



Name:

EOT - Term 1 Writing Practice

Grade 5/.....

1	Identify chemical changes using observable evidence.	Unit 1: Lesson 2 Launch	33
	Identify conservation of mass in chemical reactions	Unit 1: Three Dimensional Thinking	47
	Use nature of particles to compare solids, liquids and gases.	Unit 1: Lesson 4 Launch (Particles in Matter)	49

1. (a)

Frying an egg	Tearing up paper	Burning wood
A nail rusting	Grilling a hamburger	Dissolving salt in water
Exploding fireworks	Melting butter	Baking a cake
Rotting banana	Mixing baking soda and vinegar	Evaporating water
Lighting a match	Crushing a sugar cube	Milk going sour

Changes in matter can be chemical or physical. Put an X in any of the boxes that are examples of chemical changes.

(b) How did you decide if something is a chemical change?

.....

.....

(c) What is a physical change?

.....

.....

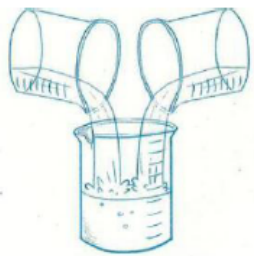
2. Sort the given changes into physical or chemical change.

(Melting butter, Burning wood, Dissolving salt in water, Rotting banana, Grilling a hamburger, Tearing up paper, Exploding fireworks, Crushing a sugar cube)

Physical change

Chemical change

3. You mix 500 g of one material with 200 g of another in a closed container, and a chemical reaction happens.



(a) What can you say about the mass of the materials after they combine and go through the reaction?

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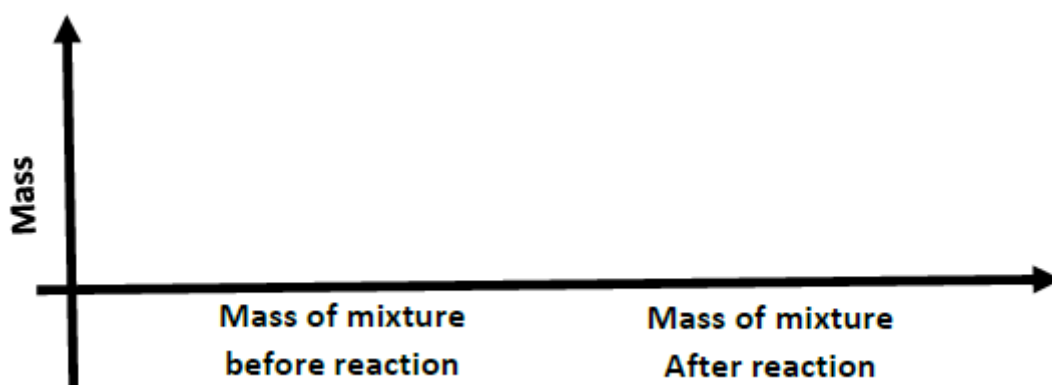
(b) Write a simple mathematical equation.

.....

(c) What is law of conservation of mass ?

.....

(d) Draw graph that show relation between mass before and after reaction.



4. Four friends were talking about the particles that make up matter and give matter its properties. They each had different ideas. This is what they said:

Joyce: I think you can't see the particles that make up solids, liquids, and gases. They are too small to see.

Harold: I think you can see the particles that make up solids, liquids, and gases.

Royce: I think you can see the particles that make up solids and liquids, but you can't see the particles that make up gases.

Benito: I think you can see the particles that make up solids, but you can't see the particles that make up liquids and gases.

(i) Who do you agree with most?

(ii) Explain why you agree.

.....
.....

(iii) **State** is physical property or chemical property?.....

(iv) Name the three states of matter.....

5. Write the characteristics of the states of matter.

Solid

Shape

Volume.....

Arrangement.....

Movement.....

Draw the solid particles

Liquid

Shape

Volume.....

Arrangement.....

Movement.....

Draw the liquid particles

Gas

Shape

Volume.....

Arrangement.....

Movement.....

