

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



## أوراق عمل الدروس الثلاثة الأولى منهج انسابير

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إعداد: مدرسة مدينة زايد الجديدة

## التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



اضغط هنا للحصول على جميع روابط "الصف السادس"

## روابط مواد الصف السادس على تلغرام

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## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

[ملخص وشرح الدرس الأول Cellular and Photosynthesis](#)  
[المتقدم المسار الخلوي والتنفس الضوئي البناء Respiration](#)

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[ملخص وشرح الدرس الثاني and Structure Cell](#)  
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## المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

المسار المتقدم

ملخص وشرح الدرس الثالث [Obtaining energy and removing waste](#)  
المسار النفايات وإزالة الطاقة على الحصول  
المتقدم

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## SCIENCE REVIEW Lesson 1 to L 3

- 1. Most materials \_\_\_\_\_ when they are heated.**  
A. Condense      B. freeze      C. contract      D. expand
- 2. When a substance is cooled, it usually expands.**  
A. True      b. False
- 3. Water has been left in a pot on a hot stove. Bubbles form throughout the liquid and rise to the top. Which type of change is this?**  
A. Boiling      B. evaporation      C. density      D. condensation.
- 4. Temperature is a measure of \_\_\_\_ of the particles in an object.**  
A. the difference between the potential energy and kinetic energy  
B. the sum of the potential energy and kinetic energy  
C. the average potential energy  
D. the average kinetic energy
- 5. When a substance is heated, the particles gain energy and move apart, increasing the volume. The mass of the substance being heated \_\_\_\_\_.**  
A. increases      B. decreases      C. stays the same      D. varies unpredictably.
- 6. When temperature increases, average \_\_\_\_\_ increases.**  
A. potential energy      B. kinetic energy  
C. gravitational potential energy      D. chemical energy
- 7. Bars of different metals are all heated to 100°C to determine how their volume and length would be affected. Which statement describes the most likely outcome of this experiment?**  
A. All of the volumes change and so do their lengths.  
B. All of the volumes change, but the lengths remain the same.  
C. The volumes and lengths do not change.  
D. All of the volumes change the same amount and the lengths remain constant.
- 8. A liquid thermometer works because liquid \_\_\_\_\_ when warmed.**  
A. expands      B. contracts      C. solidifies      D. condenses.
- 9. Which best describes the particles in a solid?**  
A. close together and moving freely      B. far apart and moving freely.  
C. close together and vibrating in place      D. far apart and vibrating in place.

10. The combined total of the kinetic and potential energy in a material is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. radiant energy    B. nuclear energy    C. chemical energy    D. thermal energy

11. When water is heated on a stove, which kind of energy is transferred from the element to the water?

A. element energy    B. heat energy    C. kinetic energy    D. thermal energy

12. While a substance is boiling, its temperature \_\_\_\_\_.

A. increases    B. decreases    C. does not change.

D. may increase or decrease, depending on the substance.

13. Thermal energy can increase even if the average kinetic energy is constant.

A. True    B. False

14. Adding thermal energy to a cup of water may cause the particles to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. move faster    B. move closer together.

C. slow down    D. collide less frequently.

15. During a hot shower, water vapor fogs up the cooler mirror when it turns to water. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. condensation    B. deposition    C. sublimation    D. vaporization

16. Marco put a pot of water on to boil eggs. Half an hour later, he returned to find the pot dry. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. condensation    B. deposition    C. sublimation    D. vaporization

17. When two materials that are in contact have the same temperature, the materials are said to be in thermal \_\_\_\_\_.

A. expansion    B. contraction    C. Equilibrium    D. Energy

18. Heat always moves from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ objects.

A. hot to cold    B. Cold to hot    C. Hot to hot    D. Cold to cold

19. Hot water is poured into a mug and the mug gets hot. This is an example of which type of energy transfer?

A. radiation    B. conduction    C. convection    D. This is not an energy transfer.

20. Radiation transfers energy by moving matter.

- A. True      B. False

21. A hot iron is turned off and cools down to room temperature. The iron cools because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the iron does not hold heat very well.  
B. the room transfers cold energy to the iron.  
C. thermal energy is transferred from the warm iron to the cooler room.  
D. the thermal energy is destroyed during an interaction with the room.

