

Science

6TH

PRIMARY

February 2024

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Concept 3.1 Lesson 1 Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. The large salt lake in turkey is dried up duo to the increase in the rate of.....
 - a. Melting
 - b. freezing
 - c. evaporation
 - d. condensation
2. In winter, rain falls duo toprocess
 - a. Condensation
 - b. evaporation
 - c. collection
 - d. precipitation
3. The distribution of energy on the earth's surface plays an important role in evaporation process in the water cycle
 - a. Electrical
 - b. solar
 - c. sound
 - d. kinetic
4. Moderate regions are areas in which the evaporation process is
 - a. The greatest
 - b. the smallest
 - c. moderate
 - d. absent

2. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Condensation 2. Evaporation 3. Precipitation 4. Runoff	a. Falling of snow in an area b. Formatting of fog on a road c. Formatting of a glacier in an area d. Dying of a shallow lake e. Flowing of river's water into a sea

1. 2. 3. 4.

3. Put () or (×):-

1. Dying up of water in the large salt lake in turkey is duo to condensation process ()
2. Flamingos migrate to the large salt lake in turkey when the weather is very cold there()
3. States of water change when water gains or loses energy ()
4. Falling of hall in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process ()

4. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. The main source of energy which affects the water cycle (.....)
2. It is the process in which matter changes from liquid state to gas state (.....)
3. It is the step in which water flows along the earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea (.....)



5. Give reason for:-

1. Formatting of fog in the early morning

.....

2. Changing of water from one state to another

.....

6. What happen to.....?

1. The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases

.....

2. The snow when sunlight falls on it

.....

Concept 3.1 Lesson 2 Exam**1. Choose the correct answer:-**

2. Leakage of water into groundwater reservoirs is duo to the action of.....

a. Condensation b. gravity c. precipitation d. evaporation

3. Bothand process happen duo to the decreases of thermal energy

a. Melting-freezing b. melting-condensation
c. freezing-condensation d. melting-evaporation

4. About 10% of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of

a. Humans b. rocks c. animals d. plants

5. The form of water that is found in air and sometimes we cannot see it is the.....

a. Liquid water b. water vapor c. ice d. snow

6. When the water in clouds becomes too heavy, it falls on the ground by a..... process

a. Evaporation b. precipitation c. condensation d. collection

2- Put () or (×):-

1. Water reservoirs on the earth include oceans and seas only ()

2. The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy ()

3. When the sun heats the water in a river, the water changes into gas state ()

4. As a result of low temperature, water returns back into water vapor ()

5. Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water droplets ()



3- Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. They are the places of storing water on the earth (.....)
2. It is the form of evaporation that takes place through the stomata which are found in plant leaves (.....)
3. The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the earth (.....)

4- Give reason for:-

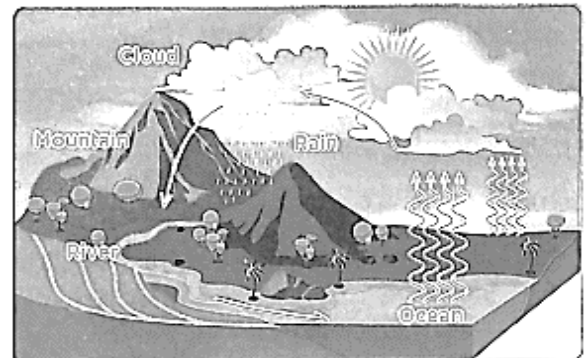
1. Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot
.....
2. About 10% of water vapor in air comes from plants
.....

5- What happen for.....?

1. Moist air touches a cold bottle of water
.....
2. The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy
.....

6- Look at the opposite figure, then answer the following sentence: -

1. This picture shows the
2. Choose the correct answer:
 1. The rain falling on the mountain is a form of (precipitation – cloud)
 2. The rain on the mountains runs into the..... and goes to the ocean (river – ocean)
 3. When the sun heats up the water in the ocean, it will..... (run off – evaporation)



Concept 3.1 Lesson 3 Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Gathering the water of rains to form streams, rivers or lakes is called.....
 - a. Precipitation
 - b. evaporation
 - c. collection
 - d. condensation
2. The air which is found in the atmosphere heats up by the help of
 - a. moon
 - b. heater
 - c. gravity
 - d. sun
3. Water in oceans changes into..... when water gains thermal energy
 - a. Liquid water
 - b. water vapor
 - c. snow
 - d. sleet
4. The weather of the areas near the equator is.....
 - a. Hot and humid
 - b. hot and snowy
 - c. warm and humid
 - d. warm and snowy
5. When the sun rays fall semi-inclined on earth's surface, it is distributed on a large area giving..... effect of heat and the weather become.....
 - a. High-warm
 - b. low-warm
 - c. high-cold
 - d. low-cold

2. Put (√) or (×):-

1. All living organisms on the earth depend on water to survive ()
2. Convection causes the movement of low density air above the high density air ()
3. The heat of the sun transfers through space to earth's atmosphere by convection ()
4. Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force ()
5. The weather in the area near the equator is very cold due to falling of sun rays perpendicular on earth's surface ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. the cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow (.....)
2. it is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down (.....)
3. it is the method by which heat of the sun transfers from the space to earth's atmosphere (.....)



