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MORAL, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL STUDIES

Grade 03

Moral, Social and Cultural Studies

Student Book

Grade 3

Volume 3

1446 - 1447 A.H. / 2025 - 2026

Cover label guide

Cycle 01 Color

Icon indicates the book type (**Example, Course book**)

Number 3 has been shaded to represent the **volume of Course book**

Number 1 Shows grade level

- Course book
- Activity book (workbook)
- Reading book (Arabic, social)
- Interactive Student Guide (Math)
- Activity Lab Manual (Science)
- Teacher Guide

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Those who take the lead take it by doing three things. First, science to be able to manoeuvre; second, knowledge to be able to heavily invest in education; and third, a very wise leadership with a clear vision and a roadmap to the right direction.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Table of Contents

Unit 7
Inventions

Why did people need to invent writing systems?

How do number systems help us?

How did people learn about medicines?

How has electricity changed our lives?

Which inventions have made the most difference?

Lesson 1

Invention of Writing

Why is writing an important way to communicate?

What is a writing system?

How did the invention of the printing machine help people?

invention
code
communicate
system

Activity 1

Use the code to solve the puzzle. It's a greeting you give someone.

a= 

e= 

Activity 2

The History of Writing

People use writing to communicate with each other and to remember things.

By reading what people did in the past, we can learn about how people used to live. Prehistoric people drew pictures in caves to communicate ideas. They didn't use words or letters.

When people started trading, they used tokens to show what they had traded.

If someone got five pots of oil, they would have five oil tokens to record what they had traded.

People started to use pictures to record ideas, feelings and time. About 5000 years ago, the Sumerians of Mesopotamia, which is in modern-day Iraq, invented the first writing system.

The system was called cuneiform. It used a system of marks pressed into mud or clay. Soon after that, the Egyptians created their own writing system, called hieroglyphics.

About 3000 years ago, people in the Middle East created the first alphabets. The Phoenician alphabet was very important. It was the first system of writing that used symbols to show sounds.

Between 1000-1300 BCE, the printing machine was developed in Asia. In China, people used wooden blocks and ink to print. Each block had a word on it. Ink is put on the blocks and paper is pressed against the blocks to make pages of writing.

These inventions could print books, newspapers, and other things. People could share information faster and across longer distances because of writing.

Today, there are lots of different ways to write different languages in the world. These languages are a beautiful part of our world.

Questions

- Why do people need to communicate with each other?
- How did prehistoric people communicate ideas?
- What was the first writing system called?
- Where were the first alphabets created?

Let's Think

"Languages are a beautiful part of our world."

Do you agree? Why? Why not?

Activity 3

Look at the pictures and unjumble the letters to write the names of the writing forms.

necmrifou

_____

ogsprihcylhei

_____

Activity 4

Look at the pictures. Then, name and write two facts about each form of communication.

Name: **cuneiform**

Fact 1: _____

_____

Fact 2: _____

_____

Name: _____

Fact 1: _____

_____

Fact 2: _____

_____

Name: _____

Fact 1: _____

_____

Fact 2: _____

_____

Activity 5

Write about two ways that printing machines helped people.

Activity 6

A good way to be friendly with people from other cultures is to know their language. Try to find as many ways to say "friend" in other languages as you can. Write your answers in the table.

Name of Language	Word for 'friend'

Lesson 2

Number Systems

How are numbers used in everyday life?

What different types of number systems are there?

What would life be like without numbers?

amount
symbol
represent
numeral

Activity 1

Discuss the pictures with your classmates. What are numbers used for in each picture?

1

2

3

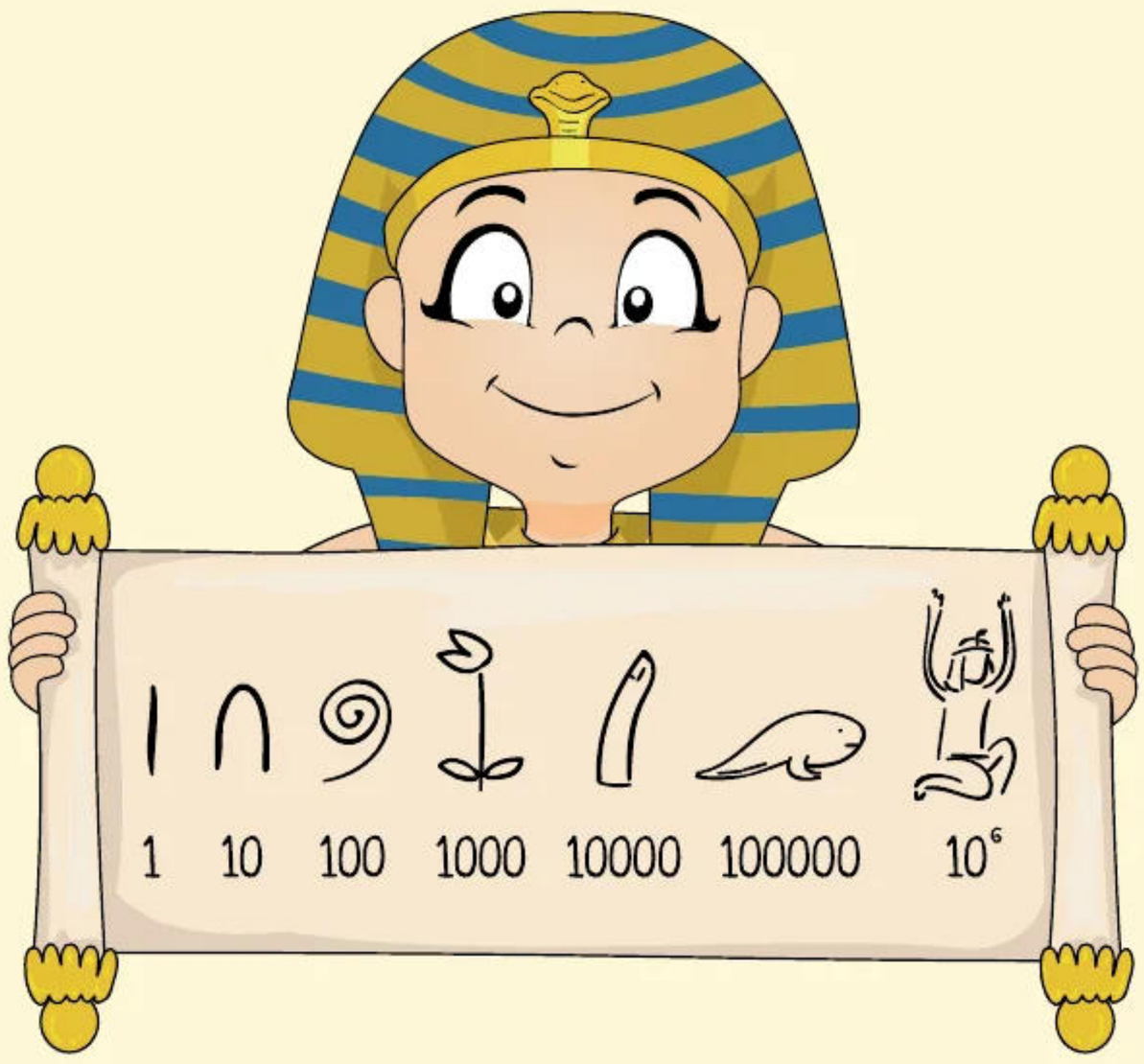
4

Activity 2

History of Numbers

When people started to trade with each other, they needed a way to record amounts like weight, money and the passing of time.

