

# Unit 14: Madeleine L'Engle: A Wrinkle in Time

## Key Vocabulary

wrinkle	تجعد / يتجعد	defeat	يهزم
clear ... up	يوضح / ينظم	manage to	يتمكن من
non-fiction	الواقع	gap	فجوة / ثغرة
lecture	محاضرة	transport	ينقل / النقل
Switzerland	سويسرا	rule	يحكم
concern	قلق / اهتمام	evil	شرير
concentrate	يركز	essential	أساسي

## Vocabulary

fictional	خيالي	ruler	حاكم
lecturer	محاضر	jumper	بلوفر
Swiss	سويسري	safety	السلامة
detective	محقق / بوليسي	cave	كهف
calculator	آلة حاسبة	stand for	يرمز الى
summary	ملخص	realise	يدرك
check	يتحقق من	interrupt	يقاطع
publish	ينشر	powerful	قوى
discuss	يناقش	missing	مفقود
job title	مسمى وظيفي	brain	المخ
online	عبر الانترنت	control	يتحكم
theatre	المسرح	planet	كوكب
actor	ممثل	fight - fought - fought	يقاتل
space	فضاء / فراغ	upset - upset - upset	يُحزن / يزعج
lovely	جميل / لذيذ	pack	يحزم الأمتعة / يعبئ
fence	سور	equipment	معدات
prohibition	حظر / منع	possessions	ممتلكات
pair of	زوج من	daytime	وقت النهار
imaginary	خيالي	members	أعضاء
confusing	مربك / محير	moral	درس أخلاقي
impressive	مُبهر / مُلفت	the underground	مترو الأنفاق
mystery	سر غامض	land / save	يهبط / ينقذ - يوفر
mysterious	غامض	burn / oven	يحرق - يحترق / فرن
frightened	خائف	Greek (Greece)	يوناني
appropriate	مناسب	Polish (Poland)	بولندي
phone charger	شاحن تليفون	sun cream	كريم ضد حروق الشمس

## Prepositions & Expressions

be made into	يتم تحويله الى	a book in English	كتاب في الانجليزية
escape from	يهرب من	a degree in English	درجة في الإنجليزية
essential to	أساسي لـ	a difference in meaning	اختلاف في المعنى
come and go	يأتي ويذهب	a good name for	اسم جيد لـ
win an award	يفوز بجائزة	work on a project	يعمل في مشروع
give a lecture	يلقى محاضرة	find it hard to	يجد من الصعب أن
get wet	يبتل	travel into space	يسافر للفضاء
No parking	ممنوع انتظار السيارات	come round to	يمر بـ / يأتي الى
make a summary	يعمل ملخص	know ... the best	أفضل من يعرف ...
concern for	يهتم بـ	the best of friends	أفضل الاصدقاء
a book by ... about	كتاب لـ... عن	move back to	ينتقل عائدا الى
concentrate on	يركز على	Be / become a success	يصبح ناجحاً
clear up / explain / solve a mystery			يكشف غموض لغز ما

## Antonyms

clear	يكشف / يوضح	cover	يغطي / يخبي
essential	جوهرى / اساسى	inessential	غير أساسى / غير حيوى
defeated	مهزوم / إنهزامى	undefeated	لا يُقهر
upset	يُحزن / يضايق	cheer (up)	يبهج / يفرح
allow	يسمح	ban	يمنع / يحظر

## Derivatives

Verb		Noun		Adjective	
necessitate	يجبر	necessity	ضرورة	necessary	ضرورى
disappear	يختفى	disappearance	اختفاء	disappeared	مخفى
defeat	يهزم	defeat	هزيمة	defeated	مهزوم
concern	يهتم	concern	اهتمام	concerned	مهتم
concentrate	يركز	concentration	تركيز	concentrated	مركز
imagine	يتخيل	imagination	خيال	imaginary	خيالى

