



وزارة التعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

اختبار العلوم انسابير الصف السادس الوحدة الثالثة الفصل الأول 2026-2027

إحجز مكانك واستعد للامتحان بثقة كاملة

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

للتواصل والحجز



للانتقال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

شرح الدروس



انضم للقناة



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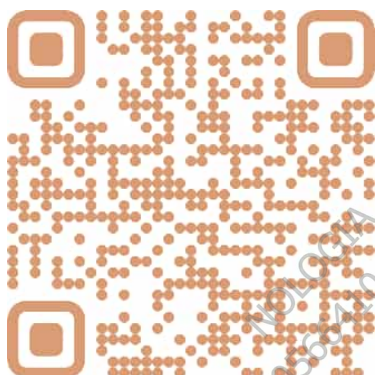
يمكنكم الحصول على

شرح دروس
الفصل كاملاً

**ب 99
درهم فقط**

ملزمة محلولة
بالكامل

اختبارات مع الحل



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اختبار الوحدة الثالثة

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ



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2. Question 1: How is conduction related to cold air temperatures at the poles, which are covered with ice and snow?

- A. Ice and snow cannot conduct as much thermal energy to the atmosphere because the particles that make up ice and snow are more compacted and therefore they absorb and retain little thermal energy
- B. The absorption rate of ice and snow allows for a greater amount of solar energy to be conducted to the atmosphere
- C. The reflectivity of snow and ice allows for a greater amount of solar energy to be conducted to the atmosphere because more solar energy is exposed to the air particles.
- D. Ice and snow cannot conduct as much thermal energy to the atmosphere because they reflect more solar energy than they absorb

Question 2: How does energy from the Sun reach Earth?

- A. Through conduction
- B. Through radiation
- C. Through convection
- D. Through direct contact

Question 3: In which direction does thermal energy always move?

- A. From areas of higher temperature to areas of lower temperature
- B. From areas of lower temperature to areas of higher temperature
- C. From areas of equal temperature
- D. It does not move; it stays in one place

Question 4: When does the process of conduction stop?

- A. When the sun sets
- B. When the thermal energy of all particles in contact is equal
- C. When the particles stop moving completely
- D. When the temperature reaches freezing

Question 5: What happens to air molecules when they are heated by conduction?

- A. They move closer together and the air becomes denser
- B. They stop moving and the air cools down
- C. They turn into water vapor
- D. They spread apart and the air becomes less dense

Question 6: According to the "Effect of Landmasses" section, what happens when wind meets a large feature like a mountain?

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| A. It stops completely |
| B. It flows underneath the mountain |
| C. It is deflected or forced upward |
| D. It changes into rain immediately |

Question 7: What is the definition of "Upwelling"?

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| A. The horizontal movement of warm water toward the equator |
| B. The vertical movement of water toward the ocean's surface |
| C. The sinking of cold, dense water to the ocean floor |
| D. The evaporation of water from the ocean surface |

Question 8: Observations of ocean surface topography are used to enable more accurate forecasts for which of the following?

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| A. Earthquake locations |
| B. The migration of fish |
| C. The depth of the ocean floor |
| D. Ocean circulation, weather, and climate |

Question 9: How will the weather change in an area if a cold air mass meets a warm air mass?

- A. The humidity will rise
- B. Air pressure will increase
- C. Temperatures will suddenly drop
- D. Winds will shift to the south

Question 10: The weather forecast predicts a 10 percent chance of rain when you leave for school in the morning. However, at the end of your school day it's raining. What reasoning can you provide for why this error occurred?

- A. A high pressure system moved into the area quickly
- B. A warm air mass and a cold air mass moved apart
- C. Weather forecasts can only be predicted hourly
- D. The amount of ice in the poles

Question 11: Use the weather map to answer: An Arctic air mass is approaching Lake Huron. Identify how this mass will affect the weather in the area



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| A. The area will experience low air pressure and cloudy skies |
| B. The area will experience high air pressure and clear skies |
| C. The area will experience high air pressure and cloudy skies |
| D. The area will experience low air pressure and clear skies |

Question 12: Which statement best describes the relationship between air temperature and pressure?