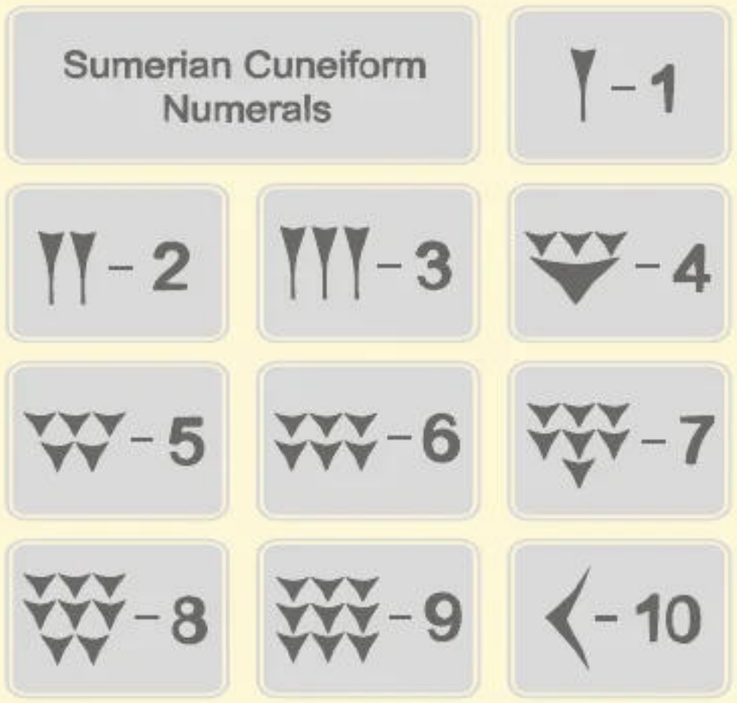
Early civilizations recorded numbers in different ways. Around 3,000 BCE, Egyptians used hieroglyphic pictures to show the numbers 1, 10, 100, 1000, and so on.



Symbols were repeated to make other numbers. For example, 32 was represented as 𓎆𓎆𓎆𓏺𓏺. The position of each symbol didn't matter, so you could also write 32 as 𓏺𓎆𓎆𓎆 or even 𓎆𓏺𓎆𓏺𓎆. People added the value of each symbol together.

The early Sumerian people from about 3,000 BCE used a cuneiform numeral system. The system was based on groups of 60.

Some historians think that it may be because 60 can be divided by many numbers, like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, and 30.



From about 2,500 BCE the Chinese used characters to represent numbers. The numbers 1 to 10 were represented by different characters. There were also different characters to show the numbers 100, 1,000, and 10,000.

一 二 三
one two three

四 五 六
four five six

七 八 九 十
seven eight nine ten

Between 900 - 800 BCE, Romans used letters, called Roman Numerals, to represent amounts. This system was based on groups of 10. Writing numbers using Roman numerals sometimes used lots of letters.

I II III IV V
VI VII VIII IX X

The number system we use is called the Hindu-Arabic system. It started in India sometime in the 500s or 600s CE.

Numbers have become a very important part of life. Numbers helped people in business. Numbers also helped people learn more in science and technology.

Questions

- Why did people create numbers?
- When were the Sumerian, Egyptian, Chinese, Roman and Hindu-Arabic number systems created?
- Which number systems used symbols?
- What number system do we use?

Let's Think

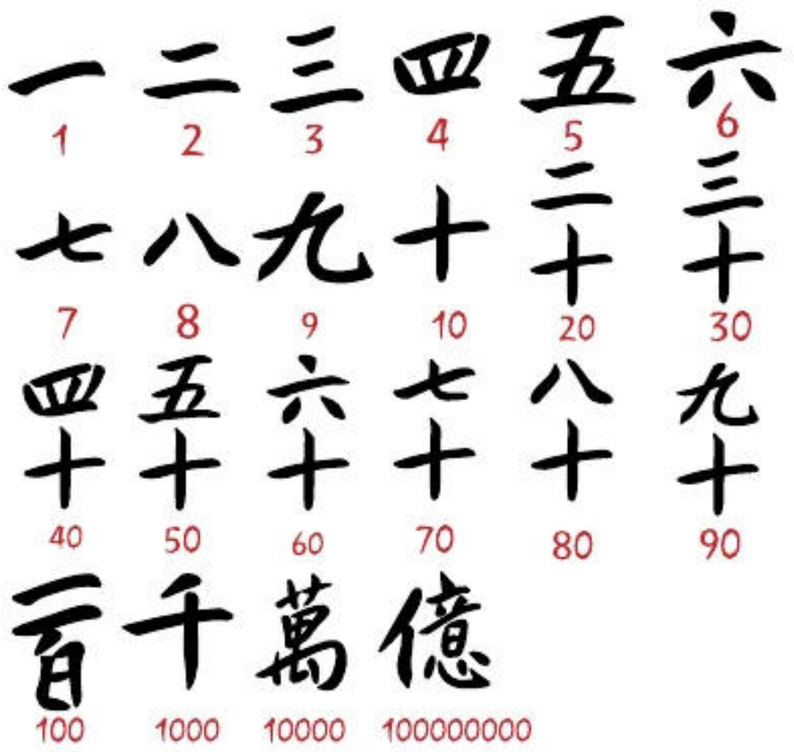
"Numbers have become a very important part of life."

How are numbers an important part of your life?

Activity 3

Use the different number systems. Then, fill the table with the correct number symbols in the different number systems.

