

# Unit 15: Building and Engineering

## Key Vocabulary

commuter	مسافر يومية (للعمل مثلا)	carve / curve	ينحت / ينحني - منحني
consider	يعتبر	cliff (s)	جرف: منحدر صخري شاهق
diameter	قطر	concrete	خرسانة
drill	يحفّر / ينقب	illuminate	ينير / يضيئ
invest / investor	يستثمر / مستثمر	be positioned	يوضع في مكان معين
engineering	الهندسة / هندسي	rays	أشعة
investment (education)	استثمار	solar panel	لوحة شمسية
tunnel	نفق / يشق نفق	emissions	انبعاثات
tunnelling	شق الانفاق	power cut	انقطاع التيار الكهربائي
massive	ضخم / هائل	power station	محطة توليد الطاقة
base / basis	قاعدة خرسانية / معنوية	raise	يرفع / يربي

## Vocabulary

regularly	بانتظام	business	اعمال تجارية
the underground	مترو الانفاق	deduce	يستنتج
engineer	مهندس / يهندس / يرتب	temples	معابد
engineering project	مشروع هندسي	site	موقع
railway system	نظام السكة الحديد	rising sun	شمس مشرقة
metro line	خط المترو	statues	تماثيل
Egyptian pound	جنيه مصري	flood	فيض / يغمر / فيضان
commute	يسافر الى و من العمل	rescue	ينقذ / انقاذ
massiveness	ضخامة	emperor	امبراطور
carry passengers	يحمل المسافرين	difficulties	صعوبات
steam trains	قطارات بخارية	open	يفتح / يبدأ / مفتوح
The Middle East	الشرق الأوسط	re-open	يعيد افتتاح
the northeast	الشمال الشرقي	attack	يهجم على / هجوم
combination	خليط / مزيج	attackers	مهاجمين
enemies	أعداء	The High Dam	السد العالي
eventually	في النهاية	The Great Wall	ال سور العظيم
construction	تشديد / بناء	The Nile Valley	وادي النيل
structure	بناء	gate / note	بوابة / ملحوظة
drilling machine	ماكينة الحفر	threaten / threat	يهدد / تهديد
incredible	مذهل / لا يُصدق	stone / brick	حجر / قالب طوب
particular	محدد / معين	hole / draft	حفرة / مسودة
historical monuments	أثار تاريخية	works of engineering	أعمال هندسية

## Prepositions & Idiomatic Expressions

a centre for business	مركز للتجارة	compare ... with	يقارن ... بـ
with a diameter of	بقطر يصل الى	compare ... to	يشبهه ... بـ
on the underground	بالمetro	go under the Nile	يمشي تحت النيل
take the underground	يستقل المترو	be / feel very proud of	فخور جدا بـ
keep the attackers out	يُبعد المهاجمين	one end to the other	من طرف لآخر
make / draw / put plans	يضع خطة	There might be ...	ربما يوجد ...
Be carved / cut into ...	منحوت في	produce energy	ينتج طاقة
cut into pieces	يقطع الى قطع	at certain times	في اوقات معينة
more attractive to	اكثر جاذبية لـ	be attached to	يتم وصله بـ
It's considered to be	انه يعتبر بمثابة	run on	يسير بـ / في
cost the same	يكلف نفس الشيء	No, not yet.	لا، ليس حتى الآن
get to	يصل إلي	work on ..... as	يعمل في ... كـ
come to an agreement	يصل لاتفاق	It opened in	بدأ في ... (معلوم)
different to	مختلف عن	around the world	في كل أنحاء العالم
northern China	شمال الصين	for up to	الى ما يصل الى
sound like a.....	يبدو كأنه	Until recently, ...	حتى وقت قريب
take place in	يقع / يحدث في	Is it ever right to ...?	هل من الصواب أن ...?

