حل ملزمة وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الورقي منهج انسباير

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السابع ⇦ علوم ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ حلول ⇦ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-11-26 13:18:54

المزيد من مادة علوم:	ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب للطالب ا اختبارات الكترونية ا اختبارات ا حلول ا عروض بوربوينت ا أوراق عمل منهج انجليزي ا ملخصات وتقارير ا مذكرات وبنوك ا الامتحان النهائي ا للمدرس
	إعداد: Shyju Sari

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع

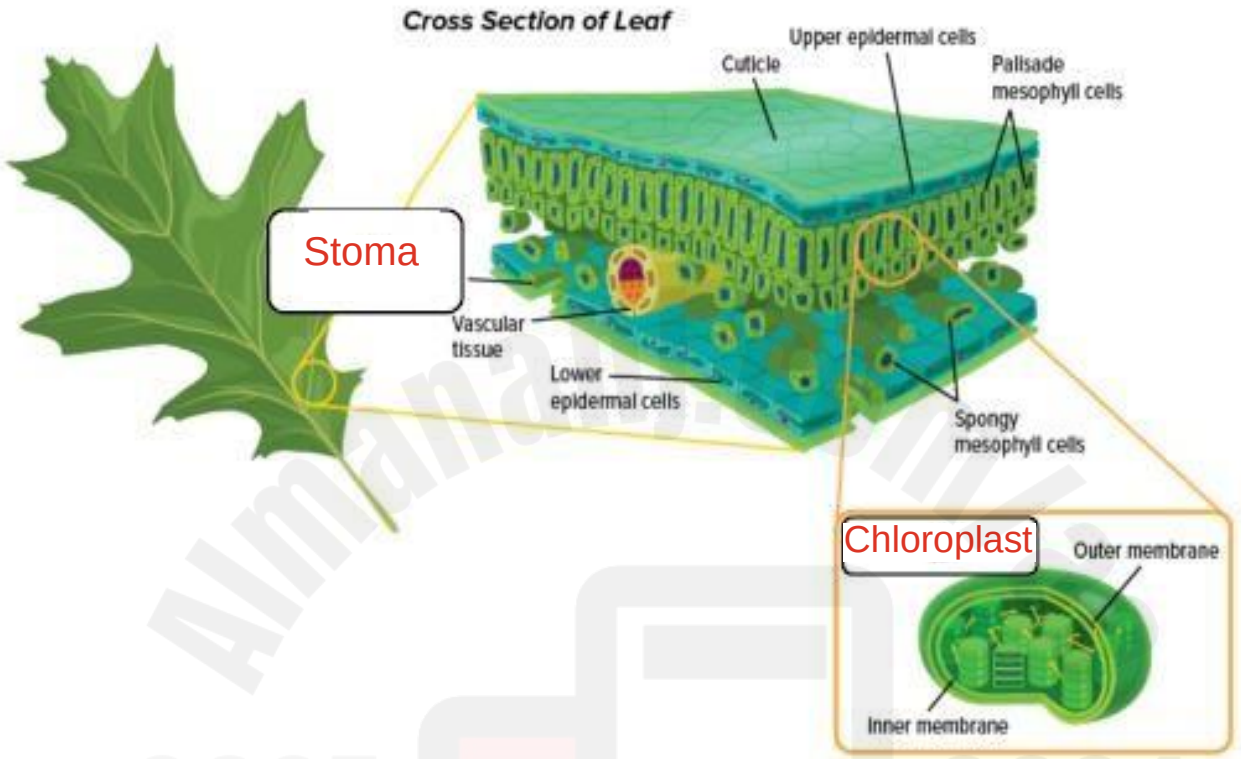
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

1	حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
2	حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
3	مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
4	إجابات أسئلة صفحات الكتاب وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير
5	حل مراجعة عامة للامتحان النهائي وفق الهيكل الوزاري

Review-Writing Part-Term 1	Al Shahama C2/C3 School
Subject: science/ Teacher-Ms. Sari Shyju	Date:
Name:	Class : 7/

