

## أسئلة مراجعة شاملة للاختبار النهائي



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف التاسع المتقدم ← علوم ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 13:00:51 2026-06-05

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
علوم:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

|                                                                                                                        |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| مراجعة الوحدات 2 و 14 المادة والتغيرات وخصائص الموائع                                                                  | 1 |
| مراجعة وفق هيكل الامتحان                                                                                               | 2 |
| مراجعة نهائية أسئلة وتدريبات                                                                                           | 3 |
| الحصة الأولى الحمل وبداية تطور الجنين من الدرس الثاني مراحل نمو الإنسان قبل الولادة الوحدة الأولى تكاثر الإنسان وتطوره | 4 |
| الحصة الثانية الجهاز التناسلي الأنثوي من الدرس الأول الأجهزة التناسلية الوحدة الأولى تكاثر الإنسان وتطوره              | 5 |

مجلس 5 - قطاع 6 - مجمع 3  
Council 5 – cluster 6 – Block 3  
مدرسة الظنّة ح 2 وح 3 ذكور  
Al Dhannah C2 & C3 School (Males)



## Grade 9B-Science-EOT-3

Teacher: CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA

Academic Year: 2025–2026 Student Name .....

### 1. Compare the states of matter (volume, shape, forces, distance between particles)

|                         | Solid | Liquid | Gas |
|-------------------------|-------|--------|-----|
| Volume                  |       |        |     |
| Shape                   |       |        |     |
| Intermolecular force    |       |        |     |
| Space between particles |       |        |     |
| Kinetic energy          |       |        |     |

#### MCQs (Q1)

- Which state has a fixed shape and fixed volume?  
A. Gas  
B. Liquid  
C. Solid  
D. Plasma
- In which state are particles farthest apart?  
A. Solid  
B. Liquid  
C. Gas  
D. Ice
- What type of forces exist in gases?  
A. Very strong  
B. Moderate  
C. Weak  
D. No forces
- Liquids have:  
A. Fixed shape  
B. Fixed volume  
C. No volume  
D. No particles
- Particle movement in solids is mainly:  
A. Free movement  
B. Vibrations in place  
C. Random fast motion  
D. No motion

## 2. Kinetic Theory of Particles

| Kinetic Theory |                                  |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| Key points     | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5.<br>6. |

### MCQs (Q2)

- |                                                                                                     |                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kinetic theory states particles are always:<br>A. Fixed<br>B. Moving<br>C. Destroyed<br>D. Still | B. Stays same<br>C. Increases<br>D. Stops                                                             | B. Pressure<br>C. Mass only<br>D. Shape                                                                          |
| 2. Particle motion increases when temperature:<br>A. Decreases                                      | 3. Matter is made of:<br>A. Energy only<br>B. Tiny particles<br>C. Light waves<br>D. Empty space only | 5. In kinetic theory, particles move:<br>A. Only in solids<br>B. Only in liquids<br>C. Randomly<br>D. Not at all |
|                                                                                                     | 4. Particle collisions help explain:<br>A. Color                                                      |                                                                                                                  |

## 3. Kinetic Molecular Theory & States of Matter Behavior

| Kinetic Molecular Theory & States of Matter Behavior |                            |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Key points                                           | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. |

### MCQs (Q3)

- |                                                         |                                                              |                                                |
|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Gas particles have:<br>A. Low energy<br>B. No energy | C. High energy<br>D. Fixed energy                            | C. Vibrate<br>D. Stop moving                   |
|                                                         | 2. In solids, particles mainly:<br>A. Fly freely<br>B. Slide | 3. Increasing temperature causes particles to: |

- |                |                          |                                 |
|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Slow down   | A. Are fixed             | 5. Cooling causes particles to: |
| B. Stop        | B. Slide past each other | A. Gain energy                  |
| C. Move faster | C. Do not move           | B. Lose energy                  |
| D. Freeze      | D. Are widely separated  | C. Multiply                     |
4. Liquids have particles that:
- D. Expand

#### 4. Compare states of matter (details same as Q1)

##### MCQs (Q4)

- |                                    |                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Which state has weakest forces? | B. Flow                            | B. Slightly packed  |
| A. Solid                           | C. Stop moving                     | C. Far apart        |
| B. Liquid                          | D. Break                           | D. Fixed            |
| C. Gas                             | 3. Solids have particles that are: | 5. Shape of gas is: |
| D. Ice                             | A. Very far                        | A. Fixed            |
| 2. Liquids can:                    | B. Closely packed                  | B. Slightly fixed   |
| A. Keep shape                      | C. Free                            | C. Not fixed        |
|                                    | D. Empty                           | D. Rigid            |
|                                    | 4. Gas particles are:              |                     |
|                                    | A. Closely packed                  |                     |

