

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## حل نموذج اختبار وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير القسم الكتابي

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-24 19:54:25

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

المزيد من مادة  
علوم:

## 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 الأول

نموذج اختبار وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير القسم الكتابي

1

دليل تصحيح أسئلة الامتحان النهائي منهج بريدج القسم الورقي العام 2023-2024

2

أسئلة الامتحان النهائي منهج بريدج القسم الالكتروني للعام 2023-2024

3

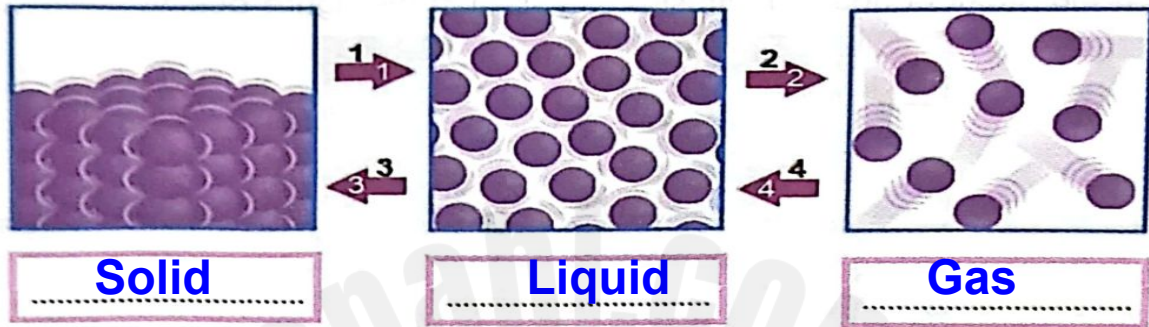
حل الكراسة التدريبية للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

4

الكراسة التدريبية للاختبار النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

5

Fill in the blanks with correct names of the states of matter.



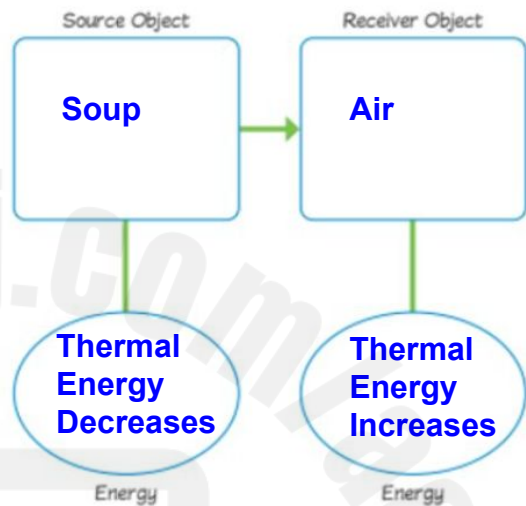
Name the given process marked in red arrows

1. **Melting**
2. **Evaporation**
3. **Condensation**
4. **Freezing**

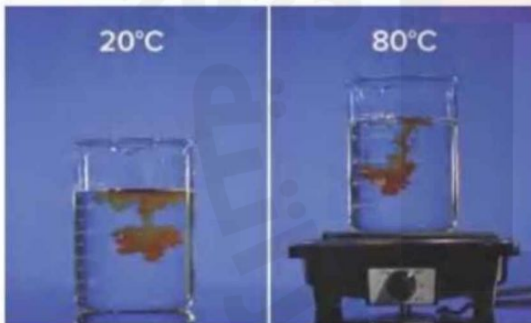
Fill the table below with the appropriate states of matter.

	Highest	Lowest
Kinetic Energy	Gas	Solid
Potential Energy	Gas	Solid
Attractive Force	Solid	Gas

Observe the picture of soup bowl kept in an open space and answer the following questions.



During a dye race experiment two identical beakers A and B with dye were observed to study the diffusion. Observe the given figure and answer the questions.



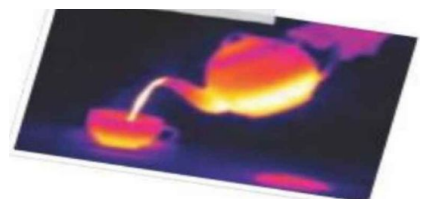
Which beaker will have the dye spreading faster?  
80C

Explain your answer

Diffusion increases with temperature. In high temperature particles have more kinetic energy and they move faster.

Identify the heat transfer methods happens at different parts of the given thermogram.

