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			
التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات مدرسية والمادة المدارس في الفصل الأول	
1	توجيهات بدء الدراسة للعام الدراسي الجديد
2	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة
3	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين التاسع والعاشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة
4	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الخامس حتى الثامن في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة
5	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الأول حتى الرابع في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة

Module:

Matter in Ecosystems

Module: Matter in Ecosystems

Module Big Idea:

- How matter cycles between the living and nonliving parts of an ecosystem.
- What causes the remains of this plant to change over time?

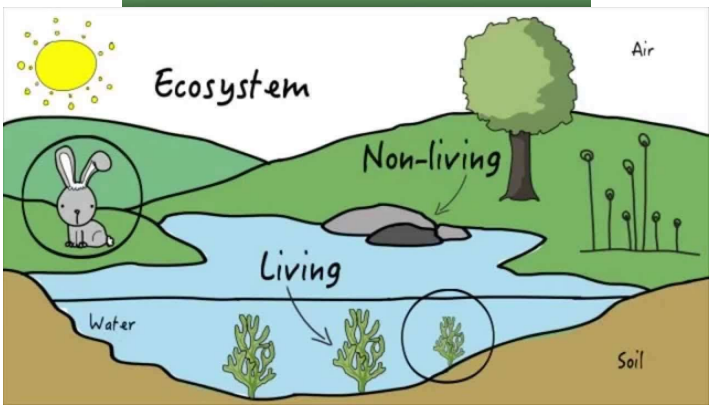
➔ Energy flows in ecosystems. Food chains and food webs are two tools that scientists use to explain the flow of energy.

➔ Starting with the Sun, energy flows through producers, consumers, and decomposers within an ecosystem.

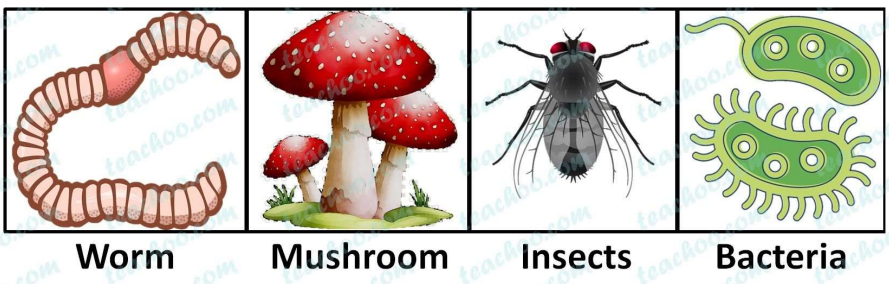
➔ Decomposers break down an assortment of fruits and vegetables and release matter back into the environment.

Lesson 1: Plant Survival

Lesson 2: Interactions of Living Things



Lesson 3: Role of Decomposers



MODULE VOCABULARY: Matter in Ecosystems

Term	Definition
Energy	the ability to do work or change something
Stomata	Small openings under leaves where oxygen and carbon dioxide can pass
Xylem	Plant tissue that carries water upward from the roots to every part of a plant
Phloem	Plant tissue that carries sugar/food around a plant
Transpiration	the process by which plants release water vapor through their leaves.
Biotic factors	All the living things in an ecosystem
Abiotic factors	All the nonliving things in an ecosystem
Habitat	A place where an animal lives and sleeps
Niche	An animal's role or job in the community
Invasive species	Plants or animals that have moved or spread to a new place that they are not from
Prey	An animal who gets hunted and eaten
Predator	An animal which hunts and eats other animals
Scavenger	A carnivore that feeds on the bodies of dead organisms
Herbivore	A consumer that only eats plants
Omnivore	A consumer that eats plants and animals
Carnivore	A consumer that eats only animals
Decomposer	Organisms that eats and breaks down dead things like; Fungi, Bacteria, Mushroom