#### 5. Floating and sinking in a fluid

| Floating and sinking in a fluid |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Key points                      | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. |

##### MCQs (Q5)

- |                                          |                        |                               |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. An object floats when its density is: | B. Lower than fluid    | A. mass + volume              |
| A. Higher than fluid                     | C. Equal mass only     | B. mass × volume              |
|                                          | D. Zero                | C. mass ÷ volume              |
|                                          | 2. Density formula is: | D. volume ÷ mass              |
|                                          |                        | 3. If density is greater than |

- |                     |                                                  |                                                     |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| water, object will: | A. It has no mass                                | 5. If object density equals fluid density, it will: |
| A. Float            | B. It is made of air only                        | A. Sink                                             |
| B. Sink             | C. It displaces water and lowers average density | B. Float fully                                      |
| C. Explode          | D. It is solid metal                             | C. Stay suspended                                   |
| D. Hover            |                                                  | D. Disappear                                        |
4. A ship floats because:

## 6. Predict whether an object will float or sink in a fluid (Merged Q6 & Q7)

### MCQs (Q6)

- |                                              |                                                      |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. An object will float when its density is: | C. Mass ÷ Volume                                     |
| A. Greater than fluid                        | D. Volume ÷ Mass                                     |
| B. Less than fluid                           |                                                      |
| C. Equal to mass                             | 4. Why do ships float?                               |
| D. Very heavy                                | A. No mass                                           |
|                                              | B. Less average density than water                   |
| 2. An object sinks when:                     | C. Water pushes them down                            |
| A. Density is lower than fluid               | D. Metal floats naturally                            |
| B. Density is equal to fluid                 |                                                      |
| C. Density is greater than fluid             | 5. If an object has equal density to water, it will: |
| D. Shape changes                             | A. Float high                                        |
|                                              | B. Sink quickly                                      |
| 3. Which formula is used for density?        | C. Stay suspended                                    |
| A. Mass × Volume                             | D. Break apart                                       |
| B. Mass + Volume                             |                                                      |

## 8. Applications of Archimedes', Pascal's, and Bernoulli's Principles

| Applications           |    |    |  |
|------------------------|----|----|--|
| Archimedes' Principles | 1. | 2. |  |
|                        | 3. | 4. |  |
| Pascal's Principles    | 1. | 2. |  |
|                        | 3. | 4. |  |
| Bernoulli's Principles | 1. | 2. |  |
|                        | 3. | 4. |  |

### MCQs (Q8)

- Which principle explains floating?
  - Pascal's
  - Bernoulli's
  - Archimedes'
  - Newton's
- Hydraulic lifts work on:
  - Pascal's principle
  - Archimedes' principle
  - Gravity
  - Magnetism
- Airplane wings work mainly because of:
  - Archimedes' principle
- 6.
- Submarines are related to:
  - Archimedes' principle
  - Heat transfer
  - Sound waves
  - Magnetism
- Which device uses Pascal's principle?
  - Ship
  - Hydraulic brake
  - Balloon
  - Boat
- Which principle explains floating?
  - Pascal's principle
  - Bernoulli's principle
  - Friction

## 9. Describe Bernoulli's Principle

|                                    |                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Statement of Bernoulli's Principle |                                                                                      |
| Key points                         | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li><li></li></ol> |

### MCQs (Q9)

- Bernoulli's principle relates:
  - Heat and light
  - Speed and pressure

- C. Mass and force
  - D. Electricity and magnetism
2. Faster fluid flow causes pressure to:
    - A. Increase
    - B. Stay same
    - C. Decrease
    - D. Stop
  3. Which uses Bernoulli's principle?
    - A. Hydraulic lift
    - B. Airplane wing
  4. Slow-moving fluid has:
    - A. Lower pressure
    - B. Higher pressure
    - C. No pressure
    - D. Less density
  5. A perfume sprayer works using:
    - A. Bernoulli's principle
    - B. Sound energy
    - C. Friction
    - D. Conduction

## 10. Extensive vs Intensive Properties

|                | Extensive Properties | Intensive Properties |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Depends on     |                      |                      |
| Not depends on |                      |                      |