## Words go together

fictional character	شخصية خيالية	economic union	تكتل اقتصادى
make a list	يعمل قائمة	sign an agreement	يوقع اتفاقية
go camping	يخيم / يقيم معسكر	peace treaty	معاهدة السلام
swimming pool	حمام سباحة	space explorer	مستكشف فضاء
tell the truth / lies	يقول الصدق / يكذب	tennis racket	مضرب تنس

## Read the following carefully

### Listening

**Mazin:** We have to read a summary of a book in English next week. It's called A Wrinkle in Time.

**Salem:** Who's it by?

**Mazin:** It's by Madeleine L'Engle.

**Salem:** I don't know Madeleine L'Engle. Where's she from?

**Mazin:** I'm not sure. I can check online. Here, look. Madeleine L'Engle was born in 1918 in New York. Her father was a writer and Madeleine loved writing stories, too. She wrote her first one when she was five. The family moved to Switzerland where Madeleine went to school. When they moved back to the United States, Madeleine graduated in English.

**Salem:** What did she do after university?

**Mazin:** She worked in a theatre in New York. Her first book was published in 1945 and it was about her time at school in Europe.

**Salem:** Did she have any children?

**Mazin:** Yes. She married an actor in 1946 and they had three children. Madeleine then started writing stories for children, but for many years, her books were not very successful. She had to help her husband by working in his shop.

**Salem:** So when did she write A Wrinkle in Time?

**Mazin:** She wrote it in 1962.

**Salem:** Do you know what it's about?

**Mazin:** It's about a girl who must travel into space to clear up the mystery of her father, who has disappeared. Madeleine read her children the story as she wrote it, perhaps worried that other children would not like it. But she needn't have worried because the book was very successful and won an award. It has also been made into a film.

**Salem:** Did she write anything else?

**Mazin:** Yes, she also wrote poems and non-fiction books, and she gave lectures, too. She died in 2007.

**Salem:** Well, I don't have to read A Wrinkle in Time for school, but I like the sound of it. I think I'll read it too!

**Mazin:** Good idea. You must come round to my house when you've finished it. Then we can discuss it.

**Salem:** Thanks, Mazin. I'd like that.

## Reading

### A Wrinkle in Time

Meg Murry is a schoolgirl who finds life difficult. Her father is a scientist and he had been working on a project that **allowed** people **to travel** into space when he suddenly **disappeared**. He has been **missing** for more than a year.

One day, a strange woman called Mrs Whatsit visits Meg, her younger brother, Charles and their friend Calvin. She tells them that they can find their father by travelling through a **gap** in time and space.

The next day, Mrs Whatsit and her friends Mrs Who and Mrs Which **transport** Meg, Charles and Calvin to a **planet** called Camazotz, where they say that the children will find their father. However, the planet is ruled by something like a big, **evil brain** called IT. When Charles tries to **fight** IT, the brain wins and soon **controls** everything that Charles says and does. Meg finds her father, but when she and Calvin try to help Charles, the brain starts to control them, too.

At the last moment, their father **saves** Meg and Calvin by transporting them to another planet called Ixchel, but they have to leave Charles behind. He is still controlled by IT.

On Ixchel, they meet Mrs Whatsit again. She says that only Meg can save her brother. She says that Meg has something that can defeat IT, but she must **discover** what this is for herself. So Meg travels back to the planet Camazotz alone.

She is **frightened**, but slowly she **realises** that she has a power that IT does not have: the power to love. She **concentrates** on her love and **concern** **for** her brother and suddenly Charles becomes free from IT's control. Meg and her brother **manage to** travel back to earth, where they **land** in the vegetable garden of their home. Here they find that all their family, Calvin and Mrs Whatsit are safe.

