

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الرابع ← علوم ← الفصل الأول ← حلول ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-26 10:37:06

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

المزيد من مادة
علوم:

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

مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير

1

حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج

2

أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج بريدج

3

أسئلة مراجعة نهاية الفصل منهج انسابير

4

حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الورقي منهج انسابير

5



مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

SCIENCE TERM 1 - EOT - REVIEW-ANSWERS

Grade-4

Part - A

1	4-ESS2-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.	Figure page 12	U3M1L1 page 12
---	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------



Mountain A landform that rises high above the Earth's surface.

الجبيل هو شكل أرضي يرتفع عالياً فوق سطح الأرض.



Hill A natural elevation of the Earth's surface, smaller than a mountain.

تلة ارتفاع طبيعي لسطح الأرض، أصغر من جبل.



Valley A valley is the low land between hills or mountains.

الوادي هو الأراضي المنخفضة بين التلال أو الجبال.



Canyon A canyon is a deep valley with high, steep sides.

هو واد عميق ذو جوانب شديدة الانحدار.



Plain A plain is a wide, flat area.

السهل هو مساحة واسعة ومسطحة.



Plateau A plateau is flat land that is higher than the land around it.

الهضبة هي أرض مستوية أعلى من الأرض المحيطة بها.



Desert A desert is an area with very little precipitation.

الصحراء منطقة بها هطول قليل جداً.



Beach A beach is the land along the edge of a body of water.

الشاطئ هو الأرض الممتدة على حافة مسطح مائي.

1. Which of the following represent the river feature in the figure below?



A.C

B.D

C.E

2. Which of the following represent the mountain feature in the figure below?



A.C **B.A** C.E

3. Which of the following represent the Ocean feature in the figure below?



A.C B.D **C.F**

4. Which of the following represent the canyon feature in the figure below?



a. F **b.C** c.B

5. Which of the following represent the coast feature in the figure below?



- a. C b. A **c. E**

2	4-ESS1-1: Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time.	U3M1L1 page 15
---	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------

6. An _____ is a very flat area of the deep ocean floor.

- A. Mid- Ocean ridges **B. abyssal plain** C. Rift valley

7. A _____ is an underwater mountain that rises from the ocean floor but stops before it reaches the surface of the ocean.

- A. Seamount** B. Ocean Floor C. Trenches

8. The valley down the center of a mid -ocean ridge is called a _____.

- A. Mid- Ocean ridges B. abyssal plain **C. Rift valley**

9. _____ are the deepest parts of the ocean floor.

- A. Seamount B. Ocean Floor **C. Trenches**

3	4-ESS2-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.	U3M1L1 page 17
4	4-ESS2-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.	U3M1L1 page 17



Relief map	Topographic map
Show the elevation using shading إظهار الارتفاع باستخدام التظليل	Show the elevation using lines Labeled with number (Contour line - خطوط كوتورية) إظهار الارتفاع باستخدام الخطوط المرقمة

Latitude دوائر العرض	Longitude خطوط الطول
Is used to describe how far north or south a place is from the equator. تستخدم لوصف المسافة بين الشمال والجنوب من مكان ما من خط الاستواء.	Is used to describe how far east or west a place is from the prime meridian. يستخدم لوصف مدى الشرق أو الغرب للمكان من خط غرينتش

10. A _____ shows the elevation of an area using contour lines.

A. topographic map B. Relief Map

11. _____ is used to describe how far north or south a place is from the equator.

A. Latitude B. Longitude

12. _____ is used to describe how far east or west a place is from the prime meridian.

A. Latitude B. Longitude

13. What do lines far apart on contour map shows?

A. rapid changes in elevation B. gradual changes in elevation C. no changes in elevation

14. _____ that are close together represent a rapid change in elevation.

A. Contour lines B. Topographic map C. Relief map

15. The flattest part on the ocean floor is _____

a. Abyssal plain B. Trench C. Mid-way

5	4-ESS2-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.	U3M1L1 page 19
---	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------

Earth forces include volcano eruptions, earthquakes, flow of rivers.

16. _____ form when plates push together or past each other along plate boundaries.

A. Mountains B. Hills C. landform

17. A _____ is an opening on earth's surface where melted rock or gases are forced out.

A. Earthquake B. Volcano C. Ring of fire

18. An _____ is a sudden movement of earth's crust.

A. Volcano B. Earthquake

19. Volcanoes and earthquakes occur at the_____.

- A.** Plate boundaries **B.** Ring of fire

20. Which of the following statements regarding the pattern in the location of volcanoes and earthquakes is true?

- a) Most volcanoes and earthquakes occur away from the ring of fire.
- b) Most volcanoes and earthquakes occur far from plate boundaries.
- c) Most volcanoes and earthquakes occur along plate boundaries.**

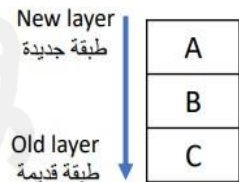
6	4-ESS2-1: Identify evidence from patterns in rock formations and fossils in rock layers to support an explanation for changes in a landscape over time.	Figure page 32	U3M1L2 page 32
---	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

Fossils found in layers closest to the surface are usually younger than fossils that found in deeper layers of rocks.

