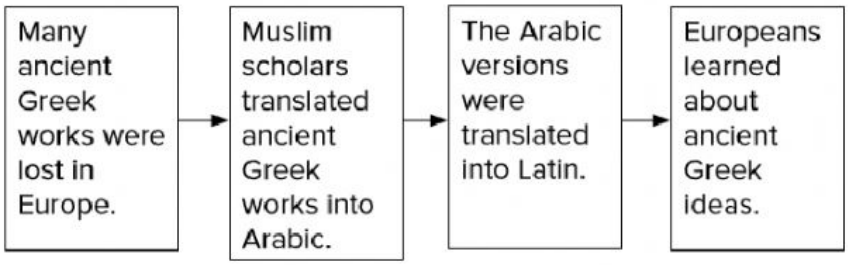
Read the text and then answer the following questions:

Muslims' contributions

Muslim Contributions

The Arabic language was the common language throughout the Islamic world. That helped promote trade and the exchange of ideas. Muslim scholars and doctors made many contributions in science, mathematics, medicine, literature, art, and architecture. Many of these contributions are still used today.

Muslim scholars in Spain translated many ancient Greek works into Arabic. Later, the Arabic versions were translated into Latin. That is when Europeans learned about ancient Greek ideas.



In science, Muslims improved the Greek **astrolabe.** Sailors used this tool to study the stars and chart their location. Muslims used the improved astrolabe to measure the distance around the Earth. By studying the skies, they also proved that the moon affects the Earth's ocean tides.

Muslim scientists began what we know today as the study of chemistry. They studied metals. A Muslim chemist, al-Razi, identified chemical substances.

In mathematics, Muslim scholars invented algebra. They also used the Hindu number symbols to develop a number system called Arabic numerals. We use Arabic numerals today as our numbering system.

In the field of medicine, Muslim doctors discovered that blood moves to and from the heart. They learned to diagnose diseases and explained how diseases spread from one person to another person. Muslims were the first to establish medical schools for training and testing doctors. They also built clinics where the sick could go for medicine.

Answer the following questions:

1- Mention the name of the language that allowed Europeans to learn about ancient Greek ideas.

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2- Muslims improved the Greek astrolabe. Comment.

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3- The Muslim doctor were excellent in the field of medicine. Analyze.

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