مراجعة درس Solar earth on energy من الوحدة الثالثة منهج انسباير

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-10-21 23:25:45

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

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس

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

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

1	حل أسئلة الدرس الثالث Earth on Energy Solar من القسم الثالث الوحدة الثالثة منهج انسباير
2	حل أوراق عمل الدرسين الأول والثاني من قسم cycle water من الوحدة الثالثة منهج انسباير
3	أوراق عمل الدرسين الأول والثاني من قسم cycle water من الوحدة الثالثة منهج انسباير
4	أوراق عمل الوحدة الثانية Cycle Water The دورة الماء متبوعة بالإجابات منهج انسباير
5	حل الدرس الثاني surface s'earth on water الماء على سطح الأرض من الوحدة الثالثة

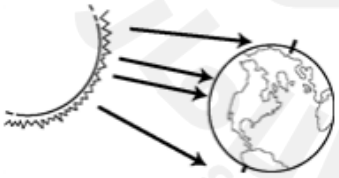
L7 Solar energy on earth – Review

1. A snow-covered mountain has a_____ albedo than a dark-colored corn field. Therefore, it will reflect _____solar energy than the field.

2. When Earth receives energy from the Sun, ____.
   A) some energy is reflected back into space
   B) some is absorbed by the atmosphere
   C) some is absorbed by land and water on Earth's surface
   D) all of the above

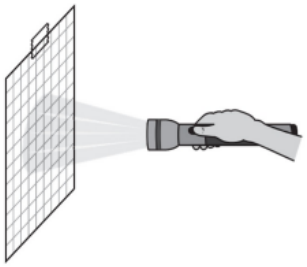
3. Which sentence correctly compares temperatures in rural and urban areas?
   A) Rural areas are usually cooler because trees and water absorb more sunlight than concrete surfaces.
   B) Rural areas are usually warmer because grasses and other plants absorb sunlight to grow.
   C) Urban areas are usually cooler because buildings absorb sun light before it reaches the ground.
   D) Urban areas are usually warmer because streets have surfaces that absorb sunlight.

4. The Sun's energy hits the surface of Earth most directly at the poles.



A. True B. False

5. Julie and Devon are modeling how the Sun heats Earth. Julie hangs a sheet of graph paper on a wall. Devon holds a flashlight and shines it in a straight line toward the graph paper while Julie dims the lights in the classroom. The diagram shows their model of the Sun heating Earth at the equator. How can the students change their **model to represent** how the Sun heats Earth in **places** where the **climate is cold** all year?



A) They can tilt the angle of the graph paper.
B) They can use graph paper with larger squares
C) They can use a flashlight with a narrower beam of light.
D) They can move the flashlight farther away from the graph paper.

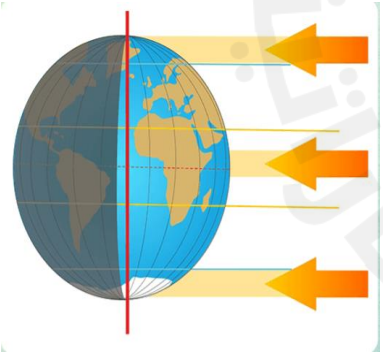
6. The specific heat of water is **higher** than the specific heat of sand. That is why water heats up more slowly than sand.

A. True B. False

7. A student goes the beach. She thinks that at night the sand will get cooler faster than the water. Which describes the student's thinking?

A) She is correct because the sandy beach will absorb thermal energy more slowly than the ocean.
B) She is correct because the specific heat of water is higher than of the sandy beach.
C) She is incorrect because the specific heat of land and water are not different.
D) She is incorrect because the ocean releases heat to the air more quickly than land.

8. Which part of Earth is receiving the most solar radiation?



A. Poles B. Equator C. Both poles and equator D. None of the above

9. Which most likely receives more energy from the Sun, a location at 20°N or 70 °N? Which location most likely has warmer temperature. Why?

A. 20°N will receive more energy because sunligh is direct, 20°N will be warmer as it receives direct sunlight.

B. 70°N will receive more energy because sunligh is direct, 20°N will be warmer as it receives direct sunlight.
C. 20°N will receive more energy because sunligh is angular, 20°N will be warmer as it receives direct sunlight
D. 70°N will receive more energy because sunligh is direct, 70°N will be warmer as it receives direct sunlight

10. Why is the earth hotter at the equator?

A. The equator tilts away from the sun.
B. The sun shines more directly at the equator.
C. The sun shines at an angle at the equator
D. The poles receives more heat and light than equator.

