

General Review M2 M3 - Earth and Space



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف السابع ← علوم ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-06-12 12:04:04

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: Elhddad Ahmed .Mr

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

مراجعة عامة للدروس الخمسة الأولى لمادة

1

مراجعة محلولة هيكلية

2

اختبار الوحدة الثالثة عشر حول المناخ وتغيراته غير محلول

3

اختبار الوحدة الثانية عشر غير محلول

4

اختبار الوحدة الحادية عشرة التاريخ الجيولوجي وطبقات الأرض غير محلول

5



Part 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which phenomenon is primarily responsible for the cycle of day and night on Earth?

- A) Revolution
- B) Rotation
- C) Tilt
- D) Orbit

2. A student observes that the Sun appears to move from east to west. This apparent motion is caused by:

- A) The Sun revolving around Earth
- B) Earth rotating from west to east
- C) Earth rotating from east to west
- D) The tilt of Earth's axis

3. Earth is closest to the Sun in January, yet it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere. This proves that:

- A) Distance from the Sun does not cause seasons
- B) The Sun produces less heat in January
- C) Rotation is faster in the winter
- D) The Earth's orbit is a perfect circle

4. What would happen to Earth's motion if the gravitational pull between the Sun and Earth suddenly stopped?

- A) Earth would fall into the Sun
- B) Earth would stop rotating
- C) Earth would fly off into space in a straight line
- D) Earth would move in a smaller circle

5. During a total solar eclipse, a person standing on Earth must be within which part of the Moon's shadow to see the Sun completely covered?

- A) Penumbra
- B) Umbra
- C) Axis
- D) Orbit

6. Which factor most influences why the poles are colder than the equator?

- A) The poles are farther from the Sun
- B) Sunlight is more spread out at the poles due to Earth's curve
- C) The poles have no atmosphere
- D) The equator rotates faster

7. If the Earth's rotation axis had no tilt, what would be the most likely effect on seasons?

- A) Summer would last all year
- B) There would be no seasonal changes
- C) The seasons would reverse
- D) Winters would become much colder

8. The Moon appears to shine in the night sky because it:

- A) Produces its own light through fusion
- B) Reflects light from the Sun
- C) Reflects light from Earth
- D) Is a burning ball of gas

**9. Why do we always see the same side of the Moon from Earth?**

- A) The Moon does not rotate
- B) The Moon's rotation and revolution take the same amount of time
- C) Earth does not rotate
- D) The far side of the Moon is always dark

10. A "New Moon" occurs when:

- A) The Moon is between the Earth and the Sun
- B) The Earth is between the Moon and the Sun
- C) The Moon is at its farthest point from Earth
- D) The Sun is between the Earth and the Moon

11. Which of the following is a "waxing" phase?

- A) Third Quarter
- B) Waning Gibbous
- C) First Quarter
- D) New Moon

12. Lunar eclipses do not occur every month because:

- A) The Moon's orbit is tilted relative to Earth's orbit
- B) The Moon moves too fast
- C) The Sun's gravity is too strong
- D) The Earth is too small to cast a large shadow

13. Gravity is an attractive force that exists between all objects that have:

- A) Light
- B) Mass
- C) Speed
- D) Magnetism

14. If the distance between two objects increases, the gravitational force between them:

- A) Increases
- B) Decreases
- C) Stays the same
- D) Becomes zero

15. Our solar system formed from a rotating cloud of gas, ice, and dust called a:

- A) Galaxy
- B) Supercluster
- C) Nebula
- D) Black Hole

16. Which type of galaxy is characterized by long, symmetric arms beginning at a central disk?

- A) Elliptical
- B) Irregular
- C) Spiral
- D) Cluster

17. Most asteroids in our solar system are found in a belt between which two planets?

- A) Earth and Mars
- B) Mars and Jupiter
- C) Jupiter and Saturn
- D) Venus and Earth



18. A "Meteorite" is defined as a space rock that:

- A) Burns up in the atmosphere
- B) Orbits a planet
- C) Impacts a planet's surface
- D) Is made entirely of ice

