نموذج A

مقرر اللغة الإنكليزية 4

كلية الهندسة المدنية

Steel in Civil Engineering

Steel is one of the most important materials in civil engineering. It is strong, flexible, and can carry heavy loads. Engineers use steel in bridges, buildings, towers, and pipelines. One reason steel is so useful is its **high tensile strength** — it can stretch without breaking.

Steel is often used with concrete in **reinforced concrete structures**. The steel provides flexibility, while concrete gives strength and hardness. This combination is common in beams, columns, and slabs.

Another advantage of steel is that it can be shaped easily into different sizes and forms. **Structural steel** comes in the shape of bars, beams, or plates, and is used to make the skeleton of large buildings.

However, steel can rust if exposed to water and air for a long time. To protect it, engineers apply paint, coatings, or use **stainless steel** for certain parts.

Steel makes modern construction faster, safer, and stronger.

Answer the Following with A= True, or B= False:

- 1. Steel is weak and breaks easily.
- 2. Concrete and steel are often used together.
- 3. Steel can rust when exposed to air and water.
- 4. Engineers never shape steel.
- 5. Stainless steel is used to prevent rust.

Choose the Right Answer in the Following:

- 6. Why is steel important in civil engineering?
 - a) It is soft and cheap b) It is light and weak
 - c) It is strong and flexible d) It is used for decoration
- 7. What does "high tensile strength" mean?
 - a) Steel is soft and easy to break
 - b) Steel stretches without breaking
 - c) Steel breaks quickly under pressure
 - d) Steel melts easily
- 8. What is reinforced concrete made of?
 - a) Steel and bricks
- b) Sand and steel
- c) Concrete and steel d) Glass and concrete
- 9. What does steel add to concrete structures?
- a) Beauty b) Flexibility c) Color d) Decoration
- 10. What is a problem with regular steel?
- a) It is too heavy
- b) It rusts over time
- c) It's too soft
- d) It melts in rain
- 11. What is used to protect steel from rust?
- a) Water b) Sand c) Paint or coatings d) More cement
- 12. What type of steel resists rust?
- a) Cold steel
- b) Liquid steel
- c) Stainless steel
- d) Painted steel

1	
-	13. The above text has paragraphs.
	a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5
	Choose the Right vocabulary to Fill in the Space:
	14. Mixtures consist of two or more elements or compounds
	which are together
	A. put B. mixed C. melt D. compound
-	15. When you think of examples of hi-tech materials,
0.000	materials come to mind- such as carbon-fibre
	A shaming D mixtures C composite D glass
	A. chemical B. mixtures C. composite D. glass
	16 steels, which contain chromium as well as
	other metals - such as nickel, and which don't rust
	A. low alloy steels C. stainless B. tool steels D. high strength
	17. One weakness of mild steel is that it A. melts B. rusty C. react D. corrods
	A. melts B. rusty C. react D. corrods
	18. Steel comes in a huge range of different, each
	with different characteristics.
	A. grades B. levels C. knots D. fabrics 19. Anodizing, is used to aluminium.
	19. Anodizing, is used to aluminium.
	A. charge B. protect C. galvanize D. place
	20. Sheets of glass, which are obviously flat and thin, are
	called glass.
	A. annealed B. float C. laminated D. toughened
	21. So for most engineering and architectural uses,
	glass is unsuitable.
	A. annealed B. float C. laminated D. toughened
	22. This is made by laminating glass with a polymer.
	glass
	A. annealed B. float C. laminated D. toughened
	23. 'One type of safety glass is glass, also called
	tempered glass.
	A. annealed B. float C. laminated D. toughened
	24. allows concrete to stay wet for longer
	A. retarder B. plasticizer C. cement D. datcher
(25. makes drier concrete easier to work with
	A. retarder B. plasticizer C. cement D. batcher
	26. When timber is inspected by a person who looks for
	weaknesses, it is
	A. mechanically stress- graded B. stress grade
	C. planned D. visually stress- graded
	27. Excess water the strength of concrete
	A. reduces B. increases C. matches D. intensifies
	28. Extension is also called
	A. compression B. elongation C. tension D. deformation
	29. Tension or compression cause
	A. compression B. elongation C. tension D. deformation
	30. Coniferous trees grow relatively fast, providing a rapidly
	replaceable source of
	A. timber B. glue C trees D. plies
	31. 'Sheets of glass, which are obviously flat and thin, are
	called