عادة ما تكون الأحافير الموجودة في الطبقات الأقرب للسطح أصغر من الحفريات الموجودة في الطبقات العميقة من الصخور.

Deeper the layer, older fossils will be.

ستكون الحفريات أقدم كلما زاد عمق الطبقة



Fossils found near each other in the same layer of rock have the same age and shared the same environment.

21. Ammonites lived in water. Ammonite fossils are found in rock that is now on dry land. What does this indicate?



A. the land was once covered by water.

B. Ammonites may live both on land and in water.

22. _____ forms from sediments that are pressed together in layers.

A. sedimentary rock B. Fossils C. Sediments

23. _____ are tiny bits of soil or rock that have been broken down and deposited.

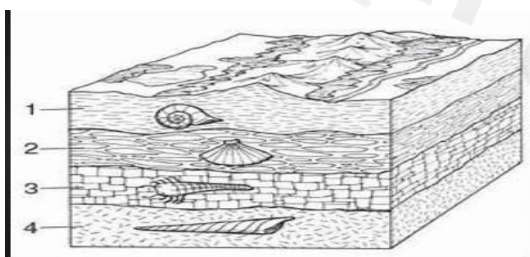
A. sedimentary rock B. Fossils C. Sediments

24. _____ remains or imprints of living things from the past, are preserved in sedimentary rocks.

A. sedimentary rock B. Fossils C. Sediments

25. Fossils found in layers closest to the surface are usually _____ than fossils that are found in deeper layers of rock.

A. younger B. older



26.

Identify the oldest fossil in the given picture.

- A. Layer 1 B. Layer 2 **C. Layer 4**

27. Which natural hazard may cause a landslide when the ground shakes?

- A. Earthquake** B. Floods C. Pollution

7	4-ESS3-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.		U3M1L2 page 34
8	4-ESS2-2: Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.	Figure page 35	U3M1L2 page 35

28. Some earth events happen quickly. These changes can be easily observed. Which earth event does not happen quickly?

- A. Landslide **B. Island** C. Volcano

29. An _____ can slowly form when enough underwater rock builds up to reach above the ocean surface.

- A. Volcano **B. Island**

30. Below is a picture of canyon. Which of the following describes how the canyon may have formed?



- A. Volcanic eruption formed from canyon **B. Erosion from flowing water formed the canyon** C. canyon was formed by animals



9	4-ESS2-2: Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.		U3M1L3 page 48
10	4-ESS3-2: Generate and compare multiple solutions to reduce the impacts of natural Earth processes on humans.	Figure page 49	U3M1L3 page 49

Deposition	<p>Water Land</p>
Erosion	<p>Flowing water</p>
Weathering	<p>Water fills the cracks in a rock Water freezes and expands The rock eventually breaks apart</p>

التجوية: Weathering

Is the slow process that **breaks down materials into smaller pieces.**

هي العملية البطيئة التي تقسم المواد إلى قطع أصغر.

- Weathering **change size and shapes without changing their chemical properties.**

التجوية تغيير الحجم والأشكال دون تغيير خصائصها الكيميائية



Physical Weathering by: التجوية الفيزيائية عن طريق:

Water الماء
Abrasion تآكل
Wind ريح
Animal الحيوانات
Plants root جذور النباتات

Chemical Weathering (change the mineral) by: التجوية الكيميائية (تغيير المعدن) عن طريق:

Volcano acids
Rust (iron combines with oxygen in presence of water)
أحماض بركانية
الصدأ (الحديد يجمع مع الأكسجين في وجود الماء)
Weak acid from plant (lichens)

حمض ضعيف من النبات (الأشنات)



31. What type of force can cause abrasion?

- A. Gravity B. Drag C. Friction

32. _____ is the slow process that breaks down materials into smaller pieces.

- A. Weathering B. Erosion C. Deposition

33. **Physical** and **Chemical** are the two types of weathering.

34. What happens during weathering?

- A. Animals move to warm places for the winter.
B. Water and wind carry away rocks and soil.

- C. Rocks crack and break into smaller pieces.

35. What actions can cause weathering?

- A. Floods
B. Drought

- C. Living things, such as burrowing animals or growing plant roots.

36. Rocks crashing together in a rockslide causes abrasion, which is a type of _____ weathering.

- A. Physical
B. Chemical
C. both physical and chemical

37. What happens during physical weathering?

- A. Rocks are changed into limestone B. The size and shape of the rock are changed



11	4-PS3-1: Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.	Figure page 10	U1M1L1 page 10
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

Motion: is the change in an object position. Describe motion by measuring time, distance and direction.

الحركة: هي التغير في موقع الجسم. توصف الحركة بقياس الوقت، المسافة والاتجاه.

