

اختبار (أسئلة MCQ) في الدرس الأول من الوحدة الثالثة - انسباير



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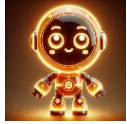
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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
علوم:

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

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وزارة التعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

اختبار العلوم انسابير الصف السادس الوحدة الثالثة الدرس الأول الفصل الأول 2026-2027

إحجز مكانك واستعد للامتحان بثقة كاملة

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

للتواصل والحجز



للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

شرح الدروس



انضم للقناة



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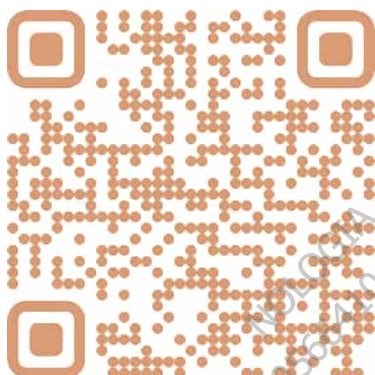
يمكنكم الحصول على

شرح دروس
الفصل كاملاً

ب 99
درهم فقط

ملزمة محلولة
بالكامل

اختبارات مع الحل



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اختبار الوحدة الثالثة

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ



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Question 1: What term describes the random movement of particles from an area of higher concentration to an area of lower concentration?

- | |
|------------------------|
| A. Thermal expansion |
| B. Thermal contraction |
| C. Diffusion |
| D. Conduction |

Question 2: When a substance is heated, what happens to the speed and kinetic energy of its particles?

- | |
|---|
| A. Speed increases and kinetic energy increases |
| B. Speed decreases and kinetic energy decreases |
| C. Speed increases and kinetic energy decreases |
| D. Speed decreases and kinetic energy increases |

Question 3: How do scientists represent faster particle motion in models and diagrams?

- | |
|--|
| A. By drawing larger particles |
| B. By drawing more motion lines around the particles |
| C. By changing the color of particles to darker shades |
| D. By decreasing the space between particles |

Question 4: What is the unit of energy named after the scientist James Prescott?

- | |
|------------|
| A. Joule |
| B. Celsius |
| C. Kelvin |
| D. Newton |

Question 5: What causes an increase in the volume of a material when its temperature increases (Thermal Expansion)?

- A. An increase in individual particle mass and size
- B. An increase in the total number of particles in the material
- C. The immediate conversion of solid particles into gas particles
- D. Faster particle motion pushing particles farther apart due to more frequent collisions

Question 6: What is temperature?

- A. A measure of potential energy stored between particles
- B. The total number of particles present in a material
- C. The volume occupied by a material
- D. A measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a material

Question 7: On the Celsius scale ($^{\circ}\text{C}$), what are the freezing and boiling points of pure water?

- | |
|--|
| A. Freezing at 32°C and boiling at 212°C |
| B. Freezing at 0°C and boiling at 100°C |
| C. Freezing at 273 K and boiling at 373 K |
| D. Freezing at 0°C and boiling at 80°C |

Question 8: At Absolute Zero (0 K) on the Kelvin scale, what happens to the particles?

- | |
|--|
| A. They move at the speed of light |
| B. They stop moving completely and lose all kinetic energy |
| C. They only shrink in size |
| D. They evaporate and turn into gas |

Question 9: How do gas particles move?

- | |
|---|
| A. They only vibrate in place |
| B. They move very slowly and steadily |
| C. They move at high speeds in straight lines until they collide with something |
| D. They only rotate around a fixed center without changing position |

Question 10: Which state of matter has particles with the least amount of kinetic energy, vibrating back and forth in place?

- | |
|---|
| A. Liquid |
| B. Gas |
| C. Solid |
| D. All states have equal kinetic energy |

Question 11: If we have two samples of a material at the same temperature, and sample (A) has double the mass of sample (B), what is the relation between their total energies?

