

3. Where have you been? We **had been waiting / have been waiting** for you for ages.
4. He hasn't decided on a career yet; but he **has been thinking / had been thinking** about it lately.
5. After she **has been playing / had been playing** tennis for ten years, she joined a squash team.

B. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Present Perfect Continuous or the Past Perfect Continuous.

1. Nabeel has never had an accident and he _____ (**drive**) for years.
2. She had no idea it was so late because she _____ (**not / watch**) the time.
3. "_____ (**you / take**) your medicine regularly, Mrs. Sami?" "Yes, doctor."
4. They eventually found the dog after they _____ (**look**) for it all night.
5. How long _____ your father _____ (**work**) for the company when he retired?

C. Complete the sentences with a suitable word or expression.

for by tomorrow so far the week before since

1. Our TV hasn't been working _____ last week.
 2. The Khans invited us to dinner although we had only met _____.
 3. They will have finished painting the house _____.
 4. We had been writing _____ nearly an hour when the bell rang.
 5. They have interviewed three suspects _____.
- D. Correct the errors in the following sentences.**
1. Jameela has lost weight. She had been dieting for months now.
 2. Everything was white when we woke up because it has been snowing all night.
 3. I was so happy when I received the gold medal. I has been working hard for years.
 4. The upcoming test is making me nervous. I had been preparing all evening.
 5. We have been writing since nearly an hour when the bell rang.

Unit 5

The Great Masjid of Cordoba and Iqbal

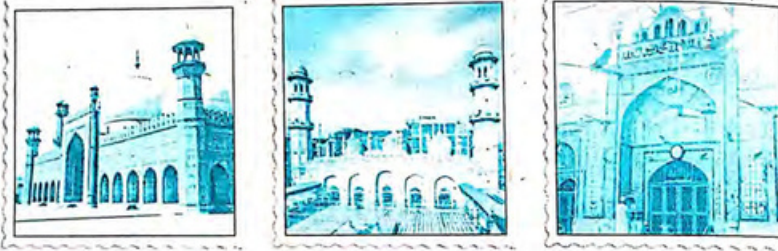
Students Learning Outcomes

After reading the lesson the students will be able to:

- use pre-reading strategies to predict the content of a text from topic / picture, title / headings, key words and visuals etc. by using prior knowledge, asking questions and contextual clues.
- apply critical thinking to interact with text, use intensive reading strategies (while-reading) to
 - scan to answer short questions.
 - read silently with comprehension and extract main idea and supporting detail.
 - comprehend / interpret text by applying critical thinking
- locate appropriate synonyms and antonyms in a thesaurus.
- use the pronunciation key (in a dictionary) to pronounce words with developing accuracy.
- demonstrate heightened awareness of conventions and dynamics of group discussion and interaction to present and explain one's point of view clearly.
- select and use a variety of pre-writing strategies such as brainstorming, mind mapping, outlining etc.
- analyze to use in their own writing, features of an expository composition showing comparison and contrast between things, events,
 - situations, places, action, idea or a problem:
 - methods for organizing comparison and contrast.
 - connectives of comparison and contrast.
 - similes and metaphors for comparison and contrast.
- write a unified paragraph on a given topic to show chronological / sequential / spatial order of arranging detail.
- classify adjectives into different types.
- change and use degrees of adjectives.
- follow order of adjectives in sentences.
- form adjectives from nouns and verbs.

Pre-reading

- Look at the picture and guess what the lesson is about.



Reading

Cordoba is a city in Andalusia in the south of Spain. Islam reached Spain when Tariq bin Ziyad conquered it in 711 AD. In those golden days of Islam, Cordoba became the intellectual and cultural center of Europe. People from all over the Europe would come to Cordoba for learning arts, science and philosophy. It was an era when the Iberian Peninsula was glittering with progress and advancement of Muslim civilization whereas the rest of Europe had sunk in dark ages. It was this knowledge and enlightenment of Cordoba which gave birth to the Renaissance, a movement for a revival of art and learning in Europe.

