

## UNIT 13

### When Islam came to Spain

- عزيزي الطالب / في نهاية هذه الوحدة يُتوقع منك أن:
- توظف المفردات الجديدة في جمل من تعبيرك.
  - تستخدم الأفعال الاصطلاحية بالشكل الصحيح.

Dear student, learn the following words and try to use them in sentences of your own:

عزيزي الطالب، تعلم الكلمات التالية ووظفها في جمل من تعبيرك:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Housework	أعمال منزلية	disease = illness	مرض
hurry up	يسرع	land	أرض
look up	يبحث عن معلومة	medical	طبي
Muslim	مسلم	operation	عملية
pick up × <b>put down</b>	يلتقط / يتناول	rich × poor	غني
put down	يضع / يخفض / ينزل	set up = construct × <b>damage or destroy</b>	يؤسس
take over	يستولي	work out	يعمل بنجاح / يستنتج / يستتبط
turn off	يطفئ	architecture	فن العمارة
work on	ينهمك في عمل ما		





## Listening

تذكر: عليك الاستماع جيداً لتتمكن من الإجابة بشكل صحيح

**1- Listen to the passage carefully then answer the questions below :-**

**(A) True Or False :-**

- 1- Aseel is working on a school project about Jerusalem. ( )
- 2- Muslims took over Spain in 1700. ( )
- 3- Muslims stayed in Spain for 800 years. ( )

**(B) Choose the correct answer :-**

3. Aseel gets her information from ..... ( the internet – history books – both )
4. Aseel has watched .....documentaries about Islamic Spain ( two – three – four)



## Speaking

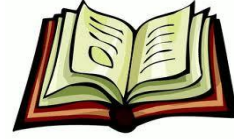
**1- Match A with B Complete the conversation with useful phrases.**

Why are you going there? \*\* Where are you going? \*\* What is it about?

But why did he do that ? \*\* Was he the one who brought Islam to Spain?

- Lubna** : .....
- Malak** : To the library.
- Lubna** : .....
- Malak** : I want to borrow some books for my school project.
- Lubna** : .....
- Malak** : It's about the great leader Tariq Ibn Ziyad.
- Lubna** : That's interesting. ....?
- Malak** : You are right. And he is famous for burning to his ships on the beach.
- Lubna** : Really ? .....
- Malak** : This meant that his men couldn't go back.

## Reading



Now dear student read the passage carefully to answer the questions:

و الآن عزيزي الطالب اقرأ القطعة التالية جيداً لتستطيع الإجابة عن الأسئلة

### 4- Read the following passage then answer the questions.

The history of Spain tells us that East and West met for almost 800 years. They sometimes fought, but there was real contact between cultures. When the Muslims arrived in 711, they took the country over very quickly. They came with new ideas, and they completely changed the land that they called Al-Andalus. With new crops and better ways off arming, Al-Andalus soon grew rich. Muslims set up their capital in Cordoba. Here, **they** built beautiful mosques and palaces, and the city became as important as Baghdad. Al-Andalus became a centre of the Islamic World and *the* centre of civilization in Europe. Its science, medicine, architecture, arts and crafts became famous. Al-Khatib found out how people pass diseases on. Here, Al-Zahrawi worked out many new medical operations. Students in both East and West studied the work of people like these for centuries, and we still remember them today. Spain is now a busy, modern country. But walk the narrow streets of old Cordoba and visit Granada's amazing Alhambra Palace and gardens, and you will find a different Spain. Here, ancient Al-Andalus still lives.

### (A) Read and mark the sentences true ( ✓ ) or false.( ✗ )

- 1-The East and the West have never met. ( )
- 2-Muslims took over Spain in 711. ( )
- 3-Al-Khatib and Al-Zahrawi were famous for their new ideas in architecture. ( )

### (B) Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Muslims set up their capital?

.....

2. Does ancient Al Andalus still live in Spain?

.....

**( C ) Read again and find the following in the text.**

east	×	.....
unreal	×	.....
slowly	×	.....
old	×	.....
worse	×	.....
poor	×	.....
ugly	×	.....
forget	×	.....
lost	×	.....
free	×	.....
ancient	×	.....
damaged	×	.....

true	=	.....
touch	=	.....
reached	=	.....
fast	=	.....
modern	=	.....
immediately	=	.....
basic	=	.....
lovely	=	.....
well-known	=	.....
hundreds of years	=	.....
illnesses	=	.....
crowded	=	.....

