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أوراق عمل الوحدة الثانية Earth and Space patterns منهج انسباير

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 11-10-2024 11:18:30

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المزيد من مادة
علوم:

إعداد: Zewin Adham

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



الرياضيات



اللغة الانجليزية



اللغة العربية



التربية الاسلامية



المواد على تلغرام

صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

أسئلة مراجعة نهائية منهج انسباير

1

حل كامل كتاب الطالب

2

مذكرة تلخيص جميع دروس الوحدة الثانية الآباء والأبناء

3

عرض بوربوينت لدرس المغناطيس والخصائص الكيميائية Chemical and Magnetism properties

4

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

عرض بوربوينت لمراجعة حسب الهيكل

5

Unit 4: Earth and Space Patterns

Lesson 1: The Role of Gravity

1. What is gravity?

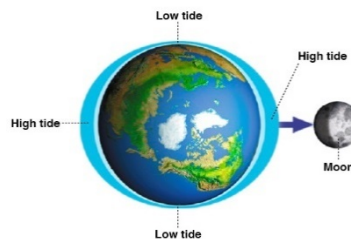


- A) A force that repels two objects.
- B) A force that pulls objects toward each other.
- C) A force that only affects objects on Earth.
- D) A force that increases with distance.

2. What is the main factor that affects the strength of gravity between two objects?

- A) The color of the objects.
- B) The distance between the objects and their total mass.
- C) The size of the objects.
- D) The temperature of the objects.

3. What causes the tides on Earth?



- A) The Earth's rotation.
- B) The Moon's gravitational pull on Earth.
- C) The Sun's gravitational force.
- D) The wind patterns over the ocean.

4. How does the Moon's gravity compare to Earth's gravity?

- A) The Moon's gravity is twice as strong as Earth's gravity.
- B) The Moon's gravity is about half of Earth's gravity.
- C) The Moon's gravity is about one sixth of Earth's gravity.
- D) The Moon's gravity is the same as Earth's gravity.

5. Why can you throw a ball higher on the Moon compared to Earth?

- A) Because there is no air resistance on the Moon.
- B) Because the Moon's gravity is weaker than Earth's gravity.
- C) Because the Moon's surface is smoother.
- D) Because the Moon is closer to the Sun.

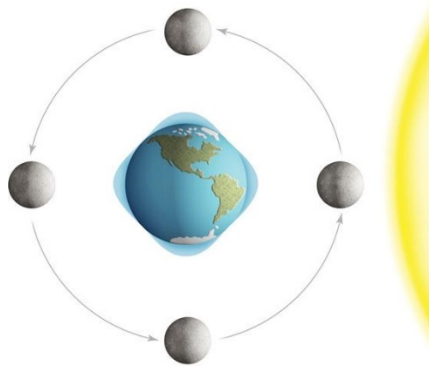
6. What is the difference between a meteor and a meteorite?

- A) A meteor is larger than a meteorite.
- B) A meteorite is a meteor that reaches Earth's surface.
- C) A meteorite is found only in space.
- D) There is no difference between a meteor and a meteorite.

7. Why does a meteor appear as a bright streak in the sky?

- A) Because it emits its own light.
- B) Because it reflects sunlight.
- C) Because it burns up due to friction with Earth's atmosphere.
- D) Because it travels at a very slow speed.

8. What is the main reason why the Moon orbits around the Earth?



- A) Because of the Sun's gravity.
- B) Because of the Moon's gravitational force.
- C) Because of Earth's gravitational pull.
- D) Because of the speed of the Moon's rotation.

9. What happens to the pull of gravity if the distance between two objects increases?

- A) It increases.
- B) It decreases.
- C) It remains the same.
- D) It becomes zero.

10. What would happen to Earth's tides if the Moon's gravitational pull suddenly disappeared?

- A) The tides would become stronger.
- B) The tides would remain the same.
- C) The tides would no longer occur.
- D) The tides would move in the opposite direction.

11. What is the primary cause of the Barringer Crater?

- A) A volcanic eruption.
- B) Earthquake activity.
- C) Impact of a meteorite.
- D) Movement of tectonic plates.

12. What happens to a meteor when it enters Earth's atmosphere?

- A) It explodes immediately.
- B) It breaks apart and burns up.
- C) It stops moving.
- D) It becomes larger.

13. Which of the following statements is true about the gravitational force on the Moon?

- A) It is stronger than Earth's gravity.
- B) It has no effect on objects.
- C) It affects the height of thrown objects differently than on Earth.
- D) It causes objects to weigh more than on Earth.

