

انسباير اسئلة درس life Exploring :life and Cells



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السادس ← علوم ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-09-03 21:57:56

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:

إعداد: Adel Rania

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السادس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السادس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

دراسة منطقة ساروق الحديد-بريدج

1

ملزمة مفيدة لمنهج انسباير تحتوي على شرح دروس الفصل كامل بالإضافة الى تمارين بعد كل درس

2

ملزمة مهمة

3

انسباير اسئلة درس life Exploring :life and Cells

4

بريدج اسئلة درس رحلة رجل الثلج

5



Cells and life

Exploring life



التاريخ

27/8/2026



المعلمة

Rania Adel



الصف

السادس
انسباير



المادة

science



افهم

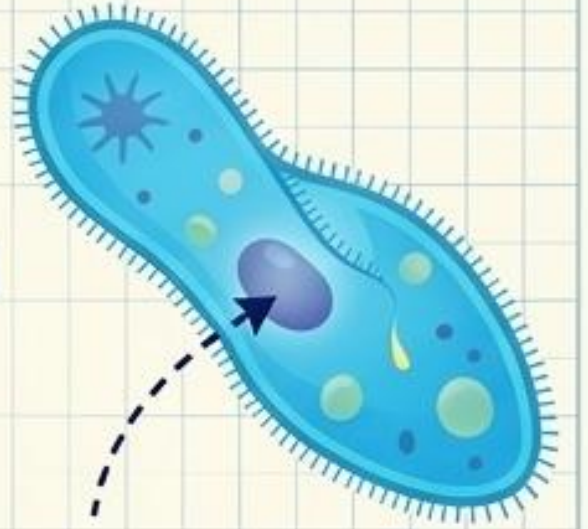


اكتشف



استكشف

Exploring Life

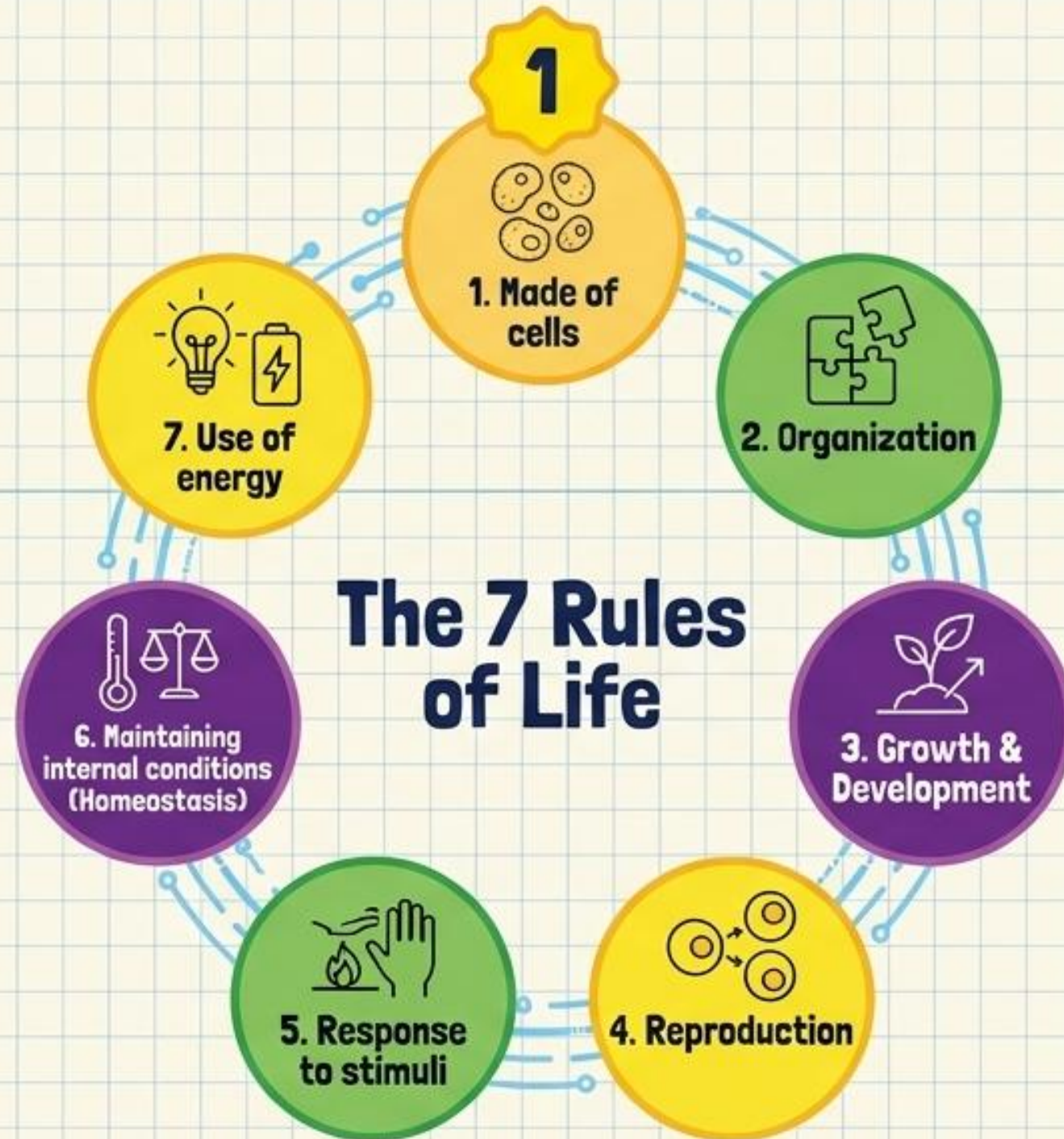


**Grade 5 Science Challenge –
A Digital Lab Diagnostic**

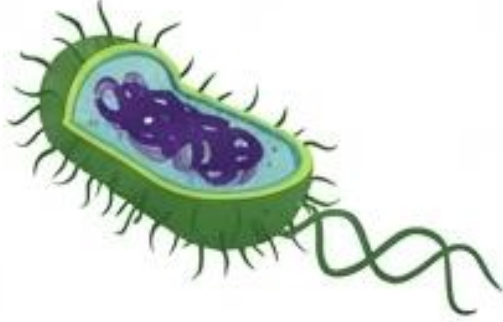
START MISSION



Mission Briefing 01: What is Life?



Cell Diagnostic

Unicellular	Multicellular
Made of one cell 	Made of two or more cells 
Prokaryotic	Eukaryotic
No lining around genetic material, smaller, no organelles. 	Genetic material surrounded by a lining, has organelles, larger. 

