هيكل العلوم انساير الصف الثامن

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: 06-06-2026 12:39:54

المزيد من مادة علوم:	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

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 الثالث

1	حلول هيكل الامتحان 2026م
2	حلول تدريبات الأسئلة المتوقعة هيكل
3	تدريبات الأسئلة المتوقعة هيكل غير محلول
4	مراجعة مهمة وفق الهيكل الوزاري
5	مراجعة هيكل العلوم

وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

هيكل العلوم انسباير الصف الثامن
الفصل الثالث 2026-2025

اِحجِزْ مَكانَكَ وَاستَعِدَّ لِلاْمتِحَانِ بِثِقَةٍ كَامِلَةٍ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

للتواصل والحجز

شرح الدروس

انضم للقناة

NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

NOLOGIA

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

يمكنكم الحصول على

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل
معنا قم بمسح الـ QR

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q1: Understand and apply the relationship between wave amplitude and energy, specifically recognizing that energy is proportional to the square of amplitude

(Unit:3, Page:20)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 1a
Write down the relationship between amplitude (A) of a wave and its energy (E)?

A) $E \propto \frac{1}{A}$ (Energy is inversely proportional to amplitude)

B) $E \propto A$ (Energy is directly proportional to amplitude)

C) $E \propto A^2$ (Energy is directly proportional to the square of amplitude)

D) $E \propto \sqrt{A}$ (Energy is directly proportional to the square root of amplitude)

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 1b

The table below shows the amplitude of 3 waves X, Y and Z.

Wave	Amplitude (Units)	Energy (Units)
W	1	
X	2	
Y	5	

Determine the missing values of the energy for the waves W, X, and Y respectively.

A) W = 1, X = 4, Y = 10

B) W = 1, X = 4, Y = 25

C) W = 2, X = 4, Y = 10

D) W = 1, X = 2, Y = 5

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 1c

The table below shows the energy of 3 waves: W, X, and Y.

Wave	Amplitude (Units)	Energy (Units)
W		1
X		36
Y		64

Determine the missing values of the amplitude for the waves W, X, and Y respectively

A) W = 1, X = 6, Y = 8

B) W = 1, X = 18, Y = 32

C) W = 1, X = 6, Y = 32

D) W = 2, X = 6, Y = 8

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q2: Understand and apply the concept of frequency as the number of wave cycles per second, and interpret wave diagrams to determine frequency.

(Unit:3, Page:26,27)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
0566410429

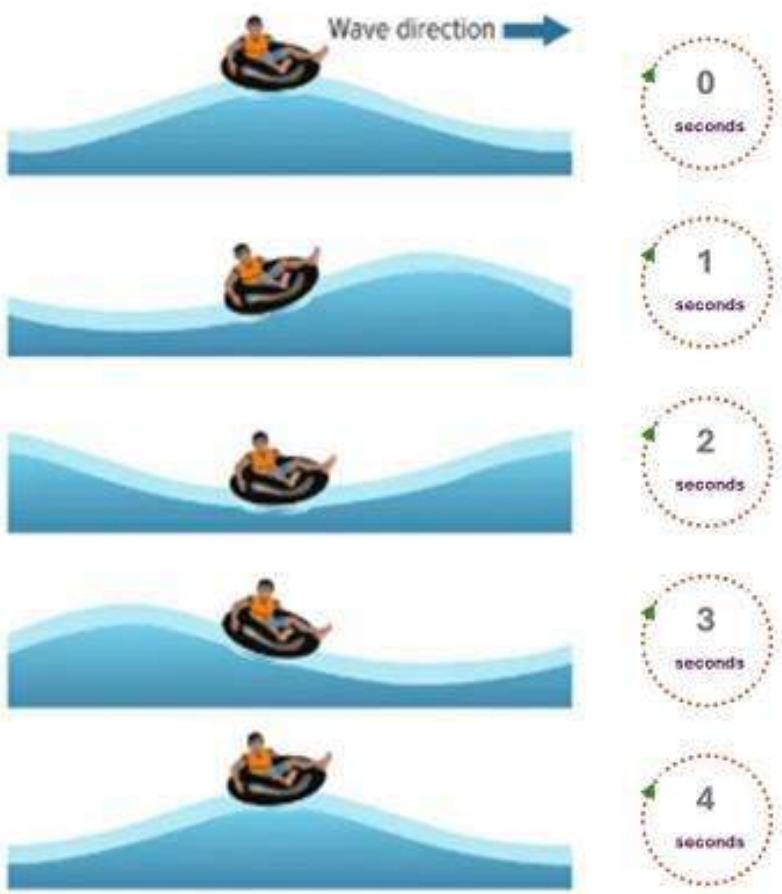
NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

Question 2a

Based on the motion diagram provided, what is the frequency of the wave?



A) 0.25 Hz

B) 0.5 Hz

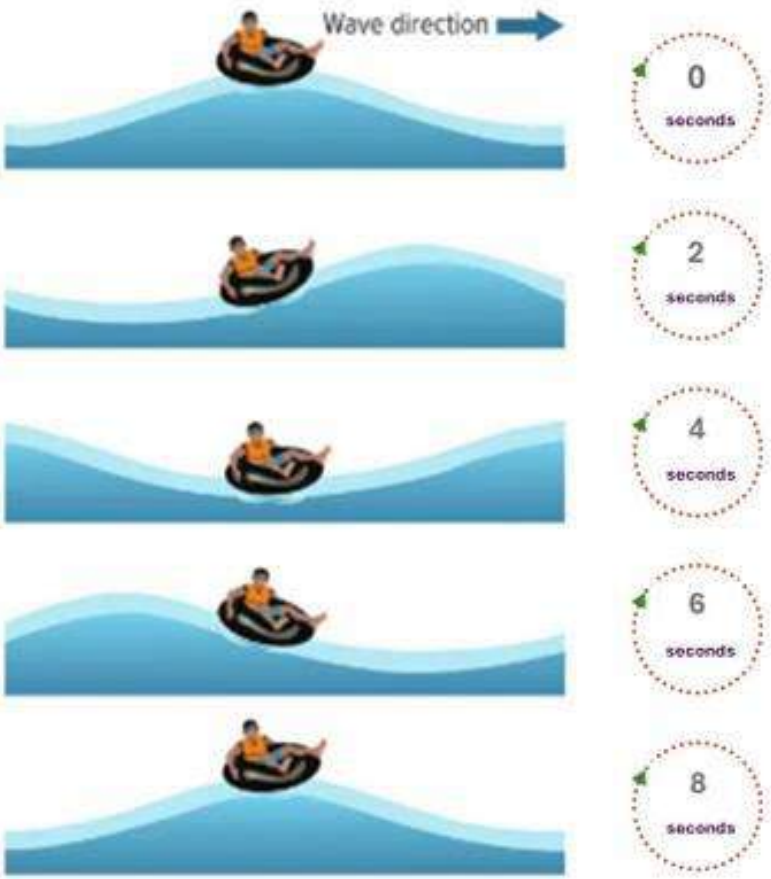
C) 2 Hz

D) 4 Hz

A	B
C	D

Question 2b

Based on the motion diagram provided, what is the frequency of the wave?



A) 0.125 Hz

B) 0.25 Hz

C) 4 Hz

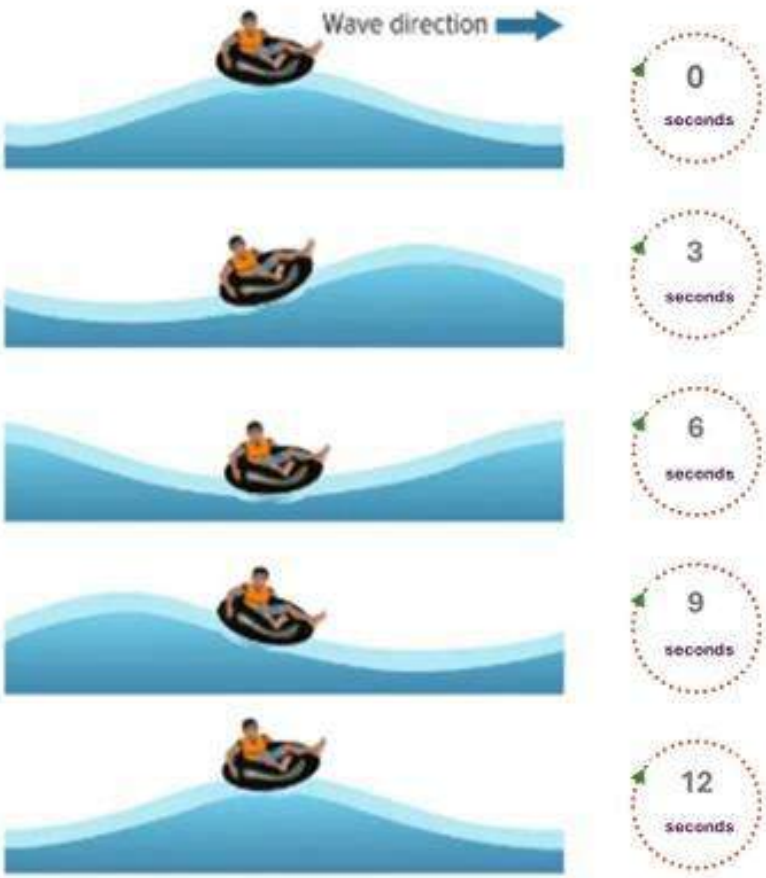
D) 8 Hz

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 2c

Based on the motion diagram provided, what is the frequency of the wave?



A) 0.083 Hz

B) 0.125 Hz

C) 3 Hz

D) 12 Hz

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q3: Understand the relationship between sound properties and their physical causes, specifically that pitch is determined by frequency.

(Unit:3, Page:30)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

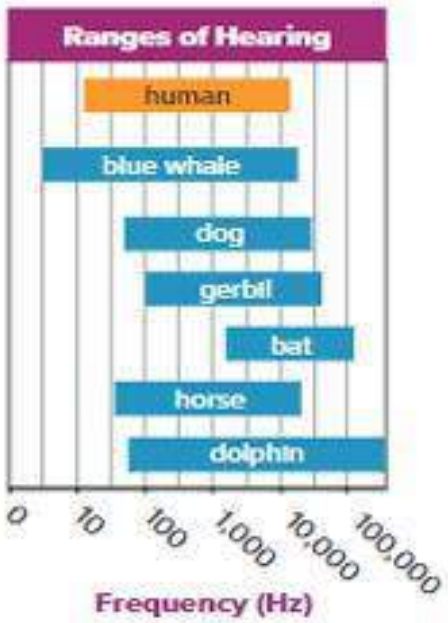
NOLOGIA

Question 3

Pitch The perception of how high or low a sound seems is **pitch.** In the Lab *Fever Pitch* you determined that the sound changed based on how long the string was and by how much force you applied. The length of the string changed the pitch and the frequency. Recall that frequency is the number of times the pattern repeats in a given amount of time. When talking about sound waves, frequency is often referred to as beats per second.