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| A. Warm air puts greater pressure on Earth |
| B. Warm air puts less pressure on Earth |
| C. Cool air puts less pressure on Earth |
| D. Temperature does not affect air pressure |

Question 13: One of the major currents in Pacific Ocean is the California Current. The California Current and its direction of flow are shown on this map. Which weather and climate conditions are most likely to occur in the land areas near the California Current as compared to the land areas near the Gulf Stream?



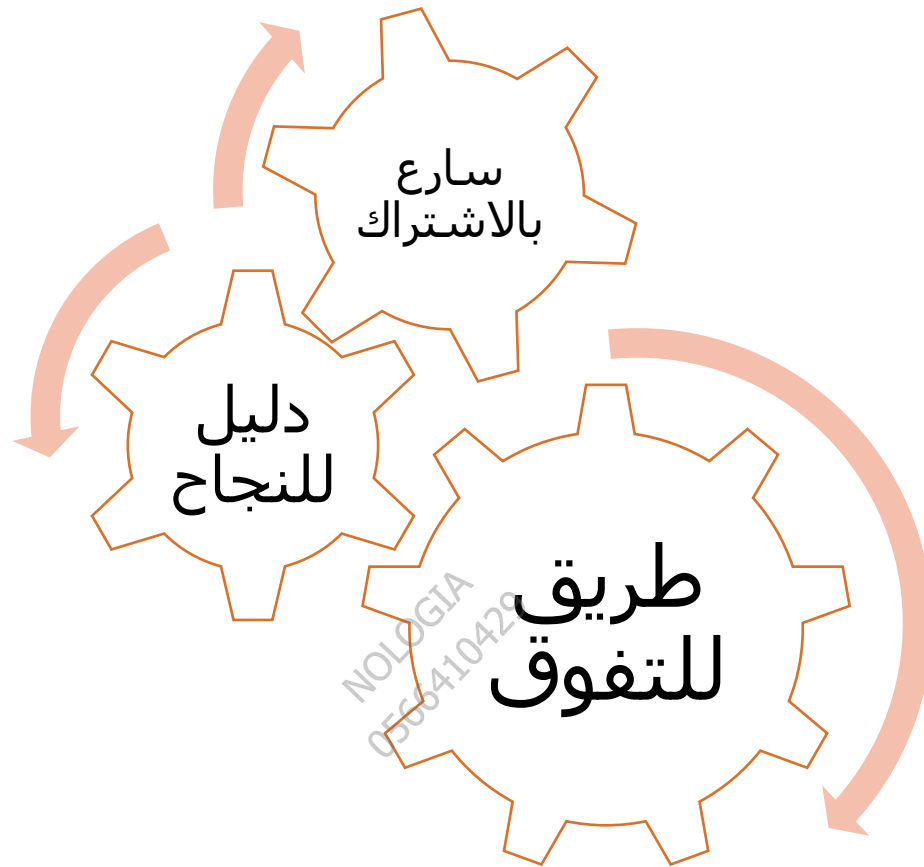
- | |
|------------------------------------|
| A. cooler with more frequent rains |
| B. warmer with more frequent rains |
| C. warmer and relatively dry |
| D. cooler and relatively dry |

Question 14: What is the typical climate effect of regions near warm-water ocean currents?

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| A. Cooler and drier |
| B. Warmer and wetter |
| C. Warmer and drier |
| D. Cooler and wetter |

Question 15: How does the melting of sea ice specifically threaten the survival of polar bears?

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| A. It makes the water too warm for them to swim |
| B. It causes them to lose their thick layer of fat |
| C. It forces them to swim longer distances and shortens their hunting seasons |
| D. It prevents them from finding mates |



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مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...

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