Draw the Gas particles

2	Classify materials based on observable changes.	Unit 1: Inquiry Activity	8
	Define the terms physical property, conductivity, reflectivity and solubility.	pdf	pdf
	Explain how the addition or removal of energy causes matter to change from one state to another.	Unit 1: Change in States of Matter	58

1. The table shows some properties of matter. Write the correct physical property from the list below.

Conductivity – Reflectivity – Solubility – Magnetism - Corrosion

Example of a property	Type of the physical property
The ability of matter to dissolve in a liquid	
The way light reflects	
Describes how energy can move through materials	
The ability of a material to be attracted to a magnet	

2. How can we use the properties of matter to identify materials?

.....

3. Answer these questions:

(i) What is physical property?

.....

(ii) What is conductivity?

.....

.....

(iii) What is reflectivity?

.....

.....

(iv) What is solubility?

.....

.....

4. Answer the questions based on the table.

Record Data

Object	Did it get cold?	Could you bend it?	Did the magnet stick to it?	Is it shiny?	What property does it have?
Acrylic Rod	✗	✗	✗	✓	Reflectivity
Paper Clip	✓	✓	✓	✓	Magnetism
Rubber Eraser	✗	✓	✗	✗	flexibility
Aluminum Foil	✓	✓	✗	✓	conductivity
Copper Wire	✓	✓	✗	✓	conductivity
Wooden Toothpick	✗	✗	✗	✗	other

(i) Identify the above properties. Physical or chemical?

(ii) What property is shown by the rubber eraser when it bends easily?

(iii) If you wanted to make an electrical wire, which material from the table would you choose? Explain why.

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(iv) Which object would be best for making a mirror? Why?

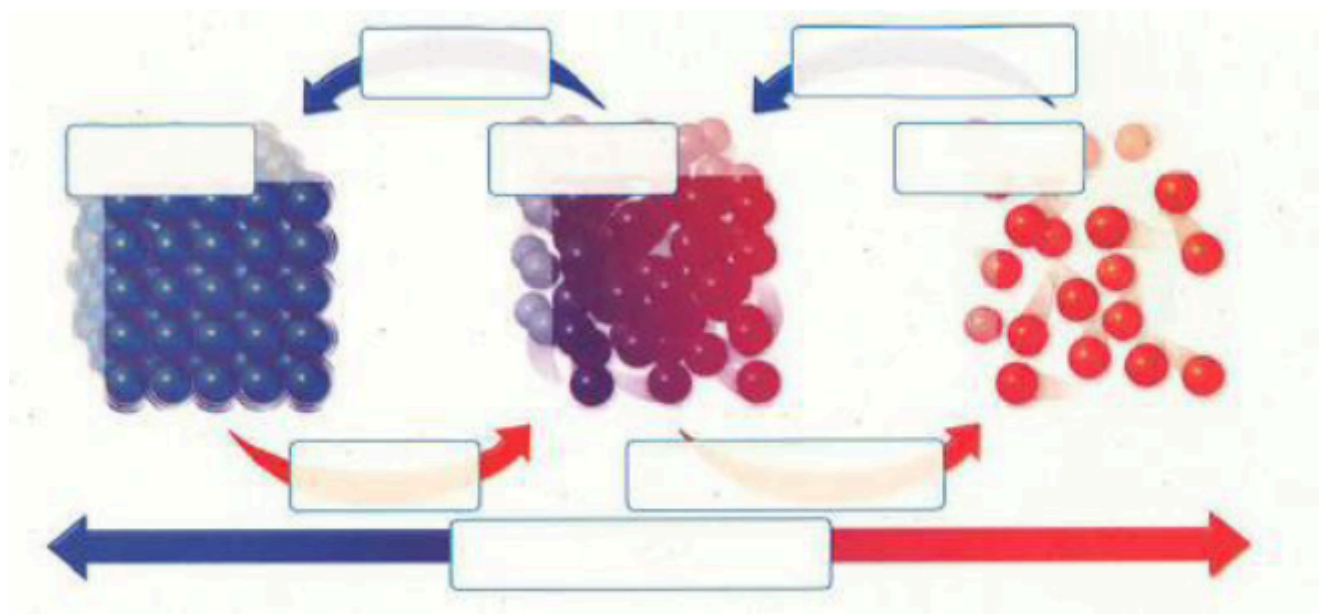
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(v) Which material would you choose to make a handle for a cooking pot, and why?

