



## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Decent Life initiative</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Climate Change Conference COP27</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Egyptian Women's Empowerment Initiative</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>The spread of the coronavirus</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Modern inventions</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>How to improve our schools</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Tourism</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Terrorism</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>The River Nile</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>The benefits of technology in our life</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Pollution</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>The problem of unemployment</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Youth</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Egypt's economy</b>

## Writing Essay Tips خطوات كتابة المقال

- ١- تترك فراغ في أول سطر فقط و عند بداية كل فقرة-
  - ٢- نكتب جمل قصيرة لتفادي الاخطاء-
  - ٣- كتابة جمل صحيحة من حيث ترتيب الجملة و من حيث الزمن-
  - ٤- نكتب الموضوع في زمن المضارع البسيط إذا كان موضوع عام و زمن الماضي البسيط إذا كانت قصة أو رحلة
  - ٥- نستخدم كلمات الاستفهام ( Wh . ) - للمساعدة في استنتاج الأفكار وكتابة الجمل السريعة
  - ٦- نكتب الأفكار في الجانب وعندما تخطر لك فكرة اكتبها في الحال-
  - ٧- استخدام علامات الترقيم من حيث الحروف الكبيرة و علامة الوقف و الفاصلة و الاستفهام والتعجب-
  - ٨- أبدا الموضوع بجملة رئيسية تفيد انك ستكتب في موضوع معين-
- Computers play a great role in our lives**
- ٩- جملة الافتتاح لها تأثير ايجابي على القارئ فحاول ألا يكون بها اخطاء-
  - ١٠- إذا لم تكن واثقا من كتابة كلمة معينة فابحث عن غيرها لان الأخطاء الإملائية لها تأثير سيء
  - ١١- كن حذر من استخدام الأزمنة غير الصحيحة لان لها نفس الانطباع السيئ.
- Many visitors come to my house yesterday (wrong)**
- Many visitors came to my house yesterday (right)**
- ١٢- استخدم المبني للمعلوم و تجنب المجهول لسهولة الجملة.
  - ١٣- يمكن استخدام روابط للجمل وبدايات صغيرة مثل :

- ➡ We all agree that كلنا نوافق على أن
- ➡ First of all , I believe that أولا اعتقد انه
- ➡ On the other hand , ..... من ناحية أخرى
- ➡ On the contrary عند عكس الفكرة
- ➡ Hence, ... ومن ثم
- ➡ Moreover , ..... وعلاوة على ذلك
- ➡ Above all ..... / Important still, ..... علاوة على ذلك
- ➡ In summary , ..... وباختصار

## Study these sentences

We should do our best to realize ..... يجب أن نبذل كل ما نستطيع لتحقيق .....

We look forward to a better future . نتطلع إلى مستقبل أفضل .

We are indebted much to modern inventions نحن ندين بالكثير للاختراعات الحديثة

.....plays an important role in our life. يلعب دورا هاما في حياتنا .....

Finally, we have to admit that..... وفي النهاية يجب أن نقر أنه .....

To sum up , one can say that..... وتلخيصا لذلك نستطيع أن نقول أن .....

For the prosperity of our country we must..... من أجل رخاء بلدنا يجب علينا أن .....

We must stand hand in hand against..... يجب أن نقف يدا في يد ضد .....

The government has taken practical steps to اتخذت الحكومة خطوات عملية لـ

Illiteracy leads to unemployment and crime... تؤدي الأمية إلى البطالة و الجريمة...

## The conclusion paragraph

بعض العبارات المستخدمة في تقديم جملة الخاتمة :

To sum up, (To summarize,) (In brief,) (In short,) .....

Last but not least, .....

Finally, we can say that .....

From what I have mentioned in the above lines, it's obvious that .....

## 1. Decent Life initiative

"The Decent Life initiative for rural development will be an unprecedented achievement" for Egypt, said President Abdel-Fattah Al-Sisi when launching the first phase of the countryside-focused Decent Life initiative national project at the Cairo Stadium on 15 July.

The initiative aims at improving standards of living, infrastructure, and services and targets 58 per cent of Egypt's 102-million population who live in 4,658 villages across the country.

"The Suez Canal was Egypt's mega-project in the 19th century, the construction of the Aswan High Dam was Egypt's mega-project in the 20th century, and the Decent Life initiative is Egypt's mega-project in the 21st century," Madbouli said, describing the 100-per cent Egyptian project as the "biggest in the world" and the only one that met all the UN Sustainable Developments Goals (SDGs) for the 21st century.

The Decent Life initiative will establish infrastructure, including clean water, sewage, electricity, gas, and communications. In terms of education, the initiative is building 13,000 classrooms, while health services will be enhanced by developing health units, constructing new hospitals, and activating the new Universal Health Insurance System.

