

Answer Key



S o c i a l S t u d i e s

East & West

Workbook 4

Saudi Arabia

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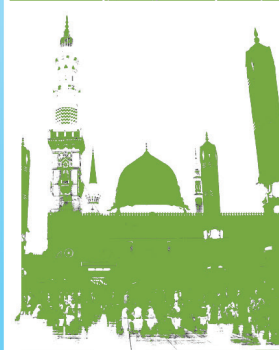
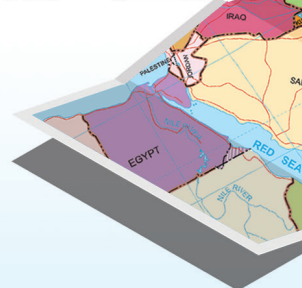
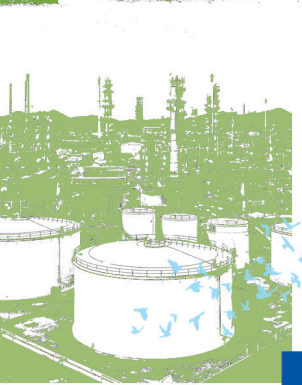
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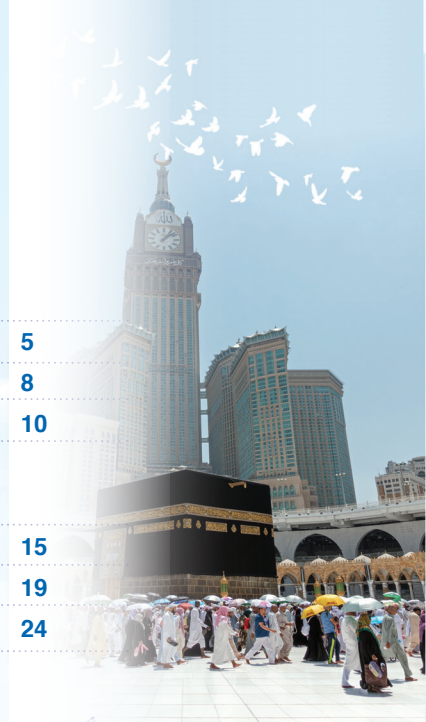
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CONTENTS

► Unit 1	Civilization & Culture	
Lesson 1	Civilization	5
Lesson 2	Communities	8
Lesson 3	Culture	10
► Unit 2	Geography and Maps	
Lesson 1	Geography	15
Lesson 2	Elements of a map	19
Lesson 3	Graphs and Charts	24
► Unit 3	The Arab World- The Asian Part	
Lesson 1	Location and Boundaries	27
Lesson 2	The Arabian Peninsula	30
Lesson 3	The Fertile Crescent	33
► Unit 4	The Pre-Historic Era	
Lesson 1	What Is Archeology?	37
Lesson 2	Early Human Migration	39
Lesson 3	The Old Stone Age	41
Lesson 4	The Middle Stone Age	44
Lesson 5	The New Stone Age	45
Lesson 6	The Metal Age	48
► Unit 5	An Introduction to Economics	
Lesson 1	What is Economics?	51
Lesson 2	Production, Distribution and Consumption	53
Lesson 3	Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	56
Lesson 4	Economies of the World	58
► Unit 6	The History of Islam	
Lesson 1	Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and His Descent	61
Lesson 2	The Islamic Da'wah	62
Lesson 3	The Pioneers of Islam	64
Lesson 4	The Prophet's Companions (Sahabah)	65
Lesson 5	The Morality of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)	68

► **Note: (SOA) stands for
"Students' own answers".**



Unit

1

Civilization & Culture

■ Lesson

1

Civilization

■ Lesson

2

Communities

■ Lesson

3

Culture



Lesson 1 Civilization



Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 An advanced state of intellectual, cultural and material development in human society is **civilization**
- 2 A group of people who control and make laws for the country is a **government**
- 3 A group of many large families that are all related to each other is a **tribe**
- 4 The exchange of goods and services for money is **trade**
- 5 A small place where people live is a **village**
- 6 Things people make to be sold to satisfy needs and wants are **goods**





Explain.

Q.2

a. The first civilizations were founded in the fertile valleys of great rivers.

1

Rivers provided water for drinking.

2

Rivers provided water for irrigating crops.

3

People started to settle down and grow crops in those valleys.

b. Farming encouraged people to invent the plough, the sail and the wheel.

To make transportation easier encouraging trade between distant villages.

c. The soil is fertile on the banks of rivers.

Due to the deposition of silt.



Q.3

List the main ancient civilizations that grew along rivers.

1

Mesopotamia.

2

Egypt.

3

Harrappa.

4

Incas.





Q.4

Write True or False.

- 1 (**False**) Ancient Mesopotamia grew along the Indus River.
- 2 (**True**) Prior to the development of farming, human beings were hunters and gatherers.
- 3 (**True**) Farming occurred more than 10,000 years ago.
- 4 (**True**) Farming in the fertile Nile Valley resulted in population density.
- 5 (**False**) Harrapa is the earliest Chinese city.



Q.5

How did farming turn people's lives upside down?

- 1 **Farming made people settle in one area establishing villages.**
- 2 **Farming provides people with steady supply of food.**
- 3 **Food was available; thus, population increased.**
- 4 **Trade developed.**



Lesson 2 Communities

Q.1

What is a community?

It is a group of people who live in the same place or area and share the same facilities.

Q.2

How big is a community?

It can be as large as a city.

Q.3

Why did governments develop laws?

- 1 To help people get along.
- 2 To protect people and keep them safe and secure.
- 3 To solve problems that happen between people in a fair way.





Q.4

How do communities around the world differ?

