

SESSION : 8

CLASS :V

SUBJECT : (SOCIAL SCIENCE)

CHAPTER NUMBER: 7

CHAPTER NAME : Saudi Arabia - The Land of Hot Sands

SUBTOPIC : The People, Industry, Religious Importance

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

Children will be:-

- knowing about the Bedouin the inhabitants of Saudi Arabia.**
- having an idea about Abaya, Thobe.**
- knowing about what kind of agriculture, religion and industry we find in Saudi Arabia.**

- **The People and Lifestyle:**

- Saudi Arabia is rich petroleum reserves.
- Towns and cities have grown rapidly and people enjoy a modern and comfortable lifestyle. (Riyadh & Jeddah)
- People in villages earn their livelihood by tending flocks of sheep, goats and camels.
- Group of **nomads** is called **Bedouins**.
- The long rows in which they move with their belongings and camels are called **caravans**.
- **Traditional Costumes:**
- The costume for men is called the **thawb/thobe**.
- The costume for women is called **aba/abaya**.



Industry :

- Saudi Arabia is one of the largest producers of petroleum in the world.
- In addition, cement, petrochemicals, iron, steel and fertilizer industries have been developed.
- Jubail and Dammam, on the east coast are the areas of high industrial development.
- On the west coast, Yanbu is highly industrialised. Small-scale industries include textiles, leather, soap and handicrafts. Mining as an industry is also gaining importance.



Religious Importance:

- Prophet Mohammed - Founder of Islam in Saudi Arabia
- Mecca and Medina are holy cities of the Muslims.
- Muslims from all over the world visit these cities.

Saudi Arabia is an example of a country whose government has exploited the natural resources well, set up industries connected with the resources and converted a barren desert land into a rich and prosperous country.



C. Answer the following questions

2. What kinds of plants grow in the deserts of Saudi Arabia?

Ans. Very few plants can grow in a desert climate. Like -

- ❖ Plants which can withstand the hot and dry conditions, can be seen growing in the desert regions of Saudi Arabia.
- ❖ Some plants have thick stems that store water.
- ❖ The leaves of desert plants usually have a waxy coating or they are reduced to spines or thorns. This helps reduce water lost from the leaves.
- ❖ Cactus have wide network of roots close to the surface which allows them to absorb rain water quickly.
- ❖ Other plants, like acacia, have long roots that can reach water sources deep below the ground.

3. What is a (a) peninsula, (b) oasis?

Ans. a. Peninsula - A peninsula is a piece of land jutting out into the sea. It is surrounded by water on three sides.

b. Oasis - Fertile area formed in the desert by underground water that comes to the surface is called an oasis.

HW

Write five lines on the topic, " A world without oil " in the notebook.

RECAPITULATION:

Name the following:

1. Sahara desert is located in this continent. **Africa**
2. This sea is located to the south of Saudi Arabia. **Arabian Sea**

Write 'true' or 'false':

1. Date palm is a common tree found in Saudi Arabia. **T**
2. Camel is called the 'Ship of the Desert'. **T**
3. Bedouins kept herd of sheep, goats and camels. **T**
4. Saudi Arabia is poor in petroleum. **F**

LEARNING OUTCOME:

Children will be able to know -

- about Bedouins.
- how people lead their life in desert area.
- what are Abaya, Thobe.
- about agriculture and industry.
- about Islamic religion.

THANKING YOU
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