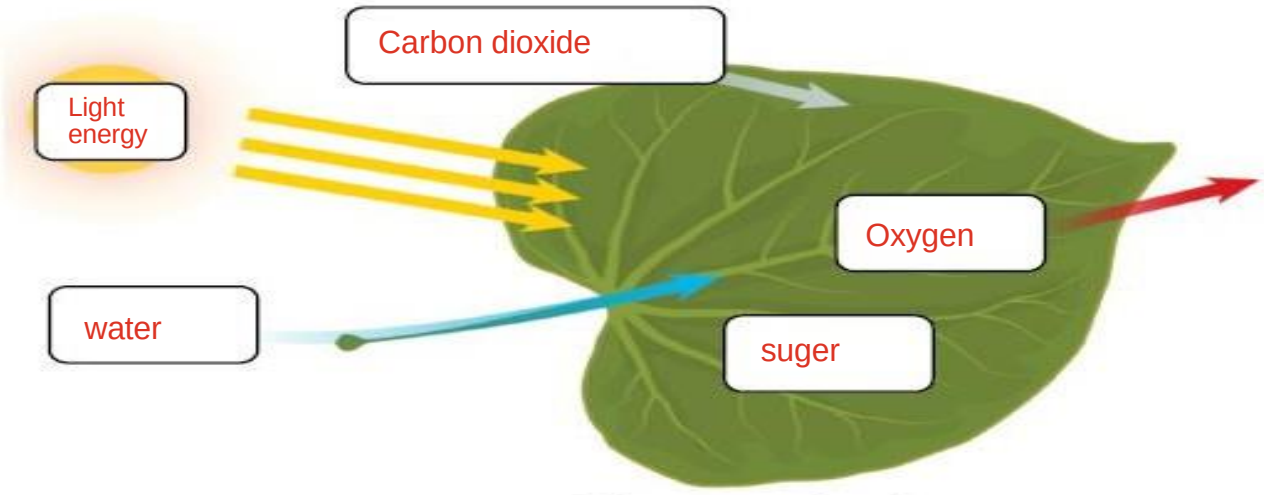
Exercise 1: Label the missing parts of this figure and answer the questions.



2. Match the to the layers of the leaf:

Epidermal cells	small openings on the bottom layer of the leaf
Stoma	layer of packed cells which contains chloroplasts
Cuticle	Green pigment in the cells
Palisade mesophyll cells	Top and bottom layers of the leaf
Spongy mesophyll cells	Cells which transport water to the leaf
Vascular tissue	Place where photosynthesis occurs (takes place)
Chloroplast	waxy covering on the layers of the leaf
Chlorophyll	cells of leaf with spaces between them

Exercise 2: Label each missing part of the Photosynthesis process and then complete the equations below.