19. What is the primary difference between a planet and a dwarf planet?

- A) Dwarf planets do not orbit the Sun
- B) Dwarf planets are not spherical
- C) Dwarf planets have not cleared the neighborhood around their orbit
- D) Planets are made of gas, dwarf planets are made of ice

20. Which planet has the longest orbital period (year)?

- A) Mercury
- B) Jupiter
- C) Neptune
- D) Earth

21. Astronomical Units (AU) are based on the average distance between:

- A) The Sun and the Moon
- B) The Sun and Earth
- C) Earth and the Moon
- D) The Sun and Pluto

22. Which instrument allowed for the discovery of more planets and deep-space objects in the 1600s?

- A) Microscope
- B) Compass
- C) Telescope
- D) Satellite

23. Why do the outer planets generally have more moons than the inner planets?

- A) They are closer to the Sun
- B) They have more mass and stronger gravitational pull
- C) They are made of rock
- D) They rotate slower

24. A solstice is a day when:

- A) Daylight and darkness are equal
- B) Earth's axis is most toward or away from the Sun
- C) The Moon blocks the Sun
- D) Earth is closest to the Sun

25. Which phenomenon causes the reddish tint of the Moon during a total lunar eclipse?

- A) The Moon's own heat
- B) Earth's atmosphere deflecting some sunlight
- C) Reflection of city lights from Earth
- D) High levels of iron on the Moon's surface



Part 2: Matching Questions

Match the term in Column A with its correct description in Column B.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
1. Rotation	A. A spinning motion on an axis
2. Revolution	B. One object moving around another object
3. Orbit	C. The central, darkest part of a shadow
4. Umbra	D. The path an object follows as it moves around another
5. Penumbra	E. Phases where the lit portion is increasing
6. Waxing	F. The lighter, outer part of a shadow
7. Waning	G. Axis is most toward or away from the Sun
8. Solstice	H. Phases where the lit portion is decreasing
9. Equinox	I. A large cloud of gas and dust in space
10. Nebula	J. Daylight and darkness are approximately equal
11. Comet	K. Chunks of rock and ice in a belt
12. Asteroid	L. Mixture of rock, ice, and dust with a tail
13. Meteor	M. Football-shaped with mostly older stars
14. Spiral Galaxy	N. Has a central bulge and arms
15. Elliptical Galaxy	O. A streak of light caused by a burning particle



Part 3: Fill in the Blanks

1. Earth makes one complete around the Sun every 365.24 days.
2. The imaginary line on which an object rotates is called the
3. The Northern Hemisphere experiences when the north end of the rotation axis is tilted toward the Sun.
4. The Moon takes days to complete one rotation and one revolution around Earth.
5. Only about percent of sunlight is reflected off the Moon's surface.
6. A can only occur during the New Moon phase.
7. A occurs when the Moon moves into Earth's shadow.
8. The force of gravity depends on two factors: and
9. is the process that produces energy in a star's core.
10. The is the name of our galaxy.
11. One is the average distance from Earth to the Sun.
12. The planet has the shortest orbital period in our solar system.
13. is the largest planet in our solar system.
14. The largest moon in the solar system is which orbits Jupiter.
15. are spherical objects that orbit the Sun but have not cleared their orbital paths.



