

Name:	Studysheet3	School: الأولى المختلطة
Class: 5 th grade (A, B, C, D)	2025-2026	
First Semester	Subject: Science	Date: / / 2025

Dear parents and students,

The final exam for science will be on 7th / December

The required lessons are:

- 1- Flowering plants p32, p33
- 2- How are traits passed along? P50 and 51
- 3- What makes up an ecosystem p92, p93

The test will consist of 20 multiple-choice questions



Flowering plants

Classification of plants

Flowering plants

Non-flowering plants



Flowering plants

Plants produce flowers and make seed

Non-Flowering plants

Plants do not produce flowers



Why do plants have a flower?

Because flowers are the reproductive parts of the flowering plants

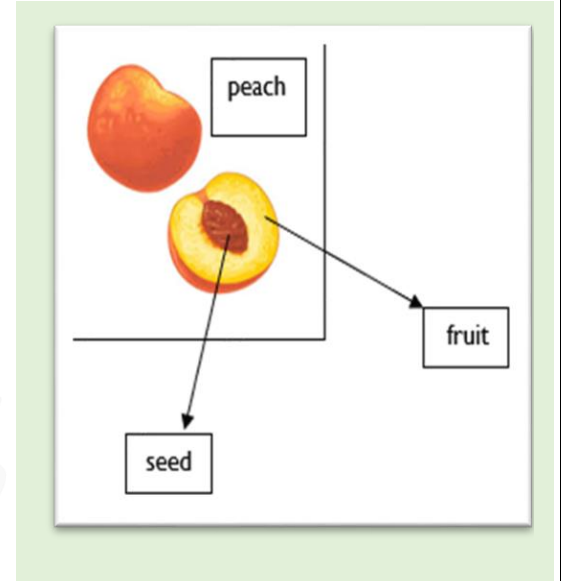
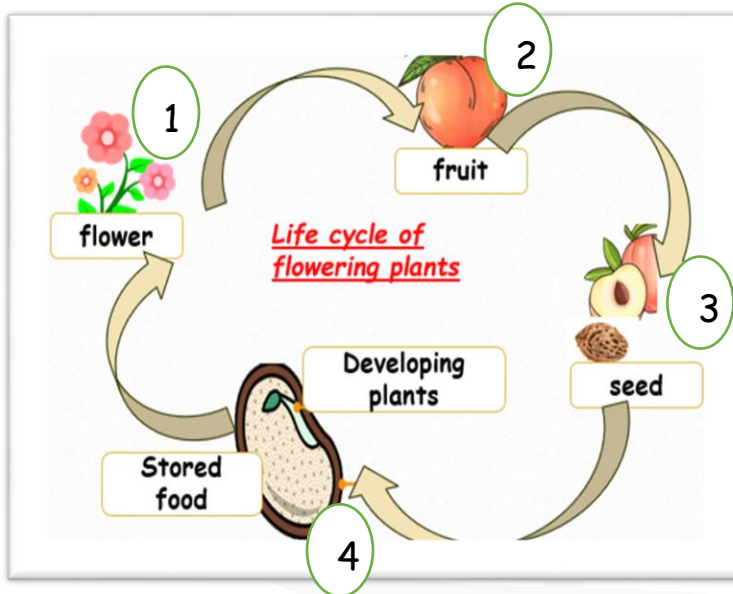
What are the reproductive parts of the flowering plants?