Masjid Cordoba is the living symbol of the past glory of Islam and dominance of Islamic civilization in Europe. The Masjid was founded by Abdul Rehman 1 in 784, who after the fall of the Umayyad Dynasty escaped to southern Spain. Once there, he established and consolidated his control over almost the whole



Columns in prayer hall with two tiered arches

Mehrab of the Masjid

Dome over Mehrib

English X

of the Iberian Peninsula. In Cordoba, he attempted to recreate the glory and grandeur of Damascus, the capital of the Islamic state. He erected magnificent buildings, promoted agriculture and imported fruit trees and olive plants from his former home. Even though the masjid was founded in 784 AD by Abdul Rehman, but the expansion and enlargement of the Masjid was carried on by his successors. This magnificent Masjid, a Jewel of Islamic architecture, was finally completed by Abu Amir Almansur in 976. The structure of the masjid comprises of a large hypostyle prayer hall (hypostyle means filled with columns), a courtyard with a fountain in the middle, a covered pathway circling the courtyard and minaret which is not visible now because of it being encased in bell-tower.

Allama Iqbal paid a visit to the Masjid-e-Qurtuba in 1933. This visit was not an ordinary visit of an average tourist interested in ancient monuments but a pilgrimage to an outstanding symbol of faith by a faithful believer and visionary poet. The sight of the Masjid transported him into the golden age of Islam which provided roots to the enlightenment of Europe. These strong feelings resulted in creation of one of his superb poems, the Masjid-e-Qurtuba.

اے حرم قرطبہ! عشق سے تیرا وجود
عشق سراپا دوام، جس میں نہیں رفت و بود

To Ishq, you owe your being, O' Harem of Cordoba,
To Ishq, that is eternal; never waning, never fading



Iqbal praying at the Masjid

Iqbal in the Mehrib of the Masjid

Masjid from the side of the orchards

A door to the Masjid

English X

The most consummate and accomplished structure of the Masjid is its prayer hall. The hall is erected with 857 columns from which sprout an amazing two-tiered symmetrical arches. These arches are made of stone and red bricks, giving strong chromatic effect to the interior of the prayer hall. The multiplicity of the column in the prayer hall so amazed Iqbal that he expressed his feeling in these words:

تیری بنیادیں، تیرے ستون بے شمار
شام کے صحرائیں ہو جیسے انجمِ نخیل

**Your foundations are lasting, your columns countless,
Like the profusion of palms, in the plains of Syria**

The focal point in the prayer hall is the famous horseshoe arched Mehrab and the Qibla wall of the Mehrab. The arch and the Qibla wall of the Mehrab are decorated with the inscription of two lines of calligraphy in kofic style both on the top and either side of the arch. The mosaic of the two lines of calligraphy has blue background with gold letters, whereas the single line of calligraphy immediately over the arch is mosaic having golden background with blue letters in kofic script.

The Mehrab is decorated with gold tesserae and repeated flowing design of plants; reflecting dark blue, reddish brown, yellow and golden rays of light that charms the visitors with its beauty. A dazzling dome hovers over the Mehrab. It is built of crisscrossing ribs that create pointed arches, all lavishly covered with gold mosaic in a radial pattern. The addition of ribs to the vault of the dome has not only given strength to the dome but also provided a fascinating decorative technique in the form of a rose formed by interlacing ribs.

The Masjid of Cordoba is a superb example of the magnanimity of the Muslim civilization to create an architectural masterpiece on pre-existing regional traditions. It is an extraordinary combination of familiar and innovative, which can be recognised as "Islamic" even today.

After the fall of the Muslim in Spain, the Masjid was converted into a cathedral in 1246 A.D. and a giant nave was built in the center of the masjid. Upon completion of the cathedral, King Charles the Fifth visited the area for the first time and remarked, "We have built what other might have built elsewhere; but we have destroyed something that was unique to the world".

Iqbal was so moved by the magnificence of the masjid that he saw the traces of the Ishq of those who built it. Ishq, according to Iqbal, is the burning desire to do one's utmost to achieve one's ideal of perfection and self realisation through the moral teachings of Islam. It was this uplifted passion that made Muslims of that era extend their dominance to far off lands. Iqbal expressed his tidings in these words.

ہے مگر اس نقش میں رنگِ ثابتِ دوام
جس کو کیا ہو کسی مردِ خدا نے تمام
مردِ خدا کا عملِ عشق سے صاحبِ فردغ
عشق ہے اصلِ حیات، موت ہے اس پر حرام

**Yet there exists a hue of eternity in this imprint
The one that has been completed by some man of God
The action of the Man of God gets accelerated with Ishq
The essence of life is Ishq, death is forbidden for it.**

Iqbal attributes the beauty and grandeur of this magnificent Masjid to the intense Ishq of Mard-e-Khuda which still emanates from the premises of this masjid.

