات	marvels - wonders	معجزات - عجائب
put an end to	نضع نهاية لـ	driving licence	رخصه قيادة
stand as a one man	نقف كرجل واحد	chase = run after	يطارد
symptoms	أعراض (مرض)	great fun	متعه كبيرة
epidemic	وباء	in favour of	مؤيد لـ
infection	العدوى	food shortage	نقص الغذاء
illiteracy	الأمية	requirements	متطلبات
compete	تتنافس	ministry	وزارة
loyalty and belonging	الولاء والانتماء	take wide steps	يتخذ خطوات واسعة

mass media
unemployment
influence
convince = persuade
Egyptian economy
possible facilities
tolerant
embassy
reduce = cut down
launch a campaign
exist / existing
manufacture
glorious history
social and health care
reflect
recycle
celebration
proficiency
citizenship
organize = host
base
greatness
deepness of civilization
a sports festival
gain a good reputation
prove
the state - nation - home
flourish / refresh
Prosperity / welfare
civilization
humanity
a peace – loving country
the current of reform
medical field
seek to = aspire (try) to
create
reclaim the desert
Proof = evidence
evaluate
assassination
realize
the narrow Nile Valley
world armament race
factors

وسائل الإعلام
البطالة
تؤثر – تأثير (معنوى)
يقنع
الأقتصاد المصرى
التسهيلات الممكنة
متسامح
سفارة
يخفض – يقلل
يطلق- يشن حملة
يوجد \ الموجودة
تصنيع - يصنع
تاريخ مجيد
رعاية صحية واجتماعية
تعكس
إعادة استخدام الشيء
احتفال
كفاءة
المواطنة
ينظم- تستضيف
أساس - قاعدة
عظمة
عمق الحضارة
مهرجان رياض
يكسب سمعة جيدة
يثبت - يبرهن
الدولة - أمة - وطن
تزدهر \ ينتعش
الرخاء \ الرفاهية
حضارة
الإنسانية – البشرية
دولة محبة للسلام
تيار الإصلاح
المجال الطبي
تسعى – تصبو من أجل
يخلق- يبدع- يسبب
يستصلح الصحراء
دليل- برهان
يقيم- يقدر
اغتيال – إعدام- قتل
تدرك- يحقق
وادي النيل الضيق
سباق التسلح العالمي
عوامل

benefits
glorious history
reopening
support
private sector
thanks to
qualifications
advanced technology
renaissance
training centers
vocational training
with great speed
modern technology
potentials
revolution
information systems
communication
comprehensive peace
establishments
strong performance
public services
honour/ pride
athletics events
intense competition
celebrate (with)
pleased people
people's need
be + in a bad need of
purify air from
necessity = a must
foreign trade
differ from
gap
globalization
dialogue
reclamation
sincere efforts
corner stone
optimism
pessimism
huge responsibility
principles
individuals
elect – election

فوائد
تاريخ مجيد
إعادة افتتاح
يساند - تأييد - مساندة
القطاع الخاص
بفضل
مؤهلات
تكنولوجيا متقدمة
النهضة
مراكز تدريب
التدريب المهني
بسرعة فائقة
التكنولوجيا الحديثه
إمكانيات
ثورة
نظم المعلومات
الاتصالات
سلام شامل
مؤسسات
عرض – أداء قوى
الخدمات العامة
يكرم – يشرف \ فخر
أحداث رياضية
مناقسة قوية
يحتفل
أسعدوا الناس
احتياجات الشعب
في حاجة ماسة إلى
ينقى الهواء
ضرورة
التجارة الخارجية
يختلف عن
فجوة
العولمة
الحوار
استصلاح
جهود مخصصة
ركن الزاوية
التفاؤل
التشاؤم
مسؤولية ضخمة
مبادئ
الأفراد
ينتخب- انتخاب



among spread national awareness ambassador prevail housing problem the only solution bring the prices down	بين (أكثر من اثنين) ينشر - ينتشر الوعي القومي السفير يعم - يسود مشكلة الإسكان الحل الوحيد تخفيض الأسعار	deal with = treat inflation of population illiteracy private sector improve free of charge participate in= share in contribute to + (v+ ing)	يتعامل مع التضخم السكاني الأمية القطاع الخاص يحسن مجانا يشارك في يساهم في
unemployment infrastructure task double carry out call for spare no effort promote pay (give) attention to enable ... to enrich aspects = fields perform = render offer service mass media convey = transport experience v to be + aware of public health = sanitation illegal migration generation propaganda deepen - souls raise the Egyptian flag resist = withstand moral values protect from /against deviation advantage# disadvantage self-sacrifice public opinion make us aware of current events the only solution the standard of living	البطالة البنية الأساسية مهمة يضاعف تنفذ ينادي من أجل لا يدخر وسعا يرقى - يدعم يعطى اهتمام لـ يمكن يثري / يخصب مجالات- نواحي يؤدي يقدم خدمة وسائل الإعلام ينقل خبرة - تجربه في الحياة على علم بـ الصحة العامة هجره غير شرعيه جيل دعاية يعمق - نفوس يرفع العلم المصري يقاوم القيم الأخلاقية يحمى من \ ضد الانحراف ميزة # عيب التضحية بالذات الرأي العام يجعلنا على وعي الأحداث الجارية الحل الوحيد مستوى المعيشة	to a great extent on equal footing medical assistance do without /live without support disputes revival a graduate of career revenue = income means of entertainment stick to fruitful Profitable defy = challenge unsuitable for spirit refreshing a bright future a means - means of prevail heavenly religions the space channels on a wide scale treat \cure renew out of date up to date strong relations benefit from respond to strengthen v be + exposed to danger refer to relieve the burden giant projects world environment day	على حد كبير على قدم المساواة مساعدة طبية يستغنى عن يساند - يؤيد- يدعم نزاعات- خلافات إحياء خريج حيا مهنية دخل /عائد وسيلة ترفية يلتزم بـ - يتمسك بـ مثمر مربح يتحدى غير ملائم بـ تهذيب الروح مستقبل مشرق وسيلة - وسائل يسود- يعم الأديان السماوية القنوات الفضائية على نطاق واسع يعالج مرض- علاج يجدد قديم حديث علاقات قوية يستفيد من يستجيب لـ يقوى يتعرض للخطر يشير الى يخفف العبء مشروعات عملاقة يوم البيئة العالمي