22. Which type of energy transfer allows the Sun to warm Earth?

- A. conduction      B. convection      C. radiation      D. transmission

23. Which type of energy transfer is responsible for the movement of magma in Earth's interior?

- A. conduction      B. convection      C. radiation      D. melting

24. The measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles of a substance is its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. temperature      B. heat      C. thermal energy      D. kinetic energy

25. Which of the following statements about the particles in a material is true?

- A. The average kinetic energy of the particles increases as the temperature increases.  
B. The average kinetic energy of the particles decreases as the temperature increases.  
C. The average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance never changes.  
D. There is no relationship between kinetic energy and temperature.

26. Kinetic energy is the energy of \_\_\_\_\_.

27. If the same quantity of thermal energy is added to two different substances with the same mass, the substance with the lower specific heat will experience less of a temperature change.

- A. True      B. False

28. When a pot of water is put on a stove, the water at the surface gets hot primarily by \_\_\_\_.

- A. radiation      B. conduction      C. convection      D. condensation

29. You grab a bottle of water out of the refrigerator. Your hand gets cold because of which of the following?

- A. conduction      B. radiation      C. convection      D. evaporation

30. At which temperature are the particles in a pencil moving the fastest?

- A. 50°C      B. 40°C      C. 30°C      D. 20°C

31. To check if a stovetop is hot, you place your hand near the top of the stove and feel that it is warm without touching it. You can feel the heat from the stovetop because of \_\_\_\_.

- A. conduction      B. radiation      C. convection      D. transmission

32. Ben wants to test whether the material used to make a disposable cup affects the amount of thermal energy transferred to a person's hand. He investigates by carefully pouring the same volume of 90°C water into a foam cup and into a paper cup.

Which additional step in the investigation will help Ben determine which material reduces thermal energy (heat) transfer to the hand of a person holding the cup?

- A. Measure the outside surface temperature of each cup after 10 minutes.  
B. Stir the water in each cup for 10 minutes before measuring its temperature.  
C. Vary the amount of water held by each cup before measuring its temperature.  
D. Measure the outside surface temperature of each cup after placing each on a different surface.

33. Joanna claims that a large block of ice will cool a substance more than a small block of ice will at the same temperature. To support her claim, Joanna places two blocks of ice, one larger than the other, into separate beakers each containing some water. She compares the final water temperatures of the two beakers after each block of ice has melted.

Which change to Joanna's procedure will provide better evidence to support her claim?

