



SOCIAL STUDIES

Our UAE, Our World:
Understanding Our
Past, Present And Future

Student Book



Grade
01

Social Studies

Our UAE, Our World:
Understanding our Past, Present and Future

Student Book

Grade 1

Term 3

(Pilot Version)



1441- 1442 A.H. /2020- 2021 A.D.



من أقوال المغفور له
الشيخ زايد بن سلطان آل نهيان

“

“من لا يعرف ماضيه لا يستطيع
أن يعيش حاضره ومستقبله”

He who does not know his past cannot
make the best of his present and future,
for it is from the past that we learn.

”

- Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan



H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates

“

“Extensive knowledge and modern science must be acquired. The educational process we see today is an ongoing escalating challenge which requires hard work. We succeeded in entering the third millennium, while we are more confident in ourselves.”

”

Quotes from H.H. Shaikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

INTRODUCTION





Welcome to term 3. In this term, you will learn about the UAE. You will learn about live in different areas of the UAE. You will share ideas and discuss topics with your classmates.

Sharing your thoughts and ideas with others will make learning together fun.



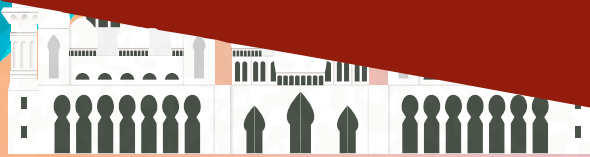
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United Arab Emirates

LESSON 1: THE SEVEN EMIRATES



Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque

Dubai Gold Sou



• Dubai M





• Al Badiyah Mosque
• Jumeirah Mosque

• Al Jahili Fort

• Jebel Hafeet



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- describe symbols, songs and traditions that identify the UAE
- understand the importance of preserving the elements of national identity
- locate the Emirates on a map



Key Vocabulary:

- Abu Dhabi
- ruler
- ruin
- fort
- protect





WARM UP: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE



Instructions: Read and Discuss.

1

Discuss places shown on the map of the UAE?
What can you do at each place?



Lesson 1 | The Seven Emirates



2 What does UAE stand for? What does each word mean?

U _____ A _____ E _____

3 Why is the word UNITED in the name of the UAE?

4 How many Emirates are in the UAE?

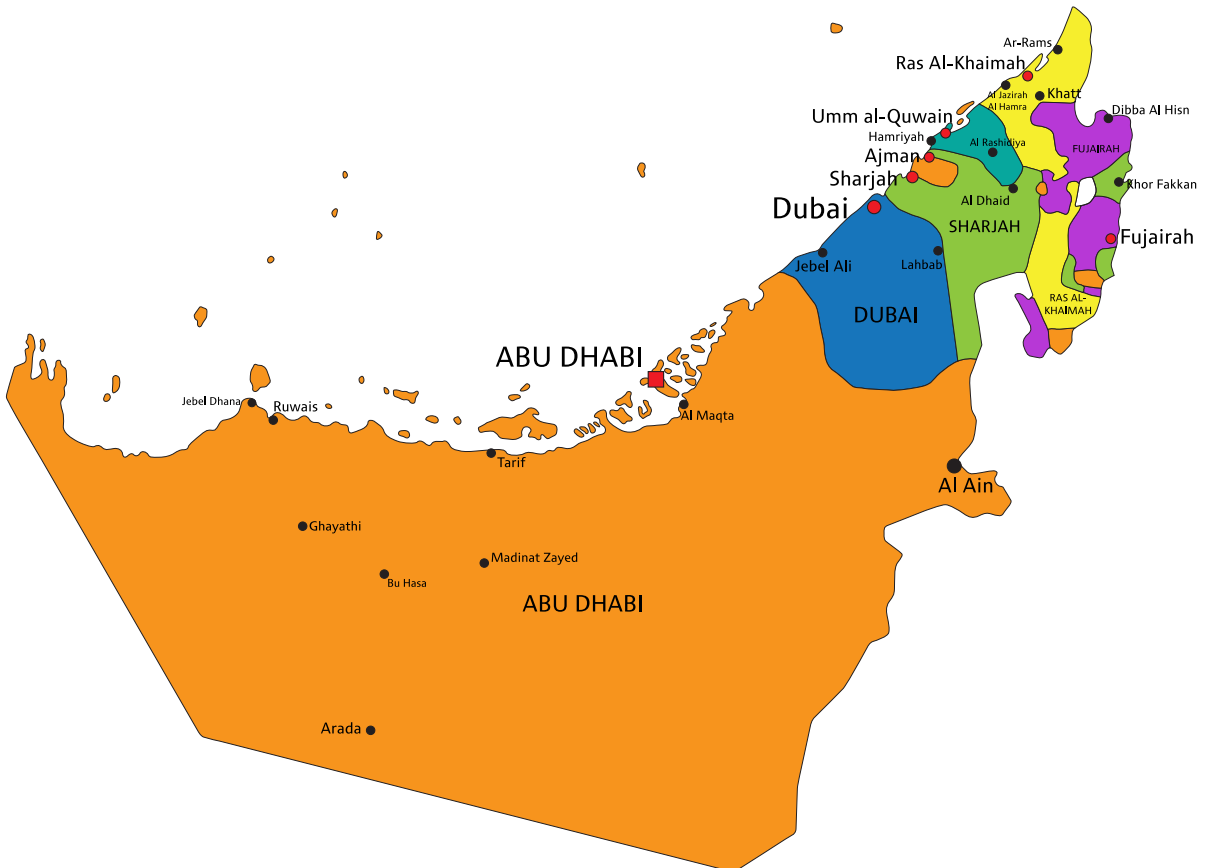
5 Name the emirates in the UAE and write the names on the lines.

Name	Colour on the Map



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6 Find each emirate on the map and write the colour next to it.





THE SEVEN EMIRATES AND THEIR RULERS

Each of the seven emirates is different. Each emirate has special and has its own ruling family. The rulers at the time the UAE was formed are called the founding fathers. They worked together to build the UAE.



The capital city of Abu Dhabi is in the emirate of Abu Dhabi. The ruling family is the Al Nahyan family.

HH Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan was the first President of the UAE. The city of Al Ain is in the



emirate of Abu Dhabi. It has underground water and a lot of farms.

The emirate of Dubai is a business centre. The ruling family is the Al Maktoum family. Dubai has deserts, beaches, and mountains. There is a dam at Hatta.

The emirate of Sharjah is known for its cultural activities and museums. The ruling family is the Al Qassimi family. People visit areas such as Flag Island at Buhaira Cornish to attend events and activities



Lesson 1 | The Seven Emirates



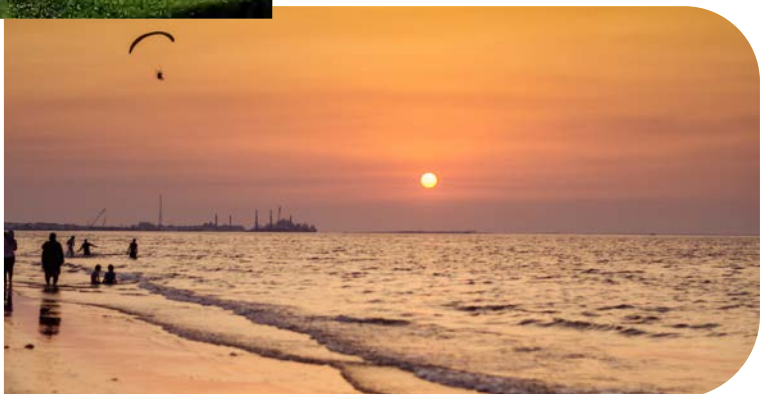
The emirate of Ras al-Khaimah is shaped like the top of a tent. The ruling family is the Al Qasimi family. The tallest mountain in the UAE is in Ras al-Khaimah. It is called Jebel Jais.