Mission Briefing 02:

The Microscopic World

Discovery Timeline

1665: Robert Hooke observes cork, names "cells".

1

Late 1600s: Anton van Leeuwenhoek improves the microscope to see pond water.

2



The Cell Theory

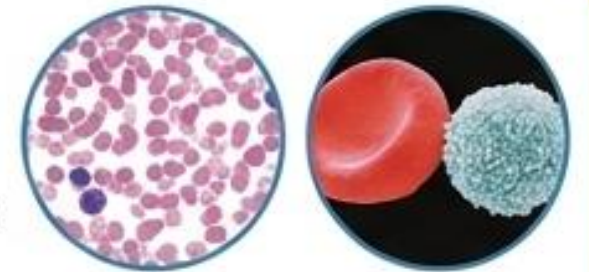
- 1) All living things are made of cells.
- 2) Cells are the smallest unit of life.
- 3) All cells come from preexisting cells.

Tech & Virus Breakdown

Light Microscopes:

Light Microscopes: Use light/lenses, up to 1,500x.

Electron Microscopes: Use magnetic field/electrons (TEM for inside, SEM for surfaces), up to 100,000x+.



Viruses:

Viruses: Nonliving. Do not grow, cannot maintain homeostasis, use energy only from a host.



Data Terminal 1: Multiple Choice

Q1

What did Robert Hooke observe under the microscope that looked like little boxes?

A) Pond water

B) Blood cells

C) Cork

Q2

Who made improvements to the first microscopes in the late 1600s?

A) Robert Hooke

B) Anton van Leeuwenhoek

C) A microbiologist

Q3

What is a living thing made of only one cell called?

A) Multicellular

B) Unicellular

C) Prokaryote

Data Terminal 2: Multiple Choice

Q4

Which microscope uses electrons passing through an object to see inside it?

