

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري انسباير

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تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 12:13:59 2024-03-16

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الثاني

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5

1. Investigate what are the building blocks of life, and how to recognize that something is made up of cells 2. Compare Unicellular organisms and Multicellular organisms

pages 11, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21

1. organisms are organized in different ways. What are the two types of organizations?

1. unicellular organisms 2. Multicellular organisms

2. Write the difference between unicellular and multicellular organisms with examples.

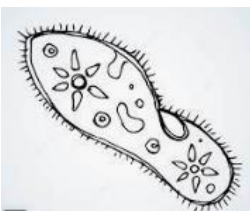
Unicellular organisms	Multicellular organisms
<p>a. organisms made of one cell.</p> <p>b. have specialized structures that perform all necessary functions of living things</p> <p>eg: amoeba</p>	<p>a. organisms made of more than one cells</p> <p>b. the cells are organized into groups that has specialized functions such as movement, digestion</p> <p>eg: rat</p>

3. State whether **unicellular** or **multicellular** organism.

a. Paramecium

b. mouse

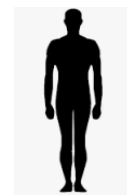
c. Human



...unicellular.....



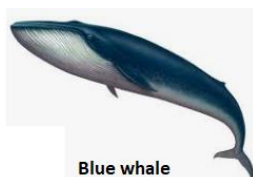
.....multicellular.....



...multicellular...



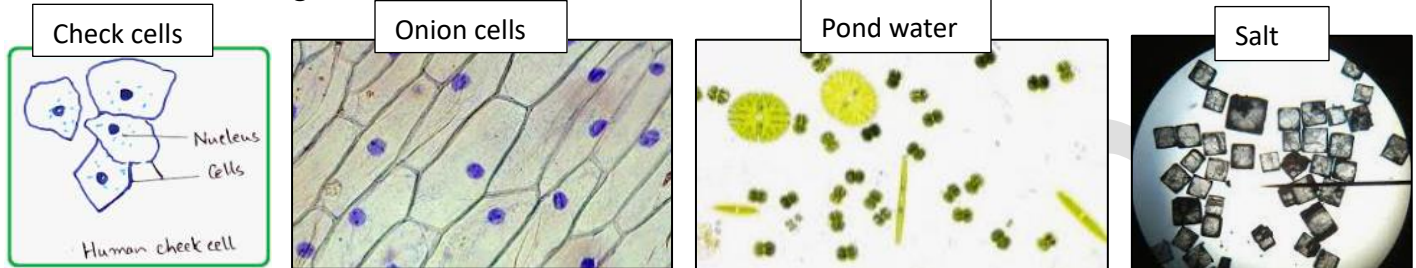
unicellular



.....multicellular.....

4. All living things share 7 characteristics of life. The first characteristics is that they are all made of **cells**....

5. Look at the diagrams below.



Which of them is not living.

.....**Salt**.....

Explain Why.

...**All other samples have a nucleus and made of cells, salt have no cell**.....

6. Write down the 3 principles of cell theory.

- a. **All living things are made of cells**
- b. **The cell is the basic unit of life**
- c. **A new cell comes from a preexisting cell only**

7. A ...**light**... microscope use **lens and light** to enlarge it up to 1,500 times.

8. In which microscope, electron **pass through** the object and a computer produces the image of the object?

Transmission electron microscope (TEM)

9. In which microscope electron **bounces** off the object and helps to study the surface of the object.

Scanning electron microscope (SEM)

10. list the 7 characteristics of living things.

- a. **All living things are made of cells**

- b. Organization
- c. Growth and development
- d. Reproduce
- e. Response to stimuli
- f. Homeostasis
- g. Use energy



10.

1. Organization

Living things are organized by...
having different structures that perform different functions,
such as digestion or movement.

Unicellular

organisms are less complex.

Multicellular

organisms are more complex.

2. Growth and development

Growth is...

the process of increasing in size.

Development is...

a series of changes that occur in an organism during its lifetime.

3. Reproduction

Reproduction is...

the process by which organisms create new organisms.

Types of reproduction:

asexual

sexual

4. Response to stimuli

Internal stimuli are...
inside the organism.

Examples:
hunger, thirst

External stimuli are...
outside of the organism.

