

أسئلة مراجعة نهائية جميع الدروس منهج انسباير



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 15:11:23 2025-05-19

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
علوم:

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التواصل الاجتماعي حسب الصف الثامن



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة علوم في الفصل الثالث

الهيكل الوزاري الجديد 2025 منهج بريدج المسار العام

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حل أوراق عمل مراجعة درس البراكين

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أوراق عمل مراجعة درس البراكين بدون الحل

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Inspire Science G8 -T3

LESSON 1: Earth's Motion Around the Sun

- Which of the following is **TRUE** about Earth's rotation?
 - Earth rotates from east to west.
 - Earth rotates from west to east.
 - Earth does not rotate.
 - Earth rotates once every 30 days.
- How long does it take for Earth to complete one full rotation on its axis?
 - 12 hours
 - 24 hours
 - 365.24 days
 - 30 days
- What causes the cycle of day and night on Earth?
 - Earth's revolution around the Sun
 - Earth's tilt on its axis
 - Earth's rotation on its axis
 - The Sun moving around Earth
- The imaginary line through Earth's center on which it rotates is called the:
 - Equator
 - Rotation axis
 - Orbit
 - Revolution path
- Which statement about Earth's revolution is **TRUE**?
 - Earth completes one revolution around the Sun every 24 hours.
 - Earth revolves around the Sun in a perfectly circular path.
 - Earth completes one revolution around the Sun every 365.24 days.
 - Earth's revolution causes day and night.

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6. What force keeps Earth in orbit around the Sun?

- a) Earth's rotation
- b) The Moon's gravity
- c) The Sun's gravity
- d) Earth's tilt

7. If the Sun's gravity suddenly disappeared, what would happen to Earth?

- a) It would stop rotating.
- b) It would continue orbiting the Sun.
- c) It would fly off in a straight line.
- d) It would start orbiting the Moon.

8. What is the shape of Earth's orbit around the Sun?

- a) Circular
- b) Perfectly oval
- c) Nearly circular (elliptical)
- d) A straight line

9. What effect does Earth's tilted axis have?

- a) It causes day and night.
- b) It affects Earth's gravity.
- c) It causes seasonal changes.
- d) It speeds up Earth's rotation.

10. Which of the following correctly describes the relationship between gravity and planetary motion?

- a) Gravity pulls objects toward each other and keeps planets in orbit.
- b) Gravity only affects large planets.
- c) Gravity has no effect on Earth's movement.
- d) Planets move in a straight line because of gravity.

11. Which of the following is **TRUE** about the Sun's **apparent motion**?

- a) The Sun moves around Earth.
- b) The Sun appears to move from west to east.
- c) The Sun appears to move from east to west due to Earth's rotation.
- d) The Sun does not appear to move in the sky.

12. Why do the Moon and stars appear to move from east to west across the sky?

- a) Because the Moon and stars actually move in that direction.
- b) Because Earth rotates from west to east.
- c) Because Earth's orbit around the Sun changes daily.
- d) Because gravity pulls them in that direction.

13. What causes the **apparent motion** of **celestial objects** in the sky?

- a) The movement of the Sun
- b) Earth's orbit around the Sun
- c) Earth's rotation on its axis
- d) The expansion of the universe

14. Which of the following best explains why the sky appears to change over time?

- a) The Sun's position changes in space.
- b) The stars move around Earth.
- c) Earth rotates and revolves around the Sun.
- d) The Moon moves around the Sun.

15. Why is Earth warmer at the equator than at the poles?

- a) The equator is closer to the Sun than the poles.
- b) Sunlight is more concentrated at the equator and more spread out at the poles.
- c) Earth's gravity pulls more heat toward the equator.
- d) The equator receives sunlight all year, while the poles do not.

16. What happens to sunlight when it reaches Earth's surface at an angle?

- a) It gets more concentrated and heats the area more.
- b) It spreads out, delivering less energy per area.
- c) It gets reflected back into space.
- d) It moves in a straight line without affecting temperature.

17. Which statement best describes the reason for temperature differences on Earth?

- a) The Sun's heat is stronger at certain times of the year.
- b) The Sun moves closer to Earth in the summer and farther away in the winter
- c) Earth's atmosphere keeps all regions at the same temperature.
- d) The curved shape of Earth causes sunlight to hit different regions at different angles.

18. How does Earth's curved surface affect the amount of energy received at different locations?

- a) It spreads sunlight out more at higher latitudes, reducing the energy received.
- b) It concentrates sunlight at the poles, making them warmer.
- c) It prevents sunlight from reaching certain areas.
- d) It causes Earth to spin faster.

