



فن الحوار The Dialogue

المحادثة هي تنويج لمهارات لغوية كثيرة وقياس لما تعلمناه في اللغة الإنجليزية والتي تحتاج مهارات :

تكوين السؤال وكيفية الإجابة عليه

استخدام وظائف لغوية و كلمات وتراكيب تناسب و تخدم الموقف اللغوي للمحادثة:

(السفر - الطبيب - مقابلة سائح - في المطعم - طلب - النصيحة - الاعتذار..... etc.

مهارة تكوين الجمل و استنباط الاجزاء الناقصة من الحوار أو الجملة الافتتاحية و كذلك الخبرة الشخصية.

لا نتعجل بحل المحادثة و ملء الفراغات بل نقرأ المحادثة كلها أولاً ونفهم موضوع المحادثة و نعرف

أطراف الحوار و نتخيل أنفسنا مكان واحد منهما ونحاول استنباط السؤال والإجابة من الحوار.



المهارة الاولى : كيف تكون سؤال :

السؤال نوعان : (wh.word - No, /-Yes,)

1- السؤال بـ " هل " يبدأ بفعل مساعد قبل الفاعل . yes, No,

ترتيب الجملة ? فعل أساسي Helping verb + subject + main verb

1- السؤال باستخدام be: V. be

حتى لو كان الفعل الوحيد
(لو مبني للمجهول p.p. : passive) + اسم / صفة / v.ing
be { am - is - are }
was - were

1-Adel :

Hadir : Yes, my brother is a graduate of Cairo University.

2-Hamdy :

Tourist : No ,I have been here before.

3-Hind : Is it difficult to log on the internet ?

Nagwa :I'll show you when you get the computer .

4-Noha :Were you wearing a helmet ?

Ghada :

5- Manager :

An applicant :Yes, I am ready to work in a remote area.

I am → are you

were you → I was (we were)



V. have : -2 باستخدام

مضارع تام
ماضي تام
have - nas } + فاعل + p.p...? بشرط
had

1-Ahmed :

Basma : No, I have never travelled abroad.

2-Nada : Have you read the newspapers today ?

Hany :What is there in the newspapers today . ث ع 2002

3- Ali :

Ahmed : Yes. I've worked with a vet for six months.

ever إذا جاءت في السؤال نحذفها عند الاجابة بـ yes ولكن في النفي تحول الى never

4- Detective :

Witness : No, I have never seen this criminal before.

already إذا جاءت في السؤال تحولت في النفي إلى yet في آخر الجملة (لكن تستخدم في الاثبات)

6- Manager :Have you already typed the report ? تقرير

Secretary :

3- باستخدام الأفعال الناقصة Modals

ترتيب الجملة ؟ فعل في المصدر + subject + الفعل الناقص

1-A :

B : Yes, you can improve your English by practicing it with a native speaker.

2-Reporter :? ث . ع 2006

Professor : Of course, further tests will be done soon .

3- Reporter : Can people buy the drug now ? ث . ع 2006

Professor :the public yet.

4-نستخدم (v.do) في حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الاجابة :

مضارع بسيط Do (اسم جمع - I - they - you - we)

مضارع بسيط Does (مفرد - he . she . it) + S

ماضي بسيط Did →

.....? مصدر + فاعل

1- **A** :

B : Sure, my parents encourage me to write novels.

2- **A** :

B : Of course, he supported young writers.

3- **Interviewer** :

Applicant : Yes, I have enough experientcet.

اذا كانت الأفعال : **do - have** أساسية نستخدم **do - does - did**

4- **Salesman** :

Ibrahim : Yes, I have the guarantee certificate . Here it is .

5- **A** :

B : Yes, the storm did great damage to some areas.

6- **A** :

B : Yes, I used to write short stories when I was young.

7- **A** :

B : Sure, a patient has **to take** some medicine to manage diabetes.

علشان كده بنقول: مفيش كلمة واحدة معناها " هل " لكن حسب تكلمة السؤال يكون الفعل المساعد.

مهم جدا

Notes

☺ - زمن الاجابة والسؤال واحد :

Doaa :

Hadeer : Yes, it cost us a large sum of money to buy that large house.

