

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف الخطة الأسبوعية للأسبوع الخامس الحلقة الثانية في مدرسة أبو أيوب الأنصاري

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← ملفات مدرسية ← المدارس ← الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات مدرسية



روابط مواد ملفات مدرسية على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

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[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات مدرسية والمادة المدارس في الفصل الأول

[توجيهات بدء الدراسة للعام الدراسي الجديد](#)

1

[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

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[امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين التاسع والعاشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة](#)

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Term 3 الفصل الدراسي الثالث

Done By Ms. Arwa Al Messabi

ST name: .....

4 \ .....

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**Structures and functions of plants** تركيب ووظائف النبات U4M1L1 page

**Q1: Choose the correct word to answer all questions:**

1-Choose all Plants basic needs are:

( Shelter - Water - Air – CO<sub>2</sub>- School - Sunlight - O<sub>2</sub> – Home – Space – Nutrients )

2-Air contain **Oxygen(O<sub>2</sub>)** and **carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)**, plants used **gas** ..... to break down food

Plants also use gas ..... To make their food.

3- Which the plant part allows it to obtain **CO<sub>2</sub> or O<sub>2</sub>** ? **a-Root** **b- Leaves**

4-Its function is gas exchange and control of water loss: **a-Stem** **b- Stomata**

5-Plants use the (**O<sub>2</sub> OR CO<sub>2</sub>**) and Sunlight to make their food, its gathering by their leaves.

6-Plants use the (**water OR O<sub>2</sub>**) To make food, its take them by their roots.

7-Which organism gets energy directly from the Sun? ما هو الكائن الذي يلتقط الطاقة مباشرة من الشمس?

**a-Earthworm** **b- Trees or Plants**

8- Which is not a basic need of plants? **a-Shelter** مأوى **b-Sunlight**

9- Where do plants obtain the energy to live and grow? من أي يحصل النبات على الطاقة يعيش وينمو

**a- From soil they live in.** **b-From oxygen in the air** **c-from food they produce**

**U4M1L1 page 12** صفحة 12

**Q 10: Put the correct plant's part (Root / Stem / Leaves) in the blank: page12-13**

Supports plants دعم النباتات	Transport system نظام نقل	Materials can move inside the plant through	
Transpiration النتج اخراج الماء	Gas exchange	Collect sunlight and Food production	وظائف الأوراق ص 13 لم تُذكر في الهيكل <b>Leaves role NOT in EoT3 Exam coverage</b>
Hold plant in space	Take water and nutrients	Some can be store food	

11- Which plant part plays the biggest role in supporting the plant? **a-Leave** **b-Stem**

12-Which part of the plant makes most of the plant's food? **a-Root** **b-Leaves**

13- Its take in water and nutrients from the soil: **a-Roots Or roots hair** **b-Leaves**

14- Green plants use sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide to create their own food. Which explains best why humans can't create their ownfood? ما هو الأصح لعدم قدرة البشر على تصنيع الغذاء ذاتيا

**a-Humans don't use water** **b- Humans don't have leaves.**

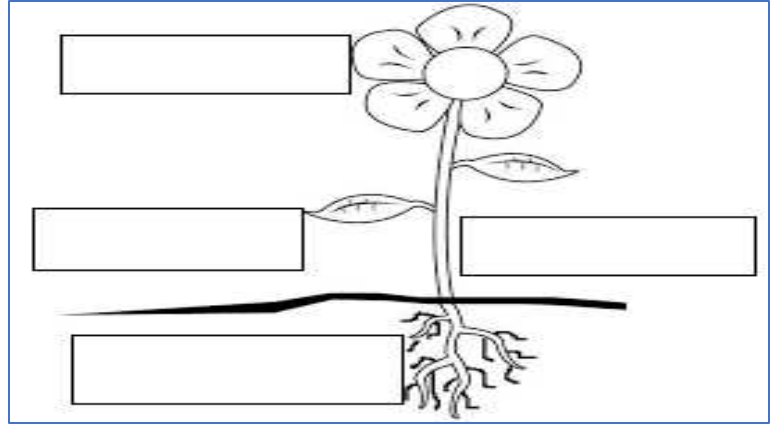
**15-Write the plant parts on the picture:**