4. Complete the following sentence:-

1. Heat can transfer through the earth's atmosphere due to the effect ofcurrents
2. Fresh water changes into water vapor when it..... thermal energy, while fresh water changes into.....when it loses thermal energy
3. Cold water has more than warm water, so it moves under the warm water
4. Due to convection currents, hot air moves cold air

5. Give reason for:-

1. Hot air moves upward above cold air
.....
2. The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator
.....
.....

6. What happen to?

1. The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy
.....

Concept 3.1 Lesson 4 Exam**1. Choose the correct answer:-**

1. During washing your hand, water falls down from the water tap toward your hands by the effect of
a. Condensation b. freezing c. gravity d. precipitation
2. Wind is produced by the help of
a. Water turbine b. electric generator c. solar radiation d. electric motor
3. When warm air contains big amount of, the warm air loses it in the form of rain
a. Ice b. liquid water c. sleet d. water vapor
4. The..... air causes the formation of many desert areas around the earth's surface
a. Cold b. moisted c. dry d. dusty



2. Put (√) or (×):-

1. Duo to radiation currents, warm water moves above cold water ()
2. As air is warmed by the sun, the air will fall down ()
3. Wind is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air ()
4. Desert are formed by the effect of moist air ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

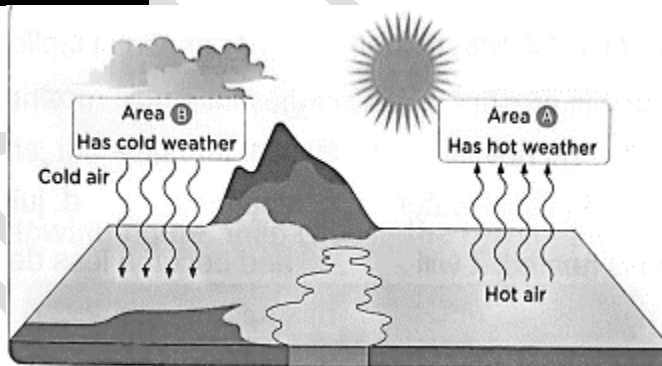
1. It's the main source which is responsible for warming of air and forming wind (.....)
2. Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air (.....)

4. Give reason for:-

1. The formatting of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the earth
-

5. What happen to?

1. The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area
-
-

6. Look at the opposite figure, then complete the following sentence using the words between brackets:-

(more - solar radiation - loses - less)

1. Air in area (A) moves upward, because it has density
2. Air in area (A) becomes hot by the effect of
3. Air in area (B) moves downward, because it has..... density
4. When air in area (A) moves to area (B), it..... thermal energy, so it will fall down near the earth's surface

Concept 3.1 Model Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

2. Water vapor that is present in air changes into when it hits a cold water bottle
 - a. Gas state
 - b. liquid state
 - c. steam
 - d. juice
3. The large salt lake in turkey is dried up duo to the increase in the rate of ... process
 - a. Melting
 - b. freezing
 - c. evaporation
 - d. condensation
4. Wind helps in transporting water through the water cycle by carrying
 - a. Sand grains
 - b. small rocks
 - c. plant leaves
 - d. water vapor

2. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Condensation	a. Falling of snow in an area
2. Evaporation	b. Formatting of fog on a road
3. Precipitation	c. Formatting of a glacier in an area
4. Runoff	d. Drying of shallow lake
	e. Flowing of river's water into a sea

1.	2.	3.	4.
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3. Put (✓) or (×):-

1. As air is warmed by the sun, the air will fall down ()
2. Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force ()
3. Water comes out from stomata to the air in the form of water vapor ()
4. In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff ()

4. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. The cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow (.....)
2. It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas (.....)

5. Complete the following sentence using the words blow:-

(solar - water vapor - rain - density)

1. When in air hits a cold glass of juice it will condense
2. The amount of energy that reaches the earth affects the rate of evaporation process in the water cycle
3. Cold water has more than the warm water so it moves under the warm water
4. When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of



6. Correct the underlined word:-

- The heat of the sun transfers through the space to earth's atmosphere by convection (.....)
- Desert are formed by the effect of moist air (.....)
- Flamingo migrate to the large salt lake in turkey when the weather is very cold there (.....)
- Evaporation of water means that liquid water changes into ice (.....)

7. Give reason for:-

- Formation of clouds in the sky
.....

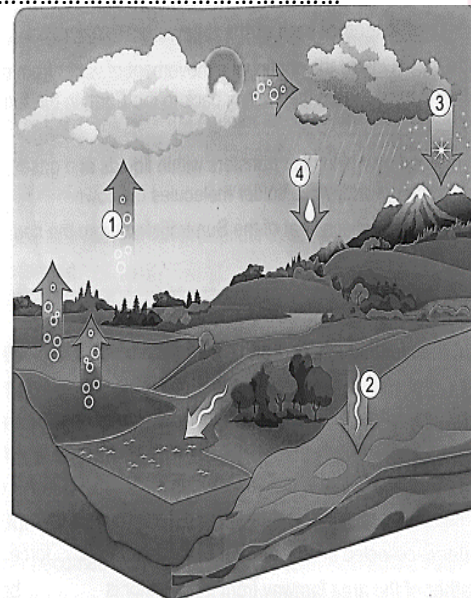
- Hot air move upward above cold air
.....