.....

5. Label the diagram.



(i) How is the solid converted to liquid?

(ii) How is the gas converted to liquid?

6. How can the properties of matter help us tell one material from another?

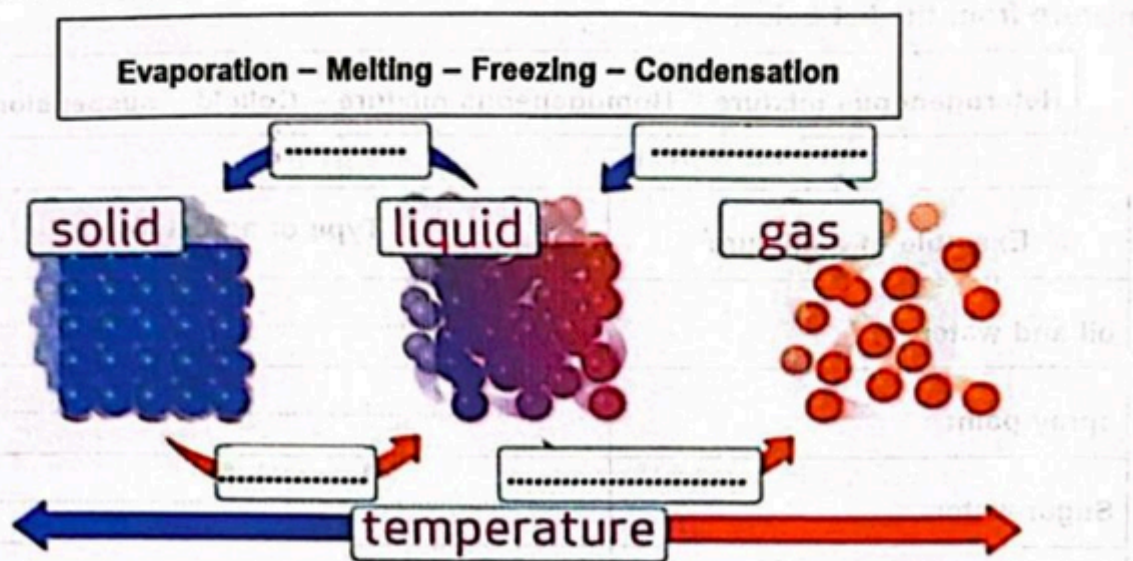
Look at the table below:

Object	Did it get cold?	Could you bend it?	Did the magnet stick to it?	Is it shiny?
Acrylic Rod	✗	✗	✗	✓
Paper Clip	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rubber Eraser	✗	✓	✗	✗
Aluminum Foil	✓	✓	✗	✓
Copper Wire	✓	✓	✗	✓
Wooden Toothpick	✗	✗	✗	✗

Which property would be most helpful to identify each material?

Materials	Type of physical property
Acrylic rod	
Paper clip	
Aluminum foil	
Copper wire	
Rubber eraser	

The figure shows the changing states of matter. Study it well, then label the process of how each state of matter changes from one to the other using the terms in the box below.



