Term 1

2025/2026

Science Final Exam Revision

Student Name: _____

Grade 5 ( )

Question 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.	

Question 2: The table shows the types of mixtures. Write the correct examples of each mixture from the box below.

Solution - Colloid - Suspension - Sugar water

Type of mixture	Example of a mixture
Heterogenous	
Homogeneous	

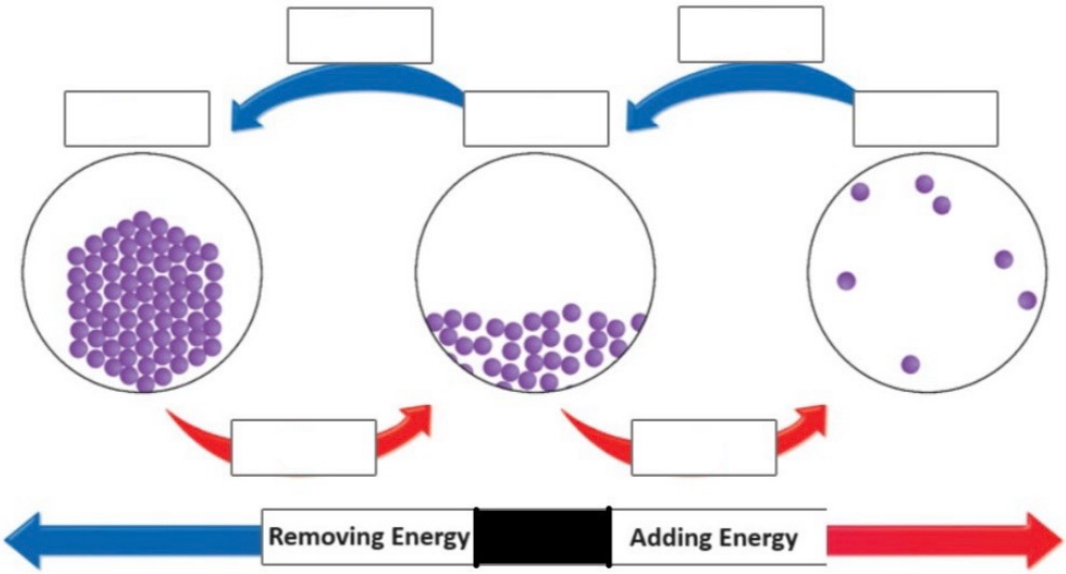
Question 3: The table below shows four different mixtures. Write the correct type of each mixture from the list below.

Heterogeneous mixture - Homogenous mixture **Colloid - Suspension**

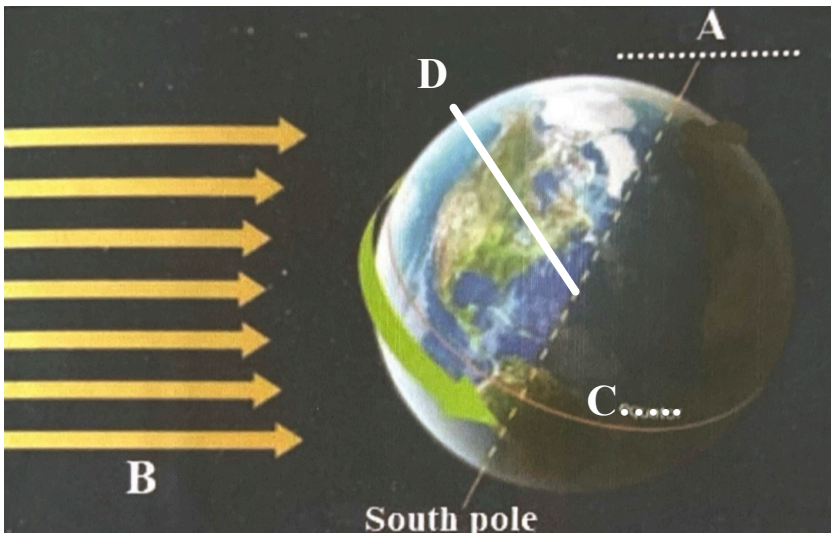
Example of a mixture	Type of mixture
Oil and water	
Spray paint	
Sugar water	
Milk and cereal	

Question 4: The figure shows the changing states of matter. Label the process of how each state of matter changes from one to the other using the terms in the box below.