## Antonyms

Word	الكلمة	Antonym	العكس
save	يوفر	waste	يبدد
modern	حديث	ancient	قديم
remember	يتذكر	forget	ينسى
massive	هائل / ضخم	tiny	ضئيل الحجم
the same	نفس الشيء	different	مختلف
asleep	نائم	awake	مستيقظ

## Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
attract	اجذب	اجذاب
tour	السياحة	سياحي
deduce	استنتاج	استنتاجي
forget	النسيان	كثير النسيان
illuminate	إضاءة	مضيء
repeat	تكرار	متكرر
base	قاعدة - أساس	أساسي

## Words go together

investment Bank	بنك الاستثمار	architecture	الهندسة المعمارية
building materials	مواد بناء	a building site	موقع بناء
ceramic tiles	بلاط سيراميك	infrared rays	الأشعة تحت الحمراء
road construction	إنشاء الطرق	dominate the headlines	تتصدر العناوين
remove obstacles	يزيل العقبات	a beam of light	شعاع من الضوء

## Read the following carefully

### Listening

**Tourist:** Excuse me, could you tell me the best way to get to the city centre, please?

**Man:** Yes, you ought to take an underground train. It's the quickest way from here.

**Tourist:** I didn't know Cairo had underground trains.

**Man:** Yes, it's the first underground railway system in Africa or the Middle East. I know this because I work on it as an engineer!

**Tourist:** You must know a lot about it. Is it new?

**Man:** No, but it's a lot newer than the London or Paris systems. For example, London's underground was opened in 1863. Steam trains used to run on it!

**Tourist:** It can't have been very nice travelling in a tunnel full of steam!

**Man:** That's right. The first line here in Cairo was opened in 1987. It's about 44 kilometres long and goes from Helwan, in the south of Cairo, to New El Marg in the northeast.

**Tourist:** Really? That really must have made travelling around Cairo easier, especially for commuters.

**Man:** It certainly has. The underground system carries nearly two million people every day.

**Tourist:** Is it expensive?

**Man:** Not really. I think it might have been cheaper in the past but journeys cost the same whether you travel between two stations or go from one end of the line to the other. The cheapest ticket in London is about 70 Egyptian pounds.

**Tourist:** That's fantastic! It must have improved people's journeys to work.

**Man:** It has. **Tourist:** So how many lines are there in the system?

**Man:** There are three at the moment, but there are plans for more. Line two goes from Shobra to El Monib. It goes under the Nile.

**Tourist:** Really? That's amazing! Tunnelling under the Nile can't have been easy.

**Man:** They used a massive drilling machine called Nefertiti. It dug a tunnel with a diameter of over eight metres.

**Tourist:** Is there a line to the airport?

**Man:** No, not yet - that'll be on line three. Some of that line is open already.

**Tourist:** The whole thing sounds like a massive engineering project. It can't have been cheap.

**Man:** No, it wasn't, but we're very proud of it, and it's considered to be one of the most modern underground systems in the world. And, of course, it's an investment in Egypt's future as a centre for tourism and business.

**Tourist:** When will it be finished?

**Man:** I'm not sure, but there might be six lines when the project is finished.

**Tourist:** It seems like a great system. I should have used it before.

## **Reading**

### **Great Engineering Works**

There are some amazing works of engineering around the world, both ancient and modern. Abu Simbel is the site of two temples which were carved into a cliff in about 1250 BC. The larger temple was positioned so that at certain times of the year, the rays of the rising sun would illuminate the temple's statues.

In 1954, the government decided to build Aswan High Dam. This meant that the Nile Valley would be flooded and that Abu Simbel would be under water, so plans were made to rescue it. The massive statues were cut into pieces and raised over 60 metres up the cliff, where they were attached to a concrete base. Today, the temples, which were re-opened in 1968, are an amazing combination of ancient and modern engineering.

Many years after the building of Abu Simbel, China had a different problem which was solved by another great engineering project. Enemies were attacking the rich towns of northern China. The emperor decided to keep the attacks out, so work on the Great Wall of China began in 220 BCE. Eventually, the wall reached a length of 6400 kilometre-long wall became the longest structure ever built. It can't have been easy because it was all made without machines.