- 1 They speak different languages.
- 2 They live in different houses.
- 3 They eat different types of food.
- 4 They dress differently.



Q.5

What is the difference between laws, traditions and customs?

Laws are : rules that must be followed in a community.

Traditions are: ways of thinking or behaving used by people for a long time.

Customs are: accepted ways of behaving in a particular society.



Lesson 3 Culture



Q.1

a. What is a culture?

It is people's way of living in a certain community.

b. What does it include?

It includes all aspects of people's lives.

c. What are the three components of culture?

1 values

2 Norms

3 Artifacts.



Q.2

a. Define values.

Values are the accepted principles or standards of an individual or a group of people.



b. Define norms.

Norms are standard patterns of behavior that are considered acceptable in a particular society.



Choose the correct answer for the following questions:

a. One of the following is an example of an artifact:

- 1 hospitality
- 2 pottery
- 3 charity

b. One of the following is an example of a norm:

- 1 jewelry
- 2 hospitality
- 3 tools

c. One of the following is an example of a value:

- 1 honesty
- 2 pottery
- 3 jewelry





Q.4

Give evidence that family life and togetherness are very important for the Saudi people.

1

They like to spend most of their time with each other.

2

Their families often live close together.

3

They are responsible, supportive, respectful and caring to all members of their family.



Q.5

Give an example on a norm that differs from one culture to another.

Using the right hand to shake hands.



Q.6

a. Define artifacts.

Artifacts are objects made by humans derived from the culture's values and norms.

b. List three examples on artifacts.

1

Pottery.

2

Jewelry.

3

Tools.





Define the following terms and give one example on each of them:

Hospitality:

is a friendly welcome and kind or generous treatment offered to guests and strangers.

Example:

Feeding guests.

Solidarity:

is the act of standing by and supporting others.

Example:

Sharing each other's joy and pain, such as weddings, funerals and visiting the sick.

Charity:

is a form of social solidarity through which most people try to help a person in need.

Example:

Offering money to those in need.



Unit 2

■ Lesson

1

Geography

■ Lesson

2

Elements of a Map

■ Lesson

3

Graphs and Charts



Lesson 1 Geography



Q.1

What is Geography?

It is the study of the surface of the Earth, its physical features, ...
divisions, climates, resources and population.



Q.2

List the main topics covered by Geography.

1

Place.

2

Human/ environment interaction.

3

Movement.

4

Regions.



Q.3

Describe the location of your school.

Street: SOA

District:

City:

Province:

Country:

Continent:





Q.4

Give one example on each:

a. A nature-made place in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Shuwaimis Cave

b. A man-made place in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Al-Murabba' Palace



Q.5

List some ways people did throughout history to adapt to the physical environment.

1 **By building houses to protect them from different weather conditions.**

2 **By building dams for irrigation.**

3 **By changing the geography of the places where they live.**



Q.6

List some ways people do nowadays to change the geography of the places where they live.

1 **Building houses and skyscrapers.**

2 **Building shopping malls and stores.**

3 **Building roads and highways.**

4 **Planting more crops.**

5 **Building dams to reserve water.**



Q.7

What is movement comprised of ?

1 **Transportation**

2 **Communication.**





Q.8

List the modes of transportation.

1

Road......

2

Rail......

3

Air......

4

Water......



Q.9

List some modes of communication.

1

Newspapers......

2

News on TV......

3

Smartphones......

4

Social media applications......



Q.10

Give one example on each:

a. A physical region. **The Arabian Peninsula.**.....

b. An economic region. **The European Union.**.....

c. A political region. **The Arab World.**.....





Q.11

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 A specific area or region that may be a country or a house is a **place**.
- 2 A **boundary** is a visible or invisible line that marks the outer edge of something.
- 3 The relationship between people and the environment in which they live is known as **human environment interaction**.
- 4 A natural physical feature of the Earth's surface is a **landform**.
- 5 A means of traveling or of carrying people and goods from one place to another is **transportation**.
- 6 The exchange of information between individuals by means of speaking, writing or using a common system of signs or behavior is known as **communication**.
- 7 A **region** is an area that shares common natural and human characteristics.



Lesson 2 Elements of a Map

Q.1

What is a map?

It is a micro drawing that uses symbols to represent a real place on Earth.

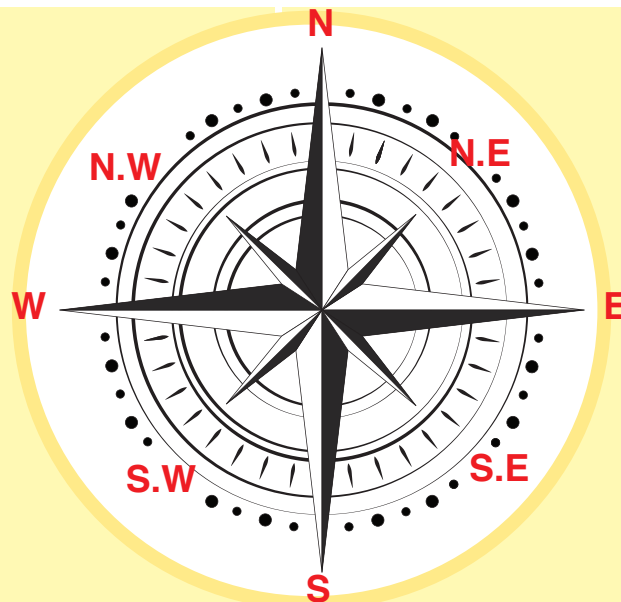
Q.2

List the elements of the map.

- 1 Title.
- 2 Compass rose.
- 3 Map legend.
- 4 Map scale.

Q.3

Write the cardinal and the intermediate directions on the compass rose.