Lesson 1: Plant Survival

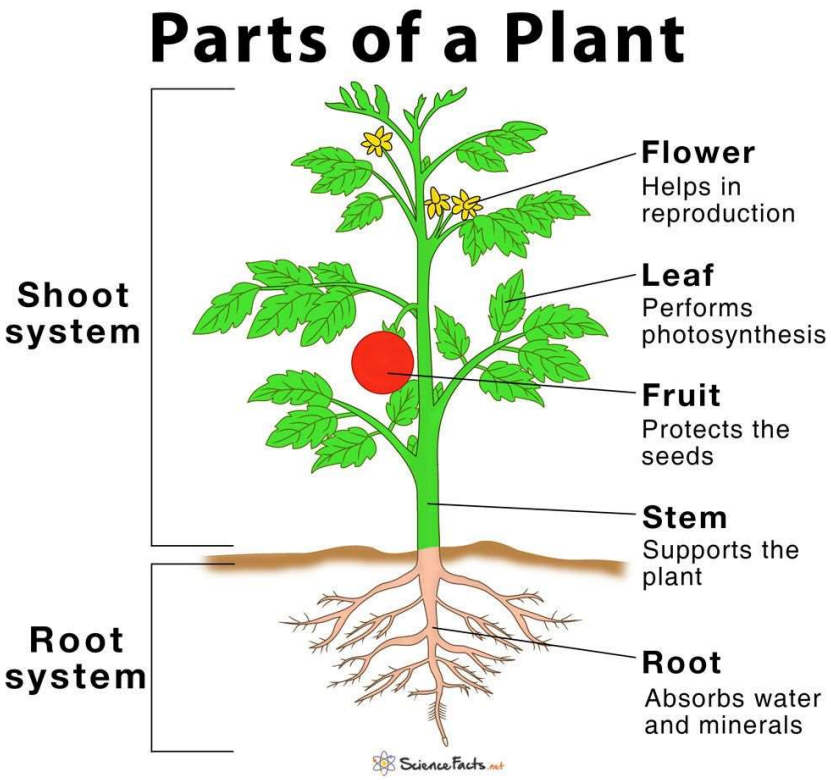
Most of a plant's mass is obtained from **water and air**, NOT from soil.

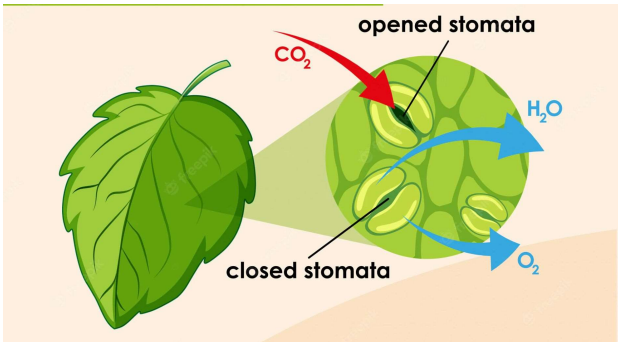
Plants need water, nutrients, sunlight, space to grow, and air to survive.

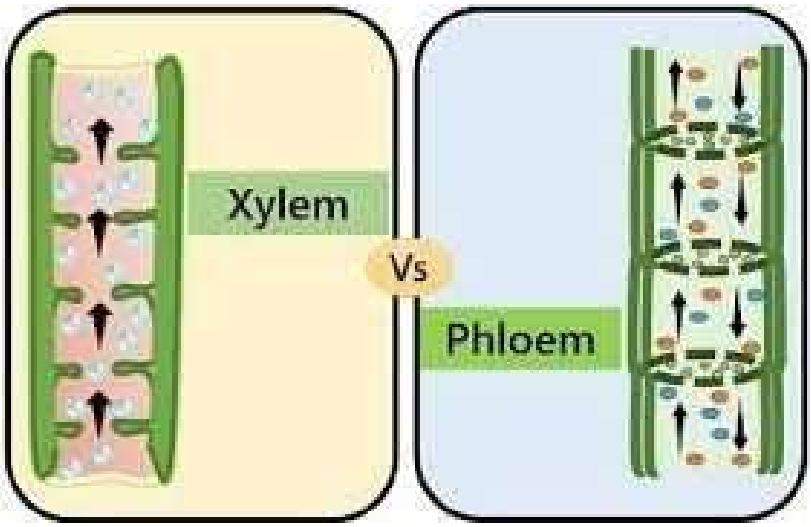
Plant roots take in nutrients and water.