One of the most important modern engineering projects took place in 2014 in South Africa. Until recently, the country often had problems with its electricity and there were often power cuts, which can't have been easy for a lot of people. For this reason, the Jasper Solar Energy Project was completed near the city of Kimberley. This is now one of the largest solar power stations in Africa. It has 325,360 solar panels which produce enough energy for up to 80,000 homes, but with zero emissions.

## **Definitions**

<b>commuter</b>	someone who regularly travels to work, especially a long distance
<b>diameter</b>	a line from one side of a circle to the other and passing the centre
<b>tunnel</b>	a long hole in the ground for cars or trains to go through
<b>investment</b>	something that you buy as it will be valuable or useful, later

<b>consider</b>	to think of something carefully before making a choice / decision		
<b>drill</b>	make a hole in something hard with a machine		
<b>base</b>	a low hard surface on which other things can be built		
<b>carve</b>	to cut something, especially stone or wood, into a particular shape		
<b>cliff</b>	a high steep rock or piece of land		
<b>illuminate</b>	to make light shine on something		
<b>concrete</b>	material made by mixing small stones, cement, sand and water		
<b>position</b>	put something or someone in a place		
<b>emission</b>	the production or sending out of light , heat , gas etc.		
<b>ray</b>	a narrow line of light heat or other energy from the sun		
<b>power-cut</b>	when electricity suddenly stops		
<b>solar panel</b>	equipment that changes the sun's light into electricity		
<b>solar</b>	connected with the sun	<b>massive</b>	very big
<b>power station</b>	a building where electricity is produced		

## Language Notes

<b>take the train</b>	يركب القطار	<b>catch the train</b>	لحق القطار
<b>miss the train</b>	يفوته القطار	<b>miss someone / a place</b>	يفتقد (شخص / مكان)

**Ex:** I always **take** the train - it's less hassle than a car.

She was worried that she'd arrive too late to **catch** the last train home.

You'll **miss** your train if you don't hurry up.

I **miss** my old friends very much.

He **missed** the 9:30 train.

<b>work</b>	عمل / مكان العمل ( اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقها أداة )
<b>a work of</b>	عمل (فني / أدبي / هندسي)
<b>works</b>	أعمال فنية أو أدبية أو هندسية

**Ex:** It takes a lot of **work** to build a house.

Mr Mark leaves **work** at two o'clock every day.

Abu Simbel is an amazing **work** of engineering

Egypt has many amazing **works** of engineering

عمل هندسي رائع  
أعمال هندسية رائعة

<b>historic</b> (famous or important in history)	مهم ومشهور كجزء من التاريخ
<b>historical</b> (connected with the study of history)	مرتبط بدراسة التاريخ

**Ex: historic:** day / site موقع / date تاريخ مهم / records سجلات / character / occasion /  
*event* حدث / *moment* لحظة / *building* / *place* / *monuments*

**Historical:** plays / films / novels / research / papers أبحاث / studies /  
*event* حدث / *moment* لحظة / *building* / *place* / *monuments*

**Ever + PP. = that have (has) ever been + PP**

**Ex:** The Great Wall of China is the longest structure ever built.

= It is the longest structure that has ever been built.

**stop.....from + v. + ing**

يمنع ..... من

Ex: They wanted to **stop** enemies **from attacking** their country.

- الصفات المنتهية بـ **ing** تعبر عن من وقع منه الفعل سواء كان شخص أو شئ (الفاعل).
- الصفات المنتهية بـ **ed** تعبر عن من وقع عليه الفعل سواء كان شخص أو شئ (المفعول).

Ex: I'm very **tired** today. The horses were so **tired** after the long race.  
Shopping is very **tiring**. He is **boring**. (He causes boredom)

**hundred thousand million billion**

- هذه الكلمات إذا جاء قبلها عدد محدد لا يضاف لها **s** وتعتبر مفرد أما إذا لم يسبقها عدد محدد وتشير لكميات كبيرة يضاف لها **s** وتعتبر جمع.