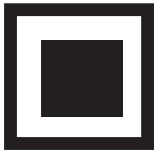
What is a map legend?

It is a key to all the symbols used on a map.



What does each of the following symbols represent?

Capital



**City, Town,
Location**



International



Railway



**Crude Oil
Pipeline**



Valley



River



Which map uses colors meaningfully? How?

The landform map, to show changes in elevation.





Q.7

Using the map of Saudi Arabia, answer the following questions:

A Map of Saudi Arabia



- a. List the countries that border Saudi Arabia from each of the following directions:

North: **Iraq, Jordan.**

East: **Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and United Arab Emirates.**

South: **Yemen.**

West: **The Red Sea.**

- b. What type of a map is this? **A large scale map.**





What are the types of the following map categories?



A Thematic map



A large scale map



A landform map

Q.9

Give two examples on each of the following:

- a. General Reference Maps: **political maps, landform maps**
-
- b. Thematic Maps: **population maps , temperatures maps**

Q.10

What is a map scale?

It is a scale which relates distance on the map to the world. For example, one centimeter equals one kilometer.

Q.11

Compare and contrast large scale maps and small scale maps.

Map	Details	Area
Large scale map	great details	small area
Small scale map	small details	large area



Lesson 3 Graphs and Charts

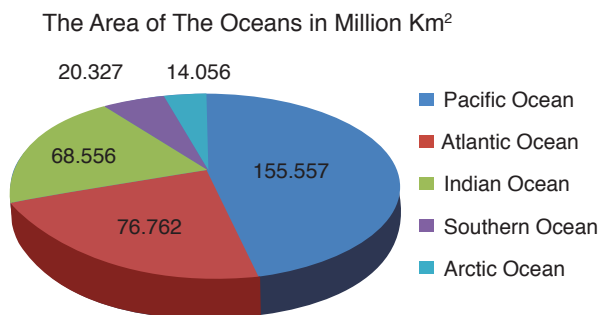


What is a graph or a chart?

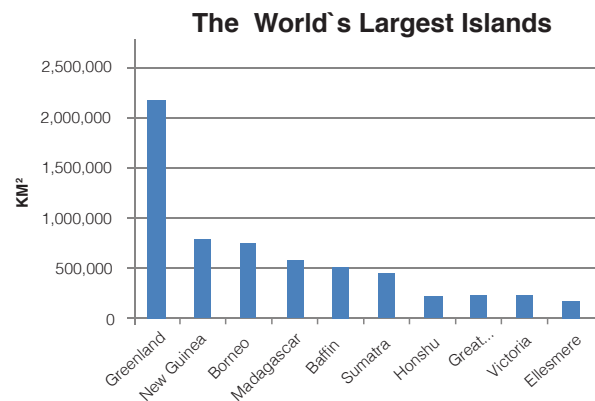
It is a graphical representation of data in which the data is represented by symbols, such as bars in a bar chart.



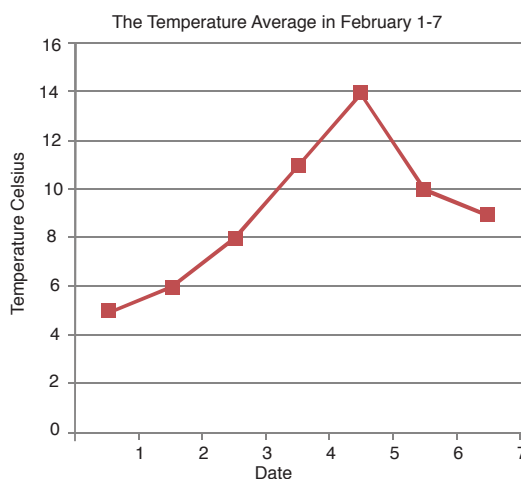
What are the types of the following graphs?



A pie graph



A bar graph



A line graph





Q.3

Which type of graph or chart is more suitable to represent each of the followings:

1 The percentage of women in workforce.

A bar graph.

2 The size of the world's continents.

A pie graph.

3 The increase of population throughout the last 20 years.

A line graph.



Unit

3

The Arab World The Asian Part

■ Lesson

1

Location and Boundaries

■ Lesson

2

The Arabian Peninsula

■ Lesson

3

The Fertile Crescent



Lesson

1

Location and Boundaries

Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

1

The Arab world is a political and cultural **region**

located in the middle of the world.

2

The Arab world is located in the continents of **Asia**

and **Africa**

3

The Arab world is comprised of **32** countries, **22**

in Asia and **10** in Africa.

4

The largest Arab country is **Algeria**, whereas the

smallest is **Bahrain**

5

..... **Regions** are areas that share common characteristics.

6

A **peninsula** is an area of land that is surrounded by water from three sides.





Q.2

Use the following map to answer the questions:



1

List the borders of the Arab world from the following directions:

North:**Turkey**..... and**the Mediterranean Sea**.....East:**Iran**..... ,**the Gulf of Oman**..... and.....**the Arabian Gulf**.....South:**Central Africa**..... ,**the Indian Ocean**..... and.....**the Arabian Sea**.....West:**the Atlantic Ocean**.....

2 List the Arab Countries in Asia.

Oman

Qatar

U.A.E

Palestine

Bahrain

Iraq

Lebanon

Saudi Arabia

Kuwait

Iran

Syria

Yemen and Jordan

3 List the 5 geographical regions of the Arab world.

a. The Arabian Peninsula.

b. The Fertile Crescent.

c. The Nile Valley.

d. The African Horn.