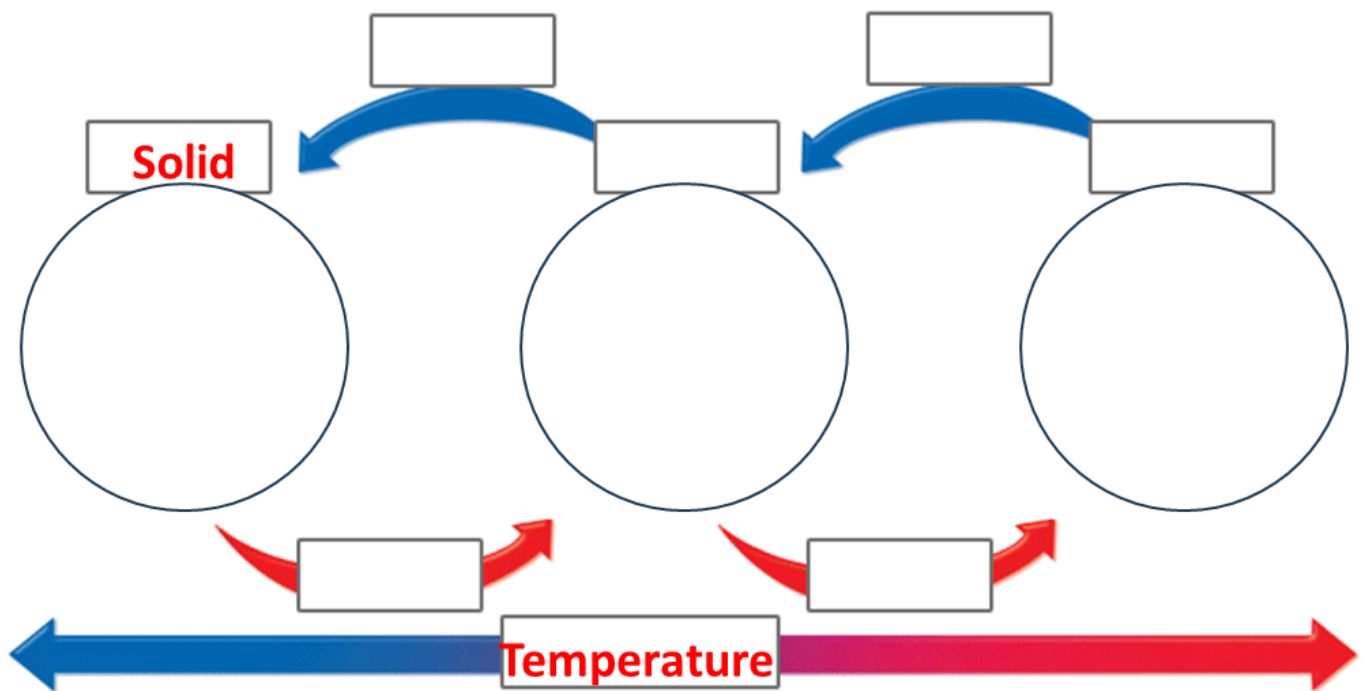
53. You are testing different objects to observe their properties.



Fill this table:

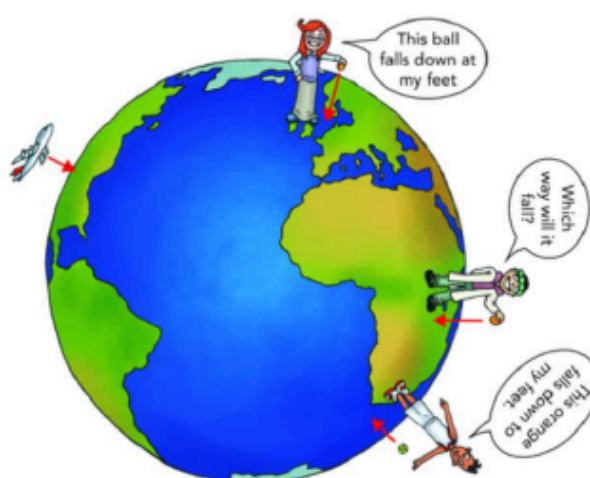
Object	Did it get cold in ice water?	Could it bend easily?	Did it stick to the magnet?	Was it shiny?	Property (magnetic, flexible, hard, dull, etc.)
Paper clip					
Rubber eraser					
Aluminum foil					
Copper wire					
Wooden toothpick					
Plastic bowl					
Magnet					

9. Complete the change of state with **particle arrangement**, **state of matter** and the name of the change of state.



3	Describe gravity as a force that pulls objects toward one another	Unit 4: Lesson 1 Launch (Earth's Gravity)	5
	Explain how gravity affects objects on Earth and keeps planets in orbit.	Unit 4: The Pull of Earth's Gravity	12
	Describe how the positions of the Moon and Earth result in changes in ocean water levels (tides) due to gravitational forces.	Unit 4: Three Dimensional Thinking	21

1. 57. Four students shared their ideas about gravity:



- Angie: Earth's gravity only pulls on things close to Earth's surface.
 - Tamara: Earth's gravity only pulls on things close to Earth and in Earth's atmosphere.
 - Carlos: Earth's gravity pulls things close to Earth, including some things in space.
 - Mi-Ling: Earth's gravity pulls everything in the solar system toward it.
- a) Who do you agree with most?

b) Explain why you agree using what you know about gravity.