Photosynthesis

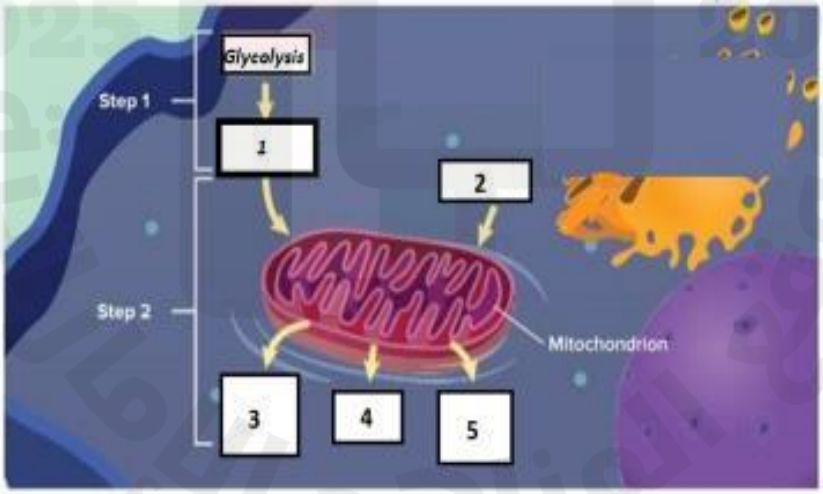
carbon dioxide + water → suger + oxygen

Light energy

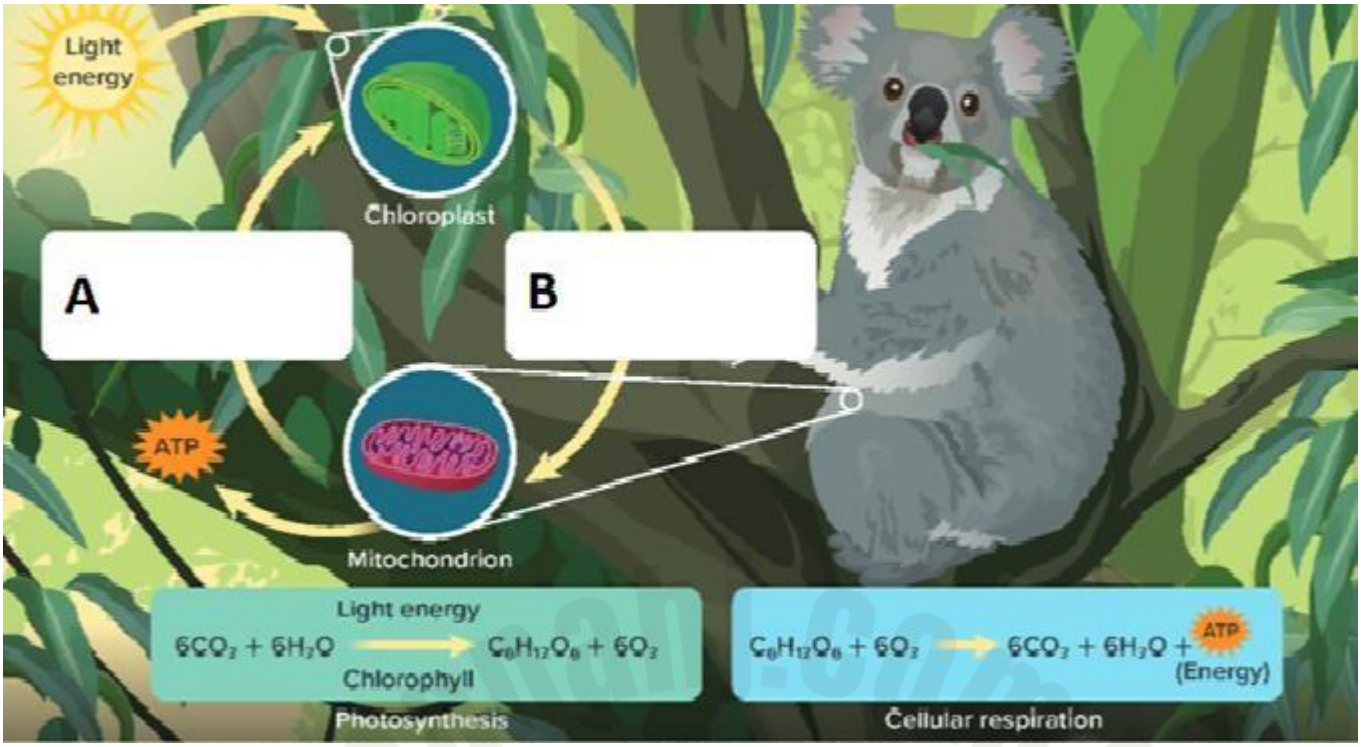
$6CO_2 + 6H_2O \rightarrow C_6H_{12}O_6 + 6O_2$

3.

Which of the following chemical equation correctly completes the below reaction that occurs in the mitochondria as shown in the figure?



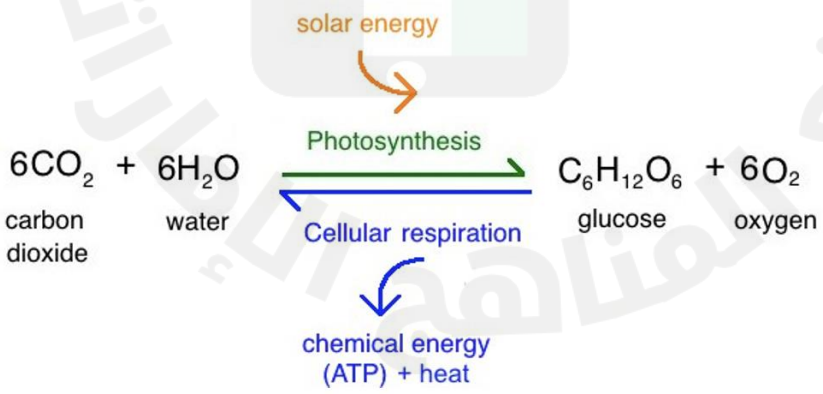
Glycolysis ……1…… + Oxygen ……2…… → ATP ……3…… + water ……4…… + carbon dioxide ……5……