8. What happen?

- (To)** The air temperature if there is no wind on earth
.....
.....
- (If)** You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then leave the plant in the direct sunlight for a while
.....

9. Look at the opposite figure, then put (✓) or (×):-

- Arrow number (1) indicates lose of thermal energy ()
- Arrow number (2) indicates the effect of the gravitational force on water ()
- Arrow number (3) represents precipitation process ()
- Arrow number (4) indicates gain of thermal energy ()



Concept 3.2 Lesson 1 Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. At the top of the mountain, the atmospheric pressure is..... and the temperature is..... compared to the bottom of the mountain.
 - a. Lower - lower b. higher – higher c. higher – lower d. lower – higher
2. A rain shadow is an area that is formed behind a.....
 - a. Tree b. mountain c. building d. bridge
3. If the temperature at the bottom of a mountain is 15°C, this means it may reach..... °C at the top of this mountain.
 - a. 30 b. 25 c. 20 d. 2
4. Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form.....
 - a. Air b. clouds c. sunlight d. wind

2. Put (√) or (×):-

1. People in desert areas face a lot of challenges in desert farming. ()
2. Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. ()
3. The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar ()
4. When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the hot air rises ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. A scientist who studies the atmosphere to understand Earth's weather (.....)
2. A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that faces the coast (.....)
3. A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs

4. Give reason for:-

1. Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.
-

5. What happen to.....?

1. The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.
-



6. complete the following sentence: -

1. The amount of rain that falls on deserts than that which falls in other biomes
2. The scientist who studies the earth's atmosphere is called
3. Farmers in desert may use the energy produced from the sun to power their farms
4. When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the air rises

Concept 3.2 Lesson 2 Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

2. The barometer is used to measure.....
 - a. air temperature.
 - b. atmospheric pressure
 - c. mass.
 - d. length.
3. Heat transfers from the..... object to the..... object.
 - a. big – small
 - b. small – big
 - c. hot-cold
 - d. cold-hot
4. Land heats up..... and cools down..... compared to that of water.
 - a. quickly – quickly
 - b. slowly - slowly
 - d. slowly – quickly
 - c. quickly - slowly
5. If the temperature of the sand in a desert is 50°C at noon, its temperature may reach°C at night.
 - a. 20
 - b. 60
 - c. 70
 - d. 80

2. Put (√) or (×):-

1. The sand absorbs heat slower than water during daytime. ()
2. Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime. ()
3. Mapping data allows meteorologists to represent data about weather conditions. ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:

1. A scientist who studies the Earth's atmosphere and forecasts the weather. (.....)
2. A device used to measure temperature. (.....)
3. It is the weight of the air above an area. (.....)

4. Give reason for:-

1. At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.....
.....

2. What happen to.....?

- The temperature of a desert sand at night

3. Look at the following picture that shows the using of concrete in regions with hot summers and cold winters, then choose the correct answer:-

- The temperature inside the building is regulated by absorbing energy during the day and releasing it at night
 - Chemical
 - sound
 - thermal
 - magnetic
- When sunlight falls on the concrete its temperature
 - Increases
 - don't change
 - decreases slowly
 - decreases quick

**Concept 3.2 Lesson 3 Exam****1. Choose the correct answer:-**

- Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the difference in..... and.....
 - mass color
 - shape volume.
 - temperature - density.
 - color temperature.
- Heat transfers by convection in..... and.....
 - liquids gases.
 - solids liquids.
 - solids - gases.
 - liquids space.
- Convection currents in the atmosphere are controlled by.....
 - precipitation.
 - moon's rotation.
 - the energy from the Sun.
 - Earth's rotation.
- Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by.....
 - convection.
 - conduction.
 - reflection.
 - absorption.
- When air is heated, its..... changes.
 - Mass
 - smell
 - color
 - density



2. Put (√) or (×):-

- Cold air has more density than hot air. ()
- By increasing the temperature of air, its density decreases. ()
- When the air is cooled, it rises up. ()
- Hot air rises above colder air. ()
- Transfer of heat by convection occurs in solids, liquids and gases. ()

3. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Anemometer	a. Measuring the atmospheric pressure
2. Weather radar	b. Measuring the wind speed
3. Rain gauge	c. Measuring the intensity of precipitation
	d. Measuring the amount of rain
1.	2.
	3.

4. Give reason for:-

- When air is heated, it expands.
-

5. What happen to.....?

- We boil water in a pot on the stove. (Concerning the movement of hot water and cold water)
-

Concept 3.2 Lesson 4 Exam**1. Choose the correct answer:-**

- Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except.....
a. drought b. flooding. c. sandstorms. d. sunrise.
- The increase in the amount of rain may cause.....
a. flooding. b. drought. c. sandstorm. d. dust storm,
- Drought affects all the following, except.....
a. people. b. plants. c. buildings. d. animals.
- If a driver's visibility range in sunny weather is up to 5 km, the visibility range may reach..... in stormy weather.
a. 1 Km or less b. 6 Km c. 8 Km d. 10 Km



2. Put (√) or (×):-

1. Heavy rain may cause drought. ()
2. Although flooding is harmful, it also has some benefits. ()
3. Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as seas and oceans. ()
4. Floods may cause death of people and animals. ()
5. Dust storms have harmful effects on the plane engines. ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. A phenomenon in which the condensed water vapor falls on the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. (.....)
2. A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars. (.....)