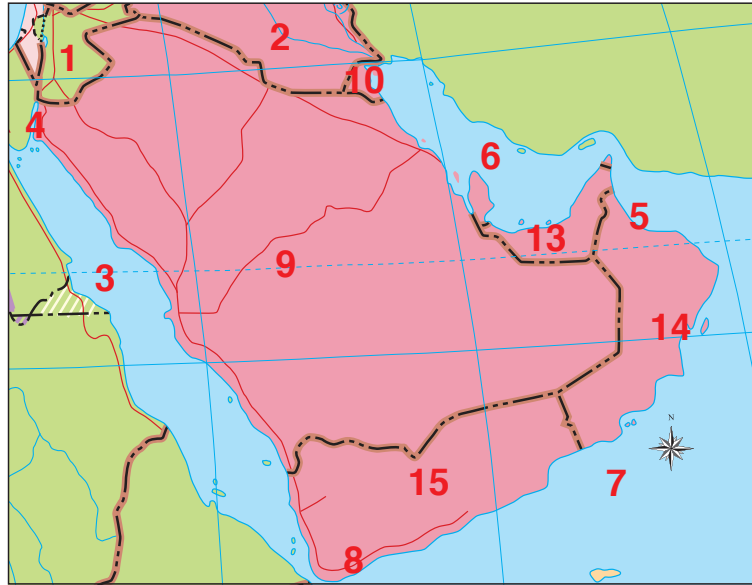
e. Northwest African Countries.



Lesson 2

The Arabian Peninsula

Q.1 Use the following map to answer the questions:



a. Locate the following borders on the map by writing their numbers:

- 1 Jordan
- 2 Iraq
- 3 Red Sea
- 4 Gulf of Aqaba
- 5 Gulf of Oman
- 6 Arabian Gulf
- 7 Arabian Sea
- 8 Gulf of Aden

b. Locate the countries of the Arabian Peninsula on the map by writing their numbers.

9

Saudi Arabia

13

United Arab Emirates

10

Kuwait

14

Oman

11

Bahrain

15

Yemen

12

Qatar

Explain.

Q.2

a. The Arabian Peninsula occupies a strategic position as a trade route both in the past and the present.

1

The Arabian Peninsula was a junction between India, China and Europe through the Silk Road for more than 3,000 years.

2

The road enabled people to transport silk and other goods.

3

They transport knowledge, ideas, cultures, technologies and philosophies which also traveled along the road.

b. The Arabian Peninsula has a great religious importance.


Since it is the birthplace of Islam and the home to the Islamic holy cities of Makkah and al- Madinah, both of which are in Saudi Arabia.





Q.3

Fill in the table with the correct answer.

Flag	Country	Capital	Currency
	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Saudi Riyal (SAR)
	Kuwait	Kuwait	Kuwait Dinar (KWD)
	Bahrain	Manama	Bahraini Dinar (BHD)
	Qatar	Doha	Qatari Riyal (QAR)
	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	Emirati Dirham (AED)
	Oman	Masqat	Omani Riyal (OMR)
	Yemen	Sana'a	Yemeni Riyal (YER)



Q.4

Write 5 lovely facts about Saudi Arabia.

1

SOA

2

3

4

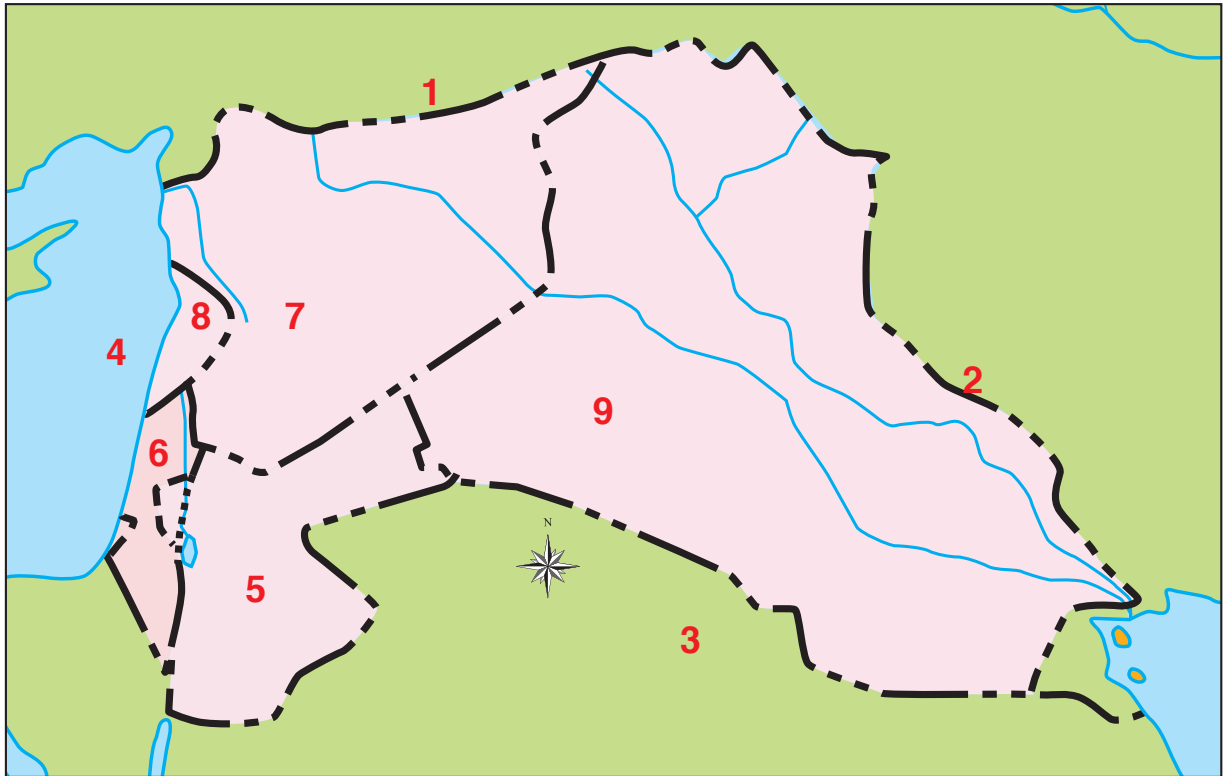
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Lesson 3 The Fertile Crescent

Q.1 Use the following map to answer the questions:



a. Locate the following borders on the map by writing their numbers:

- 1 Taurus Mountains
- 2 Zagros Mountains
- 3 Saudi Arabia
- 4 Mediterranean Sea

b. Locate the countries of the Fertile Crescent on the map by writing their numbers.

