مراجعة عامة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-26 10:45:40

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

إعداد: Mohammed Hala

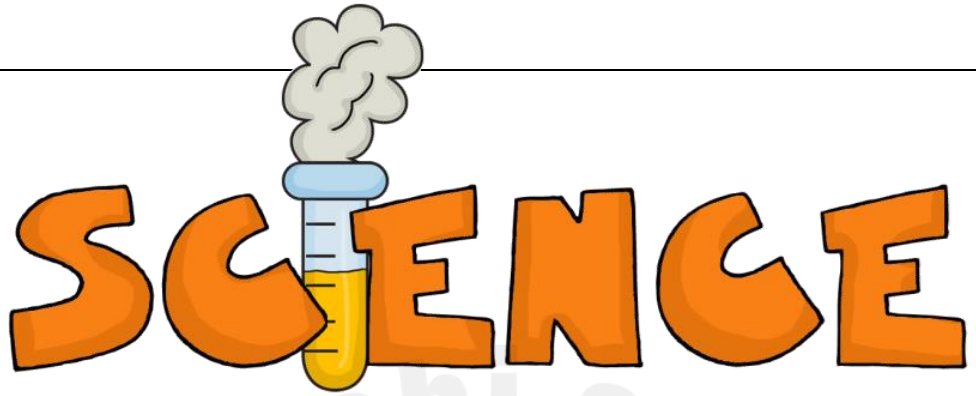
التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع

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

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الرابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

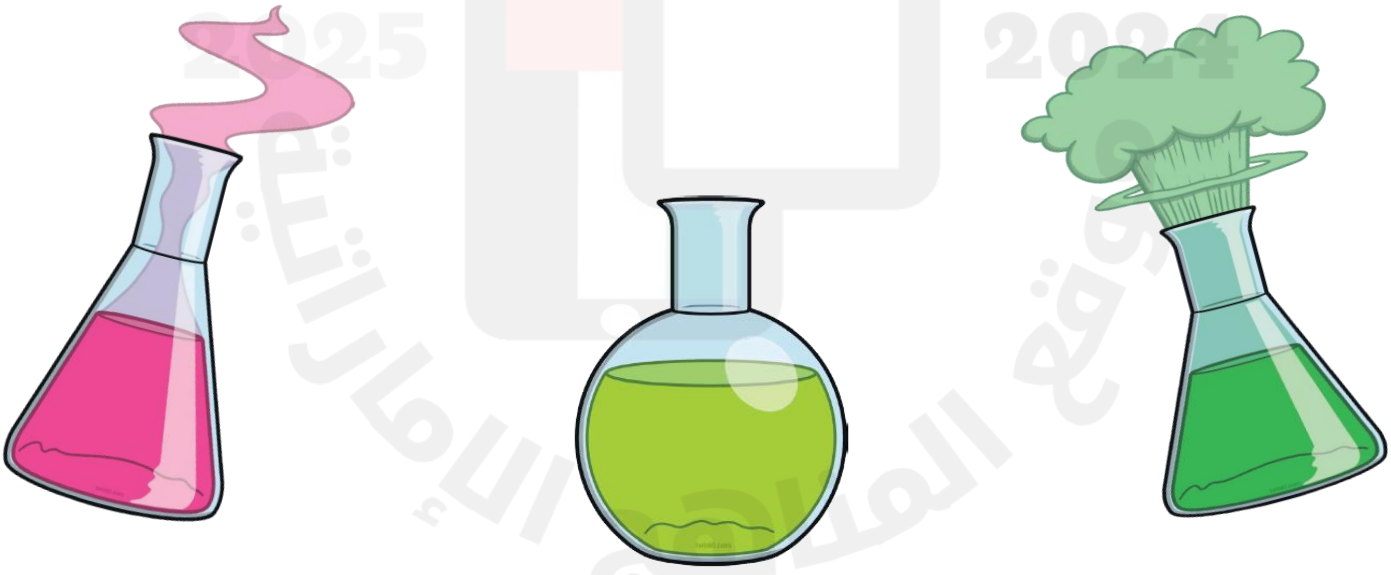
1	حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
2	مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
3	حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج
4	أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج
5	أسئلة مراجعة نهاية الفصل منهج انسباير

Name: _____



EOT 1 Revision

Inspire Science – Grade 4



Ms. Hala Mohammed - Al Ghaith School

2024 – 2025

Lesson 1: Map Earth's Features

1. Mountains, valleys, hills and deserts are all examples of:
   a. Highlands
   b. Landforms
   c. Hydrosphere
   d. Water bodies

2. A large landmass is called:
   a. Water body
   b. Map
   c. Continent
   d. Abyssal Plain

3. What is the flattest part of the ocean floor?
   a. Seamount
   b. Abyssal Plain
   c. Trench
   d. Continental slope

4. What is the deepest part of the ocean floor?
   a. Continental shelf
   b. Abyssal Plain
   c. Trench
   d. Continental slope

5. Circle all features you might find under the ocean.
   a. Volcanoes
   b. Mountains
   c. Dunes
   d. Canyons
   e. Valleys
   d. Delta