A. float glass B. safety glass C. Annealed glass D. glass



32. Powder particles are pellets.	
A. smaller than B larger than	
C. equal to D. similar to	Grammar Section:
33. A material that can be plastically deformed by	46 . The first coins in America in 1752. They were not
nammering or rolling is	regular in shape.
A. malleable B. elastic C. hammered D.	A) are made B) made C) were made D) was made
A. Malleable B. elastic C. Hallimered D.	47. Mother asked me
Fill in the Spaces with one of the given words above	A) why I have spent all the money B) that I had spent all
the text:	the money
A. abrasion B. durability C. indentation	C) if I had spent all the money D) when I spend all the
D. scratch	money
The cutting wheel will be surrounded by transparent	48 . Jack said: "I was at home yesterday." Jack said
guards. These will allow the operator to see the cutting	A) he was at home. B) he was at home the day before
wheel at all times, and will shield the operator from flying	C) he will be at home. D) he had been at home the day
metal fragments. The guards must therefore be	before.
constructed from material with a high degree of (34)	
hardness, to protect it from impacts. As the guards	49. "Do you go in for sports?", he asked.
will require regular cleaning, the action of wiping away	He asked
metal fragments will result in (35) The guards	A) he went in for sports. B) if I went in for sports. C) if I had some in for sports.
must, therefore, have sufficient (36) hardness in	C) if I should go in for sports. D) if I had gone in for sports
order to retain their transparency and ensure adequate	50 . Peter said, "Alice, are you busy now?" Peter asked
(37)	Alice
A. Reinforced B. aluminium- reinforced	A) she was busy. B) if she was busy then.
C. reinforce D. reinforcement E. reinforcing	C) she would be busy. D) if she wasn't busy then.
C. Tennorce D. Tennorcement 2. Tennorcement	51. If I a rich man, I that car.
(38) concrete is one of the most widely used	A) was/ will buy B) had been / would buy
(38) Collecte is one of the most which discu	C) were/ will be buying D) were/ would buy
construction materials, and one we take for granted.	52 . If ice heated, it to water.
However, using steel bars to (39) concrete	A) was / would turn B) were / would turn
structures located outdoors is only possible thanks to a	C) will be / will turn D) is / turns
fortunate coincidence: concrete and steel have practically	53. If the wall hadn't been so high I over it.
the same coefficient of thermal expansion - in other words,	A) climb B) could have climbed
as atmospheric temperature varies, the concrete and the	C) am climbing D) climbed
steel (40) expand and contract at the same rate,	54 , we will be very late for the lesson.
allowing uniform movement. Using a (41) material	A) If you drive so fast B) Unless we don't take the car
with a different coefficient of expansion would not be	C) In case there is a traffic jam D) Unless we hurry
feasible. For example, (42) concrete would	55. You speak loudly in the library."
quickly disintegrate	A) can B) must C) must not D) could
Choose the correct answer for the following:	56. "He is honest man."
43. The weather was terrible;, we decided to go for	A) a B) an C) the D) no article needed
a walk.	57. "If he earlier, he would have caught the bus."
a. however b. because c. although d. despite	A) leaves B) left C) had left D) has left
44, we arrived at the destination on time.	A) leaves b) left c) flad left b) flas left
a. Fortunately b. Fortune	58. Finally he decided to come back and live in the house of
c. Fortunate d. Misfortunate	his parents which by his aunt.
the Assertation	A) kept B) was kept C) are kept D) were kept
45. He's always busy; he has free time.	59. You can't come in. She for the TV.
43. He's dividys busy, He has free time.	A) is interviewed B) interviews C) is being interviewed
	D) was interviewed
a. little b. few c. many d. much	60 . After a thorough examination, the patient home.
	A) was sent B) were sent C) are sent D) to send
	- 100 IND



TEST FROM

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11				

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153. A	B	C	(D)	Œ
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الاسم:

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الفصل الدراسي الثاني آب 2025

نموذج B

لإنكليزية 4



Steel in Civil Engineering

Steel is one of the most important materials in civil engineering. It is strong, flexible, and can carry heavy loads. Engineers use steel in bridges, buildings, towers, and pipelines. One reason steel is so useful is its high **tensile strength** — it can stretch without breaking.

Steel is often used with concrete in reinforced concrete structures. The steel provides flexibility, while concrete gives strength and hardness. This combination is common in beams, columns, and slabs.

Another advantage of steel is that it can be shaped easily into different sizes and forms. Structural steel comes in the shape of bars, beams, or plates, and is used to make the skeleton of large buildings.

However, steel can rust if exposed to water and air for a long time. To protect it, engineers apply paint, coatings, or use stainless steel for certain parts.

Steel makes modern construction faster, safer, and stronger.

Choose the Right Answer in the Following:

a)	Why is steel important in civil engineering? It is soft and cheap b) It is light and weak It is strong and flexible d) It is used for decoration only
a) b) c)	What does "high tensile strength" mean? Steel is soft and easy to break Steel stretches without breaking Steel breaks quickly under pressure Steel melts easily
a)	What is reinforced concrete made of? Steel and bricks b) Sand and steel Concrete and steel d) Glass and concrete

4. What does steel add to concrete structures?

b) It rusts over time

b) Liquid steel d) Painted steel

_ paragraphs.

