AlTaasis AlSaleem

SCIENCE 5th

Fifth Grade of Primary School

NOVEMBER EXAMS REVISION

FIRST TERM

SCHOOL YEAR 2026/2027



Mathematics Performance Tasks and Assessments

بتصريح وتحت إشراف

وزارة التربية والتعليم والتعليم الفني

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

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احصل على المراجعات مجانًا

Model Exam 1

(1) A) Complete the following statements:

- The yellow powder produced by the male flower is called .....

(B) Give Reasons for:

(1) Infants completely depend on their mothers for food, care and protection.

▶.....

(2) It is important to lower the cover glass slowly from one side when making a prepared slide.

▶.....

(3) A seed placed in the refrigerator with water and air will not germinate.

▶.....

(4) We do not need fertilizers or sunlight during the seed germination stage.

▶.....

(2) A) Choose the correct answer:

- When using a microscope, which objective lens should you start with?

(a) Highest magnification (b) Lowest magnification

(c) Eyepiece removed (d) Lights off

(B) What happens if:

(1) A plant is placed in a completely dark box after it has germinated?

▶.....

(2) A baby born after spending only 6 months inside their mother's body?

▶.....

(3) You look through the eyepiece while turning the adjustment knob to bring the objective lens closer to the slide?

▶ .....

(4) A plant is grown with water but without any fertilizer?

▶ .....

(3) A) Correct the underlined words:

(1) The male flower is the one that has a swelling at the base that will eventually become a fruit. (.....)

(2) The microscope stage is the part that reflects light upward. (.....)

(B) Explain:

(1) How does using a microscope help us learn about the parts of a luffa flower?

▶ .....

(2) How can you tell the difference between a male and a female luffa flower just by looking at them?

▶ .....

(3) Why did the seeds submerged in water in the experiment fail to germinate?

▶ .....

(4) A) Put (True) or (False):

(1) The total magnification of a microscope is calculated by adding the eyepiece magnification and the objective lens magnification. (.....)

(2) A microscope should be placed in a flat, bright place away from direct sunlight. (.....)

(B) Answer the following questions:

(1) What is the main function of the stamen in a male luffa flower?

▶ .....

(2) What are the steps for making a prepared microscope slide?

▶ .....

(3) Why is fertilizer considered a (helpful element) for growth and not a substitute for water

▶ .....

Model Exam 2

(1) A) Put (True) or (False):

(1) A microscope flips the image of the object you are viewing upside down and left-to-right. (.....)

(2) For a seed to sprout, the temperature must be very cold. (.....)

(B) Give Reasons for:

(1) A plant grown with fertilizer is taller than one grown without fertilizer.

▶ .....

(2) The swelling at the base of a female luffa flower does not grow into a fruit if the flower is not pollinated.

▶ .....

(3) It is important to start observing with the low-magnification objective lens.

▶ .....

(4) A plant kept in a dark room will not grow strong stems.

▶ .....

(2) A) Complete the following statements:

- The stage of human growth when a baby is completely dependent on the mother is called ..... .

(B) What Happens If:

(1) You forget to put a cover glass on a microscope slide?

▶.....

(2) A seed is placed on moist cotton and kept in a refrigerator?

▶.....

(3) The infant passes from the childhood stage without its muscles and bones growing and becoming stronger?

▶.....

(4) A plant is grown in a dark room even though it receives plenty of water and fertilizer?

(3) A) Choose the correct answer :

(1) Which of the following is an example of a plant that has separate male and female flowers?

(a) Luffa (b) Wheat (c) Mint (d) Basil

(2) What is the name of the part of the microscope that reflects light upward?

(a) Stage (b) Reflector (c) Eyepiece lens (d) Adjustment knob

(B) Explain:

(1) Why do we cover a female flower bud with a paper bag in a pollination experiment?

▶.....

(2) How does a microscope help us to see the tiny pollen grains of a flower?

▶ .....

(3) Scientists recommend not adding too much fertilizers to agricultural soil.

▶ .....

(4) A) Correct the underlined words:

(1) The female flower is the one that has a stamen in the center producing pollen. (.....)

(2) The infancy stage begins after spending about 5 months inside the mother's body (.....)

(B) Explain:

(1) What is the difference between the male and female luffa flower in terms of their central parts?

▶ .....

(2) How do the seeds of a luffa plant survive through the winter season?

▶ .....

(3) Why extreme precaution must be taken and a side view must be maintained when turning the adjustment knob to bring the objective lens close to the slide?

▶ .....

Model Exam 3

(1) A) Correct the underlined words:

- After childhood, human growth continues through youth, adulthood, and infancy stage. (.....)

(B) Give Reasons for:

(1) We keep all conditions the same except one when we do an experiment.

