

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل مراجعة عامة للفصل منهج انسابير

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

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية الاختبارات حلول اعروض بوربوينت أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي املخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
علوم:

إعداد: school liberty International

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

مراجعة عامة للفصل منهج انسابير

1

حل تدريبات الوحدة السابعة استكشاف الحياة وتصنيف الكائنات الحية

2

ملخص الوحدة السادسة الطاقة مع تدريبات وإجابات

3

عرض بوربوينت ملخص الدرس الثاني Cell functions and structure مع الترجمة منهج انسابير

4

ملخص الدرس الأول life Exploring مع الترجمة منهج انسابير

5



Second trimester Revision



Topics covered in the second trimester:

Module 1: Energy and Matter.

Lesson 1: Thermal Energy Transfers.

Lesson 2: Thermal Energy Conductivity.

Module 2: Weather and Climate.

Lesson 1: Solar Energy on Earth.

Lesson 2: Atmospheric and Oceanic Circulation.

Lesson 3: Weather Patterns.

Lesson 4: Climates of Earth.

Name:

Class:



Revision

Q.1 Choose the correct answer:

- 1-This type of system requires interaction with the environment around it.
 - a. **Open system**
 - b. Closed system
 - c. Regular system
- 2- Water boiling is an example of
 - a. Conduction
 - b. **Convection**
 - c. Radiation
- 3-Transferring the sunlight through electromagnetic waves is an example of
 - a. Conduction
 - b. **Convection**
 - c. Radiation
- 4- Heat always travels from to objects.
 - a. Cold to hot
 - b. **Hot to cold**
 - c. Cold to cold
 - d. Hot to hot
- 5-Ironing a shirt is an example of which way of transferring thermal energy?
 - a. Convection
 - b. Radiation
 - c. **Conduction**
- 6- Which of the following describes Convection?
 - a. The transfer of heat between two objects in direct contact with one another.
 - b. **The transfer of heat through liquids and gases.**
 - c. The transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves (rays).
- 7-What happens to particles as they heat up?
 - a. They slow down
 - b. **They speed up**
 - c. They stay the same



8-When two materials that are in contact have the same temperature, the materials are said to be in

- a. Thermal insulator
- b. Thermal equilibrium
- c. Radiation

9-Which of these is NOT an example of a thermal insulator?

- a. A wool sweater
- b. A Styrofoam cup
- c. A metal spoon
- d. A down-filled jacket

10-Why are cooking pots usually made of metal but have plastic or wooden handles?

- a. Metal and plastic are both good conductors of heat
- b. Metal is a good conductor, but plastic and wood are insulators
- c. Plastic and wood keep the pot warm longer
- d. Wood and plastic are cheaper than metal

11-Which color is better to wear on a cold day?

- a. Black because it absorbs energy.
- b. White because it absorbs energy.
- c. Black because it reflects energy.
- d. White because it reflects energy.

12-To measure the temperature difference between two cups of water, you would use a _____.

- a. measuring cup
- b. ruler
- c. thermometer
- d. balance scale

13- Heat transfers from an area of _____temperature to an area of _____ temperature.

- a. high to low
- b. low to high
- c. high to high
- d. It can travel high to low and low to high.



14-What has the highest albedo?

- a. The oceans
- b. Ice in the Arctic or Antarctic**
- c. The ground
- d. Roads

15-At latitudes near the North Pole and South Pole, sunlight strikes Earth's surface at a low angle. This causes which effect?

- a. The poles receive more energy than anywhere else on Earth.
- b. There is more sunlight per unit of surface area.
- c. The poles receive very little energy per unit of surface area.**

16-What area of Earth is receiving the most solar radiation?

- a. The north pole
- b. Southern California
- c. The equator**
- d. The south pole

17-Urban areas are usually warmer than rural areas because.....

- a. There are many more trees and water that absorb the sunlight
- b. There is usually more grass to absorb the thermal energy
- c. There are more streets to absorb the solar energy**
- d. Urban areas usually have fewer people

18-Why is the Equator warmest?

