

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



ملخص وشرح الدرس الرابع Materials Moving نقل المواد المسار المتقدم

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تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-09-24 13:52:25

إعداد: أحمد الحداد

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



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روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

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Moving Materials

exchanged invertebrates, chambers
 composed receive

- 1- Worms are _____ they don't have a backbone
- 2- After the match over, the players _____ with each other the t-shirts.
- 3- The students will _____ the new schedule by a whats app message.
- 4- The cake is _____ of milk, butter, and sugar.
- 5- The school has different _____ for each grade.

How do plants transport materials?

- Plants need water and nutrients to move throughout its tissues in order to survive.
- In some plants (non-vascular plants), materials move from cell to cell by the processes of osmosis and diffusion.
- This means the water and other materials move from areas of high concentration to areas of low concentration.

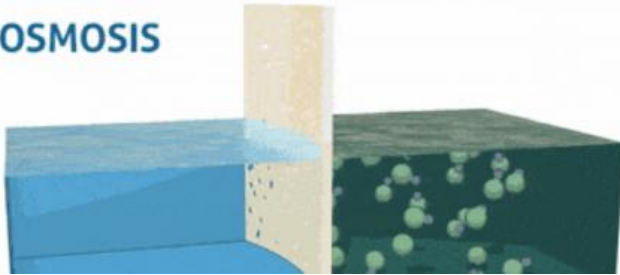
Diffusion

The movement of substance from an area of high concentration to an area of lower concentration



Osmosis: The Diffusion of water molecules through a membrane.

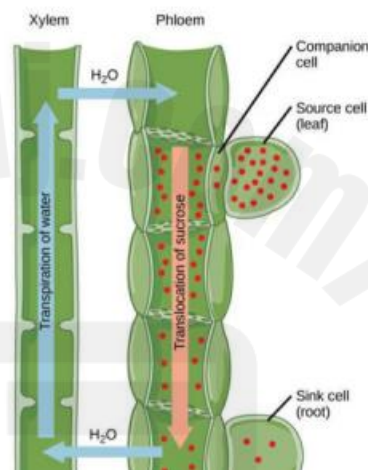
OSMOSIS



- On the other hand, vascular plants have specialized tissues called **vascular tissue**
- **Vascular tissue** is specialized plant tissue made of tubelike cells that transport water and nutrients in plants.

• There are two types of vascular tissue:

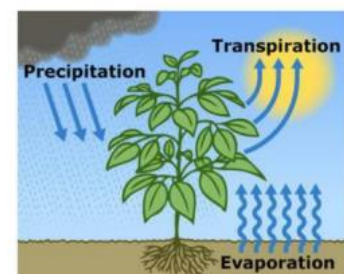
1. **Xylem**: moves water and dissolved nutrients from the roots to the stem and leaves
2. **Phloem**: carries dissolved sugars throughout the plant.



- Carbon dioxide, oxygen, and water vapor pass into and out of a plant through small openings called **Stoma** (stomata: plural)

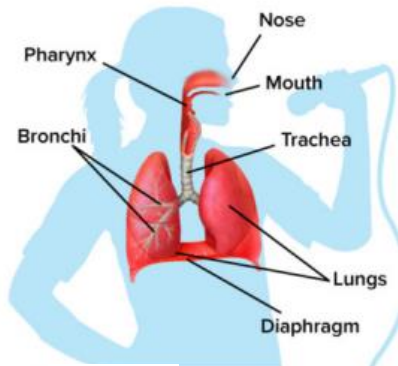


- Like you, plants produce water vapor as a waste product. This process is called **transpiration**

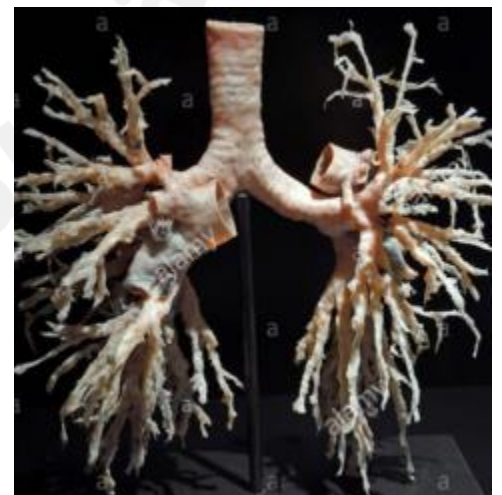


How do humans transport materials?

- Parts of the respiratory system work together to supply the body with oxygen. They also remove wastes such as carbon dioxide.



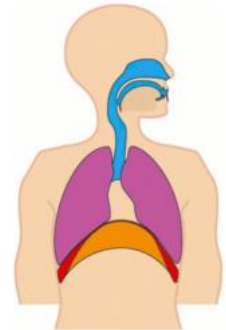
- When you inhale, the air enters the nose then passes through the pharynx.
- **The Pharynx** is a tubelike passageway at the top of the throat that receives air, food & liquids from the mouth or nose
- Air then leaves the pharynx and enters the Trachea.
- **the trachea** which is a Tube that is held open by C-shaped rings of cartilage.
- The Trachea is also called **the windpipe**
- The air then leaves the trachea and enters the bronchi.
- The bronchi are two narrower tubes that lead into the lungs
- The **lungs** are the main organs of the respiratory system.
- The bronchi continue to branch into smaller and narrower tubes called **bronchioles**.





