نموذج اختبار تجريبي Exam Mock وفق الهيكل الوزاري منهج انسباير متبوع بالإجابات

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية	
موقع المناهج ⇦ المناهج الإماراتية ⇦ الصف الثامن ⇦ علوم ⇦ الفصل الأول ⇦ ملفات متنوعة ⇦ الملف	
تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 19-11-2025 23:06:50	
ملفات ا كتب للمعلم ا كتب 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	المزيد من مادة علوم:
إعداد: Hafez Ahmad	

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن					
صفحة المناهج الإماراتية على فيسبوك					
المواد على تلغرام	التربية الاسلامية	اللغة العربية	اللغة الانجليزية	الرياضيات	

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول	
مراجعة للدروس وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير القسم الموضوعي	1
حل نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الموضوعي منهج بريدج	2
نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الموضوعي منهج بريدج	3
حل نموذج اختبار تجريبي وفق الهيكل الوزاري القسم الكتابي منهج بريدج	4
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Grade 8 Science Mock Exam

Duration: 2 Hours

Total Marks: 100

MCQ: 60 MARKS

Written: 40 MARKS

نصيحة: اضبط الوقت لتحدد الوقت الذي احتجته لانهاء الاختبار.
بعد الانتهاء.. اعطي اجاباتك و الملف لشخص أخر ليستخدم الاجابات لتقييم اجاباتك واعطاءك درجة محددة

بعد ذلك, حدد نقاط ضعفك ثم اعد مذاكرتها من ملف المراجعة النهائية العلوم انسباير صف 8 شرح و حل.docx

مع كل امنياتي بالنجاح والتوفيق

أخوكم الأكبر: د. أحمد حافظ

Prepared by: Mr. Ahmad Hafez
0545963426

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ) - 60 Marks

Unit 1: Geologic Time

1. Which type of dating method compares one rock layer's age to another without determining its exact numerical age?

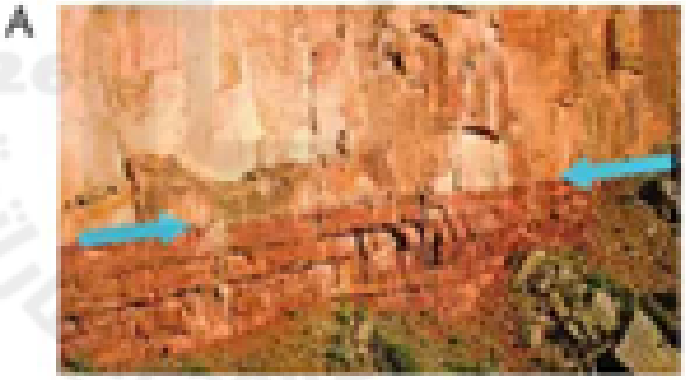
A. Absolute dating

B. Chemical dating

C. Relative dating

D. Modern dating

2. This is



A. nonconformity

B. disconformity

C. Angular unconformity

D. pardoxicalconformity

3. According to the Principle of Superposition, which rock layer is the youngest in an undisturbed sequence of sedimentary rock?

A. The one with the most fossils

B. The layer on top

C. The layer at the bottom

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D. The layer in the middle

4. The Law of Original Horizontality states that sedimentary rock layers are originally deposited in which way?

A. Vertically

B. Diagonally

C. Horizontally

D. In a circle

5. What is the geological record mainly used for?

A. To predict the weather

B. To study ocean currents

C. To show the sequence of Earth's history

D. To measure the height of mountains

6. The largest time unit on the Geological Time Scale is called a/an...

A. Period

B. Epoch

C. Era

D. Eon

7. The divisions (eras, periods, epochs) in the Geological Time Scale are primarily based on...

A. Changes in temperature

B. Significant changes in life forms

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C. The movement of the Sun

D. The thickness of rock layers

8. Why are trilobites considered index fossils?

A. The organism lived for a short time and was widespread.

B. The organism lived for a long time and was widespread.

C. The organism lived for a short time and was locally found.

D. The organism lived for a long time and was locally found.

Unit 2: Motion and Forces

9. What is the scientific definition of motion?

A. The total distance an object moves

B. The location of an object

C. The change in position of an object with respect to a fixed reference point

D. The force applied to an object

10. In order to determine an object's location, you need a _____.

- **A)** time
- **B)** reference point
- **C)** speed
- **D)** displacement

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11. What does a flat (horizontal) line on a distance-time graph indicate about the object's movement?

A. The object is accelerating

B. The object is stopped

C. The object is moving quickly

D. The object is moving backward

12. Which term describes how fast an object moves without including the direction?

A. Velocity

B. Acceleration

C. Speed

D. Displacement

13. Acceleration is defined as the rate of change of an object's...

A. Mass

B. Position

C. Velocity

D. Distance

14. If a car is moving at a constant speed in a circle, is it accelerating?

A. No, because the speed is constant

B. Yes, because the direction is changing

C. Yes, because the net force is zero

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D. No, because there is no friction

15. In the most simple terms, what is a force?

A. A speed or a velocity

B. A distance or a displacement

C. A push or a pull

D. An object's mass

16. According to Newton's First Law, an object in motion will stay in motion unless which condition is met?

A. It runs out of fuel

B. An unbalanced force acts on it

C. Its mass changes

D. The object slows down

17. What is the "net force" acting on an object?

A. Only the pushing forces

B. The force of gravity

C. The sum of all forces acting on an object

D. The weight of the object

18. According to Newton's Second Law (F=m x a), if you double the mass of an object but keep the force applied the same, what happens to the acceleration?