A plant takes in air and sunlight through its leaves.

Plants use water, air, and sunlight to make their own food.







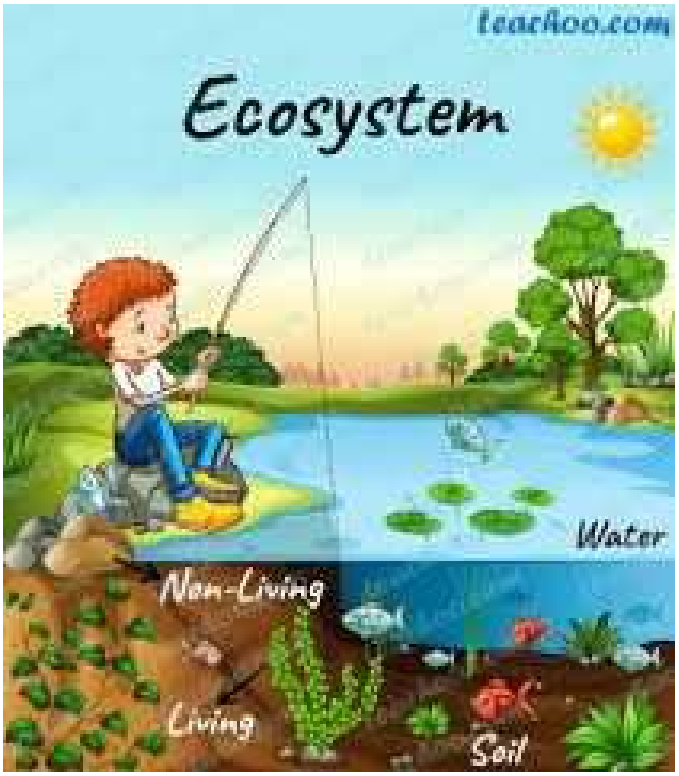
Lesson 2: Interactions of Living Things

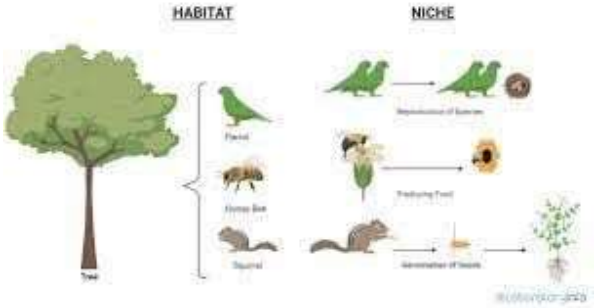
There are relationships between living things in an ecosystem.

A balanced ecosystem allows organisms to meet their needs.

An ecosystem's biotic and abiotic factors are essential for the survival of living things.

However, the introduction of invasive species can affect the interactions of living things in a balanced ecosystem.





Lesson 3: Role of Decomposers

The role of decomposers in an ecosystem is to recycle matter.

Decomposers are responsible for breaking down dead plant and animal matter, which returns matter back into the ecosystem.

Some examples of decomposers are
bacteria, mold, mushrooms, and earthworms.

Rotting fruits and vegetables are broken down by decomposers, and their nutrients are recycled back into the environment where they are taken up by plants.

Module:

Energy in Ecosystems

Module: Energy in Ecosystems

Module Big Idea:

- How the Sun's energy is necessary for life on Earth.
- How is the whale getting and using energy?