Ex: His salary is 500 hundred pounds a month.

Thousands of people watched the match on TV yesterday.

- صفات المقارنة يسبقها *much / a lot / far* بمعنى "بكثير": **a lot newer**

## Language Functions

### Guessing and deducing information

I think they must have ( built it to make travelling by sea easier ).

Well, they might have used (thousands of workers).

I'm sure it can't have been easy. / Surely, it must have cost a lot of money.

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The guide book said that the Khan el-Khalili ( **considered – continued – thought – is considered** ) to be one of the most exciting markets in Egypt.
- 2- Education is a / an ( **investment – wish – desire – demand** ) in the future of a country and its youth.
- 3- Nearly four Million ( **competitors – commuters – contractors – conductors** ) travel to and from London.
- 4- The Great Wall of China was a / an ( **investment – conservative – massive – contemporary** ) project which took hundreds of years to complete
- 5- That tunnel has a ( **size – diameter – weight – price** ) of 7 metres.
- 6- To make the tunnel through the mountain, machines first have to ( **kill – empty – drill – fill** ) a big hole.
- 7- The best way to the coast is to take the ( **port – funnel – hole – tunnel** ) through the mountains.
- 8- The quickest way to get to the city centre is to ( **come – do – travel – take** ) an underground train
- 9- A journey on the underground ( **costs – pays – gives – makes** ) less money than the other means.
- 10- Steam trains used to ( **run – walk – swim – fly** ) on the London underground.

- 11- The first line of the Paris Metro system ( **started – opened – destroyed – made** ) in 1900.
- 12- The height of the ( **street – stiff – staff – cliff** ) is 25 metres.
- 13- The artist ( **harvested – carved – curved – starved** ) the sculpture from a massive piece of stone.
- 14- At night, bright lights always ( **illuminate – eliminate – contaminate – originate** ) the front of the palace.
- 15- Many people worry about the ( **missions – commuters – illusions – emissions** ) from cars, which can pollute the air.
- 16- The Sphinx is ( **postponed – possessed – preceded – positioned** ) near the Pyramids at Giza.
- 17- During the storm, there was a power ( **cut – supply – station – energy** ) and all the lights went off.
- 18- The statue is built on a hard ( **basic – base – case – brass** ) made of concrete.
- 19- I like it in the morning when the first ( **rice – rays – lays – roes** ) of sunshine come into my room.
- 20- The ( **solar panels – solar eclipses – power stations – power cuts** ) on the roof of our house gives us hot water all day.
- 21- There used to be a bridge made of wood, but the new bridge is made of ( **paper – rubber – cardboard – concrete** ).
- 22- A ( **minute – monument – moment – cement** ) is a large structure that is built to remind us of an important event or a famous person.
- 23- To ( **carve – crave – curve – activate** ) means to cut stone or wood into a particular shape
- 24- To ( **bright – sight – fight – illuminate** ) is to make light shine on something.
- 25- To ( **erase – chase – raise – praise** ) is to move something to a higher position.
- 26- Do you ( **communicate – commute – complain – compete** ) long distances on going to work daily?
- 27- People can ( **keep – waste – save – develop** ) money by travelling on the underground.
- 28- The factory plans to ( **resist – arrest – invest – detest** ) in new computers.
- 29- The tourists were impressed on seeing the ( **massiveness – massive – huge – big** ) of the statue
- 30- If you want to ask the teacher a question, you should ( **rise – arouse – rise – raise** ) your hand.
- 31- Many years ago, enemies were ( **attracting – attacking – attempting – attending** ) the rich towns of northern China.
- 32- Building the Aswan High Dam meant that the Nile Valley would be ( **fed – fled – flooded – fooded** ).

