

اختبار مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير متبوع بالإجابات



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المزيد من مادة
علوم:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع العام



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع العام والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير 2025	1
الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج بريدج 2025	2
ملخص درس المادة وخصائصها من الكيمياء والمادة	3
ملخص درس لماذا ندرس الكيمياء من وحدة قصة مادتين	4
حل مراجعة عامة للوحدة الأولى من أسئلة اختبارات سابقة	5

Grade 9 Science — EOT 1 Revision Test

■ Based on Inspire Science Curriculum | Topics: Scientific Method, Motion, Units, Graphs, and Kinematics

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which statement best differentiates a scientific theory from a scientific law?

- A) A theory explains why phenomena occur; a law describes how they occur.
- B) A law explains why phenomena occur; a theory describes how they occur.
- C) A theory is less tested than a law.
- D) A theory becomes a law when proven true.

2. Which of the following is a derived unit?

- A) Kilogram (kg)
- B) Meter (m)
- C) Newton (N)
- D) Second (s)

3. Dimensional analysis is mainly used to:

- A) Compare masses of objects
- B) Check consistency of equations
- C) Measure the length of time
- D) Calculate exact numerical results

4. Which of the following quantities is a vector?

- A) Distance
- B) Mass
- C) Speed
- D) Velocity

5. Precision refers to:

- A) Closeness of measurements to each other
- B) Closeness to the true value
- C) Difference between measured and true value
- D) Smallest measurement unit possible

6. In a position–time graph, the slope represents:

- A) Acceleration
- B) Average velocity
- C) Distance
- D) Time interval

7. If an object has zero acceleration, it must:

- A) Be at rest
- B) Move with constant velocity
- C) Move with constant acceleration
- D) Have changing direction

8. Free fall acceleration near Earth's surface equals approximately:

- A) 0 m/s^2
- B) 4.9 m/s^2
- C) 9.8 m/s^2
- D) 19.6 m/s^2

9. Which is the correct formula for average speed?

- A) Distance / Time
- B) Displacement / Time
- C) $(v_f - v_i) / t$
- D) $\Delta x / \Delta t$ with direction

10. A car moves 40 m east, then 30 m west. Its displacement is:

- A) 70 m
- B) 10 m east
- C) 10 m west
- D) 0 m

11. The equation $v_f = v_i + a \cdot t$ represents:

- A) Conservation of momentum
- B) Newton's 1st Law
- C) Kinematic relation for velocity
- D) Force equation

12. When velocity and acceleration have opposite directions, the object:

- A) Speeds up
- B) Slows down
- C) Stops
- D) Moves uniformly

13. A scalar quantity has:

- A) Magnitude only
- B) Direction only
- C) Both magnitude and direction
- D) No measurable property

14. In a velocity–time graph, the slope gives:

- A) Displacement
- B) Speed
- C) Acceleration
- D) Time

15. Which statement describes uniform motion?

- A) Constant acceleration
- B) Constant velocity
- C) Changing direction
- D) Zero displacement

16. A linearly increasing velocity-time graph indicates:

- A) Constant acceleration
- B) Decreasing acceleration
- C) Constant velocity
- D) Zero force

17. SI base unit for time is:

- A) Minute
- B) Hour
- C) Second
- D) Millisecond

18. One Newton equals:

- A) $1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m/s}^2$
- B) $1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2/\text{s}$
- C) 1 kg/s^2
- D) 1 m/s^2

19. Which term refers to the straight-line distance between start and end points?

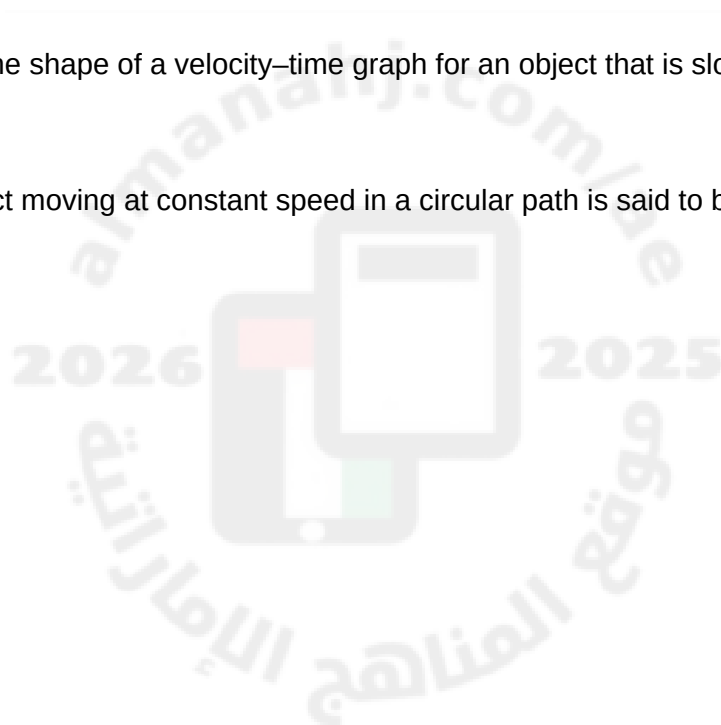
- A) Distance
- B) Velocity
- C) Displacement
- D) Trajectory

20. When analyzing motion using particle models, each dot represents:

- A) A force
- B) A time interval
- C) Speed change
- D) Acceleration rate

Part B: Short Answer Questions

1. Define displacement and explain how it differs from distance.
2. Describe how to determine if motion is uniform or non-uniform using a position–time graph.
3. Explain the difference between precision and accuracy in scientific measurements with an example.
4. A car starts from rest and accelerates at 3 m/s^2 for 4 seconds. Calculate its final velocity.
5. Sketch or describe the shape of a velocity–time graph for an object that is slowing down.
6. Explain why an object moving at constant speed in a circular path is said to be accelerating.



Answer Key

Multiple Choice Answers:

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. C
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. A
17. C
18. A
19. C
20. B

Short Answer Guidance:

1. Displacement is the straight-line distance and direction from start to end point, while distance is the total path length.
2. Uniform motion appears as a straight line with constant slope on a position–time graph.
3. Precision = repeatability; accuracy = closeness to true value. Example: hitting same wrong spot vs. bullseye.
4. $v_f = v_i + a \cdot t = 0 + 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ m/s}$.
5. A line sloping downwards (negative slope) on a velocity–time graph.
6. Because its velocity direction is continuously changing, indicating centripetal acceleration.