4. Give reason for:-

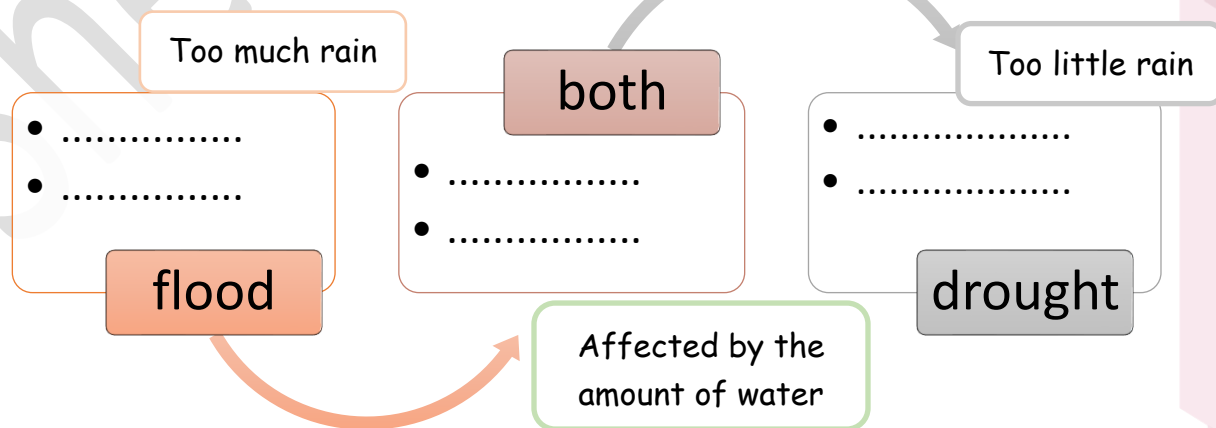
1. Floods have some benefits.
2. Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health

5. What happen to.....?

1. Buildings when they are subjected to strong floods.
2. Solar panels when dust accumulates on them.

6. Classify the following extreme weather conditions in venn diagram below using the sentences between brackets:-

(harmful to habitat – overflow of water – shortage of water – animals and humans are affected – the land becomes wet – the land becomes dry)



Concept 3.2 Model Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

2. The density of cold dry air is that of hot humid air
 - a. More than
 - b. equal to
 - c. less than
 - d. similar to
3. Heat transfers from the object to theobject
 - a. Big – small
 - b. hot – cold
 - c. small – big
 - d. cold – hot
4. When air is heated, its changes
 - a. Smell
 - b. color
 - c. density
 - d. mass
5. Drought affects the following, except
 - a. Animals
 - b. plants
 - c. people
 - d. buildings
6. If a driver's visibility range in sunny weather is up to 5 km, the visibility range may reach..... in stormy weather.
 - a. 1 Km or less
 - b. 6 Km
 - c. 8 Km
 - d. 10 Km
6. Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by.....
 - a. convection.
 - b. conduction.
 - c. reflection.
 - d. absorption.

1. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Anemometer	a. Measuring the atmospheric pressure
2. Weather radar	b. Measuring the wind speed
3. Rain gauge	c. Measuring the intensity of precipitation
	d. Measuring the amount of rain

1.	2.	3.
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2. Put (√) or (×):-

1. When rain doesn't fall, soil may dry and plants may die ()
2. By increasing the temperature of air, its density increases ()
3. Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime ()
4. The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. A side of mountains ranges of coastal regions that faces the coast (.....)
2. A device used to measure atmospheric pressure (.....)
3. It is the weight of the air above an area (.....)
4. A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduce the visibility during driving cars (.....)

4. Complete the following sentence:-

(flooding - drought - decrease - increase - dry- wet)

1. Extreme hot temperatures may causes
2. Heavy rain may cause



- 3. Sandstorms the chances of car accidents
- 4. Dust storms the water quality in irrigation canal
- 5. Floods result in formation of lands
- 6. Strong winds may blow up sand from a area such as deserts

5. Give reason for:-

- 1. Extreme weather became more danger in many places around the world
.....
.....
- 2. Formatting of fog in the early morning
.....
.....

6. What happen to.....?

- 1. The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain
.....
.....
- 2. Air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain
.....
.....

