

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل ملزمة شاملة وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسابير المسار المتقدم

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

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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

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*Grade 6 Advance
Science*

*End of Term 1
Exam Study Guide*

Name: _____

Unit 2: Life Structure and Function/ Module 1: Cells and Life

Lesson 1: Exploring Life (page 11 – 25)

*Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.

[cells, cell theory, light microscope, electron microscope, unicellular organism, multicellular organism, reproduction, homeostasis, prokaryotic, eukaryotic, organelles]

1. **Cells**: the smallest unit of life that all living things are made of
2. **Cell theory**: states that all living things are made of cells, cells perform different functions, all cells come from other cells
3. **Electron Microscope**: type of microscope that uses electrons to magnify an image
4. **Eukaryotic**: type of cell that has a nucleus and membrane bound organelles
5. **Homeostasis**: ability to keep steady internal conditions when outside conditions change
6. **light microscope**: type of microscope that uses light and lenses to make an object bigger
7. **Multicellular**: organisms made of 2 or more cells
8. **organelle**: structures inside the cell
9. **Prokaryotic**: type of cell that does not have a nucleus or membrane organelles
10. **reproduction**: when living things create new living things
11. **Unicellular**: organisms made of 1 cell

Lesson 2: Cell Structure and Function (page 28 – 39)

**Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.*

[cell membrane, cytoplasm, cell wall, proteins, cellular respiration, chloroplast, nucleus]

1. Cell membrane: flexible covering that protects the inside of a cell from the outside environment
2. Cell wall: stiff structure outside the cell membrane that protects the cell and gives it structure and support; only found in plant cells
3. Cellular respiration: chemical reactions that convert energy from food into ATP
4. Chloroplast: organelles that use sunlight, carbon dioxide, and water to make sugar / glucose
5. Cytoplasm: fluid inside the cell
6. Nucleus: directs all the activities of a cell
7. Proteins: long chains of amino acid molecules made of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen

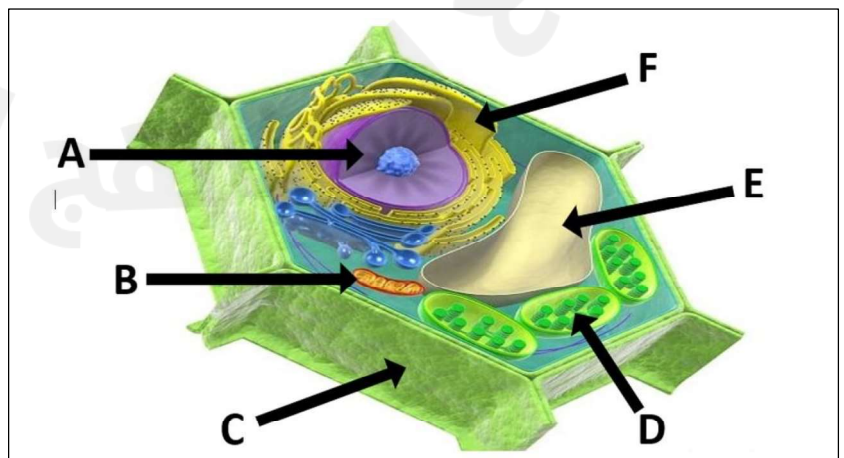
**Identify each cell part.*

[Golgi apparatus, mitochondria, rough ER, ribosomes, smooth ER, vacuoles]

Cell organelle that makes proteins	8.Ribosome
The site of protein production in the cell	9.Rough ER
Helps remove harmful substances from the cell	10.Smooth ER
Organelle that stores food, water, and waste material	11.Vacuoles
Prepares and packages proteins for their jobs	12.Golgi Apparatus
Provides energy to the cell through chemical reactions	13.Mitochondria

14. Label the cell.

- A. Nucleus
- B. Mitochondria
- C. Cell wall
- D. Chloroplast
- E. Vacuole
- F. rough ER

