

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الورقي منهج انسابير

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-21 22:16:12

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات و تقارير | مذكرات و بنوك | 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

حل أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الالكتروني منهج انسابير

1

أسئلة مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الالكتروني منهج انسابير

2

حل نموذج أسئلة الامتحان التجريبي منهج بريدج

3

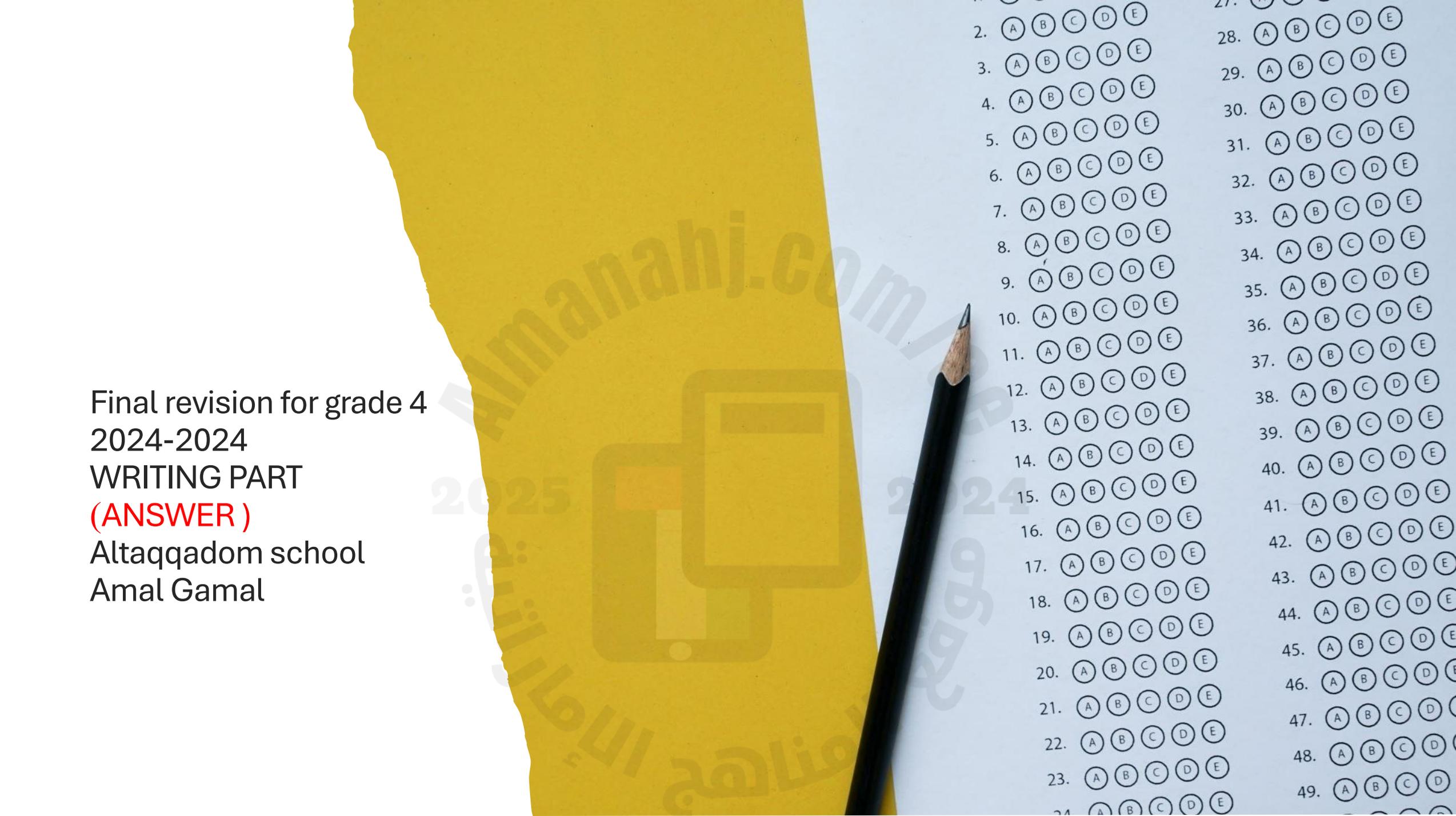
نموذج أسئلة الامتحان التجريبي نهاية الفصل منهج بريدج

4

نموذج أسئلة الامتحان التجريبي منهج بريدج

5

Final revision for grade 4
2024-2024
WRITING PART
(ANSWER)
Altaqqadom school
Amal Gamal

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Q1: Figure 12 Page 13 U3M1L1

Mountain A landform that rises high above the Earth's surface.
Hill A natural elevation of the Earth's surface, smaller than a mountain.
Valley A valley is the low land between hills or mountains.
Canyon A canyon is a deep valley with high, steep sides.
Plain A plain is a wide, flat area.
Plateau A plateau is flat land that is higher than the land around it.
Desert A desert is an area with very little precipitation.
Beach A beach is the land along the edge of a body of water.
Dune A dune is a mound of sand.
Ocean An ocean is a large body of salt water.
Coast A coast is where a body of water meets land.
River A river is a natural body of moving water.
Lake A lake is a body of water surrounded by land.
Delta A delta is the mass of land that forms at the mouth of a river.
Inlet An inlet is a narrow body of water off a larger body of water.