## Definitions

<b>clear up</b>	explain something that is confusing or mysterious
	make a place look tidier by putting things back where they belong
<b>non-fiction</b>	about real facts or events, not imaginary ones
<b>fictional</b>	something / someone imaginary and from a book or story
<b>lecture</b>	a talk to a group of people about a subject
<b>lecturer</b>	someone who gives lectures , especially in a university.
<b>Switzerland</b>	a country in the centre of Europe
<b>Swiss</b>	relating to Switzerland or its people.
<b>concentrate</b>	to think very carefully about something that you are doing.
<b>concern</b>	a feeling of worry about something important
<b>defeat</b>	failure to win or succeed

evil	someone who deliberately does very cruel things to harm others
gap	a space between two objects or two parts of an object .
manage	to succeed in doing something difficult especially after trying hard
rule	to have the official power to control a country

## Language Notes

favourite	مفضل / أعلى من غيره	English is my <b>favourite</b> subject.
favourable	مستحب/ مستحسن/ مشجع	It's better to say "Yes". This is <b>favourable</b> .

beat	يهزم شخص أو فريق في منافسة	Mr Hesham can <b>beat</b> anyone at chess.
defeat	يهزم شخص أو دولة في معركة	We <b>defeated</b> Israel in 1073.

manage to	ينجح بصعوبة	Our national team <b>managed to</b> win the final match.
Be able to	يستطيع أن يفعل	I <b>was able to</b> beat him easily.

especially	خاصة (لتمييز شيء أو شخص)	especially	خصيصا لـ (لغرض خاص)
A wheelchair is <b>especially</b> made for the disabled.		We must increase our production <b>especially</b> wheat.	

- عند التعبير عن القياس (الطول والعرض والارتفاع والعمق ..... ) نستخدم :	
1- الصفة فقط.	أو 2- الأسم مسبوقة بحرف الجر in
The wall is two metres <b>high</b> . / <b>in</b> height.	

<b>However</b>	= مع ذلك but	- She is very beautiful, <b>however</b> she is unmarried.
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## Spot The Difference

imaginary	خيالي (غير حقيقي)	imaginative	إبداعي / واسع الخيال
rule	قاعدة / حكم	roll	يتدحرج
gap	فجوة	gab	ثرثرة
transport	ينقل	transform	يُحول
usual	معتاد (رؤيته / فعله)	ordinary	عادي (غير مميز عن غيره)
save	ينقذ / يوفر	safe	آمن
possession	ملكية	position	مكان / مكانة / موقع
pack	يحزم الأمتعة	back	ظهر
confusing	مربك / محير	confused	مرتبك / متحير
alone	منفردا / دون مساعدة	lonely	يشعر بالوحدة

## Language Functions

<b>Expressing necessity</b>		<b>Lack of necessity</b>
You need to .....	It's (probably) a good idea to	You don't need ...
You really must ...	It's (really) important to / that we	You don't have to ...
You have to .....	It's essential to / that you	I don't think it's necessary to

### **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- ( **Fictional – Imaginary – Fiction – Non-fiction** ) describes something about real facts or events, not imaginary ones
- 2- A ( **culture – lecture – mature – nature** ) is a talk to a group of people about a subject
- 3- To ( **wash – clear up – mend – fix** ) is to explain something that is confusing or mysterious
- 4- ( **Egypt – Canada – Switzerland – England** ) is a country in the centre of Europe.
- 5- The people speak French, German and Italian in ( **USA – Mexico – Italy – Switzerland** ).
- 6- There is an interesting ( **lecture – art – fun – section** ) at the university about global warming.
- 7- At the end of the film, I think that the detective will ( **clean up – switch off – turn up – clear up** ) he mystery of the crime.
- 8- My brother loves reading novels, but I've always preferred reading ( **non-fiction – really – fact – invisible** ) books.
- 9- It was a difficult journey but we managed ( **in – on – of – to** ) get to the village.
- 10- The room was very noisy and it was hard to ( **see – look – concentrate – read** ) on my work.
- 11- Is that country ( **ruled – rolled – govern – controlling** ) by a king, a queen or a president?
- 12- We'll ( **transport – put – took – give** ) the metal bars to the factory in that truck.
- 13- My grandmother always feels ( **glad – happy – pleased – concerned** ) her grandchildren when we are away from home.
- 14- The sheep escaped through ( **a table – a chair – a gap – lap** ) in the fence.
- 15- Is your country ( **rule – roller – ruler – ruled** ) by a king or a president?
- 16- How are most goods ( **transported – transplanted – transfusion – transmitted** ) around your country– by plane, train, ship or truck?
- 17- Who was the last team to ( **gain – win – defeat – lose** ) your favourite sports team? What happened?
- 18- Do you feel ( **concern – concentrate – scorn – corn** ) for ill members of your family?