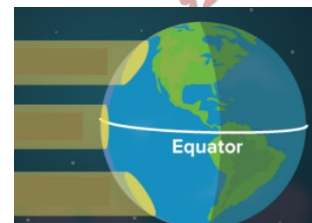


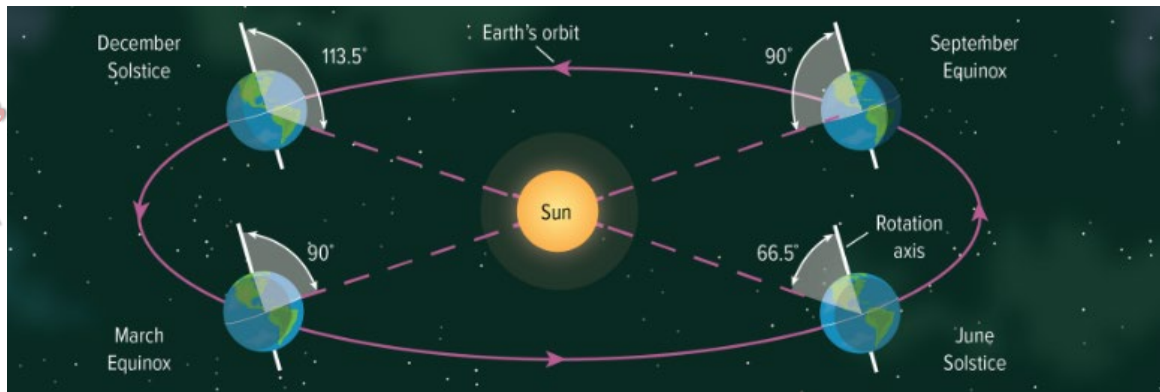
19. Which of the following best describes why the poles receive less heat?

- a) They are farther from the Sun than the equator.
- b) The tilt of Earth's axis blocks sunlight from reaching the poles.
- c) Sunlight hits the poles at an angle, spreading the energy over a larger area.
- d) The Sun does not shine at the poles.

20. Which best explains why Earth is colder at the poles than in the middle?

- a. Earth is farther from the sun at the poles than at the middle
- b. Earth's orbit is not a perfect circle
- c. Earth's rotation axis is tilted
- d. Earth's surface is more tilted at the poles than at the middle





21. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Earth's seasons?

- a) Seasons occur because Earth is closer to the Sun in summer and farther in winter.
- b) Seasons are caused by Earth's rotation.
- c) Seasons are caused by the tilt of Earth's axis and its revolution around the Sun.
- d) The same season occurs in both hemispheres at the same time.

22. Why does summer occur in the northern hemisphere?

- a) Earth is closest to the Sun during that time.
- b) The Sun moves closer to the northern hemisphere.
- c) The north end of Earth's axis is tilted toward the Sun, receiving more direct sunlight.
- d) Earth's speed around the Sun increases.

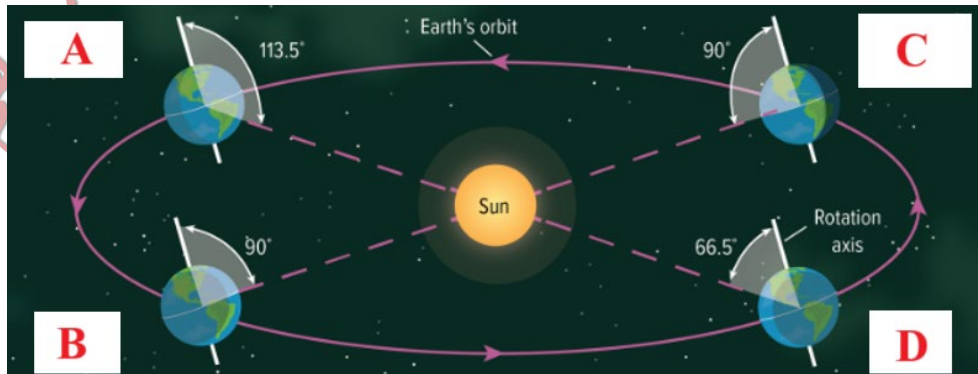
23. What is the main reason winter occurs in the northern hemisphere?

- a) Earth moves farther from the Sun.
- b) The north end of Earth's axis is tilted away from the Sun, receiving less sunlight.
- c) The atmosphere cools down due to strong winds.
- d) The Sun's heat becomes weaker in winter.

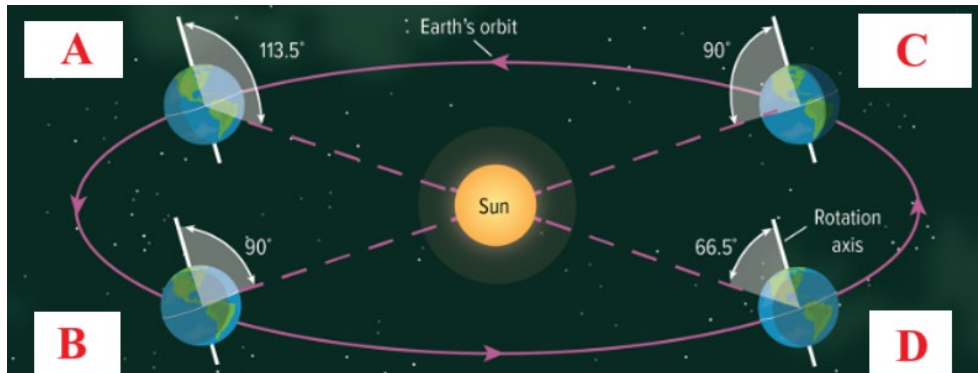
24. What happens during the December solstice?