6. Choose all names of underwater mountains.

a. Rift valley

b. Seamount

c. Abyssal plain

d. Mid- Ocean ridge

7. Which term best describes elevation?

a. Height above sea level

b. Height below sea level

c. Points at sea level

d. Deep areas like trenches

8. Which map uses contour lines and numbers to show elevation?

a. Topographic map

b. Relief map

c. Physical map

9. Which of the following landforms would have many close topographical lines on the map?

a. Valley

b. Mountain

c. Plain

d. Ocean

10. Where do most earthquakes happen?

a. Near plate boundaries

b. Away from plate boundaries

c. In the middle of the ocean

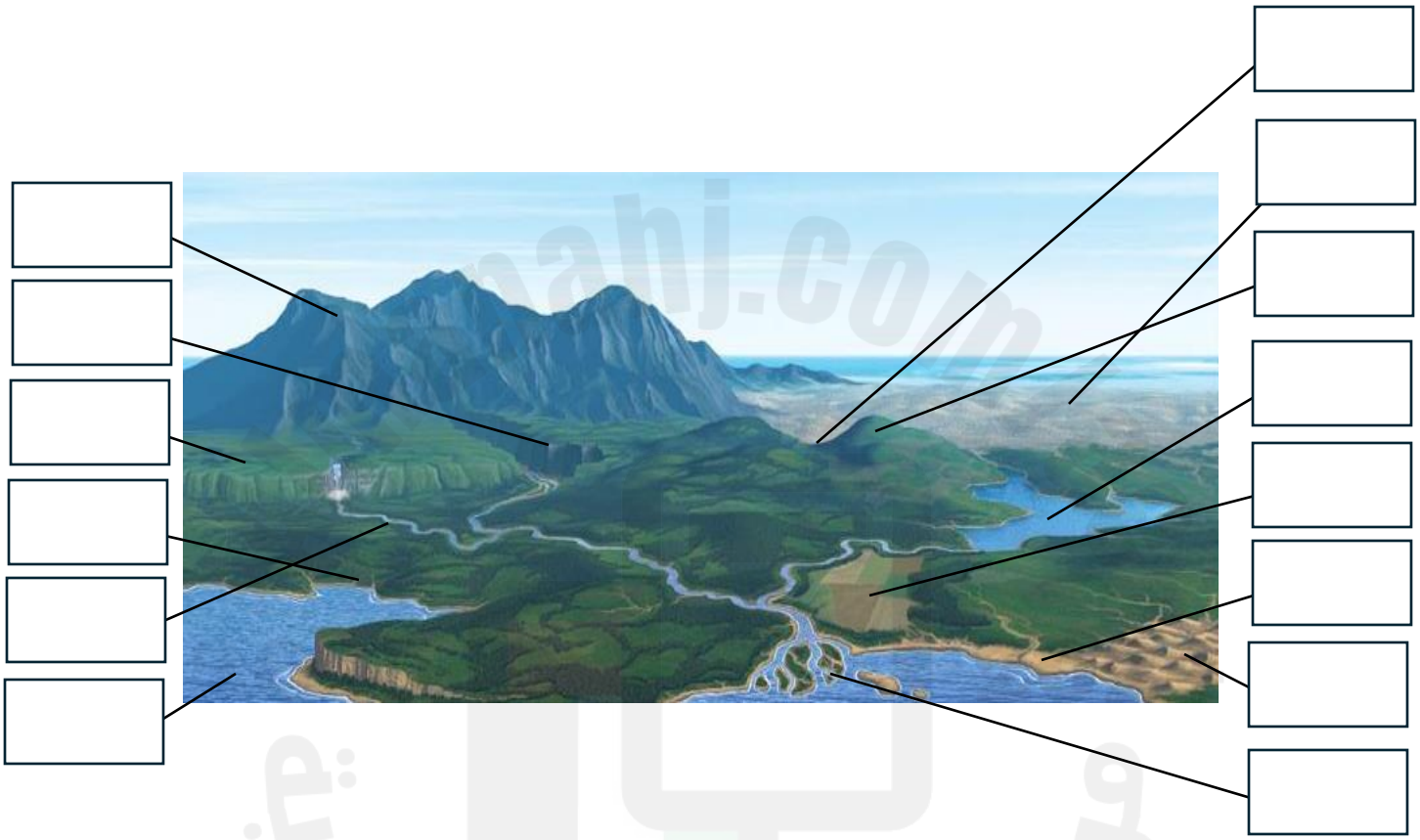
11. Which lines best show a plain on a topographic map?

a. 1

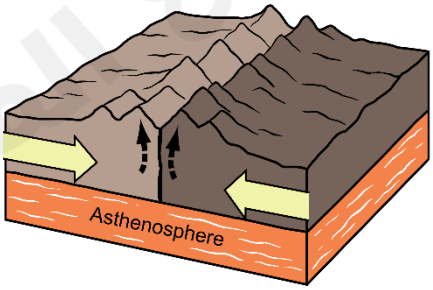
b. 2

12. Label:

River	Valley	Plain	Plateau	Ocean	Desert	Dunes
Canyon	Coast	Hill	Beach	Lake	Delta	Mountain

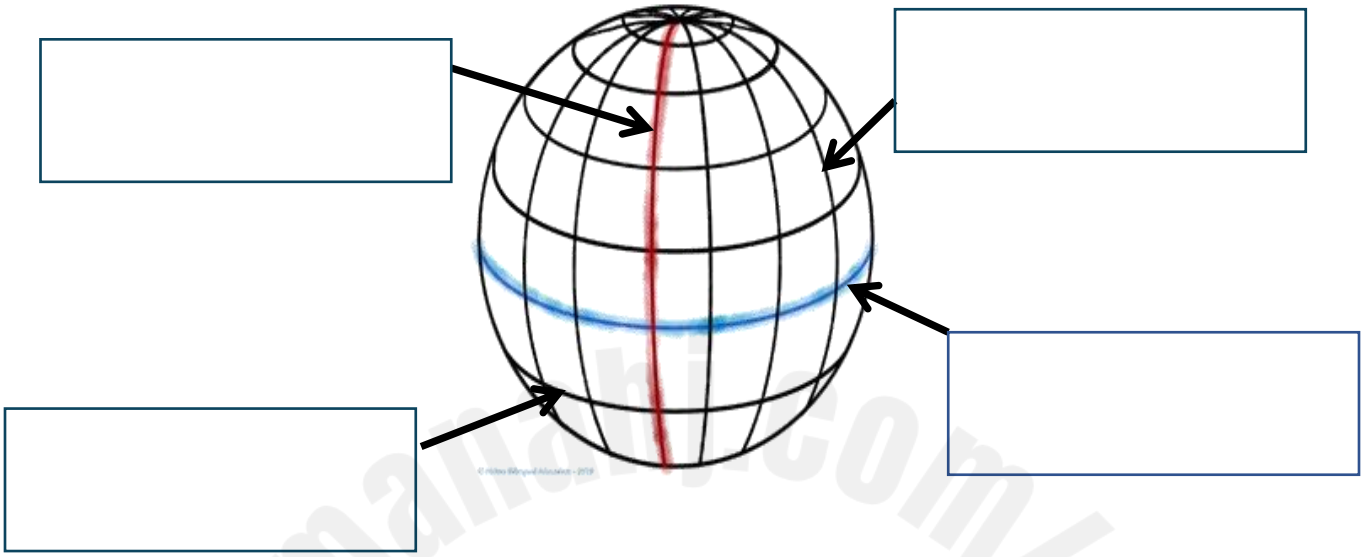


13. Name 3 things that can happen/form when plates move.



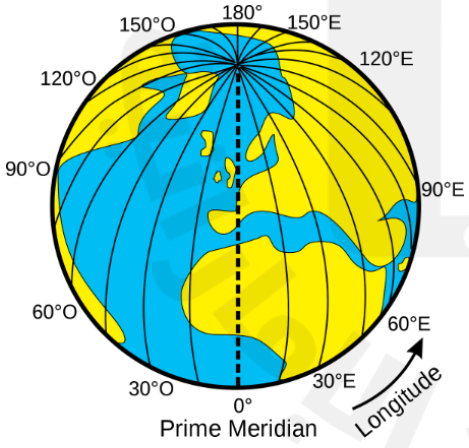
14. Label:

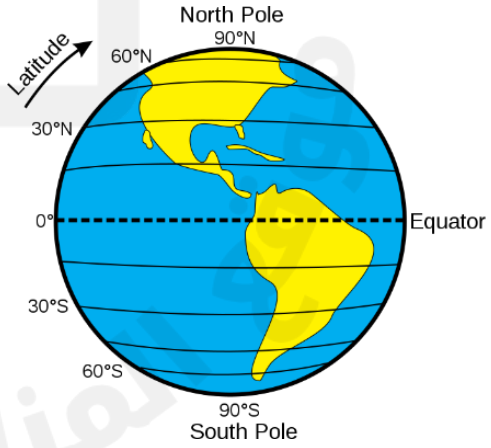
Latitude	Longitude	Prime meridian	Equator



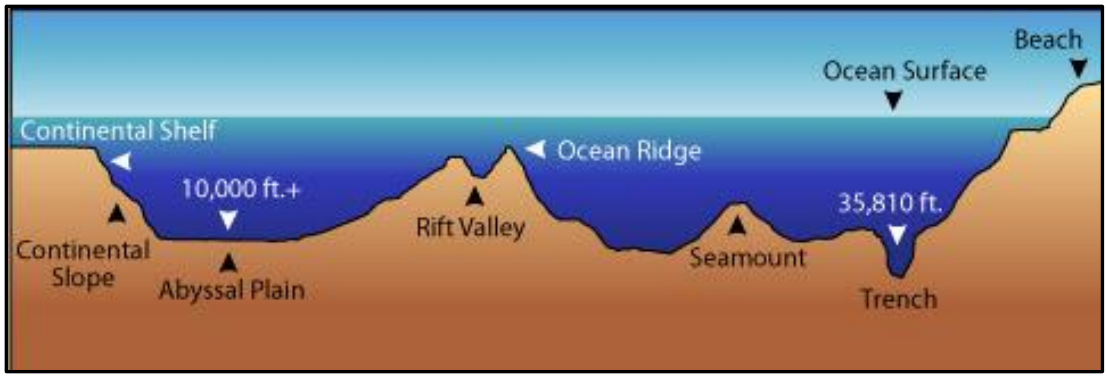
15. Label each picture correctly:

Latitude	Longitude





16. Study the picture and answer the following questions:



1. What is the deepest part of the ocean floor?	
2. What is the flattest part of the ocean floor?	
3. What are 2 names of underwater mountains?	
4. What is the name of the valley found between the mid-ocean ridges?	

Lesson 2: Evidence from Rocks and Fossils

17. The remains of dead living things are called:

a. Remains **b. Rocks** **c. Fossils**

18. What do scientists learn from fossils?

a. Rocks and minerals

b. The places where earthquakes happened

c. How the environment changed over time

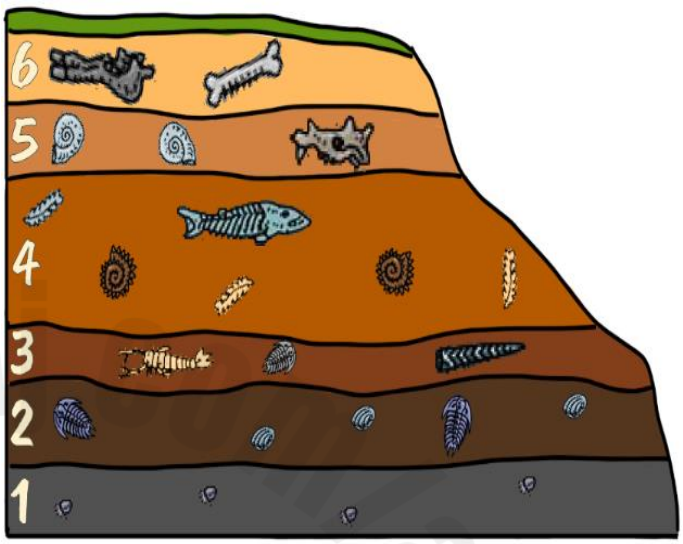
19. Sediments can get pressed together which can form:

a. Sand b. Sediments c. Sedimentary rock d. Fossils

20. Which layer is the oldest?

a. 1 b. 4

c. 6 d. 5



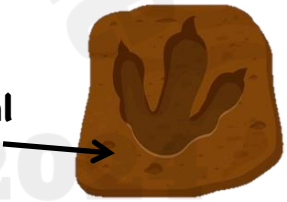
21. Which layer is the newest?

a. 1 b. 4

c. 6 d. 5

22. Fossils are preserved in:

a. Sedimentary rocks b. Chalk c. Coal



23. When lava from volcanoes cools down it can change into:

a. Plains b. Rocks then an island c. Plates

24. Choose all forces from the Earth that can change how it looks like.

a. Light rain b. Flow of rivers c. Earthquakes

d. Mountains e. Sun rays d. Volcanoes

25. What does it mean to find fossils of ammonites near a forest or a mountain?

a. Ammonites used to live on land

b. Land used to be covered in water

c. Wind moved the ammonite fossils to land

26. Where do most earthquakes and volcanoes happen?

a. Away from the 'ring of fire'

b. Along (near) plate boundaries

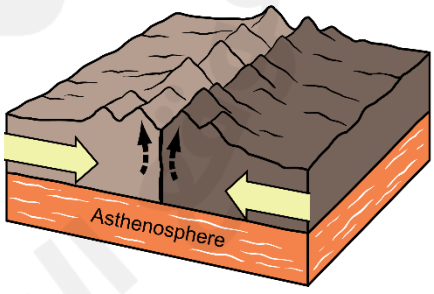
c. Away from plate boundaries

27. Which of the following are not found near plate boundaries?

a. Mountains **b. Volcanoes**

c. Earthquakes **d. Abyssal plains**

28. What can form when plates push against each other?



a. Oceans **b. Mountains**

c. Canyons **d. Delta**

29. What is the name of the scientist that studies fossils?

a. Seismologist **b. Chemist** **c. Paleontologist**

30. A paleontologist found a crocodile fossil in the desert. What conclusions can you make about what this landscape was like in the past?