A. She places each block of ice into beakers of different sizes, each containing different volumes of water.

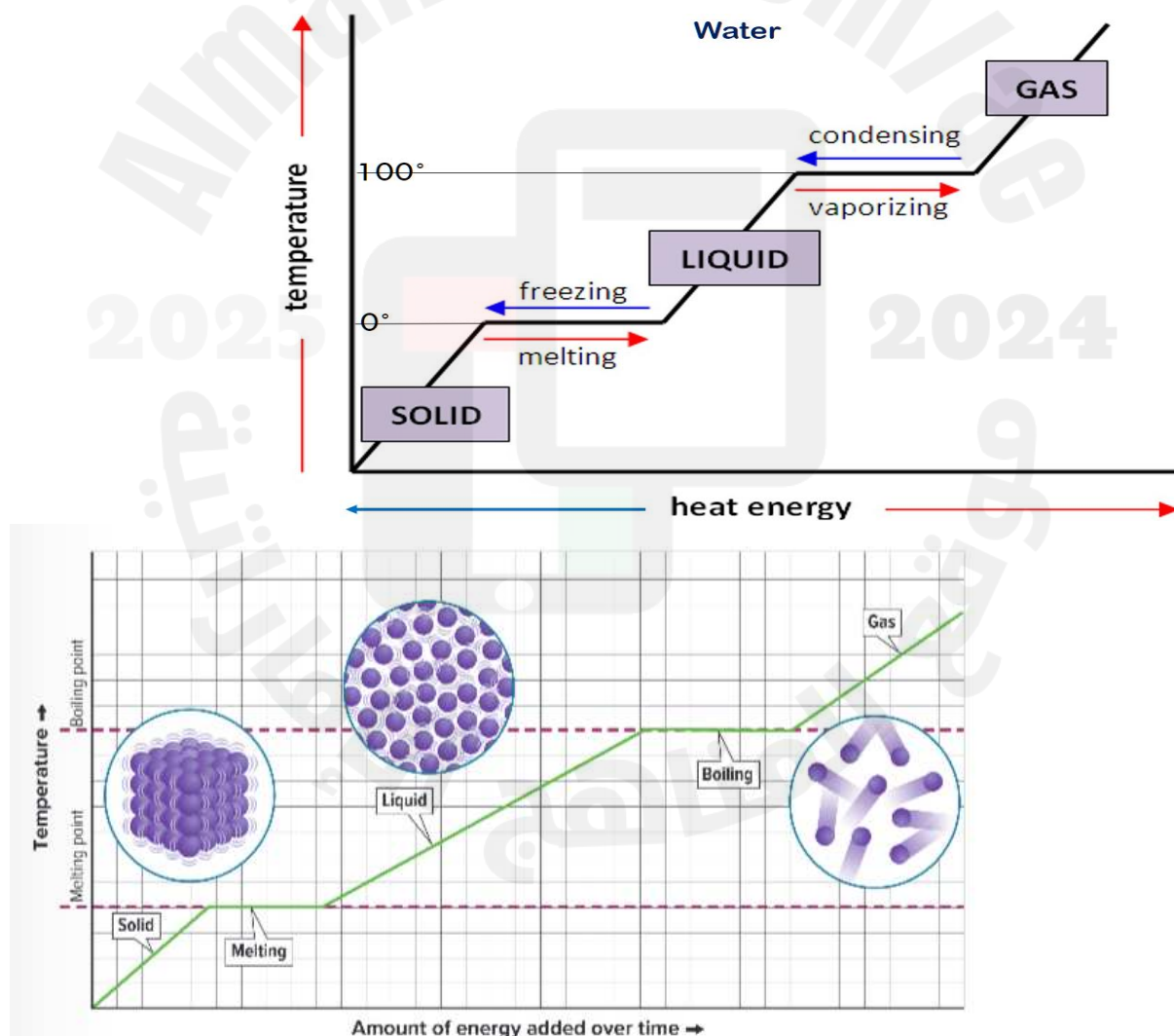
B. She places each block of ice into beakers of different sizes, each containing 2000 mL of water at the same temperature.

C. She places each block of ice into identical 3000 mL beakers, each containing water at different temperatures, and measures the temperature before and after adding the ice.

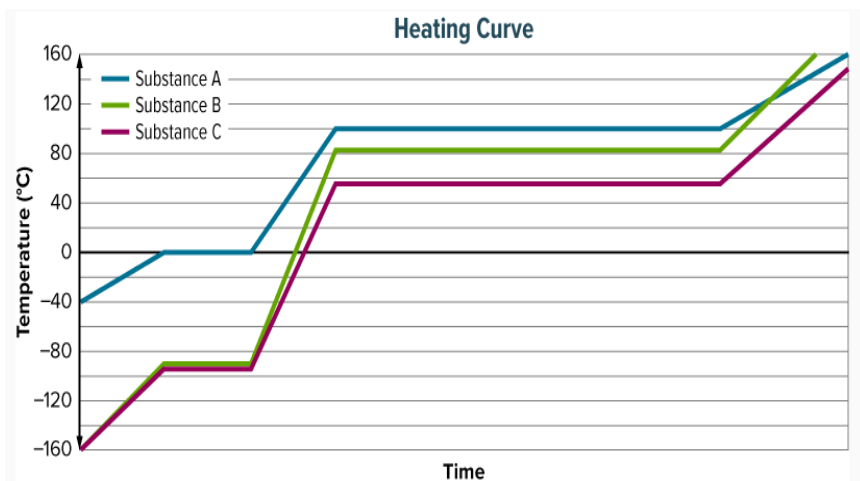
D. She places each block of ice into identical 3000 mL beakers, each containing 2000 mL of water at room temperature, and measures the temperature before and after adding the ice.