A higher frequency produces a higher pitch. For example, an adult male voice might range from 85 Hz to 155 Hz. An adult female voice might range from about 165 Hz to 255 Hz. Humans can hear thunder frequencies between 20 Hz and 120 Hz.

The human ear can detect sounds with frequencies between about 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz. Frequencies above this range are called ultrasound. The range of sounds heard by various animals is shown in figure to the right.



What is defined as the perception of how high or low a sound seems?

A) Frequency

B) Pitch

C) Ultrasound

D) Beats per second

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

When talking about sound waves, frequency is often referred to as:

A) Length of the string

B) Force applied

C) Beats per second

D) Ultrasound

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Which of the following describes the relationship between frequency and pitch?

A) A higher frequency produces a lower pitch.

B) A higher frequency produces a higher pitch.

C) Frequency changed but pitch remains the same.

D) There is no relationship between frequency and pitch.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

According to the text, what is the frequency range for an adult male voice?

A) From about 165 Hz to 255 Hz

B) Between 20 Hz and 120 Hz

C) From 85 Hz to 155 Hz

D) Between about 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz

A	B
C	D

What frequencies of thunder can humans hear?

A) Between 20 Hz and 120 Hz

B) From 85 Hz to 155 Hz

C) From about 165 Hz to 255 Hz

D) Above 20,000 Hz

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q4: Understand wave properties by interpreting diagrams, including identifying amplitude as maximum displacement from equilibrium position.

(Unit:3, Page:32)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA

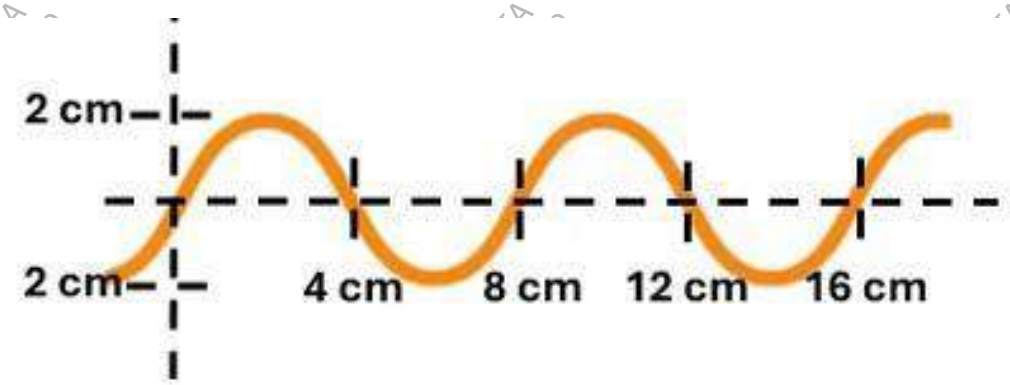
NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 4a

Determine the amplitude of the wave shown in the image below.



A) 2 cm

B) 4 cm

C) 8 cm

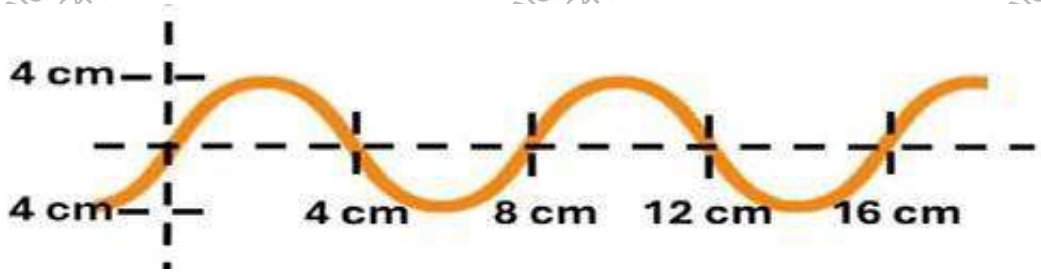
D) 16 cm

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 4b

Determine the amplitude of the wave shown in the image below.



A) 16 cm

B) 12 cm

C) 8 cm

D) 4 cm

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q5: Understand that sound travels at different speeds through different media and compare the speed of sound in solids, liquids, and gases.

(Unit:3, Page:47, 53)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Question 5a

Speed of Sound In the Lab *Echo, Echo* you were able to calculate the speed of sound through air. Recall that for sound to be transmitted energy must pass from particle to particle. The material, or medium, that sound passes through affects how fast the sound moves. Two factors that influence the speed of sound waves are the density and the temperature of the medium.

Gas particles are far apart and collide less often than particles in a liquid or a solid. As shown in the table on the right, a gas takes longer to transfer sound energy between particles. In a solid where the particles are packed very close together, the particles collide and transfer energy very quickly. The more dense a medium, the faster sound will travel through it.

Particles move faster and collide more often as the temperature of a gas increases. This increase in the number of collisions transfers more energy in less time. Temperature has the opposite effect on liquids and sounds. As liquids and solids cool, the molecules move closer together. They collide more often and transfer energy faster.

The Speed of Sound

Medium	Speed (m/s)
Air (0°C)	331
Air (20°C)	343
Water (20°C)	1,481
Water (0°C)	1,500
Seawater (25°C)	1,533
Ice (0°C)	3,500
Iron	5,130
Glass	5,640

For sound to be transmitted, energy must pass from:

A) wave to wave

B) particle to particle

C) gas to liquid

D) solid to vacuum

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What two factors influence the speed of sound waves?

A) Volume and pitch

B) Frequency and amplitude

C) Density and temperature of the medium

D) Distance and echo time

A	B
C	D

In which type of medium do particles collide and transfer energy very quickly because they are packed very close together?

A) A vacuum

B) A gas

C) A liquid

D) A solid

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 5b
In which of the following, solid, liquid or gas, does sound travel the fastest?

A) Gas

B) Liquid

C) Solid

D) Sound travels at the same speed in all of them

A	B
C	D

Question 5c
In which of the following, solid, liquid or gas, does sound travel the slowest?

A) Solid

B) Liquid

C) Gas

D) Sound travels at the same speed in all of them

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 5d
In which of the following, air, water or iron, does sound travel the slowest?

A) Iron

B) Water

C) Sound travels at the same speed in all of them

D) Air

A	B
C	D

Question 5e
In which of the following, air, water or iron, does sound travel the slowest?

A) Iron

B) Water

C) Air

D) Sound travels at the same speed in all of them

A	B
C	D

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q6: Understand and analyze wave properties and relationships within the electromagnetic spectrum, including the inverse relationship between wavelength and frequency.
(Unit:3, Page:70, 71, 83)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 6a

Light is neither matter nor energy. Light is a type of wave. **Light** is electromagnetic radiation that you can see. Electromagnetic radiation is a type of wave created by vibrating particles. These waves radiate, or spread out, electric and magnetic fields in all directions from a source. You might recall that waves carry energy. The energy carried by an electromagnetic wave is called **radiant energy.**

There are many different types of electromagnetic waves. These waves are classified by their wavelengths and frequencies in the electromagnetic spectrum, as shown below. The groups include radio waves, microwaves, infrared waves, ultraviolet waves, X-rays, and gamma rays along with light. Out of the entire electromagnetic spectrum, light is the only wave that you can see with your eyes.

Which of the following statements correctly describes light based on the text?

A) Light is a type of matter.

B) Light is a type of wave that is neither matter nor energy.

C) Light is pure energy but not a wave.

D) Light is a combination of matter and energy.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

What is electromagnetic radiation created by?

A) Vibrating particles

B) Sound echoes

C) Dense gases

D) Moving matter

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What is the specific name given to the energy carried by an electromagnetic wave?

A) Matter energy

B) Sound energy

C) Thermal energy

D) Radiant energy

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

How are different types of electromagnetic waves classified in the electromagnetic spectrum?

A) By their speed and density

B) By their force and direction

C) By their wavelengths and frequencies

D) By their volume and pitch

A	B
C	D

Out of the entire electromagnetic spectrum, which wave is the only one that humans can see with their eyes?

A) Light

B) X-rays

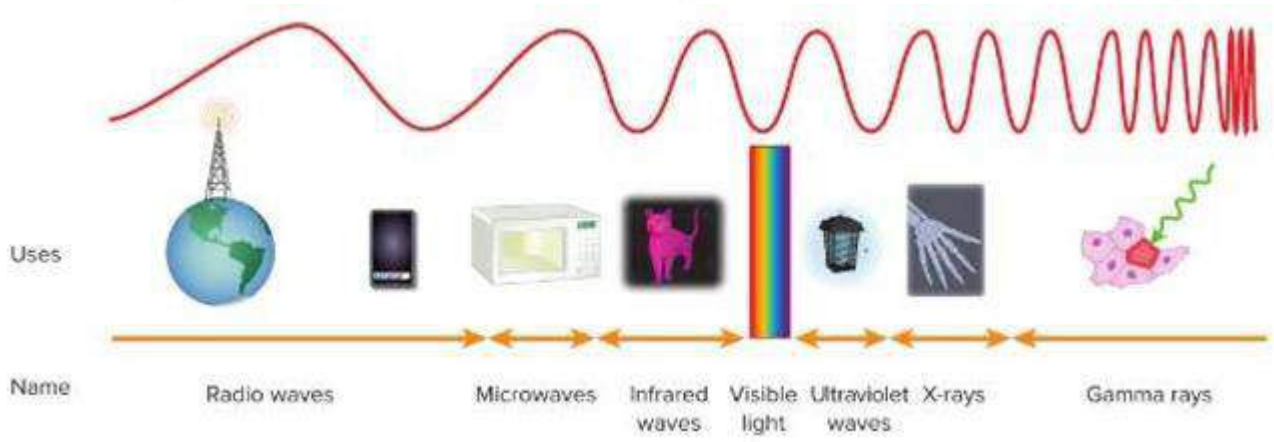
C) Radio waves

D) Infrared waves

A	B
C	D

Question 6b

Based on the provided diagram, what is the correct sequence of waves arranged from lowest frequency to highest frequency?



A) Radio waves, Microwaves, Infrared waves, Visible light, Ultraviolet waves, X-rays, Gamma rays.

B) Gamma rays, X-rays, Ultraviolet waves, Visible light, Infrared waves, Microwaves, Radio waves.

C) Radio waves, Visible light, Microwaves, Infrared waves, Ultraviolet waves, Gamma rays, X-rays.