The emirate of Fujairah is located beside the sea and next to mountains. The royal family is the Sharqi family. Fujairah has a lot of farms and sandy beaches.



The emirate of Ajman is next to the emirates of Sharjah and Umm al-Quwain. The ruling family is the Al Nuaimi family. Ajman has desert and sandy beaches.

The emirate of Umm al-Quwain is next to the emirates of Ajman and Ras al-Khaimah. The ruling family is the Al Mualla family. Umm al-Quwain is known for its water activities.



Activity 1:



Rulers of Each of the Emirates

Instructions: Draw a line from the emirate to its ruling family.

Ruling Family	Emirate
Al Nahyan	Umm Al Quwain
Al Maktoum	Ras Al Khaimah
Al Qasimi	Ajman
Al Qasimi	Sharjah
Al Nuaimi	Fujairah
Al Mualla	Abu Dhabi
Al Sharqi	Dubai

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Activity 2:



Brainstorm

Instructions: Discuss the landforms. Draw a line to the emirates that have each feature. Some features are in more than one emirate.

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ABU DHABI
DUBAI
SHARJAH
FUJAIRAH
RAS AL-KHAIMAH
AJMAN
UMM AL-QUWAIN

Activity 3:



Critical Thinking

Play in the snow

Ride a zip line

Visit endangered animals

Learn about the past



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LESSON 2: ISLAM AND THE UAE





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson students will

- 👁️ describes symbols, songs and traditions that identify the UAE
- 👁️ understands the importance of preserving the elements of national identity
- 👁️ recall that the official religion of the UAE is Islam
- 👁️ understand ways that Emirati culture is related to Islam



Key Vocabulary:

- ✍️ Muslims
- ✍️ Islam
- ✍️ Mohammad (PBUH)
- ✍️ Quran
- ✍️ respect
- ✍️ modest
- ✍️ halal

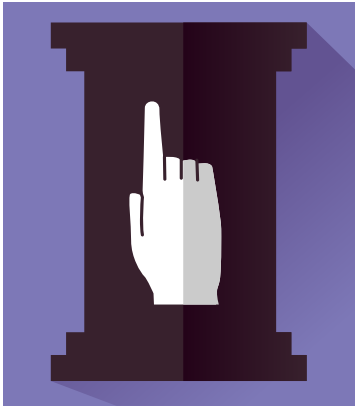


WARM UP: BRAINSTORM

Instructions: Use



Use the pictures to brainstorm the five pillars of Islam. The five pillars of Islam are five things that Muslims must do.



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Five Pillars of Islam

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

WHAT DO MUSLIMS DO?



People who practice Islam are called Muslims.

Muslims believe in only one God, Allah. Muslims believe that Mohammad (peace be upon him) is the Prophet of Allah.

The Quran is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe that the Quran tells people how to live a successful and happy life.

Islam is a big part of Emirati culture. Many of the laws in the UAE are based on Islam. Laws protect and help everyone in the UAE.

Muslims pray five times each day. Athan is the call to prayer. Athan comes from mosques around the UAE to tell Muslims the times for prayer.

Friday is the holy day of Muslims. A community prayer is held in mosques around noon each Friday. Friday is part of the weekend in the UAE.

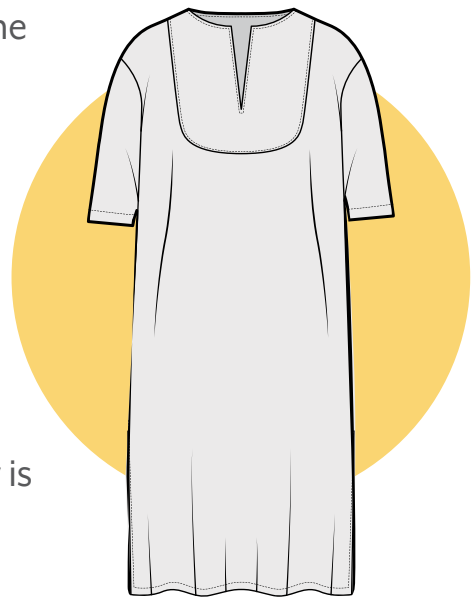
Muslims eat food that is halal, meaning clean and pure. UAE laws does not allow Muslims to have some foods and drinks that are not halal.

Muslims should dress modestly in public. This shows that people respect themselves and others. In the UAE, people should cover their bodies from the shoulders to the knees in public places to show respect for themselves and others.

Muslims fast during the holy month of Ramadan. Fasting means not eating or drinking during daylight hours.

During the month of Ramadan, adults in the UAE may not eat in public. Many restaurants have only delivery during the day. The work day is shorter and people stay awake longer at night.

People who are not Muslims must respect the culture and laws of the UAE. The laws keep everyone safe and happy.



Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Match each term with its meaning from the text.

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Ruling Family

1. Friday

2. Halal food

3. Athan

4. Fasting

5. Modest dress

Emirate

a. called from Mosques to let Muslims know the time to pray

b. covering body from shoulders to knees in public places

c. not eating or drinking during the daylight hours

d. clean and pure food that Muslims are allowed to eat

e. Muslim holy day, part of weekend in UAE



Activity 2:



Check Your Understanding

Instructions: Use the words in the boxes to fill in the blanks.

halal	five	laws	Holy day
sunset	mosques	respect	shorter

1 1. Muslims pray _____ times each day.

2 2. Covering the body from shoulders to knees in the UAE shows _____.

3 3. During Ramadan, adult Muslims fast from sunrise to _____.

4 During Ramadan, the workday is _____ .

5 Food sold to in the UAE must be _____, meaning clean and pure.

6 The athan or call to prayer can be heard from _____ in the UAE.

7 The _____ in the UAE keep people happy and safe.

8 Friday is the _____ for Muslims.

Activity 3:



Critical Thinking

Instructions: Read or listen to the passage and complete the activity that follows.

TRADITIONAL DRESS IN THE UAE

When the UAE was founded, the national dress was chosen as a symbol for the unity of the seven emirates. In addition, the Arab national dress is a symbol of pride and identity that is both comfortable and allows Muslims to dress modestly.



Emirati boys and men wear a long, loose-fitting garment made of white cotton, called a kandora or dishdasha. A ghutra covers the head and is held in place by the agal, a black cord. Traditionally, women wear an abaya, that is a long, black flowing light coat over their clothing. The traditional long-sleeved dress that many women wear is called jalabeya. A black scarf called a shayla covers the head.