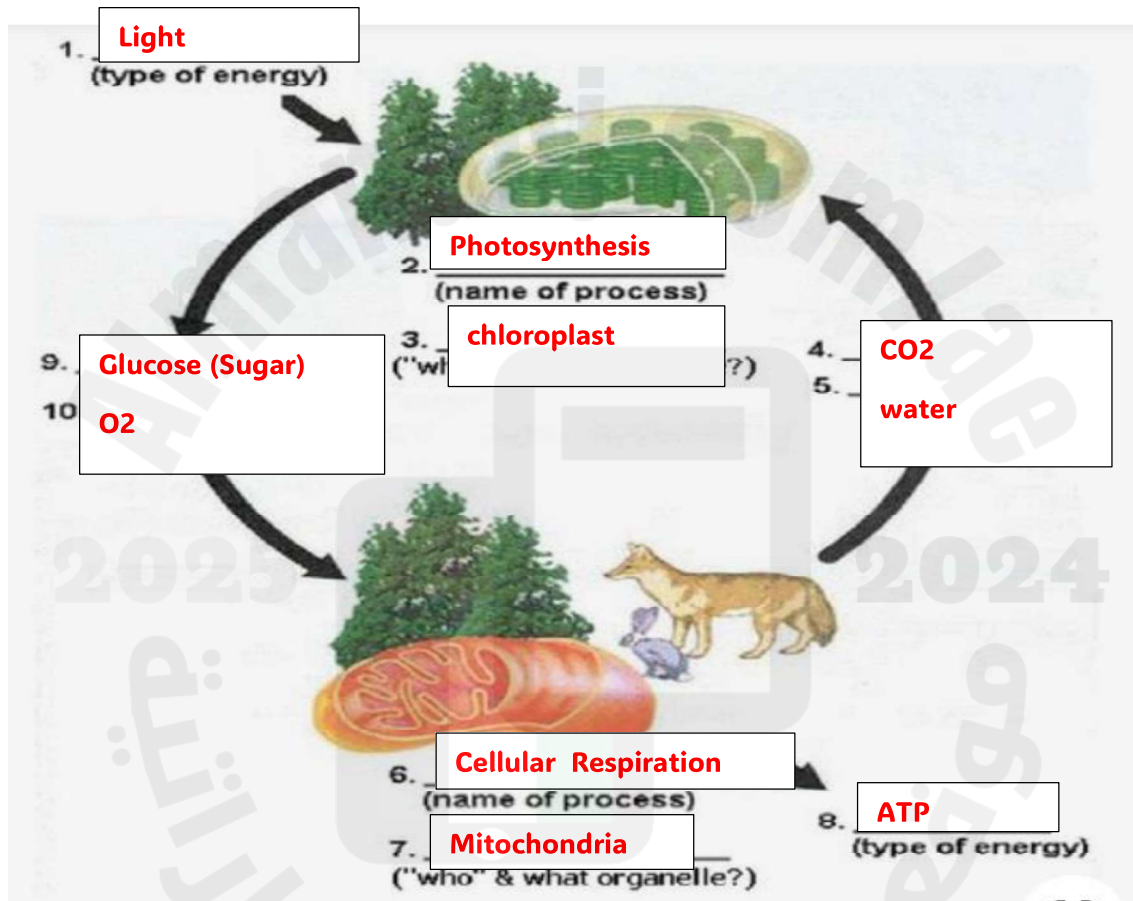


Unit 1: Interactions within Ecosystems/ Module 1: Matter and Energy in Ecosystems

Lesson 1: Photosynthesis and Cellular Respiration (page 48 – 59)

*Label the diagrams and fill in the blanks with the correct word.

[ATP, carbon dioxide, cellular respiration, chloroplast, glucose (sugar), light, mitochondria, oxygen, photosynthesis, water]



Lesson 2: Flow of Energy (pages 62 – 73)

*Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.