A- CO_2 and H_2O

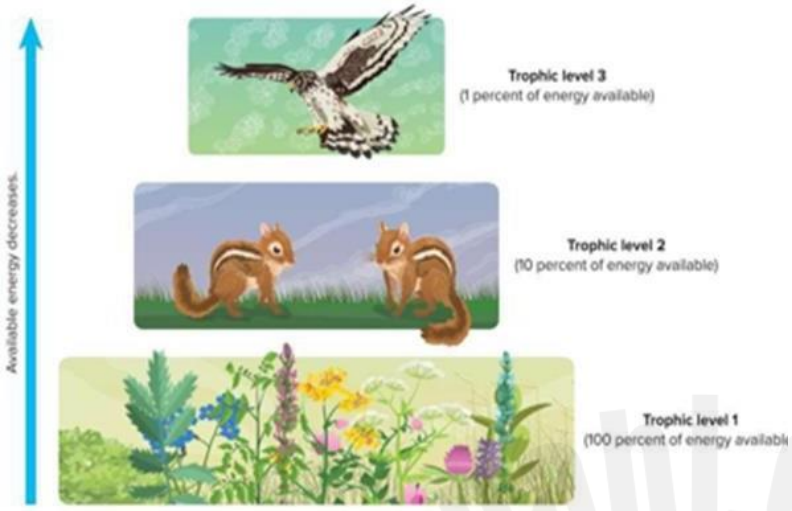
B- $C_6H_{12}O_6$ and O_2

4. Explain the transfer of energy and cycling of matter by modelling the chemical reactions of photosynthesis and cellular respiration below. Use arrows to show movement in your model.



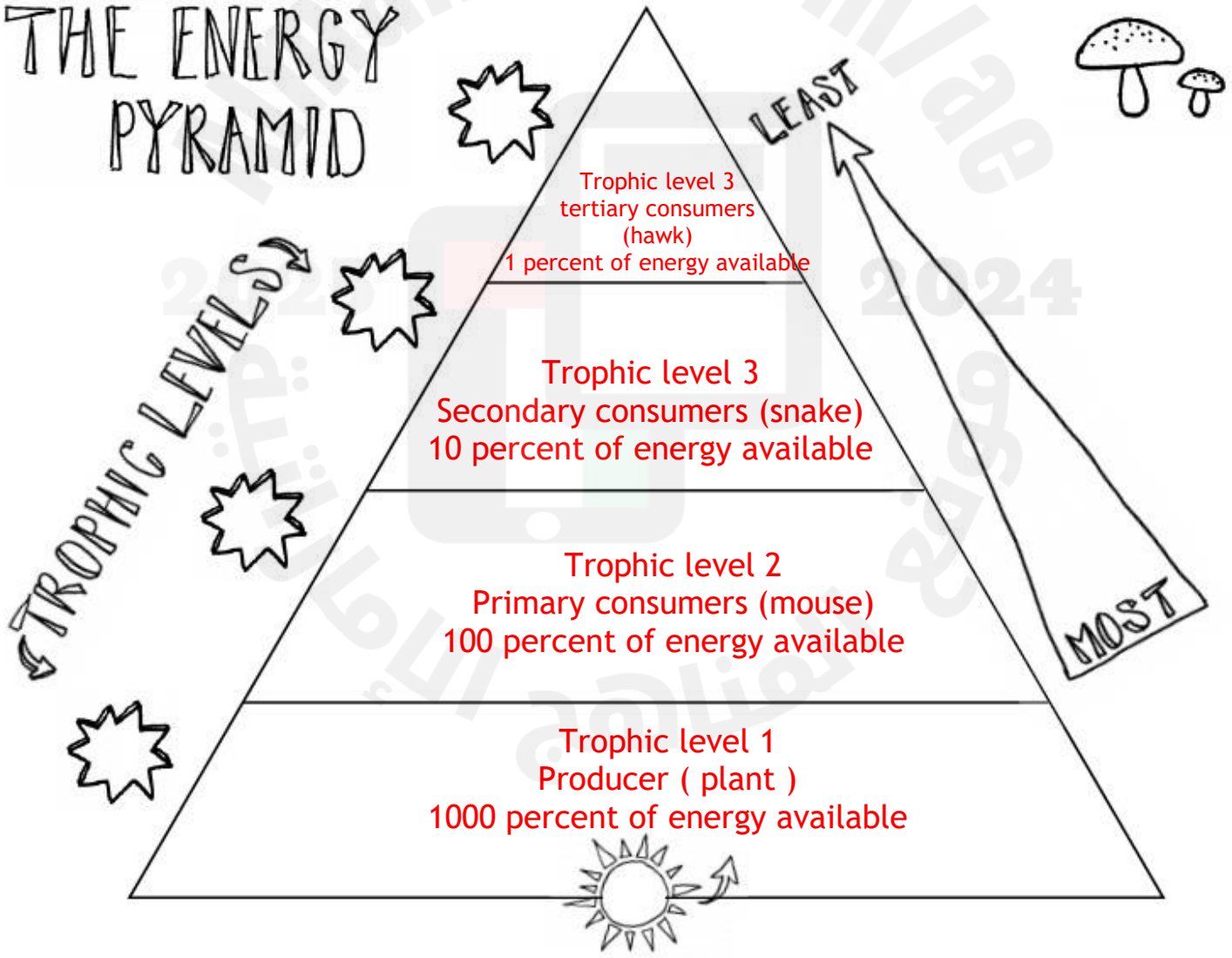
4. explain all of it's features and relate it to number of organisms in the trophic levels.