Speed: how fast an object's position changes over time. Unite of speed is unit distance per unit of time, example: (m/s) (km/h) (mph). وحدة

السرعة: هي مدى سرعة تغير موضع الجسم بمرور الوقت. وحدة السرعة هي وحدة المسافة على (÷) وحدة الوقت.

38. _____ is a change in an object's position

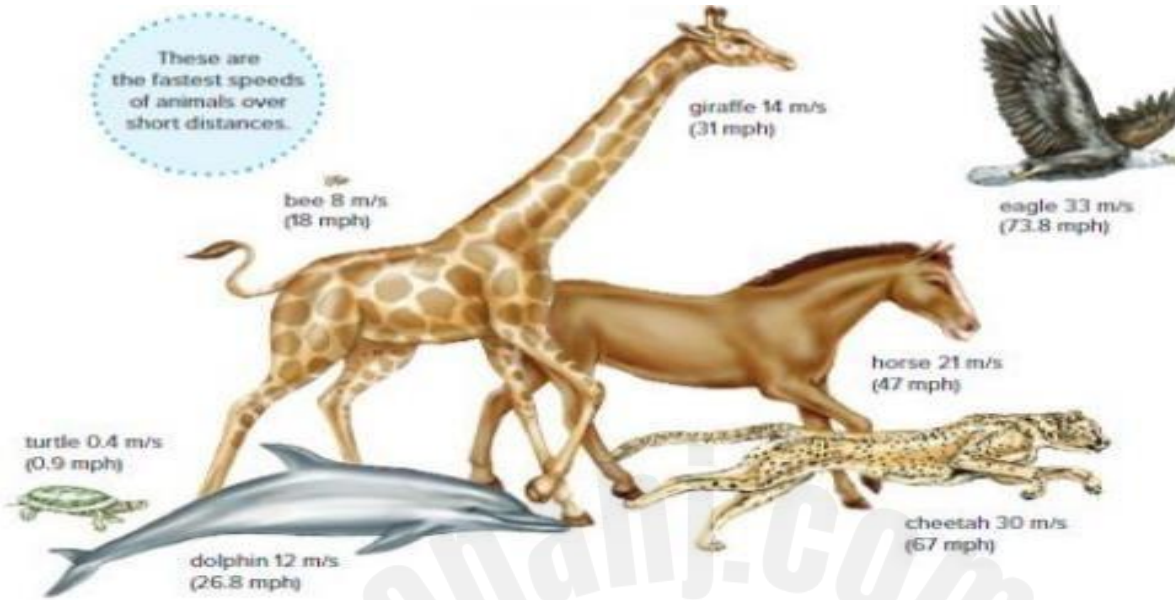
A. Position B. Motion C. Speed

39. The _____ of an object is how fast an object's position changes.

A. Position B. Motion C. Speed

40. The _____ of an object is its location.

A. Position B. Motion C. Speed



41. Observe the picture and answer the following questions.

- Which is the fastest animal? **Eagle**
- Which is the slowest animal? **Turtle**
- What is the speed of horse in mph? **47 mph**
- What is the speed of eagle in mph? **73.8 mph**

12	4-PS3-1: Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.		U1M1L1 page 21
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------

13	4-PS3-1: Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.		U1M1L1 page 21
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------

Speed = Distance \div Time. احسب سرعة السيارة، السرعة = المسافة \div الزمن

42. If race car traveled a distance of 700 kilometers in 2 hours, What was the car's average speed?

- $700 \text{ km} \times 2 \text{ h} = 450 \text{ km/h}$

b. $700 \text{ km} + 2\text{h} = 502 \text{ km/h}$

c. $700 \text{ km} \div 2\text{h} = 350 \text{ km/h}$

43. If the drag forces are increased, then object will fall _____

- A. More slowly B. At the same speed C. Rapidly and then slow down

44. If a race car traveled a distance of 500 kilometers in 2 hours, what was the car's average speed?

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

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

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

14	4-PS3-1: Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.	U1M1L2 page 39
----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------

45. An airplane in flight has _____

a. Stored energy because it is above the ground

b. Energy of motion because it is moving

c. Both stored energy and energy of motion

46. What happens to the amount of energy a cheetah has when it runs faster?

a. Energy decreases b. Energy increases c. Energy remains same.

15

4-PS3-1: Use evidence to construct an explanation relating the speed of an object to the energy of that object.

U1M1L1 page 13

Balanced force

A force act on an object without changing its motion.