1. What landforms are near you?

Sample answer: Some landforms that are near me are mountains, valleys, and plains.



4-ESS2-2: Analyze and interpret data from maps to describe patterns of Earth's features

Possible questions from page 13

Identify the landforms in the figure by:

- Naming the numbered part or
- Description of landform provided

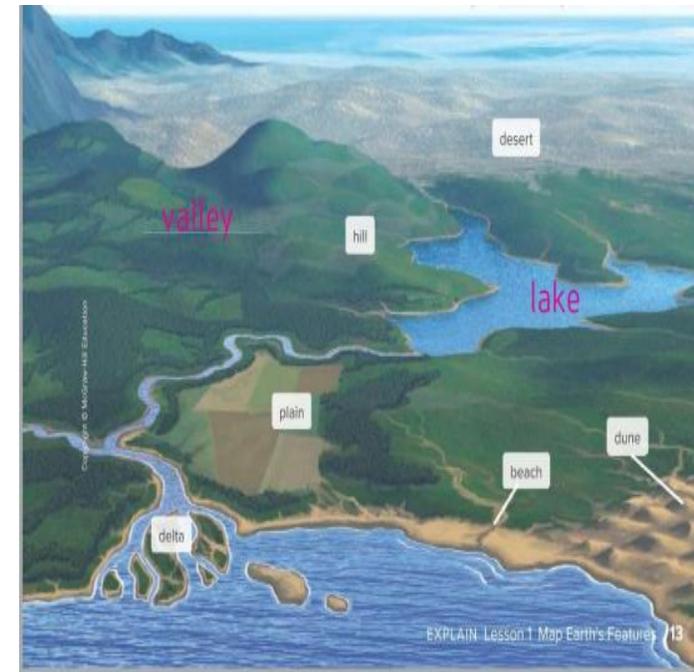
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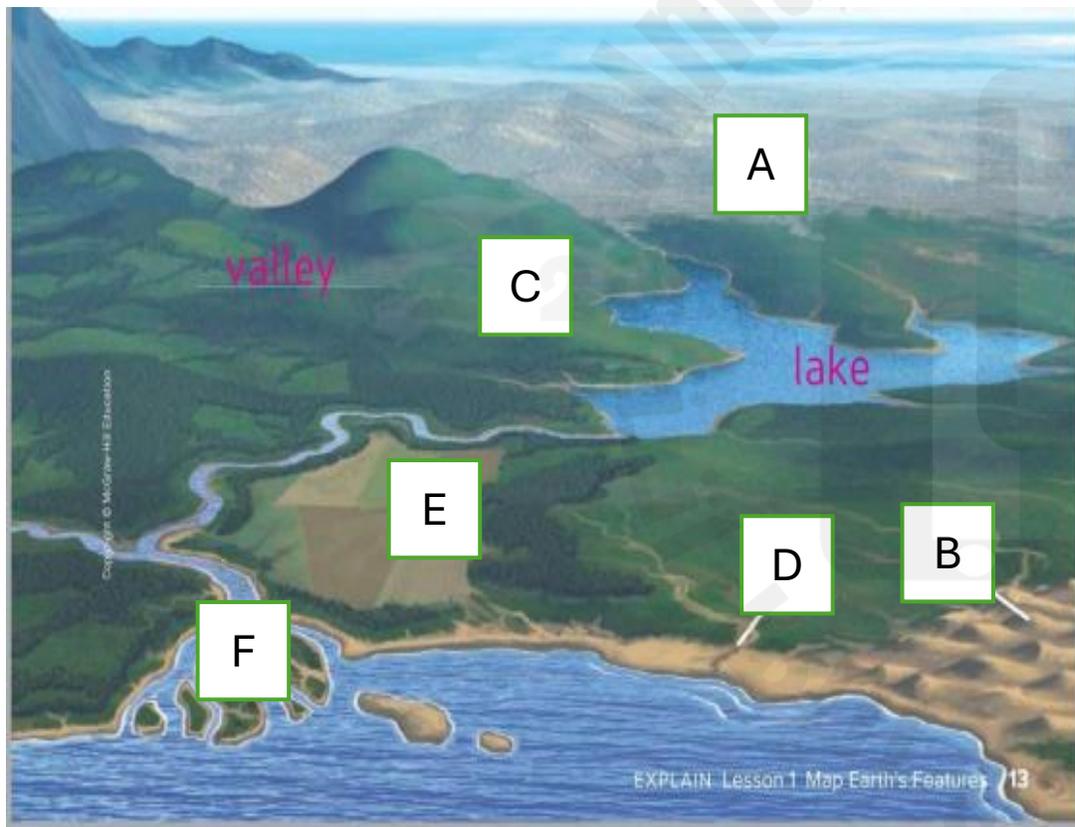
Possible questions from page 13