11. The sun's energy reaches the earth through a process of _____

A. Conduction B. Convection C. Radiation D. Transmission

12. _____ is the transfer of energy through electromagnetic waves.

A. Conduction B. Convection C. Radiation D. Transmission

13. Fill in the blanks (high/low)

Sand will have _____ specific heat, and soil will have _____ specific heat.

14. Sunlight reaches the Earth by the process of convection. True or false?

15. Thermal energy always move from…..

A) Higher to lower temperature B) Lower to higher temperature

C) In any direction D) in all direction

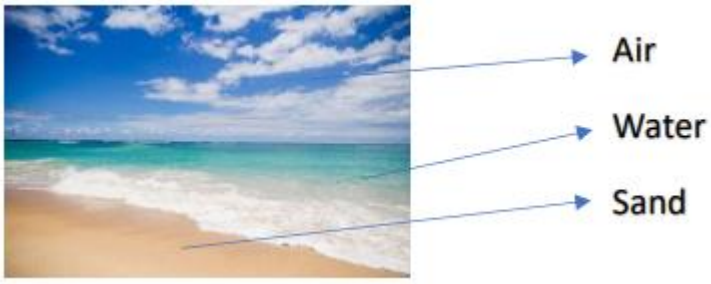
16. _____is the transfer of thermal energy through electromagnetic waves.

A) Radiation B)Convection C) Conduction

17. Which substance will absorb, and release heat the fastest?

A) Water B) Sand C) Wood D) Air

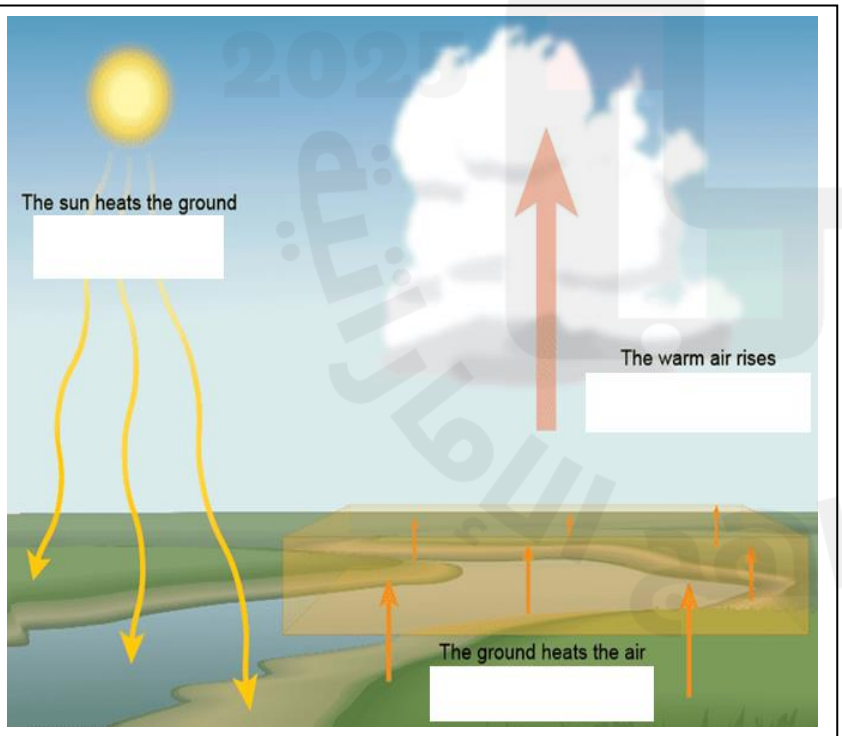
18. Which of the following gets heated faster? [Give rating 1st, 2nd, and 3rd]



19. There are four types of sands in the picture below:

a. _____ has a high albedo.
b. _____ has a low albedo.
c. The _____ is the measure of absorption or reflectivity of an object.

20. The picture below shows the energy flow between air and sand as well as air and water. Identify and write the method by which heat transfer and write



A	
B	
C	

21. A group of friends gathers around a fire to stay warm. This is an example of _____:
A) Conduction. B) Radiation. C) Convection.

22. Why the earth is cooler at the poles?
A) The sun shines at an angle at the poles so the light is less intense.
B) The sun shines directly at the poles.
C) The sun shines at an angle at the poles so the light is more intense.

23. How is conduction related to cold air temperatures at the poles, which are covered with ice and snow?

A) Ice and snow cannot conduct as much thermal energy to the atmosphere because the particles make up ice and snow are more compacted and therefore, they absorb and retain little thermal energy.

