

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة امتحانية منهج انسابير

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تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 2023-11-25 09:38:47

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث



روابط مواد الصف الثالث على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثالث والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

[تدريبات مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري](#)

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Grade 3 Science

Exam Revision

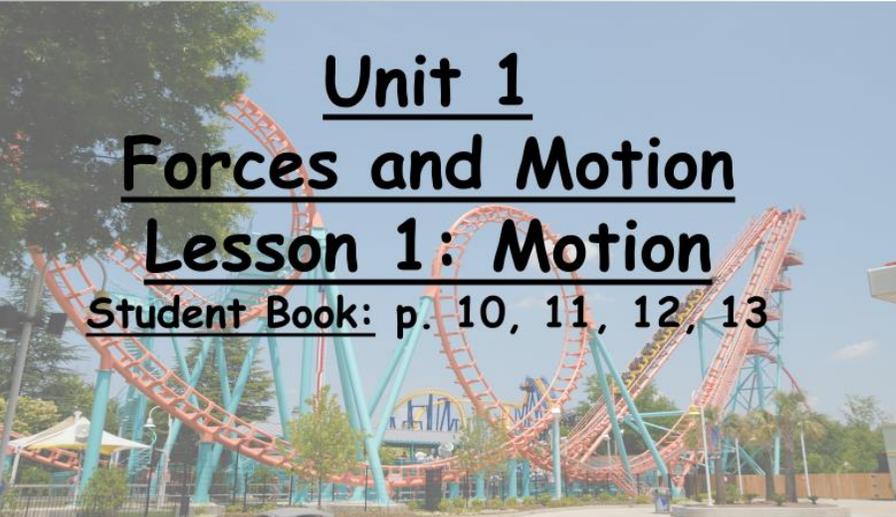
Term 1 2023

Unit 1

Forces and Motion

Lesson 1: Motion

Student Book: p. 10, 11, 12, 13



Unit 3: Different Environments

Lesson 1: Survival of Organisms

Student Book: p. 10, 13, 14

Lesson 2: Adaptations and Variations

Student Book: p. 30, 32, 33, 34, 35

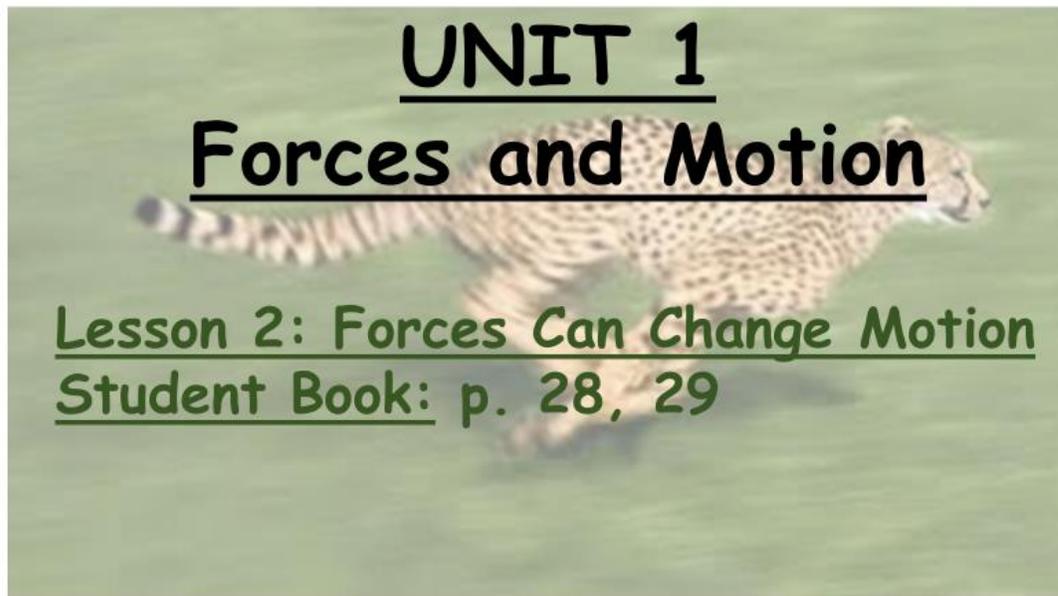


UNIT 1

Forces and Motion

Lesson 2: Forces Can Change Motion

Student Book: p. 28, 29



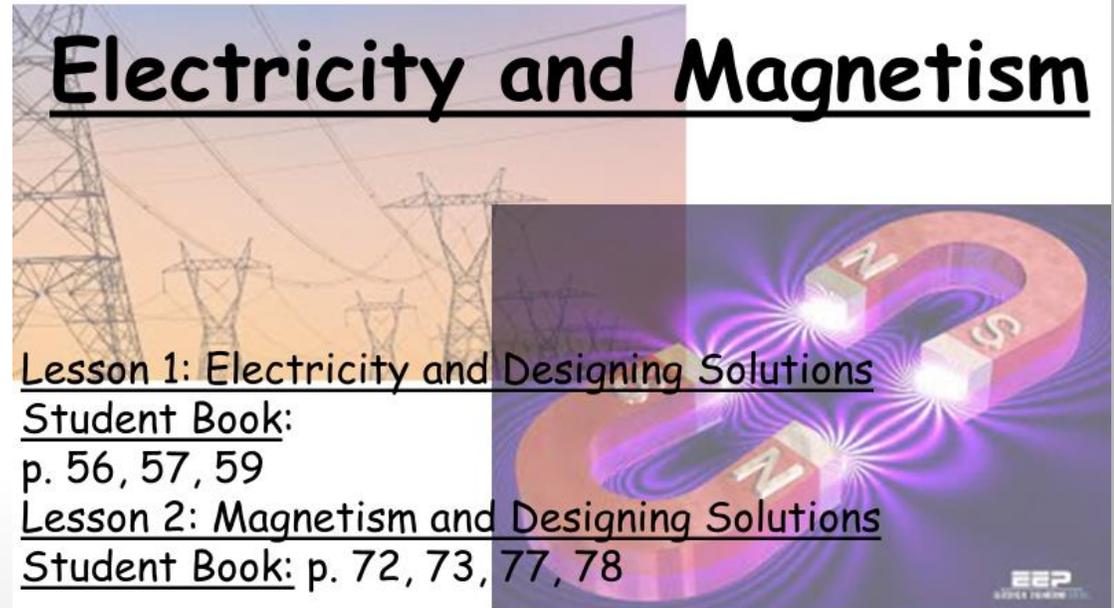
Electricity and Magnetism

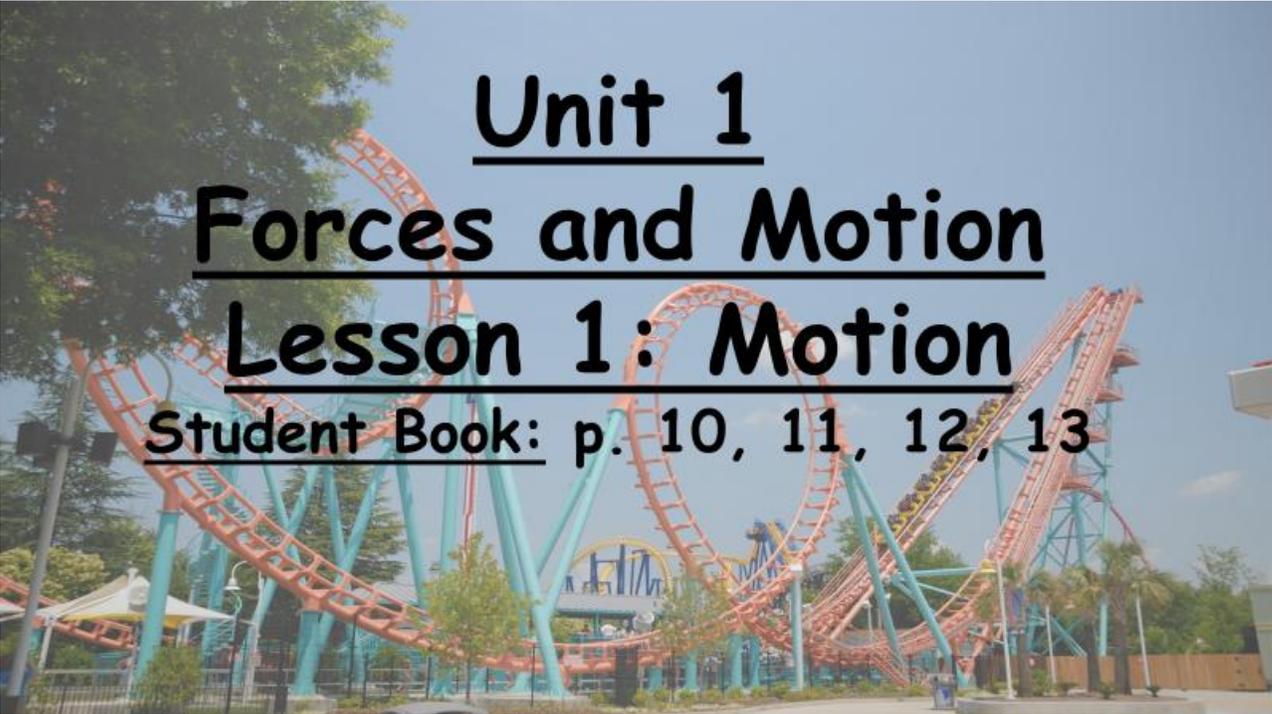
Lesson 1: Electricity and Designing Solutions