☺ - قد يكون السؤال في المضارع التام والاجابة في الماضي البسيط لو حدد متى وقع الفعل :

A :

B : Yes, I have. I travelled to Alex by train last year.

☺ الاجابة التي تبدأ بـ (No) وتكون مثبتة : نكون السؤال بتغيير صيغة الاجابة .

أو استخدام العكس في المعنى ...

1- **Khaled** :

Tourist : No, this is my first visit to Egypt.

2- **Adel** :

Rehab : No, the tower is only a five-minute walk from here .

3- **Ali** :

Samy : No, my uncle went to Hurghada on business .



The Dialogue from A 2 Z



4- **Sama** :

Noura : No, I will travel with my family .

☺ نستخدم **some** في الاثبات ولكن **any** في السؤال والنفي .

1- **A** : Have you got any creative ideas for profitable projects ?

B :

2- **A** :

B : Yes, I bought some books from the Book Fair.

☺ يعامل السؤال المنفي مثل السؤال المثبت (لكن تفضل الموافقة في الرأي) لا توجد: بلى

-Yes, جملة مثبتة
* No, + جملة منفية

1-**Ali** : Didn't you get your licence ?

Sara :

ث ع 2002

2-**Tourist** : Isn't salted fish harmful?

You :

☺ نستخدم (أيضا : too/ as well) في آخر الجملة المثبتة

لكن : (أيضا either) في اخر الجملة المنفية

ونستخدم أيضا : also قبل الفعل الاساسي .

1-**Abdu** : Have you seen the exam results?

Tamer : Yes.

Abdu : I have passed the exam, too.

2- **A** : Did you read any of this writer's poems?

B :

A : I didn't either but I hope to have the chance to enjoy them.

☞ إذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد (علينا أن نحدد الاجابة أولا من خلال السياق)

-_Yes, فاعل + فعل مساعد -No + فاعل + فعل مساعد + not

ويمكن أن تبدأ الإجابة بإحدى هذه الصور :-

Yes, { yes / sure / ok
certainly / of course
all right - definitely

No, { at all —very few
never - seldom= rarely نادرا
absolutely إطلاقاً impossible مستحيل

1-**A** :

B : Of course, travelling into space can be very dangerous.



2- **A** : Will you lend me your car for a drive today?

B :

التأكد Checking

عندما نجد في آخر الجملة فاصلة ثم سؤال وله إجابة بنفس صيغة الجملة يبقى
مطلوب سؤال تأكدي / سؤال مذيّل (بمعنى اخر)
لوأنت عارف حاجة وعاييز تتأكد ممكن تستخدم السؤال المذيّل (التأكيدى) وطبعا
تعرف تكونه ازاى!!!!!!أليس كذلك

1- فعل مساعد من الجملة أو (did – does – do) فى حالة عدم وجود فعل مساعد .

2- العكس فى الاثبات والنفى (مع الاختصار) . 3- ضمير الفاعل

* You have wasted your time last holiday,.....?

* She prefers the loud music ,.....?

1- **Salesman** : But I had tried the set before you took it ,.....?

Ibrahim : I know you had . ث ع 2002

2- **A** : You have read this novel ,.....?

B : Yes, I have.

so & neither

في حالة عطف جملة على أخرى

لو جملة مثبتة نستخدم : وكذلك : **so** .. ولو جمل منفية : ولا : **either** |
وعلشان نكون الجملة صح : لاحظ هذا الترتيب.....!!!!!!

وكذلك : فاعل + فعل مساعد + **So** جملة مثبتة

ولا : فاعل + فعل مساعد + **Neither** جملة منفية

1- **Ali** : I watched the match . **Ayman** : we

2- **Huda** : I won't visit the museum . **Noha** :he

تعال نناقش هذه الفكرة بشكل عملي

- Hady and Farid are talking about football matches:

Hady: Did you watch the football match last night?

Farid: 1).....

Hady: 2).....



The Dialogue from A 2 Z

Farid: So was I. I think I've never seen such an exciting match.

Hady: 3).....?

Farid: I think it will be next month.

Hady: 4).....?

Farid: In Cairo Stadium.

Hady: 5).....

Farid: Neither will I. I won't attend it as I will be busy doing my exams.

