حل أوراق عمل الدرس الثالث Matter of Cycling دورة المادة

موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف السابع ⇦ علوم ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ أوراق عمل ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-10-25 23:58:44	
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 السابع

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

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

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ملزمة مهارات التفكير الإبداعي تحاكي مهارات الاختبارات الدولية	2
التوزيع الزمني الخطة الفصلية للمقرر منهج انسباير	3
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| | Question | (1) | السؤال |

Lesson 3: Cycling of Matter

1. What is the role of phytoplankton in the carbon cycle?

    a) They release carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.
    b) They convert carbon dioxide into calcium carbonate for their skeletons.
    c) They decompose dead organisms to release carbon dioxide.
    d) They use carbon dioxide to produce methane.

2. What happens to the carbon in phytoplankton when they die?

    a) It evaporates into the air.
    b) It is immediately used by other organisms.
    c) It sinks to the ocean floor and becomes fossilized.
    d) It is released as methane gas.

3. How does carbon dioxide re-enter the atmosphere from chalk of phytoplankton fossilized skeletons?

    a) Through the process of photosynthesis.
    b) Through the process of weathering by rain and waves.
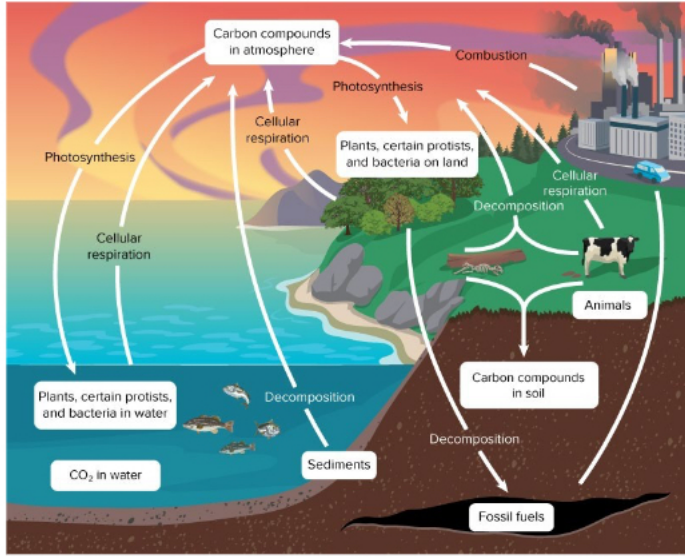   c) Through the consumption of fossil fuels.
    d) Through volcanic eruptions.

4. How do humans and other animals obtain carbon?

    a) From the air they breathe.
    b) From the water they drink.
    c) From the food they eat.
    d) From photosynthesis.

5. What process returns carbon to the soil and releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere when organisms die?

    a) Photosynthesis
    b) Decomposition
    c) Combustion
    d) Respiration

Question	(1)	السؤال

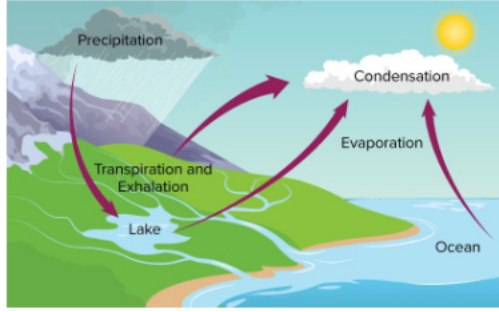**6. Use the above diagram to complete the following table**

Releases CO$_2$ into the atmosphere	Takes in CO$_2$ from the atmosphere
Combustion	Photosynthesis
Cellular respiration	
Decomposition	

| | Question | (1) | السؤال |

7. **Which of the following processes contributes to water vapor entering the atmosphere from plants?**

   a) Evaporation
   b) Condensation
   c) Precipitation
   d) Transpiration

8. **What happens to water after it falls to Earth's surface as precipitation?**

   a) It only enters bodies of water
   b) It only soaks into the soil
   c) It either enters bodies of water or soaks into the soil
   d) It remains in the atmosphere

9. **Which process in the water cycle involves water vapor cooling and forming clouds?**

   a) Evaporation
   b) Precipitation
   c) Condensation
   d) Transpiration

10. **Which stage of the water cycle can involve snow or hail?**

   a) Evaporation
   b) Transpiration
   c) Precipitation
   d) Condensation

11. **What is the process called that changes atmospheric nitrogen into a form usable by living organisms?**

   a) Photosynthesis
   b) Nitrogen fixation
   c) Evaporation
   d) Condensation

12. **Which organisms primarily perform nitrogen fixation?**

   a) Plants
   b) Animals
   c) Nitrogen-fixing bacteria
   d) Fungi

13. **In what form is nitrogen most abundant in the atmosphere?**

   - a) Ammonia (NH_3)
   - b) Nitrate (NO_3^-)
   - c) Nitrite (NO_2^-)
   - d) Nitrogen gas (N_2)