تیرا جلال، جمالِ مردِ خدا کی دلیل
وہ بھی جلیل و جمیل، تو بھی جلیل و جمیل

**Your grandeur and beauty manifest the man of God
He too is eminent and handsome, you too are eminent and handsome**

The Masjid of Cordoba is one of the finest works of art and fantastic display of Ishq which can be accomplished only when a person (mard-e-Khuda) is at the exalted state of moral and spiritual character. We can achieve this again if we enkindle in ourselves this master passion, the Ishq, another name of perpetual and sincere struggle to achieve one's ideals.



Geoff Garvey, Mark Ellingham (2009). The Rough Guide to Andalusia. Penguin. p. 474.

Glossary

Words	Meaning
repeated geometry	(of a pattern/geometrical shape) recurring uniformly over a surface
Iberian Peninsula	located on the southwestern tip of the European continent, the Iberian Peninsula, includes the countries of Andorra, Portugal and Spain, and the British Crown colony of Gibraltar
tiered	having a series of rows or levels placed one above the other
tapered	diminish or reduce in thickness towards one end
horseshoe arched	the horseshoe arch, also called the Moorish arch and the Keyhole arch, is the representative arch of Islamic architecture
niche	a small space created by building part of a wall further back from the rest
gold tesserae	is an individual tile, usually formed in the shape of a cube, made of two glass pieces sandwiching the gold which produces a golden reflection emanating from in between the tesserae as well as their front, causing a far richer and more luminous than even plain gold leaf would create
dazzling	extremely impressive, beautiful, or skillful
calligraphic bands	the art of producing decorative handwriting or lettering with a pen or brush written in stripes

ribs	a curved constituent piece supporting a vault or defining its form
mosaic	mosaic is a design which consists of small pieces of coloured glass, pottery, or stone set in concrete or plaster
radial pattern	the pattern that you get when straight lines are drawn from the center of a circle to a number of points round the edge
rib vaulting	a vault supported by or decorated with diagonal ribs
Gothic	a style of architecture, characterized by the use of the pointed arch and the ribbed vault
dilapidating	of a building or object in a state of disrepair or ruin as a result of age or neglect
tidings	news information
exalted	of a person or their rank or status at a high or powerful level
perpetual	never ending or changing
enkindle	arouse or inspire
nave	the central part of a church building, intended to accommodate most of the congregation

Exercise

Comprehension

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did Abdur Rehman 1 import fruit trees and other plants from? Why?
2. What can we achieve again if we enkindle in ourselves the master passion (Ishq)?
3. What is the view of Iqbal about the Masjid of Cordoba? Explain his view in your own words.

4. What, in your opinion, is the significance of the Masjid of Cordoba to present day Muslims? Explain
5. Why did Iqbal greatly appreciate a faraway Masjid in Spain, when there were superb buildings of the Muslim era in the Sub-Continent?

B. Choose the correct option.

1. After the fall of Muslims in Spain, the Masjid was converted into a cathedral. It shows that Muslims were overthrown by _____.
a) Hindus b) Jews c) Christians d) Sikhs
2. We can achieve _____ again if we enkindle in ourselves the master passion (Ishaq).
a) the great Masjid of Cordoba
b) finest work of art
c) exalted state of moral and spiritual character
d) Spain
3. It was an era when the Iberian Peninsula was glittering with progress and advancement of the Muslim civilization. In this sentence the word "glittering" is used as _____.
a) simile b) metaphor
c) personification d) alliteration
4. The most consummate and accomplished structure of the Masjid is its prayer hall. By using contextual clues, the word that is closest in meaning to consummate is _____.
a) faultless b) complete c) imperfect d) skillful
5. After careful reading of the text "The Great Masjid of Cordoba and Iqbal" it can be concluded that the theme of the lesson is _____.
a. the artistic beauty of the Masjid
b. the glory of Muslims rule in Spain
c. contributions of Muslims to art and architecture
d. Islam, present, past and future

Vocabulary

- A. Use the pronunciation key in a dictionary to pronounce the following words. Also use a thesaurus to locate synonyms of the following words that are closest to the meaning of the given word in the context.**

eternal

perfection

columns

profusion

exquisitely

Writing

- A. Imagine yourself to be standing in the middle of the prayer hall of the Masjid of Cordoba; now develop a paragraph in spatial order on what you see around you.**
- B. Write an expository essay showing comparison and contrast between the Masjid of Cordoba and the Badshahi Masjid.**

Listening and speaking

Arrange a group discussion on the causes of the downfall of Muslim rule in Spain.