### MCQs (Q10)

1. Which is an extensive property?
  - A. Density
  - B. Color
  - C. Mass
  - D. Boiling point
2. Intensive properties depend on:
  - A. Size
  - B. Amount of matter
  - C. No amount of matter
  - D. Shape only
3. Density is a(n):
  - A. Extensive property
  - B. Intensive property
  - C. Chemical property
  - D. Change
4. Volume is a(n):
  - A. Intensive property
  - B. Extensive property
  - C. Chemical change
  - D. Reaction
5. Which is intensive?
  - A. Mass
  - B. Length
  - C. Melting point
  - D. Volume

## 11. Define Chemical Property of Matter

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Chemical Property |  |
|-------------------|--|

|                   |                            |                 |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
|                   |                            |                 |
| <b>Key points</b> | <b>Key points</b>          | <b>examples</b> |
|                   | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. |                 |

### MCQs (Q11)

1. A chemical property describes:

- A. Shape only
- B. Reaction behavior
- C. Weight only
- D. Color only

2. Which is a chemical property?

- A. Density
- B. Melting point
- C. Flammability
- D. Length

3. Iron rusting is an example of:

- A. Physical property

B. Chemical property

C. Volume change

D. Shape change

4. Burning wood shows:

- A. Chemical property
- B. Intensive property
- C. Extensive property
- D. Magnetism

5. Chemical properties are observed during:

- A. Chemical reactions
- B. Measurements only
- C. Cooling only
- D. Freezing only

### 12. Define Chemical Change

|                        |                            |                 |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| <b>Chemical Change</b> |                            |                 |
| <b>Key points</b>      | <b>Key points</b>          | <b>examples</b> |
|                        | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. |                 |

### MCQs (Q12)

1. A chemical change produces:

- A. Same substance
- B. New substance

C. Only heat

D. Only water

2. Which is a chemical change?

- A. Melting ice

- B. Cutting paper
- C. Rusting iron
- D. Breaking glass

3. Chemical changes are often:

- A. Easy to reverse
- B. Impossible to see
- C. Hard to reverse
- D. Temporary

4. Cooking food is:

- A. Physical change

6.

B. Chemical change

C. Density change

D. Measurement

5. Which may happen in chemical change?

- A. Gas formation
- B. Shape change only
- C. Freezing only
- D. No energy change

### 13. Indicators of Chemical Change

|                                         |  |
|-----------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Chemical Change</b><br>identified by |  |
| <b>Key points</b>                       |  |

#### MCQs (Q13)

1. Gas bubbles may indicate:

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change
- C. Cooling only
- D. Measurement

2. A precipitate is:

- A. Gas
- B. Solid formed in liquid
- C. Heat
- D. Light

3. Which indicates chemical change?

- A. Color change

B. Same appearance

C. No reaction

D. No motion

4. Heat release can indicate:

- A. Chemical change
- B. Volume only
- C. Mass only
- D. Shape only

5. Smell change suggests:

- A. Chemical reaction
- B. No reaction
- C. Shape change
- D. Cutting

## 14. Law of Conservation of Mass

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Law of Conservation of Mass</b> |  |
| <b>Key points</b>                  |  |

### MCQs (Q14)

1. Mass in a reaction is:

A. Destroyed  
B. Increased  
C. Conserved  
D. Lost

2. Reactants mass equals:

A. Energy  
B. Products mass

C. Volume only  
D. Temperature

3. Matter can be:

A. Destroyed  
B. Created  
C. Conserved  
D. Disappear

4. Which scientist proposed this law?

A. Newton

B. Einstein  
C. Lavoisier  
D. Dalton

5. This law applies during:

A. Chemical reactions  
B. Sleep  
C. Reading  
D. Magnetism

## 15. Apply Law of Conservation of Mass and solve :

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>What we can do?</b> | You can calculate missing mass values using the law                                                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Key points</b>      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Add reactant masses</li><li>• Product total must match</li><li>• Solve missing masses using subtraction</li><li>• Mass stays constant</li><li>• Useful in chemistry problems</li></ul> |