- a) The northern hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun.
- b) The southern hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun.
- c) Both hemispheres receive equal sunlight.
- d) Earth's tilt disappears.

Which letter represents **summer** occur in the **northern hemisphere**?



Which letter represents **summer** occur in the **northern hemisphere**?



25. Which of the following best explains why the southern hemisphere experiences **summer** when the northern hemisphere has **winter**?

- a) The Sun moves to the southern hemisphere.
- b) The tilt of Earth's axis causes one hemisphere to receive more direct sunlight.
- c) The Earth's rotation speeds up in the southern hemisphere.
- d) Earth stops orbiting the Sun during winter.

26. Which of the following happens during the **March equinox**?

- a) The north end of Earth's axis is tilted toward the Sun.
- b) The south end of Earth's axis is tilted toward the Sun.
- c) Both hemispheres receive equal sunlight.
- d) The Sun moves closer to Earth.

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27. What is **TRUE** about daylight hours during summer in the northern hemisphere?

- a) Days are longer, and nights are shorter.
- b) Days and nights are equal.
- c) Nights are longer than days.
- d) Daylight hours do not change.

28. Why does the length of daylight change throughout the year?

- a) Earth's axis is tilted, and different parts of Earth receive more or less sunlight.
- b) The Sun moves closer and farther away from Earth.
- c) Earth's rotation speed changes.
- d) The atmosphere bends sunlight differently.

29. Which statement correctly describes the position of Earth in relation to the Sun during the September equinox?

- a) The northern hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun.
- b) The southern hemisphere is tilted toward the Sun.
- c) Neither hemisphere is tilted toward or away from the Sun.
- d) Earth is at its farthest distance from the Sun.

30. How does Earth's axial tilt affect seasons?

- a) It changes Earth's distance from the Sun.
- b) It causes one hemisphere to receive more sunlight while the other receives less.
- c) It makes the Sun produce more heat in summer.
- d) It makes Earth's orbit change shape.

31. Which of the following is **TRUE** about Earth's seasonal cycle?

- a) The seasons occur due to Earth's changing distance from the Sun.
- b) The seasons are caused by the tilt of Earth's axis and its revolution around the Sun.
- c) Earth's orbit around the Sun has no effect on seasons.
- d) The same season occurs in both hemispheres at the same time.

32. What happens to the north end of Earth's rotation axis during the June solstice?

- a) It is tilted away from the Sun.
- b) It is tilted toward the Sun.
- c) It is perpendicular to the Sun.

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d) It is at its farthest point from the Sun.

33. Which of the following describes an **equinox**?

- a) The Sun is farthest from the Earth.
- b) Earth's axis is most tilted toward or away from the Sun.
- c) Day and night are of equal length.
- d) The northern hemisphere receives more sunlight than the southern hemisphere.

34. What marks the start of winter in the northern hemisphere?

- a) The March equinox
- b) The June solstice
- c) The September equinox
- d) The December solstice

35. During which event do both hemispheres receive equal amounts of sunlight?

- a) June solstice
- b) December solstice
- c) Equinoxes (March and September)
- d) None of the above

36. Which of the following happens during the December solstice?

- a) The northern hemisphere has its longest day.
- b) The southern hemisphere has its shortest day.
- c) The northern hemisphere has its shortest day and longest night.
- d) Both hemispheres receive equal daylight.

37. Why do seasons change on Earth?

- a) Because Earth moves closer and farther from the Sun.
- b) Because Earth's rotation axis is tilted and remains in the same direction as it orbits the Sun.
- c) Because the Sun's heat increases and decreases throughout the year.
- d) Because Earth's gravity weakens during certain months.

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38. During which season in the northern hemisphere is the Sun's apparent path in the sky the highest?

- a) Winter
- b) Spring
- c) Summer
- d) Fall

39. Which of the following marks the start of fall in the northern hemisphere?

- a) March equinox
- b) June solstice
- c) September equinox
- d) December solstice

40. What happens during the March equinox?

- a) The Sun is directly over the Tropic of Capricorn.
- b) The Sun is directly over the equator.
- c) The northern hemisphere has its shortest day.
- d) The southern hemisphere has its longest night.