[producers, consumers, herbivores, carnivores, omnivores, decomposers, detritivores, food chain, food web, energy pyramid]

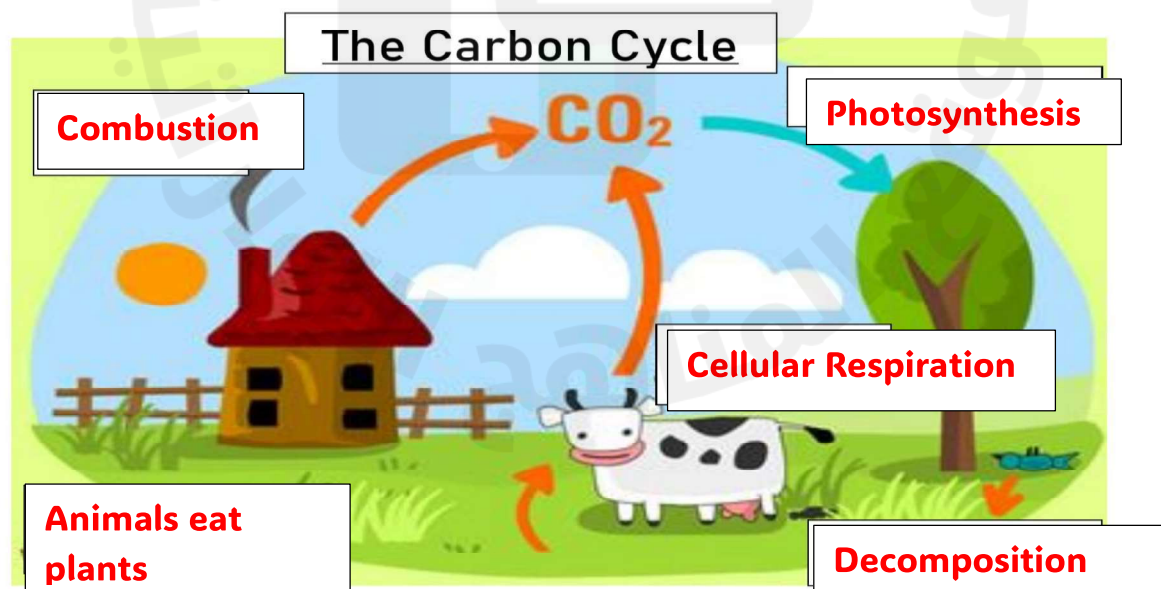
1. Carnivore: model that shows many food chains connected to each other

2. **Consumers**: organisms that get energy by eating other organisms – cannot make their own food
3. **Decomposers**: break down dead organisms (bacteria and mushrooms)
4. **Detritivores**: get energy by eating the remains of dead organisms
5. **Energy pyramid**: a model that shows the amount of available energy at each step of the food chain.
6. **Food chain**: simple model that shows how energy moves from one organism to another (shows simple feeding relationships)
7. **food Web**: model that shows many food chains connected to each other.
8. **Herbivore**: organisms that only eat plants
9. **Omnivore**: organisms that eat plants and animals
10. **Producers**: organisms that make their own food

Lesson 3: Cycling of Matter (page 76 – 85)

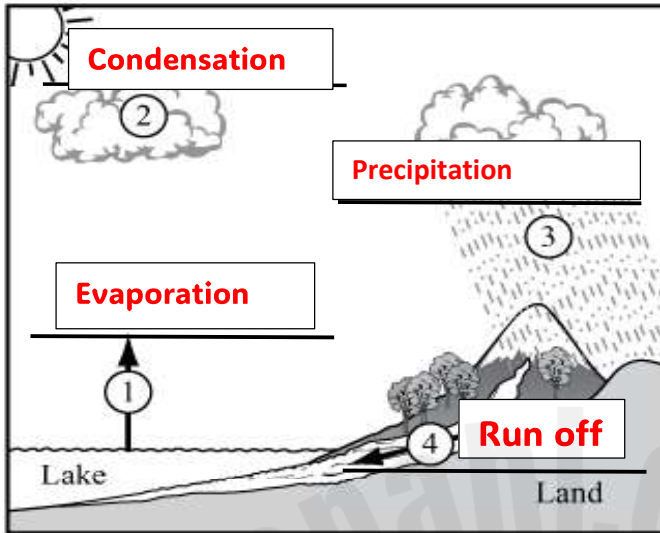
**Label the parts of the carbon cycle with the correct word.*