Examples:
light, temperature

5. Maintaining internal conditions

Maintaining internal conditions is called **homeostasis**

Examples of how organisms maintain internal conditions:

Sample answer: Organisms maintain internal conditions by regulating water and getting rid of wastes. Organisms can also regulate their body temperature.

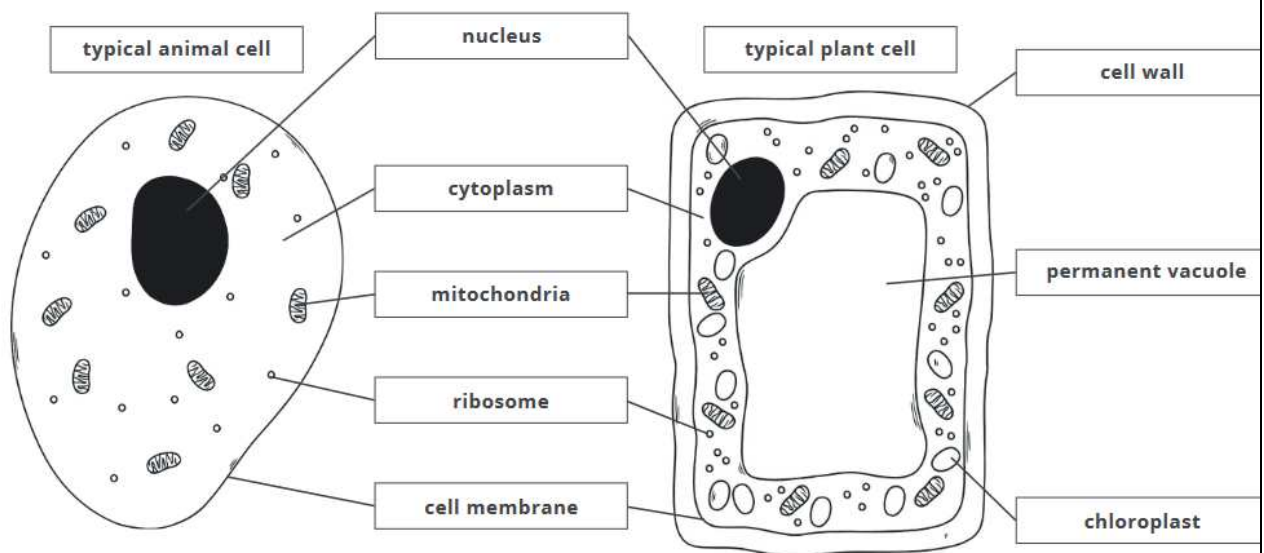
Tr. Comment:

List all the differences between animal cells and plant cells, and explain the importance and the characteristics of each organelle they contain

35, 38, 39, 40

1. Label the parts of a plant and animal cells.

Plant cell, animal cell, cell membrane, cell wall, chloroplast, cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus, vacuole, ribosome



Comparing and Contrasting Cells

Which organelles are found in both a typical animal cell and a typical plant cell?



cell membrane, cytoplasm, mitochondria, nucleus and ribosome

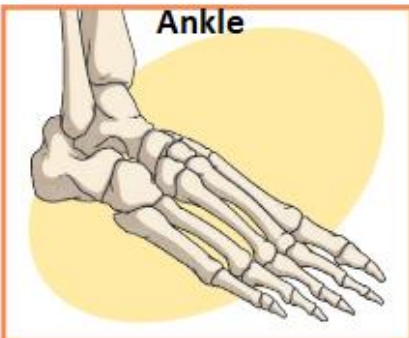
Which organelles can be found in a typical plant cell but not in a typical animal cell?

cell wall, chloroplast and permanent vacuole

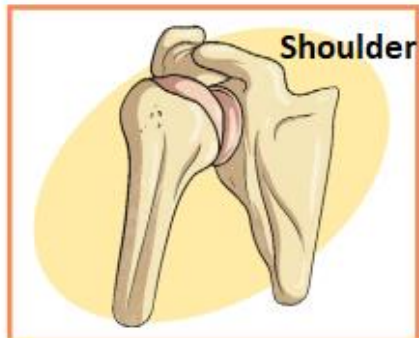
List the functions of the following organelles.

Cell wall	A rigid structure that provides support
Cell membrane	Controls the movement of substance in and out of cell.

