

مراجعة نهائية وفق منهج انسباير بدون الحل



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف السادس ⇨ علوم ⇨ الفصل الثالث ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب 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

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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 الثالث

حل تجميعية صفحات الكتاب وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير

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تجميعية أسئلة القسم الالكتروني وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير

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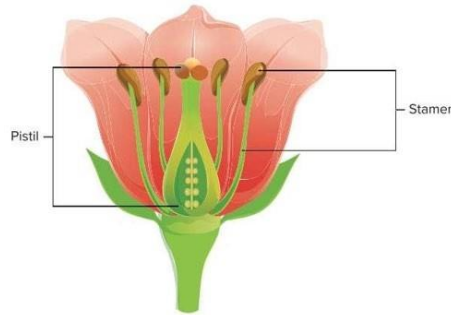
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ملخص وحلول تدريبات وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الالكتروني منهج بريدج

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G6- Final revision questions

Which of the following is **Not** true about the following diagram?



- A. It is a flowering plant
- B. it reproduces sexually
- C. the pistil is the male part in the flower
- D. reproduction involves pollination

Which type of reproduction involves the fusion of male and female gametes?

- a) sexual reproduction in flowering plants
- b) Asexual reproduction in flowering plants
- c) Seedless reproduction in plants
- d) None of the above

What is a characteristic of sexual reproduction in flowering plants?

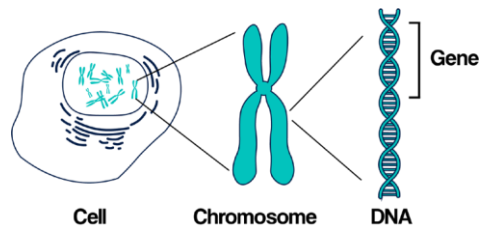
- a) Offspring are genetically identical to the parent plant.
- b) It does not require the involvement of pollinators.
- C) it result in increased genetic diversity.
- d) It only occurs in seed plants.

Which of the following is **NOT** true about plant reproduction?

- A. Mosses and ferns grow from spores
- B. Pollination takes place in seedless plants
- C. Hens and chicks can only reproduce sexually
- D. New "chicks" can grow from the stolons on the main "hen" plant

What is the primary mode of reproduction in seed plants?

- a) Spore dispersal
- b) Vegetative propagation
- c) seed dispersal and germination
- d) Pollination and fertilization



Chromosomes contain genetic material (DNA), sections of DNA are called

- A. Genes
- B. Alleles
- C. Genotypes
- D. Phenotype

Which of the following organisms does **NOT** primarily reproduce asexually?

- A) bacteria
- B) archaea
- C) protists
- D) mammals

What is the main advantage of sexual reproduction in flowering plants?

- a) Rapid reproduction and colonization of new areas
- b) Production of genetically identical offspring
- c) Increased genetic diversity and adaptability
- d) Independence from pollinators

All of the following are advantages of asexual reproduction **EXCEPT**

- A. the population can increase rapidly.
- B. only one parent is needed.
- C. less time and energy as you don't need a mate.
- D. A disease is less likely to affect all the individuals in a population

All of the following are advantages of sexual reproduction **EXCEPT**

- A. Produces variation in the offspring.
- B. A disease is less likely to affect all the individuals in a population.
- C. fertilization cannot take place during pregnancy.
- D. able to survive harsh conditions.

All of the following are disadvantages of asexual reproduction EXCEPT

- A It does not lead to variation in a population.
- B The population can increase rapidly.
- C. The species may only be suited to one habitat.
- D. disease may affect all the individuals in a population.

What reproductive structures are unique to seed plants?

- a) Flowers, fruits, and cones.
- b) Spores and rhizomes
- c) Bulbs, tubers, and runners
- d) Mosses and liverworts

How does a growing population impact land resource?

- a) It leads to the depletion of natural resources.
- B) It increases the availability of land for agriculture.
- c) It has no effect on land resources.
- d) It decreases the demand for land resources.

Which of the following is a consequence of land resource depletion due to population growth?

- a) Increased biodiversity and ecosystem health.
- b) Improved soil fertility and agricultural productivity.
- C) Loss of natural habitats and biodiversity.
- d) Decreased water scarcity and improved water quality

What is the definition of land resources?

- a) The availability of land for construction purposes
- b) The total area of land within a country's borders
- c) Natural resources found within the earth's crust.
- D) The various features and capabilities of land that are valuable to humans.

Which of the following is NOT true about spider finding and courting mate?

