أسئلة مراجعة امتحانية نهائية منهج انسباير

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المزيد من مادة علوم:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثالث

صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثالث والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

HILI SCHOOL – CYCLE 1

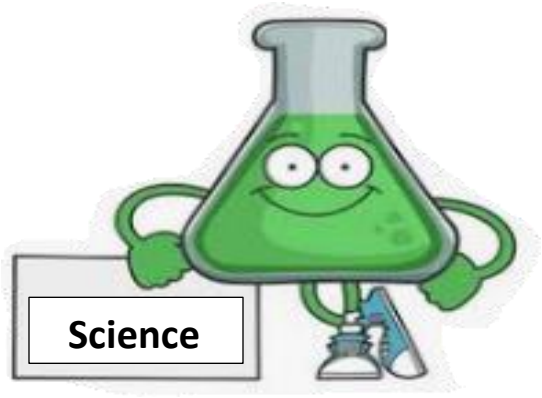
EXAMINATION REVIEW for SCIENCE (SEN)

TERM 1 2022/2023 GRADE 3

UNIT 1 – FORCES AROUND US • Motion • Forces can change motion **UNIT 2 – ELECTRICITY & MAGNETISM** • Electricity & designing solutions • Magnetism & designing solutions	**UNIT 3 – DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS** • Survival of Organisms • Adaptations & variations

Instructions:

1. Each Lesson has a Summary Review and Questions.
2. Review each lesson section carefully
3. Write or circle the answers.
4. Please use the Textbooks alongside your study.



UNIT 1 – FORCES AROUND US

Lesson 1 : MOTION

What is motion ?

It is the process of changing position.

Objects can move in different motions.

Examples:

					
Straight line	Round - circle	Curve	Back and forth	Zig - zag	Up and down

What is position ?

Position is the location of an object.

Examples of words that can describe an object's position are – **on, in, above, next to, far away, below**

The cat is **under** the table.

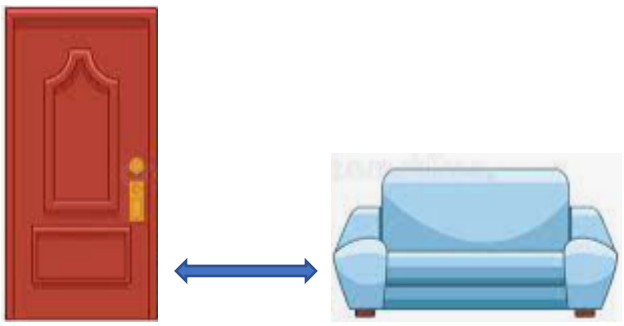
When we describe **position**, we must use both **distance** and **direction**.

What is distance ?

It is the amount of space between two objects.

We can use these units of measurement for distance - **millimeters**, **centimeters**, **meters** and **kilometers**

The instruments to measure distance can be a **ruler** or **meter stick**.



The sofa is 1 meter away from the door.

What is direction ?

Direction tells which way a line points from one object or place to another.

Examples of words to describe direction are – **up, down, left, right, north, south, east, west, back and forth**

The car is going **left** or **west**.

What is speed ?

It is the measure of how fast or slow an object moves.

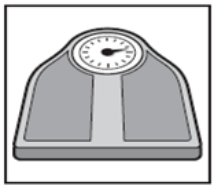
The blue car is **faster** than the red car.

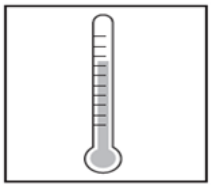
Practice Questions

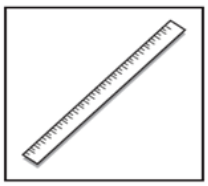
Circle the correct options

1. Words such as **above** and **below** describe an object's _____.
   A. Distance
   B. Direction
   C. Speed
   D. Position

2. Which object can be used to measure distance ?

A. 

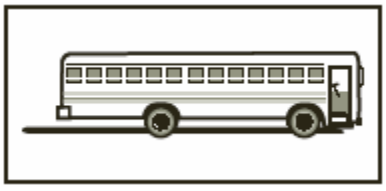
B. 

C. 

