

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



أوراق عمل الوحدة الثانية Cycle Water The دورة الماء متبوعة بالإجابات منهج انسباير

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 08:11:55 2024-10-15

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

حل الدرس الثاني surface s'earth on water الماء على سطح الأرض من الوحدة الثالثة

1

كتاب دليل المعلم الوحدة الثانية منهج انسباير

2

كتاب دليل المعلم الوحدة الرابعة منهج انسباير

3

ملخص الوحدة الثانية التكنولوجيا وادوات التصميم

4

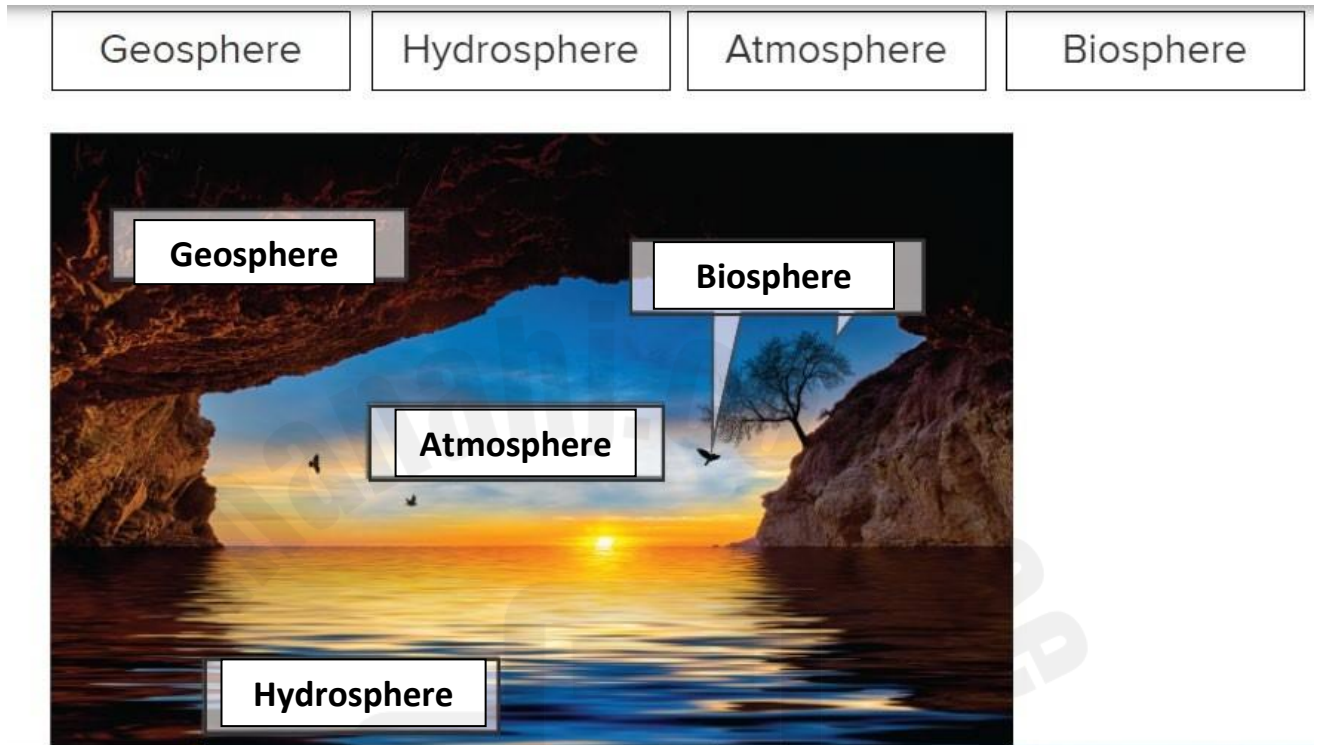
عرض بوربوينت حل درس المواد وخواصها

5

The Water Cycle Questions

Lesson 1: Water in the Atmosphere

Use the following terms to complete the spaces in the Image



1. Which of the following best describes why Earth is referred to as the "blue planet"?

- A) Earth is covered with glaciers.
- B) Earth is largely covered with water.
- C) Earth's atmosphere is blue.
- D) Earth's soil is blue.

2. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water?

- A) 30%
- B) 50%
- C) 70%
- D) 90%

3. In which of the following forms is water found in the atmosphere?

- A) Only as liquid droplets
- B) Only as solid ice crystals
- C) Only as water vapor
- D) As liquid, solid, and vapor

4. Where is most of Earth's water stored?

- A) Rivers
- B) Lakes
- C) Atmosphere
- D) Oceans

5. Which of the following processes changes water from a liquid to a gas?

- A) Crystallization
- B) Condensation
- C) Transpiration
- D) Evaporation

6. What is the primary source of energy that drives evaporation on Earth?

- A) Wind energy
- B) Solar energy
- C) Chemical energy
- D) Geothermal energy

7. What percentage of water in the atmosphere comes from sources other than oceans?

- A) 10%
- B) 20%
- C) 30%
- D) 50%

8. Through which process do plants release water vapor into the atmosphere?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Transpiration
- C) Condensation
- D) Crystallization

9. Which of the following is released during cellular respiration in organisms?

- A) Oxygen and carbon dioxide
- B) Water vapor and oxygen
- C) Water vapor and carbon dioxide
- D) Nitrogen and carbon dioxide

10. What is the process by which water vapor in the atmosphere cools and changes back to liquid form?

- A) Transpiration
- B) Condensation
- C) Crystallization
- D) Evaporation

11. Which of the following can cause water droplets to freeze and form ice crystals in the atmosphere?

- A) Increase in thermal energy
- B) Decrease in thermal energy
- C) Increase in water vapor
- D) Decrease in pressure

12. What is the process by which a liquid turn into a crystalline solid called?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Transpiration
- C) Condensation
- D) Crystallization

13. Which of the following best describes the role of clouds in the atmosphere?

- A) Absorbing sunlight and warming the Earth
- B) Reflecting sunlight and cooling the Earth
- C) Blocking and reflecting light
- D) Absorbing water from the air

14. Water vapor is mainly invisible in the atmosphere because:

- A) It is always in the liquid state.
- B) It forms ice crystals immediately.
- C) It is a gaseous form of water.
- D) It reflects sunlight.

15. Which sphere of the Earth contains most of its freshwater?

- A) Geosphere
- B) Atmosphere
- C) Hydrosphere
- D) Biosphere

16. What is the name given to the continuous movement of water between the atmosphere, land, and oceans?

- A) Water displacement
- B) Water cycle
- C) Water balance
- D) Water transfer

17. Which of the following is a major contributor to the water cycle besides oceans?

- A) Mountains
- B) Puddles
- C) Plants
- D) Rocks

18. How do plants typically release water vapor into the air?

- A) Through the roots
- B) Through the leaves
- C) Through the stems
- D) Through the flowers

19. Which of the following processes helps in the formation of dew on grass in the morning?

- A) Evaporation
- B) Transpiration
- C) Condensation
- D) Crystallization

20. Why does water vapor rise into the atmosphere?

- A) It is lighter than air.
- B) It gains energy and moves faster.
- C) It is heavier than other gases.
- D) It loses energy and moves slower.