(D) The underlined word (**they**) refers to : .....

(E) The best title for this passage is : .....

**Writing**



**Now dear student it is time to write correct sentences and paragraphs:**

و الآن عزيزي الطالب عليك التدرب على كتابة الجمل و الفقرات بالشكل الصحيح

**5- match questions with answers , then write a paragraph about Al Aqsa Mosque.**

**A**

**B**

- 1- Where is Al Aqsa Mosque? ( ) It seems that they began working on the new mosque in 690. Work on it finally finished in 705. It has changed shape and size several times
- 2- Why is it important? ( ) It's at the heart of old Jerusalem on the south side of Haram al-Sharif.
- 3- How old is it? ( ) Salah al-Din also did important new work on the Mosque after he took over Jerusalem in 1187.
- 4- What did Salah Al Din do on the mosque? ( ) Because it stands close to the Rock from which Buraq carried Mohammed on his Night Journey to Heaven. It is the third most important place in Islam – after the sacred sites in Mecca and Medina.
- 5- What about the size? ( ) Today's building is 83 metres long and 56 metres wide.

## Vocabulary and structure

Now dear student read the words and put them in their correct places:

و الآن هيا بنا نقرأ الكلمات لنضعها في مكانها المناسب.

### 6. finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

**housework - hurry up - look up - Muslim - pick up - put down  
- take over - turn off - work on – Islam – Islamic**

1. Moslems could \_\_\_\_\_ Spain in 711.
2. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ the TV when you leave the room..
3. The teacher asked us to stop writing and \_\_\_\_\_ our pens.
4. Please, \_\_\_\_\_ the phone and answer.
5. When I finish my homework , I help mum with the \_\_\_\_\_
6. I should \_\_\_\_\_ my project about Jerusalem soon.
7. My religion is \_\_\_\_\_
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ civilization is very great.
9. We are late for school. We should \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The one who follows the Islamic religion is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. I need to \_\_\_\_\_ some information on the internet.

### 7. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

**architecture – diseases – land – medical – operation – rich – set up – work out**

1. Ali is a \_\_\_\_\_ man. He has got a lot of money.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the science of designing buildings.
3. Smoking causes dangerous \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Intelligent students can \_\_\_\_\_ difficult sums easily.
5. Our friend Salwa has gone into hospital for an \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Shaker has several \_\_\_\_\_ problems, but the doctors say he'll be fine.
7. UNRWA is going to \_\_\_\_\_ new schools.
8. My uncle has bought some \_\_\_\_\_ to build a new house there.

Now dear student let's study the rules included in this unit:

و الآن عزيزي الطالب دعنا ندرس معاً القواعد الواردة في هذه الوحدة

## Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb that is combined with an adverb or a preposition to give a new meaning such as look after and get up.

الفعل الاصطلاحي هو فعل مركب يتكون من الفعل و حرف جر أو ظرف و يعطي معنى جديد يختلف عن المعنى الأصلي للفعل.

Example :

Look = ينظر أو يبدو      look after = يعتني بـ

Get = يحصل      get up = ينهض

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**1 phrasal verbs have a verb with one more word .**

تتكون الأفعال الاصطلاحية من فعل و حرف جر

**2 With some of phrasal verbs *put down, pick up and look for* –**

**the meaning is just the meaning of the two words together.**

بعض الأفعال الاصطلاحية لا يختلف معناها عن معنى الفعل الأصلي لوحده مثل **pick = pick up = يلتقط**

**3 With some of the phrasal verbs *get up, take over and look up* –**

**the meaning is different from the meaning of the two words together.**

معظم الأفعال الاصطلاحية يختلف معناها تماماً عن الفعل الأصلي بدون حرف الجر مثل **put off** معناها يؤجل

بينما **put** لوحدها معناها يضع.

9. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.

**throw away – pass on – give back – work out – put on – turn on – turn off**

1. I think I'd better \_\_\_\_\_ the lights because it's dark here.
2. I should \_\_\_\_\_ the music because I hate noise.
3. I feel cold. I think I'd better \_\_\_\_\_ my coat .
4. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ the answers .Can you help me?
5. You should \_\_\_\_\_ these books to the library .
6. The teacher asked me to \_\_\_\_\_ the message to the other students.
7. I want to \_\_\_\_\_ these clothes. I don't need them.