a. The climate was very warm and dry

b. The climate was very warm and had rain

c. The climate was very cold and dry

d. The climate had very cold winters and very hot summers

Lesson 3: Changes in Landscapes Over Time

31. Which of the following changes to Earth does not happen quickly?

a. Earthquakes b. Volcanic eruptions

c. Floods d. Forming an island

32. Which of the following changes to Earth happens quickly?

a. Weathering b. Erosion c. Deposition d. Earthquakes

33. What is weathering?

a. When rocks break b. When rocks move

c. When rocks stop and get dropped off

34. What is erosion?

a. When rocks break b. When rocks move

c. When rocks stop and get dropped off

35. What is deposition?

a. When rocks break

b. When rocks move

c. When rocks stop and get dropped off

36. What is physical weathering?

a. When rocks break and their minerals change

b. When rocks break but have the same minerals

37. What is chemical weathering?

a. When rocks break and their minerals change

b. When rocks break but have the same minerals

38. Which of the following causes physical weathering of rocks?

a. Water and wind

b. Lichens

c. Rust

d. Plant roots

39. What is abrasion?

a. When rocks grind against each other, causing them to break

b. When rocks get deposited in a new place

c. When water freezes and causes rocks to break

40. Which type of weathering can abrasion cause?

a. Physical weathering **b. Chemical weathering**

41. Animals like gophers can break rocks. Which type of weathering do they cause?

a. Physical weathering

b. Chemical weathering

42. Which of the following breaks rocks chemically?

a. Wind and water **b. Rust** **c. Animals**

43. Acids from lava and plant roots can break rocks. Which type of weathering is this?

a. Physical weathering

b. Chemical weathering

44. How can we control the rate of sand erosion?

a. By using less plastic

b. By cutting trees

c. By growing plants (vegetation)

45. Deposition by rivers can form:

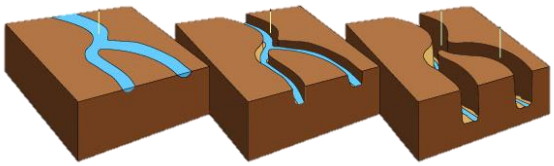
a. Volcanoes b. Earthquakes c. Delta d. Mountains

46. Rivers can move rocks (erosion). What can this form over time?

a. Canyons

b. Mountains

c. Hills



47. Which landform can be formed when wind deposits sand?

a. Canyons b. Dunes c. Plains d. Mountains

48. What happens during physical weathering?

a. The size and shape of rocks change

b. It snows

c. Rust is made when water and air combine

d. Rocks are chemically changed

49. Which process can cause landslides?

a. Weathering b. Erosion c. Deposition

50. Which of the following changes does not happen quickly?

a. A landslide b. Floods c. Volcanoes d. Weathering of rocks

51. Gravity pulls rainwater down. The flowing water causes erosion by:

a. Forming deserts

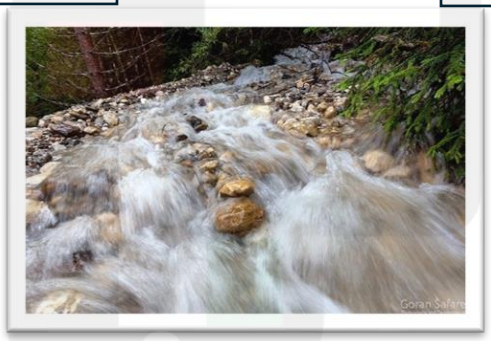
b. Forming sand dunes

c. Washing away soil

d. Forming mountains

52. Label each picture with the erosion reason/cause:

Erosion by wind	Erosion by glaciers (ice)	Erosion by rivers	Erosion by waves	Erosion by gravity



53. Study the picture then answer the following questions:

a. What does the picture show?

_____

_____

b. Did this arch form by fast-moving water or slow-moving water?

_____

c. Why does fast-moving water have greater effect on land?

_____

_____

d. What are the cause and effect of this change to land?

Cause: _____

Effect: _____

Lesson 4: Map Earthquakes

54. What is the sudden movement of Earth's crust called?

a. Flood **b. Earthquakes** **c. Tsunami** **d. Volcanoes**

55. What are the cracks in Earth's crust called?

a. Faults **b. Plates** **c. Volcanoes** **d. Trenches**

56. What is the name of the scientist that studies earthquakes?

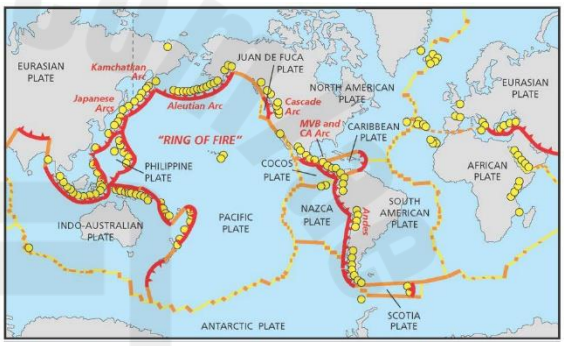
a. Paleontologist **b. Seismologist** **c. Chemist**

57. Where do most earthquakes and volcanoes happen?

a. In the middle of the ocean

b. Along land-water plate boundaries

58. Which landforms are usually found along plate boundaries?

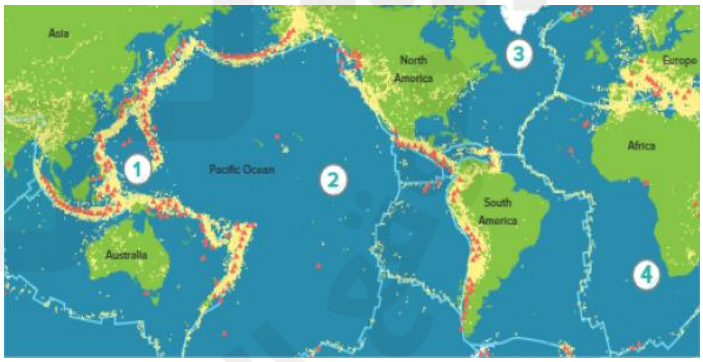


a. Abyssal plains

b. Plains

c. Mountains and ocean trenches

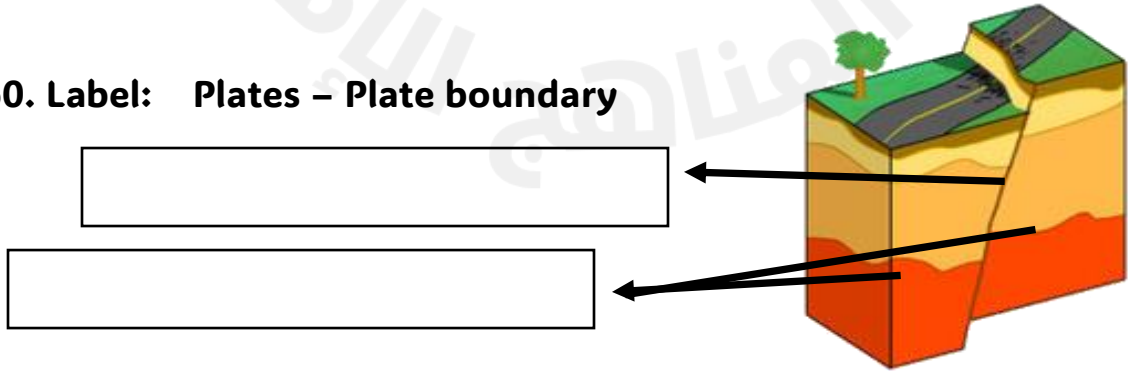
59. Which number on the map shows where earthquakes are most likely to happen?