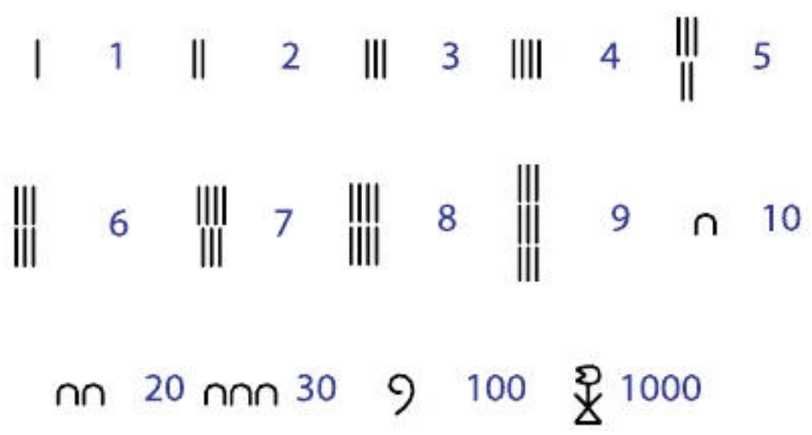
Chinese Numbers



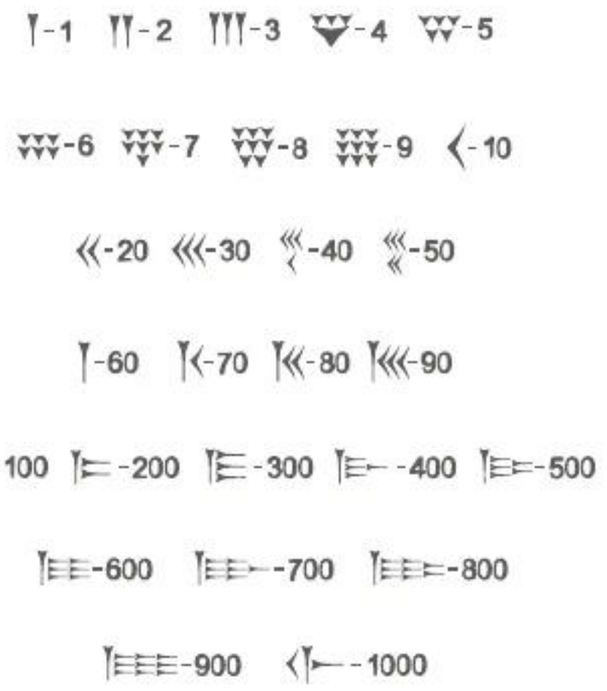
Roman Numerals

Arabic	Roman	*Arabic*	Roman	*Arabic*	Roman
1	I	*16*	XVI	*90*	XC
2	II	*17*	XVII	*100*	C
3	III	*18*	XVIII	*200*	CC
4	IV	*19*	XIX	*300*	CCC
5	V	*20*	XX	*400*	CD
6	VI	*21*	XXI	*500*	D
7	VII	*22*	XXII	*600*	DC
8	VIII	*23*	XXIII	*700*	DCC
9	IX	*24*	XXIV	*800*	DCCC
10	X	*30*	XXX	*900*	CM
11	XI	*40*	XL	*1000*	M
12	XII	*50*	L	*2000*	MM
13	XIII	*60*	LX	*3000*	MMM
14	XIV	*70*	LXX	*4000*	$M\overline{V}$
15	XV	*80*	LXXX	*5000*	$\overline{V}$
		10000	$\overline{X}$		

Egyptian Numbers



Cuneiform Numbers



Hindu-Arabic	Sumerian	Egyptian	Chinese	Roman
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
50				
100				
1000				

Activity 4

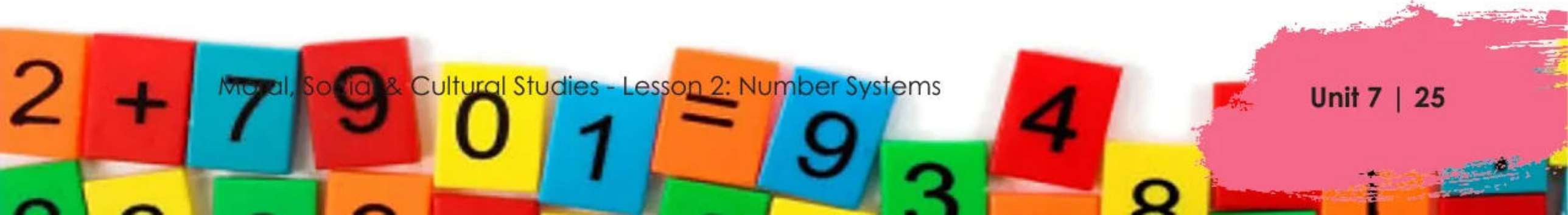
What are some important numbers in your life? Write your four important numbers and the reasons why each number is important to you.
You could include your favourite number, your age, your grade or your birthday.

____ _____

____ _____

____ _____

____ _____



Activity 5

Write four examples of where you see numbers in daily life and how the numbers are used.

A ruler uses numbers to measure things.

Activity 6

Compare your answers from Activity 5 with your classmates and answer the questions.

- What numbers are used?
- What do the numbers tell us?
- How do the numbers help us?

Activity 7

Write about how you use numbers in your life. Use your ideas from Activity 5 to help you.

Lesson 3

Developments in Medicine

What happens when you are sick or injured?

How has medicine changed throughout history?

What would happen without scientists and doctors?

medicine
illness
surgery
vaccine

Activity 1

Think about the last time you were sick and how it felt. Then, in groups answer the questions below.

- Did you have medicine?
- Did you go to a clinic or hospital?
- How did the doctors, nurses, and medicine help you?

Activity 2

Developments in Medicine

The first medicines were made from plants. People learned how to use different plants to treat different illnesses and injuries.

Hippocrates was one of the most famous scientists. He was born in 460 BCE, and he lived in ancient Greece. He wanted to understand more about medicine. He understood that the illnesses had causes and that these causes could be treated.

The Golden Age of Indian Medicine was from 800 BCE to 1000 BCE. During this time, doctors used herbal medicine and performed surgery with steel tools. Herbal medicine comes from herbs, which are a kind of plant. The doctors knew that it was important to keep wounds clean so they could heal.

Traditional Chinese medicine also used herbs for medicine. Doctors believed that people get sick when the body is unbalanced. In 186 BCE, the book Recipe for Fifty-two Ailments was written, describing treatments for many illnesses.

During the Golden Age of Islamic Culture, medical scientists discovered new treatments. Hospitals that gave free care to sick people were started in some of the big cities. Al-Razi, Ibn Sina, Al-Zahrawi, and Ibn Al Nifis are all famous scientists from the Golden Age of Islamic Culture.

Many medical discoveries have been made over time. In the 1700s, scientists discovered lots of new vaccines. Vaccines can stop people from getting serious diseases. In the 1800s, doctors began using stethoscopes and X-rays. Also, they learned that cleaning hands kills germs.

In the 1900s, scientists discovered medicines for diseases. They also learned that good nutrition kept people healthy.

Just like in the past, doctors and scientists have searched and found vaccines for COVID-19. With everyone's efforts, we have been able to protect many people from this illness.

Questions

- What were the first medicines made from?
- Who was Hippocrates?
- What did traditional Chinese doctors believe?
- Why are vaccines important?

Let's Think

What do you think was the most important development in medicine? Why?

Activity 3

Read the questions and circle the correct answers. See how much you can remember from the text and then check your answers.

1. When was Hippocrates born?

416 BCE	640 BCE	460 BCE

2. When was the Golden Age of Indian Medicine?

800 BCE – 1000 BCE	600 BCE – 800 BCE	700 BCE – 800 BCE

3. When was the book 'Recipe for Fifty-two Ailments' written?

680 BCE	861 BCE	186 BCE

4. When were many new vaccines discovered?

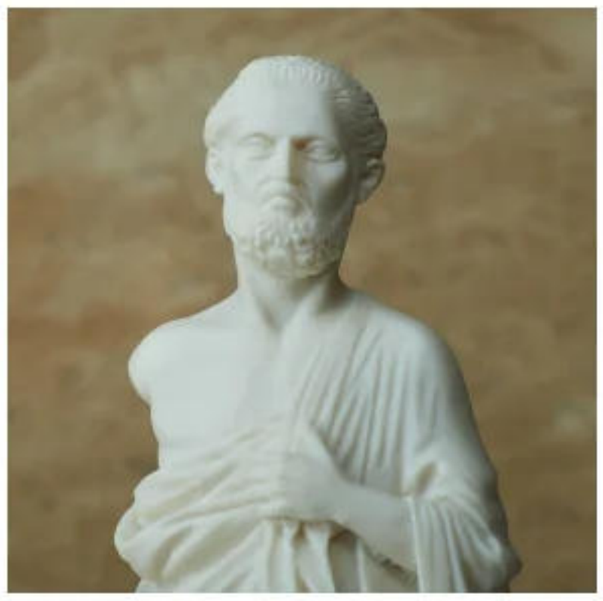
1700s	1800s	1600s

5. When did scientists learn that good nutrition kept people healthy?

1700s	1800s	1600s

Activity 4

Write two facts about medicine in each culture under the headings.