Ribosomes	Carries out protein synthesis
Endoplasmic reticulum	Rough ER – site of protein production Smooth ER – remove harmful substance from cell
Vacuoles	Store food, water and waste materials
Golgi apparatus	Prepare protein for their specific job
Mitochondria 	Power the cell through cellular respiration
Chloroplast 	Use light energy and make food.
Nucleus	Direct cell activities and store genetic information
Tr. comment	
1. list the function of types of joints and location in the human body,2. give the function of the skeletal system, 3. compare between fluid support (hydrostatic skeleton) and external support (exoskeleton)	81, 83, 85, 95
<p>1. A part of our body where two or more bones work together are called a joint.</p> <p>2, bones are connected to other bones by a tissue called ...ligaments.....</p> <p>3. Write the types of joints found in the below body parts.</p>	



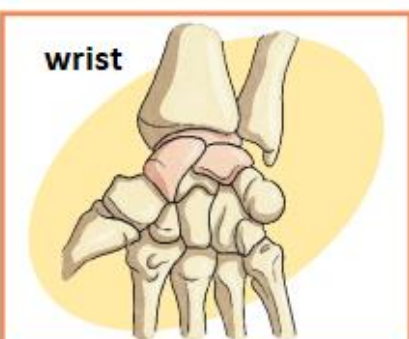
hinge



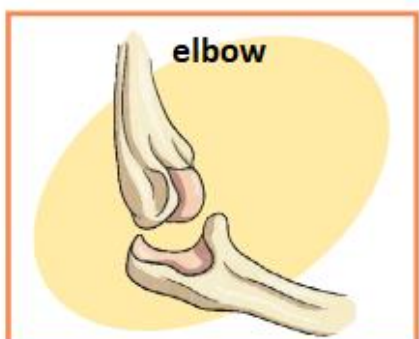
Ball and socket



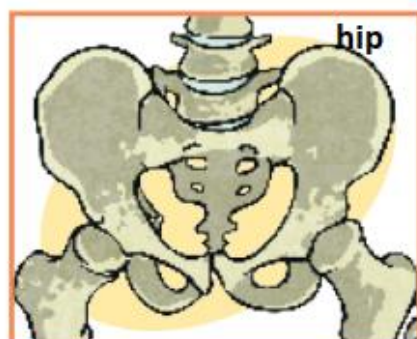
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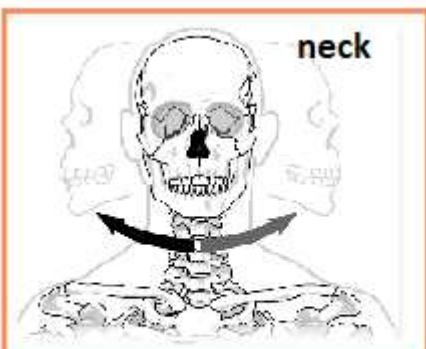
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hinge