Grammar

- A. For each of the following sentences, encircle the correct type of adjectives to fill in the blank.**
1. "Can you see **that** plane?" - Which type of adjective is the word in bold?
a) an adjective that modifies the pronoun b) indefinite adjective
c) demonstrative adjective d) possessive adjective
 2. "Did you see **any** person come on this road?" "No, I saw **no** one come here." Which type of adjectives are the words in bold?
a) an adjective that modifies the pronoun b) indefinite adjective
c) demonstrative adjective d) possessive adjective
 3. "Dog collars will be given to **those** dogs that are trained." - Which type of adjective is the word in bold?
a) an adjective that modifies the pronoun b) indefinite adjective
c) demonstrative adjective d) possessive adjective

4. "He was asked to spot the car that crashed and he identified the **red** one."
- Which type of adjective is the word in bold?

a) an adjective that modifies the pronoun b) indefinite adjective
c) demonstrative adjective d) possessive adjective

5. "The **brave** few fought the war." - Which type of adjective is the word in bold?

a) an adjective that modifies the pronoun b) indefinite adjective
c) demonstrative adjective d) possessive adjective

B. Fill in the correct degree of adjective.

- My house is (**big**) _____ than yours.
- This flower is (**beautiful**) _____ than that one.
- This is the (**interesting**) _____ book I have ever read.
- Non-smokers usually live (**long**) _____ than smokers.
- Which is the (**dangerous**) _____ animal in the world?
- A holiday by the sea is (**good**) _____ than a holiday in the mountains.
- It is strange but often a cola is (**expensive**) _____ than a juice.
- Who is the (**rich**) _____ woman on earth?
- The weather this summer is even (**bad**) _____ than last summer.
- He was the (**clever**) _____ thief of all.

C. For each of the following sentences, choose the correct order of adjectives to fill in the blank.

- My grandmother lives in the _____ house on the corner.
a) modern, huge, beautiful and white
b) white, huge, beautiful and modern
c) huge, beautiful, modern and white
d) white, huge, beautiful and modern
- The store carries an assortment of _____ objects.
a) interesting new, old and antique
b) new, old, interesting and antique
c) interesting, old and new and antique
d) antique, interesting, old and new

3. We went for a two-week cruise on an _____ ocean liner.

a) incredible, brand-new, huge, Italian
b) incredible, huge, brand-new Italian
c) Italian incredible, brand-new, huge
d) huge, brand-new, Italian, incredible

4. I bought a pair of _____ rain boots.

a) new, nice, red b) nice, new, red
c) red, nice, new d) new, red, nice

5. Please put the marbles into that _____ box.

a) round, huge, old, red b) huge, old, round, red
c) huge, old, red, round d) red, huge, round, old

D. Use the nouns given in parenthesis to form adjectives.

- I wish I had (**magic**) _____ powers.
- My sister is (**allergy**) _____ to cats.
- That bird has a (**love**) _____ voice.
- Akram has a (**friend**) _____ relationship with his customers.
- The project has been brought to a (**success**) _____ conclusion.

Revision for spelling

Revise with the students that adjectives can be formed from nouns and verbs by adding these suffixes: -al, -ous, -ly, -able, -y, -ed, -ing, -ful, -less, -ic

Review Unit 1 - 5

A. Choose the correct kind of noun for the underlined words in each sentence.

- The cat drank the milk from the saucer.
 a. abstract, common, common b. proper, common, common
 c. common, uncountable, common d. common, compound, common
- Lubna loves to climb a mountain every Sunday.
 a. proper, common, collective b. collective, common, proper
 c. abstract, common, proper d. proper, common, proper
- The history of the city is recorded in a book.
 a. abstract, abstract, abstract b. abstract, proper, abstract
 c. common, collective, abstract d. abstract, common, common
- His wealth is the envy of his friends.
 a. collective, abstract, collective b. abstract, abstract, plural
 c. abstract, concrete, collective d. proper, abstract, countable
- My family is going to Lahore by train next month.
 a. collective, proper, common b. collective, common, abstract
 c. common, collective, abstract d. common, proper, abstract

B. Circle the noun phrase in each sentence given below.

- Has anyone seen the little green parrot?
- The football coach got very upset with his team.
- She is my favorite English teacher.
- The kids were surprised by the summer rain.
- I live in a good, family home.

