



الكتاب يشمل جميع أسئلة إمتحانات الثانوية الأزهرية

(أدبي وعلمي و تجريبي) من ٢٠١٣ إلى ٢٠٢٥



الأزهر

Contents

- 1) A Glimpse of Revelation III
- 2) Dialogues
- 3) Translations
- 4) Paragraphs
- 5) Reading Comprehensions
- 6) Rewrite
- 7) 15 modified exams

لقد اجتهدنا...
فإن أحسنا فمن الله
وإن أسأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان
اللهم علماً ينتفع به

Vocabulary

caliph	خليفة	tragic loss	خسارة مأساوية	firm	صارم / حازم
propose	يقترح / يطرح	companions	صحابية	crowd	حشد / جمهور
prophet	نبي	pass away / die	يموت	task	مهمة
prophethood	النبوة	issue	قضية	consult	يستشير
claim	يدعي	emissary	رسول / مبشر	caliphate	الخلافة
apostatize	يرتد عن دينه	seal	خاتم	geographic spread	التوسع الجغرافي
succeed	يخلف / يعقب	assassination	اغتيال	justice	العدل
succession	الخلافة	reign	حكم	judicial system	النظام القضائي
successor	خليفة	uprising	ثورة / انتفاضة	public treasury	الخزانة العامة / بيت المال
grief / sadness	حزن / أسى	apostasy wars	حروب الردة	convert into	يحول إلى / يتحول إلى
flourish	يزدهر	obligatory	إلزامي / إجباري	recruit	يجند
civil war	حرب أهلية	sabites	السبئيين	territory	منطقة / إقليم
break out	ينشب / يندلع	rebellion	عصيان	prominent	بارز
borders	حدود	alms	صدقة	public facilities	تسهيلات عامة
extend / stretch out	يتمدد / يتوسع	consolidate	يدمج / يوحد	fair	عادل
smooth transition	انتقال سلس	apostate	مرتد	confer	يمنح
preserve	يحافظ على	battle	معركة	protection	حماية
administrative	إداري	deluded	مخدوع / مضلل	expansion	توسع / اتساع
ruler	حاكم	triumph	انتصار / نصر	impose	يفرض على
heir	وريث	compilation	جمع / تجميع	enforce	يقوي
title	لقب	bequeath	يورث	embrace	يعتنق
recite	يتلو	assign	يعين	committee	لجنة
generous	كريم	candidate	مرشح	trustees	أوصياء / أمناء
marine fleet	أسطول بحري	stab	يطعن	election	انتخابات
navy	البحرية	notable	بارز / ملحوظ	murder	يقتل عمداً
financial reforms	إصلاحات مالية	rebels	متمردون / ثوار	truce	هدنة
significant	مميز	besiege	يحاصر	supporters	مؤيدون
protest against	يحتج ضد	sneak into	يتسلل إلى	mild	معتدل
pact	معاهدة	give away	يتبرع	a dire need	حاجة ماسة
devoted	مخلص	delegate	يفوض / يعهد اليه	deteriorate	يتدهور
courageous	شجاع	compromise	حل وسط		
take power	يتولى مسؤولية				

- 1) The Prophet (PBUH) said that no prophet would come after him, only caliphs would succeed him.
أخبر النبي ﷺ أنه لا نبي بعده، وإنما سيأتي بعده خلفاء.
- 2) The Prophet (PBUH) passed away in 11AH (632 CE), and Muslims were deeply saddened.
توفي النبي ﷺ في السنة الهـ (٦٣٢ م)، فحزن المسلمون حزناً شديداً.
- 3) Some companions could not believe the news due to shock.
بعض الصحابة لم يصدقوا خبر الوفاة من شدة الصدمة.
- 4) The Prophet (PBUH) did not appoint a successor, so the issue of leadership arose.
لم يعين النبي ﷺ خليفة من بعده، فظهرت مشكلة اختيار القائد.
- 5) Some tribes apostatized, and some people falsely claimed prophethood.
بعض القبائل ارتدت، وادعى بعض الناس النبوة بعد وفاته.
- 6) The Qur'an in Surah Al-Ahzab (33:40) confirms that Muhammad (PBUH) is the Seal of the Prophets.
يؤكد القرآن في سورة الأحزاب (٤٠:٣٣) أن محمداً ﷺ خاتم الأنبياء.
- 7) The first of the Rightly Guided Caliphs was Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him).
أول الخلفاء الراشدين هو أبو بكر رضي الله عنه.
- 8) He was followed by Umar ibn al-Khattab, then Uthman ibn Affan, then Ali ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with them).
تلاه في الحكم عمر بن الخطاب ثم عثمان بن عفان ثم علي بن أبي طالب رضي الله عنهم.
- 9) The Rightly Guided Caliphs ruled from 632 CE to 661 CE.
حكم الخلفاء الراشدون من ٦٣٢ م إلى ٦٦١ م.
- 10) During their rule, the Muslim state was united and Islam spread beyond the Arabian Peninsula.
في عهدهم اتحدت الدولة الإسلامية وانتشر الإسلام خارج الجزيرة العربية.

- 1) Abu Bakr, whose real name was Abdullah ibn Abi Quhafa, was a senior companion and was known as Al-Siddiq.
أبو بكر اسمه عبد الله بن أبي قحافة، وكان من كبار الصحابة، ولُقّب بالصدّيق.
- 2) After the Prophet's (PBUH) death, some people refused to believe the news due to shock.
بعد وفاة النبي ﷺ، أنكر بعض الناس خبر الوفاة من شدة الصدمة.
- 3) Abu Bakr stood firm and reminded people that the Prophet (PBUH) was human and had passed away.
ثبت أبو بكر وذكر الناس أن النبي ﷺ بشر وأنه قد مات.
- 4) Muslims unanimously accepted him as the first caliph after the Prophet's death.
بايعه المسلمون كأول خليفة بعد وفاة النبي ﷺ.
- 5) During his rule, he faced the Apostasy Wars when some tribes left Islam and refused to pay Zakah.
في عهده واجه حروب الردة عندما ارتدت بعض القبائل ورفضت دفع الزكاة.
- 6) Some people claimed prophethood, so Abu Bakr decided to fight them to protect the unity of the state.
ظهر أشخاص ادّعوا النبوة، فقرر أبو بكر قتالهم لحماية وحدة الدولة.
- 7) He held a war council in Madinah to manage campaigns against the apostates.
عقد مجلساً حربياً في المدينة لإدارة الحملات ضد المرتدين.
- 8) The wars ended with Muslim victory, and many people returned to Islam.
انتهت الحروب بانتصار المسلمين وعودة كثير من الناس إلى الإسلام.
- 9) One of his greatest achievements was compiling the Qur'an into one book after the suggestion of Umar ibn al-Khattab, assigning the task to Zayd ibn Thabit.
من أعظم إنجازاته جمع القرآن في مصحف واحد بعد اقتراح عمر بن الخطاب، وأسند المهمة إلى زيد بن ثابت.

10) He passed away after about two years and three months as caliph, appointed Umar as his successor, and was buried next to the Prophet (PBUH).

توفي رضي الله عنه بعد نحو سنتين وثلاثة أشهر من خلافته. وعيّن عمر بن الخطاب خليفة بعده. ودُفّن بجوار النبي ﷺ.

Lesson 3

The Second Caliph "Umar ibn al-Khattab"



- 1) Umar ibn al-Khattab was appointed as the second Rightly Guided Caliph after consultation by Abu Bakr during his illness.
تم تعيين عمر بن الخطاب كـ الخليفة الثاني الراشد بعد استشارة أبو بكر أثناء مرضه.
- 2) He was known as "Al-Faruq" because he distinguished between right and wrong.
لقّب بالفاروق لأنه كان يفرّق بين الحق والباطل.
- 3) He was the first caliph to be called "Commander of the Faithful" (Amir al-Mu'minin).
كان أول خليفة يُلقّب بأمر المؤمنين.
- 4) He introduced the Islamic lunar calendar for all Muslims.
أدخل التقويم الهجري ليستخدمه جميع المسلمين.
- 5) He established major reforms, including the judicial, economic, and administrative systems.
قام بإصلاحات كبيرة شملت النظام القضائي والاقتصادي والإداري.
- 6) He founded departments for the army, police, taxation, education, and the public treasury.
أنشأ دواوين للجيش والشرطة والضرائب والتعليم وبيت المال.
- 7) He was known for justice and religious tolerance, allowing Christians and Jews to practice their religion.
عُرّف بالعدل والتسامح الديني، وسمح للمسيحيين واليهود بممارسة دينهم.
- 8) During his reign, the Islamic State expanded greatly, including Iraq, Egypt, Persia, and Jerusalem.
في عهده توسعت الدولة الإسلامية توسعاً كبيراً وشملت العراق ومصر وفارس والقدس.
- 9) He organized the newly conquered lands and established the Land Revenue Department.
نظّم الأراضي المفتوحة وأنشأ ديوان الخراج لإدارة الإيرادات.
- 10) His rule lasted from 634 CE to 644 CE, and he was martyred while performing Fajr prayer by Abu Lu'lu'a.

استمرت خلافته من ٦٣٤ م إلى ٦٤٤ م. واستشهد أثناء صلاة الفجر على يد أبو لؤلؤة المجوسي.

Lesson 4

The Third Caliph "Uthman ibn Affan"



- 1) Uthman ibn Affan was the third caliph and one of the first to embrace Islam in Mecca.
عثمان بن عفان رضي الله عنه كان الخليفة الثالث وأحد أوائل من أسلم في مكة.
- 2) He was chosen as the third caliph by a committee after Umar ibn al-Khattab's assassination, becoming the first caliph selected by election.
تم اختياره خليفة ثالث من قبل لجنة بعد اغتيال عمر بن الخطاب، وكان أول خليفة يُنتخب بالاقتراع.
- 3) He was about 70 years old, making him the oldest companion appointed as caliph.
كان عمره حوالي ٧٠ عاماً، فكان أكبر الصحابة سناً عند تعيينه خليفة.
- 4) Uthman was known for his generosity, kindness, and respectfulness among the Quraysh and companions.
عُرّف عثمان بجوده وكرمه ولطفه واحترامه بين قريش والصحابة.
- 5) He continued fair and humane policies and expanded Islam to Libya, Cyprus, Afghanistan, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.
واصل سياسات عادلة وإنسانية، ووسع الإسلام إلى ليبيا وقبرص وأفغانستان وأرمينيا وأذربيجان.
- 6) He built the first Islamic military marine fleet, and reorganized administrative divisions.
أسس أول أسطول بحري إسلامي وأعاد تنظيم التقسيمات الإدارية.

- 7) His greatest achievement was compiling a standardized version of the Qur'an into a single codex. **أعظم إنجاز له كان جمع القرآن في نسخة موحدة واحدة (مصحف قياسي)**
- 8) He introduced financial reforms that increased state wealth and improved trade and land management. **قدم إصلاحات مالية زادت ثروة الدولة وحسنت التجارة وإدارة الأراضي**
- 9) Near the end of his reign, rebels besieged his house in Medina; he refused to allow fighting to prevent Muslim bloodshed. **قرب نهاية خلافته، حاصر بعض الثوار منزله في المدينة، لكنه رفض السماح بالقتال لتجنب سفك دماء المسلمين.**
- 10) He ruled for 12 years (644–656 CE), the longest among the Rightly-Guided Caliphs, and was martyred while reciting the Qur'an. **حكم لمدة ١٢ عاماً (٦٤٤-٦٥٦م)، وهي الأطول بين الخلفاء الراشدين، واستشهد أثناء تلاوة القرآن.**

Lesson

The Fourth Caliph 'Ali bin Abi Talib (APWH)



- 1) Ali bin Abi Talib was the fourth caliph, raised by Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and one of the first Muslims. **علي بن أبي طالب رضي الله عنه كان الخليفة الرابع، ربّه النبي ﷺ، وكان من أوائل المسلمين**
- 2) He was recognized as devoted, fair, courageous, and wise, known as the "Man of Honor." **عُرف بالتفاني والعدل والشجاعة والحكمة، وكان يُلقب بـ "رجل الشرف"**
- 3) He was selected as successor to Uthman but faced immediate opposition from Uthman's supporters, which led to civil war. **تم اختياره خلفاً لعمر بن عفان لكنه واجه معارضة من أنصار عثمان، ما أدى إلى حرب أهلية.**
- 4) Some of his supporters turned against him, forming the Kharijites. **بعض أنصاره انقلبوا عليه وأصبحوا معروفين بالخوارج.**
- 5) Ali needed to establish peace and take action against the assassins of Uthman. **كان علي بحاجة للإرساء السلام واتخاذ إجراءات ضد قتلة عثمان.**
- 6) His reign faced internal troubles, mainly incited by Abdullah ibn Saba', who sought to divide Muslims. **شهد عهده مشاكل داخلية أثارها عبد الله بن سبأ، الذي أراد تفريق المسلمين**
- 7) He moved the capital from Madinah to Kufa in Iraq for its strategic location and intellectual importance. **نقل العاصمة من المدينة إلى الكوفة في العراق لموقعها الاستراتيجي وأهميتها الفكرية.**
- 8) One of his achievements was adding vowel marks to the Qur'anic codex for the first time. **من إنجازاته إضافة علامات الحركات إلى مصحف القرآن لأول مرة**
- 9) Ali ruled for five years (656–661 CE). **حكم علي بن أبي طالب لمدة خمس سنوات (٦٥٦-٦٦١م)**
- 10) He was assassinated by Ibn Muljam during dawn prayer in Ramadan (40 AH / 661 CE). **استشهد علي بن أبي طالب أثناء صلاة الفجر في شهر رمضان (٤٠ هـ / ٦٦١م).**



Answer the following questions

A) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did dark grief fill the Islamic nation after the death of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)? **س3**
لماذا امتلأت الأمة الإسلامية بالحنين الشديد بعد وفاة النبي محمد ﷺ؟
▶ It was such a tragic loss to all Muslims. **كان فقداناً مأساوياً لجميع المسلمين**
2. What are the most critical problems that Muslims faced immediately after the Prophet's death? **س3**
ما هي أهم المشاكل التي واجهها المسلمون مباشرة بعد وفاة النبي ﷺ؟
▶ Some men and even women started claiming prophethood. **بدأ بعض الرجال وحتى النساء يدعون النبوة.**

3. How long did the reign of the caliphs of the Islamic state last? **S3**
 كم استمرت فترة حكم خلفاء الدولة الإسلامية؟
 ▶ The reign of the caliphs of the Islamic state lasted for 29 years.
 استمر حكم الخلفاء في الدولة الإسلامية لمدة ٢٩ عاماً.
4. What geographical effect did the reign of the caliphs have? **S3**
 ما هو التأثير الجغرافي لحكم الخلفاء؟
 ▶ Islam flourished and spread widely beyond the Arabian Peninsula. It stretched out from the borders of China in Asia to West Asia and North Africa.
 ازدهر الإسلام وانتشر على نطاق واسع خارج شبه الجزيرة العربية. امتد من حدود الصين في آسيا إلى غرب آسيا وشمال إفريقيا.
5. How was the role of the caliphs in the unity of the Muslim state critical? **S3**
 كيف كان دور الخلفاء حاسماً في وحدة الدولة الإسلامية؟
 ▶ They provided a smooth transition after the Prophet's (PBUH) death.
 لقد وفروا انتقالاً سلساً بعد وفاة النبي ﷺ.
6. What sad event affected Muslims so badly that they got confused and could not believe it? **S3**
 ما الحدث الحزين الذي أثار على المسلمين بشدة لدرجة أنهم ارتبكوا ولم يستطيعوا تصديقه؟
 ▶ The death of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) **S3**
 وفاة النبي محمد ﷺ
7. What was the most challenging uprising that Abu Bakr had to face? **S3**
 ما كان أخطر التمردات التي واجهها أبو بكر؟
 ▶ It was the Apostasy Wars against those who refused to pay the obligatory alms (Zaka).
 كانت حروب الردة ضد من رفضوا دفع الزكاة المفروضة
8. What was one of the greatest achievements Abu Bakr (APWH) contributed to Islam? **S3**
 ما هي أعظم الإنجازات التي قدمها أبو بكر الصديق للإسلام؟
 ▶ It was the compilation of the Noble Qur'an.
 كان جمع القرآن الكريم.
9. Why did Abu Bakr hold a war-council at Madina? **S3**
 لماذا عقد أبو بكر مجلس حرب في المدينة؟
 ▶ To decide how to deal with the tribes who refused to obey Islam and pay zakat.
 ليقرر كيف يتعامل مع القبائل التي رفضت طاعة الإسلام ودفع الزكاة
10. What did Abu Bakr leave when he died? **S3**
 ماذا ترك أبو بكر عندما توفي؟
 ▶ He left only a servant, a camel, and a garment, which he ordered to be delivered to his succeeding caliph.
 لم يترك سوى خادم وجمل وثوب، وقد أوصى بتسليمها إلى الخليفة الذي جاء بعده.
11. How did Abu Bakr (APWH) decide to confer the caliphate on Umar (APWH)? **S3**
 كيف قرر أبو بكر (رضي الله عنه) أن يولي عمر (رضي الله عنه) الخلافة؟
 ▶ He consulted the leading Muslims before choosing Umar.
 استشار كبار المسلمين قبل اختيار عمر.
12. What helped spread the faith and knowledge of Islam? **S3**
 ما الذي ساعد على نشر العقيدة والمعرفة الإسلامية؟
 ▶ Islamic conquests helped spread Islam and its knowledge.
 الفتوحات الإسلامية ساعدت على نشر الإسلام ومعرفته.
13. What contributed to the stability of the rapidly-developing Islamic world? **S3**
 ما الذي ساهم في استقرار العالم الإسلامي سريع التطور؟
 ▶ Strong administration and justice helped keep stability.
 الإدارة القوية والعدل ساهما في تحقيق الاستقرار.

14. How did Umar revolutionize the system of land ownership? **S3**
 كيف أحدث عمر ثورة في نظام ملكية الأراضي؟
 ▶ He kept land as state property and gave people salaries instead.
 أبقى الأراضي ملكاً للدولة وخصّص رواتب للناس بدلاً من توزيعها.
15. Who assassinated Umar (APWH)? **S3**
 من الذي اغتال عمر (رضي الله عنه)؟
 ▶ He was assassinated by Abu Luluah.
 اغتاله أبو لؤلؤة
16. Why did Umar (APWH) appoint a committee of trustees? **S3**
 لماذا عين عمر (رضي الله عنه) لجنة أمناء؟
 ▶ To elect the next caliph.
 لاختيار الخليفة القادم
17. How many companions proposed to be the next caliph after Umar (APWH)? **S3**
 كم عدد الصحابة الذين تم اقتراحهم ليكونوا الخليفة التالي بعد عمر (رضي الله عنه)؟
 ▶ There were six candidates proposed.
 كان هناك ستة مرشحين
18. Why did rebels from all over the caliphate gather in Madina? **S3**
 لماذا اجتمع المتمرّدون من جميع أنحاء الخلافة في المدينة؟
 ▶ To protest against Uthman and his house was besieged.
 للاحتجاج ضد عثمان، وحوصر منزله
19. What are the Caliph Uthman's distinguished achievements? **S3**
 ما هي إنجازات الخليفة عثمان المتميزة؟
 ▶ He compiled the Qur'an into one book and expanded the Islamic state.
 جمع القرآن في مصحف واحد ووسع الدولة الإسلامية.
20. Why did not the Caliph Uthman's supporters fight the rebels? **S3**
 لماذا لم يقاتل أنصار الخليفة عثمان المتمردين؟
 ▶ to prevent bloodshed among Muslims.
 لم يريدوا سفك دماء المسلمين
21. Why was Ali (APWH) selected to succeed Caliph Uthman (APWH)? **S3**
 لماذا تم اختيار علي ليخلف عثمان؟
 ▶ As he was one of those who were appointed by Umar.
 لأنه كان أحد الذين عينهم عمر
22. Why do you think Ali's (APWH) election was not recognized by Uthman's (APWH) in Levant? **S3**
 لماذا تعتقد أن أنصار عثمان لم يعترفوا بانتخاب علي؟
 ▶ As they demanded the punishment of Uthman's killers first.
 لأنهم طالبوا بمعاينة قتلة عثمان أولاً
23. What was the reign of Ali (APWH) characterized by? **S3**
 بـمّ تميّز عهد علي (رضي الله عنه)؟
 ▶ Prominent civil and cultural accomplishments.
 تميّز بإنجازات مدنية وثقافية بارزة
24. What was the main cause of ordeals and troubles among Muslims? **S3**
 ما هو السبب الرئيسي للشدائد والمشاكل بين المسلمين؟
 ▶ The main inciter of those troubles was the Sabites party.
 كان المحرّك الرئيسي لتلك المشاكل هو حزب الصابئة.
25. When was the first split among Muslims and the emergence of Sunni and Shia? **S3**
 متى حدث الانقسام الأول بين المسلمين وظهور السنة والشيعة؟
 ▶ It happened after the assassination of Caliph Ali (APWH)
 حدث ذلك بعد اغتيال الخليفة علي رضي الله عنه.



B) Choose the correct answer:

1. Great filled the Islamic nation due to the death of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
a. preference b. sadness c. grief d. b & c
2. The need for a true leader was substantial. The word 'substantial' means
a. needless b. optional c. crucial d. unnecessary
3. There was no to the position of the Prophet (PBUH).
a. heir b. emissary c. transition d. son
4. Some caliphs did not survive a trial of
a. succession b. reign c. assassination d. prophethood
5. The four caliphs introduced a/an administrative system.
a. fragile b. apostatized c. tragic d. innovative
6. The person who has rejected their religious or political beliefs is called **S3**
a. companion b. successor c. ideal d. apostate
7. Things were happening too quickly and he was
a. successor b. confused c. bequeathed d. apostate
8. He's himself if he thinks it's going to be easy while, in fact, it is difficult.
a. deluding b. rejecting c. repeating d. leading
9. Umar Ibn al-Khattab (APWH) was the of Abu Bakr (APWH).
a. apostate b. successor c. director d. follower
10. He his daughter his entire estate.
a. succeeded b. deluded c. bequeathed d. confused
11. I need to with my colleagues on the proposals.
a. consult b. assassinate c. subjugate d. confer
12. An honorary degree was on him by Al-Azhar University in 2015.
a. succeeded b. conferred c. bequeathed d. confused
13. All valuable towards the upkeep of the state will be gratefully received.
a. subjugations b. assassinations c. contributions d. connections
14. Students should be able to develop both their creative and powers.
a. consultative b. optional c. fictional d. intellectual
15. He is a lion who will never be , as he suggested.
a. consulted b. subjugated c. conferred d. assassinated
16. The two sides called for a truce to avoid more
a. mild b. bloodshed c. trustees d. generous
17. There must be regulations to ensure treatment of all refugees.
a. difficult b. hard c. humane d. cruel
18. She was a and quiet person who never raised her voice.
a. harmful b. stupid c. mild d. cold
19. It was of him to pay for us this big sum of money.
a. generous b. soft c. aggressive d. useless
20. He holds the land as for the infant.
a. employees b. trustees c. trainees d. interviewees
21. The glass industry still there.
a. thrives b. trusts c. collects d. interviews
22. The announcement a storm of protest.
a. elects b. provokes c. proves d. does
23. They need greater emphasis on defence planning.
a. devil b. citizen c. wrong d. civil

24. The punishment was very
 a. spare b. fire c. fair d. fear
25. Her health rapidly, and she died shortly afterwards.
 a. enhanced b. deteriorated c. improved d. increased

C) Write [T] for true statements and [F] for false ones.

1. No prophet will come after the Prophet Muhammad(PBUH). [.....]
2. Some men and even women started claiming prophethood. [.....]
3. The companions easily accepted the Prophet's (PBUH) death. [.....]
4. During the four caliphs' reign, the spread of Islam was limited. [.....]
5. The four caliphs grew the Muslim territory. [.....]
6. Abu Bakr was the first Rightly-Guided Caliph. [.....]
7. None of the Arabs apostatized from Islam after the Prophet's death. [.....]
8. Zayd ibn Thabit (APWH) was appointed to collect the Qur'an. [.....]
9. Before his death Abu Bakr nominated Umar ibn al- Khattab as his successor. [.....]
10. When Abu Bakr died, he left a great sum of money for his family. [.....]
11. Umar established religious justice and intellectual freedom in the Islamic state. [.....]
12. Two thirds of the Eastern Roman Empire along with Jerusalem were subjugated to Islam during Umar's reign. [.....]
13. The Islamic State at Umar's time was the biggest in the world. [.....]
14. Muslim and non-Muslim, were both given the full protection of the law. [.....]
15. Umar was buried next to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and Caliph Abu Bakr (APWH). [.....]
16. Umar appointed Uthman to be the next caliph. [.....]
17. Uthman gave freedom to each region to expand the Islamic territory. [.....]
18. Uthman's financial skills did not help him to introduce financial reforms. [.....]
19. Uthman (APWH) was killed while he was reciting Qur'an. [.....]
20. The death of Uthman (APWH) sparked a major conflict among Muslims. [.....]
21. Ali (APWH) was a devoted, fair, courageous, and wise Muslim scholar. [.....]
22. The main cause of troubles during the reign of Ali (APWH) was the Sabites party. [.....]
23. The reign of Ali (APWH) comprised a lot of conquer. [.....]
24. Caliph Ali (APWH) ruled the Muslims for ten years. [.....]
25. A Jew murdered the Caliph Ali (APWH). [.....]