Al-Sisi has directed that priority should be given to industry and locally-produced raw materials when it comes to implementing the initiative's projects in order to revive local economies and benefit workers in local companies and factories.

The initiative also provides health care, medical services, surgeries and prosthetic devices to these groups. Moreover, it aims to develop Egypt's poorest villages, according to the poverty map, provides job opportunities and supports orphan girls to get married.

## **2. Climate Change Conference COP27**

The COP26 conference last year culminated in the Glasgow Climate Charter, which came five years after the signing of the Paris accord and which kept the goal of reducing global warming to 1.5C alive, but with a "weak pulse," as the then UK presidency declared.

Progress has been made to make the Paris Agreement work at full capacity, by finalising details of its practical implementation, also known as the "Paris rulebook."

At COP26 the countries agreed to make stronger commitments this year, including updated national plans with more ambitious targets, but only 23 of the 193 countries have submitted their plans to the UN so far.

According to the Presidential Vision Statement, COP27 will be about moving "from negotiation and planning to implementation" of all these promises and pledges made.

Egypt has called for full, comprehensive, broad and timely action on the ground. According to experts, along with a review of how the Paris rulebook is implemented, the conference will also see negotiations on some sticking points later Glasgow.

These issues include funding "loss and damage" so that countries on the front line of the crisis can deal with the consequences of climate change that exceed their adaptability, and keeping promises to provide \$100 billion each year to finance adaptation in low-income countries by developed countries.

The negotiations will also include technical discussions, for example, to determine how countries should practically measure their emissions so that there is a level playing field for all.

All these discussions will pave the way for the first global assessment during COP28, which in 2023 will assess collective global progress on mitigation, adaptation and ways to implement the Paris Agreement.

### 3. Egyptian Women's Empowerment Initiative

Egyptian women received unique and unprecedented gains under the New Republic. The Egyptian State was keen to launch community strategies, initiatives and programmes in support of women, contributing to their capacity-building, political, economic and social empowerment and integration as actors and leaders in sustainable development plans, as well as preserving those gains through the development of a legislative and institutional framework supportive of their rights and capacity to meet challenges by stimulating equality in society and equal opportunities to reflect the magnitude of the State's bet on Egyptian women and their ability to carry out many achievements, as well as their role in preserving the fabric and ties of society.

UNICEF, in turn, praised the government's interest in increasing political protection for women, with President Sisi declaring 2017 the Year of Egyptian Women. Besides the Government's work to promote, develop and protect women's rights and freedoms in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and international conventions and covenants ratified by Egypt's sponsorship of the UNICEF-supported National Girls Empowerment Initiative is evidence of the political insistence that every girl has equal opportunities in skills and services to realize her ambitions.

This comes as the same official pointed out that Egypt was the first country to issue a policy position on how to mitigate the impact of the Corona crisis on women. He also appreciated the enormous effort made by the Egyptian government to act quickly and respond to the repercussions of the crisis on women and girls and improve their protection during it.

Egypt has made an unprecedented breakthrough in the area of women's empowerment and gender equality at the national, regional and international levels over the last 8 years. The Egyptian State, under the leadership of President El-Sisi, has also resolved to continue its approach in support of the empowerment of Egyptian women, believing in the importance of their vital and effective role in the advancement of the homeland and considering their empowerment a national duty and fulfilling Egypt's Vision 2030.

#### 4. The spread of the coronavirus

Coronavirus is a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. Coronaviruses are transmitted between animals and people. Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, infection can cause kidney failure and even death.

The antiviral drugs we have against flu will not work. Recovery depends on the strength of the immune system. Many of those who have died were already in poor health.

Recommendations to prevent infection spread include regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, cooking meat and eggs well, avoiding close contact with anyone coughing and sneezing.

More data has to be collected to determine the danger degree of the virus. Unlike flu, there is no vaccine for the new coronavirus, which means it is more difficult for people with immune problems to protect themselves.

The World Health Organization declared the outbreak to be a public health emergency of international concern. All world experts have to work together to find a cure for this fatal virus.



### 5. Modern inventions

As a matter of fact this subject is a very important one to talk about as modern inventions play a vital role in everyone's life. Modern inventions make our life more comfortable than before. Work at factories is done accurately and quickly with the help of modern machines.

Thanks to modern means of communication ,such as; the internet, artificial satellites, telephones and fax machines, the world is like a small village.

We can travel to anyplace by planes in a very short time. Space ships and rockets enable us to explore the unknown places. The T.V is one of the inventions that gives us sports, educational programmes , health programmes, events and entertainment.