1. An area with little precipitation **desert**
2. A wide flat area . **plain**
3. Land long the edge of a body of water. **beach**
4. A body of water meets land. **Coast**
5. Natural body of moving water. **river**
6. A mound of sand. **dune**
7. A body of water surrounded by land **lake**



Possible questions from page 13

- What is a landform? What Letter shows this feature?



delta	F
beach	D
dune	B
plain	E
hill	C
desert	A

All waves transfer energy without permanently moving the material through which they travel. This means that after a wave has passed, particles end up in about the same position they started in.

2. Draw waves with the characteristics indicated below.

Long wavelength, low frequency:

Drawing should show same height peaks and narrower waves.

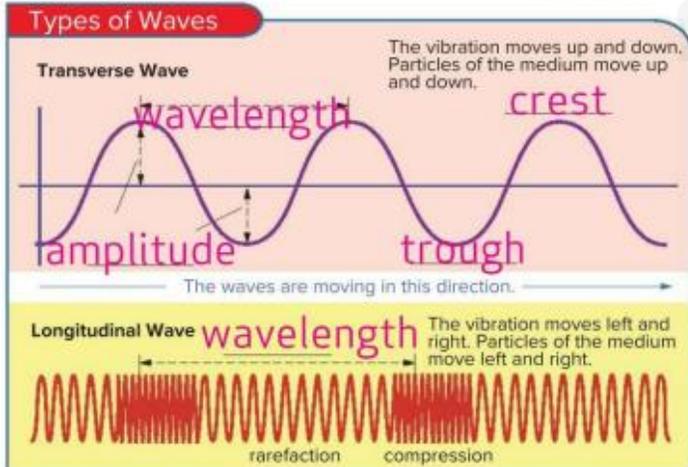
Short wavelength, high frequency:

Drawing should show same height peaks and wider waves.

Label a Diagram: Parts of Waves

Use what you learned to label the wavelength, amplitude, crest, and trough of each wave.

GO ONLINE Watch the video *Earthquake Movement* to see how earthquake waves move.



Q17: Figure Page 96 U3M2L2

- 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.

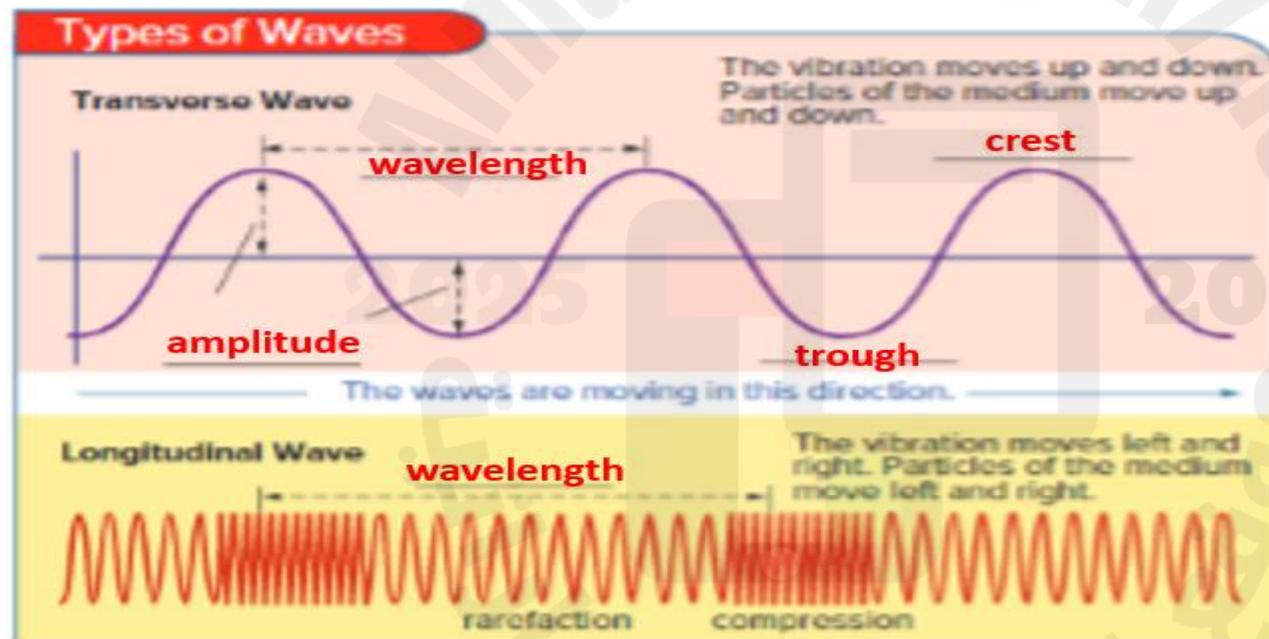
Write the correct word in the right place

Crest – trough – wavelength – amplitude

Label a Diagram: Parts of Waves

Use what you learned to label the wavelength, amplitude, crest, and trough of each wave.