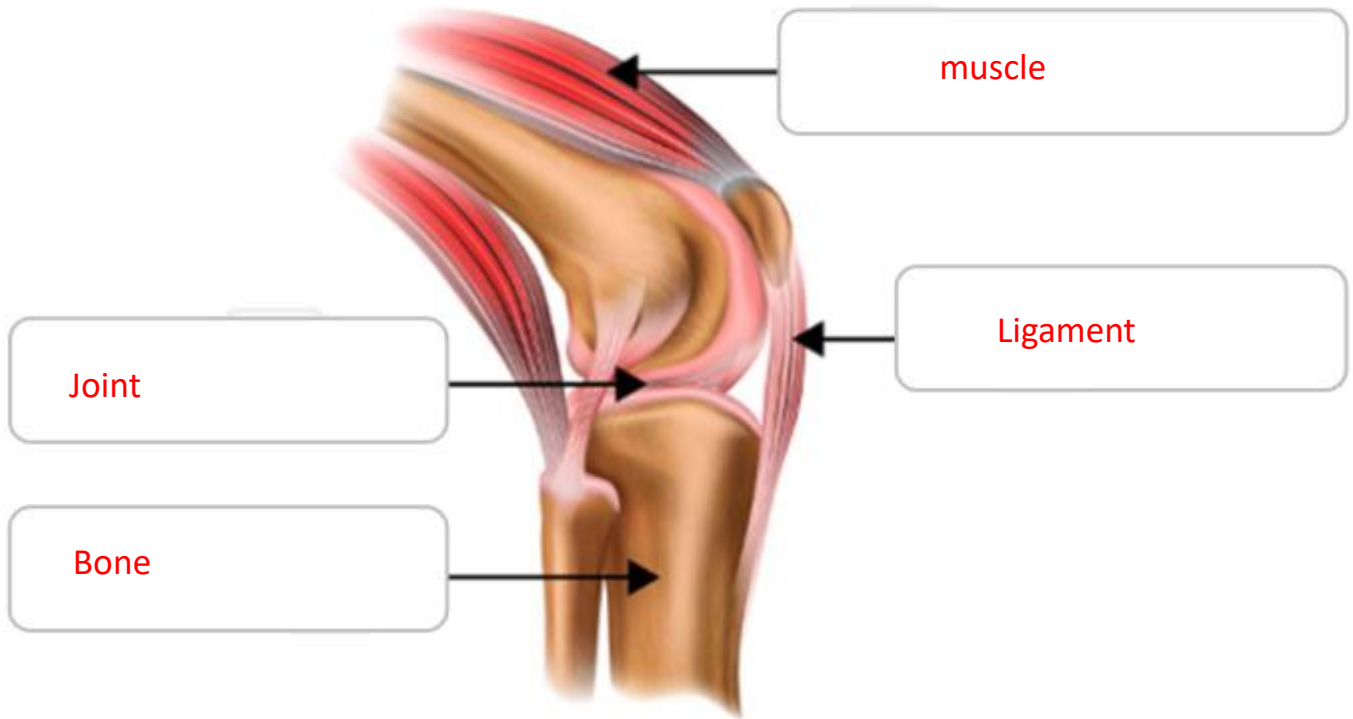
Ball and socket



pivot

Label the following in the given diagram:

Joint | Muscle | Ligament | Bone



5. Complete the graphic organizer:

functions of bones

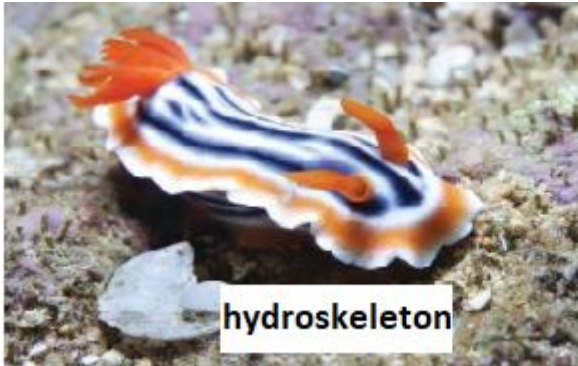
1. protect internal organs

2. produce red blood cells

3. Store fat and calcium

4. provide support

6. compare between fluid support (hydrostatic skeleton) and external support (exoskeleton)



Hydro skeleton	Exoskeleton
<p>1. fluid filled internal cavity surrounded by muscle.</p> <p>2. helps in motion</p>	<p>1. hard outer covering.</p> <p>2. protect and support animal body.</p>

7. use the diagrams below and identify which joint that would be found in that structure.

Word bank: finger, knee, neck, shoulder.



.....Shoulder.....



.....knee...