**Picture in Page 12**

U4M1L2 page 14 صفحة

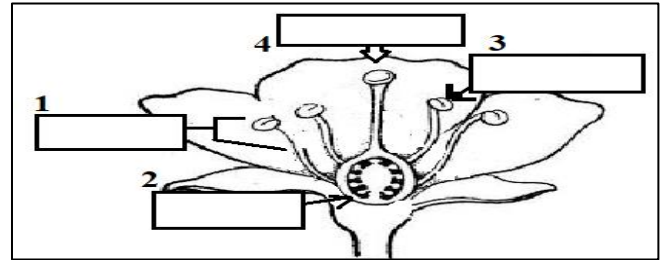
16-Choose Plant reproduction parts are: اختر  
أجزاء التكاثر للنباتات

( Flower - Stem – Cone – Root  
– Seeds - Leaves – Fruits )



**17-Look to the Flower picture, write the correct number near its name:**

- ( ..... ) Pistil
- (..... ) Ovary
- (.....) Anther with pollen
- (.....) Stamen



18-Pine trees can reproduce with (**Flower OR Cone**) that produce pollen or a sticky liquid that captures pollen.

19-Flowers contain structures that are responsible for: a-**Take in water**      b-**Reproduction**

20-How are a coconut seed and a watermelon seed most alike? ما وجه التشابه بين بذور جوز الهند والبطيخ؟

a-Each has similar shape and size.

b- Each grows into an adult plant.

21- The fertilization occurs in flower inside (**Stamen OR Ovary**) But in pine trees occur inside (**Male OR Female**) cones يحدث الاخصاب في الزهرة داخل (**المبيض**) بينما في نبات الصنوبر في المخروط المؤنث.

22- Fertilization occur when (**Pollen OR Seed**) joins the (**Egg OR Cone**) in ovary, then seeds develop. يحدث الاخصاب عندما تتحد حبة لقاح مع بيوضة في المبيض ثم تتطور البذور

U4M1L2 page 15 صفحة

23-What properties of seeds make them good for reproduction?

a-**Seeds coat.**

b- **Carried new places**

c- **Have cotyledon.**

d-**All of them.**

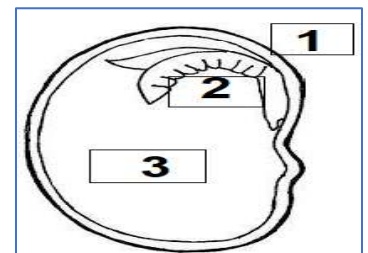
24-What is the function of the seed coat? a- **It contains food**      b- **It protects the new plant.**

25- What is the function of the cotyledon? a- **It have food**      b- **It protects the new plant.**

26-The (**Ovary OR Stamen**) enlarges into Fruits which protect seeds.

**27- Write the number of seed parts near its correct name:**

..... **Seed coat** - ..... **cotyledon** - ..... **embryo**



**Figure page 15 صورة صفحة 15**



Use evidence to construct an argument that a plant's system has parts that work together to support reproduction.

**Sample answer: An embryo is needed for reproduction. The embryo gets food from the seed and is protected by the seed coat.**

هات ادلة تثبت ان أجهزة جسم النبات تعمل معا لدعم التكاثر؟ تكون الجنين مطلوب للتكاثر، يحصل الجنين على الغذاء من البذرة وهو محمي بواسطة غلاف البذرة.

**U4M1L2 page 16 صفحة 16**

28- Physical trait or behavior help an organism survive in its environment. سلوك او صفة مفيدة.

**a-Adaptation. تكيف**      **b-Response. استجابة**

**29-Write the correct word in the table in page 16:**

Plant Name	( Orchid OR Cacti )	( Orchid OR Cacti )
Plant type	Desert plants نباتات صحراء	Rainforest plants نباتات غابات ممطرة
Climate المناخ	Hot dry environment بيئة جافة حارة	Hot wet environment بيئة حارة رطبة
Adaptations التكيفات	<p>a-Thick, (Soft OR Waxy ) Stems to store ( Food OR Water ) ساق سميكة شمعية لتخزين المياه</p> <p>b-Dense, shallow (Stem OR Roots) To soak up (Snow OR Rain) جذور كثيفة وضحلة لامتصاص مياه الامطار.</p>	<p>a-aerial (Leaves OR Roots) to absorb (Sunlight OR nutrients) and anchor plant high in a tree.- جذور هوائية لامتصاص المغذيات وتعلق النبات.</p> <p>b-Special (Leaves OR Roots) shaped to drain excess (Water OR CO2) to prevent rotting. أوراق لها شكل خاص لتصريف الماء الزائد لمنع التعفن.</p>

30-Which is adaptation used by this plant to survive in a hot, dry environment? تكيف نباتي لبيئة حارة?