GO ONLINE Watch the video *Earthquake Movement* to see how earthquake waves move.

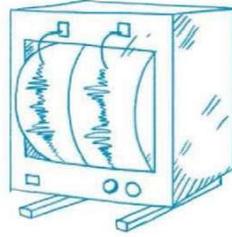


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Record and Measure Earthquakes

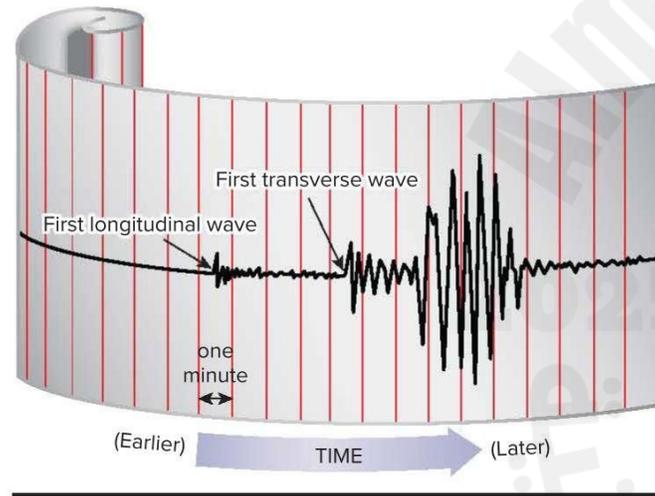
Scientists measure seismic waves with a seismograph.

A **seismograph** is an instrument used to detect and record earthquakes. The device shows the waves as curvy lines. The stronger the quake, the steeper the lines.



The amount of energy released by an earthquake is its **magnitude**. The Richter scale measures magnitude, the largest ground movement, when an earthquake occurs. It rates earthquakes from weakest to strongest starting at 1. Each larger whole number indicates that an earthquake has released 32 times more energy.

The Mercalli scale measures what people felt and what happened during an earthquake. It uses Roman numerals from I to XII.



3. What do you think happens to the amplitude of an earthquake wave when its magnitude increases?

Sample answer: The amplitude of an earthquake wave increases as the magnitude increases.

Q 18: Page 97 U3M2L2

- 4-ESS3-2: Generate and compare multiple solutions to reduce the impacts of natural Earth processes on humans.

Possible questions about page 97

- The amount of energy release by an earthquake? **magnitude**
- What instrument is used to measure and detect earthquakes? **seismograph**
- Which scale uses numbers from 1 and measures magnitude/energy released in earthquakes? **Richter scale**
- Which scale uses roman numerals and measures what people felt in earthquakes? **Mercalli scale**
- How much more energy does an earthquake 7 have compared to 6 on the Richter scale? **32 times more energy**

Possible questions about page 57

fill the blank with correct word

seismograph - Mercalli scale - 32 times -
Richter scale - magnitude

- The amount of energy release by an earthquake? magnitude
- What instrument is used to measure and detect earthquakes?
seismograph
- Which scale uses numbers from 1 and measures magnitude/energy released in earthquakes? Richter scale
- Which scale uses roman numerals and measures what people felt in earthquakes? Mercalli scale
- How much more energy does an earthquake 7 have compared to 6 on the Richter scale? 32 times more energy

3. What do you think happens to the amplitude of an earthquake wave when its magnitude increases?

INCREASE

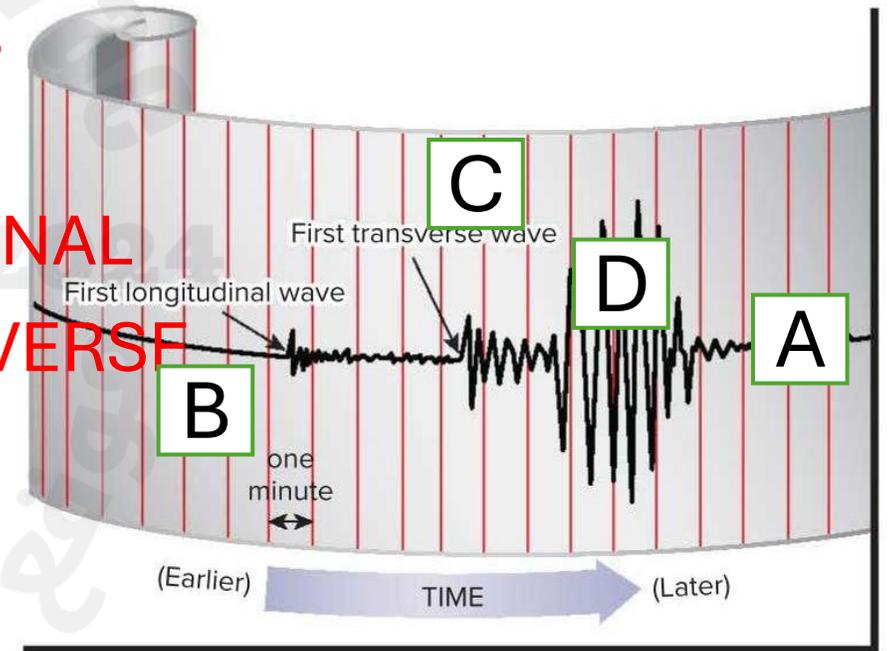
• How do we know where the earthquake was stronger?