- 5 Jordan
- 6 Palestine
- 7 Syria
- 8 Lebanon
- 9 Iraq

Explain.

Q.2

The Fertile Crescent is known as the Cradle of Civilization.
Because of its cultural, human and historical importance.
It is where the first settled agricultural communities are
thought to have originated as from 9000 BC.

Q.3

What is the Ugaritic Alphabet?
It is the first alphabet in the world which was formulated in..
Phoenicia, produced by the Fertile Crescent.

Q.4

List 5 ancient civilizations that were founded in the Fertile Crescent.

- 1 **The Sumerians**
- 2 **The Babylonians**
- 3 **The Akkadians**
- 4 **The Chaldeans**
- 5 **The Assyrians.**

Q.5

List 5 rivers that flow in the Fertile Crescent.





- 1 **The Tigris**
- 2 **The Euphrates**
- 3 **The Jordan River**
- 4 **The Yarmouk River**
- 5 **The Barada.**





Q.6

Fill in the table with the correct answer.

Flag	Country	Capital	Currency
	Jordan	Amman	Jordanian Dinar (JOD)
	Syria	Damascus	Syrian Pound (SYP)
	Lebanon	Beirut	Lebanese Pound (LBP)
	Iraq	Baghdad	Iraqi Dinar (IQD)

Unit

3

The Pre-Historic Era

■ Lesson

1

What Is Archeology?

■ Lesson

2

Early Human Migration

■ Lesson

3

The Old Stone Age

■ Lesson

4

The Middle Stone Age

■ Lesson

5

The New Stone Age

■ Lesson

6

The Metal Age



Lesson 1 What Is Archeology?

Q.1

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 ...**Archeology**..... is the study of past cultures and the way people lived based on the things they left behind.
- 2 Any object made, modified or used by humans is known as**an artifact**.....
- 3 People who can tell us about how people lived long ago by digging up old bones and objects are called**Archeologists**.....
- 4**Culture**..... is the set of learned beliefs, values, styles and behaviors, generally shared by members of a society or a group of people.
- 5 The systematic uncovering of archaeological remains through the removal of the deposits of soil and the other material covering them is**excavation**.....

Q.2

How did the following facts come to our knowledge?

- a. People who lived thousands of years ago used to hunt to survive. **They left us artifacts, such as knives and arrows out of stones, bronze and iron.**
- b. People who lived thousands of years ago used to live in caves. **Because they left paintings in the caves where they lived, and many other objects.**



Explain.

- a. Archeologists dig the dirt, or excavate, to find the artifacts.

To look for artifacts; these are the things that are left on the ground and found buried under layers of soil that built up over time.

- b. Archeologists sometimes make incorrect inferences or guesses.

Because prehistoric sites occurred before human began writing records of daily life.



What is the difference between primary resources and secondary resources? Give one example on each.

A primary source is a document or physical object which was written or created during the time under study which has a great value in providing us with information. For example: Hieroglyph Language is a primary source. On the other hand, a secondary source interprets and analyzes primary sources. We use secondary sources when the primary sources are not available. For example, the interpretation of the Hieroglyph Language is considered a secondary source.



Lesson

2

Early Human Migration



Q.1

Explain.

- a. Nomadic tribes migrated slowly about two or three miles every twenty years.

They likely followed the migration patterns of the herd animals they hunted. Moreover, climate change opened new areas for hunting.

- b. When humans first left Africa, they followed the coasts.

Because resources were abundant.

- c. Between 40,000 and 12,000 years ago, humans moved north into Europe. However, their range was limited.

Because of the ice sheet that extend into the northern part of continental Europe.



Q.2

Who discovered America in the fifteenth century?
When exactly?

Christopher Columbus reached the Americas in 1492.





Who were the first people who lived in America? When?

The first people who lived in America are called Native Americans. Many scientists think it was around 13,000 BC, others think it was as early as 30,000 BC.



What is the Bering Strait?

The Bering Strait is a thin body of water that connects the Pacific Ocean with the Arctic Ocean.



How could the first people have passed through the Bering Strait from Asia to North America?

During the Ice Age, the Pacific and the Arctic oceans were 100 meter lower than they are now. During that time, there was no water in what is known now as the Bering Strait. It was a dry land which served as a Land Bridge between Asia and North America.



Lesson 3 The Old Stone Age



Q.1

What is prehistory? Why is it called so?

Prehistory is the period that begins with the appearance of human beings about five million years ago and finishes with the invention of writing about 6000 years ago. Historians called it prehistory because early people did not know how to write. So, they left no written history.



Q.2

List the ages of prehistory.

1

The Paleolithic Age.

2

The Mesolithic Age.

3

The Neolithic Age.

4

The Metal Age.



Q.3

Why was the Paleolithic Age called the Stone Age?

Because most objects were made of stone, in addition to wood and animal bones.



Q.4

How did the first people survive?

They hunted, fished and gathered wild fruits. They were hunters and gatherers.





List 4 animals hunted in the Old Stone Age?