Hady: I wish you success.

Farid: 6).....

Would (Do) you mind + V + ing..... هل تمنع ؟

تستخدم في الطلب المهذب وتتطلب طريقة خاصة في الرد.

▶ **Do/ Would you mind + v.ing?** ممكن ضمير ملكية قبل.....

▶ **Do you mind if I + present simple (turn on the fan) ?**

▶ **Would you mind if I + past simple?**

Agree : No, not at all. * No, I don't mind at all. * No, of course not .

Refuse : I'm sorry I(you) can't + reason..... - وفي الرفض نقول :-

1-Noha :.....?

Rasha :No , I don't mind going with you to the dentist's.

2-Salah : Do you mind if I ask you some questions about eclipses?

Nora :.....

النوع الثاني : السؤال بأداة استفهام

كيف نكون سؤال بطريقة صحيحة :

1- نحدد الغرض الذي نريد السؤال عنه (نستخدم أداة الاستفهام المناسبة)

2- ماهو الفعل المساعد الصحيح والمناسب لزمن الجملة نضعه بعد أداة الاستفهام ؟

3- لا بد من استخدام الفاعل ثم الفعل في الشكل المناسب ثم تحويل الضمائر بطريقة صحيحة

We'll spend it in Alexandria with our family.

أداة استفهام Where	+ فعل مساعد will	+ فاعل you	فعل أساسي spend	? تكملة + your vacation ?
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التدريب على استخدام بعض ادوات الاستفهام

1- **Amal** :

Hoda : I have invited all my friends to our wedding ceremony.

لما تكون كلمة الاستفهام بتسأل عن الفاعل لا نحتاج الى فعل مساعد بعد أداة الاستفهام

2- **A** :

B : The piano is the instrument that appeals to me. تروق لي / تعجبني.

3- **A** :

B : Antony Hope wrote the prisoner of the Zenda..

3- **A** :

B : Adel's phone rang during the lecture.

Whom (By whom) من : تسأل عن مفعول عاقل (يمكن أن يسبقها حرف جر)

4- **A** :

B : He worked with junior doctors and encouraged them. / صغير / ناشئ / شاب

5- **A** :

B : Carelessness caused the break-out of the fire.

6- **A** :? الفعل

B : I'll attend some medical conferences in Egypt .

7- **A** :

B : We increase production by following modern methods.

8- **Employer** :

Applicant : It is because they paid me a little salary .

وإذا كان السؤال عن الغرض فيمكن أن نبدأ الاجابة بـ:

so that	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{فاعل can / may + inf} \\ \text{فاعل could/might + inf} \end{array} \right.$	so as to	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\} + \text{inf}$
in order that		in order to	

A : Why do many employees take courses?

B :

(الفرق بين الغرض - السبب)

◆ **How come** (why is it)(informal) + (..... جملة) لماذا

How come I **didn't** see you at the party?

◆ **How on earth** تعبر عن الدهشة أو الغضب / أو الحيرة لاحظ تغير أداة الاستفهام لكن باقي التعبير ثابت

How on earth can the moon block out the sun's light?

Why on earth didn't you tell me about your illness?



The Dialogue from A 2 Z



أحيانا نضع حرف الجر في نهاية السؤال:

- 1-**A**: What did they advertise about?
B:about some vacant jobs. وظائف خالية
- 2- **Manager**:(1)..... ?
Samy : I am really interested in travelling and meeting people.
- 3-**A**:?
B: I will stay in Hurghada for a fortnight أسبوعان.

How + adj. الصفة = What + noun الاسم

- 1-**Traveller**: (How) (What)
Clerk: Your luggage weighs fifty thirty kilos.
- 2-**A**: (How) (What)
B: The canal is 164 kilometres long.

السؤال الذي يحتوي على or تكون الاجابة لا yes ولا No لكن نختار ما قبلها أو ما بعدها :

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue : (ث.ع قديم)

- Fatma** : Did you buy this dress ready or have it tailored?
Samia :(1).....
Fatma : Oh! I didn't know you were so clever. I wish (2).....
Samia : That's easy. I know a lady who gives lessons in dress making
Fatma :(3).....?
Samia : Not very long. I learnt in six months
Fatma :(4).....
Samia : She charges ten pounds per month.

