

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل أوراق عمل مراجعة وحدة life Exploring استكشاف الحياة

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← علوم ← الفصل الثاني ← أوراق عمل ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
علوم:

إعداد: مدرسة طحنون بن محمد

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الثاني

ملخص الدرس الأول life Exploring استكشاف الحياة من وحدة life and Cell

1

ورقة عمل درس أشكال الطاقة المختلفة من الوحدة السادسة الطاقة والشغل

2

أسئلة الامتحان النهائي الورقي بريدج

3

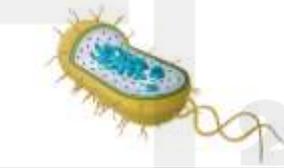
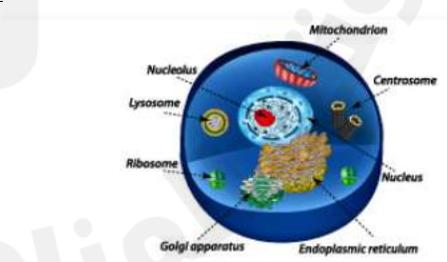
مراجعة الأسئلة المقالية وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

نموذج تدريبي على الأسئلة الكتابية وفق الهيكل

5

Topic: Exploring life, Cell structure and function.

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Picture</u>
cell	the smallest unit of life	خلية	
Magnification	the process of making something look bigger	تكبير	
Unicellular organism	living thing that is made of only one cell	أحادي الخلية: كائن حي يتكون من خلية واحدة فقط	
Multicellular organism	living thing that is made of more than one cell	متعدد الخلايا: كائن حي يتكون من أكثر من خلية واحدة	
Prokaryotic cell	prokaryotic cell has genetic material that is not surrounded by a lining	بدائية النواة: خلية لا تحاط مادتها الوراثية بغشاء	
Eukaryotic cell	eukaryotic cell have genetic material that is surrounded by a lining	حقيقية النواة: خلية تحاط مادتها الوراثية بغشاء	
Organelle	a part of eukaryotic cells that has specific function	عضوية: جزء من أجزاء الخلية حقيقية النواة والذي يؤدي وظيفة معينة	
Cellular respiration	the process by which cells break down food molecules to release energy	التنفس الخلوي: عملية تحدث داخل الخلايا حيث يتم تكسير جزيئات الطعام للحصول على الطاقة	

1. Write the difference between prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells.

Difference	Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic
Genetic material lining	No lining	Have lining
Cell size	Smaller	Bigger
Presence of cell structure	No cellular organelles	Have cellular organelles

2. Look at the specialized cells given below. Write the name of the cells and its function.

The cell shape	Name of the cell	Function
	Red blood cells (RBC)	Carry oxygen throughout body
	Xylem	Transport water from root to leaves
	Nerve cells	Transmits impulse from different parts of body

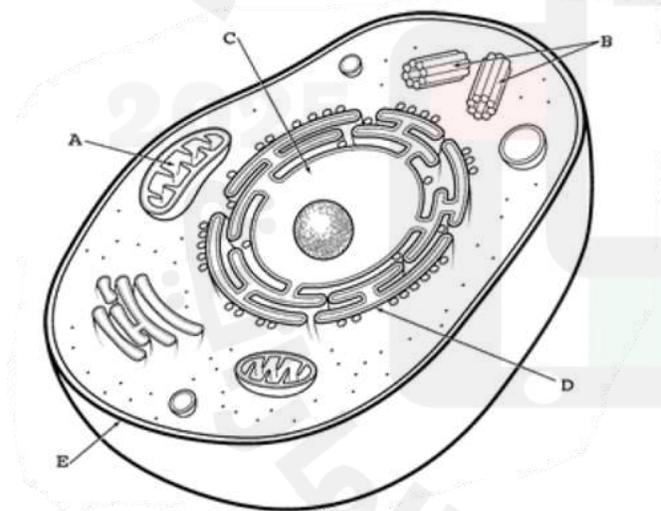
3. Fill the missing parts of the table in the boxes below and calculate the surface area to volume ratio.