B

Translation

A) Translate the following into Arabic:

1. The role of the caliphs in the unity of the Muslim state was critical, as they provided smooth transition after the Prophet's (PBUH) death.
 ▶ كان دور الخلفاء حاسماً في وحدة الدولة الإسلامية. حيث قاموا بتأمين انتقال سلس بعد وفاة النبي (صلى الله عليه وسلم).
2. Abu Bakr, who was unanimously accepted to be the first of Rightly-Guided Caliphs, led the Muslim state. He had to face a number of uprisings during his reign.
 ▶ أبو بكر، الذي تم قبوله بالإجماع ليكون أول الخلفاء الراشدين، قاد الدولة الإسلامية. وقد واجه عدة انتفاضات خلال فترة حكمه.
3. Umar (APWH) made great contributions to the establishment of justice and intellectual freedom across the Islamic state.
 ▶ قام عمر (رضي الله عنه) بمساهمات عظيمة في إقامة العدل ونشر الحرية الفكرية في الدولة الإسلامية.

4. Uthman (APWH) was able to enact financial reforms that significantly led to the prosperity of the caliphate. He was generously willing to give away most of his wealth for the glory of Muslims.

▶ استطاع عثمان (رضي الله عنه) تنفيذ إصلاحات مالية أدت بشكل كبير إلى ازدهار الخلافة. وكان سخياً في التبرع بمعظم ثروته من أجل رفعة المسلمين.

5. Although Ali (APWH) was recognized as a devoted, fair, courageous, and wise Muslim scholar, his reign was marked by troubles caused by the Sabites party.

▶ على الرغم من أن علي (رضي الله عنه) كان معروفاً كمفكر مسلم مخلص، عادل، شجاع، وحكيم، إلا أن فترة حكمه تميزت بالمشاكل التي تسبب فيها حزب السبئيين.

B) Translate the following into English:

١. لقد ازدهر الإسلام وانتشر واتسعت رقعته في عهد الخلفاء الراشدين الأربعة لإتباعهم تعاليم النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم.
- ▶ Islam flourished and spread widely during the reign of the Four Rightly-Guided Caliphs due to their adherence to the teachings of the Prophet (PBUH).
٢. إن أحد أهم إنجازات الخليفة الراشد أبي بكر الصديق رضي الله عنه جمع القرآن الكريم.
- ▶ One of the most important achievements of the Rightly-Guided Caliph Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq (APWH) was the compilation of the Qur'an.
٣. تمتع المسلم وغير المسلم بالحرية و العدالة و الأمن في زمن الخلافة الراشدة.
- ▶ Both Muslims and non-Muslims enjoyed freedom, justice, and security during the era of the Rightly-Guided Caliphate.
٤. ينبغي للمسلم أن يعمل على حقن الدماء و نشر السلام.
- ▶ A Muslim should work to prevent bloodshed and promote peace.
٥. سعى عبد الله بن سبأ اليهودي، كما كان يفعل أسلافه، إلى نشر الفتنة والشقاق بين المسلمين.
- ▶ Abdullah Ibn Saba, a Jew, sought to spread discord and division among Muslims, as his predecessors had done.



Vocabulary

transactions	معاملات / صفقات	identify	يحدد / يعين	take risk	يقوم بمخاطرة
jurisprudence	الفقه	strive	يسعى / يكافح	corrupt	يُفسد
encompass	يشتمل على	sustenance	رزق	principled	مبادئ
guidance	الهداية	livelihood	معيشة	persist in	يُصرُّ على
promote	يُشجع	satisfaction	رضا	intentionally	عمداً
comprehensive	شامل	property	ملكية	uncertainty	عدم اليقين
comprehensiveness	شمولية	basic needs	احتياجات أساسية	honesty	الأمانة
separate	يفصل / يعزل	sustainable	مستدام	scholars	علماء / باحثون
doctrine	عقيدة	reprehensible	مكروه	conditions	شروط
ethics	أخلاقيات	prohibited	مُحرم	corruption	فساد
practices	ممارسات	pursue	يزاول / يمارس	exploitation	استغلال
virtue	فضيلة	bridge the gap	يُضيق الفجوة	oppression	ظلم / اضطهاد / قمع
balanced	متوازن	ethics of business	أخلاقيات التجارة	business dealings	معاملات تجارية
family affairs	شؤون أسرية	violate	ينتهك / يخالف	deceit	خداع / مكر
directives	ارشادات	gambling	المقامرة / الميسر	contract	عقد
inheritance	ميراث	framework	إطار	compensation	تعويض
branch	فرع	permissible	مباح	fraud	احتيال / خداع
facets	جوانب مظاهر	deem	يعد / يحسب / يعتبر	truthfulness	مصادقية
secular life	الحياة الدنيوية	unlawful	غير قانوني	false oath	قسم كاذب
spiritual life	الحياة الروحية	jurist	الفقيه	owner	مالك
usury	الربا	retaliation	انتقام / ثأر	compulsion	إجبار
deal	صفقة / معاملة	wine	خمرة	naive	ساذج / غير خبير
dispute	نزاع	prosperity	رخاء / رفاهية	commodity	سلعة
potential	محتمل	invalid	غير جائز	fairness	نزاهة
swear	يُقسم / يحلف	sane	عاقل	refrain from	يُمتنع عن
merchandise	بضاعة			vice	رذيلة / فساد أخلاقي
concept	مفهوم				

Lesson 1

The Islamic Perspective of Transaction



- 1) Islam is a complete and all-encompassing religion that promotes a balanced way of living.
الإسلام دين كامل وشامل يروج لنمط حياة متوازن
- 2) It encompasses the way of life as ordained by Allah (GBTH) and offers guidance in all human actions.
يشمل أسلوب الحياة كما أمر الله (جل جلاله) ويقدم الهداية في جميع أفعال الإنسان
- 3) Islam integrates secular and spiritual life, unifying all domains like the body's systems work together.
الإسلام يدمج الحياة الدنيوية والروحية، ويوحد جميع جوانب الحياة مثلما تعمل أجهزة الجسم معاً
- 4) Jurisprudence in Islam covers spiritual, mental, and physical behaviors as well as doctrinal practices.
الفقه في الإسلام يشمل السلوك الروحي والعقلي والجسدي، إضافة إلى الممارسات العقائدية
- 5) It guides personal behaviors, financial transactions, legal matters, and social dealings.
يوجه السلوك الشخصي والمعاملات المالية والقضايا القانونية والتعاملات الاجتماعية.
- 6) Islam covers all parts of a person's life: worship, ethics, and transactions.
الإسلام يغطي جميع جوانب حياة الإنسان: العبادة، الأخلاق، والمعاملات.
- 7) It guides humans to lead a balanced life, caring for the spirit, intellect, body, beliefs, actions, and morality.
يوجه الإنسان ليعيش حياة متوازنة، مع رعاية الروح والعقل والجسم والمعتقدات والأفعال والأخلاق.
- 8) Islam protects against diseases of the heart and body, and societal vices.
الإسلام يقي الإنسان من أمراض القلب والجسم، ومن رذائل المجتمع.
- 9) It provides guidance in social, marital, financial, and political affairs.
يوفر الهداية في الأمور الاجتماعية والزوجية والمالية والسياسية.
- 10) Islam's guidance applies in times of both peace and conflict, covering internal and external matters.
هداية الإسلام تشمل أوقات السلم والحرب، وتغطي الشؤون الداخلية والخارجية

Lesson 2

Economic System of Islam



- 1) Islam identifies that striving for sustenance is essential; one must earn a livelihood for oneself and dependents.
الإسلام يؤكد أن السعي للرزق أمر أساسي، ويجب على الإنسان أن يكسب قوت نفسه وعائلته.
- 2) The Islamic economic system is guided by morality, social justice, unity, wealth circulation, and meeting basic human needs.
النظام الاقتصادي الإسلامي يوجه نحو الأخلاق والعدالة الاجتماعية ووحدة المجتمع وتداول الثروة وتلبية الاحتياجات الأساسية.
- 3) It is firmly based on the Qur'an and the Sunnah, combining theoretical and practical frameworks to establish a fair economy.
يعتمد على القرآن والسنة، ويجمع بين الإطار النظري والعملي لإنشاء اقتصاد عادل.
- 4) All financial and economic activities are regulated by legal rulings, defining what is required, recommended, permissible, reprehensible, or prohibited.
تنظم جميع الأنشطة المالية والاقتصادية بالأحكام الشرعية، التي تحدد الواجب والمستحب والمباح والمكروه والمحظور.
- 5) Islam emphasizes economic freedom: everyone can earn, possess, enjoy, and use wealth within legal limits.
الإسلام يشدد على الحرية الاقتصادية: لكل شخص الحق في الكسب والامتلاك والاستمتاع بالثروة ضمن الحدود الشرعية.
- 6) Achieving economic justice is key, reducing the wealth gap to unite society; Zakah is the main tool.
تحقيق العدالة الاقتصادية أمر أساسي، لتقليل الفجوة بين الأغنياء والفقراء ووحدة المجتمع، والزكاة هي الأداة الرئيسية.

- 7) Islam promotes a free market but with respect for ethics, government rules, and business limits. **يشجع الإسلام السوق الحرة، مع احترام الأخلاق والسياسات الحكومية وحدود الأعمال**
- 8) Interest-based (Riba) and gambling are prohibited; alternative profit-sharing, legitimate competition, and cooperative schemes (Takaful) are allowed. **الربا والقمار محرمان؛ أما المشاركة في الأرباح البديلة، والمنافسة المشروعة، وأنظمة التعاون (التكافل) فهي مسموحة.**
- 9) All these measures aim to sustain the economy and distribute profits to the maximum number of people in society. **تهدف كل هذه الإجراءات إلى استدامة الاقتصاد وتوزيع الأرباح على أكبر عدد ممكن من أفراد المجتمع.**

Lesson 3

Basic Rules



- 1) All business transactions are originally permissible except those deemed unlawful by Muslim jurists. **جميع المعاملات التجارية مباحة في الأصل إلا ما حكم الفقهاء الإسلاميون بتحريمه**
- 2) The Prophet's principle: "There should be neither harm nor reciprocating harm." **مبدأ النبي ﷺ: "لا ضرر ولا ضرار"، ويعني أنه لا يجوز إيذاء الآخرين أو الانتقام منهم.**
- 3) Transactions involving forbidden products, usury (Riba), gambling, or uncertainty (Gharar) are not permissible. **المعاملات التي تشمل منتجات محرمة أو الربا أو المقامرة أو الغرر غير جائزة**
- 4) Uncertainty corrupts business deals; sales dependent on unknown outcomes (like unripe crops) are prohibited. **الغرر يفسد المعاملات، ويُحظر بيع الأشياء غير المؤكدة كالثمار قبل نضوجها أو الحبوب قبل صلاحية الحبة.**
- 5) Necessities make prohibited things temporarily allowed, within clearly defined limits. **الضرورات تبيح المحظورات مؤقتاً بشرط وضوح الضرورة وعدم وجود بديل.**
- 6) "Al-ghunm bil-ghurm" – profit requires risk; sharing profits must involve sharing losses too. **مبدأ "الغنم بالغرر" يعني أن الربح يحتاج إلى مخاطر، ويجب أن يكون تقاسم الأرباح مصحوباً بتحمل الخسائر**
- 7) This principle applies to all financial dealings, ensuring fairness and responsibility in business. **هذا المبدأ ينطبق على جميع المعاملات المالية لضمان العدالة وتحمل المسؤولية في الأعمال**

Lesson 4

General Principles



- 1) An economic deal is illegitimate if there is compulsion, oppression, or if it involves forbidden things like usury, alcohol, or gambling. **تكون الصفقة الاقتصادية غير شرعية إذا كان هناك إكراه أو ظلم، أو إذا شملت محرمات مثل الربا أو الخمر أو القمار.**
- 2) Both the seller and buyer must agree freely on the terms of the deal without any exploitation. **يجب أن يتفق البائع والمشتري بحرية على شروط الصفقة دون أي استغلال**
- 3) Truthfulness in transactions means speaking the truth and avoiding false oaths. **الصدق في المعاملات يعني قول الحقيقة والابتعاد عن اليمين الكاذبة.**
- 4) Honesty requires not hiding defects or deceiving naive buyers. **الأمانة تعني عدم إخفاء عيوب السلعة أو خداع المشتري البسيط.**
- 5) Fairness involves loving for others what you love for yourself and treating everyone equally. **العدل يعني أحب للآخرين ما تحب لنفسك ومعاملة الجميع بالتساوي**
- 6) Conditions for a valid contract include being adult, sane, having the intention to sell or buy, no coercion, and rightful ownership of the goods. **شروط صحة العقد تشمل أن يكون الطرفان بالغين وعاقليين، وأن تكون نية للبيع أو الشراء، وعدم وجود إكراه، وأن يكونوا مالكيين شرعيين للسلعة.**
- 7) The principle of choice (Khiyar) protects customers from fraud and allows withdrawal in certain cases. **مبدأ الاختيار (الخيارات) يحمي المشتري من الغش ويتيح الانسحاب في حالات محددة**



Answer the following questions

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What does the scope of Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) involve? **S3**
ما الذي يشمل نطاق الفقه الإسلامي؟
 ▶ Spiritual, mental, and physical aspects in addition to doctrinal and other practices.
 يتعلق بالجوانب الروحية والعقلية والجسدية بالإضافة إلى العقائد والممارسات الأخرى.
2. Why do you think that the Islamic systems are integrated in governing the human society? **S3**
لماذا تعتقد أن الأنظمة الإسلامية متكاملة في إدارة المجتمع الإنساني؟
 ▶ As it covers all parts of a person's life: worship, ethics and transactions.
 لأنها تغطي جميع جوانب حياة الإنسان: العبادة، الأخلاق، والمعاملات.
3. What does Jurisprudence of family affairs deal with? **S3**
ما الذي يتناوله فقه شؤون الأسرة؟
 ▶ The rulings related to family law. This area deals with marriage, divorce, inheritance, guardianship and other related matters.
 الأحكام المتعلقة بقانون الأسرة، مثل الزواج، الطلاق، الميراث، الوصاية، والأمور الأخرى ذات الصلة.
4. Why do you think Islam is a comprehensive system of life? **S3**
لماذا تعتقد أن الإسلام نظام شامل للحياة؟
 ▶ It promotes a balanced way of living. It encompasses the way of life as ordained by Allah (GBTH).
 إنه يعزز أسلوب حياة متوازن. يشمل أسلوب الحياة كما أمر به الله (جل جلاله).
5. What does Islam generally care about? **S3**
ما الذي يهتم به الإسلام بشكل عام؟
 ▶ It cares about all components of a human being: spirit, body, beliefs, actions, and morality.
 يهتم بجميع مكونات الإنسان: الروح، الجسد، المعتقدات، الأفعال، والأخلاق.
6. What does the Islamic economic system of Islam seek? **S3**
ما الذي يسعى إليه النظام الاقتصادي الإسلامي؟
 ▶ It seeks morality, social justice and unity of society.
 يسعى إلى الأخلاق، والعدالة الاجتماعية، ووحدة المجتمع.
7. What does the Islamic economic system emphasize? **S3**
ما الذي يؤكد عليه النظام الاقتصادي الإسلامي؟
 ▶ Achieving economic justice.
 تحقيق العدالة الاقتصادية.
8. Why does Islam place great importance on a person's freedom in all actions? **S3**
لماذا يولي الإسلام أهمية كبيرة لحرية الإنسان في أفعاله؟
 ▶ As each person is responsible for his or her deeds in this life.
 لأن كل شخص مسؤول عن أفعاله في هذه الحياة.
9. What is the best way for humanity to address the issue of economic imbalance? **S3**
ما هي أفضل طريقة يمكن للبشرية أن تتعامل بها مع قضية الخلل الاقتصادي؟
 ▶ Through the zaka system.
 من خلال نظام الزكاة.
10. Why does Islam promote free market and keep an eye on it? **S3**
لماذا يشجع الإسلام السوق الحرة ويراقبها؟
 ▶ So that one does not cross the limit in freedom or violate business ethics.
 حتى لا يتجاوز أحد حدود الحرية أو ينتهك أخلاقيات الأعمال.
11. What is the main principle in Islamic business transactions? **S3**
ما هو المبدأ الأساسي في المعاملات التجارية الإسلامية؟
 ▶ There should be neither harming nor reciprocating harm.
 "لا ضرر ولا ضرار"

12. What are the permitted businesses in Islam?

S3

ما هي الأعمال التجارية المسموحة في الإسلام؟

- ▶ All kinds of business transactions are permissible except for what is unlawful by Muslim jurists.

جميع أنواع المعاملات التجارية جائزة إلا ما حرمه الفقهاء المسلمون

13. Why do you think any transaction that causes harm is not permissible?

S3

لماذا أي معاملة تسبب ضرراً غير مسموحة؟

- ▶ Nobody should intentionally hurt another person, and no one should hurt someone as retaliation for something done to them.

لا يجوز أن يؤذي أحد شخصاً آخر عمداً، ولا أن يُرد الأذى بالإيذاء

14. Why is any business dealing with evident uncertainty not permitted?

S3

لماذا لا يُسمح بأي نشاط تجاري يتضمن عدم يقين واضح؟

- ▶ Because uncertainty corrupts business deals.

لأن عدم اليقين يفسد الصفقات التجارية

15. What would happen if a necessity persists and there is no way out but to adopt the forbidden transaction?

S3

ماذا يحدث إذا استمرت الحاجة ولم يكن هناك بديل سوى المعاملة المحرمة؟

- ▶ One is allowed to go for it within specific limits.

يجوز اللجوء إليها ضمن حدود معينة

16. What principle has a big role in all financial dealings?

S3

ما هو المبدأ الذي يلعب دوراً كبيراً في جميع التعاملات المالية؟

- ▶ There should be neither harm nor reciprocating harm.

لا ضرر ولا ضرار

17. When can a deal be illegitimate in the Islamic law?

S3

متى يمكن أن تكون الصفقة غير شرعية في الشريعة الإسلامية؟

- ▶ If there is compulsion, oppression or exploitation from any partner.

إذا كان فيها إكراه أو ظلم أو استغلال من أي طرف.

18. What will happen if there is compulsion, oppression or exploitation in the deal?

S3

ماذا يحدث إذا كان هناك إكراه أو ظلم أو استغلال في الصفقة؟

- ▶ It will be illegitimate.

تصبح الصفقة غير شرعية

19. What are the most important ethics in Islamic transactions

S3

ما هي أهم الأخلاقيات في المعاملات الإسلامية؟

- ▶ Honesty and truthfulness.

الصدق والأمانة

20. What are the conditions that make sellers and buyers transactions acceptable?

S3

ما هي الشروط التي تجعل معاملات البائعين والمشتريين مقبولة؟

- ▶ They should be adult and sane persons.

أن يكونوا بالغين وعاقليين

21. How does the Islamic economic system protect the customer from fraud and deceit in transactions?

S3

كيف يحمي النظام الاقتصادي الإسلامي العميل من الاحتيال والخداع في المعاملات؟

- ▶ The customer has the right to cancel the deal.

يحق للعميل إلغاء الصفقة

B) Choose the correct answer:

1. Financial between companies increase production.

S3

- a. depression b. transactions c. malfunction d. morality

2. The drug caused a in the brain.

S3

- a. malfunction b. worship c. belief d. branch

3. Artificial intelligence is a of computer science.

S3

- a. deal b. vice c. branch d. product

4. The programme presented a view of the two sides of the conflict.

S3

- a. passive b. balanced c. baked d. product

5. The group all ages.
 a. separates b. encompasses c. splits d. divides
6. The report provides a for further research.
 a. framework b. marker c. password d. compasses
7. Many people are covered by employer-provided health
 a. performance b. insurance c. difference d. framework
8. Economics is essential for the of production.
 a. sequence b. comfort c. sustenance d. sentence
9. The company is trying to improve customer
 a. sustenance b. sequence c. section d. satisfaction
10. The boat was his main source of
 a. livelihood b. brotherhood c. childhood d. adulthood
11. Usury is in the Islamic jurisprudence.
 a. unlawful b. lawful c. necessary d. essential
12. Any business venture contains an element of
 a. disrupt b. mask c. desk d. risk
13. She may face for speaking out.
 a. mission b. section c. retaliation d. connection
14. The employees have been in with management for three weeks.
 a. disable b. dispute c. slavery d. dishonest
15. You should not in blaming yourself for what happened.
 a. persist b. safeguard c. consist d. transfer
16. He was paid for injuries at work.
 a. passion b. compensation c. commission d. vision
17. He was accused of lies and
 a. honesty b. deceit c. fair d. swear
18. One of the in the contract is that we do not build on the land.
 a. action b. permission c. poulltion d. condition
19. The car had only one previous
 a. lunar b. searcher c. owner d. baker
20. You are under no to pay for the goods immediately.
 a. oath b. exploitation c. withdrawal d. compulsion

C) Write [T] for true statements and [F] for false ones.

1. Islam separates between secular and spiritual life. [.....]
2. Islamic systems do not integrate the human society happiness. [.....]
3. Islam segregates spiritual and mental from physical practices. [.....]
4. Jurisprudence is related to limited forms of worship. [.....]
5. Islam safeguards the human being from the vices in society. [.....]
6. The Islamic economic system seeks the satisfaction of human needs. [.....]
7. There is a limit to a person's wealth and property. [.....]
8. The Islamic economic system places no emphasis on achieving economic justice. [.....]
9. The Islamic economic system respects governmental policies and ethics of business. [.....]
10. The Islamic economic system opens the door for cooperation and service-based activities. [.....]
11. There is a limited list of permitted businesses in Islam. [.....]
12. Nobody should intentionally deceive another person. [.....]

13. Certainty corrupts the business deal. [.....]
14. Any dealings that might lead to disputes between the parties are forbidden. [.....]
15. There is no reward without taking a risk. [.....]
16. It is not important to show the defect in the merchandise. [.....]
17. When someone sells something while sleeping, the contract is considered valid. [.....]
18. You can sell what you do not really own. [.....]
19. The buyer has no right of returning the commodity sold for a price that is much higher than its actual value. [.....]
20. When you find out that the commodity is defective, you can cancel the deal. [.....]

B

Translation

A) Translate the following into Arabic:

1. Due to the divine origin of Islam, one of its characteristics is its comprehensiveness. It offers guidance to humans in all their actions. It does not separate secular and spiritual life. **S3**

▶ بسبب الأصل الإلهي للإسلام، فإن إحدى خصائصه هي شموليته. فهو يقدم التوجيه للبشر في جميع أفعالهم ولا يفصل بين الحياة الدنيوية والروحية.

2. The Islamic economic system of Islam is not a mere theory. The theoretical framework of the Qur'an and the prophetic practices are combined together, establishing a fair economic system. **S3**

▶ النظام الاقتصادي الإسلامي ليس مجرد نظرية، بل يجمع بين الإطار النظري للقرآن الكريم والممارسات النبوية، مما يرسخ نظاماً اقتصادياً عادلاً.

3. No contract should be made for selling or buying forbidden products, or concluded on the basis of usury, gambling or uncertainty (gharar). **S3**

▶ لا يجوز إبرام أي عقد لبيع أو شراء منتجات محرمة، أو أن يتم بناءً على الربا أو القمار أو الفرر (عدم اليقين).

4. Both the seller and the buyer should agree on the terms of deal without any compulsion, oppression, or exploitation from any partner. **S3**

▶ يجب أن يتفق كل من البائع والمشتري على شروط الصفقة دون أي إكراه أو ظلم أو استغلال من أي طرف.

B) Translate the following into English:

1. الإسلام دين، وعقيدة، وعبادة و معاملة و أخلاق . **S3**

▶ Islam is a religion, a creed, worship, transactions, and ethics

2. يحرص الاسلام على سد حاجات الناس بالطرق المشروعة للمحافظة على السلم المجتمعي. **S3**

▶ Islam is keen on meeting people's needs through lawful means to preserve social peace.

3. نهى النبي ﷺ عن الفرر في العقود لأنه يفضى إلى النزاع. **S3**

▶ The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) forbade uncertainty (gharar) in contracts because it leads to disputes.

4. ينبغي على المسلم أن يكون صادقا في بيعه وشرائه، وأن يتجنب الأيمان الكاذبة. **S3**

▶ A Muslim should be honest in buying and selling and should avoid false oaths.