14. What is the effect of gravity on all objects with mass?

- A) Gravity pushes objects away.
- B) Gravity pulls objects toward the center of Earth.
- C) Gravity makes objects float in space.
- D) Gravity has no effect on massless objects.

15. Which of the following best describes the relationship between mass and gravitational pull?

- A) As mass increases, gravitational pull decreases.
- B) As mass increases, gravitational pull increases.
- C) Mass and gravitational pull are not related.
- D) Gravitational pull only depends on distance, not mass.

16. Which explains how gravity works to assist the flight of an airplane?

- A. It pushes up on the wings of the airplane to create lift.
- B. It helps to propel the plane forward as its speed increases.
- C. It pushes the airplane from all directions to help it stay in the air.
- D. It pulls the airplane downward when the pilot slows the engine's speed.

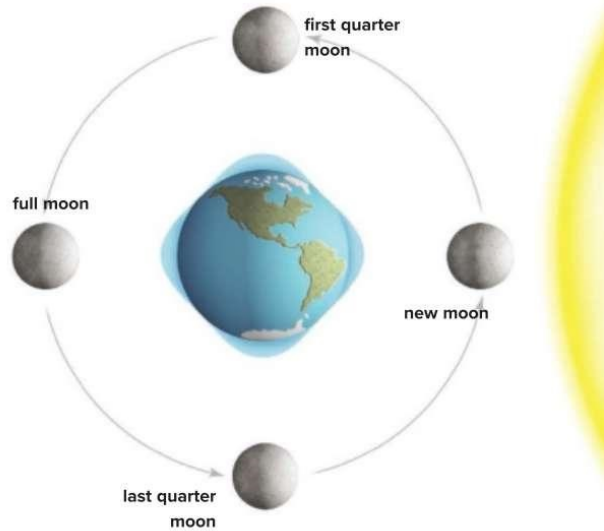
17. Which would be the most likely outcome of a meteorite's encounter with Earth?

- A. The meteorite orbits around Earth.
- B. The meteorite flies past Earth.
- C. The meteorite hits Earth and makes a crater.
- D. The meteorite burns in Earth's atmosphere.



Three-Dimensional Thinking

The Moon orbits around Earth due to gravity. Throughout the Moon's orbit, there appears to be changes in Earth's water level. You have learned that these are called tides.



1. Based on what you know about gravity, what causes Earth's changing tides?
 - A. Tides are caused by tropical storms such as hurricanes.
 - B. Tides are caused by the pull of gravity between Earth and the Moon.
2. What causes the tide to bulge on the side of Earth facing the Moon?
 - A. Earth's water bulges on the side facing the Moon because of the pull of gravity.
 - B. The Moon reverses its orbit and causes the tides to change.

Lesson 2: Earth's Motion

1. What is Earth's average speed as it orbits the Sun?

- A) 10 kilometers/second
- B) 30 kilometers/second
- C) 50 kilometers/second
- D) 100 kilometers/second

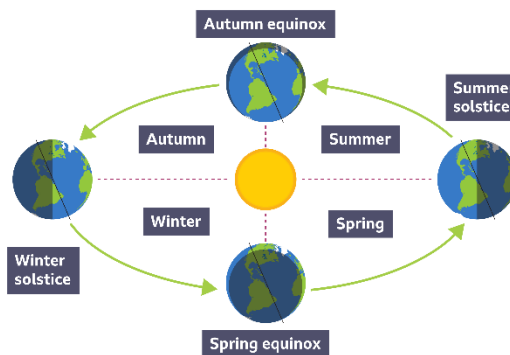
2. How long does it take for Earth to complete one revolution around the Sun?

- A) 24 hours
- B) 30 days
- C) 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days
- D) 730 days

3. What is the primary cause of Earth's seasons?

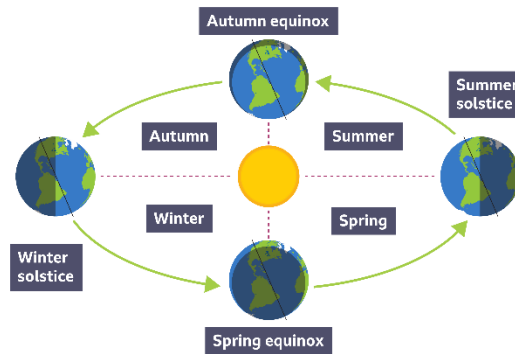
- A) Earth's distance from the Sun
- B) Earth's tilted axis and its revolution around the Sun
- C) The shape of Earth's orbit
- D) Earth's rotation on its axis

4. What happens during the summer solstice in the Northern Hemisphere?



- A) The Sun appears lowest in the sky.
- B) The Northern Hemisphere tilts toward the Sun.
- C) Day and night are equal in length.
- D) The Southern Hemisphere has summer.