▶ .....

(2) Seeds do not need sunlight to germinate.

▶ .....

(3) A microscope should be placed away from direct sunlight.

▶ .....

(4) The total magnification of a microscope is the eyepiece magnification × the objective lens magnification.

▶ .....

(2) A) Choose the correct answer :

- What happens to a seed if it is placed in a cold refrigerator?

(a) It germinates quickly (b) It germinates slowly

(c) It does not germinate (d) It dies immediately

(B) What happens if:

(1) A female luffa flower is not pollinated at all?

▶ .....

(2) You prepare a microscope slide but forget to lower the cover glass slowly, and air bubbles get trapped?

▶ .....

(3) A gardener wants to grow more luffa plants, but he picks all the luffa fruits while they are still green and young?

▶ .....

(4) You look through the eyepiece while turning the adjustment knob to bring the objective lens closer to the slide?

▶ .....

(3) A) Complete the following statements:

(1) ..... is the ability of living organisms to produce new individuals.

(2) ..... is one of the conditions that seeds need to germinate.

(B) Explain:

(1) What will I do when things through microscope look upside down and left to right reversed.

▶.....

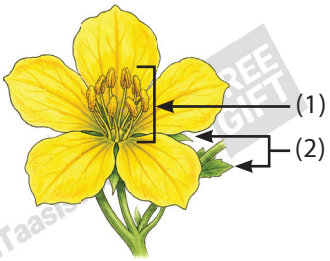
(2) Why is it important to start with the low-magnification objective lens when using a microscope?

▶.....

(C) Observe and Answer:

(1) Observe the image then write what the following numbers indicate:

A) Luffa flower.

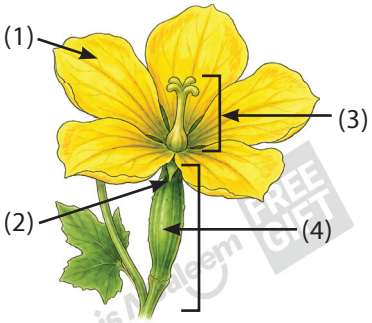


(1) .....

(2) .....

(2) Observe the image then write what the follwing numbers indicate:

A) Image of Luffa flower.



(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

(4) .....

(4) A) Put (True) or (False):

(1) The female luffa flower has a stamen in its center and no swelling at the base. (.....)

(2) A plant that receives sunlight has dark green leaves and a thick, strong stem. (.....)

(B) Answer the following questions:

(1) Describe the life cycle of a luffa plant.

▶ .....

(2) Write the name of the part corresponding to each number:

(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

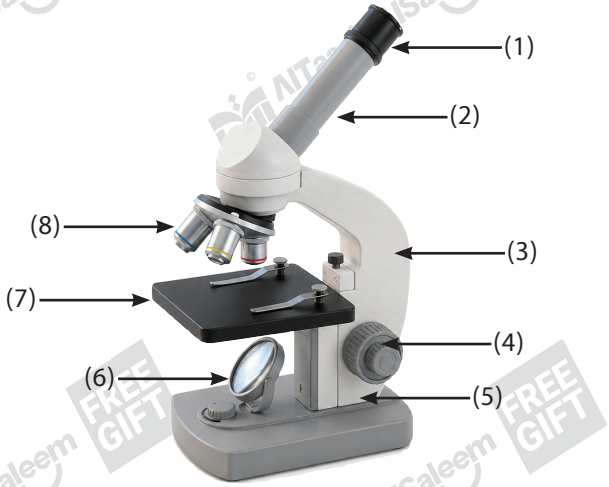
(4) .....

(5) .....

(6) .....

(7) .....

(8) .....



(3) 🕮 When the eyepiece lens is 10× and the objective lens is 40×, what is the magnification of the microscope?

▶ .....

Model Exam 4

(1) A) Choose the correct answer :

(1) Which part of the microscope is used to bring the image into focus?

(a) Stage (b) Reflector (c) Eyepiece lens (d) Adjustment knob

(B) Give Reasons for:

(1) The total magnification of a microscope is not just the eyepiece magnification.

▶ .....

(2) You must move the slide in the opposite direction to where you want it to go.

▶ .....

(3) Seeds do not need fertilizer or sunlight to germinate.

▶ .....

(4) You must add 2 drops of water to the sample when you prepare a slide.

▶ .....

(2) A) Complete the following:

● The ..... is the part of the plant that receives pollen and becomes the fruit.

(B) What happens if:

(1) A plant is placed in a completely dark box after it has germinated?

▶ .....

(2) You forget to put a cover glass on a microscope slide?

▶ .....

(3) A seed is placed on dry cotton in a warm room?

▶ .....