41. Why do regions near the equator experience little seasonal change?

- a) They receive consistent, direct sunlight year-round.
- b) They are closer to the Sun than other regions.
- c) The tilt of Earth's axis does not affect them.
- d) The Sun moves directly over the equator every month.

42. During which solstice does the southern hemisphere experience its longest day?

- a) June solstice
- b) March equinox
- c) December solstice
- d) September equinox

43. What causes the Sun's apparent path in the sky to change throughout the year?

- a) Earth's distance from the Sun.
- b) The tilt of Earth's axis and Earth's orbit around the Sun.
- c) The Sun's movement around Earth.
- d) Changes in Earth's rotation speed.

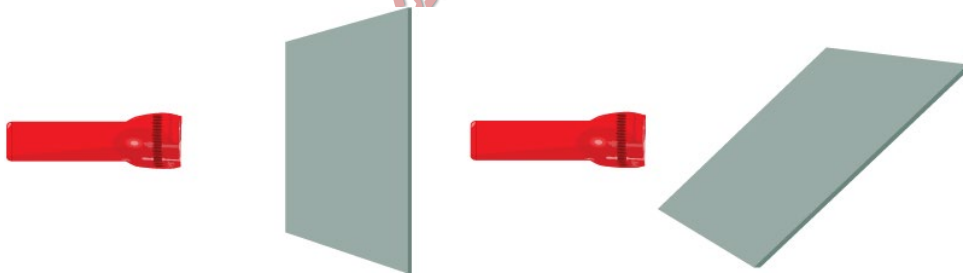
Choose the correct option to complete the following definitions:

1. _____ is the imaginary line from Earth's North Pole through the axis to the Earth's South Pole.
2. _____ is the Earth spinning around itself.
3. _____ is the Earth's motion in a circular path around the Sun.

Options:

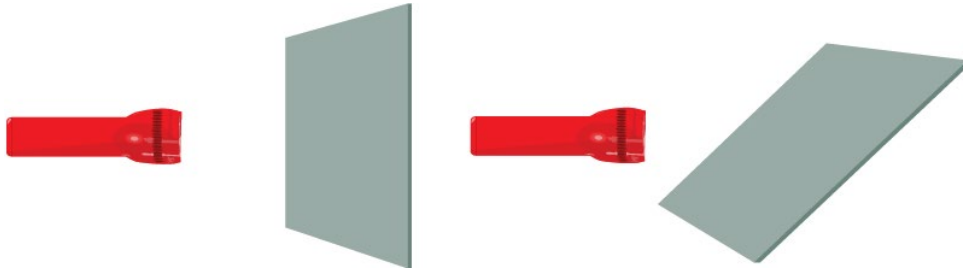
- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a. 1 → Rotation axis | 2 → Rotation | 3 → Revolution |
| b. 1 → Rotation axis | 2 → Revolution | 3 → Rotation |
| c. 1 → Equator | 2 → Revolution | 3 → Rotation |
| d. 1 → Equator | 2 → Rotation | 3 → Revolution |

Predict the pattern of the light that will appear on each sheet of paper when the flashlight is turned on.



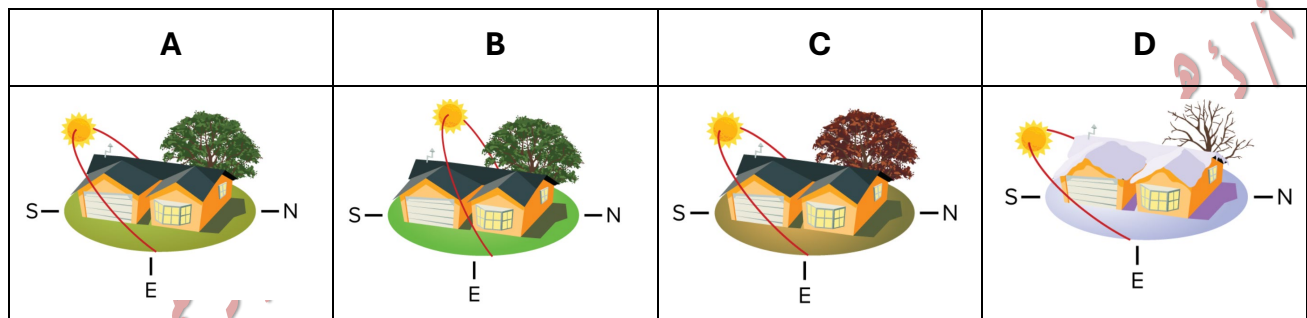
- A. The pattern on the vertical paper will be a circle, the pattern that will appear on the tilted paper will be elongated and spread out.
- B. The pattern on the papers will change because the light will fluctuate.
- C. The pattern that will appear on both pieces of paper is the same—a circle of light.
- D. The pattern that will appear on both pieces of paper is the same—elongated and spread out.

A light source is shining on a vertical surface or a slanted surface as shown below. Which statement is correct?