- 19- When do you find it hard to ( **play – finish – end – concentrate** ) on your work?
- 20- The King has been the ( **rule – roller – rider – ruler** ) of that country for many years.
- 21- The underground and buses are two forms ( **transportation – exportation – importation – transfusion** ) of city.
- 22- If I study for too long without a break, I begin to lose ( **concentrate – mind – brain – concentration** ).
- 23- That team never lose! They are ( **defeated – undefeated – won – beaten** ) for more than a year!
- 24- He always thinks that he is going to fail. He is a ( **defeated – undefeated – won – beaten** ).
- 25- A Wrinkle in time is ( **of – with – by – in** ) Madeleine L'Engle.
- 26- Her first book was ( **about – by – with – for** ) her time at school in Europe.
- 27- It's probably a good idea to take a / an ( **ring – jumper – necklace – bracelet** ) as it might be cold in the evening.
- 28- When you revise, take regular breaks as it's difficult to ( **concern – conclude – concentrate – confirm** ) for more than an hour.
- 29- He is ( **Egyptian – Swiss – Sudanese – Spanish** ). He comes from Switzerland.
- 30- I will help my mother to clear ( **in – on – of – up** ) the kitchen.
- 31- Oliver Twist is a ( **fiction – non-fiction – fictional – factual** ) character invented by Charles Dickens.
- 32- His lectures are interesting because he is a creative ( **lecturer – butcher – diver – driver** ).
- 33- His novel was so successful that it was made ( **in – on – of – into** ) a film.
- 34- We have to read a ( **sum – summarise – sum up – summary** ) of a book in English next week.
- 35- She had to help her husband ( **at – with – by – of** ) working in his shop.
- 36- You must come ( **round – on – of – in** ) to my house when you've finished it.
- 37- Meg Murry is a schoolgirl who finds life so ( **difficulty – difficult – ease – hardship** ).
- 38- He had worked ( **at – of – about – on** ) a project that allowed people to travel into space
- 39- She can find her father by travelling through a ( **plane – ship – lap – gap** ) in time and space.
- 40- They ( **transfer – transmit – transport – export** ) the children to a planet called Camazotz.
- 41- The planet is ( **ruled – role – rolled – pruned** ) by something like a big, evil brain called IT.
- 42- The evil brain ( **beats – gains – wins – defeats** ) and soon controls Charles.

- 43- When they try to help Charles, the brain starts to control them ( **either – to – too – also** ).
- 44- Meg and her brother ( **succeed in – pass – cross – manage to** ) travel back to earth.
- 45- What is unusual about the ( **characters – character – character's – characters'** ) names Mrs Whatsit, Mrs Who and Mrs Which?
- 46- Would you like to read all of A ( **Winkle – Rank – Weak – Wrinkle** ) in Time?
- 47- What does IT usually stand ( **to – on – for – about** )?
- 48- What do you think the ( **rural – moral – molar – oral** ) of the story is?
- 49- The love of family and friends is much more important than money or a job ( **title – address – dress – turtle** ).
- 50- What do you need when you go ( **in – on – of – about** ) holiday.
- 51- Your brothers and sisters may interrupt you and ( **upset – love – adore – like** ) you.
- 52- These are the people who know you the best and who ( **love – hate – envy – detest** ) you.
- 53- You should concentrate ( **upon – on – over – about** ) your teacher's explanation.
- 54- When he was trapped, Rassendyll escaped through a ( **lodge – castle – bridge – gap** ).
- 55- Many ships cross the Suez Canal to ( **transfer – transmit – transport – transparent** ) goods from a country to another.
- 56- Don't let yourself be distracted and try hard to keep your ( **concentrate – mind – brain – concentration** ) during the prayer.
- 57- That team never lost! They ( **defeated – undefeated – won – beaten** ) all the other teams easily!
- 58- Why are you pessimistic? Your last novel was a great ( **succeed – successful – succession – success** ).
- 59- Your skin has ( **disappeared – bleached – worn – wrinkled**) because of aging.
- 60- She finally ( **saw – watched – realized – recognized** ) her lifelong ambition.
- 61- Where is she from? – I'm not sure. I can ( **clear – check – defeat – allow** ) online.
- 62- Her first book was ( **published – polished – disappeared – discovered** ) in 1945.
- 63- She was working on a project that ( **allowed – made – let – provided** ) people to travel into space.
- 64- The ( **arrival – culture – coral – moral** ) of the story is that love is stronger than evil.
- 65- She found life difficult when he father ( **transported – disappeared – defeated – allowed** ).



