

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



أسئلة مراجعة نهاية الفصل منهج انسباير

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الرابع ← علوم ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 22-11-2024 22:52:48

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
علوم:

إعداد: Mohammed Hala

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الرابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الرابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الورقي منهج انسباير

1

حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الالكتروني منهج انسباير

2

أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الالكتروني منهج انسباير

3

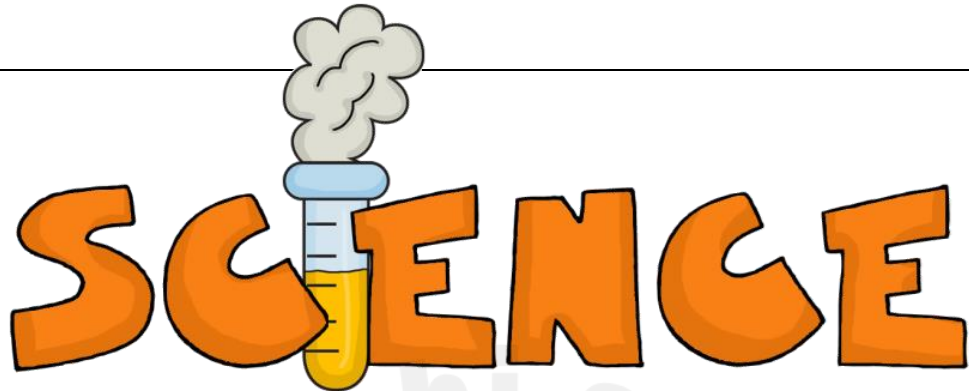
حل نموذج أسئلة الامتحان التجريبي منهج بريدج

4

نموذج أسئلة الامتحان التجريبي نهاية الفصل منهج بريدج

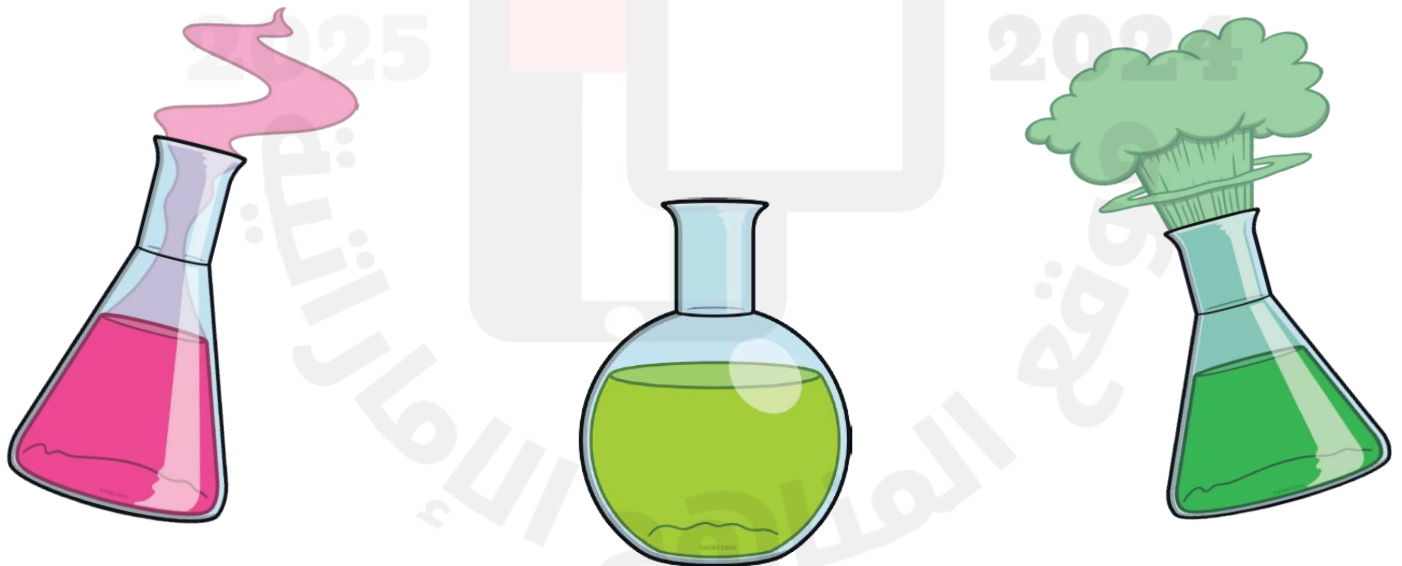
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Name: _____