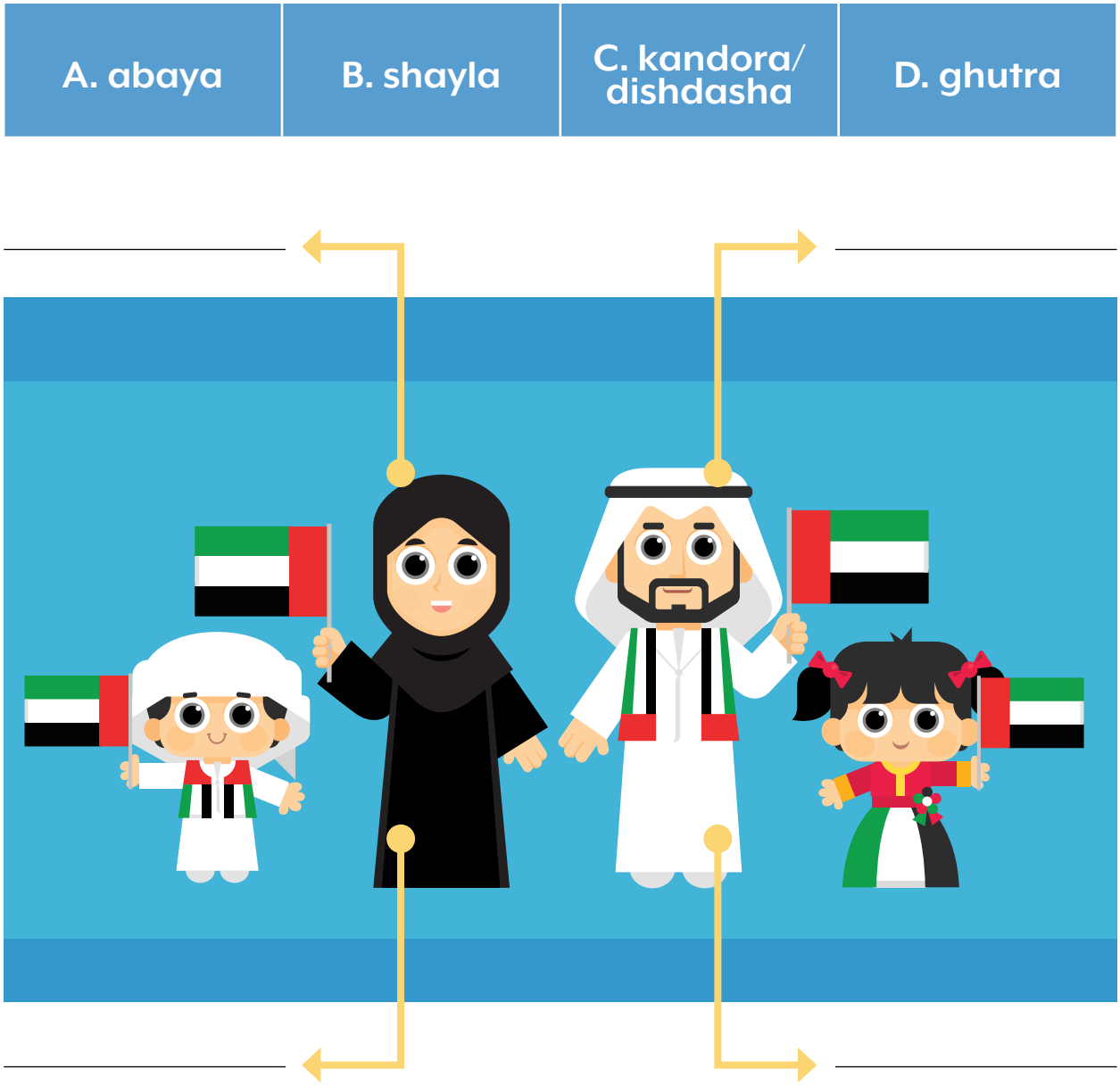
Instructions: Match the name to the correct clothing part in the picture

A. abaya

B. shayla

C. kandora/
dishdasha

D. ghutra



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LESSON 3: UAE CULTURE





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

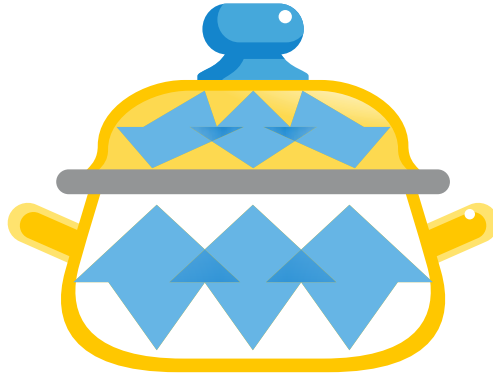
- 👁️ describe some parts of the culture of the UAE
- 👁️ compares and contrasts family life in the past with family life in the present (e.g. clothing, housing, transportation, etc.)



Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ pot
- ✎ mind map
- ✎ hump
- ✎ eyelid
- ✎ caravan





WARM UP: DISCUSSION

**Instructions: What foods are traditional Emirati foods?
List as many as you can.**

A large graphic consisting of four overlapping circles. The top two circles are empty. The bottom two circles are also empty, but the bottom-right one is partially obscured by a central circular image. This central image shows a man in a white thobe and ghutra, looking up and eating a traditional Emirati food (possibly a flatbread or a snack). The background of this image is orange with white geometric patterns.

Traditional
Emirati Foods

TRADITIONAL FOOD

The UAE culture is very rich and is based on traditional Arab culture and Islamic values. Traditional Emirati foods are dates and fish. In the old days, people drank camel milk.

You can buy camel milk in the supermarket.



Machboos and harees are traditional Emirati dishes.

The UAE is home to people from all over the world. People from different cultures have different foods. In the UAE, you can eat foods from many other countries.

Activity 1:



Matching

fish

machboos

dates

Camel milk



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Activity 2:



Discuss

Instructions: Think about the pictures. Try to name the foods in the pictures. Try to guess which area of the world the foods are from.

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Activity 3:



Use your Creativity

Instructions: Draw your favourite food. Why do you like it?



Drawing:



CAMELS, THE SHIPS OF THE DESERT

In the past in the UAE, travelling was difficult. The desert was very hot and there were no paved roads. People travelled in the desert in caravans using camels.



Camels were called ships of the desert. They can carry heavy loads in the hot sun. They can walk for up to five days without drinking water. In the past, people travelled by camel from Ras Al Khaimah to Dubai in three days.

Camels store fat in their humps and use it when there is no food or water. Camels have three eyelids. They can completely shut their nose when there is a sandstorm. Camels can live up to 50 years.



Activity 4:



Complete the Sentence

Instructions: Use the pictures to complete the sentences telling why camels were used in the past to travel in the desert.

Camel bodies help them live in the desert.
They have _____ that
can completely close in a sandstorm.



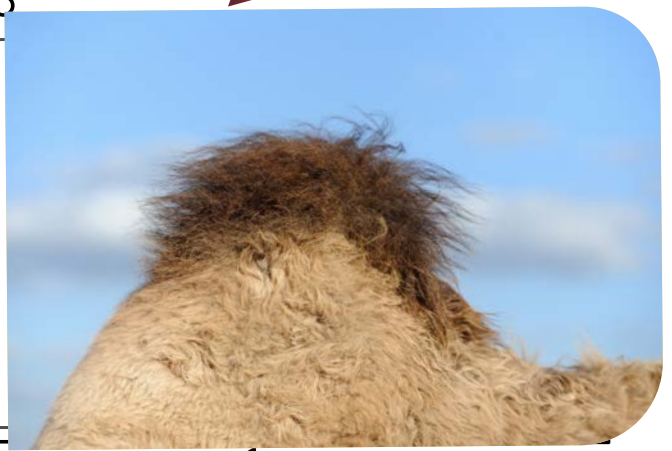
Camels have 3

to keep out blowing
sand.



Camels have

that store fat.



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Because they have humps,
camels don't need much to
_____ and _____

Camels can carry
heavy loads.





LESSON 4: MUSEUMS IN THE UAE





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ list some museums in the UAE
- 👁️ understand the importance of museums in preserving heritage



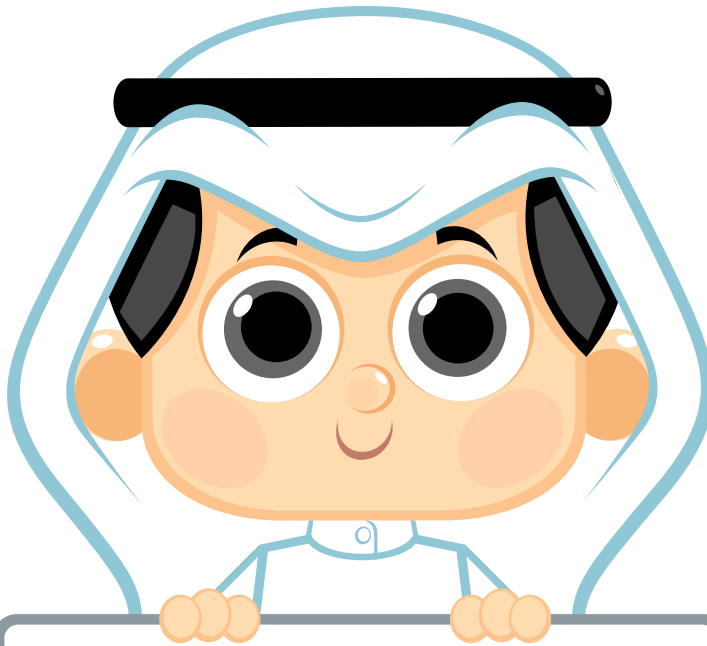
Key Vocabulary:

- ✍️ museum
- ✍️ exhibit
- ✍️ display
- ✍️ theme
- ✍️ artefact
- ✍️ preserve





WARM UP: BRAINSTORM



Have you ever been to a museum?
Where was it? What did you see?
Share with your classmates.



MUSEUMS IN THE UAE

Every emirate has at least one museum. Each museum has a theme.



Dubai Museum was once Al Fahidi Fort. The fort once stored weapons. At one time it was used as a prison. In 1971 the fort was opened as a museum.

The Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization was once a traditional market or souq. It is located in the “Heart of Sharjah” on Sharjah Corniche.

Sharjah Museum of Islamic Civilization has more than 5,000 artefacts from all over the Islamic world. The galleries contain art work, ancient inventions, coins, and other valuable displays.





The Louvre in Abu Dhabi has a sister museum in Paris, France. The two museums share exhibits.

The Abu Dhabi Louvre Museum has a different structure. The roof is part of an exhibit with water and a dome shape.

The Museum of the Future is in Dubai. It is not completed yet.

The theme is robotics. There will be exhibits that show the relationship between robots and humans.

Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Ajman, and Umm al-Quwain have museums that show the culture, history, and heritage of those areas.





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Fujairah Museum



Ras al-Khaimah Museum



Ajman Museum



Falaj Al Mualla Fort
in Umm Al Quwain

Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Match the museum with information describing it. You may use the museum more than once.

Museum	Information
A. Dubai Museum	Shows life in Fujairah in the past
B. Sharjah Museum of Islamic Culture	Located in Falaj al-Mualla a dome and water exhibit
C. Louvre Museum Abu Dhabi	Theme of robots and humans
D. The Museum of the Future	Once was Al Fahidi Fort
E. Fujairah Museum	Located in the emirate of Ajman
F. Ras al-Khaimah Museum	has a sister museum in Paris, France.
G. Ajman Museum	Once was a traditional <i>souq</i>
H. Falaj Al Mualla Fort Museum	Shows how emirate of Ras al-Khaimah protected itself
	over 5,000 artefacts from the Islamic World
	has a whole in the middle

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Activity 2:



Class Discussion

Instructions: Discuss the statement with our classmates and write keywords to remember.

“How do museums help people preserve their heritage?”



Activity 3:



Use Your Creativity

Instructions: Imagine you are going to start a museum about you. Design the museum showing all of your favorite things such as your favorite food, favorite clothes, favorite sports, and so on. Label the galleries and artefacts.



Drawing:



LESSON 5: MID-TERM REVIEW





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ check their understanding of lessons one through four.
- 👁️ reflect on areas for improvement.



Key Vocabulary:

- ✍️ review keywords for lessons one through four.

Activity 1:



Concept Check

1.

What does UAE stand for



2.

Which emirate has the capital city of the UAE?



3.

Which emirate contains Al Ain



4.

Who was the first President of the UAE



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Instructions: Draw a line from the emirate to its ruling family.





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Ruling Family
Al Nahyan
Al Maktoum
Al Qasimi
Al Qasimi
Al Nuaimi
Al Mualla
Al Sharqi

Emirate
Umm Al Quwain
Ras Al Khaimah
Ajman
Sharjah
Fujairah
Abu Dhabi
Dubai



Instructions: fill the blank with the correct word from

the box

fast	Quran	five
athan	halal	mosque

1. Muslims have _____ required prayers each day.

2. 1. The _____ is the holy book of Muslims

3. 2. On Fridays, Muslims go the _____ to pray together.

4. 3. During Ramadan, Muslims _____, meaning they do not eat and drink during the day.

5. 4. The _____ is the call to prayer, telling Muslims it is time to pray.

6. 5. Muslims must eat _____ food, meaning clean and pure.



Lesson 5 | Mid-term Review



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The background features a collage of UAE Dirham banknotes. A large, dark red silhouette of the United Arab Emirates map is overlaid on the right side. The banknotes include a 500 Dirham note (top left), a 100 Dirham note (middle right), and a 200 Dirham note (bottom left). The text 'CENTRAL BANK' and 'EMIRATES CENTRAL BANK' is visible on the notes. The year '2017' is printed on several notes.

LESSON 6: MONEY IN THE UAE



Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ makes connections between places and events to understand the past and present
- 👁️ identifies the stages of development of human activity in his/her country
- 👁️ identify money from the UAE
- 👁️ understand why people use money



Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ trade
- ✎ exchange
- ✎ dirham
- ✎ coins
- ✎ notes



WARM UP: TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE



Instructions: Try to answer the questions, then compare with your classmates.



What is the money in the UAE called?

1.



How can people pay for things without using paper or coin money?

1.



How did people in the past get what they needed without using money?

2.



MONEY THROUGH HISTORY

In the past, people traded. Maybe a person had extra of salt but needed sugar. He could trade with someone who had extra sugar but needed salt. Salt and sugar are goods.

People traded services or actions. Maybe a person needed help on his farm. The person could give food to someone willing to work on his farm.

Trading goods and services was not easy. People could not easily find others willing to trade the goods they wanted.



People started using silver or gold coins to trade. They could sell goods and services to get coins. They could use the coins to buy anything they wanted. Trading with coins was much easier.

There were problems with trading with coins. They were heavy and took up a

lot of space. Finally, paper money was used because it was easy to carry. Now, people pay with plastic cards or electronic devices.

Activity 1:



Create a Timeline

Instruction: Put the way to pay for goods and service in order from oldest to newest.