5. How is an **equinox** different from a **solstice**?



- A) During an equinox, day and night are of equal length.
- B) An equinox occurs when one hemisphere is tilted away from the Sun.
- C) A solstice occurs twice a year, while an equinox occurs only once.
- D) A solstice marks the beginning of spring and autumn.

6. What causes the length of daylight to vary throughout the year?

- A) The rotation of the Moon around Earth.
- B) The tilt of Earth's axis.
- C) The distance between Earth and the Sun.
- D) The shape of Earth's orbit.

7. Which of the following statements is true about Earth's rotation?

- A) Earth's rotation takes one year to complete.
- B) Earth rotates on its axis every 24 hours.
- C) Earth's rotation causes the seasons.
- D) Earth's rotation causes the length of a year.

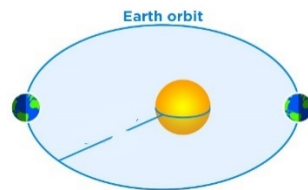
8. Why do living things not feel the Earth's rotation and revolution?

- A) Because the movements are very slow.
- B) Because living things are moving with Earth.
- C) Because of the gravitational force of the Sun.
- D) Because of the thickness of Earth's atmosphere.

9. Why does Earth have **more hours** of daylight in the **summer**?

- A) Because Earth is closer to the Sun.
- B) Because the axis is not tilted during summer.
- C) Because the Sun's rays strike Earth at a higher angle.
- D) Because the Earth spins faster in the summer.

10. Which of the following best describes Earth's orbit?



- A) A perfect circle
- B) A slightly flattened circle called an ellipse
- C) A triangular path
- D) A rectangular path

11. What happens when the **Northern Hemisphere** tilts **away** from the Sun?

- A) It is summer in the Northern Hemisphere.
- B) The Sun appears directly overhead.
- C) Temperatures are lower, and it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere.
- D) Daylight hours increase.

12. What is the angle of Earth's tilt?

- A) 0°
- B) 15.5°
- C) 23.5°
- D) 45°

13. Why do the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience opposite seasons?

- A) Because the distance from the Sun varies.
- B) Because Earth's axis always points in the same direction.
- C) Because Earth's rotation is faster in one hemisphere.
- D) Because the shape of Earth's orbit changes.

14. What occurs on March 21st and September 22nd in the Northern Hemisphere?

- A) Summer solstice
- B) Winter solstice
- C) Equinoxes
- D) Midnight Sun

15. What causes the Sun to appear higher in the sky during the summer?

- A) Earth's axis tilts toward the Sun.
- B) Earth is closer to the Sun.
- C) The Sun's orbit around Earth.
- D) The shape of Earth's orbit.

16. Why is the Southern Hemisphere warmer when the Northern Hemisphere is colder?

- A) Because the Southern Hemisphere has longer days.
- B) Because the Southern Hemisphere tilts toward the Sun.
- C) Because the Southern Hemisphere rotates faster.
- D) Because the Southern Hemisphere is closer to the Moon.

17. What is the main reason that the length of day and night changes during the year?

- A) Earth's distance from the Sun varies.
- B) Earth's axis is tilted at 23.5°.
- C) The Moon's gravity pulls on Earth.
- D) The shape of Earth's orbit changes.

18. Which day of the year does the Northern Hemisphere receive the most daylight?

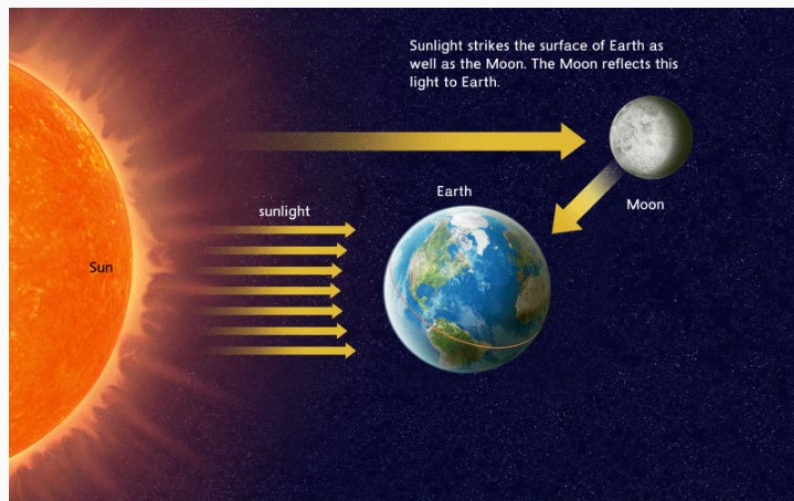
- A) Spring equinox
- B) Winter solstice
- C) Summer solstice
- D) Fall equinox