7. The following diagram shows the steps of rain shadow phenomenon, complete the following steps using the words below:-

(rises - descends - cools - warms - condenses)



1. Choose the correct answer:-

- The large salt lake in turkey is dried up duo to the increase in the rate of.....
 a. Melting b. freezing **c. evaporation** d. condensation
- In winter, rain falls duo to..... process
 a. Condensation b. evaporation c. collection **d. precipitation**
- The distribution of energy on the earth's surface plays an important role in evaporation process in the water cycle
 a. Electrical **b. solar** c. sound d. kinetic
- Moderate regions are areas in which the evaporation process is
 a. The greatest b. the smallest **c. moderate** d. absent

2. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Condensation	a. Falling of snow in an area
2. Evaporation	b. Formatting of fog on a road
3. Precipitation	c. Formatting of a glacier in an area
4. Runoff	d. Dying of a shallow lake
	e. Flowing of river's water into a sea

1. b

2. d

3. a

4. e

3. Put (□) or (×):-

- Dying up of water in the large salt lake in turkey is duo to condensation process ()
- Flamingos migrate to the large salt lake in turkey when the weather is very cold there ()
- States of water change when water gains or loses energy ()
- Falling of hall in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process ()

4. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

- The main source of energy which affects the water cycle (**the sun**)
- It is the process in which matter changes from liquid state to gas state (**evaporation process**)
- It is the step in which water flows along the earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea (**runoff**)

5. Give reason for:-

- Formatting of fog in the early morning
Duo to condensation of water vapor that is found in the air
- Changing of water from one state to another
Due to gaining or losing of thermal energy

6. What happen to.....?

1. The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases

The level of water will decrease

2. The snow when sunlight falls on it

The snow will melt and change into liquid water

Exam on lesson 2

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Leakage of water into groundwater reservoirs is duo to the action of.....
a. Condensation **b. gravity** c. precipitation d. evaporation
2. Bothand..... process happen duo to the decreases of thermal energy
a. Melting-freezing b. melting-condensation
c. freezing-condensation d. melting-evaporation
3. About 10% of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of
a. Humans b. rocks c. animals **d. plants**
4. The form of water that is found in air and sometimes we cannot see it is the.....
a. Liquid water **b. water vapor** c. ice d. snow
5. When the water in clouds becomes too heavy, it falls on the ground by a process called...
a. Evaporation **b. precipitation** c. condensation d. collection

2. Put (□) or (×):-

1. Water reservoirs on the earth include oceans and seas only (×)
2. The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy (√)
3. When the sun heats the water in a river, the water changes into gas state (□√)
4. As a result of low temperature, water returns back into water vapor (×)
5. Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water droplets (√□)

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. They are the places of storing water on the earth (**water reservoirs**)
2. It is the form of evaporation that takes place through the stomata which are found in plant leaves (**transpiration process**)
3. The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the earth (**gravity**)

4. Give reason for:-

1. Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot
Duo to the effect of gravity on glaciers

2. About 10% of water vapor in air comes from plants

Duo to transpiration process which happens by plants

5. What happen to.....?

1. Moist air touches a cold bottle of water

Water vapor which is found in air condenses on the surface of the bottle

2. The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy

Water droplets fall in the form of rain

6. Look at the opposite figure, then answer the following sentence:-

1. This picture shows the **water cycle**

(complete)

2. **Choose the correct answer:**

1. The rain falling on the mountain is a form of (**precipitation** – cloud)

2. The rain on the mountains runs into the..... and goes to the ocean (**river** – ocean)

3. When the sun heats up the water in the ocean, it will..... (run off – **evaporation**)



Exam on lesson 3

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Gathering the water of rains to form streams, rivers or lakes is called.....

- a. Precipitation b. evaporation **c. collection** d. condensation

2. The air which is found in the atmosphere heats up by the help of

- a. moon b. heater c. gravity **d. sun**

3. Water in oceans changes into..... when water gains thermal energy

- a. Liquid water **b. water vapor** c. snow d. sleet

4. The weather of the areas near the equator is.....

- a. **Hot and humid** b. hot and snowy c. warm and humid d. warm and snowy

5. When the sun rays fall semi-inclined on earth's surface, it is distributed on a large area giving..... effect of heat and the weather become.....

- a. High-warm **b. low-warm** c. high-cold d. low-cold

2. Put (□) or (×):-

1. All living organisms on the earth depend on water to survive ()
2. Convection causes the movement of low density air above the high density air ()
3. The heat of the sun transfers through space to earth's atmosphere by convection ()
4. Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force ()
5. The weather in the area near the equator is very cold due to falling of sun rays perpendicular on earth's surface ()

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. the cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow (**the water cycle**)
2. it is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down (**convection**)
3. it is the method by which heat of the sun transfers from the space to earth's atmosphere (**radiation**)

4. Complete the following sentence:-

1. Heat can transfer through the earth's atmosphere due to the effect of **convection** currents
2. Fresh water changes into water vapor when it **gains** thermal energy, while fresh water changes into **ice** when it loses thermal energy
3. Cold water has more **density** than warm water, so it moves under the warm water
4. Due to convection currents, hot air moves **above** cold air

5. Give reason for:-

1. Hot air moves upward above cold air
Due to the effect of convection, where hot air has less density, so it rises upward, while cold air has more density, so it falls down.
2. The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator **Because the sun rays fall semi-inclined on earth's surface of these areas, so weather is warm.**

