

# 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.

NOW SHOWING

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

عجب سے دیکھ رہا ہے  
وہ گھڑی کو

# 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 ones life, ideas, customs, and traditions are connected to time.**
- **Do experiments using various methods to determine time.**



# Unit Vocabularies



## Historical People /Locations

العلوم (Science)

الرجل الطائر (The Flying Man)

عباس بن فرناس (Abbas Bin Firnas)

ملك فرنسا (Charlemagne)

جني (Genie)

مخترع (Inventor)

أندلس (Andalusia)

عجائب (wonders)

بابل (Babylon)

الحدائق المعلقة (Hanging Garden)

## Time Words

ساعة (hour)

دقيقه (minute)

الساعة الرملية (sand clock)

رحله (journey)

الساعة المائية (Water clock)

الساعة النحاسية (Copper clock)

شمس (sun)

قمر (moon)

ظلال (shadows)

# Essential Question

Is time measured the same way among cultures?



# Arab Culture

- **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. -

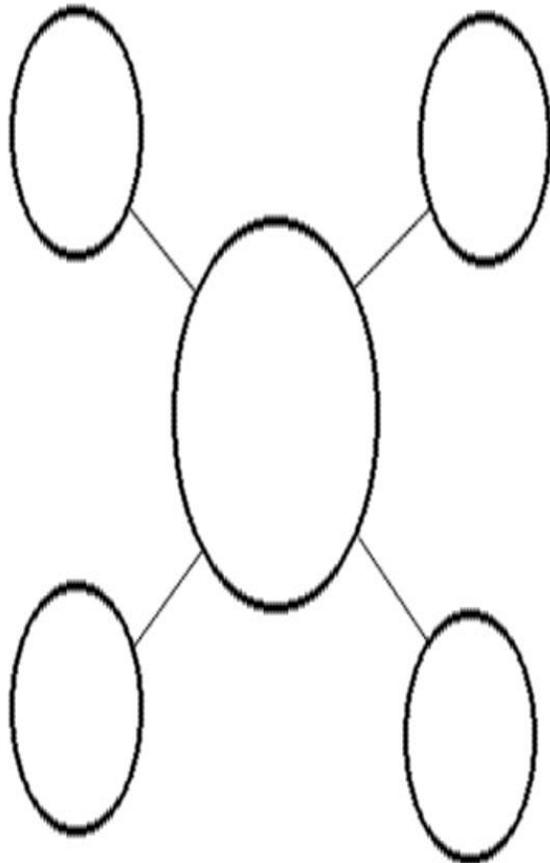
# Student Independent Activity

- 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.

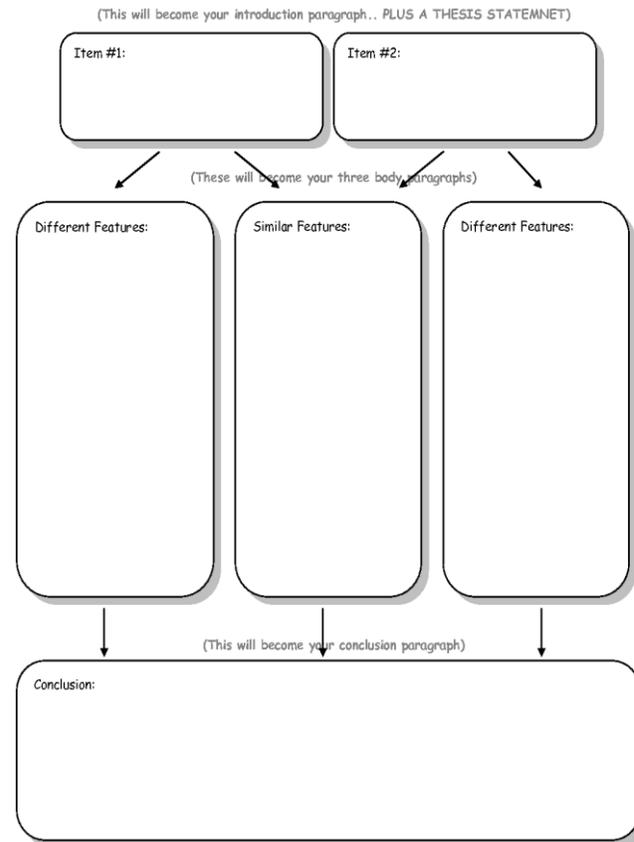


# Graphic organizer (handouts)

Cultural Descriptor Mapping Handout



Compare & Contrast Graphic Organizer



Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Compare and Contrast

Choose two different topics to compare and contrast.

Use the graphic organizer below to organize your information.

Topic 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Topic 2: \_\_\_\_\_

How Are They Alike?	How Are They Different?
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

# Measuring Time Experiment

Would you like to discover how it works?

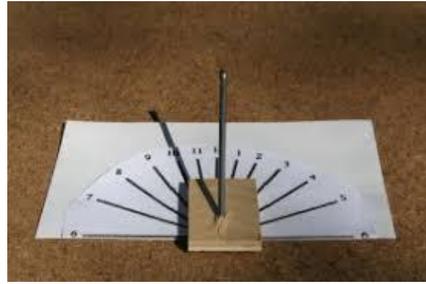


Let's try to make one

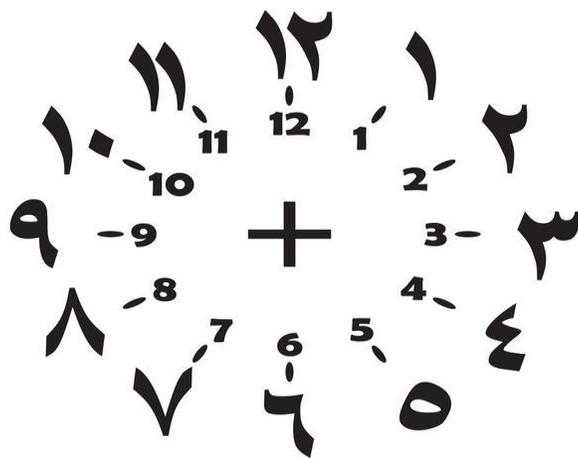
## Sundials

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 “١٢” pointing north to determine the current time.**