1 .. **Mammoths.**

2 .. **Bears.**

3 .. **Elephants.**

4 .. **Deer.**



Where did people live in the Old Stone Age?

.. **They lived in caves, outdoors or in cabins.**



What is the importance of discovering fire?

1 .. **They were able to heat their caves.**

2 .. **They were able to light their caves.**

3 .. **They were able to cook their food.**

4 .. **They were able to frighten wild animals away.**





Q.8

Imagine yourself living in the Old Stone Age. Draw yourself, your clothes, your food and your house.

SOA

Lesson 4 The Middle Stone Age



Q.1

What is the Mesolithic Age?

The Mesolithic Age or Middle Stone Age was the period in the development of human technology between the Paleolithic and Neolithic periods of the Stone Age.



Q.2

What is a microlith? What are its uses?

It is a small tool made of flint or rock. They served as arrow heads or spear heads for hunting and fishing.



Q.3

List 2 objects used in the Mesolithic Age.

1

Canoes and bows.

2

A fishing tackle.



Lesson 5 The New Stone Age



What is the Neolithic Age?

It is a period in the development of human technology, beginning about 9500 BC in the Middle East that is traditionally considered the last part of the Stone Age...



List 3 objects made in the Neolithic Age and their uses.

1 .. Hoes to till the soil.

2 .. Sickles to collect the harvest.

3 .. Hand mills to grind the grain.



a. What is the Neolithic Revolution?

It is the consequences of the introduction of agriculture, domestication of animals and a more sedentary life during the latter part of the Stone Age.

b. When did it happen and where?

About 10,000 years ago in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

c. How did it change people's lives?

People for the first time had a surplus of food.

d. What were the first plants cultivated and where?

The first plants they cultivated were cereals, wheat in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Europe, as well as rice in Asia and corn in America.

e. List 5 animals people domesticated at that time.

1 .. Horses .. 2 .. Dogs .. 3 .. Goats ..

4 .. Sheep .. 5 .. Oxen ..





Q.4

a. What did tribes do to plant and cultivate cereals?

1

They stopped moving from place to place to find food and became sedentary.

2

They built villages, usually situated next to rivers.

b. Why did tribes live next to rivers?

To be close to the water sources.



Q.5

a. What do we mean by division of work?

It is the specialization of work tasks.

b. Give an example on it from the Neolithic Age.

Some people cultivated fields, other people looked after the animals and others made weapons, fabrics, as well as other objects.



Q.6

What were the two important technical innovations in the Neolithic Age? How were they made?

They were Fabric and Pottery. They produced fabrics from animals' wool using tools like bone spindles. Pottery was made by hand and baked in a bone fire.





What are these inventions?



Bone Spindles



Neolithic Pottery

Lesson 6

The Metal Age



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 Human beings made the first metal objects about **7,000** years ago.
- 2 First, they used **Copper** but it was not very strong.
Then **bronze** was used.
- 3 Bronze is made by smelting copper and **tin** together.
- 4 The **Bronze Age** Age began 5,500 years ago.
- 5 The **Iron Age** Age started around 1200 BC.
- 6 **Sedentary** means remaining or living in one area; not migratory.



Where did the Bronze Age begin?

In the present-day areas of Turkey, Iran and Iraq.





a. List the most important inventions in the Metal Age.

1. **The wheel.**

2. **The sail.**

3. **The plough.**

b. When were they invented and where?

They were invented in Mesopotamia and Egypt about 5000 years ago.

c. List two uses of the wheel.

1. **On transportation, it was used in carts pulled by bullocks.**

2. **In pottery, wheels were used to better ceramic pieces.**

d. What is the importance of the sail?

The sail was used in ships to make a better use of the force of the wind.

e. What is the importance of the plough?

The plough substituted the hoe to cultivate the land. Ploughs could work faster in greater areas.

Unit

5

An Introduction to Economics

■ Lesson

1

What Is Economics?

■ Lesson

2

Production, Distribution and Consumption

■ Lesson

3

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

■ Lesson

4

Economies of the World



Saudi Arabia

Lesson 1 What is Economics?



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 **Economics** is a social science that studies the allocation of limited resources to the production of goods and services used to satisfy consumers' unlimited wants and needs.
- 2 Requirements for maintaining life, such as the need for air, water, food, shelter and sleep is known as **needs**
- 3 **Wants** are desires which make life just a little more enjoyable, but they are not necessary to life.
- 4 **Resources** are economic or productive factors required to accomplish an activity.



Give an example on each of the followings:

- 1 A need: **Shelter.**
- 2 A want: **Villa.**
- 3 A resource: **Money.**



Q.3

Why is Economics considered a social science?

1

People are part of an economy when they run a business or work at a job.

2

People are part of an economy when they decide how to earn their money.

3

People are part of an economy when they decide how to spend and save their money.



Q.4

Explain the concept of scarcity. Give an example on it.

It means having limited resources and unlimited wants and needs. For example: In a densely- populated neighborhood, a bake shop has the sufficient raw material to produce all the needed bread and cakes, but the bake shop does not hire the enough number of workers needed to produce the desired amount of bakery; then the bake shop problem is called scarcity in labor.



Lesson 2

Production, Distribution and Consumption



Fill in the table with the suitable answers.

Economic Process	Definition	Example
Production	It is the use of resources to create goods or services that are suitable for consumers who are the buyers.	producing chocolate bars and chocolate drinks to generate profit in a chocolate factory.
Distribution	It means that resources need to be distributed to factories for the production of goods. Then, goods and services need to be distributed to markets for consumption by households.	the chocolate industry needs raw materials which represent the process of distributing resources for the production of goods and services. The outputs of this industry are the chocolate bars and other products which represent the distributing of goods and services.
Consumption	It is the using up of goods and services by consumer purchasing or in the production of other goods.	People buy food to eat, and clothes to wear. They go to restaurants and cinemas to entertain themselves. They pay money to have an access to the internet and to buy cell phones.