Part 4: Comparison Questions

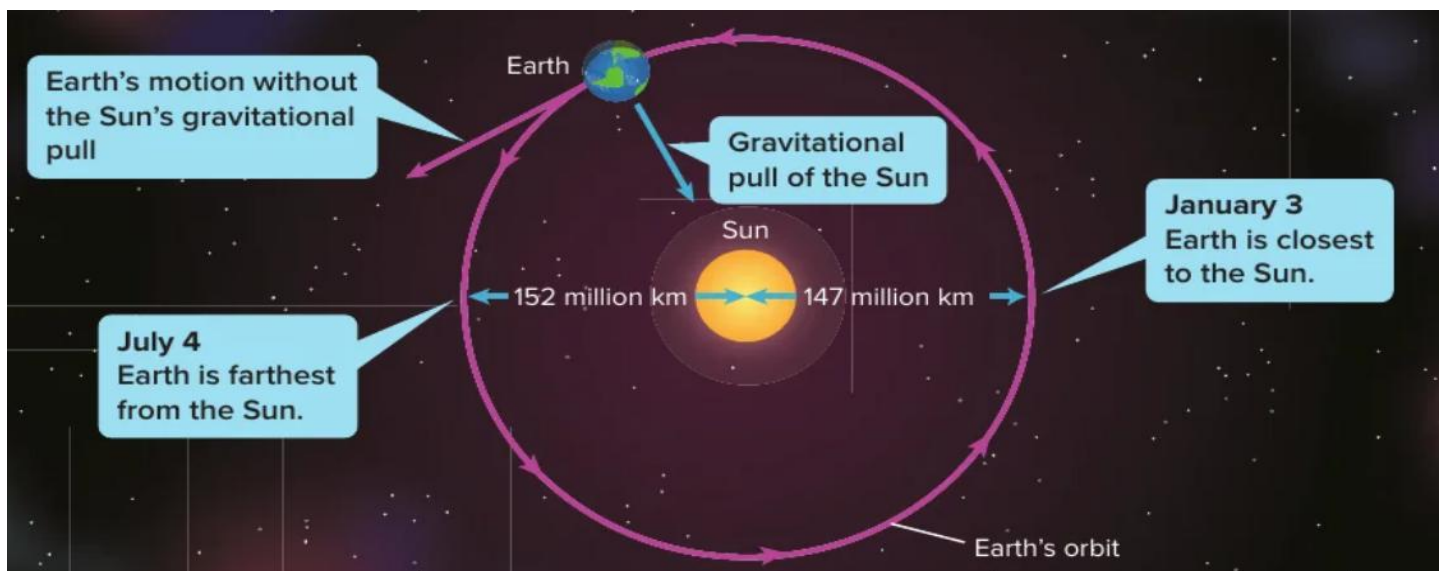
1. **Compare Rotation vs. Revolution:** How do their effects on Earth differ?
2. **Compare Summer Solstice vs. Winter Solstice:** In terms of axis tilt and day length.
3. **Compare Waxing vs. Waning Phases:** Which side of the Moon appears lit in each?
4. **Compare Solar Eclipse vs. Lunar Eclipse:** What is the order of the Sun, Earth, and Moon in each?
5. **Compare Umbra vs. Penumbra:** Which provides a total blockage of light?
6. **Compare Inner Planets vs. Outer Planets:** In terms of size, composition, and number of moons.

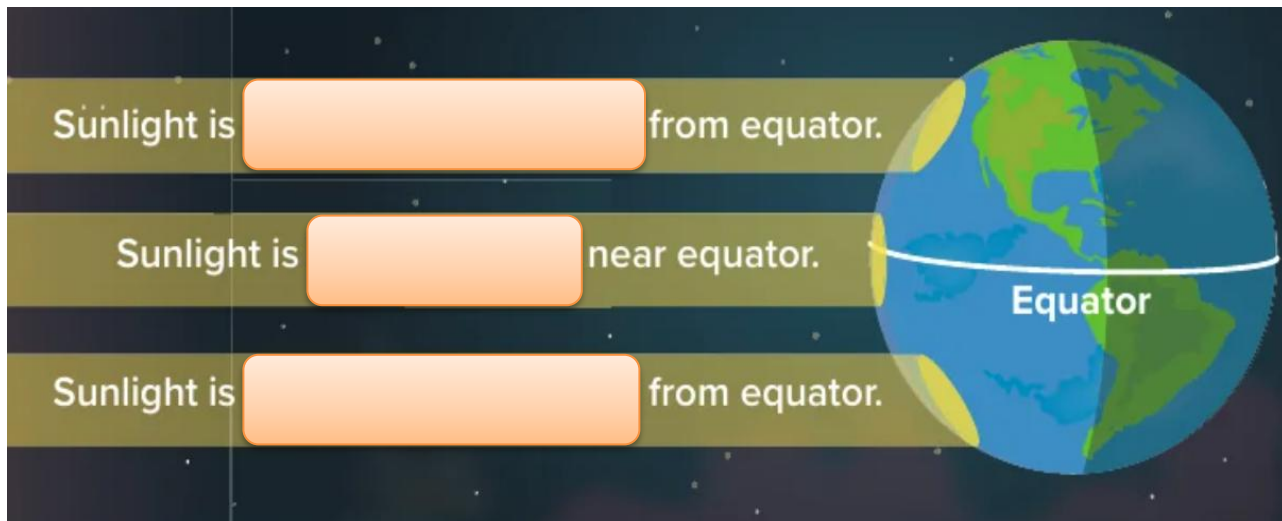
7. **Compare Geocentric vs. Heliocentric Models:** What is at the center of each?