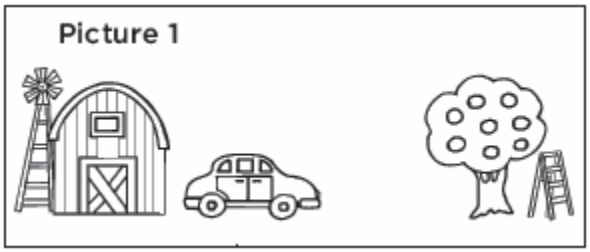
D. 

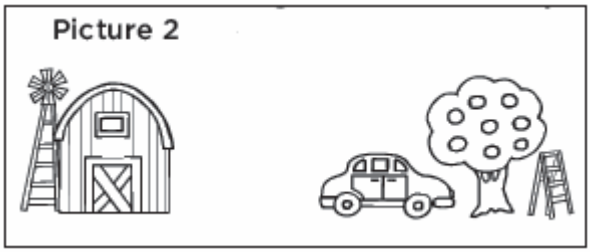
3. A bus travelled 35 kilometers in one hour. Which is the speed of the bus ?

   A. 70 kilometers per hour
   B. 35 kilometers per hour
   C. 25 kilometers per hour
   D. 10 kilometers per hour



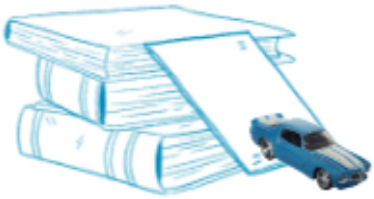
4. Which is the new position of the car in picture 2 ?





A. Near the barn
B. Far from the tree
C. Near the tree
D. In the barn

5. A toy car has to travel a distance of 3 meters. A ramp was built with 4 books. The only toy car travelled 2 meters. What can you do to increase the distance the toy car travels ?



A. Add another marble.
B. Add two more books
C. Use only two books
D. Use no books

6. _____ is the space between two objects and can be measured using a tape measure.
   A. Position
   B. Distance
   C. Direction
   D. Speed

7. An object is in motion if its position _____.
   A. Changes
   B. Stays the same.

8. The data below shows the distance a toy car travelled down three different ramps.

	Ramp 1	Ramp 2	Ramp 3
Distance travelled in 20 seconds	**4 cm**	**12 cm**	**5 cm**

Which ramp is most likely the tallest ?

A. Ramp 1
B. Ramp 2
C. Ramp 3

How do you know this ?

A. The distance is 4 cm
B. The distance is 12 cm
C. The distance is 5 cm

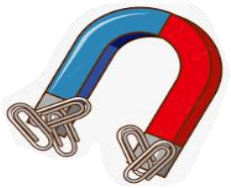
Lesson 2 : FORCES CAN CHANGE MOTION

What is a force ?

A force is a **push** or a **pull.**

A force can be **small** or **big**. To push or pull **small things**, you need a **small force**. T push or pull **heavy things**, you need a **big force.**

There are different kinds of forces, example:

Force of gravity All things are pulled down to Earth by gravity. 	**Friction force** It is when one surface rubs against another surface. 
Elastic force When a material is stretched, squashed or twisted. These materials can bounce back to their original shapes quickly. 	**Magnetic force** When objects can be attracted to or repelled by each other. Example ; magnet 

What is a friction force ?

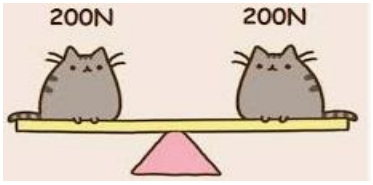
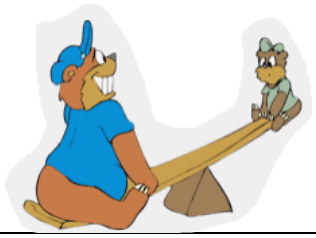
It is a force where two objects rub against each other. Smooth surfaces have less friction, so objects move faster. Rough surfaces have high friction and cause objects to move slower.

Example:

Trolley will move **fast** when there is **less friction** between the floor and trolley wheels.

Trolley will move **slow** when there is **more friction** between the trolley wheels and the grass.

Forces can be **balanced** or **unbalanced**.