Student Book:
p. 56, 57, 59

Lesson 2: Magnetism and Designing Solutions

Student Book: p. 72, 73, 77, 78





Unit 1

Forces and Motion

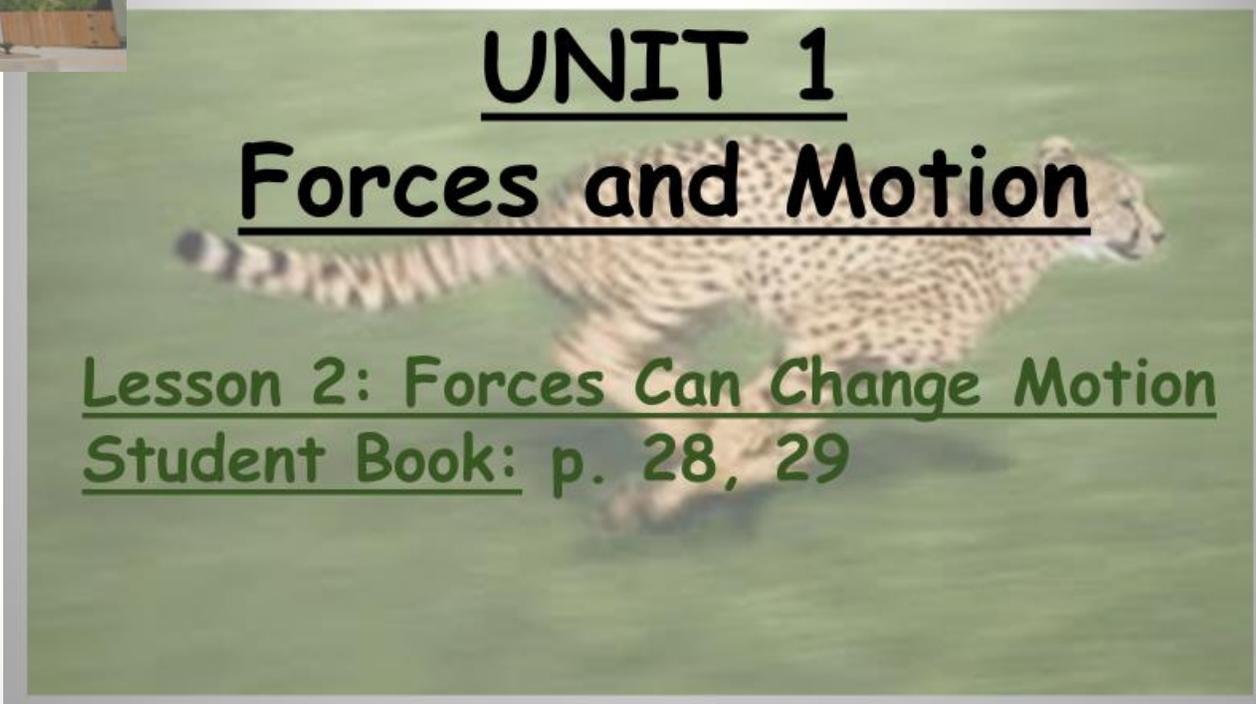
Lesson 1: Motion

Student Book: p. 10, 11, 12, 13

Grade 3 Science

Exam Revision

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UNIT 1

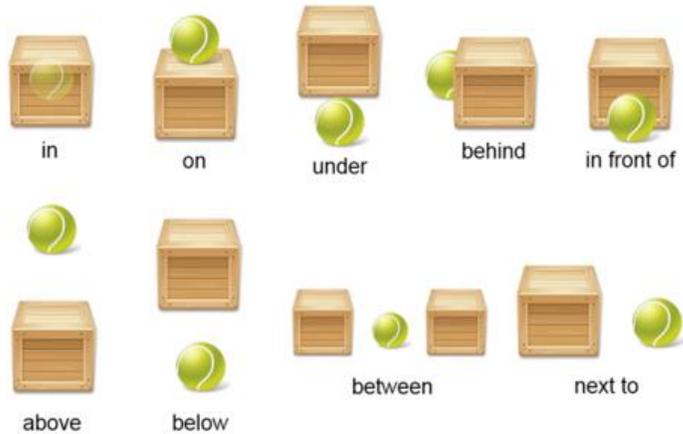
Forces and Motion

Lesson 2: Forces Can Change Motion

Student Book: p. 28, 29

Position

Location of an object.



Frame of reference: Describes the position of the object by comparing it to surrounding objects.

An object is in motion if its **location** is constantly **changing**.

Motion

The ball is at the **top** of the slope.

Position or location



The ball rolls down the slope.

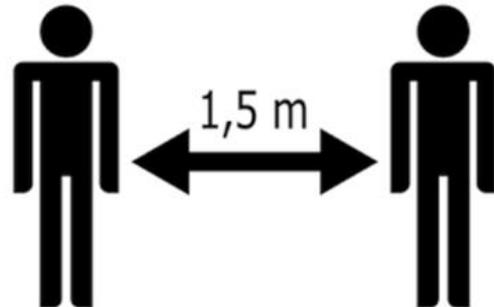
