

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



حل الأسئلة الكتابية وفق الهيكل الوزاري انسابير

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثامن ← علوم ← الفصل الثاني ← الملف

تاريخ نشر الملف على موقع المناهج: 2024-03-07 15:37:51 | اسم المدرس: AlGhaithi Mariam

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



روابط مواد الصف الثامن على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة علوم في الفصل الثاني

[مراجعة نهاية الفصل وفق الهيكل الوزاري](#)

1

[الهيكل الوزاري انسابير المسار العام](#)

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[الهيكل الوزاري بريدج المسار العام](#)

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[بوربوينت شرح وأوراق عمل درس العدسات](#)

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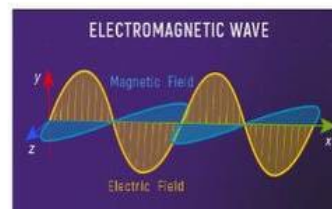
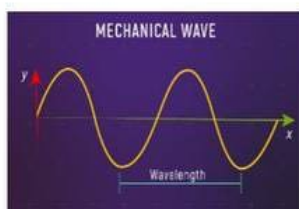
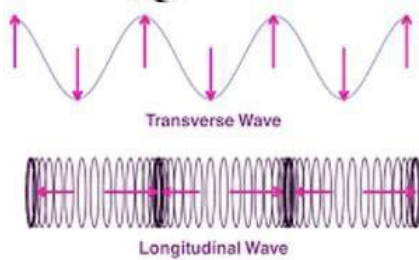
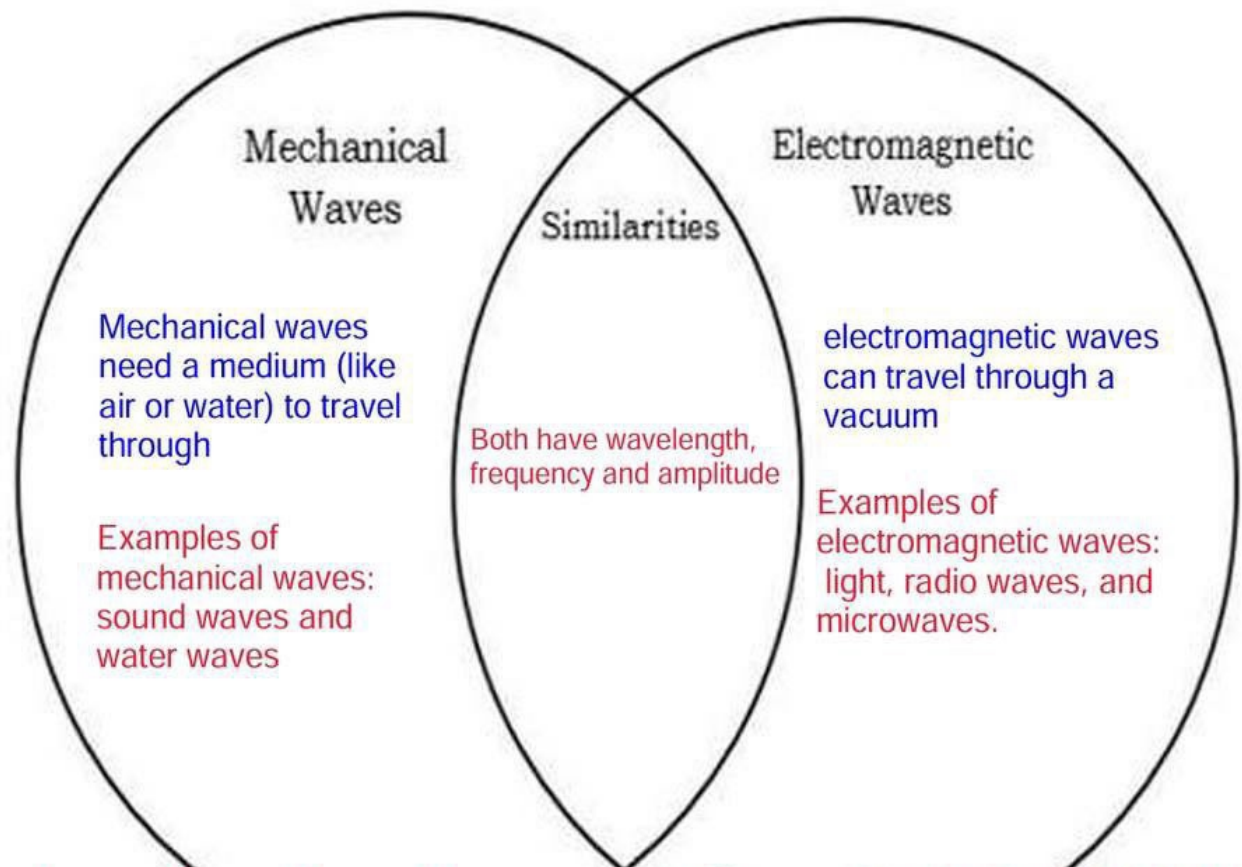
[حل أوراق عمل مراجعة الوحدة الخامسة المرايا والعدسات](#)