- 66- I've made a / an ( pack – pair – menu – list ) of places I'd like to visit in Paris.  
 67- In the ( **bedtime** – **daytime** – **full time** – **part time** ) we go school and work.  
 68- The instructions are really ( **obvious** – **clear** – **confusing** – **simple** ). Could you help me with them, please?  
 69- There's a ( **space** – **space** – **piece** – **pace** ) here for you to write more words.  
 70- I'll be home late so please ( **feed** – **save** – **eat** – **carry** ) me some dinner.

## Language Focus

### *Modal verbs of necessity, prohibition and lack of necessity*

#### **1- have / has (got) to + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن إلزام مفروض علينا وليس أماننا اختيار بسبب القواعد والقوانين أو الظروف:

- You **have to show** your passport when you leave the country.
- **Do you have to wear** that yellow tie to work? (Is it part of your uniform?)
- We **have to wear** helmets if we are going to take the motorcycle. (The law says so.)

#### **need / needs to + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن أشياء ضرورية في الحاضر أو المستقبل:

- He **needs to be** busy all the time or his boss will be angry.
- We **need to revise** for next week's exam.

#### **had to + infinitive = was / were to + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن الضرورة في الماضي:

- We **had to take** a taxi as it was raining heavily.

#### **2- must + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن إحساس قوي بضرورة عمل شيء من وجهة نظر المتكلم أو للتعبير عن أن شيء مهم بالنسبة لنا وفي هذه الحالة تستخدم فقط مع الضمائر I / We ومع You في حالة السؤال:

- I **must study** hard before my exam. (It's important to study hard)
- I **must visit** my grandparents more often. (It's important to me that I do.)
- **Must you wear** that yellow tie?  
(Is it important to you that you do it? This also suggests that it bothers me.)
- وتستخدم للتعبير عن نصيحة قوية وفي الأوامر وعندما نُذكر أنفسنا بضرورة عمل شيء:
- You **mustn't be** late or dad will be angry. (strong advice)
- You **must clean** your room before you go out with your friends. (an order)
- كما تستخدم في حالة توجيه دعوة حارة أو التعبير عن مشاعر صادقة:
- You **must come** and see us at the weekend.      - You **must try** my cake.

- لاحظ استخدام **must** للتعبير عن الضرورة في المضارع والمستقبل فقط :

- I **must go** now.

- I **must see** my doctor tomorrow.

### **3- Lack of Necessity      نقص الضرورة**

#### **don't / doesn't have / need to – needn't + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في المضارع أو المستقبل :

- She isn't late for school so she **doesn't have to / needn't hurry**.

- When you are on holiday, you **don't need to go** to bed early.

- She **doesn't have to work** on Saturday.

#### **didn't have to / didn't need to + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن عدم الضرورة في الماضي :

- I **didn't have to buy** more bread. We already have a lot.

(I didn't buy bread because we have some.)

- I **didn't have to do** the shopping yesterday. My brother did it.