Answers from 1-20:

1. Which of the following best describes why Earth is referred to as the "blue planet"?
B) Earth is largely covered with water.
2. What percentage of Earth's surface is covered by water?
C) 70%
3. In which of the following forms is water found in the atmosphere?
D) As liquid, solid, and vapor
4. Where is most of Earth's water stored?
D) Oceans
5. Which of the following processes changes water from a liquid to a gas?
D) Evaporation
6. What is the primary source of energy that drives evaporation on Earth?
B) Solar energy
7. What percentage of water in the atmosphere comes from sources other than oceans?
C) 30%
8. Through which process do plants release water vapor into the atmosphere?
B) Transpiration
9. Which of the following is released during cellular respiration in organisms?
C) Water vapor and carbon dioxide
10. What is the process by which water vapor in the atmosphere cools and changes back to liquid form?
B) Condensation
11. Which of the following can cause water droplets to freeze and form ice crystals in the atmosphere?
B) Decrease in thermal energy
12. What is the process by which a liquid turns into a crystalline solid called?
D) Crystallization
13. Which of the following best describes the role of clouds in the atmosphere?
B) Reflecting sunlight and cooling the Earth
14. Water vapor is mainly invisible in the atmosphere because:
C) It is a gaseous form of water.
15. Which sphere of the Earth contains most of its freshwater?
C) Hydrosphere
16. What is the name given to the continuous movement of water between the atmosphere, land, and oceans?
B) Water cycle
17. Which of the following is a major contributor to the water cycle besides oceans?
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18. How do plants typically release water vapor into the air?
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19. Which of the following processes helps in the formation of dew on grass in the morning?

C) Condensation

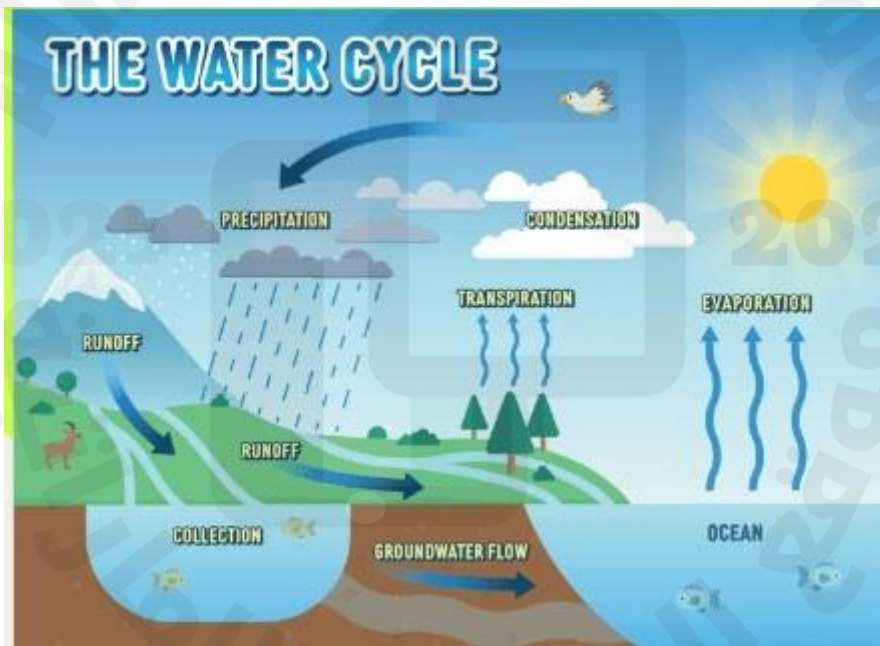
20. Why does water vapor rise into the atmosphere?

B) It gains energy and moves faster.

21. Which of the following is **NOT** a source of water vapor in the atmosphere?

A	B	C	D
			

22. The **wavy vertical arrows** represent the movement of water into which of Earth's systems?



A) **atmosphere**

B) biosphere

C) geosphere

D) hydrosphere

23. How does the energy from the Sun cause evaporation?

- A) It breaks the bond between the water and the ground.
- B) It breaks the bond between the water molecules.**
- C) It attracts the water molecules.
- D) It causes transpiration from streams.

Jorge wanted to model two processes that cycle water in the atmosphere for a class project. He began by filling a self-sealing plastic bag half-full of water. After sealing the bag, he taped it to a sunny window. After a few hours, water beaded along the inside of the bag.