A. It doubles

B. It stays the same

C. It is cut in half

D. It triples

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19. Friction is a force that always acts in which direction compared to the object's motion?

A. The same direction

B. Perpendicular

C. Opposite direction

D. Towards the center of the Earth

20. What is the measure of the amount of matter in an object?

A. Weight

B. Force

C. Mass

D. Volume

Section B: Short Answer Questions - 40 Marks

Instructions: Answer all questions, showing any necessary calculations. (8 marks each, 5 questions total)

Question 1: Relative Dating Principles (8 Marks)

a. State the Principle of Superposition. (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

b. What does the Law of Inclusion tell us about a piece of rock found inside another rock? (2 marks)

_____

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_____

_____

c. Explain what the discovery of marine fossils (fossils of sea creatures) in mountain rocks suggests about Earth's past environment. (4 marks)

_____

_____

_____

Question 2: Geologic Time and Unconformities (8 Marks)

a. List the four main units used to divide Earth's history, from largest to smallest. (4 marks)

_____

_____

_____

b. Define unconformity. (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

c. Briefly describe the difference between a Disconformity and an Angular Unconformity. (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

Question 3: Motion, Distance, and Displacement (8 Marks)

a. A student walks 50 m North, then 30 m East, and then 50 m South.

i. Calculate the total distance the student traveled. Show your work. (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

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ii. Calculate the total displacement of the student (must include direction). Show your work. (3 marks)

_____

_____

_____

b. Explain the difference between speed and velocity, giving one example of each. (3 marks)

_____

_____

_____

Question 4: Newton's Laws of Motion (8 Marks)

a. State Newton's First Law of Motion. (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

b. State Newton's Third Law of Motion. (2 marks)

_____

_____

_____

c. Provide an example of an Action-Reaction force pair (identifying both the action force and the reaction force) from Newton's Third Law. (4 marks)

_____

_____

_____

Question 5: Newton's Second Law and Mass vs. Weight (8 Marks)

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a. What is the acceleration when a force of 2.0 N is applied to a ball that has a mass of 0.60 kg? (3 marks)

_____

_____

_____

b. Complete the table comparing Mass and Weight: (5 marks)

Feature	**Mass**	**Weight**
Definition	----------	Force of gravity pulling down an object
Unit	Kilogram (kg) or Gram (g)	N
Depends on Gravity?	----------	----------
Constant or Variable?	----------	----------

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Answer Key

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (60 Marks)

Q#	Answer
1	C
2	B
3	B
4	C
5	C
6	D
7	B
8	A
9	C
10	B
11	B
12	C
13	C

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0545963426

Q#	Answer
14	B
15	C
16	B
17	C
18	C
19	C
20	C

Section B: Short Answer Questions (40 Marks)

Question 1: Relative Dating Principles

a. Principle of Superposition: In an undisturbed sequence of sedimentary rock layers, the oldest layers are on the bottom, and the youngest layers are on the top.

b. Law of Inclusion: A piece of rock (inclusion) found inside another rock layer is older than the rock layer that contains it.

c. Marine Fossils in Mountains: The presence of marine fossils in mountain rocks indicates that those rock layers were originally formed under a body of water (like an ocean or sea). This suggests that the area has undergone uplift due to tectonic forces since the rocks were formed.

Question 2: Geologic Time and Unconformities

a. Units of Geologic Time (Largest to Smallest): Eon, Era, Period, Epoch.

b. Unconformity: A surface of missing rock layers (a gap in the rock record) that represents a period of erosion or non-deposition.

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c. Disconformity vs. Angular Unconformity:

* Disconformity: An erosional boundary between two parallel (horizontal) sedimentary rock layers.

* Angular Unconformity: An erosional boundary where younger, horizontal sedimentary layers overlie older sedimentary layers that have been tilted or folded.

Question 3: Motion, Distance, and Displacement

a. Calculation:

i. Distance: Distance is the total path length traveled.

* 50 m + 30 m + 50 m = 130 m

ii. Displacement: Displacement is the shortest distance from the start to the end point, including direction.

* 50 m North and 50 m South cancel each other out.

* Displacement is 30 m East.

b. Speed vs. Velocity:

* Speed is a scalar quantity that describes how fast an object moves (distance/time). Example: 20 km/h.

* Velocity is a vector quantity that describes how fast an object moves and in what direction (displacement/time). Example: 20 km/h North.

Question 4: Newton's Laws of Motion

a. Newton's First Law of Motion (Law of Inertia): An object at rest stays at rest, and an object in motion stays in motion with the same speed and in the same direction, unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.

b. Newton's Third Law of Motion: For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction.

c. Action-Reaction Force Pair Example (e.g., Kicking a ball):

* Action Force: Your foot pushes on the ball.

* Reaction Force: The ball pushes back on your foot with an equal force.

Question 5: Newton's Second Law and Mass vs. Weight

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0545963426

a. Acceleration Calculation:

* Formula: F = ma, so a = F/m

* a = 2 N / 0.60kg

* a = 3.3333 m/s^2

b. Mass vs. Weight Comparison Table:

Feature	**Mass**	**Weight**
Definition	Amount of matter in an object	Force of gravity pulling down an object
Unit	Kilogram (kg) or Gram (g)	Newton (N)
Depends on Gravity?	No	Yes
Constant or Variable?	Constant	Variable

Prepared by: Mr. Ahmad Hafez
0545963426