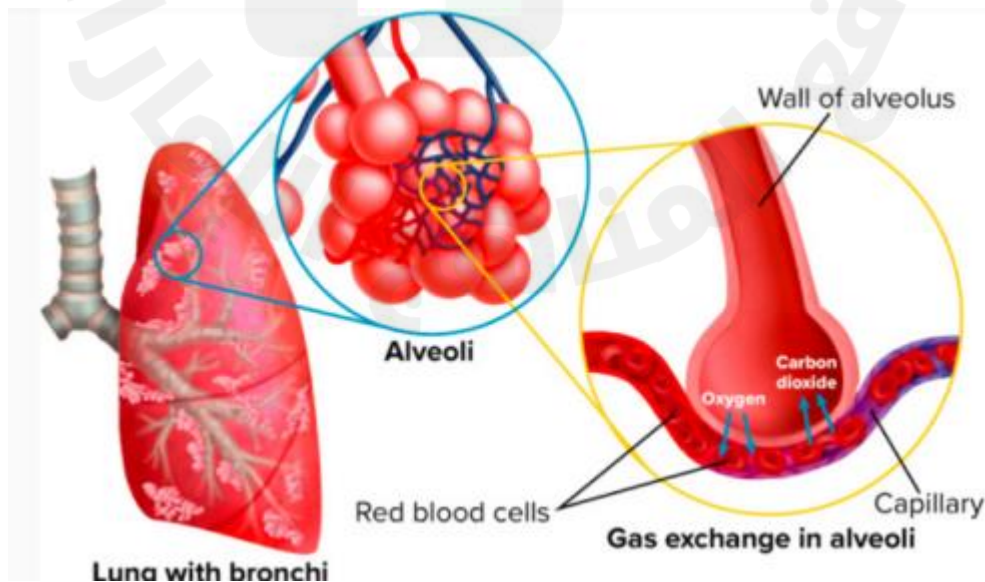
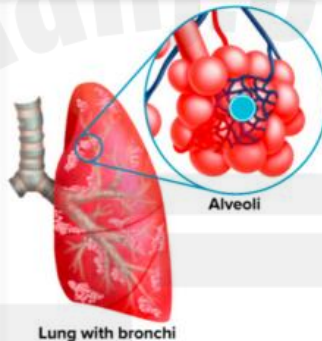
- Below the lungs there is a large muscle that is called **diaphragm**. it contracts and relax to move air in & out of the lungs.

- When you **inhale**, the diaphragm contracts and moves down, then the air rushed into the lungs.
- When you **exhale**, the diaphragm relaxes and moves up, then the air rushes out of the lungs



What happens to oxygen after it enter the lungs?

- At the end of the bronchioles there are small pouches called **alveoli**.
- Gas exchange happens in alveoli.
- During gas exchange, oxygen from the air you breathe moves into the blood, and carbon dioxide moves from your blood into the alveoli.
- Alveoli** look like grapes at the end of the bronchioles.
- When you breathe in the fill with air like tiny balloons.
- The walls of the alveoli are only one cell thick.



How is blood transported throughout the body?

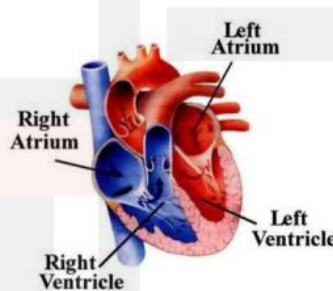
- The heart, blood, and blood vessels make up the **circulatory system**.
- The **circulatory system** transports nutrients, gases, wastes, and other substances through the body.



- When the heart muscle **contracts** it pumps blood out of the heart to the body.
- When the heart muscles **relax**, blood from the body enters the heart.



- The heart has **four chambers**.
- Two upper and two lower.
- Blood **enters** the upper two chambers of the heart called **atria**.
- Blood **leaves** through the two lower chambers of the heart called **ventricles**.



- Blood travel through your body in tiny tubes called **vessels**.
- 3 main types of vessels are:

There are three types of blood vessels: **arteries**, **capillaries**, and **veins**.

1. Arteries
2. Veins
3. capillaries



Arteries: carry blood away from your heart

Veins: carry blood back to the heart

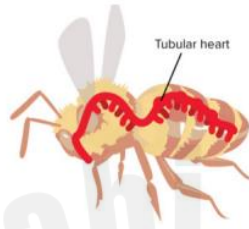
Capillaries: very tiny vessels that transports oxygen, CO₂, and nutrients to the whole body.

How do other animals transport blood throughout their bodies?

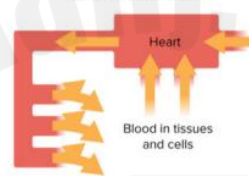
- Animals have different circulatory systems.
- There are **two** types of circulatory systems in animals:

1. Open circulatory systems
2. Closed circulatory systems

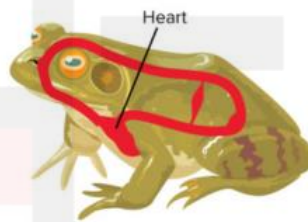
- Invertebrates like bees, **have open circulatory systems** that transports blood and other fluids into open spaces around organs in their body.