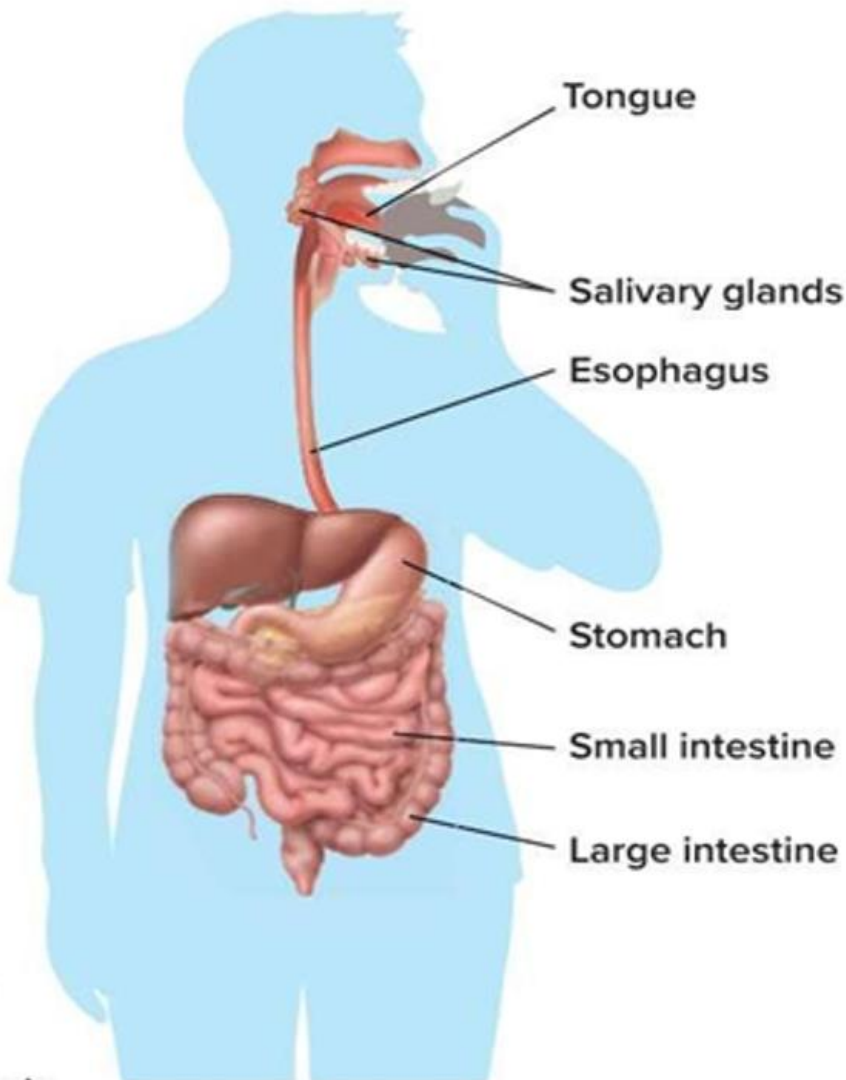
.....neck...

Tr. Comment

List the parts of the digestive system and their function, compare chemical and physical digestion, and follow the steps of the digestion process

106,107,108
109

1. use the word bank provided and label the parts of digestive system.



2. Mechanical and chemical breakdown of food in our body is called

.....digestion.....

3. what are the two different types of digestions?

1.Mechanical digestion..... 2.Chemical digestion.....

4. Food moves through the esophagus and the rest of the digestive tract by waves of muscle contractions, called peristalsis.

5. Nutrients in the small intestine enter the blood through villi.

6. The kidneys are bean-shaped organs that filter, or remove, waste from blood.



7. The excretory systems collects and eliminates wastes from the body and regulates the level of fluid in the body.

8. match the following:

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Liquid waste | → | a. skin |
| 2. Solid waste | → | b. Respiratory system |
| 3. Carbon dioxide | → | c. Urinary system |
| 4. Excess salt | → | d. Digestive system |

9. order the process of digestion:

- 3 The **stomach** breaks the food down into nutrients.
- 2 The **oesophagus** pushes the food down to the stomach.
- 1 We chew the food with our **teeth**.
- 5 The **large intestine** takes waste to the anus.
- 6 The waste goes through the **anus**.
- 4 The **small intestine** separates the nutrients from the waste and **absorbs the nutrients**. The nutrients pass from the small intestine into the blood, which carries them to all parts of the body.

