

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## تدريبات نهاية الفصل وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير الخطة M

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الحادي عشر العام ← علوم ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات المدرس ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-21 10:43:42

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات و تقارير | مذكرات و بنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
علوم:

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر العام



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر العام والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

حل تجميعية أسئلة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج الخطة M

1

الهيكل الوزاري الجديد المسار العام منهج بريدج الخطة 101-C

2

مراجعة عامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري

3

ملخص شرح مختصر في درس النباتات الزهرية

4


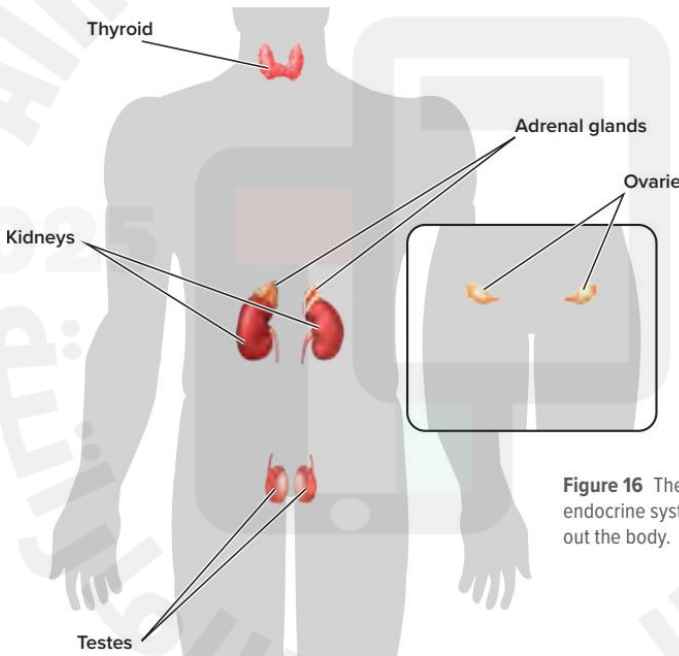
مبادئ علم البيئة

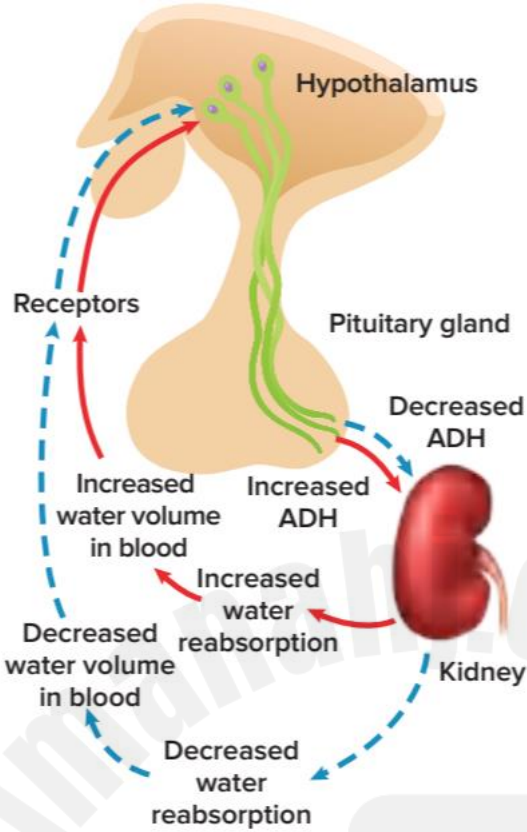

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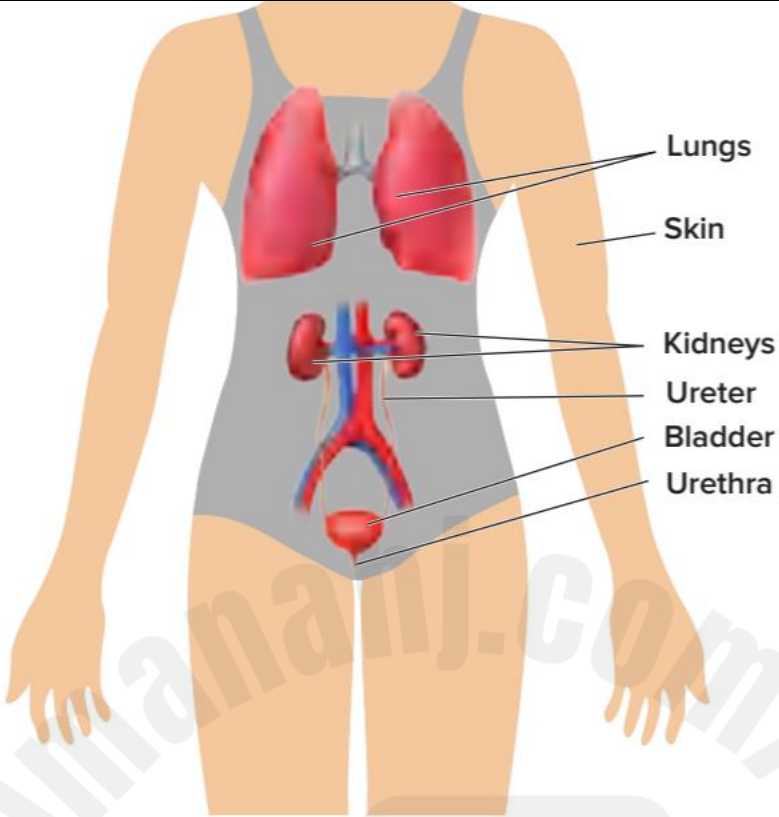

**Grade 11 (M) General Biology EOT1 Practice Questions**

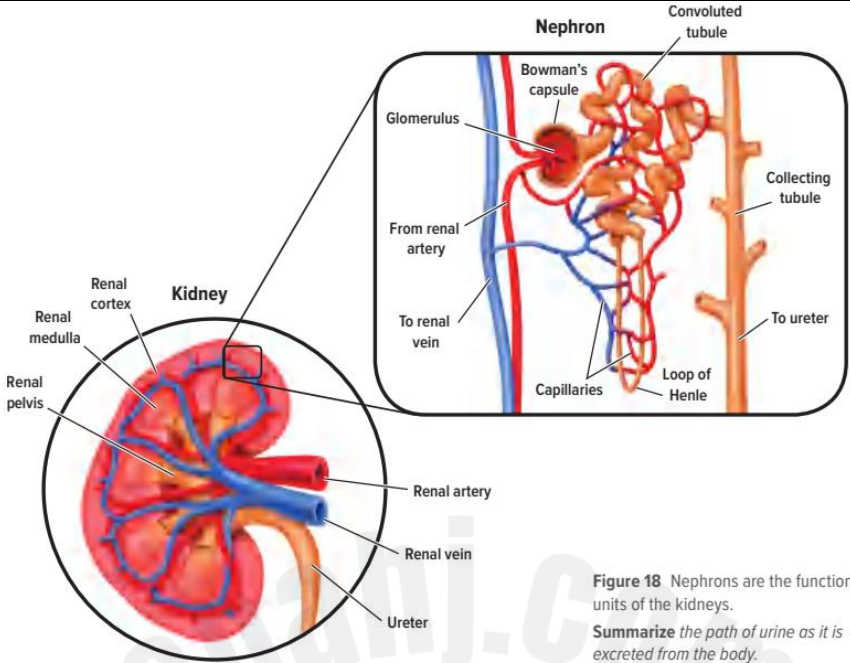
**Note: This course is in the G12 Inspire Biology book on Al Diwan for the academic year 24-25**