D) Gamma rays, Ultraviolet waves, X-rays, Visible light, Infrared waves, Microwaves, Radio waves.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q7: Understand the behavior of light during reflection and apply the law of reflection in plane surfaces.
(Unit:3, Page: 92)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

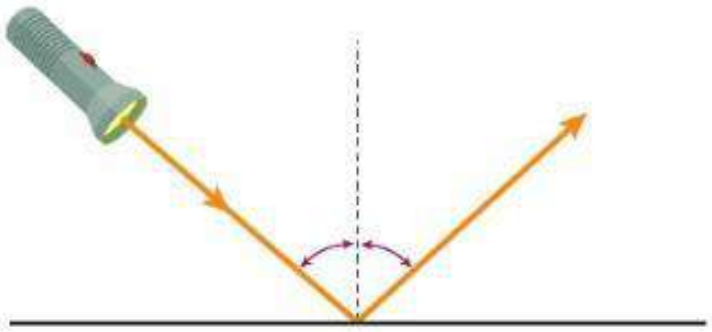
احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA

Question 7a

Based on the provided diagram, which term correctly describes the light ray coming from the flashlight toward the surface?



A) Reflected ray

B) Incident ray

C) Normal line

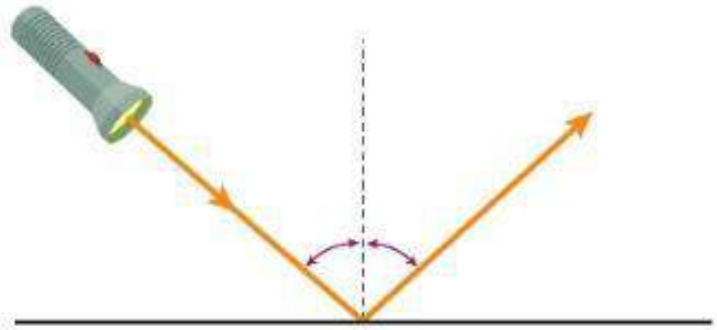
D) Refracted ray

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 7b

Based on the provided diagram, what does the dashed vertical line perpendicular to the reflecting surface represent?



A) Reflected ray

B) Incident ray

C) Normal

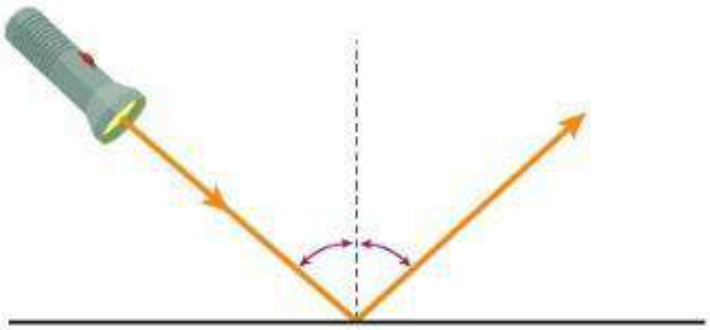
D) Absorbed ray

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 7c

According to the law of reflection shown in the diagram, what is the relationship between the angle of incidence and the angle of



A) The angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.

B) The angle of incidence is twice the angle of reflection.

C) The angle of incidence is always smaller than the angle of reflection.

D) There is no constant relationship between the two angles.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q8: Understand how light reflects from different surfaces and distinguish between regular and diffuse reflection. (Unit:3, Page: 100,103)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA

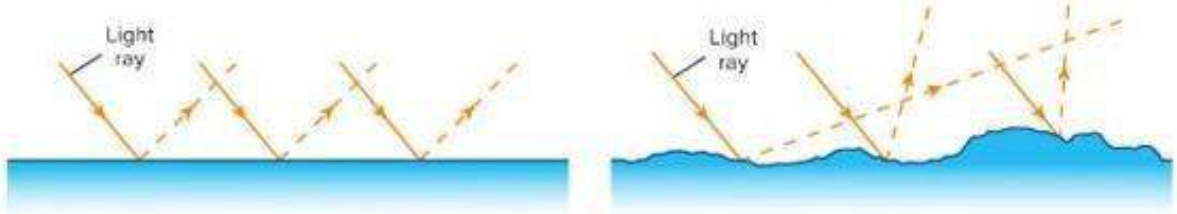
اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Question 8

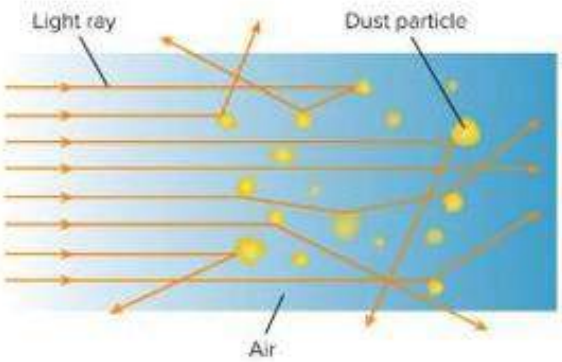
Regular and Diffuse Reflection You see objects when light reflects off them into your eyes. Why can you see your reflection in smooth, shiny surfaces but not in a piece of paper or a painted wall? The law of reflection applies whether the surface is smooth or rough. Reflection of light from a smooth, shiny surface is called **regular reflection.** Look at the figure on the left below. The three incident rays and the three reflected rays all are parallel. You see a sharp image when parallel rays reflect into your eyes. When light strikes an uneven surface, as shown on the right below, the angle of reflection still equals the angle of incidence at each point. However, rays reflect in different directions. Reflection of light from a rough surface is called **diffuse reflection.**



Regular reflection

Diffuse reflection

Scattering When a beam of sunlight shines through a window, you might notice tiny particles of dust. You see the dust particles because they reflect light waves. As the figure below shows, dust particles reflect light waves in many different directions because they have different shapes. This is an example of scattering.



Scattering occurs when light waves traveling in one direction are made to travel in many directions. The dust particles scatter the light waves in a sunbeam. If there are enough particles in the air, all of the light will be scattered. When this happens, no light will be transmitted. This is why clouds and fog are opaque. The water particles in the air reflect light. All the Sun's light is scattered, so the cloud appears opaque.

What is the reflection of light from a smooth, shiny surface called?

A) Diffuse reflection

B) Scattering

C) Regular reflection

D) Transmission

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

According to the text, when does the law of reflection apply?

A) Only when the surface is smooth

B) Whether the surface is smooth or rough

C) Only when light strikes an uneven surface

D) Only during scattering

A	B
C	D

What type of image do you see when parallel light rays reflect into your eyes?

A) A sharp image

B) A blurry image

C) No image at all

D) A scattered image

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

When light strikes an uneven surface, how does the angle of reflection compare to the angle of incidence at each point?

A) The angle of reflection is greater than the angle of incidence

B) The angle of reflection is less than the angle of incidence

C) The angle of reflection still equals the angle of incidence

D) The angles change randomly and never equal each other

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Why do dust particles reflect light waves in many different directions?

A) Because they are smooth and shiny

B) Because they have different shapes

C) Because they absorb all light waves

D) Because they travel in one direction

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

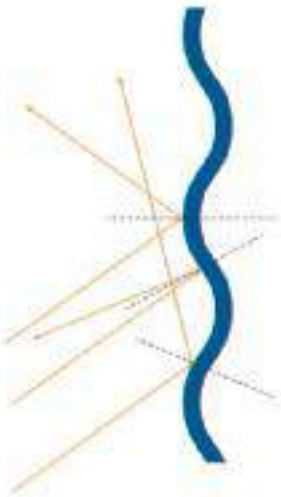
Which object has a surface structure that reflects light rays in the functional manner shown in the model above?

A convex mirror

B glass window

C polished silver spoon

D pond with ripples



A	B
C	D

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q9: Apply understanding of refraction to predict the path of light when it passes between materials with different refractive indices. (Unit:3, Page: 112,113)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 9a

The table below lists the index of refraction for air (1.0003), water (1.33), and diamond (2.47). When a ray of light passes from diamond into air, which path will the refracted ray take?

Medium	Index of Refraction
Air	1.0003
Water	1.33
Diamond	2.47

A) It will bend toward the normal.

B) It will continue straight ahead.

C) It will stop at the boundary surface.

D) It will bend away from the normal.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 9b

The table below lists the index of refraction for air (1.0003), water (1.33), and diamond (2.47). When a ray of light passes from air into diamond, which path will the refracted ray take?

Medium	Index of Refraction
Air	1.0003
Water	1.33
Diamond	2.47

A) It will bend away from the normal line.

B) It will bend toward the normal line.

C) It will reflect off the surface and stay in the air.

D) It will continue straight without any deviation.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 9c

The table below lists the index of refraction for air (1.0003), water (1.33), and diamond (2.47). When a ray of light passes from diamond into water, which path will the refracted ray take?

Medium	Index of Refraction
Air	1.0003
Water	1.33
Diamond	2.47

A) It will bend toward the normal.

B) It will continue in a straight line.

C) It will bend away from the normal.

D) It will stop completely at the boundary.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 9d

The table below lists the index of refraction for air (1.0003), water (1.33), and diamond (2.47). When a ray of light passes from water into air, which path will the refracted ray take?

Medium	Index of Refraction
Air	1.0003
Water	1.33
Diamond	2.47

A) It will bend away from the normal because it enters a medium with a lower index of refraction.

B) It will bend toward the normal because it enters a medium with a higher index of refraction.

C) It will continue in a straight line without changing its direction.

D) It will reflect completely back into the water at the same angle.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q10: Understand image formation by convex lenses and determine the characteristics of images formed using ray diagrams. (Unit:3, Page: 116,118)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

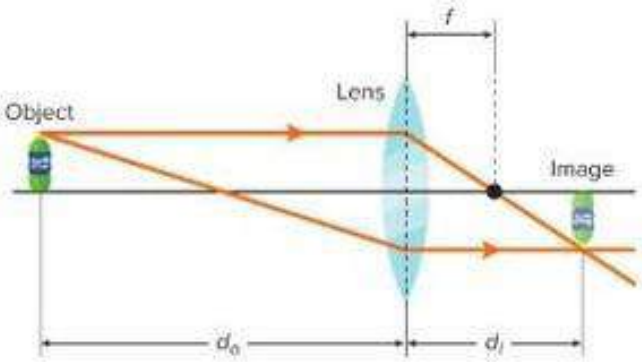
احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

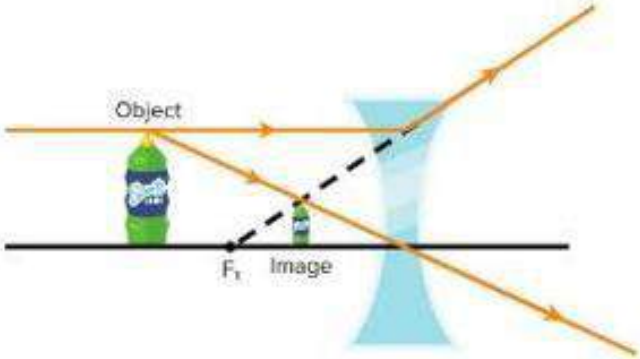
NOLOGIA

Question 10

Focal Point and Focal Length Similar to a mirror, the point where rays parallel to the optical axis converge after passing through a lens is the focal point. The distance along the optical axis between the lens and the focal point is the focal length of the lens. Because you can look through a lens from either side, a focal point is on both sides of the lens. For a lens with the same curve on both sides, the lens's two focal points are the same distance from it.