• Which wave was felt first? **LONGITUDINAL**

• Where is amplitude greatest? **D**

• Which type of wave come first **LONGITUDINAL**

• Which type of wave come second **TRANSVERSE**



Earthquake Signs

A bulge or change in the angle of the ground is a sign that an earthquake is likely to occur. But even with these signs, it is difficult to predict how soon an earthquake will occur. It could be hours, days, weeks, or months before enough energy builds up for the ground to shift.



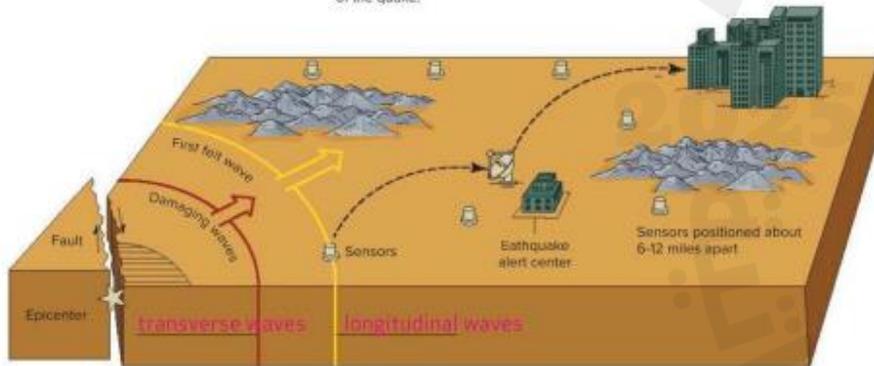
New technology can warn people that an earthquake is coming. The warning gives people seconds, or minutes, notice of an earthquake's arrival. This technology works by first detecting longitudinal waves from a break at a fault. The sensors then analyze the data to determine the location and size of the earthquake. The system sends a message stating the intensity and arrival time of the earthquake.

Label a Diagram: Earthquake Warning

Recall the information from Lesson 2 about how seismographs record seismic waves. Label the longitudinal wave and transverse wave in the diagram.

Earthquake Early Warning Basics

1. In an earthquake, longitudinal waves move the fastest. Transverse waves arrive later but cause more damage.
2. Sensors detect the longitudinal wave and transmit data to the earthquake alert center to determine the location and size of the quake.
3. A message is sent to your electronic device, which calculates the expected intensity and arrival time of the earthquake at your location.



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Q 19: Page 11 U3M2L2

- 4-PSA-1: Generate and compare multiple solutions to reduce the impacts of natural Earth processes on humans.

