

SIM Sticker:

التاريخ : .. / .. / ٢٠

## طلب استبدال شريحة

الرقم المسلسل للشريحة الجديدة: .....

### ١. نوع التعاقد:

<input type="checkbox"/> شركات <input type="checkbox"/> مفوض <input type="checkbox"/> المستخدم النهائي بمسند تفويض مرفق	<input type="checkbox"/> شخصي
---	-------------------------------

٢. اسم العميل: .....

٣. نوع تحقيق الشخصية (رقم قومي للمصريين/جواز سفر للأجانب):

<input type="checkbox"/> جواز سفر للأجانب تاريخ انتهاء الإقامة: ..... الجنسية: .....	<input type="checkbox"/> رقم قومي للمصريين تاريخ الإصدار: ..... تاريخ الانتهاء : .....
--	--

٤. رقم تحقيق الشخصية:

[illegible]

٥. رقم الشريحة المطلوب تبديلها:

[illegible]

٦. عنوان العميل: .....

٧. نوع الشريحة: ☐ صوتي ☐ بيانات

اسم العميل: .....

اسم موظف المبيعات: .....

توقيع العميل: .....

توقيع موظف المبيعات: .....

اسم نقطة البيع:

ختم نقطة البيع:

**صورة من أصل تحقيق الشخصية الساري للعميل:**

رقم قومي للمصريين (صورة أمامية وخلفية) او جواز السفر ومستند الإقامة الساريين للأجانب:

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to make an observation or ask a question. For example, a scientist might observe that a plant grows better in one type of soil than another.

2. Next, the scientist forms a hypothesis, which is a prediction or an educated guess about the outcome of an experiment. For instance, the scientist might hypothesize that the plant will grow taller in soil A than in soil B.

3. The third step is to design and conduct an experiment to test the hypothesis. This involves setting up a controlled environment where only one variable (in this case, the type of soil) is changed while all other factors remain constant.

4. After the experiment is completed, the scientist collects data and analyzes the results. If the plant indeed grew taller in soil A, the hypothesis is supported.

5. Finally, the scientist draws a conclusion based on the data. If the hypothesis was supported, the scientist might conclude that soil A is more conducive to the growth of the plant.

6. The process of the scientific method is iterative, meaning that scientists often repeat experiments or make adjustments to their hypotheses based on new findings.

7. It is important to note that the scientific method is not a linear process; it often involves going back and forth between different steps as more information is gathered.

8. The scientific method is a systematic approach that allows scientists to investigate natural phenomena and make discoveries about the world around us.

9. By following the scientific method, scientists can ensure that their findings are based on evidence and are not influenced by personal biases or preconceptions.

10. The scientific method is a cornerstone of modern science and is used by researchers in a wide variety of fields, from biology and chemistry to physics and social sciences.