The flowers

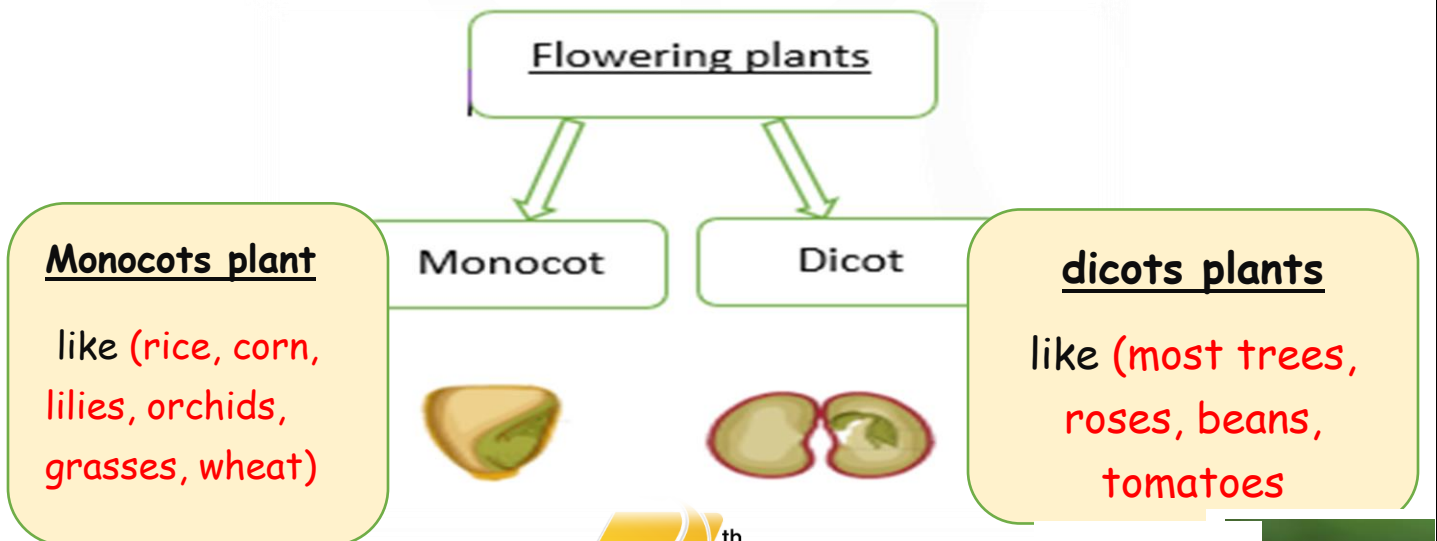
Fact (1)

Most of the plants you see every day are flowering plants

Life cycle of the flowering plants:











Scientists classify flowering plants into two main groups based on the number of leaflike structures inside their seed:



Dandelions



What are the 4 differences between monocot and dicot plants?

	Monocot	Dicots
Seed leaf	 1	 2
Flower parts	 3 or multiple of 3	 4 or 5 or multiple of 4 and 5
Leaves	 Parallel	 Net or branching
Roots	 Thin and fibrous	 Tap root system or main root

1. Seed leaf

Monocot plant has one seed leaf while dicots plant has two seed leaf



1



2

2. Flower parts

Monocot flowers are typically in multiples of three; dicot flowers are in multiples of four or five



3 or multiple
of 3



4 or 5 or
multiple of 4
and 5

3. Leaves venation

The veins in monocot leaves are parallel and straight whereas in dicot leaves its net-like or branching