What are the two stages of distribution?

Resources need to be distributed to factories for the production of goods. Then, goods and services need to be distributed to markets for consumption by households.





Q.3

Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

1

The things people make to be sold to satisfy needs and wants are**goods**....., while the things that someone does for you are**services**.....

2

The person who buys economic goods and services is a**Consumer**.....

3

Money that is made in a business by selling goods or services is a**Profit**.....

4

.....**Raw materials**..... are materials or substances used in the primary production or manufacturing of goods.

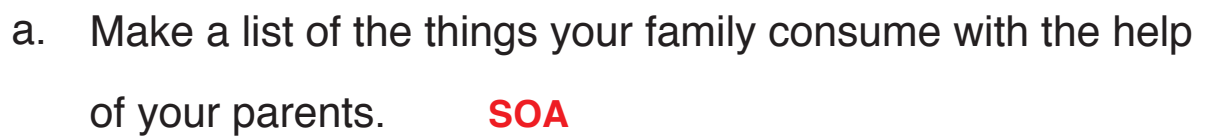


Q.4

What are the main raw materials used in producing the following products?

Product	Raw Materials
Chocolate	Milk, cocoa, sugar
Pasta	Wheat, corn, rice
T-shirt	Fabric, thread
Cup	Plastic or paper





SOA

Lesson 3

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



List the growth areas of consumer expenditure along with an example on each.

- 1 **Leisure services e.g. holidays, eating out .**
- 2 **Technology e.g. cell phones, computers .**
- 3 **Leisure goods e.g. TVs, gardening equipment.**



Define the followings:

a. Gross Domestic Product (GDP):

It is the system by which goods and services are produced, sold and bought in a country.

b. GDP per capita:

It is a measure of the total output of a country that takes the gross domestic product (GDP) and divides it by the number of people in the country,





List three uses of the GDP per capita.

1

It is used to compare one country to another because it shows the relative performance of the countries.

2

A rise in per capita GDP signals growth in the economy and tends to translate as an increase in productivity.

3

It is used as an indicator of the standard of living as well, with higher per capita, GDP being interpreted as having a higher standard of living.

Lesson 4 Economies of the World



Q.1

Fill in the table with the suitable answers.

Economy Group	Definition	Examples
Low income economies	\$1,005 or less	about 43 countries mostly in Africa and some countries in Asia.
Lower middle income economies	\$1,006 - \$3,975	about 55 countries mostly in Africa and Asia.
Upper middle income economies	\$3,976 - \$12,275	about 46 countries mostly in Latin America, Russia, East Europe, Algeria and South Africa.
High income economies	\$12,276 or more	about 66 countries mostly in North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, The Arab Gulf States and Japan.



Q.2

What is the difference between the developed countries and the developing countries?

The high income countries are usually called the developed countries where the living standards are the best in the world, and the economy depends on industry and services, while the low income countries are usually called the developing countries where the living standards are low and the economy depends on agriculture.





What is the G20?

Group of 20 is an intergovernmental forum comprising 19 countries and the European Union (EU). It works to address major issues related to the global economy.



List the countries of the G20.

- 1 **Argentina**
- 2 **Australia**
- 3 **Brazil**
- 4 **Canada**
- 5 **China**
- 6 **European Union**
- 7 **France**
- 8 **Germany**

Unit

6

The History of Islam

■ Lesson

1

Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and His Descent

■ Lesson

2

The Islamic Da'wah

■ Lesson

3

The Pioneers of Islam

■ Lesson

4

The Prophet's Companions (Sahabah)

■ Lesson

5

The Morality of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)