**a-Thick stems to hold water**      **b-Deep roots to soak up the rain**

31-Plants adaptations structures to defend themselves from animals: تكيفات دفاعية للنباتات ضد الحيوانات:

**a-Thorns اشواك**      **b-Chemicals كيميائيات**      **c-Poisonous سموم**      **d- All of them**

32- Why do plants found in hot, dry areas often have smaller leaves than plants found in

warm, wet areas? لماذا نباتات المناطق الحارة والجافة أوراقها صغيرة مقارنة بنباتات المناطق الدافئة الرطبة?

**a-Smaller leaves allow plants to grow in smaller spaces.** الاوراق الصغيرة تسمح للنبات بالنمو في مكان صغير.

**b- Smaller leaves limit the amount of transpiration that occurs.** الاوراق الصغيرة تحد وتقلل من النتح.

**U4M1L2 page 17 صفحة 17**

33-Change in an environment that cause an organism to respond. تغيير بالبيئة يؤدي لاستجابة الكائن.

**a-Adaptation. تكيف**

**b- Stimulus. منبه**



34-Plant's response to water, gravity, light and touch. استجابة النبات للماء والجاذبية.

a-Adaptation. تكيف

b-Tropism. انتحاء

35-Reaction or change in behavior of an organism. رد فعل او تغير بسلوك الكائن.

a-Adaptation. تكيف

b-Response. استجابة

**36--**Which is an example of a plant responding to its environment? مثال لاستجابة النبات للبيئة?

a- Phototropism

b-Stimulus





37-Which is true about tropisms? ما هي الحقيقة عن الانتحاء

A-They are a plant part.

B-They help plants get what they need.

**38 -Choose the correct stimulus for each type of tropism:**

**PLANT TROPISMS**

<p><b>Phototropism</b> Plant response to <input type="text"/> Water OR Light</p>  <p>انتحاء ضوئي</p>	<p><b>Gravitropism</b> Plant response to <input type="text"/> Gravity OR Light</p>  <p>انتحاء ارضي</p>
<p><b>Thigmotropism</b> Plant response to <input type="text"/> Water OR Touch/ Contact</p>  <p>انتحاء لمسي</p>	<p><b>Hydrotropism</b> Plant response to <input type="text"/> Light OR Water</p>  <p>انتحاء مائي</p>

Structures and functions of animals تركيب ووظائف الحيوانات U4M1L2 page 33 صفحة 33

**Q1: Choose the correct word to answer all questions:**

1-Choose all Animals basic needs are:

( Shelter - School - Water - CO<sub>2</sub> - O<sub>2</sub> - Space - Sunlight - Food )

2-Choose all animal's Internal structures: اختر كل التراكيب الداخلية للحيوانات

(Lung - Wings - Heat - Claws - Stomach - Kidney - Teeth - Brain - Fur - Intestines )

3-Choose all animal's External structures: اختر كل التراكيب الخارجية للحيوانات

(Beaks - Wings - Heat - Claws - Stomach - Antennae- Teeth - Brain - Fur - Intestines )

4-Connect each animal's part to its function:

Function الوظيفة	Correct Number	Organ العضو
1-Information Processing تحليل المعلومات		Stomach معدة
2-Food digest هضم الطعام		Lungs الرئة
3-Absorb nutrients امتصاص الطعام		Brain الدماغ
4-Eliminate waste التخلص من الفضلات		Intestines الأمعاء
5-Gas exchange تبادل الغازات		Kidney الكلى

5-Why do bears have sharp claws?

a- -to help them catch their food.

b- to help them see their food

6-Choose feature **used** to help animals stay safe? جميع التراكيب الخارجية تساعد على بقاء الحيوان في أمان-اخترها

( Strong jaws -Lungs - Shells - Scales – Heat – Claw – Beak )

7- Which is structural adaptation used to help animals move? a- Lungs b- Wings

8- The shark's teeth and a bird's beak are examples of structures: a-External b-Internal

9- Fox can use its\_ to catch its prey. a-Beak b-Teeth c-hand

**10 - Not an** example of how internal structures function support an animal's survival?

10- لبقاء الحيوان على قيد الحياة اعضاءه وتراكيب جسمه الداخلية هي الأهم, لذلك ماهي التي ليست مهمة لبقاء الحيوان حيا:

a-The brain process information.

b-Teeth help animals chew food.