- A. male finds a female of the same species by touch or by sensing certain chemicals she releases.
- B. some species court a female with a special dance.
- C. some species, a male might present a female with a gift, such as a fly wrapped in silk
- D. all males are eaten by the females after mating.

Which of the following is **NOT** true about spider reproduction?

- A. Male spiders use their pedipalps to aid in reproduction.
- B. Spiders reproduce asexually.
- C. Male spider places a drop of sperm onto a sheet of silk he constructs.
- D. Male spider dips his pedipalps into the drop to draw up the sperm

Which of the following best defines phenotype?

- a) The genetic factors that determine an organism's traits.
- b) The observable characteristics of an organism influenced solely by environmental factors.
- C) The observable characteristics of an organism influenced by both genetic and environmental factors.
- d) The process by which traits are passed from parents to offspring.

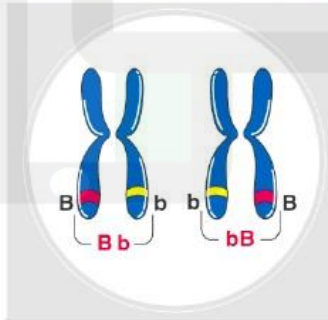
Which of the following is an example of a phenotypic trait?

- a) The presence of a specific gene in an organism.
- B) The inherited eye color of an individual.
- c) The genetic information passed down from parents.
- d) The interaction between an organism and its environment.

What influences an organism's phenotype?

- a) Only genetic factors inherited from parents.
- b) Only environmental factors like nutrition and climate.
- C) Both genetic factors and environmental factors.
- d) Random variations occurring during the organism's development.

An organism that has two different alleles for a trait (hybrid)



- A. dominant trait
- B. genotype
- C. homozygous
- D. heterozygous

What are reappearing traits?

- a) Traits that appear only in certain individuals
- b) Traits that are inherited from both parents
- c) Traits that skip a generation
- d) Traits that manifest in multiple generations

Which of the following is an example of a reappearing trait?

- a) Eye color in humans.
- b) Ability to swim in fish
- c) Feather color in birds
- d) Photosynthesis in plants

What is a genotype?

- a) The physical expression of a trait
- b) The genetic makeup of an organism
- c) The observable characteristics of an organism
- d) The study of inheritance patterns

What is a trait?

- a) The genetic material found in the nucleus of a cell
- b) The combination of alleles that determines a specific characteristic.
- c) The physical features or characteristics of an organism.
- d) The process of passing on genetic information from one generation to the next

What are Mendelian factors?

- a) Genes that are passed on from parents to offspring.
- b) Environmental factors that influence traits
- c) The process of DNA replication
- d) Mutations that occur during genetic recombination

What is an allele?

- a) A specific form of a gene.
- b) The combination of genes in an organism
- c) The physical appearance of a trait
- d) The process of genetic mutation

How many alleles does an organism inherit for each trait?

- a) One allele from one parent.
- b) Two alleles from one parent.
- c) one allele from each parent.
- d) Three alleles from each parent.

What does it mean for an organism to be homozygous?

- a) It has two different alleles for a specific trait.
- b) It has two identical alleles for a specific trait.
- c) It has no alleles for a specific trait.
- d) It has three alleles for a specific trait.

What does it mean for an organism to be heterozygous?

- a) It has two identical alleles for a specific trait.
- b) It has two different alleles for a specific trait.
- c) It has no alleles for a specific trait.
- d) It has three alleles for a specific trait.

Which of the following is an example of a homozygous genotype?

- a) Aa
- b) BB
- c) AB
- d) ABBA

Which of the following is an example of a heterozygous genotype?

- a) AA
- b) CC
- c) TT
- d) Bb

What is the difference between homozygous and heterozygous genotypes?

- a) Homozygous has more alleles than heterozygous.
- b) Homozygous has two different alleles, while heterozygous has two identical alleles.
- c) Homozygous has two identical alleles, while heterozygous has two different alleles.
- d) Homozygous and heterozygous have the same genotype.

What are innate behaviors?

- a) Behaviors that are inherited and present at birth.
- b) Behaviors that are learned through experience
- c) Behaviors that are acquired from other individuals
- d) Behaviors that are influenced by the environment

Which of the following is an example of an innate behavior?

- a) Riding a bicycle
- b) Speaking a language
- c) Flying south for the winter
- d) Solving a math problem

What are learned behaviors?

- a) Behaviors that are inherited from parents
- b) Behaviors that are instinctual and automatic
- c) Behaviors that are acquired through experience and practice.
- d) Behaviors that are genetically determined

What is pollination?