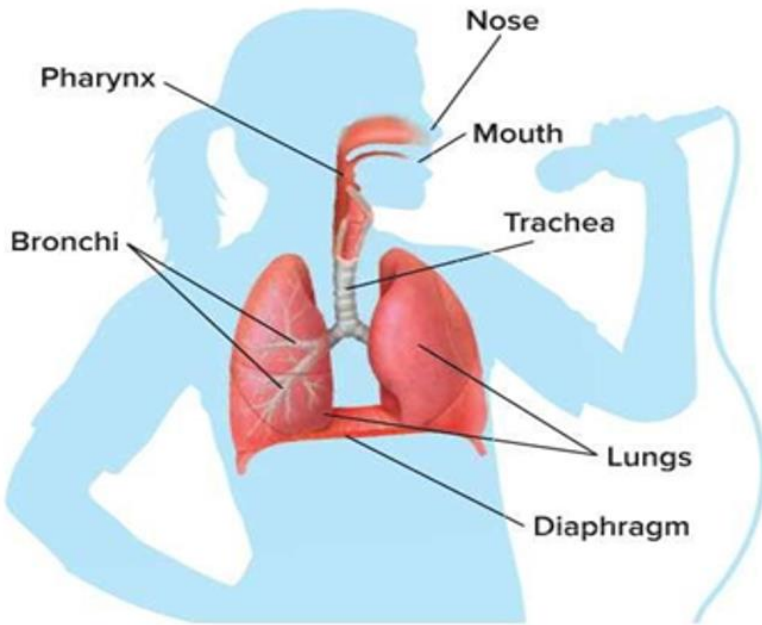
Tr. Comment:

Explain how human's body transports material, and list the parts of the respiratory system and the function of each

123,124

1. In the respiratory system gasses are exchanged between the body and environment.

2. Use the word bank Label the parts respiratory system.



Word bank

Diaphragm

Mouth

Nose

Trachea

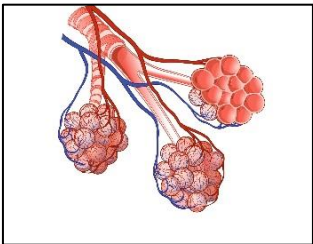
Lungs

Bronchus

Pharynx

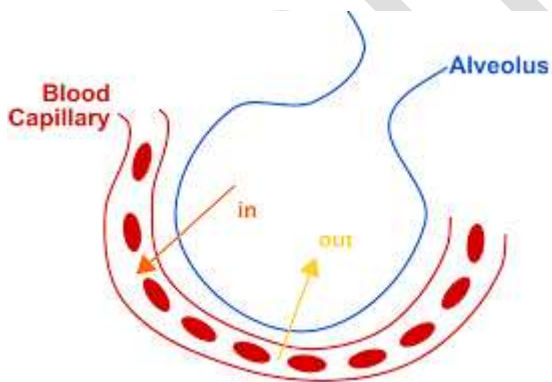
bronchiole

3. The picture below shows the alveoli in the lungs and the blood capillaries. Explain why the alveoli are surrounded by tiny blood capillaries and their role in keeping cells alive.



it helps in exchanging gases (oxygen and carbondioxide) between blood cells and lungs.

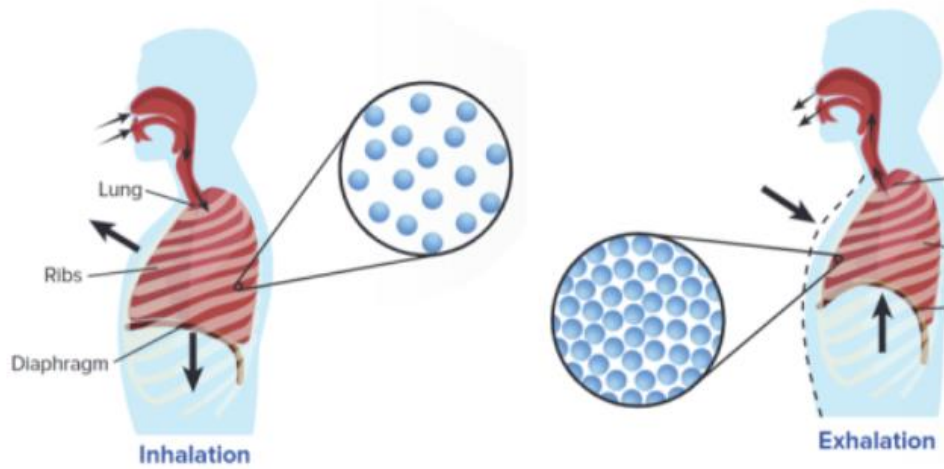
4. label the gas going in and out of alveoli.



The gas goes into the blood capillary oxygen.

The gas goes out of the capillary Carbon dioxide.

5. The figure below represents the respiratory system and the diaphragm movement. Which of them explains the function of the diaphragm?



During inhalation diaphragm contracts and creates low pressure thus the air enters into the lungs.

During exhalation diaphragm relaxes and creates high pressure thus air pushes out of the lungs.