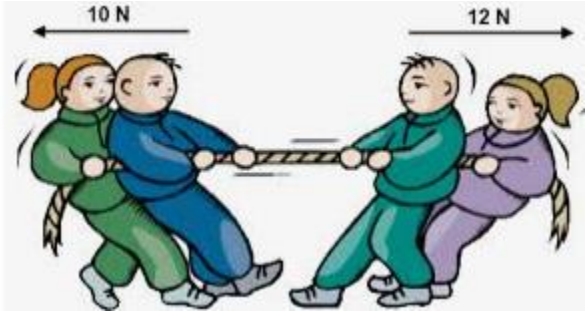
Balanced forces – are forces that are equal in size **Example:** 	Unbalanced forces – are forces that are not equal in size **Example:** 

An object which is **stationary** is a **balanced force** because all the forces acting on it are balanced.

Example – The car is **not moving**. The boy is **not moving**. Both show a **balanced force**.

When objects are moving at a constant motion, they are also balanced forces.
Example – A plane flying at 600 km/h for a long time.
Balanced forces don't cause a change in motion.
When more than one force acts on an object, then the total sum of all the forces will tell the direction of the object.

Example:



A **B**

Team A will move backwards to the right direction**.**

<u>Practice Questions</u>

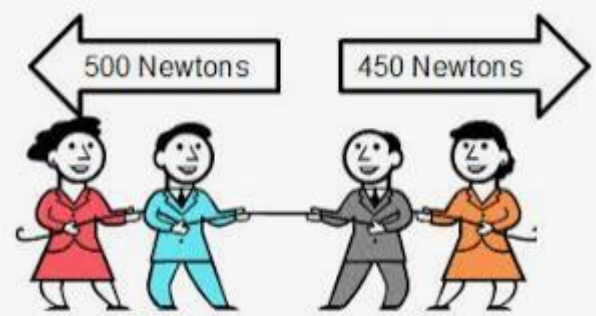
<u>Circle the correct options</u>

1. Forces can make an object _____
   A. Slow down
   B. Speed up
   C. Stop moving
   D. All of the above

2. Forces that cause an object to move are called _____ forces.
   A. Balanced forces
   B. Unbalanced forces

3. Team A and Team B played tug-of-war. Which most likely happened if Team A won ?
   A. Team B used more force
   B. Both teams used the same amount of force
   C. Team A used more force
   D. Team A used less force.

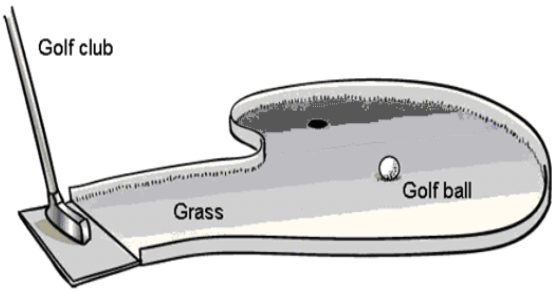
4. This picture shows a balanced force. True or false ?



   A. True
   B. False

5. Which materials could increase the friction between objects ? Select two answers only.
   A. Sandpaper
   B. Oil
   C. Rough stones
   D. Water

6. Which force slowed the golf ball as it rolled ?
   A. Gravity
   B. Friction
   C. Force from the golf club
   D. Force from the golfer



7. Which type of force do you see in the picture ?

A. Push
B. Pull

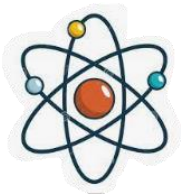
8. Which type of force do you see in the picture ?

A. Push
B. Pull

9. Which type of force do you see in the picture ?

A. Push
B. Pull

UNIT 2 : ELECTRICITY & MAGNETISM



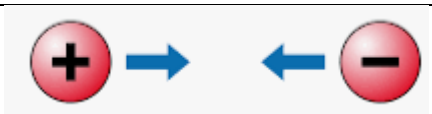
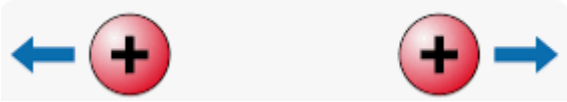
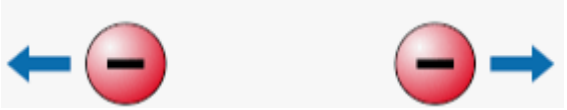
Lesson 1 : Electricity & designing solutions

What are all materials made up of ?