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

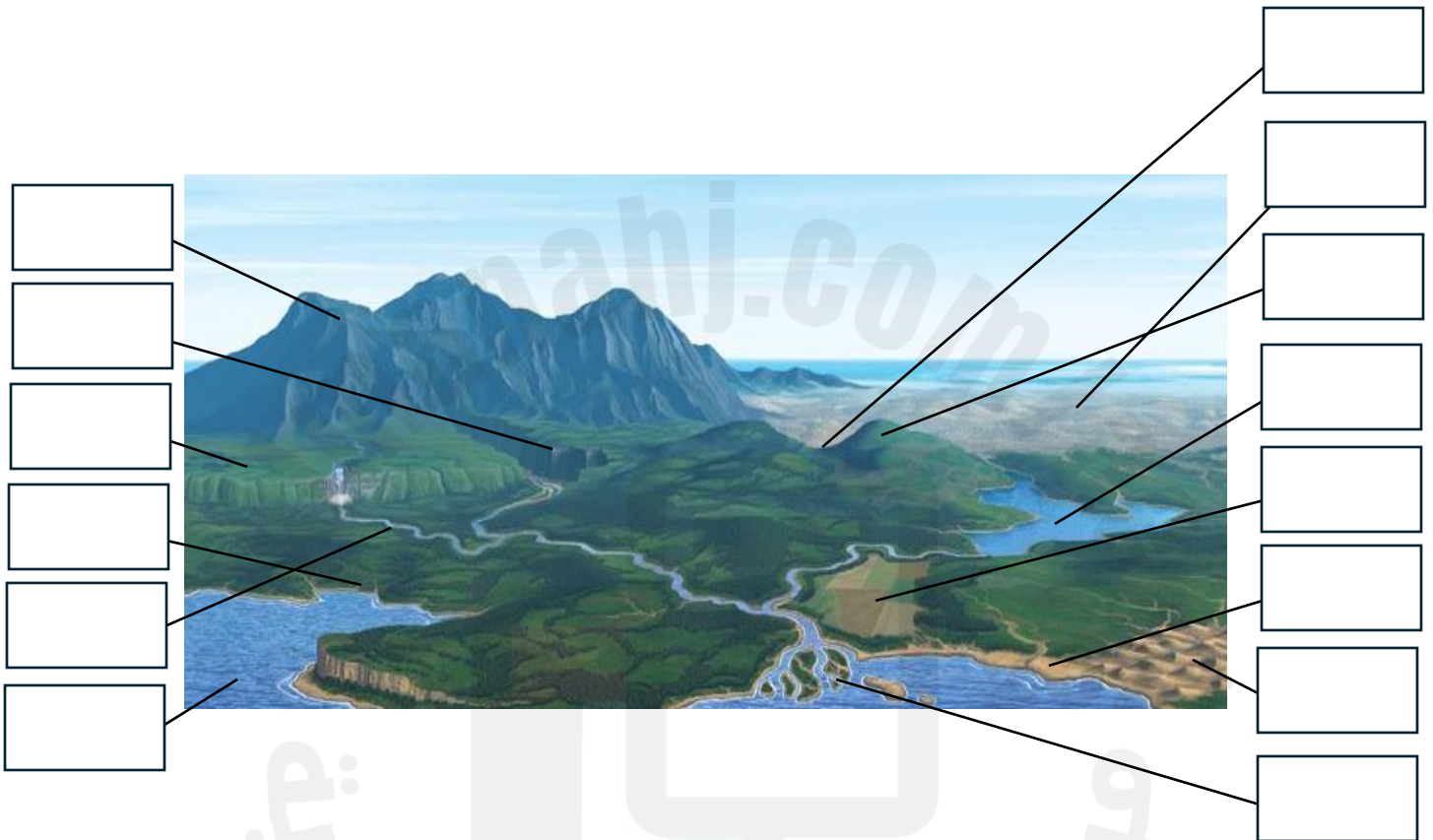
11. Which lines best show a **plain** on a topographic map?

- a. 1
- b. 2



12. Label:

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

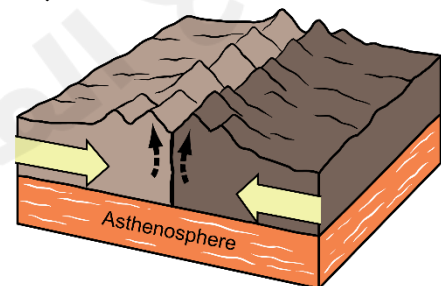


13. Name 3 things that can happen/form when plates move.

.....