قوة التوازن: قوة تعمل على جسم ما دون تغيير حركته

Force can be balance when: القوة تكون متزنة عندما:

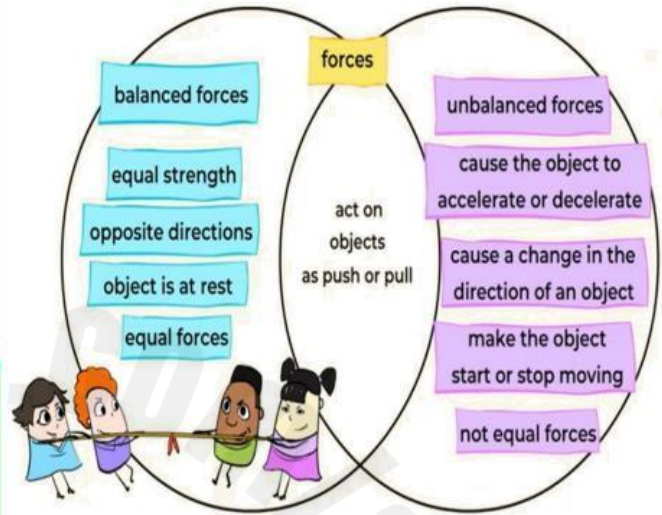
- object at rest. الجسم في حالة سكون.
- Same speed. نفس السرعة (لا يحدث تغير في السرعة).
- Total force equal zero. القوة الكلية تساوي صفر.
- No acceleration. لا يوجد تسارع.

Unbalanced force

force that change object motion.

قوة عدم الاتزان: القوة التي تغير حركة الجسم.

Affect speed or direction or both.
تأثر على السرعة أو الاتجاه أو كلاهما



Inertia : is the tendency of an object in motion to stay in motion or an object at rest to stay at rest.
القصور الذاتي: هو ميل الجسم المتحرك للبقاء متحركاً أو ميل الجسم الساكن للبقاء ساكناً.

47. When forces act on an object without changing its motion, they are called _____.

- a. Balanced forces b. Unbalanced forces c. Gravity

48. _____ is the tendency of an object in motion to stay in motion or of an object at rest to stay at rest.

- a. Inertia b. Unbalanced forces c. Balanced force

49. Which force will change the motion of an object?

- a. Balanced force b. Unbalanced force

50. _____ force affect an object's speed and direction.

- a. Push b. Pull c. Unbalanced force d. Balanced force

51. A boy pushes on a box and moves it across the room. This is an example of _____.

- a. balanced forces **b. unbalanced forces**

52. If two equal and opposite forces are applied to force of an object, so what happens to an object?

- A. Object moves faster **B. The object's motion does not change**
C. The object slows down



53.

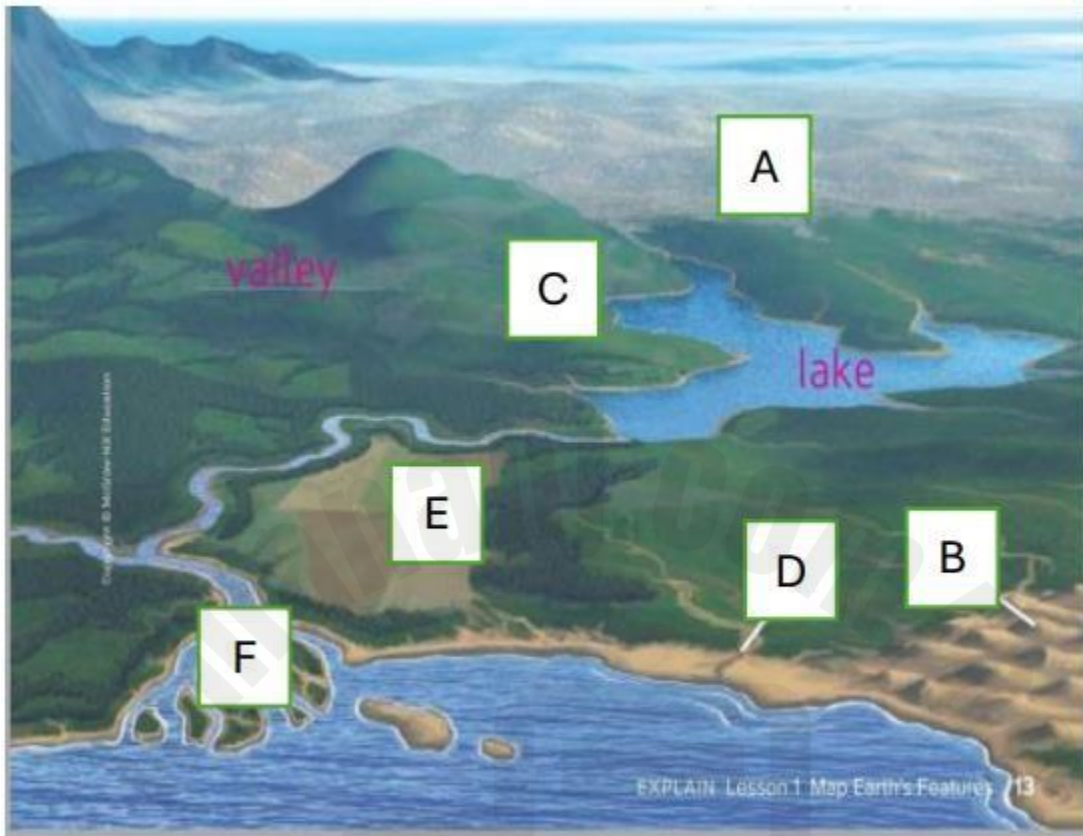
Team A and Team B played tug of war. Which of the following would most likely happen if Team A won?

