

SCIENCE

نماذج اختبارات الأضواء

لشهر أكتوبر

الفصل الدراسي الأول
الصف
1
الإعدادي



1- A) Complete the following sentence:

- Protons are charged particles, while neutrons are particles.

B) 1- Give a reason for each of the following:

- 1 The mass of an atom is concentrated in the nucleus.

.....

- 2 Halogens are monovalent nonmetals.

.....

2- Mention the importance of:

- Nitrogen gas for plants

.....

2- A) Write the scientific term:

- Different forms of atom of the same element that have the same atomic number, but differ in mass number.

B) Determine the position of the following elements in the periodic table:

- 1 Ca_{20}

- 2 He_2

3- A) Correct the underlined word:

- A homogeneous mixture such as salt water can be separated by filtration.

B) Answer the following questions:

- 1 Compare between the alkali metals and halogens (in terms of the block they belong to in the periodic table):

.....

.....

.....

- 2 Give an example of:

- An alloy used in aircraft manufacturing.

1- A) Choose the correct answer:

- Which of the following shows the correct element and its symbol?
- a) Sodium S b) Phosphorus F c) Magnesium Mg d) Potassium B

B) 1- What happens in the following cases ...?

1 Excessive use of chemical fertilizers

.....

2 The nucleus of protium does not contain neutrons

.....

2- Define:

• Atomic number

.....

2- A) Correct the underlined word:

• The elements of group 1A have the same valency as the group 5A.

B) Mention the importance of each of the following:

1 Hoffmann voltameter

.....

2 The relation $2n^2$

.....

3- A) Complete the following sentence:

• The methane molecule is an compound, while nitric acid is an compound.

B) Answer the following questions:

1 Calculate the atomic number of an element (X) located in period 2 and group 3A.

.....

2 Give an example of:

• A halogen element in gaseous form.

1- A) Put (✓) or (X):

- The chemical activity of alkali metals decreases with increasing atomic number. ()

B) 1- Give a reason for each of the following:

- 1 The atom is electrically neutral.

.....

- 2 A new element cannot be discovered between oxygen (O₈) and fluorine (F₉).

.....

2- Define:

- Valency

.....

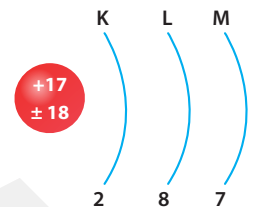
2- A) Cross out the odd word:

- Magnetic separation – Filtration – Electrolysis – Evaporation

B) Look at the opposite figure, then answer:

- 1 Atomic number =

- 2 Mass number =



3- A) Write the scientific term:

- Elements located in the p-block and can't be identified from their electron configuration.

B) Answer the following questions:

- 1 What is the scientific basis of Moseley's classification of elements?

.....

- 2 What happens during electrolysis of acidified water?

.....

1- A) Complete the following sentence:

- Mixtures are classified into and mixtures.

B) 1- What happens in the following cases ...?

- 1 If an atom of an element has no unpaired electrons in its outermost energy level

•

- 2 The atomic number increases in a group

•

2- Compare between:

- The toothpaste and lemon juice in terms of their effect on litmus paper.

.....

2- A) Choose the correct answer:

- An example of a monoatomic molecule is

a) carbon b) oxygen c) nitrogen d) ozone

B) Give one example of each of the following:

- 1 A vitamin that regulates calcium and phosphorus levels in the blood. (.....)

- 2 The atomic number of an element located at the end of period 3. (.....)

3- A) Cross out the odd word:

- Argon – Neon – Helium – Nitrogen.

B) Mention the symbols of each of the following elements:

- 1 Potassium (.....)

- 2 Chlorine (.....)

1- A) Complete the following sentence:

- The valency of alkaline earth metals is, while the valency of halogens is

B) 1- Define:

1 Boiling point

.....

2 Pure substances

.....

2- Compare between:

- Cork and iron in terms of density.

.....

2- A) Choose the correct answer:

- All the following are inorganic compounds except
 a) hemoglobin b) carbon dioxide c) nitric acid d) water

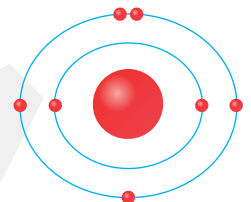
B) Look at the opposite figure, then answer:

1 Determine the position of this element in the periodic table

.....

2 Its valency

.....



3- A) Put (✓) or (X):

- The element with atomic number 3, its electrons are arranged in three energy levels. ()

B) Give a reason for each of the following:

1 Helium is used in filling balloons.

.....

2 Seawater is considered a homogeneous mixture.

.....

SCIENCE

إجابات نماذج اختبارات الأضواء

لشهر أكتوبر

الفصل الدراسي الأول
1
الإعدادي



1- A) Complete the following sentence:

- Protons are **positively** charged particles, while neutrons are **neutral** particles.

B) 1- Give a reason for each of the following:

- 1 The mass of an atom is concentrated in the nucleus.
 - Because the mass of electrons is negligible compared to that of both the protons and neutrons found inside the nucleus.
- 2 Halogens are monovalent nonmetals.
 - Because the Lewis structure for the atoms of their elements contains one unpaired electron.

2- Mention the importance of:

- Nitrogen gas for plants
 - It is essential for the greening of plant leaves.