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Money in the UAE

The money in the UAE called is called dirhams. This can be written DH or AED. Each dirham has 100 fils.

The coins have pictures that show the culture of the UAE. The dallah or Arabic coffee pot is on the front of the 1-dirham coin.



specimen

The 50-fils coin has oil derricks on it. Oil is an important trading good for the UAE.



specimen

The animal on the 25-fils coins is the Arabian gazelle. They live in the UAE deserts.



specimen

The Central Souq or Market in Sharjah is on the 5-dirham note. In the past, it was a traditional market. Now it sells everything from gold to electronics.



specimen

The dagger, or khanjar, is on the 10-dirham note. The dagger is a symbol of security and power.



specimen

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Activity 2:



Concept check

Instructions: Use the text to help you answer the questions..

1. How did people get things before they used money?



1.

2. How many fils are in one dirham?



2.

3. What is a dallah?



3.

4. Which coin has an oil derrick



4.

5. Which note has a dagger?



5.

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Activity 3:  **Critical Thinking**

Pictures of the 20, 50 and 100 dirham notes are given. In groups discuss the pictures on the notes. Discuss what the picture is and try to think why it is important for the UAE.

20-AED Note

Picture :

Why is it important?



specimen

50-AED Note

Picture:

Why is it important?



specimen

100-AED Note

Picture :

Why is it important?



specimen

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**LESSON 7:
BAQALA, SOUQS,
MARKETS AND
MALLS**





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ identify souks, baqalas, supermarkets, and malls.
- 👁️ understand where to buy different goods in the UAE
- 👁️ understand why trade is important to people in the UAE
- 👁️ discuss and/or write about what life was like along the trade routes and in the cities



Key Vocabulary:

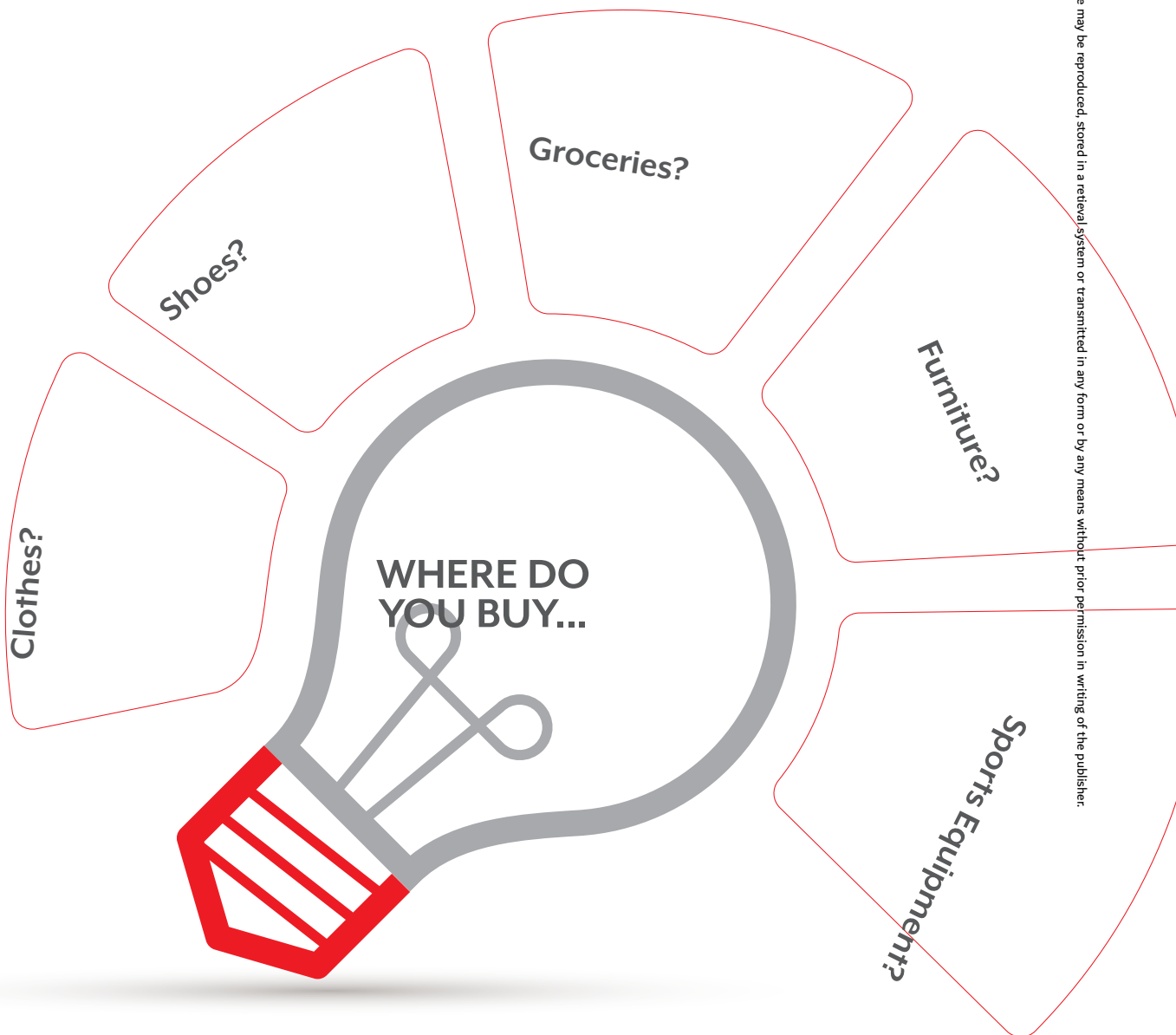
- ✎ souq
- ✎ merchant
- ✎ shopkeeper
- ✎ negotiate
- ✎ hypermarket



WARM UP: MIND MAP



Instructions: Discuss where you buy the things you need and want. Write the kinds of stores in the mind map.



SHOPPING IN THE UAE – PAST AND PRESENT

Shopping in the past was not like shopping today. In the past, people shopped in traditional markets called souqs.

Most markets were in towns near the sea. Ships brought goods from other countries to the markets. Markets were busy and noisy.



Each shop in the market sold one good. Spice shops sold spices. Meat shops sold meat. Shoe shops sold shoes. Shoppers went to many shops to buy the goods they needed. Prices were not fixed, so shoppers tried to get lower prices from shopkeepers.

Today, most people shop in supermarkets, hypermarkets and malls. Shoppers can find everything they need in one area. Most shops have fixed prices. That means that the shopkeepers cannot sell goods to people for different prices.



Shop for Traditional
Arabic Shoes



Shop for Dallahs or
Arabic coffee pots



Shop with Spices

Traditional markets had coffee shops and food stands. Sometimes people met in the market to talk with each other or to get the latest news.

Today, most neighborhoods have small supermarkets called baqalahs. They sell a few pieces of many types of goods. Goods sold in baqalahs are more expensive than goods sold in the large supermarkets.



Now more people shop in supermarkets, hypermarkets or malls. They don't have a lot of time. They want to buy many items in one place.

Sometimes people go to malls to eat or drink coffee or have fun. Malls or centers are like the traditional souqs or markets of the past.



Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Choose the best answer.

1. Large souqs were located _____

near the sea

near mountains

January 2nd

2. Shoppers went to _____ shops to buy the goods they needed.

few

many

3. In traditional souqs, shoppers found coffee in a _____

hypermarket

baqalah

coffee shop

4. In a baqalah, you can find .

many pieces of one good

few pieces of many goods

5. The malls of today _____ like souqs of the past.

are

are not

Activity 2:



Class Discussion

What's the difference between the traditional markets of the past and malls or hypermarket of today? Find at least three differences. How are they the same? Write keywords.