C. Complete the following exercise with the articles a / an or the. Put "x" where no article is needed.

My mother is _____ English teacher. I am _____ student. When I get home from school, I watch _____ programs on TV. That's _____ best part of my day. _____ programs I watch are for _____ children. I am _____ child, so I think they are funny. I'm _____ little excited because

it's _____ Friday. There are _____ lot of good shows on TV today. _____ one I usually watch is at 3:30. It's about _____ animals. Also, I'm excited today because my mother is making _____ rice for dinner. Later, after eating dinner and doing my homework, I will go to my room and read _____ book for 30 minutes. Then I turn off _____ light and go to _____ bed.

D. Read the following letter from Beenish to her friend Sameena. For each space, put a relative pronoun:

whose	where	when	who	which	that
-------	-------	------	-----	-------	------

Write 0 (Zero) in the blank space where no relative pronoun is used. Write 'that' where both 'which' and 'that' can be used.

Dear Sameena,
 In your last letter, you asked me to tell you about all the things I did during my summer vacation. We went to Narran _____. I have some old friends _____ I haven't seen for about three years. My friend Tina, _____ mother I wrote about in my last letter to you, came with me and we had a great time. We drove to Narran on Monday 24th, _____ was also my birthday.

The first thing we did was to visit the wonderful Lake Saif-ul-Malook _____, on the jeep _____ we hired. We arrived in the late afternoon _____. The following day, _____ was cloudy and rainy unfortunately, we went to Babusar top _____.

The next time _____ you write to me, you must tell me about your last vacation.

Bye for now Sameena,
 Beenish.

E. Insert the pronoun that agrees in number with its antecedents.

1. Of all the subjects Asif liked, English was _____ favorite.
2. Haneef bought me a story book for my birthday. I can't wait to open _____ and start reading!
3. Kangaroos, koalas, and possums all have something in common, _____ are marsupials.
4. The flight attendant instructed all passengers to keep the seatbelts fastened across _____ laps while seated.
5. Both Ryan and Sabrina love watching a good car race; _____ find it thrilling.

F. Insert indefinite pronouns: some-, any-, no-, every- in the sentences below.

1. Would you like _____ to eat?
2. It was really dark and I couldn't see _____.
3. Does _____ live in that house?
4. It doesn't matter where we go. We can go _____ we want to.
5. This is boring. There's _____ to do.

G. State whether the verbs in the following sentences are transitive or intransitive. Name the object of each transitive verb, and the complement of each verb of incomplete predication.

1. The sun rises in the east.
2. The dog barks.
3. He raised his hands.
4. The information proved false.
5. The child has fallen asleep.

H. Choose the correct participle (present / past) from the parenthesis.

1. I am so _____ (relaxed / relaxing) that I don't want to move.
2. I find horror films really _____ (frightened / frightening) and not at all fun to watch.
3. Sometimes I get really _____ (frustrated / frustrating) when I can't express myself well in English.
4. We were stopped by a man with a knife who took our money. It was _____ (terrified / terrifying).
5. The programme was really _____ (interested / interesting).

I. Underline the main clause and encircle the subordinate clause or clauses in the following sentences.

1. Jameel spoke as though he was a born orator.
2. When at last he returned to the village, the people told him that his mother had died.
3. The newspaper will tell us tomorrow what the world does today.
4. The few books that were produced in the Middle Ages were written by hand.
5. When the world was young, artists drew their pictures on stone.

J. Choose the correct tense for each sentence.

1. After Javeria _____ her degree, she intends to work in an office.
a. will finish b. will have finished c. finished d. is finishing
2. Laila looked down to discover a snake. When she saw it she _____.
a. screamed b. was screaming c. had screamed d. screams
3. I borrowed four books on gardening the last time I _____ to the library.
a. go b. went c. had gone d. have gone
4. By the time I go to bed tonight I _____ my work for the day.
a. will finish b. have finished
c. will have finished d. finish
5. Until you learn how to take a break, you _____ your ability to speak English.
a. haven't improved b. aren't improving
c. don't improve d. won't improve

K. Make the past perfect continuous tense.

1. I _____ (work) all day, so I didn't want to go out.
2. She _____ (sleep) for ten hours when I woke her.
3. They _____ (live) in Beijing for three years when he lost his job.
4. When we met, you _____ (work) at that company for six months.
5. We _____ (eat) all day, so we felt a bit ill.