11- Which feature do all birds have in common? **Select all that apply**

a-Beaks

b-Feathers

c- Teeth

d-Wings

e-Powerful claws

12- Why bird's beak and claws are different? Because of:

a-Birds eat different food.

b-Birds life in different place

U4M1L2 page 34 صفحة

**1-Structural Adaptation** التلون والتقليد التراكيب جسدية تكيفية تساعد على التمويه والتلون والتقليد

13-The brown fur of a deer helps it blend in with its wooded environment. This adaptation is

a- Mimicry

b- Camouflage

14- How do animals use camouflage to survive? كيف يستخدم الحيوان التمويه: يندمج مع بيئته نفس لون البيئة?

a-Standing out from their environment

b- Blending into their environment

15- Why animals camouflage or mimicry? لماذا تستخدم الحيوانات التمويه والتقليد?

a-Prey can avoid predators.

b- Predators can sneak up on prey.

c-All are correct

16- Mimicry occurs when: يحدث التقليد عندما: يقلد حيوان حيوانا آخر

a- An organism needs like food, oxygen to survive

b- One organism imitates another organism.

**2-Behavioral Adaptation** سلوكيات وتصرفات تكيفية يؤديها الحيوان لحماية نفسه مثل الهجرة والسبات الشتوي

17-Most animals migrate: تهاجر أغلب الحيوانات: بحثا عن طعام- تكاثر- تجنب مناخ قاسي

a-Food& water

b-Reproduction

c-Avoid hard climate

d- All of this

18- Why Some of animals hibernate? لماذا تلجأ الحيوانات الى السبات الشتوي : تجنبنا للمناخ القاسي

a-Avoid hard climate

b-Reproduction

19- Which adaptation will help an organism find food? تعتمد الحيوانات على حاسة..... لإيجاد الطعام: الشم

a-Sense of smell

b-Thick fur

20-Why do animals travel in herds? لماذا تتحرك الحيوانات في قطع كبير

**a-To eat a lot of food**

**b- Protection from predators.**

21-Why do lions or wolves hunt in packs? لماذا تصطاد الأسود والذئاب في مجموعات

**a- To capture larger prey.**

**Protection from predators**

**20- Write the correct concept near each definition: page 34 and 35**

The definition	Correct #	Concept
1- Adaptation by resemblance, <b>look like to a different animal or object</b> , to protect themselves against other		Migration
2- Inherited change to physical features to help organism Survive and reproduce.		Hibernation
3- <b>Any coloring, shape or pattern</b> that allows an organism to blend in with its environment.		Mimicry
4- Period on <b>inactivity during cold weather</b>		Structural Adaptation
5- <b>Movement of animals</b> from one place to another		Camouflage

**Information processing in animals تحليل المعلومات لدى الحيوانات U4M2L1 page 62-63 صفحة**

1- Gather, collect information from outside animal's body by **(Sensory Organ OR Brain )**

2- Animals use their **(Kidney OR Sense )** to gather information from outside.

3- How do whales, bats, and dolphins make use of echolocation?

**a- They use echolocation to help scare away predators.**

**b- They use echolocation to find food and find their location.**

4-How would having larger eyes benefit a nocturnal animal? حيوان ليلي?

**a- Large eyes maybe scare off predators.**

**b-Large eyes maybe able to gather more lighter to see better.**

**5-put correct number of the animal near each sensory:**

Animal name	Number	Sensory
1. Colossal squids		Taste by feet
2. Elephants		Small by antennae
3. Ants		have biggest ears
4. Butterflies		have largest eyes
5. Snakes		Use Echolocation- Echoes- reflect sound
6. Duck billed platypus		Heat sensitive part- detect infrared
7. Bats- dolphin - Whales		Detect weak electrical field or moving in water.