Types of Images Like a concave mirror, the type of image a convex lens forms depends on the location of the object. A convex lens can form both real and virtual images. The diagrams show only two rays, but remember that in reality, there are an infinite number of rays.



If you look through a magnifying lens at an object more than one focal length from the lens, the image you see is inverted and smaller. If you look at an object less than one focal length from the lens, the image you see is upright and larger. The image is virtual because your brain interprets the rays as moving in a straight line.

What is the point where rays parallel to the optical axis converge after passing through a lens called?

A) The optical axis

B) The focal length

C) The focal point

D) The virtual image

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

A	B
C	D

What distance defines the focal length of a lens?

A) The distance between the object and the lens

B) The distance along the optical axis between the lens and the focal point

C) The distance between the lens and the real image

D) The distance between the two focal points on either side

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

For a lens with the same curve on both sides, what is true about its two focal points?

A) They are at different distances from the lens.

B) They are on the same side of the lens.

C) They are the same distance from it.

D) They only exist when an object is present.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What determines the type of image that a convex lens forms?

A) The number of rays passing through it

B) The location of the object

C) The thickness of the lens center

D) The curve on only one side of the lens

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What types of images can a convex lens form?

A) Only real images

B) Only virtual images

C) Both real and virtual images

D) No images at all

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q11: Understand image formation by convex lenses and determine the characteristics of images formed using ray diagrams. (Unit:3, Page: 117,121)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

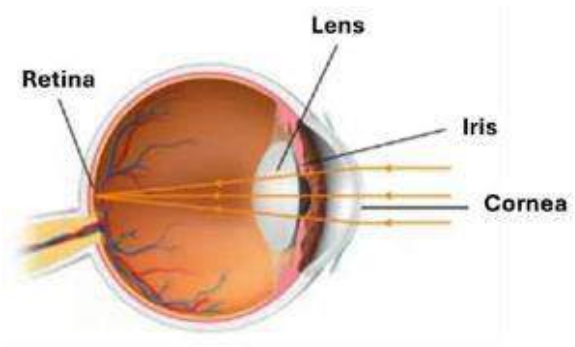
اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

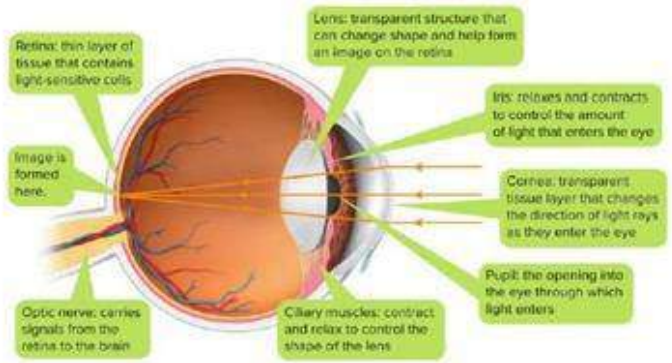
NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Question 11a

Which part of the eye can change its structure (shape) to form a focused image?





A) Cornea

B) Iris

C) Lens

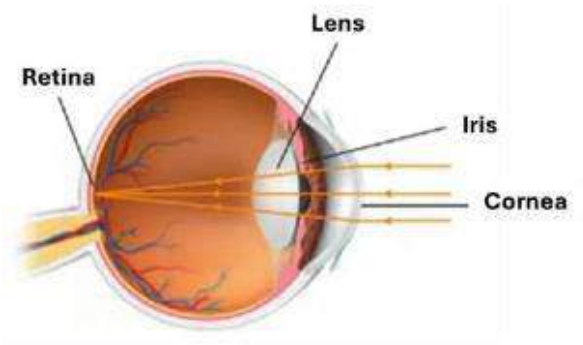
D) Retina

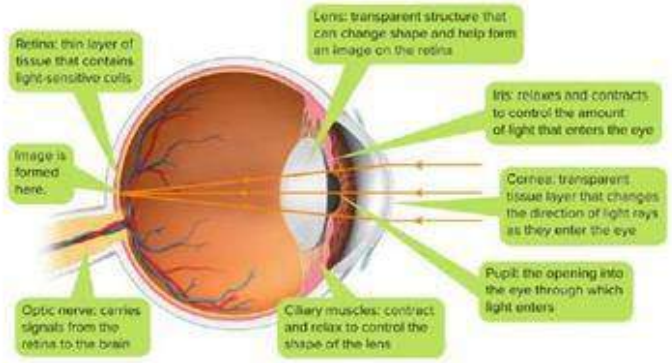
A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 11b

On which part of the eye is an image formed?





A) Cornea

B) Iris

C) Lens

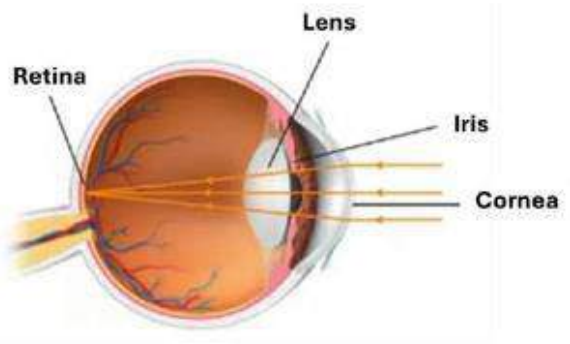
D) Retina

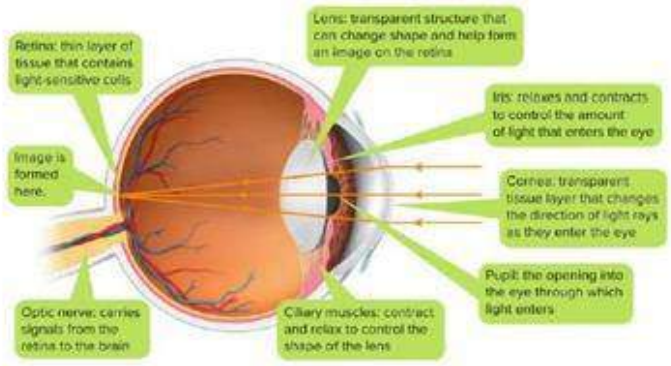
A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 11c

Which part of the eye relaxes and contracts to control the amount of light that enters the eye?





A) Cornea

B) Iris

C) Lens

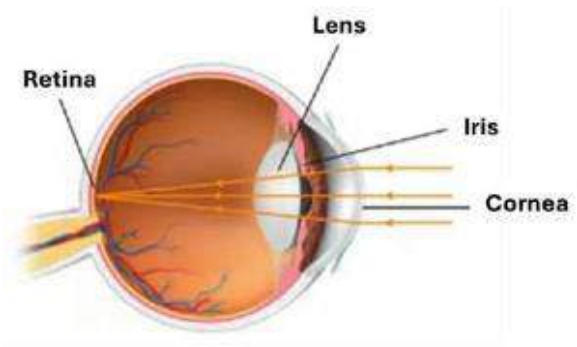
D) Retina

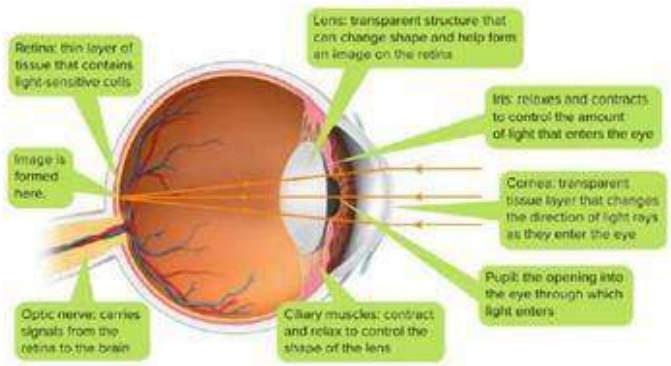
A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 11d

Which part of the eye is a transparent tissue layer that changes the direction of light rays as they enter the eye?





A) Cornea

B) Iris

C) Lens

D) Retina

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q12: Understand how light interacts with transparent media to produce phenomena such as refraction and color separation in natural events like rainbows.

(Unit:3, Page: 131,132,141)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

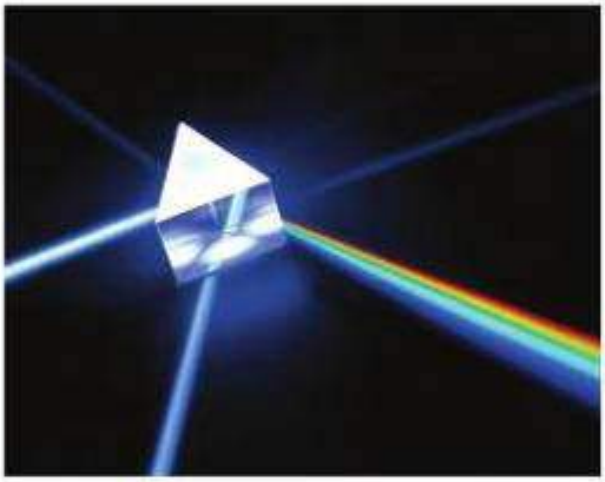
NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 12a

Separating Colors of Light In the Lab *Rainbow Bright*, you learned that white light is made up of different colors. Recall that each color has a different range of wavelengths and frequencies. Waves with longer wavelengths and higher frequencies travel at greater speeds in a medium than waves with shorter wavelengths and lower frequencies. Therefore, when entering a medium, light with lower frequencies travels faster and refracts less than light with higher frequencies. Violet wavelengths refract the most because their frequencies are the highest. Red wavelengths have the lowest frequencies and refract the least. This causes the colors of light to spread out when they are refracted though a prism.



According to the text, what is white light made up of?

A) Only violet and red light

B) Different colors

C) Waves with the same wavelength

D) A single frequency

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

How do waves with longer wavelengths and higher frequencies travel in a medium compared to waves with shorter wavelengths and lower frequencies?

A) They travel at greater speeds.

B) They travel at lower speeds.

C) They travel at the exact same speed.

D) They stop traveling completely.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

When entering a medium, how does light with lower frequencies behave compared to light with higher frequencies?

A) It travels slower and refracts more.

B) It travels faster and refracts less.

C) It travels faster and refracts more.