(C) Trace the developmental stages of human growth after infancy state:

▶ .....

(3) A) Put (True) or (False):

(1) A seed will germinate if it has water and air but the temperature is very cold. (.....)

(2) The pistil is the part of the flower that produces pollen. (.....)

(B) Explain:

(1) The basic function of a microscope, with illustration by example.

▶.....

(2) What is the microscope magnification?

▶.....

(3) Compare in a table between each of: The male flower and the female flower in terms of:
(Presence of swelling at the base - Central Part - Main function)

Point of Comparison	Male Flower	Female Flower
Presence of Swelling at the Base.		
Central Part		
Main Function		

(4) A) Correct the underlined words:

(1) In high magnification the view is wide and dark. (.....)

(2) Through germination humans remain on earth, and life continues across generations. (.....)

(B) Answer the following questions

(1) How do the seeds of a luffa plant survive through the winter season?

▶.....

(2) Describe the role of the mother in the early stages of human infancy.

▶.....

(3) Why we must dry the excess water around the microscope cover slide?

▶.....

Model Exam 5

(1) A) Put (True) or (False):

- The total magnification of a microscope is the sum of the eyepiece and objective lens magnifications. (.....)

(B) Give Reasons for:

(1) It is important to change only one condition in a scientific experiment while keeping all others the same.

▶.....

(2) It is important to start with the low-magnification objective lens when using a microscope.

▶.....

(3) A seed placed on dry cotton will not germinate.

▶.....

(C) State in detail the characteristics of the infancy stage in humans.

▶.....

(2) A) Complete the following:

- The ..... is the stage when human starts walking and talking.

(B) What happens if:

(1) The reflector in a microscope is broken?

▶.....

(2) A seed is placed on moist cotton in a refrigerator?

▶.....

(3) We placed a plant in a warm place, stopped watering it, and completely submerged it in water?

▶ .....

(4) You prepare a microscope slide with pollen but forget to put a cover glass on it?

▶ .....

(3) A) Choose the correct answer :

(1) What is the name of the part of the microscope that holds the slide in place?

(a) Stage (b) Reflector (c) Eyepiece lens (d) Adjustment knob

(2) Which of the following helps a plant make its own food?

(a) Soil (b) Sunlight (c) Fertilizer (d) Water

(B) Explain:

(1) How does the use of a microscope help us understand the structure of a luffa flower?

▶ .....

(2) How does a seed germinate?

▶ .....

(3) 📝 Practical experiment: Arrange and write the steps for examining Luffa flower pollen grains accurately and show the steps of the experiment (based on the correct scientific order of events):

Step (1): .....

Step (2): .....

Step (3): .....

Step (4): (Focus Adjustment): .....

Step (5): .....

(4) A) Correct the underlined words:

(1) The microscope stage is the part of the microscope that you look through to see the object. (.....)

(2) The reflector is the part of the microscope that holds the slide in place. (.....)

(B) Answer the following questions:

(1) 🕮 What is called when a plant seed sprouts?

▶.....

(2) How does the low-magnification objective lens help you when you first look at a slide?

▶.....

(3) What are the conditions that seeds don't need to germinate?

▶.....



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Model Answers

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Model Exam (1)

1 **(A)** pollen.

(B)

1. Because they are very small and cannot take care of themselves or protect themselves.

2. To stop air bubbles from getting in.

3. Because the temperature is too cold, and seeds need a warm place to germinate.

4. Because the seed uses the food stored inside it.

2 **(A)** b

(B)

1- Its leaves become yellowish and it's stem grow thin and long.

2- The baby will need special care in a hospital because it isn't ready yet to live outside the mother's body.

3- The objective lens may hit and break the slide.

4- It will grow smaller and weaker than the plant with fertilizer.

3 **(A)** 1- female. 2- reflector.

(B)

1. It makes tiny things like pollen look bigger so we can see them clearly.

2. The female flower has a swelling at the base and a pistil in the center. The male flower has no swelling and has a stamen in the center.

3. Because they were not exposed to air and seeds need air to germinate.

4 **(A)** 1- False. 2- True.

(B)

1. It makes the yellow pollen which travels in many ways for the pistil to make pollination process.

2. Put the thing on the slide. Drop 1 or 2 drops of water. Lower the cover glass slowly from one side. Soak up extra water with filter paper.

3. Because fertilizer gives nutrients so the plant go bigger and stronger, but it still needs water to live and grow.

Model Exam (2)

1 **(A)** 1- True. 2- False.

(B)

1. Because fertilizer gives the plant nutrients to grow bigger and stronger.

2. Because it still needs the pollen to complete the pollination process.

3. Because the view is wider and brighter, making it easier to find what you want to see.

4. Because it needs sunlight to make its own food.

2 **(A)** infancy stage.