2. Which processes are represented by Jorge's model?
- A** transpiration and respiration
- B** condensation and crystallization
- C** respiration and evaporation
- D** evaporation and condensation

Examine the photo below.



3. Which statement best describes the transfer of energy in the photo above?
- A** When water changes state from a liquid to a solid, thermal energy is absorbed.
- B** When water changes state from a solid to a liquid, thermal energy is absorbed.
- C** When water changes state from a liquid to a solid, thermal energy is released.
- D** When water changes state from a solid to a liquid, thermal energy is released.

Lesson 2: Water on Earth's Surface**1. What is the main reason clouds produce rain?**

- A) Clouds are heavy and fall to the ground.
- B) Water droplets in clouds grow large enough to overcome air resistance.
- C) Clouds are pushed down by the wind.
- D) Air pressure increases, causing rain to fall.

2. What process causes water droplets to form in clouds?

- A) Crystallization
- B) Condensation
- C) Transpiration
- D) Evaporation

3. Which factor primarily causes water vapor to rise and form clouds?

- A) Wind pressure
- B) Gravity
- C) Solar energy
- D) Lunar energy

4. What is precipitation that falls as liquid water called?

- A) Sleet
- B) Hail
- C) Snow
- D) Rain

5. Which of the following **does not contribute to the formation of precipitation?**

- A) Evaporation
- B) Condensation
- C) Gravity
- D) Magnetism

6. What type of precipitation forms when water vapor crystallizes in the atmosphere?

- A) Rain
- B) Hail
- C) Snow
- D) Dew

7. What role does gravity play in precipitation?

- A) It pushes clouds upwards.
- B) It causes water droplets to fall to the ground.
- C) It prevents water from evaporating.
- D) It changes water vapor to liquid.

8. How does global warming affect precipitation patterns?

- A) It increases the rate of evaporation, leading to more intense precipitation.
- B) It decreases the amount of moisture in the atmosphere.
- C) It reduces the formation of clouds.
- D) It prevents clouds from releasing water.

9. Why do water droplets grow bigger in some clouds?

- A) They absorb sunlight.
- B) They combine with other droplets.
- C) They freeze immediately.
- D) They become heavier due to gravity.

10. Where does the majority of precipitation fall?

- A) On land
- B) In the ocean
- C) In the mountains
- D) In the desert

11. What happens when the amount of moisture in the lower atmosphere increases?

- A) Precipitation becomes less frequent.
- B) More intense precipitation occurs.
- C) Cloud formation stops.
- D) Evaporation decreases.

12. How does the Sun contribute to the water cycle?

- A) It reduces the amount of water in the atmosphere.
- B) It causes water to evaporate from Earth's surface.
- C) It pulls water droplets down to Earth.
- D) It increases air pressure, creating clouds.

13. What is the storage area for water called?

- A) Ocean
- B) Reservoir
- C) Stream
- D) Cloud

14. How does water vapor in clouds become rain?

- A) It absorbs energy from the ground.
- B) It loses thermal energy and condense.
- C) It expands due to heat.
- D) It turns into solid ice.

15. What is groundwater?

- A) Water stored in the ocean
- B) Water below Earth's surface
- C) Water in the atmosphere
- D) Water in rivers

16. How does water from glaciers contribute to the water cycle?

- A) It remains in the glacier forever.
- B) It evaporates and forms clouds.
- C) It melts and flows into rivers and lakes.
- D) It turns into gas directly.