- a. Because it is closest to the sun.
- b. Because it receives the most direct sunlight**
- c. Because no clouds form here.
- d. Because it is far from the sun

19-In the lab "Warm Up and Cool Down," we learned that _____ is slower to both absorb and release heat because it has a "lower specific heat."

- a. Sand
- b. Water**



20-The transfer of thermal energy between materials by collision of particles is called _____.

- a. Radiation
- b. Conduction**
- c. convection

21-Arrange the following matters in descending order according to thermal energy absorption speed: air, land or water?

- a. Air, Water and land
- b. Land, Water and air
- c. Water, land and air**
- d. Air, Land and water

22-The horizontal lines and degrees on the image represent _____

- a. the equator
- b. latitude**
- c. longitude
- d. the poles

23-Steady winds that blow from west to east between 30° and 60° .

- a. polar easterlies
- b. prevailing westerlies**
- c. trade winds

24-Describes how objects and fluid move in an apparent curved path rather than a straight line.

- a. prevailing westerlies
- b. trade winds
- c. Coriolis Effect**

25-The vertical movement of water caused by differences in density.

- a. upwelling
- b. density current**
- c. Wind



26-Steady winds that blow from east to west between 30°N and 30°S.

- a. Trade Winds
- b. Polar easterlies
- c. prevailing westerlies

27-Which weather instrument measures air pressure?

- d. anemometer
- a. barometer
- b. rain gauge

28-What type of air mass would form over a sunny desert?

- a. cold and dry
- b. warm and humid
- c. warm and dry

29-How does air move in a High-pressure system?

- a) Clockwise
- b) Counter clockwise
- c) Float

30-Which weather instrument measures Wind speed?

- a) anemometer
- b) barometer
- c) rain gauge
- d) Anemometer

31-A warm air mass that might form near the equator is called. _____

- a) Tropical
- b) Polar

32-Scientists who study weather are called. _____

- a) paleontologists
- b) weather reporters
- c) meteorologists
- d) seismologists

33-A huge body of air that has similar temperature, humidity, and air pressure throughout it is called a(n) _____.

- a) Air mass
- b) Air pressure

34-Wind moves from areas of to areas of

- a. high pressure to low pressure
- b. low pressure to high pressure

35-Weather is a condition of a certain place during a certain time.

- a. long term
- b. short term
- c. water cycle
- d. none of the above

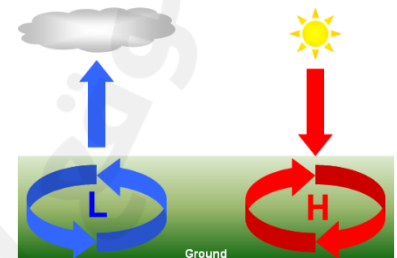
36- Rising air in a low-pressure system can cause clouds to build up in the sky. Low pressure systems are common in Seattle during the months of December, January, and February. Does this passage describe the weather or the climate?

- a. Weather
- b. Climate



37- In Pennsylvania, which way do winds blow around Low-pressure system?

- a. Counterclockwise
- b. Clockwise
- c. East to West
- d. West to East.



38- Which air mass is warm and humid and forms over the ocean?

- a. continental tropical.
- b. maritime tropical.
- c. Polar tropical.