- Spot on the table: **Conduction**
- Air around the kettle: **Radiation**
- Tea inside the kettle: **Convection**
- Air inside the kettle: **Convection**
- Hands holding the kettle: **Conduction**



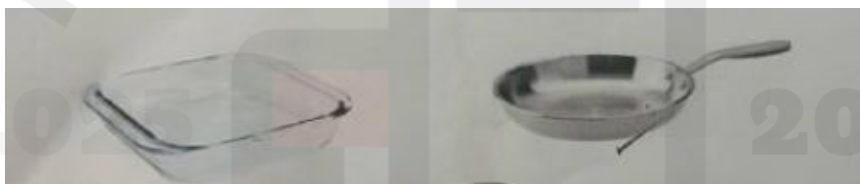
<b>Grade 6</b>	<b>Inspire Science</b>	<b>T-1- 2024-25</b>
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<b>Question</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>5</b>
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1. Compare conductors and insulators in the given table.

**KEYWORDS:** High, Low, Fast, Slow, Metal, Wood, Water, Sand

	<b>Conductor</b>	<b>Insulator</b>
<b>Specific Heat</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>Speed of Heat Transfer</b>	<b>Fast</b>	<b>Slow</b>
<b>Examples</b>	<b>Metal and Sand</b>	<b>Water and Wood</b>



Oven safe glass

Metal pan

2. If you are given a an option to bake a cake, Which one do you prefer in an Oven?

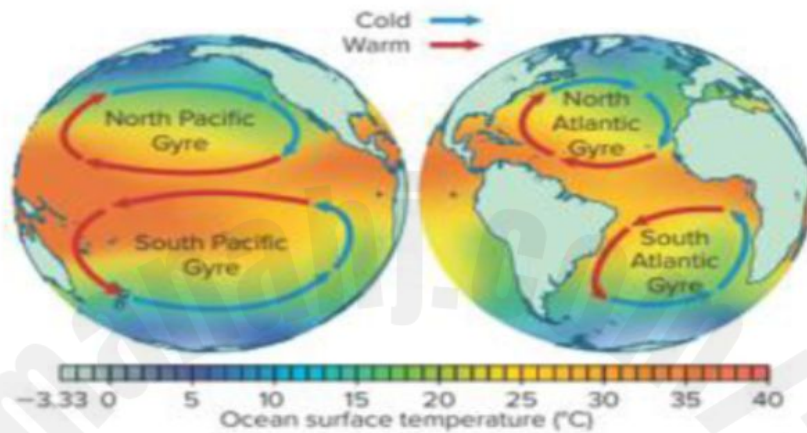
Metal pan or an Oven safe glass?

**Oven safe glass.**

Explain your reasoning

**Metal is a conductor and oven safe glass is an insulator. If we use metal pan inside the oven, heat will cause the metal to break. Oven safe glass heats up slowly and will not break in the oven.**

1. Gyres are ocean currents moving in a circular pattern.  
Analyze the given diagram and answer the following questions.



1. In which direction Gyres move in the Northern Hemisphere?

Left to Right- Clockwise

2. In which direction Gyres move in the Southern Hemisphere?

Right to left- AntiClockwise

3. Why do the specific patterns of Gyres are found in ocean?

Gyres are formed due to coriolis Effect

4. Which energy drives the convection cells in the Ocean?

Solar Energy

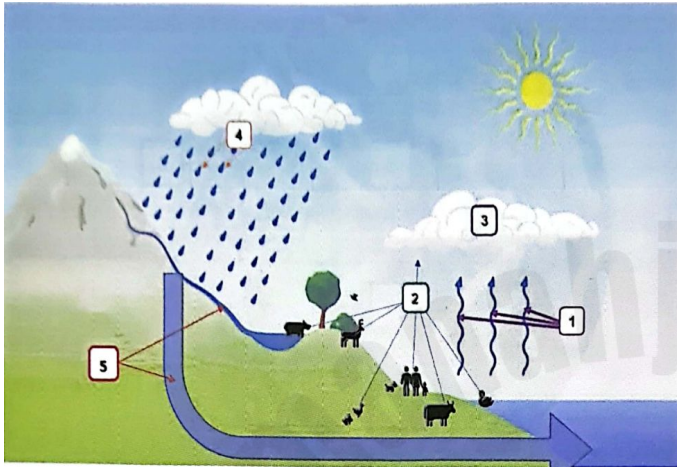
5. What do you found on the western Ocean Boundaries?