## Writing

1. Write the state of matter at each level.

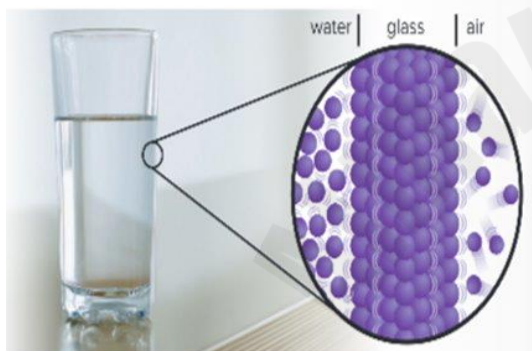


2. Observe the graph and write the temperature of melting and boiling point.



Substance	Melting Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)
A	0°C	100°C
B	-90°C	80°C
C	-95°C	60°C

3.



**THREE-DIMENSIONAL THINKING**

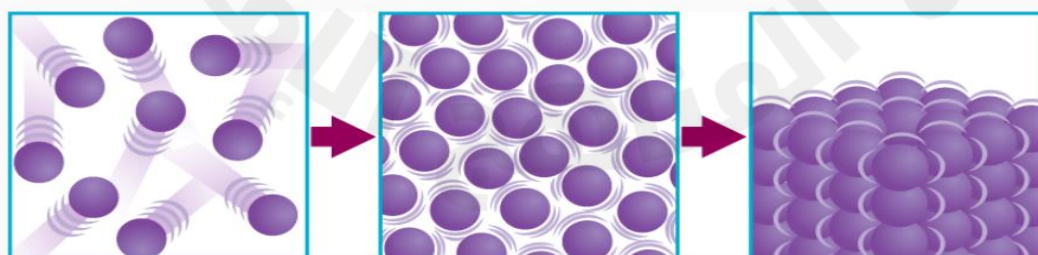
Look closely at the motion of the particles modeled in the image above. Use the energy flow diagram to model the components of the system that are transferring energy. Identify the type of energy involved and whether the energy increased or decreased.

```

graph TD
    Air[air] --> GlassWater[glass/water]
    Air --- EnergyAir((decreases))
    GlassWater --- EnergyGlassWater((increases))
    
```

4.

Examine the model below. The particles are undergoing a change in energy.





4. Which statement best describes what is taking place in the images?

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | A | The kinetic energy of the particles on the right is the greatest of the three images of particles.                                  |
| <input type="radio"/> | B | The particles in the middle have more kinetic energy than the particles on the right.   |
| <input type="radio"/> | C | The particles in the middle have less space between them than the particles on the left, which means they have more kinetic energy. |
| <input type="radio"/> | D | Energy was added to the particles on the left to give them more energy than the particles in the middle.                            |

5. Most highway bridges are built with expansion joints that can move back and forth. What is the reason for this?
6. Hot-air balloons typically fly in the early morning or late afternoon. Briefly explain why.
7. When ice melts from a pond in the spring, what happens to the air above it? Why?
8. Explain briefly why running hot water over the metal lid of a jar can make it easier to open.
9. Give one example each of a thermal conductor and a thermal insulator.