جامعة أسوان
كلية التربية
علوم معاصرة
تاريخ مصر المعاصر
الإجابة:

الفئة: الأولي
المادة: تاريخ مصر المعاصر
الشعبة: النحو والصلاة
النهاية العظمى: (١٠ درجة)

امتحان الفصل الدراسي الأول للعام الجامعي ٢٠١١ /٢٠١٢ م.

إجابة عن أسئلتي من أسئلة الآئية على أن يكون الأول منهما:

السؤال الأول (٥ درجات):

- ناقش المرحلة الأولى من ثورة ١٩١٩ م؟

السؤال الثاني:

- حقل بعدة أسابق ثورة ١٩١٩ م؟

السؤال الثالث:

- تتبع تشكيل القوات المصرية؟

مع تيات ونجاح والتوقيع

د. عصام شريف
الคำถาม الأول:
شرح ما يلي:
1. مشاكل القرية المصرية
2. المแหลات الجوية

السؤال الثاني:
أدرج أهم ملامح السطح في الصحراوية مع الرسم.

السؤال الثالث:
شرح أهم الإقليم التخطيطية في مصر.
امتحان مادة النبات العام للفصل الدراسي الثاني 2016/2017
للفرقة الأولى كليّة التربوية تعليم أساسي
الزمن: ساعتان

اجب عن الأسئلة الآتية: (مморفولوجي وتشريح)

السؤال الأول: اكتب المصطلح العلمي التي تدل عليه العبارات التالية:

1) منطقة ما بين الجذور ومضعف اتصال القلب والمجرور.
2) عدد خارجي توجد بنباتات أكّلة الحشرات مثل نباتات ورد الشمس.
3) نسيج حي يتكون من خلايا مستطيلة ذات جدر مربعة وتنخل تغليظًا غير منتظمة بالبلاتوز.
4) يكون من طبقة واحدة خارجية من الخلايا الإضافية التي تتسم بتعطي نسيج البذرة.
5) أجسام دقيقة توجد بالسيتولاترمو ووظيفتها تكون في الألياف والبروتينات.
6) جسم كروي الشكل يتميز بالقدر على الأنسام، في النباتات الرافية، أكثر من عرق ورعي وتغني في نقطة واحدة عند قاعدة نصل الورقة.
7) ساق أرضية تنمو أفقيًا تحت سطح البحيرة ومسمدة إلى عند عديدة ومصاحبة وامضية.
8) جزء من الناق يتحور لمسام النبات على الساق.
9) جزء في أبط الورقة ويبدو نشاطًا إلى تكون فروع جانبية.
10) مجموعة جذور لا تنشأ من الجذور.
11) ثمرة كاملة النور في غلاف البذرة يغلف الثمرة القديمة كاملة.
12) نسيج خاص يفتكز فيه الغلاف المائي خارج الجذور.
13) نبات جنيني في حالة سكين.

السؤال الثاني: اكتب الأركيب بين الواقفية والتركيب في كل من:

- الكراتين - الماء - البلاستيدات الملتوية - الغشاء البلوري - النور - الجذور
- الدعامة - الكراتين

انظر خلف الورقة
السؤال الثالث: (ملكة نباتية)

أخبر الإجابة الصحيحة من بين الأقواس (لجب عن 10 نقاط فقط)

1. (الفطريات - الطحالب - السينوباكتريا) كائنات غير ذاتية الخدغية
2. بكتار طحلب سيروجيريا (جنسيًا - إنجليزية) بالإقراض السلمي
3. يحتوي جدار البكتريا على (البيروديدربك - السينوباكتريا - البكتريون)
4. تحتوي خلايا (البكتريا - الطحالب - السينوباكتريا) على نواة حقيقية
5. يستخدم فطر الخميزة في صناعة الكحول الابيالي تحت ظروف (هوناني - لا هوناني)
6. تستطيع الفيروسات التكاثر (خارج - داخل - خارج وداخل) خلايا العائل
7. تستطيع بعض أنواع (الفطريات - الطحالب - السينوباكتريا) تثبيت غاز النيتروجين
8. لا توجد بلستيات خضراء في (الطحالب - السينوباكتريا)
9. بكتار فطر عفن الخز لا جنسيا بالجريثمي (الأسودانجي - الزئبيجوي - اليبريدي)
10. (لا تستطيع - تستطيع) الفيروسات بناء البروتينات ذاتها
11. تستطيع بعض أنواع (الفطريات - البكتريا) القيام بعملية البينة الضوئية

د/ عبير أحمد راضي، د. فتحي محمد مرسي
I- Write short notes on Four only of the following:  

- Thematic-symbolic story - atmosphere - slick story
- Behavior and motivation - stereotypes

(40 marks: 10 marks each)

II- Mrs. Sinico's death in *A Painful Case* is the catalyst for Mr. Duffy's revelation. Explain.