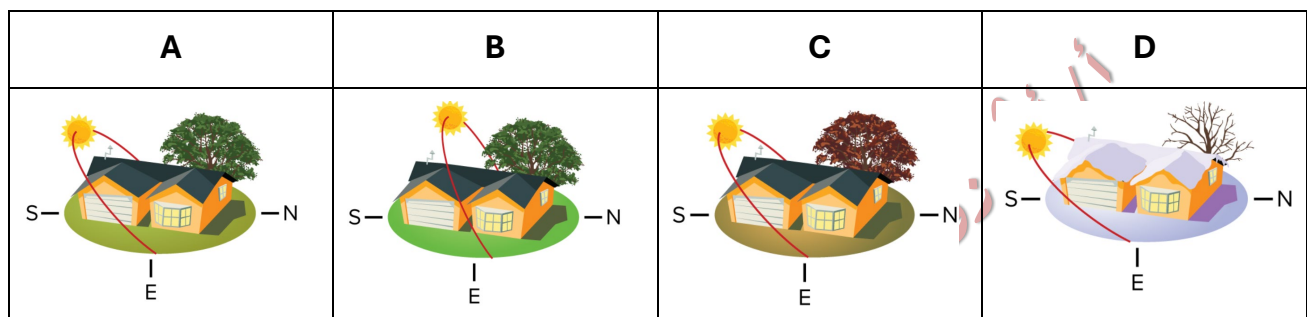


- A) The light energy that hits the vertical surface is stronger because it is concentrated on a smaller area.
- B) The light energy that hits the vertical surface is weaker because it is concentrated on a smaller area.
- C) The light energy that hits the slanted surface is stronger because it is concentrated on a larger area.
- D) The light energy that hits the slanted surface is stronger because it is concentrated on a smaller area.

Which of the following would have the most daylight hours?



Which of the following would have the shortest day, longest night?



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Not only is the summer solstice the longest day of the year, it is also the day on which _____.

- A) the Sun is lowest in the sky
- B) sunset comes earliest
- C) the Sun appears to be highest in the sky
- D) sunrise comes latest

Lesson 2: Lunar Phases

Scientific Multiple-Choice Questions (MCQs)

1. Which of the following is true about the Moon's light?

- A) The Moon produces its own light.
- B) The Moon reflects sunlight.
- C) The Moon is brighter than the Sun.
- D) The Moon absorbs all sunlight without reflecting any.

2. What percentage of sunlight does the Moon reflect?

- A) 50%
- B) 25%
- C) 12%
- D) 90%

3. Why does the Moon appear as the brightest object in the night sky?

- A) It generates its own light.
- B) It is closer to the Earth than the Sun.
- C) It reflects sunlight, even though only 12% is reflected.
- D) It is larger than the Sun.

4. Which statement correctly describes the Moon's revolution?

- A) The Moon does not revolve around Earth.
- B) The Moon completes one revolution around Earth in 24 hours.
- C) The Moon completes one revolution around Earth in 27.3 days.
- D) The Moon completes one revolution around the Sun in 27.3 days.

5. What is the duration of one complete rotation of the Moon?

- A) 365 days
- B) 24 hours
- C) 27.3 days
- D) 12 hours

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

- A) The Moon does not rotate.
- B) The Moon rotates at the same rate as it revolves around Earth.
- C) The Moon's gravity locks its rotation.
- D) The Moon changes its visible side every month.

7. What is the name of the Moon's side that always faces Earth?

- A) Far side
- B) Dark side
- C) Near side
- D) Hidden side

8. What is the name of the Moon's side that is not visible from Earth?

- A) Near side
- B) Light side
- C) Dark side
- D) Shadow side

9. Which of the following best describes the Moon's motion?

- A) It only revolves around the Earth.
- B) It rotates once every 24 hours.
- C) It rotates and revolves at the same rate of 27.3 days.
- D) It moves randomly in space.

10. What happens during a lunar eclipse?

- A) The Moon moves between the Earth and the Sun.
- B) The Earth casts a shadow on the Moon.
- C) The Sun is blocked by the Moon.
- D) The Moon disappears from space.

11. Which of the following is **true about the Moon's surface?**

- A) It is completely smooth.
- B) It has craters, mountains, and valleys.
- C) It has liquid water and plants.
- D) It is covered with thick clouds.

12. How does the Moon's gravitational pull affect Earth?

- A) It causes earthquakes.
- B) It has no effect on Earth.
- C) It causes ocean tides.
- D) It makes Earth spin faster.