- 33- The Great Pyramid is about 150 metres ( **height – weight – high – low** ).
- 34- ( **Continually – Individually – Manually – Eventually** ), the wall reached a length of 6,400 km.
- 35- Today, the temples are an amazing ( **coronation – combination – communication – connection** ) of ancient and modern engineering.
- 36- Plans were ( **done – taken – made – given** ) to rescue the temples of Abu Simbel.
- 37- The government is trying to ( **attack – attend – attract – attain** ) more tourists to Egypt.
- 38- He walked fast as he didn't want to ( **lose – miss – loose – loss** ) the bus.
- 39- We ( **raised – rose – posted – positioned** ) the plant in the window so it could get some sun.
- 40- My father studied ( **engineer – engineering – agriculture – medicine** ) at university and has designed many important bridges.
- 41- I'm trying to ( **enfine – engine – engineer – design** ) a meeting between them.
- 42- It's exhausting ( **commuting – counting – connecting – compeering** ) from Cairo to Alexandria every day.
- 43- Egypt is full of examples of amazing ( **works – jobs – tasks – professions** ) of ancient and modern engineering.
- 44- Abu Simbel is the ( **site – sight – cite – sit** ) of two temples south of Aswan.
- 45- The Egyptians feel very proud ( **at – with – about – of** ) the underground system.
- 46- The temples in Aswan were carved ( **out – at – of – into** ) a sandstone cliff.
- 47- The Great Wall of China ( **reached – arrived – came – went** ) a length of 6,400 km.
- 48- The Great Wall of China is the longest ( **obstruction – structure – instruction – congestion** ) ever built.
- 49- The Cairo Metro is a wonderful ( **job – work – task – doing** ) of engineering.
- 50- The Cairo Metro is the only underground railway ( **arrangement – discipline – tidy – system** ) in Africa or the Middle East.
- 51- The Chinese built the Great Wall of China to keep attackers ( **out – up – over – down** ).
- 52- The decision has not yet been made whether to ( **tunnel – funnel – channel – canal** ) under the river or build a bridge over it.
- 53- The man stood on the top of a steep ( **tower – hill – wall – cliff** ) and looked out to the sea.
- 54- He compared the Cairo underground ( **by – in – with – of** ) those in London and Paris.
- 55- The Cairo underground system will make Cairo more ( **attractive – attracted – attract – attraction** ) to business people and tourists.
- 56- You'll ( **miss – lose – waste – spend** ) your train if you don't hurry up.



- 57- He was ( **attracted – attended – attempted – attacked** ) and seriously injured by a gang of youths.
- 58- Huge engineering projects have positive ( **effective – affects – effects – affections** ) on the people who live in the area.
- 59- ( **Historical – History – Historian – Prehistory** ) monuments are sometimes threatened by new engineering projects.
- 60- Our washing machine broke down yesterday and ( **floated – flooded – fought – fled** ) the kitchen.
- 61- The ( **commuter – diameter – base – mass** ) of the pipe was 13 millimetres, perfect for the passage of the thick liquid.
- 62- Don't get too close to the edge of the ( **monument – cliff – bark – stone** ) because you will fall very far.
- 63- The small statue in the museum was ( **based – positioned – carved – equipped** ) with a very fine instrument.
- 64- Because Yasser had worked hard, he was ( **based – carved – positioned – released** ) to get the promotion.
- 65- The statue rests on an engraved منقوش ( **base – stone – ray – cliff** ).

## Language Focus

### 1- Deduction الاستنتاج

\* اولا المقصود بالاستنتاج ( deduction ) هو اننا نقوم بتخمين حدث معين سواء كان في الماضي او في الوقت الحالي بناء على جملة تقدم معلومة معينة (مؤكدَة او غير مؤكدَة) للتوضيح لاحظ المثالين التاليين :

Omar passed the exams . I'm sure ( I deduce ) that he is happy

Omar passed the exams. I'm sure (I deduce) he isn't sad .

\* في الجملتين السابقتين نلاحظ ان هناك معلومة معينة ( Omar passed the exams ) وعلي اساسها استنتجنا انه بالتاكيد سعيد او بالتاكيد ليس حزينا وهو استنتاج لامر معين متاكدين من حدوثه في المضارع.