d) It melts in rain

a) Water b) Sand c) Paint or coatings d) More cement

c) 4

d) Decoration

a) Beauty b) Flexibility c) Color

7. What type of steel resists rust?

b) 3

a) It is too heavy

c) It's too soft

a) Cold steel

a) 2

c) Stainless steel

8. The above text has _

5. What is a problem with regular steel?

6. What is used to protect steel from rust?

مقرر اللغة ا	مُحَرِّ اللهِ المدنية المدنية
Answer the Following with	
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10. Concrete and steel are often	
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12. Engineers never shape stee	
13. Stainless steel is used to pr	
Choose the Right vocabular	
14. Mixtures consist of two or	
	more elements of compounds
which are together A. put B. mixed C. me	alt D compound
A. put B. mixed C. me	eit D. Compound
15. When you think of example	es of ni-tech materials,
materials come to mine	d- such as carbon-fibre
A. chemical B. mixtures	
16 steels, which co	ntain chromium as well as
other metals - such as nickel, a	and which don't rust
A. low alloy steels	B. tool steels
A. low alloy steels C. stainless	D. high strength
17. One weakness of mild ste A. melts B. rusty	el is that it
A molts B nisty	C react D corrods
18. Steel comes in a huge rang	ne of different each
with different characteristics.	ge of different, cach
With different characteristics.	C locate D foliage
A. grades B. levels	C. KIOUS D. Tabrics
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A. charge B. protect	
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A. mechanically stress- graded	B. stress grade
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A. reduces B. increases (
28. Extension is also called	
A. compression B. elongation	C tension D deformation
29. Tension or compression ca	
A. compression B. elongation	
30 . Coniferous trees grow relative	ery rast, providing a rapidiy
replaceable source of A. timber B. glue C tr	rees D nlies
ra diliber Di dide C li	עט עי עוועט

A. float glass B. safety glass C. Annealed glass D. glass



31. 'Sheets of glass, which are obviously flat and thin, are called	Grammar Section:
	46. Peter said, "Alice, are you busy now?" Peter asked Alice A) she was busy. B) if she was busy then. C) she would be busy. D) if she wasn't busy then. 47. If I a rich man, I that car. A) was/ will buy B) had been / would buy C) were/ will be buying D) were/ would buy 48. If ice heated, it to water. A) was / would turn D) is / turns 49. If the wall hadn't been so high I over it. A) climb B) could have climbed C) am climbing D) climbed 50, we will be very late for the lesson. A) If you drive so fast B) Unless we don't take the car C) In case there is a traffic jam D) Unless we hurry 51. You speak loudly in the library." A) can B) must C) must not D) could 52. "He is honest man." A) a B) an C) the D) no article needed 53. "If he earlier, he would have caught the bus." A) leaves B) left C) had left D) has left 54. Finally he decided to come back and live in the house of his parents which by his aunt. A) kept B) was kept C) are kept D) were kept 55. You can't come in. She for the TV. A) is interviewed 56. After a thorough examination, the patient home. A) was sent B) were sent C) are sent D) to send 57. The first coins in America in 1752. They were not regular in shape. A) are made B) made C) were made D) was made 58. Mother asked me A) why I have spent all the money B) that I had spent all the money C) if I had spent all the money D) when I spend all the money 59. Jack said: "I was at home yesterday." Jack said
a. nowever b. because c. although d. despite 44, we arrived at the destination on time. a. Fortunately b. Fortune c. Fortunate d. Misfortunate	A) he was at home. B) he was at home the day before C) he will be at home. D) he had been at home the day before. 60. "Do you go in for sports?", he asked.
45. He's always busy; he has free time. a. little b. few c. many d. much	He asked A) he went in for sports. B) if I went in for sports. C) if I should go in for sports. D) if I had gone in for sports



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104. A	B	C	D	E
105. A	B	C	D	Œ
106. (A)	B	(C)	D	E
107. 🖎	B	C	D	Œ
108. (A)	B	C	D	E
109. A	(B)	C	(D)	Œ
110. A	B	C	D	E
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112. A	B	C	D	E
113. A	(B)	C	D	Œ
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118. (A)	B	C	D	E
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124. A	B	C	D	E
125. A	(B)	C	D	Œ
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128. A	(B)	C	D	Œ
129. A	(B)	C	D	(E)
130. A	B	(C)	D	E
131. A	(B)	C	(D)	Œ
132. A	B	C	D	Œ
133. (A)	B	C	(D)	Œ
134. (A)	B	(C)	D	Œ
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136. (A)	(<u>B</u>)	(<u>C</u>)	(<u>D</u>)	(<u>E</u>)
137. (A)	B	C	D	Œ
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142. (A)	B	C	D	Œ
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144. (A)	B	C	(D)	Œ
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149. (A)	B	(C)	D	Œ
150. A	B	C	D	E

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151. (A)	(B)	(C)	D	Œ
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186. A	B	C	D .	Œ
187. A	(B)	C	D	Œ
188. A	B	C	D	Œ
189. (A)	B	C	(D)	Œ
190. A	(B)	C	(D)	Œ
191, (A)	B	C	(D)	Œ
192. A	B	C	(D)	Œ
193. A	(B)	C	(D)	Œ
194. 🖎	(B)	C	(D)	E
195. (A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	Œ
196. (A)	B	C	(D)	E
197. A	B	C	(D)	(E)
198. A	(B)	C	(D)	E
199. A	B	C	(D)	Œ
200. A	B	C	D	E