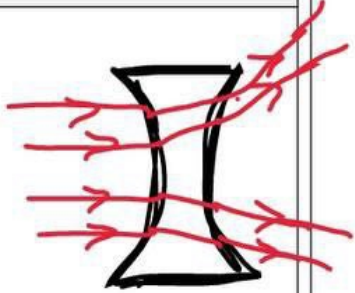
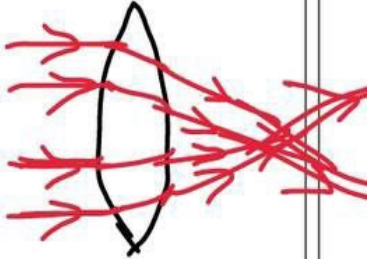
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Question

3

Differentiate between types of waves (mechanical and electromagnetic) and give examples on them Textbook, figures 12, 13, 14, 15 & 70, 72



Question				5
<p>Compare between concave and convex lenses and draw the pathway of the light rays passing through a lens textbook, figures, tables, review 116, 118, 120</p>				
<p>Compare between concave and convex lenses and draw the pathway of the light rays passing through a lens</p>				
Lens	Direction of curvature	Direction of refracted light	Type of images	System model
Concave	The curve is Inward	Refract light outward or diverges.	Virtual image Upright Small	
Convex	The curve is Outward	Refract light inwards and it converges.	Real image Upside down	

Question

2

1. Explain how matter and charged particles interact, and define repulsion, attraction, electrical forces, and electric field 2. explain what factors affect an electric current and draw a simple electrical circuit Textbook, figures, encounter the phenomena, 3D, lab 199, 200, 203, &, 226, 227, 228



Why does the balloon attract the water?

The balloon gets a special charge when you rub it, like when your hair sticks to it. Water has a different charge, so they stick together when the balloon is near.

Electric forces, a type of non-contact force, can act on objects without touching. These forces are caused by electric charges in matter. Objects can have positive, negative, or neutral charges. Electric forces can attract or repel

Define electrical forces:

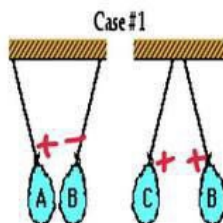
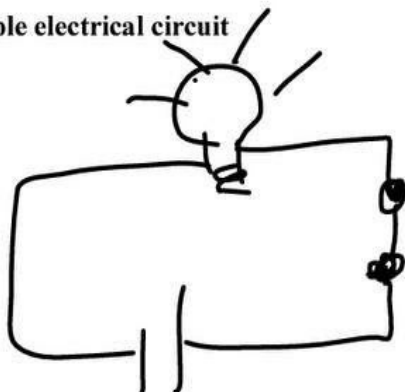
Define electric field:

the invisible region around a charged object where an electric force is applied.

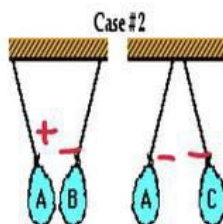
Explain what factors affect an electric current?

The voltage (more battery) if it's increase the electric current increase, conductor (wire)

Draw a simple electrical circuit



Object	Conclusive evidence to conclude the charge is +, -, neutral
A	
B	negative
C	



Object	Conclusive evidence to conclude the charge is +, -, neutral
A	
B	negative
C	