\* وهنا لاحظ أيضاً :

Omar passed the exams . I'm sure ( I deduce ) he studied (had studied) hard

• في الجملة السابقة قدمنا معلومة ( Omar passed the exams ) ولكن الاستنتاج الذي نريده هو الامر الذي سبق هذه المعلومة بمعنى انه بالتاكيد ذاك في الماضي بجد حتي يصل للنجاح في الامتحانات.

يمكن استخدام بعض الأفعال الناقصة لعمل استنتاج سواء في المضارع أو الماضي

1- في المضارع نستخدم must / can't + inf. للتعبير عن التأكد :

Ali **must be** happy. He has just won a gold medal.

Nadia lived in England for 20 years, so she **must speak** English well.

He can't be cold. He isn't wearing a jacket.

You **must be** joking. = اكيذ بتهزر. You **can't be** serious. جداً لا يمكن ان تكون جاداً.

2- في الماضي نستخدم must / can't / couldn't + have + pp للتعبير عن التأكد :

It **must have been** cold there. There is snow on the ground in the photo.  
They **can't have had** lunch. Their food is in the fridge.

- لاحظ أن **only – impossible** من علامات **can't**

3- للتعبير عن عدم التأكد في المضارع نستخدم may / might / could + inf.

The tourist **might be** American because he has an English guidebook.  
My uncle **might not return** today. I'm not sure.

4- للتعبير عن عدم التأكد في الماضي نستخدم may / might / could + have + pp

I **can't find** my book. I **might have left** it at home.  
We **didn't see** Tarek at the sports club today. He **might not have been** there.

- لاحظ : عند النفي نستخدم may / might not أما couldn't فتفيد الإستحالة.

5- يمكن أن يأتي الأستنتاج في الاستمرار والمجهول سواء ماضي او مضارع :

He **didn't hear** the phone. He **must have been taking** a shower.  
The bank is working normally. It **can't have been robbed** yesterday.

## 2- Advice & Regret النصيحة والندم

1- تستخدم should / ought to / had better/ is supposed to + inf. عادة للتعبير عن النصيحة :

In summer, tourists **should wear** a hat and **ought not to sit** in the sun.  
You **had better not look** at the sun. It's very dangerous.

2- تستخدم should (not) have + PP. للتعبير عن أن شيء كان يجب أن يحدث أو شيء كان يجب أن لا يحدث وتفيد اللوم والندم :

You **shouldn't have arrived** late for your exam.  
I'm sorry! I **ought to have come** on time.  
You **should have done** your homework.  
You **shouldn't have parked** your car here.

### Choose the correct answer :

- 1- A: I don't know where my school bag is, Mum?  
B: It's not here. You ( **mustn't – can't – might – won't** ) have left it on the train.
- 2- A: Look, Hesham's keys are on the table.  
B: He ( **must – can't – might – may** ) have seen them when he left.
- 3- A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer.  
B: Sorry, I ( **can't – might not – may not – must** ) have been asleep.
- 4- A: He's only been in the laboratory for ten minutes.  
B: Surely he ( **must – can't – might – may** ) have finished the experiment.
- 5- A: Ali fell off his bike this morning. Do you know if he's OK?  
B: His mother says he ( **might – will – can – didn't** ) have broken his arm.