Example :  $A = B + C$

IF  $A = 50\text{ g}$  ,  $B = 20\text{ g}$  , then  $C = 30\text{ g}$

### MCQs (Q15)

1. If reactants mass = 80 g, products

mass = ?  
A. 50 g  
B. 80 g

C. 100 g  
D. 20 g

2. Products are 20 g and 15 g.  
Reactants mass = ?  
A. 5 g  
B. 35 g  
C. 20 g  
D. 15 g
3. Missing product mass: total 60 g,
- known product 25 g  
A. 15 g  
B. 25 g  
C. 35 g  
D. 45 g
4. Mass during reaction:  
A. Changes  
B. Disappears
- C. Remains same  
D. Doubles
5. Conservation law helps find:  
A. Missing mass  
B. Time only  
C. Shape only  
D. Color only

## 16. Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Mixtures

|                              | Homogeneous | Heterogeneous Mixtures |
|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| <b>Composition</b>           |             |                        |
| <b>looks</b>                 |             |                        |
| <b>Particle distribution</b> |             |                        |
| <b>Phase</b>                 |             |                        |
| <b>Stability</b>             |             |                        |
| <b>Types</b>                 |             |                        |
| <b>Examples</b>              |             |                        |

### MCQs (Q16)

1. Salt water is a:  
A. Heterogeneous mixture  
B. Homogeneous mixture  
C. Element  
D. Compound
2. Salad is:  
A. Homogeneous  
B. Heterogeneous
3. Homogeneous mixtures look:  
A. Different everywhere  
B. Uniform throughout  
C. Empty  
D. Layered
4. Sand in water is:  
A. Homogeneous
- C. Pure substance  
D. Gas
- B. Heterogeneous  
C. Pure liquid  
D. Gas
5. Air is considered a:  
A. Heterogeneous mixture  
B. Homogeneous mixture  
C. Solid  
D. Element

## 17. Classify a Pure Substance into Element and Compound (using particulate idea and examples)

| Pure substance |          |
|----------------|----------|
|                |          |
| Element        | Compound |
|                |          |

### MCQs (Q17)

- A pure substance contains:
  - Different materials only
  - One kind of particle
  - Air and water
  - Mixed particles
- An element contains:
  - Different atoms
  - Same type of atom
  - Mixed substances
  - Compounds only
- Which is an element?
  - Water
  - Salt
  - Oxygen
  - Carbon dioxide
- Which is a compound?
  - Iron
  - Gold
  - Water
  - Oxygen
- A compound is formed when:
  - Atoms are chemically joined
  - Matter disappears
  - Solids melt
  - Water evaporates

### 18. Energy Resources Used in Daily Life

| Energy Resources |                                                                        |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Key Points       | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> <li></li> <li></li> </ol> |

|  |    |
|--|----|
|  | 4. |
|  | 5. |
|  | 6. |
|  | 7. |

### MCQs (Q18)

- |                                    |                                      |                             |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Which resource is used in cars? | C. Sun                               | B. Electricity              |
| A. Wind                            | D. Coal                              | C. Rocks                    |
| B. Petrol                          |                                      | D. Wood                     |
| C. Sand                            | 3. Natural gas is commonly used for: | 5. Coal is mainly used for: |
| D. Salt                            | A. Cooking                           | A. Cooling drinks           |
|                                    | B. Painting                          | B. Electricity production   |
| 2. Solar energy comes from:        | C. Sports                            | C. Sports                   |
| A. Moon                            | D. Farming only                      | D. Washing clothes          |
| B. Water                           | 4. Wind energy helps produce:        |                             |
|                                    | A. Food                              |                             |

## 19. Process of Fossil Fuel Formation

|                     |                            |
|---------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Fossil fuels</b> |                            |
| <b>Key points</b>   | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. |

### Process

Dead organisms →

→

→

### MCQs (Q19)

- |                            |                   |                                 |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Fossil fuels form from: | B. Dead organisms | 2. Fossil fuel formation takes: |
| A. Plastic waste           | C. Metals         | A. Days                         |
|                            | D. Air only       | B. Months                       |

- C. Millions of years  
D. Hours
3. Which is a fossil fuel?  
A. Wind  
B. Sunlight
- C. Oil  
D. Water
4. Fossil fuels form because of:  
A. Heat and pressure  
B. Cold weather
- C. Ice only  
D. Rain only
5. Coal is formed from:  
A. Rocks only  
B. Plant remains  
C. Plastic  
D. Water vapor