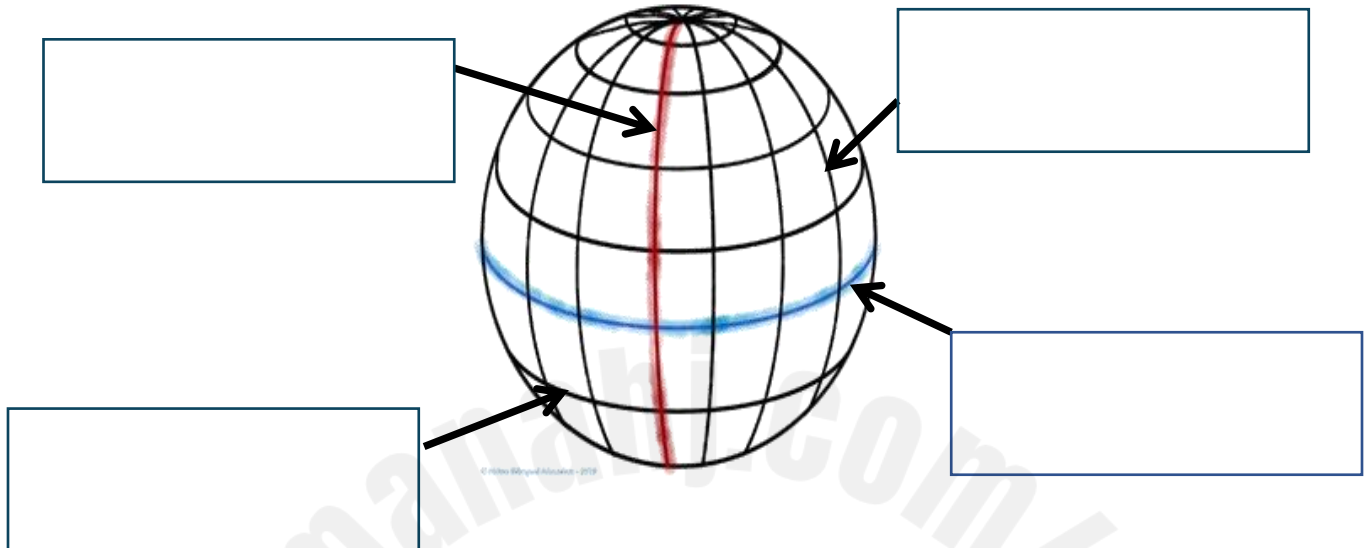
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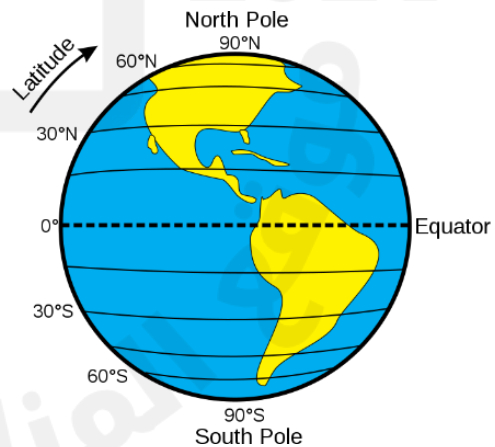
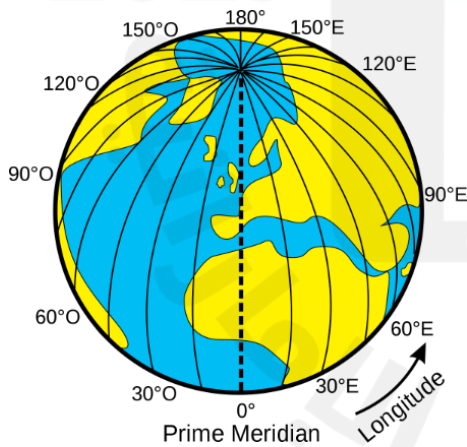
14. Label:

Latitude	Longitude	Prime meridian	Equator
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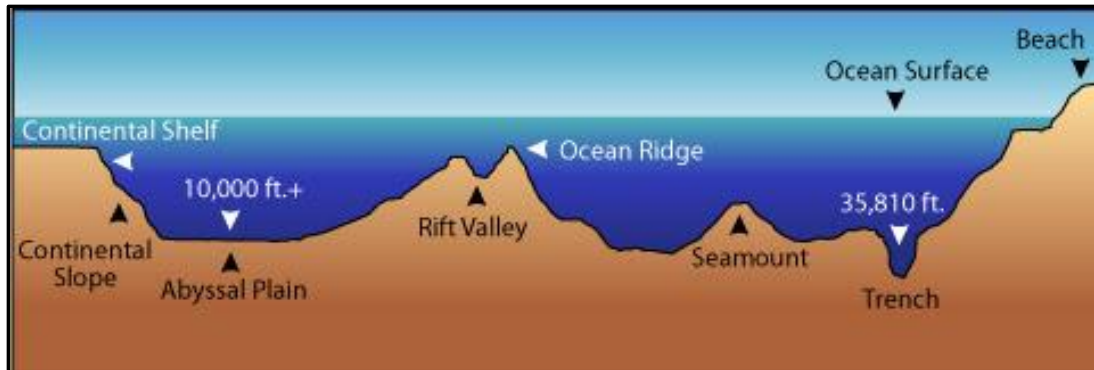


15. Label each picture correctly:

Latitude	Longitude
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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**?

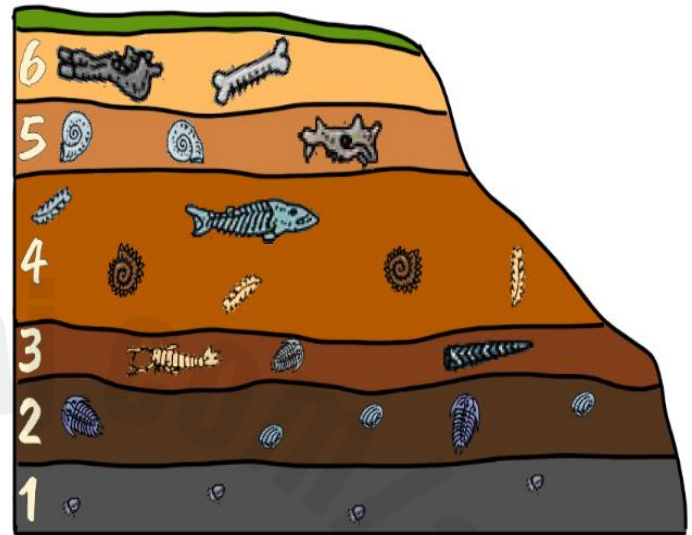
- a. Rocks and minerals
b. The places where earthquakes happened
c. How the environment changed over time

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

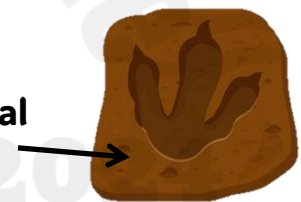


21. Which layer is **the newest**?

- 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?