- I **didn't need to go** to school yesterday. It was a holiday.

#### **needn't have + pp.**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث تم في الماضي على الرغم من كونه غير ضروري :

- I **needn't have bought** more bread. We already have a lot.

(I bought bread, but it was not necessary because we have some.)

- You **needn't have brought** your umbrella. It's not going to rain.

### **4- Prohibition      المنع - التحريم - الحظر**

#### **mustn't + infinitive**

- تستخدم للتعبير عن أن شيء ممنوع أو غير مسموح به أو يترتب عليه نتيجة سيئة :

- You **mustn't smoke** in hospitals.

= You **aren't allowed to smoke** in hospitals.

= You **aren't permitted to smoke** in hospitals.

= You **are forbidden to smoke** in hospitals.

= You **are banned from smoking** in hospitals.

= You **are prohibited from smoking** in hospitals.

#### **Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- You ( **had – will have – must – should** ) to buy a ticket before you travel on the train.
- 2- Mona ( **didn't – needn't – doesn't – don't** ) have to take her sunglasses because it was cloudy.
- 3- Yunis ( **had – will have – must – should** ) to do the maths exercise again as he got it all wrong.
- 4- We've moved to a new house so you ( **need – don't need – have – must** ) come round and see it.

- 5- You ( **needn't have – didn't have – must have – have to** ) cleaned the windows because a man comes to wash them every week.
- 6- We ( **had – have – must – should** ) to pass our exams to get into university.
- 7- They ( **had to – have – must – should** ) leave the school yesterday .
- 8- You ( **mustn't – will have – must – needn't** ) put the newspaper on the oven. It might burn.
- 9- I ( **had – will have – must – need** ) stop eating sweets! They are bad for me.
- 10- Tarek ( **needn't – must – should – have to** ) get the bus to the park. We'll take him in our car.
- 11- The students ( **didn't have – needn't have – had to – must** ) written all those notes. All the information is typed for them.
- 12- Karim was already at the sports centre when I arrived, so I ( **didn't have to – needn't – mustn't – didn't need** ) send him a text to meet us there.
- 13- We ( **had – have – will – must** ) to read a summary of a book in English next week.
- 14- She ( **had – must – need – has** ) to help her husband by working in his shop.
- 15- The book is about a girl who ( **have to – need to – must – was** ) travel into space.
- 16- She ( **didn't – doesn't – mustn't – needn't** ) have worried because the book was very successful.
- 17- You ( **must – have – needn't to – has to** ) come round to my house when you've finished reading the story.
- 18- You ( **needn't – don't have – mustn't – hadn't** ) park there. It says 'No Parking'.
- 19- You ( **needn't – don't have – mustn't – hadn't** ) park there. There's a better place here.
- 20- Come and see me tomorrow. You ( **have to – must – had to – need to** ) come and see me tomorrow!
- 21- My sister made a cake. You ( **must – have to – had to – needn't** ) try it. It's lovely!
- 22- We ( **don't need – don't have to – mustn't – need** ) to walk to the park. The bus goes there.
- 23- You ( **must – should – mustn't – don't have to** ) run next to the swimming pool. You'll fall over.
- 24- In England, most people ( **have to – must – has to – mustn't to** ) work until they are 67.
- 25- I ( **must – has to – had to – needn't to** ) buy some bread from the shops. Don't let me forget!
- 26- We ( **needn't have – didn't have to – had to – have to** ) run to the museum because it was already closed when we got there.
- 27- I ( **had – am able – am going – have** ) to stay at home because I was ill.