بعض أدوات الاستفهام قد تحتاج إلى اسم قبل الفعل المساعد-

- 1-**A** : Whose house.....?
B : They stayed in one of Fritz' relatives' house.
- 2-**A** : How much sugar do you put in your tea?
B : Two spoonfuls.
- 3-**A** : How many shows have they introduced?
B :
- 4-**A** : Which book were you affected by ?
B :





The Dialogue from A 2 Z



احيانا نجد جمل - عبارات وبعدها علامة استفهام او علامة تعجب وهنا نستخدم نفس العبارة في الجملة قبلها : 😊

1-**Salesman** : Can I help you?

Ibrahim :

Salesman : A complaint? About what?

هنا نستنتج ان ابراهيم استخدم نفس الكلمة الموجودة اسفلها فتكون الاجابة :

2-**Ayman** : Do you attend the cultural meetings and scientific discussions?

Omar :

Ayman : All of them!

Omar : Very interesting , indeed. حقا / في الحقيقة

و احيانا تكون جملة خبرية والمطلوب الرد عليها بصيغة تعجب ثم سؤال أو جملة خبرية:

A : My brother has had a terrible accident.

B :! It will be impossible for him to attend school for a long time.
What a pity!

و لو عاوز تقول سؤال ولكن عندك (.) full stop

يمكن استخدام عبارة مناسبة (سؤال غير مباشر) :

Tell me / I'd like to know I think / suppose

It seems

You seem to

1- **Ebrahim** : About the TV set I bought last week.

Salesman : Tell me what is wrong with it

Ibrahim : The screen is very dark.

2- **Manger** :

Amal : No, I don't mind having long working hours.

بعض الاجابات المطلوبة بتكون موجودة في الجملة الايضاحية أو في باقي جمل المحادثة 😊

...يعني لا تتعجل بل اقرأها جيدا :

1-**Ali is an unemployed engineer applying for a job .**

Employer : Have a seat , please . Where are you working?

Ali :

Employer : Do you have a university degree?

Ali :

2- **Mr Gamal has just received the monthly report of his son Khalid**

Teacher : Good morning , Mr Gamal. You look worried.

Mr Gamal :

شعارنا دائما : Be simple , clear and correct 🚶





نماذج لقامة جدا

1- Tasneem and Taghreed are talking about the future .

Tasneem : Why do you want to study science at university?
Taghreed : 1)
Tasneem : 2)?
Taghreed : I want to specialise in developing vaccines.
Tasneem: Do you want to be a surgeon ?
Taghreed: No, I'm more interested in research. ?
Tasneem: 3)
Taghreed : Diabetes and cancers.
Tasneem : But 5)
Taghreed : That is wrong. Doctors can only manage diabetes.
Tasneem: Of course, 6).....
Taghreed: Oh, really? So when can we read your first novel ?
Tasneem: 6) I'm more interested in poetry .

2-Finish the following dialogue between a husband and his wife

Sami : I believe I can't afford over L.E 4000 a month for living expenses.
Eman : 1)
Sami : I know it's not enough, but there's nothing more I can do about it.
Eman : 2)
Sami : Oh! I don't think it is easy to find a job nowadays.
Eman : Try again: We need more money.
Sami : Don't you think you're wasteful?
Eman : 3).....?
Sami : You are always spending too much on desserts.
Eman : You too spend too much on smoking. 4).....?
Sami : I've tried more than once but I couldn't.
Eman : 5)?
Sami : Great idea, Setting up a new project can solve our problem, but.....
6).....
Eman : I can sell some of my jewellery.

