

نموذج امتحاني لمادة العلوم إنسباير



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

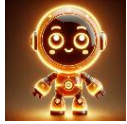
موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف التاسع العام ← علوم ← الفصل الثالث ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب 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 للمدرس

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 الثالث

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وزارة التربية والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



نموذج امتحاني لمادة العلوم إنسباير للمصف التاسع العام الفصل الثالث لعام 2025-2026

احجز مكانك واستعد للامتحان بثقة كاملة

احصل على الشرح الكامل للمصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

للتواصل والحجز



للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

شرح الدروس



انضم للقناة

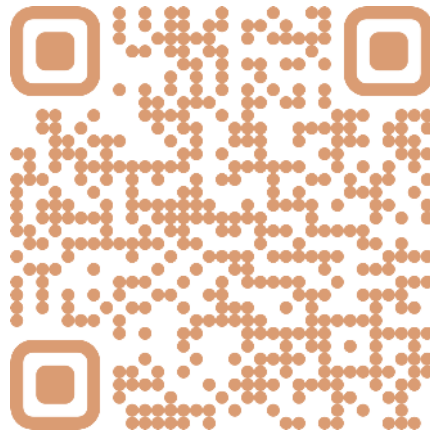


NOLOGIA

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

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اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429



لا تتردد في التواصل
معنا قم بمسح الـ QR

1. How does the kinetic energy of particles in a liquid state compare to when the substance is in a gas state?

- | |
|---|
| A. Particles in a liquid state have more kinetic energy. |
| B. Particles in a liquid state have less kinetic energy. |
| C. Particles in both states have the exact same kinetic energy. |
| D. Particles in a liquid state have no kinetic energy. |

2. Which state of matter is described as having a definite shape and definite volume with closely packed particles?

- | |
|-----------------|
| A. Liquid state |
| B. Gas state |
| C. Solid state |
| D. Plasma State |

3. Which of the following describes the motion of particles according to the kinetic theory's second assumption?

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| A. They move in a fixed, straight line without changing direction. |
| B. They are completely stationary unless they are boiled. |
| C. They are in constant, random motion. |
| D. They only move when they touch the bottom of the container. |

4. Which substance is given as an example that can exist in all three common states of matter at the same time?

- | |
|-------------------|
| A. Pure Nitrogen |
| B. Water |
| C. Carbon dioxide |
| D. Iron |

5. Which of the following best describes the shape and volume of a solid state?

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| A. Indefinite shape and indefinite volume |
| B. Definite shape but indefinite volume |
| C. Indefinite shape but definite volume |
| D. Definite shape and definite volume |

6. Which process is described as the exact reverse of vaporization?

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|-----------------|
| A. Sublimation |
| B. Melting |
| C. Condensation |
| D. Freezing |

7. At 0°C (region b) of the heating curve, all of the thermal energy put into the ice is used for what purpose?

- | |
|---|
| A. To strip electrons away from the oxygen atoms. |
| B. To lower the kinetic energy of the water molecules. |
| C. To overcome the attractive forces between the particles so the ice can melt. |
| D. To increase the temperature of the steam gas. |

8. What happens to an object if the buoyant force is less than the object's weight?

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| A. The object will float on the surface. |
| B. The object will expand in size. |
| C. The object will sink. |
| D. The object will instantly melt. |

9. If a wood block and a steel block displace the same volume and weight of water when submerged, how do the buoyant forces acting on them compare?

- | |
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| A. The buoyant force on the steel block is much greater. |
| B. The buoyant force on the wood block is much greater. |
| C. The buoyant forces on both blocks are equal. |
| D. There is no buoyant force acting on either block. |

10. Atmospheric pressure at sea level is about 101 kPa. With how much total force does Earth's atmosphere push on an average human being at sea level? Assume that the surface area of an average human is 1.80 m^2 .