2. 58. Answer the following questions:



- a) What is gravity?
- b) What two things affect the strength of gravity?
- c) Why do skydivers fall toward Earth?
- d) What happens to gravity when objects are farther apart?

3.

The diagram shows earth's rotation.



1. Label letters A and B.

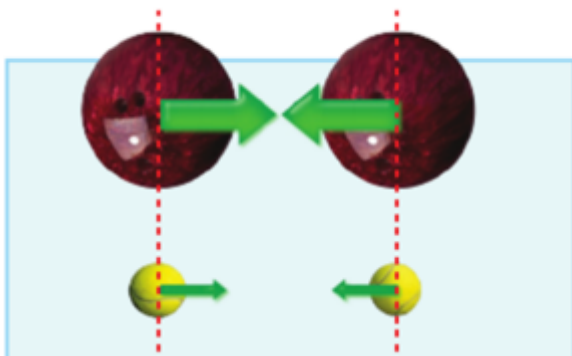
- Letter A is
- Letter B is

2. The time in the part of the earth that faces the sun is while the time in other part that faces away from the sun is

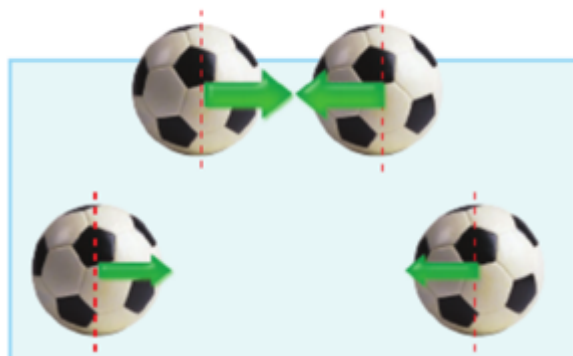
4. What causes this barringer crater?



5. Complete the sentence.



Gravity As mass decreases



Gravity decreases as distance

6.



Which of them have more gravitational pull? Give a reason.

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7. Complete the sentence.

The skydivers have Gravity is pulling them down towards Gravity pulls all down towards the

8. What is the tide?

.....

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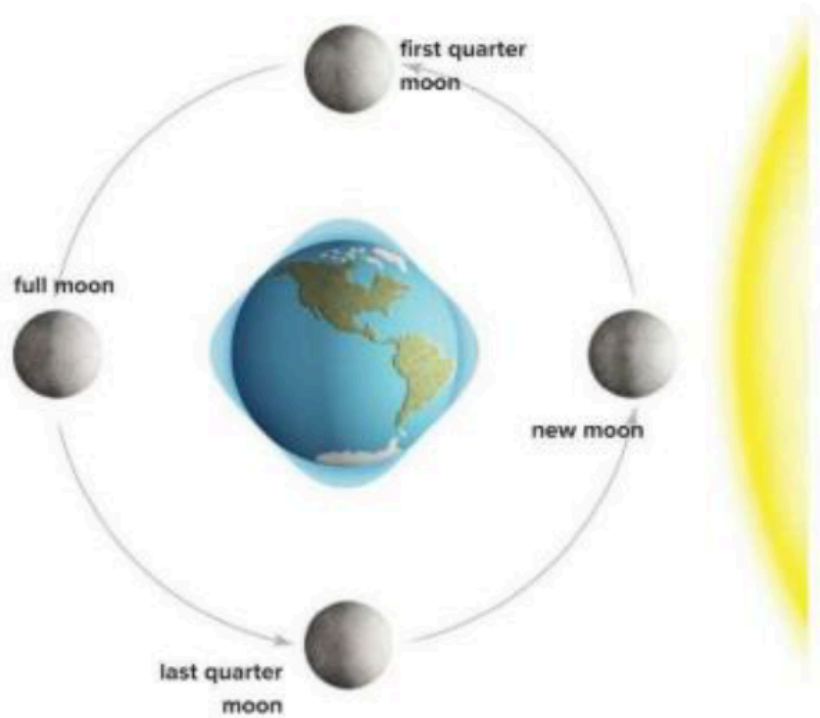
(ii) What causes tides?

