

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف نموذج هيكل الوزارة امتحان نهاية الفصل الثالث

[موقع المناهج](#) ⇨ [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ⇨ [الصف الثاني عشر العام](#) ⇨ [علوم صحية](#) ⇨ [الفصل الثالث](#)

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام



روابط مواد الصف الثاني عشر العام على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر العام والمادة علوم صحية في الفصل الثالث

<a href="#">بعض أسئلة الامتحان الرسمي الفصل الثالث مع الأحوية</a>	1
<a href="#">الوحدة التاسعة (دليل المعلم) incidents casualty Mass</a>	2
<a href="#">الوحدة العاشرة (دليل المعلم) hygiene and safety Food</a>	3
<a href="#">الوحدة الحادية عشرة (دليل المعلم) Clinical :11 Unit nutrition</a>	4
<a href="#">الوحدة الثانية عشرة (دليل المعلم) Pharmacy :12 Unit</a>	5

Subject	Health Sciences
المادة	
Grade	12
الصف	
Stream	General
المسار	
Number of Questions	25
عدد الأسئلة	
Type of Questions	MCQs
طبيعة الأسئلة	اختيار من متعدد

Question**	Learning Outcome***	Reference(s) in the Student Book	
		المرجع في كتاب الطالب	
السؤال*	ناتج التعلم***	Example/Exercise	Page
		مثال/تمرين	الصفحة
1	HSC.3.9.01.008 Identify the evolving roles of the pharmacist in different disciplines.	Which type of pharmacist develops new drugs?	16
2	HSC.3.9.01.001 Define pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics; and discriminate between drugs, medicines and excipients.	What is pharmacodynamics?	19-20
3	HSC.3.9.01.001 Define pharmacology, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics; and discriminate between drugs, medicines and excipients.	What is an excipient?	22

Marks per Question	
الدرجات لكل سؤال	5
Maximum Overall Grade*	
العلامة القصوى الممكنة*	100
Exam Duration	
مدة الامتحان	120 minutes
Mode of Implementation	
طريقة التطبيق	SwiftAssess

4	HSC.3.9.01.002 Identify how different dose forms, routes of administration and dose adjustment impact upon the clinical outcome of drug administration.	What is an example of a generic drug name?	25
5	HSC.3.9.01.002 Identify how different dose forms, routes of administration and dose adjustment impact upon the clinical outcome of drug administration.	Which drug group should be used to treat a toothache?	27; 28
6	HSC.3.9.01.002 Identify how different dose forms, routes of administration and dose adjustment impact upon the clinical outcome of drug administration.	What is the oral route of drug administration?	31
7	HSC.3.9.01.003 Identify the appropriate use of antibiotics.Ⓜ	Medicine from which drug group should be given to a patient who has a bacterial infection that could spread if it is not treated?	38

8	HSC.3.9.01.003 Identify the appropriate use of antibiotics.☒	What is a common side effect of taking antibiotics?	39
9	HSC.3.9.01.007 Interpret basic Latin prescription abbreviations.	Which route of drug administration is known by the abbreviation 'PO'?	40
10	HSC.3.9.01.007 Interpret basic Latin prescription abbreviations.	What is the abbreviation for the intramuscular route of drug administration?	40
11	HSC.3.9.01.004 Demonstrate competence in a broad range of basic, scientific and pharmaceutical calculations.	Convert 180 seconds to minutes. (Formula will <u>not</u> be given in the exam)	42
12	HSC.3.9.01.004 Demonstrate competence in a broad range of basic, scientific and pharmaceutical calculations.	The doctor prescribed 500mg of a drug that is available in a stock strength of 100mg. Calculate how many tablets are needed using the basic formula. (Formula will be given in the exam)	43



13	HSC.3.9.01.004 Demonstrate competence in a broad range of basic, scientific and pharmaceutical calculations.	The doctor prescribed 120ml of IV liquid medicine over a period of 3 hours. How much liquid is administered per hour? (Formula will be given in the exam)	45
14	HSC.4.2.01.001 List the causes of foodborne illness.	What causes food to become contaminated?	56
15	HSC.4.2.01.001 List the causes of foodborne illness.	Foodborne illness is also known as _____.	56
16	HSC.4.2.01.001 List the causes of foodborne illness.	What are the high-risk foods?	60-63
17	HSC.4.2.01.002 Explore the concept of cross-contamination.	What is cross-contamination?	64
18	HSC.4.2.01.002 Explore the concept of cross-contamination.	What is people-to-food cross contamination?	65-67



19	HSC.4.2.01.004 Identify the importance of proper hygiene practises when handling and storing food and preparing meals.	What is the name of the global health campaign created by the WHO to help prevent foodborne illness?	68
20	HSC.4.2.01.004 Identify the importance of proper hygiene practises when handling and storing food and preparing meals.	Why is it important to store raw meat on shelves below other foods in the fridge?	70-71
21	HSC.4.2.01.004 Identify the importance of proper hygiene practises when handling and storing food and preparing meals.	What is the temperature danger zone?	73
22	HSC.4.2.01.004 Identify the importance of proper hygiene practises when handling and storing food and preparing meals.	What is the importance of cooking food to 70°C?	71
23	HSC.4.2.01.005 Compare and contrast food allergies and food intolerances.	Which body system is affected by a food allergy?	76; 78
24	HSC.4.2.01.005 Compare and contrast		76



24	food allergies and food intolerances.	what is a severe allergic reaction called?	/6
25	HSC.4.2.01.005 Compare and contrast food allergies and food intolerances.	A person who experiences digestive problems when they eat bread, pasta and cookies may have which intolerance?	79
*	Best 20 answers out of 25 will count. Example: 14 correct answers yield a grade of 70/100, while 20 and 23 correct answers yield a (full) grade of 100/100 each.		
*	تحتسب أفضل 20 إجابة من 25. مثال: 14 إجابة صحيحة تعطي علامة 70/100 بينما 20 أو 23 إجابة صحيحة تعطي العلامة الكاملة أي 100/100.		
**	Questions might appear in a different order in the actual exam.		
**	قد تظهر الأسئلة بترتيب مختلف في الامتحان الفعلي.		
***	As it appears in the textbook/LMS/SoW.		
***	كما وردت في كتاب الطالب وLMS و الخطة الفصلية.		