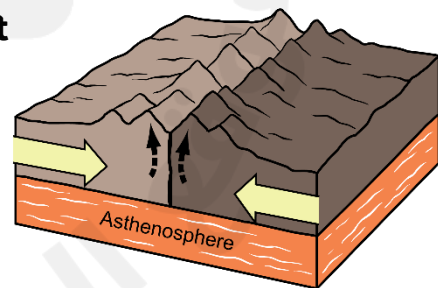
- a. Away from the 'ring of fire'
- b. Along (near) plate boundaries
- c. Away from plate boundaries

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

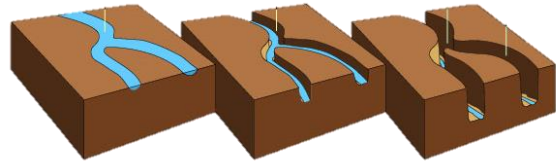
c. By growing plants (vegetation)

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**?

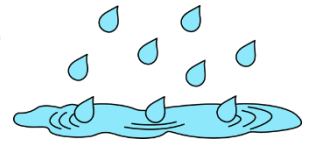
- a. Weathering b. Erosion c. Deposition



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

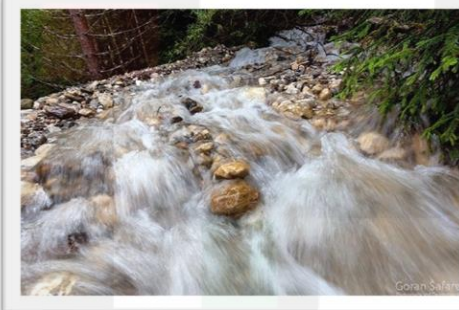
d. Forming mountains

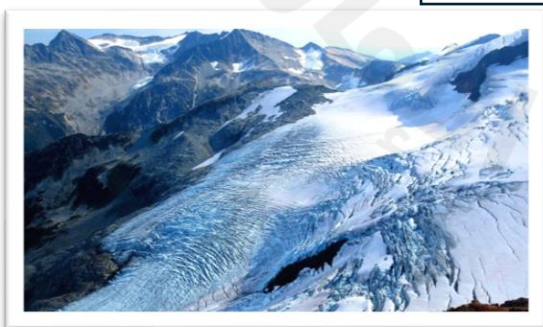
52. Label each picture with the erosion reason/cause:

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

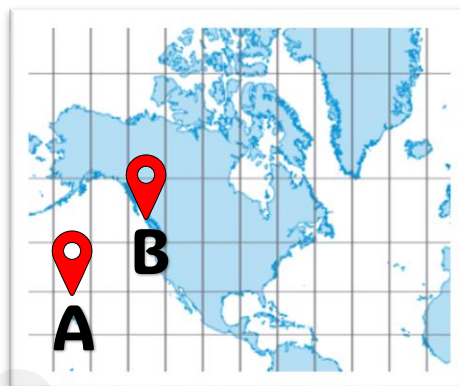
b. Seismologist

c. Chemist

57. Where do most **earthquakes and volcanoes** happen?

a. In the middle of the ocean

b. Along land-water plate boundaries

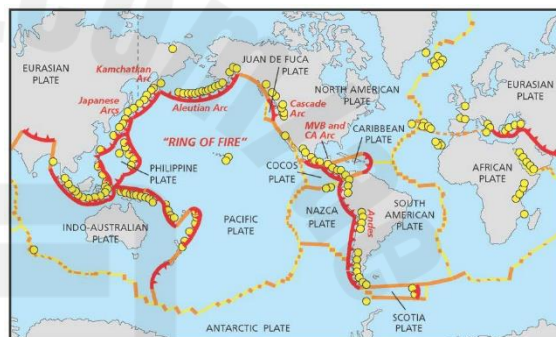


58. Which **landforms** are usually found **along plate boundaries**?

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

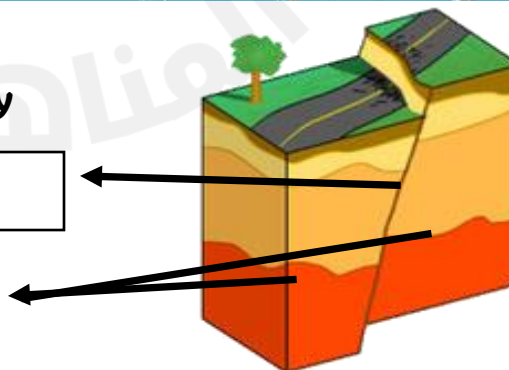
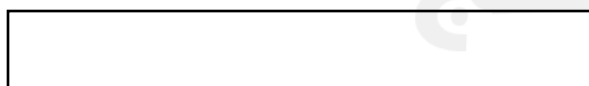
b. 2