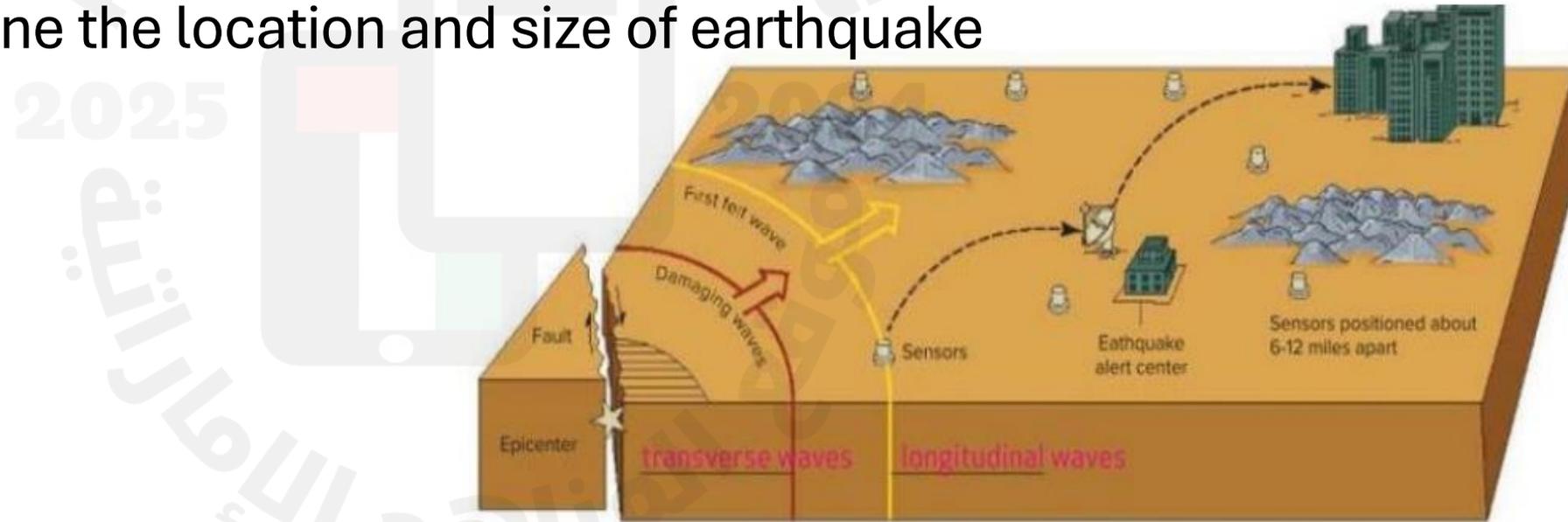
2024

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www.amanahj.com

Complete the following sentences

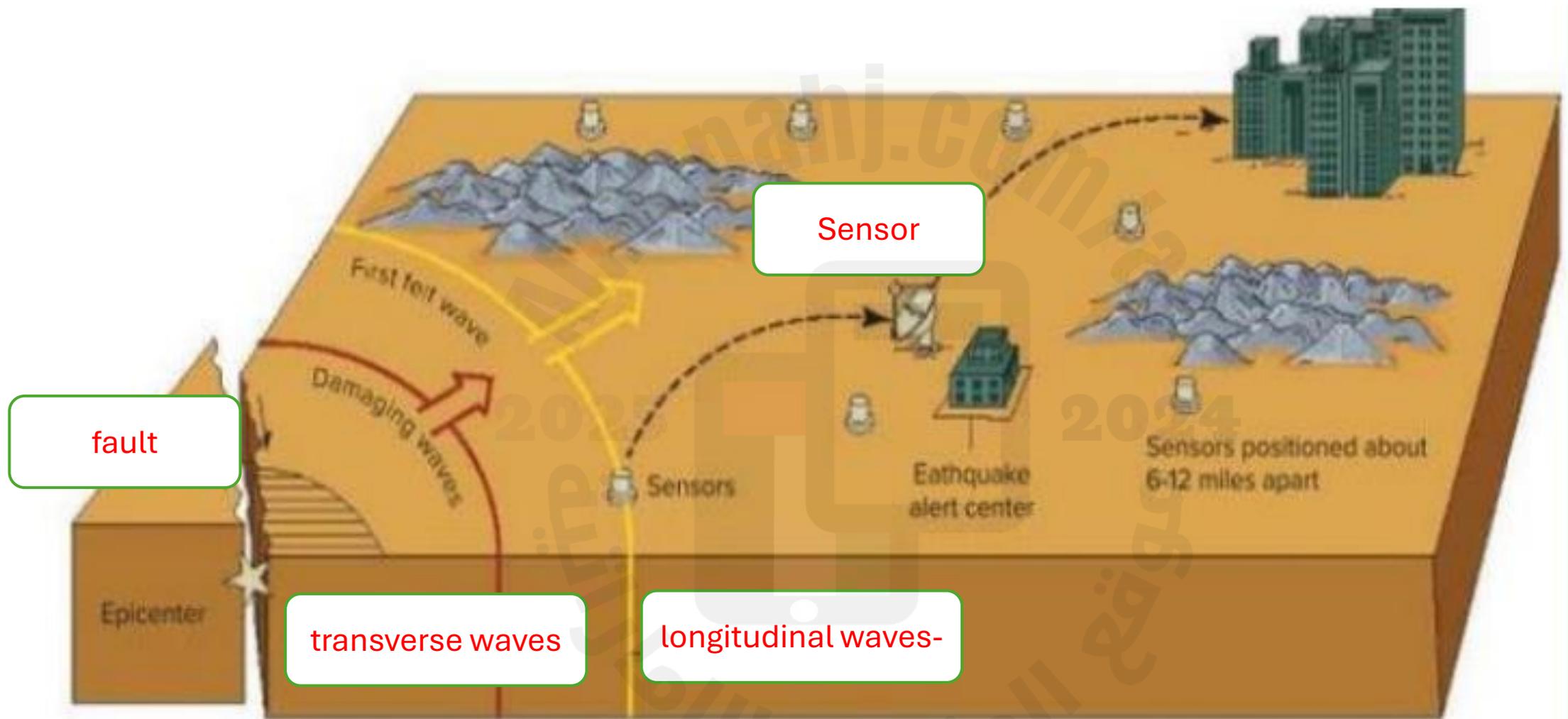
Sensor – longitudinal – warn -transverse waves

- 1- new technology can **WARN** People that earthquake is coming
- 2- **longitudinal** wave can be detected by new technology
- 3- **Sensor** Can analyze the data
- 4- **transverse waves** is type of waves which can cause damage
- 5- **Sensor** can determine the location and size of earthquake



Complete the following sentences

Sensor – longitudinal waves- fault – transverse waves



Erosion and Deposition

Erosion is the movement of weathered material from one place to another. The process of eroded soil and bits of rock being dropped off in another place is **deposition**. Erosion and deposition are two processes that change the shape of land.