A) Light Microscope

B) Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

C) Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)

Q5

Which type of cell does NOT have a lining around its genetic material?

A) Eukaryotic

B) Prokaryotic

C) Multicellular

Q6

How many characteristics of life do all living things share?

A) Three

B) Five

C) Seven

Data Terminal 3: Multiple Choice

Q7

Maintaining steady internal conditions when outside conditions change is called:

A) Homeostasis

B) Reproduction

C) Organization

Q8

What is the smallest unit of life?

A) An atom

B) A molecule

C) A cell

Q9

Which domain includes organisms with eukaryotic cells?

A) Bacteria

B) Archaea

C) Eukarya

Data Terminal 4: Multiple Choice

Q10

Where do most organisms get their energy from?

A) The Sun

B) Water

C) Soil



Q11

Why are viruses mostly considered nonliving?

A) They are too small to see.

B) They do not maintain homeostasis and cannot grow.

C) They have genetic material.



Data Terminal 5: True or False Dashboard

Q12

All cells come from preexisting cells.



Q13

Multicellular organisms are made of only one cell.



Q14

Prokaryotic cells have organelles surrounded by linings.



Q15

Organelles are structures inside eukaryotic cells that have specialized functions.



Q16

Scanning electron microscopes (SEMs) are used to study extremely structures inside a cell.



Q17

Viruses use energy for everything they do.



Data Terminal 6: Select the Correct Variable

Q18 [**Growth** / **Homeostasis**] means increasing in size.

Q19 [**Archaea** / **Eukarya**] is a domain that contains simple unicellular organisms that often live in extreme environments.

Q20 A [**Microbiologist** / **Botanist**] studies living things too small to be seen with the unaided eye.

Q21 Changes in environments that cause living things to respond are called [**stimuli** / **reproduction**].

Q22 Light microscopes can enlarge images up to [**1,500** / **100,000**] times their original size.

Data Terminal 7: Matching Matrix (Kingdoms)

Q23: Draw a line to match the Kingdom to its characteristic based on the classification chart.



Fungi



Plantae



Animalia



Protista

Unicellular or multicellular; more complex than bacteria

Unicellular or multicellular and absorb food

Multicellular and make their own food

Multicellular and take in their food

Data Terminal 8: Matching Matrix (Microscopes)

Q24: Draw a line to match the microscope to how it functions.



Light Microscope

Electrons bounce off the surface of an object



Transmission Electron Microscope (TEM)

Uses light and lenses to enlarge an image



Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)

Electrons pass through an object

Data Terminal 9: Short Answer Logbook

Q25 Name the three domains of life.



Q26 What are the three principles of the Cell Theory?

Data Terminal 10: Short Answer Logbook

Q27 What are the two main types of electron microscopes?

Q28 Name three of the seven characteristics that all living things share.

SUBMIT DATA

Mission Log: Answer Key (Part 1)

Q1: C (Cork)

Q2: B (Anton van Leeuwenhoek)

Q3: B (Unicellular)

Q4: C (TEM)

Q5: B (Prokaryotic)

Q6: C (Seven)

Q7: A (Homeostasis)

Q8: C (A cell)

Q9: C (Eukarya)

Q10: A (The Sun)

Q11: B (Do not maintain homeostasis/grow)

Q12: True

Q13: False

Q14: False

Q15: True

Q16: False

Q17: False

Mission Log: Answer Key (Part 2)

Q18: Growth | **Q19:** Archaea | **Q20:** Microbiologist  **Q21:** Stimuli | **Q22:** 1,500

Q23: Fungi → Absorb; Plantae → Make own; Animalia → Take in; Protista → Unicellular/multicellular complex.

Q24: Light → Light/lenses; TEM → Electrons pass through; SEM → Electrons bounce off surface.

Q25: Bacteria, Archaea, Eukarya

Q26: 1. All living things made of cells.
2. Cells are smallest unit.
3. All cells come from preexisting cells.

Q27: Transmission electron microscopes (TEMs) and scanning electron microscopes (SEMs).

Q28: (Any three: Organization, growth/development, reproduction, response to stimuli, homeostasis, using energy, made of cells).





Teacher Rania Adel