Parallel



Net or
branching

4. Roots

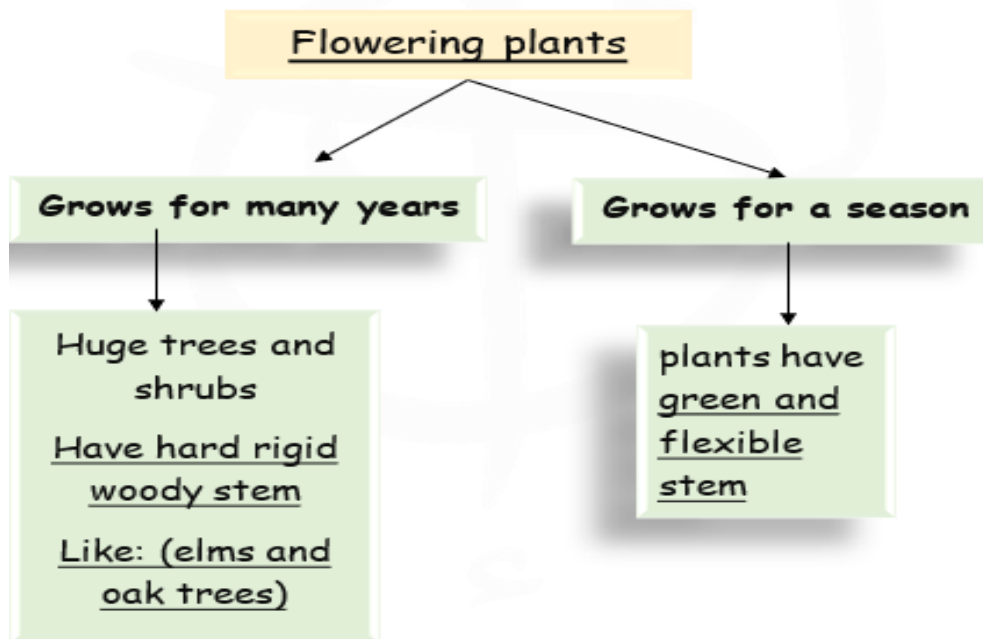
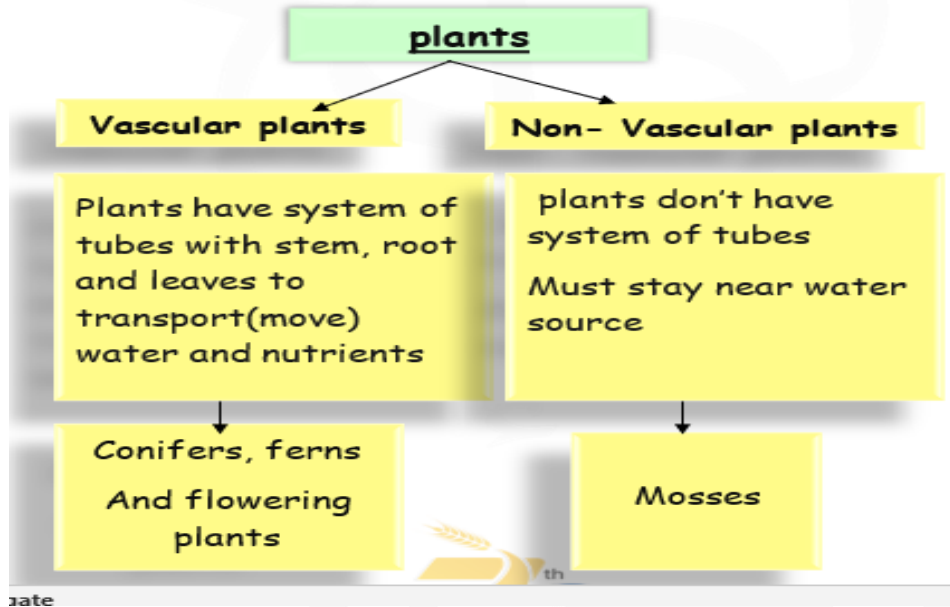
Monocots have fibrous roots (thin root), while dicots develop a main taproot (thick)



Thin and
fibrous



Tap root
system or
main root



Lesson 2: How are traits passed along?

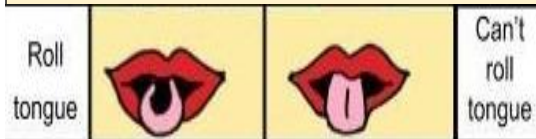
Inherited traits:

Traits that pass from parents to their offspring

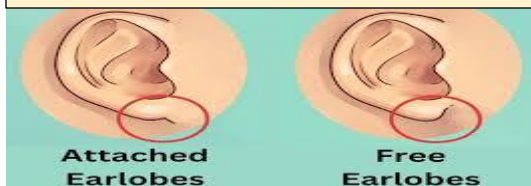


Some inherited traits in humans include:

The ability to curl your tongue is a trait that offspring can inherit from their parents



free or attached earlobe



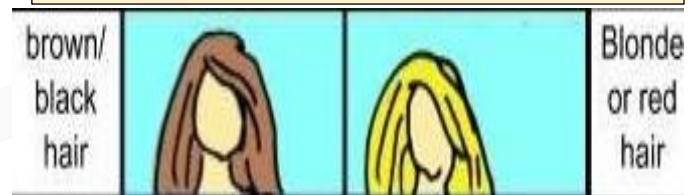
windows peak or straight hair



straight or curly hair



hair color: dark or light hair



eye color (green or brown)



Lesson 2: How are traits passed along?



People who are closely related usually have some traits in common

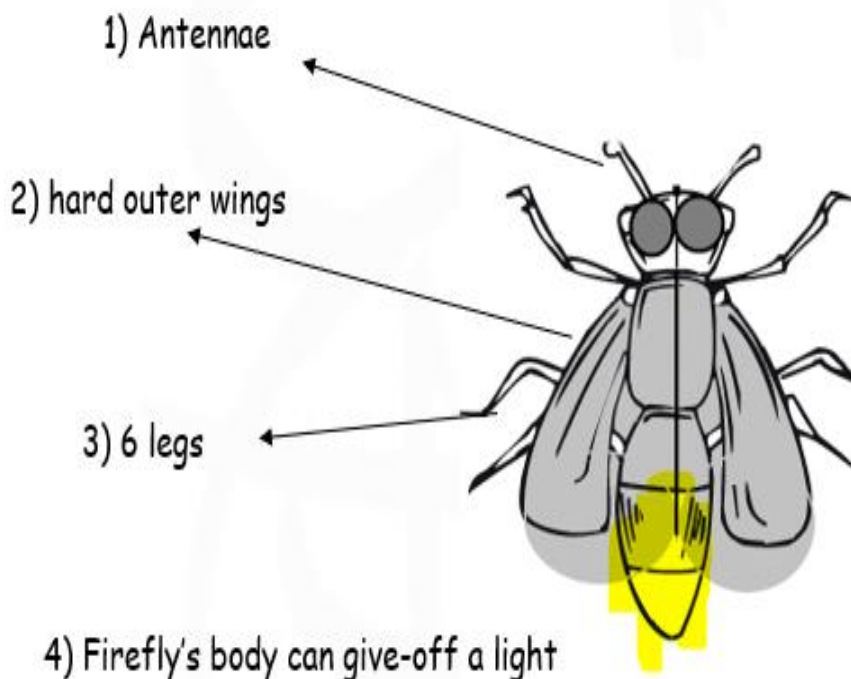


Having two parents, however means that members of a family are not exactly alike

Some diseases passed from parents to their offsprings

Every kind of organism (animals, plants and human) has its own traits

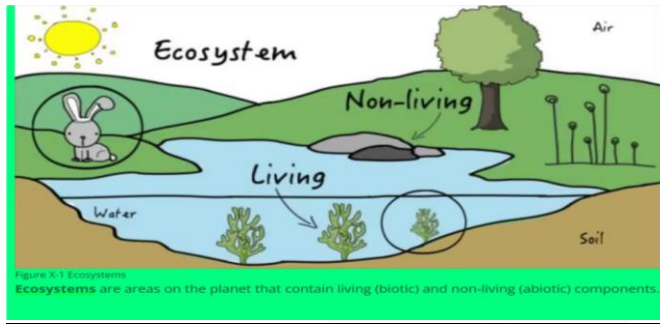
What are the firefly traits?



Explain how a firefly can give off light:

Firefly body produces a chemical that can change energy in its cells into light

Lesson3: What makes up an Ecosystem?



Ecosystem: all living parts and nonliving parts in an area

The parts of an ecosystem are

- 1- **Living parts** (plants animals human, insects, microorganisms.)
- 2- **Nonliving parts** (air, soil, sunlight, water)

Tropical rain forest ecosystem

- 1) Give an example of an ecosystem?