(20 marks)

III- How does Shurka in *Things* look upon marriage? 

Comment on her relationship with her husband.

(20 marks)

---

Good Luck

---

Main Examiner: Dr. Hanaa M. Maamoud
I- Grammar 1

1- Compare the underlined words in the following pairs: (20 marks)
   1- a) The film is produced in Hollywood.
      b) The lady is writing a play.
   2- a) She has broken her leg.
      b) She broke her leg.
   3- a) You can have a sweet if you like.
      b) I can carry this heavy chair.
   4- a) I do my homework everyday.
      b) Do you like cheese?
   5- a) A small boy
      b) A small businessman

II- Do as Shown in Brackets: (35 marks: 5 marks each)

1- These are really tasty.
   (Indicate whether the underlined word is a determiner or a pronoun)

2- Both these books were published last year.
   (Identify all the determiners in this sentence)

3- Katie was watching TV when the phone rang.
   (Indicate whether the underlined verbs are finite or nonfinite)

4- The entire city was destroyed by a hurricane.
   (Change the sentence from passive into active)

5- That restaurant is very successful.
   a) It has a typical adjective shape.
   b) It is gradable.
   c) It can undergo comparison.
   (Circle the adjective features (a-c) that the underlined adjective exhibits)

6- Postposition is .................. when the adjective modifies a pronoun.
   (Complete the sentence)

7- While “big” is a static adjective, “careful” is ..................
   (Complete the sentence)

See Next Page
Assiut University
Faculty of Education
Curriculum & Instruction Dept.
Second Term, 2010

Basic Education Section
English Section, First Year
Conversation and Reading
Time: 3 Hours

Part One: Conversation:

1. Answer the following questions:
   A. What are the major differences between a dialogue and a
      conversation?
   B. Describe with illustration the main structure of a conversation.
   C. What are the phrases people usually use for opening and closing a
      conversation?
   D. Write one speech act that illustrates each of the following
      communicative functions: Suggesting, apologizing, inviting,
      requesting and offering help.

2. Based on the following situation, write the conversation that could take
   place, each person should speak at least three times. "Your uncle is
   leaving to London, your father, your younger brother and you are
   accompanying him to the airport to see him off!"

Part Two: Reading:

1. Answer the following questions:
   A. What is reading comprehension? And why do people read?
   B. What are the main ways of reading?
   C. What are the elements that can help you to (1) clarify the
      organization of the reading passage, and (2) clarify the contents of
      it?

2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:

   Advertising has become a very specialized activity in modern times. In the
   business world of today, supply is usually greater than demand. There is great
   competition between different manufacturers of the same product to persuade
   customers to buy their own particular brand. They always have to remind the
   consumer of the name and the qualities of their product. They do this by
   advertising. The manufacturer advertises in the newspapers and on the posters.
   He sometimes pays for songs about the product in commercial radio
programmes. He employs attractive sales-girls to distribute samples of it. He organizes competitions, with prizes for the winners. He often advertises on the screens of local cinemas. Most important of all, in countries that have television he has advertisement put into programmes that will accept them. Manufacturers often spend large sums of money on advertisements. We buy a particular product because we think that it is the best. We usually think so because of the advertisements that say so. Some people never pause to ask themselves if the advertisements are telling the truth.

1. Answer the following questions:
   a) How many kinds of advertisements are mentioned in the passage? What are they?
   b) Why do manufacturers spend so much money on advertising?
   c) What do sales-girls do?
   d) Which do you think more effective, giving out samples or paying for television advertisements? Say why.
   e) Do you think that we buy goods because they are advertised? Why do you think so (or not)?
   f) Give a suitable title to the passage.