6. What happen to.....?

1. The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy
The density of the air will decrease (become low)

Exam on lesson 4

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. During washing your hand, water falls down from the water tap toward your hands by the effect of
a. Condensation b. freezing **c. gravity** d. precipitation
2. Wind is produced by the help of
a. Water turbine b. electric generator **c. solar radiation** d. electric motor
3. When warm air contains big amount of, the warm air loses it in the form of rain
a. Ice b. liquid water c. sleet **d. water vapor**
4. The air causes the formation of many desert areas around the earth's surface
a. Cold b. moisted **c. dry** d. dusty

2. Put (□) or (×):-

1. Duo to radiation currents, warm water moves above cold water (×)
2. As air is warmed by the sun, the air will fall down (×)
3. Wind is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air (□)
4. Desert are formed by the effect of moist air (×)

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. It's the main source which is responsible for warming of air and forming wind (**the sun**)
2. Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air (**desert**)

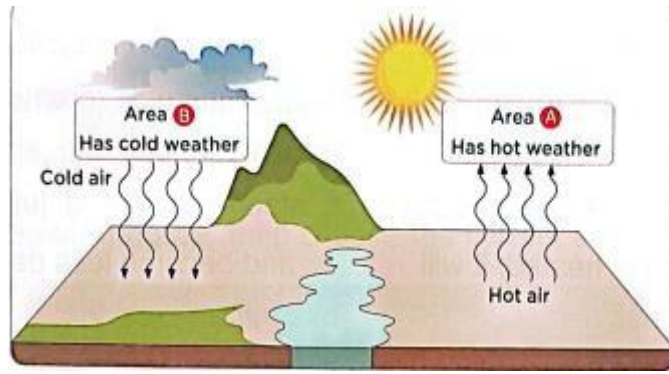
4. Give reason for:-

1. The formatting of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the earth
Because warm air rises upward when it is heated by solar radiation and it is replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas.

5. What happen to.....?

1. The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area
The air will move upward in this area

6. Look at the opposite figure, then complete the following sentence using the words between brackets:-



(more - solar radiation – loses – less)

1. Air in area (A) moves upward, because it has **less** density
2. Air in area (A) becomes hot by the effect of **solar radiation**
3. Air in area (B) moves downward, because it has **more** density
4. When air in area (A) moves to area (B), it **loses** thermal energy, so it will fall down near the earth's surface

Model Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Water vapor that is present in air changes intowhen it hits a cold water bottle
 - a. Gas state
 - b. liquid state**
 - c. steam
 - d. juice
2. The large salt lake in turkey is dried up duo to the increase in the rate of..... process
 - a. Melting
 - b. freezing
 - c. evaporation**
 - d. condensation
3. Wind helps in transporting water through the water cycle by carrying
 - a. Sand grains
 - b. small rocks
 - c. plant leaves
 - d. water vapor**

2. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Condensation	a. Falling of snow in an area
2. Evaporation	b. Formatting of fog on a road
3. Precipitation	c. Formatting of a glacier in an area
4. Runoff	d. Drying of shallow lake
	e. Flowing of river's water into a sea

1. b	2. d	3. a	4. e
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3. Put (□) or (×):-

1. As air is warmed by the sun, the air will fall down (×)
2. Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force (□)

3. Water comes out from stomata to the air in the form of water vapor (□)
4. In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff (×)

4. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. The cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow (**water cycle**)
2. It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas (**wind**)

5. Complete the following sentence using the words blow:-

(solar - water vapor – rain – density)

1. When **water vapor** in air hits a cold glass of juice it will condense
2. The amount of **solar** energy that reaches the earth affects the rate of evaporation process in the water cycle
3. Cold water has more **density** than the warm water so it moves under the warm water
4. When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of **rain**

6. Correct the underlined word:-

1. The heat of the sun transfers through the space to earth's atmosphere by convection (**radiation**)
2. Desert are formed by the effect of moist air (**dry**)
3. Flamingo migrate to the large salt lake in turkey when the weather is very cold there (**warm**)
4. Evaporation of water means that liquid water changes into ice (**water vapor**)

7. Give reason for:-

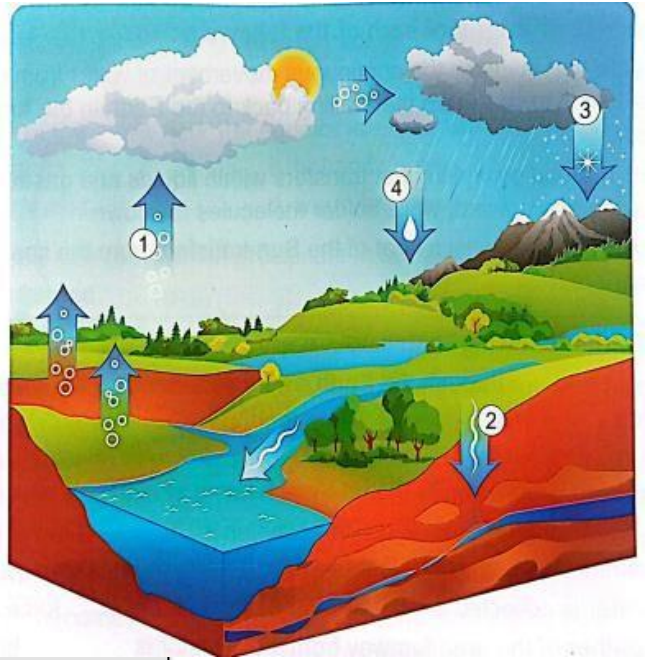
1. Formation of clouds in the sky
Duo to condensation of water vapor into water droplets that adhere to particles of dust or smoke in the sky
2. Hot air move upward above cold air
Duo to the effect of convection, where hot air has less density, so it rises upward, while cold air has more density, so it falls down