## 20. Renewable & Non-renewable Resources and Sustainability

|                         | Renewable Resources | Non-renewable Resources |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Use</b>              |                     |                         |
| <b>Availability</b>     |                     |                         |
| <b>Make pollution</b>   |                     |                         |
| <b>Environmental</b>    |                     |                         |
| <b>Sustainable</b>      |                     |                         |
| <b>Cost</b>             |                     |                         |
| <b>Ash produce</b>      |                     |                         |
| <b>Make electricity</b> |                     |                         |
| <b>Tendency</b>         |                     |                         |
| <b>Time to form</b>     |                     |                         |
| <b>Examples</b>         |                     |                         |

## Why Sustainability is Important:

1. **MCQs (Q20)**
1. Which is renewable?  
A. Coal  
B. Oil  
C. Wind  
D. Natural gas
2. Which is non-renewable?  
A. Sunlight  
B. Wind
- C. Coal  
D. Water
3. Sustainability means:  
A. Wasting resources  
B. Using resources wisely  
C. Burning more fuel
- D. Polluting more
4. Oil is:  
A. Renewable  
B. Non-renewable  
C. Unlimited  
D. Recyclable energy
5. Renewable resources can:

A. Be replaced  
naturally  
B. Never return

C. Finish  
immediately

D. Destroy  
matter

---

## 21 & 23. Different Renewable Energy Resources

|                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Renewable Energy Resources</b> |                                  |
| <b>Key points</b>                 | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5.<br>6. |

### MCQs (Q21 & 23)

1. Solar energy  
comes from:

- A. Wind
- B. Water
- C. Sun
- D. Coal

2. Wind turbines  
use:

- A. Oil
- B. Wind

C. Coal

D. Gasoline

3. Hydroelectric  
energy uses:

- A. Sunlight
- B. Water  
movement
- C. Rocks
- D. Coal

4. Biomass energy  
comes from:

- A. Plants and

organic waste

B. Air only

C. Plastic

D. Stones

5. Geothermal  
energy comes  
from:

- A. Earth's heat
- B. Water only
- C. Sunlight
- D. Coal

---

## 22. Methods to Convert Renewable Energy into Electrical Energy

|                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Renewable Resources</b> |                            |
| <b>Key points</b>          | 1.<br>2.<br>3.<br>4.<br>5. |

### MCQs (Q22)

1. Solar panels convert:  
A. Wind to electricity  
B. Sunlight to electricity  
C. Water to electricity  
D. Heat to sound
2. Wind energy uses:  
A. Fans  
B. Turbines
3. Hydroelectric power uses:  
A. Water movement  
B. Sand  
C. Plastic  
D. Wood
4. Biomass energy uses:  
A. Plants and waste  
C. Batteries only  
D. Pipes
5. Geothermal energy comes from:  
A. Earth's internal heat  
B. Wind  
C. Ocean salt  
D. Rain  
B. Rocks  
C. Clouds  
D. Salt

### 24. Human Population and Earth's Carrying Capacity

|                                  |                                                                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Earth's Carrying Capacity</b> |                                                                                     |
| <b>Key points</b>                | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.</li><li>2.</li><li>3.</li><li>4.</li></ol> |

### MCQs (Q24)

1. Carrying capacity means:  
A. Carrying bags  
B. Maximum population Earth can support  
C. Weight of objects  
D. Ocean movement
2. More population increases need for:  
A. Food and water  
B. Nothing  
C. Empty land only  
D. Toys
3. Overpopulation may cause:  
A. Less pollution  
B. Resource depletion  
C. More forests only  
D. Less energy use
4. Population growth can increase:  
A. Waste production  
B. Empty space  
C. Water creation  
D. Gold production

5. Human population affects:

A. Earth's resources  
B. Nothing

C. Only weather  
D. Stars

## 25. Actions to Protect and Conserve Earth's Natural Resources

|                    |                                                                                                           |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Explanation</b> |                                                                                                           |
| <b>Key points</b>  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.</li><li>2.</li><li>3.</li><li>4.</li><li>5.</li><li>6.</li></ol> |

### MCQs (Q25)

1. Which action conserves resources?  
A. Wasting water  
B. Recycling  
C. Burning more fuel  
D. Littering
2. Saving electricity helps:  
A. Waste energy  
B. Conserve resources

- C. Pollute more  
D. Remove forests
3. Planting trees helps:  
A. Environment  
B. Pollution increase  
C. Resource waste  
D. Desert growth only
  4. Which is renewable energy?

- A. Coal  
B. Oil  
C. Solar energy  
D. Gasoline
5. Protecting resources helps:  
A. Future generations  
B. Waste resources  
C. Increase pollution  
D. Destroy ecosystems