تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
	

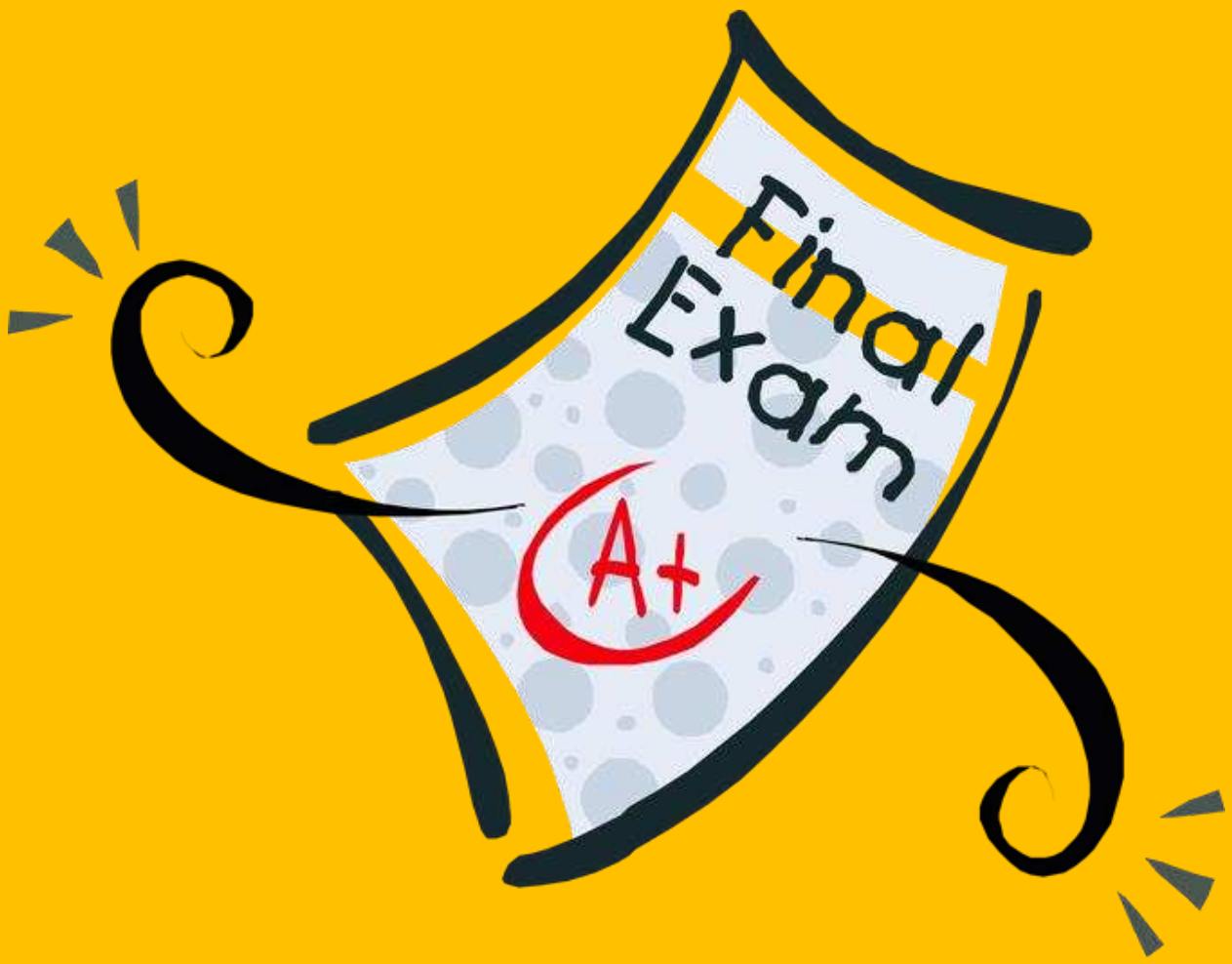
الملف الخطة الأسبوعية للأسبوع الخامس الحلقة الثانية في مدرسة أبو أيوب الأنصاري
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ ملفات مدرسية ⇦ المدارس ⇦ الفصل الأول