8. What happen?

1. (To) The air temperature if there is no wind on earth
The regions around the equator become extremely hot and the poles will completely freeze
2. (If) You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then leave the plant in the direct sunlight for a while
Water droplets will be formed inside the bag

9. Look at the opposite figure, then put (□) or (×):-

1. Arrow number (1) indicates lose of thermal energy (×)
2. Arrow number (2) indicates the effect of the gravitational force on water (□)
3. Arrow number (3) represents precipitation process (□)
4. Arrow number (4) indicates gain of thermal energy (×)



Concept 3.2

Exam on lesson 1

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. At the top of the mountain, the atmospheric pressure is.....and the temperature is..... compared to the bottom of the mountain.
a. **Lower - lower** b. higher – higher c. higher – lower d. lower – higher
2. A rain shadow is an area that is formed behind a.....
a. Tree b. **mountain** c. building d. bridge
3. If the temperature at the bottom of a mountain is 15°C, this means it may reach..... °C at the top of this mountain.
a. 30 b. 25 c. 20 d. **2**
4. Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form.....
a. Air b. **clouds** c. sunlight d. wind

2. Put (□) or (×):-

1. People in desert areas face a lot of challenges in desert farming. (□)
2. Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. (□)
3. The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar (×)
4. When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the hot air rises (□)

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

1. A scientist who studies the atmosphere to understand Earth's weather (**meteorologist**)
2. A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that faces the coast (**a wet side**)

3. A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs (a dry side)

4. Give reason for:-

1. Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.
Duo to the fast population growth in cities

5. What happen to.....?

1. The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.
The atmospheric pressure decreases

6. complete the following sentence:-

1. The amount of rain that falls on deserts **less** than that which falls in other biomes
2. The scientist who studies the earth's atmosphere is called **meteorologist**
3. Farmers in desert may use the **solar** energy produced from the sun to power their farms
4. When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the **hot** air rises

Exam on lesson 2

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. The barometer is used to measure.....
a. air temperature. **b. atmospheric pressure** c. mass. d. length.
2. Heat transfers from the..... object to the.....object.
a. big – small b. small – big **c. hot-cold** d. cold-hot
3. Land heats up..... and cools downcompared to that of water.
a. **quickly – quickly** b. slowly - slowly d. slowly – quickly c. quickly - slowly
4. If the temperature of the sand in a desert is 50°C at noon, its temperature may reach ... °C at night.
a. **20** b. 60 c. 70 d. 80

2. Put (□) or (×):-

1. The sand absorbs heat slower than water during daytime. (×)
2. Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime. (□)
3. Mapping data allows meteorologists to represent data about weather conditions. (□)

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:

1. A scientist who studies the Earth's atmosphere and forecasts the weather. (**meteorology**)
2. A device used to measure temperature. (**thermometer**)
3. It is the weight of the air above an area. (**atmospheric pressure**)

5. Transfer of heat by convection occurs in solids, liquids and gases. (×)

3. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Anemometer	a. Measuring the atmospheric pressure
2. Weather radar	b. Measuring the wind speed
3. Rain gauge	c. Measuring the intensity of precipitation
	d. Measuring the amount of rain

1. b	2. c	3. d
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4. Give reason for:-

1. When air is heated, it expands.

Because the molecules of air move away from each other

5. What happen to.....?

1. We boil water in a pot on the stove. (Concerning the movement of hot water and cold water)

Hot water moves up and cold water falls down

Exam on lesson 4

1. Choose the correct answer:-

1. Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except.....
a. drought b. flooding. c. sandstorms. **d. sunrise.**
2. The increase in the amount of rain may cause.....
a. flooding. b. drought. c. sandstorm. d. dust storm,
3. Drought affects all the following, except.....
a. people. b. plants. **c. buildings.** d. animals.
4. If a driver's visibility range in sunny weather is up to 5 km, the visibility range may reach...
..... in stormy weather.
a. 1 Km or less b. 6 Km c. 8 Km d. 10 Km

2. Put (□) or (×):-

1. Heavy rain may cause drought. (×)
2. Although flooding is harmful, it also has some benefits. (□)
3. Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as seas and oceans. (×)
4. Floods may cause death of people and animals. (□)
5. Dust storms have harmful effects on the plane engines. (□)

3. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

- A phenomenon in which the condensed water vapor falls on the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. (**precipitation**)
- A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars. (**dust storm**)