2- A) Write the scientific term:

- Different forms of atom of the same element that have the same atomic number, but differ in mass number. Isotopes

B) Determine the position of the following elements in the periodic table:

- 1 Ca_{20} Period 4 – Group 2A
- 2 He_2 Period 1 – Group 0

3- A) Correct the underlined word:

- A homogeneous mixture such as salt water can be separated by filtration. Evaporation

B) Answer the following questions:

- 1 Compare between the alkali metals and halogens (in terms of the block they belong to in the periodic table):

Alkali Metals	Halogens
S-block	P-block

- 2 Give an example of:
 - An alloy used in aircraft manufacturing. Aluminum-Titanium alloy

1- A) Choose the correct answer:

● Which of the following shows the correct element and its symbol?

- a) Sodium S b) Phosphorus F c) Magnesium Mg d) Potassium B

B) 1- What happens in the following cases ...?

① Excessive use of chemical fertilizers

- It causes harm to plants, soil, human health, animals, and the environment in general.

② The nucleus of protium does not contain neutrons

- The atomic number equals the mass number.

2- Define:

● Atomic number

- The number of positive protons inside the nucleus of an atom of an element.

2- A) Correct the underlined word:

● The elements of group 1A have the same valency as the group 5A. (7A)

B) Mention the importance of each of the following:

① Hoffmann voltameter

- It is used for the electrolysis of water.

② The relation $2n^2$

- It determines the number of electrons required to fill the first four energy levels.

3- A) Complete the following sentence:

● The methane molecule is an **organic** compound, while nitric acid is an **inorganic** compound.

B) Answer the following questions:

① Calculate the atomic number of an element (X) located in period 2 and group 3A.

- The atomic number=5

② Give an example of:

- A halogen element in gaseous form. (Chlorine or Fluorine)

1- A) Put (✓) or (X):

- The chemical activity of alkali metals decreases with increasing atomic number. (X)

B) 1- Give a reason for each of the following:

- 1 The atom is electrically neutral.
 - Because the number of positive protons equals the number of negative electrons.
- 2 A new element cannot be discovered between oxygen (O_8) and fluorine (F_9).
 - Because the atomic number is an integer number and increases by one across a period.

2- Define:

- Valency
 - The number of unpaired electrons in the Lewis structure of an element.

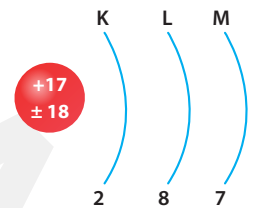
2- A) Cross out the odd word:

- Magnetic separation – Filtration – Electrolysis – Evaporation

Electrolysis

B) Look at the opposite figure, then answer:

- 1 Atomic number = 17
- 2 Mass number = 35



3- A) Write the scientific term:

- Elements located in the p-block and can't be identified from their electron configuration.

Metalloids

B) Answer the following questions:

- 1 What is the scientific basis of Moseley's classification of elements?
 - Arranging the elements in ascending order according to their atomic number.
- 2 What happens during electrolysis of acidified water?
 - It decomposes into hydrogen and oxygen gases.

1- A) Complete the following sentence:

- Mixtures are classified into **homogeneous** and **heterogeneous** mixtures.

B) 1- What happens in the following cases ...?

- 1 If an atom of an element has no unpaired electrons in its outermost energy level
 - Its valency becomes zero.
- 2 The atomic number increases in a group
 - The atomic radius will increase.

2- Compare between:

- The toothpaste and lemon juice in terms of their effect on litmus paper.

Toothpaste	Lemon juice
Turns red litmus paper into blue.	Turns blue litmus paper into red.

2- A) Choose the correct answer:

- An example of a monoatomic molecule is
- a) carbon b) oxygen c) nitrogen d) ozone

B) Give one example of each of the following:

- 1 A vitamin that regulates calcium and phosphorus levels in the blood. (Vitamin D)
- 2 The atomic number of an element located at the end of period 3. (18)

3- A) Cross out the odd word:

- Argon – Neon – Helium – Nitrogen. Nitrogen

B) Mention the symbols of each of the following elements:

- 1 Potassium (K)
- 2 Chlorine (Cl)

1- A) Complete the following sentence:

- The valency of alkaline earth metals is **divalent**, while the valency of halogens is **monovalent**.

B) 1- Define:

1 Boiling point

- The temperature at which a substance changes from the liquid state to the gaseous state.

2 Pure substances

- Substances that cannot be separated into its components by physical methods.

2- Compare between:

- Cork and iron in terms of density.

Cork	Iron
Lower density (floats on water)	Higher density (sinks in water)

2- A) Choose the correct answer:

- All the following are inorganic compounds except

- a) hemoglobin b) carbon dioxide c) nitric acid d) water

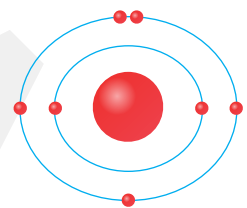
B) Look at the opposite figure, then answer:

1 Determine the position of this element in the periodic table

- Period 2 – Group 5A

2 Its valency

- Trivalent



3- A) Put (✓) or (X):

- The element with atomic number 3, its electrons are arranged in three energy levels. (X)

B) Give a reason for each of the following:

1 Helium is used in filling balloons.

- Because its density is lower than air, allowing it to rise up.

2 Seawater is considered a homogeneous mixture.

- Because its components cannot be distinguished by the naked eye.

تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيغنك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة

