

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia

LOWER GRADE SECTION

Social Studies

4



Name: _____

Grade and Section: _____

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GET TO KNOW ME!



Hello everyone!

A new year just started, and I am so excited!

My name is _____.

and I am _____ years old.

Today, I will share my first step in Grade _____.

My teacher for the year is _____.

The title of my book is _____. Are you ready?

Let us get started!

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Unit 1 : Discover Asia

Lesson 1 : All About Asia

Vocabularies:

1. **Continent** - A large continuous mass of land conventionally regarded as a collective region
2. **Population**- The whole number of people or inhabitants in a country or region

Lesson Content:

Asia is the world's largest continent and there is a lot to learn about it. Let us explore Unit 1 to discover more about the continent.

Asia is one of the seven continents on Planet earth. It is our homeland, and it is the largest continent by area and population. Asia has many countries such as China, Japan, and India. The biggest country in Asia is Russia and the smallest is Maldives.



Twelve of the countries in Asia are Arab countries, they stretch from the Mediterranean Sea in the West to the Arabian Sea in the East. These 12 countries are Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Yemen, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar.

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The largest Arab country in Asia is Saudi Arabia. The smallest Arab country is Bahrain. Each of these countries has its own capital city. The capital city is the main city in a country. Here are the 12 Arab countries in Asia and their capital cities.

Country	Capital City
Saudi Arabia	Riyadh
Yemen	Sana'a
Iraq	Baghdad
Syria	Damascus
Jordan	Amman
The United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi

Country	Capital City
Palestine	Jerusalem (Al-Quds)
Kuwait	Kuwait
Qatar	Doha
Oman	Muscat
Lebanon	Beirut
Bahrain	Manama

Asia shares land with the continents of Europe and Africa. They all meet in an area referred to as the Middle East. The Middle East has 18 countries. Thirteen of these countries are Arab countries, they are Egypt, Iraq, KSA, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, UAE, Palestine, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, and Bahrain.

MAP OF THE MIDDLE EAST



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Important Details:

- Asia is one of the seven continents on Planet earth.
- Asia is the largest continent by area and population.
- Asia has many countries such as China, Japan, and India.
- Twelve of the countries in Asia are Arab countries
- The largest Arab country in Asia is Saudi Arabia.
- The smallest Arab country is Bahrain.
- The biggest country in Asia is Russia and the smallest is Maldives.
- The Middle East has 18 countries.

Exercise 1: Find and circle the capital city of each of the below listed countries.

A	M	C	B	B	A	A	K	R	T
R	T	T	D	A	E	M	U	I	U
I	A	A	D	G	M	A	W	A	R
Y	C	M	O	H	A	N	A	D	I
A	S	M	H	D	A	A	I	M	E
D	U	A	A	A	B	M	T	L	B
H	M	N	R	D	S	A	N	A	A
D	A	M	A	S	C	U	S	M	N
A	B	U	D	H	A	B	I	R	O
A	J	E	R	U	S	A	L	E	M

Saudi arabia, Yemen, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, UAE, Palestine, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, and Bahrain.

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Exercises 2 : Answer the following:

1. What do you know about the continent of Asia? What are the different countries in it?

2. What do we call the area where the continents of Africa, Asia, and Europe?

Activity (Reflection):

1. What is one thing you learned about Asia from this activity?

2. How did working with your classmates help you complete the activity?

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Unit 1 : Discover Asia

Lesson 2 : What is in Asia?

Vocabularies:

1. **Coastline** - is a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or lake
2. **Strait** - is a narrow channel joining two bodies of water
3. **Gulf** - is a large area of sea that is enclosed partially by land

Lesson Content:

Each continent has something special about it. Would you like to know what is special about Asia?

Asia has the **highest point** on earth which is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It also has the **lowest point** on Earth which is the Dead Sea in Jordan.

Another special thing about Asia is that it has the longest coastline. A **coastline** is a line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean or lake. The **longest coastline** in Asia is in Indonesia, and this coastline is the third longest in the world. Asia also has the **deepest lake, lake Baikal**, located in Russia.

What are the bodies of water in Asia?

To the North of Asia, you will find the Arctic Ocean. The Pacific Ocean is to the East, and the Indian Ocean is to the South.

Some of the main seas in Asia are the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Black Sea.



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Asia can be divided into 5 major land regions: mountains, plateau, plains, steppes, and deserts. One of the biggest deserts is the Empty Quarter in Saudi Arabia.

What separates Asia from Europe?

There are two straits that separate Asia from Europe. A **strait** is a narrow channel joining two bodies of water. These two straits are found in Turkey, and they are the Dardanelles Strait and the Bosphorus Strait.



What connects Asia to Africa?



Africa and Asia are connected by the Red Sea at the Gulf of Suez in Egypt. A **gulf** is a large area of sea that is enclosed partially by land.

Important Details:

- The highest point on earth which is Mount Everest in the Himalayas.
- The lowest point on Earth which is the Dead Sea in Jordan.
- The longest coastline in Asia is in Indonesia .
- Asia has the deepest lake called lake Baikal, located in Russia.
- Asia can be divided into 5 major land regions.

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- There are two straits that separate Asia from Europe.
- Africa and Asia are connected by the Red Sea at the Gulf of Suez in Egypt.

Exercise 1 : Complete and be the first to “Bingo”.

Highest point in Asia	What is a strait?	Land Regions in Asia	3 seas in Asia
Two straits in Turkey	Asia's climate	What is a gulf?	The deepest lake
Lowest point in Asia	Connection between Africa and Asia	3 oceans in Asia	The longest coastline
The name of the gulf where Africa and Asia meet	What separates Asia from Europe?	Name of a desert in Asia	The Dead Sea is in which Asian country?

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Exercises 2 : Answer the following:

1. What are some of the largest countries in Asia?

2. Is the Gulf of Suez located in Asia or in Africa?

Activity (Reflection):

1.How did cutting out and labeling the 7 continents help you understand the world map better?

2.Which continent was the easiest or most difficult to identify, and why?

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Unit 1 : Discover Asia

Lesson 3 : Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Vocabularies:

1. **Peninsula** - is a piece of land surrounded by water from three sides
2. **Literacy** - is the ability to read and write

Lesson Content:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) is the largest country in Southwest Asia. Most of its land is desert. It is also the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula. A peninsula is a piece of land surrounded by water from three sides.

Saudia Arabia is a Muslim country. It is the home of the two holiest sites in Islam: Makkah where Al-Masjid Al-Haram is and Madinah where Al-Masjid Al-Nabawi is. KSA is known as “the Land of the Two Holy Mosques”.



Saudia Arabia was established in 1932 by King Abdul-Aziz bin Saud.

The Al Saud family has ruled the kingdom since then.

The country celebrates its National Day each year on September 23.

The King rules the country and the members of the Council of Ministers assist the king in the performance of his duties.

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What borders Saudi Arabia?

Saudi Arabia is bordered by Jordan and Iraq to the north, Kuwait to the northeast, Qatar, Bahrain, and UAE to the east, Oman to the southeast, and Yemen to the south.



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Kings who have ruled Saudi Arabia

1. King Abdul Aziz bin Abd Al Rahman Al Saud
2. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
3. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
4. King Khalid bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
5. King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
6. King Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud
7. King Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud



Education in Saudi Arabia

Education is free for every Saudi citizen in Saudi Arabia. There are many public schools for all learners. This has helped increase the rate of literacy in the kingdom to more than 85%.

Literacy is the ability to read and write. King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, King Saud University, King Abdul Aziz university are some the most advanced universities in the Kingdom.



Makkah



Madinah

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Why is Saudi Arabia a rich country?

Saudi Arabia is the largest oil producer in the Middle East. It sells most of its oil to other countries. This is called *exporting* goods.

Important Details:

- The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is the largest country in Southwest Asia.
- Saudi Arabia is a Muslim country.
- KSA is known as “the Land of the Two Holy Mosques”.
- Saudi Arabia was established in 1932 by King Abdul-Aziz bin Saud.
- Education is free for every Saudi citizen in Saudi Arabia.
- The country celebrates its National Day each year on September 23.
- The King rules the country and the members of the Council of Ministers assist the king in the performance of his duties.

Exercise 1 : Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Saudi Arabia located?

2. Who is the founder of Saudi Arabia?

3. Why has literacy in Saudi Arabia increased?

4. Is Saudi Arabia a rich or is poor country? Why?

5. What is another name for Saudi Arabia?

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6. When does Saudi Arabia celebrate its National day?

7. What makes Saudi Arabia a special Arab country?

Exercise 2 : Short Answer.

1.Name two famous universities in Saudi Arabia.

2.Name one of the kings who ruled Saudi Arabia.

Activity (Reflection):

1. Which landmark did you enjoy learning about the most, and what made it special to you?

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2. What new information did you discover about the landmarks in Saudi Arabia?

Unit 1 : Discover Asia

Lesson 4 : Understanding the Map of Asia

Vocabularies:

- 1. Borders** - are the lines that separate one country from another
- 2. Far East** - is used to refer to all the countries of Eastern Asia

Lesson Content:

Countries in Asia share different borders. Borders are the lines that separate one country from another. What countries border some of the Middle Eastern countries?

Jordan, Kuwait, Turkey, Syria, Saudi Arabia, and Iran Bahrain shares no land borders with any country, but it has maritime borders, water borders, with Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Iran.

Jordan shares borders with several countries such as Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait is another Arab country that shares its borders with Iraq and Saudi Arabia.



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Q1. Which countries boarder Syria? _____,
_____, _____,

Q2. Which countries border Yemen?

Q4.



Which countries border Oman? _____,

Q5. Which countries border Palestine? _____,

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One important area in Asia is called the ***Far East***. The Far East includes countries like: China , Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Indonasia, Malasia, Philippines, Thailand, and other countries.



Country	Capital City
China	Beijing
Japan	Tokyo
Korea	Seoul
Taiwan	Taipei
Indonasia	Jakarta
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur

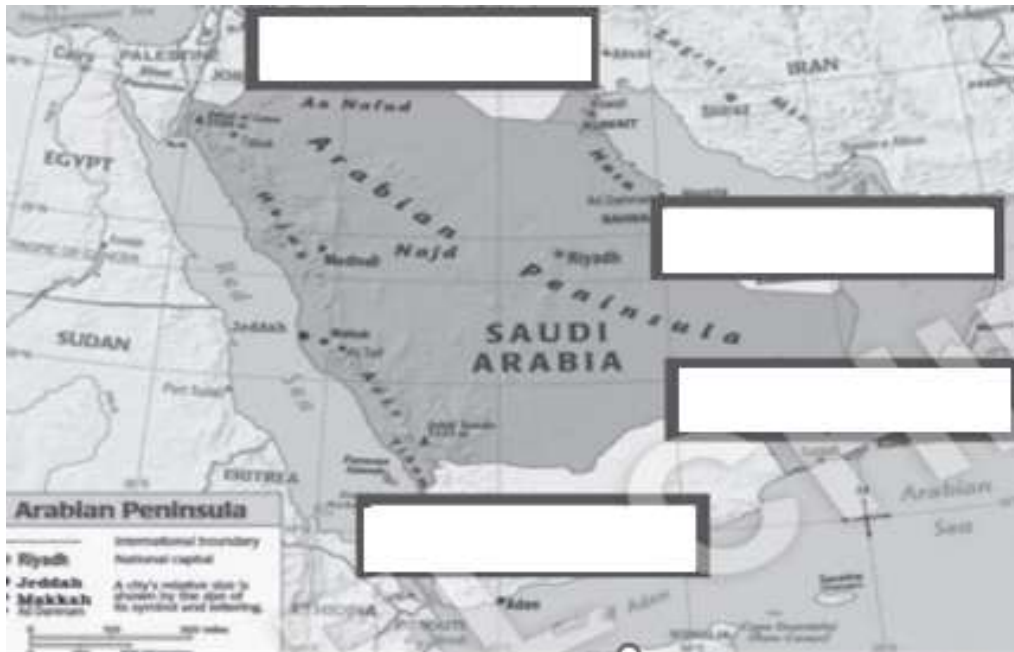
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Important Details:

- Countries in Asia share different borders.
- Bahrain shares no land borders with any country.
- The Far East includes countries like: China , Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and other countries.

Exercise 1 : On the map below, write the names of the missing countries



Exercise 2 : Write true or false based on the map in Exercise 1.

1. The Arabian Peninsula is in Saudi Arabia _____
2. Saudi Arabia is surrounded by water bodies from three sides _____
3. Egypt borders Saudi Arabia _____
4. Saudi Arabia and Egypt are in the Far East _____

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Exercise 3 : Answer the Questions.

1. What are some countries of the Far East?

2. Why do you think the area is named the Far East?

Activity (Reflection):

1. Why is it important to learn about different countries in Asia?

2. How did working in a group help you complete the activity?

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Unit 1 : Discover Asia

Lesson 5 : Economies in Asia

Vocabularies:

1. **Economy** - is all about money
2. **Goods** are the physical products we buy
3. **Service** - is an action that a person does for someone else
4. **Supply** - is the amount of products that is available to sell
5. **Demand** - is the total quantity of a product or service that consumers are willing to ask for
6. **Consumer** -A consumer is an individual or entity that purchases goods or services
7. **Producer** -A producer is an individual or entity that creates or provides goods or services for sale .
8. **Balances** - Balances refer to the state of equilibrium where supply meets demand.

Lesson Content:

Is my country rich or poor? What factors help me know? After using Google today, I found out that a strong country depends a lot on a strong economy. A weak country is usually one with a weak *economy*. So, what does that mean?

Economy is all about money: the money made and the money spent. We all buy and sell goods and services.

Goods are the physical products we buy such as food, clothing, toys, furniture, etc. A service is an action that a person does for someone else, such as cutting hair, repairing a car, having a doctor's checkup, tutoring, etc. We pay money for the goods and services we need.

A country with a strong economy produces, or makes, many goods to sell. It has enough jobs for its people, and its businesses are always growing. This country has enough resources to sell to other countries. It has enough *supply*. **Supply** is the amount of products that is available to sell.

When a country sells many resources to other countries, then there is a high demand for its products. Other countries need its products. The country becomes rich.

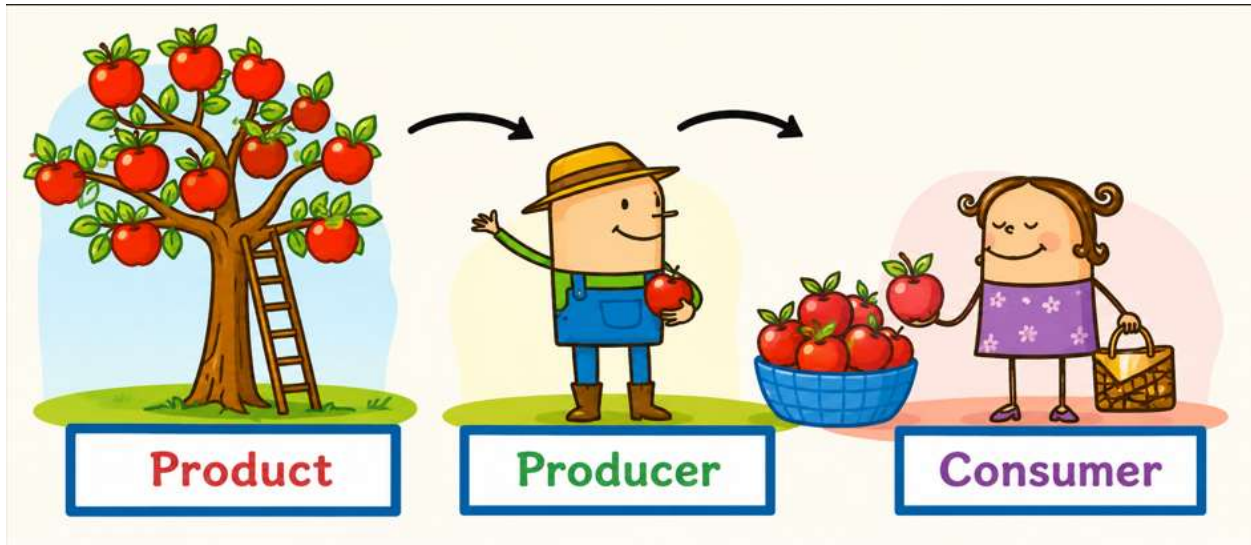
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What will happen if a country has a weak economy?

You also play an important role in the economy. When you buy goods or use a service, then you are a consumer. You consume or use goods and services.

When you produce goods or provide services, then you are a producer. A country with a strong economy balance between the resources it produces and those it consumes. It has enough supply and enough demand as well.



What are the countries in Asia that have a strong economy?

1. China
2. Japan
3. India
4. South Korea
5. Indonesia
6. Saudi Arabia

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Important Details:

- We all buy and sell goods and services.
- We pay money for the goods and services we need.
- A country with a strong economy produces, or makes, many goods to sell.
- When you buy goods or use a service, then you are a consumer.
- When you produce goods or provide services, then you are a producer.
- A country with a strong economy balance between the resources it produces and those it consumes.

Exercise 1: Read and complete.

Ataya has a farm. He has workers who collect all his crops. He grows grapes, apples, and oranges.

Tarek and Fawzi buy all Ataya's fruits for 50,000 Saudi Riyals. At the end of the month, they sell all their fruits for 62,000 Saudi Riyals.

1. Who is the supplier?

2. What is the product?

3. What is the service given here?

4. What are the fruits people in the paragraph demand?

5. How much do the goods cost Tarek and Fawzi?

6. How much money do they gain?

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Exercise 2: Answer the question

1. What will a country do when it has too much demand and very little supply?

2. What is the difference between supply and demands?

3. What is the difference between a producer and a consumer?

Activity (Reflection):

1. How did this activity help you understand world economies better?

2. Which product did you find most interesting and why?

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Unit 2 : What is on the Map?

Lesson 1 : Geography, Maps, & Their Elements

Vocabularies:

1. Geography - is a science that helps us understand about places, continents, countries, nature, landforms, and many other ideas.

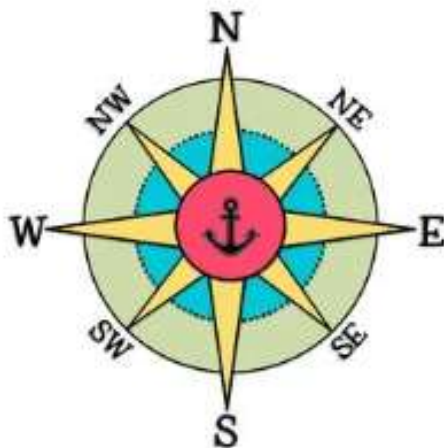
2. Maps - are flat drawings of all or parts of Earth's surface.

Lesson Content:

To understand Earth, there are people who study geography. **Geography** is a science that helps us understand about places, continents, countries, nature, landforms, and many other ideas. The people who study geography are called geographers. One of the ways that geographers help us learn more about Earth is through maps.

Maps are flat drawings of all or parts of Earth's surface. One way to know what kind of map you are reading is by looking at the title of the map.

To be able to read maps correctly, you need a **compass rose**. A compass rose helps you read directions on the map. It shows two kinds of directions: **cardinal** and **intermediate** directions.



The **cardinal directions** are the main directions of a compass:

North (N) South (S)

East (E) West (W)

The **intermediate directions** are in between the cardinal directions:

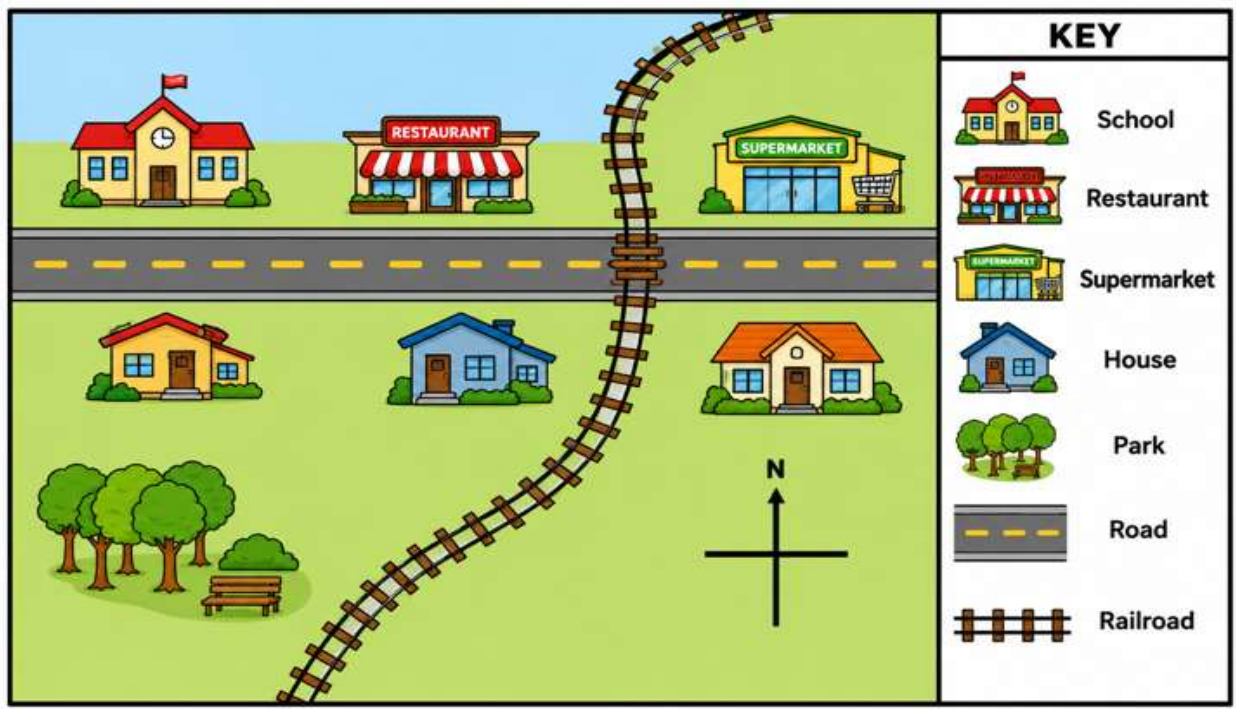
Northeast (NE) Northwest (NW)

Southeast (SE) Southwest (SW)

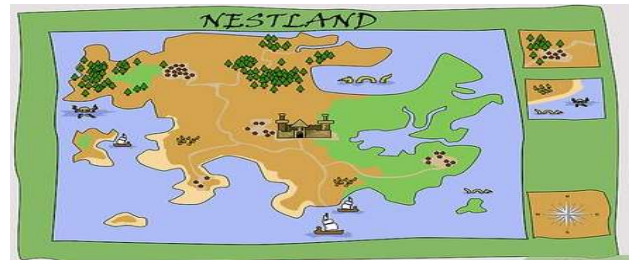
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Every map has a map key. A map key tells what the symbols on the map mean. Not all map keys are the same. Each map has its own unique map key.



To know the distance between places, you can use a scale. A **scale** is the relationship between distance on the map and distance in real life.



Important Details:

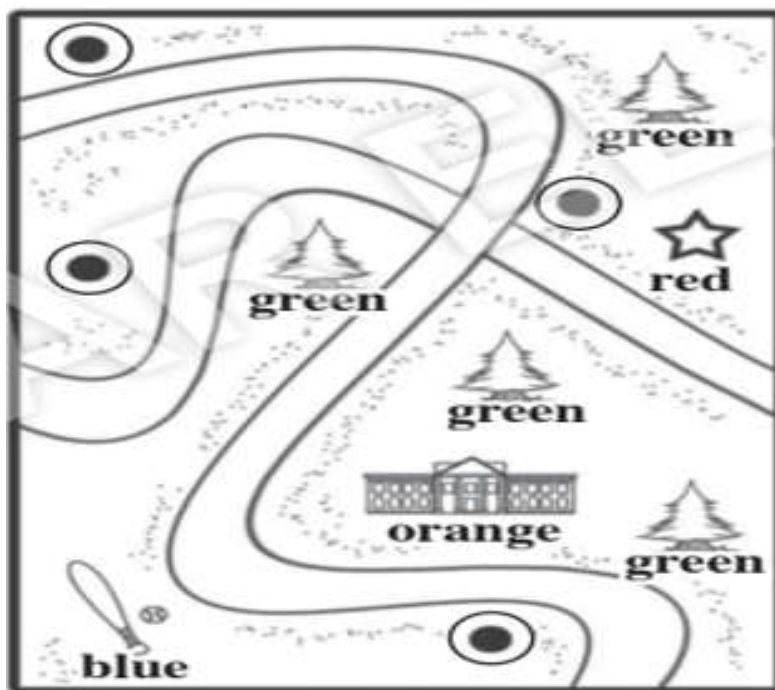
- The people who study geography are called geographers.
- One way to know what kind of map you are reading is by looking at the title of the map.
- To be able to read maps correctly, you need a compass rose.
- A compass rose helps you read directions on the map.
- A compass shows two kinds of directions: cardinal and intermediate directions.
- Geographers study places, continents, countries, nature, and landforms.

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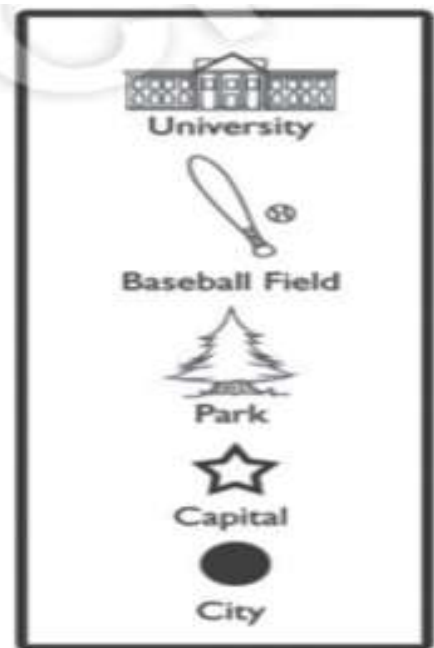
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Exercise 1: Use the map key to find the places below.

1. Draw a circle around each city.
2. Color the baseball field blue.
3. Color the capital city red.
4. Color the parks green.
5. Color the university orange.
6. Add a title to the map.
7. Draw the cardinal and intermediate directions.



Title: Country Map



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Exercise 2: Answer the question below

1. Why is it important to have geographers? What do they study?

Activity (Reflection):

1. What did you enjoy most while designing your compass rose?

2. How can a compass rose help people find places?

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Unit 2 : What is on the Map?

Lesson 2 : Different Maps, Different Uses

Vocabularies:

1. **Runway** - is a long, flat surface at an airport where aircraft take off and land
2. **Tourist** - is a person who travels to a place for leisure, exploration, or recreation
3. **Forecaster** - is a person who predicts future events or conditions
4. **Architect** - is a professional who designs buildings and other structures
5. **Pilot** - is a trained professional who operates and navigates an aircraft.

Lesson Content:

There are different maps for different purposes. There are maps for streets, cities, countries, continents, and even smaller spaces like houses, buildings, and rooms. Every map can help in a different way depending on why you need it. Some give you directions; others help you travel from one place to another.

A few types of maps include:

- Pilot's map
- Forecaster's map
- Tourist's map
- Architect's map



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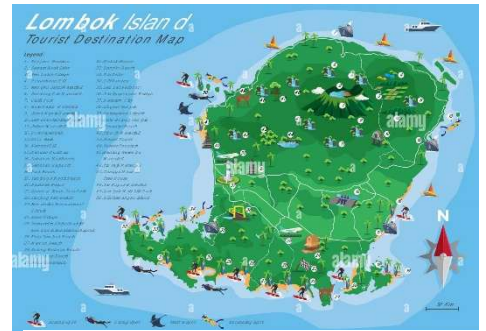
Pilot's map:

Pilots use this map to know where they can takeoff or land on the runway. The runway is the open space in the airport where planes land and fly. This map helps a pilot also know what is in the airspace where he/she is flying and what things, like mountains, tall radio masts, or other very high objects might be in the airspace.



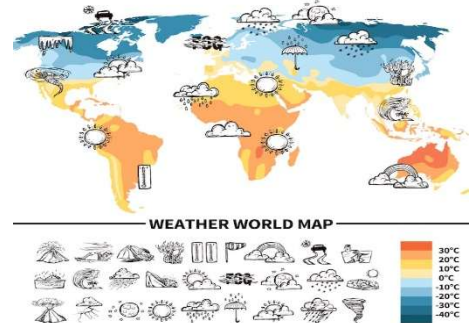
Tourist's Map:

This map is used in a specific city, country, or place for tourists to find their way around tourist areas. It also gives people information about the places they plan to visit, such as restaurants and museums. This map can be as big as a country's map and as small as that of an amusement park.



Forecaster's Map:

This is a map used by forecasters. Forecasters are people who tell us about the weather on the news. They use maps that have symbols for clouds, rain, sun, wind, lightning, and other weather-related happenings.



Architect's Map:

This is a map used and made by architects. These maps show the structure of a house, building, or landscape that is drawn by the architect in charge.



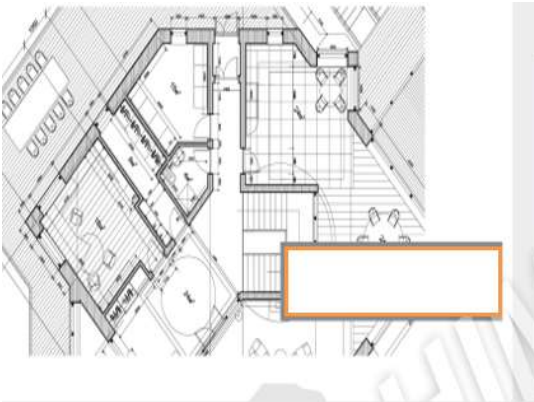
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Important Details:

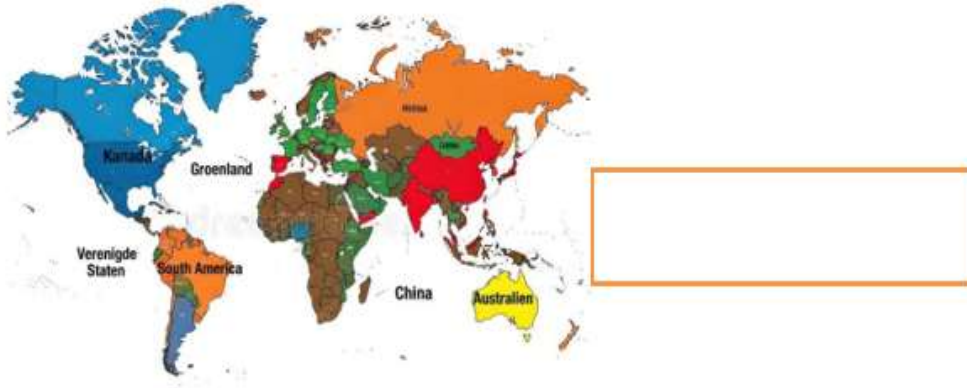
- There are different maps for different purposes.
- Every map can help in a different way depending on why you need it.
- Some maps give you directions; others help you travel from one place to another.
- Pilots use this map to know where they can takeoff or land on the runway.
- Weather maps have symbols for clouds, rain, sun, wind, lightning. and other weather related happenings.
- Architect's Map maps show the structure of a house, building, or landscape

Exercise 1: Who might use each of these maps?



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Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. How can an architect help you if you want to build a new house?

Activity (Reflection):

1. What did you learn about maps from this activity?

2. Did discussing with your group help you make better choices? How?

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Unit 2 : What is on the Map?

Lesson 3 : Mountains and Rivers

Vocabularies:

1. **Landforms**- are features on the Earth's surface that make up the terrain, such as mountains, valleys, plains or plateau
2. **Mountain**- is a landform that rises significantly above the surrounding
3. **Rivers**- are large streams of fresh water

Lesson Content:

Landforms are parts of Planet Earth. They are made of dirt, plants, and rocks. Besides land, Earth has many mountains and rivers. Let us discover more.

Mountains:

They are a form of land on Earth. Mountains are higher than the level ground we walk on.

Generally, mountains are landmasses that are 600 meters or more above ground.

Mountains store water. They are also a source of fresh water, through melting snow and ice.

Some of this water reaches rivers, seas, and lakes.

Some of the most famous mountains include:

- Mount Everest
- Mount Kilimanjaro
- The Alps Mount Fuji



Rivers are large streams of fresh water. Rivers' currents can show how fast and strong the water is flowing.



Rivers change over time and can carve out canyons, narrow deep valleys cut by a river through a rock.

Some famous rivers include:

- The **Nile River**, the longest recorded river on Earth
- Amazon River
- Mississippi River
- Ganges River

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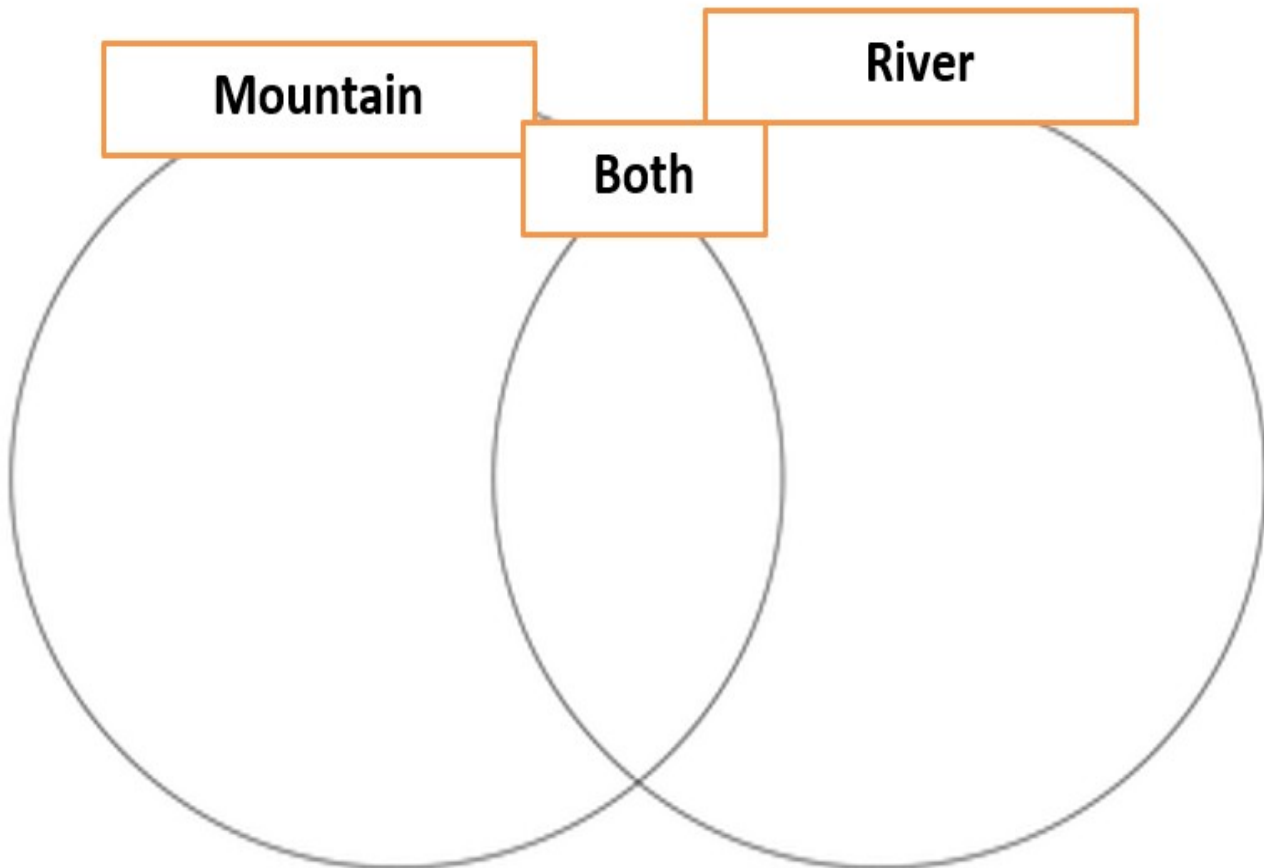
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Important Details:

- Landforms are parts of Planet Earth.
- Landforms are made of dirt, plants, and rocks. Besides land,
- Earth has many mountains and rivers.
- Mountains are higher than the level ground we walk on.
- Mountains store water.
- Some of the most famous mountains are Mount Everest, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Alps Mount Fuji.
- Some famous rivers are the *Nile River*, Amazon River and Mississippi River.
- The Nile River is the longest recorded river on Earth.

Exercise 1: Compare and contrast between mountains and rivers.

Fill in the Venn diagram below.



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Exercise 2: Correct the mistake in each statement.

1. Mountains can help in forming canyons.

2. The longest river on Earth is the Ganges.

3. Mountains are lower than the ground we walk on.

Exercise 3: Find out a few examples of famous mountains, rivers, or canyons in your country.

Activity (Reflection):

1. What did you learn about mountains and rivers in this activity?

2. What was the most interesting fact you discovered about mountains or rivers?

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Unit 2 : What is on the Map?

Lesson 4 : Types of Cities

Vocabularies:

1. **Skyscrapers** – are very tall buildings with many floors, usually found in large cities and used as offices, hotels, or apartments.
2. **Souvenirs** – are small items or gifts that people buy or keep to remember a place, trip, or special event.

Lesson Content:

There are many different types of cities around the world. They vary in size and population. Some cities might have high buildings called skyscrapers, malls, unique buildings, and a high number of people. Other cities might have acres of green landscape with fewer buildings and fewer people. Let's learn more.

Industrial cities:

These cities have many manufacturing industries, companies that make large numbers of goods and raw material. They work on improving industries. As a result, these cities have more jobs for the people living there.



Business cities :

These cities are also known as financial cities. They have the largest businesses of most known brands, restaurants, banks, large companies, cinemas, and theaters. They also have large populations. New York, Hong Kong, and Tokyo are some examples of business cities.



Jubail in Saudi Arabia is one of the largest industrial cities in the world. It has the largest water and power project.

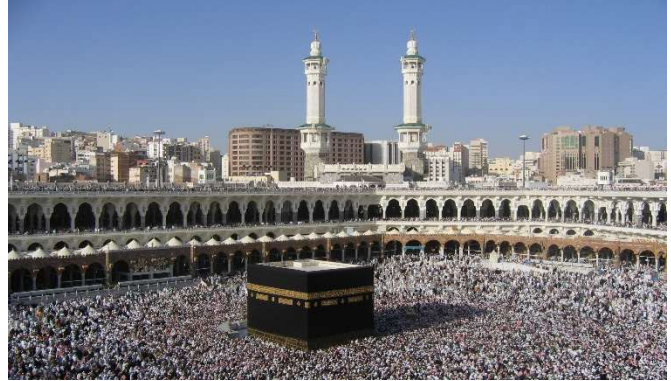
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Religious cities:

Millions of people visit these cities to perform pilgrimage. They are places for worship and peace. There are different places around the world for the different religions.

Makkah is the place of worship for millions of Muslims who gather to pray and perform pilgrimage



Ancient and touristic cities:

Some cities have special and unique architecture, historic ancient (old) places, and attractions. Tourists travel to different countries to experience new traditions and foods and to collect souvenirs, or special gifts, along the way.

Rome, in Italy, is a tourist attraction. It has the Coliseum, where gladiators used to battle to their deaths.



Important Details:

- There are many different types of cities around the world.
- Some cities might have high buildings called skyscrapers, malls, unique buildings, and a high number of people.
- Jubail in Saudi Arabia is one of the largest industrial cities in the world. It has the largest water and power project.
- Tourists travel to different countries to experience new traditions and foods and to collect souvenirs, or special gifts, along the way.
- Makkah is the place of worship for millions of Muslims who gather to pray and perform pilgrimage
- Rome, in Italy, is a tourist attraction.

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Exercise 1: Identify the city as religious, tourist, business, or industrial.
Write one special idea about each.



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Exercise 2:

Write an article about a religious city where people perform Hajj and pilgrimage. Choose one tourist place you would like to visit in that city and write two interesting facts about it. Explain why you would like to visit this place.

Activity (Reflection):

1. What did you learn about different types of cities in this activity?

2. What was the most interesting part of this activity for you?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 2 : What is on the Map?

Lesson 5 : Connecting Cities

Vocabularies:

1. **Bridges** - are structures that allow people and vehicles to cross over open spaces
2. **Straits**- are narrow water bodies which naturally connect two lands
3. **Port** - is a maritime location for ships to load and unload their cargo, goods

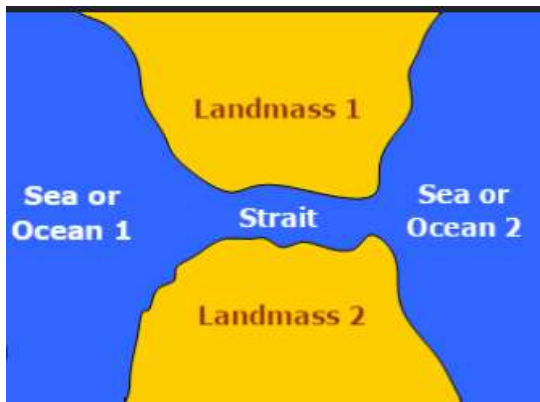
Lesson Content:

When cities started growing, people needed to find new ways of transportation to connect these cities together. Many countries, therefore, worked on building proper bridges, roads, highways, railways, as well as ports and airports. Straits and canals also helped in connecting the different countries.



Pamban Bridge

Bridges are structures that allow people and vehicles to cross over open spaces. They can stretch across bodies of water, deep pits in the earth, or roads. Amongst the most famous bridges in the world are the Pearl River Delta Bridge in Hong Kong and the Pamban Railway Bridge in India.



Straits, which naturally connect two lands, help in shipping and travel. One of the most famous straits is the English Channel between England and France. Another important strait is the Strait of Gibraltar, the only passageway between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea. Some straits, called **canals**, are artificial; they are man-made. Two important canals are the Suez Canal in Egypt and the Panama Canal in Central America.

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A **port** is a maritime location for ships to load and unload their cargo, goods. It is usually on the coast of an ocean, river, or lake. An important port in Saudi Arabia is the oil port of Ras Tanura. Another important port is Tonnage, in China. It is one of the world's busiest ports.



Airports are places where planes land and take off. It is a place where aircrafts are fueled, loaded, unloaded, or repaired. Amongst the world's busiest airports are the Dubai International Airport and London Heathrow Airport.

Important Details:

- When cities started growing, people needed to find new ways of transportation.
- Bridges can stretch across bodies of water, deep pits in the earth, or roads.
- The most famous bridges in the world are the Pearl River Delta Bridge in Hong Kong and the Pamban Railway Bridge in India.
- One of the most famous straits is the English Channel between England and France
- Some straits, called canals, are artificia.
- Two important canals are the Suez Canal in Egypt and the Panama Canal in Central America.

Exercise 1: Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Ships load and unload their goods in ports.

2. Bridges help in transporting cars across bodies of water only.

3. Pearl River Delta is a famous canal.

4. The Suez Canal is a natural channel in Egypt.

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5. One of the railways that you might want to visit is Heathrow in London.

6. The English Channel is a strait connecting England and Spain.

Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. Where is the first floating underwater tunnel being installed?

2. If you were to travel, would you prefer to go by plane, ship, or train? Discuss.

Activity (Reflection):

1. How did your team work together to solve the clues?

2. How can you improve your guessing skills for next time?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 3 : Approaching People Around You

Lesson 1 : Why Values Matter

Vocabularies:

1. **Values** -are basic beliefs that guide our attitudes and actions
2. **Respect** -is the recognition and regard for the worth, rights, and feelings of others
3. **Kindness** - is the quality of being friendly, considerate, and compassionate toward others
4. **Honesty** - is the quality of being truthful, transparent, and straightforward in words and actions
5. **Forgiveness** - is the act of letting go of resentment or anger toward someone who has wronged you

Lesson Content:

Values are basic beliefs that guide our attitudes and actions. They matter because they help determine what is important to us in our everyday lives. We are special because of the values we follow in the way we treat ourselves and others. There are different values that we should always keep in mind. Some of these values are:

1. Respect
2. Honesty
3. Kindness
4. Forgiveness

1. Respect

Respect is when you show consideration of others' feelings. You treat them with kindness, politeness, and good manners regardless of their gender, age, or nationality. You show respect in the way you speak, the way you care about others' belonging, and the way you listen and treat others.

2. Honesty

Honesty is when you always say the truth, even when it is hurtful or bad. An honest person does not lie, steal, or spread rumors about his/ her friend. If you are going to hide what you are doing because it will get you in trouble, then you are acting in a way that does not show honesty. Honesty is about speaking and acting truthfully.

3. Kindness

Kindness is acting in a nice way towards others and waiting for nothing in return. You practice kindness in your everyday life. When you think of others more than you think of yourself, then you are being kind. Always put yourself in the other person's place before you give a comment.

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If you think you cannot say something nice, then it is better not to speak.

4. Forgiveness

Forgiveness is when you forgive the people who hurt you intentionally or accidentally. You are willing to forgive your friend when he/ she does something wrong and hurts your feelings. Forgiveness will help you lead a happy and peaceful life. Always train your heart to forgive.

The words we speak and the actions we take show who we are. This is why we should always choose the right values before we speak or act.

Important Details:

- We are special because of the values we follow in the way we treat ourselves and others.
- An honest person does not lie, steal, or spread rumors about his/ her friend.
- Kindness is acting in a nice way towards others and waiting for nothing in return
- If you think you cannot say something nice, then it is better not to speak.
Forgiveness will help you lead a happy and peaceful life
The words we speak and the actions we take show who we are.

Exercise 1: Answer the questions

1. Why are values important?

Write about an experience you had to show one of your values.

2. What are some other important values that you should follow in your life?

3. You are at the supermarket, and you notice someone picking up a chocolate bar and hiding it in his pocket. What should you do?