(iii) Draw the bulge and show high tides and low tides.



9.

. The Moon orbits around Earth because of gravity. As the Moon moves, Earth's water level changes. These changes are called tides.



a) What causes Earth's changing tides?

.....

.....

b) Why does the water bulge on the side of Earth facing the Moon?

.....

.....

4	Explain how Earth moves through space and how it affects life on Earth.	Unit 4: Summarize it	40
	Describe how Earth's tilt and revolution cause seasonal changes.	Unit 4: Seasons	31
	Label and arrange the planets in the solar system.	Unit 4: The Solar System	60

1.

60. The diagram shows Earth rotation.

i. Label the letter

A -----

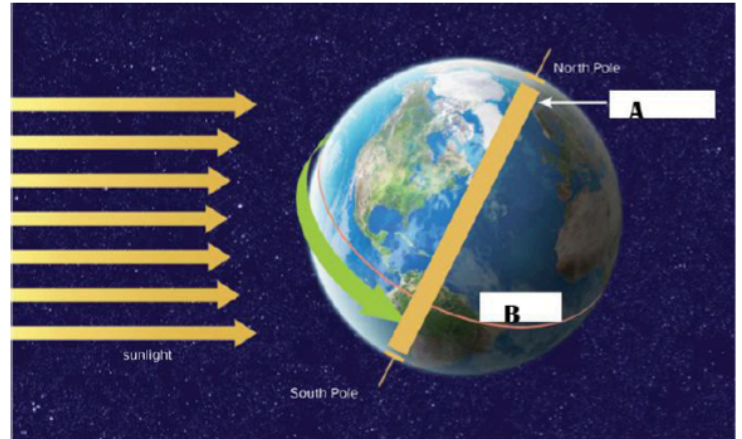
B-----

ii. Fill in the blank:

The time in the part of the Earth that Faces the Sun is while the time in other part that faces away From the Sun is.....

iii. How does Earth move through space?

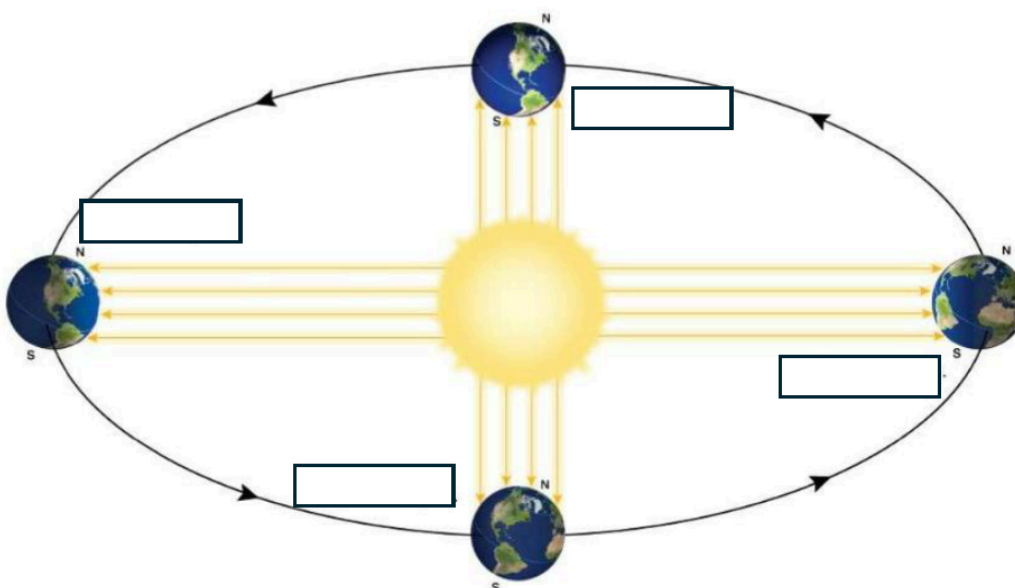
iv. How does this movement affect life on Earth?