Ancient Greek Medicine

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

The Golden Age of Indian Medicine

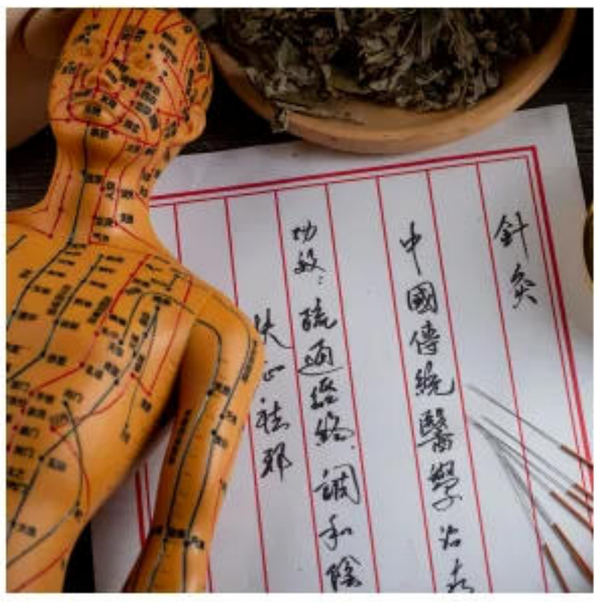
1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

Chinese Traditional Medicine



1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

The Golden Age of Islamic Medicine

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

Activity 5

Think again about the last time you were sick. Imagine that there are no medicines or hospitals. How would you feel about being sick? What would you do? Write a diary entry.

Activity 6

Make a thank you card for a doctor, nurse, pharmacist, or someone else who helped you feel better after a sickness. Draw a picture and write a thank you note.

Lesson 4

Using Electricity

How do you use electricity in your everyday life?

What important inventions use electricity?

How did people live before scientists learned how to use electricity?

electricity
device
power
discovery

Activity 1

Draw a picture and write about your favourite electrical device. Why do you like it? Share your answer with your classmates.

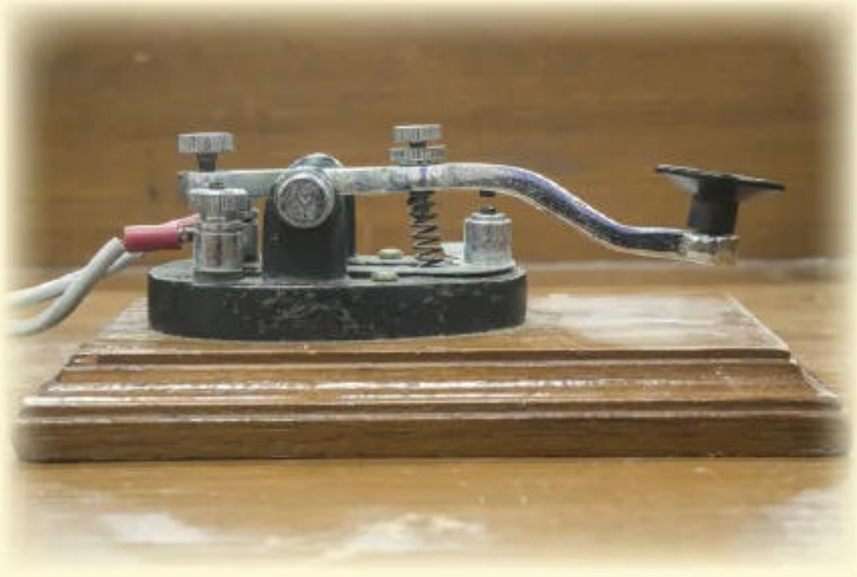
Activity 2

Using Electricity

Who invented electricity? No one! Electricity is a part of nature, like sunlight, wind, and rain. People have invented ways to make electricity, so we can use its power.

The earliest record of electricity was about 600 BCE, by the Greek philosopher Thales of Miletus. In the 1800s, scientists learned how to make electricity. Since then, scientists have learned more and more about electricity.

Scientists have created many inventions to make electricity. One very important discovery was the lightbulb. Lightbulbs give people light so they can do things at any time of the day. With lightbulbs, businesses and factories can work during the day or night.



Another important discovery was the telegraph. Before telephones, people communicated over long distances using a telegraph. Telegraphs used a series of long and short beeps to communicate. Later in the 1800s, the telephone was invented.

Another important discovery in the 1800s was electric railways in cities. In the 1900s, electricity allowed people to invent air conditioners to keep us cool.

Electricity also allowed people to create televisions, computers, the Internet, and mobile phones. Recently, one of the most important inventions is the electric car. Using electric cars will help reduce air pollution.

With electricity, people can do more, live more comfortably, and communicate and travel further. It may even someday make our world cleaner!

Questions

- What is electricity a part of?
- When was the earliest observation of electricity?
- What were three important inventions in the 1800s?
- What were five important inventions in the 1900s?

Let's Think

How did the invention of electricity change peoples' lives?

Activity 3

How did electricity make each of these parts of life easier? Work with a partner and make notes.

Communication

Transportation

Sharing Information

Ability to Work

Activity 4

Think about how much you use electricity every day. For each part of the day, write four ways how electricity is used.

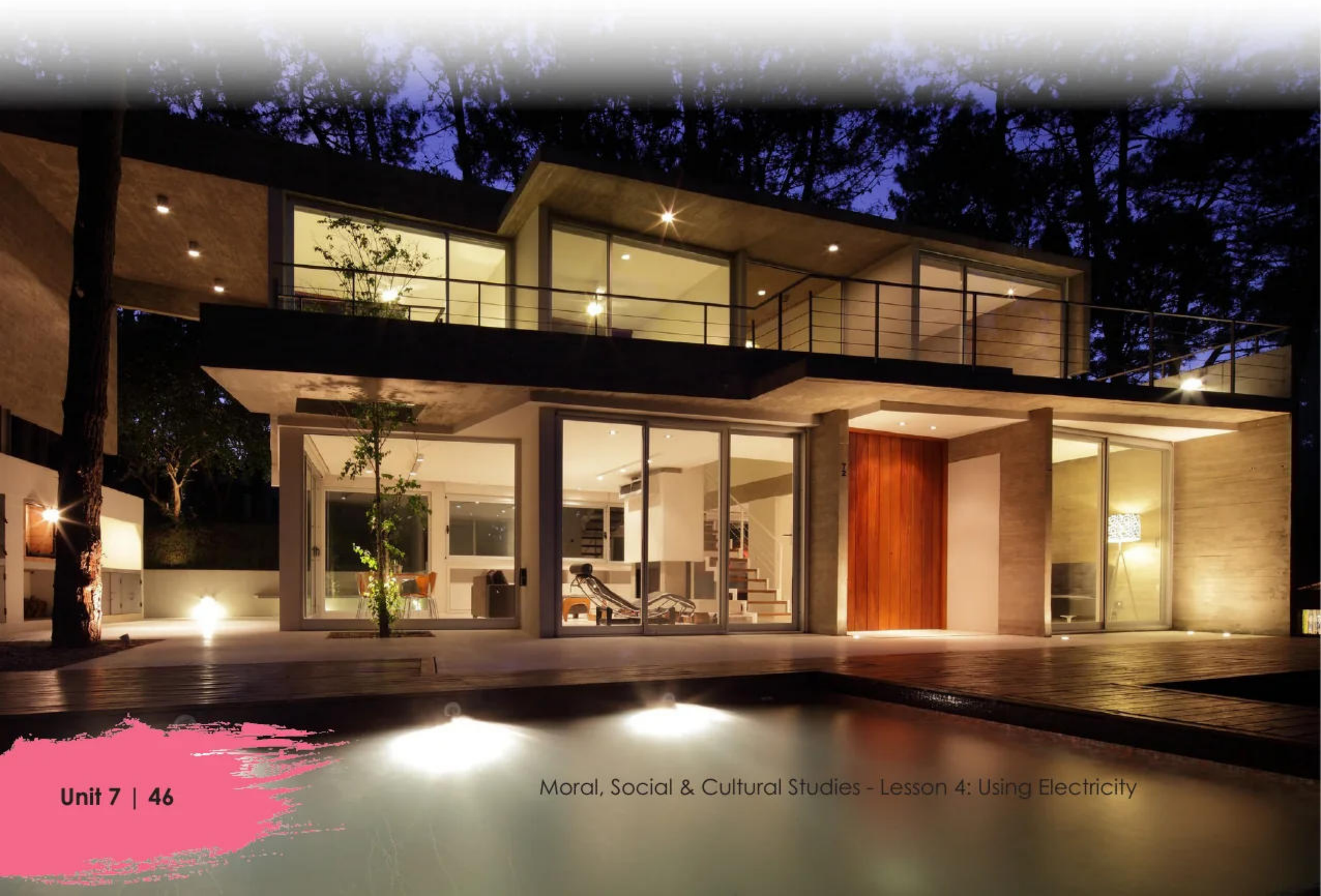
Morning	_____ _____ _____ _____
At School	_____ _____ _____ _____
Evening	_____ _____ _____ _____

