

Part one: Reading**A/ Comprehension: (7pts)**

Read the text carefully and then do the activities.

Islam emerged in the Arabian Peninsula in the early 7th century CE. It quickly spread throughout the Middle East before moving across North Africa, and into Spain and Sicily. By the 13th century, Islam had spread across India and Southeast Asia. The reasons for the success of Islam, and the expansion of **its** empire, can be attributed to the strength of the Arab armies, the use of a common language, and fair treatment of conquered peoples.

Islamic civilization experienced a golden age under the Abbasid Dynasty, which ruled from the mid 8th century until the mid 13th century. Under the Abbasids, Islamic culture became a blending of Arab, Persian, Egyptian, and European traditions. The result was an era of stunning intellectual and cultural achievements.

Islamic scholars studied both Greek and Indian mathematics before making important contributions of **their** own. Many advances were also made in the field of medicine. Physicians and pharmacists were required to pass exams before treating patients. Physicians developed treatments for cataracts, used a variety of herbal remedies, and were adept at treating a variety of injuries. Islamic pharmacists were the first to mix sweet tasting syrups with medicine, ensuring that they would be taken.

Adapted from www.isl civ.com

1. Choose the right answer. The text is...

- a. narrative
- b. argumentative
- c. expository

2. Are these statements true or false according to the text?

- a. Islam took a long time to spread after it had emerged.
- b. Islam developed and flourished under the Abbasid Dynasty
- c. Islamic scholars didn't make any advances in the field of mathematics.
- d. Pharmacists couldn't treat patients without passing an exam.

3. Answer the following questions according to the text:

- a. What are the reasons for the success of Islam and its expansion?
- b. For how long did the Abbasid dynasty rule the Islamic empire?
- c. Why did Islamic pharmacists mix sweet tasting syrups with medicine?

4. Who or what do the underlined words refer to in the text?

- a. Its
- b. their

5. Give a title to the text**B/Text exploration: (7pts)****1. Find in the text words that are closest in meaning to:**

- a. Power (§1)
- b. progresses (§3)

2. Give the opposites of the following words keeping the same root:

activity - regulation - integration - literate

3. Combine each pair of sentences with one of the connectors given between brackets. Make changes where necessary.

- a. People of the past started from nothing. They were able to build great civilizations.(**although**)
- b. Islam emerged in the Arabian Peninsula. It spread throughout the Middle East. (**after**)

4. Reorder the sentences to make a coherent passage:

- a. During this time, the leaders of the Abbasid Caliphate were lovers of knowledge.
- b. This age began when the Abbasids took the rule of the Islamic empire.
- c. They encouraged the establishment of academic institutions to further that knowledge.
- d. The Islamic golden age is a period of intellectual growth and activity.

5. Classify the following words according to the pronunciation of their final “ed”:

Attributed - conquered - experienced - studied

/t/	/d/	/id/

Part two: written expression: (6pts)

Chose one topic from the following

Topic one: The contributions of the Muslims for human civilization are great and can't be denied by anyone. Write an article of about 120 words in which you highlight the major contributions of Muslim civilization to the modern one.

The following notes may help you:

- Translate/Greek writings - Important medical discoveries (Ibn Sina)
- Advances in mathematics (al-Khwarizmi) - Architecture (Alhambra palace)

Topic two: Write a composition of about 120 words explaining why most of the ancient civilizations developed along rivers. Use these ideas:

- Water for agriculture, Daily household use, irrigating lands / farming, breeding animals, transport / building...

Best wishes