Unit Five: Travel Topic 2: Maps

في التأني السلامة وفي العجلة الندامة

Objectives:

Students will:

- Locate Arab countries on a map
- Understand the importance of knowing how to read a map
- Use location-related phrases to answer the question "where?"
- Differentiate between nouns and verbs
- Create a self-introduction including place of birth and place of origin
- Ask and respond to questions
- Apply new vocabulary words and review old ones
- Read key words
- Write key words
- Make route planners

Essential Questions:

- Where are Arab countries located?
- Why are people interested in their countries of origin?
- Why is it important to be familiar with the geography of the world?
- What kinds of information can you get from a map?
- How does "location" affect our daily life?

Standards:

1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 4.1, 4.2, 5.1

Language Objective

مهارة الإستماع:1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,13 مهارة التحدث: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,15,16 مهارة القراءة: 1,2,3,4,6,8,10 مهارة الكتابة: 1,2,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,13 النحو والصرف: 1 المفردات:1,2

Basic resources

Best practices packets:

- Technology
- Conversational scenarios
- Games
- Writing drills
- Assessment

Essential questions

Film (Driving an Arab Street), by Arthur Hurley, Arab Film Distribution

(Teachers should always preview video selections to ensure that the level and content is appropriate for students.)

Authentic materials (newspapers, magazines, trade books, etc.)

Online resources

Pictures and posters

Maps

Interactive White Board (or other projection equipment)

Basic textbook, such as:

Ahlan Wa Sahlan, by Mahdi Alosh, Functional Modern Standard Arabic for Beginners, Second Edition. Al-Kitaab fii Taallum al-Arabiyya, by Mahmoud Al-Batal, part one

Vocabulary Words

I was born	وُلدتُ
my parents	أهلي
map	خريطة
located	يقع/ تقع
continent	قارّة

Africa	أفريقيا
Asia	آسيا
America	أمريكا
Europe	أوربا
Australia	أستراليا
north	شمال
south	جنوب
east	شرق
west	غرب
geography	جغرافية
direction	اتّجاه
location	موقع
hour	ساعة
minute	دقيقة
mile	میل
T	أنا
I	ات ج
city	مدیبه در ت

Vocabulary Review

I	أنا
city	مدينة
state	ولاية
right	يمين
left	يسار
address	عنوان
street	شارع
in, at	في
from	من
to	الى

Language	Activities	Suggested	Assessment
Skills Listening	 Teacher introduces lesson objectives and essential questions. Students discuss essential questions related to the topic. Students listen to language examples presented by the 	Materials & Resources • Introduction: • أنا سناء. وُلدتُ في مدينة ديربورن في ولاية مشيغان. أهلي من القاهرة، عاصمة مصر. تقع مصر في قارة أفريقيا. • Vocabulary list:	Performance assessment: Students demonstrate understanding of the meanings of vocabulary words and use them in daily learning.
	 Teacher introduces the topic's conversational scenario. Students listen to the conversation segments. 	الاست السلامية I was born my parents الهلي شعلي map خريطة الموعات الم	performing correct physical actions.

		west	غرب	
		geography	جغرافية	
		direction	اتّجاه	
		location	موقع	
		hour	ساعة	
		minute	دقيقة	
		mile	میل	
		Vocabulary Review	w	
		I	أنا	
		city	مدينة	
		state	ولاية	
		right	یمین	
		left	يسار	
		address	عنوان	
		street	شارع	
		in, at	رے ف <i>ي</i>	
		from	ي من	
		to	ں الٰی	
		10	' کی	
		 A song about direct 	tions	
		(Musical Arabic wi		
		Lonnie Dai Zovi, M		
		Moukarzet, Samy (
Speaking	 Teacher models self-introduction 			Interpersonal:

in relation to country of origin. Conversation and vocabulary as above Students identify nouns and verbs. Students speak imitating the Students participate in example. multiple opportunities using Arabic to • Teacher models changing noun communicate. sentences into verb sentences and vice versa. Students are engaged in class discussion. Students practice switching the positions of nouns and verbs. Students introduce themselves. They Students work in pairs to practice mention their the conversation scenario. birthplaces and their countries of origin. **Group Activity:** After listening to the oral Students ask questions introduction model, students form using correct questions small groups and practice phrases. introducing themselves, including their birth places and countries of Students answer origin. questions using appropriate phrases.