[animals eat plants, cellular respiration, combustion (burning), decomposition, photosynthesis]



*Label the parts of the water cycle and fill in the blanks with the correct word.

[condensation, evaporation, nitrogen fixation, precipitation, runoff]



5. **Condensation**: process during which water vapor changes into liquid water

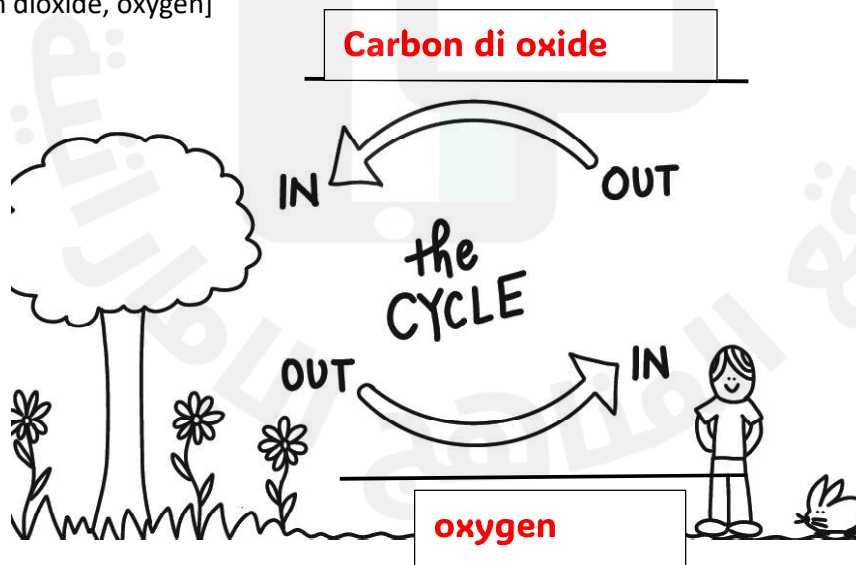
6. **Evaporation**: process during which liquid water changes into a gas

7. **Precipitation**: water that falls from clouds

8. **Nitrogen Fixation**: process that changes nitrogen from the atmosphere into forms of nitrogen that can be used by living things

*Label the parts of the oxygen cycle with the correct word.

[carbon dioxide, oxygen]



Unit 1: Interactions within Ecosystems/ Module 2: Dynamic Ecosystems

Lesson 1: Resources for Ecosystems (pages 94 – 103)

**Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.*

[individual, biosphere, population, community, species, ecosystem, limiting factor, biotic potential, carrying capacity, overpopulation]

1. **Biosphere** _____: where life is found
2. **Biotic Potential** _____: the potential growth of a population if there were no limiting factors
3. **Carrying capacity** _____: the largest number of individuals of one species that an ecosystem can support over time
4. **Community** _____: all the different populations living in the same area at the same time
5. **Individual** _____: a single member of a species
6. **Limiting Factor** _____: anything that will not allow a population to grow forever (examples – water, food, sunlight, temperature, and space)
7. **Ecosystem** _____: all the living and non-living things in an area
8. **Overpopulation** _____: when a population grows too much and damages the environment
9. **Population** _____: all the organisms of the same species living in the same area at the same time
10. **Species** _____: a group of organisms with similar traits and can produce new offspring

**Use page 100 to fill in the blanks below.*

11. An **Endangered** species is one whose population is at risk of disappearing.
12. **Extinct** happens when a population decreases and disappears; no more individuals are left.
13. A **threatened** species is one that is at risk but not endangered.