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب ملفات مدرسية			
			
روابط مواد ملفات مدرسية على تلغرام			
التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات

المزيد من الملفات بحسب ملفات مدرسية والمادة المدارس في الفصل الأول	
1	توجيهات بدء الدراسة للعام الدراسي الجديد
2	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة
3	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفين التاسع والعاشر في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة
4	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الخامس حتى الثامن في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة
5	امتحانات منتصف الفصل الأول للصفوف الأول حتى الرابع في مدرسة الشعلة الخاصة

MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

SCIENCE EXAM



Created by: Faheema Abdulla Adams

(BASED ON EOT 1 COVERAGE)

SCIENCE MOCK EXAM 2

Name: Grade 4/____ Date:

Page 12	
1**. Dana is the pitcher for her community baseball team. What force causes the baseball to change direction when it is hit by the bat?**	
A	The catcher's force on the ball with his mitt.
B	The batter's force on the ball as he misses
C	The batter's force on the ball with the bat

Page 14-15	
2. What causes heat when you rub your hands together?	
A	Friction
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D	

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3 If you drop a rock in a lake, the rock will slow down because the water exerts	
A	Gravity
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4. If drag forces are increased, then an object will fall	
A	More slowly
B	Faster
C	Same speed
D	Fast than slow down

Page 31	
5. Which is evidence that a bowling ball has more energy when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower?	
A	The bowling ball has a larger mass when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower
B	he bowling bowl can knock over more pins when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower.
C	he bowling ball will reach the pins in less time when it is moving faster than when it is moving slower

Page 31	
6. The _____energy of a rollercoaster is the energy of motion	
A	Potential
B	kinetic

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7. Stretching a coil or spring increases its ____	
A	Potential energy
B	Kinetic energy
C	direction

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10. Suppose you are riding a bike. As you increase speed, your Blank_____	
A	energy of motion increase
B	energy of motion decreases
C	stored energy increases
D	energy is used up

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11. How can the speed of a dropped ball be increased?	
A	Roll it down a hill instead to increase the amount of friction.
B	Drop a larger ball to increase the amount of friction.
C	Increase the height from which it is dropped to give it more potential energy.

Page **32**	
13. If the amount of kinetic energy an object has is _____ then the object will move faster	
A	Increased
B	decreased

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14. Which is <u>not</u> evidence of what happens during a roller coaster ride?	
A	as the cars go down the hill, the energy of motion increases.
B	As the cars pull to the top of the first hill, the potential energy increases.
C	As the cars slow down at the end of the ride, energy of motion decreases.
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14. The energy of motion is _____	
A	Not determined by an object's position above a surface
B	increased as your speed decreases
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15. Which is <u>not</u> an example of a collision causing energy transfer and change in motion?	
A	bat strikes a baseball
B	catcher catches a baseball
C	baseball hits the ground
D	Baseball flies through the air

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16. _____ is transformed or transferred it cannot be created or destroyed	
A	Force
B	Energy
C	momentum

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17. During a collision, some energy can be transferred into _____ or sound.	
A	Force
B	heat
C	Electricity
D	conservation

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18) Friction during a collision causes some kinetic energy to be changed into _____.	
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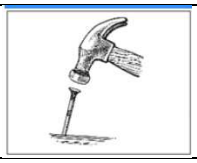
21). Which describes a change that will likely occur in the collision below? 	
A	Kinetic energy will be transferred from the nail to the hammer, causing the hammer to move.
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20). What happened to the stored energy of the toy car at the top of the ramp when the ramp was raised higher?	
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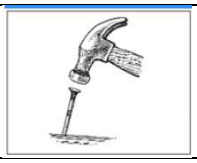
21).Which describes a change that will likely occur in the collision below? 	
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مؤسسة الإمارات للتعليم المدرسي
EMIRATES SCHOOLS ESTABLISHMENT