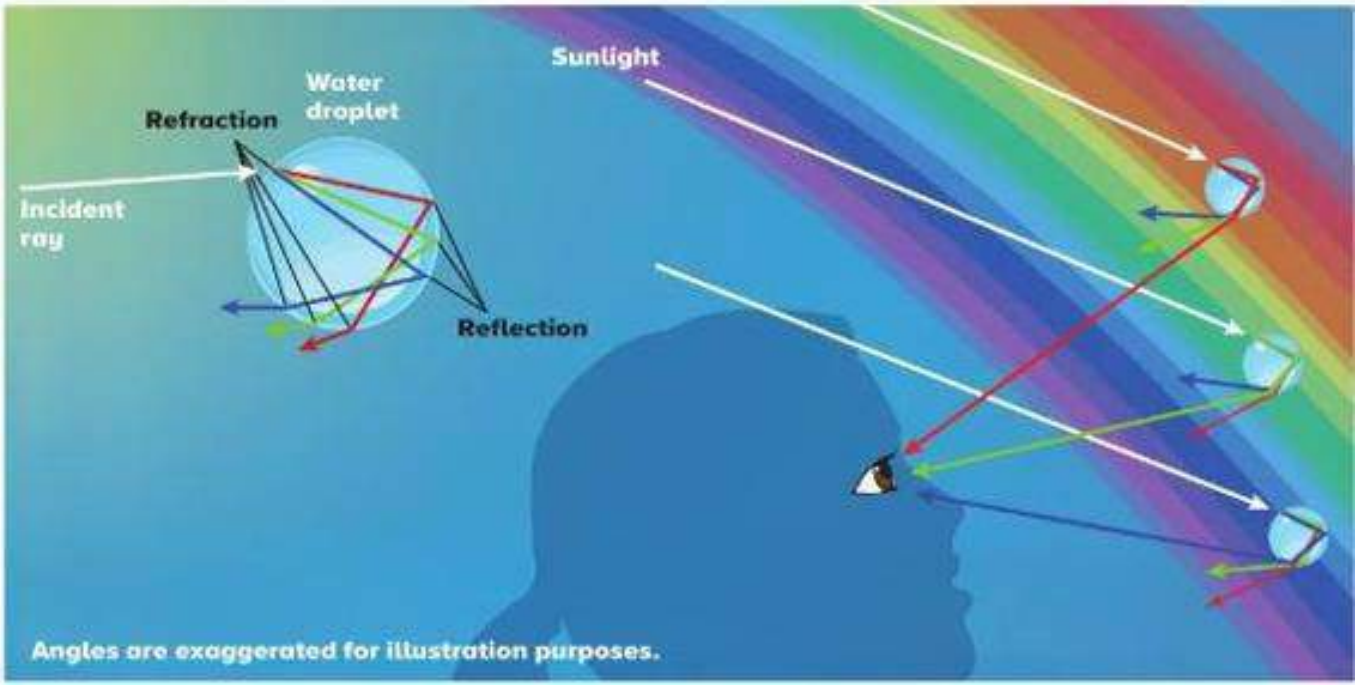
D) It travels slower and refracts less.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 12b

EARTH SCIENCE Connection You may have noticed that when a prism refracts the colors of light, they appear in the same order as in a rainbow. Do rainbows in nature come from a prism? You may have seen a rainbow appear in the sky during or after a rain shower. Rainbows form when water droplets in the air function like prisms and refract light. Each wavelength of light refracts as it enters the droplet, reflects back into the droplet, and refracts again when it leaves the droplet. Notice in the figure below that wavelengths of light near the blue end of the spectrum refract more than wavelengths near the red end of the spectrum. This effect produces the separate colors you see in a rainbow.



NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

When a prism refracts the colors of light, in what order do they appear?

A) In a completely random order

B) In the same order as in a rainbow

C) In reverse order of a rainbow

D) They do not appear in any order because they mix

A	B
C	D

According to the text, what functions like prisms to refract light and form rainbows in nature?

A) Particles of dust

B) Water droplets in the air

C) Glass windows

D) Crystals in the sky

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What is the correct sequence of events when each wavelength of light enters a water droplet?

A) It reflects, refracts as it enters, and reflects again as it leaves.

B) It refracts as it enters, reflects back into the droplet, and refracts again when it leaves.

C) It passes straight through without refracting or reflecting.

D) It reflects off the outer surface and never enters the droplet.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Which wavelengths of light refract more inside a water droplet?

A) Wavelengths near the red end of the spectrum

B) Wavelengths near the blue end of the spectrum

C) All wavelengths refract exactly the same amount

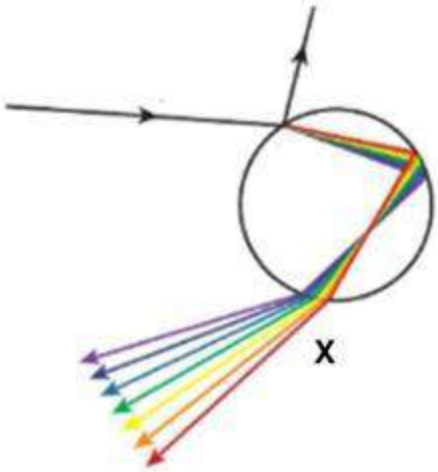
D) None of the wavelengths refract inside the droplet

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 12b

What causes the spread of colors at point X as the light rays leave the water droplet?



A) Absorption of specific wavelengths of light by the water droplet.

B) Regular reflection of light waves off the inner back surface of the droplet.

C) Diffuse reflection caused by the uneven surface structure of point X.

D) Refraction of different wavelengths of light at different angles as they exit the droplet.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q13: Understand how objects interact with light, including reflection and absorption, to explain the observed color of objects. (Unit:3, Page: 136,141)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA

Question 13a

What color of light does the ball reflect so that it appears red?

A) Blue

B) Green

C) Red

D) Yellow

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 13b

What color of light does the ball reflect so that it appears blue?

A) Blue

B) Red

C) White

D) Green

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 13c

What color of light does the ball reflect so that it appears green?

A) Blue

B) Red

C) White

D) Green

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q14: Understand key ecological terminology related to populations and species distribution within ecosystems. (Unit:4, Page: 10)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

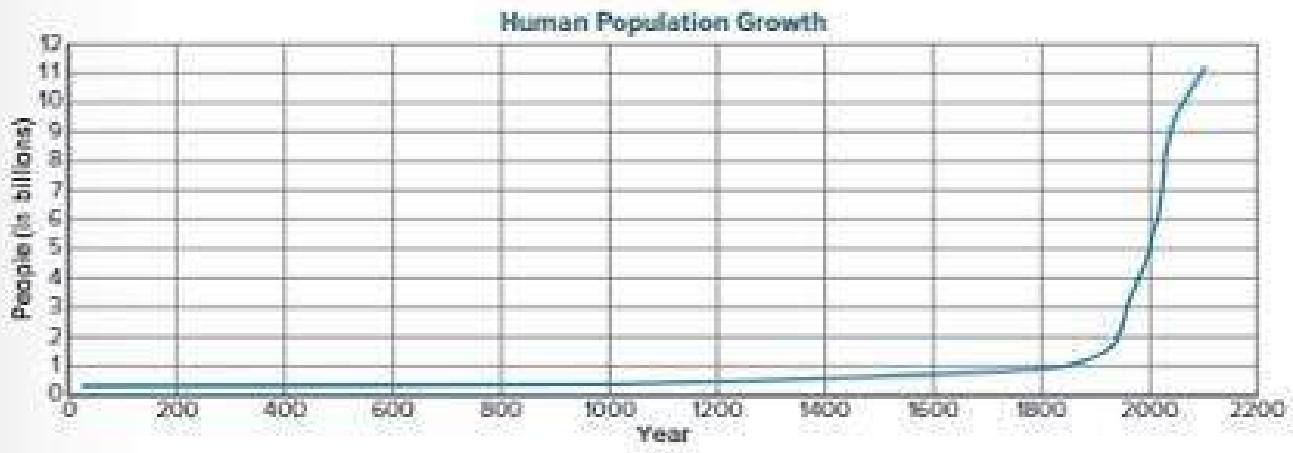
NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 14

Here We Grow Again

Analyze the information presented in the graph.



Based on the graph, what units are used to measure the number of people on the vertical axis (y-axis)?

A) Millions

B) Billions

C) Thousands

D) Trillions

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

How did the human population increase between the years 200 and 1800 according to the text?

A) It rose sharply.

B) It decreased dramatically.

C) It increased steadily at a slow rate.

D) It remained completely unchanged at zero.

A	B
C	D

According to the graph, around which year does the human population growth curve begin to steepen drastically upward?

A) Year 400

B) Year 800

C) Year 1200

D) After Year 1800

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q15: Understand key demographic terms related to population growth and describe patterns of rapid population increase. (Unit:4, Page: 10)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا

قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 15

How fast is the population growing?

You are part of a population of humans. The other species in your area, such as birds or trees, each make up a separate population. A **population** is all the members of a species living in a given area. How has human population changed over time? Let's investigate.

According to the text, what is the definition of a population?

A) All the different species living anywhere in the world.

B) All the members of a species living in a given area.

C) The total number of trees and birds in a specific city.

D) A group of humans traveling over time to different areas.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

The text states that other species in your area, such as birds or trees, each make up what?

A) A single unified population with humans

B) A separate population

C) A temporary ecosystem

D) An unmeasurable group

A	B
C	D

What type of population are you a part of, as mentioned in the text?

A) A population of birds

B) A population of trees

C) A population of humans

D) A combined population of all species

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q16: Interpret population data using age structure diagrams to classify types of human population growth.
(Unit:4, Page: 13,14)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

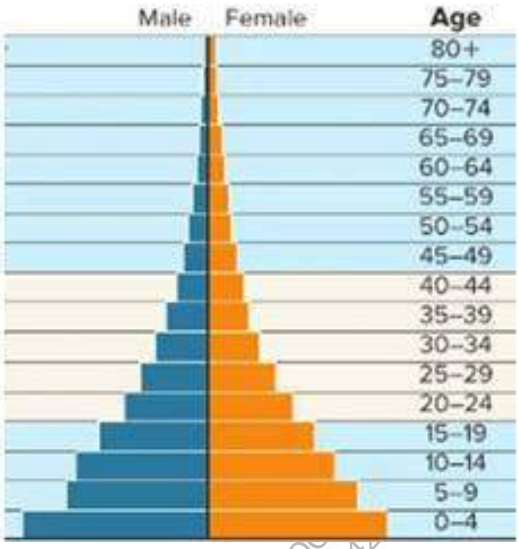
احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA

Question 16a

What type of human population growth, rapid, slow or negative, does the age structure below represent?