3-Finish the following dialogue: السودان 2019

Maher asks his brother to lend him 100 pounds to buy his friend a birthday present





The Dialogue from A 2 Z



Maher : Would you mind doing me a favour ?
Mustafa I don't mind at all, dear brother , but?
Maher : I wonder
Mustafa : One hundred pounds! What do you want that money for?
Maher 3)
Mustafa : But our father gave you 150 pounds last week ,4).....?
Maher : Yes, he did, but I I spent it all.
Mustafa : 5)?
Maher : As soon as I can, Next month , perhaps perhaps
Mustafa : Well. 6)
Maher : Oh! Thank you very much, that's very kind of you.
***** *****

4-Between Tamer and Ali in the middle of a square

Tamer : Look at that beggar there. Wait for me 1).....
Ali : Stop. Don't do that!
Tamer : 2)?
Ali : This encourages such people to be lazy.
Tamer :3) But
Ali : Even if he looks so, we don't know whether he deserves it or not.
Tamer : 4).....
Ali : Don't be so worried about them. The people who deserve help surely get it.
Tamer : 5).....?
Ali : There are organisations that help such people.
Tamer : But I want to help these people; what can I do?
Ali : 6)

5-Two teachers are talking about the new educational system.

Tamer: What do you think of the new educational system applied currently?
Samir : (1).
Tamer: Why do you think so?
Samir : (2).
Tamer: I agree with you. Depending on technology has become a necessity.
What benefits will students get?
Samir : (3). **Tamer**:
How will this fairness be guaranteed in exams?
Samir : (4). **Tamer**:
Will the tablet system be able to correct essay questions?
Samir : No, these (5).
Tamer: Oh, Then they can compare the marks given by each teacher.
Samir : Exactly.





Tamer: How will the teacher and the student get the needed information?

Samir : (6).

Tamer: What's the EKB?

Samir : The Egyptian Knowledge Bank. Everyone can register to it online.

6. Between a doctor and a patient.

Doctor : (1)?

Patient : I have a sore throat.

Doctor : (2)?

Patient : Yes. I also feel some pain in my chest.

Doctor : How long have you felt like that?

Patient : (3).

Doctor : Why didn't you come earlier then?

Patient : (4).

Doctor : This is not an excuse. Health is more important than work. Let me examine you.

Patient : (5)?

Doctor : No, nothing is serious. But (6).

Patient : How long will I have to do that?

Doctor : For three days, and I'll write down now recommending that for your boss.

Patient : Thank you, doctor.

7. A guest is reserving a room at a hotel:

Receptionist : Can I help you, sir?

Guest : Yes, (1).

Receptionist : (2)?

Guest : For a week.

Receptionist : Single or double, sir?

Guest : (3). I'm alone. (4)?

Receptionist : The one you will stay in overlooks the Nile.

Guest : Nice. (5)?

Receptionist: 200 pounds a night.

Guest : Ok, I will book it.

Receptionist: (6)?

Guest : By credit card.





8-Between an interviewer and an applicant in a computer company.

Interviewer: Good morning. Have a seat, please.

Applicant : Thank you.

Interviewer: First of all: (1)?

Applicant : I had a degree in IT from Cairo university three years ago.

Interviewer: (2)?

Applicant : Very good.

Interviewer: Great! What have you been doing since you left university?

Applicant : I've been working in a small computer company in my district.

Interviewer: (3)?

Applicant : Because I and want to work for a company with good reputation.

Also, (4).

Interviewer: We pay our employers well, but (5).

Applicant : I'm ready to do any extra work, sir.

Interviewer: Your chances will be good. We'll phone you and..... (6).

Applicant : Ok, sir. I'll be waiting for your reply. Thanks.

9-Between a customer and cashier in a restaurant(6 Marks) 2020 نماذج

Cashier : Hello, may I take your order?

Customer : (1).

Cashier : Sure, would you like the combo deal or just the sandwich?

Customer : (2)?

Cashier : The combo is 20 pounds. It comes with medium fries and a drink.

Customer : (3).

Cashier : (4)?

Customer : Coke, please.

Cashier : (5)?

Customer : No, that will be all. Thanks. **Cashier :** In or out?

Customer : (6).

Cashier : That will be 20 pounds, please.

What is wrong with





10-Soha is telling Amira about some work.

(6 Marks) 2020 نمازج

Soha : I've been asked to write an essay as homework.

Amira : It's nice. (1)?

Soha : It's about solar energy.

Amira (2)?

Soha : I chose it as it is an important issue.

Amira : What is going to be in the essay?

Soha : Well. It's a bit difficult to explain.

Amira : (3).

Soha : Fine! To summarise, it's about how to save energy.

Amira : (4).