Unit 5

Islamic Values

الأخلاق الإسلامية



خاص بطلاب الأزهر أدبي

Vocabulary

moderate	متواضع	encompass	يشمل / يحيط بـ	instinct	أساسي/جوهري
moderateness	الاعتدال / الوسطية	spendthrift	مبذر	shame	خزي / عار
fundamental	أساسي	sufficiency	اكتفاء	resemble	يشبه
characteristic	سمة/صفة	exemplify	يضرب مثلاً	demarcation	الحد الفاصل
creed	عقيدة	reflect	يعكس	commit a sin	يرتكب خطيئة
take off the veil	ينزع الحجاب / يكشف عن	bond of brotherhood	رابط من الأخوة	in all spheres of life	في كل ميادين الحياة
temperance	اعتدال / ضبط نفس	observe prayers	يقيم الصلاة	inappropriately	بشكل غير لائق
tolerance	تسامح	simplicity	بساطة	manifest	يظهر/يوضح
exaggeration	مبالغة	wrath	غضب	in the same vein	في نفس السياق
diminishment	انتقاص	objective	هدف	well-mannered	مؤدب
virtuous	صالح/ مستقيم	mercy	رحمة	assault	يُهين/ يعتدي على
cowardice	خبن	moral excellence	التميز الأخلاقي	abuse	يُسيء إلى
fair/just	عادل	violence	العنف	miser	بخيل
courage	شجاعة	establish peace	يقيم السلام	bashful	عفيف
religious concerns	أمور دينية	shyness/modesty	تواضع / خجل	bashfulness	عفة
compassion	رحمة / شفقة	noble morals	مكارم الأخلاق	(be)endowed with	يتحلى بـ
adhere to	يلتزم بـ / يتمسك بـ	essence	جوهر	decisive factor	عامل حاسم
dealings	تعاملات	hospitable	كريم	discipline	انضباط / تهذيب
burdens	أعباء	forbid	يمنع	significance	أهمية
midway	متوسط	obscene	فاحش أو بذيء	legislation	تشريع
exaggerate	يبالغ	decent	محتشم	morals	أخلاق
hereafter	الآخرة	good x evil	الخير × الشر	tribulation	ابتلاء / محنة
key principles	مبادئ أساسية	forbidden	ممنوع	adornment of life	زينة الحياة
extreme	متطرف / شديد	urge	يحث / يشجع	pursue	يسعى إلى / يلاحق
cross limits	يتعدى الحدود	strengthen	يقوي	in private	سراً
acquire	يكتسب / ينال			in public	علناً

Lesson 1

Moderateness



- 1) Moderateness is a key principle in Islam and a central characteristic of the Islamic creed.
الوسطية مبدأ أساسي في الإسلام وميزة مركزية في العقيدة الإسلامية
- 2) Tolerance, temperance, and justice are the foundations of moderateness.
التسامح والاعتدال والعدل هي أسس الوسطية.
- 3) Moderateness (Wasatiyah) means living a balanced life, avoiding extremes in actions.
الوسطية (الوسطية) تعني العيش بحياة متوازنة، والابتعاد عن الغلو في الأفعال.
- 4) Courage is the virtuous position between the extremes of cowardice and recklessness.
الشجاعة هي الوضع الفاضل بين طرفي الخوف المفرط والتهور
- 5) Being fair and just is the first step toward a moderate lifestyle.
العدل والإنصاف هما الخطوة الأولى نحو حياة معتدلة.
- 6) Extremism, even in religious matters, is acting against Islam if it harms oneself or others.
الغلو، حتى في الأمور الدينية، يعتبر مخالفة للإسلام إذا كان يضر النفس أو الآخرين
- 7) Islam calls for compassion, fairness, justice, and moderateness in all aspects of life.
الإسلام يدعو إلى الرحمة والإنصاف والعدل والوسطية في جميع جوانب الحياة.
- 8) A moderate Muslim respects limits set by Allah (GBTH) and follows the Prophet's (PBUH) example.
المسلم المعتدل يلتزم بالحدود التي وضعها الله (جل جلاله) ويتبع سنة النبي ﷺ.
- 9) Moderateness applies to worship, financial transactions, and dealings with others.
الوسطية تنطبق على العبادات والمعاملات المالية والتعامل مع الآخرين.
- 10) A moderate lifestyle ensures balance for oneself and society, avoiding harm and excess.
الحياة المعتدلة تضمن التوازن للفرد والمجتمع، مع تجنب الضرر والإفراط.

Lesson 2

A Moderate Lifestyle



- 1) Islam encourages Muslims to practice moderateness in all aspects of life to benefit in this world and the Hereafter.
الإسلام يشجع المسلمين على الالتزام بالوسطية في جميع جوانب الحياة لتحقيق الخير في الدنيا والآخرة.
- 2) Moderateness in wealth means finding a balance between miserliness and extravagance, spending in the cause of Allah (GBTH) wisely.
الوسطية في المال تعني التوازن بين البخل والإسراف، وإنفاق المال في سبيل الله بحكمة.
- 3) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) advised not to give away all wealth to charity if it leaves one's family in need.
النبي ﷺ نصح بعدم التصدق بكل المال إذا أدى ذلك إلى حاجة العائلة.
- 4) Moderateness in religious practice balances the rights of Allah, oneself, and family (e.g., prayer, fasting, and personal care).
الوسطية في العبادات توازن بين حقوق الله وحقوق النفس وحقوق الأسرة (مثل الصلاة والصيام ورعاية النفس).
- 5) Islam promotes simplicity, mercy, kindness, good morals, and peace, discouraging violence and extremism.
الإسلام يشجع على البساطة والرحمة وحسن الخلق والسلام، وينهى عن العنف والغلو.
- 6) Practicing Islamic virtues moderately establishes peace and harmony in society.
ممارسة الفضائل الإسلامية باعتدال تؤدي إلى إقامة السلام والوئام في المجتمع.

Lesson 3

Modesty



- 1) The main objective of every Muslim is to acquire moral excellence, and modesty (Haya) is essential.
الهدف الأساسي لكل مسلم هو اكتساب الكمال الأخلاقي، والحياء صفة أساسية.

- 2) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "I have been sent only to perfect noble morals." (Al-Bayhaqi) **قال النبي ﷺ: "إنما بعثت لأتمم مكارم الأخلاق." (البيهقي)**
- 3) Modesty guides behavior toward Allah (GBTH), others, and oneself, stemming from the awareness that Allah knows all actions and words. **الحياء يوجه سلوك الإنسان تجاه الله (جل جلاله) والناس والنفس، ويأتي من الوعي بأن الله يعلم كل الأعمال والأقوال.**
- 4) Modesty prevents bad behavior, encourages hospitality, and attention to the needs of others; goodness cannot exist without it. **الحياء يمنع السلوك السيء، ويشجع على الضيافة والانتباه للاحتياجات الآخرين؛ فلا خير بلا حياء.**
- 5) Modesty can be natural (intrinsic) or acquired; it is instinctive but strengthened through faith and spirituality. **الحياء قد يكون فطرياً أو مكتسباً؛ فهو غريزي لكنه يقوى بالإيمان والروحانية.**
- 6) After Adam and Eve ate from the forbidden tree, they covered themselves, showing that modesty is instinctive. **بعد أن أكل آدم وحواء من الشجرة المحرمة، غطيا جسديهما، مما يدل على أن الحياء غريزي.**
- 7) Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) said: "Modesty is a branch of faith." (Al-Bukhari) **قال النبي ﷺ: "الحياء شعبة من الإيمان." (البخاري).**
- 8) Modesty distinguishes humans from animals; less modesty makes one resemble animals. **الحياء يميز البشر عن الحيوانات؛ فكلما قل الحياء، اقترب الإنسان من الحيوانات.**
- 9) True believers feel modest in front of Allah and His creation, feeling shame when committing sins. **المؤمن الحق يشعر بالحياء أمام الله وخلقه، ويستح من ارتكاب المعاصي.**

Lesson 4

A Modest Person



- 1) Modesty affects a Muslim's speech, dress, behavior, and relationships with others and with Allah (GBTH); it begins in the heart. **الحياء يؤثر على كلام المسلم ولباسه وسلوكه وعلاقاته بالآخرين وباللَّه (جل جلاله)، ويبدأ من القلب.**
- 2) Good manners in speech and conduct reflect modesty; immodesty can lead to verbal abuse, physical harm, and societal corruption. **حسن الكلام والسلوك يعكس الحياء، بينما قد يؤدي عدم الحياء إلى السب والاعتداء الجسدي وفساد المجتمع.**
- 3) The Qur'an values modesty; Prophet Moses (PBUH) showed modesty when helping others without seeking recognition or reward. **القرآن يقدر لحياء؛ فقد أظهر موسى (عليه السلام) الحياء عندما ساعد النساء عند بئر مدين دون أن يطلب مقابلاً أو مدحاً.**
- 4) True modesty means refraining from sins even in private, and being more modest before Allah (GBTH) than before people. **الحياء الحقيقي يعني الامتناع عن المعاصي حتى في الخفاء، وأن يكون المسلم أحرص على الحياء أمام الله (جل جلاله) أكثر من أمام الناس.**
- 5) Modesty promotes good morals and ethics, encouraging proper behavior toward others and mindfulness of Allah (GBTH). **الحياء يعزز الأخلاق والفضائل، ويشجع على سلوك صحيح تجاه الآخرين والحرص على رضا الله (جل جلاله).**



Answer the following questions

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the central characteristic of the Islamic creed?

S3

ما هي السمة المركزية للعقيدة الإسلامية؟

► Moderateness is the central characteristic of the Islamic creed.

الاعتدال هو السمة المركزية للعقيدة الإسلامية.

2. What is the first step to the midway lifestyle?

S3

ما هي الخطوة الأولى نحو أسلوب الحياة المتوازن؟

► Being just or fair is the first step toward the midway lifestyle.

العدل أو الإنصاف هو الخطوة الأولى نحو أسلوب الحياة المتوازن.

3. What should a moderate Muslim abide by?

S3

بماذا يجب أن يلتزم المسلم المعتدل؟

► A moderate Muslim adheres to the boundaries set by Allah (GBTH) and does his best to follow the path of the Prophet (PBUH).

المسلم المعتدل يلتزم بالحدود التي وضعها الله (جل جلاله) ويبذل قصارى جهده لاتباع نهج النبي ﷺ.

4. Why do you think tolerance serves as the foundation for moderateness?

S3

لماذا تعتقد أن التسامح يشكل أساس الاعتدال؟

► I think it leads to accepting others and working together toward a better society.

أعتقد أنه يؤدي إلى تقبل الآخرين والعمل معا لتحقيق مجتمع أفضل.

5. What do you think makes religion more difficult for people to handle?

S3

ما الذي يجعل الدين أصعب مما يمكن تحمله؟

► I think when a Muslim overburdens himself and others and goes beyond the limit set by Allah (GBTH).

أعتقد أن هذا يحدث عندما يثقل المسلم على نفسه وعلى الآخرين ويتجاوز الحد الذي وضعه الله (جل جلاله).

6. What would happen if Muslims did not nurture moderateness in all facets of their lives?

S3

ماذا سيحدث إذا لم يزرع المسلمون الاعتدال في جميع جوانب حياتهم؟

► They wouldn't reap the benefits of both worlds.

لن يحصدوا فوائد الدنيا والآخرة.

7. How can Muslims practice moderateness in their wealth?

S3

كيف يمكن للمسلمين ممارسة الاعتدال في ثرواتهم؟

► Muslims are encouraged to spend their wealth in the cause of Allah (GBTH), but not to the extent of causing themselves poverty.

يشجع الإسلام المسلمين على إنفاق ثرواتهم في سبيل الله (جل جلاله) دون أن يصلوا إلى حد الفقر.

8. Why should we work hard to adhere to moderateness?

S3

لماذا يجب أن نعمل جاهدين على الالتزام بالاعتدال؟

► Because this will eventually lead to success in this life and in the hereafter.

لأن هذا سيؤدي في النهاية إلى النجاح في الدنيا والآخرة.

9. Why does Islam promote moderateness and simplicity?

S3

لماذا يروج الإسلام للاعتدال والبساطة؟

► Because it is a balanced life for individuals through the practice of Islamic virtues that establish peace in society.

لأنه أسلوب حياة متوازن للأفراد من خلال ممارسة الفضائل الإسلامية التي ترسخ السلام في المجتمع.

10. What does Islam discourage in respect of moderateness?

S3

ماذا يُثبط الإسلام فيما يتعلق بالاعتدال؟

► It discourages overt violence and encourages nonviolent methods.

إنه يُثبط العنف المفرط ويشجع الأساليب غير العنيفة.

11. How can Muslims be more aware of Allah's (GBTH) Favors, and more watchful of His wrath?

S3

كيف يمكن للمسلمين أن يكونوا أكثر وعياً بحضور الله (جل جلاله)، وأكثر إدراكاً لنعمه، وأكثر حذراً من غضبه؟

► By cultivating Muslims' spirituality to grow closer to Allah (GBTH).

من خلال تنمية روحانيتهم للتقرب أكثر من الله (جل جلاله).

12. What should the main goal of every Muslim be?

S3

ما الهدف الرئيسي لكل مسلم؟

▶ The main goal of every Muslim is to acquire moral excellence.

الهدف الرئيسي لكل مسلم هو اكتساب الأخلاق الفاضلة.

13. What does the essence of modesty lie in?

S3

في ماذا تكمن حقيقة الحياء؟

▶ It lies in knowing that Allah sees and knows everything.

تكمن في معرفة أن الله يعلم ويرى كل شيء.

14. What distinguishes human beings from animals?

S3

ما الذي يميز الإنسان عن الحيوان؟

▶ Modesty distinguishes human beings from animals.

الحياء هو ما يميز الإنسان عن الحيوان.

15. When does a Muslim feel ashamed?

S3

متى يشعر المسلم بالحياء؟

▶ When he commits sins or acts inappropriately.

عندما يرتكب الذنوب أو يتصرف بشكل غير لائق.

16. How is modesty reflected in Muslim's lifestyle?

S3

كيف ينعكس الحياء على أسلوب حياة المسلم؟

▶ Modesty is reflected in a Muslim's way of speaking, dressing, and behaving.

ينعكس الحياء في طريقة حديث المسلم ولباسه وسلوكه.

17. Why should we lower our gaze and be modest?

S3

لماذا يجب أن نخفض أبصارنا ونتحلى بالحياء؟

▶ Because that is purer for us and Allah (GBTH) is aware of what we do.

لأن ذلك أظهر لنا، والله (جل جلاله) عليم بما نعمل.

18. How do you think one can develop modesty?

S3

كيف تعتقد أن الشخص يمكنه تنمية الحياء؟

▶ The best way to develop modesty is to think whether one would do the sin in front of others or not.

أفضل طريقة لتنمية الحياء هي التفكير فيما إذا كان يمكن للشخص أن يرتكب المعصية أمام الآخرين أم لا

19. How does modesty maintain morals and ethics in society?

S3

كيف يحافظ الحياء على الأخلاق والقيم في المجتمع؟

▶ It encourages one to be proper in behavior and thought with other people and with Allah (GBTH).

يشجع الحياء الإنسان على التصرف بطريقة لائقة في سلوكه وأفكاره مع الناس ومع الله (جل جلاله)

20. What does true modesty before Allah (GBTH) mean?

S3

ماذا يعني الحياء الحقيقي أمام الله (جل جلاله)؟

▶ True modesty before Allah (GBTH) is to protect your head and what it involves

الحياء الحقيقي أمام الله (جل جلاله) هو تحفظ الرأس وما حوى.

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I think this latest offer is to settle the dispute.

S3

a. mischievous b. fair c. unjust d. strange

2. We should.....our demands so that they can be neither exhausting nor insufficient.

S3

a. eliminate b. forbid c. exaggerate d. moderate

3. Their ideas are too for me. They are far from being reasonable.

S3

a. extreme b. just c. balanced d. helpful

4. We had reached the point between the two points of view.

S3

a. bottom b. edge c. midway d. misguided

5. He lived an entirely life. He is a straight man.

S3

a. disgusted b. vicious c. envious d. virtuous

6. Muslims must to the principles of their religion.

S3

a. divide b. delay c. swap d. adhere

7. Now let's look at another of the problem. SB
 a. edge b. reason c. facet d. detection
8. It's important to a good working relationship. SB
 a. endanger b. nurture c. ignore d. derive
9. Her views of the world have a childlike SB
 a. simplicity b. evil c. greed d. violence
10. He is a He loves money too much and hates spending it. SB
 a. soldier b. spendthrift c. miser d. boss
11. He closely his father. SB
 a. resembles b. denies c. inspects d. waits
12. My mother keeps a eye on the baby. SB
 a. resourceful b. watchful c. hopeless d. spying
13. Islamic teachings Muslims to be modest. SB
 a. awake b. refrain c. urge d. merge
14. She shares several character with her father. SB
 a. deletions b. repeats c. treaties d. traits
15. What are the benefits of these proposals? SB
 a. identity b. potential c. inspection d. derivative
16. We have decided not to the matter. SB
 a. reply b. apply c. invent d. pursue
17. They him as a dedicated and imaginative scholar. SB
 a. esteem b. ignore c. devise d. deny
18. It is not acceptable to others. SB
 a. aid b. esteem c. assault d. cooperate
19. Modesty will happiness in society. SB
 a. neglect b. ensue c. assault d. lower
20. She looked when he asked her what she wanted. SB
 a. helpful b. famous c. mandated d. bashful

C) Write [T] for true statements and [F] for false ones.

1. Moderateness means living a balanced lifestyle. [.....]
2. Islam calls for all actions that refuse extremism. [.....]
3. Islam calls for compassion, fairness, justice, and moderateness. [.....]
4. Moderateness in Islam means to overburden oneself and others. [.....]
5. Tolerance does not apply to all acts and deeds of worship and transactions. [.....]
6. Muslims should nurture moderateness in all facets of their lives. [.....]
7. Muslims should practice moderateness spending their wealth. [.....]
8. There is no midway between being a miser and a spendthrift. [.....]
9. Moderateness leads to success in this life and in the hereafter. [.....]
10. Extremism establishes peace in society. [.....]
11. Muslim's behaviors should be guided by modesty. [.....]
12. The key to modesty is that you are free to do whatever you like. [.....]
13. There is no potential for goodness in a person without modesty. [.....]
14. The less modesty a person has, the less they resemble animals. [.....]
15. Muslims should feel ashamed when disobeying Allah(GBTH). [.....]
16. Modesty can lead one to verbally abuse and physically assault others. [.....]
17. Men and women ought to lower their gaze and be modest. [.....]
18. The modesty of a believer in front of Allah (GBTH) can be less than that in front of people. [.....]
19. Muslims should be shy towards Allah (GBTH) in private not in public. [.....]
20. Modesty is the means by which ethics are maintained. [.....]

A) Translate the following into Arabic:

1. A moderate Muslim abides by the limits set by Allah (GBTH) and does his best to follow the path of the Prophet (PBUH).
المسلم المعتدل يلتزم بالحدود التي وضعها الله (جَلَّ وَعَلَا)، ويبذل قصارى جهده لاتباع نهج النبي ﷺ.
2. Islam promotes mercy which encourages kindness and moral behavior and discourages overt violence.
يشجّع الإسلام الرحمة التي تحثُّ على اللطف والسلوك الأخلاقي، وتنتهى عن العنف الصريح.
3. A strong true Muslim fears Allah (GBTH) since He knows and sees everything.
المسلم القوي الصادق يخاف الله (جَلَّ وَعَلَا) لأنه يعلم ويرى كل شيء.
4. Modesty is considered the means by which morals and ethics in society are maintained and pursued.
يُعتَبَرُ الحياء الوسيلة التي تُحافظ بها الأخلاق والقيم في المجتمع ويُسعى إلى ترسيخها.

B) Translate the following into English:

١. الوسطية تعني التوازن والبعد عن التطرف في الدين وفي شتى مجالات الحياة.
Moderation means balance and keeping away from extremism in religion and in all aspects of life.
٢. يدعو الإسلام إلى نشر الوسطية والاعتدال في أمور الدين والدنيا.
Islam calls for spreading moderation and balance in matters of religion and worldly life.
٣. ينبغي على المسلم أن يستحي من الله في السر والعلن.
A Muslim should feel modest before Allah in private and in public.
٤. يكف الحياء النفس عن فعل القبيح ويدعو إلى فعل الجميل، وهو شعبة من شعب الإيمان.
Modesty restrains the self from doing what is shameful and encourages doing what is good, and it is a branch of faith.



Vocabulary

raise	يربى	doomsday	يوم القيامة	treatise	رسالة / دراسة
piety	التقوي	truthful	صديق	outstanding	بارز
sanctuary	محراب	far-sightedness	بصيرة / بُعد نظر	authorities	السلطات
seclusion	عزلة	idols	أصنام	prolific	غزير الإنتاج
archangel	أمين الوحي (جبريل)	immerse	ينغمس - يغرق	expertise	براعة / خبرة
virgin	عذراء / بتول	mission	رسالة	commentaries	تفسير / شروح
labour pains	آلام المخاض (الولادة)	adopt	يغتبق	nursing	التمرريض
miraculous	اعجازي	reject	يأبى / يرفض	surgeon	جراح
palm trunk	جذع شجرة	testify	يشهد	physician	طبيب معالج
bless	ينعم على / يرزق	tribe	قبيلة	obtain	يحصل على
abstain from	تمتنع عن	trench	خندق	expert healer	معالج ذو خبرة
reputation	سمعة	luxury	رفاه / ترف	nursing school	مدرسة تمرريض
in the cradle	في المهد	tension	توتر	promoter	مشجع / مؤيد
servant of allah	عبد الله	mercilessly	بلا رحمة	the injured	المصابين
enlighten	يبيّن / يفتّحه	shade	يظلل	field hospital	مستشفى ميداني
noble rank	مقام رفيع	trustworthy	جدير بالثقة	the needy	المحتاجين
commandments	وصايا	narrator	راوي	shelter	ملاذ / مأوى
blessings	نعم / بركات	memorizer	حافظ (عن ظهر قلب)	healthcare	الرعاية الصحية
bestow	يهب / ينعم على	contemporaries	المعاصرون	attempt	يحاول
oppression	بطش / اضطهاد	reliable	يعتمد عليه	spoils	الغنائم
preach	يبيّن ب / يدعو الى	superior works	مؤلفات رفيعة المستوى	equal to	مساوي لـ
founder	مؤسس	abundant knowledge	علم غزير	soldier	جندي
blind	أعمى (أكمه)	disciples	تلاميذ / أتباع	mentor	معلم / موجه
revive the dead	يحيى الموت	transfer	ينقل / تحويل / نقل / انتقال	code of ethics	أخلاقيات المهنة
breathe life into	ينفخ فيه الروح	study circles	حلقات الدرس	casualty	مصاب / ضحية
raise him up to heaven	يرفعه الى السماء	committed her to allah	نذرتها لله	convert to islam	يعتنق / يدخل في الإسلام
heal the lepers			يبئى الأبرص (مصاب بالجزام)	crucify	يصلب



- 1) Mary and her family are among the eight people with a Surah named after them in the Qur'an.
مريم وعائلتها من بين ثمانية أشخاص سُميت سورة في القرآن باسمهم.
- 2) Mary's mother dedicated her to the service of Allah (GBTH) before her birth, and she was raised by Prophet Zacharia (APWH).
خَصَّتْ أم مريم ابنتها لعبادة الله قبل ولادتها، وربَّأها النبي زكريا (عليه السلام).
- 3) Mary grew up pious, praying in seclusion, and was visited by Archangel Gabriel who gave her glad tidings of a righteous son.
نشأت مريم تقيّة، تصلي في الخلوة، وزارها الملاك جبريل يبشّرها بولد صالح.
- 4) Mary gave birth to Jesus (Isa, APWH) miraculously under a palm tree in Bethlehem, with Allah providing dates and water.
ولدت مريم عيسى (عليه السلام) معجزاً تحت نخلة في بيت لحم، وقد رزقها الله بالتمر والماء.
- 5) People accused Mary of wrongdoing, but baby Jesus spoke in the cradle, declaring he was a servant of Allah and a Prophet.
اتهم الناس مريم بسوء السلوك، لكن عيسى تحدث في المهد وأخبرهم أنه عبد الله و أنه نبي.
- 6) To escape King Herod's oppression, Mary and Jesus moved to Egypt, returning to Palestine after Herod's death.
هربت مريم وعيسى إلى مصر للهروب من ظلم هيروودس، وعادوا إلى فلسطين بعد موته.
- 7) Jesus preached monotheism, teaching that obeying Allah (GBTH) leads to salvation in this life and the Hereafter.
علم عيسى التوحيد، وأن طاعة الله (جل جلاله) طريق النجاة في الدنيا والآخرة.
- 8) Allah (GBTH) supported Jesus with miracles: healing lepers, restoring sight to the blind, reviving the dead, and breathing life into a clay bird.
أيده الله بالمعجزات: شفاء البرص، وإبصار المكفوفين، وإحياء الموتى، وإحياء طير من الطين.
- 9) Jesus was granted "The Table Laden with Food" as a blessing and sign of Allah's favor.
أعطى عيسى "المائدة" كنعمة وعلامة على فضل الله.
- 10) Allah protected Jesus from crucifixion and raised him to Heaven; he will return before Doomsday as a fair ruler.
حفظه الله من الصلب ورفعته إلى السماء؛ وسيعود قبل يوم القيامة كإمام عادل وحاكم منصف.



- 1) Jundub ibn Junada, known as Abu Dharr, was one of the early Muslims, known for courage, calmness, and rejecting idolatry.
جندب بن جنادة المعروف بأبو ذر، كان من أوائل المسلمين، اشتهر بالشجاعة والهدوء ورفض الأصنام.
- 2) He traveled to Mecca to investigate Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) mission and embraced Islam immediately, becoming one of the first converts.
سافر إلى مكة للتحقق من دعوة النبي ﷺ، وأسلم فوراً، وكان من أوائل الصحابة.
- 3) Abu Dharr boldly proclaimed Islam to the people of Quraysh, facing persecution but was protected by the Prophet's uncle, al Abbas.
أعلن أبو ذر الإسلام بجرأة أمام قريش، وتعرض للضرب، لكنه نجا بحماية عم النبي ﷺ العباس.
- 4) He returned to his tribe, calling them to Islam; gradually, his family and then his entire tribe embraced Islam.
عاد إلى قبيلته يدعوهم للإسلام، فتقبلت عائلته ثم كل قبيلته الإسلام تدريجياً.