17. What type of precipitation forms when rain passes through a freezing layer of air?

- A) Snow
- B) Sleet
- C) Hail
- D) Dew

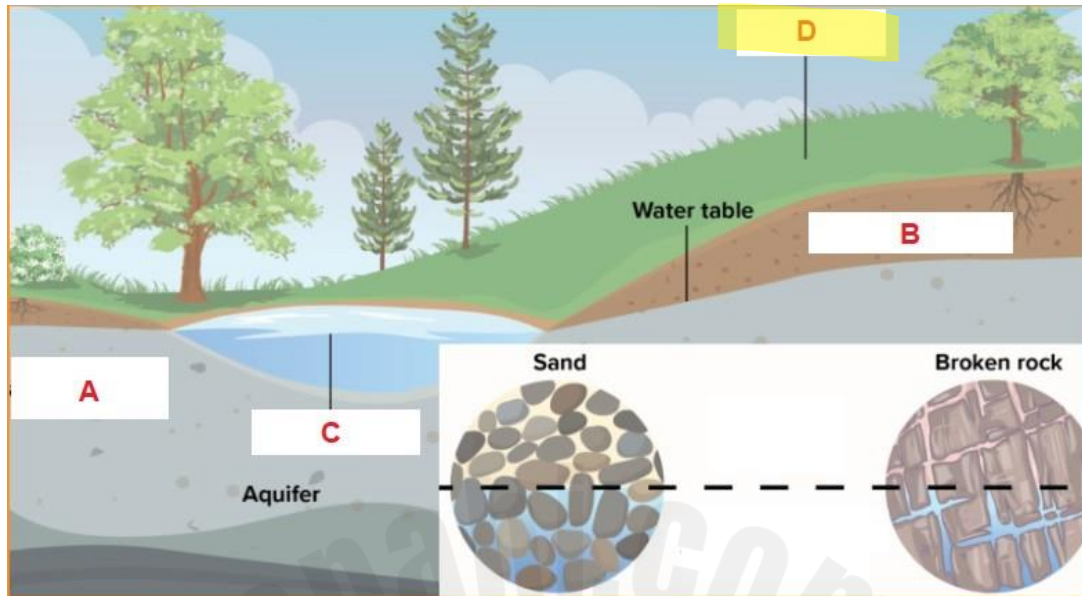
18. What is the term for water that is stored in areas like lakes, rivers, and oceans for long periods of time?

- A) Surface water
- B) Groundwater
- C) Ice caps
- D) Reservoir

Answers 1-18.

1. B) Water droplets in clouds grow large enough to overcome air resistance.
2. B) Condensation
3. C) Solar energy
4. D) Rain
5. D) Magnetism
6. C) Snow
7. B) It causes water droplets to fall to the ground.
8. A) It increases the rate of evaporation, leading to more intense precipitation.
9. B) They combine with other droplets.
10. B) In the ocean
11. B) More intense precipitation occurs.
12. B) It causes water to evaporate from Earth's surface.
13. B) Reservoir
14. B) It loses thermal energy and condense.
15. B) Water below Earth's surface
16. C) It melts and flows into rivers and lakes.
17. B) Snow
18. A) Reservoir

From the following diagram which letter **doesn't** represent an area for stored water?



19. What causes groundwater to flow from higher elevations to lower elevations?

- A) Sunlight
- B) Wind pressure
- C) Gravity
- D) Chemical reactions

20. What typically forms oases in desert regions?

- A) Surface water evaporating
- B) Underground water reaching close to the surface
- C) Water rising from the ocean
- D) Melting glaciers

21. How can groundwater become surface water?

- A) By evaporating into the atmosphere
- B) By seeping out into streams, lakes, or wetlands
- C) By absorbing heat from sunlight
- D) By turning into ice

22. What happens when snow accumulates over many years and does not melt?

- A) It forms new groundwater immediately.
- B) It evaporates and rises into the atmosphere.
- C) It compresses into ice due to pressure and gravity.
- D) It turns into a dry layer of soil.

23. Where is groundwater found in desert areas?

- A) Always at the surface level
- B) Just below the surface
- C) Hundreds of meters below the surface
- D) On top of mountains

**24. What process causes glaciers to move slowly downhill?**

- A) Evaporation
- B) Wind pressure
- C) Gravity due to the weight and mass of ice
- D) Groundwater flow beneath them