Erosion and Deposition by Gravity

Gravity causes material to move. The sudden movement of large amounts of material down a slope can take the form of mudslides, landslides, and rockslides. Strategies such as building away from steep slopes, redirecting surface water away from landslide-prone areas, and planting ground cover to reduce water filtering into the ground can reduce hazardous events such as landslides.

Erosion and Deposition by Running Water

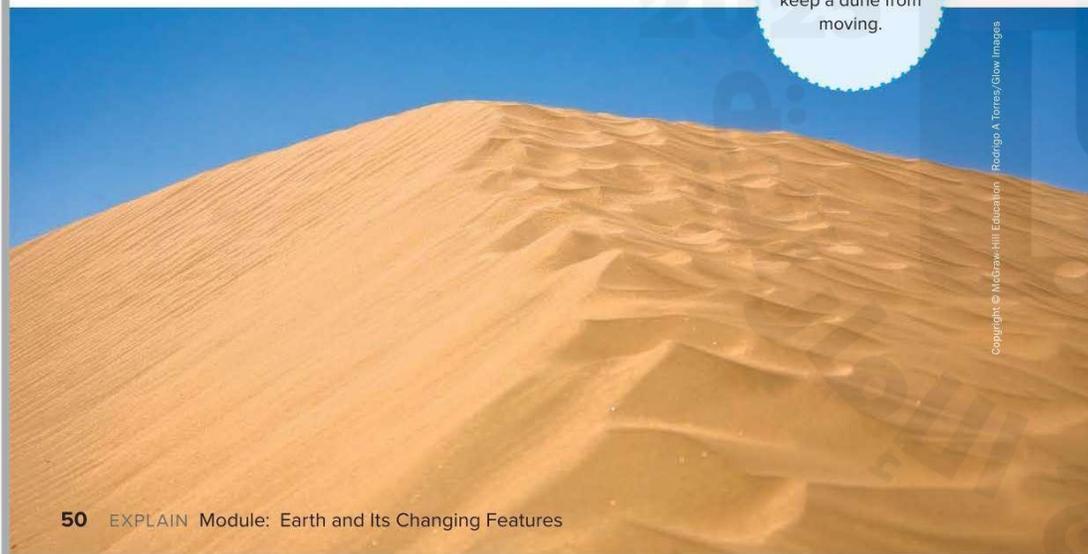
As water runs downhill, it can wash away soil and erode rock. The steeper the land, the faster the water moves. Fast-moving water has more energy. It can wash away larger amounts of heavier sediment. Rivers eventually flow into a larger body of water, such as a lake or an ocean. The sediment carried by the river is deposited on the bottom of the larger body of water. Over time, this sediment builds up into a landform called a delta.

Erosion and Deposition by Wind

Wind can move sand from one place to another. The stronger the wind blows, the larger the particles it can pick up. Deposition occurs when a clump of grass or rock traps the sediment. A sand dune is a deposit of wind-blown sand. Dunes move over time.

Plant roots can help keep a dune from moving.

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Q 20: Page 50 – 51-52 U3M1L3

- 4-ESS2-1: Make observations and/or measurements to provide evidence of the effects of weathering or the rate of erosion by water, ice, wind, or vegetation.

Erosion and Deposition in Shorelines

Waves release a lot of energy when they hit the beach. A large wave can break solid rock or throw rocks back against the shore.

The rushing water in breaking waves can easily wash into cracks in the rocks, helping to break large boulders. The loose sand picked up by the waves polishes and wears down coastal rocks. Waves can also move sand and rocks and deposit them in other locations, forming beaches. A beach is any area of shoreline made of material deposited by waves. Some beach material is deposited by rivers.

A headland is an area that has water on three sides. Waves curve around a headland and erode the sides. Eventually, the waves change the headland into an arch.

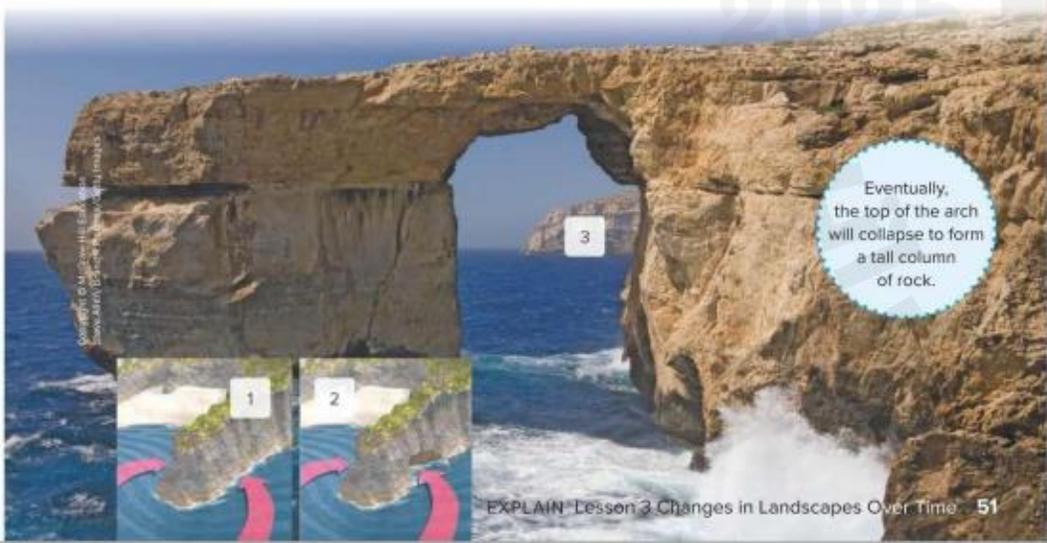
1. Why does fast-moving water have a greater effect on land?