- A. Team B used more force **B. Team A used more force** C. Team A used less force.

PART - B

16	4-ESS2-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features.	Figure page 13	U3M1L1 page 13
----	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

54. Observe the picture and write what landform does each letter represent?



- i. Letter A represents **Desert**
- ii. Letter B represents **Dune**
- iii. Letter C represents **Hill**
- iv. Letter D represents **Beach**
- iv. Letter E represents **Plain**
- vi. Letter F represents **Delta**

55. Complete the sentence with the words given below:

Desert, Hill, Plain, Dune, Delta

- a. A **desert** is an area with very little precipitation.
- b. A **dune** is a mound of sand.

c. A **delta** is the mass of land that forms at the mouth of a river.

d. **Hill** is a natural elevation of earth's surface, smaller than a mountain.

17	4-PS4-1: Develop a model of waves to describe patterns in terms of amplitude and wavelength and that waves can cause objects to move.	Figure page 96	U3M2L2 page 96
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

Waves can move objects يمكن للأمواج تحريك الأشياء

Transverse wave الموجة المستعرضة	Longitudinal wave موجة طولية
--------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------


Features of Waves ميزات الأمواج

	Crest قمة	Trough القاع
Transverse wave موجة عرضية	<u>highest point</u> أعلى نقطة	<u>Lowest points</u> أدنى النقاط
Longitudinal wave موجة طولية	Point where the particles close together. حدد نقطة التقارب بين الجسيمات.	Point where the particles farthest apart. حدد المكان الذي تتباعد فيه الجسيمات.

Types of Waves

Transverse Wave

The vibration moves up and down. Particles of the medium move up and down.



crest

wavelength

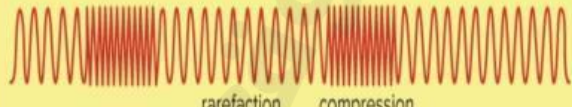
amplitude

trough

The waves are moving in this direction. →

Longitudinal Wave

The vibration moves left and right. Particles of the medium move left and right.



wavelength

rarefaction

compression

Wavelength: الطول الموجي

Distance between wave crest or trough.

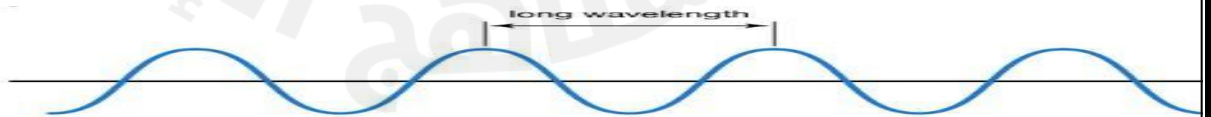
المسافة بين قمة الموجة أو القاع.

Amplitude: is the height of waves from its crest or trough to its midpoint. (waves strength)

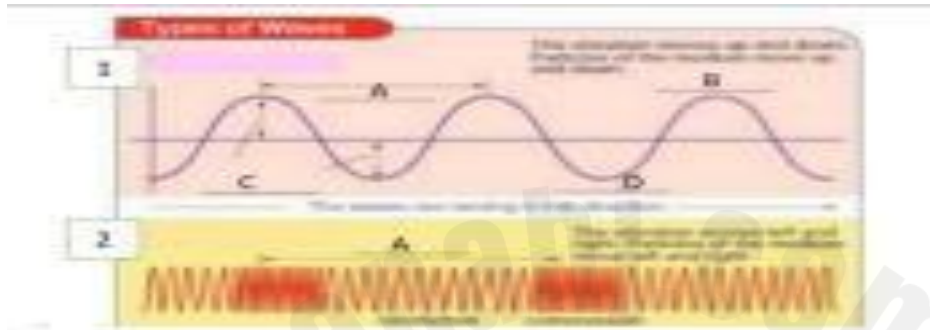
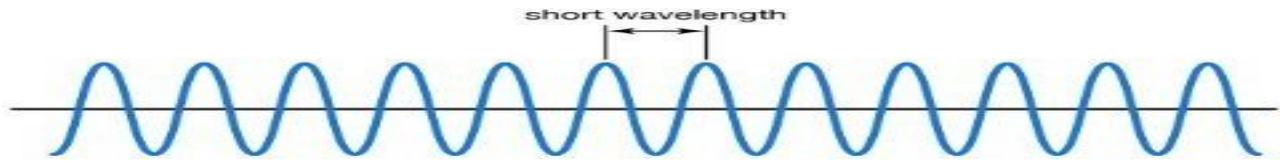
السعة: ارتفاع الأمواج من قممها أو قاعها إلى منتصفها. (قوة الأمواج)