14. **How do animals obtain the nitrogen they need?**

   a) By breathing in nitrogen gas
   b) By eating plants or other organisms
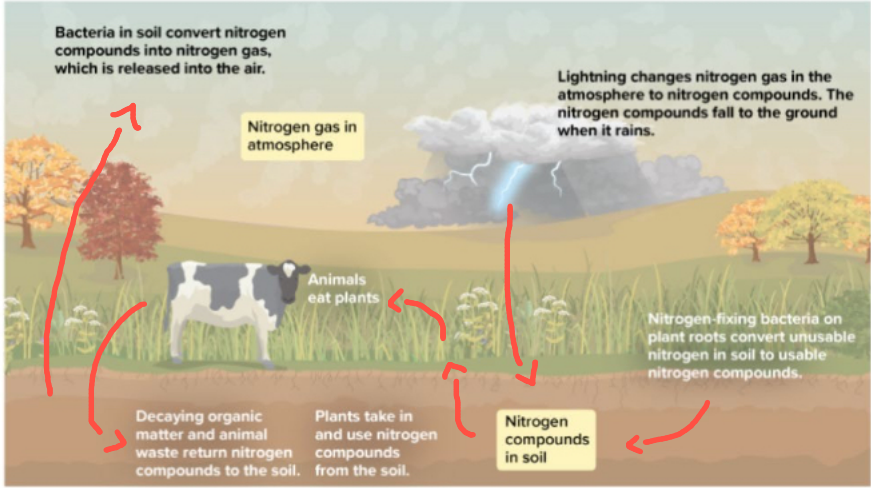   c) By drinking water
   d) By absorbing nitrogen through their skin

	Question	(1)	السؤال

15. What role do decomposers play in the nitrogen cycle?

a) They convert nitrogen gas into ammonia
b) They fix nitrogen from the atmosphere
c) They break down dead organisms and return nitrogen to the soil
d) They absorb nitrogen from the soil and release it as nitrogen gas

16. What is manure, and how does it contribute to the nitrogen cycle?

a) Decomposed plant matter; provides carbon to plants
b) Animal waste; provides nitrogen to plants
c) Mineral fertilizer; provides phosphorus to plants
d) A type of soil; provides water to plants

17. Which component of proteins is essential for all organisms and is cycled through the environment?

a) Oxygen
b) Hydrogen
c) Carbon
d) Nitrogen

18. Which process returns nitrogen to the environment from the waste products of organisms?

a) Photosynthesis
b) Respiration
c) Decomposition
d) Transpiration

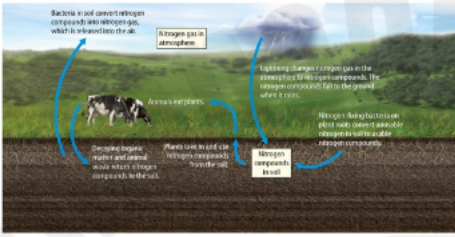| | Question | (1) | السؤال |

Bacteria in soil convert nitrogen compounds into nitrogen gas, which is released into the air.

Nitrogen gas in atmosphere

Lightning changes nitrogen gas in the atmosphere to nitrogen compounds. The nitrogen compounds fall to the ground when it rains.

Animals eat plants

Nitrogen-fixing bacteria on plant roots convert unusable nitrogen in soil to usable nitrogen compounds.

Decaying organic matter and animal waste return nitrogen compounds to the soil.

Plants take in and use nitrogen compounds from the soil.

Nitrogen compounds in soil

19. Draw arrows to complete the nitrogen cycle

Answer

| | Question | (1) | السؤال |

20. What is the primary source of oxygen in Earth's atmosphere?

    a) Cellular respiration
    b) Photosynthesis
    c) Combustion of fossil fuels
    d) Volcanic activity

21. Which organisms are estimated to release more than 50 percent of the oxygen in Earth's atmosphere?

    a) Trees
    b) Marine animals
    c) Phytoplankton
    d) Fungi

22. What process is responsible for the initial introduction of oxygen into Earth's early atmosphere?

    a) Volcanic eruptions
    b) Evolution of photosynthetic bacteria
    c) Meteorite impacts
    d) Formation of the ozone layer

| Question | (1) | السؤال |

During photosynthesis, plants release **Oxygen** gas into the air.

O₂ (oxygen)

Animals and other organisms release carbon **Dioxide** into the air.

Animals and other organisms take in oxygen gas from the air.

During **Photosynthesis** plants take in carbon dioxide gas from the air.

CO₂ (carbon dioxide)