Activity 3:



Critical Thinking

Instructions: In groups, think about the questions. Discuss the answers with your class. Write keywords.

Why were the traditional markets located near the sea?

1.

Why did shops have only one type of good?

2.

Why are goods at the baqalalhs more expensive than goods at large supermarkets?

3.



Activity 4:



Use Your Creativity

Instructions: What do you like to do when you go shopping? Do you go to the supermarket? Do you visit the clothing shops? Do you visit the entertainment areas or play games?

Draw what you do when you visit a mall or hypermarket. Think about how that would be different in a traditional market. Discuss with a classmate.



Drawing:

LESSON 8: UAE EMERGENCY SERVICES





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ list emergency services in the UAE
- 👁️ match the service with the emergency
- 👁️ explains the importance of work and describes how people depend upon specialized jobs
- 👁️ understand what caring means and that it can take many different forms

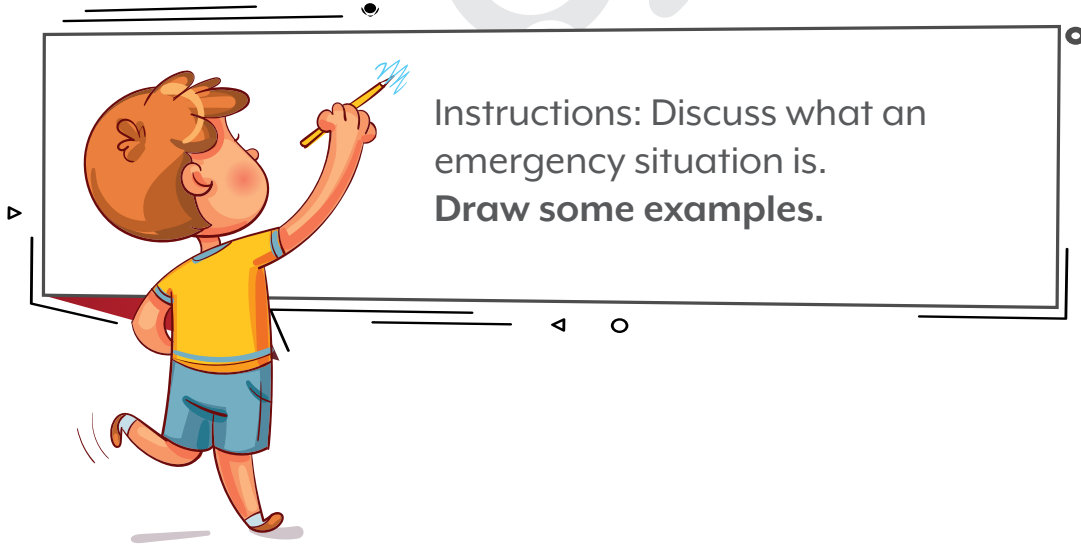


Key Vocabulary:

- ✎ emergency



WARM-UP: CLASS DISCUSSION



EMERGENCY SERVICES IN THE UAE



Dialling 999 in the UAE connects the caller to emergency services. Emergency services include police, fire, and ambulance. There are other emergency numbers.

999 for Police



998 for Ambulance



997 for Fire Department
(Civil Defense)



996 for Coastguard



991 for electricity failure



992 for water failure



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Activity 1:



Concept Check

Instructions: Fill in the blanks..

What number do you call if you want to ...

reach emergency services?



get an ambulance?



report a traffic accident?



report a water failure?



report an electricity outage?



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Activity 3:



Fill in a Form

Instructions: You should know important information about yourself in case you get lost or need help. Practice filling in an emergency contact checklist.

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My Full Name is:
The name of my school is:
I know my address: (yes / no)
I live in the Emirate of:
I know my house phone number: (yes / no)
I know my mother's mobile number:(yes / no)
I know my father's mobile number (yes / no)



LESSON 9: JOB FAIR





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ discuss jobs in the UAE
- 👁️ prepare a presentation about a job
- 👁️ be able to explain different jobs and their function in the community



Key Vocabulary:

- ✍️ community service
- ✍️ doctor
- ✍️ firefighter



PROJECT AIM:

Think about your future job. What do you want to be or do when you grow up?.

Project Description:

- You will work in a group of three or four.
- You will prepare a presentation to the class about the job you may want to do in the future. It should be a job that is interesting to you and your group.
- You can draw a poster, wear special uniforms, or bring tools that are used in this job to help you present.
- Each group will present for 3 to 5 minutes.

Project Steps:

Step 1: Individual: List 4 jobs that you know about.

Job

Job

Job

Job

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Project Steps:

Step 2: Share with your group members. Chose one for your group presentation. Check with your teacher to get more information about your job.

Write the job your group chose here:

Step 3: Complete the table for the job you chose.

JOB: _____

These are the tools and / or uniforms for the job (you can draw)



Drawing:

Job requirements:

Step 4: Prepare a presentation. Make your poster and plan your presentation. Each student must speak during the presentation. Practice. Make the presentation interesting.

Step 5: Present. Do the presentation. Do you think the other students in the class learned from your presentation? What went well? What could you do better next time?

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LESSON 10: FINAL REVIEW





Lesson Objective:

By the end of the lesson, students will

- 👁️ check their understanding of lessons six through eight.
- 👁️ reflect on areas for improvement.



Key Vocabulary:

- ✍️ review keywords for lessons six through eight.

Activity 1:



Ways to Pay in the UAE

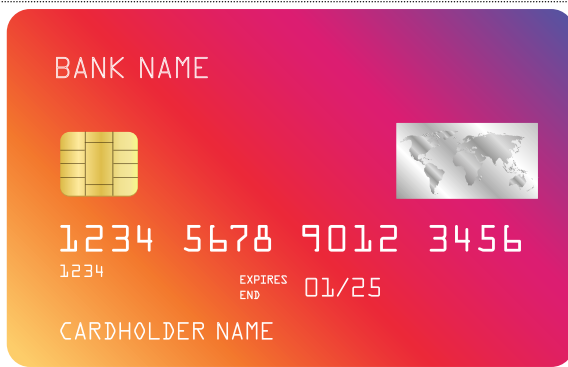
Instructions: Match the payment style with the definition.

A. Buying Online. People can buy products on the internet using I-pad, or laptop. The item is delivered to the house of the shopper.

B. Mobile Payments. People can pay using their mobile phone or SMART Watch.

C. Coins: People can pay for items with coins made out of metal, silver or gold.

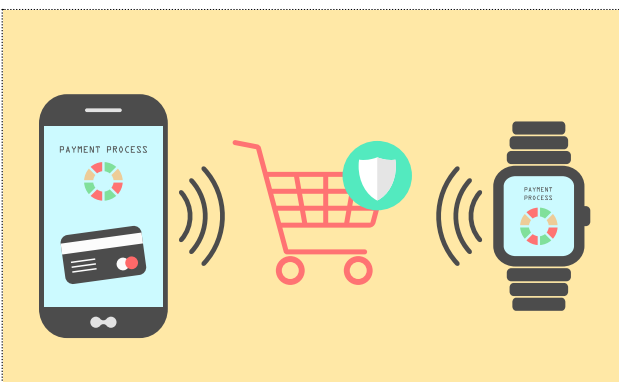
D. Credit Card. A credit card is a plastic card that people use instead of cash or coins. People pay the bank later.



