أسئلة الاختبار التجريبي Exam Mock منهج انسباير

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الحادي عشر العام ⇦ علوم ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 11-12-2025 18:49:43	
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	المزيد من مادة علوم:
إعداد: مدرسة الجاهلي	

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الحادي عشر العام					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الحادي عشر العام والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول	
حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير	1
مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير	2
حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير	3
حل مراجعة شاملة الجهاز الدوري والتنفسي	4
أوراق عمل الجهاز الدوري بدون الحل	5

الامتحان التجريبي لمادة (الأحياء) نهاية الفصل الدراسي الأول 2026/2025
Mock Exam- (Biology) subject End of Term One- 2025/2026

اسم الطالب/ Student Name	
رقم الطالب/ Students number	
المدرسة/School	
الصف/Class	
المسار/Stream	
المادة/Subject	

نوع الأسئلة MCQ أسئلة موضوعية (خيار من متعدد)	السؤال Question	درجة السؤال Mark	الدرجة المقدرة Estimated Mark
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	6		
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Part 1	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.047 Recognize the components of the circulatory system and the role of the blood in digestion and respiration

What is the function of arteries in the circulatory system?

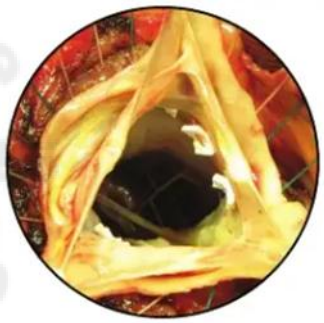
A. Arteries produce red blood cells.
B. Arteries filter waste products from the blood.
C. Arteries carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart to the body.
D. Arteries carry carbon dioxide-rich blood to the heart from the body.

Part 2	Mark(4)

LO:BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

What is the function of the aortic valve as shown in the diagram?

A. The aortic valve keeps blood flowing in one direction from the left ventricle into the aorta.
B. The aortic valve pumps oxygenated blood into the right atrium.
C. The aortic valve filters impurities from the blood before it enters the lungs.
D. The aortic valve allows blood to flow from the aorta back into the left ventricle.



Aortic valve in an opened position

Part 3	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.047 Recognize the components of the circulatory system and the role of the blood in the digestion and respiration

Blood is made up of a liquid medium called:

A. Plasma
B. Platelets
C. Cytoplasm
D. Lymph

Part 4	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

Which component of blood helps in clotting?

A. Red blood cells
B. Platelets
C. Plasma
D. White blood cells

Part 5	Mark(4)

LO:BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

If your blood type is B, what markers do you have on your blood cells?

A. B markers
B. A markers
C. O markers
D. AB markers

Part 6	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

Which disease is caused by the narrowing of the arteries due to plaque buildup?

A. Anemia
B. Atherosclerosis
C. Asthma
D. Bronchitis

Part 7	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

In which part of the respiratory system does gas exchange occur?

A. Bronchioles
B. Alveoli
C. Trachea
D. Bronchi

Part 8	Mark(4)

LO:BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

The mechanics of inhalation and exhalation involve:

A. The diaphragm contracting during inhalation and relaxing during exhalation
B. The diaphragm relaxing during inhalation and contracting during exhalation
C. The lungs contracting to push air in during inhalation
D. The ribs moving downward during inhalation

Part 9	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

It is a disorder in which alveoli break down, resulting in reduced surface area needed for gas exchange with the alveoli's blood capillaries.

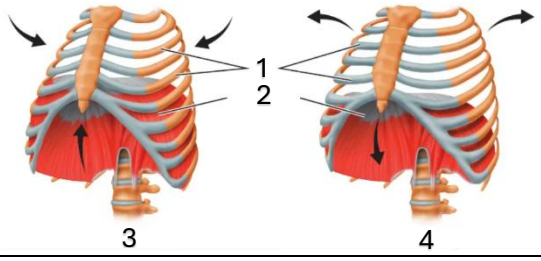
A. Emphysema
B. Asthma
C. Bronchitis
D. Pneumonia

Part 10	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

Which of the following numbers represents the diaphragm muscle?

A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4



Part 11	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

What is the main role of cilia, as shown in the image?

A. Transport oxygen to the cell
B. Trap foreign particles from the air
C. Warm and moistening the air
D. Exchange gases during diffusion

Part 12	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

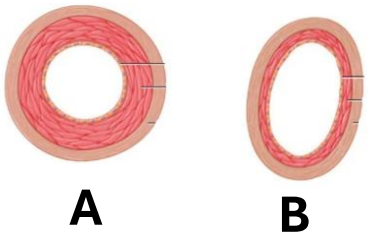
It is a disorder in which respiratory pathways become irritated, and bronchioles constrict

A. Asthma
B. Diabetes
C. Hypertension
D. Arthritis

Part 13	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

Determine the name of structures:



A. vein, (B) artery
B. artery, (B) vein
C. artery, (B) capillary
D. vein, (B) capillary

Part 14	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

A group of cells that sends out signals telling the heart muscle to contract is the

A. pacemaker
B. Stem cell
C. Heartstarter
D. Vena cava

Part 15	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.047 Recognize the components of the circulatory system and the role of the blood in the digestion and respiration

Which blood vessel carries oxygen-rich blood from the lungs to the heart?