'The washing machine helps housewives do better and easier wash. Modern inventions help man to extend the power of his mind. I can't imagine the world without inventions.



## 6. How to improve our schools

Schools are not only places for learning different subjects, but also for acquiring good manners and correct behaviour. In my view, a modern school should consist of healthy and well-ventilated rooms. In the classroom, the number of learners should not exceed thirty pupils. This gives teachers better chances to have direct relationships with their students.

Teachers should be aware of their students problems and try to solve them. They should act not only as teachers but as friends and guides as well. A modern school should have a big library full of up to date books, dictionaries, magazines and newspapers. Certain hours should be devoted to free reading. Students should be encouraged to read about different subjects and to discuss them with their classmates and teachers.

In a modern school, there should be a spacious playground . Games and sports should be well cared for. Moreover, modern schools should be equipped with computers to keep pace with modern technology. All pupils should master the skills of using computers. A modern school should have all possible facilities, which make the school day useful and enjoyable at all times. Social activities such as contests, competitions, lectures, visits to historic places, excursions ... etc. should be available through the school year.

Teachers should consider the mentality of their pupils and develop it. The materials taught to them should cope with their age and minds. Schools should not close its gates in summer. Youngsters should be given the opportunity to know each other better. They should practise their favourite hobbies in a quiet atmosphere away from books and examinations.

## 7. Tourism

Millions of tourists come to visit Egypt every year. They add a lot of money to the income of our country. Tourists usually spend money on flights, hotels, clubs, museums, restaurants, transport ... etc.

In fact, they spend millions of hard currency which, provide jobs for the unemployed youth. Naturally, this improves our national economy and realizes welfare to our people. Tourists come to Egypt for different reasons. First of all, they come for sightseeing. They like to see the pyramids and the sphinx in Giza, the River Nile in Cairo, the ancient temples in Luxor and the High Dam in Aswan. There are lots more to see and enjoy in Egypt. On the other hand, some tourists come to Egypt to seek information about the past and the present of our country.

Therefore, We should prove to them that we are peace lovers, clever, honest and civilized people. Tourists enjoy their stay in fine and luxurious hotels at reasonable prices. They can go to the sandy beaches in Alexandria and the Red Sea resorts. They can enjoy swimming, diving or fishing at the most beautiful places in the world.

Tourists should be encouraged to come again and again to our country. This can be realized by our loving welcome and our willingness to help them by all means. The government, on the other hand, should exert all efforts to attract as many tourists as possible to come to our country. This can be done by setting up modern hotels and offering nice accommodations at reasonable prices. The government should also supply tourists with all facilities to make their stay encouraging and enjoyable.

## **8. Terrorism**

Terrorism is any act which causes terror. It is considered one of the most serious problems which face all the world. It has different kinds, causes and effects, therefore all world countries must find an outlet of this big crisis.

Terrorist bands in any country threaten the life of people there. Young people join these bands because they are unemployed or have different political, social and religious beliefs.

Terrorism has many bad effects on human societies. It increases the level of instability and conflict and forces people to leave their houses and immigrate to somewhere safe. It has a bad influence on tourism which needs an atmosphere of safety, stability and security to flourish. It threatens the security of people and endangers the future of the national economy.

The individuals have a duty to help the government face this very serious problem. The government should give a hand to the young to be able to sacrifice for this country, not to damage it. Finally the problem of terrorism needs an urgent solution.

## 9. The River Nile

It is universally acknowledged that Egypt is the gift of the Nile. No doubt, it is the source of our life. In fact, that is true because without this gift Egypt would be a barren desert. The River Nile is the longest river in the world. It provides people with fresh water, which is essential for drinking, washing, agriculture and industry purposes.

Agriculture depends on irrigation. Without water, farmers wouldn't be able to grow rice, wheat, maize, fruits, vegetables... etc. The River provides us also with fish, which adds to the food wealth of the country.

On the other hand, the High Dam in Aswan is the main factor for generating electricity, which is necessary to push forward the wheels of industry. The River is also a good means of transportation and sports. Ferryboats and cargo ships carry people and goods from place to place.

Keeping our Nile clean is the responsibility of every Egyptian who cares for a clean and healthy life. Dumping rubbish and throwing factory waste in the river should be stopped completely. When we look at the continuing flow of the river, we should remember our ancient and glorious history and work hard to keep the power of this glory forever.

In my opinion, the government should set up a new ministry and call it the Ministry of the Nile to look after the river and grant it every respect, care and attention.

## 10. The benefits of technology in our life

It's a fact that modern technological inventions have made the world a smaller place through a number of means of communication. Modern inventions have made our life more comfortable than before. Work in factories is done accurately and quickly with the help of modern machines and under the control of computers.