Soha : I got my information from different sources.

Amira : (5)?

Soha : I will hand it next week.

Amira : Well, (6).

Soha : Of course you can read it when I finish it.

11- Finish the following dialogue: نمازج محلولة

Student : Can you tell me why it sometimes goes dark during the day?

Teacher : 1)

Student : Can you explain more?

Teacher : 2)It is when the moon passes between the sun and the earth.

Student : The sun is the source of heat and light on the earth, isn't it?

Teacher : 3)

Student : Is it safe to look at the eclipse wearing sunglasses?

Teacher : 4)

Student : 5)?

Teacher : Because the sun sends out ultraviolet rays dangerous to our eyes and skin.

Student : How far can they affect us?

Teacher : 6)

Student : Thanks for this useful information.

1. It's because of the solar eclipse. 2. I will try and explain.

3. yes, it is. 4. I'm afraid it isn't.

5. What is the reason for this? 6-Our skin go darker and we may go blind.





12-Amir is discussing his homework with Nasser. 2- Practice Test 1a –

Amir: I need to research information about Rudyard Kipling for an essay, but I don't know which website to use.

Nasser : 1).....?

Amir : I tried typing his name into a search engine but I got hundreds of results. One website said that he wrote only one poem.

Nasser : 2).....
He wrote lots of poems. Where did you find that information?

Amir : It's a website called *All about poems*. Do you think that the information is wrong?

Nasser : Yes. 3)..... I think that's incorrect.
What's the title of the essay?

Amir : 4).....

Nasser : OK. Type the essay title *Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems* in the search engine. You will get fewer results now.

Amir : Yes, look: *Kipling's ten most popular poems!*

Nasser : 5).....?

Amir : Yes, I think it is very useful.

Nasser : It's important to write down your sources of information.

6).....?

Amir : That's a good idea. I'll write it at the bottom of my work.

Answers:

1- I think you should type his name into a search engine.

2- I don't think that's true. 3- I can't believe that.

4- The title is Rudyard Kipling's most popular poems.

5- Do you think it is useful?

6- Why don't you write the sources of information at the bottom of your work?

13-Finish the following dialogue : 2019 النموذج الثاني

Tom Jones is sitting at the cinema sitting at the right hand side which is usually reserved for nonsmokers . He is rather surprised when he hears a man saying:

Man : Excuse me !1)

Tom : Sorry, this is a " No smoking area"

Man : Oh, it's all right. I've just found my matches.

Tom : I'm sorry! Maybe you didn't hear me. Perhaps you didn't realize, but smoking isn't allowed in this part of the cinema.

Man : 2)



The Dialogue from A 2 Z

Tom : I am afraid I do. I would be grateful if you 3).....

Man : 4)

Tom : Yes, there is. You can get out of the cinema. That is where 5)

Man : All right I'll move to the to the other side then 6)

- 1- Could you give me a lighter, please?
2. Do you mind my smoking?
3. You didn't smoke.
4. Is there any other solution?
5. You can smoke as you like.
6. Let me pass, please.

عبارات هامة

vacancies in a hotel	أماكن خالية	the line is engaged	الخط مشغول
Single or double	لفرد أم لفردين	fried or grilled	مقلي أم مشوي
First or second class?	درجة أولى أم ثانية	Single or return?	ذهاب أم ذهاب وعودة
Single or married?	أعزب أم متزوج	What about you?	وماذا عنك

كلمات استفهامية مهمة:

When متى (للسؤال عن الوقت / الزمن)	Which أي / أيهم (للسؤال عن الاختيار)
Whose لمن / ملك من : تسأل عن الملكية	How many times كم (لعدد المرات)
What time ما الوقت	How high كم للارتفاع
What size ما مقياس	How long : كم (الطول / المدة / طول طريق)
What colour ما لون	How fast كم (للسرعة)
What kind / sort ما نوع	How far : كم البعد / كم المسافة / ما مدى
How many كم للعدد	How old : كم عمر
How much كم للكمية/كم الثمن	How deep كم للعمق
How often كم مرة (لعدد المرات)	How heavy كم الوزن
To what extent الى اي مدى	Whatfor لما / لماذا (للسؤال عن غرض)

Best Wishes