2. Find words in the passage that give the meaning of these phrases
   a) the activity of telling people about products for sale
   b) the activity of providing things for sale
   c) the need to buy things
   d) the effort of one person to do better than another person
   e) radio programmes that accept money from advertisers
   f) small portion of a product given out to the public
   g) something given to a person who does best in a competition
   h) the name that a manufacturer gives to his own product

3. What is the main gist of the passage? Mention, in your own words, the main ideas used by the writer to illustrate it.

   All the best of good luck
II-Writing 1

I- Write an Essay on ONE only of the following: (25 marks)
   a- Modern Technology
   b- Travelling

II- Complete the following sentences with the correct choice: (30 marks: 2 marks each)
   1- She (accepted, excepted) his roses, but rejected his proposal.
   2- My uncle never lets me leave without giving me plenty of financial (advice, advise).
   3- The scheming villain easily extracted the secret from the (ingenious, ingenious) child.
   4- Only a small (percentage, percent) of people agreed with the verdict.
   5- I'm (likely, liable) to show up for dinner any day of the week.
   6- (Can, May) you wiggle your ears?
   7- The chili was (composed, comprised) of six ingredients, all spicy.
   8- His dissertation on the meaning of the universe (composed, comprised) arguments he learned at his mother's knee.
   9- When Barbara avoided him for a week, Theodore took it as an (implicit, explicit) signal that she wasn't going to repay the money.
   10- I refuse to date anyone who looks (like, as, as if) a frog.
   11- That restaurant has terrible food but wonderful (serve, service).
   12- Leave me if you want, but be sure to (take, bring) that spoiled dog with you.
   13- As (a reward, an award) for eating all her dinner, she was given an ice cream.
   14- That dental examination was (torturous, tortuous).
   15- His stories (affect, effect) me very deeply.

Good Luck

Examiners: 1- Dr. Manal M. Abdel Nasser 2- Dr. Nadia A. Hasan
2. Vowels /a/ /ʌ/, and /æ/ are all .......
   a- front b- central
c- back d- open

3. When describing vowels, ....... means that the tongue is high in the mouth.
   a- close b- front
c- open d- back

4. ....... are sounds that consist of a movement of glide from one vowel to another.
   a- Diphthongs b- Long vowels
c- Short vowels d- Semi vowels

5. ....... sound is one which is made with the upper teeth and the lower lip.
   a- A dental b- An alveolar
c- A labio-dental d- A bilabial

6. For the vowels /e/ and /i/ the lips are .......
   a- spread b- neutral
c- rounded d- open

7. The sounds /æ/ and /i/ are called .......
   a- diphthongs b- short vowels
c- long vowels d- semi-vowels

8. ....... means that when plosion occurs, a puff of air accompanies it.
   a- Voicing b- Friction
c- Aspiration d- Continuity

9. ....... are those sounds which articulation may keep going for as long as the person speaking can find a breath.
   a- Continuants b- Fricatives
c- Stops d- Plosives

10. ....... are a pair of fleshy, lip-like membranes.
    a- Vocal cords b- Lips
c- Vocal organs d- Teeth ridges.

GOOD LUCK
Main Examiner: Dr. Wael A. Hassane
Poetry Exam

I. TERMS: (18 marks)
A. Clarify the following terms:
1. Alliteration
2. Simile
3. Apostrophe
B. Choose a, b, or c:
1. A popular song, often recited aloud, narrating a story, and passed down orally:
   a) Lament
   b) Didactic verse
   c) Ballad
2. A deliberate understatement:
   a) Hyperbole
   b) Litotes
   c) Metaphor
3. A verse line containing eight feet:
   a) Diameter
   b) Smilie
   c) Octameter

II. My heart, sweet friend, is like a ship at sea:
She wisheth port, where riding all at ease,
She may repair what stormy times have worn,
And leanting on the shore, may sing with joy,
That pleasure follows pain, and bliss annoy.
Possession of thy love is in' only port,
Wherein my heart, with fears and hopes long tossed,
Each hour doth wish and long to make resort,
There to repair the joys that it hath lost,
And, sitting safe, to sing in Cupid's quire.
That sweetest bliss is crown of love's desire.
(Thomas Kyd — To Horatio)
- Paraphrase the above lines. (12 marks)

III. Take thou of me smooth pillows, sweetest bed,
A chamber dear of noise and blind of light,
A rosy garland, and a weary head;
And if these things, as being thine in right,
Move not thy heavy grace, thou shall in me,
Live toer than elsewhere, Stella's image see.