- 28- Poor Walid broke his leg yesterday and ( **has to – must – had to – need to** ) go to hospital.
- 29- You ( **shall – could – need to – manage** ) get more practice if you want to pass your driving test.
- 30- You ( **may – might – can – must** ) take it as soon as you get home. This is very important.
- 31- You ( **can – have to – mustn't – might not** ) take photographs here. It's against the law.
- 32- You ( **mustn't – needn't – don't have to – should** ) take photos here. It's a military area.
- 33- You ( **mustn't – need to – don't have to – should** ) come with me if you are busy.
- 34- Diabetic patients ( **are allowed – aren't allowed – mustn't – are banned** ) to eat free of sugar food .
- 35- You ( **must – has to – will have – needn't** ) be 17 to drive a car in England. It's a law
- 36- Ali ( **needn't – mustn't – should – ought to** ) have brought food. We already have a lot.
- 37- I ( **mustn't – need to – must – ought to** ) remember to email my cousin today. It's his birthday.
- 38- She ( **has – needn't have – doesn't have – shouldn't** ) gone to school yesterday. There wasn't anything useful.
- 39- You ( **have – needn't – mustn't – must** ) taste this cake . It is delicious
- 40- You ( **can – have to – mustn't – might not** ) swim here. It's too dangerous.
- 41- You ( **didn't – needn't – doesn't – don't** ) have to add spices to the food as mother did that job.
- 42- You ( **doesn't have to – didn't have to – shouldn't – needn't** ) come if you don't want.
- 43- We ( **mustn't – needn't – can't – shouldn't** ) lock the car. It's safe here.
- 44- I was so tired yesterday. I ( **was – must – needn't – had to** ) go to bed early.
- 45- If I want to start this year, I ( **have to – may – must – shall** ) apply by the end of next week. I have no choice.
- 46- I ( **have to – must – might – can't** ) study languages. I haven't decided yet.
- 47- At my sports club, everyone ( **has to – should – may – must to** ) wear flat shoes. It's an important rule.
- 48- We ( **have to – must – mustn't – needn't** ) buy souvenirs for our friends while we're here.
- 49- We ( **must – mustn't – needn't – don't have to** ) forget that tourism is very important for Egypt.
- 50- I ( **need – have got – needn't – must** ) phone my friend this morning. I promised him I would.

- 51- You ( **needn't – mustn't – don't have to – have to** ) drive fast in the city centre. It's very dangerous.
- 52- You ( **don't have to – mustn't – can't – don't need** ) take that train. There's another one in ten minutes.
- 53- You ( **must – have to – need to – needn't** ) buy a pen. I can lend you one.
- 54- You ( **mustn't – don't have – need to – needn't** ) speak so loudly. We are in the library.
- 55- When you arrive in another country, you ( **have to – don't need to – mustn't – haven't** ) show your passport.
- 56- I ( **have to – shouldn't – need – must** ) hurry. My train leaves in 5 minutes.
- 57- I have been tired all day. I ( **needn't – have got – don't have to – must** ) get more sleep.
- 58- You ( **must – ought – have to – could have** ) come and stay with us in Arizona sometime.
- 59- You ( **may not – mustn't – can – needn't** ) bite your nails. It's a bad habit.
- 60- The car broke down and we ( **have to get – had got to get – had to get – must get** ) a taxi.
- 61- You ( **can't – needn't – mustn't – need to** ) whisper. Nobody can hear us.
- 62- I hate ( **should – might – having to – must** ) get up early in the morning.
- 63- The Prime Minister ( **will be – is to – was being – must have** ) meet his European counterparts to discuss the war against drugs.
- 64- You ( **should have – could – needn't have – must have** ) purchased a new camera. You already have a good one.
- 65- You ( **mustn't – needn't – can't – shouldn't** ) give me a lift to the airport if you are busy. I'm not in a hurry.

## **Exercises on Unit 14**

### **2) Read the following passage, then answer the questions :**

People have been writing about strange worlds and travelling to space for thousands of years. Parts of the famous Arabic story One Thousand and One Nights might be described as a kind of science fiction. But science really started to influence how we all lived in the nineteenth century. This was a time when many exciting new things were invented: steam trains, the telephone, electricity, photographs and much more. The writer Jules Verne (1828-1905) looked at nineteenth century technology and imagined how it could be improved to do amazing things. He wrote about people travelling to the centre of the earth, to the moon or deep under the sea. Many people consider Verne to be the first true science fiction writer.