Lesson 2: Interactions in Ecosystems (pages 106 – 115)

**Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.*

[symbiosis, commensalism, parasitism, mutualism, cooperative relationship, predatory-prey relationship, predator, prey, competition, competitive relationship]

1. **Commensalism**: type of symbiosis in which one organism benefits and the other organism is unaffected (not hurt or helped)
2. **Competition**: describes interactions between two or more organisms that share the same resources at the same time
3. **Competitive relationship**: type of relationship in which organisms that share the same habitat compete for resources
4. **Cooperative Relationship**: type of relationship in which organisms work together (examples: hunting together, watching for danger, and caring for children)
5. **Mutualism**: type of symbiosis in which both organisms benefit
6. **Parasitism**: type of symbiosis in which one organism benefits but the other organism is hurt or harmed
7. **Predator**: an animal that hunts and eats other animals
8. **Predator-prey relationship**: type of relationship in which the predator eats the prey
9. **Prey**: an animal that gets eaten by another animal
10. **Symbiosis**: close, long-term relationship between two species that gives food and energy

Lesson 3: Changing Ecosystems (pages 118 – 129)

**Fill in the blank with the correct vocabulary word.*

[ecological succession, climax community, primary succession, secondary succession, eutrophication, dynamic equilibrium,]

1. **Climax community**: a stable community that no longer goes through major ecological changes
2. **Dynamic Equilibrium**: the balance between different parts of an ecosystem

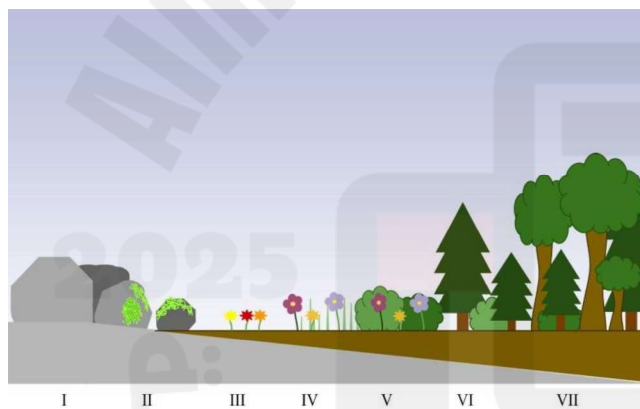
3. **Ecological Succession**: the process of one ecological community slowly changing into another
4. **Eutrophication**: the process of a body of water having many nutrients
5. **Primary Succession**: type of succession that happens in new areas of land with only rock (example – area of land after a volcano erupts)
6. **Secondary Succession**: type of succession that happens in an area that has been destroyed or damaged by fire, cutting down forests, floods, or tornadoes
7. Three ways that humans can change or disrupt ecosystems are (see pages 125 and 126)

a. **Resource Extraction -oil spills, deforestation**

b. **Pollution**

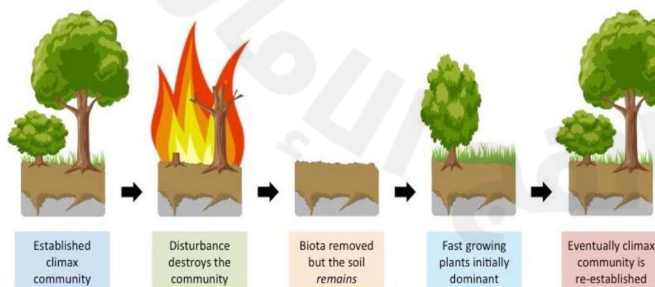
c. **Nonnative species-Competition and Overcrowding cause species to die out.**

8. Which type of succession is shown below.



Primary succession

9. Which type of succession is shown below.



Secondary succession