Demonstrate how energy flows through an ecosystem using energy pyramid,



Energy pyramid, show the amount of energy available in each step of a food chain.

Only about 10 percent of the energy available at one trophic level transfers on to the next trophic level



… Energy pyramid ..... show the amount of energy available in each step of a food chain.

… ... Trophic levels ..... the steps of energy pyramid.

Producer make up the ……Trophic level…….

Consumers that eat producers make up the ……Next level……..

Consumers that eat other consumers make up the……Highest trophic level……

Only about ……10…… of energy available at one trophic level transfers on to the next trophic level.

a. Which living thing do we find the most in our ecosystems, plants, or hawks? Explain.

Plants, because plants are the trophic level 1 and hawk is the higher trophic level. Only 10% of the energy transfers from one trophic level to another.

_____

b. Which living thing do we find the least in our ecosystems, rabbits, or lions? Explain.

Lions, because rabbits are the trophic level 1 and lion is the higher trophic level. Only 10% of the energy transfers from one trophic level to another.

_____

Energy pyramid =

The steps of an energy pyramid are called - Trophic level

Bottom of the pyramid → producer

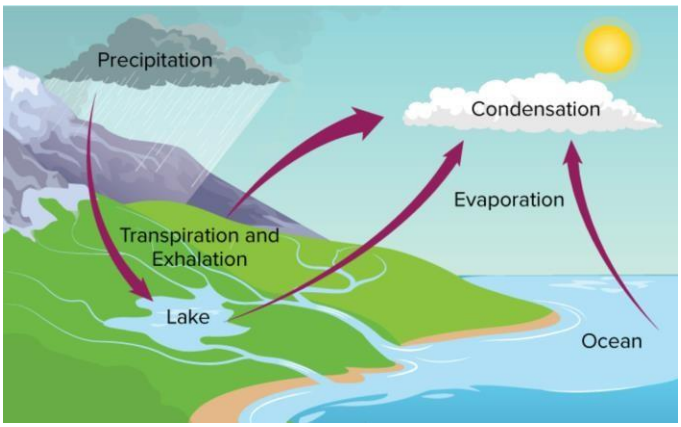
Level above the bottom → Consumers (herbivores)

Higher levels → Consumers that eat other consumers

Write one food chain-

Grass --- grasshopper ---- mouse -----snake ---- hawk

5. Describe and identify the steps in the water cycle and outline the importance of each steps and its effects to the environment Textbook, figure page 52



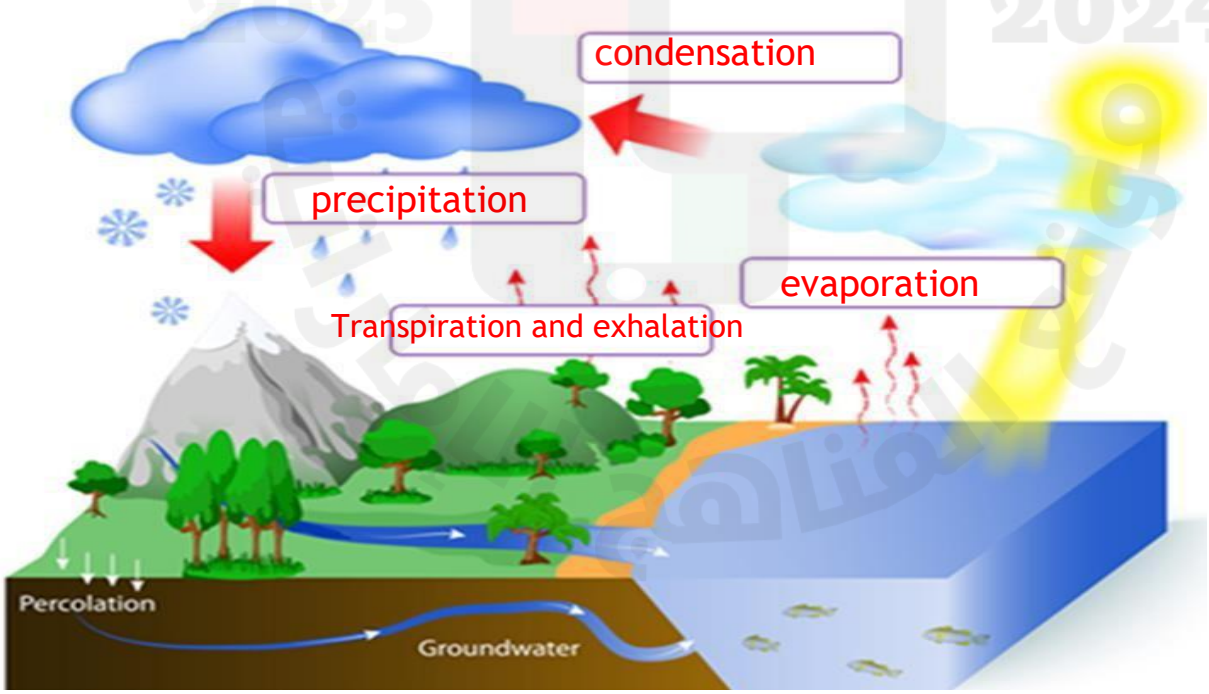
Water cycle is Water continually cycles from Earth to its atmosphere and back again.