Length	1 mm
Width	1 mm
Height	1 mm
Number of Sides	6
Surface Area ($l \times w \times \text{no. of sides}$)	$1 \text{ mm} \times 1 \text{ mm} \times 6$ $= 6 \text{ mm}^2$
Volume ($l \times w \times h$)	$1 \times 1 \times 1 = 1 \text{ mm}^3$
Surface-area-to-volume ratio	$6 \text{ mm}^2 / 1 \text{ mm}^3 = 6:1$

4. Classify the information about the organelles.

Organelle	Function	Plant / animal / both
Nucleus	Controls cell activities, store genetic materials	Both
Mitochondria	Convert energy in food into useful form ATP	Both
Chloroplast	Use water and carbon dioxide to produce glucose in presence of sunlight.	Plant
Cell wall	Protect cell from attack by virus, maintain cell shape and structural support.	Plant
Cell membrane	Allow only certain substance to enter or leave cell.	Both
Rough ER	Site of protein production.	Both
Smooth ER	Helps to remove harmful substance from cell.	Both

5. In the animal cell below part E is cell membrane, which control the movement of substance in and out of the cell.



6. In plants cells, carry out functions related to storage and support.

[**vacuoles**, nucleus, mitochondria]

7. All living things are made up of one or more ...cells.....

8. In addition to being made up of cells, what are six characteristics shared by all living things?

1. Living things are organized.
2. Growth and development.
3. Reproduction.
4. Response to stimuli

5. Homeostasis

6. Use energy

9. What are two functions of the cell membrane?

1. Protect cell from outside.

2. Control movement of substance in and out of cells

10. All of the following are principles of the cell theory EXCEPT ____.

A) the cell is the smallest unit of life

B) water is the main ingredient in every cell

C) all new cells come from preexisting cells

D) all living things are made of one or more cells

11. Which organelle packages proteins into vesicles to transport from one area of a cell to another?

A) Golgi apparatus

B) chloroplasts

C) mitochondrion

D) rough endoplasmic reticulum

12. In a eukaryotic cell, the genetic material is surrounded by a lining. Describe how this is similar or different in a prokaryotic cell.

Prokaryotic cells are simplest form of cells with **no** lining surrounding genetic materials.

13. Which of these have prokaryotic cells?

A) snails

B) frogs

C) bacteria

D) mice

14. Materials enter and leave the cell through its ____.

A) organelles

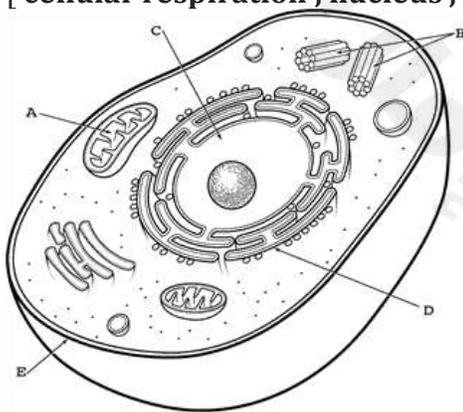
B) DNA

C) membrane

D) chromatin

Refer the following image and answer the questions from 15 -18.

[cellular respiration , nucleus , endoplasmic reticulum , cell membrane]



15. In the animal cell shown, structure A is the site where ...**cellular respiration**.... occurs.

16. In the animal cell shown, structure C is the ...nucleus..., the organelle that directs the cell's activities.
17. In the animal cell shown, structure D is theEndoplasmic reticulum....., which plays a role in protein production.
18. In the animal cell shown, structure E is thecell membrane....., which controls what enters and leaves the cell.
20. Identify two structures found in a plant cell that are not found in an animal cell.

A cell wall.

b. chloroplast

21. In what organelles do many of the chemical reactions of cellular respiration occur?

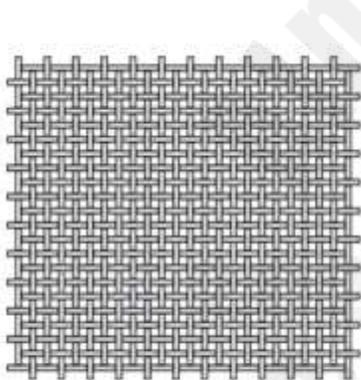
A) mitochondria

B) chloroplasts

C) vacuoles

D) vesicles

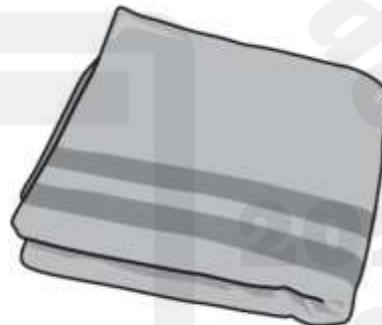
22. Kate is making a model of a plant cell. The pictures show three materials she can use to make the cell wall: a piece of wire mesh, a plastic bag, and some cotton fabric.



Wire mesh



Plastic bag



Cotton fabric

a. Identify the material that is most appropriate for making a model of a cell wall.

Wire mesh

b. Explain why the material identified in part (a) is appropriate for the model by describing how the cell wall helps a plant cell to function.

Cell membrane is semipermeable like wire mesh.