B) Ice and snow cannot conduct as much thermal energy to the atmosphere because they reflect more solar energy than they absorb.

C) The absorption rate of ice and snow allows for a greater amount of solar energy to be conducted to the atmosphere.

D) The reflectivity off snow and ice allows for a greater amount of solar energy to be conducted to the atmosphere because more solar energy is exposed to the air particles.

24. Why is the earth hotter at the equator?

A) The equator tilts away from the sun. B) The sun shines more directly at the equator.

C) The sun shines at an angle at the equator. D) Equator is near the sun

25. A student walks barefoot on a hot sunny day from sandy beach to parking lot paved with dark asphalt. Which of the following is correct?

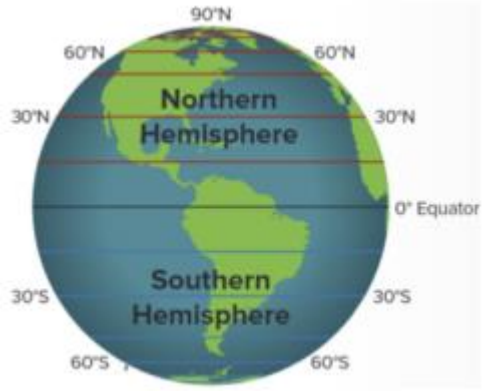
A) The sand and the asphalt have the same albedo.

B) The student's feet will not feel the difference in temperature.

C) The student's feet will get less hot as he walks from sand to the parking lot.

D) The student's feet will get very hot as he walks from sand to the parking lot.

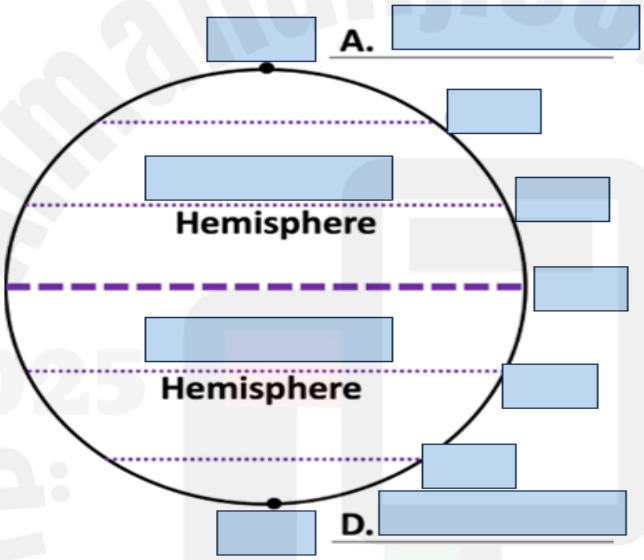
26. The image shows lines of latitudes of the earth. At which part of the earth does the sun strike at nearly 90^0?



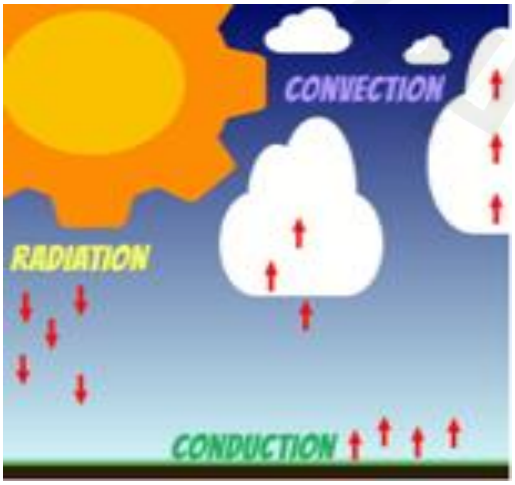
A	Equator
B	Poles
C	Northern hemisphere
D	Southern hemisphere

27. Label the lines of latitudes in the following diagram.

Northern	30^0 N latitudes	60^0 S latitudes	90^0 North	North pole	30^0 S latitudes
Southern	60^0 N latitudes	0^0 latitudes	90^0 South	South pole	Equator



28. During conduction, thermal energy moves from ground to the air. Why does this happen?



A	because air is cooler than ground
B	because air is warmer than ground
C	because ground is cooler than air
D	because the temperature is same

29. What determines the amount of solar energy an area receives?

a) longitude of an area b) angle of the sun c) changes in sun's orbit

30. Which area shows the highest measure of albedo in the image.

A	the ice
B	the water
C	the cloud
D	All the above

31. Identify North Pole, South Pole and Equator in the image below.

A	
B	
C	