In 1895, the writer HG Wells (1866–1946) saw technology differently. He wrote about the possible dangers of technology. His books include *The Time Machine*, in which the hero travels into a dangerous and unpleasant future. Other writers also thought that technology could be bad. Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World* (1931) is about a future in which people are produced in factories. But not all science fiction writers saw technology as bad. Authors such as Isaac Asimov (1920–1992) often wrote about a future in which science can solve all our problems.

Science fiction has evolved with technology. In the 1960s, space was being explored for the first time. This gave science fiction writers ideas for what explorers might find in space: strange worlds and unexplained mysteries, such as in the novels of Arthur C. Clarke. More recently, many science fiction stories have been about robots. Could they become more intelligent than people? Should we use them or could they start to take over and rule the world? In science fiction, anything is possible.

**A) Choose the correct answer :**

- 1- In his novels, Jules Verne wrote about technology that .....
  - a) could make life better
  - b) made life dangerous
  - c) people used at that time
  - d) could never exist
- 2- According to the article, what influenced science fiction writers in the 1960s?
  - a) Arthur C. Clarke
  - b) space travel
  - c) unexplained mysteries
  - d) robots
- 3- In what way was Isaac Asimov different to many science fiction writers?
  - a) He was optimistic about science.
  - b) He was pessimistic about science.
  - c) He only wrote about space.
  - d) He only wrote about robots.
- 4- In conclusion, the text says that, in science fiction, .....
  - a) technology is good
  - b) technology is bad
  - c) anything might happen
  - d) there are never any problems
- 5- What does the underlined word this refer to?
  - a) changes in science fiction
  - b) changes in technology
  - c) the new year
  - d) space exploration
- 6- What do you think the phrase take over means?
  - a) become people
  - b) steal things
  - c) get control of
  - d) hide

**B) Answer the following questions :**

- 7- How did HG Wells describe technology in his book *The Time Machine*?
- 8- Who is the first true science fiction writer?
- 9- Why has science fiction changed over time?
- 10- Do you think that science fiction will always be popular? Why/Why not?

#### **4) Finish the following dialogue :**

Hala and Maya are meeting at the book club.

**Hala** : There are only two of us here today. Where are the others?

**Maya** : .....

**Hala** : You're right. I forgot that the tennis competition was on TV.

**Maya** : We need to choose a new book for our book club next month.

**Hala** : ..... ?

**Maya** : I don't like science fiction. What about a detective story?

**Hala** : ..... Detective stories are always the same.

**Maya** : .....

**Hala** : I'd go along with that. Non-fiction books always teach you something and that one about history looks interesting.

**Maya** : .....

**Hala** : Yes, you're right. I'll email them the book title so they know what we are going to read.

**Maya** : The next book club meeting will be the second anniversary of the club!

**Hala** : .....

**Maya** : Yes, it is good news, isn't it?

#### **5) Write a paragraph of (120) words on ONE (1) of the following:**

- A text about Egyptian folk music
- The most famous building in your area

#### **6) A-Translate into Arabic:**

- The tourists needn't have brought umbrellas because it is not going to rain.
- Cairo underground metro lines serve millions of people all over greater Cairo.
- When you travel abroad, you have to know very well about the country you are travelling to.
- Having a map and a mobile phone is a must if you are going camping.

#### **B- Translate into English:**

- 1- نجح رواد الفضاء في الدول المتقدمة الهبوط علي سطح القمر والمريخ.
- 2- هل تعتقد أن هناك أي فائدة من الإنفاق علي غزو الفضاء؟
- 3- انت لست في حاجي لشراء هاتف جديد، سوف أعطيك هاتغي القديم.
- 4- هل قرأت قصصا أو كتبا عن أشخاص سافروا الى الفضاء من قبل؟
- 5- يجب أن لا تتوقف بسيارتك هنا، هناك لافتة تقول "ممنوع انتظار السيارات".