- 5) Abu Dharr served the Prophet (PBUH) in Madina, later stayed in Damascus, and returned to Madina during Caliph Uthman's rule, but was sent to al-Rubdha due to his criticism of worldly excess.

خدم أبو ذر النبي ﷺ في المدينة، ثم أقام في دمشق، وعاد إلى المدينة في عهد الخليفة عثمان، لكنه أرسل إلى الريدة بسبب نقده للترف بين المسلمين.

- 6) Abu Dharr passed away in 32 AH (652 CE) and was buried in al-Rubdha.

توفي أبو ذر سنة ٣٢ هـ (٦٥٢ م) ودفن في الريدة (قرية صغيرة تقع شرق المدينة المنورة).

Lesson 3

Abu Jaafar al-Tahawi



- 1) Imam Abu Jaafar al-Tahawi (239–321 AH) was born in Taha, a village in Upper Egypt.
الإمام أبو جعفر الطحاوي (٢٣٩–٣٢١ هـ) وُلِدَ في طحا، قرية في صعيد مصر.
- 2) His full name was Abu Jaafar Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Salamah al-Tahawi.
اسمه الكامل أبو جعفر أحمد بن محمد بن سلامة الطحاوي.
- 3) He was a trustworthy narrator of hadith and a great jurist.
كان راوياً موثقاً للحديث وفقهياً عظيماً.
- 4) He studied first with his maternal uncle, Ismail ibn Yahyá al-Muzani, then switched to the Hanafi school under Ahmad ibn Abi Imran al-Hanafi.
درس أولاً مع عمه إسماعيل بن يحيى المزني، ثم انتقل إلى المذهب الحنفي على يد أحمد بن أبي عمران الحنفي.
- 5) He became the head of the Hanafi school in Egypt and taught many students who transmitted his knowledge.
أصبح رئيس المذهب الحنفي في مصر ودرّس العديد من الطلاب الذين رووا عنه العلم.
- 6) He authored important works, including Kitab Maani al-Athar and Aqidah al-Tahawiyyah.
ألف كتباً مهمة، منها كتاب معاني الآثار والعقيدة الطحاوية.
- 7) Al-Tahawi is widely respected for his mastery of hadith and Hanafi jurisprudence, and over fifteen commentaries have been written on his creedal treatise.
يحظى الطحاوي باحترام واسع لتفوقه في الحديث والفقه الحنفي، وقد كتب أكثر من خمسة عشر شرحاً على عقيدته.
- 8) He died in 321 AH / 933 CE in Egypt and was buried in al-Qarafah, Cairo.
توفي سنة ٣٢١ هـ / ٩٣٣ م في مصر ودفن في المقبرة / القرافة بالقاهرة.

Lesson 4

Rufaida Al-Aslamiya (APWH)



- 1) Rufaida al-Aslamiya, born in 620 CE, introduced nursing to the Muslim world centuries before Florence Nightingale.
ولدت رُفيدة الأسلمية سنة ٦٢٠ م، وقدمت التمريض للعالم الإسلامي قبل قرون من فلورنس نايتينجيل (ممرضة بريطانية مشهورة).
- 2) She is considered the first Muslim female nurse, surgeon, and social worker.
تُعتبر أول ممرضة مسلمة، وجراحة، وعاملة اجتماعية.
- 3) Her father, Sa'd al-Aslami, was a physician and trained her in clinical skills.
كان والدها سعد الأسلمي طبيباً وعلمها المهارات الطبية.
- 4) Gradually, she became an expert healer and set up a nursing school.
مع الوقت، أصبحت معالجة ماهرة وأنشأت مدرسة للتمريض.
- 5) She developed the first code of medical conduct and ethics and promoted community health.
وضعت أول مدونة للأخلاق والسلوك الطبي وشجعت على الصحة العامة في المجتمع.
- 6) During battles, she set up a tent next to the Prophet's Mosque to care for the injured and sick.
أثناء المعارك، أقامت خيمة بجانب مسجد النبي ﷺ لعلاج الجرحى والمرضى.

- 7) She trained women companions as nurses and led them in the Battle of Khaybar to help the wounded. **درّبت صحابيات على التمريض وقادتهن في غزوة خيبر لعلاج الجرحى.**
- 8) She also worked to treat diseases and address social problems that caused poor health conditions. **عملت أيضاً على علاج الأمراض ومعالجة المشاكل الاجتماعية التي تؤدي إلى سوء الصحة.**



Answer the following questions

A) Answer the following questions:

1. How do you think Allah (GBTH) has honoured Mary and her family? **S3**
كيف كَرَّم الله (جل جلاله) مريم وعائلتها؟
 ▶ The Virgin Mary and her family are among the eight people who have a Surah named after them in the Qur'an.
مريم العذراء وعائلتها من بين ثمانية أشخاص ذكروا في القرآن الكريم بسورة تحمل أسماءهم.
2. Who was committed to serving Allah (GBTH)? **S3**
من الذي كان ملتزماً بخدمة الله (جل جلاله)؟
 ▶ The Virgin Mary was committed to serving Allah (GBTH).
مريم العذراء كانت ملتزمة بخدمة الله (جل جلاله).
3. Why did Mary flee her sanctuary? **S3**
لماذا غادرت مريم محرابها؟
 ▶ As she was fearful of what the people would say or do about her child.
لأنها كانت خائفة مما قد يقوله الناس أو يفعلونه بشأن طفلها.
4. Why did Mary take her child and flee to Egypt? **S3**
لماذا أخذت مريم طفلها وهربت إلى مصر؟
 ▶ To protect her child from being killed
هربت إلى مصر لحماية طفلها من القتل
5. What do you think is the way of salvation in this life and the hereafter? **S3**
في رأيك ، ما هو طريق النجاة في الدنيا والآخرة؟
 ▶ Obeying Allah (GBTH) is the only way of salvation in this life and the Hereafter.
طاعة الله (جل جلاله) هي الطريق الوحيد للنجاة في هذه الدنيا وفي الآخرة.
6. What was Abu Dharr known for? **S3**
بماذا كان أبو ذر معروفاً؟
 ▶ He was known for his courage, calmness, and his far sightedness.
كان معروفاً بشجاعته وهدوئه وبعد نظره.
7. Why do you think Abu Dharr refrained from asking anyone about the new prophet? **S3**
لماذا امتنع أبو ذر عن سؤال أي شخص عن النبي الجديد؟
 ▶ So as not to be assaulted.
لكي لا يتعرض للاعتداء
8. What made the people of Quraysh so furious that they pounced on Abu Dharr and beat him mercilessly? **S3**
ما الذي أغضب قريش بشدة وجعلهم يهاجمون أبا ذر ويضربونه بلا رحمة؟
 ▶ When he announced loudly: "O people of Quraysh, I testify that there is no god but Allah (GBTH) and that Muhammad (PBUH) is the Messenger of Allah (GBTH)."
عندما أعلن بصوت عالٍ: "يا أهل قريش، أشهد أن لا إله إلا الله (جل جلاله) وأن محمداً ﷺ رسول الله (جل جلاله)."
9. Why did Abu Dharr go to Madina after the Battle of the Trench? **S3**
لماذا ذهب أبو ذر إلى المدينة بعد غزوة الخندق؟
 ▶ To be in the service of the Prophet (PBUH).
ليكون في خدمة النبي ﷺ
10. Why did tension develop between Abu Dharr and the people in Madina? **S3**
لماذا نشأ توتر بين أبي ذر وأهل المدينة؟

▶ Because he felt sad on seeing the Muslims' concern for the world and consuming desire for luxury. لأنه شعر بالحزن عندما رأى انشغال المسلمين بالدنيا ورغبتهم الشديدة في الترف

11. Why do you think Al-Tahawi is one of the trustworthy scholars? لماذا تعتقد أن الطحاوي أحد العلماء الموثوق بهم؟

▶ Because Al- Tahawi was the owner of superior works, wonderful sayings, abundant knowledge, and many virtues. لأن الطحاوي كان صاحب مؤلفات عظيمة وأقوال رائعة وعلم غزير وفضائل كثيرة

12. Who was a leading disciple of Al-Shafei school at the time of Al-Tahawi? من كان من أبرز تلاميذ المدرسة الشافعية في زمن الطحاوي؟

▶ Isma'il ibn Yahyá al-Muzani. Al-Muzani used to study Abu Hanifa's books carefully. إسماعيل بن يحيى المزني. كان المزني يدرس كتب أبي حنيفة بعناية.

13. Why do you think Al-Tahawi's study circles attracted many students? لماذا جذبت حلقات دراسة الطحاوي العديد من الطلاب؟

▶ Because he was a great narrator and a trustworthy jurist. لأنه كان راوياً عظيماً وفقهياً موثقاً

14. What was Al-Tahawi famous for? بماذا اشتهر الطحاوي؟

▶ Al-Tahawi was famed for his expertise in both hadith and Hanafi jurisprudence even during his own lifetime. كان الطحاوي مشهوراً ببراعته في كل من الحديث وفقه المذهب الحنفي حتى في حياته.

15. Why did Al-Tahawi switch from the Shafi to the Hanafi School? لماذا انتقل الطحاوي من المذهب الشافعي إلى المذهب الحنفي؟

▶ Because he saw his uncle al-Muzani carefully studying Abu Hanifa's books. لأنه رأى عمه المزني يدرس كتب أبي حنيفة بعناية.

16. Who introduced nursing to the Muslim world? من الذي قدم التمريض إلى العالم الإسلامي؟

▶ Rufaidah Al-Aslamiyah did. رفيدة الأسلمية

17. Who taught Rufaidah the clinical skills needed to care for the sick and wounded? من الذي علم رفيدة المهارات السريرية اللازمة لرعاية المرضى والجرحى؟

▶ Her father, Sad al-Aslami, who was a physician and mentor, taught her the skills needed to care for the sick and wounded. والدها سعد الأسلمي، الذي كان طبيباً ومرشداً، علمها المهارات اللازمة لرعاية المرضى والجرحى.

18. How was Rufaidah able to meet the medical needs of the community? كيف استطاعت رفيدة تلبية الاحتياجات الطبية للمجتمع؟

▶ She provided shelter to the needy from the wind and heat of the harsh desert. وفرت مأوى للمحتاجين من رياح وحرارة الصحراء القاسية.

19. Why was Rufaidah interested in nursing? لماذا كانت روفيدة مهتمة بالتمريض؟

▶ She was interested in treating diseases and their causes attempting to alleviate social problems which led to poor health. كانت مهتمة بعلاج الأمراض وأسبابها ومحاولة تخفيف المشاكل الاجتماعية التي تؤدي إلى سوء الصحة.

20. Why did the Prophet (PBUH) assign a share- equal to that of the soldiers - of the spoils to Rufaidah in the Battle of Khaybar? لماذا خصص النبي ﷺ لرفيدة نصيباً مساوياً للجنود من الغنائم في غزوة خيبر؟

▶ During the Battle of Khaybar these nurses, led by Rufaidah, volunteered to go to the battle to treat the injured and help Muslims as much as they can. خلال غزوة خيبر، تطوعت هؤلاء الممرضات بقيادة رفيدة للذهاب إلى المعركة لعلاج المصابين ومساعدة المسلمين بقدر ما يستطيعون.



B) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. It was a title upon him by the king. SB
 a. raised b. inspected c. detected d. bestowed
2. I am the bearer of good SB
 a. tidings b. evils c. crimes d. replies
3. He suffered a defeat in the election. SB
 a. stated b. pleasing c. stunning d. hopeful
4. The economy is beginning to giving them a good chance to gain money. SB
 a. deteriorate b. revive c. decline d. deflect
5. He to Alexandria after an argument with his family. SB
 a. fled b. advanced c. purposed d. wasted
6. Justice will over tyranny. SB
 a. hide b. prevail c. vanish d. invade
7. They appealed to the protesters to from violence. SB
 a. push b. urge c. refrain d. hurry
8. She waited for the last of the guests to SB
 a. intend b. send c. celebrate d. depart
9. Children usually to prep school at the age of 11 or 12. SB
 a. transfer b. transmit c. remove d. reply
10. He travelled around the world in of his dreams. SB
 a. pursuit b. refrain c. depart d. prevail
11. We are looking for someone who is and hardworking. SB
 a. intensive b. reliable c. distressed d. hopeless
12. They had always been by the idea of working abroad. SB
 a. attached b. attacked c. attracted d. inspected
13. It is difficult to find staff with the level of required for this job. SB
 a. experiment b. option c. system d. expertise
14. Al-Shafei School has attracted a lot of SB
 a. armies b. enemies c. disciples d. leaders
15. A number of measures should be taken to the problem of poverty. SB
 a. alleviate b. attract c. increase d. develop
16. The man was struggling to stand. SB
 a. strong b. injured c. well-built d. powerful
17. Many skin diseases can be prevented by good personal SB
 a. transfer b. release c. hygiene d. license
18. Human beings need food, clothing and SB
 a. poison b. prison c. soil d. shelter
19. We can further details from the internet. SB
 a. feed b. obtain c. recycle d. remind

C) Write [T] for true statements and [F] for false ones.

1. Mary's mother had committed her to serving Allah(GBTH). [.....]
2. Saint Joseph gave Mary good news of a righteous son. [.....]
3. Mary was ordered to abstain from talking. [.....]
4. Allah (GBTH) granted Jesus with other miracles. [.....]
5. The Israelites crucified Jesus on a Roman cross. [.....]
6. There is no one more truthful than Abu Dharr. [.....]
7. His brother and mother were the first to accept Islam. [.....]

8. Abu Dharr left for Syria before Caliph Abu Bakr passed away. [.....]
9. Abu Dharr was the first or the second to convert to Islam. [.....]
10. Abu Dharr felt sad on seeing Muslims' concern for the world. [.....]
11. Al-Tahawi (239-321) is one of the trustworthy narrators. [.....]
12. Al-Muzani was a leading disciple of Al-Shafi. [.....]
13. Al-Tahawi never left Egypt. [.....]
14. Al-Tahawi became the head of Hanafi School in Egypt. [.....]
15. Al-Tahawi was known as the most learned jurist amongst the Shafis in Egypt. [.....]
16. Rufaida Al-Aslamiyah introduced nursing to the Muslim world after Florence Nightingale. [.....]
17. Rufaida practiced her skills in field hospitals in a mosque. [.....]
18. Rufaida treated casualties with medical expertise and provided shelter to the needy. [.....]
19. Rufaida trained a group of women companions as nurses. [.....]
20. Rufaida attempted to alleviate social problems which led to poor health. [.....]

B

Translation

A) Translate the following into Arabic:

1. Allah (GBTH) protected the Prophet Jesus (PBUH) and raised him up to Heaven. Jesus will return to earth before Doomsday and preach Islam.
 ▶ الله (جل جلاله) حمى النبي عيسى (عليه السلام) ورفعته إلى السماء. وسيعود عيسى إلى الأرض قبل يوم القيامة ويدعو إلى الإسلام.
2. Abu Dharr was the fourth or fifth person to convert to Islam and was the first person to hail the Prophet (PBUH) with the greeting of Islam.
 ▶ كان أبو ذر الشخص الرابع أو الخامس الذي اعتنق الإسلام، وكان أول من حيا النبي (صلى الله عليه وسلم) بتحيةة الإسلام.
3. Al-Tahawi was known as the most learned jurist amongst the Hanafis in Egypt, despite being knowledgeable of all other schools of jurisprudence.
 ▶ كان الطحاوي معروفاً كأعلم فقيه بين الحنفية في مصر، رغم كونه عالماً بجميع المذاهب الفقهية الأخرى.
4. Rufaida provided shelter to the needy from the wind and heat of the harsh desert and developed the first ever mobile care units that were able to meet the medical needs of the community.
 ▶ وفرت رفييدة مأوى للمحتاجين من رياح وحرارة الصحراء القاسية، وابتكرت أول وحدات رعاية متنقلة لتلبية الاحتياجات الطبية للمجتمع.

B) Translate the following into English:

١. لقد قبل الله من امرأة عمران الجنين الذي نذرته لعبادة الله.
- ▶ Allah accepted the fetus dedicated by the wife of Imran for worship.
٢. ينبغي على المسلم أن يتشبه بصحابة الرسول صلى الله عليه وسلم في الجد في العبادة والعمل.
- ▶ A Muslim should emulate the Prophet's companions (PBUH) in diligence in worship and work.
٣. ينبغي على طالب العلم أن يجتهد في طلب العلم ليصبح متميزاً بين أقرانه.
- ▶ A student of knowledge should strive in seeking knowledge to excel among their peers.
٤. يحرص الإسلام على مشاركة المرأة في كل جوانب الحياة، ويقدر دورها الفعال في المجتمع الإسلامي.
- ▶ Islam ensures the participation of women in all aspects of life and values their active role in Islamic society.

- ١) أول خطوة لحل سؤال المحادثة هي قراءة عنوان المحادثة ومعرفة الفكرة العامة للمحادثة.
- ٢) قراءة المحادثة بالكامل لمعرفة المضمون العام للمحادثة دون محاولة الإجابة.
- ٣) تحديد المطلوب هل سؤال أم إجابة وما هو نوع السؤال المطلوب.
- ٤) ضع إجابة كاملة سواء كانت صيغة جملة أم سؤال لتحصل علي الدرجة كاملة.
- ٥) لابد من تحديد الزمن والفعل المساعد بشكل صحيح.
- ٦) يمكنك كتابة أكثر من إجابة للنقطة الواحدة بصيغ مختلفة.

للتعامل مع سؤال المحادثة:
هي معرفة تكوين السؤال وأنواعه المختلفة

الخطوة
الأولى



How to make a question?

السؤال المذيل

السؤال باستخدام أداة استفهام

السؤال بفعل مساعد



السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد أو ناقص

A question with Yes / No & answer

هو السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد وتكون اجابته ب Yes or No

الافعال المساعدة أو الناقصة	المضارع	الماضي	بعدهم
V. to be	▶ am - is ▶ are	▶ was ▶ were	V+ ing
V. to have	▶ have - has	▶ had	P.P
V. to do	▶ do - does	▶ did	inf.
Modal verbs	▶ will	▶ would	
	▶ shall	▶ should	
	▶ can	▶ could	
	▶ may	▶ might	
	▶ must	▶ had to	
	▶ have to - has to	▶ had to	

كيفية عمل السؤال باستخدام الأفعال المساعدة

إذا كان في الجملة أيًا من الأفعال المساعدة السابقة يتم تقديم الفعل المساعد على الفاعل "طريقة المقص".

إذا لم يوجد بالجملة فعل مساعد أو ناقص نستخدم:

do	▶ go / visit
does	▶ goes/ visits
did	▶ went / visited

إذا كان فعل الجملة في المصدر (بدون أي إضافات) مع الفاعل الجمع

إذا كان فعل الجملة ينتهي ب (s / es/ ies) مع الفاعل المفرد

إذا كان فعل الجملة ينتهي ب (d / ed/ ied) أو فعل ماضى غير منتظم

يتم حذف ال Yes, من الجملة ومع No يتم حذف ال n't مع عدم تكرار الفعل المساعد.

إذا وُجِدَ No وبعدها جملة مثبتة يتم عكس السؤال.



▶ **Is she** playing football?

Yes, she is playing football.

▶ **Are they** in Paris now?

No, they are in Cairo now.

▶ **Have you** watched the film?

Yes, I have watched the film.

تحويلات هامة

you	إلى	I	نحول
you	إلى	we	نحول
your	إلى	my	نحول
your	إلى	our	نحول
are you	إلى	I'm	نحول
were you	إلى	I was	نحول

▶ **Do you** write the letter?

Yes, I write the letter.

▶ **Does** he watch TV?

Yes, he watch**es** TV.

▶ **Did** he play football?

Yes, he play**ed** football.

▶ **Did** you write the letter?

Yes, I wrote the letter.

▶ **Do** they read English stories?

No, they **don't** read English stories.

▶ **Does** she play tennis?

No, she **doesn't** play tennis.

▶ **Did** you climb a mountain?

No, I **didn't** climb a mountain.

▶ **Did** she go to school yesterday?

No, She **didn't** go to school yesterday.



Exercises

Questions

Change the following sentences into questions

1. Yes, they are playing tennis.

.....

2. Yes, they've got their books.

.....

3. No, he wasn't at Cairo yesterday.

.....

4. No, I can't speak English.

.....

5. No, **I'm** not listening to music.

.....

6. Yes, she **has** a car.

.....

7. Sure, he **saw** me buying the books.
8. No, I **managed** to solve it.
9. Yes, they **had** eggs and toast for breakfast in the morning.

2

السؤال المذييل

Question Tag

- السؤال المذييل عبارة عن سؤال قصير يضاف في نهاية الجملة الخبرية للتأكيد ومعناه "أليس كذلك؟" أو "هل أنا علي صواب؟".
يتكون السؤال المذييل من فعل مساعد وضمير فاعل طبقاً لفاعل الجملة.
إذا كانت الجملة مثبتة يكون السؤال المذييل منفي و العكس.
يكون دائما الجزء الثاني ضمير فاعل ولا يمكننا استخدام الأسماء. إذا جاء اسم مذكر عاقل يحول إلى (he)
وإذا جاء اسم مؤنث عاقل يحول إلى (she) وإذا كان اسم غير عاقل مفرد يحول إلى (it)
أما الجمع عاقل أو غير عاقل يحول إلى (they).
للحظ عدم تحويل (I) إلى (you) والعكس في السؤال المذييل.

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد منفي, فعل مثبت + فاعل

ضمير فاعل + فعل مساعد مثبت, فعل منفي + فاعل

- ★ Jana **is** a clever girl, **isn't she**?
- ★ Dalia **has** typed the letters, **hasn't she**?
- ★ Ali **won't** be late, **will he**? ★ I **shall** visit you, **shan't I**?
- في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد نستخدم (do / does / did) حسب زمن فعل الجملة.
- ★ They **came** by car, **didn't they**?
- ★ Toka **speaks** English well, **doesn't she**? ★ People **like** making money, **don't they**?

TEST YOURSELF

- He isn't friendly,
- Ali's gone home,
- This water's hot,
- You said goodbye,
- It liked meat,
- He has a new car,
- They won't go with us,
- This shop's very expensive,
- We had to stay at a hotel,
- Lions like eating meat,
- Nada set the table,
- You haven't met Aya,
- Jana didn't arrive yesterday,
- Toka never read this novel,
- Ali and Hani met again,

هو السؤال الذي يستخدم فيه أداة إستفهام للسؤال عن شيء محدد وتختلف الإجابة باختلاف أدوات الإستفهام:

- ١) تحديد وحذف الإجابة المطلوب السؤال عنها (مثلا عندما نسأل ب **when** نقوم بحذف (حرف الجر + الزمن).
 - ٢) حدد الفعل المساعد بالجملة وإن لم تحتوي علي فعل مساعد تأتي ب **do / does / did**.
 - ٣) هناك بعض الضمائر يتم تحويلها مثل الضمير **I** و **we** الي **you**.
 - ٤) في حالة استخدام **who** للسؤال عن الفاعل نحذف الفاعل ويظل باقى الجملة كما هو.
 - ٥) أما إذا استخدمت **who** للسؤال عن مفعول نطبق صيغة السؤال بتقديم الفعل المساعد علي الفاعل.
- تكوين السؤال:

فعل أساسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + أداة استفهام

لاحظ... أدوات الاستفهام

تنقسم أدوات الإستفهام إلي:

أدوات استفهام أساسية

N	أداة الاستفهام	المعنى	متى نستخدمها ؟
1	What	ما / ماذا؟	تسأل عن: المفعول / الفعل / الحدث
2	Who	من ... ؟	تسأل عن: الفاعل (شخص)
3	Which	أي ... ؟	تسأل عن: الشيء الغير عاقل
4	Where	أين ... ؟	تسأل عن: المكان
5	When	متى ... ؟	تسأل عن: الزمان
6	Why	لماذا ... ؟	تسأل عن: السبب والإجابة because - to - for
7	How	كيف... ؟	تسأل عن: الحال أو الطريقة أو الوسيلة
8	Whose	ملك من.. ؟	تسأل عن: الملكية
أدوات استفهام فرعية			
9	What colour	ما لون؟	تسأل عن: اللون (للتخيير Which colour)
10	What time	في أي وقت؟	تسأل عن: الوقت المحدد
11	What size	ما مقياس؟	تسأل عن: المقياس
12	How old = (What age)	كم العمر؟	تسأل عن: السن أو العمر
13	How high = (What height)	كم ارتفاع؟	تسأل عن: الارتفاع
14	How many	كم عدد؟	تسأل عن: العدد
15	How tall = (What height)	ما طول؟	تسأل عن: الطول / شجر / ابراج / انسان
16	How much = (What price)	ما كمية / كم ثمن؟	تسأل عن: الكمية أو الثمن
17	How often = (How many times)	كم مرة؟	تسأل عن: عدد مرات عمل الشيء
18	How long = (What length)	ما المدة؟	تسأل عن: المدة
19	How deep = (What depth)	ما عمق؟	تسأل عن: العمق
20	How fast = (What speed)	كم سرعة؟	تسأل عن: السرعة
21	How hot = (What heat)	ما حرارة؟	تسأل عن: الحرارة
22	How far = (What distance)	ما المسافة؟	تسأل عن: المسافة

لاحظ.. الضمائر والفرق بينهم

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول	صفات الملكية	ضمائر الملكية	الضمائر المنكسة
I	me	my	mine	myself
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	-----	itself
You	you	your	yours	yourself للمفرد
				yourselves للجمع
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
We	us	our	ours	ourselves

EXAMPLES

- My teacher's name is **Mr. Ahmed**. (What)
★ **What** is your teacher's name?
- I was **twenty years** old last year. (How old)
★ **How old** were you last year?
- I go to school **by car**. (How)
★ **How** do you go to school?
- Nada met Heba yesterday. (When- Who - Who)
★ **When** did Nada meet Heba?
★ **Who** met Heba yesterday?
★ **Who** did Nada meet yesterday?