- b) The process of transferring pollen from the stigma to the anther
- b) The process of transferring pollen from the anther to the stigma
- c) The process of transferring seeds from one plant to another
- d) The process of transferring nutrients from the soil to the plant

If a plant produces seed that are sticky or bristles, _____ most likely moves the seed from one place to another.

- A. An animal
- B. the wind
- C. flowers
- D. stay inside

A dandelion produces light, fluffy, seeds that are **carried by** _____.

- A stay inside
- B wind
- C. fruits
- D. water

A plant produces fruit or seeds that float. Which is the most likely way its seeds are moved from one place to another.

- A. wind
- B. water
- C. animals
- D. Human

Which of the following is an example of an environmental factor that can influence phenotype?

- a) The genetic makeup inherited from parents.
- b) The presence of specific genes responsible for a trait.
- C) Exposure to sunlight during the organism's development.
- d) The segregation of alleles during gamete formation.

What is the purpose of the mating dance performed by male spiders?

- a) To find food
- b) To attract prey
- c) To communicate with other spiders
- d) To attract a female mate

How do male spiders typically communicate their interest to female spiders during the mating dance?

- a) By making loud vocal sounds
- b) By releasing a strong scent
- c) By performing a specific pattern of movements
- d) By offering food as a gift

Which of the following statements is true about spider mating dances?

- a) Only female spiders perform the mating dance.
- b) The mating dance is performed by spiders of all species.
- C) The mating dance is primarily performed by male spiders.
- d) The mating dance is a solitary behavior and not influenced by other spiders.

What is the primary purpose of a male spider using its pedipalps and gifting behavior, such as offering a fly wrapped in silk, during courtship?

- a) To protect itself from predators
- b) To build a nest for the female spider
- c) To ensure successful mating and reproductive success
- d) To mark its territory and establish dominance over other males

What does land use refer to?

- a) The total area of land within a country's borders
- b) The process of converting agricultural land into urban areas
- c) The different ways in which land is utilized or managed
- d) The measurement of land productivity and fertility

What is a landfill?

- a) A facility where hazardous waste is safely stored
- b) A designated area where recyclable materials are collected
- c) A site for the disposal of solid waste in a controlled manner
- d) An underground storage facility for radioactive materials



Why is proper management of landfills important?

- a) To prevent the formation of new landfills
- b) To maximize the production of renewable energy
- c) To minimize the release of harmful substances into the environment
- d) To promote the growth of plants and wildlife in landfill areas

Which of the following is an example of the "reduce" principle?

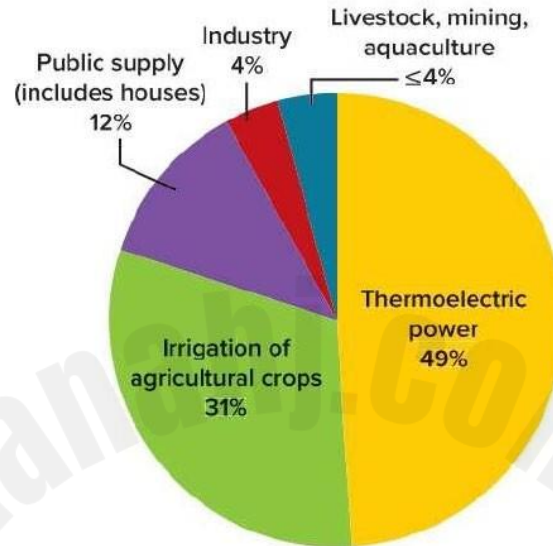
- a) Throwing away plastic bottles after one use
- b) Buying single-use plastic utensils instead of reusable ones
- c) Using a refillable water bottle instead of buying disposable ones
- d) Purchasing new clothes frequently without considering the old ones

What does the "reuse" principle encourage?

- a) Using items for a single purpose and then discarding them
- b) Repurposing or finding new uses for items to extend their lifespan
- c) Recycling materials to create new products
- d) Increasing consumption and buying more items than necessary

Which of the following is an example of the "recycle" principle?

- a) Donating used clothes to a local charity
- b) Repairing a broken electronic device instead of buying a new one
- c) Sorting and separating waste into different recycling bins
- d) Throwing away plastic bottles in the regular trash bin



What is the third most use of water in US?

- a) Thermoelectric power
- b) public supply
- c) Irrigation of agricultural crops
- d) Industry

What is the main environmental impact of deforestation?

- a) Increased biodiversity and ecosystem health
- b) Improved air quality and reduced pollution
- c) Loss of habitat and decreased species diversity
- d) Enhanced soil fertility and agricultural productivity

How does deforestation contribute to climate change?