4. Give reason for:-

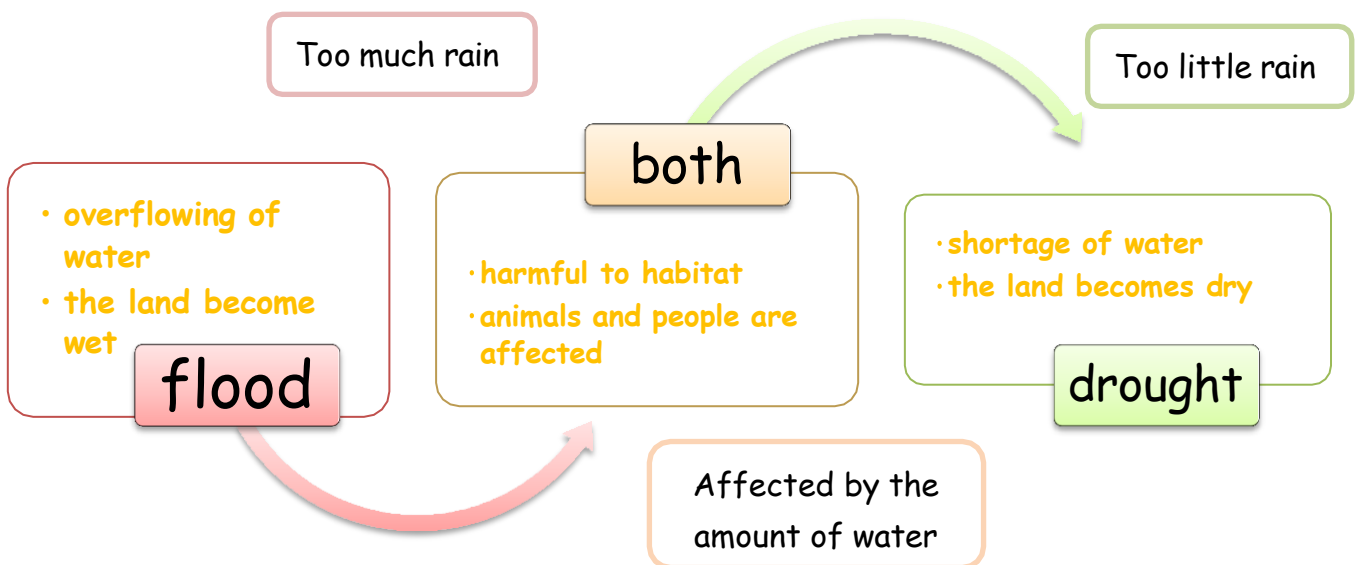
- Floods have some benefits.
Because some ecosystems depend on floods such as ecosystems along the Nile
- Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health
Because sandstorms harm the human eyes and respiratory system

5. What happen to.....?

- Buildings when they are subjected to strong floods.
They may be damaged by moving or breaking them
- Solar panels when dust accumulates on them.
Solar panels stop generating energy

6. Classify the following extreme weather conditions in venn diagram below using the sentences between brackets:-

(harmful to habitat – overflow of water – shortage of water – animals and humans are affected – the land becomes wet – the land becomes dry)



Model Exam

1. Choose the correct answer:-

- The density of cold dry air is that of hot humid air
a. **More than** b. equal to c. less than d, similar to
- Heat transfers from the object to the object
a. Big – small b. **hot – cold** c. small – big d. cold – hot
- When air is heated, its changes
a. Smell b. color c. **density** d. mass
- Drought affects the following, except
a. Animals b. plants c. people d. **buildings**
- If a driver's visibility range in sunny weather is up to 5 km, the visibility range may reach...
..... in stormy weather.
a. **1 Km or less** b. 6 Km c. 8 Km d. 10 Km
- Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by.....
b. **convection.** b. conduction. c. reflection. d. absorption.

2. Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):-

(A)	(B)
1. Anemometer	a. Measuring the atmospheric pressure
2. Weather radar	b. Measuring the wind speed
3. Rain gauge	c. Measuring the intensity of precipitation
	d. Measuring the amount of rain

1. b	2. c	3. d
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3. Put (□) or (×):-

- When rain doesn't fall, soil may dry and plants may die (□)
- By increasing the temperature of air, its density increases (×)
- Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime (□)
- The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar (×)

4. Write the scientific terms of each of the following:-

- A side of mountains ranges of coastal regions that faces the coast (**wet side**)
- A device used to measure atmospheric pressure (**barometer**)
- It is the weight of the air above an area (**atmospheric pressure**)
- A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduce the visibility during driving cars (**dust storm**)

5. Complete the following sentence:-

(flooding – drought – decrease – increase – dry- wet)

1. Extreme hot temperatures may causes **drought**
2. Heavy rain may cause **flooding**
3. Sandstorms **increase** the chances of car accidents
4. Dust storms **decrease** the water quality in irrigation canal
5. Floods result in formation of **wet** lands
6. Strong winds may blow up sand from a **dry** area such as deserts

6. Give reason for:-

1. Extreme weather became more danger in many places around the world
Duo to global climate change
2. Formatting of fog in the early morning
Duo to condensation of water vapor that found in the air

7. What happen to.....?

1. The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain
Atmospheric pressure will decrease
2. Air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain
Air density will increase

8. The following diagram shows the steps of rain shadow phenomenon, complete the following steps using the words below:-

(rises – descends – cools – warms – condenses)