Letter: _____



Letter: _____



Letter: _____



Letter: _____

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Activity 2:



Money in the UAE

Instructions: look back in the lessons and write what each type of money in the UAE has on it..

Type of Money	Description of Picture
1-dirham coin	
50-fills coin	
25-fills coin	
5-dirham note	
10-dirham note	
20-dirham note	
50-dirham note	

Activity 3:



Emergency Numbers

Instructions: Match the emergency numbers to the type of emergency.

Emergency Number
999
998
997
996
991
992

Emergency
for Fire Department Civil Defense)
for Police
for Ambulance
for water failure
for Coastguard
for electricity failure



Activity 4:



Places to Shop, Past and Present

Instructions: write which type of place to shop next to the description

traditional market (*Souq*)

mall or hypermarket

baqalah

1. In the past _____ were located near the sea.

2. Today, shoppers want to buy goods in one place such as a _____.

3. Today and in the past, shoppers can stop and drink coffee or tea in a _____ and a _____.

4. In a _____, few pieces of many goods are sold.

5. Today, the goods in a _____ often cost more than the same goods in a _____.

6. People can play games and watch movies in a _____.

7. Most neighborhoods have a _____ nearby.

A person in a white thobe and ghutra is seen from behind, holding a large flag with red, white, and green stripes. The flag is partially obscured by a large, dark red, irregular shape that dominates the right side of the image. The background is a desert landscape with sand dunes and a rocky mountain peak under a clear sky. The overall scene is bathed in warm, golden light, suggesting a sunset or sunrise.

GLOSSARY





KEYWORD

Ruling family

fort

protect

ruin

Muslims

Islam



MEANING

The members of a family that rule over the emirate

A building out of stone that soldiers use to protect an area from enemy. It generally sits on a high area to see the enemy.

To make sure that someone or something does not get damaged or hurt

Old buildings that are no longer used

People who follow the religion of Islam

Official religion of the UAE



KEYWORD

**Mohammad
(PBUH)**

Quran

respect

modest

halal

pot

mind map



MEANING

The Prophet of Islam

The holy book of Islam

To show understanding and act in such a way to show this understanding.

Not showing off or showing parts of the body

Pure and clean food that is allowed for Muslims to eat.

A container made of metal, clay, or glass to hold hot drinks like coffee and tea.

A form of note-taking that shows ideas about a topic





YOUR WORD



MEANING

hump

The part of a camel's back that stores fat.

eyelid

The parts over our eyes that shuts every few seconds.

caravan

A travellers using camels to carry goods and people in the desert

museum

A place where items are displayed that tell about life, art, and other things.

To exhibit

To show

theme

Topic. Each lesson in this book has a theme.

artefact

Items made by people, often found in museums

KEYWORD



MEANING

preserve

To protect, To make sure that someone or something does not get damaged or hurt

trade

buying and selling goods and services

exchange

To give something and take something else in return. You can exchange your toys, food, ideas

dirham

The official name of UAE money. 100 fils = 1 Dirham

coins

Metal round money

notes

Paper money

souq

An area where you can find little shops. It's the old form of markets. Gold Souqs or spice souqs are examples.





KEYWORD



MEANING

merchant

The old word used for business people that buy and sell items

shopkeeper

A person who owns a shop

hypermarket

A shop where you can find everything from food to clothes to furniture.

emergency

A situation that is needs the urgent help of police, firefighters or anyone else that can deal with the case.

community service

Serving/ helping your community, your environment and the people.

doctor

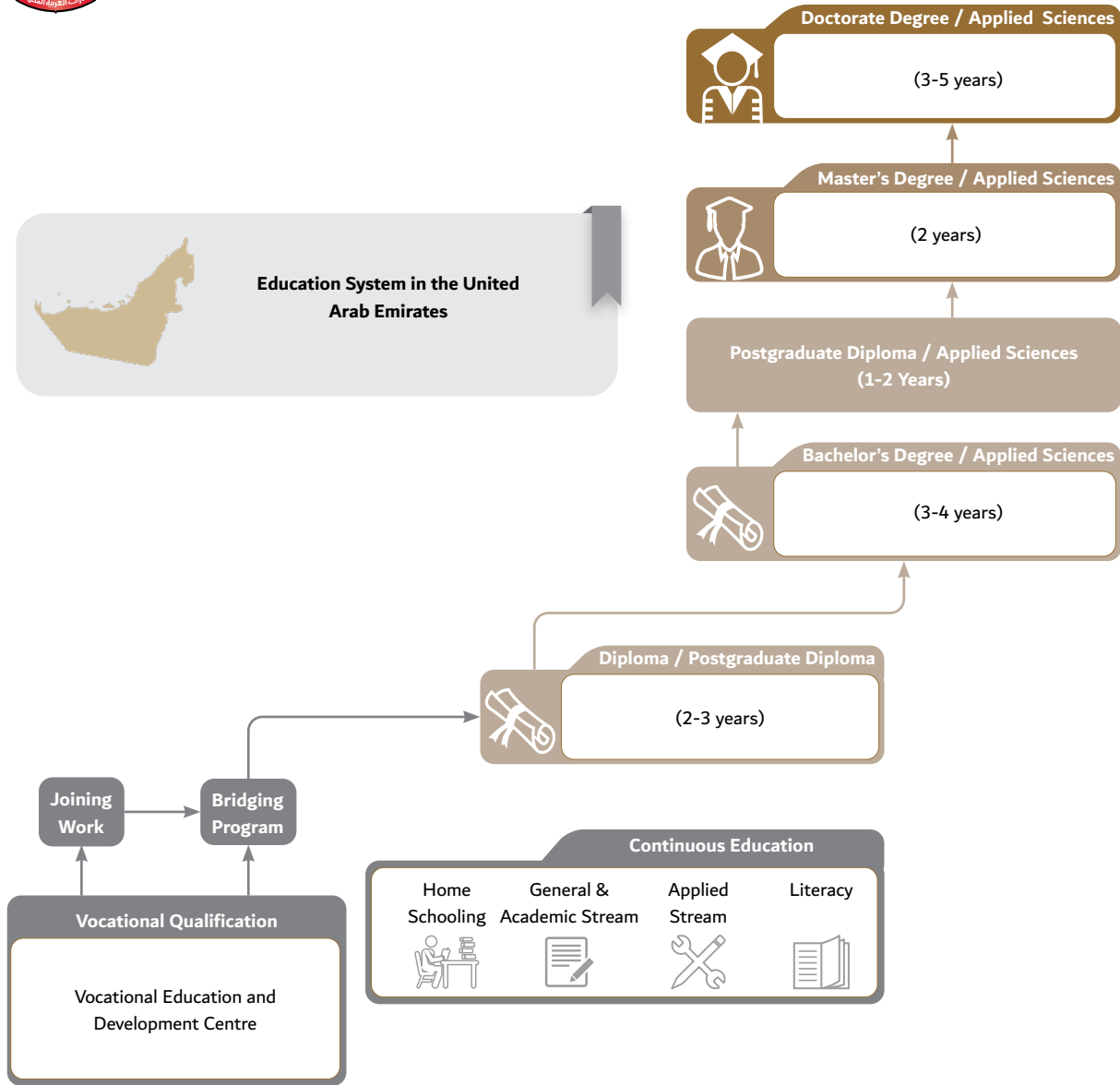
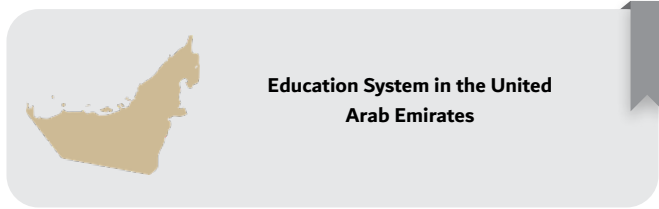
A person who deals with people’s health issues

