

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة اختيار من متعدد مع الحلول

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



روابط مواد الصف التاسع المتقدم على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة علوم في الفصل الثاني

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Bio test done by : Hamad
alabdoly

Question: What are the three kinds of neurons?

- a) Sensory, interneurons, and motor neurons
- b) Motor, relay, and sensory neurons
- c) Receptor, transmitter, and effector neurons
- d) Sensor, connector, and effector neurons

Question: What is the function of sensory neurons?

- a) Carry impulses away from the brain
- b) Carry impulses to motor organs
- c) Send impulses from receptors to the brain and spinal cord
- d) Process information and analyze responses

Question: Which part of the nervous system is responsible for processing reflexes?

- a) Cerebrum
- b) Medulla oblongata
- c) Pons
- d) Spinal cord

Question: What is the main function of the central nervous system (CNS)?

- a) Carries information to and from the CNS
- b) Coordinates all body activities
- c) Controls balance, posture, and coordination
- d) Filters sensory information

Question: What part of the brain controls balance, posture, and coordination?

- a) Brain stem
- b) Cerebrum
- c) Cerebellum
- d) Hypothalamus

Question: What is the correct sequence in a reflex arc?

- a) Motor neuron → interneuron → sensory neuron
- b) Interneuron → motor neuron → sensory neuron
- c) Sensory neuron → interneuron → motor neuron
- d) Motor neuron → sensory neuron → interneuron

Question: What does the peripheral nervous system (PNS) consist of?

- a) Only sensory neurons
- b) Only motor neurons
- c) Sensory and motor neurons
- d) Only interneurons

Question: Where is urine stored before exiting the body?

- a) Ureters
- b) Renal pelvis
- c) Urinary bladder
- d) Bowman's capsule

Question: In a reflex arc, what is the role of interneurons?

- a) Carry impulses to motor organs
- b) Send impulses from receptors to the brain
- c) Process information and analyze responses
- d) Connect sensory and motor neurons

Question: What is the primary function of the renal artery?

- a) Transport urine to the bladder
- b) Transport nutrients and wastes to the kidney
- c) Reabsorb glucose
- d) Filter blood in the glomerulus

Question: Which part of the ear is involved with the sensation of dizziness?

- a) Cochlea
- b) Semicircular canals
- c) Ear canal
- d) Tympanum

Question: What is the role of the loop of Henle in nephron filtration?

- a) Reabsorption of glucose
- b) Formation of urine
- c) Filtration of blood
- d) Flow of filtrate through collecting tubule

Question: Which of the following is NOT part of the excretory system?

- a) Lungs

- b) Skin
- c) Stomach
- d) Kidneys

Question: What is the outer portion of a kidney called?

- a) Renal medulla
- b) Renal cortex
- c) Renal pelvis
- d) Glomerulus

Question: How do steroid hormones differ from amino acid hormones in terms of their action?

- a) Steroid hormones bind to receptors on the plasma membrane
- b) Steroid hormones cause target cells to initiate protein synthesis
- c) Amino acid hormones diffuse through the plasma membrane
- d) Amino acid hormones are lipid-soluble

Question: What is the role of the semicircular canals in the auditory system?

- a) Transmit information about body position and balance
- b) Generate nerve impulses for sound perception
- c) Store excess fluids and wastes
- d) Filter blood in the glomerulus

Question: Evaluate the importance of the renal cortex in kidney function.

- a) Compare it to the renal medulla
- b) Explain its role in urine formation
- c) Discuss its function in nutrient reabsorption

d) Describe the microscopic tubes in the renal cortex

Question: Design a diagram illustrating the components of a reflex arc.

- a) Include labels for sensory, interneurons, and motor neurons
- b) Depict the flow of a nerve impulse
- c) Show the involvement of the central nervous system
- d) Compare reflex arcs in different parts of the body

Question: Formulate a hypothesis about the impact of impaired renal function on fluid regulation in the body.

- a) Describe the variables involved in the hypothesis
- b) Propose a control group for comparison
- c) Discuss potential outcomes of the experiment
- d) Explain the role of the renal artery in the hypothesis

Question: What is the correct sequence of sound wave transmission in the ear to trigger an impulse?

- a) Cochlea, incus, staple, eardrum
- b) Tympanum, bones in the middle ear, cochlea, hair cells
- c) Auditory canal, tympanum, hair cells, cochlea
- d) Hair cells, auditory canal, cochlea, malleus

Question: Some rides at amusement parks cause a person to become dizzy when the ride stops. Which ear structure is most likely involved with the dizzy feeling?

- a) Semicircular canals
- b) Cochlea
- c) Ear canal
- d) Ear drum

Question: If there was a power outage in a movie theater and only a few dim emergency lights were lit, which cells of the retina would be most important for seeing your way to the exit?

- a) Rods
- b) Cones
- c) Rods and cones are equally important
- d) None of the above

Question: Which part of the nervous system is responsible for carrying information to and from the CNS?