- 6- Everyone is putting their umbrella up. It ( **must – might – may – can't** ) have started raining.
- 7- Leila looks very unhappy. She ( **may – might – can't – must** ) have passed her driving test.
- 8- The goats are all in the road. Karim ( **must – can't – will – should** ) have forgotten to shut the gate to the field.
- 9- My friend told me that the homework was on page 41, but there isn't a page 41. He ( **will – must – should – can't** ) have been mistaken.
- 10- I left a note for my mother saying that I'd be home at six. She rang me at five and asked why I wasn't home. She ( **must – shouldn't – mustn't – can't** ) have seen my note.
- 11- I think this structure ( **must be – may be – might be – can't be** ) be important. It was built about 240 years ago.
- 12- It ( **can't – should – mustn't – must** ) have been very difficult to move those pieces of metal. They look incredibly heavy.
- 13- They ( **must – can't – might – may** ) have brought the pieces of metal very far. They're too big.
- 14- Surely, they ( **must have – may have – can't have – might have** ) brought them by boat. The boat would have sunk!
- 15- Zeinab ( **must be – can't be – might be – must have been** ) very surprised when she won the art competition. She didn't believe it.
- 16- There is a lot of traffic on the roads today, so we ( **must have been – can't be – might be – ought to be** ) late.
- 17- You ( **should – can – must – ought** ) to take an underground train. It's so comfortable.
- 18- You ( **must – can – ought – should** ) know a lot about this case. You understand everything about it.
- 19- It ( **mustn't – must – shouldn't – can't** ) have been very nice travelling in a tunnel full of steam!
- 20- The underground really ( **can – may – might – must** ) have made travelling around Cairo easier.
- 21- I ( **might – should – must – can** ) have used it before! I didn't know it's so comfortable and fast.
- 22- Ali ( **can't – mustn't – might – must** ) have travelled to Alexandria this morning. He is ill in bed!
- 23- Mona forgot that we have a test tomorrow. She ( **ought – should – must – will** ) have started revising last week.
- 24- It ( **can't – shouldn't – must – might** ) be expensive travelling around London. Bus and underground tickets cost a lot of money.
- 25- Hassan thinks that he did very well in the exam. He ( **can't – might – must – may** ) get the best results in the class!

- 26- Look, it's raining! I ( **must – ought to – may – can't** ) have brought an umbrella.
- 27- You ( **ought – could have – had better – may not** ) repaint the room. It looks so ugly.
- 28- You ( **should have – could – shouldn't have – must have** ) told her your secrets. She revealed them.
- 29- The telephone rang, but I didn't hear it. I ( **can't have been – would have been – must have been – might have been** ) asleep.
- 30- You've only been in the laboratory for half an hour. You ( **can't – must – would – mustn't** ) have finished your experiment already.
- 31- This ( **may – can't – must – could** ) be his car. He's too poor to afford such an expensive car.
- 32- David isn't here. He ( **must – can – ought – should** ) have gone home to study for the test tomorrow.
- 33- Ahmed is a professor of Chemistry. He must ( **be – have been – have – had been** ) very clever at school.
- 34- You ( **shall – could – ought to – should have** ) get more practice if you want to pass your driving test.
- 35- If you don't understand, you ( **may – might – mustn't – should** ) ask your teacher. That's my advice.
- 36- His watch ( **must – might – can – can't** ) have cost much money. It's made of plastic.
- 37- It ( **can't have – will have – must have – didn't have** ) been very windy during the night. There are branches all over the ground.
- 38- Tunnelling under the Nile ( **must have – may have – can't have – might have** ) been easy. I'm sure it was difficult.
- 39- My father ( **didn't have – won't have – shall have – must have** ) walked to work this morning. His car is still in the garage.
- 40- He said I ( **may – might – should – needn't** ) try a different kind of job. I think it's good advice.
- 41- He can't walk. He ( **must – mustn't – shouldn't – won't** ) be ill.
- 42- He spends so much money. He ( **can't – shouldn't – must – won't** ) be rich.
- 43- You ( **can't have – must have – should have – will have** ) finished that book already. You bought it only yesterday and it is very long.
- 44- He ( **can't have – mustn't have – must have – should have** ) been injured. There was blood on his face.
- 45- You ( **can – should – may – might** ) have gone and got some bread before the shop closed.
- 46- I ( **have to – must – might – can't** ) study Spanish. I haven't decided yet.