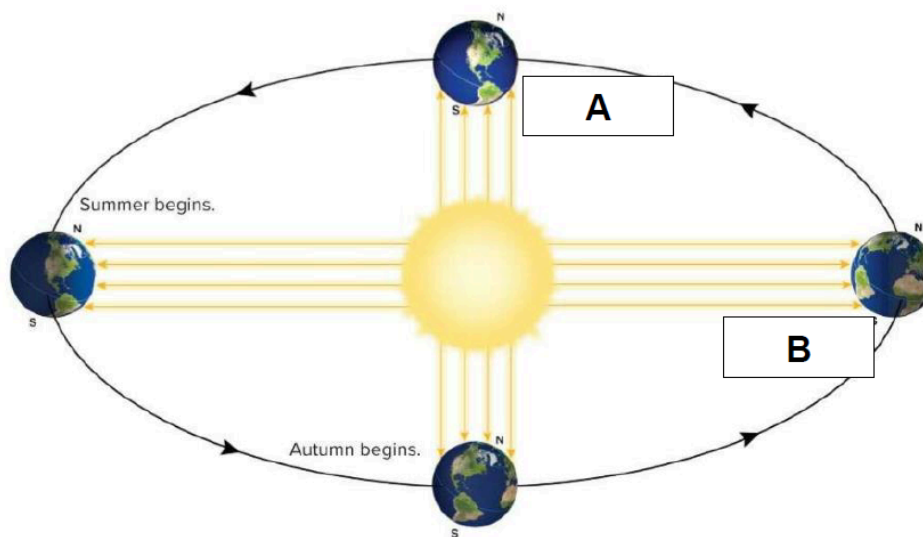
2.

61. Fill in chart

How do seasons change in the Northern Hemisphere?



3. 62. The figure shows how seasons change in the Northern Hemisphere.



- Label letters A and B.
Letter A is _____
Letter B is _____
- What causes the seasons?

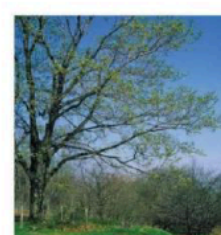
4. Answers these questions:

(i) Why does the Northern Hemisphere have winter when it is tilted away from the Sun?

ii. Why does the Northern Hemisphere have summer when it is tilted toward the Sun?

iii. Why are temperatures similar in both hemispheres during spring and autumn?

v. Write the name of the correct season under each picture.



5. (i)

64. Label the planets in the solar system.



(ii) Write the name of the inner planets?

.....

(ii) Write the name of the outer planets?

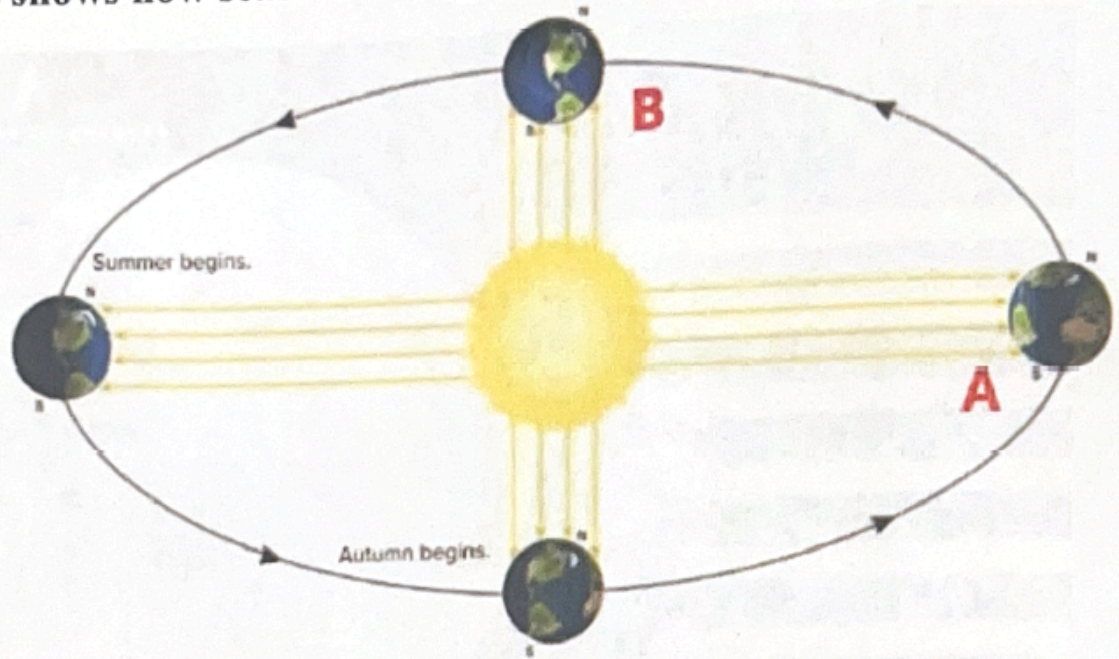
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(iii) Name the rocky objects which separate inner planets and outer planets.