13. What phase is the Moon in when it is completely dark from Earth's perspective?

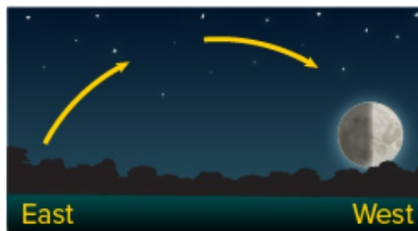
- A) Full Moon
- B) First Quarter
- C) New Moon
- D) Third Quarter

14. Which of the following statements about the Moon's phases is correct?

- A) The Moon has phases because it changes shape.
- B) The Moon has phases because of Earth's shadow.
- C) The Moon has phases because it moves closer and farther from Earth
- D) The Moon's phases depend on its position relative to the Sun and Earth.

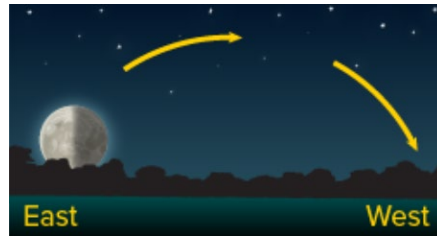
15. Which phase of the moon is shown in this picture of the sky at midnight?

- A) full moon
- B) first quarter
- C) second quarter
- D) waning crescent



16. Which phase of the moon is shown in this picture of the sky at midnight?

- A) full moon
- B) first quarter
- C) second quarter
- D) third quarter



17. How long does it take for the Moon to complete one full cycle of lunar phases?

- A) 27.3 days
- B) 24 hours
- C) 29.5 days
- D) 365 days

18. What is the first visible phase of the lunar cycle?

- A) Full Moon
- B) New Moon
- C) First Quarter Moon
- D) Waxing Crescent

19. During which phase is the entire near side of the Moon lit?

- A) First Quarter
- B) Third Quarter
- C) Full Moon
- D) New Moon

20. What happens during the waxing phases?

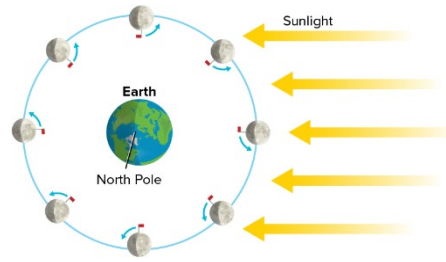
- A) The Moon becomes darker each night
- B) More of the Moon's near side is illuminated each night
- C) The Moon appears to shrink
- D) The Moon moves closer to the Sun

21. What happens during the waning phases?

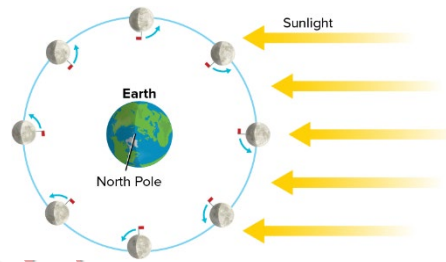
- A) The Moon appears to grow larger
- B) The Moon disappears completely
- C) Less of the Moon's near side is illuminated each night
- D) The Moon rotates faster

22. Which phase follows the Full Moon?

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

**23. In which phase is the Moon completely dark from Earth's perspective?**

- A) First Quarter
- B) New Moon
- C) Full Moon
- D) Waxing Crescent

**24. What is the phase called when half of the Moon's near side is illuminated and visible from Earth?**

- A) Full Moon
- B) New Moon
- C) Quarter Moon
- D) Crescent Moon

25. Which quarter phase of the Moon occurs after the Full Moon?

- A) First Quarter
- B) Last Quarter (Third Quarter)
- C) New Moon
- D) Waxing Crescent

26. Why does the Moon appear to rise 50 minutes later each day?

- A) The Earth's rotation is slowing down
- B) The Moon is moving in its orbit around Earth
- C) The Sun is changing positions
- D) The Moon is getting smaller

27. What causes a lunar eclipse?

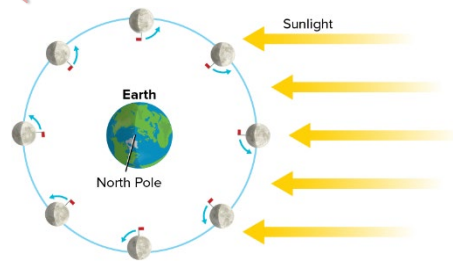
- A) The Moon passing between Earth and the Sun
- B) The Earth passing between the Sun and the Moon
- C) The Moon moving farther from Earth
- D) The Sun blocking the Moon's light

28. How does the Moon's appearance change throughout the month?

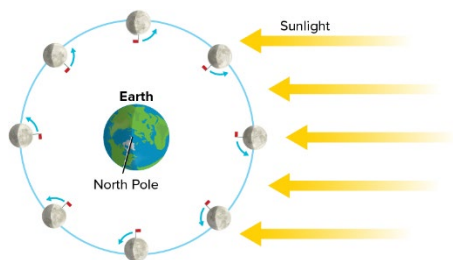
- A) It gradually grows larger and then smaller
- B) It stays the same every night
- C) It moves closer and farther from Earth
- D) It turns completely dark for two weeks