Activity 5

Think about what your house would be like without electricity.

- How would you have light at night?
- How would you keep food cold? How would you make food hot?
- What would you do in your free time?

Talk about how you would live without electricity with your classmates.



Lesson 5

Powered Engines

What machines do you know that use engines?

How do machines help people in everyday life?

What will machines be able to do in the future?

machine
engine
manufacture
robot

Activity 1

What is a machine? Discuss with a partner, then circle the correct definition.

1. A person who invents ways to use electricity.

2. A device that has a group of parts that work together to do something.

3. A place where things are made.

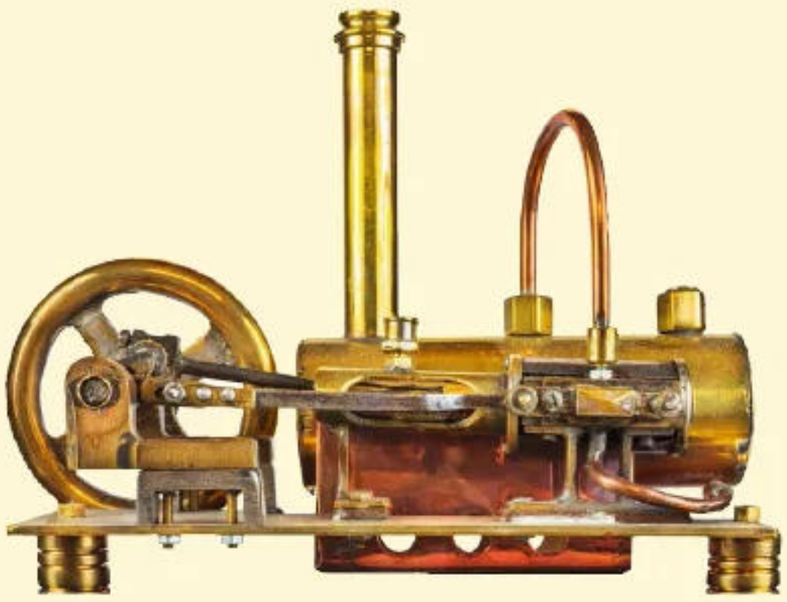
Think of all the machines that you used this morning before coming to school. Share your answers with your classmates.

Activity 2

The Invention of Powered Engines

Before the late 1700s, most people lived on farms. People had to use their hands to work. Life changed after people learned to use steam power and electricity.

In the late 1700s, the steam engine was invented. The steam engine turned steam into power. Steam power was used in boats and factory machines.

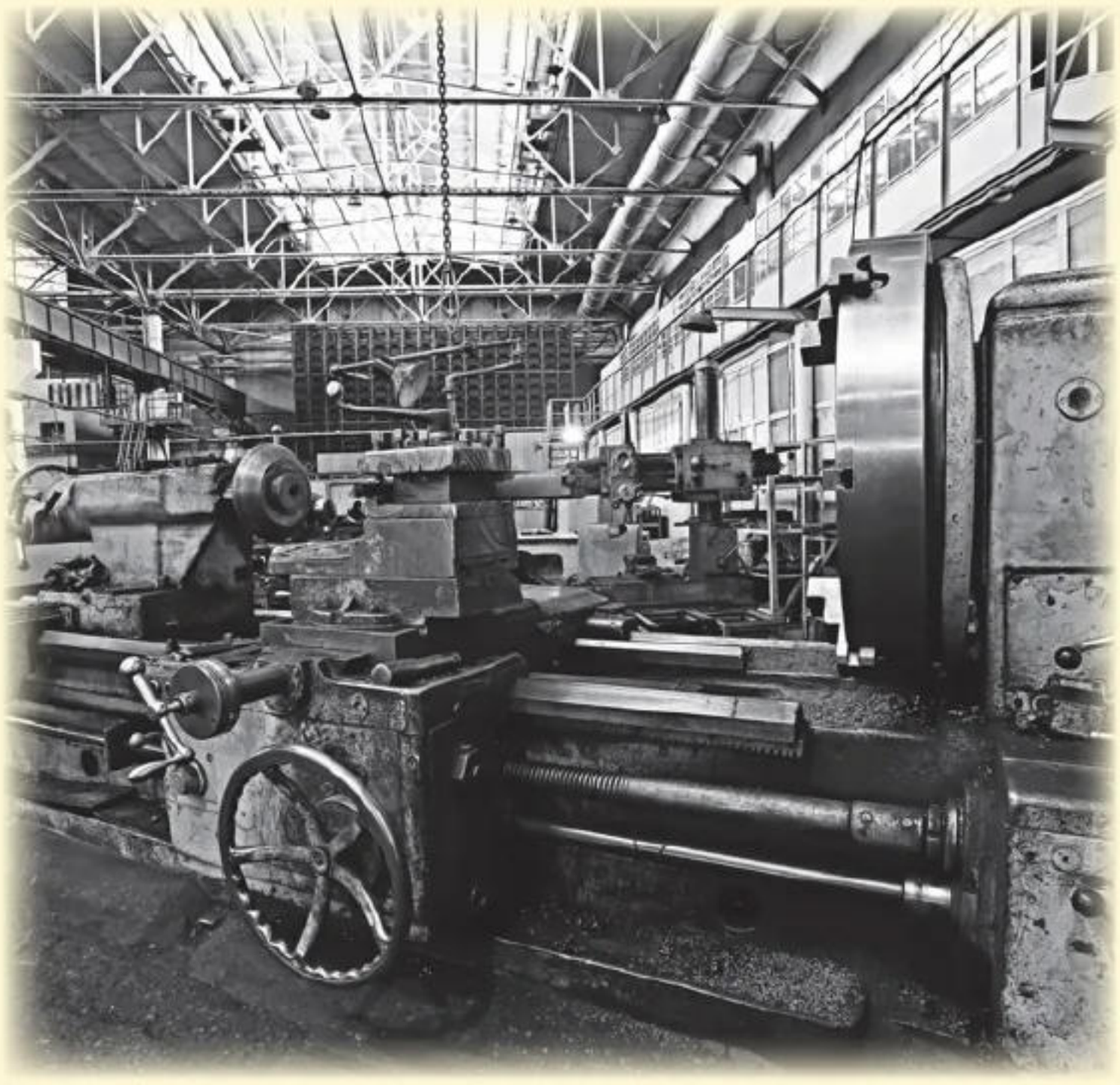


In the 1800s, the use of machines grew. This is because machines could do work better and faster than humans. For example, a sewing machine stitched clothes more quickly.