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Exercise 2: Complete the following about yourself.

1. I show respect when _____.
2. I have to forgive my brother if _____.
3. When I see a beggar on the street, _____.
4. When my grandpa does not hear me, I _____.
- _____ and I _____.
- _____.

Activity (Reflection):

1. How did you feel when writing an honest letter to your family member or friend?

2. How do you think the person who receives your letter will feel?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 3 : Approaching People Around You

Lesson 2 : Arabs Dearest Values

Vocabularies:

1. **Family**- is a group of individuals who are related by blood, marriage, or adoption
2. **Hospitality** -is the friendly and generous treatment of guests, visitors, or strangers
3. **Loyalty** - is a strong feeling of support, allegiance, or faithfulness to a person, group, cause, or institution.
4. **Togetherness** -is the sense of unity, closeness, and mutual support among people
5. **Modesty** -is the quality of being humble and unpretentious, often characterized by a lack of vanity or arrogance
6. **Charity** -is the act of giving help, typically in the form of money, goods, or services, to those in need, out of compassion or generosity

Lesson Content:

People in the Arab world consider some moral values very dear to them since they are based on their religious beliefs.

Family plays an important role in the lives of Arab people. Family members are always honored and respected. This is why each member of the family has a responsibility towards the others.

With family comes the value of **togetherness**. Togetherness shows your closeness to others when they need you in sad and happy moments. When someone close to you is going through hard



times, you should be there for her/him. Happy moments bring you together also. It is important that you join those around you in their different celebrations. Eid and weddings are times that show togetherness.

Loyalty is also very important for Arabs. **Loyalty** is when you stay true to those you love. You are always trustworthy and caring in your relationships. When you are loyal to your friend, you never discuss her! his secrets with others, and you always help her/him to take the right decision.

Arabs are well-known for their hospitality. **Hospitality** is the friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests and visitors. When someone visits you, you offer the best meals you have. Visitors are always welcomed and treated well.

Another important value for Arab people is **modesty**. We are modest in the way we dress and act.

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Many Arabs choose modest clothes that follow the rules of Islam. Women, for example, wear long dresses and veils. Arab people treat others with modesty. All people are equal. Whether a person is poor, rich, old, or young, he/ she has to be treated with respect.

Charity plays an important role in the life of Arabs. It is a form of social solidarity through which people help those in need. You can help people by donating money, clothes, food, and other things. Charity reflects love, care and a feeling of belonging to one's community. Our moral values are very precious and this is why we should always keep them in mind.

Important Details:

- Family plays an important role in the lives of Arab people.
- Arabs are well-known for their hospitality
- We are modest in the way we dress and act.
- Many Arabs choose modest clothes that follow the rules of Islam .
- Arab people treat others with modesty.
- Charity plays an important role in the life of Arabs.
- You can help people by donating money, clothes, food, and other things.
- Charity reflects love, care and a feeling of belonging to one's community.

Exercise 1 : What would you do?

1. Sara invited her friend over for lunch. When her friend came over, Sara left her alone and kept chatting on her phone. What would you do? Explain

2. Ahmad has old clothes and toys. He threw them in the trash bin. If you were in Ahmad's place, what would you do? Explain:

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3. Lina was invited to a family wedding. She did not go to the wedding and went out with a few of her friends. What would you do? Explain:

Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. What is an act that shows togetherness?

2. Your uncle and his friends who are from Europe are coming for lunch. How will you show your hospitality?

Activity (Reflection):

1. What part of your collage are you most proud of?

2. How can you practice this value at school or home?

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Unit 3 : Approaching People Around You

Lesson 3 : Traditions

Vocabularies:

1. **Traditions** are practices or manners that are passed from one generation to the next generation.
2. **Costumes** - are outfits or clothing worn to represent a specific character, role, or theme

Lesson Content:

Traditions are practices or manners that are passed from one generation to the next generation. They apply to holidays, weddings, funerals, etc. and can be passed by word of mouth or through written stories. Traditions vary from one country to another. Let us get to know some of the traditions that occur in different countries.



Traditions in the Arab World

Eid is a traditional celebration followed in Arab countries. People celebrate two Eids per year. During Eid, people usually wear new clothes. In many families, members gather to have lunch together. Usually, children receive presents from family members too.



Henna is another tradition that is firmly planted in some Middle Eastern countries. It started in the Arab culture and is still applied by many people. In some countries, people throw a henna party, usually before a wedding. The bride and all her friends gather in her house and apply henna on their bodies.



Al Janadriyah is another traditional festival celebrated in Riyadh. Different activities are organized for the festival; these include art displays, book fairs, a poetry corner, and traditional crafts including weaving, metalwork, and leatherwork.

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Let us move on to Spain in Europe. Spanish people have their own traditions. If you happen to visit the Spanish town of Bunol, for example, on the last Wednesday in August, you can enjoy "*La Tomatina*," a food fight festival where people throw tomatoes at each other. That is one of the fun traditions they practice.

In *Ukraine*, another country in Europe, it is a tradition to paint special designs on eggs for their spring holiday. They believe it grants good luck.

Traditions help to bind family members. They remind us of our happy memories. Traditions give us a feeling of pride in our heritage.



Important Details:

- Traditions vary from one country to another
- Eid is a traditional celebration followed in Arab countries.
- People celebrate two Eids per year.
- During Eid, people usually wear new clothes, and children receive presents from family members .
- Henna designing is a tradition that is firmly planted in some Middle Eastern countries. Al Janadriyah is another traditional festival celebrated in Riyadh.
- "In Spanish *La Tomatina*," is a food fight festival where people throw tomatoes at each other.
- In Ukraine, it is a tradition to paint special designs on eggs.
- Traditions give us a feeling of pride in our heritage.

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Exercise 1: Think and write.

1. Why are traditions important?

2. Give an example of a traditional food in your country.

3. What is the traditional clothing worn by men in the Arabian Peninsula?

Exercise 2: Where is each tradition practiced?

1. Painting eggs for the spring holiday is a tradition in _____.

2. Al Janadriyah is in _____.

3. Throwing tomatoes at others is in Spain _____.

4. The henna party before a wedding is practiced in _____ countries

5. Buying new clothes for Eid is practiced in _____.

Exercise 3 : Answer the following:

What is one of the traditions in your country? Why is it special?

What is one important tradition that you enjoy?

Activity (Reflection):

1. Which tradition would you like to experience in real life?

2. Why is it important to learn about traditions from other cultures?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 3 : Approaching People Around You

Lesson 4 : Customs

Vocabularies:

1. **Customs** -are habits and accepted behaviors that are practiced by people every day
2. **Taboos**- are the customs that are unacceptable

Lesson Content:

Customs are habits and accepted behaviors that are practiced by people every day. Customs can change and can present new practices, or they can be handed down from the past. Customs may be practiced by an individual, a family, or a group of people.

Some customs can be accepted in one culture and rejected in another. Customs that are unacceptable are called **taboos**. Taboos might not be acceptable because of religious beliefs. For example, pointing with your forefinger is considered very rude in some countries while it is acceptable in others.

People greet one another in different ways. It all depends on the country you are from and the customs there. Some shake hands, some bow, some kiss each other on the cheeks, and others say, "Assalam Alaykom".

Think of wedding celebrations. They can involve more than one party in some countries, especially the Middle East, while in other countries they might happen during one day. In some countries in the Middle East, it is common for people to organize an engagement celebration, wedding party, and a wedding shower. These are part of their customs.

In Greece, a child's tooth is thrown onto the roof for good luck, while in other countries children keep their tooth under their pillows and expect to receive money in return on the following day. These are also customs.

In some countries such as Japan, Turkey, and some Arab countries, taking your shoes off at the house entrance before going in is a custom. Is that a custom in your country?

Some customs might become traditions over time, but traditions are always customs.

Important Details:

- Customs can change and can present new practices, or they can be handed down from the past.
- Customs may be practiced by an individual, a family, or a group of people.

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- Some customs can be accepted in one culture and rejected in another.
- People greet one another in different ways.
- In Greece, a child's tooth is thrown onto the roof for good luck.
- In some countries children keep their tooth under their pillows and expect to receive money in return on the following day.
- In some countries such as Japan, Turkey, and some Arab countries, taking your shoes off at the house entrance before going in is a custom.
- Some customs might become traditions over time, but traditions are always customs.

Exercise 1: Think and write.

1. What do you do with your tooth when it falls out?

2. What are two different ways that people use to greet each other?

3. What is a taboo?

4. What is the difference between a custom and a tradition?

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Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. Can you think of one taboo? Why isn't it accepted in your culture?

Activity (Reflection):

1. What new customs did you learn from other cultures?

2. Did any custom surprise you? Explain

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 4: Observe, Think, Decide

Lesson 1 Making the Right Decision

Vocabularies:

1.Decision: It is the act of making up your mind about the different possibilities.

2.Choose: To pick out or select.

Lesson Content:

Should I, or shouldn't I? There are always many situations that force us to make decisions. The decisions we make show who we are. This is why it is important to know what to do before we make any decision. Think of an important decision that you had to make. How did your choice affect you? Think of the saying "We are the choices we make". It means that even the little choices matter. These include what we eat, what we say, or what we wear. We have to think very carefully before making a decision. Let us look at a few examples of some decisions that are important.

Choosing your friends Choose the right friends. Some friends might lead you to do things that are not right. They might ask you to hide something which isn't yours or be mean to someone else. Look for friends who are honest and kind; these are true good friends. **Choosing your words** What you choose to say to others is very important because words can make others happy or sad. Do not make fun of others, tease them, or use words that are degrading. Be respectful and remember that no one is perfect so watch your words.

Choosing your actions Avoid complaining every time your parents ask you to do something. Learn to help your mom when preparing dinner and help your classmates when they are stuck in their studies. Make sure you listen to your little brother/ sister instead of hitting him/ her. Do not talk back to your teacher or push your friend out of your way. **Choosing your food** What you decide to eat is what your body becomes. Choose to eat healthy foods more than junk food. This will make you feel more energetic and have a healthier heart. Your skin will be soft and healthy too.

Important Details:

- The decisions we make are a direct reflection of our personality and values.
- It is vital to think carefully and know the right course of action before committing to a choice.
- Friends can influence us to do wrong things, such as being mean or hiding things; therefore, we must choose friends who are honest.
- Since words can cause happiness or sadness, we must avoid teasing and remain respectful.
- Choosing to listen to a younger sibling instead of hitting them is a sign of a good decision-maker.
- Your physical state—your heart, skin, and energy—is a direct result of choosing healthy food over junk food.

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Exercise 1: List three things that would make you a good decision maker.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Exercise II: What is the right decision?

1. Your friends are fighting; what should you do?

2. Your friend is crying and might need some help; what should you do?

3. You are with your family in the food court; what should you eat?

4. Your young sister is nagging all the time and needs someone to play with her; what should you do?

Exercises 2 : Answer the following:

1. Why should we look for friends who are honest and kind?

2. What are the physical benefits of choosing healthy food over junk food?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Lower Grade Section

Activity (Reflection):

1. Think of an important decision that you had to make. How did your choice affect you?

Unit 4: Observe, Think, Decide

Lesson 2 : What is Bullying?

Vocabularies:

1. **Mimics:** To imitate or copy the way someone looks, moves, or speaks, often to make fun of them.
2. **Cyberbullying:** A form of bullying that takes place over digital devices and online platforms like social media, emails, or messaging apps.