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1- Some phrasal verbs in do not have objects.

بعض الأفعال الاصطلاحية تكون لازمة أي لا يتبعها مفعول به مثل get up – hurry up

- We should **hurry up** . ( الفعل لا يتبعه مفعول به )
- I **get up** at six o'clock. . ( الفعل لا يتبعه مفعول به )

2- Some phrasal verbs have noun object.

**The noun object goes in centre position or after the phrasal verb.**

بعض الأفعال الاصطلاحية تأخذ مفعول به و يكون اسما و في هذه الحالة ممكن أن يأتي المفعول به بعد الفعل الاصطلاحى مباشرة أو بين الفعل و حرف الجر و في الحاتين الجملة صحيحة.

- Muslims could take over **the country**. ( المفعول به جاء بعد الفعل )
- Muslims could take **the country** over. ( المفعول به وقع بين الفعل و حرف الجر )

3- Some phrasal verbs have pronoun object.

**The pronoun object only goes in centre position.**

أما عندما يكون المفعول به على شكل ضمير فإنه في هذه الحالة يقع الضمير بين الفعل و حرف الجر و لا يأتي بعد الفعل الاصطلاحى.

- They took **it** over . ( وقع الضمير بين الفعل و حرف الجر )
- They set **it** up . ( وقع الضمير بين الفعل و حرف الجر )

Word	Meaning
carry on	يستمر
come back	يعود
come over	يزور
find out	يكشف
get on	يتقدم
get up	ينهض من الفراش
give back	يعيد
go away	يبعد / ينصرف
go on	يستمر
hear of	يسمع عن
hurry up	يسرع
look for	يبحث عن شيء مفقود
look up	يبحث عن معلومة في القاموس أو الموسوعة أو الانترنت
make up	يرتب / يجهز
pass on	يمرر
pick up	يرفع - يلتقط
push in	يتدخل

Word	Meaning
put away	يضع الشيء في مكانه
put down	يضع أرضاً / يُنزل
put on	يلبس
Set up	يؤسس
sit down	يجلس
stand up	يقف
start up	يقفز / يدير المحرك
sweep up	يكنس
take over	يستولي
tidy up	يرتب
throw away	يتخلص من / ينبذ
turn off	يطفيئ / النور أو الجهاز
turn on	يشعل النور / يشغل الجهاز
turn over	ينقلب
wake up	يستيقظ
work on	ينشغل في عمل معين
Work out	يحل سؤال / يستنتج

**8. finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list.**

**carry on - get on - get up - look for - put away - tidy up - wake up**

1. After I \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ immediately.
2. I lost my mobile this morning. I should \_\_\_\_\_ it.
3. When I do homework, I prefer to \_\_\_\_\_ until I finish.
4. When I finish my homework, I \_\_\_\_\_ my books in my school bag .
5. I \_\_\_\_\_ my room every day.
6. How did you \_\_\_\_\_ with the job? I heard it was quite hard at first.



**10. Follow the example and form new sentences**

1- I should look up some dates.

Yes , you should look them up.

2- I should work out the answer.

3- I should put away these dishes.

4- I should give back this book to the library.

5- I should tidy up my room.

**11. Do as shown between brackets.**

1. I looked up it on the internet. ( **Correct the mistake** )

2. I couldn't work \_\_\_\_\_ the answer. It's very difficult( Use a preposition)

3. I get up **at six o'clock** . ( **Make a question** )

**12. Choose the correct answer .**

1- If you don't hurry (in – for – up), you'll miss the bus.

2- I looked (for – up- after) my keys everywhere, but I didn't find them.

3- When I leave my room, I usually turn (in – out- off) the lights.

4- Would you please pass (on – in – at) this message to all the class?

5- I usually put (on – away –off ) the dishes after I wash them.

**13. Circle the odd one out.**

6. science - architecture - arts - hospital

7. tidy up - sweep - wash - read

8. pick up - put down - leave - get on

9. Alhambra - Baghdad - Cordoba - Granada

10. set up - damage - build - construct

11. disease - illness - medicine - Medical

**Good Luck**