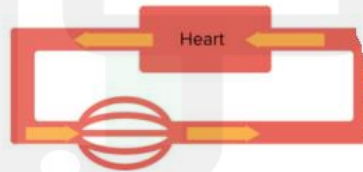
Open Circulatory System



- Other animals have closed circulatory system.
- This system transports materials through blood using vessels.



Closed Circulatory System



- Vessels help animals with closed circulatory systems move blood and other substances through the body **faster** than an open circulatory system
- Animals have different numbers of heart chambers.
- Fish have two chambers, amphibians have three, and birds and mammals have four.

ReviewMr. Ahmed Elhddad**0544557773**

Mr. Ahmed Elhddad

_____ are tubelike tissues used by the plant to transport water and nutrients throughout the plant

- muscular tissue
- Bone tissue
- Blood tissue
- Vascular tissue

Which tissue moves water and dissolved nutrients from the roots to the stem and leaves?

- Xylem
- Phloem
- Muscular tissue
- Skeletal tissue

Which tissue carries dissolved sugars throughout the plant?

- Xylem
- Phloem
- Muscular tissue
- Skeletal tissue

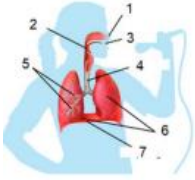
Xylem**Transpiration****Phloem****Stomata**

1- like you plants sweat, this process is called _____

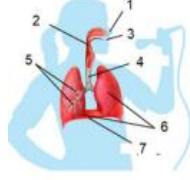
2- Carbon dioxide, oxygen, and water pass in and out the plants through an opening called _____

3- _____ tissue transfer water from the root to the whole plant.

4- _____ tissue transfer dissolved sugar to the plants.



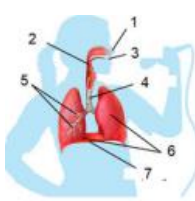
What is part 7?



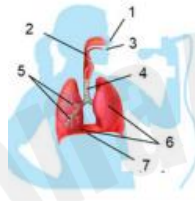
What is part 6?

- Pharynx
- Trachea
- Diaphragm
- lungs

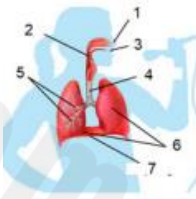
- Pharynx
- Trachea
- Diaphragm
- lungs



What is part 4?



What is part 5?



What is part 2?

- Pharynx
- Trachea
- Diaphragm
- lungs

- Pharynx
- Bronchi
- Diaphragm
- lungs

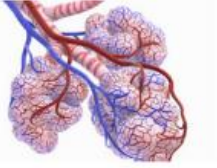
- Pharynx
- Bronchi
- Diaphragm
- lungs

At the end of the bronchioles there are small pouches called _____

- villi
- alveoli
- cilia
- gastric juice

During gas exchange, carbon dioxide from the air you breathe moves into the blood, and oxygen moves from your blood into the alveoli.

- True
- False

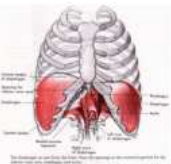


these sacs found inside the _____

- stomach
- heart
- small intestine
- lung

The walls of the alveoli are only _____ cell thick

- one
- two
- three
- four



Below the lungs there is a large muscle that is called _____

- small intestine
- large intestine
- diaphragm
- heart

The _____ transports nutrients, gases, wastes, and other substances through the body

- muscular system
- excretory system
- circulatory system
- urinary system



what are the blood vessels that carry blood away from your heart?

- veins
- arteries
- capillaries
- villi

what are the blood vessels that carry blood back to your heart?

- veins
- arteries
- capillaries
- villi

what are the blood vessels that transport oxygen, carbon dioxide, and nutrients to your whole body?

- veins
- arteries
- capillaries
- villi

Blood leaves through the two lower chambers of the heart called _____

- atria
- ventricles
- Cilia
- villi

2. The arrow in the diagram below shows where blood enters the heart through the atrium after coming from the lungs. Which best describes the function of this blood entering the heart?



- A The blood is carrying oxygen that it absorbed as it passed through the lungs.
- B The blood is carrying carbon dioxide that it absorbed as it passed through the lungs.
- C The blood is carrying nutrients that it absorbed as it passed through the small intestine.
- D The blood is carrying capillaries that it absorbed as it passed through the stomach.
3. Which best explains the function of the alveoli in the respiratory system?
- A The alveoli help to keep the lungs healthy by providing a way for all the cells in the lungs to obtain nutrients from the bloodstream.
- B The alveoli help to keep the lungs inflated when you breathe out and make it possible to absorb oxygen when you breathe in.
- C The alveoli provide a large surface area for absorbing oxygen from the air and releasing carbon dioxide wastes from the bloodstream.
- D The alveoli provide a large surface area for absorbing oxygen from the air when you breathe in and also keep out harmful microorganisms.