7-How snakes use their pit viper's organ? كيف تستخدم الافاعي عضو حساس الحرارة

**a-Detect infrared light given off by warm-blooded prey.**

**b-Detect normal light given off by animal's body.**



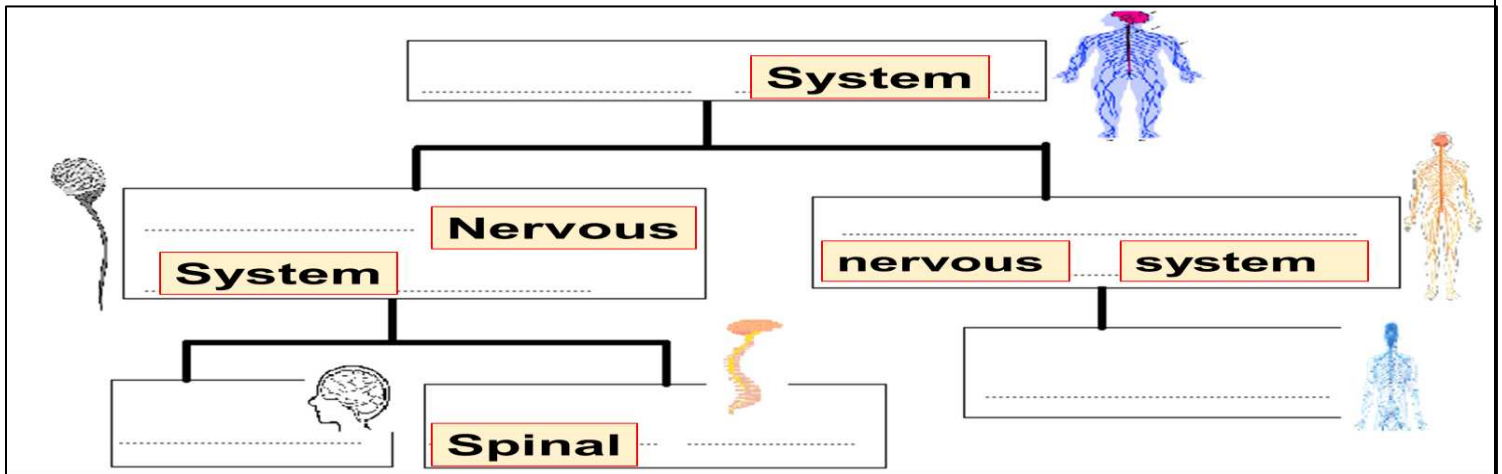
**8: Put the correct letter of the word near each meaning:**

- a-Spinal Cord                      b-Brain                      c- Central Nervous System  
 d- Nervous System                      e- Peripheral Nerves

- 1-Organs that uses information from senses to control all body (.....).  
 2-Part of NS made of brain and spinal cord (.....).  
 3-Organ that interprets, explain massages received from and sends massages to other body(.....).  
 4-Thick band of nerves inside spine, moves information to and from the brain and peripheral nerves (.....).  
 5-Nerve outside CNS that receives sensory information from other parts of body (.....).

**Q 9: Complete this diagram correctly by using this word:**

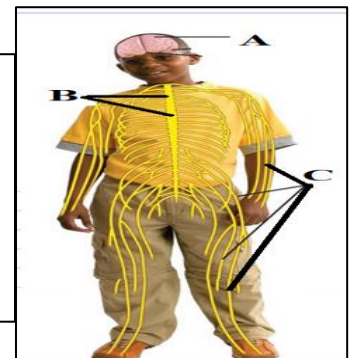
**Brain - Central - Nerves – cord – Nervous- Peripheral**



- 10-The brain and spinal cord are part of which system?  
 a-Circulatory system                      b-Central nervous system                      c-Peripheral nervous system.  
 11-Which are directly connected to the peripheral nerves? Select all that apply.  
 a-Tongue                      b- skin                      c- brain                      d-nose                      e-Ears

**12 Look to this image answer which A, B and C then choose between ( ):**

- A is the ( **Brain OR Spinal cord** )                      its part of ( **CNS / PNS** ).  
 B is the ( **Brain OR Spinal cord** )                      its part of ( **CNS / PNS** ).  
 C is the ( **Nerves OR Spinal cord** )                      its part of ( **CNS or PNS** )



13- Choose the correct path of sensory information from the environment to the brain:

a- Sense organ, peripheral nerve, spinal cord, brain.

b- Peripheral nerve, sense organ, spinal cord, brain.

14- Something in the environment that causes a living thing to respond is ( Brain OR Stimulus )

14- Why its advantage that the nervous system allows animals to feel pain?

a-Animal can stop doing something that harmful to it.

b- Animal may die.

15-How the body reacts to a stimulus?

a-Sensory organs are not part of the nervous system.