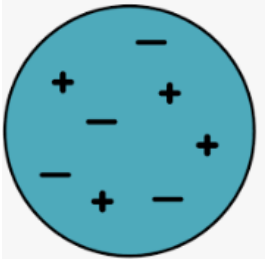
All matter is made up of tiny particles. Particles can have **positive charges** or **negative charges.**

What are electrical charges ?

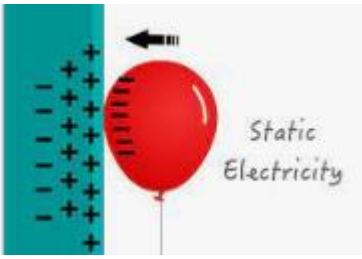
This is the property of matter that causes electricity. When static electricity moves from object to another, a **discharge of charges** happens.

An object with a **positive charge** and an object with a **negative charge, attract**.	
Objects that both have a **positive charge** push each other away – **repel**	
Objects that both have a **negative charge** push each other away – **repel**	

This balloon is made of charged particles. When the positive and negative charges are equal, then the balloon has **neutral** charge because + and – are equal. This means there are 4 positives and 4 negatives



When one object is charged, negative charges (electrons) can move from one object to the other.

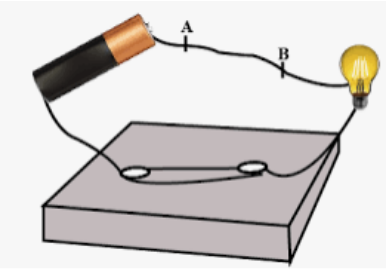


What is static electricity ?

The build-up of charges on the object.

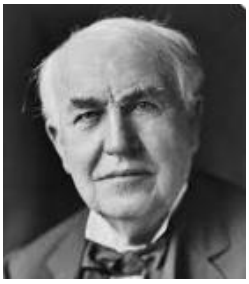
What is electric current ?

A flow of electric charges in a wire.



Who is Thomas Edison ?

He was an American scientist who improved the design of the light bulb to be cheaper and last longer.



We use electric current in our daily lives.

Examples:

<u>Practice Questions</u>

<u>Circle the correct options</u>

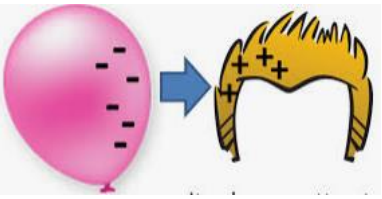
1. Two negatively charged balloons will _____ each other.
   A. Attract
   B. Repel
   C. Balance

2. A flow of electrical charges is known as _____
   A. Resistance
   B. Static electricity
   C. Current electricity
   D. Voltage

3. An object with a negative charge and an object with a positive charge will _____ each other.

A. Attract

B. Repel



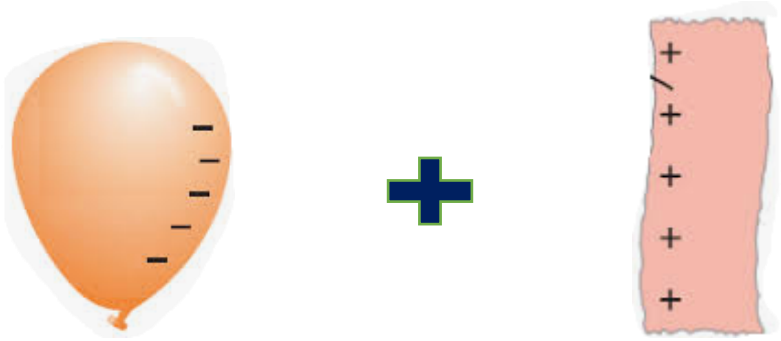
4. Electrical charges can be either positive or _____

A. Closed
B. Negative
C. Balanced

5. A build-up of electrical charges on the surface of different objects causes _____
   A. Resistance
   B. Voltage
   C. Friction
   D. Static electricity

6. What are some products that use electric currents to produce light, sound or motion ? Select ALL that apply.
   A. Radio
   B. Lamp
   C. Candle
   D. Blender
   E. Windmill

7. Look at the picture and decide whether they will attract or repel each other .



   A. Attract
   B. Repel

Lesson 2 : Magnetism & designing solutions

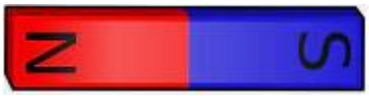
What is a magnet ?