a. 1 **b. 2**

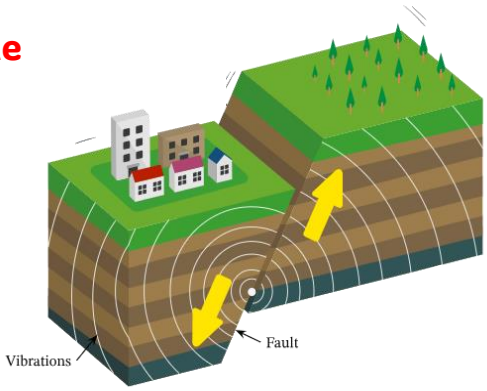
c. 3 **d. 4**

60. Label: Plates – Plate boundary



Lesson 5: Model Earthquake Movement

61. What is the name of the earthquake waves that move in all directions?



a. Longitudinal waves

b. Transverse waves

c. Seismic waves

62. How do transverse waves move?

a. Up and down **b. Back and forth** **c. In all directions**

63. How do longitudinal waves move?

a. Up and down **b. Back and forth** **c. In all directions**

64. Which wave is faster?

a. Longitudinal wave **b. Transverse wave**

65. Which wave causes more damage?

a. Longitudinal wave **b. Transverse wave**

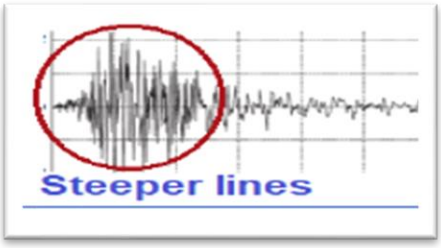
66. What happens after earthquakes make things vibrate?

a. Things go to a new place **b. Things end up in the same place**

67. Steeper earthquake lines on a seismograph means:

a. A strong earthquake

b. A weak earthquake

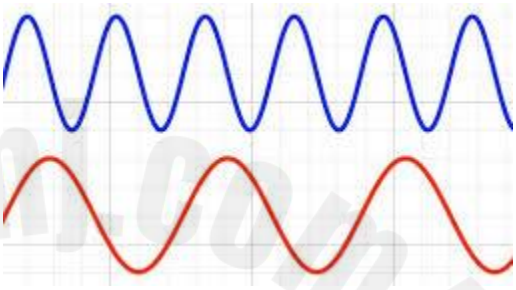


68. A measure of how many crests or troughs move through time is:

a. Amplitude

b. Frequency

c. Wavelength



69. The height from crests or troughs to the midpoint is:

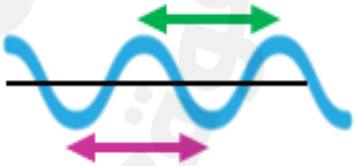
a. Amplitude b. Wavelength

c. Frequency

70. The distance from crests or troughs is:

a. Amplitude b. Wavelength

c. Frequency

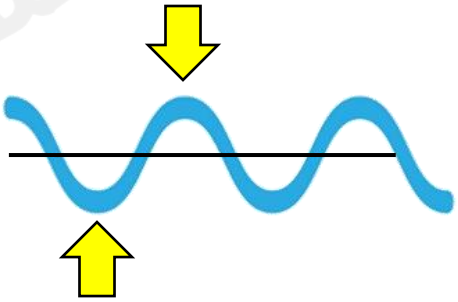


71. The highest point in a wave is called:

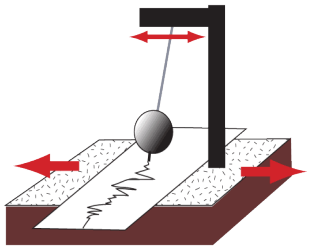
a. Crest b. Trough

72. The lowest point in a wave is called:

a. Crest b. Trough



73. What is the name of the device that detects and measures earthquakes?



a. Amplitude b. Seismograph

c. Frequency

74. What word describes the amount of energy released by earthquakes?

a. Magnitude b. Crests c. Wavelength

75. On a Richter scale, how much more energy does a 5.0 earthquake have compared to a 4.0 earthquake?

a. 64 times more energy b. 1 time more energy

c. Twice more energy d. 32 times more energy

76. If a seismograph records an earthquake of 7.0 magnitude, how much more energy is released compared to a 5.0 earthquake?

a. 256 times more energy b. 128 times more energy

c. 64 times more energy d. 32 times more energy

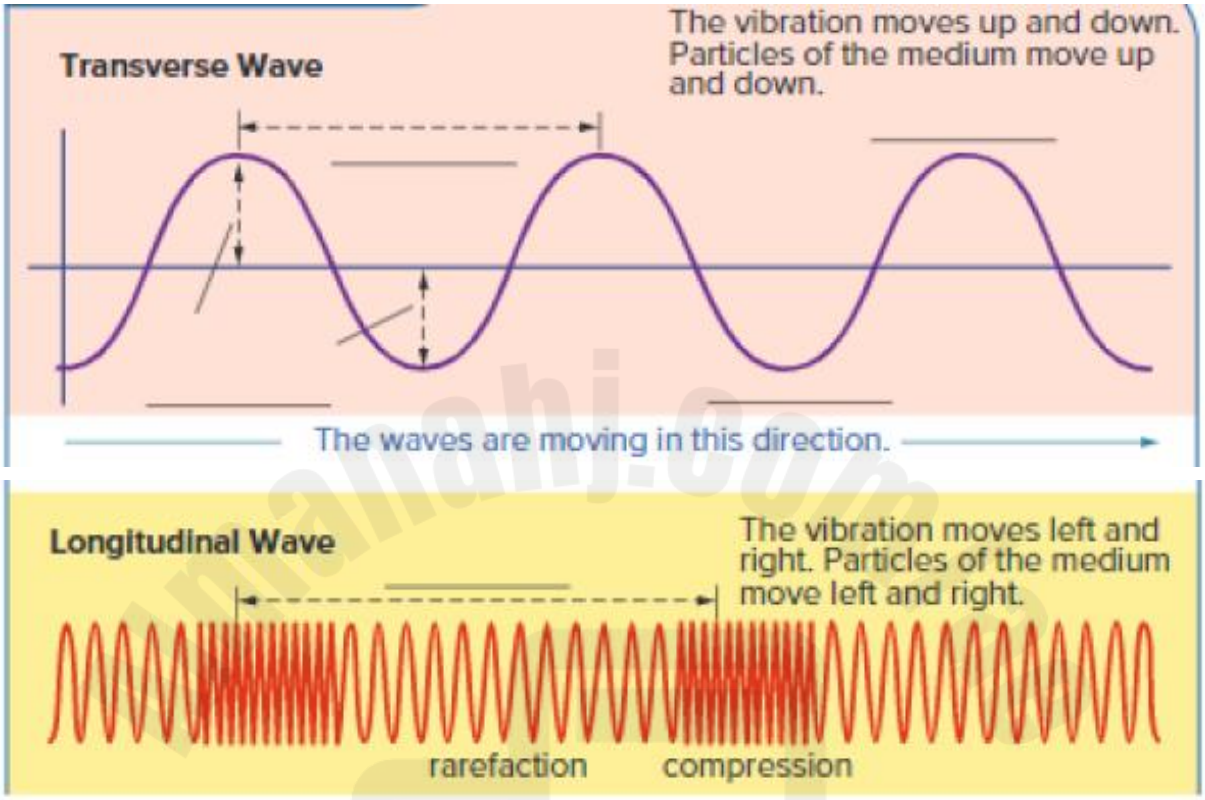
77. If the magnitude of an earthquake increases, what would happen to its amplitude?