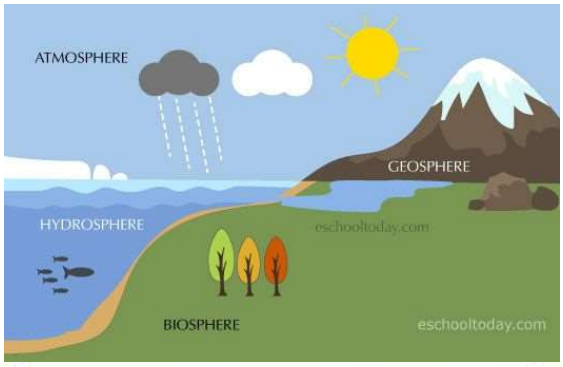
➔ In ecosystems, energy from the Sun flows to animals through a chain of events.

➔ Food chains begin with plants interacting with the environment to produce their own food from sunlight.

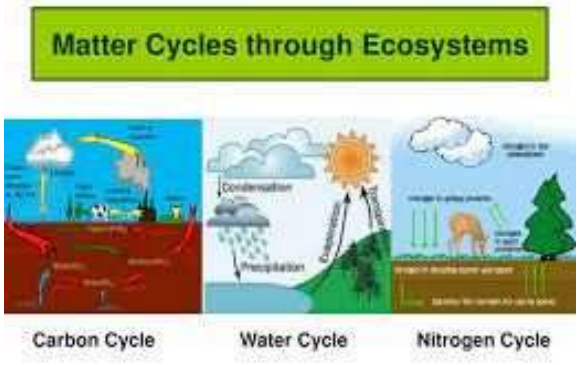
➔ Producers are then consumed by consumers like herbivores.

➔ Hebrivores are prey eaten by predators

Lesson 1: Earth's Major Systems



Lesson 2: Cycles of Matter in Ecosystems



Lesson 3: Energy Transfer in Ecosystems

MODULE VOCABULARY: Energy in Ecosystems

Term	Definition
Atmosphere	All the air on earth
Biosphere	All the living things on earth
Geosphere	All the land on earth
Hydrosphere	All the water on earth
Water cycle	The process by which water moves from Earth's surface to the air and back
Evaporation	Liquid turns to gas
Condensation	Gas turns to liquid
Precipitation	Any water that falls from the clouds
Runoff	Any water that moves and runs on earth’s surface
Nitrogen cycle	How nitrogen moves from air to the soil, to living organisms, and back to air
Oxygen-Carbon Cycle	animals take in oxygen and give off CO_2, plants take in CO_2 and give of oxygen
Combustion	Burning fossil fuels to make CO_2 and water
Producer	Make their own food from sunlight
Consumer	Eat food because they cannot make their own food
Energy flow	the flow of energy in an ecosystem from one organism to another
Food Chain	How organisms transfer energy by eating and being eaten, starting with plants
Food web	A community with many food chains together
Primary	First
Secondary	Second
Tertiary	Third

Lesson 1: Earth's Major Systems

Matter on Earth is part of all the Earth's systems: atmosphere, biosphere, geosphere, or hydrosphere.

Matter on Earth exists in all its four systems.

The atmosphere is the layer of gases surrounding Earth that contains air and clouds

The geosphere includes Earth's rocks, soil, and land features.

The hydrosphere includes all of Earth's liquid and solid water.

The biosphere includes all of Earth's living things,

Living things use elements from each of the other three systems to survive.

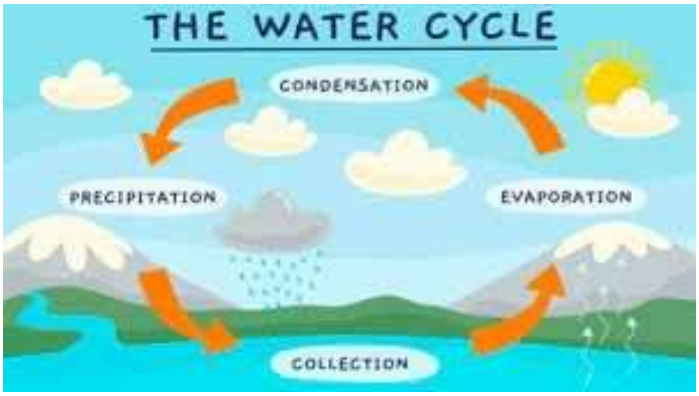
Lesson 2: Cycles of Matter in Ecosystems