56. Draw the waves with the characteristics indicated below:

i. Long wavelength, low frequency -



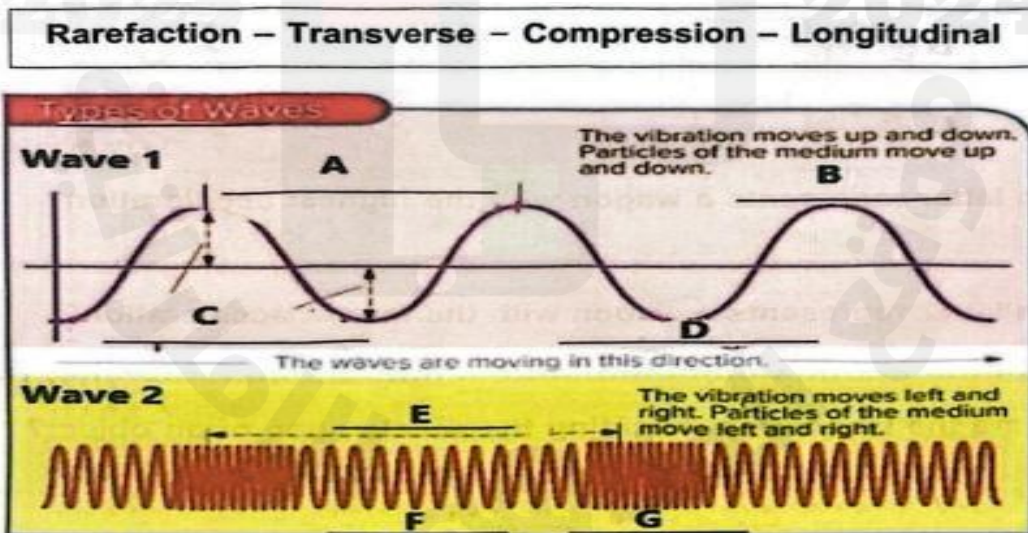
ii. Short wavelength, high frequency-



57. What is the name of wave 2 and how does it move? Choose two options.

A. Transverse **B. Longitudinal** C. Up and down **D. back and forth**

58. The figure shows the types of waves study it well, then answer the following questions using the terms given below:



1. Use what you have learned to label the following:

i. Letter F is **Rarefaction**

- ii. Letter G is **Compression**
- iii. Which type of wave is Wave 2?

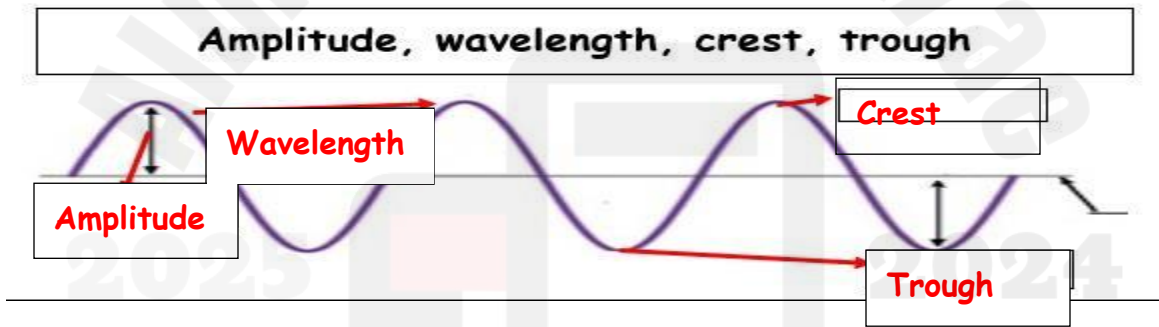
Longitudinal wave

2. Which letter indicates the height of a wave from its crest or trough to its midpoint?

Amplitude

59.

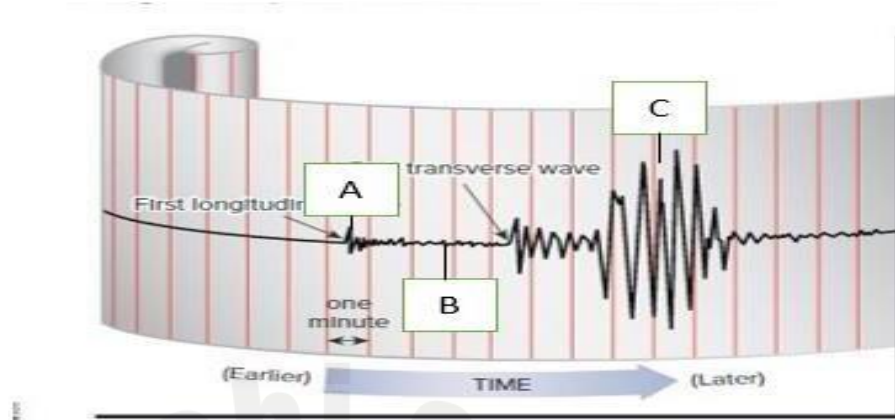
Label the parts of a given transverse wave using the words below:



60.