In the late 1800s, people started using petrol-powered machines. These machines were used for farming. For example, machines could fertilize or harvest crops quickly. Petrol-powered machines also opened the way for modern transportation.

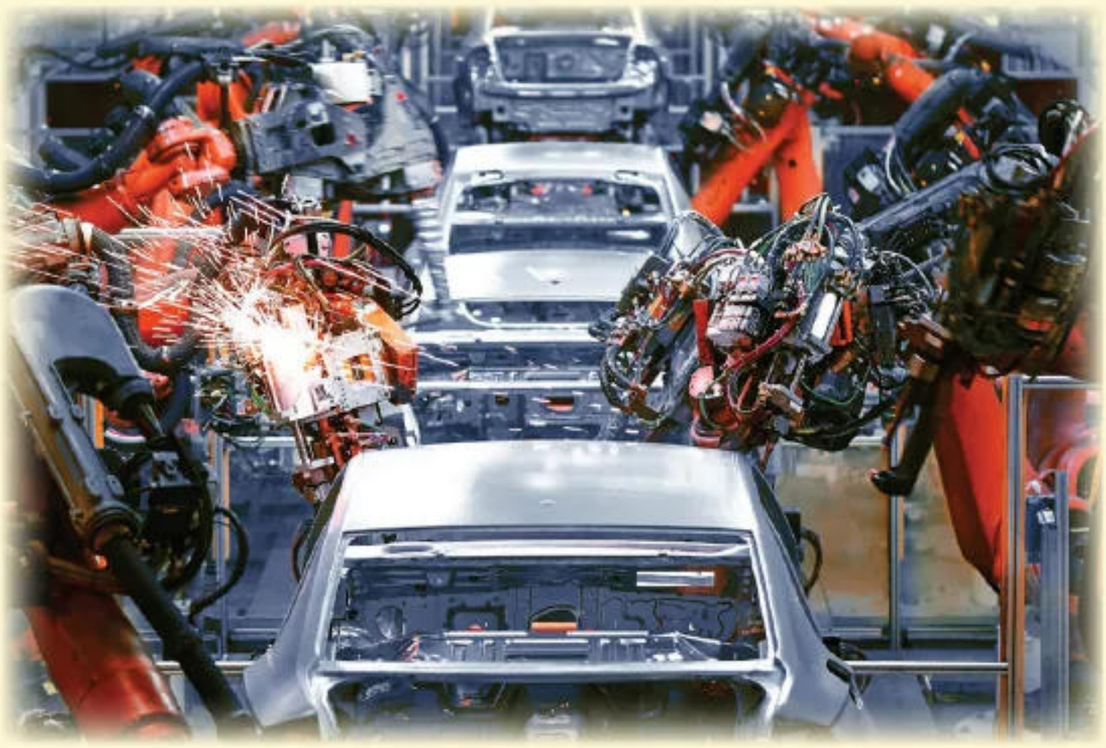
At the same time, the electric motors were invented. These brought power to homes and factories. Over time, the motors became smaller and were used in lots of different electric machines found in homes and factories.

In the 1900s, people started manufacturing a lot of goods at once. This is called mass production. Assembly lines are used for mass production.



Assembly lines put together a product one piece at a time as it moves along a conveyor belt. In the 2000s, people use robots more and more to make products.

A robot is a machine that makes things on its own. This picture shows cars being made on an assembly line with robotic machines. There are no human workers on the assembly line.



Questions

- How did people live before engines were invented?
- What did a steam engine do?
- What is mass production?
- How does an assembly line work?

Let's Think

What is a robot? What work can robots do?

Activity 3

Think of all the machines that you used this morning before coming to school. Share your answers with your classmates.

Activity 4

Use the internet to research and write three examples under each heading. Then, share your examples with a partner.

Steam Powered Machines

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Petrol Powered Machines

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Electrically Powered Machines

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Activity 5

Draw a picture of the two machines your family use the most. Write the name of the machine and answer the questions.

Machine Name: _____

How does the machine help you?

_____

_____

_____

_____

How does the machine work?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Machine Name: _____

How does the machine help you?

_____

_____

_____

How does the machine work?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Activity 6

Imagine that one of the machines you mentioned in Activity 4 was never invented. How would life be different?

Activity 7

Invent your own machine that can help you and your classmates in school. Draw a picture and write about what your machine can do.

Lesson 6

Transportation

What do you know about transportation in the past?

What transport do people use now?

How do you think people will travel in the future?

transport
traffic
pollution
engineer

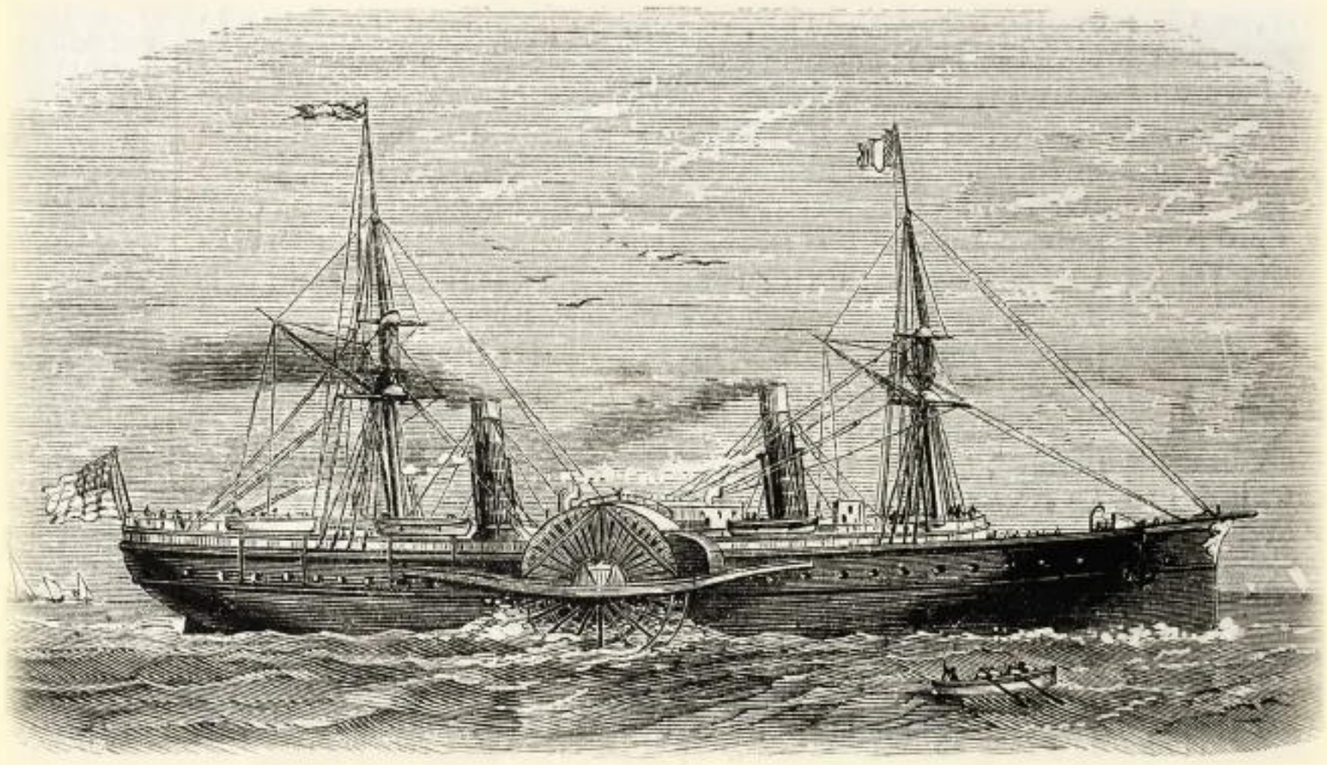
Activity 1

Work with a partner. List as many forms of transportation that use an engine as you can. It can be a short distance or a very long distance.