Evaporation is the process during which liquid water changes into a gas

Condensation is The process during which water vapor changes int liquid water

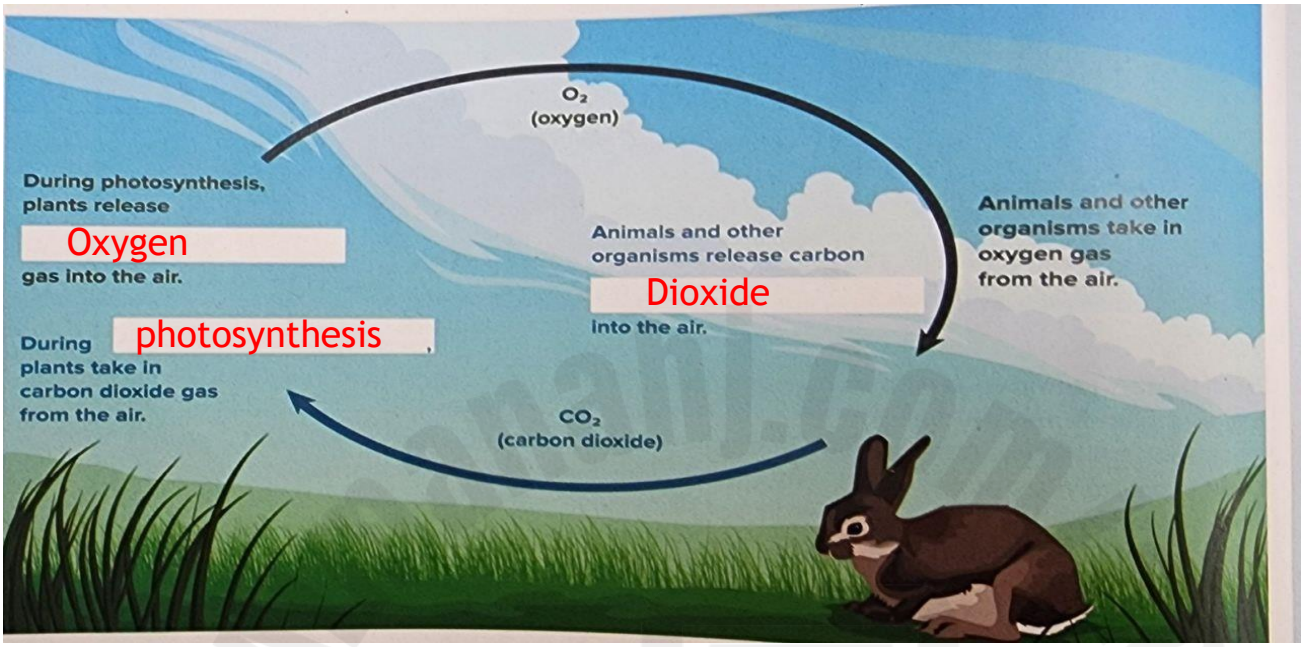
Precipitation is Water that fall from clouds to Earth's surface. for example, rain, snow, sleet or hail.

Transpiration The process during which occurs when plants release moisture.