A. Pulmonary vein
B. Pulmonary artery
C. Aorta
D. Vena cava

Part 16	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

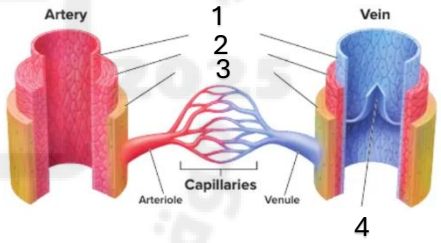
What can happen if a fetus's Rh-positive blood mixes with the mother's Rh-negative blood?

A. The mother will make anti-Rh antibodies, which can destroy red blood cells in a future Rh-positive fetus.
B. The mother will develop immunity to all blood types.
C. The fetus will immediately develop anemia.
D. The mother's blood will turn Rh-positive.

Part 17	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.047 Recognize the components of the circulatory system and the role of the blood in the digestion and respiration

Which number of the following refers to the valve?



A. 1
B. 2
C. 3
D. 4

Part 18	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

By what process do you think materials cross the walls of capillaries?

A. Diffusion
B. Evaporation
C. Sublimation
D. Condensation

Part 19	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

An instrument used to measure blood pressure is called:

A. Stethoscope
B. Thermometer
C. Sphygmomanometer
D. Spirometer

Part 20	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

The process of taking air into the lungs is called:

A. Exhalation
B. Diffusion
C. Inhalation
D. Respiration

Part 21	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

It is a disorder in which respiratory pathways become infected, resulting in coughing and production of mucus.

A. Bronchitis
B. Asthma
C. Pneumonia
D. Emphysema

Part 22	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

Compare and contrast external respiration and internal respiration.

A. External respiration is the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the blood, while internal respiration is the exchange of gases between the blood and the body's cells.
B. External respiration is the exchange of gases between the blood and the body's cells, while internal respiration is the exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the blood.
C. External respiration and internal respiration both refer to the exchange of gases only within the lungs.
D. External respiration involves only oxygen transport, while internal respiration involves only carbon dioxide transport.

Part 23	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

Sequence the path of air from the nasal passages to the bloodstream.

A. Nasal passages → pharynx → larynx → trachea → bronchi → lungs → alveoli → bloodstream
B. Nasal passages → trachea → larynx → pharynx → bronchi → alveoli → bloodstream
C. Nasal passages → bronchi → trachea → larynx → pharynx → alveoli → bloodstream
D. Nasal passages → alveoli → bronchi → trachea → larynx → pharynx → bloodstream

Part 24	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment

During exhalation, which statement best describes the diaphragm’s movement and its effect on air flow?

A. The diaphragm contracts and moves down, forcing air out by expansion of the chest cavity
B. The diaphragm remains in its contracted position, keeping air trapped in the lungs
C. The diaphragm relaxes and moves up, reducing chest cavity size so air flows out from higher lung pressure

D. The diaphragm relaxes and moves down, enlarging the chest cavity and drawing air out

Part 25	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

What is the result of the decrease in air pressure in the lungs?

A. The volume of the lungs decreases.
B. There is no overall movement of air.
C. Air is pulled in.
D. Air is forced out.

Part 26	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

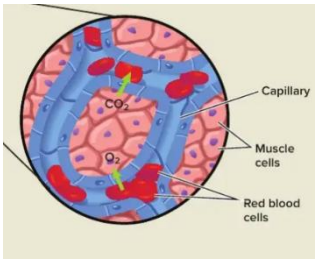
What is the function of the alveolus in gas exchange?

A. The alveolus is where oxygen enters the blood and carbon dioxide leaves the blood during gas exchange.
B. The alveolus produces digestive enzymes for breaking down food.
C. The alveolus pumps blood throughout the body.
D. The alveolus stores nutrients for later use.

Part 27	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.064 Describe using the anatomy of respiratory system the process of ventilation and gas exchange from the environment to the cell

Which of the following processes happen in the showing image?



A. Breathing
B. External respiration
C. Internal respiration
D. exhalation

Part 28	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.061 Describe some disorders related to the respiratory, digestive and circulatory systems

Which disorder is caused by a bacterial infection of the lungs?

A. Pneumonia
B. Asthma
C. Emphysema
D. Hypertension

Part 29	Mark(2)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

What is the name of the chamber that receives blood returning to the heart from the body?

A. Right ventricle
B. Right atrium
C. Left ventricle
D. Left atrium

Part 30	Mark(4)

LO: BIO.3.1.01.055 Explain the main structure and function of the respiratory, excretory and circulatory systems

The differences in structure among arteries, capillaries, and veins include:

A. Arteries have thick muscular walls, capillaries are one cell thick, and veins have thinner walls with valves.
B. Arteries have valves, capillaries are thick-walled, and veins have the thickest walls.
C. Arteries and veins both have thin walls, while capillaries have thick muscular walls.
D. Capillaries have valves, arteries have thin walls, and veins have the thickest walls.

Good Luck