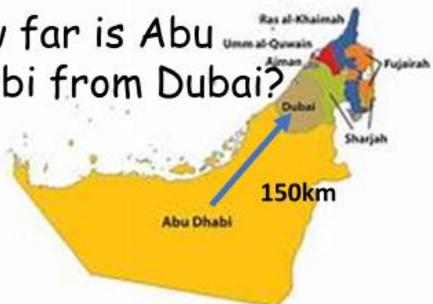
motion

The ball is at the **bottom** of the slope.

New position

Distance also describes an object's position.

How far is Abu Dhabi from Dubai?



How far apart are these 2 people?

Learning Question: What are forces?

A force is a push or a pull. To make an object move, you have to apply a force.

It takes more force to move heavy objects than light objects.

Force affects an object's speed. The more force, the faster it will go.

pushes and pulls - forces and motion



What are types of forces?

Contact forces

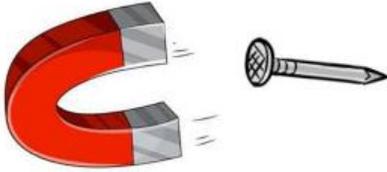
Objects that touch



The bat touches the ball and the force the batsman uses to hit the ball, sends it in motion.

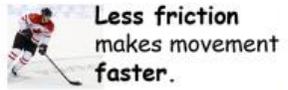
Magnetic force

Attracts objects made of certain metals.