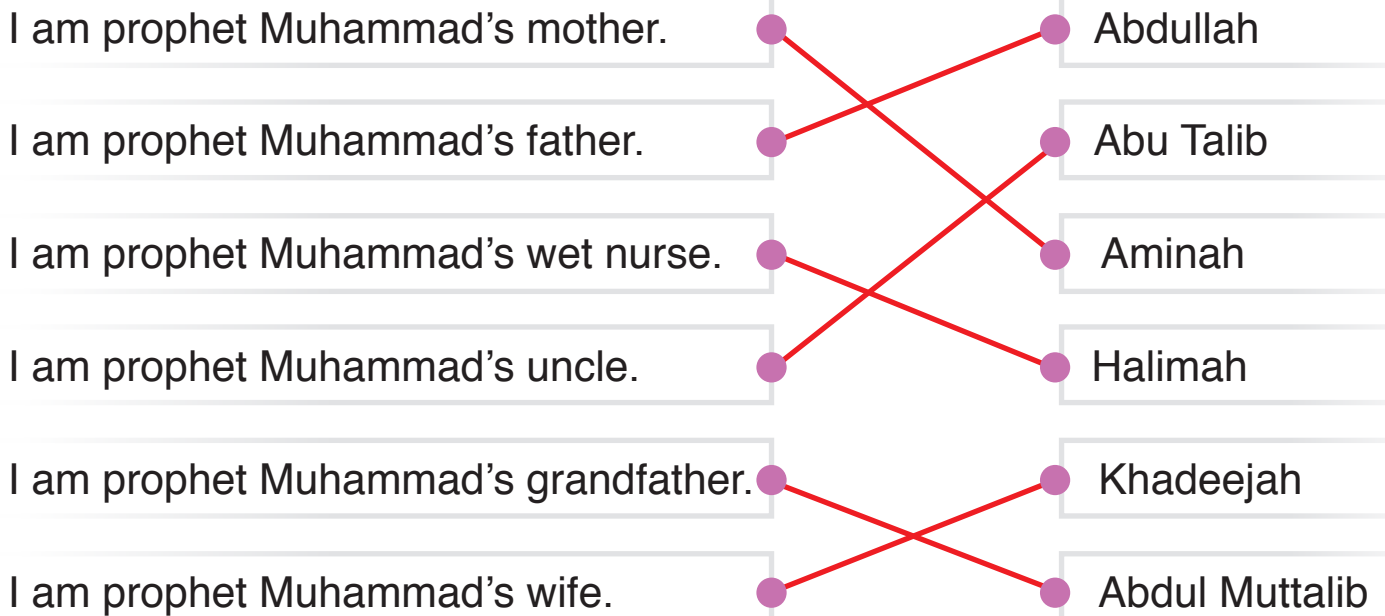
Lesson

1

Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) and His Descent



Who am I?



Fill in the blanks with the suitable word.

- 1 Muhammad (peace be upon him) is the prophet of **Islam**
- 2 His **mother** died before Muhammad's (peace be upon him) birth.
- 3 His .. **grandfather** took care of him.
- 4 Muhammad (peace be upon him) was born in **Makkah**
- 5 His tribe is **Quraysh**



Lesson 2 The Islamic Da'wah



a. When was Islam ushered?

Upon the revelation of the holy qur'an to prophet muhammad (peace be upon him) in 610 A.D.

b. By whom was Islam ushered?

By Angel Jibril.

c. Where was Islam ushered?

Inside the cave of Hira in Makkah Al- Mukarrama.



a. For how long was Da'wah in secret?

For three years.

b. For how long was Da'wah in public?

For another ten year.



a. Where is Makkah al- Mukarramah?

In Saudi Arabia.

b. Where is al- Madinah al- Munawwarah?

In Saudi Arabia.





Explain.

- a. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) started calling people to Islam in secret.

To avoid the harm of Quraysh.

- b. Later on, Da'wah became public.

Upon the Muslims increase in number, the word of Allah was received to make Da'wah public.

- c. Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) and his companions migrated to al- Madinah al- Munawwarah.

Because of the intensity of the harm of Quraysh towards the

Muslims in Makkah.



Match each word with its meaning.

Da'wah

the knowledge revealed by a divine source.

Hijra

the holy book of Islam.

Revelation

the invitation to Islam.

Qur'an

Muslims' forced migration from Makkah to al- Madinah.



Lesson 3 The Pioneers of Islam

Q.1

Who am I?

- The first believer in Islam of women **Khadeejah bint Khuwaylid (may Allah be pleased with her).**
- The first believer in Islam of men **Abu Bakr As- Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him).**
- The first believer in Islam of boys **Ali bin Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him).**
- The first believer in Islam of slaves **Bilal bin Rabah (may Allah be pleased with him).**

Q.2

Who are the first four successors of Prophet Muhmmad (peace be upon him)?

Abu Bakr As- Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him).

Omar bin al- Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him)

Uthman bin Affan (may Allah be pleased with him).

Ali bin Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him).

Q.3

a. Write the story of Bilal bin Rabah (may Allah be pleased with him) in your own language.

SOA

b. What's your opinion about him?

SOA



Lesson 4

The Prophet's Companions (Sahabah)



Choose the suitable word to fill in the blanks.

sahabah

idol

shaheed

mu'athen

sahabiat

trench

1. An **idol** is a false god.
2. The person who calls people for prayer from the minaret of a mosque is a **mu'athen**
3. The men who believed in Islam at the time of prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) are called **sahabah**
4. A **trench** is a deep narrow hole dug in the ground.
5. Female companions who believed in Islam at the time of the prophet (peace be upon him) are called **sahabiat**
6. A person who is killed because of religious or other beliefs is a martyr or **shaheed**



Give one example on each of the followings:

a. Omar bin al- Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) was a strong man.

He announced his migration to al- Madinah and nobody was able to withhold him.

b. The prophet (peace be upon him) used to consult his companions and accept their views.

Salman is the one who suggested to prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that a trench be built around al- Madinah al- Munawwarah to protect the City against the enemy in Ghazwat al- Khandaq (Battle of the Trench).

c. The message of Islam is for all people.

Salman al- Faresi (may Allah be pleased with him) was the first foreigner to believe in Islam.





Mention two of the Sahabah.

- **Abu Bakr As- Siddeeq (may Allah be pleased with him).**.....
- **Omar bin al- Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him).**.....



Explain.

Omar bin al- Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him) was called al- Farooq.

For his just nature......



a. Who is Sumayyah bint Khayyat (may Allah be pleased with her)?

She is the first female shaheed (martyr) in Islam......

b. What do you think of her?

She has a brave soul......



Lesson

5

The Morality of Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)



Q.1

What happened to prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) when he saw the poor people?

He became so sad.



Q.2

What did he do?

He gave one of his two garments to the poor and then he told all

his companions to provide aid to poor people as he did.



Q.3

How can you help the poor?

SOA



Q.4

How children must be treated as prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) said?

Children must be shown mercy and kindness.





Q.5

Mention two things a Muslim should do as you learned from prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) behavior?

SOA





Write  under the picture that shows mercy and  under the picture that does not show it.





Choose the suitable word from the box below to fill in the blanks.

poor

mosque

Mercy

Fatima

tribe

1

A group of many large families that are all related to each other is a **tribe**

2

A place of worship for Muslims is a **mosque**

3

The **poor** are people who have a very small amount of money, clothes or food.

4

..... **Mercy** is to show kindness to people in need.

5

..... **Fatima** (may Allah be pleased with her) is prophet Muhammad's (peace be upon him) daughter.