شحنات مختلفة
فيصير تجاذب

تجاذب : Attraction
a force that pulls objects together

تنافر : Repulsion
a force that pushes objects

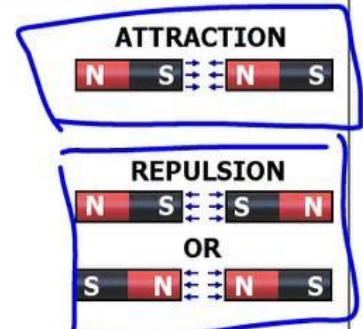
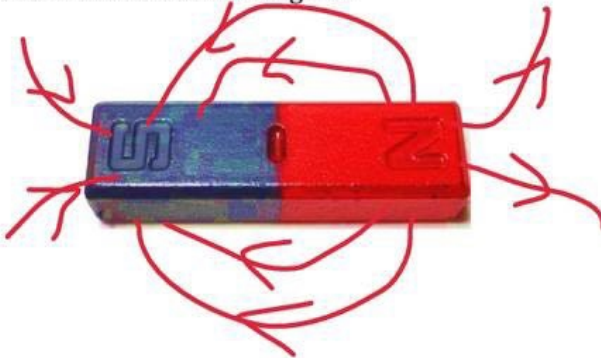
Question

1

1. Assign magnetic poles according to repulsion and attraction forces and explain why any piece of a magnet will be a smaller magnet with two poles
 2. Assign magnetic strength and label it on magnetic fields
 3. using a compass needle assign the direction of magnetic field
- Textbook, figures, 3D 177, 178, 180, 181, 184

تجاذب يَوْم يكونون عكس بعض

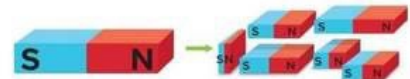
a-Draw the field lines form the magnet?



تنافر يَوْم يكونون نفس الشيء

b-When you break on an iron magnet into two piece, you will

get?why?.....
 When you break an iron magnet into two pieces, each piece will become an independent magnet with its own north and south poles. This happens because the magnetic domains within the iron realign themselves, creating two separate magnets.



The picture shows a bar magnet with the poles labeled N and S. The magnet was cut into two pieces—one short piece and one long piece. How should the cut end of the short piece of magnet be labeled?



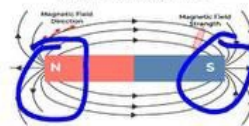
Select the answer that best matches your thinking.

- A N
- B S
- C No label—it no longer has a N or S pole on the cut end.

Assign magnetic strength and label it on magnetic fields

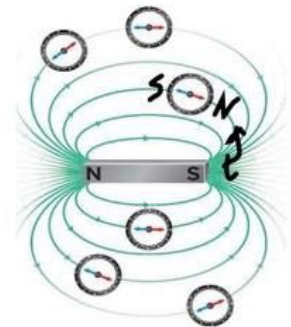
At the poles الأقطاب قوي في الأطراف
 South and North

magnetic poles قوة المغناطيس كبيره في هذا المكانين
 Magnetic Field Lines





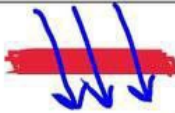
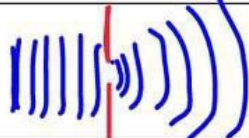
using a compass needle assign the direction of magnetic field

البوصلة فيها مغناطيس صغير فيوم نحطه جنب المغناطيس الكبير
 المغناطيس الصغير اللي في البوصلة ينجذب للمغناطيس الكبير N
 ينجذب ل S



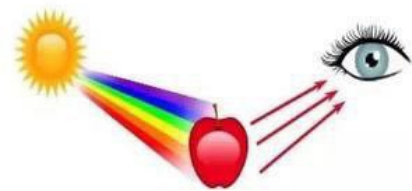
Question 4

1. Describe how waves interact with matter (Reflection, Absorption, Transmission, Diffraction) and draw a model to represent the interaction
2. Explain how the human eye sees the colors of objects and how color filters change the color of objects textbook, figures, tables, review, 3D 42, 43, 50, 52,77 &, 136, 137

Interaction	Description	Model
Reflection	Is the bouncing of a wave off a surface	
Absorption	The transfer of energy by a wave to the medium through which it travels	
Transmission	Is the passage of a wave through a medium	
Diffraction	The change in direction of a wave when travel through edge or opening	

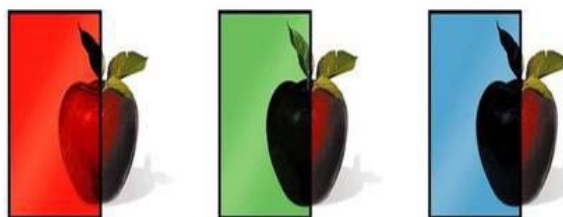
2- Explain how the human eye sees the colors of objects?

The human eye sees colors because of cones in the retina, which detect various wavelengths of light and send signals to the brain for color perception.



3-Explain how color filters change the color of objects?

Color filters change the color of objects by selectively allowing specific colors of light to pass through while blocking others.



The red filter transmits

The green filter transmits

The blue filter transmits