Friction

Friction is a force that occurs when one object rubs against another.



Less friction makes movement faster.



A lot of friction slows things down.

Gravity

The pulling force between two objects.



Forces change the motion of objects

Applies a force

The goalie throws the ball to his teammate.



motion

The goalie catches the ball
Motion stops



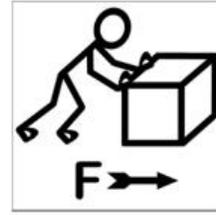
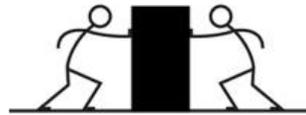
motion

The teammate kicks the ball to the goals.

Applies a force

Balanced and Unbalanced Forces

Equal force.



Force that changes the position or speed of an object.

Changing Motion

Think back to your toy car. With a partner, brainstorm five ways you can make an object have motion. In the table, draw a picture using arrows to indicate direction. Label what force was applied and if the forces were balanced or unbalanced.

GO ONLINE Explain the FNET simulation Forces and Motion to see the forces in top of view.

Motion	Forces Acting on Object	Balanced or Unbalanced
Make an object remain still		<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unbalanced
	Standing still.	

Motion	Forces Acting on Object	Balanced or Unbalanced
Make an object move sideways		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unbalanced
Make an object move up		<input type="checkbox"/> Balanced <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unbalanced

Changing position

Electricity and Magnetism

Lesson 1: Electricity and Designing Solutions

Student Book:

p. 56, 57, 59

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Unit 1: Forces Around Us

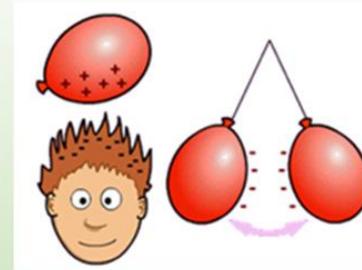
Electricity and Magnetism

Lesson 1: Electricity

1. Electrical Charge



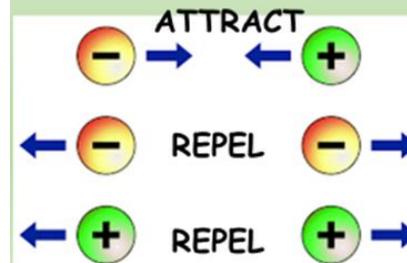
All matter is made up of tiny **particles**.
Particles have **positive** or **negative** charge.
The property of matter that causes electricity is **electrical charge**.



2. Static Electricity

A buildup of electrical charge.
When 2 objects touch, negative particles can move from one to the other and give the object a negative charge.

3. Attract and Repel



Object with a **positive** charge and object with a **negative** charge **pull at each other**.

Objects with **both negative** charge **push** each other away.

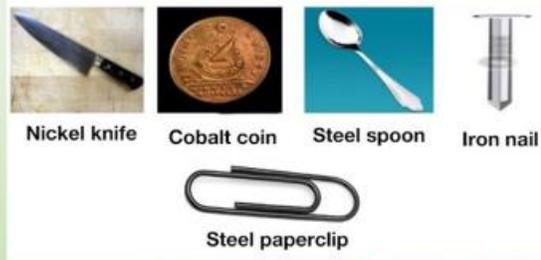
Objects with **both positive** charge **push** each other away.

Lesson 2: Magnetism

Student book p. 72 and 73

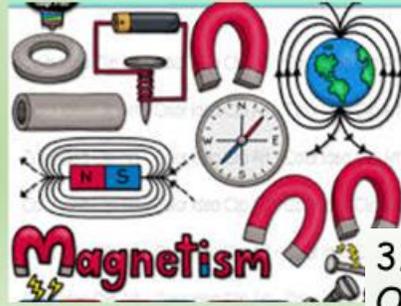
1. Magnet

A magnet is made of material that can attract objects made from iron, cobalt, steel and nickel.