- 47- The streets are wet. It ( **must rain – can't rain – must have rained – should have rained** ) last night.
- 48- I can't find the theatre tickets. They ( **must have fallen – can't have fallen – had to fall – mustn't have fallen** ) out of my pocket.
- 49- You ( **should be – are supposed to be – must be – ought to be** ) mad if you think I'm going to lend you any more money.
- 50- Those shoes are gorgeous فخم ! They ( **can't have been – can't have – mustn't have – mustn't been** ) cheap.
- 51- You ( **mustn't – couldn't – shouldn't – shouldn't have** ) telephoned me so late. I was fast asleep.
- 52- The test ( **can't have – could have – might have – must have** ) been very difficult. You got an A.
- 53- She feels sure that person wasn't Ahmed. This means he ( **must – can't – may – should** ) be Ahmed.
- 54- This is a really good book. You really ( **should – ought – must – might** ) to read it.
- 55- I left my glasses at school yesterday. I'm hoping someone ( **must have – might have – can't have – can have** ) found them.
- 56- You ( **shouldn't – must – should – ought to** ) drive. You're too tired.
- 57- No one is sure where Ali is, but we think he ( **might have – must have – can't have – must** ) gone to see his uncle.
- 58- They left two hours ago, so they ( **must – can't have – must have – can't** ) arrived by now. It is not far.
- 59- I'm absolutely sure! They ( **must arrive – could arrive – should have arrived – must have arrived** ) yesterday, I saw their tickets.
- 60- Are you sure he left the country? – No, I only say he ( **must – can't – might – didn't** ) have.
- 61- A: I don't know where my school bag is, Mum? B: It's not here. You ( **mustn't have – may not have – can't have – might have** ) left it on the train
- 62- A: I rang you this morning, but you didn't answer. B: Sorry, I ( **can't – might not – may not – must** ) have been asleep.
- 63- Passing his driving test ( **shall – can – must – mustn't** ) have made Ahmed happy.
- 64- Ali wasn't at the meeting. He ( **must – can't – shouldn't – might** ) have read my e-mail in which I asked him to come.
- 65- She ( **must have – might have – have to have – doesn't have** ) rung me this morning. I'm not sure.
- 66- Ali ( **must – mustn't – can't – might** ) have forgotten. He's got very good memory.



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

Tourist : What are the most interesting places I can visit in Cairo?

Ahmed : .....

Tourist : .....

Ahmed : Because the Egyptian Museum has a lot of wonderful statues.

Tourist : .....

Ahmed : I recommend visiting Upper Egypt after that.

Tourist : I have heard that third of the world's monuments are found in Luxor!

Ahmed : .....

Tourist : Ok , I will visit the wonderful places there.

Ahmed : .....

Tourist : What is special about visiting Aswan ?

Ahmed : .....

#### **5- Write a paragraph of about 120 words about one of the following :**

- a) How to attract tourists to visit Egypt.
- b) The Underground.

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

- 1- Peace means absence of war and violence, while others see that it represents the quest for inner peace and security.
- 2- Egypt enjoys an ancient civilisation so we should keep our cultural heritage.
- 3- The government is trying to solve traffic problems by constructing new roads and flyovers.
- 4- The Great Wall of China was built according to the emperor's orders. It was built to protect China from the raiders.
- 5- The Great Wall of China is regarded as the longest graveyard in history.

#### **B) Translate into English :**

- 1- يعتبر إنقاذ معابد أبو سمبل عمل هندسي عظيم.
- 2- يعتبر سور الصين العظيم من أهم عجائب العالم القديم.
- 3- لا بد أن نعيد النظر في الخريطة السكانية لمصر ونشجع الناس علي الانتقال إلي المدن الجديدة.
- 4- بدأت الحكومة المصرية حملة لاستعادة آثارها من الدول الأجنبية.
- 5- يعتبر مترو الأنفاق واحدا من أعظم الانجازات الهندسية، و هو يسهم مساهمة عظيمة في حل مشكلة المواصلات في القاهرة الكبرى.
- 6- تملك مصر الكثير من الآثار التاريخية العظيمة التي يأتي إليها السياح من كل أنحاء العالم لزيارتها والاستمتاع برويتها.