Lesson Content:

What is Bullying? You see someone at school teasing your friend and calling him/her names. The words used hurt and make your friend prefer to stay alone. What is this act? And is it acceptable? Your friend is experiencing bullying, and bullying can have different forms and might happen to anyone. It might be verbal, physical, or social. Another form of bullying is known as cyberbullying. Let us check what each is. While walking in the corridor, a learner in your class passes by you and mimics the way you speak and walk. This is a form of verbal bullying. The bully says very mean and unkind things; his words hurt others and might make the other person feel down.

Physical bullying occurs when someone hurts a person's body by hitting, kicking, tripping, pushing, or breaking belongings. If your classmate pushes you or repeatedly hurts you in any way, then he/ she is bullying you. Imagine that a classmate addresses you, and on purpose, ignores your friend who is standing by your side. Imagine that same classmate encouraging you to stay away from your closest friend. This classmate is practicing social bullying. Spreading rumors, gossiping, and embarrassing someone are also forms of social bullying.

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Imagine opening your Facebook page to see that someone has added a hurtful post on your wall and shared it with everyone. You will feel so embarrassed. The same might happen to you when you enter a group on WhatsApp. These are some examples of cyberbullying, a form of bullying that targets someone through online platforms. Bullies might appear in your everyday life. You might meet them at school, at a friend's house, or even at an outing. Just remember that when you are faced with a bully, you need to know what to do to stop the bully from hurting you.

Important Details:

- Bullying involves hurtful acts, such as teasing or name-calling, that make a person feel sad or want to be alone.
- **Verbal Bullying:** This involves saying mean and unkind things to hurt someone's feelings or make them feel "down."
- **Physical Bullying:** This occurs when a bully uses their body to hurt someone else by hitting, kicking, pushing, or damaging their property.
- **Social Bullying:** This is a "hidden" form of bullying that involves ignoring people on purpose, spreading rumors, or gossiping to ruin a person's reputation.
- Bullies can be found anywhere—not just at school, but also at friends' houses or during public outings.
- It is important to know how to respond and what steps to take to stop a bully from continuing their hurtful behavior.

Exercise 1: Identify the type of bullying and underline the clues that explain your choice.

1. Every time Samar sends a message to her friends on the class's WhatsApp group, Rima sends her negative emojis.

This is ____ bullying.

2. When Samih goes to the school cafeteria, Marwan and his friends start making faces and do not allow him to sit at their table.

This is ____ bullying.

3. On the bus, Mona throws Tima's books out of her bag every day.

This is ____ bullying.

4. During the camping trip, Samir made fun of Ahmad's disability. He called him a rude nickname, and told others to use it.

This is ____ bullying.

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Exercises 2 : Answer the following:

1. What are the three main forms of bullying mentioned in the text?

2. How does social bullying differ from physical bullying?

Activity (Reflection):

1. If you saw a friend being teased at school, how would you use the information from this passage to help them?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 4: Observe, Think, Decide

Lesson 3 : The Bully, the Bullied, and the Witness

Vocabularies:

1. Willfully: Doing something intentionally or on purpose.

2. Intimidating: Frightening or overawing someone, especially in order to make them do what one wants.

Lesson Content:

Who is that bully? Is he/ she that strong, and should we all fear him/ her? A bully is someone who willfully harms and mocks others. Bullies keep picking on others thinking that they are cooler, smarter, or stronger than others. Bullies enjoy causing pain to others as long as they appear to be better than everyone. Why is a bully, a bully? Bullies are not cruel for no reason. Their behavior is learned and usually caused by unpleasant circumstances in their lives. Bullies are much weaker than you can imagine. They are also victims of inappropriate treatment by others.

Many times, bullies seek power. Bullies hurt others because they are hurt, and they are negative because their life is full of problems. They believe the way to become a leader is through intimidating or hurting others. Who are the bullied? The victims are the ones being bullied. They might be physically or emotionally weaker. The bullied may look, act, or sound a little different. Many children who are bullied feel embarrassed to speak up. Adults may also be victims of bullying. Any child who is bullied should inform his/ her parents. An adult should report any bully as well.

Bullying can cause victims to become anti-social and distrust the people around them. A person who is bullied might prefer to stay at home and avoid people in public places. People who see or know about the bully and the bullied are called witnesses. If you are a witness to an act of bullying, you cannot stay silent. You have to speak up. When you speak up, you can help the bully and the bullied.

Understanding why a bully is a bully is the first step to solving the problem. Know why he/she feels the need to act this way before you decide what is the best thing to do.

Important Details:

- Bullies mock and harm others because they mistakenly believe it makes them appear "cooler, smarter, or stronger."
- Bullies are actually "much weaker than you can imagine."
- Bullying is often caused by unpleasant circumstances.

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- Bullies wrongly believe that the only way to become a leader is through intimidation and causing pain.
- People who observe bullying are called witnesses.

Exercise 1 : What would you do if you were faced with this situation?

1. Every time you get together with Samir and Ayman, Samir tends to use bad words when addressing you. What should you do?

2. You always notice Mona pushing Samar when the whole group meets. Mona does not allow Samar to join any game. What should you do?

3. Whenever Amira joins the online class, everyone starts giggling and sending her silly gifs. What should you do?

Exercise 2 : Short Answer.

1. Why does the passage suggest that bullies are actually "victims" too?

2. What should a child do if they are being bullied?

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Activity (Reflection):

1. How does understanding that a bully might be "hurting inside" change the way you look at them?

2. Why is it important for a witness to "not stay silent" during an act of bullying?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 4: Observe, Think, Decide

Lesson 4 : Fitting in a Group

Vocabularies:

- 1.Insecure:** Lacking self-confidence or feeling uncertain about oneself.
- 2.Cooperative:** Willing to work together with others toward a common goal.

Lesson Content:

When you think about yourself, remember that there are always important decisions you need to make. To choose friends who are like you, you have to be brave.

Stay away from people who make you feel sad, insecure, or uncomfortable. They are not the right group of people for you.

Take the right step. It is okay to approach a person and ask them to be your friend. This shows you are courageous or brave.

Say "no" to bullying. You can be bullied without knowing. This is why knowing how you feel around your friends is important for your own well-being and friendships.

Treat others fairly. You can also be a bully and not know, so be aware of how you treat others. If you know you are a bully, be brave enough to change.

Express your opinion and feelings. You do not have to accept what others do or say to fit in the group. Be brave enough to be around those who accept you as you are.

Be cooperative and help others. Cooperating and helping others is also an act of braveness. If your group of friends make fun of you for being cooperative, then look for another group.

Be yourself. Building friendships might be very important, but it is not more important than who you are. All you have to do is be yourself. Fitting into the group does not mean you have to act or pretend to be someone else just to impress others.

Important Details:

*Being "brave" is required to choose friends who actually share your values and treat you well.

*Taking Initiative is an act of courage to approach someone new and ask to be their friend rather than waiting for them to come to you.

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*Real bravery is being willing to change your behavior if you realize you are hurting others.

*You should never change who you are or pretend to be someone else just to "fit in" with a group.

*Helping others is a sign of strength. If a group mocks you for being helpful, they are not the right friends for you.

* While making friends is important, maintaining your own identity and integrity is *more* important than being part of a group.

Exercise 1 : Write about yourself and discuss who you are.

Exercise II: What are the traits of your friend?

What are the things you like or dislike in the friend you choose?

Traits I like	Traits I don't like

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Lower Grade Section

Exercise 3 : Answer the Questions.

1. What does the passage suggest you should do if you realize you have been acting like a bully?

Activity (Reflection):

1. The text says "cooperating and helping others is also an act of braveness." Why do you think it takes bravery to be helpful in front of certain groups?

2. How can you tell the difference between "fitting in" and "belonging"?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 5 : In The Past

Lesson 1 : When It All Started

Vocabularies:

1.Historians: People who study, research, and record the changes and events that have happened over thousands of years in the past.

2.Mass Production: The manufacturing of large quantities of products.

Lesson Content:

Life today is different than the life in the past. How can we know how people lived long ago?

Some people, known as historians, study and record the changes that have happened over thousands of years. Historians who observed life in the past found out that tools and weapons had an important impact during the different periods in history. Below are what historians recorded.

One of the first early ages was the Ice Age. During the Ice Age the weather was deathly cold. Survival was nearly impossible in such a climate. The first humans appeared at the end of the Ice Age in Africa. Africa is near the equator so it was warmer than the rest of the world. The cool temperatures helped the first humans how to make clothes. People learned to make fire tom stay warm and keep fierce animals away.

After the Ice Age came the Stone Age. During this time people made tools from stones to survive. During the Stone Age, many people moved from Africa into the continents of Asia and Europe.

Wood, bones, and other materials were also used to make tools. The basic kind of stone used was the flintstone. Flintstone was easily found in nature, and people could easily shape it into sharp knives.

The Bronze Age was next. During this age, men learned how to mine copper and tin to make bronze weapons.

Bronze weapons were much stronger than stone weapons. The discovery of bronze changed a great many things. People started inventing new things to make their lives easier.

Then came the Iron Age. Mass production of tools and weapons made of steel and iron gave this period its name. Iron weapons were first created in the Middle East and southeastern Europe. They were more powerful than both stone and bronze weapons.

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Important Details:

- Life was extremely difficult during the Ice Age because the "deathly cold" weather made survival nearly impossible.
- The first humans appeared in Africa at the end of the Ice Age because its location near the equator provided a warmer climate.
- During the cold periods, humans learned two life-saving skills: how to make clothes and how to use fire for warmth and protection.
- The Stone Age is defined by people making tools out of stone, wood, and bone to survive and hunt.
- Flint was the most important material during the Stone Age because it was easy to find and could be shaped into very sharp knives
- By mining copper and tin, humans created bronze, which was significantly stronger than stone and led to many new inventions.

Exercise 1: Which age do each of the following facts belong to?

1. These weapons began in the Middle East.

2. The making of metal tools made a great difference

3. They had the most powerful weapons of all.

4. People moved from Africa to Asia and Europe.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
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Exercise 2: Fill in the blanks with a word that best fits.

1. _____ are people who study things that happened in the past. Some of them discovered that the first humans lived in the continent of _____.

2. The first Age was the _____.

The cold weather helped people learn how to make _____. After that, people used a basic kind of stone called _____.

Exercise 3: Answer the question

1. Why did the first humans appear in Africa instead of other parts of the world?

2. What made iron weapons better than bronze or stone weapons?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
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Activity (Reflection):

1. How did the discovery of fire change the relationship between humans and "fierce animals"?

2.If you had to survive in the Stone Age, why would finding flintstone be your top priority?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 5 : In The Past

Lesson 2 : Life Long Ago

Vocabularies:

1. **Petroglyphs:** Rock carvings and signs directly into cave walls or rock surfaces.
2. **Fertile:** Land that is rich in nutrients.

Lesson Content:

Fossils, which are the remains of living things, show that the first humans lived in the forests, plains, and grasslands of Asia, Africa, and Europe. Early humans had a different way of living. They used to gather wild plants for food. This is why they were called gatherers. Later, gatherers became hunters who learned how to kill animals and provide their families with food. Look for pictures of old fossils. What does each represent?

As time passed, people started moving from one place to another to survive, so they were called nomads. Most nomads were gatherers and hunters. They searched for food and water to support their lives. The first nomads lived on the move in the Arabian Lands.

How was the life of a nomad?

Carrying their tents with them, nomads followed the herds they hunted. Some others traveled based on the seasons when plant resources, such as natural fruits, seeds, and grains, became available. Nomads had their own customs and rules. The clothes they wore were first made of animal skin and then leather.

They used different types of tools to make their lives easier. Hammerstones were one of the earliest and simplest tools. To make better tools, they used ivory, antlers, teeth and bones. Nomads mostly ate meat, fish, grasses, fruits, and dairy products.