SCIENCE MOCK EXAM 2 UNIT 3

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C	A physical feature found in space

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2. A(n) _____ is completely surrounded by water.	
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B	Island
C	Mountains
D	Rock pedestals

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B	Canyon
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4. What is the tallest landform?	
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5. Which landform is <u>not</u> created by wind?	
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6. Bethany saw an exhibit at the science center on Earth's surface. She learned that Earth's surface has changed over time. What evidence has been collected by scientists to support this theory?	
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SCIENCE MOCK EXAM 2 UNIT 3

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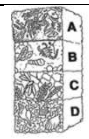
12.Which layer contains the YOUNGEST FOSSILS? 	
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14. an example of _____blowing sand from one place to another	
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15.In the Mississippi River, sediment such as soil and rocks are swept downstream by the force of the river. When the river flows into the Gulf of Mexico, most of the sediment is deposited. Which activity could change the amount of sediment that is deposited from the river?	
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17. waves can break_____ by rushing into the cracks of rocks with lots of energy	
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18) Gravity pulls rainwater downhill and the flowing water erodes the landscape by Blank	
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B	Washing away soil
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21). Can ocean waves change the rocks along a coastline?	
A	Yes. Pounding waves break rocks into smaller pieces.

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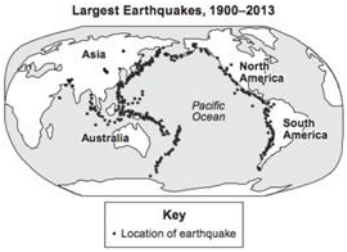
20). According to the map, where do most earthquakes occur? Select **all** that apply. 	
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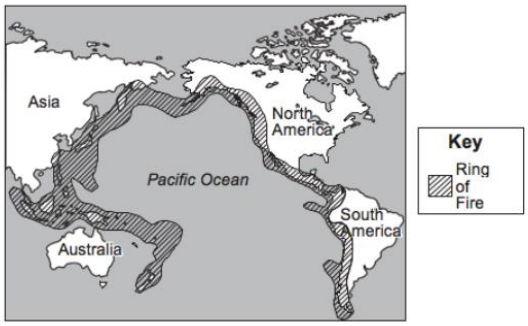
The map shows a part of the world called the Ring of Fire.



What occurs in the area known as the Ring of Fire? Select **all** that apply.

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22) What occurs in the area known as the Ring of Fire? Select all that apply	
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23) Most earthquakes and volcanoes are often_____ of continents and oceans	
A	Along the boundaries
B	In the center

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24) _____ are breaks or cracks in the rocks that make up Earth's crust.	
A	Landforms
B	Boundaries
C	faults

SCIENCE MOCK EXAM 2 UNIT 3

95-96-97	
25) If you use walking as a model for wavelength and amplitude, what would a long and high step represent?	
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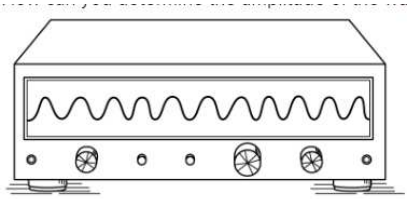
27. How can you determine the amplitude of the wave pattern shown below? 	
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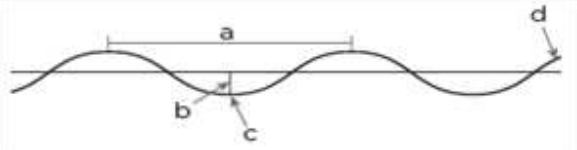
30 Which part of the diagram below shows the wavelength? 	
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31. Waves that move material up and adown are called	
A	Seismic waves
B	Transverse waves
C	Longitudinal waves