c. 3

d. 4



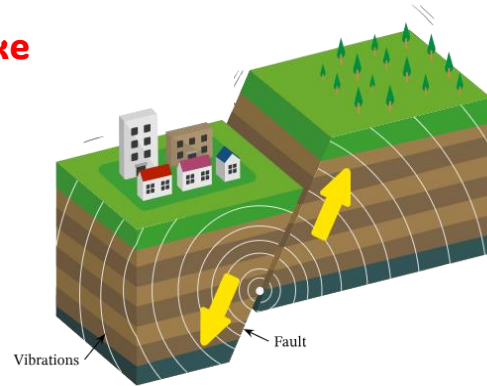
60. Label: Plates – Plate boundary



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**?

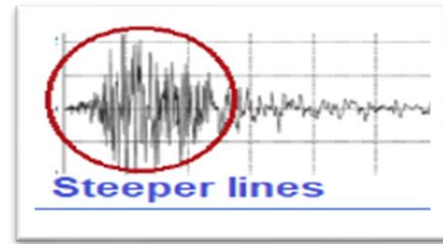
- a. Longitudinal wave
- b. Transverse wave

66. What happens **after** earthquakes make things vibrate?

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

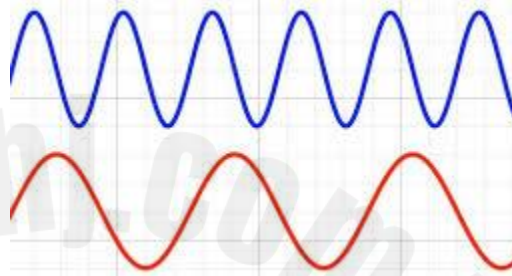
67. **Steeper earthquake lines** on a seismograph means:

- 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



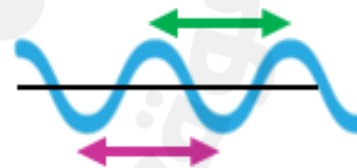
69. The **height** from crests or troughs **to the midpoint** is:

- a. Amplitude
- b. Wavelength
- c. Frequency



70. The **distance** from crests or troughs is:

- a. Amplitude
- b. Wavelength
- c. Frequency

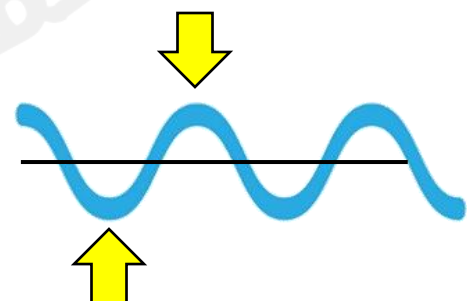


71. The **highest point** in a wave is called:

- a. Crest
- b. Trough

72. The **lowest point** in a wave is called:

- a. Crest
- b. Trough

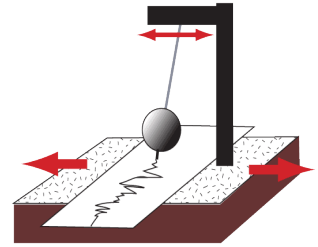


73. What is the name of the **device** that detects and measures earthquakes?

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

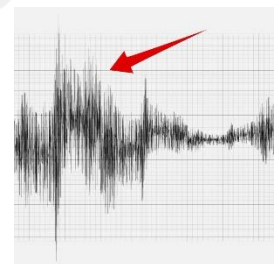
d. 32 times more energy

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

a. Amplitude increases

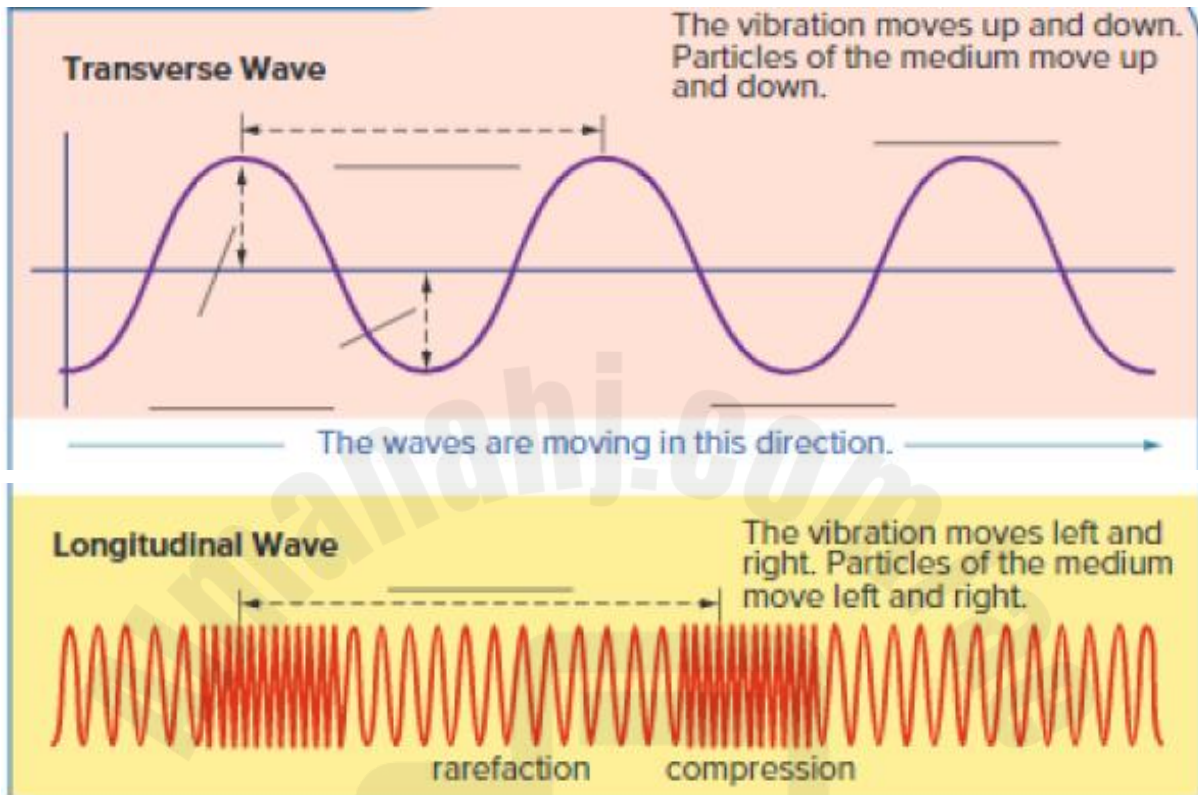
b. Amplitude decreases

c. Amplitude stays the same

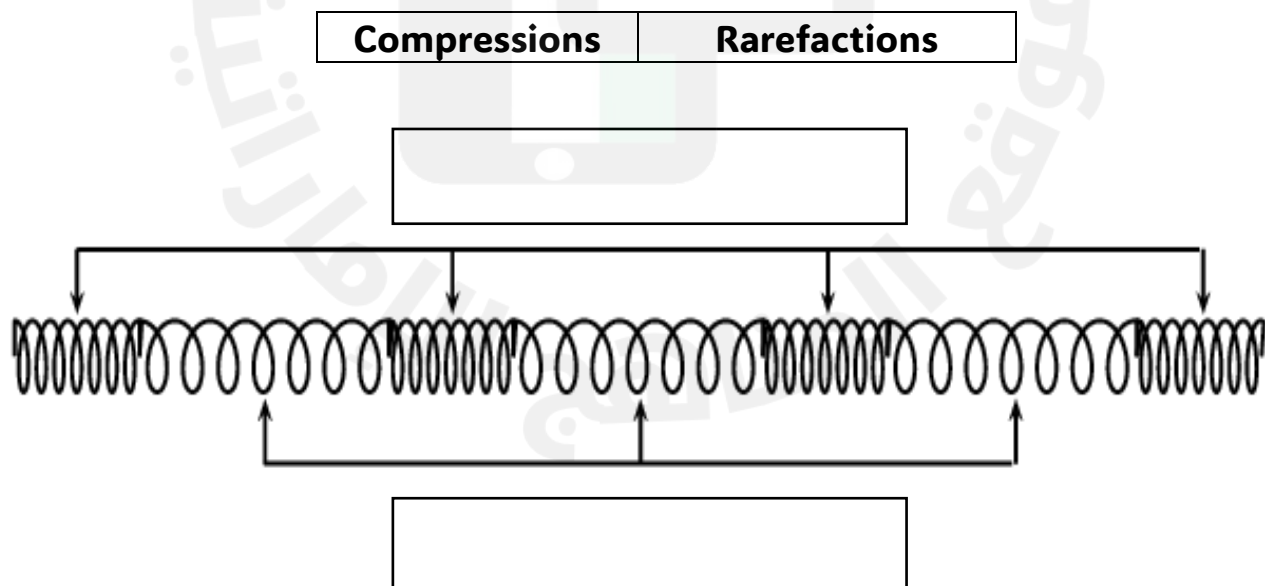


78. Label:

Crest	Trough	Amplitude	Wavelength
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79. Label:



80. Study the picture and answer the following questions:

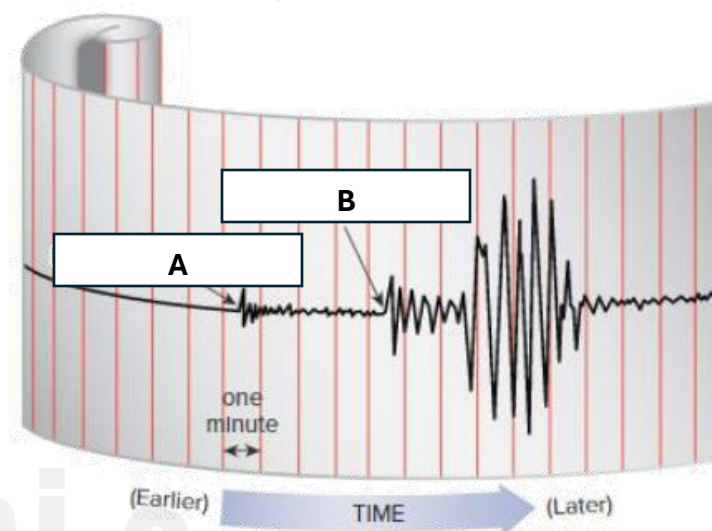
a. What is the type of wave represented by **letter A**?