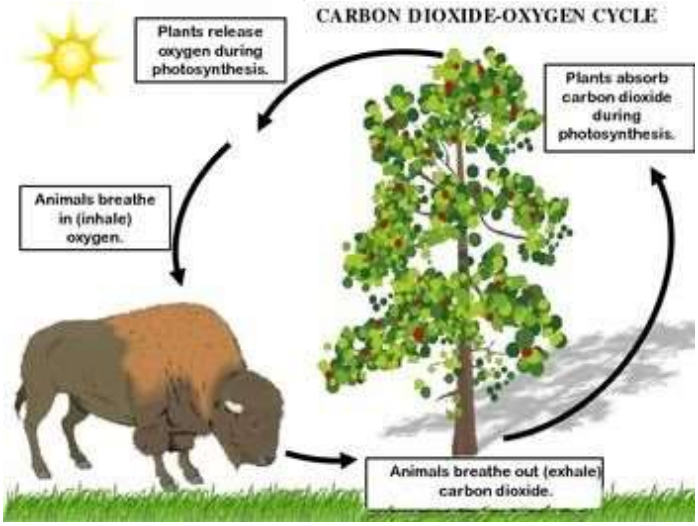
Matter changes form as it cycles through an ecosystem.

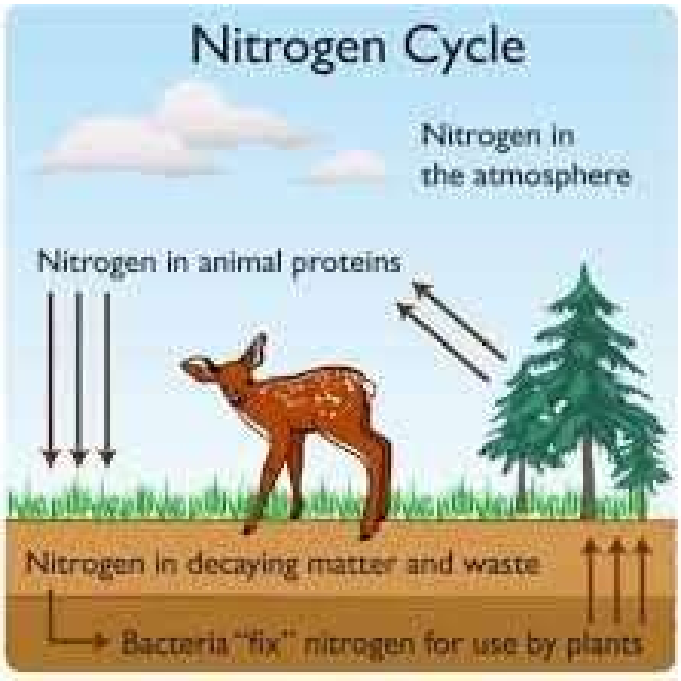
Water changes between liquid, solid, and gas as it moves through the water cycle.

In the nitrogen cycle, nitrogen is transformed and FIXED by some bacteria so that it can be used by Earth's organisms.

Oxygen and carbon dioxide circulate through the oxygen-carbon cycle to provide animals and plants with the air they need to survive.







WAYS OF FIXING NITROGEN

- Nitrogen fixing bacteria
- Lightning
- Volcanoes

Lesson 3: Energy Transfer in Ecosystems

Energy is transfer in an ecosystem by FLOWING and not cycles.

The Sun's energy flows through organisms in food chains/ food webs

Producers make their own food using solar energy.

Energy flows from producers to herbivorous consumers.

Energy flows to carnivores that eat herbivores or to omnivores that eat both plants and animals.

Primary consumers eat = 1 st

Secondary consumers eat = 2 nd

Tertiary consumers eat = 3 rd

Decomposers complete the energy flow by feeding on decaying plant and animal matter.

Decomposers are in EVERY PART of the food chain