Learning Arabic with Media

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
COLLEGE OF SOCIAL & BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES
Center for Middle Eastern Studies
Methodology: Learning Language With Media

Language and Level: Arabic language/Intermediate

Thematic Unit: Time

Purpose: These activities promote language and culture uses in class in active ways. They will encourage student understanding on specific topics within the thematic unit in fun and enjoyable ways. Students will compare and contrast ideas across cultures regarding the lesson theme while learning with the “Learning Language With Media” methodology.
Learning Language With Media
By: Manal Tafish
A Journey Through Time
Click on the video twice

He's looking at that copper clock very carefully.
What should learners know and be able to do by the end of the unit?

- What methods and instruments have been used to measure time.
- Different measures of time.
- Identify and integrate important geography and history with time.
- Understand different cultural traditions regarding time (including their own).
- Understand how one's life, ideas, customs, and traditions are connected to time.
- Do experiments using various methods to determine time.
Unit Vocabularies

Historical People /Locations

- The Flying Man
- Abbas Bin Firnas
- Charlemagne
- Genie
- Inventor
- Andalusia
- wonders
- Babylon
- Hanging Garden

Time Words

- hour
- minute
- sand clock
- journey
- Water clock
- Copper clock
- sun
- moon
- shadows
Essential Question

Is time measured the same way among cultures?
- The difference between Waqt and Zaman
- Measurement of time through the historical development in the Arab Culture.
- Mathematics (Arabic numerals)
- Comparisons of people, regions and languages.
- Development and changes to clocks over time
European Culture

- How culture has influenced the names of time in calendars.
- Measurement of time through the historical development in European / Asian countries.
- Development and changes to clocks over time
- Comparisons of people, regions and languages.
Student Independent Activity

- Students will choose and do research on a topic of time from a country, culture or history different from their own and write a brief comparison and contrast essay on what they discovered.

- Support: For differentiation purposes, students may work together in groups instead of individually.
Graphic organizer (handouts)
Would you like to discover how it works?

Sundials
The Ancient Egyptians used simple sundials and divided days into smaller parts, and it has been suggested that as early as 1,500BC, they divided the interval between sunrise and sunset into 12 parts. The sundial (an effective instrument only when the sun shines, of course) was refined by the Greeks and taken further by the Romans a few centuries later.
Make a clock face and write the numbers in Modern Arabic. Glue the face onto the back of a paper plate. Use a craft knife or nail to poke a hole through the center of the clock and paper plate. Insert a pencil through the hole to create a sundial.

Be sure to position the sundial with the “٢١” pointing north to determine the current time.