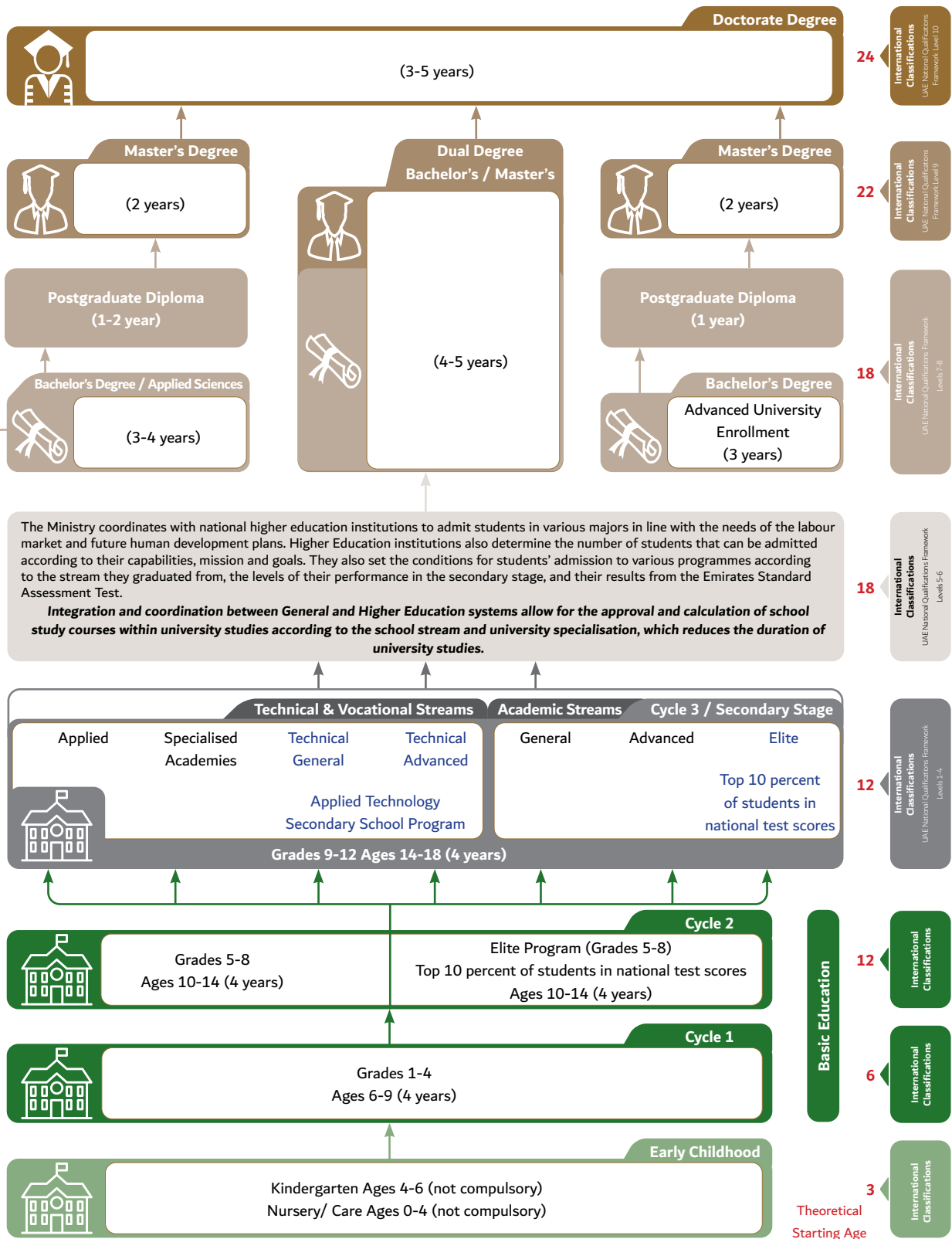
firefighter

A person who fights fires and is trained to save lives in case of fire.



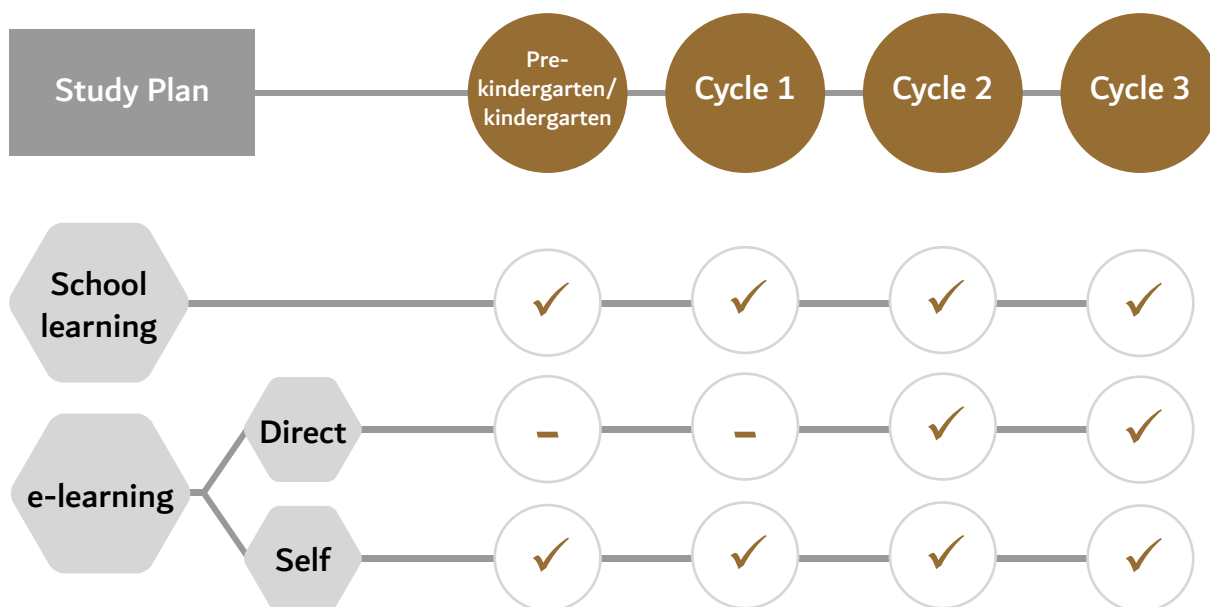
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION





Hybrid education in the Emirati school

Within the strategic dimension of the Ministry of Education's development plans and its endeavor to diversify education channels and overcome all the challenges that may prevent it, and to ensure continuity in all circumstances, the Ministry has implemented a hybrid education plan for all students at all levels of education.



Channels for obtaining a textbook:



برنامج محمد بن راشد
للتعلم الذكي
Mohammed Bin Rashid
Smart Learning Program

Electronic units