Major Warm warm currents

6. Where do you find the major Cold water currents in the oceans ?

Eastern Ocean Boundaries

## 2. Identify the steps of the given water cycle:



1. Evaporation
2. Transpiration and respiration
3. Condensation and Crystallisation
4. Precipitation
5. Run off

6. What are the sources of water vapour in the atmosphere?

Transpiration, Evaporation, Respiration

7. In which stage of water cycle, the following occurs:

- a. Thermal energy is absorbed **Evaporation**
- b. Thermal Energy is Released **Condensation and Crystallisation**
- c. Water moves through the soil **Infiltration**

8. What are the two factors which causes the water to move in water cycle?

**Sunlight and gravity**

9. During which stage of water cycle do Clouds appear in the sky ?

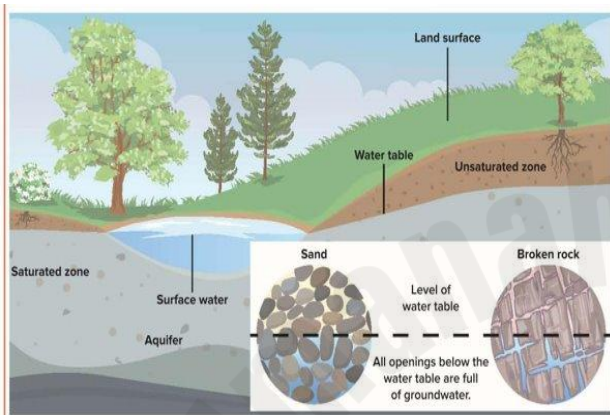
**Condensation and crystallisation**

10. During which phase of water cycle do Clouds Disappear in the sky ?

**Evaporation**



1. Observe the given diagram of an aquifer and answer the following questions.



- A. Where is the underground water stored?

**Cracks and pores of rocks**

- B. What causes the groundwater to flow?

**Gravity**

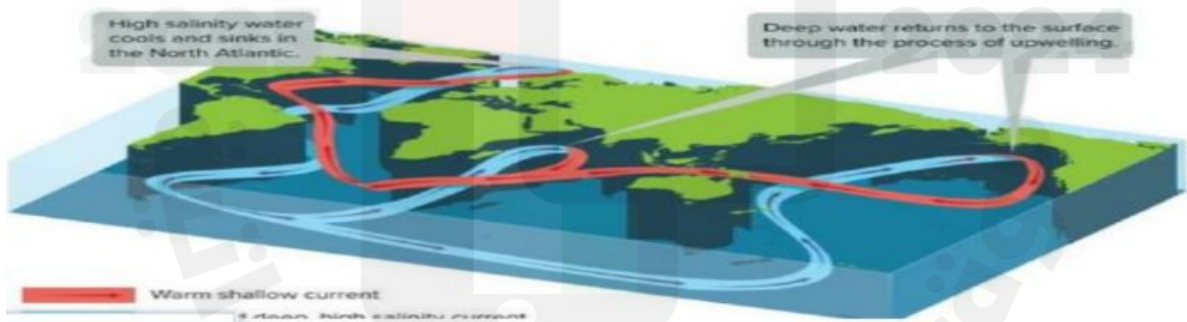
- C. List down at least two places where water is stored in water cycle?

**Aquifer, Clouds, Water bodies, Glaciers**

- D. Name any two sources of water which moves by gravity?

**Aquifer, Clouds, Water bodies, Glaciers**

1. Observe the given diagram of Great Ocean Conveyor Belt. Answer the following Questions.



1. Name the movements of water resulting in Great Ocean Conveyor Belt?

**Density current, Surface current and Upwelling**

2. How do Great Ocean Conveyor Belt affects the Ocean?

**Circulates thermal energy around the earth affecting weather and climate.**

1. Water was kept in a both Black and White Beakers in the sunlight. Analyse the data obtained after the beakers were exposed to sun.

Water Temperature	Black Container	White Container
Temperature before sunlight exposure	25°C	25°C
Temperature after sunlight exposure	32°C	28°C

- Which container has more thermal energy transfer?  
**Black**
- Give reasoning for your answer  
**In black container Temperature increased by 7C. In white container temperature increased by 3C.**
- Why there is a difference in the thermal energy transfer of the beakers.  
**Black colour have amore absorbency. White colour have more reflectivity. Black can absorb more heat than white.**

2. Observe the picture comment on albedo of the given places.



- Snow peaked Mountains:  
**High Albedo**
- Dark Mountain Rocks  
**Low Albedo**

3. Explain the relationship between Albedo and Temperature?

**High Albedo have High Reflectivity and Low Temperature Example : ICE**

**Low Albedo have LOW Reflectivity and High Temperature: Example : Dark Colour**



1. Observe the give picture of a sandy Beach.



1. Why the sand is always warmer than water during day time ?

**Sand is a conductor and water is an insulator. Sand heats up faster and Water heats up slower. So during day time sand will be warmer than water.**

2. Why do cool wind blows over the sand during day time ?

**During day time sand heats up faster, Air above the land heats up and move upwards creating a low pressure over land. Sea is cooler and cool dense air over the sea blows over the land causing sea breeze during day time.**

2. Complete the following table referring the given picture



Name of the Wind	<b>A. Sea Breeze</b>	<b>B. Land Breeze</b>
Direction of Cool Wind	<b>Sea to Land</b>	<b>Land to sea</b>
Time of Occurrence	<b>Day</b>	<b>Night</b>