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32. The amount of energy released by an earthquake is its	
A	Seismic waves
B	magnitude
C	transverse

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33. The steeper the lines on a seismograph the_____ earthquake	
A	Stronger
B	weaker

95-96-97	
34. what kind of waves do earthquakes produce? CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY	
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C	Heat waves
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113	
35. _____is made of diagonal pieces connecting beams and columns and comes in several shapes	
A	Lateral wall
B	Damper
C	Shear wall
D	bracing

113	
36 Which best describes how people can prepare for earthquakes?	
A	people can use seismographs to predict earthquakes.
B	There is no way to prepare for earthquakes.
C	People can build earthquake-safe buildings in earthquake zones.
D	People can use technology to stop earthquakes

113	
36 How can a structure be made more earthquake resistant?	
A	Placing a dampener
B	Using bricks only
C	Using concrete and bricks
D	Build short buildings

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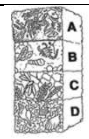
12.Which layer contains the YOUNGEST FOSSILS? 	
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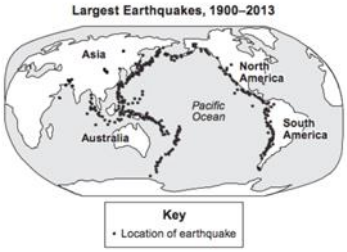
20). According to the map, where do most earthquakes occur? Select **all** that apply. 	
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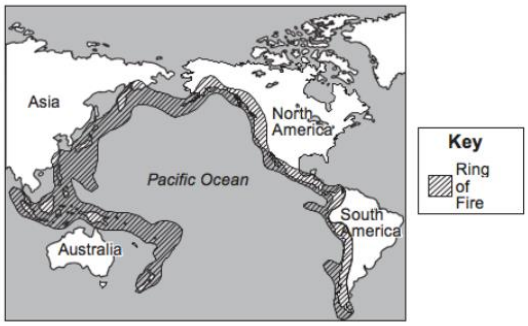

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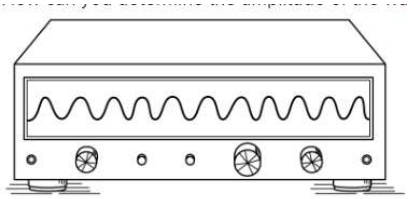
27. How can you determine the amplitude of the wave pattern shown below? 	
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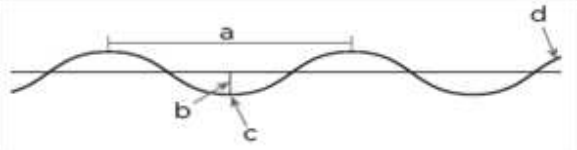
SCIENCE MOCK EXAM 2 UNIT 3

95-96-97	
30 Which part of the diagram below shows the wavelength? 	
A	a
B	b
C	c

95-96-97	
31. Waves that move material up and adown are called	
A	Seismic waves
B	Transverse waves
C	Longitudinal waves

95-96-97	
32. The amount of energy released by an earthquake is its	
A	Seismic waves
B	magnitude
C	transverse

95-96-97	
33. The steeper the lines on a seismograph the_____ earthquake	
A	Stronger
B	weaker

95-96-97	
34. what kind of waves do earthquakes produce? CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY	
A	Seismic waves
B	Transverse waves
C	Heat waves
D	Longitudinal waves

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35. _____is made of diagonal pieces connecting beams and columns and comes in several shapes	
A	Lateral wall
B	Damper
C	Shear wall
D	bracing

113	
36 Which best describes how people can prepare for earthquakes?	
A	people can use seismographs to predict earthquakes.
B	There is no way to prepare for earthquakes.
C	People can build earthquake-safe buildings in earthquake zones.
D	People can use technology to stop earthquakes

113	
36 How can a structure be made more earthquake resistant?	
A	Placing a dampener
B	Using bricks only
C	Using concrete and bricks
D	Build short buildings