It is a material that can produce a magnetic field. It can attract objects like **iron, steel, nickel** and **cobalt**

Iron	**Nickel**	**Steel**	**Cobalt**
			

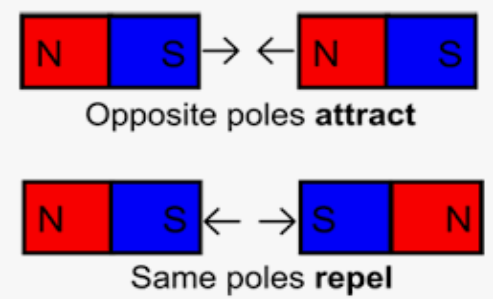
What do you notice ? All these materials are **metals. Metals** are **attracted** to **magnets.**

What does a magnet look like ? How many poles does it have ?

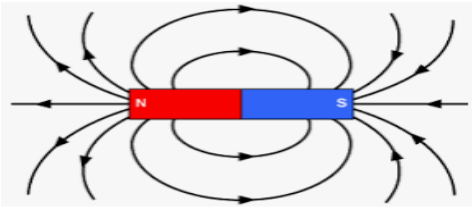


All magnets have different shapes , sizes and strengths. The bigger the magnet, the stronger its attraction force. A magnet has two poles, North pole (**N**) and South pole (**S**)
Attraction is strongest at the poles.

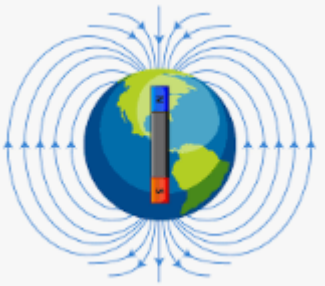
Opposite poles will attract each other, but like poles(same poles) will repel each other.



A **magnetic field** is the area around the magnet which can cause attraction or repulsion. It is like an invisible force.



Earth also has a **magnetic field**. It is caused by the iron core deep inside planet Earth. The Earth also has two magnetic poles, **North pole (N)** and **South pole (S)**



What is a compass ?

It is a tool that helps us find directions. The needle inside the compass is a magnet. This magnet is attracted to the Earth North pole. Note that a compass needle always points toward the North.

An electromagnet uses current electricity to produce a magnetic field and matre a temporary magnet.

The parts that make up an electromagnet are : wire, battery, iron nail.

We find that the magnetic field is stronger when using the electromagnet if:

1. Increase the number of batteries
2. Increase the number of times the wire is coiled around the nail.

Electromagnets are found and used in many appliances.

Examples :

Doorbells

Radio speakers

Washing machine

A **dynamo** is a simple tool that changes motion energy into electricity.

Practice Questions
Circle the correct options

1. Which device uses a magnet ?
   A. Light bulb
   B. Compass
   C. Battery
   D. Fuse

2. _____ is the ability of an object to push or pull on another object made of iron, steel or nickel.
   A. Force
   B. Magnetism

3. Some metal thumb tacks spilled on the classroom floor. Which is the safest way to pick them up ?
   A. Battery
   B. A pair of tweezers
   C. Magnet
   D. Piece of steel

4. Your metal door will not stay shut. How could a magnet solve this problem ?
   A. Add a large magnet to the door to make it heavy
   B. Create a latch with one magnet on the door frame and one on the latch

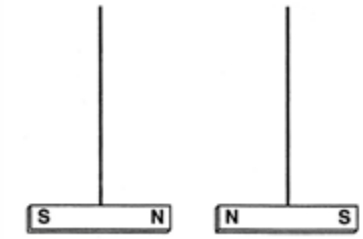
5. Which material will be attracted to a magnet?