- | |
|--------------|
| A. 56,100 N |
| B. 182,000 N |
| C. 101,000 N |
| D. 18,200 N |

11. How can the idea that pressure is transferred through a fluid be written as a basic equation according to the text?

- | |
|---------------------------------------|
| A. Pressure in > Pressure out |
| B. Pressure in = Pressure out |
| C. (Pressure in) × (Pressure out) = 0 |
| D. Pressure in = Force × Area |

12. According to Bernoulli's principle, what is the relationship between fluid velocity and pressure?

- | |
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| A. As the velocity of a fluid increases, the pressure exerted by that fluid increases. |
| B. As the velocity of a fluid increases, the pressure exerted by that fluid decreases. |
| C. Fluid velocity and pressure have no relationship. |
| D. Pressure only changes when the fluid turns into a solid state. |

13. What are extensive properties dependent upon?

- | |
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| A. The amount of substance present. |
| B. The boiling point of the substance. |
| C. The color and scent of the substance. |
| D. The container shape only. |

14. Which of the following is an intensive property?

- | |
|------------|
| A. Mass |
| B. Length |
| C. Volume |
| D. Density |

15. Which of these is a classic example of a chemical property manifesting as a change in composition?

- A. A spice being identified by its distinctive scent.
- B. Ice melting into liquid water when thermal energy is applied.
- C. Grinding a solid substance into a fine, colorful powder.
- D. Iron forming rust when combined with oxygen in the air.

16. Which of the following best defines a chemical change?

- A. A process where a substance alters its physical state without changing its composition.
- B. A process that involves one or more substances changing into new substances.
- C. The simple mixing of two elements together without any chemical bonding.
- D. An increase in the total volume of a substance during heating.

17. When iron reacts with oxygen to form rust, what serves as primary evidence that a chemical change has occurred?

- A. The rust retains the exact same magnetic attraction as the original iron.
- B. The original substances can be easily recovered by a simple physical separation.
- C. The product is a brownish-orange powder that has completely different properties from iron and oxygen.
- D. The reaction changes the physical shape of the object without altering its chemical composition.

18. what is a key piece of evidence that a chemical reaction has taken place?

- A. The product has different properties than the reactants.
- B. The substance changes its weight completely.
- C. The substance maintains the exact same appearance.
- D. The physical magnetism of all elements remains identical.

19. By carefully measuring mass before and after many chemical reactions, scientists observed that the total mass involved in the reaction ____.

- | |
|------------------------------|
| A. Remained constant |
| B. Decreased slightly |
| C. Doubled in size |
| D. Was impossible to measure |

20. If the initial mass of mercury(II) oxide is 10.00 g and the mass of the liquid mercury formed is 9.26 g, what is the mass of the oxygen gas produced?

- | |
|------------|
| A. 10.00 g |
| B. 0.74 g |
| C. 1.26 g |
| D. 19.26 g |

21. The existence of two or more distinct areas in a mixture indicates that it is a:

A. Homogeneous mixture

B. Heterogeneous mixture

C. Solid solution

D. Gas-gas system

22. What is a compound made up of?

A. Two or more different elements combined physically in any ratio.

B. Two or more different elements combined chemically in a fixed ratio.

C. A single type of element that cannot be broken down.

D. Multiple mixtures that can be easily separated by hand.

23. Which of the following correctly matches a daily activity with the primary form of energy it uses?

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|--|
| A. Cooking on a stove → Mechanical energy |
| B. Running an air conditioner → Electrical energy |
| C. Driving a car → Thermal energy |
| D. Heating a home with a furnace → Electrical energy |

24. Which of the following is classified as a non-renewable resource?

- | |
|-------------------------------------|
| A. Wind and sunlight |
| B. Geothermal energy |
| C. Water and biomass |
| D. Coal, petroleum, and natural gas |

25. Why should we conserve natural resources such as water, coal, and natural gas?

A. They are limited and some are non-renewable, so they should be available for future generations.

B. They can be replaced quickly.

C. They are not important for human life.

D. They are only used as fuels.

26. Which of the following correctly describes the formation of fossil fuels?

A. Fossil fuels form from rocks that cool and harden.

B. Fossil fuels form from the remains of ancient plants and animals that were buried and exposed to heat and pressure for millions of years.