29. During _____ phases, more of the Moon is visible each night.

- A) waxing
- B) waning
- C) new
- D) full

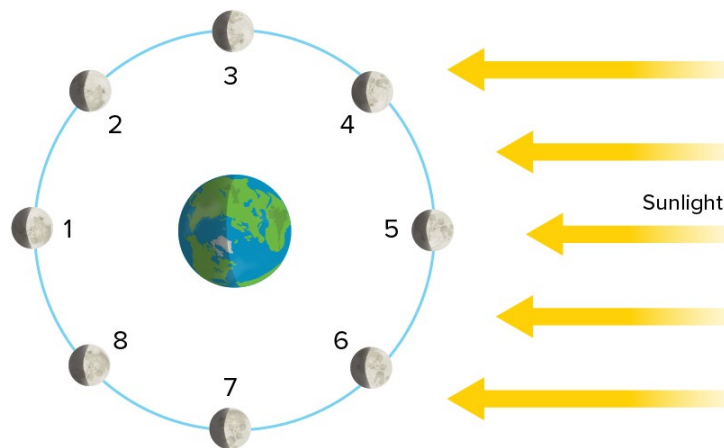
**30. During which phase is just the western half of the Moon lit?**

- A) first quarter
- B) full moon
- C) third quarter
- D) new moon



31. A new moon occurs once every 29.5 days. Why must the Sun, Earth, and the Moon be aligned in order for the new moon to occur?

- A) No sunlight is reflected off Earth at this point.
- B) Sunlight directed toward Earth is blocked by the Moon.
- C) The Moon does not orbit in the same plane as Earth.
- D) The Moon is not directing any light toward Earth at this point.



32. Predict the locations when the Moon is in a waxing phase.

- A) 1, 5
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 7, 8
- D) 3, 7

33. Predict which location is the phase seen from Earth at the end of the second week of the lunar cycle.

- A) 1
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 7

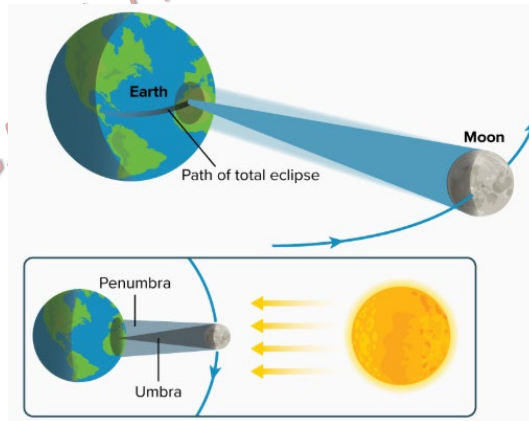
Lesson 3: Eclipses

1. A ____ occurs when the Moon moves directly between the Sun and Earth and throws a shadow on Earth.

- A) solar eclipse
- B) lunar eclipse
- C) waning gibbous
- D) waxing gibbous

2. What is occurring in this figure?

- A) lunar eclipse
- B) lunar and solar eclipse
- C) partial lunar eclipse
- D) solar eclipse



3. Why would someone in North America not be able to view this eclipse?

- A) Because this is a lunar eclipse and Earth casts a very small shadow.
- B) Because this is a lunar eclipse and North America is experiencing day.
- C) Because this is a solar eclipse and North America is experiencing night.
- D) Because this is a solar eclipse and the Moon casts a very small shadow.

4. Where do you have to be located to be able to see a total eclipse?

- A) anywhere on the continent where the eclipse is occurring
- B) within the penumbra
- C) within the penumbra and umbra
- D) within the umbra

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5. What makes a shadow?

- A) Reflection of light
- B) Blocking of light by an object
- C) Refraction of light
- D) Absorption of light

6. Which of the following describes the umbra?

- A) The brightest part of a shadow
- B) The darkest, central part of a shadow where light is completely blocked
- C) The lighter part of a shadow where light is partially blocked
- D) The area where light bends around an object

7. What is the penumbra?

- A) The darkest part of a shadow
- B) The part where no light reaches
- C) The lighter, outer part of a shadow where light is partially blocked
- D) The area where no shadow forms

8. If you stand within the umbra of an object, what do you see?

- A) Part of the light source
- B) A completely dark shadow, blocking the light source entirely
- C) No shadow at all
- D) A blurred light source

9. If you stand within the penumbra of an object, what do you see?

- A) Part of the light source, as some light is still reaching you
- B) The entire light source
- C) No light at all
- D) The shadow completely disappears

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10. When does a solar eclipse occur?