8. **Compare Asteroids vs. Comets:** What are they primarily made of?

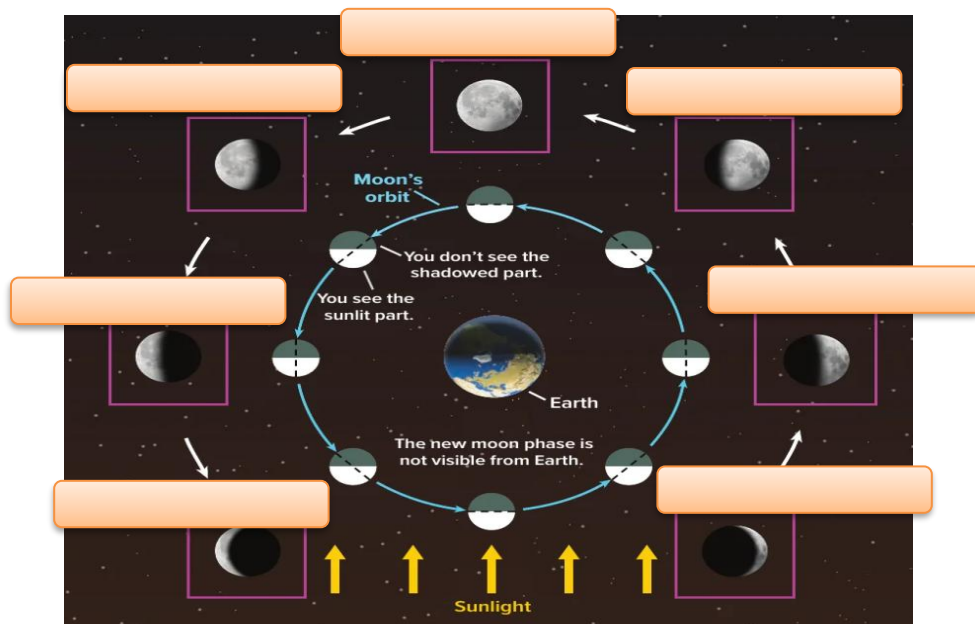
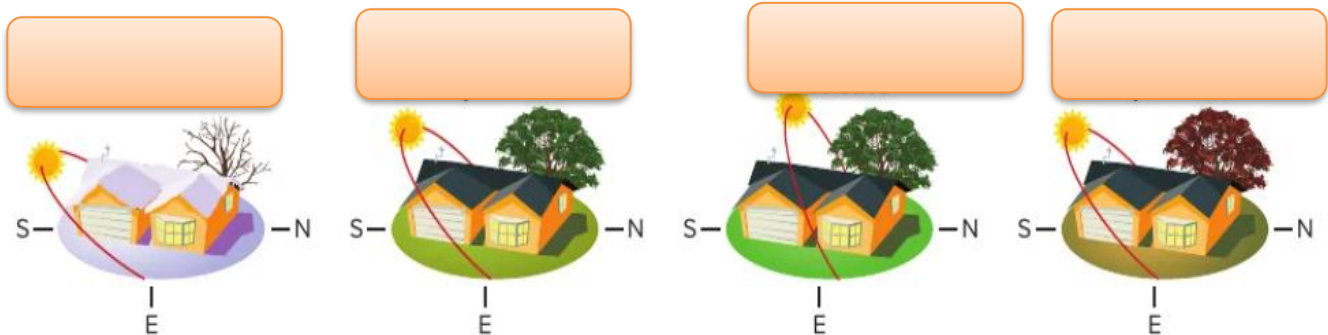
9. **Compare Meteoroids vs. Meteorites:** Which one has reached the ground?