Exercises

Questions

Change the following sentences into questions

- They **sometimes** go to **the club**. (Where) (How often)
.....
.....
- Nada** plays **tennis every Sunday**. (What) (Who) (When)
.....
.....
- Jana** swims with **Toka** in **the swimming pool**. (Who) (Who) (Where)
.....
.....
- Ahmed** travels to **Aswan** by **train**. (Who) (Where) (How)
.....
.....
- Nada** washes **the dishes in the evening**. (When) (What)
.....
.....

للتعامل مع سؤال المحادثة:
هي معرفة كيفية الإجابة على السؤال

الخطوة
الثانية



كيفية الإجابة على السؤال المبدوء بفعل مساعد

How to answer the question with Yes / No answers

الإجابة المختصرة

تتم باستخدام **Yes** مع الموافقة و **No** مع الرفض أو ما يعادلهم مثل

sure - certainly- of course - sorry

ثم نقوم بحركة المقص (تبديل الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد).

لاحظ تغير بعض الضمائر مثل (I - we - you)

لاحظ أن الإجابة المختصرة لا تحتوي علي أسماء لكن تكون دائما ضمير فاعل (he - she - it - they -.....)

لاحظ إضافة النفي **not** عند الإجابة ب **No**

لاحظ الإجابة علي السؤال:

Can Mona swim?

▶ **Yes**, she can.

▶ **No**, she can't.

Will Ali come?

▶ **Yes**, he will.

▶ **No**, he won't.

Was he a teacher?

▶ **Sure**, he was.

▶ **No**, he wasn't.

Do you have a car?

▶ **Yes**, I do.

▶ **No**, I don't.

الإجابة الكاملة

تتم باستخدام **Yes** مع الموافق و **No** مع الرفض أو ما يعادلهم (sure - certainly- of course - sorry)

ثم نقوم بحركة المقص (تبديل الفاعل مع الفعل المساعد).

لاحظ تغير بعض الضمائر مثل (I - we - you).

اعطاء جملة كاملة للتأكيد علي اجابة السؤال او نفي السؤال مع اضافة معلومة.

EXAMPLES

Can Mona swim?

▶ **Yes**, she can swim.

▶ **No**, she can't swim.

Will Ali come?

▶ **Yes**, he will come.

▶ **No**, he will be busy.

Is he a teacher?

▶ **Sure**, he is a teacher.

▶ **No**, he is an engineer.

TEST YOURSELF

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you practise any sports? Why? Why not?

.....

2. Does she like travelling?

.....

3. Have you ever visited Aswan?

.....

4. Excuse me, is there a bank near here?

.....

5. Do you understand what I mean?

.....

6. Will the house be finished before next year?

7. Is Cairo the capital of Egypt?

2

كيفية الإجابة على السؤال المذيل

How to answer the Question Tag

تتم الإجابة باستخدام **Yes** و **No** للتعبير عن الموافقة أو الرفض طبقا للسؤال.

EXAMPLES

He is leaving soon, isn't he?

▶ **Yes**, he is. (**agreeing**)

▶ **No**, he isn't. (**disagreeing**)

He isn't leaving today, is he?

▶ **No**, he isn't. (**agreeing**)

▶ **Yes**, he is. (**disagreeing**)

للاظ الإجابة علي السؤال

Mona is sick, isn't she?

▶ **Yes**, she is.

▶ **No**, she isn't.

The boys never liked dancing, did they?

▶ **Yes**, they did.

▶ **No**, they didn't.

TEST YOURSELF

Answer the following questions:

1. You are not angry, are you?
2. They're staying in a hotel, aren't they?
3. You said goodbye, didn't you?
4. She's seen this film already, hasn't she?
5. Seif isn't coming tonight, is he?

3

كيفية الإجابة على السؤال بأداة إستفهام

How to Answer Wh Question

الإجابة المختصرة

تختلف الإجابة باختلاف أداة الإستفهام.

الإجابة المختصرة هي إجابة علي ما تطلبه أداة الاستفهام دون الإلتزام بتكوين جملة وهي أفضل في لغة الحوار لكن لا تُفضل في المناهج أو الإختبارات فعلي سبيل المثال الإجابة علي **where** تكون بذكر المكان فقط.

الإجابة الكاملة

هي إجابة علي ما تطلبه أداة الاستفهام في صيغة جملة كاملة و تتم عن طريق عدة خطوات:

حذف أداة الاستفهام.

تبديل الفعل المساعد مع الفاعل اذا كان (**V. have - V. be - Modal verbs**).

أما إذا كان الفعل المساعد (**V. do**) نحذف **do** أو **does** ويكون فعل الجملة الاساسي في المضارع أو نحذف **did** ويكون فعل الجملة الأساسي ماضي.

EXAMPLES

Where do you live?

- ▶ In Cairo.
- ▶ I live in Cairo.

When did you sleep?

- ▶ At ten o'clock.
- ▶ I slept at ten o'clock.

How does she go to school?

- ▶ By bus.
- ▶ She goes to school by bus.

How long have you stayed there?

- ▶ For two weeks.
- ▶ I've stayed there for two weeks.

TEST YOURSELF

Answer the following questions:

1. What is your favourite hobby?

.....

2. Which city do you live in?

.....

3. Who taught you English?

.....

4. How many sisters have you got?

.....

5. How much tea do you drink a day?

.....

6. Where would you like to spend your summer holiday? Why?

.....

7. Why did you come late?

.....

8. How much does this shirt cost?

.....

9. What should I do to keep fit?

.....

10. What did you do when you were ten?

.....

11. How long have you studied English?

.....

12. What is your name?

.....

All Language Functions

كل الوظائف اللغوية



Introducing people	تقديم الناس	▶ May I introduce..... to you.
Reply (Introducing)	الرد علي التقديم	▶ Pleased to meet you.
Invitation	دعوة	▶ I'd like to invite you to.....
Responding to the invitation	الرد علي الدعوة	▶ Thanks, I'd love to. ▶ I'm sorry. I am busy.
Promise	الوعد	▶ I promise to + inf. ... ▶ I promise that I'll ...
Asking for opinion	السؤال عن الرأي	▶ What is your opinion of / about?
Giving opinion	اعطاء رأي	▶ In my opinion,
Agreeing with an opinion	موافقة الرأي	▶ I agree with you.
Disagreeing with an opinion	رفض الرأي	▶ I disagree with you.
Giving warning	إعطاء تحذير	▶ Be careful! / look out! / watch out!
Reply to warning	الرد علي التحذير	▶ Don't worry. I'll be careful.
Asking for instructions	السؤال عن التعليمات	▶ Can you show me how to.....?
Giving instructions	إعطاء تعليمات	▶ First....., Then.....,Next....., Finally.....
Offering help	عرض مساعدة	▶ Do you need a hand?
Accepting offering	قبول العرض	▶ That's kind of you.
Asking for information	طلب معلومات	▶ Can you tell me., please? ▶ Could I ask you about.....?
Giving information	اعطاء معلومات	▶ Yes, of course.....
Expressing regret	التعبير عن الندم	▶ I regret ... v+ ing... ▶ I wish (if only) I had + p.p
Expressing wishes	التعبير عن التمني	▶ I wish (if only) I...v + ed ▶ I wish (I, we) could + inf.
Asking for reasons	السؤال عن السبب	▶ Can you tell me why.....?
Giving reasons	إعطاء سبب	▶ The main reason for this is.....
Asking for advice	طلب النصيحة	▶ Can you give me advice.....?
Giving advice	إعطاء نصيحة	▶ You should (shouldn't) + inf.....
Accepting advice	قبول النصيحة	▶ Yes, I know I should.
Expressing likes	التعبير عن الحب	▶ I'm a big fan of (interested in - keen on)
Expressing dislikes	التعبير عن الكراهية	▶ I'm not (interested in - keen on)
Making Suggestion	عمل الاقتراح	▶ How about (What about) (v+ing)?
Accepting Suggestion	قبول الاقتراح	▶ That's a good idea.
Refusing Suggestion	رفض الاقتراح	▶ Sorry, I'm busy.
Prediction without evidence	التنبؤ بدون دليل	▶ I think it will rain. (will) ▶ I expectwill.....
Prediction with evidence	التنبؤ بدليل	▶ It's cloudy. It's going to rain (be going to) ▶ I have decided, I'm going to visit my uncle.
Plans and decisions	الخطط والقرارات	▶ I'm going to visit my uncle. I plan
Arrangements	الترتيبات	▶ I arranged, I'm visiting my uncle. (present continuous)
Timetables	جداول المواعيد	▶ The lesson starts at 3 pm. (Present Simple)
Deduction	استنتاج	▶ must (can't - might) have + p.p



Dialogues Bank

1) **Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٤

A How about going to the cinema tonight?
B Tonight? ❶

A Why not?
B I have a class until eight.
A That's Ok. ❷ and go to the cinema at nine?
B ❸ ?
A Let's meet at eight twenty at the square. ❹ ?
B Great idea! I'm always hungry after my class.

2) **Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:** أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٤

A Hello! Said's takeaway. Can I help you?
B ❶

A ❷ ?
B Can I have a roast chicken and salad?
A ❸

B No, that's all, thanks.
A ❹ ?
B It's 5 Shoubra Street and the telephone number is 09650807.

3) **Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:** تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٤

Zeyad wants to borrow a book about (the Prophet's companions)

Librarian How can I help you?
Zeyad ❶

Librarian Well, there are different books about the Prophet's companions.
Zeyad ❷ ?
Librarian On that shelf over there.
Zeyad ❸ ?
Librarian You can borrow it for only a week.
Zeyad All right. Thank you very much.
Librarian ❹

4) **Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:** تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٤

Ali and Samir are talking about climate change

Ali I'm doing a project on climate change. ❶ ?
Samir Of course. ❷ ?
Ali In your opinion, what are the main causes of climate change?
Samir ❸

Ali How can the increase in numbers of cars lead to this dangerous problem?
Samir They cause air pollution.
Ali Therefore, it is better for us and the environment to use electric cars, isn't it?
Samir ❹

5) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٢

- A** Have you met our new neighbour?
B No, I haven't. ①?
A He is tall with curly hair.
B Does he have any children?
A ②?
B ③?
A Yes, he has a car.
B ④?
A He usually wears casual clothes.

6) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٢

- A** Good evening, sir. ①?
B Good evening, doctor. I have a terrible backache.
A How long has it been bothering you?
B Well, ②
A Do you have any history of this kind of trouble?
B ③?
A I see. ④?
B No, just an aspirin from time to time to kill the pain.
A OK, let's have a look at you.

7) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٢

Warda is telling Samia about some work.

- Warda** I've been asked to write an article for a website.
Samia ①?
Warda It's about recycling.
Samia ②?
Warda I chose recycling because it's an important subject.
Samia ③?
Warda Yes, to summarise, the article is going to be about how people can recycle more.
Samia ④?
Warda I sent them the idea for the article last week and they liked it.

8) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٢

Between a shop assistant and a girl who is searching for a pair of brown shoes.

- Mariam** Excuse me. I'm trying to find a pair of brown shoes.
Assistant ①?
Mariam Size 40.
Assistant Sorry, ②
Mariam Do you expect to have this size next week?
Assistant No, ③ But if you go to one of our branches, you may find it there.
Mariam ④?
Assistant Our nearest branch is next to the post office.

9) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٢

- A** Hello. Is that Mr. Ali?
B Yes. How can I help you?
A I'm Ahmed. I'm interested in your flat. ①?
B It's a big flat. There are two bedrooms, a bathroom, a living room, a dining room and a kitchen.
A ②?
B It's on the 2nd floor.
A How much is the rent?
B ③?
A That's perfect! ④?
B How about Sunday morning.
A That's great.

10) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٢

- A** ①?
B I've got a terrible cough.
A ②?
B It's been three days now. ③?
A You should have lots of hot drinks and try to rest.
B ④
A You are welcome.

11) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢١

- A** Where did you go on your summer holiday?
B ①
A ②?
B I stayed with some friends.
A What did you do there?
B ③
A How many times have you visited Luxor?
B Three times.
A ④?
B The people. They are kind and friendly

12) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٠

- A** ①?
B I'm going to wear my brown jacket and jeans.
A Don't you think that's too casual for an interview?
B You are probably right. ②?
A You could wear the blue Italian one. What about the shoes?
B ③
A Good choice. And don't forget the blue tie you have. ④
B Ok. I'll wear that, then. Wish me good luck!

13) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٠

- A** Hello. Ahmed. You won't believe what happened to Hamdy last week.
B Why? ①?

- A** He was driving home after a weekend in the countryside when his car broke down on a really quiet road.
- B** Oh no! ②
- A** He tried to fix it but he couldn't and there wasn't any signal on the phone.
- B** That sounds terrible! Did he manage to get some help?
- A** ③
- He had to leave the car and walk to the nearest town to help him repair his car. It was after midnight when he got home.
- B** Poor him! ④
- A** Exhausted!
- B** Oh man, that sounds like an awful weekend .

14) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٩

- A** Excuse me, this is my seat.
- B** ①
- A** ②
- B** I'm 35, too.
- A** What is the number of your carriage?
- B** ③
- A** Oh! Sorry. I'm in carriage 2, first class ④
- B** Thank you.

15) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٩

- A** What are your plans for tonight?
- B** ①
- A** ②
- B** The oil gets less in the engine.
- A** Do you go to a certain mechanic?
- B** ③
- A** I deal with a good mechanic.
- B** ④
- A** Yes, of course.

16) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٨

- Physician** ①
- Patient** I've a terrible headache.
- Physician** ②
- Patient** I've been suffering since last week.
- Physician** Take these tablets twice a day until you have some analysis.
- Patient** When will you see me again?
- Physician** ③
- Patient** I wonder if it ④
- Physician** I don't think it is serious.

17) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٨

- A** ①
- B** I'd like to join the Faculty of Medicine.
- A** ②
- B** To help the sick and the poor.

A How can you reach your goal?
B ③?
A ④?
B Yes, both my father and my mother are doctors.
A I wish you good luck.
B Thank you.

18) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٧

Interviewer How exciting to be with you! ①?
Astronaut No, I have been in space before.
Interviewer ②?
Astronaut This time we have to repair equipment on the International Space Station.
Interviewer ③?
Astronaut There may be a leak in the temperature control system so we have to repair it.
Interviewer ④
Astronaut Thank you so much for your wish.

19) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٧

Amr and his father are talking about the new car Amr bought.

Father ①?
Amr Yes, I have. I found it worth recommending.
Father ②
Amr Thank you, but as you know, all modern cars are expensive to maintain.
Father ③
Amr Of course. Every new thing should be kept in a good condition.
Father May Allah get you away from its evils.
Amr ④

20) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٦

A ①?
B I'm going to the bank.
A ②?
B To draw some money?
A Why do you need money?
B ③
A What make will you buy?
B ④

21) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٦

A ①?
B I'm from Port Said.
A ②?
B I've been studying English for about twelve years.
A How many people are there in your family?
B ③
A Have you got any ambitions for the future?
B ④

22) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٥

- Samir** ①
- Karim** Yes, I'm going to see my uncle.
- Samir** ②
- Karim** His house is too far from here.
- Samir** Why are you going tomorrow?
- Karim** ③
- Samir** Have you bought him a present for this occasion?
- Karim** ④

23) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٥

- Ali** What are we doing tonight?
- Ahmed** I'm not sure.
- Ali** ①
- Ahmed** Why that in particular?
- Ali** I want to see the new comedy film.
- Ahmed** Actually, I don't like comedies ②
- Ali** In that case, there's a good one on at Roxi.
- Ahmed** Sounds good to me. ③
- Ali** At 6:30.
- Ahmed** ④
- Ali** I'll be there.

24) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٤

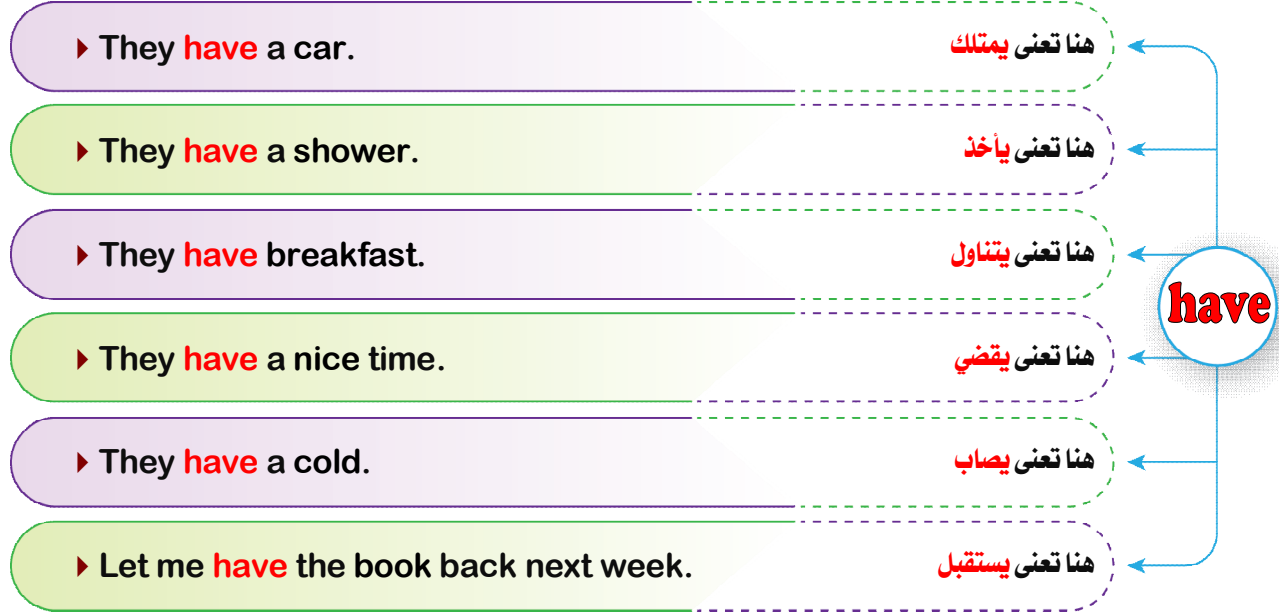
- Amr** Hi, Waleed. ①
- Waleed** I came back from Sudan last week.
- Amr** ②
- Waleed** Guess, how could it be?
- Amr** I think ③
- Waleed** Of course, Sudan has a tropical climate.
- Amr** I wish you would do better when returning to your work.
- Waleed** ④

25) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٣

- Hassan** Where is Ali at the moment?
- Said** ①
- Hassan** ②
- Said** He's drawing some money.
- Hassan** What does he need money for?
- Said** ③
- Hassan** His wedding! ④
- Said** It is next week.

- يعتقد الكثيرون أن صعوبة الترجمة تكمن في صعوبة الكلمات والمفردات ولكن التكوين السليم للجملة وتبسيط وتخمين المعنى هو البداية الصحيحة لضمان الحصول علي أعلى الدرجات في الترجمة.
- لا ترجمة لكلمة دون قراءة الجملة ولا ترجمة لجملة دون قراءة الفقرة ولا ترجمة لفقرة دون التعرف علي السياق العام.
- الترجمة ليست مجرد نقل كلمة أو لفظ وإنما هي نقل مفاهيم الكلام بكل ما حولها من إحياءات تربطها بالنص. مثال: كلمة (have) من الصعب ترجمتها خارج السياق. لاحظ اختلاف ترجمتها من جملة لأخرى:



الترجمة هي فن نقل المعنى والاستخدام الأمثل
لمعاني الكلمات

كيف
أترجم



يوجد بعض التعليمات التي يجب إتباعها مثل:

- اقرأ النص المراد ترجمته عدة مرات حتى يتم فهمه جيداً.
- ابدأ في ترجمة النص، مع الحرص على تحديد بدايات ونهايات الجمل، واستخدم علامات الترقيم بطريقة صحيحة تناسب اللغة التي ينقل إليها.
- قم باختيار الألفاظ والتعبيرات المناسبة في اللغة التي ينقل إليها.
- بعد الانتهاء من الترجمة، لا بد من قراءة النص المترجم وتصويب ما به من أخطاء إملائية أو نحوية أو غيرها.
- يجب مراعاة ترابط الجمل باستخدام الأدوات اللغوية المناسبة.
- عند الترجمة من اللغة العربية إلى الإنجليزية حاول أولاً أن تترجم من عربي إلى عربي أي تقوم بتفسير الكلمات بلغة بسيطة مثل كلمة (يقوم ب/ ينفذ/ يعمل/ يؤدي)، كل تلك الكلمات تترجم (do).
- الكلمة الواحدة قد يكون لها أكثر من معني حسب سياق الكلام.
- الترجمة مهارة لا يمكنك اكتسابها دون كثرة التدريب لذا أكثر من الحل بنفسك.

قواعد وتعليمات للترجمة



Part One الجزء الأول

١) حدد التكوين السليم للجمل

- معظم الجمل العربية تبدأ بالفعل، بينما لا يوجد في اللغة الإنجليزية إلا الجملة الاسمية فقط.
- ولذلك لابد أن نراعي الآتي.
- لابد من تحديد أجزاء الجملة حيث أن الجملة البسيطة تتكون من ثلاثة أجزاء أساسية مثل:

أكل علي الطعام / هو يشرب اللبن / لقد عاقبه المعلم		لاحظ ترجمة هذه الجمل :
①	②	③
فاعل	فعل	مفعول
Ali	ate	the food.
He	drinks	milk.
The teacher	has punished	him.

والجملة الطويلة:

١) لعبت كرة القدم جيداً في النادي الأسبوع الماضي.

٢) ذكّر الطالب الدرس بحرص في غرفته أمس.

تكملة الجملة					
①	②	③	ظرف كيفية	ظرف مكان	ظرف زمان
فاعل	فعل	مفعول	ظرف كيفية	ظرف مكان	ظرف زمان
I	played	football	well	in the club	last week.
The pupil	studied	the lesson	carefully	in his room	yesterday.

قد تكون تكملة الجملة ظرفاً / صفة / عبارة / شبه جملة / حرفاً / ربطاً

٢) لاحظ أجزاء الجملة

هو الركن الأول في الجملة. ويكون (إما اسماً، أو ضميراً)	The subject	الفاعل
▶ Ahmed likes fish. We saw a lion.	The verb	الفعل
هو ما يدل علي معني مقترن بزمن محدد (المضارع والماضي والمستقبل)	The object	المفعول
▶ I will come tomorrow. He is lazy.	Adverb of manner	ظرف الكيفية
يدل علي من وقع عليه الفعل. ويكون (إما اسماً، أو ضميراً)	Adverb of place	ظرف المكان
▶ Nada studied the lesson. I meet them every day.	Adverb of time	ظرف الزمان
الظرف الذي يصف الفعل. ولذا يأتي عادةً الظرف بعد الفعل لكي يصفه.		
▶ She spoke politely. Toka speaks English well.		
وهو اسم يدل علي مكان حدوث الفعل.		
▶ She walked politely in the street. She slept in her room.		
هو اسم يدل علي زمن حدوث الفعل.		
▶ We travel to Aswan in winter. Yesterday, I visited my uncle.		

٣) الفاعل والمفعول

❗ لابد أن تحتوي الجملة في اللغة الإنجليزية علي فاعل وغالباً مفعول ولا يوجد فاعل مستتر أو مفعول مستتر.

رأيتهما تعبر الطريق بسرعة لتلحق بالأتوبيس.

★ I saw **her** crossing the road quickly to catch the bus.

❗ قد يكون الفاعل أو المفعول اسم (إنسان / حيوان / جماد / مكان) أو ضمير (فاعل / مفعول)

I	he	she	it	you	they	we	ضمائر الفاعل
me	him	her	it	you	them	us	ضمائر المفعول
أنا	هو	هي	هذا (لغير العاقل)	أنت / أنتم	هم	نحن	المعني

★ I met **her** last week.

★ We called **them** to ask about their needs.

❗ قد يُسبق الفاعل أو المفعول بصفة ملكية أو اسم إشارة.

my....	his....	her....	its....	your....	their....	our....	صفات الملكية
ملكي	ملكه	ملكها	لغير العاقل	ملكك	ملكهم	ملكنا	المعني

★ I sold **my** house.

★ She brought **her** bags.

❗ أسماء الإشارة في اللغة العربية (هذا - هذه - ذاك - ذلك - هذان - هاتان - هؤلاء - أولئك) وأما الإنجليزية:

this...	that...	these...	those....
هذا	تلك	هؤلاء	أولئك
للمفرد القريب	للمفرد البعيد	للمفرد القريب	للمفرد البعيد

★ I bought **this** car yesterday.