- A) During a full moon
 - B) Every time there is a high tide
 - C) When Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon
 - D) When the Moon passes between the Earth and the Sun during a new moon
-

11. During which phase of the Moon can a solar eclipse happen?

- A) Full moon
 - B) First quarter
 - C) New moon
 - D) Third quarter
-

12. What must be true for a solar eclipse to be visible from Earth?

- A) The Sun, Moon, and Earth must be perfectly aligned
 - B) The Moon must be at its closest distance to the Sun
 - C) The Moon must be behind Earth
 - D) The Sun must be at its highest point in the sky
-

13. What is a total solar eclipse?

- A) When the Moon completely blocks the Sun's light
- B) When the Moon partially blocks the Sun
- C) When the Moon passes through Earth's shadow
- D) When the Sun appears larger than usual

14. From where can you see a total solar eclipse?

- A) Any location on Earth
 - B) Only from within the Moon's umbra
 - C) Only from within the Moon's penumbra
 - D) Only from the Sun's surface
-

15. How long does a total solar eclipse last?

- A) A few seconds
 - B) About 7 minutes or less
 - C) Several hours
 - D) A whole day
-

16. From where can you see a partial solar eclipse?

- A) Only from the Moon's umbra
 - B) Only from the North Pole
 - C) Only from the center of the Earth
 - D) From the Moon's penumbra
-

17. What is a lunar eclipse?

- A) When the Moon passes between the Sun and Earth
 - B) When Earth passes between the Sun and the Moon, casting a shadow on the Moon
 - C) When the Moon's shadow falls on Earth
 - D) When the Sun blocks the Moon's light
-

18. During which phase of the Moon can a lunar eclipse occur?

- A) New moon
 - B) Full moon
 - C) First quarter
 - D) Third quarter
-

19. What are the two parts of Earth's shadow?

- A) Umbra and corona
 - B) Core and shell
 - C) Umbra and penumbra
 - D) Penumbra and exosphere
-

20. What is the umbra in a lunar eclipse?

- A) The faint outer part of Earth's shadow
 - B) The darkest, central part of Earth's shadow where the Moon is completely covered
 - C) The region where the Moon appears larger
 - D) The area of increased sunlight
-

21. What is the penumbra in a lunar eclipse?

- A) The part of the Moon that remains fully lit
 - B) The darker region where light is fully blocked
 - C) The lighter outer part of Earth's shadow where the Moon is partially shaded
 - D) The part of Earth that becomes invisible
-

22. What happens during a total lunar eclipse?

- A) The Moon completely enters Earth's umbra
- B) The Moon moves through Earth's penumbra only
- C) The Sun completely covers the Moon
- D) The Moon disappears from space

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23. What happens to the Moon's appearance during a total lunar eclipse?

- A) It turns completely black
 - B) It disappears from the sky
 - C) It becomes brighter than usual
 - D) It turns red due to Earth's atmosphere filtering sunlight
-

24. Why don't lunar eclipses happen every full moon?

- A) The Moon is too far from Earth
 - B) The Moon's orbit is tilted compared to Earth's orbit
 - C) The Sun is not bright enough
 - D) The Earth's shadow is too small to cover the Moon
-

25. What is a partial lunar eclipse?

- A) When only part of the Moon enters Earth's umbra
 - B) When the Moon completely enters Earth's umbra
 - C) When the Moon disappears from view
 - D) When the Sun moves behind the Moon
-

26. Who can see a lunar eclipse?

- A) Only people in a small area of Earth
- B) Only people in the Moon's shadow
- C) Anyone on the night side of Earth
- D) Only astronauts in space

27. What is the main difference between a solar eclipse and a lunar eclipse?

- A) A solar eclipse happens during a full moon, while a lunar eclipse happens during a new moon
 - B) A solar eclipse happens during a new moon, while a lunar eclipse happens during a full moon
 - C) A solar eclipse is more common than a lunar eclipse
 - D) A solar eclipse is visible to more people than a lunar eclipse
-

28. Why don't solar eclipses occur every new moon?

- A) The Moon is not always in a straight line between the Sun and Earth
 - B) The Sun's brightness prevents it
 - C) The Moon is too small to block the Sun
 - D) The Sun moves too fast
-

29. What must happen for a solar or lunar eclipse to occur?

- A) The Moon must be full
 - B) The Sun, Earth, and Moon must be perfectly aligned
 - C) The Moon must disappear from the sky
 - D) The Sun must be blocked by clouds
-

30. Why don't lunar eclipses happen every full moon?

- A) The Moon's orbit is tilted compared to Earth's orbit
- B) The Moon is too small to cast a shadow
- C) The Earth is too far from the Moon
- D) The Sun's brightness prevents it

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31. During most full moons, why doesn't a lunar eclipse occur?

- A) The Moon is not aligned with Earth's shadow
 - B) The Moon is too bright
 - C) The Sun is not in the correct position
 - D) The Earth does not cast a shadow
-

32. Why don't solar eclipses happen every new moon?

- A) The Sun is too large to be blocked
 - B) The Moon's orbit is slightly tilted compared to Earth's orbit
 - C) The Earth moves too fast around the Sun
 - D) The Moon is always too far from the Earth
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