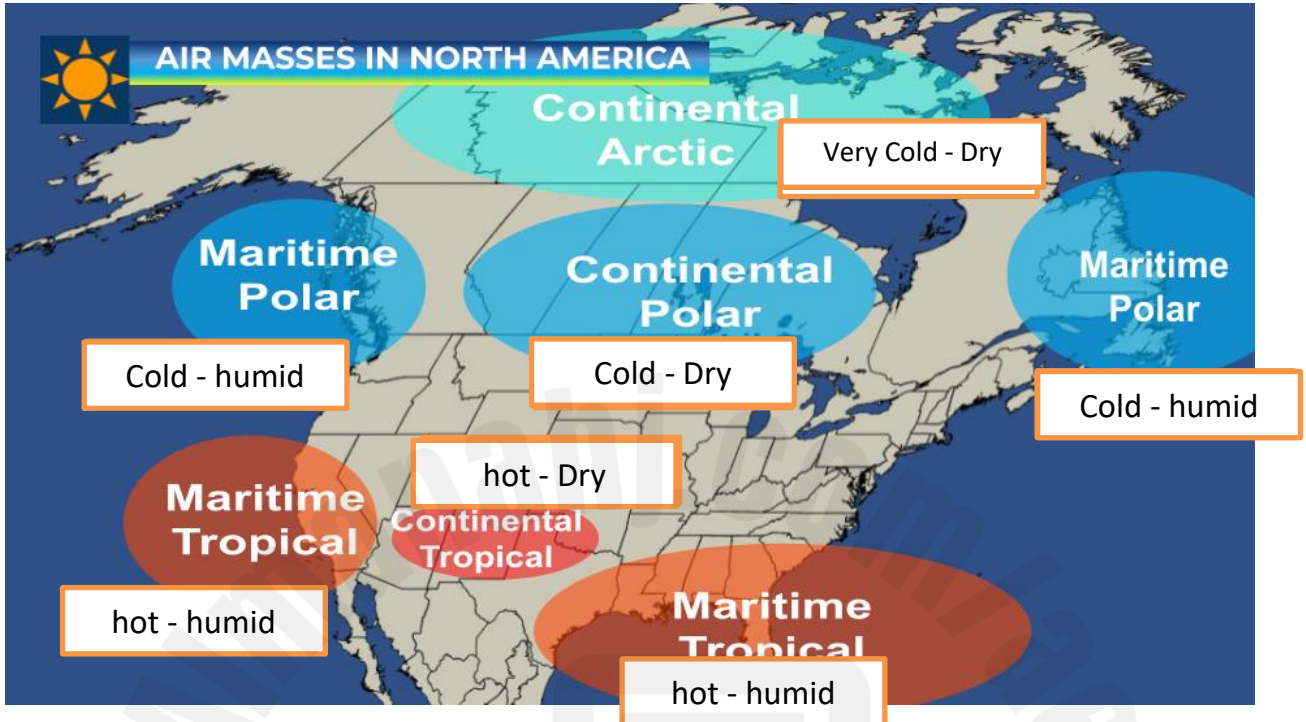


- 39-Of the four types of air masses, which would describe air that is cool and humid and forms over the North Pacific Ocean?
- a. Maritime Tropical
 - b. Continental Tropical
 - c. **Maritime Polar**
 - d. Continental Polar
- 40- Sea and land breezes are caused because _____.
- a. the land heats and cools more slowly than the water
 - b. **the land heats and cools more quickly than the water**
 - c. air moves more easily over water than over land
 - d. air moves more easily over land than over water
- 41-The area where two air masses with different temperatures meet is called a _____.
- a. air mass
 - b. **front**
 - c. cyclone
 - d. Tornado

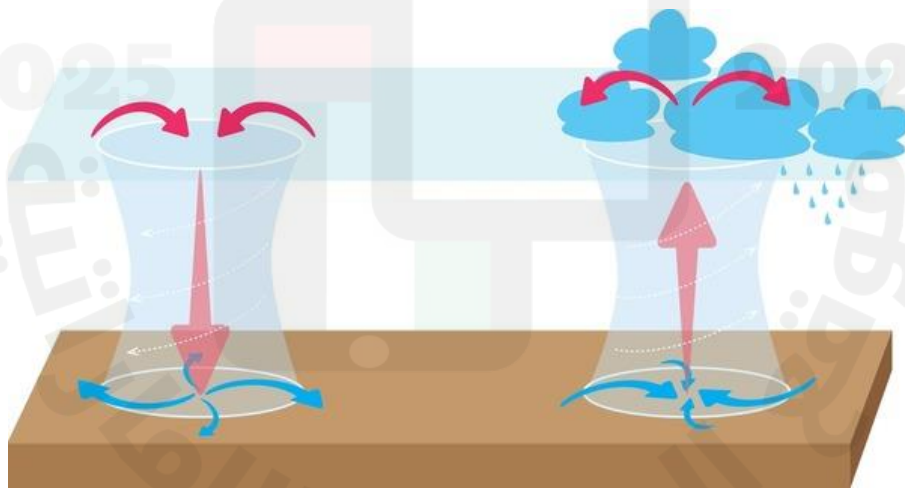
Q2. True or false:

- 1- Heat is the amount of thermal energy moving from an object of higher temperature to an object of lower temperature (T)
- 2- All materials are good thermal conductors. (F)
- 3- A dark color has a higher albedo than a light color. (F)
- 4- Land, water, and air can absorb and release solar energy at same time. (F)
- 5- The Sun's energy hits the surface of Earth most directly at the poles. (F)
- 6- The Sun's energy being absorbed differently at different latitudes contributes to the uneven heating of earth. (T)
- 7- The Coriolis Effect helps distribute heat around the surface of Earth. (T)
- 8- As you go deeper in the ocean, the water is colder and less salty. (F)
- 9- The air near the equator heats up more than near the poles. (T)
- 10- Less dense, warm air move away from the equator and towards the poles. When it cools down in the poles it becomes more dense sinks. (T)
- 11- Steady winds that flow from east to west between 30 degrees north and south latitude are called trade wind. (T)
- 12- Continental tropical air mass is warm and humid and forms over the ocean (F)

Q3. A) Look at the Map then write the type of air mass above the following:



B) Mentions types of systems are shown in the following figure :



High air pressure

Low air pressure



Q4. Compare between:

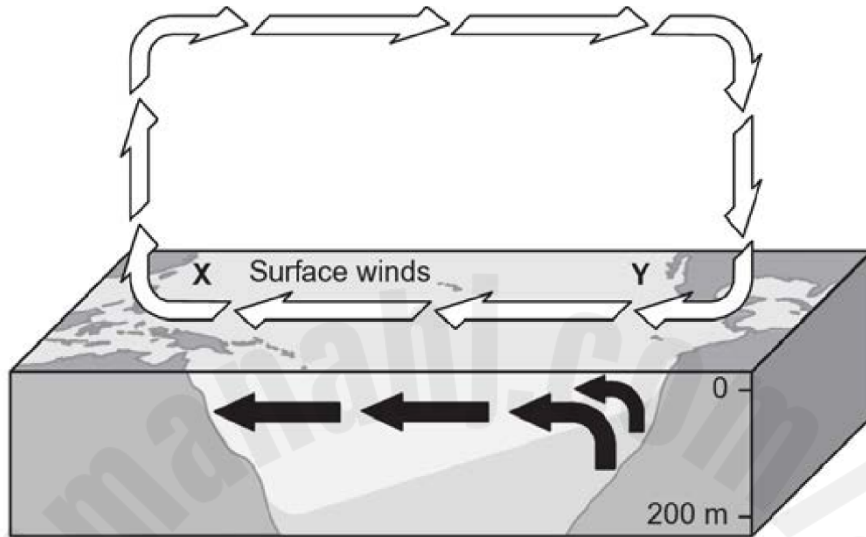
1- Maritime polar and Continental tropical

P.O.C	Maritime polar	Continental tropical
climate	Cold and humid	Warm and dry
Example	North pacific ocean	Sunny desert

2- High and low pressure system:

P.O.C	High pressure system	Low pressure system
<u>Direction of wind</u>	Sink Clockwise	Float counterclockwise
<u>Weather</u>	Clear sky	Clouds and precipitation

Q5. The model shows the movement of the air in the atmosphere and the movement of the water between locations X and Y, which are near the equator.