★ I think I saw **those** boys before.

these pens	هذه الأقلام	those birds	تلك الطيور
this boy	هذا الولد	that book	ذلك الكتاب

٤) التعامل مع الضمائر

❗ الإنجليزية لا تعرف سوى ضمير واحد للمخاطب وهو (you) ويقابله في اللغة العربية ضمائر عديدة وهي (أنت - أنتي - أنتما - أنتن - أنتم) ولا يتغير شكله في الفاعل أو المفعول أو المفرد والجمع.

★ **You** are a good boy.

★ **You** are a good girl.

★ **You** are good boys (girls)

❗ الضمير (they) يقابله في العربية (هما-هم-هن).

★ **They** are men.

★ **They** are women.

★ **They** are two friends.

❗ الضمير (it) يعود على حيوان أو جماد أو إنسان أحياناً، ويترجم إلى "هو" أو "هي" أو "إنه".

★ **It** is six o'clock.

★ **It** is you who did that.

★ **It** is nice to see you well.

❗ الضمائر المستترة في العربية يجب إظهارها في الإنجليزية

نفخر بما حققته سلسلة العملاقة هذا العام.

★ We're proud of what the Giants series has achieved this year.

❗ يمكننا دمج الكلمات في اللغة العربية ولكن عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية تترجم كل الكلمات والعكس

★ I saw **him** eating cheese.

رأيتَه يأكل الجبن.

★ I gave **her** my pen.

أعطيتها قلمي.

Final Revision

الضمير المضاف إلي فعل يترجم إلي ضمير مفعول:

me	him	her	it	you	them	us	ضمائر المفعول
----	-----	-----	----	-----	------	----	---------------

يُمكننا العمل الجاد من تحقيق أهدافنا وطموحاتنا.

★ Hard work enables **us** to achieve **our** goals and ambitions.

الضمير المضاف إلي اسم يترجم إلي صفة ملكية:

my....	his...	her...	its...	your..	their...	our...	صفات الملكية
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	----------	--------	--------------

يزور مصر كثير من السياح كل عام للاستمتاع بجوها البديع

★ Every year, a lot of tourists visit Egypt to enjoy **its** charming weather.

٥) التعامل مع الفعل

الفعل كلمة تعبر عن حركة أو حالة أو حدث وتأتي بعد الفاعل ويمكن من خلاله تحديد زمن الجملة.

★ She **works** as a nurse.

★ I **will visit** Cairo soon.

للاضاح أن الفعل يتبع الفاعل من حيث المفرد والجمع

١ إذا كان الفاعل جمع يأتي بعده فعل جمع (are - were - have - infinitive.....)

٢ إذا كان الفاعل مفرد يأتي بعده فعل مفرد (is - was - has - v + s.....)

★ He **is** lazy.

★ She **walks** to school.

★ They **walk** to school.

لابد أن يكون الفعل في اللغة الإنجليزية ظاهراً بخلاف اللغة العربية التي قد يكون فيها الفعل مستتراً. مثل:

★ He **is** a lazy man.

إنه رجل كسول.

★ They **are** doctors.

هم أطباء.

يمكننا ترجمة فعل (V. be) بمعانٍ مختلفة (يكون / يمثل / يعد / يعتبر) إذا كان فعل أساسي

★ Egypt **is** one of the developing countries.

تعتبر مصر إحدى الدول النامية.

أما إذا كان فعلاً مساعد أي بعده فعل أساسي لا يُترجم بل يدل علي زمن الجملة

★ He **is playing** tennis.

هو يلعب تنس. (مضارع مستمر)

يمكننا ترجمة فعل (V. have) بمعانٍ مختلفة (يملك / لديه / يقتني / يتناول / يأخذ / يقضي) إذا كان فعل أساسي

★ Egypt **has** a lot of great monuments.

تمتلك مصر الكثير من الآثار العظيمة.

أما إذا كان فعل مساعد أي بعده فعل أساسي لا يُترجم بل يدل علي زمن الجملة

★ He **is having** his meal.

يتناول وجبته. (مضارع مستمر)

لأنها فعل مساعد وليست فعل أساسي have للاضاح: لا تُترجم هنا

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

لقد نجحت مصر في تحسين الاقتصاد وسيكون لهذا أثراً كبيراً علي مستوي المعيشة.

★ Egypt **has succeeded** in improving economy and this **will have** a great effect on the standard of living.

٦) التعامل مع الصفات

تأتي الصفة عادةً قبل الاسم الموصوف (المراد وصفه) في اللغة الإنجليزية أو بعد V. be

★ Mona is a **beautiful** girl.

★ I met a **strange** man.

★ He is a **fat** boy.

لا تتغير الصفة بتغير الفاعل من المذكر إلي المؤنث أو من المفرد إلي الجمع (الصفات لا تتجمع) مثل:

بنات مهرة **clever girls** / بنت ماهرة **a clever girl** - أولاد ماهرون **clever boys** / ولد ماهر **a clever boy**

قد يكون الاسم صفة لإسم آخر.

★ It is a **stone** wall.

★ It is a **two-day** voyage.

★ It is a **three-hour** drive by car.

يمكن أن تسبق الصفة بأداة المعرفة **the** لتحل محل اسم جمع يعود علي الناس.

★ **The rich** should help **the poor**.

★ **The young** should care of **the old**.

TEST YOURSELF

Translate into Arabic:

1. With hard work, we can build the future of our country despite all odds.
2. Reading world literature works widens our minds and provides us with useful experiences.
3. Distance learning will become more widespread in the near future.
4. We should make full use of our population growth to increase production.
5. The river Nile is the source of life, so we must keep each drop of water.
6. The government makes great efforts to develop the system of education.
7. The best way to make friends is to join clubs or do team sports you like.
8. Egypt has an enormous human potential that enables it to create a prosperous future for its children.
9. Millions of tourists visit Egypt to see its fantastic ancient monuments.
10. Modern inventions enable us to lead a better and more comfortable life.
11. We must put an end to the problem of air pollution which is considered one of the biggest threats to man on the Earth.
12. The government should pay attention to scientific research in all fields.

Translate into English:

- ١ يجب علي الوالدين توجيه ورعاية أبنائهم ليواصلوا رحلة الحياة بأمان.
- ٢ يعتبر الهاتف الجوال ثورة كبيرة في عالم الإتصالات والتكنولوجيا الحديثة.
- ٣ يجب علي كل مصري أن يتفهم مشاكلنا ويبدل الجهد في سبيل حلها.
- ٤ لابد أن نقنع الناس بالتبرع بالدم لأن هذا يساعد في إنقاذ حياة الكثيرين من البشر.
- ٥ ينبغي علينا أن نقلل من تلوث البيئة بزراعة أشجار على جانبي الشوارع.
- ٦ تهتم الحكومة إهتماماً كبيراً بإقامة المشروعات الضخمة في سيناء وصعيد مصر.
- ٧ يجب إيجاد حلولاً لمشكلة البطالة والتلوث التي تؤثر على حياتنا بطريقة سيئة للغاية.
- ٨ يعد التعليم واحداً من الأعمدة الرئيسية في المجتمع والذي بدونه لن يتحقق تقدم أو رفاهية.
- ٩ إن الأمية مشكلة اجتماعية خطيرة ولا بد أن نبذل جهوداً كبيرة للقضاء عليها.
- ١٠ بفضل تكنولوجيا المعلومات ووسائل الاتصال الحديثة، أصبح العالم قرية صغيرة.
- ١١ تلعب وسائل التواصل الحديثة دوراً فعالاً في حياتنا الحديثة وأصبحنا لا نستطيع أن نستغني عنها.
- ١٢ القراءة مفيدة فهي تزيد من معرفتنا وتوسع أفق تفكيرنا.

2 Part Two

الجزء الثاني

١) تختب دائما الترجمة الحرفية

الترجمة الحرفية تؤدي إلى الإخلال بشكل الجملة فمثلاً:

" يبنى التعليم الفرد والمجتمع وهو السبيل الوحيد للتقدم بمصر."

- ★ build education the person and the society and he way only to improve by Egypt. (X)
وهذه ترجمة حرفية لم تلتزم بقواعد اللغة ولذا تكون إجابة خطأ ويكون التصحيح
- ★ Education builds the individual and society and is the only way to progress in Egypt. (✓)

٢) التعامل مع الحال

تأتي الصفة دائما قبل الاسم والظرف بعد الفعل وآخره "ly" بخلاف الغير منتظم

إنها مهذبة. **She is polite** - إنها تتصرف بشكل مؤدب **She behaves politely**

هو يقود بسرعة **He drives fast** - إنه سائق سريع **He is a fast driver**

٣) التعامل مع المبني للمجهول

عند ترجمة الجمل المبنية للمجهول من الإنجليزية إلى العربية نستخدم كلمة "تم" أو تحول الجملة للمعلوم:

- ★ The conference **was attended** by the president.

فيمكننا ترجمتها: تم حضور المؤتمر

وبوجه عام لا نلجأ إلى المبني للمجهول مادام الفاعل واضحاً ويستخدم إذا كان الفاعل غير واضحاً.

- ★ Education **is considered** the first step for development.

يعتبر التعليم أولى خطوات التنمية.

٤) التعامل مع أدوات النكرة والمعرفة

نستخدم (a) قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذي يُعد مبدوءاً ب حرف ساكن كتابةً ونطقاً.

نستخدم (an) قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذي يعد مبدوءاً بحرف متحرك كتابةً ونطقاً (a, e, i, o, u)

نستخدم (the) قبل الأسماء التي تعد مفرد أو جمع وأيضاً مع الأسماء التي لا تعد في حالة التخصيص.

للحظ عدم استخدام (a - an - the) مع الألعاب الرياضية والأنشطة، المواد الخام، أسماء الطعام والشراب، المواد الدراسية،

أسماء اللغات، الوجبات بوجه عام.

الأسماء المجردة لا تأخذ the عند ترجمتها إلى الإنجليزية:

good	الخير	virtue	الفضيلة	peace	السلام
evil	الشر	hatred	الكراهية	friendship	الصداقة
beauty	الجمال	love	الحب	security	الأمن
truth	الصدق	progress	التقدم	safety	الأمان
honour	الشرف	welfare	الرفاهية	treason	خيانة
honesty	الأمانة	prosperity	الازدهار	lie	الكذب

يوجد صراع بين الخير والشر. إنها الطبيعة البشرية.

- ★ There is a conflict between **good** and **evil**. It is human nature.

TEST YOURSELF

Translate into Arabic:

1. Modern technology and scientific discoveries help countries to achieve true progress in all fields.
2. We really owe much to our parents. They do their best to please us and provide a happy, secure life for us.
3. To be good citizens in the future, children need to grow in a loving family.
4. Education is considered one of the most important factors on which the renaissance of nations is based.
5. Team sports teach us co-operation and selflessness through getting along with people as old as us.
6. Businessmen should contribute to the national projects that serve the country in order to achieve comprehensive development.
7. Society should look after homeless children to help them have a better future. That might make them good citizens.
8. The government pays great attention to children with special needs.

Translate into English:

١ لك الحق في التعبير عن رأيك لكن لا تستخدم العنف ضد معارضيك.

٢ يجب أن يكون لديك هدف وأن تعمل بجد لتحقيقه، فالناس الذين ليس لديهم أهداف غالباً لا ينجحون.

٣ عندما يعم السلام ينعم المجتمع براحة البال ويعمل الجميع من أجل تحقيق التقدم.

٤ يفضل البعض العيش في الريف حيث يستمتعون بالهواء النقي وجمال الطبيعة والأمان والحياة الهادئة.

٥ افتتح مشروع مركز القلب بأسوان وساعد العديد من المصريين الذين يعانون من مشاكل بالقلب.

٦ يجب أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا حتى تكون مصر واحدة من أكثر الدول الرائدة والمتقدمة في العالم بأسره.

٧ يعتمد النجاح في الحياة على الصبر والعمل الجاد، فكلما عملت بجد كلما احترمتك الناس.

٨ تشهد مصر هذه الأيام تحولات جذرية ولكنها إيجابية في كافة نواحي الحياة.

١) التعامل مع الفعل وحروف الجر

❗ لا نترجم فعل يكون (V. be) إلى اللغة العربية في زمن المضارع البسيط، ونستخدم الجمل الاسمية:

▶ Ahmed is an excellent engineer.

أحمد مهندس ممتاز. (أحمد يكون مهندس...) ❌

ولا نترجمها "أحمد يكون مهندس ممتاز".

❗ نترجم الزمن المضارع التام في اللغة الإنجليزية إلى ماضي إذا كان الحدث قد انتهى، أو إلى مضارع

إذا كان الفعل لا يزال مستمراً. مثل:

▶ They **have just arrived** from Qena.

لقد وصلوا من قنا توأ.

▶ She **has not finished** her homework yet.

لم تنته من أداء واجبها بعد.

❗ المصدر هو أصل الفعل قبل استخدامه في أي زمن مثل (eat - run - learn)

وفي اللغة الإنجليزية يُستخدم المصدر في عدة أحوال:

▶ **To watch** a football match is my best pleasure.

كفاعل مثل

▶ Sahar prefers **to read** science books.

كمفعول مثل

▶ He travelled to America **to study** science.

ولتوضيح الغرض مثل

▶ The trainer taught us **how to swim**.

ويستخدم مع أدوات الاستفهام

٢) التعامل مع الجمل الموصولة والأسم الموصول كيفية التعامل مع الجمل الموصولة

❗ عند ترجمة الجملة الموصولة من العربية للإنجليزية نسقط الضمير العائد، مثل:

الطبيب الذي استشرته الشهر الماضي.

★ The doctor whom I consulted last month.

★ The doctor whom I consulted **him** last month.

وليس (x)

❗ تستخدم اللغة العربية الأسماء الموصولة مثل (الذي - التي...) ويقابل ذلك كله في الإنجليزية who و which و whose

الذي ينسب ملكية شيء لشخص أو شيء ما مثل:

٣) التعامل مع المفعول المطلق والمضاف إليه

▶ The woman **whose** eyes are green.

المرأة ذات العيون الخضراء.

❗ تستخدم "of" عندما يكون المضاف إليه غير عاقل

★ The ministry **of** education

وزارة التعليم

★ The problem **of** pollution

مشكلة التلوث

❗ المفعول المطلق لا يترجم ولكن يستخدم ظرف أو جملة ظرفية تدل علي معناه:

▶ be **regularly** visited

تتم زيارته زيارات منتظمة

▶ have **gradually** improved

تحسنت تحسناً تدريجياً

▶ grow **seriously** worse

يزداد سوءاً بشكل خطير

❗ المضاف والمضاف إليه في اللغة الإنجليزية عكس اللغة العربية (مثل الاسم والصفة):

هناك إعلانات كثيرة عن وظائف متاحة علي صفحات الانترنت.

★ There are a lot of advertisements about available jobs on **internet pages**.

ادرس التركيبات التالية

يقابله في الإنجليزية الماضي التام:

عندما وصلت إلى السينما **كان** الفيلم قد بدأ.

(كان + فعل ماضي)

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

يقابله في الإنجليزية الماضي البسيط إذا دل على عادة في الماضي:

كان القدماء المصريون **يبنون** أهرامهم من الحجارة.

(كان + فعل مضارع)

▶ The Ancient Egyptians **built** their pyramids of stones.

تترجم في الإنجليزية ماضي مستمر:

كان والدي **يقرأ** الصحيفة عندما دق جرس الباب.

(كان + فعل مضارع)

▶ Dad **was reading** the paper when the doorbell rang.

تترجم في الإنجليزية في زمن ماضي بسيط المنفي:

هو **لم يحصل** على النتائج التي توقعها.

(لم + فعل مضارع)

▶ He **did not get** the results that he expected.

يقابله في الإنجليزية مستقبل بسيط منفي (won't):

لن أزور أقاربي الأسبوع القادم.

(لن + فعل مضارع)

▶ I **won't visit** my relatives next week.

يدل ذلك على الاحتمال ونستخدم may:

قد يشهد العالم بعض التغيرات المناخية التي قد تؤدي إلى الاحتباس الحراري.

(قد + فعل مضارع)

▶ The world **may witness** some climate changes that may lead to global warming.

إذا وجدت إشارة تدل على الماضي تترجم إلى ماضي بسيط أما بدون أي

إشارة تدل على الماضي تترجم إلى المضارع تام

لقد اتصل بي أمس هاتفياً.

(لقد + فعل ماضي)

▶ He **telephoned** me yesterday.

لقد حقق محمد صلاح الكثير من الإنجازات التي لم يصل إليها أحد من قبل.

▶ Mo Salah **has achieved** a lot of achievements that no one could reach before.

الجملة الإنجليزية التي تبدأ ب it: يمكن ترجمة هذه الجملة بجملة عربية تبدأ ب "من"، مثل:

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

من الضروري لكل الشباب أن يبذلوا قصارى جهدهم من أجل تحقيق طموحاتهم.

★ It is necessary for youth to do their best to achieve their ambitions.

من الضروري أن تهتم بأسرتك.

★ It is essential that you look after your family.

حرف ال (س) أو كلمة (سوف) تترجم (will) ويكون زمن الجملة مستقبل بسيط:

ستقام الكثير من المشروعات الاقتصادية الضخمة في مدن القناة.

★ A lot of massive economic projects will be carried out in the canal cities.

كلمات التوكيد (إن / لقد /) في اللغة العربية ليست لها ترجمة ونراعي الزمن:

إن التعليم والصحة أساس تقدم أي أمة.

★ Education and health are the basis of progress for any nation.

TEST YOURSELF

Translate into Arabic:

1. Sports teach us discipline, value of time and team spirit which help us beat every challenge and achieve success in our life.
2. Terrorism is one of the worst problems facing the whole world. It has many negative effects on both citizens and society.
3. A lot of people prefer rural life to urban life because of quietness.
4. I spend most of my free time increasing my knowledge by reading the books I borrow from the school library or the public mobile libraries.
5. Youth must have a role to delight the society in which they live. This is done by helping to solve the problems facing people.
6. Reading literary works has many benefits. It enriches our culture and experiences and makes us enjoy the events created by the writer.
7. Success never comes by chance so you must work hard to achieve your goals in life and to be an effective member in your country.
8. We must learn from our past. We are working hard in our present to fulfill all our dreams in the future.
9. Egypt is trying to improve its economy by carrying out a lot of gigantic projects.
10. Egypt needs the efforts of its faithful sons in order to overcome all the problems which hinder its progress.

Translate into English:

- 1 ينصح معظم الأطباء المدخنين بالإقلاع عن التدخين لأنه عادة قاتلة تزداد ضحاياها يوماً بعد يوم.
- 2 يقضي بعض الشباب وقت طويل علي الانترنت غير واعين بالأخطار المحتملة وهم عرضة لأنواع كثيرة من الجرائم.
- 3 المبدعون يساهمون في خلق عالم متجدد في مختلف المجالات ولذا تقوم الدولة بتكريمهم.
- 4 إن مستقبل الحياة علي الأرض يتوقف علي نجاح الجهود التي نبذلها للتخلص من التلوث البيئي.
- 5 لقد ظلت مصر علي مر تاريخها واحة للأمن والأمان لكل من يعيش علي أرضها.
- 6 القراءة تنير العقل، وتثري المعرفة وتجعل المرء علي وعى بما يدور حوله.
- 7 تنفذ الحكومة المصرية الآن كثيراً من المشروعات العملاقة في مختلف أنحاء البلاد.
- 8 لقد أصبحت هناك ضرورة حتمية أن نثمن كل قطرة مياه في مواردنا المائية بسبب ندرة المياه.
- 9 تعلمنا الرياضة الانضباط وقيمة الوقت وروح الفريق التي تساعدنا علي التغلب علي كل تحدي وتحقيق النجاح في حياتنا.
- 10 من واجب الحكومة توفير فرص العمل أمام الشباب وتشجيعهم علي الإقامة في المدن المنشأة حديثاً.

Translation Bank

1) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٤

1. The rays of the light of Islam penetrated Omar's heart when he read some of the verses of the Holy Quran.
2. The attack on civilians is against the world's law.

3) **Translate into English:**

٣. اندهش عمر بن الخطاب عندما سمع أن أخته وزوجها اعتنقا الإسلام.

2) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٤

1. Millions are threatened by starvation and diseases each year.
2. There's been a fall in the number of young people entering the labour market.

3) **Translate into English:**

٣. يجب أن نأخذ في الاعتبار أن الأسمدة الزراعية والمواد الكيميائية لها مميزات وعيوب.

3) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٤

1. Severe malnutrition affects children's academic achievement and their growth negatively.
2. Rationalising water consumption is a national duty to avoid water shortage problems.

3) **Translate into English:**

٣. يجب أن تتعاون جميع دول العالم لاييجاد حل لمشكلة الاحتباس الحراري التي تؤثر علي كل دول العالم بلا استثناء.

4) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٤

1. Egypt's distinguished location and great monuments make it a wonderful tourist destination.
2. The main objective of technology is to make tasks easier and solve the problems of mankind besides improving work and make the world better.

3) **Translate into English:**

٣. إن الماء أصل الحياة فبدونه تذبل وتهلك كل الكائنات الحية، لذا يجب أن نوفر كل قطرة مياه.

5) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٣

1. The government is carrying out a lot of huge national projects in Upper Egypt at present.
2. Humanity will face disastrous climate change unless we decrease the emission of gases causing global warming.

3) Translate into English:

٣. تم تكريمه لانجازاته في الكيمياء.

6) ا) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٣

1. The President confirmed Egypt's support for the Organization of Islamic cooperation.
2. We must integrate the disabled into the society and provide job opportunities for them.

3) Translate into English:

٣. يدعو الاسلام للعدل والمساواة.

7) ا) Translate into Arabic:

تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٣

1. Some scientists believe that if machines became smarter than humans, they would be able to create unimaginable weapons and destroy humanity.
2. Protecting endangered species and cleaning lakes and seas have a positive effect on the environment.

3) Translate into English:

٣. تولى الحكومة المصرية اهتماما عظيما لتحسين معيشة المواطنين في كل انحاء مصر وخاصة الريف والعشوائيات؛ وتعتبر مبادرة حياة كريمة خير دليل على ذلك.

8) ا) Translate into Arabic:

تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٢

1. A lot of people worked from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many employees say this has increased their efficiency and saved time and effort.
2. It can be very difficult working with sick children, but it is very rewarding.

3) Translate into English:

٣. ان العمل الجماعي يقوي الروابط والقيم الانسانية بين الناس.

9) ا) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٢

1. Road accidents result from some inconsiderate drivers who either drive very fast or never observe traffic regulations.
2. The war in Europe will have a serious influence on food prices in the Middle East and Africa.

3) Translate into English:

٣. فوائد التكنولوجيا في الطب واضحة.

10) ا) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي دور ثاني ٢٠٢٢

1. Only a minority of parents can afford private education for their children.

2. You must learn how to manage your time and arrange your priorities.

3) Translate into English:

٣. إن تشجيع الناس على العمل من المنزل مفيد للغاية في وقت انتشار الأمراض.

11) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٢

1. The article was deliberately misleading and the newspaper has apologised.

2. Man has upset the environmental balance in the world.

3) Translate into English:

٣. لعب خالد دورا رئيسيا في نشر الإسلام في العراق.

12) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٢

1. Parents make sacrifices so that children can have a good education.

2. The majority of the residents has complained about the noise from the loud speakers.

3) Translate into English:

٣. يبذل المعلمون قصارى جهدهم لمساعدة طلابهم.

13) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢١

1. The best way to learn a foreign language is to live in the country where it's spoken.

2. Technology is going to make it easier for people to commit crimes in the future.

3) Translate into English:

٣. تظهر الإحصائيات أن معدل الجريمة في تزايد.

٤. ما نوع المشاكل التي يواجهها جيلك؟

14) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢١

1. The Prophet and his companions fought defending the religion of Islam.

2. Khaled played a prominent role in the battles against renegades.

3) Translate into English:

٣. تلعب المرأة المصرية دورا حيويا في تحقيق التقدم.

٤. من المهم أن يفصل الناس بين عملهم وبين حياتهم الخاصة بالمنزل.

15) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٠

1. We want teaching that encourages children's creativity.
2. Destruction of the environment is one of the most serious challenges we face.

ب) Translate into English:

٣. تهدف الحكومة لخلق فرص عمل أكثر للشباب.

٤. تم إعادة تأهيل (تدريب) هيئة الموظفين لاستخدام التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

16) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٠

1. Cash machines permit people to withdraw money at any time.
2. The need to life-long learning has become urgent, especially as we live in the age of globalization.

ب) Translate into English:

٣. أحل الله البيع وحرّم الربا ووضع شروطا للحج.

٤. لا تشغل نفسك بانتقاد الآخرين بدون موضوعية. كن إيجابيا و تقبل الآخر، فلا أحد بدون عيوب والمهم أن نتعلم من أخطائنا.

17) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٩

1. We are in dire need of preparing a generation of scientists to achieve comprehensive development in all fields.
2. Scientific research is the cornerstone of achieving welfare and prosperity for the society.

ب) Translate into English:

٣. تتخذ الحكومة إجراءات أشد صرامة لمواجهة الجريمة.

٤. يؤدي طمع التجار إلى زيادة الأسعار.