**(Please refer to the page numbers displayed at the top of each page in the book for accurate referencing)**

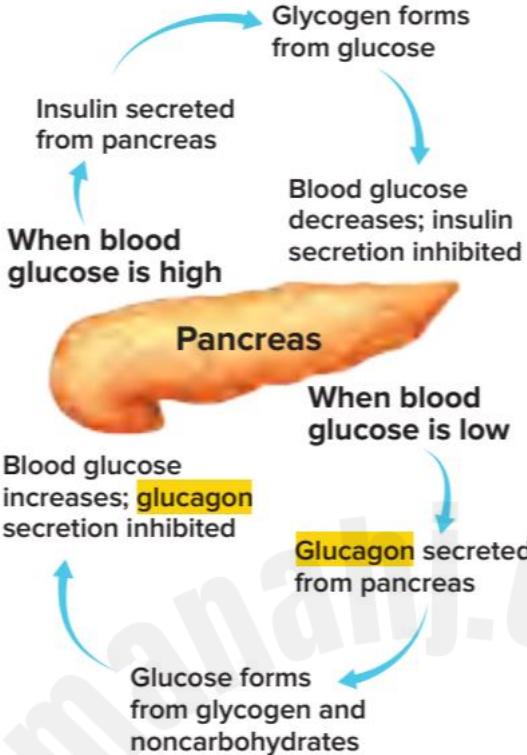
Question No.	Example	Page in <b>G12</b> General Inspire Textbook
<b>MCQ</b>		
1	 <p><b>Get It?</b> Identify the components of the excretory system.</p>	78
2	<p><b>Endocrine Glands and Their Hormones</b></p> <p>The endocrine system includes all the glands that secrete hormones—pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal glands, pancreas, ovaries, testes, pineal gland, and the thymus gland. Some of these glands are shown in <b>Figure 16</b>.</p>  <p align="right"><b>Figure 16</b> The principal glands of the endocrine system are located throughout the body.</p> <p><b>Figure 16</b></p>	124

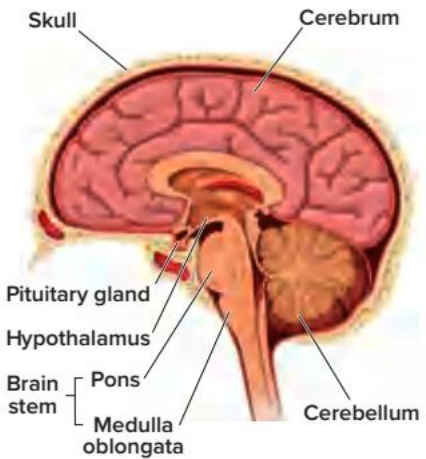

<p>3</p>	 <p><b>Figure 21</b> Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) helps to control the concentration of water in the blood.</p> <p>Figure 21</p>	<p>128</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>What is the function of the <b>antidiuretic hormone</b>?</p>	<p>128</p>
<p>5</p>	<p> <b>Get It?</b>  <b>Identify</b> the components of the excretory system.</p>	<p>78</p>

6	 <p><b>Figure 17</b> The organs of excretion work together to eliminate wastes from the body. These organs include the lungs, skin, and kidneys.</p> <p><b>Figure 17</b></p>	78
7	<p> <b>Get It?</b>  <b>Identify</b> the components of the excretory system.</p>	78
8	<p>What is the excretory function of the <b>skin</b>?</p>	78

9	 <p><b>Figure 18</b> Nephrons are the functional units of the kidneys. Summarize the path of urine as it is excreted from the body.</p>	79
Figure 18 and question.		
10	Which substances are filtered <b>out</b> of the bloodstream?	79
11	Describe the structure of a nephron.	79
12	What is the fuction of nephrons?	79
13	What is ' <b>urine</b> '?	80
14	2. <b>Diagram</b> the excretion of waste from the Bowman's capsule to the urethra.	82



15	 <p><b>Figure 19</b> Glucagon and insulin work together to maintain the level of sugar in the blood.</p> <p>Figure 19</p>	126
16	2. <b>Predict</b> when high levels of insulin would be found in a person's blood and when high levels of glucagon would be found in a person's blood.	128
17	Which hormones are secreted by the pancreas and the adrenal cortex?	126
18	4. <b>Identify</b> and describe the functions of pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, and adrenal glands.	128

19	 <p><b>Figure 17</b> The pituitary gland is located at the base of the brain.</p>	125
20	Describe the <b>pituitary gland</b> .	125
21	 <b>Get It?</b> Describe the process of reabsorption.	80
22	3. <b>Compare and contrast</b> filtration and reabsorption in a nephron.	82
23	Predict the consequence of kidney impairment.	80
24	4. <b>Explain</b> how kidney disorders may result from genetic or environmental factors and how the disorder can affect an individual.	82
25	What are the symptoms of a <b>kidney infection</b> ?	80
26	What are the symptoms of <b>nephritis</b> ?	81