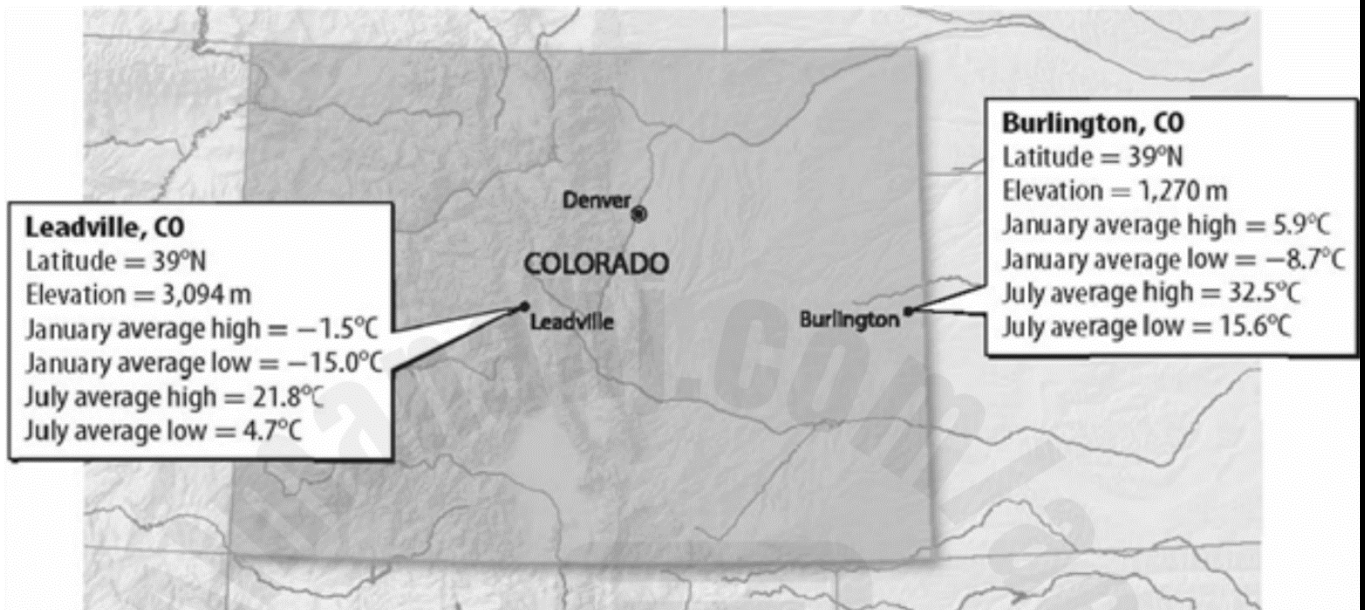
Based on the model, compare the climates of locations X and Y. Explain your answer using evidence from the model.

.....

The climate at location X is warmer and more humid than location Y. This is because the air at location X is warm but more humid than at location Y. Warm ocean water is evaporating into the atmosphere, making the air warm and humid above the ocean, and that air is being pushed toward the Warm air is less dense and rises. The air mass begins to cool and condense as it rises, causing precipitation to fall near location X.

Q6. Answer the following questions:

1- Look at the figure. Considering the information given regarding Leadville and Burlington, why is it colder in Leadville?



Because Leadville has a higher elevation.

2- A snow-covered mountain has a Higher albedo than a dark-colored corn field. Therefore, it will reflect More solar energy than the field.?

3- Explain why it is colder at the north and south poles than at the equator.

Even though radiation coming from the Sun is constant and uniform, it is not evenly distributed on Earth. A beam of sunlight hits the area around the poles at a lower angle. Since there is less sunlight for surface area near the poles, the land, water, and air do not warm as much.

4- Your town is experiencing a drought in which the weather has been hot and dry for weeks. Infer which type of pressure system is stalled over the area. Explain your answer.

there is a high-pressure system over the area. High-pressure systems are characterized by sinking air, which works against the formation of clouds and precipitation

5- Write the way of transferring thermal energy in the following :