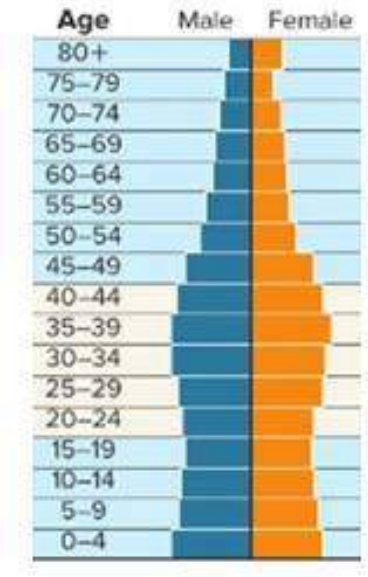
A) Slow growth
B) Negative growth
C) Rapid growth
D) Zero growth

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 16b

What type of human population growth, rapid, slow or negative, does the age structure below represent?



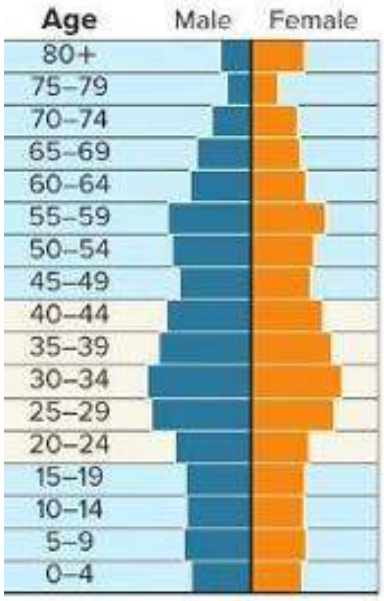
A) Slow growth
B) Rapid growth
C) Negative growth
D) Exponential growth

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 16c

What type of human population growth, rapid, slow or negative, does the age structure below represent?



A) Rapid growth
B) Slow growth
C) Stable growth
D) Negative growth

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q17: Analyze population data to compare population growth rates across countries using quantitative information. (Unit:4, Page: 13,14,21)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

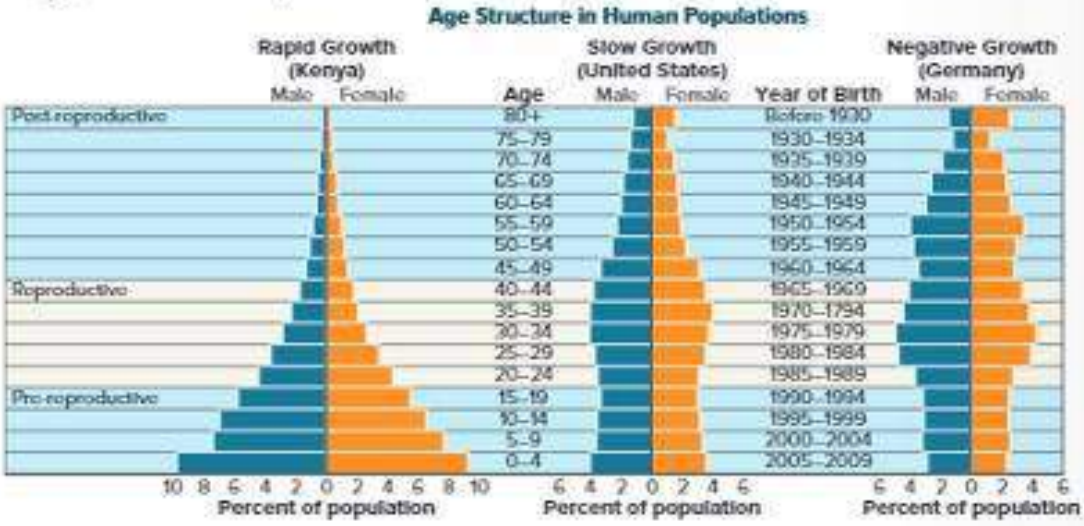
NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Question 17a

Increasing and Decreasing Populations

The diagram below shows the relative numbers of individuals in pre-reproductive, reproductive, and post-reproductive years for three countries: Kenya, the United States, and Germany.



What is the reflection of light from a smooth, shiny surface called?

A) Diffuse reflection

B) Scattering

C) Regular reflection

D) Transmission

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

According to the text, when does the law of reflection apply?
A) Only when the surface is smooth
B) Whether the surface is smooth or rough
C) Only when light strikes an uneven surface
D) Only during scattering

A	B
C	D

What type of image do you see when parallel light rays reflect into your eyes?
A) A sharp image
B) A blurry image
C) No image at all
D) A scattered image

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

When light strikes an uneven surface, how does the angle of reflection compare to the angle of incidence at each point?

A) The angle of reflection is greater than the angle of incidence

B) The angle of reflection is less than the angle of incidence

C) The angle of reflection still equals the angle of incidence

D) The angles change randomly and never equal each other

A	B
C	D

Why do dust particles reflect light waves in many different directions?

A) Because they are smooth and shiny

B) Because they have different shapes

C) Because they absorb all light waves

D) Because they travel in one direction

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 17b

What can you determine about population growth rates from observing the top halves of the three charts?

A) Growth rates accelerate when a smaller proportion of the population is in the upper part of the chart.
B) Growth rates slow as a greater proportion of the population is in the upper part of the chart.
C) Growth rates remain entirely constant regardless of the proportion in the upper part of the chart.
D) Growth rates turn negative only when the lower part of the chart is wider than the top half.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q18: Understand key ecological concepts related to population sustainability, including carrying capacity and environmental limits. (Unit:4, Page: 17)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 18

Population Limits As the human population grows larger and larger, cities become crowded with people, using space and depleting resources. Earth has limited resources. It cannot support a population of any species in a given environment beyond its carrying capacity. **Carrying capacity** is the largest number of individuals of a given species that Earth's resources can support and maintain for a long period of time. Let's explore carrying capacity.

According to the text, what happens to cities as the human population grows larger and larger?

A) They become more organized and structured.

B) They become crowded with people, using space and depleting resources.

C) They decrease in size and expand into rural areas.

D) They stop using Earth's limited resources.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

What is stated in the image regarding Earth's resources?

A) Earth has unlimited resources for all species.

B) Earth's resources are only available to humans.

C) Earth has limited resources.

D) Earth can support any population size indefinitely.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Earth cannot support a population of any species in a given environment beyond its _____.

A) growth rate

B) space limitations

C) human population

D) carrying capacity

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q19: Analyze and interpret graphical data to compare land use categories and understand proportional relationships in human geography. (Unit:4, Page: 33)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

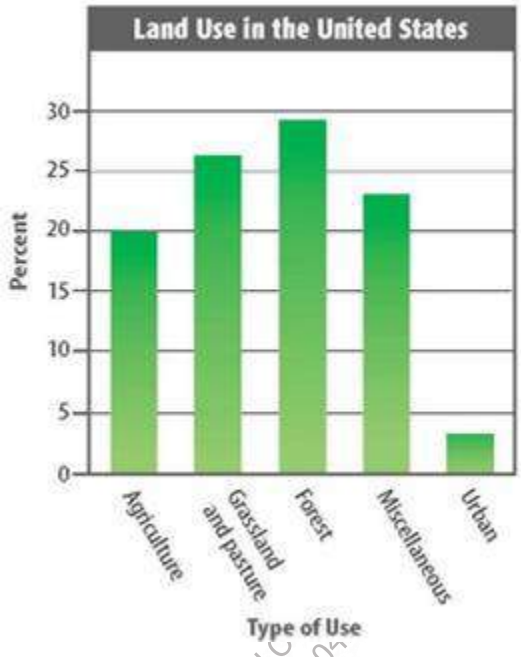
احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA
0566410429

Question 19a

Which category had the highest land use?



A) Forest

B) Grassland and pasture

C) Miscellaneous

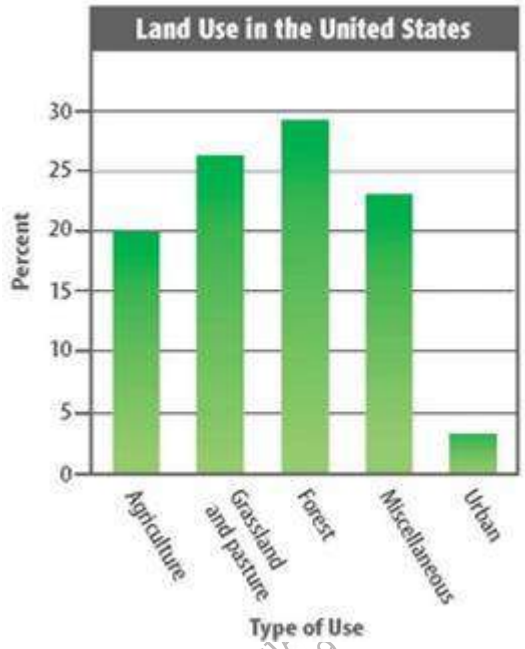
D) Agriculture

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 19b

Which types of land use were 20% or lower?



A) Grassland and pasture, Forest

B) Miscellaneous, Urban

C) Agriculture, Urban

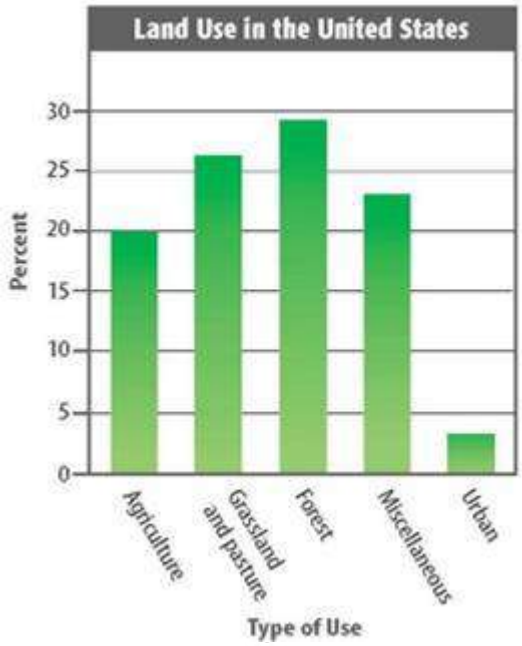
D) Forest, Miscellaneous

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 19c

Which category had the lowest percentage of land use?the highest land use?



A) Agriculture

B) Urban

C) Miscellaneous

D) Forest

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q20: Use real-world data to calculate percentage increase and/or percentange decrease in quantities.
(Unit:4, Page: 32)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
NOLOGIA
0566410429

Question 20

Why cut down trees?

Many experts are concerned about the loss of forest cover worldwide. The removal of large areas of forests for human purposes is called **deforestation.** Why do humans cut down trees?

In 1630 at the beginning of European settlement, about 425,000,000 hectares of the United States were forested. By 2017, the area of forested land had declined to 300,000,000 hectares. What is the percent decrease of forested land between 1630 and 2017?

A) 42% decrease

B) 29% decrease

C) 12.5% decrease

D) 71% decrease

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

The population of the United States in 1630 was around 4,500. In 2017, the population was around 326,500,000. What percent increase does this represent?