.....

6.

The figure shows how seasons change in the northern hemisphere.



1. Label letters A and B.

- Letter A is.....
- Letter B is

2. What causes the seasons?

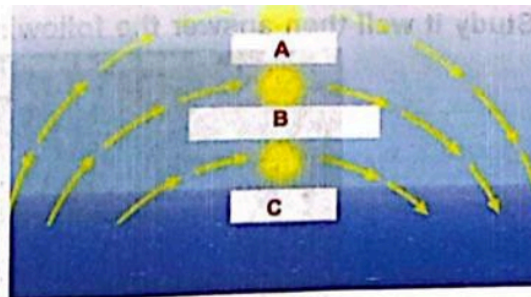
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7.

The figure shows the path of the sun.

1. Label the season in which the sun follows each path.

- Letter A is
- Letter B is
- Letter C is

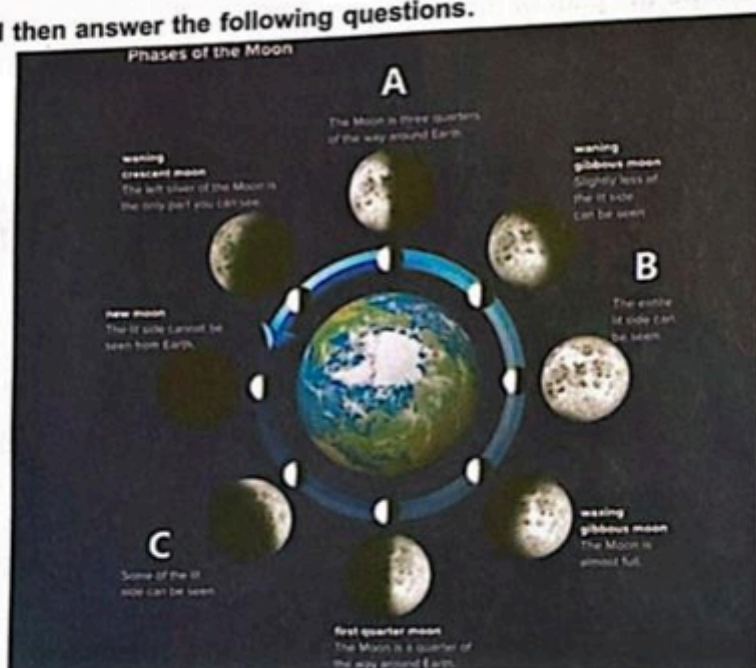


2. What causes the seasons?

- The tilted earth axis.
-

8.

The figure shows the phases of the moon.
Study it well then answer the following questions.



1. Label letters A, B, and C.

- Letter A is
- Letter B is
- Letter C is

2. Complete the following sentence.

- As the moon appears to get larger, it is
- As the moon appears to get smaller, it is

9. Compare rotation and revolution.

Rotation	Revolution

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