a. Amplitude increases b. Amplitude decreases

c. Amplitude stays the same

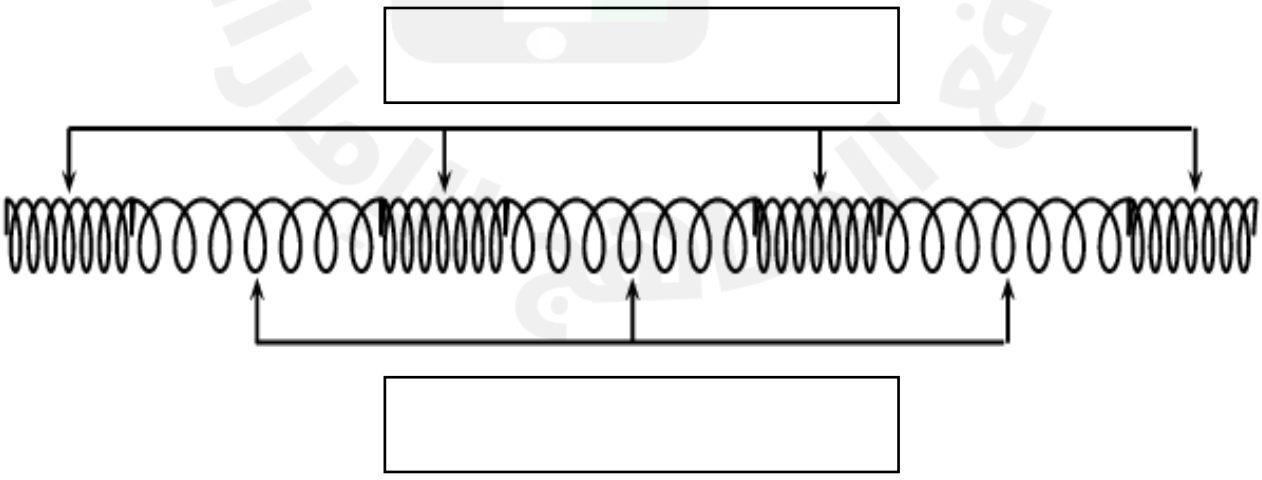
78. Label:

Crest	Trough	Amplitude	Wavelength



79. Label:

Compressions	Rarefactions



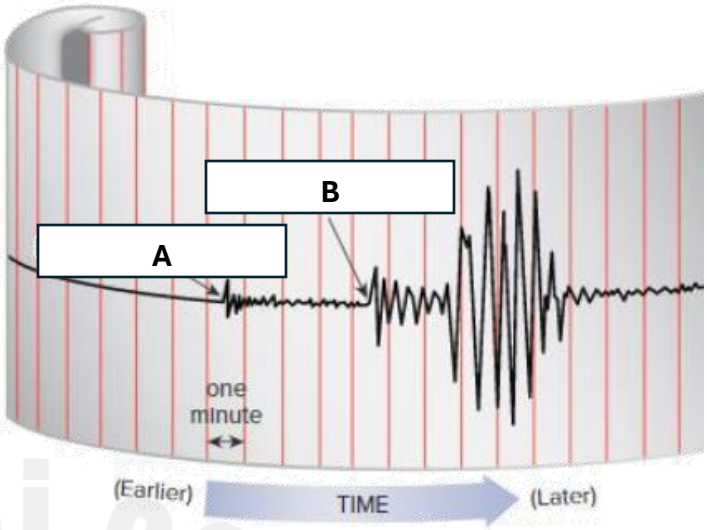
80. Study the picture and answer the following questions:

a. What is the type of wave represented by letter A?

_____

b. What is the type of wave represented by letter B?

_____



c. Which wave is felt first?

_____

d. Which wave causes more damage?

_____

e. Circle the area that has the biggest magnitude.

81. Draw a wave that has:

Draw a wave that has:	
Long wavelength	Short wavelength .....
Large amplitude	Small amplitude .....
High frequency	Low frequency .....

Lesson 6: Reduce Earthquake Damage

82. Which of the following is a way to build earthquake-proof buildings?

a. Use bricks

b. Use motion dampeners (steel and rubber)