A) 72,554% increase

B) 326,495% increase

C) 4,500,000% increase

D) 7,255,455% increase

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

What cause-and-effect relationship can you identify between the removal of forests and human population growth?

A) An increase in the size of the human population has caused an increase in deforestation and a decrease in forests.

B) A decrease in the human population has led to a major loss of forested land.

C) The removal of forests has allowed the human population to decrease significantly.

D) There is no visible cause-and-effect relationship between population growth and forest size.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429
NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q21: Understand actions can increase or decrease the ecological footprint on the environment. (Unit:4, Page: 40)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا

قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 21

Changes in Earth's Systems The consumption of natural resources, like trees and land, has environmental effects of global importance. Forest clearing for cropland and pasture diminishes habitat. Habitat loss is often the greatest extinction threat for the biosphere.

Clearing forests can also affect the geosphere and hydrosphere. Plant roots hold soil in place. Without these natural anchors, soil erodes away. Drought can also follow deforestation. Cleared land dries rapidly and stores little moisture.

And finally, deforestation also impacts the atmosphere. Trees remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere during photosynthesis. Rates of photosynthesis decrease when large areas of trees are cut down, and more carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere.

According to the text, what is often the greatest extinction threat for the biosphere?

A) Increased photosynthesis rates

B) The consumption of cropland

C) Habitat loss

D) Soil erosion

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What can happen to the soil when forests are cleared, removing the plant roots that act as natural anchors?

A) Soil erodes away.

B) Soil stores extra moisture.

C) Soil becomes geosphere resistant.

D) Soil stops drought completely.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Why can drought follow deforestation according to the text?

A) Because trees release carbon dioxide into the biosphere.

B) Because plant roots hold too much water in place.

C) Because the geosphere and hydrosphere disappear entirely.

D) Because cleared land dries rapidly and stores little moisture.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

What impact does cutting down large areas of trees have on the atmosphere?

A) Rates of photosynthesis increase, removing more carbon dioxide.

B) Rates of photosynthesis decrease, and more carbon dioxide remains in the atmosphere.

C) Trees begin to produce carbon dioxide instead of oxygen.

D) The atmosphere completely stops interacting with the biosphere.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q22: Understand actions can increase or decrease the ecological footprint on the environment. (Unit:4, Page: 40)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

Question 22a

Which of the following options gives two examples which help decrease our ecological footprint on the environment?

A) Using more single-use plastics and increasing resource consumption

B) Deforestation and clearing land for large building projects

C) Recycling materials and using renewable energy sources

D) Driving individual gasoline cars and increasing home energy use

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 22b

Which of the following options gives two examples in which we increase our ecological footprint on the environment?

A) Burning fossil fuels and producing large amounts of waste

B) Planting more trees and conserving fresh water supplies

C) Reducing energy consumption and choosing sustainable products

D) Protecting natural habitats and recycling electronic waste

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q23: Understand the relationship between Earth's tilt, sunlight distribution, and seasonal changes such as equinoxes and solstices. (Unit:4, Page: 67,68)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

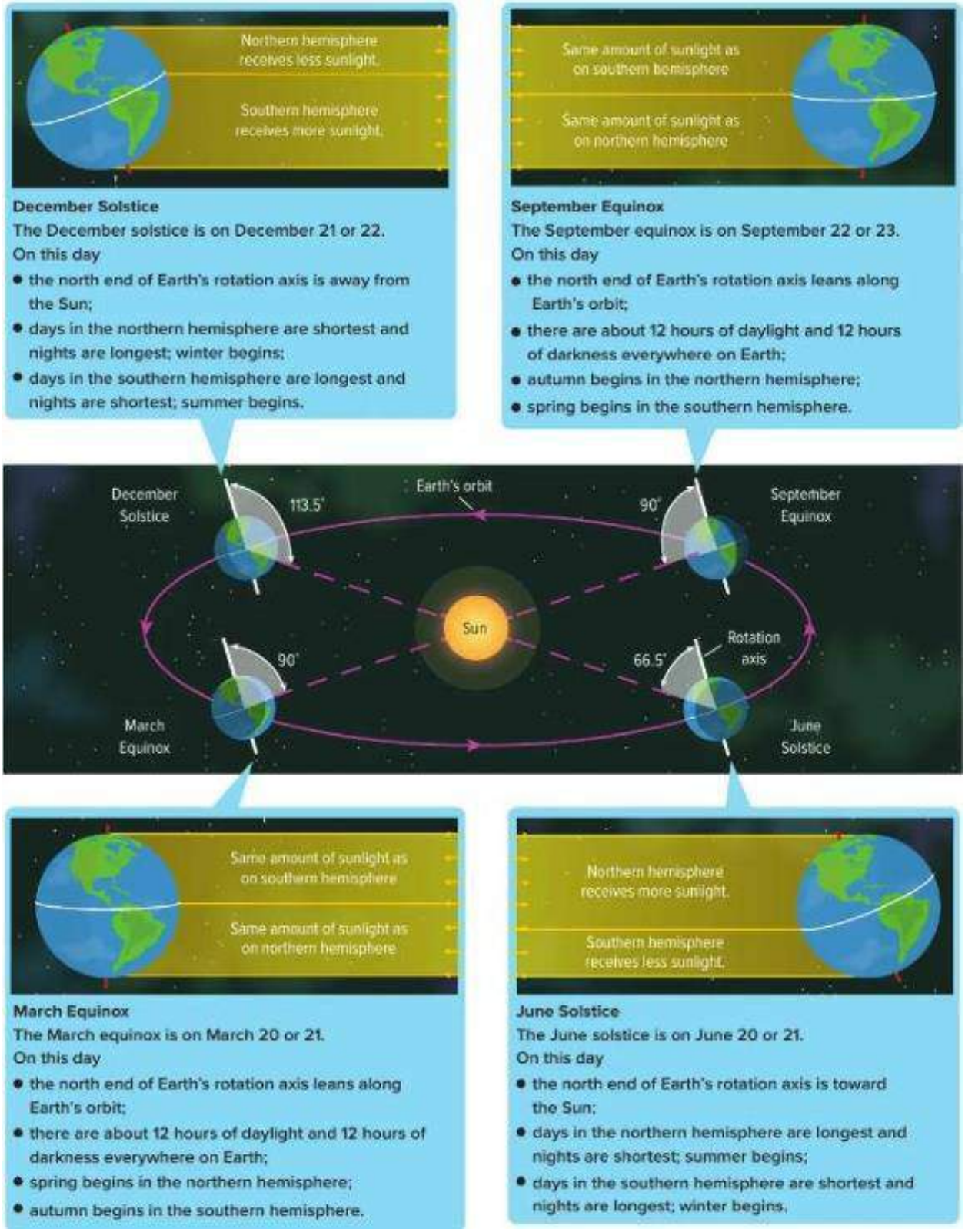
احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA 0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 23



December Solstice
The December solstice is on December 21 or 22.
On this day
- the north end of Earth's rotation axis is away from the Sun;
- days in the northern hemisphere are shortest and nights are longest; winter begins;
- days in the southern hemisphere are longest and nights are shortest; summer begins.

September Equinox
The September equinox is on September 22 or 23.
On this day
- the north end of Earth's rotation axis leans along Earth's orbit;
- there are about 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness everywhere on Earth;
- autumn begins in the northern hemisphere;
- spring begins in the southern hemisphere.

March Equinox
The March equinox is on March 20 or 21.
On this day
- the north end of Earth's rotation axis leans along Earth's orbit;
- there are about 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness everywhere on Earth;
- spring begins in the northern hemisphere;
- autumn begins in the southern hemisphere.

June Solstice
The June solstice is on June 20 or 21.
On this day
- the north end of Earth's rotation axis is toward the Sun;
- days in the northern hemisphere are longest and nights are shortest; summer begins;
- days in the southern hemisphere are shortest and nights are longest; winter begins.

According to the text for the December Solstice, what happens to the days and nights in the northern hemisphere?

A) Days are longest and nights are shortest.

B) There are exactly 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness.

C) Days and nights are equal in length as summer begins.

D) Days are shortest and nights are longest.

A	B
C	D

On the September Equinox, how many hours of daylight and darkness occur everywhere on Earth?

A) 24 hours of daylight and 0 hours of darkness.

B) About 12 hours of daylight and 12 hours of darkness.

C) 14 hours of daylight and 10 hours of darkness.

D) About 8 hours of daylight and 16 hours of darkness.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

During the March Equinox, which season begins in the northern hemisphere and which season begins in the southern hemisphere?

A) Spring begins in the northern hemisphere; autumn begins in the southern hemisphere.

B) Autumn begins in the northern hemisphere; spring begins in the southern hemisphere.

C) Winter begins in the northern hemisphere; summer begins in the southern hemisphere.

D) Summer begins in the northern hemisphere; winter begins in the southern hemisphere.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429 NOLOGIA 0566410429 NOLOGIA 0566410429

Based on the June Solstice description, where is the north end of Earth's rotation axis directed relative to the Sun?

A) It leans along Earth's orbit.

B) It is pointed directly away from the Sun.

C) It is toward the Sun.

D) It is parallel to the southern hemisphere.

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429 NOLOGIA 0566410429 NOLOGIA 0566410429

Q24: Understand the phases of the Moon and how its position relative to Earth and the Sun affects its visible illumination. (Unit:4, Page: 85,86,89)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

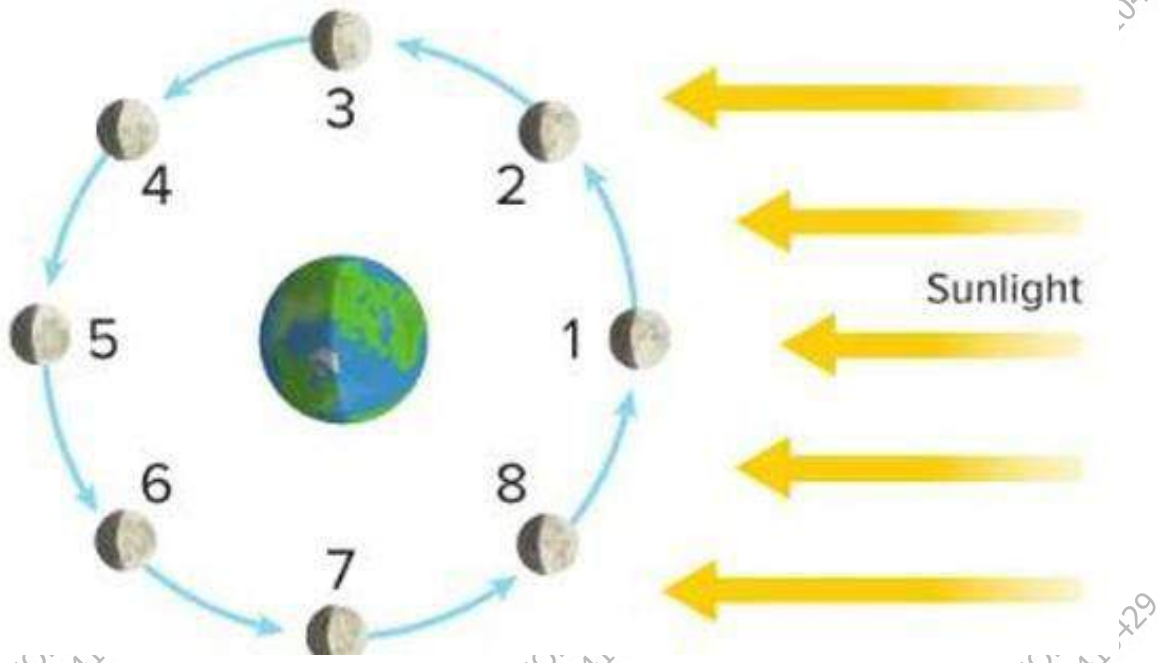
احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

NOLOGIA

Question 24a

Predict the locations when the moon is in a waxing phase?