(To Sleep — The sonnet)
1. Paraphrase the above stanza. (15 marks)
2. Write the specific comment (images) on the above stanza. (10 marks)

Good Luck
Dr. Mamduh Ali
Answer the following questions

1- Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false. Copy them on your answer sheet and write T for true or F for false. (20 M)

1. In ‘aching/breaking’ and ‘hollow/follow’ there is a masculine rhyme.
2. I wander lonely as a cloud. The poet here suggests that he is a cloud which is a metaphor.
3. Diction refers to the selection and organization of words and their meanings in a literary text.
4. The form of the literary text simply means the structure of that text.
5. The narrator is a means of expressing what the author wants to say about that world and his function is to communicate.
6. The tools of analysis of a text reflect, enhance, and interact with one another.
7. In text analysis, critics deal with the form and the content in practical criticism.
8. Before analyzing a text, a basic comprehension of it must be established.
9. Allegory is a narrative in which the surface events represent concrete ideas. 
10. Every text is like a piece of woven fabric and his features are disconnected.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d to complete the following statements. Copy the correct answers only in your answer sheet. (20 M)

1- The school of criticism aims at stating some information about the author and his age rather a close analysis of his work.
   a- traditional  b- rhetorical  c- biographical  d- sociological

2- When the critic’s analysis is based on evaluating social justice in a literary text, he is adapting the approach.
   a- Marxist  b- Moralist  c- Sociological  d- Political

1-2  Said.mahmoud@art.az.edu.eg
3- The gruesome inhumanity of war poetry is enhanced by the use of
   a- aural and tactile imageries    b- aural and visual imageries
   c- aural and olfactory imageries    d- visual and tactile imageries

4- ----------is one of the kinds of rhyme which is not perceptible by the sound
discrimination yet by the visual observation.
   a- Masculine rhyme    b- Half-rhyme
   c- Eye-rhyme    d- Consonance

5- The verbs “spreadread” are rhyming by the use of
   a- alliteration    b- consonance
   c- assonance    d- eye-rhyme

3- Explain in detail the difference between:
   A. Rhetorical criticism and metaphoric criticism.
   B. Paradox and parallelism.
   C. Verse and prose.

4- Write short notes on:
   1. The definition of Criticism.
   2. Acts and the purposes of scenes
   3. A Dialogue and its features.

Good Luck
English Language

*Answer all the following questions*: (Note that questions are written on both sides of the paper).

1] *Write a short composition on one of the following topics:*
   A- How to choose appropriate books for children in the elementary stage?
   B- How to develop spelling skills of elementary stage pupils?

2] *Translate the following passage into Arabic:*
   It is through personal interaction and playing that most preschool teachers help children learn. They encourage a student's curiosity and imagination, and give children experience to ask questions and explore answers using all five senses. A good preschool teacher will help the children adjust to group settings and be prepared for kindergarten.

3] *Fill in each blank with the correct verb between brackets:*
   a) He ------ in bed for a week. [has laid / has lain].
   b) The temperature ------ by five degrees. [has risen / has risen].
   c) They ------ in the front rows. [are sitting / are setting].
   d) The plane ------ the airport. [has reached / has arrived].
   e) I ------ the money on the counter last night. [lay / laid].
4. Fill in each blank with "a", "an", or leave the blanks empty:
   a) ----- air is made up of many elements.
   b) ----- book is lying on the floor.
   c) ----- Russian is a difficult language.
   d) ----- onion is a vegetable.
   e) ----- butter is made from milk.

5. Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate prepositions:
   a) We stood at the back ----- the theater.
   b) She went to Rome ----- France.
   c) The store is open daily ----- Monday to Friday.
   d) He opened the box ----- a screwdriver.
   e) He looks ----- his brother.
أجنب عن الأسئلة الأنثمة

"السؤال الأول:
وضع الحلول التي وضعت لمعالجة ضعف الطلاب في اللغة العربية
"السؤال الثاني:
علامة التقدير من علامات الترقيم، وضح المواضيع التي تكتب فيها
"السؤال الثالث:
قال كعب بن زهير:

ألبنت أن رسول الله ﷺ خلق
أ- ذكر سبعة أبيات بعد هذا البيت.
ب- تحدث عن صاحب النص بإيجاز.
ج- وضح معاني المفردات الآتية:
( ذن - إنشاءه - ثنيا - الأقوال )
د- أغرب ما يلي:

( لبنت سهاد - وما سعاد - لدهول - يسعى الوعداء - ولم أكتب )
"السؤال الرابع:
تكرر مرة أن ووجها في مواضيع معينة، أشرح ذلك مع التمثيل.
"السؤال الخامس:
أغرب ما يلي:
قال تعالى:
"ويقروا برسول يبني من بعدي اسمه أحمد
وما تقدموا لأنفسكم من خير تجدهم عند الله

الجواب:

اللغة: لغة عربية
الفرع: الأولي إبتدائي (تعليم أساسي)
Translate the following into Arabic:

(25 marks)

1- Writing and recording began along with the historical development of life, the interlocking of societies and their relation with one another. This is considered a means of preserving the intellectual, cultural and scientific heritage from oblivion and loss. Writing went through a number of stages before it attained its present status of easiness of use and practice. It began as pictures which signify some noticeable meanings and significations in daily life.

(15 marks)

2- Almost all sports and outdoor leisure activities carry real risks. Swimmers are drowned, mountaineers fall and boxers are killed by a series of blows to the head. A person's skill or experience is no guarantee against disaster. In fact, the better an athlete is, the greater the desire to break records or succeed in doing something that has never been done before. The danger, which tests nerve, courage, and skill, is an essential element that adds thrill and enjoyment to the sport.

(15 marks)

3- One of the most potentially explosive international problems is that of mass tourism. An increasing number of travel-hungry tourists are trampling around the world. Already thousands of 'perfect beaches', quaint villages, historic cities, and regions of exquisite natural beauty have fallen under developers' building schemes. Attempts to accommodate these people have led to the destruction of the very attractions that they have come to enjoy and have made daily living almost impossible for the local residents.

Good Luck

Maia Examiner: Dr. Hanan M. Mahmoud
Answer the following questions

1- Read the following statements and decide whether they are true or false. Copy the numbers of the questions and write T for true or F for false. (20 M)

1. Literary criticism is not considered a form of literature.
2. People do not read any more the works of Aristotle and Plato because they are old.
3. The British Romantic movement of the early 19th century introduced old aesthetic ideas to literary study.
4. Modern criticism is informed by the literary theory.
5. All literary critics are literary theorists.
7. The birth of Renaissance criticism was in 1498 which means the 15th century and extended to the 16th century.
8. Dr. Samuel Johnson called Alexander Pope “The father of English criticism”.
9. The Poetics developed for the first time the ideas of mimesis and catharsis which are not important in literary study.
10. Practical criticism began in 1920s which means the 20th century by I.A. Richards.

2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d to complete or to answer the following questions. Copy the correct answers only in your answer sheet. (30 M)
1. is the study, evaluation and interpretation of literature.
   a. Literary theory  
   b. Literary criticism  
   c. Literary study  
   d. Practical Criticism

2. The critics who teach in literature departments and publish in academic journals are called
   a. general critics  
   b. academic critics  
   c. special critics  
   d. journal critics

3. Ancient classical and medieval criticism focused on
   a. formative texts  
   b. traditional texts  
   c. religious texts  
   d. false texts

4. Essay on Dramatic Poesy a work of criticism was written by
   a. Alexander Pope  
   b. William Shakespeare  
   c. Samuel Johnson  
   d. John Dryden

5. What is the classical work which focused on the use of speech in rhetoric, drama, song and comedy?
   a. Essay on Criticism  
   b. Shakespeare’s plays  
   c. The Poetics  
   d. Iliad & Odyssey

6. What is the genre of poetry which is a major form of narrative literature?
   a. Epic poetry  
   b. Dramatic poetry  
   c. Drama  
   d. Novel

7. Essay on Criticism is a work of criticism written by
   a. John Dryden  
   b. Alexander Pope  
   c. Plato  
   d. Aristotle

8. Examples of epic poems, the Iliad & Odyssey written by
   a. Virgil  
   b. Homer  
   c. Sophocles  
   d. Shakespeare

9. What is the name given to the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of two or more words?
   a. Alliteration  
   b. Assonance  
   c. Symbolism  
   d. Dialogue
10. What does refer to the 'picture' that a writer helps to create in the reader's mind through the language that he or she uses?
   a- Tone  
   b- Imagery  
   c- Simile  
   d- Symbolism  

3. Explain in detail the difference between:  
   1- A history book and a novel  
   2- Verse and prose  
   3- Practical Criticism and Theoretical Criticism.  