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:	
<p>Long wavelength</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Short wavelength</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>Large amplitude</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Small amplitude</p> <p>.....</p>
<p>High frequency</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>Low frequency</p> <p>.....</p>

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?

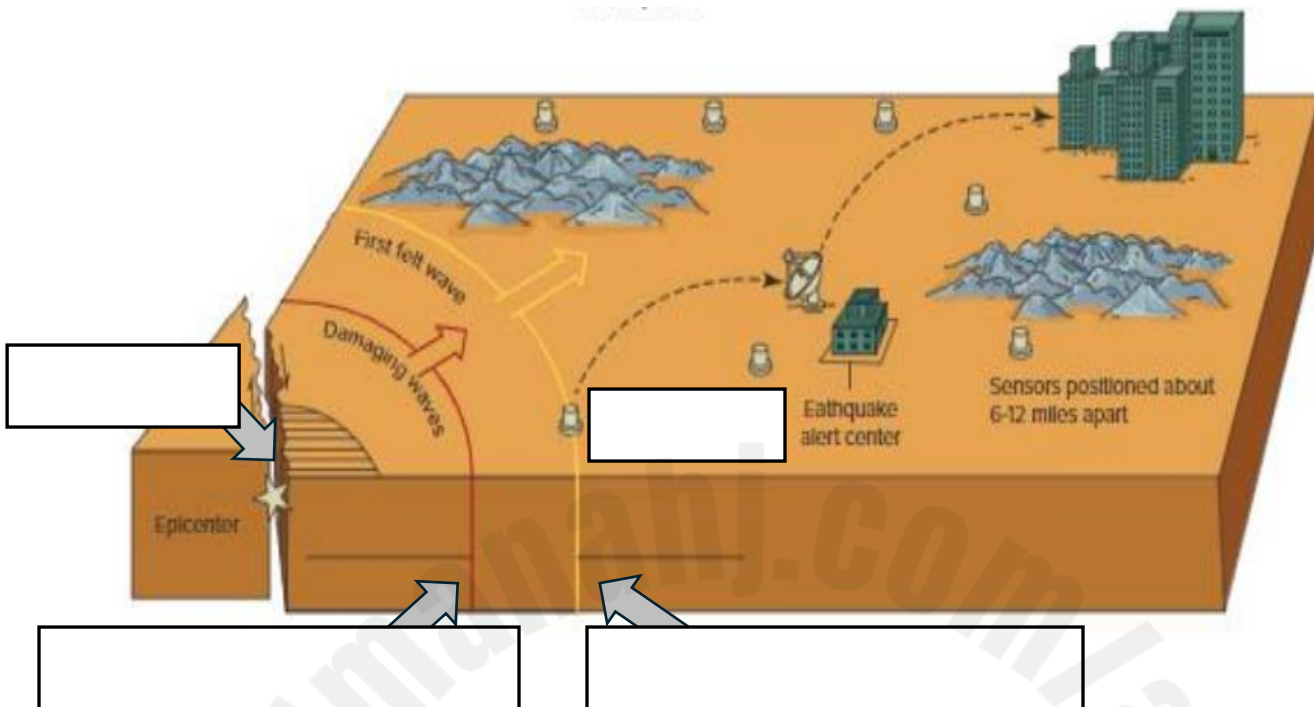
- a. Stay close to windows
- b. Hide under a sturdy table
- c. Stay close to doors
- d. Run outside before the shaking stops

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?

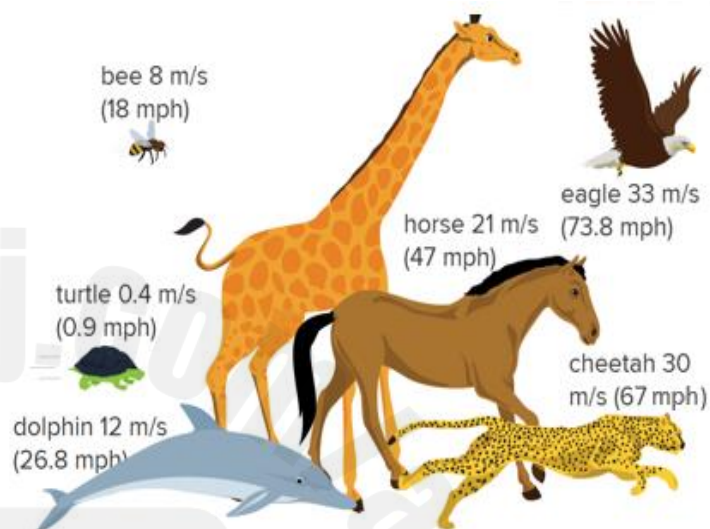
- a. Speed
- b. Direction
- c. Energy
- d. Time