18) الف) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٩

1. Good education contributes to the progress and promotion of the peoples.
2. We are in need for patriotic people who have loyalty so that the country can rise.

ب) Translate into English:

٣. أمانته ليست محل شك.

٤. يعتمد رخاؤنا في المستقبل على النمو الإقتصادي

19) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٨

1. Micro-organisms need food, water, warmth and in some cases air to grow and multiply. To preserve our food, we have to make conditions dry and very cold, unsuitable for the growth and multiplication of micro-organisms.
2. Innovation is endless. The more man seeks progress and welfare, the more he invents things that make life easier. However, do you think all inventions don't have negative aspects?

3) Translate into English:

٣. تلعب وسائل الإعلام دوراً حيوياً في تشكيل الرأي العام.

٤. إن مصر بتراثها الحضاري العريق قادرة على تحقيق التقدم في جميع المجالات.

20) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٨

1. Terrorism will not prevent us from carrying out the massive projects which we have already begun.
2. The government is trying to solve the problem of unemployment by giving loans to youth.

3) Translate into English:

٣. ستظل مصر واحدة من الأمان في منطقة الشرق الأوسط.

٤. تحرص الدولة على توفير فرص العمل لخريجي الجامعات حتى تسير حياتهم بسلام واستقرار.

21) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٧

1. The state is taking necessary measures to uproot all forms of corruption to push the wheel of production forward.
2. A written goal is an external representation of your inner desire. It is a constant reminder of what you need to achieve.

3) Translate into English:

٣. القضاء على الإرهاب مسؤولية مشتركة وليست مسؤولية الدولة وحدها.

٤. لقد أحدث البركان خسائر كبيرة لشركات الطيران ناهيك عن التلوث البيئي الذي تسبب فيه.

22) **f) Translate into Arabic:**

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٧

1. We should get together to discuss the pros and cons of starting our own business. There are very few governmental jobs now as a lot of firms have been privatized.
2. According to Islam, all people are equal in rights and duties regardless of race or colour.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . سيصبح خفض معدل البطالة التحدي الأساسي لأي حكومة.

٤ . لن يؤثر الإرهاب على وحدة الشعب المصري.

23) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٦

1. Having a goal written down with a set date for accomplishment gives you a motive to plan and work for. Nowadays, getting a job has become a scarce matter as graduates should acquire new technical and personal skills.

2. Women have played a pivotal role in the renaissance of ancient and modern societies. Through this role, they demonstrated their ability to achieve positive change in those societies.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . إن تطور المجتمع ورفيحه يقاس بدرجة التطور الإجتماعي والثقافي للمرأة.

٤ . يجب أن يكون لديك هدف تسعى لتحقيقه، فالأشخاص الذين ليس لديهم أهداف غالباً لا ينجحون.

24) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٦

1. Al Azhar sends its scholars inside and outside Egypt to convey the true mission of Al Azhar explaining moderation of Islam.

2. We shouldn't deprive children of education. This will pave the way for them to enter the world of crime.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . التعاون والعمل الجاد يحققان السعادة والخير لوطننا .

٤ . أنقذ القرآن الكريم اللغة العربية من التدهور.

25) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٥

1. The use of sewage water for agricultural purposes must be banned to prevent the spread of serious diseases such as cancer and renal failure.

2. Our geographic position, history, human and natural resources qualify us to become an economic hub in the region. The ball is in our court.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . محاربة الفساد تساهم في ثقة المواطن أن الدولة حريصة على صون حقوقهم. كما تحاول الحكومة جذب المستثمرين العرب والأجانب للمشاركة في المشروعات الاقتصادية العملاقة.

٤ . تولى الحكومة المصرية اهتماما عظيما لتحسين معيشة المواطن في كل أنحاء مصر وخاصة الريف والعشوائيات وتعتبر مبادرة حياة كريمة خير دليل على ذلك.

26) f) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٥

1. Despite the challenges the Egyptian economy is facing, there is determination to overcome them so that the economy witnesses growth.
2. The investment in energy and electricity sector will provide enough jobs for the millions of young graduates and save the country from power cut.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . لقد أثبت شباب مصر أنهم قادرون على المساهمة في صنع التقدم.

٤ . للرياضة تأثير كبير على الصحة الجسدية والعقلية للفرد.

27) f) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٤

1. The state should sponsor researchers and inventors and endeavor to apply their inventions.
2. Sunlight can be turned into electricity using photovoltaics which power small and medium-sized appliances.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . كانت الأمة العربية المركز العلمي والإقتصادي والسياسي للعالم ولكنها تراجعت إلى الخلف.

٤ . لا بد أن تتعلم كيفية إدارة الوقت وترتيب أولوياتك حتى تنجز الكثير من المهام المختلفة بكفاءة وفي وقت مناسب، وهذا بالتأكيد يجعلك شخصا منتجا وناجحا في الحياة.

28) f) Translate into Arabic:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٤

1. In the outset of history, our ancestors founded the first central state that regulated the life of Egyptians on banks of the Nile.
2. The Seal of the messengers, "Muhammad" (Peace and Blessings Be Upon Him) was sent to all mankind to perfect the sublime morals.

3) Translate into English:

٣ . يلعب الوالدان دورا مهما في تشكيل شخصية أطفالهم وتعديل سلوكهم.

٤ . تهتم الدولة دائما بحماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية للمؤلفين والناشرين، لذا تفرض عقوبة صارمة على القرصنة الفكرية وتسريب الكتب حفاظا على حقوق المنتجين ودور النشر.



Paragraph

أولاً: الفقرة

عليك إتباع التعليمات التالية

- ١) تحديد نوع الفقرة هل الفقرة عن موضوع ايجابي أم سلبى أو مميزات أم عيوب أو موضوع عام.
- ٢) حاول تجميع أفكار رئيسية للفقرة وعمل **Main points**.
- ٣) مراعاة الترابط والتنسيق بين جمل وأفكار الفقرة.
- ٤) الشكل العام للكتابة هو الطريق للوصول إلى أعلى الدرجات في الفقرة.
- ٥) تناسب زمن الجملة مع سياق الموضوع ومراعاة الأخطاء الهجائية (**Spelling mistakes**).
- ٦) تجنب الجمل الطويلة بشكل عام وقم باختيار الكلمات المناسبة وتجنب استخدام الكلمات الغريبة.
- ٧) الإلمام بقدر كبير من الكلمات والمصطلحات والتعبيرات مع حفظ الروابط التي تستخدم بين الجمل.
- ٨) اكتب عنوان الفقرة في منتصف السطر بين علامات تنصيص.
- ٩) اترك مسافة بادئة **indentation** في أول سطر من موضوعك بما يعادل خمسة أحرف.
- ١٠) ابدأ جملتك ب **capital letter** وقم بإنهاء الجملة ب **full stop** والأفضل استخدام الروابط بين الجمل.
- ١١) ابدأ موضوعك ب **topic sentence** أي جملة رئيسية تحتوي في مجملها على تلخيص الفكرة العامة.
- ١٢) عندما تنتهي من جملة لا تكتب في سطر جديد منفصل بل قم بوضع نقطة وابدأ جملتك الجديدة.
- ١٣) ابتعد عن التعبيرات أو الكلمات الصعبة حتى لا تخطئ فيامكانك كتابة موضوع أنيق بكلمات بسيطة.
- ١٤) اترك مسافة واضحة بين الكلمة والأخرى وحسن خطك قدر الإمكان.
- ١٥) لا بد أن تكتب ما لا يقل عن ١٠٠-١٢٠ كلمة.

ما هي أنواع الفقرة

- ١) مشكلة (الزيادة السكانية / التلوث / الأمية / البطالة ...).
- ٢) موضوع عام (دور الشباب / دور المرأة / أهمية الرياضة /
- ٣) مزايا وعيوب (الاختراعات الحديثة / الموبايل / الإنترنت / التلفزيون
- ٤) موضوع شخصي (تحدث عن نفسك: حلمك/وظيفتك في المستقبل/هدفك في الحياة/مثلك الأعلى/شخص معجب به).
- ٥) رحلة / زيارة / قصة.

1) Introduction

المقدمة

- المقدمة هي أول شيء في الفقرة وتكون عبارة عن جملة واحدة فقط.
- مهمة المقدمة هي أن تُعرّف القارئ ما سيقبل على قراءته داخل الفقرة.
- كذلك يجب أن تكون المقدمة تشويقية وواضحة وبسيطة قدر الإمكان.
- المقدمة: جملة بها الفكرة الرئيسية للبرجراف **topic sentence**
- يمكنك بدء المقدمة بسؤال، وجعل الفقرة هي الإجابة الكاملة والتفصيلية عن هذا السؤال.

the Topic Sentence

العبارة الافتتاحية

- الفكرة الأساسية التي تُعرف الفقرة عادة تأتي في أول جملة. وتسمى العبارة الافتتاحية. وبالتالي يجب أن تكون أهم عبارة في الفقرة. وهي التي تعطي الفكرة الأساسية لكاتب الفقرة. وكذلك شعوره ورأيه حول الموضوع. والعبارة الافتتاحية قد تكون:

تعريف الموضوع

مثل شعبي

حكمة

جملة عامة

For positive Topics

موضوعات ايجابية

We should put into consideration that has become one of the most important things in everyone's life.

يجب أن نضع في الاعتبار أن قد أصبح واحداً من أهم الأشياء في حياة كل شخص.

★ We all agree that is one of the most important things in our life and has its vital role nowadays.

نتفق جميعاً أن واحد من الأشياء المهمة في حياتنا وله دوراً حيوياً هذه الأيام.

★ No one can deny that we owe much to which play(s) an important role and active part in our life.

For negative Topics

موضوعات سلبية

We all believe that is really serious and harmful nowadays and has bad effects on all of us.

نعتقد جميعاً أن خطير وضرر هذه الأيام وله آثار سيئة علينا جميعاً.

★ We all see that stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress.

نرى جميعاً أن يقف كعقبة أمام طريق تقدمنا.

★ There is no doubt that is one of the most dangerous problems in our life as it has bad effects on us.

مما لا شك فيه أن واحداً من أخطر المشاكل في حياتنا لأن له آثار سيئة علينا.

★ No one can deny that stands as an obstacle in the way of our progress. Hence, our state spares no efforts to put an end to it.

For advantages and disadvantages Topics

موضوعات مزدوجة

★ There is no doubt that is a double edged weapon that has both advantages and disadvantages.

مما لا شك فيه أن يعتبر سلاح ذو حدين لما له من مميزات وعيوب.

★ In fact , is considered a mixed blessing in our life.

في الحقيقة يعتبر نعمة ونقمة في وقت واحد في حياتنا.

يمكنك استخدام هذه الروابط للربط بين الجمل

▶ on one hand	من ناحية	▶ hence	ومن ثم
▶ on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى	▶ moreover	علاوة على ذلك
▶ in addition to that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	▶ at the same time	في نفس الوقت
▶ as well as that	بالإضافة إلى ذلك	▶ there is no doubt that	مما لا شك فيه
▶ over and above	مضافاً إلى ذلك	▶ consequently	نتيجة لذلك
▶ more than that	أكثر من ذلك	▶ To sum up,	و خلاصة القول / باختصار
▶ as far as I am concerned	كما أرى	▶ another thing is that	شيء آخر هو أن
▶ and as a result of this,	ونتيجة لذلك	▶ last but not least	وأخيراً وليس آخراً

الجملة التالية يمكن أن توضع وسط الموضوع لربط المقدمة بالموضوع الرئيسي وهي تناسب جميع الموضوعات.

★ In addition to what I have written aboutbefore, I can add that.....

2) Conclusion

الخاتمة

تعد الخاتمة ملخصاً مبسطاً وإجمالياً لمحتوى الفقرة.

الخاتمة تكون عبارة عن جملة أو جملتين.

هنا يمكنك كتابة استنتاجك أو رأيك أو مقترحاتك أو نصيحتك حول موضوع الفقرة .

For positive Topics

موضوعات إيجابية

To sum up, we can come to the conclusion of this topic and say that we can't do without it as it has a great importance. Therefore, we should support and develop it.

لتلخيص الأمر، يمكننا أن نخلص إلى أن هذا الموضوع لا يمكن الاستغناء عنه لأنه ذو أهمية كبيرة. لذلك، ينبغي علينا دعمه وتطويره.

For negative Topics

موضوعات سلبية

To sum up, we can come to the conclusion of this topic and say that we should face it as it has a bad effect. Therefore, we should do our best to solve this problem.

لتلخيص الأمر، يمكننا أن نخلص إلى أن علينا مواجهة هذا الموضوع لأنه له تأثير سلبي. لذلك، ينبغي علينا بذل قصارى جهدنا لحل هذه المشكلة.

For advantages and disadvantages Topics

موضوعات مزدوجة

خاتمة إيجابية أو سلبية

From what we have mentioned above we can say that due attention must be paid to this matter and never be neglected as it is very important (serious).

مما ذكرناه أعلي يمكننا القول أن يجب أن نولي اهتمامنا ونوجهه نحو هذا الموضوع ولا نتجاهله لما له من أهمية (خطورة) كبيرة.



E-mail

ثانياً: البريد الإلكتروني

كيف تكتب الإيميل باللغة الإنجليزية؟

عليك إتباع التعليمات التالية

- ١) قم بعمل مسودة في آخر صفحة من ورقة الإجابة وبدء كتابة كل الجمل وعمل الإطار العام للإيميل.
- ٢) في أول خانة اكتب بريدك الإلكتروني بعد كلمة **From** .
- ٣) في ثاني خانة اكتب بريد صديقك الإلكتروني بعد كلمة **To** .
- ٤) في ثالث خانة اكتب موضوع الإيميل وليكن مثلاً **My favourite subject** .
- ٥) ابدأ في كتابة ال **e-mail** بعبارة (**Dear**) ومكان النقاط اكتب اسم من ترسل له **e-mail** .
- ٦) اكتب مقدمة مناسبة ولا تنس ترك مسافة بادئة **indentation** .
- ٧) اكتب الموضوع الأساسي بعد المقدمة.
- ٨) حسن خطك قدر الإمكان ولا تقم بالشطب نهائياً في الإيميل.
- ٩) قم بإنهاء ال **e-mail** بخاتمة مناسبة. وبعد الخاتمة اكتب (**Best wishes**) وتحتها اسم الراسل.



مقدمة الإيميل

I am sending you this e-mail hoping that you and your family are all enjoying the best of luck and health.

أرسل لك هذا البريد الإلكتروني متمنياً أن تكون أنت وعائلتك جميعاً تتمتعون بأفضل صحة وأفضل حال.



Writing Bank

- 1) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٤
"The importance of management and productivity"
- 2) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٤
"The role of parents in bringing up their children"
- 3) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٤
"Time management"
- 4) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words:** تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٤
"The importance of charity work"
- 5) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٣
"Fasting of Ramadan"
- 6) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٣
"The pros and cons of having a car"
- 7) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٣
"Social Media"
- 8) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٣
"How technology has improved the lives of people in Egypt"
- 9) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٢
"The qualities a good journalist should have"
"Distance learning"
- 10) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٢
"The Impact of modern technology on the lives of people "
Your duty towards your country.
- 11) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢١
Reading literature improves your education
- 12) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠٢١
The advantages and disadvantages of international sports competitions such as the FIFA World Cup and the Olympic Games.
What you think of science fiction.
- 13) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٠
The pros and cons of tabloid and broadsheet reports.
How to make your district or your city a good place for tourists to visit.
- 14) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٠
Why you would be contented or bored if you lived in the country.
What does "successful" mean to you? Why? Give reasons.
- 15) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٩
A place you'd like to live in.
Recycling plastic prevents pollution.

- 16) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٩
Improving learning at schools.
The writer you like most.
- 17) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٨
The importance of planting trees in the streets.
The Battle of Badr.
- 18) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٨
What you are going to do when you graduate.
Good nutrition.
- 19) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٧
Improving education in your school.
The importance of doing sports.
- 20) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٧
What made the book you've recently read an interesting one.
The environmental pollution is due to natural phenomena.
- 21) **Write an email of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٦
Your name is Ahmed. Your friend's name is Ali. His address is Ali@hotmail.com.
Recommend him a good story you've read and say why.
Dissuade him from the idea of immigration and ask him to stay and work in Egypt.
- 22) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٦
The quality of life was better fifty years ago than it is today. How far do you agree with this statement?
How we can build our country.
- 23) **Write an email of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٥
Your name is Ali. Your friend's name is Nagy. His address is Nagy@hotmail.com.
Tell him how your father spends his time after retirement.
Ask him if he could find you a job during the summer holiday.
- 24) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٥
The role of youth in building our country
How we entertain our guests at home
- 25) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٤
How to make yourself more employable.
We are in dire need of starting an Arab Union nowadays.
- 26) **Write an email of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٤
Your name is Sami. Your friend's name is Jack. His address is Jack@hotmail.com
Remind him of the dangers of smoking as he is a heavy smoker
Encourage him to come to Egypt on holiday.
- 27) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٣
The influence of modern technology on our life.
Lifelong learning
- 28) **Write a paragraph of about (120) words on:** أزهر علمي ٢٠١٣
What families can do to save energy?
The importance of school reports.

1) Read the following, then answer the questions:

دور اول ادبي ٢٠٢٤

Over the years, people have tried to simplify the spelling of English words. Unlike other languages, English spells the same sounds in very different ways. For example, there is "loan" but "phone", and the letters "ough" are pronounced differently: "though", "through", "cough" and "enough". The great Irish writer, George Bernard Shaw, was very interested in making English speaking more logical. In 1906 one of the richest men in America, Andrew Carnegie, started the Simplified Spelling Board. This board was a group of people whose plan was to make the spelling of words nearer to the way they sounded. For example, the word "though" would be spelt "tho" whereas "through" would become "thru". The idea was taken to the American president - Theodore Roosevelt who thought it was a very good one. He told the government printer to use the simplified spelling on all government letters. Many people disliked the new simpler spelling. The British - who probably thought they owned the English language were particularly angry. More importantly, when American politicians discussed the plan, they did not like it. Because Roosevelt did not want to have a problem with the politicians, he changed his plans and told the printer to go back to the old way of spelling.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. What is the passage about?
2. Who was Andrew Carnegie?
3. Which two groups of people did not like the simplified spelling?
4. What does the underlined pronoun "it" refer to?
5. Why did President Roosevelt change his mind?

g) Choose the correct answer:

6. When the idea was taken to president Roosevelt at first, he
 a. agreed b. refused c. disagreed d. simplified
7. Bernard Shaw was
 a. British b. American c. French d. Irish
8. President Roosevelt apply the new idea.
 a. managed to b. failed to c. succeeded in d. could
9. English is other languages.
 a. dislike b. similar c. unlike d. like
10. Bernard Shaw was keen on making English spelling more
 a. legal b. logical c. illegal d. logic

2) Read the following, then answer the questions:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٤

People have been wearing false teeth of one kind or another for a long time. The Etruscans made the first false teeth in 700 BC, but their knowledge of false teeth was forgotten for many years and no one knew how to make them. When people's teeth fell out often when they were still young - they looked old. Even Queen Elizabeth I lost her front teeth and had to put pieces of cloth under her lips to fill out her face. At one time in England, dentists pulled out people's teeth in public, without giving them anything to stop the pain.

Sometimes one of the dentists' assistants hit a drum loudly so that people in the crowd could not hear the cries of pain. It was until the 17th century that dentists started to make false teeth again. Only rich people could afford false teeth which were usually made of ivory, gold or silver. Sometimes dentists used other people's teeth (usually poor people's).



Poor people sold their teeth to the rich so that **they** could buy food and clothing. Towards the end of the 19th century, cheap celluloid teeth were introduced. But they caught fire very easily and a number of men were badly burned when their teeth caught fire while they were smoking cigarettes. In the 20th century plastic false teeth were introduced. In the future we will probably not need false teeth because our teeth will be so healthy.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. What were false teeth made of in the 17th century?
3. Why did poor people sell their teeth?
4. What was good about celluloid teeth?

3) Choose the correct answer:

5. The underlined pronoun "they" refers to
 a. rich people b. poor people c. dentists' assistants d. dentists
6. Plastic false teeth were introduced in the century.
 a. 20th b. 19th c. 17th d. 18th
7. People looked when their teeth fell out.
 a. teenage b. adult c. young d. old
8. , celluloid teeth caught fire easily.
 a. Unfortunately b. Fortunately c. Luckily d. Happily

3) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٤

Whales are the largest animals in the world, even larger than some species of dinosaurs. **Ironically**, whales are among the gentlest creatures we know. There are people who go through great length to help them. In 1988, three young whales were trapped in the sea in winter. And the sea had begun to freeze over; volunteers from all over soon turned up to help these creatures. Whales require oxygen from the air, so the frozen ice was a great danger as it prevented them from getting any air. The volunteers cut holes in the ice so as to provide more breathing holes for the whales. This effort was a success although, one whale **drowned**. Whales are protected from the cold seawater by body fat that is called blubber. Whales live in the ocean but in terms of behaviour, they are more similar to humans than fish. They live in family groups and they even travel in groups. Whales are known not to desert the ill or injured members; instead, they cradle them. Moreover, female whales have very strong maternal instincts.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the volunteers cut holes in the ice?
2. How are whales protected from the cold seawater?
3. "Whales are among the gentlest creatures we know". Illustrate.
4. Find words in the passage which means: a. motherly b. air we breathe

3) Choose the correct answer:

5. By using the word "Ironically", the writer suggests
 a. it's not true that whales are very gentle
 b. difficult to believe whales are gentle despite their huge size
 c. whales may not be as gentle as they look
 d. whales are definitely the gentlest creatures in the world
6. The best title to the passage is
 a. whales and their life b. how to save whales
 c. whales and the different seasons d. whales are big creatures

5) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

When Pamela Jarrett left university to become a primary school teacher, it was by no means easy to find a job. She therefore decided to go abroad as a volunteer teacher for a year. When she realized she would be teaching deaf and blind children, she was a little taken back. But after a month's training, she felt more confident that she would be able to cope with the situation. The basic living conditions also came as something of a shock. Pamela's school was situated in a remote Ethiopian village, where her accommodation consisted of one room and a shared bathroom. Not only was the space cramped, but there was no electricity, internet or telephone access, so she felt totally cut off from the outside world. Now back home in Britain, Pamela has used her valuable experience to set up a similar school. The specialised help she offers to the deaf and blind has made a huge difference to dozens of children who would otherwise find themselves struggling to learn. Pamela would certainly like to revisit Africa someday. At the moment, though she is concentrating her efforts on expanding her school to care for children with other learning difficulties, too. It seems as if the more people get to know her, the greater the demand is for her skills.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Pamela decide to go abroad as a volunteer teacher?
2. How did she make use of her experience in Ethiopia?
3. What did she do when she realised she would be teaching deaf and blind children?
4. What difficulties did she face in Ethiopia?

b) Choose the correct answer:

5. She trained for a to be a teacher for deaf and blind children.
a. week b. month c. year d. century
6. She led a/an life in Ethiopia.
a. happy b. easy c. hard. d. good
7. She felt she was from the outside world.
a. taken back b. set up c. catered for d. cut off
8. She wanted Africa someday.
a. to revisit b. not to go c. to reinvent d. no to visit

6) Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

A new school of cookery has opened in France. "The Friends of French Cookery" has been started by a group of grandmothers who are anxious to keep traditional food and cooking techniques alive. They are against the modern-day use of freezers and microwaves. None of these grandmothers has had any experience as professional cooks, and they run their school without being paid. They are motivated only by a desire to produce good quality, tasty food. They are especially keen to teach the younger generation how to cook traditional dishes, and to convince them that traditional food is better than convenience foods and take-away. The grandmothers run cookery courses two or three times a week, and the fee is about 20 euros which includes tuition and lunch. Most of the recipes are traditional, and some of them have ancient legends attached to them. Only seasonal ingredients are used. The courses are great fun, and tourists join in with the locals where they work together to create a delicious meal. At midday they all sit down at long tables to eat a three-course lunch.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did some French grandmothers found a new school of cookery?
2. What did they oppose?
3. How much did they get for running their new school of cookery?

4. What did they want to teach the younger generation?
5. What were they motivated by?

3) Choose the correct answer:

6. The French grandmothers were
 a. amateur b. professional c. unambitious d. lazy
7. They ran cookery courses two or three times a
 a. week b. month c. year d. fortnight
8. Their recipes were
 a. advanced b. new c. modern d. traditional
9. They thought traditional food was than take-aways.
 a. better b. worse c. good. d. bad
10. The courses were great
 a. boring b. useless c. unused. d. fun

7) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

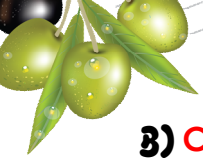
تجريبي أدبي ٢٠٢٣

J. K. Rowling is the author of the Harry Potter books. J. K.'s name is Joanne Kathleen. She was born in 1965 in a small town near Bristol, England. Joanne lived with her parents and her sister. The Rowling family was not rich. Joanne did not go to special schools. She was a quiet child. She loved reading and writing stories. Joanne went to Exeter University, and she finished her studies in 1987. She worked in different offices. In her free time, she wrote more stories. In 1990, Joanne's mother died. Joanne was sad, and she wanted to leave England. She saw a job in the newspaper for an English teacher. The job was in Portugal. She had an interview, and she got the job.