Tropical rain forest ecosystem

- 2) give three examples of organisms that live in the tropical rainforest?

Monkey, Orchids, Frog

- 3) give three examples of non-living that in a tropical rainforest?

air, water, soil

- 4) What makes up the tropical rain forest ecosystem?

Together living parts and nonliving parts

5) *Where they found the tropical rain forest?*

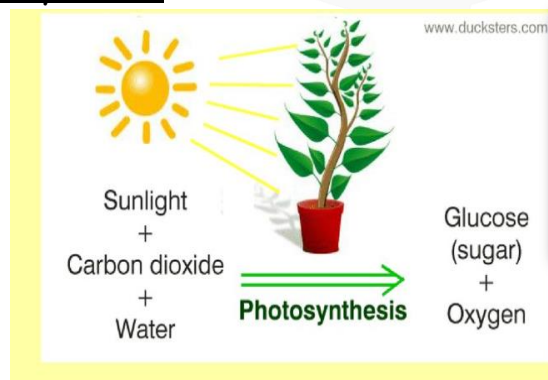


The tropical rainforest
is located on the
Equator line

6) Describe the tropical rain forest ecosystem?

- ✓ Rainfalls often and humidity is always high
- ✓ The tropical rainforest gets the same amount of sunlight everyday all the year
- ✓ There are no short winter day
- ✓ the temperature is about the same throughout the year too
- ✓ It's always warm

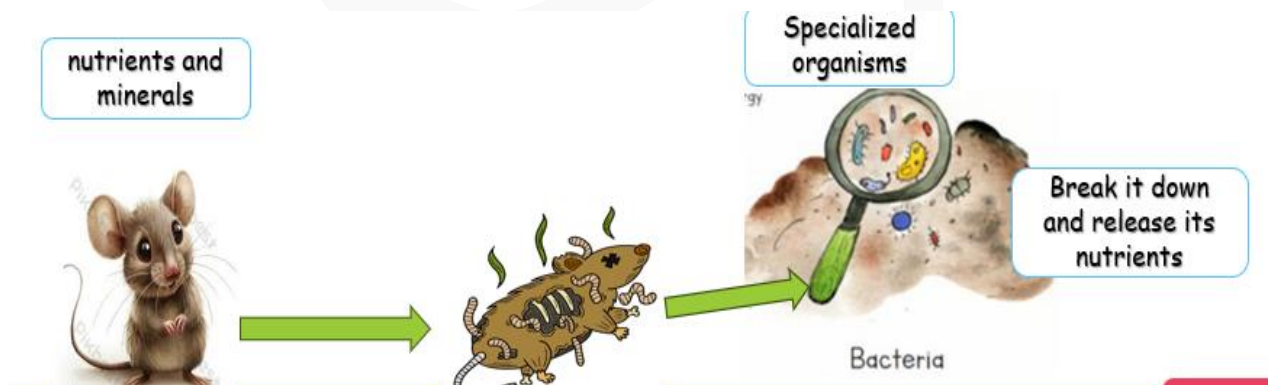
7) **Explain: the tropical rainforest carryout more **photosynthesis** per square kilo meter than any other land ecosystem?



Answer: The tropical rainforest is characterized by warm temperature, plenty of water and sunlight

8) Explain How are the nutrients and minerals found in the soil?

- All the nutrients in the tropical rainforest are inside the living things
- when a living dies, specialized organisms rapidly break it down and release its nutrients



Explain

The soil of the tropical rainforest is very poor compared with the soil in most other forest

Because:

Plants nearby quickly reuse the nutrients for their own growth, so nutrients don't stay in the soil for very long

Ecology



Ecology: The study of the relationships among living and nonliving parts of an area

Some examples about the relationships between living parts together and with nonliving parts

- 1-The plants provide food and place to live for many animals
- 2- The plants need the sunlight, water and soil to grow
- 3- Some animals need the plants for their food