Nomads who lived in an area with land that wasn't fertile continued to move to find fertile land, land where people could grow plants. When nomads grew in numbers, some of them started settling while others moved to other areas to find better resources. Nomads and settlers fought together over resources.

Early nomads communicated the story of their lives. They carved symbols and signs into the walls of caves. These were known as petroglyphs. Petroglyphs are rock carvings. Most petroglyphs showed scenes of animals. Petroglyphs have been found on all continents except for Antarctica.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Fossils serve as the primary evidence showing that early humans inhabited the forests and grasslands of Africa, Asia, and Europe
- Humans originally survived by gathering wild plants (gatherers) before developing the skills to kill animals for their families (hunters)
- Early humans became nomads, meaning they moved constantly to search for food and water rather than staying in one place.
- Nomads carried tents with them, allowing them to follow animal herds or move according to the changing seasons.
- Early clothing was initially crafted from animal skins, which eventually progressed to the use of leather.
- Geographers study places, continents, countries, nature, and landforms.

Exercise 1: Why did people belong to this group?

Gatherers:

Hunters:

Nomads:

Exercise II: What are petroglyphs?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Lower Grade Section

Exercise III: Write 3 differences between modern life and early life.

Modern Life	Early Life

Exercise 2: Answer the question below

1. Why were early humans called "nomads"?

2. What caused conflict between nomads and settlers?

Activity (Reflection):

1. If you were an early nomad, what symbols would you carve into a cave wall to tell the story of your life today?

2. How does the use of ivory, antlers, and bones show that nomads were becoming more "inventive" with their tools?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 5 : In The Past

Lesson 3 : Early Villages

Vocabularies:

1.Agriculture: The science or practice of farming.

2.Specialize: To concentrate on and become an expert in a particular skill or area of work.

Lesson Content:

The first permanent settlements were in Iraq, Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, and Iran. Settlers who stayed in one place formed communities which led eventually to the birth of villages.

When people settled, they needed to look for ways to provide their families and cattle with food and water.

Two of the first farming villages were Catal Huyuk, in Turkey, and Jericho, which was found along the Jordan River in ancient Palestine.

Catal Huyuk looked like a gigantic building with small cells. People lived in rectangular mud brick houses that could be entered from a roof level, by a ladder. Each house had its own oven to bake bread.

Food was produced by agriculture, mostly through cultivating grains, wheat, barley, oil producing seeds, and nuts. They also raised animals. People had plenty of food, and they used their time to specialize in crafts. They invented pottery and woven textiles. With the invention of crafts and the need for agriculture, people started having jobs. In Catal Huyuk, there were farmers, weavers, toolmakers, basket weavers, and even traders. There was no leader in Catal Huyuk. All people were equal in power, and they led a peaceful life.

Jericho was also one of the earliest villages. It is believed that people settled there because of the springs which were found nearby. These springs supplied people with water.

The village was surrounded by a stone wall. It is the oldest known protective wall used to protect people from flooding waters. Houses were built with clay and straw. Agriculture played an important role in the lives of the people. They cultivated wheat, barley, and legumes. In addition, they hunted wild animals to secure their food. People in Jericho were the first to invent clay tokens in different shapes. Each shape had a different meaning. These tokens were used as a type of currency.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Staying in one place allowed people to form stable communities, which eventually grew into the very first villages
- In Catal Huyuk, people lived in mud-brick houses with no doors at ground level; instead, they entered their homes from the roof using ladders.
- Because agriculture provided a steady food supply, people had free time to develop new jobs like basket weaving, pottery, and trading.
- Catal Huyuk was unique because it had no central leader; historians believe all people were equal in power and lived peacefully.
- Jericho is famous for building the oldest known stone wall, which was designed to protect the community from flooding.
- The people of Jericho invented an early form of money using clay tokens in different shapes, with each shape representing a specific value or meaning.

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions.

1. Why did early humans wander here and there?

2. How did farming help humans build villages?

3. How did the people of Jericho live?

4. Name the places where the two villages were found.

Jericho: _____

Catal Huyuk: _____

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Lower Grade Section

5. Write 3 facts about Catal Huyuk.

Catal Huyuk
1.
2.
3.

6. What is pottery?

Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. How did the houses in Catal Huyuk differ from how we build houses today?

2. What was the purpose of the stone wall in Jericho?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Activity (Reflection):

1. In Catal Huyuk, people were "equal in power." How do you think a community functions differently when there is no single leader?

2. Why was the invention of clay tokens in Jericho a "turning point" for human society?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 5 : In The Past

Lesson 4 : Shifting into Civilization

Vocabularies:

1. **Civilization:** A society characterized by people living in organized urban settlements, following a set of laws, and sharing similar beliefs and cultures.
2. **Architecture:** The art and science of designing and constructing buildings, focusing on their size, shape, and the materials used to build them.

Lesson Content:

People started coming together and instead of living in small groups called tribes, they formed villages. Villages grew bigger, and this growth led to the rise of cities. Cities formed the first civilizations we know today.

Civilization refers to a group of people who settle together, follow a set of rules, and have similar beliefs. When people started to settle in bigger organized groups, they needed leaders to set the rules and organize their lives.

The leader is the one who sets and enforces laws in a society. All people in a civilization should follow the same set of laws. Laws are the rules that protect people and their property.

With many people living in the same place, the city needed people who could do different jobs. Job specialization became important and each person had to learn a specific job. Some people specialized in making tools, others made pottery, hunted, or even traded things. People used to travel as groups, called caravans, to trade or exchange their products with other villagers or other cities.

Each civilization had its own way of drawing as well. Arts became popular in these civilizations. It was a way for societies to express their values and beliefs. Pottery, painting, and music were some of the most common arts.

People had their own way of building their cities too. They built and designed everything for their society. Architecture, the art of designing buildings through the size, shape, material etc. became popular. Civilizations were also in need of a method of writing to keep records.

Hieroglyphs were the first form of written language used by people. They were pictures and symbols of different objects recorded on cave walls to communicate with others.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Human organization followed a clear progression: small tribes joined to form villages, and villages eventually grew into cities.
- As groups became larger and more organized, leaders became necessary to set rules and keep order in society.
- Laws were created as a shared set of rules designed specifically to protect people and their property.
- To exchange goods with distant villages or cities, people organized themselves into traveling groups called caravans.
- The first written languages, such as hieroglyphs, used pictures and symbols on cave walls to communicate ideas to others.

Exercise 1: Answer the following question.

What do we need to build a civilization?

Exercise II: Explain in your own words the following

Job of the leader:

Caravans:

Architecture:

Hieroglyphs:

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Exercise 3: Answers to Questions

1. Why did the growth of cities lead to the need for leaders and laws?

2. How did "caravans" help early civilizations thrive?

Activity (Reflection):

1. If you were part of a newly formed civilization, what is one "specific job" you would want to specialize in, and why?

2. Why is the transition from "drawing pictures" to "hieroglyphs" considered a major step in human history?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 5 : In The Past

Lesson 5 : Ancient Civilizations

Vocabularies:

1. **Pharaoh:** The supreme leader of Ancient Egypt who held absolute power over both politics and religion; often considered a god by the people.
2. **Mummification:** A specialized process used to preserve dead bodies by removing the organs and drying the remains with salt to prepare the person for the afterlife.

Lesson Content:

One of the first civilizations was Ancient Egypt. It lasted for more than 3000 years. The ancient Egyptians lived along the Nile River in Northeast Africa. The Nile was a main source for most of Egypt's wealth. It provided food, soil, water, and transportation for Egyptians.

Who set the laws? Laws were set by pharaohs; they were the supreme leaders in religion and politics.

Society and Classes The ancient Egyptian society was structured like a pyramid, a hierarchy. The pharaoh was at the top, then the ruling class, the middle class, and finally the majority of the society. Egyptians were famous for several inventions. They invented the first calendar. They also invented paper from a plant called papyrus. Egyptians also excelled in mathematics and medicine.

What did Egyptians believe in? Ancient Egyptians believed in more than one god. Some considered the pharaoh a god. People believed that there was life after death, so they preserved the dead bodies. To do so, they developed a method called mummification. Mummification is a process of drying the body with salt after removing the organs.

Unique architecture: Ancient Egyptians were great architects. They built approximately 80 pyramids. Bodies of dead people were laid in these pyramids. Up to date, the pyramids are counted as one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The Egyptians were pioneers in building dams too.

What was the language of the Ancient Egyptians? The Ancient Egyptian alphabet was made up of more than 700 symbols. Each symbol was called a hieroglyph. Scribes were the only people educated in the art of writing. They used red and black ink to write on papyrus.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Ancient Egypt was an incredibly stable civilization that lasted for more than 3,000 years.
- The Nile was the "lifeblood" of Egypt, providing essential water, fertile soil for food, and a way to transport goods.
- Society was structured like a pyramid, with the Pharaoh at the very top and the majority of the population at the base.
- Egyptians were pioneers in several fields, inventing the first calendar and developing advanced knowledge in mathematics and medicine.
- Egyptians invented an early form of paper by processing a plant called papyrus, which allowed them to keep extensive records.
- Their writing system consisted of over 700 symbols called hieroglyphs.

Exercise 1: Correct the mistake.

1. Ancient Egyptians believed in one god.

2. Ancient Egypt lasted for 2000 years.

Exercise 2: Answers to Questions

1. Why was the Nile River considered the main source of Egypt's wealth?

2. Who were scribes, and why was their job so special?

Activity (Reflection):

1. The Egyptian social structure was shaped like a pyramid. Why do you think civilizations use a "hierarchy" (a pyramid shape) to organize people?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 6 : Exploring Europe

Lesson 1 : Europe: An Overview

Vocabularies:

1.Landlocked: A country or region that is entirely surrounded by land and has no direct access to an ocean or sea.

2.Population Density:) A measurement of the number of people living in a specific area.

Lesson Content:

The continent of Europe was named after a Phoenician princess called Europa. It was thought to be the start of the modern civilization. The great Roman, British, Spanish, and Russian empires were all founded in Europe. The continent houses 50 countries with more than 742 million people. It is also the continent with the highest population density so it has the biggest number of people per square km/ square mile.

Europe has many different cultures due to its mixture of people who settled in the continent after arriving from different regions around the world. It has different traditions that are celebrated in annual events. Some of its most famous countries include Germany, Italy, Spain, France, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Greece, Poland, Croatia, Belgium, and Sweden.

Many countries in Europe, mainly in central Europe, do not have access to an ocean and are landlocked. They share national borders only with other countries. The biggest of these is the country of Kazakhstan with 18 million people living there.

Europe is the second smallest continent in the world behind Australia, with a land area of 4,000,000 square miles. Russia: Russia is Europe's largest country. Russia takes up 40 percent of Europe's land area. St. Basil's Cathedral is a famous landmark located in Moscow, Russia. Vatican City: The smallest country in the continent, and the world, is Vatican City which was established in 1929.

Istanbul, a city in Turkey, is the most populated city in Europe. It houses the Aya Sofia, and many other popular historical sites.

Important Details:

- The continent was named after Europa, a Phoenician princess, and is often considered the birthplace of modern civilization.
- Europe was the center of several massive global powers, including the Roman, British, Spanish, and Russian empires.
- The continent contains 50 countries and is home to over 742 million people.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

- Europe has the highest population density of any continent, meaning it has the most people packed into its land area.
- Because people from all over the world settled there, Europe has a unique mixture of cultures and annual traditions.
- Vatican City, established in 1929, is the smallest country in both Europe and the entire world.

Exercise 1: Circle the best choice.