19. What would happen if Earth's axis were not tilted?

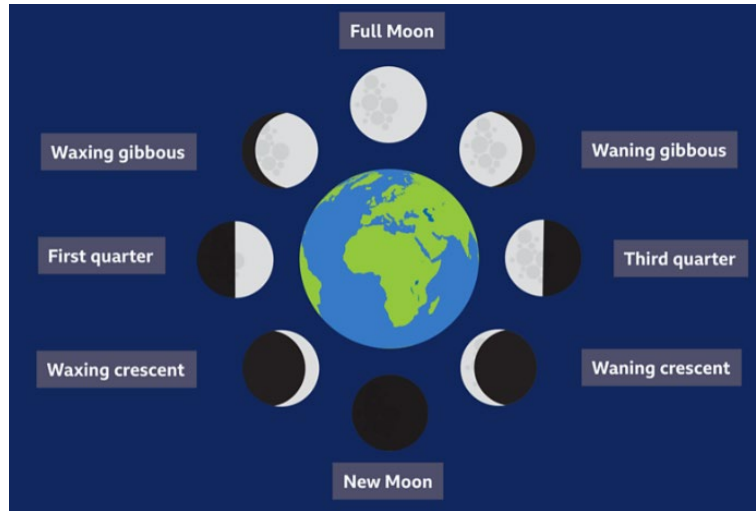
- A) There would be no seasons.
- B) Days would be longer.
- C) There would be no night.
- D) Temperatures would remain the same throughout the year.

20. What is the significance of the winter solstice in the Northern Hemisphere?

- A) It is the day with the shortest amount of daylight.
- B) It is the day when day and night are equal.
- C) It marks the beginning of spring.
- D) It is the day with the most sunlight.

21. Why can we see the Moon from Earth?

- A) The Moon emits its own light.
- B) The Moon reflects light from the Sun.
- C) The Moon is closer to Earth than any other object.
- D) The Moon changes its color at night.



22. What causes the different phases of the Moon?

- A) The Moon's shape changing as it moves.
- B) The Sun moving around the Moon.
- C) The amount of the Moon's lit surface visible from Earth.
- D) The Earth's rotation affecting the Moon.

23. What is the main reason the Moon's appearance changes in the sky?

- A) The Moon's distance from Earth.
- B) The Sun's brightness.
- C) The Moon's orbit around Earth.
- D) Earth's distance from the Sun.

24. During which phase is the Moon not visible from Earth?

- A) Full Moon
- B) New Moon
- C) First Quarter
- D) Waxing Gibbous

25. How long does it take the Moon to complete one orbit around Earth?

- A) 7 days
- B) 14 days
- C) 29 days
- D) 365 days



26. What is it called when the Moon appears to get larger in the sky?

- A) Waning
- B) Waxing
- C) Crescent
- D) Gibbous

27. Which of the following phases occurs when **more than half** of the Moon's lit surface is visible?

- A) Crescent Moon
- B) New Moon
- C) Gibbous Moon
- D) Half Moon

28. What is a crescent moon?

- A) When the Moon is completely dark.
- B) When the Moon is almost full.
- C) When only a small sliver of the Moon's surface is visible.
- D) When the Moon appears as a circle.

29. Which of the following is true about the Full Moon?

- A) It is the phase where none of the Moon's lit surface is visible.
- B) It occurs when the Moon is between Earth and the Sun.
- C) It is the phase where the entire lit surface of the Moon faces Earth.
- D) It only happens once every two months.

30. What happens when the Moon appears to get smaller in the sky?

- A) It is called waxing.
- B) It is called waning.
- C) It is called eclipsing.
- D) It is called gibbous.

31. Because the tilt of Earth's axis always points in the same direction, the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere are always



- A. the same
- B. opposite
- C. three months apart
- D. six months apart

32. Which would happen if Earth was **not tilted toward** or **away** from the Sun?

- A. Daylight would last all day.
- B. Darkness would last all day.
- C. Days would be much longer and nights would be shorter.
- D. Days and nights would be about equal in length.

33. Earth completes one full _____ on its axis every 24 hours.

- A. rotation
- B. revolution
- B. resolution
- C. reservation

34. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, which season is it in the Southern Hemisphere?

- A. spring
- B. summer
- C. fall
- D. winter