In Portugal, Joanne married a Portuguese man. The next year, Joanne had a daughter, but she was not happy in her marriage. She left Portugal with her daughter and went to live in Edinburgh, Scotland, near her sister. Life was very difficult for Joanne. She took care of her daughter. She was alone, and nobody helped her. She had no money and no job. She lived in a small apartment and began to write stories again. Joanne first thought about the Harry Potter story many years ago on a train. Joanne liked to go to a coffee shop to write. She sat there for many hours. She drank coffee and wrote. Her daughter slept beside her. After five years, Joanne finished writing the first Harry Potter book. She sent it to many book publishers. They all said that they didn't like it. Finally, a publisher liked **it**, but the publisher said, "This is a children's book. Adults won't read it. You won't make a lot of money." In 1997, "Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone" was in the bookstores. J. K. Rowling was very happy. Her dream to publish her book came true. The book was famous all over the world. The publisher was wrong about one thing: Everyone loves Harry Potter – children and adults. Over 100 million books were sold in 1999. There are seven books in the series and over 450 million copies have been sold till now. Now Harry Potter books are in 65 languages, including Arabic. They are also available as audio books. These books have been made into an eight-part movie series by Warner Brothers. The first film was released in 2001.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title to this passage.
2. How did Joanne Kathleen find a job in Portugal?
3. How many books were sold in 1999?
4. Why was J. K. Rowling very happy?
5. What does audio book mean?



3) Choose the correct answer:

6. J.K. Rowling finished the Exeter University in
 a. 2001 b. 1990 c. 1987 d. 1997
7. The publisher was wrong because loved the book.
 a. children only b. adults only c. everyone d. few people
8. J.K. Rowling left for Portugal
 a. in 1990 b. in 2001
 c. after her mother's death d. as soon as her daughter was born
9. Harry Potter books are translated into languages.
 a. much b. a lot of c. few d. a few
10. J.K. Rowling was when her mother died.
 a. 20 years old b. 25 years old c. 30 years old d. 35 years old
11. The underlined word "it" refers to
 a. the book b. the coffee c. the train d. the job

8) Read the following passage then answer the questions:

تجريبي علمي ٢٠٢٢

Today, some 815 million people suffer chronically from hunger. And although this is significantly fewer people than the numbers we saw a decade ago, hunger still kills more people than AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria combined. On May 28th, we observe World Hunger Day. It is an effort to focus attention on the fact that despite a sufficient availability of food nearly everywhere, globally, some 21,000 people die every day from hunger or malnutrition. People go hungry because the world does not produce enough food for everyone. According to the World Hunger Education Service, over the past three decades, significant growth in food production, along with improved access to food, helped reduce the percentage of chronically undernourished people in developing countries from 34 percent to 15 percent. The principal problem is that many people in the world still do not have resources to purchase or grow enough food. Conflict, governance systems that do not encourage investment in agriculture, poor management of land and natural resources, lack of educational opportunity, displacement of small farmers by natural disasters, and financial and economic crises that eliminate jobs at the lowest levels, all contribute toward creating conditions that push the poorest into hunger. Over the past decade, a global push to reduce hunger and extreme poverty has marked some significant successes, thanks in part to the efforts of numerous international and transnational institutions, foundations, NGOs and governments.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. How many people die of malnutrition every year?
2. Which governance systems contribute to the problem of hunger?
3. Why did the percentage of undernourished people in developing countries drop significantly?
4. Find words in the passage which mean: a. starvation b. important

3) Choose the correct answer:

5. The best title to this passage is
 a. world crisis b. natural resources c. malnutrition d. world hunger
6. Decade is a period of years.
 a. three b. seven c. ten d. hundred
7. People go hungry because the world produces food.
 a. enough b. not enough c. sufficient d. enormous
8. AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria kill people than hunger.
 a. more b. most c. much d. fewer

9) Read the passage and the answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢٢

It was 2 o'clock a.m. when five-year-old Samy woke up to go to the toilet. His parents were fast asleep in bed. But when he heard a noise in the living room and saw a light was on, he went downstairs. There he found two men, they asked him his name, and told him they were friends of the family. Unfortunately, Samy believed them. They asked him where the video recorder was. Samy showed them, and said they had a stereo and CD player, too. The two men carried these to the kitchen. Samy also told them that his mother kept her purse in a drawer in the kitchen, so they took it. They finally left at 5 a.m. They asked Samy to open the back door because they didn't want to wake his parents. So Samy held the door open for them. He then went back to bed. His parents didn't know about the burglary until they got up the next day. Fortunately, the police caught the burglars last week.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Samy wake up?
2. What did Samy notice when he woke up?
3. What were his parents doing when he woke up?
4. What did he find when he went downstairs?
5. Where did Samy's mother use to keep her purse?

3) Choose the correct answer:

6. The burglary took place
 a. at night b. in the evening c. in the morning d. in the afternoon
7. The two men were
 a. burglars b. friends c. relatives d. neighbours
8. Samy was enough to help the two men.
 a. guilty b. innocent c. responsible d. shy
9. The police catch the two men.
 a. failed to b. couldn't c. refused d. managed to
10. The two men asked Samy about
 a. the video recorder b. the stereo c. the CD player d. his mother's purse

10) Read the passage and the answer the questions:

أزهر علمي ٢٠٢٢

The twentieth century has witnessed many spectacular developments, but nowhere more so than in transport. Up until the 1820s, when the steam engine was invented transport on land relied on human or animal strength, and its efficiency depended on the development of a decent road system. Similarly, sea travel depended upon muscle power and unpredictable winds. The nineteenth century relied heavily on steam to power trains and boats, and these were used for the movement of both goods and passengers, but it wasn't until the invention of the motor car that road transportation became important once again. But of course the most important **breakthrough** has been in air transport. The speed at which people can travel across vast areas of the planet has not only greatly increased the number of kilometers the average person travels in a lifetime, but has also changed the way in which people view the world. It is now a much smaller place than it must have appeared in the era of sail and steam. Indeed, when we consider that while once it took almost six months (to sail from London to Sydney) you now need twenty-four hours by air, we can travel at the advances made in modern forms of transport.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. What did the 20th century witness?



- 3. What does the underlined word "breakthrough" mean?
- 4. What did sea travel rely on?

3) Choose the correct answer:

- 5. The earliest means of transport was by
 a. animals b. planes c. ears d. trains
- 6. depended on animal strength.
 a. Land transport b. Sea travel c. Air travel d. Space travel
- 7. A covered the distance between London and Sydney in 24 hours.
 a. train b. plane c. boat d. car
- 8. The invention of the plane has made the world a place.
 a. lesser b. larger c. shorter d. smaller

11) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠٢١

In many countries, it is compulsory for children to go to school for a number of years. In some countries, however, children do not necessarily have to go to school; they can be taught at home, rather than go to a state or private school. This is known as home schooling. The parents themselves usually teach their children, but professional tutors may also be hired to help.

The reason why some parents prefer home schooling is that they are not satisfied with the schools in their area. They think they can provide a better education at home, where their children can study in a safer environment.

Others, though, criticize home schooling and say that children should be allowed to socialize with other children, make friends and learn how to live in society. Home schooling, they say, isolate children, who concentrate on their studies, but may not learn much also.

They say that school is about much more than studying a lot of different subjects. School is a small society of its own and it is at school that children have the chance to learn discipline and control as well as how to take responsibility and how to get on with other people.

f) Answer the following questions:

- 1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
- 2. What does the underlined word "compulsory" mean?
- 3. How many kinds of schools are mentioned in the passage?
- 4. What are the advantages of learning at schools according to some parents?
- 5. Why are some parents against home schooling?

3) Choose the correct answer:

- 6. Schools teach us how to get with others.
 a. up b. out c. into d. on
- 7. Children can learn at school.
 a. dependence b. independence c. defense d. selfishness
- 8. Tutors in the passage mean private
 a. teachers b. coaches c. trainers d. pilots
- 9. Home schooling may result in
 a. insulation b. isolation c. irritation d. indication
- 10. Some parents are dissatisfied the schools in their area.
 a. of b. for c. with d. by

12) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

The story of tea began over 5000 years ago in ancient China. According to the legend, an early emperor, Shen Nug, required all drinking water to be boiled as a health precaution. One day, when he had stopped to rest during a long journey, his servants were boiling the water as usual when dried leaves from a nearby bush fell into and turned the water brown. Because the emperor was curious by nature, he drank some of this new liquid and found it very refreshing.

The drinking of tea soon spread throughout Chinese, and later Japanese society. In Japan, it became a complicated art form called 'The Ceremony'. The most important aspect of this was that the tea should be served in the most polite, graceful and charming manner possible. This required years of training and practice.

Tea first arrived in Europe around the sixteenth century. At first, it was very expensive, so only the very wealthy could afford it, but as larger amounts were imported, it slowly got cheaper and became part of the European way of life. The first tea didn't reach England until around 600, but it was so popular that it wasn't long before it became the national drink.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Why did the emperor have drinking water boiled?
2. How did the emperor find the tea?
3. What colour was the first tea?
4. How was the tea served at "Tea Ceremony"?
5. What does the underlined word "it" refer to?

g) Choose the correct answer:

6. Tea was discovered
 a. accidentally b. intentionally c. deliberately d. on purpose
7. The were the first people to use tea.
 a. Japanese b. Europeans c. Chinese d. English
8. Now, tea is it was in the past.
 a. as expensive as b. cheaper than
 c. more expensive than d. the most expensive
9. The servants were while the emperor was having a rest.
 a. boiling water b. making tea c. having a rest d. chatting
10. The emperor was curious by nature. The word curious means
 a. proud b. eager c. sad d. helpful

13) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Feeling a bit stressed about something? Well, you're not alone. In the modern world, it's almost impossible to avoid stress. For adults, there are the pressures of work, while teenagers often suffer from exam stress. And now we know that stress can have terrible effects on our health. So, what can we do to reduce it? One of the best tools to reduce stress is music. Research has shown that listening to calm classical music reduces stress hormone levels in the blood, while a study from the Royal Northern College of Music found that singing can reduce stress- even if you have a terrible voice!

Generally, music produces positive brain neurotransmitters, which make you feel more relaxed. Another way to deal with stress is to take cold showers. According to the Dutch extreme athlete Wim Hof, who made the method popular, having a cold shower forces the body to feel extremely stressed, so any other stress that you feel later in the day doesn't feel as bad! Also, cold showers make your heart and lungs work, making you healthier. When we exercise, our bodies release hormones called endorphins, which make us feel happy. Doing exercise also makes us feel that we have achieved something,



which psychologists say is very important for overall happiness. For best results, you should exercise for around 150 minutes a week- broken up in two or three separate sessions.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. What do adults suffer from?
3. How can music reduce stress?
4. What is the effect of endorphins?

g) Choose the correct answer:

5. It is advisable to exercise for about to reduce stress.

a. two hours	b. two hours and a half
c. three hours	d. three hours and a half
6. music reduces stress hormone levels in the blood.

a. Quiet	b. Pop	c. Rock	d. Jazz
----------	--------	---------	---------
7. Our bodies release endorphins when we

a. listen to music	b. have cold showers	c. do exercise	d. sing
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8. showers make us healthier.

a. Hot	b. Cold	c. Warm	d. Frozen
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14) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٩

Finland is believed by many to have the best education system in the world, despite the fact that Finnish spend little money on education and have an average of nearly 30 students per class. What makes their schools good? They consider education itself to be the most important goal than a way to get a well-paid job. Learning is valued and teachers are respected. In fact, teaching is the number one favourite profession among Finnish teens. In a world where so many people want jobs with status, the Finnish example is quite extraordinary.

Teachers in Finland are paid no more than their colleagues in other European countries, but they enjoy great job satisfaction. The main reason for this is the freedom they have to teach the material in any way they wish. Finnish students are pretty happy too. There are no standardized national tests, which means they're not under the pressure as other European students to get the highest marks they can in all-important end-of-year exams.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. Why is education successful in Finland?
3. What does the underlined word "status" mean?
4. What does the underlined word "They" refer to?
5. Why are Finnish students happy?

g) Choose the correct answer:

6. Finland doesn't spend money on education.

a. much	b. little	c. a little	d. some
---------	-----------	-------------	---------
7. The Finnish learning.

a. value	b. are respected	c. neglected	d. devalue
----------	------------------	--------------	------------
8. Finnish teens dream of being

a. doctors	b. engineers	c. vets	d. teachers
------------	--------------	---------	-------------
9. There are students in each class in Finland.

a. exactly 30	b. more than 30	c. about 30	d. fewer than 30
---------------	-----------------	-------------	------------------

10. The education system in Finland is the European system.

- a. the same as b. different from c. similar to d. likely

15) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٩

Print journalists need to have good knowledge of current affairs and news, plus a passion for the truth. In addition, they must be able to write well to capture the reader's attention

Since they provide the public with important information, their articles must be very well researched to ensure that none of the facts they present are incorrect.

Once they hand in a piece of writing, it must be checked by an editor to make sure that it is of a high enough standard for publishing. If it goes to print with factual errors, this must be pointed out in the next issue and an apology given to readers.

Finally, all reporters, whether in the print media, television or radio, have a duty to be objective. It is not their role to form people's opinions for them, but to inform them about people, events and places.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Give a suitable title to the passage.
2. How can journalists catch the reader's attention?
3. Why does an editor check a piece of writing?
4. What does the underlined word "capture" mean?

g) Choose the correct answer:

5. The word "Issue" in the passage means
a. a story b. a series of newspapers c. a problem d. a film
6. There are errors in a piece of writing.
a. sometimes b. never c. often d. always
7. According to the passage, reporters must be
a. hesitant b. objective c. biased d. obedient
8. The underlined word "they" refers to
a. readers b. print journalists c. editors d. reporters

16) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٨

An electronic reader is like a small computer. It allows you to read books on a screen. Most readers allow you to make connection to the internet. Then, once you are online, you choose the books you want and download them - often for free! It's useful in education since, on some models, you can store thousands of books. Academic writers, for instance, can easily compare books during their research.

For the school student, instead of carrying around a heavy bag, this device weighs less than one book, though it is more easily stolen. And for someone who has too many possessions and not enough space, the e-reader is a great invention - a complete home library in one small package. Of course, e-books can be read on laptops and PCs too as long as you have installed the correct software. This can also be done on mobile phones, although the small screen can make reading tiring after a while. Does the e-reader mean the death of the book as some have predicted? We will have to wait and see. Some people think that this is hard to happen. They think that humans will always have an affinity for physical property and a digital version of their favorite story just doesn't satisfy the same needs that a bound, unique, individual, and colourful copy does. Some avid readers will never give up their rituals and they will pass down and habituate their young to this form of entertainment. Some enjoyable experiences related to print media include visiting the bookstore, collecting books on a shelf, writing all over the pages, folding the page corners, the mystery surrounding a beaten-up used book, trading with your friends, easily sharing with others, the smell of a new book versus a musky old book. These experiences are thought to live longer.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Mention four enjoyable experiences printed books give people.
2. What is an electronic reader?
3. How can electronic readers be useful in education?
4. Where can you read e-books?
5. What must you do to read an e-book on a computer set?

3) Choose the correct answer:

6. The underlined word "affinity" is close in meaning to
 a. complication b. complexity c. attraction d. hatred
7. E-books are easily
 a. stolen b. printed c. weighed d. measured
8. Downloading books is often
 a. costly b. expensive c. free of charge d. less costing
9. We that e-books will replace traditional books in the future.
 a. are sure b. know c. think d. aren't sure
10. What does the underlined word "this" refer to?
 a. Reading an e-book b. Chatting on the mobile.
 c. Reading in the library. d. Selling an e-reader.

17) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٨

My uncle's name is Ahmed. He is my father's youngest brother and he's only two years older than me. He is 19 years old. We are both students at the same university. Ahmed wants to work as an architect, whereas I want to be an engineer. In many ways we are similar; we enjoy the same sort of music and we like the same sort of films. However, there are some differences between us. Ahmed loves sport but I prefer to play games on my computer. Our characters are also different. He is hesitated and gets nervous easily. I'm the opposite; I never get nervous and always control my feelings. The only thing I don't like about him is that he talks too much about fashion and not enough about important things. On the other hand, Ahmed is the kindest person I know. When I have a problem, he is always ready to listen and give me good advice. We have both become closer over, the last year, and I now think of him as a friend as well as my uncle. I hope our friendship will last until death and that we will still benefit each other and consult each other on every important matter.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. How are the characters of the writer and his uncle different?
2. What do the writer and his uncle have in common?
3. What doesn't the writer like about his uncle?
4. What is special about the writer's uncle?

3) Choose the correct answer:

5. The writer is years old.
 a. 17 b. 15 c. 21 d. 19
6. Ahmed is
 a. helpless b. helpful c. miserable d. painful
7. The writer hopes he and his uncle will
 a. end relationship b. remain relatives c. remain friends d. end links
8. The writer's uncle loves most.
 a. fashion b. football c. hunting d. food

18) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٧

A variety of technologies are currently being used to deliver education on the internet, which include the use of the World Wide Web for online lecture notes, newsgroups for collaborative discussions, and class announcements, e-mail correspondence between students and instructors, interactive video over the internet for remote participation in classes and discussions, and virtual reality for exploring three dimensional scenes.

The internet is increasingly being used for the delivery of educational material and distance education. Internet-based learning allows students to learn at their own pace, access the information at a time that is convenient for them, and provides education to remote students that otherwise would not be able to travel to a classroom. Some courses available on the internet are delivered as a formal course with regular meeting times and places. **Others** follow a self-directed or student-centered approach, allowing students to learn at a time and pace that is convenient to them. Some institutions offer courses in a wide range of disciplines and topics that can lead to diplomas or degrees.

We all recognize the educational value of the internet. Some sites are extremely informative and provide fast access to a variety of facts and opinions. This makes the internet a **particularly** effective tool for learning and for research. But people have started to talk about the internet as a replacement for the traditional media. Certainly, most newspaper editors have realized that they won't survive without the internet version. People are just not satisfied with having to wait until a newspaper is published before they can read a news story. The internet can deliver as it happens.

But, what about entertainment? Can the internet replace the radio and TV? Well, already there are thousands of online radio stations. You can pick them up anywhere in the world. You don't have to be near a transmitter. And millions of videos are watched on YouTube simply because of the amazing numbers of things that you can find.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. What two kinds of courses does the internet provide?
2. Why is the internet an effective tool for learning?
3. What does internet-based learning allow students to do?
4. What is the difference between a paper and the internet?
5. How can the internet be entertaining?

g) Choose the correct answer:

6. Most of us are by the internet.

a. provided	b. affected	c. made	d. realized
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7. What does the word "particularly" mean?

a. slightly	b. fairly	c. to some extent	d. extremely
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8. Which of the following is one of the technologies used to deliver education on the internet?

a. Home discussions	b. Online lectures	c. Street meetings	d. E-mail hacking
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9. On the internet, students can get learning

a. at fixed times	b. at different times	c. at unknown times	d. at no time
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10. What does the underlined word "**others**" refer to?

a. courses	b. newspapers	c. times	d. places
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19) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٧

Until the 1920s, listening to the radio remained a hobby enjoyed by only enthusiasts. Then in 1922 the BBC began transmitting regular radio programs. Television began only seven years later, but there were very few television sets in any country, incredibly many of those early TV sets were built by their owners! **They** offered news and entertainment programs, but critics said that a large number of programmes which were about theater,



literature, classical music and opera appealed to a small number of people. Many listeners wanted to know why their tastes were being ignored. In 1936, the BBC started broadcasting a few hours of television each day. You could only pick up the broadcast if you lived in London, but there were now more TV sets tuning in, with more channels in the 1950s and 1960s, as well as lower prices. It was not long time before almost everyone had access to a television set. It's hard now to imagine that the whole families once used to gather around the radio to hear a favourite programme.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. What did critics complain about the radio programmes?
2. When did television start?
3. Give a suitable title to the passage.
4. How did television availability change in the 1950s and 1960s?

g) Choose the correct answer:

5. The BBC began to send out television programmes in
 a. 1936 b. 1922 c. 1920 d. 1950
6. The radio was invented the TV.
 a. before b. after c. at the same time as d. with
7. What does the underlined word "access" mean?
 a. reach b. collection c. group d. richness
8. What does the underlined word "they" refer to?
 a. TV owners b. Early TV sets c. Houses with TVs d. Countries with TVs

20) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٦

"I will think of it." It's easy to say this, but do you know what great things have come from thinking? We can't see our thoughts or feel them and yet what mighty power they have!

Newton was sitting in his garden on a summer's evening when he saw an apple falling from a tree. He began to think, and, in trying to find out why the apple fell, he discovered how the earth, sun, moon, and stars are kept in their places. A man called Galileo was once standing in the Cathedral of Pisa when he saw a chandelier swaying to and fro. This made him think, and it led to the invention of the pendulum. A boy named James Watt sat quietly by the fireside watching the lid of the tea kettle as it moved up and down. He began to think; he wanted to find out why the steam in the kettle moved the heavy lid. From that time, he went on thinking, and when he grew up, he improved the steam engine so much that it could do the work of many horses with the greatest ease. These people's motto was "I will think of it" and they made their thoughts useful to themselves and to the world. When you have a difficult lesson to learn, don't ever feel discouraged. Think; and through thinking you'll learn how to think for some purposes.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. What does great thinking result in?
2. How did the idea of the pendulum come to Galileo?
3. What is the passage trying to teach you?
4. What achievement did James Watt make?

g) Choose the correct answer:

5. The author feels by the people he described.
 a. bored b. confused c. impressed d. irritated
6. The expression "to and fro" means
 a. up and down b. round and round c. forward and backward d. back to back

7. Thinking is the way to
 a. frustration b. achievement c. feeling d. power
8. It is to see our thoughts.
 a. possible b. easy c. impossible d. advisable

21) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر علمي ٢٠١٦

Some of the very first homes were caves, which had walls and ceilings that keep out wind, rain and prowling animals, and floors where people could sit or sleep. Gradually, as the centuries went by, people learned to build different kinds of homes. They needed homes that were suitable for the place where they lived, and they used materials that were available locally. In dry places, houses were made of mud or clay. Where there was plenty of wood, people built houses of logs or boards. On grassy plains, they built homes of dry grass. People who lived near rivers made rafts or houseboats, or houses raised above the ground on stilts.

Houses today are still built bearing the local environment and conditions in mind. **Residents** of very hot places need houses that will keep them cool, while people in the frozen north need houses that protect them from the cold. Indeed, the climate affects many of the features of a house, such as the size, position and number of windows. Where weather conditions are extreme, for example, windows tend to be smaller. Our homes, comprising modern blocks of flats, have a lot in common with those first caves, since they protect us against the weather and give us a safe place to sleep.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. What is put into consideration when building a house today?
2. Where did the primitive people live?
3. What kind of houses do people in hot places need?
4. What were houses made of in dry places?

3) Choose the correct answer:

5. People living in the frozen north need houses protecting them from
 a. heat b. cold c. snow d. sun
6. Where do people build houses of grass?
 a. On plains b. In deserts c. In lakes d. Under the ground
7. Windows should be where conditions are extreme.
 a. smaller b. wider c. larger d. taller
8. What does the underlined word "residents" mean?
 a. animals b. population c. factors d. features

22) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

أزهر أدبي ٢٠١٥

There are three kinds of tears. Ordinary tears, which allow the eyes to function properly, are produced all the time. In fact, 300 ml of these tears are produced daily. They are also produced by yawning. Another kind, called reflex tears, are produced when something touches your eye.

The most common causes of this type of crying are things such as an eyelash or a chemical, which irritate the eye. Ordinary tears and reflex tears are impossible to prevent. The third kind is produced because of emotion. It is believed that humans are the only species to cry in this way. Children cry when their parents **tell them off** or when **they** are in trouble; adults cry when they are upset or have watched a sad film. But what is the purpose of crying? This is a question that has fascinated scientists for years, and we still don't have the answers. One thing we do know, however, is how often we cry. One study has shown that women cry 64 times a year, on average, and men 17.

We've been crying since we were babies and will continue to do so for the rest of our lives, so even if we don't always know why we're crying, it's nice to know the intricacies.

However, crying has some benefits. Crying has a soothing effect which reduces distress. Crying can help people get support from others around them. It also helps to relieve pain. It enhances mood and lift people's spirits and make them feel better. It aids sleep and helps a person fall asleep more easily. Surprisingly, it fights bacteria and keeps the eyes clean as tears contain a fluid called lysozyme which does this. Finally, crying improves vision and helps to keep the eyes moist and prevent mucous membranes from drying out.

f) Answer the following questions:

1. Mention four benefits people get from crying.
2. What are the kinds of tears mentioned in the passage?
3. What is the use of ordinary tears?
4. When do adults cry?
5. How does crying fight bacteria?

g) Choose the correct answer:

6. Women cry men .
a. similar to b. more than c. the same as d. less than
7. The underlined words "tell them off" mean" them".
a. reward b. award c. praise d. scold
8. What does the underlined word "they" refer to?
a. people b. tears c. adults d. children
9. How does crying improve vision?
a. It keeps the eyes dirty b. It demolishes the eyes.
c. It makes the eyes blind. d. It makes the eyes moist.
10. Which tears make the eyes do their usual function well?
a. Emotional tears. b. Reflex tears. c. Extraordinary tears. d. Ordinary tears.

اللهم علم ينتفع به