Reading	Students read vocabulary words.	Vocabulary activity	Interpretive: Students demonstrate
	Students work in pairs to read and identify verb sentences and noun sentences.	Verb sentences. Example: ذهب َ الطالبُ الى المدرسة. Noun sentences. Example:	understanding by
	Students read signs related to directions. Group Activity:	الطالبُ ذهب َ الى المدرسة. Location Activity Sheet:	Students read, understand, and use vocabulary words.
	 Before students come into class, the teacher moves something prominent to a new location in the classroom. When students arrive, teacher takes note of their reactions. Teacher asks students if they notice anything different about the room. When they tell what it is, teacher explains that it was moved to see if they would like it or not. Students work, in groups, on the "location activity sheet." 	 Think about times when your family or friends moved your belongings to a new place. How did you feel? Why did you feel that way? List five reasons why you think the classroom is set up the way it is. Pick a name of an important building in your community hometown. Draw a map of that building or business in its current location. Draw a map of the building in 	Students read phrases related to countries and capitals. Students recognize the importance of map and location. Presentational: Students answer questions from the "location activity sheet." Students present their

	Groups share their work with the class.	a location that is very different from its real location. 6. Write five sentences explaining how things would be different after the change of location.	project topic to a group of audience.
Writing	Students join sets of letters to form key words.	Join the letters activity.	Students spell key words.
	Students spell key words correctly.	Spelling activity.	Students write simple sentences that start with
	Students write simple sentences that start with nouns.	Map activity: Fill in the missing Arab countries.	nouns.
			Students write simple
	Students write simple sentences that start with verbs.	Questions and answers about location.	sentences that start with verbs.
	Start with verbs.	Example: ضع دائر ة حول الحواب الصحيح:	VEIUS.
	Group Activity:	ضع دائرة حول الجواب الصحيح:	Students write the
	• In groups, students use a web	أين تقع سوريا؟ 1 تقع سوريا في عاصمة دمشق	names of Arab countries
	mapping tool (such as MapQuest)		on the map.
	to create a route they wish to	1 تقع سوريا في عاصمة دمشق	

	 take. The starting location should be their school and the ending location should be a place of their choice. Students replace the directional words with Arabic terms (right, left, north, south). They replace the numbers of miles and time (minutes, hours) with Arabic 	2 تقع سوريا في ولاية مشيغان 3 تقع سوريا في قارة آسيا 4 تقع سوريا في الصيف	Students answer in writing "where" questions. Students make map routes, using Arabic key words for directions.
Culture	 Students make semi bilingual routes. Teacher reviews the idiom with 	في التأني السلامة وفي العجلة الندامة	
	the class and discusses its meaning.	More haste, less speed. Haste makes waste. Internet resources.	Perspectives: Geographic location has an impact on people's
	Teacher introduces the map of the Arab world. Students, with teacher's help, point to the Arab countries and their capitals.	The map of the Arab world. Film (Driving an Arab Street), by Arthur Hurley, Arab Film Distribution	Practices: Recognizing landmarks in an Arab country
	Group Activity: Students watch a film (Driving an Arab Street), by Arthur Hurley (Arab Film	(Teachers should always preview video selections to ensure that the level and content is appropriate for students.)	(through the film). Products:

Distribution). (Teachers should always	Words that are related
preview video selections to ensure that	to locations.
the level and content is appropriate for	
students.)	
 Students answer post-viewing 	
questions.	
Enrichment activity:	
 Teacher asks students to imagine 	
that they can go back in time and	
travel with Ibn Battuta.	
 Students read an article about Ibn 	
Battuta's journey.	
http://www.sfusd.k12.ca.us/schwww/	
sch618/ibn_battuta/Ibn_Battuta	
<u>_Rihla.html</u>	
• Students, in groups, choose which	
part of the trip they would like to	
take and write a paragraph	
answering this question: What	
will you tell people about your	
trip once you get back home?	