Sample answer: Fast-moving water has more energy so it can carry larger amounts of heavier sediment.

2. What are the cause and effect of the changes observed in the photo below?

Sample answer: Waves cause the erosion of the rock and affect the formation of arches.

GO ONLINE Watch the video *Weathering* to learn more about what shapes the land.



EXPLAIN Lesson 3 Changes in Landscapes Over Time 51

Erosion and Deposition by Glaciers

Glaciers form where snow collects quickly and melts slowly. As the snow builds higher, the weight of the ice increases, and the glacier starts to move. As it moves, it tears rock from the ground. Glacial till ends up mostly at the end, or terminus, of the glacier.

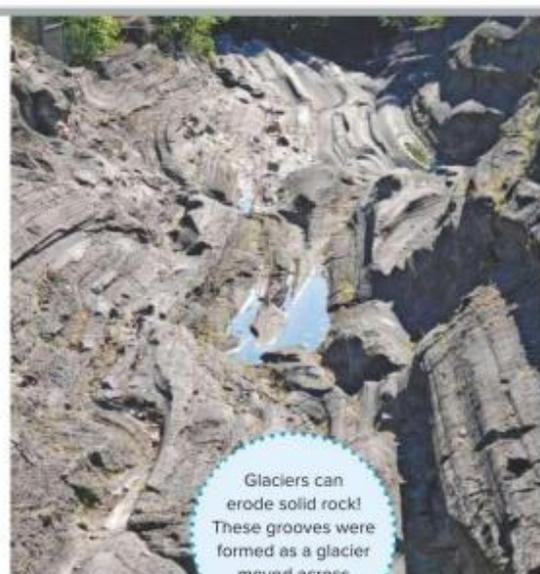
Erosion and Living Things

Factors such as heavy rainfalls, sparse vegetation, and steep inclines can cause land to erode at a faster rate. Heavy rainfalls can create new flooded habitats for migratory birds and other water dwellers. Fish lay eggs, and crayfish burrow in the fresh mud. Too much rain can also have negative effects on some wildlife. Heavy rains can destroy nests, burrows, and reduce food sources.

3. **ENVIRONMENTAL Connection**

How would the rate of erosion of a plain compare to the erosion of the side of a mountain if slope was the only factor to consider?

Sample answer: The mountain would erode faster since it has a higher slope.



REVISIT Revisit the Page Keeley Science Probe on page 43.
PAGE KEELEY
SCIENCE
PROBES

Possible questions from page 50–51–52

- What is the movement of weathered material from one place to another called? **erosion**
- What is the process of eroded soil and bits of rock being dropped off in another place called? **deposition**
- What process causes sand dunes to form? **deposition**
- What process can cause landslides? **erosion**
- How can erosion be prevented? **Plant roots can keep the sand from moving, plant trees.**

Part 3 : Complete the sentences and fill in the missing words from the word bank.

Move - drop – break

1-Weathering **BREAK** rocks
by water, wind and ice.



2-Erosion uses water to **MOVE**
weathered material.



3- Deposition **DROP**
4- the eroded material and this can
form new structures.



Part 2 : Match the correct cause of weathering picture :

Ice



Wind



RAIN



What caused this dune to form?



1) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

An example of _____ is wind blowing sand from one place to another.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- Erosion
- Deposition

3) Which evidence could indicate that a flood has happened in an area?

- A new mountain has formed.
- The sky is cloudy.
- A palm tree is charred black.
- Soil and rocks are on the road and sidewalks.

2) In the Mississippi River, sediment such as soil and rocks are swept downstream by the force of the river. When the river flows into the Gulf of Mexico, most of the sediment is deposited.

Which activity could change the amount of sediment that is deposited from the river?

- An increase in rain will cause more erosion, which will cause more sediment to be deposited.
- A decrease in rain will cause less erosion, which will cause more sediment to be deposited.
- An increase in rain will cause less erosion, which will cause more sediment to be deposited.
- An increase in rain will cause more erosion, but will not cause a change in sediment deposited.