Activity 2

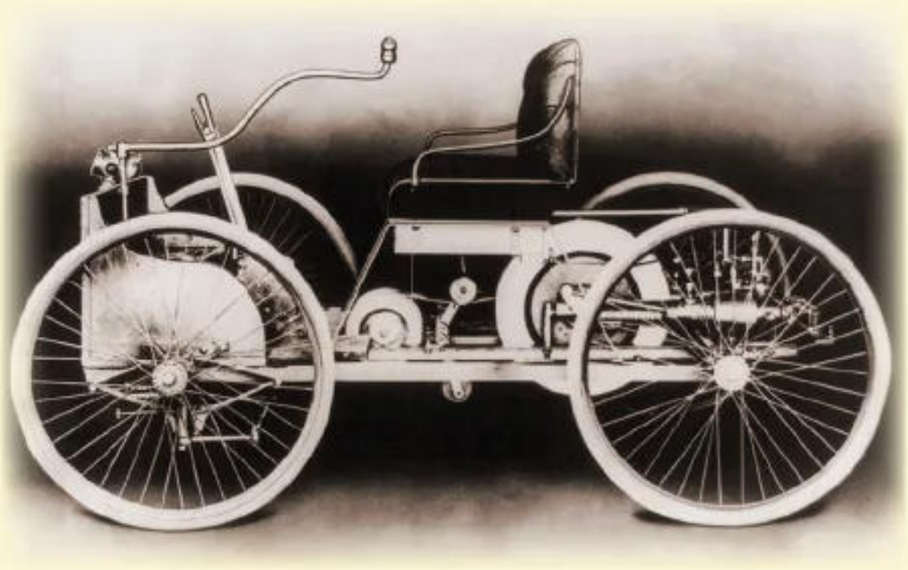
Transportation with Machines

In the past, people moved from one place to another by walking or by riding an animal, like a camel or horse. With the invention of machines, people could travel faster and longer distances.



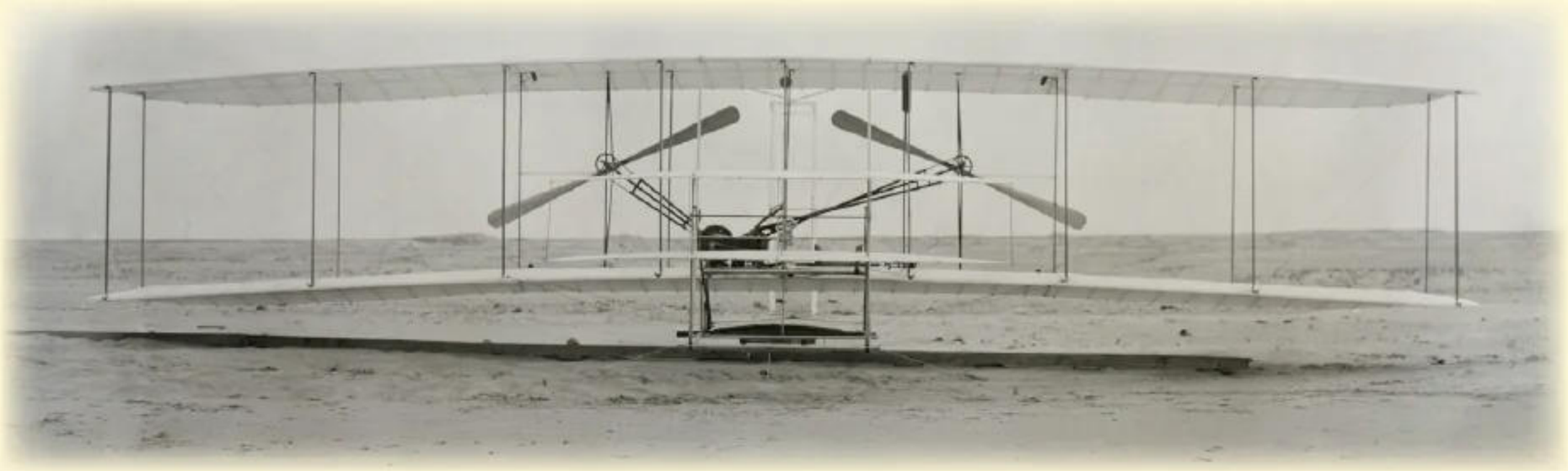
In the 1700s, the steam engine was invented. By the early 1800s, steamships could travel without using wind. They transported passengers and cargo. Steam engines also allowed for trains to be developed.

In the late 1800s, cars were invented. Henry Ford made the first automobile in 1896. This allowed people to move long distances.



Too many cars on the road create traffic problems. To reduce car traffic, many countries use metros. This is a rail system that runs over or below ground. The rail system connects important places in a city. Cars also create pollution. Scientists are always trying to find cleaner ways to fuel transport.

The early 1900s, the aeroplane was invented. Aeroplanes are a much faster form of transportation, and they can travel much longer distances. Long-distance travel used to be done on water, but now it can happen in the air. Planes can carry goods or people.



Also in 2019, the UAE sent its first astronaut to space. His name is Hazza Al Mansouri. He spent a lot of time getting ready for the space flight and learning about the equipment. He also did lots of interesting experiments when he was in space. Hazza Al Mansouri hopes to inspire the young engineers and scientists of the country.

Questions

- Before machines, how did people travel?
- How do machines make travel better?
- What is the big problem with using cars?
- How did the invention of planes change travel?

Let's Think

"Hazza Al Mansouri hopes to inspire the young engineers and scientists of the country."

Would you like to be an engineer or a scientist like Hazza Al Mansouri? Why? Why not?