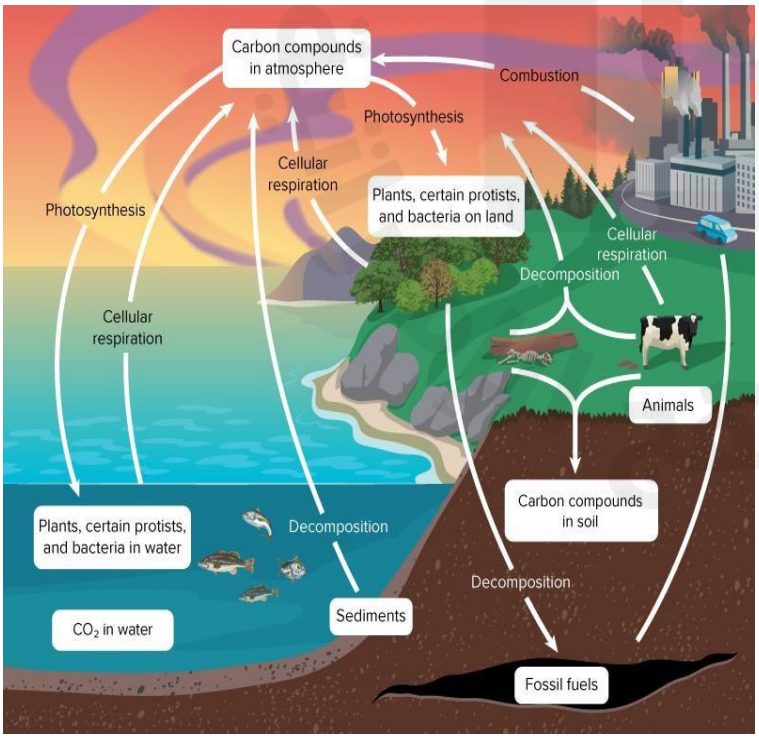


Fill the blank spaces given below

- Photosynthesis release ----------Oxygen----------into the environment
- Phytoplankton release more than ----------50 %---------- of the oxygen in the Earth's atmosphere
- Plants and animals use the ----------Oxygen---------- in the air



Observe the carbon cycle and answer the questions given on the right.