10. **Compare Spiral vs. Elliptical Galaxies:** Describe the difference in their shape and star ages.





- "Analyze the shadow's length based on the sun's angle in the image. In which month would the house's shadow be the longest at noon? Explain the relationship between the shadow's length and the sun's altitude (height) in the sky."



Mr. Ahmed Elhddad "the first Sci teacher"

1. Identify the moon phase represented by each illustration. Then draw what each phase looks like from Earth.



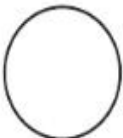
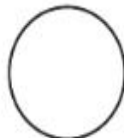
= Sun



= Moon



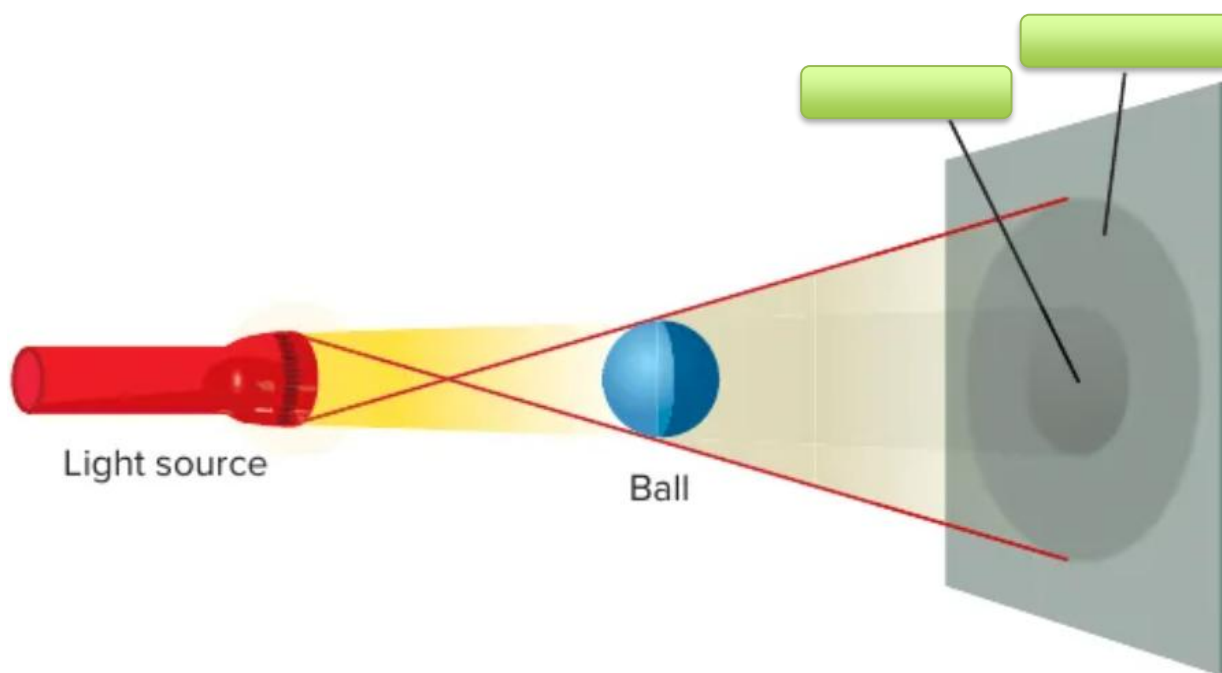
= Earth

	 _____ Phase		 _____ Phase
	 _____ Phase		 _____ Phase
	 _____ Phase		 _____ Phase
	 _____ Phase		 _____ Phase



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