IBN SINA: SCHOLAR OR ROBOT?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EytxoK0ZI5Q Note: This link connects to an external website.

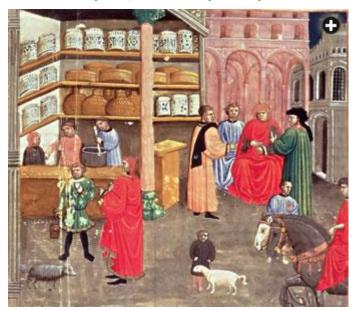
Watch the video and answer the following questions:

2 points Question: how many languages are used in this video? What are they?

<u>5 points</u> Question: How many words can Ibn Sina Robot say in Arabic? Write down as many as you can even if it's only their translation in English.

<u>2 points</u> <u>Question</u>: When you say hello, you either kiss someone or extend your hand. How does Ibn Sina robot greet his fellows Arabs?

Send us your answer at info@alefb.org with the subject "Ibn Sina", your name, age and address. When you reach 20 points, we will send you a surprise.



This 14th-century illustration from one of the many editions of Ibn Sina's five-volume Canon of Medicine depicts both consultation and a pharmacy.

1 point Question: What color is the patient's dress?

1 point Question: What color is the doctor's dress?

1 point Question: What is the pharmacist holding in his hand?

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READ TO FIND OUT AT WHAT AGE IBN SINA BECAME A DOCTOR:

Ibn Sina (known to Europeans as Avicenna) was a scientist who was born about 980 AD in the north-eastern part of the Abbasid Arab Empire. Ibn Sina was a very smart child, who memorized the whole Koran by the time he was seven years old, in Arabic, which was not his first language.

Ibn Sina also wrote medical textbooks in Arabic, the most famous is The Canon of Medicine, قانون الطب which doctors used all over the Abbasid Arab Empire and all over Europe too all through the Middle Ages.

Ibn Sina may have been the first person to realize that you could catch diseases like measles or smallpox or tuberculosis from other people (though he didn't know about germs, because there weren't any microscopes yet).

By the time Ibn Sina was eighteen, he was a successful doctor who treated many patients successfully.

Ibn-Sina introduced very advanced drug designing. Using Ibn-Sina's ideas help scientists to choose better drugs with a historical background to reduce the cost of therapies and research projects.