All organisms contain ---carbon---

Humans - get carbon from food

Plants - get carbon from ---Atmosphere--- And water

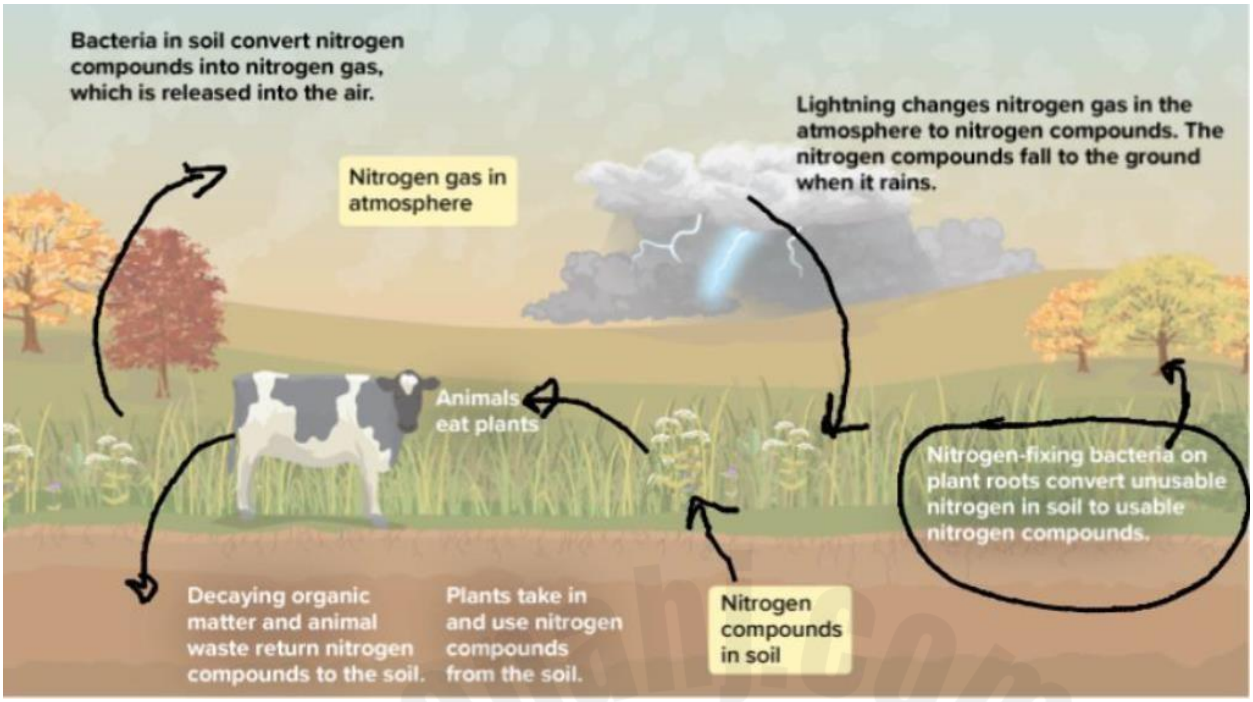
How does carbon enter the atmosphere

- Organisms die and decompose – carbon goes into soil
- Fossil fuels formed when organisms decomposed – coal, oil, gas

How is carbon used

Plants - photosynthesis makes sugar

Organisms eat---plants--- and take in carbon



- **Nitrogen fixation -**
  process that changes atmospheric nitrogen into nitrogen compounds that are usable by living organisms

- Animals take in nitrogen when they ---------- Eat plants or other animals ----------
- When plants or animals die – ---------- Decomposers break down the dead material and return the nitrogen to the environment. ----------
  ----
- Animal waste---------- Return ---------- nitrogen to the environment

6. **Define the following terms**

Population	Is all the organisms of the same species that live in the same area tat the same time.
Species	Is a group of organisms that have similar traits and are able to produce fertile offspring.
Community	Is all the populations of different species that live together in the same area at the same time.

7. Complete the box with definition.

Relationship	Description
Predator-prey	A predator eats prey for energy . The predator benefits from receiving food.
Cooperative	Members of the same species work together in order to benefit the entire group
Competitive	Organisms that share the same habitat often compete for resources.
Symbiotic a. Mutualism b. Parasitism c. Commensalism	Mutualism : both organisms benefit. Parasitism : benefits one species and harms other. Commensalism : benefits one species but does not harm or benefit other.

Commensalism

One organism benefit, the other ----------
Doesn't get harmed

ex. 1.the plant benefit - use the tree as its habitat, the tree is not harmed

Ex.2 the shark protecting the suckerfish
-The suckerfish benefits from the shark's **protection**.
-The shark is neither helped nor harmed.

Parasitism

One organism benefit, the other Get harmed

Ex.1-The wasp benefits , the spider gets harmed

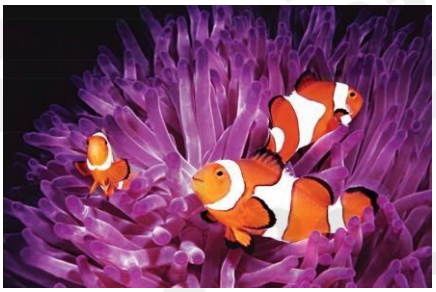
Ex 2- a tick on a human
-The tick is a parasite that benefits from feeding on human blood.

Mutualism

Both organisms benefit

ex.1-The clownfish receives protection from the anemone, the anemone will sting predators of the clownfish

Ex.2 relationship between a bee and a flower.
- The bee benefits as it gets **nectar** from the flower.
- The flower also benefits as it gets **pollinated** by the bee.



Cooperative relationships Individuals of the same species work together for the good of the group	Predator-Prey A predator hunts and kills a prey organism	Competitive relationships Two or more organisms fight for the same resource at the same time
		

8. Answer the questions below.

1. Define “Ecological Succession”.

Is the process of one ecological community gradually changing into another .

2-Climax community-

A stable community that no longer goes through major ecological changes.

2. Label each succession and put the steps in order. Explain your choice.

a. Primary succession : it is the process of creating life in an area where no life existed earlier.

4 1 3 2

b. Secondary succession : It is the process of re-stabilization (creating life again) that follows a disturbance (example: fire) in an area, where life has formed an ecosystem.

2 4 3 1

Eutrophication-

The process of a body of water becoming nutrient rich through

- Decaying organisms
- Runoff from fertilizers

Primary

- No Soil
- No previous land
- Formed from volcanoes, sand dunes, glacier recession
- Slower than secondary
- pioneer plants are first to grow

- progress to mature/ climax stage
- types of succession
- have biotic and abiotic factors

Secondary

- Soil is present
- Preexisting land
- Forms after human impact or natural disasters (fires, floods, tsunamis, hurricanes)
- Faster than primary
- No need for pioneer plants