2. Magnetism

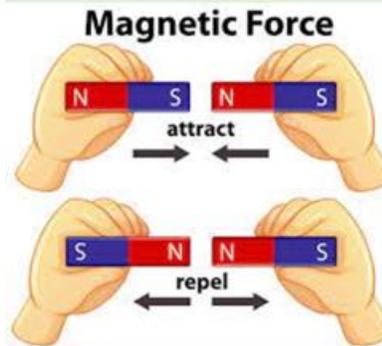
The ability of an object to push or pull on another object that has magnetic property.



3. Pole

One of the two ends of a magnet where the magnetic force is the strongest.

Poles marked **N** for **north** and **S** for **south**.



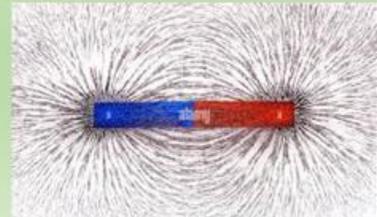
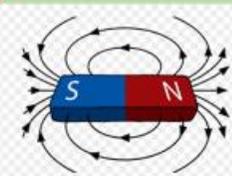
The poles **ATTRACT** or **REPEL** each other.

North and South poles - pull at each other - **ATTRACT**

North and North poles or South and South poles - push each other away- **REPEL**

4. Magnetic Field

The area around magnet where its force can attract or repel.

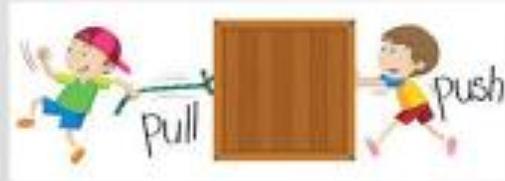


Forces and Motion

A. Choose the correct answer:

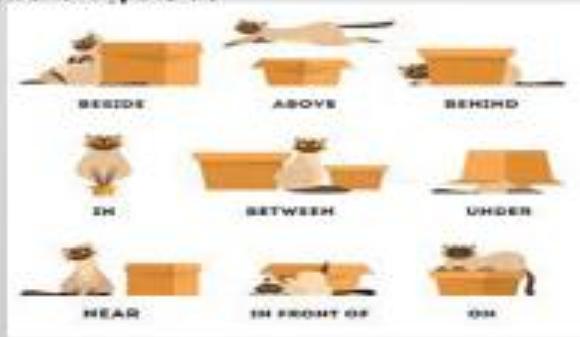
1. Pushing and pulling is a ...