(B)

1. The thing you are looking at may not be flat, and the lens could get wet or dirty.

2. It will not germinate because it is too cold.

3. The child will not be able to walk, talk, or do things well.

4. It will not make food and will have yellowish leaves and thin stems.

3 **(A)** 1- a 2- b

(B)

1. To stop insects from bringing pollen to the flower.

2. It makes them look bigger so we can see their shape clearly.

3. Because too much fertilizer can hurt the plant and

the soil.

4 **(A)** 1- Male. 2- 9 months.

(B)

1. The male flower has a stamen in the center. The female flower has a pistil in the center.

2. They wait inside the dry fruit until the weather becomes warm again.

3. To stop the objective lens from hitting and breaking the slide.

Model Exam (3)

1 **(A)** old age

(B)

1. So we know which condition caused the result.

2. Because they use the food stored inside the seed.

3. Because direct sunlight can hurt your eyes and make it brighter than it should be, so it will be hard to see.

4. Because the eyepiece magnification makes the image bigger, and the objective lens makes it bigger again, so you multiply it to know how many times bigger the object looks.

2 **(A)** c

(B)

1. It will wilt and fall off without growing a fruit.

2. The air bubbles will make it hard to see the thing clearly.

3. The luffa plant won't be able to make new seeds, the seeds need to grow inside the fruit and dry before they can be planted.

4. The objective lens may hit and break the slide.

3 **(A)** 1- Reproduction. 2- Air or water or warm place.

(B)

1. I move the object in the opposite direction I want it to go.

2. Because the view is wider, making it easier to find what you want to see.

(C) 1. 1- stamen 2- sepal

2. 1- petal 2- sepal 3- pistil 4- swelling

4 **(A)** 1- False. 2- True.

(B)

1. Seeds sprout, so the plant grows stems and leaves, then flowers bloom, and pollination happens, and a fruit grows after, then it dries, and new seeds are made.

2. 1- eyepiece lens 2- tube 3- arm

4- Adjustment knob 5- clips 6- reflector

7- stage 8- objective lens

3. $10 \times 40 = 400$.

Model Exam (4)

1 **(A)** d

(B)

1. Because you multiply the eyepiece magnification by the objective lens magnification.

2. Because a microscope flips the image upside down and left to right direction.

3. Because they use the food stored inside the seed.

4. Because water helps the sample stay flat on the slide and makes it easier to see clearly through it.

2 **(A)** pistil

(B)

1. Its leaves become yellowish and its stem grows thin and long.

2. The thing you are looking at may not be flat, and the lens could get wet or dirty.

3. It will not germinate because it has no water.

4. Childhood ⟶ youth ⟶ adulthood ⟶ old age.

3 **(A)** 1- False 2- False

(B)

1. It makes tiny things look bigger. For example, it helps us see pollen grains clearly.

2. eyepiece lens magnification × objective lens magnification.

3.

Point of Comparison	Male Flower	Female Flower
The swelling at the base	No swelling	Has a swelling
Central Part	Stamen	Pistil
Main Function	Makes pollen	Recevies pollen

4 **(A)** 1- Narrow 2- Reproduction

(B)

1. They wait inside the dry fruit until the weather becomes warm again.

2. She feeds, cleans, and protects the baby.

3. So the water does not make a mess or get on the lens.

Model Exam (5)

1 **(A)** False.

(B)

1. So we know which condition caused the result.

2. Because the view is wider, making it easier to find what you want to see.

3. Because it has no water.

4. Babies are very small and completely depend on their mothers for food, care, and protection.

2 **(A)** Childhood

(B)

1. We will not see the object clearly because the reflector directs the light upward through the slide.

2. It will not germinate because it is too cold.

3. It will not grow but we will not be sure what was the accurate reason for this .

4. The pollen may not stay flat, and the lens could get dirty.

3 **(A)** 1- a 2- b

(B)

1. It makes tiny parts like pollen look bigger so we can see them clearly.

2. It needs water, air, and the right temperature. It uses the food inside the seed to start growing.

3. **Step 1:** Collect pollen from the stamen of a male luffa flower.

Step 2: Put the pollen on a slide and drop a few drops of water.

Step 3: Gently place a cover glass over it.

Step 4: Start with the low-magnification objective lens. Look from the side and turn the adjustment knob to bring the lens close to the slide. Then look through the eyepiece and adjust the focus, so you can see clearly.

Step 5: Draw what you see on a record card.

4 **(A)** 1- eyepiece lens. 2- stage.

(B)

1. This process is called germination.

2. It gives a wider view so you can easily find what you want to see.

3. Sunlight and fertilizer.