83. How can we stop lateral forces from earthquakes?

a. Use shear walls **b. Use bracing (like X bracing)**

c. Use mass dampers **d. All**

84. What should you do in case of an earthquake?

a. Stay close to windows **b. Hide under a sturdy table**

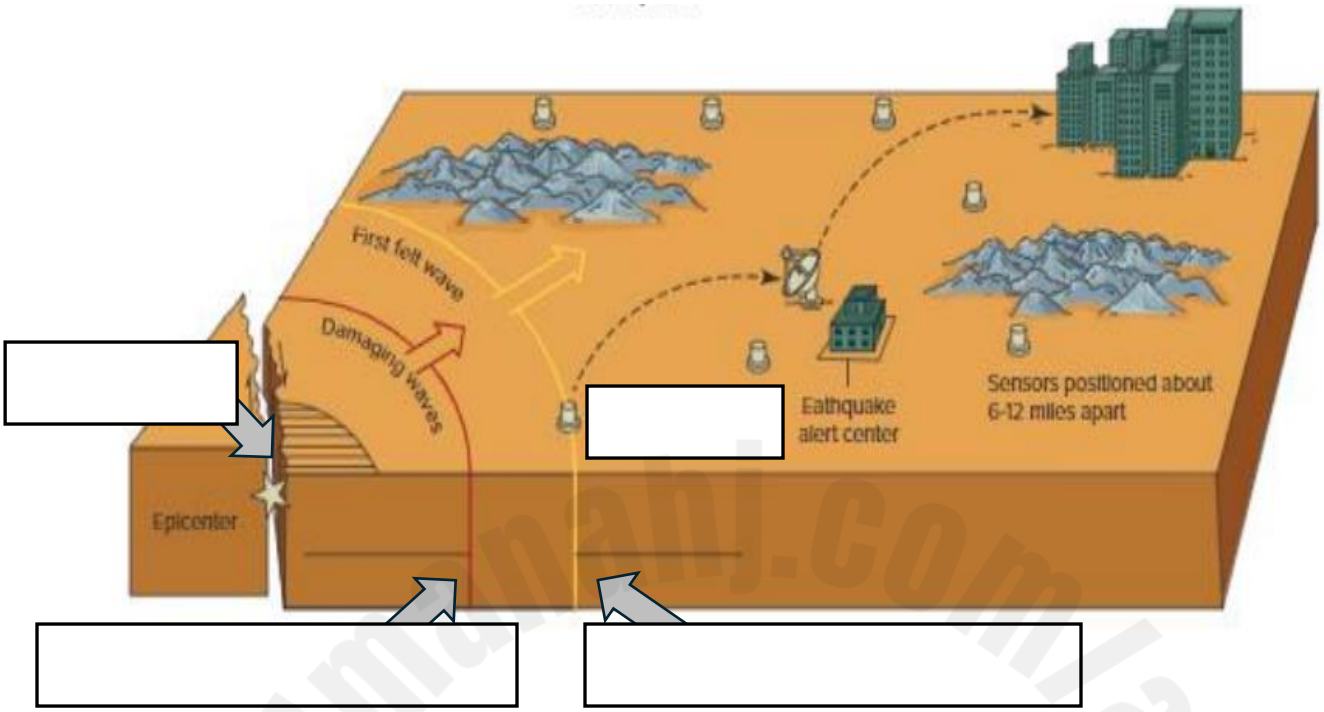
c. Stay close to doors **d. Run outside before the shaking stops**

85. This damper can reduce damage from:

a. Volcano **b. Floods**

c. Earthquakes **d. Hurricanes**

86. Study the picture and answer the following questions:



a. **Label: Longitudinal wave – Transverse wave – Sensor – Fault**

b. **Which wave is felt first?**

_____

c. **Which wave causes more damage?**

_____

d. **Which wave do sensors detect first?**

_____

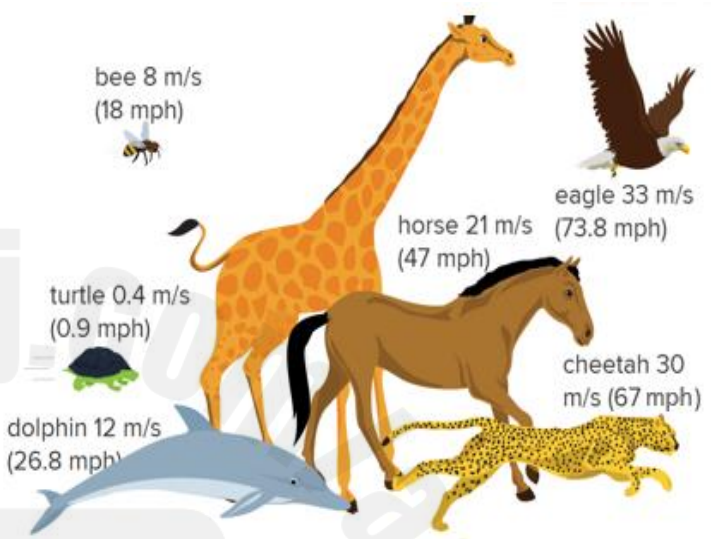
e. **What do seismologists watch to warn people of possible earthquakes?** _____

Lesson 7: Forces and Motion

87. What do the numbers in the picture represent?

a. Speed **b. Direction**

c. Energy **d. Time**



88. Which animal is the fastest?

a. Cheetah **b. Bee**

c. Horse **d. Eagle**

89. Which animal is the slowest?

a. Dolphin **b. Turtle**

c. Bee **d. Giraffe**

90. What is the speed of the fastest animal? _____

91. What is the speed of the slowest animal? _____

92. How can you find the speed of a moving train?

a. Divide the distance travelled by the time

b. Divide the time spent by the direction travelled

c. Multiply the distance travelled by the time

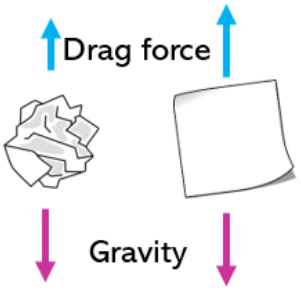
d. Multiply the kinetic energy by the distance travelled

93. If a race car travelled a distance of 500 km in 2 hours, what was its speed?

a. 500 + 2 = 502 km/h **b. 500 ÷ 2 = 250 km/h**

c. 500 x 2 = 1000 km/h **d. 500 – 2 = 498 km/h**

94. If drag forces are increased, the object will fall:



a. Faster **b. At the same speed**

c. Slower

95. What cannot be used to describe an object's motion?

a. Temperature **b. Distance** **c. Direction** **d. Time**

96. What is a push or pull?

a. Distance **b. Force** **c. Direction** **d. Speed**

97. How would you know that a car has not accelerated?

a. If it speeds up

b. If it changes its direction

c. If it slows down

d. If it moves at the same speed and direction

98. Which surface would have more friction?

a. The floors in the classroom **b. Ice**

c. A rocky road **d. The floors in the mall**

99. What is the force that pulls things down?

a. Gravity **b. Friction**

100. What is the force that slows down and stops objects?

a. Gravity **b. Friction**

101. Which answer shows a correct speed term?

a. 120 km/h **b. 120 h** **c. 120 m** **d. 120 km**

102. There are _____ forces acting on the car.

a. Balanced **b. Unbalanced**

103. There are _____ forces acting on the car.

a. Balanced **b. Unbalanced**

104. What happens to an object if 2 equal and opposite forces are applied on it?

a. The object moves faster **b. The object moves slower**

c. The object does not change **d. The object changes direction**

105. Jacob is walking a small and a big dog. The 2 dogs started pulling Jacob in opposite directions. In which direction will Jacob be pulled?

a. Toward the small dog

b. Toward the big dog

c. Toward the dog applying more force

106. A boy pushes a box and moves it across the room. This is an example of:

a. Balanced forces

b. Unbalanced forces

107. What can a force do?

a. It can make things move

b. It can make things stop moving

c. It can change the speed and direction of moving objects

d. All the above

108. Which of the following is the average velocity of a plane that flies 700 kilometer north in 2 hours?

a. 350 km/h south

b. 350 km/m south

c. 350 km/h north

d. 350 km/m north

109. Which of the following defines the change of velocity over time?

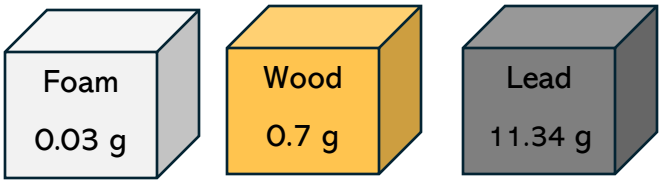
a. Acceleration

b. Distance

c. Motion

d. Speed

110. Three cubes of equal volumes but different materials and masses were thrown from the same height at the same time. Which of the following is the correct sequence of falling according to the gravitational pull?