- A. Charge
- B. Force
- C. Gravity



2. What is the location of an object?

- A. Direction
- B. Speed
- C. Position



3. What is motion?

- A. Changing position
- B. How fast it moves
- C. Direction



4. How far an object moves is ...

- A. Changing position
- B. Distance
- C. Direction



5. Which force happens when 2 objects rub against each other?

- A. Friction
- B. Gravity
- C. Magnetism



6. Only objects made from certain metals, are attracted to a ...

- A. Friction
- B. Gravity
- C. Magnet



7. The force that pulls objects to the surface of the Earth.

- A. Friction
- B. Gravity
- C. Magnet



8. Kicking a ball to set it in motion, is a force.

- A. Friction
- B. Contact
- C. Magnet



9. Write Balanced or Unbalanced force under the pictures.





Electricity and Magnetism

1. A build-up of electrical charge.

- A. Static electricity
- B. Electric charge
- C. Magnet

2. If more negative particles move from one object to another, the object will have a Charge.

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. No

3. All matter is made up of tiny

- A. Circuit
- B. Particles
- C. Charge



4. Particles have positive or negative

- A. Circuit
- B. Particles
- C. Charge

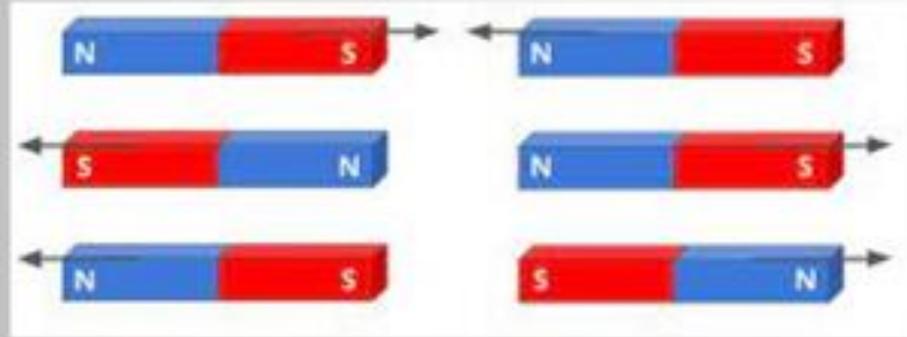
5. Electricity flows in a path called a

- A. Circuit
- B. Particles
- C. Charge

6. The flow of the electricity is called the ...

- A. Circuit
- B. Current
- C. Charge

Write **attract** and **repel** in the correct places.



Choose words from the list to complete the sentences.

wire

field

stronger

poles

1. The two ends of a magnet where the force is the strongest, are called the South and North _____.
2. The area around a magnet where the force can attract or repel, is the magnetic _____.
3. An electromagnet will be _____ the more times we wrap the copper _____ around the nail.

Unit 3: Different Environments

Lesson 1: Survival of Organisms

Student Book: p. 10, 13, 14

Lesson 2: Adaptations and Variations

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33, 34, 35



Needs of Plants and Animals



water



sunlight



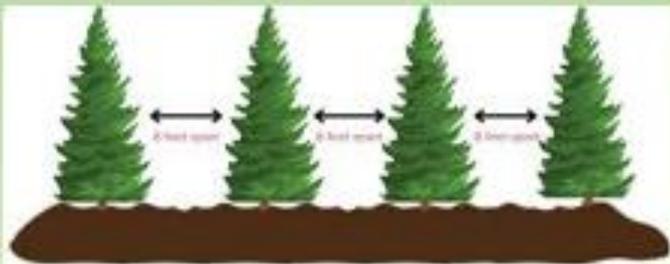
air



food



space



shelter

Adaptations and Variations

adaptation

A change in the body of a plant or animal that helps it to survive in its environment.

Camouflage: To blend into the environment.



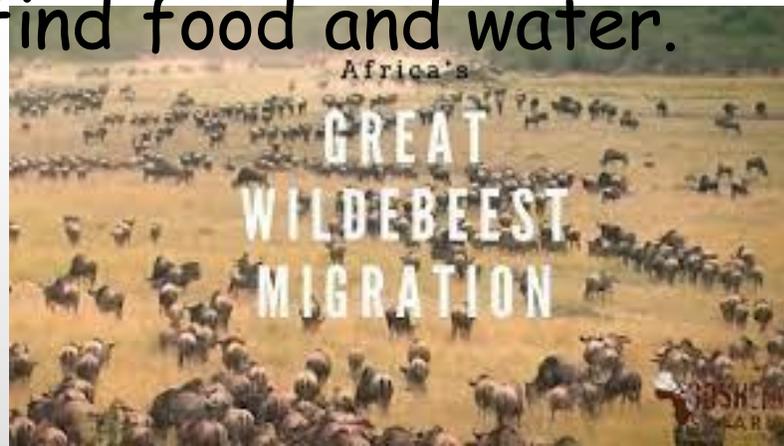
Mimicry: Look like another living thing to hide from danger.



Hibernate: To rest through winter, using only a little energy and not eating a lot.



Migrate: To move from one place to another to find food and water.



Unit 3: Different Environments

Lesson 1: Survival of Organisms

Lesson 2: Adaptations and Variations

Practice Test

1. Write down 4 needs of plants.

--	--	--	--

2. Write down 5 needs of animals.

--	--	--	--	--



Match the columns

Adaptation ●

● Hide by blending into the environment.

Camouflage ●

● Travel from one place to another to find food.

Hibernate ●

● Look like another living thing to hide from danger.

Migrate ●

● Sleep during cold seasons to preserve energy.

Mimicry ●

● A change in the body of a plant or animal that helps it to survive in its environment.