4. Write short notes on:  
   1- The devices which are studied in the analysis of poetry.  
   2- Fictional Narrative.  

Good Luck
I- Write brief notes on Five only of the following: (40 marks: 8 marks each)

Chorus - action - conflict - tragedy - plot - character - Greek drama

II- Attempt ONE only of the following questions: (20 marks)

a) Oedipus, like many a tragic hero, is in possession of several rather unfortunate but human flaws that figuratively pave his way to misery.

b) Analyze the concept of blindness in Sophocles' play Oedipus the King. Discuss the difference between Oedipus and Teiresias in terms of their blindness.

III- Choose only ONE question of the following: (20 marks)

a) In Spreading the News, Lady Gregory satirizes the way that people are happy to believe the worst about their neighbors. She also points out the ways in which gossip is distasteful and leads to misunderstanding and even violence.

b) Spreading the News, includes satire versus the English governing class as represented in the character of the magistrate. Explain.

Good Luck

Main Examiner: Dr. Hazan M. Mahmoud
**Phonology**

**Date:** 14/6/63/63/2012  
**Time:** 9AM-11AM (2hrs)  
**First Grade- Primary Education**

I. Write short notes on the following points (10 Marks)

1. Voicing.
2. Difference between consonants and vowels.
3. Aspects of articulations.
4. Vocal cords.

II. Describe and give examples of the following phonemes: (20 Marks)

(1) /v/  (5) /e/  (9) /0/  (13) /ɔ:/  (17) /ʔ/  
(2) /s/  (6) /n/  (10) /v/  (14) /i:/  (18) /g/  
(3) /t/  (7) /j/  (11) /u:/  (15) /z/  (19) /ʃ/  
(4) /θ/  (8) /æ:/  (12) /ai/  (16) /b/  (20) /s/  

III. Transcribe the following words in phonemic symbols: (5 Marks)

1. rough  
2. of  
3. view  
4. sixth  
5. part  
6. soup  
7. husband  
8. cold  
9. knife  
10. the

IV. Choose the correct answer: (10 Marks)

1. ...... are those speech sounds which are produced with some kind of closure in the mouth, restricting the escape of air.
   a- Consonants  
   b- Vowels  
   c- Diphthongs  
   d- Bilabials
امتحان الفصل الدراسي الثاني يونيو 2010

أجب عن أربعة أسئلة فقط مما يأتي:

السؤال الأول:

أكتب ما تعرفه عن السيرة الذاتية - وأهم الأعمال الموسيقية لكل من:

- يوهان سيباستيان بِاِخ
- فولفغانج أماديوس موتسارت
- لودفيج فيات بِتِوفِن

السؤال الثاني:

بناء القاعات الموسيقية يخضع لشروط هندسية دقيقة تجمع ما بين علم الصوت وعلم الهندسة المعمارية - وضح كيف يتوقف جميل الصوت وتقاوئه على جودة نسيج

قاعات الاستماع الموسيقية؟

السؤال الثالث:

وضع كيف تعرف الإنسان القطري البديئي الأول إلى أصل أọساع الآلات الموسيقية الثالثة؟

السؤال الرابع:

حدد أنواع الآلات الموسيقية التالية:

- الخنبسي، الأمراض، الفلوت - الكلاسيك، - الترسيمن -
- الرمان، - الهارب، - الجيتار، - العود، - الكلاسيك، - الكلاسيك، - الترسيمن، -

السؤال الخامس:

ما طابع الموسيقى والغناء في الدولة المصرية الفرعونية القديمة، الوسطى، الحديثة؟

السؤال السادس:

أكتب ما تعرفة عن العواقب الموسيقية التالية:

- السوناتا - الكومنتو - السيمفونية - الأوبرا

مع أطيب التمنيات بالتوقيع،