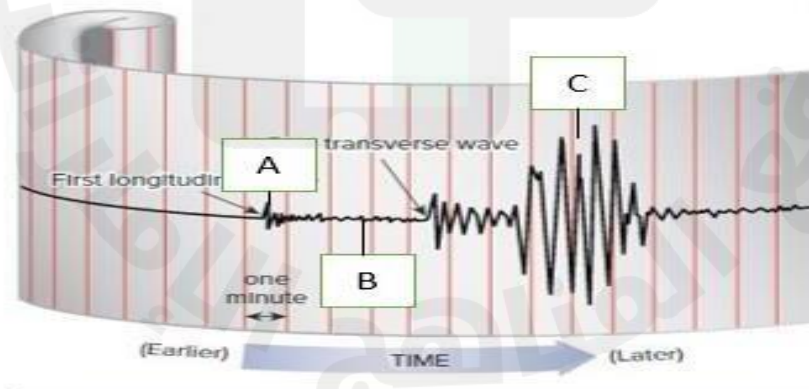
18	4-PS4-1: Develop a model of waves to describe patterns in terms of amplitude and wavelength and that waves can cause objects to move.	Figure page 97	U3M2L2 page 97
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	----------------

49. Observe the given picture and answer the questions below:



1. Which letter represent the strongest earthquake? **C**
2. What happens to the amplitude of an earthquake wave when its magnitude increases? **Amplitude increases**
3. Which instrument is used to measure and detect earthquakes?
Seismograph
4. Which wave was felt first? **Longitudinal Wave**

61.



Where is the amplitude greatest?

- A. A B. B **C. C**

62. How can you determine the amplitude of a wave pattern?

- A. Measure the length of each peak B. Measure the length of entire wave
C. Measure the height of each peak

19	4-PS4-1:: Generate and compare multiple solutions to reduce the impacts of natural Earth processes on humans.	Figure page 111	U3M2L3 page 111
----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------	-----------------

63. Connect the description in the left column with its term in the right column.

1. Uses roman numerals and measures what people felt during earthquakes

2. An instrument used to detect and record earthquakes.

3. Amount of energy released by an earthquake.

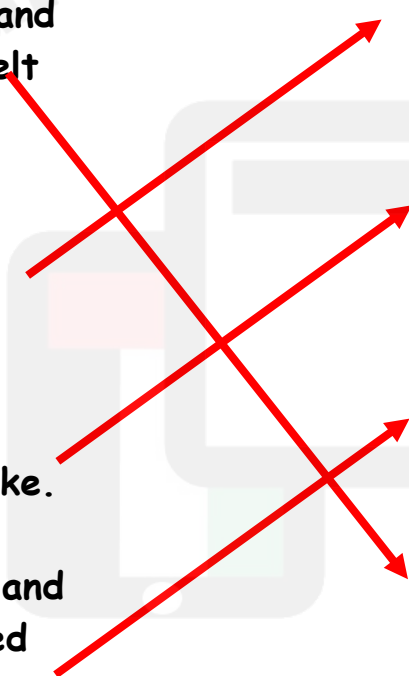
4. Uses numbers from 1 and measures energy released during an earthquake.