Modern means of communication, like the internet, satellites, telephones and fax machines, have linked all parts of the world together in one unit. People can travel to any place in modern planes in a very short time.

Space ships and rockets carry people to space to explore it and discover its secrets. TV and internet programmes help people know news and events and give them entertainment.

Modern houses contain convenient equipment to make housework less tiring and more perfect. Modern inventions help man to extend the scope of his mind. Man can't do without inventions of modern technology, which play an essential part in his life. However, these inventions have made man passive and unhealthy. Therefore, they should be wisely used.

## 11. Pollution

In fact, pollution is one of the worst problems that may damage our life and our environment. It's a very serious problem. There are different kinds of pollution such as air pollution, water pollution and noise pollution.

The causes of pollution are countless. It is mainly caused by exhaust fumes of means of transport and the smoke from factories. Careless people dump rubbish and waste in streets or seas. Pollution has disastrous effects on people's health and lives.

It damages people's lungs and causes dangerous heart illnesses. People can't enjoy their lives as long as the environment around them is polluted. An urgent solution should be found for this bad problem. People have to stop dumping their waste in streets.

Factories should be moved to unpopulated areas. Mass media should spread awareness among citizens about the dangers of polluting the environment. The government should issue strict laws that prevent people from causing pollution and punish those who do so.

Finally, all efforts should be combined to combat and get rid of pollution to live a better life without diseases.

## 12. The problem of unemployment

Unemployment is one of the most serious problems that face our society. It has a disastrous effect on the society, which makes it obligatory for the government to find a solution to it.

Unemployment has many disadvantages for both the individual and the whole society. It can turn our life upside down and make life conditions unbearable. Unemployed people usually feel frustrated desperate and aimless.

An idle person sees himself like a parasite which does nothing useful. It leads to less production and depressed economy. Some unemployed people commit crimes like theft, murder and suicide. Some of them may join terrorist groups and take part in destroying the society.

Facing the problem of unemployment must be a priority for the government. It must find immediate and urgent solutions for this continuous crisis. The government should provide more job opportunities for youth and set up new projects. They should give youth the chance to reclaim the desert by giving them loans and facilities.



### 13. Youth

Youth are the backbone of civilized nations. They render fruitful services in all fields for the welfare of their society. While learning in schools and universities, the young man should study hard. He should concentrate on learning. After graduation, he should be ready to serve his country and do his best to become an active and honest member in his society under the supervision and guidance of the grown-ups.

A teacher, for example, helps youngsters to pass their examinations and finish their studies. A doctor works in hospitals to relieve the pains of his patients. An engineer works in the field of planning and construction. Young economists, pharmacists geologists and all specialists in various fields should participate in the building of a prosperous society. In short, every young man must work hard each in his own specialization.

On the other hand, the government should do its best to look after its young generation. Firstly, education should be free for all young people, especially for the distinguished ones. Secondly, it is the duty of the government to protect them against deviation. This can be realized by opening more clubs and giving lectures to enlighten them.

Above all, the government should give them the right to participate in the decision-making of the policy of their country. Without this participation, the society becomes static and there will be no hopes for the better. Fourthly, the government should distribute parts of the barren land in the desert among young men to be cultivated in an attempt to solve the problem of unemployment. Our government is already encouraging young men to start their own small projects by lending them money and offering them guidance and advice.

In return, the youngsters should know their duties well. They should be enthusiastic, energetic and honest workers. Above all, they should be loyal to their country.

## 14. Egypt's economy

Like most emerging market economies, Egypt's economy is entering a year that may be the hardest compared to recent years.

Under the weight of inflationary pressures, the exchange rate and expected decisions to raise interest by the US federal, Egypt last week raised its forecast for the current and future budget deficit, so what happens in the Egyptian economy now?

It will be a rather difficult year for Egypt and emerging markets, as we are currently witnessing a change in the economic cycle, which will limit free flows to emerging markets, including Egypt.

I don't see the currency moving away from the current level of 23-25 pounds against the dollar over the next two years, the pound is not far from its real value, and there is a recovery in tourism, exports and remittances of Egyptians abroad, saving hard currency. Therefore, any devaluation is unlikely.

The budget deficit is what we have a real problem with. Although good decisions have been made over the past period, we have been long overdue in forming hedge contracts against rising prices of commodities such as wheat and oils, whose prices have risen sharply, raising our support bill significantly.

Faced with this reality, Sisi and his advisers tried to create the impression that there was a growing wealth of society. Sisi invested heavily in a branch of the Suez Canal, weapons systems, a nuclear reactor and a new administrative capital. The images of what has been completed and the cost of the mega-projects confirm Sisi's efforts to convince the Egyptians that Egypt is progressing and that it is capable of doing great things.