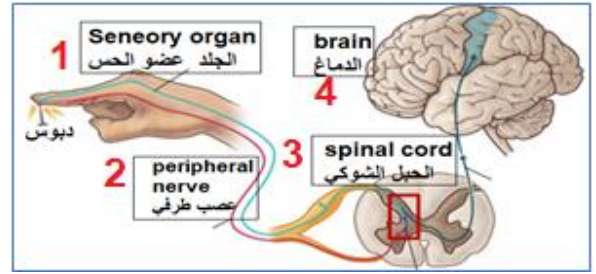
b-Different sensory receptors can detect different types of stimuluses from the environment.

**Q16: Arrange this sentence according to** How can animals use their senses and memories to guide their actions?

(.....) - The memory can be used to guide future Responses.

(.....) -The senses detect a stimulus which is interpreted by the brain.

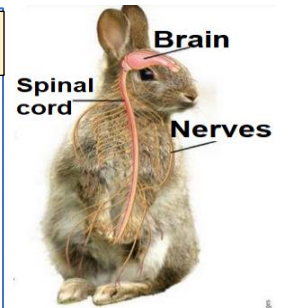
(.....) -The sensory information is stored as a memory.



1. A rabbit sees a fox. Use the diagram to describe what happens in the rabbit's body that causes the rabbit to run away and hide.

صورة صفحة 64

The information travels from the eyes, to the nerves, to the spinal cord, and then reaches brain. The brain sends back a respond through the nerves, to run and hide.



س- شاهد الارنب الثعلب, استخدم الصورة لتصف ماذا حدث في جسم الأرنب سبب هروب او اختباء الارنب؟؟  
-انتقلت المعلومات من عين وحواس الأرنب عبر الاعصاب ثم الحبل الشوكي ووصلت الى الدماغ, ثم ارسل الدماغ رد فعل خلال الاعصاب بالهروب او الاختباء.

18- (Reflex OR Stimulus ) is a quick reaction that happens without a message from the brain.

19- Part of the central nervous system which responsible of the reflex (Brain OR Spinal cord).

20-An action or movement of the body that happens automatically as a reaction to something:

a- Reflex

b- Stimulus

Role of animals' eyes وظيفة عيون الحيوانات U4M2L2 page 78

**Q1: Answer all questions correctly:**

1-The bouncing of light waves off a surface ( Reflection OR Refraction )

2-A "picture" that light rays make by bouncing off object ( **Refraction OR Image** )

3-The bending of light as it passes from one transparent material into another

( **Reflection OR Refraction** )

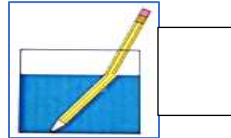
4- Light is a form of energy that:      a-Does work      b- Lets you see

5-We see objects when..... bounces off of the object's surface:      a-Light      b- Sound

6-Look to each picture then write the correct number near each picture:

1- Reflection

2- Refraction



U4M2L2 page 80 صفحة

7-12- Which structure is at the back of the human eye where light through the lens is focused?

a-Cornea

b-Pupil

c-Retina

d- Rod.

**Q8:Write the correct eye part then Put the number of eye's part on the image:**

A- Its (Pupil OR cornea) where light enter firstly. اختر اجابة

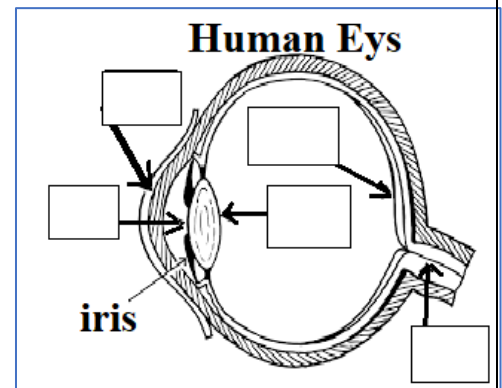
B- Its (Pupil OR cornea) light can enter the eye through it. اختر

C- Its (Pupil OR lens) refract the light to hit inside the eye.

D- (Lens OR retina) where image form small, upside down, send a signal to the brain.

E- The (Retina OR Optical nerve) carry signal to the brain.

F-Brain interprets the signal as image. يفسر الدماغ الإشارات الى صور



9-Light enters through..... The .....sends signals to the brain to be interpreted as images.

a-Retina, Cornea

b- Cornea, Retina

10-Which part of the eye are transparent? ( **Lens – retina – cornea – optic nerve- Pupil** ) اختر

11- In the human eye which sends signals to the Brian. ( **Cornea OR Retina** )

12-Human eyes have ( **Concave OR Convex**) lens to ( **Refract OR Reflect**) the light.