A. 
Wood

B. 
Glass

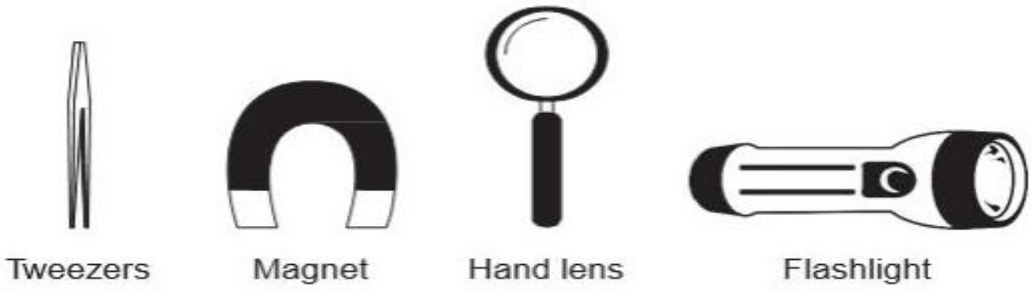
C. 
Hammer

6. Which pair of magnetic poles attract one another ?



   A. Two north poles
   B. Two south poles
   C. One North pole and one South pole

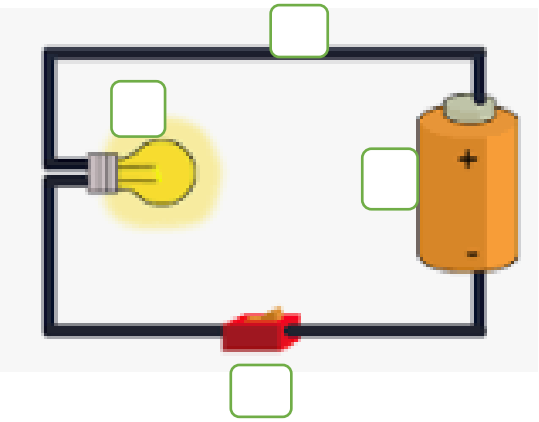
7. Teacher asks her students to sort the iron filings from the salt, Which tool is best to use ?

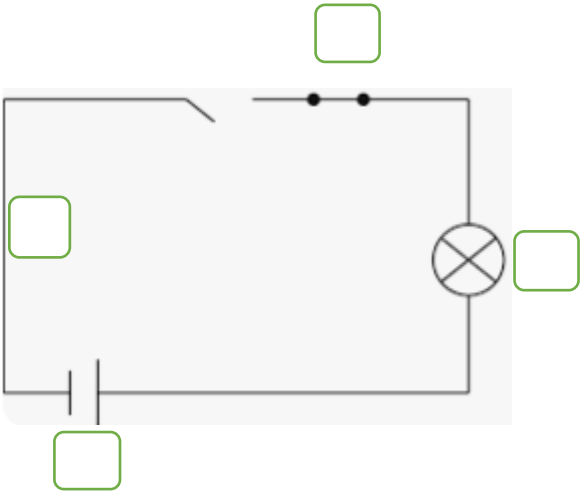


A. Tweezers
B. Magnet
C. Hand lens
D. Flashlight

8.Look at both the diagrams of a simple circuit. Qeite the numbers in the correct parts in both diagrams:

Battery - 1
Wire - 2
Light bulb - 3
Switch - 4





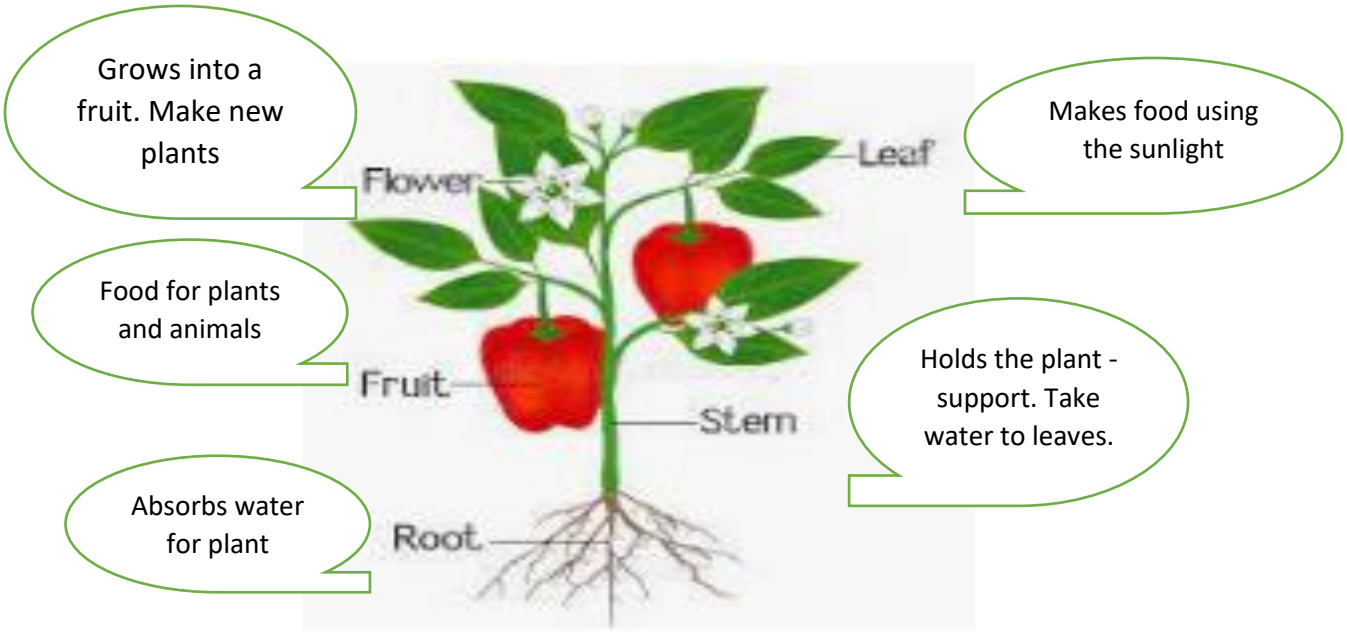
UNIT 3 – DIFFERENT ENVIRONMENTS

Lesson 1 : Survival of organisms

What do plants need to survive ?

Sunlight	Air	Space to grow	Nutrients (Food) in the soil	Water
				

Parts of the plant:



Explain why plant A in not healthy .

A B

Plant A is not getting plenty sunlight and water to grow.

Competition is when plants and animals fight for resources so that they can stay alive (survive).

Some resource examples are :

Soil , water , air , sunlight , space , shelter

An **ecosystem** is where the living and non-living which interact in the ecosystem.

Example :

In this picture the **living thing** interacts with the **non-living thing**. The **antelope** is l**iving**. It needs the air (oxygen), water and sunlight to survive. The **water**, **air** and **sun** are non-living.

Examples of living things are : **all animals** and **plants** as well as **bacteria**

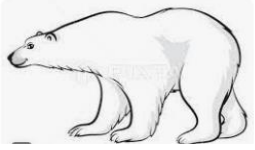
Examples of non-living things in an ecosystem are the **air, sun, rocks, soil.**

When animals or plants cannot get what they need to survive, they can **die**. Some animals can move to a new environment. When resources are scarce, birds can fly away to where there are resources.

Practice Questions
Circle the correct options

1. How do plants survive in the desert environment ?
   A. They have large leaves
   B. They grow in groups
   C. They have thick waxy stems
   D. They have deep roots

2. How do polar bears and arctic foxes survive the ice cold snow and ice ?
   A. They drink a lot of water
   B. They grow thick fur to stay warm
   C. They come out at night when it is warmer



3. Young animals will have _____ adaptations as their parents.

A. Different

B. Similar

4.How do birds survive in a forest ?

A. They can gather water with their claws.

B. They can build nests for shelter

C. They can use their wings to eat

5. What can an animal do if they can no longer survive in their habitat ? Select **all** that apply.

   A. Animals can change their needs to meet the environment

   B. Animals can adapt to changing environments

   C. Animals can move to habitats that meet their needs.

6.A desert is a dry habitat. Some deserts are very hot during the day. What best describes how animals survive in the desert ?

A. They drink a lot of water

B. They have heavy fur to keep them warm

C. They come out at night when it is cooler.

7. Some animals can live in more than one habitat. Which best explains why this is true ?

   A. Both habitats meet the animal's needs

   B. Both habitats are warm all year

   C. Both habitats have many kinds of animals

8. Which need is not for plants ?

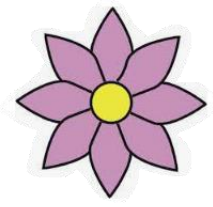
   A. Water

   B. Sunlight

   C. Air

   D. Shelter

9. Which part of the plant needs sunlight to make food ?

A. 

Flower

B. 

Roots

C. 

Leaves

10. Which one will plants compete for to survive ? Select **all** that apply

A. Shelter

B. Shade

C. Sunlight

D. water

11. Which thing is not a living thing ?

A. Elephant

B. Cactus

C. River

D. Lizard

12. An environment where living and non-living interact together.

A. Competition

B. Ecosystem

C. Resource