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. $500 + 2 = 502 \text{ km/h}$

b. $500 \div 2 = 250 \text{ km/h}$

c. $500 \times 2 = 1000 \text{ km/h}$

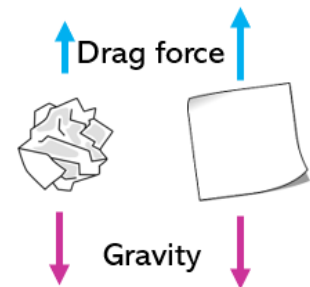
d. $500 - 2 = 498 \text{ km/h}$

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



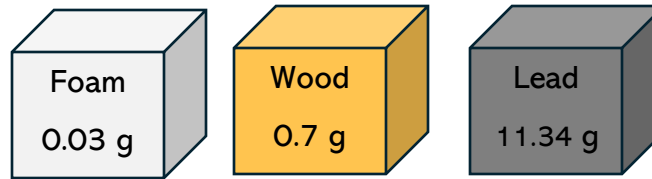
108. Which of the following is the average **velocity** of a plane that flies **700 kilometer north in 2 hours?**

- 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

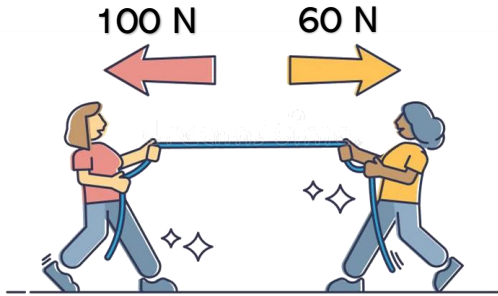
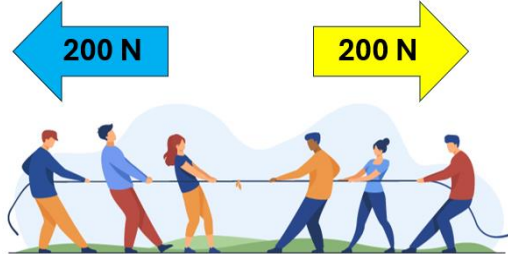
b. Foam → Lead → Wood

d. Lead → Wood → Foam

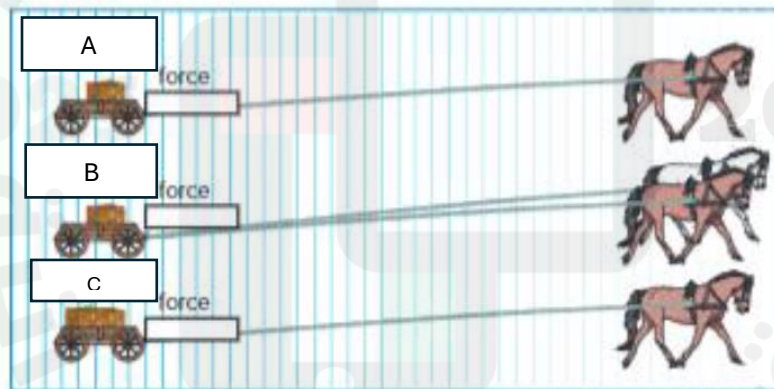
111. Decide whether each term describes **speed** or **velocity**.

<p>100 km/hour</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>21 m/s east</p>  <p>_____</p>
<p>0.4 m/s</p>  <p>_____</p>	<p>30 m/s west</p>  <p>_____</p>

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

			
Total force:		Total force:	
Balanced	Unbalanced	Balanced	Unbalanced

113. Study the figure and answer the following questions:



- Which letter represents a wagon with the **highest acceleration**?

- Which letter represents a wagon with the **lowest acceleration**?

- 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



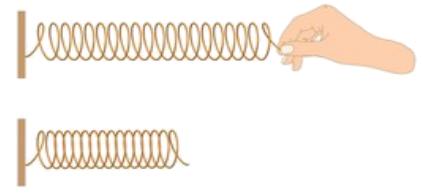
123. Which of the following **would increase when you stretch a coil?**

a. Kinetic energy

b. Chemical energy

c. Potential energy

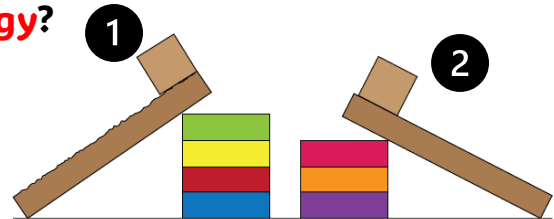
d. Direction



124. Which cube has **more potential energy?**

a. Cube 1

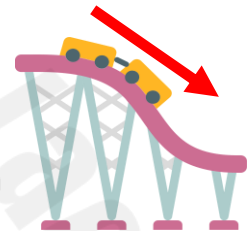
b. Cube 2



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.