13-The (Lens OR Pupil) . eye part can dilated depend on light amount.. في العين وتتوسع تبعاً للضوء..

14- How does most light reach the eyes? كيف يصل اغلب الضوء الى العين؟

a-It is transferred through waves in atmosphere. تنتقل الأمواج خلال الجو

b-It is reflected off another object. تنعكس عن الاجسام الاخرى

15- How can transparent eye part help the function of the eye? كيف يمكن لأجزاء العين الشفافة المساعدة في الرؤيا؟

a-Light can pass through them to reach the retina. يمر الضوء من خلالها ليصل الى الشبكية

b-Light can pass through them to reach optical nerve. يمر الضوء من خلالها للوصول الى العصب البصري

16-Farrah injured one of her eyes while playing in a sand box. Since her injury, her vision is very blurry. Which statement possibly explains why the blurriness is occurring?

a- Her eye is not focusing light properly.

b-Her eye is absorbing too much light.

17-How do reflection and refraction allow animals to see? كيف يمكن للانعكاس والانكسار المساعدة على الرؤية?

Animals' eyes depend on reflection of light to see objects. If NO light they do not see, When light entering the eyes is refracted, without refraction, seeing will be blurry.

تعتمد عيون الحيوانات على انعكاس الضوء للرؤية , بدون الضوء لا ترى اغلب الحيوانات. يحدث الانكسار للضوء عند دخوله للعين , بدون الانكسار تكون الرؤيا ضبابية غير واضحة.

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**Q18: Join the passion of eye to the kind of animals.**

1-Eyes on front of their head. عيون في مقدمة الرأس.

2-Eyes can see in the dark. عيون ترى في الظلام.

3- Eyes can see on far distance. عيون ترى على مسافة كبيرة.

4- Have compound eyes. لديها عيون مركبة.

5-Eyes on top of head. عيون أعلى الرأس.

6-Eyes on side of their head avoid dangers. عيون على جانبي الرأس.

A-(.....) Frog ضفدع

B-(.....) Owl بومة

C-(.....) Eagle صقر

D-(.....) Pray فرائس

E-( ..... ) Flies & Bees

F-( ..... ) Predators مفترسات

G-( ..... ) Fish. اسماك

19-Nocturnal animals can see better at night because their .....is

dilated and allows more light to reach the back of the eye. يرى افضل ليلا بسبب

حيوان ليلا توسع .... لتسمح لضوء اكثر بالمرور

a- Cornea

b-Pupil



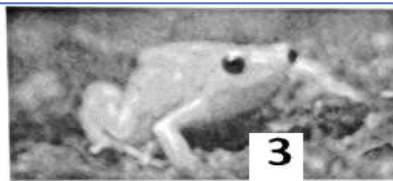
اكتب رقم الحيوان عند كل سؤال:

20- a- Have compound eyes ( .....). لديه عيون مركبة.

b-Eyes in sides of head (.....)

c- see prey far distance ( .....). يرى الفريسة على بعد مسافات.

d- Eyes on the top of head (.....)



21-Some animals can enlarge their pupils so more light pass through special night, why this is advantage? حيوانات تستطيع توسيع الحدقة ليلا لماذا هذا مفيد

a-They able to see better

b-They not able to see.

22-How would having larger eyes benefit a nocturnal animal? (البومة) فائدة العيون الكبيرة للحيوان الليلي (البومة)

- a- Able to scare off predators.      b- Able to gather more light to see better.**

23- Which of the following is true about how animals see objects? **Select all that apply.**

- a-Some animals eyes allow more light in so that animals can see better in light.**  
**b-Some animals have different structural adaptations that allow them to see differently.**  
**c-Visible light reflects off of an object and passes through the cornea and pupil to reach the retina.**  
**d-Some animals have eyes that allow them to see when no visible light is present without the help of other detection systems.**

24- Which statement helps explain the position of eyes on predators?

- a. Sideways-facing eyes allow predators to see prey at night.**  
**b. Forward-facing eyes allow predators to judge the distance and depth of objects.**

I WISH YOU GREAT ACHIEVEMENT, GOOD LUCK, OUTSTANDING HIGH GRADES

MS. ARWA AL MESSABI. SCIENCE TEACHER 😊

أرجو لكم إنجازا عظيما، حظا موقفا، درجات عالية متميزة

الأستاذة: أروى المصعبي معلمة العلوم (:)