1. Which of these countries is not in Europe?
A. Ghana B. Greece C. Spain
2. Europe was named after _____.
A. a princess B. an explorer C. a family name
3. What is Europe's rank amongst the continents based on its land area?
A. the 2nd smallest B. the 3rd largest C. the 6th smallest
4. Which city is the most populated in Europe?
A. London B. The Vatican C. Istanbul
5. Which of these is a landlocked country in Europe?
A. Italy B. Spain C. Kazakhstan

Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. What makes a country "landlocked," and which is the largest landlocked country mentioned?

2. Which city is the most populated in Europe, and what are some of its features?

Activity (Reflection):

1. If you lived in a "landlocked" country, how might your daily life (like food or travel) be different from someone living on an island or near a coast?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 6 : Exploring Europe

Lesson 2 : The European Union

Vocabularies:

1.Headquarters: The main office or center of operations of an organization or government.

2.Free Trade: A policy where countries can exchange goods and services with each other without being restricted by taxes or other trade barriers.

Lesson Content:

Europe is bounded by the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea. Most of the European countries are united under the European Union (EU).

The European Union was first established in 1957 as the European Economic Community. In 1993, it changed its name to the European Union. Currently, its headquarters is in Brussels, Belgium.

The European Union is currently made up of 27 countries after the United Kingdom withdrew in 2019. Members of the Union work together not only in politics, but in money, justice, and foreign affairs. The European Union has three main bodies that govern its members with rules and regulations:

- 1.The EU Council
- 2.The EU Parliament
- 3.The EU Commission

The EU Parliament has a president who is elected by its members. The president serves a term of two and a half years. Its members are elected by citizens every five years. All members are allowed free trade. Citizens of the EU nations can travel easily between these nations.

Many of the EU member states use the Euro as their currency.
Some of the purposes of the EU include:

- 1.Ensuring freedom, justice, and security.
- 2.Establishing a European citizenship.
- 3.Promoting economic progress.
- 4.Encouraging technological and scientific developments.
- 5.Breaking down barriers to trade and borders.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Europe is surrounded by three major bodies of water: the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The organization began in 1957 as the European Economic Community before officially becoming the European Union in 1993.
- The headquarters of the EU is located in Brussels, Belgium, which serves as the hub for its administrative work.
- The EU currently consists of 27 countries, following the withdrawal of the United Kingdom in 2019.
- The Union is managed by three specific branches: the EU Council, the EU Parliament, and the EU Commission.
- Most member states have adopted the **Euro** as their official currency to make trade and travel easier.
- The EU's goals include promoting economic progress, breaking down trade barriers, and encouraging scientific development.

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks

1. The currency of the EU is _____.
2. The letters EU stand for _____.
3. An EU Parliament president is elected every _____.
4. The headquarters of the union is located in _____.
5. Name a country that starts with the letter "A" and is part of the EU. _____
6. Write down two of EU's beneficial purposes
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
7. The European Union was first called the _____.
8. Citizens of the EU are able to _____.
9. _____ is no longer a member of the European Union.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Lower Grade Section

Exercise 2: Answer the following:

1. What are the three main bodies that govern the members of the European Union?

2. What are two major benefits that citizens of EU nations enjoy?

Activity (Reflection):

1. Why do you think the EU changed its name from "Economic Community" to "European Union" in 1993?

2. How does having a single currency (the Euro) and "free trade" help a small country in Europe grow its economy?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 6 : Exploring Europe

Lesson 3 : A Snapshot of Russia

Vocabularies:

1. **Federation:** A group of states or regions with a central government but independence in internal affairs.
2. **Communism:** A way of organizing a society in which the government owns the things and there is no privately owned property.

Lesson Content:

Russia is the largest country in the world by landmass and shares borders with 14 neighboring countries, some of which are China, Ukraine, North Korea, and Norway. Its official language is Russian.

Officially, Russia has been known as the Russian Federation since 1991. Before it was the Russian Federation it was known as the Soviet Union. Russia's capital city is Moscow, and its currency is the ruble.

The Soviet Union was the first country that formed a government based on Communism, and it lasted from 1922 until 1991. The satellite known as Sputnik was the first satellite to enter space, and it was done by the Soviet Union in 1957.

Russians celebrate their national holiday on June 12 of every year. They drive on the right hand side of the road. Their popular sports are basketball, ice hockey, and football. Russia also has the largest forestlands in the world.

Russia has around 100,000 rivers including some of the longest in the world. These include the Volga, Lena, Kolyma and others. Russia has many rare animals such as Asiatic black bears, snow leopards, and polar bears. Kremlin River in the morning in Russia.

The economy in Russia mainly depends on natural resources including oil, natural gas, and precious metals. Some of the most visited places in Russia are Saint Petersburg and the Kremlin River.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Russia holds the title of the largest country in the world by landmass and shares borders with 14 different nations.
- The country was known as the Soviet Union from 1922 until 1991, at which point it became the Russian Federation.
- Moscow serves as the nation's capital city, and the official currency used for trade is the ruble.
- The Soviet Union made history in 1957 by launching **Sputnik**, the very first satellite to ever enter space.
- Popular destinations for visitors include the historic city of Saint Petersburg and the Kremlin area.

Exercise 1 : Circle the choice that best completes each sentence.

1. In Russia, people drive on the (right, left) side of the road.
2. Russia is bordered by (7, 14) countries.
3. Sputnik is the (first, last) satellite that was launched by Russia into space.
4. Russia has the (largest, smallest) forestlands.
5. (Ruble, Lira) is the currency used in Russia.
6. (Saint Petersburg, Moscow) is the capital city of Russia.

Exercise II: Correct the mistake in each sentence.

1. Natural resources in Russia include oil, meat, and gold.

2. Rare animals in Russia include polar bears and giraffes.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Lower Grade Section

Exercise 111 : Answer the following:

1. What was the historical significance of the Soviet Union in 1957?

2. On what natural resources does the Russian economy mainly depend?

Activity (Reflection):

1. With around 100,000 rivers and the largest forestlands in the world, how might Russia's geography affect how people travel and live?

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Unit 6 : Exploring Europe

Lesson 4 : France and Great Britain

Vocabularies:

1. **Originated:** To have a specified beginning; to start or be created in a particular place or situation.
2. **Evolution:** The gradual development of something, especially from a simple to a more complex form.

Lesson Content:

Two of the most famous European countries are France and Great Britain. The capital city of France is Paris; the country's language is French. France is known for its beautiful streets, culture, and bright cities. It is also known for its touristic sites and museums. One of the major tourist sites in the center of Paris is the Eiffel tower.

France facts The Pyrenees, a mountain range in France, forms a natural border between France and Spain. Mont Blanc is the highest mountain in France. The Louvre museum, the Versailles castle, and the Alps are major sites in France.

England is the largest country in the United Kingdom. Its capital city is London, which is home to the Big Ben clock tower. The official language of the country is English, and it is ruled by Queen Elizabeth.

United Kingdom facts The United Kingdom, sometimes called Great Britain, is made up of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The Thames is one of the most famous rivers in the UK. Scotland is the most mountainous country in the UK. Some of the major sports originated in the UK. These include cricket, golf, boxing, and others.

France is two times bigger than the United Kingdom. Each of the two countries played a major role in the evolution of events throughout history. Many countries around the world speak either French or English since they were once ruled by these two powers. The United Kingdom, for example, ruled parts of Africa, China, India, and even the United States which is why English is widely spoken all over the world. France also occupied countries such as Cameroon, Tunisia, Lebanon, Mali, and others.

London is famous for its double decker buses.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

Lower Grade Section

Important Details:

- Paris is the capital of France, famous for the Eiffel Tower, while London is the capital of England and home to the Big Ben clock tower.
- The United Kingdom is a union made up of four distinct countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
- France is geographically twice as large as the United Kingdom.
- During Eid, people usually wear new clothes, and children receive presents from family members .
- France is renowned for the Louvre museum and Versailles castle, while the UK is famous for the Thames River and its red double-decker buses.
- Many globally popular sports, including cricket, golf, and boxing, first began in the United Kingdom.

Exercise 1: Write True or False.

1. The main language spoken in France is English. _____
2. Paris is also known for its touristic sites. _____
3. England is the largest country in the United Kingdom. _____
4. Big Ben is located in France. _____
5. The United Kingdom ruled China in the past. _____
6. The Eiffel Tower exists in the center of Paris. _____

Exercise II: Answer.

1. Why do many countries around the world speak English or French?

2. Write one fact about the UK and another about France.

AL NOOR INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
Lower Grade Section

3. Which four countries make up the United Kingdom?

4. Why is English widely spoken in places like India and the United States?

Activity (Reflection):

1. If you were visiting Europe, would you prefer to see a natural landmark like the Alps or a man-made landmark like the Eiffel Tower? Why?

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Unit 6 : Exploring Europe

Lesson 5: More Countries in Europe

Vocabularies:

1. **Inhabited:** A place that is lived in or occupied by people.
2. **Mythology:** A collection of myths or traditional stories belonging to a specific culture, often concerning their history, gods, and heroes.

Lesson Content:

Spain, Switzerland, Greece, and Belgium are some of the oldest countries in Europe.

Spain's capital and largest city is Madrid, and it is popular for its soccer teams, particularly Real Madrid and FC Barcelona. The official language is Spanish, and its currency is the Euro. Spain is famous for its tourist cities, such as Barcelona and Valencia. It is also well-known for its Flamenco dance and bullfights.

Switzerland is a small country famous for the Alps' mountains. It is one of the most beautiful, well-looked after countries in Europe. It is wealthy and politically stable. Swiss people are famous for their very rich chocolate, natural wildlife, farms, and dairies. People in Switzerland speak German, French, Italian, and Romansh. The capital city is Bern, and the largest city is Zurich.

Belgium shares its borders with Germany, Netherlands, France, and Luxembourg. The capital city of Belgium is Brussels city. Belgians are famous for their waffles, chocolate, and fries. The languages spoken in the country include French, Dutch, and German.

Greece is a very famous and relatively small country in Europe. Its language is Greek, and its capital city is Athens. Greece has many famous historic ruins, and it is very well-known for its Greek mythology of the Greek gods and mythical monsters.

The capital and largest city is Athens. The Greek language is the oldest in Europe; it has been used for more than 3000 years. More than 2000 islands are part of the country, but only 170 are inhabited.

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Important Details:

- Spain is globally recognized for its soccer prestige, specifically through world-famous teams like Real Madrid and FC Barcelona.
- The country is famous for unique cultural expressions such as the Flamenco dance and traditional bullfights.
- Switzerland is defined by the Alps, making it one of the most mountainous and scenic countries in Europe.
- Belgium is world-renowned for its specific food contributions, including waffles, chocolate, and fries.
- The Greek language holds the title of the oldest in Europe, having been in continuous use for over 3,000 years.
- Greece is famous for its ancient ruins and its storied history of mythical gods.

Exercise 1: Which country does each fact reflect? Add “G” for Greece, “S” for Spain, “B” for Belgium, and “SW” for Switzerland.

1. This country is famous for its wildlife. _____
2. This country has soccer teams in premiere leagues. _____
3. This country is filled with historical landmarks and stories about the gods. _____
4. People in this country make the best waffles worldwide. _____
5. People speak French, Dutch, and German in this country. _____
6. The language in this country is the oldest. _____

Exercise II: Add the capital city of each country.

Country	Capital
Belgium	
Greece	
Switzerland	

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Exercise 2 : Answer the following:

1. What are the four official languages spoken in Switzerland?

2. Which Greek city is both the capital and the largest city, and what is it famous for?

Activity (Reflection):

1. Greece has 2,000 islands, but only 170 are inhabited. If you had to live on one of the uninhabited islands, what are the first three things you would need to build or find to survive?