Activity 3

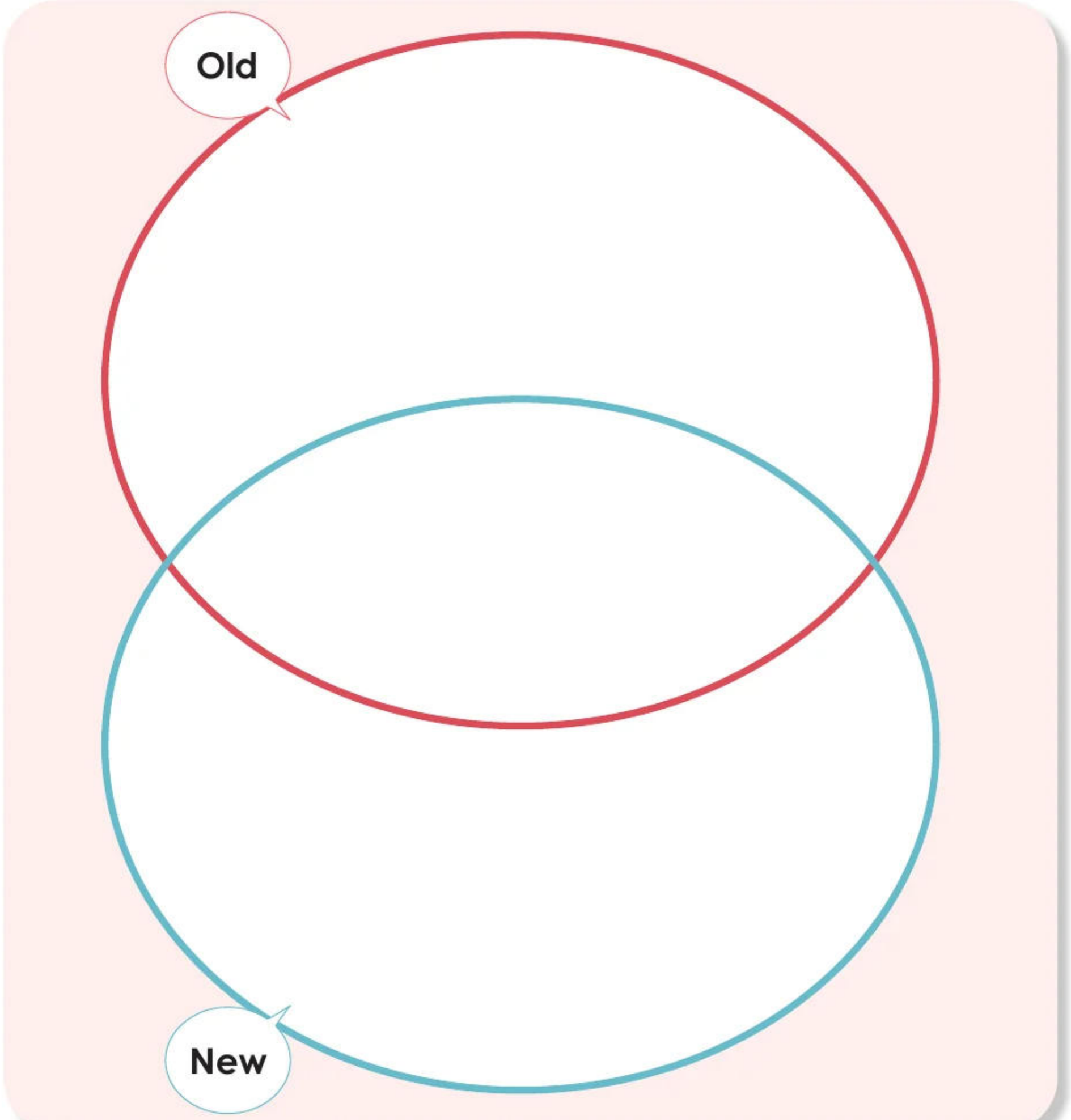
Find a picture of an old car, airplane, steamship, or train. Then, find a picture of a new one. Draw a picture of the old and the new.

Old

New

Activity 4

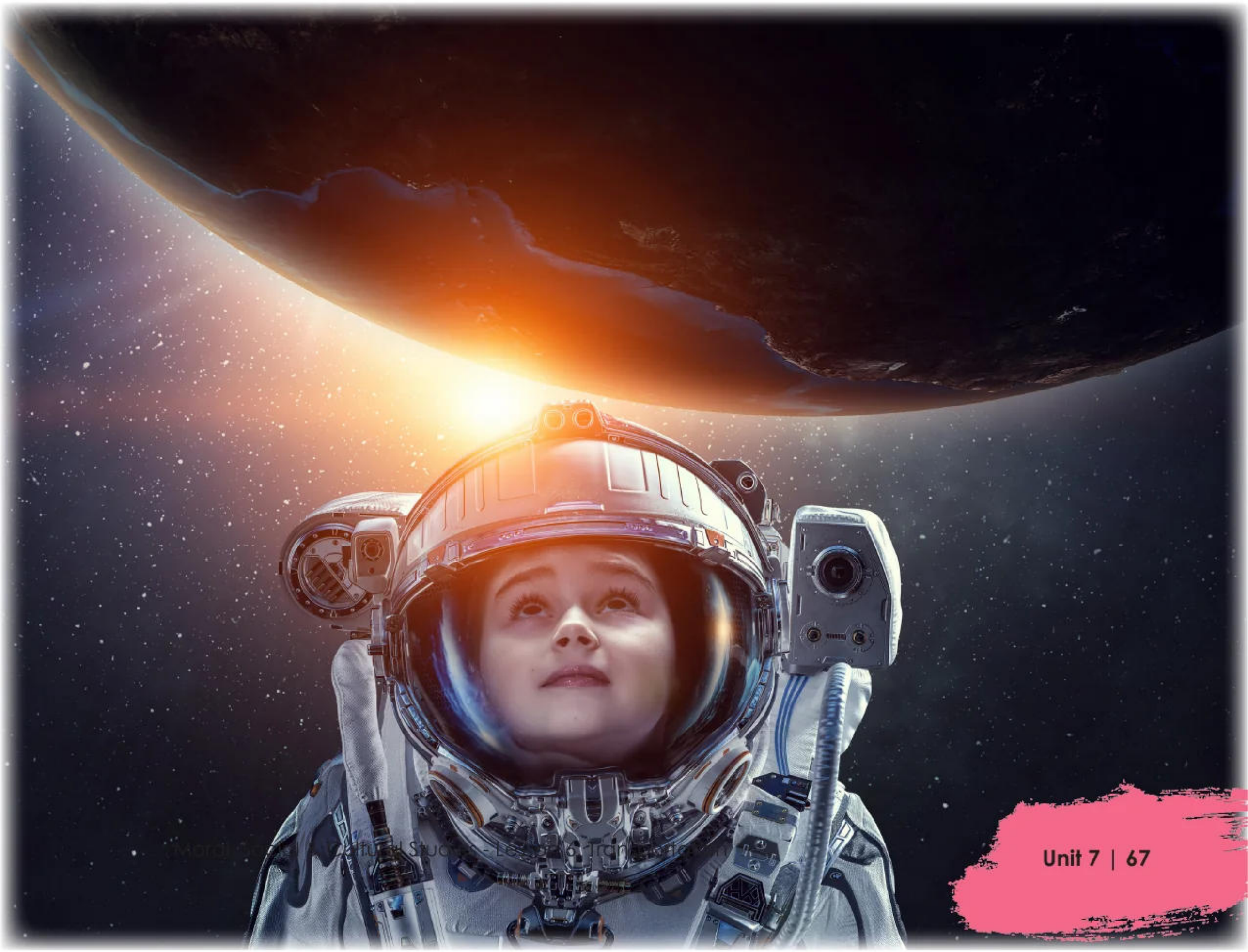
Compare and contrast your pictures from Activity 4 using the Venn diagram. Remember to think about what is the same and write that in the middle section of the Venn diagram.



Activity 5

Think about what it would be like to travel to space. Discuss the following questions with your classmates.

- Where would you like to go?
- What would you like to see?
- What would you do during the space flight?
- How would you feel?
- What would you miss?



Activity 6

Write a story about traveling to space. Use your ideas from Activity 6 to help you write your story.
Then, draw a picture to go with your story.