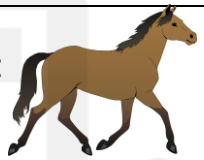
a. **Foam → Wood → Lead**

b. **Wood → Foam → Lead**

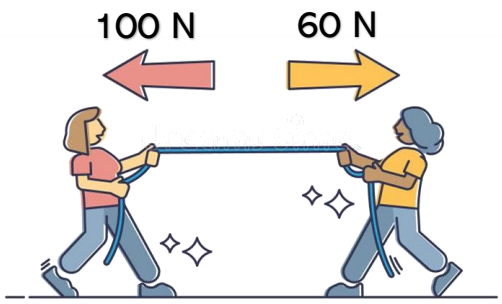
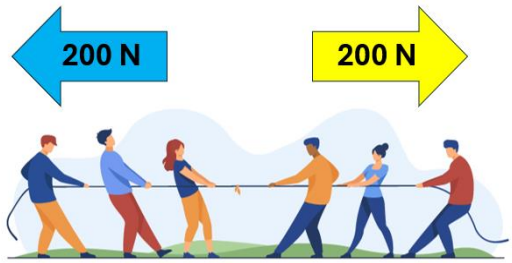
b. **Foam → Lead → Wood**

d. **Lead → Wood → Foam**

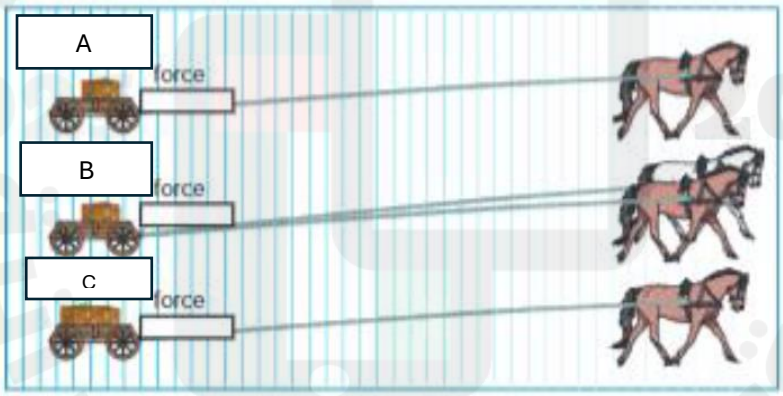
111. Decide whether each term describes speed or velocity.

100 km/hour  ----------	21 m/s east  ----------
0.4 m/s  ----------	30 m/s west  ----------

112. Find the total force and label the picture as balanced or unbalanced.

<table>
<tr><td> 
</td><td> 
</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total force:</td><td colspan="2">Total force:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Balanced</td><td>Unbalanced</td><td>Balanced</td><td>Unbalanced</td></tr>
</table>

113. Study the figure and answer the following questions:



1. **Which letter represents a wagon with the highest acceleration?**

   _____

2. **Which letter represents a wagon with the lowest acceleration?**

   _____

3. **What are 2 factors affecting the acceleration of an object?**

   _____ _____

Lesson 8: Speed and Energy

114. What is kinetic energy?

a. Energy of motion **b. Stored energy**

115. What is potential energy?

a. Energy of motion **b. Stored energy**

116. Suppose you are riding a bike. Which of the following would happen if you increased the speed of the bike?

a. Kinetic energy increases **b. Kinetic energy decreases**

c. Potential energy increases **d. Potential energy decreases**

117. If a truck and a motorcycle are moving at the same speed, which of them would have more kinetic energy?

a. The truck **b. The motorcycle**

118. If a motorcycle is moving faster than a truck, which of them would have more kinetic energy?

a. The truck **b. The motorcycle**

119. Which of the following would increase if you lifted an object higher?

a. Potential energy

b. Kinetic energy

c. Direction

d. Chemical energy

120. An airplane in flight has:

a. Potential energy because it is above ground

b. Kinetic energy because it is moving

c. Both potential energy and kinetic energy

d. None of the above

121. Which is an evidence that a bowling ball has more energy when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower?

a. The ball has more mass when it is moving faster

b. The ball can knock more pins when it is moving faster

c. The bowling ball can knock more pins when than a football moving at the same speed

122. When a bike travels on a flat sidewalk, which best describes the type of energy the bike has?

a. Potential energy

b. Kinetic energy

c. Sound energy

d. Chemical energy

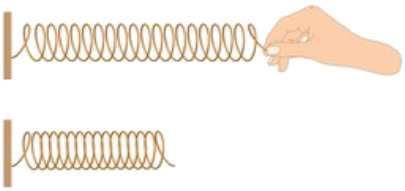
123. Which of the following would increase when you stretch a coil?

a. Kinetic energy

b. Chemical energy

c. Potential energy

d. Direction



124. Which cube has more potential energy?

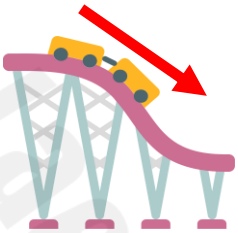
a. Cube 1

b. Cube 2

125. Choose the correct answer:

a. The cars are losing kinetic energy as they go down

b. The cars are losing potential energy as they go down



126. How are energy of motion (kinetic energy) and speed related?

_____

_____

127. Explain what happens to the amount of energy a cheetah has when it runs faster.

_____

_____

128. The figure shows the speed and energy of a roller coaster. Fill in the blanks using the terms:

(Speed – Potential energy – Kinetic energy)

You can use the same term more than 1 time.

1. **The cars gain potential energy as they are pulled to the top of the first hill.**
2. **As the cars go down, the _____ decreases. The _____ increases as the cars gain _____.**
3. **At the end of the ride, the cars are moving slowly; they have little _____ and _____ as they come to a stop.**