- a) By increasing the absorption of carbon dioxide by trees
- b) By promoting the growth of new forests in cleared areas
- c) By releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere
- d) By reducing the greenhouse gas emissions from the land

Which of the following is a social impact of deforestation?

- a) Increased availability of land for farming and development
- b) Preservation of indigenous cultures and traditions
- c) Improved access to clean water and sanitation
- d) Displacement of local communities and loss of livelihoods

How does deforestation affect water resources?

- a) By reducing the risk of floods and soil erosion
- b) By increasing water pollution and decreasing water quality
- c) By replenishing groundwater reserves and aquifers
- d) By promoting the growth of aquatic ecosystems

What is one way to address the impacts of deforestation?

- a) Increasing logging activities for economic growth
- b) Promoting sustainable forestry practices and reforestation
- c) Encouraging rapid urbanization and infrastructure development
- d) Ignoring the issue and focusing on other environmental concerns

What is the process of altering the natural flow of surface water called?

- a) Erosion
- b) Flooding
- c) Diversion
- d) Filtration

Which of the following is an example of human activities that can change the flow of surface water?

- a) Planting trees along riverbanks
- b) Building dams and reservoirs
- c) Allowing natural wetlands to flourish
- d) Implementing water conservation practices

How can changing the flow of surface water impact ecosystems?

- a) By improving biodiversity and species habitats
- b) By reducing the risk of flooding and erosion
- c) By disrupting aquatic ecosystems and habitats
- d) By promoting the growth of native vegetation

What is the primary environmental impact of CFCs?

- a) Depletion of the ozone layer
- b) Acid rain formation
- c) Global warming
- d) Soil erosion

How do CFCs contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer?

- a) By trapping heat in the atmosphere
- b) By releasing greenhouse gases
- c) By breaking down ozone molecules
- d) By causing deforestation

What are some of the negative consequences of ozone layer depletion?

- a) Increase risk of skin cancer and eye damage
- b) Improved air quality and reduced pollution
- c) Enhanced agricultural productivity
- d) Preservation of biodiversity

What is particulate matter?

- a) Tiny solid particles found in the air
- b) Chemical gases emitted from factories
- c) Microorganisms present in soil
- d) Sediments found in bodies of water

How can particulate matter affect human health?

- a) It has no impact on human health
- b) It can cause respiratory problems and lung damage
- c) It enhances the immune system and prevents diseases
- d) It promotes healthy skin and hair growth

What is acid precipitation?

- a) Rainfall that is slightly acidic in nature
- b) Rainfall that contains high amounts of carbon dioxide
- c) Rainfall that is polluted by chemical emissions
- d) Rainfall that occurs in areas with high humidity

What is the primary cause of acid precipitation?

- a) Industrial emissions releasing sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides
- b) Natural volcanic activity
- c) Excessive deforestation
- d) Increased sunlight exposure

How does acid precipitation affect the environment?

- a) It improves soil fertility and promotes plant growth
- b) It enhances the biodiversity of aquatic ecosystems
- c) It damages forests, soils, and aquatic habitats
- d) It reduces air pollution and improves air quality

What are greenhouse gases?

- a) Gases released during volcanic eruptions
- b) Gases emitted from factories and vehicles
- c) Gases produced by burning fossil fuels
- d) Gases that trap heat in the Earth's atmosphere

How do greenhouse gases impact the environment?

- a) They promote the growth of plants and trees
- b) They reduce air pollution and improve air quality
- c) They cause global warming and climate change
- d) They contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer

Which of the following is a greenhouse gas?

- a) Oxygen (O₂)
- b) Nitrogen (N₂)
- c) Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- d) Hydrogen (H₂)

What is the primary source of greenhouse gas emissions?

- a) Natural geological processes
- b) Volcanic activity
- c) Human activities, such as burning fossil fuels
- d) Emissions from plants and trees

What are the consequences of increased greenhouse gas emissions?

- a) Reduced biodiversity and species extinction
- b) Enhanced soil fertility and agricultural productivity
- c) Rising sea levels and more frequent extreme weather events
- d) Improved water quality and increased availability

which of the following is **NOT** true about Changing the Flow of Surface Water



- A. Dams can increase soil erosion along the banks of streams.
- B. Dams interfere with the migration of fish such as salmon.
- C. dams can slow the flow of a river
- D. Dams will not affect aquatic life



Which of the following is **NOT** considered as Hazardous waste?

- A. Industries wastes
- B. medical wastes
- C. home wastes
- D. used motor oil and batteries