- | |
|---|
| A. Sample (B) has more total energy than sample (A) |
| B. Both samples contain the exact same total energy |
| C. Sample (A) reached a higher temperature |
| D. Sample (A) contains more total energy because it contains more particles |

Question 12: What happens to a balloon when it is placed in a very cold environment?

- A. Its volume contracts because particles lose kinetic energy and move slower
- B. Its volume expands due to increased kinetic energy
- C. The number of particles inside increases suddenly
- D. Particles maintain the exact same speed as before

Question 13: What is the scientific cause for concrete sidewalks or roads cracking on hot days?

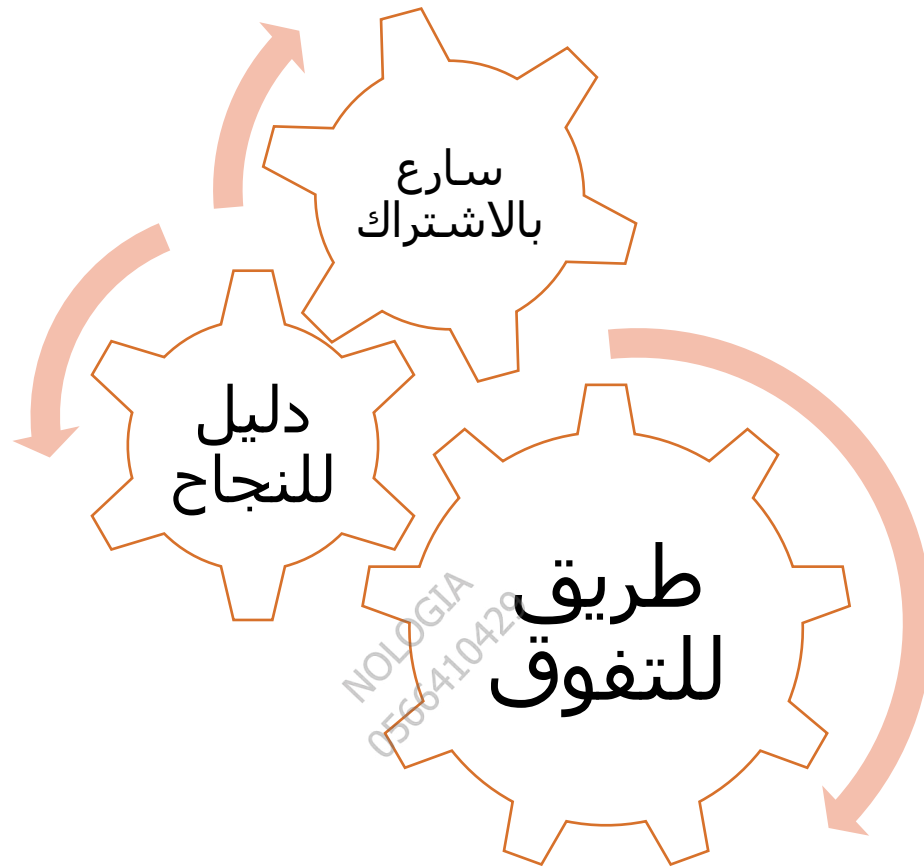
- A. The occurrence of thermal contraction in concrete
- B. Evaporation of solid particles inside concrete
- C. Lack of expansion joints that allow concrete to undergo thermal expansion as temperatures rise
- D. Increase in potential energy of concrete particles

Question 14: What basic scientific principle is a glass liquid thermometer built on to measure temperature?

- | |
|---|
| A. Evaporation and condensation |
| B. Thermal expansion and thermal contraction of the liquid inside |
| C. Changes in the mass of the liquid inside the thermometer |
| D. Changes in the number of particles inside the liquid |

Question 15: The smell of food (such as pizza) spreading across a room serves as evidence for:

- | |
|---|
| A. Vibration of solid particles in the food plates |
| B. Thermal contraction of air around the room |
| C. Particles stopping collisions |
| D. Movement and diffusion of gas particles in the air |



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0566410429

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...

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