C. Fossil fuels form when water evaporates from oceans.

D. Fossil fuels form from minerals dissolved in groundwater.

27. Which of the following belongs to alternative fuels?

A. Solar energy

B. Wind energy

C. Hydrogen fuel cells

D. Nuclear energy

28. A solar cell is made of:

A. Two layers, one conducting material and one semiconductor material

B. Two layers, both conducting materials

C. Two layers, one conducting material and one insulating material

D. Two layers of semiconductor materials

29. Which of the following is considered a disadvantage of wind energy?

- | |
|---|
| A. Uses non-renewable energy resources |
| B. Causes noise and changes the natural landscape |
| C. Causes air and water pollution |
| D. Produces hazardous waste |

30. What energy transformation occurs in a tidal power station?

- | |
|--|
| A. Radiant Energy → Electrical Energy |
| B. Thermal Energy → Electrical Energy |
| C. Mechanical Energy → Electrical Energy |
| D. Chemical Energy → Electrical Energy |

31. When does a population reach its carrying capacity?

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|--|
| A. When resources are consumed rapidly and are not managed carefully. |
| B. When the population size decreases suddenly. |
| C. When the population size reaches the maximum number that available resources can support. |
| D. When all individuals migrate to another area. |

32. How can humans help protect Earth's natural resources?

- | |
|--|
| A. Increasing fossil fuel consumption |
| B. Disposing of waste in rivers and seas to protect farmland |
| C. Using large amounts of pesticides to protect crops |
| D. Conserving resources, recycling, using renewable energy, and planting trees |

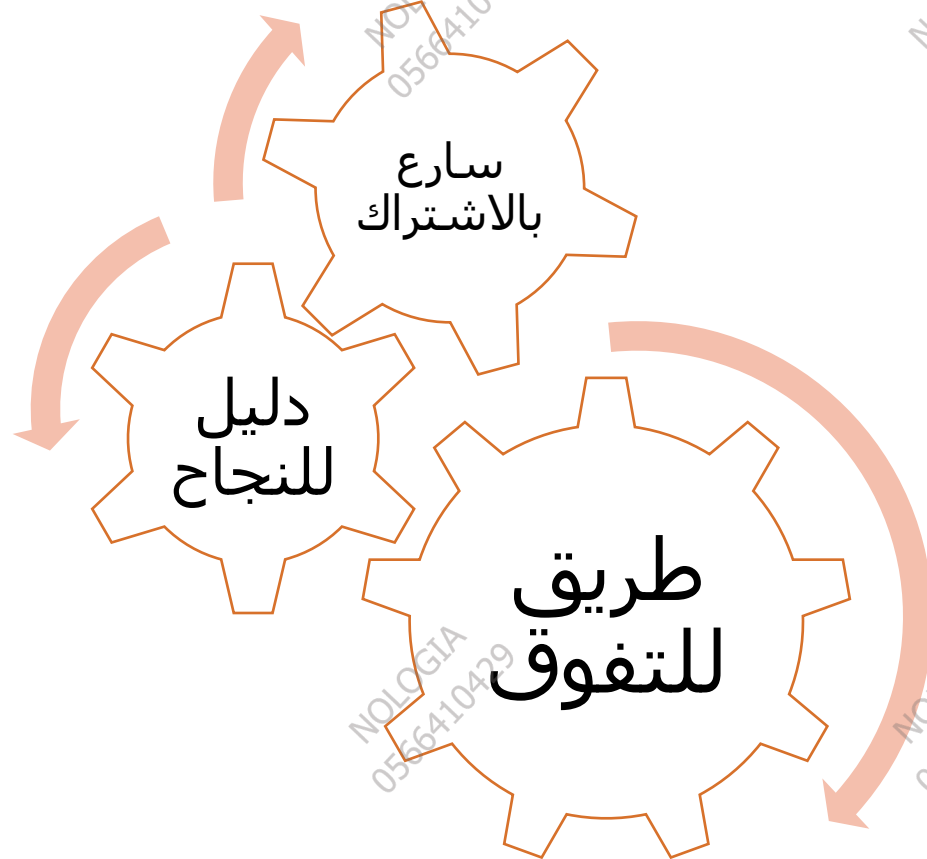
33. The Earth's population will reach its carrying capacity in all of the following situations EXCEPT:

A. If natural resources are used carefully.

B. If natural resources are consumed very quickly.

C. If natural resources are not managed sustainably.

D. If the environment becomes seriously threatened.



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0566410429

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...
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