)Translate into Arabic

The river Nile is considered a source of prosperity and flourishing for Egypt and the Sudan, so we must rationalize its consumption and keep it clean.

2-In the future, the world's supplies of oil will dry up. Our vehicles will need a completely new form of energy. Experts believe that solar energy may have replaced oil by the 2020.

إن امدادات العالم من البترول سوف تجف (تنضب) في المستقبل، وسوف تحتاج المركبات (السيارات) الي نوع جديد تماما من الطاقة، ويعتقد الخبراء أن الطاقة الشمسية ربما تحل محل البترول قبل عام 2020

3-Undoubtedly, tourism is a chief source of national income and hard currency. The government exerts great efforts to develop the tourist industry. The aim is to attract a greater number of tourists to visit Egypt, the land of civilization.

مما لا شك فيه أن السياحة مصدر رئيسي للدخل القومي والعمللة الصعبة، وتبذل الحكومة جهودا عظيمة لتطوير صناعة السياحة، والهدف هو جذب عدد أكبر من السياح لزيارة مصر، أرض الحضارة.

4-Cutting off trees in cities is an ill deed. Trees give us shade in summer and the green colour makes us feel at ease. Trees also purify the air and they give off oxygen by day. That's why we should do our best to spread the green colour all over our country.

5-Some of the most important aims of education are to build up an Egyptian citizen who is able to face the future and to create a productive society. Education also aims at preparing a generation of scientists for the service of humanity.

6-The extravagance and wastefulness in water and energy are negative phenomenon that people don't realize how serious they are. It is not enough to make awareness campaigns, but also we can issue a special law called "law extravagant".

يعتبر الإسراف والتبذير في المياه والطاقة ظاهرة سلبية لم يدرك الناس بمدى خطورتها. فلا تكفى حملات توعية فقط بل يمكن اصدار قانون خاص يسمى " قانون مكافحة الأسراف " .

7-. Can you imagine life without water? I don't think so. The invisible serious problem of water is increasing more and more due to the wrong thought that sea and river water is endless in addition to conflict between countries to control it. Furthermore, the near future will witness a crisis in water

8- Poverty and unemployment is a time bomb. Unless we exert extraordinary efforts to uproot them, we'll suffer much. The government cannot do this alone; we all should give hand to face that problem.

9-Water is the origin of life. The expected war in the future will be for water. Egypt and the Nile basin countries should work together to protect their only source of water.

10-Egypt's share of water may be decreased in the future. Citizens should be aware of that problem and try to rationalize their consumption of water. They should use water wisely otherwise we will face the problem of thirst in the future.

Translate into English:

١. تبذل الحكومة قسارى جهدها لتمكن المواطن المصرى من مجابهة ارتفاع نفقات المعيشة .

- تتطلع مصر إلى أداء اقتصادي مختلف، يجعل منها دولة قوية اقتصاديا وسياسيا . يحقق آمال الشباب

Egypt is looking forward to different economic performance makes it a powerful country

٢. تشجع الحكومة الصناعات المحلية حتى تستطيع أن تستغنى عن كثير من الواردات التى تحتاج الى عملية صعبة .

٣. تسعى الحكومة الى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل وهذا يستلزم زيادة الانتاج وتنظيم النسل.

٤. علينا أن نتعلم كيف نعيش مع غيرنا من الناس . إن كل فرد يختلف عن الآخرين فى عدة نواحى.

-لا بد من عقد مؤتمر دولي لمناقشة وحل مشكلة مياه النيل.

- تمتلك مصر الحق التاريخي في الحصول على حصتها كاملة من مياه نهر النيل .

٥. ان زيادة الانتاج وتحسين نوعيته هما الطريق لتحقيق دخل يساعد على رفع مستوى المعيشة.

٦. إن العدل الاجتماعى هو الشرط الأساسى للسلام والاستقرار لأى مجتمع.

٧. من الطبيعى أن تكون لمصر علاقات قوية مع كل الدول لأنها دولة رائدة فى كل المجالات.

٨. يقاس تقدم الأمم بمدى اهتمامها بقضايا البيئة علي اختلاف أنواعها.

٩. إن حفلات الزفاف مناسبات هامة فى كل بلد ، و هناك تقاليد للزفاف تختلف باختلاف البلد.

١٠. إن الخيال العلمى عادة ما يكون محاولة جادة للكتابة عن شكل الحياة فى المستقبل أو فى عالم آخر.

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Mr. Badr