- a) Central nervous system
- b) Peripheral nervous system
- c) Sensory neurons
- d) Motor neurons

Question: What is the role of free nerve endings in touch sensation?

- a) Respond to temperature
- b) Respond to pressure
- c) Respond to pain
- d) All of the above

Question: What is the primary function of the excretory system?

- a) Regulate body temperature
- b) Synthesize hormones
- c) Remove toxins and wastes from the body
- d) Facilitate digestion

Practice Test for grade 9 Advance

1. What are neurons responsible for in the body?

- a. Digestion
- b. Circulation
- c. Communication and reaction
- d. Respiration

Answer: c. Communication and reaction

2. Which part of the neuron receives signals called impulses from other neurons?

- a. Axon
- b. Cell body
- c. Dendrites
- d. Nucleus

Answer: c. Dendrites

3. What is the largest part of the brain responsible for thought processes, learning, and memory?

- a. Cerebellum
- b. Medulla oblongata
- c. Cerebrum
- d. Hypothalamus

Answer: c. Cerebrum

4. What is the function of the semicircular canals in the inner ear?

- a. Vision
- b. Balance and body position
- c. Smell
- d. Hearing

Answer: b. Balance and body position

5. What is the primary excretory organ in the body?

- a. Lungs
- b. Skin
- c. Kidneys
- d. Liver

Answer: c. Kidneys

6. What is the role of nephrons in the excretory system?

- a. Filtration
- b. Reabsorption
- c. Formation of urine
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

7. Which part of the eye is most important for seeing in low light conditions?

- a. Retina
- b. Cornea
- c. Lens
- d. Sclera

Answer: a. Retina (rods)

8. Where are pain receptors found in the body?

- a. Brain
- b. Skin
- c. Muscles
- d. Eyes

Answer: b. Skin

9. What is responsible for maintaining homeostasis by linking the nervous and endocrine systems?

- a. Hypothalamus
- b. Pituitary gland
- c. Thyroid gland
- d. Adrenal gland

Answer: a. Hypothalamus

10. Which system is involved in a fight-or-flight response?

- a. Nervous system
- b. Endocrine system
- c. Respiratory system

d. Digestive system

Answer: b. Endocrine system

11. How many kinds of neurons are there?

a. One

b. Two

c. Three

d. Four

Answer: c. Three

12. Which neurons carry impulses from receptors in the skin to the brain and spinal cord?

a. Sensory neurons

b. Interneurons

c. Motor neurons

d. Autonomic neurons

Answer: a. Sensory neurons

13. What is another name for a nerve impulse?

a. Action potential

b. Synaptic transmission

c. Impulse wave

d. Neuronal firing

Answer: a. Action potential

14. What is the minimum stimulus required to produce an action potential called?

a. Threshold

b. Peak potential

c. Resting potential

d. Excitatory potential

Answer: a. Threshold

15. What is the primary function of aldosterone?

a. Reducing inflammation

b. Raising blood glucose levels

c. Reabsorbing sodium

d. Affecting the kidneys

Answer: c. Reabsorbing sodium

16. Which glands are located just above the kidneys?

a. Thyroid glands

b. Adrenal glands

c. Pancreas

d. Pituitary glands

Answer: b. Adrenal glands

17. Which part of the brain is divided into two halves called hemispheres?

a. Cerebellum

b. Medulla oblongata

c. Cerebrum

d. Hypothalamus

Answer: c. Cerebrum

18. What is the fluid-filled structure in the inner ear that contributes to hearing?

a. Cochlea

b. Semicircular canals

c. Tympanum

d. Incus

Answer: a. Cochlea

19. What is the function of the loop of Henle in the nephron?

a. Filtration

b. Reabsorption

c. Secretion

d. Formation of urine

Answer: b. Reabsorption

20. Which part of the ear is responsible for generating nerve impulses interpreted by the brain for hearing?

a. Retina

b. Cornea

c. Lens

d. Cochlea

Answer: d. Cochlea

21. What does the central nervous system consist of?

a. Brain and spinal cord

b. Somatic and autonomic nervous systems

c. Neurons and glands

d. Kidneys and lungs

Answer: a. Brain and spinal

22. What is the primary role of the somatic nervous system?

a. Involuntary responses

b. Reflexes

c. Relaying information to skeletal muscles

d. Fight-or-flight response

Answer: c. Relaying information to skeletal muscles

23. Which system removes toxins and wastes from the body?

a. Digestive system

b. Respiratory system

c. Excretory system

d. Circulatory system

Answer: c. Excretory system

24. What is the function of the hypothalamus in maintaining homeostasis?

a. Filtration

b. Linking the nervous and endocrine systems

c. Reabsorption

d. Hearing and balance

Answer: b. Linking the nervous and endocrine

25. What type of response is a reflex, and to which nervous system does it belong?

a. Voluntary, autonomic nervous system

b. Involuntary, somatic nervous system

c. Involuntary, autonomic nervous system

d. Voluntary, somatic nervous system

Answer: c. Involuntary, autonomic nervous system