Seismograph

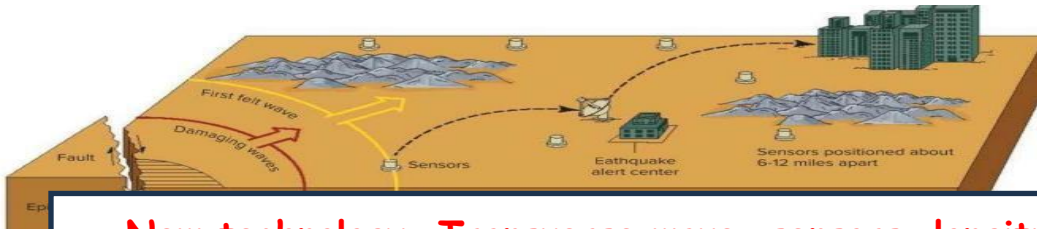
Magnitude

Ritcher scale

Mercalli scale



64. Observe the picture and complete the following statements using the words in the box.

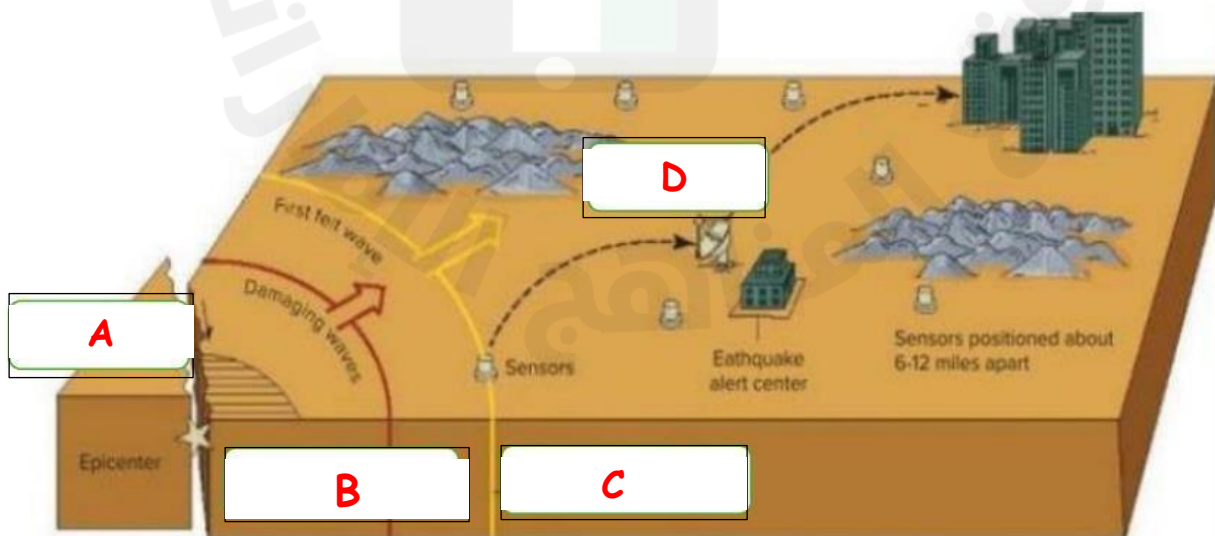


New technology, Transverse wave, sensors, longitudinal waves

1. **Sensors** detect the longitudinal waves and transmit data to the earthquake alert center.
2. **Longitudinal** waves arrive later but cause more damage.
3. **New Technology** can warn people that the earthquake is coming.
4. In an earthquake **Transverse waves** move the fastest.

65. Observe the given figure and complete it using the word bank given below:

Transverse Waves, Sensor, Fault, longitudinal waves



1. What wave does letter B represent? **Transverse Wave**
2. What does letter A represent? **Fault**
3. What wave does letter C represent? **Longitudinal Wave**
4. What does letter D represent? **Sensor**

20	4-ESS2-2: Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.	U3M1L3 page 50-51-52
----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------

66. Complete the following statements using the words in the box.

Erosion, deposition, Glaciers

1. **Erosion** is the movement of weathered material from one place to another.
2. **Glaciers** form where snow collects quickly and melts slowly.
3. The process of eroded soil and bits of rock being dropped off at another place is **deposition**.

67.

Complete the given sentences using the words given below:

Sand dune, Erosion, deposition, Glaciers

1. The process of eroded soil and bits of rock being dropped off in another place is called **deposition**.
2. **Glaciers** form where snow collects quickly and melts slowly.
3. **Erosion** is the movement of weathered material from one place to another.
4. A **Sand Dune** is a deposit of wind-blown sand.



1. Some earth events happen quickly. These changes can be easily observed. Which earth event does not happen quickly?

- a) landslide
- b) island forming
- c) flooding
- d) volcano

2. Which forces change the earth quickly/rapidly?

- a) earthquakes
- b) flow of rivers
- c) weathering
- d) erosion

3. What can cause an island to form over time?

- a) earthquakes
- b) flow of rivers
- c) weathering
- d) volcano

4.



What can cause s shaped folds in the rock layer?

- a) volcano
- b) earthquake
- c) flow of rivers



5. When a volcano erupts, what will the liquid turn into after it cools down?
- a) gas
b) dust
c) lava
d) rock
6. What type of force can physically break rock?
- a) plant roots
b) animals
c) lichens
d) acid
7. What type of force can chemically break rock?
- a) plant roots
b) animals
c) lichens
d) acid
8. What type of force can cause abrasion?
- a) friction
b) gravity
c) drag
9. What type of weathering can change rocks?
- a) frost wedging
b) roots breaking rock
c) abrasion
d) rust
10. What type of weathering can change rocks?
- a) physical weathering
b) chemical weathering
11. What cannot cause chemical weathering?
- a) water
b) living things
c) oxygen
d) gravity

12. What happens during physical weathering?

a) It snows

c) The size and shape of rock are changed

b) Rocks are chemically changed into limestone

d) Rust is created from a combination of water and air

13. What happens during chemical weathering?

a) It snows

c) The size and shape of rock are changed

b) Rocks are physically changed into limestone

d) Rust is created from a combination of water and air

14. What happens during chemical weathering?

a) It snows

c) The size and shape of rock are changed

b) Rocks are physically changed into limestone

d) The minerals that makes up rocks changes

15. What is the movement of weathered material from one place to another called?

a) weathering

c) deposition

b) erosion

d) earthquake

16. What is the process of eroded soil and bits of rock being dropped off in another place called?

a) weathering

c) deposition

b) erosion

d) earthquake

17. What process causes sand dunes to form?

a) erosion and deposition by flowing water

c) erosion and deposition by water

b) erosion and deposition by wind

d) erosion and deposition by ice