A) Locations 6, 7, and 8

B) Locations 2, 3, and 4

C) Locations 1 and 5 only

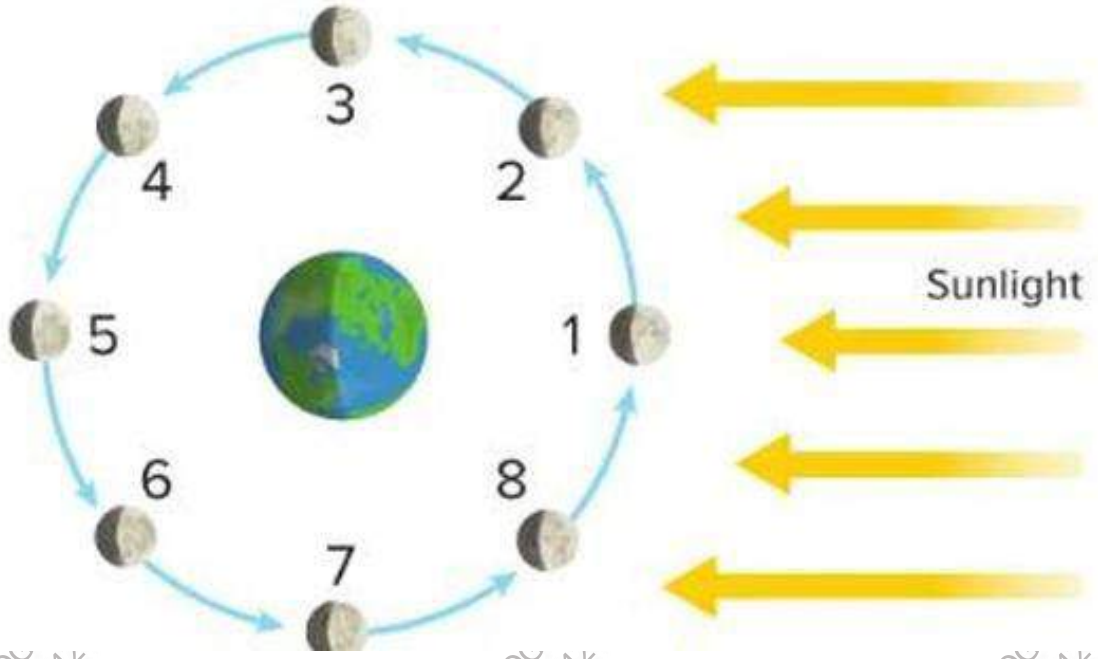
D) Locations 5, 6, and 7

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 24b

Predict the locations when the moon is in a waning phase?



A) Locations 6, 7, and 8

B) Locations 2, 3, and 4

C) Locations 1, 2, and 3

D) Locations 4 and 5 only

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

اضغط على الاسم لتحصل على مزيد من الملفات في تلغرام: NOLOGIA

NOLOGIA

للتواصل اضغط الرقم: 0566410429

Q25: Understand the relative positions of the Sun, Earth, and Moon and how they produce solar and lunar eclipses. (Unit:4, Page: 102)

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

لا تتردد في التواصل معنا
قم بمسح الـ QR

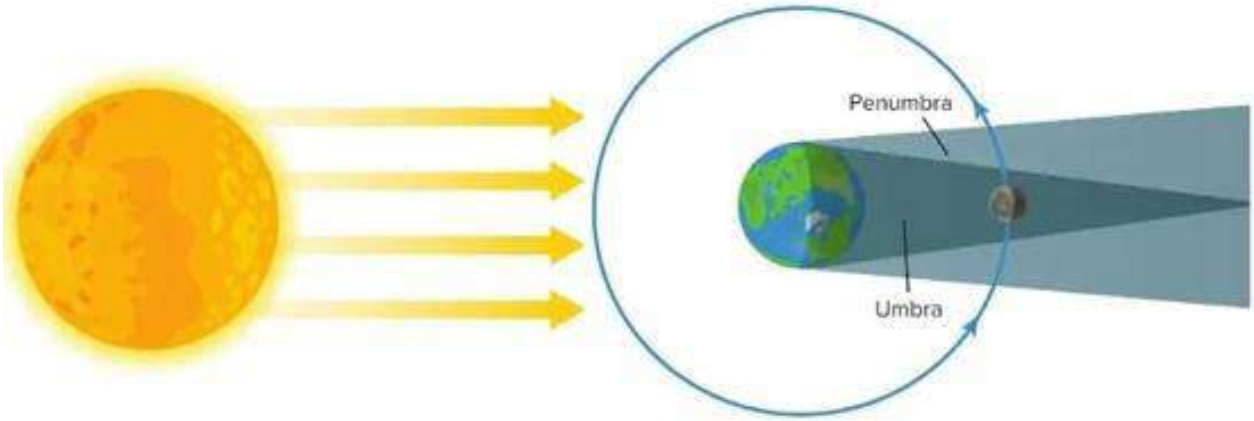
NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA
0566410429

NOLOGIA

Question 24b

What type of eclipse is shown in the image below?



A) Lunar eclipse

B) Solar eclipse

C) Annular eclipse

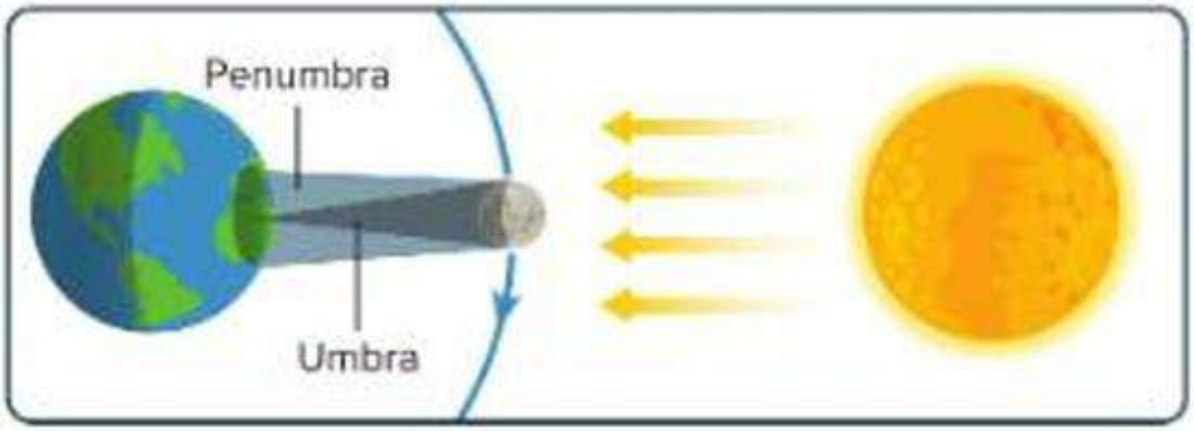
D) Partial solar eclipse

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429

Question 24b

What type of eclipse is shown in the image below?



A) Lunar eclipse

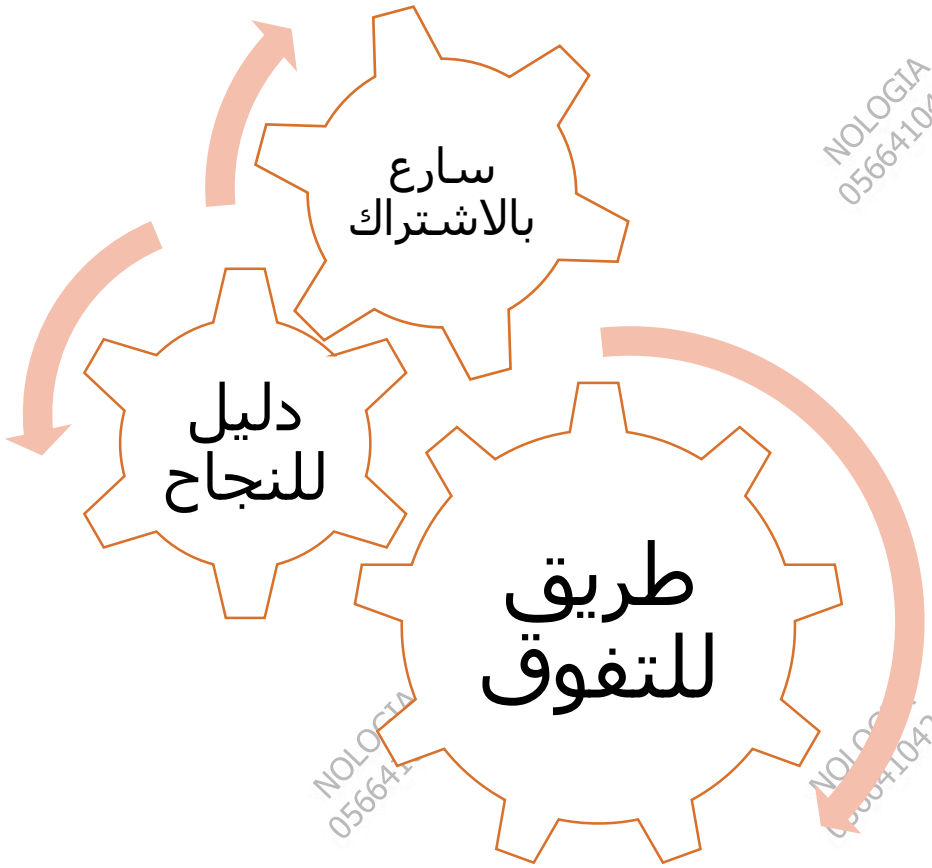
B) Solar eclipse

C) Annular eclipse

D) Partial solar eclipse

A	B
C	D

NOLOGIA 0566410429



للحجز التواصل عبر الـ Whatsapp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

0566410429

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...

النهاية...