27



**Figure 19** Kidney stones form as minerals, such as calcium, and become solid masses.

Figure 19

81

28

Table 3 Common Excretory Disorders

Excretory Disorder	Brief Description
Nephritis	Inflammation of the glomeruli can lead to inflammation of the entire kidneys. This disorder can lead to kidney failure if it is left untreated.
Kidney stones	Hard deposits form in the kidneys that might pass out of the body in urine. Larger kidney stones can block urine flow or irritate the lining of the urinary tract, leading to possible infection.
Urinary tract blockage	Malformations present at birth can lead to blockage of the normal flow of urine. If it is untreated, this blockage can lead to permanent damage of the kidneys.
Polycystic kidney disease	This is a genetic disorder distinguished by the growth of many fluid-filled cysts in the kidneys. This disorder can reduce kidney function and lead to kidney failure.
Kidney cancer	Uncontrolled cell growth often begins in the cells that line the tubules within the kidneys. This can lead to blood in the urine or a mass in the kidneys, or it can affect other organs as the cancer spreads, which can lead to death.

Table 3

81



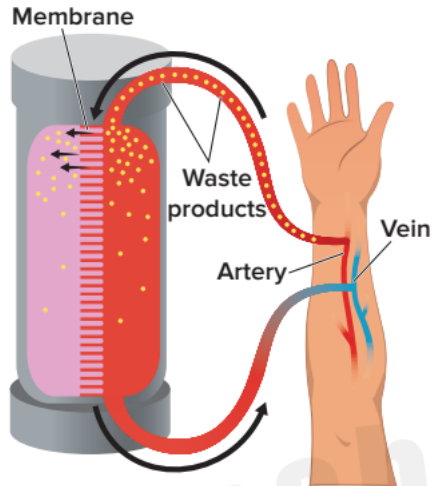


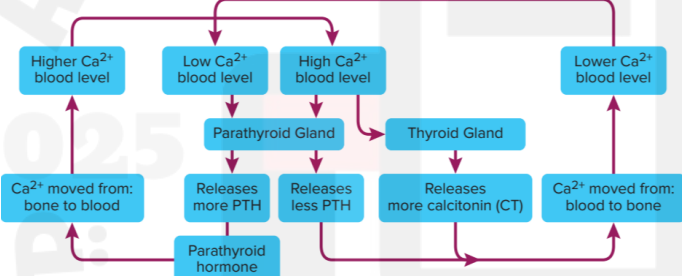
29	<p>Unfiltered blood is pumped into a dialysis machine.</p>  <p>Membrane</p> <p>Waste products</p> <p>Vein</p> <p>Artery</p> <p>Filtered blood is pumped from the dialysis machine.</p> <p><b>Figure 20</b> Dialysis is used to filter wastes and toxins from a patient's blood.</p>	82
30	<p><b>Explain Your Thinking</b></p> <p>5. <b>Hypothesize</b> why kidney failure without dialysis can result in death.</p>	82
31	<p> <b>Get It?</b></p> <p><b>Describe</b> the process of reabsorption.</p>	80
32	<p>3. <b>Compare and contrast</b> filtration and reabsorption in a nephron.</p>	82
33	<p>Describe <b>Type 1 diabetes</b>.</p>	126
34	<p>Describe <b>Type 2 diabetes</b>.</p>	126
35	<p>Which hormones are involved in the 'fight-or-flight' response?</p>	126
36	<p>What are the functions of epinephrine and norepinephrine?</p>	126

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38 4. **Explain** how kidney disorders may result from genetic or environmental factors and how the disorder can affect an individual. 82

39  **Get It?**  
**Explain** how negative feedback is important in maintaining homeostasis. 125

40



**Figure 18** Parathyroid hormone (PTH) and calcitonin (CT) regulate the level of calcium in the blood. **Explain** how PTH and CT illustrate negative feedback.

**Figure 18 and question.**