Evaporation - Melting - Freezing - Condensation - **Liquid - Solid - Gas**



Question 5: The diagram shows earth's rotation. Label letters A, B, C, and D.



Letter A is ……....

Letter B is ……

Letter C is ……

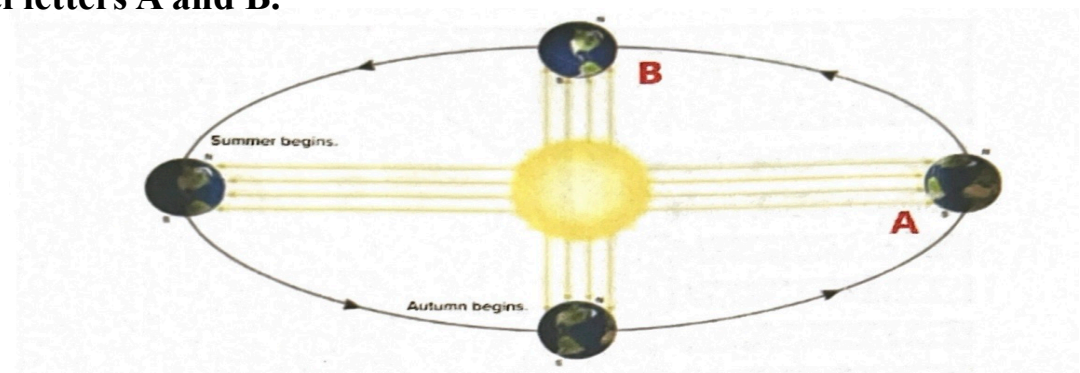
Letter D is ……

- **At anypoint in time, half of earth's surface faces the sun is in**

……... The other half of earth's surface faces away from the sun

and is in ……

Question 6: The figure shows how seasons change in the northern hemisphere. Label letters A and B.



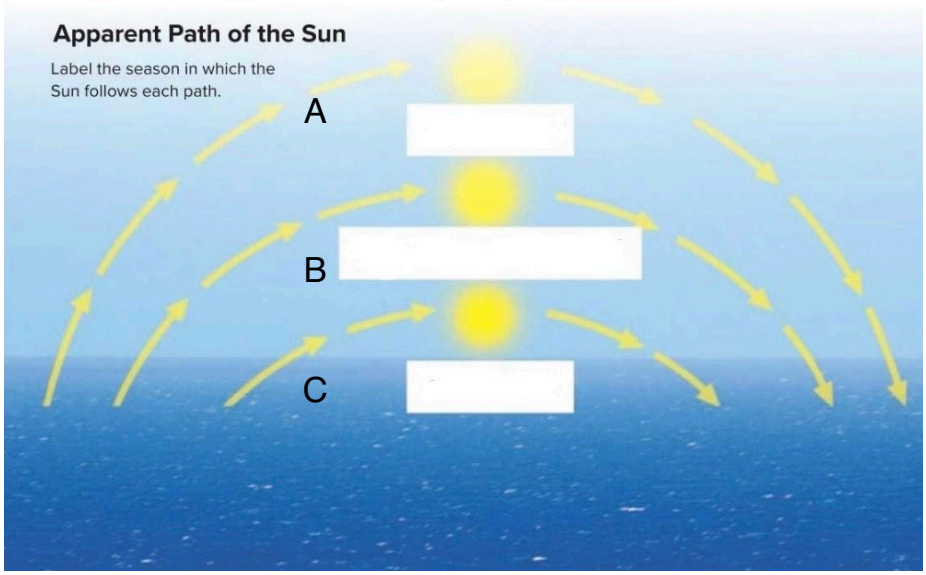
Letter A: …….. **Letter B: ……..**

- **What causes the seasons?**

1. ……

2. ……

Question 7: The figure shows the path of the sun. Label the season in which the sun follows each path.

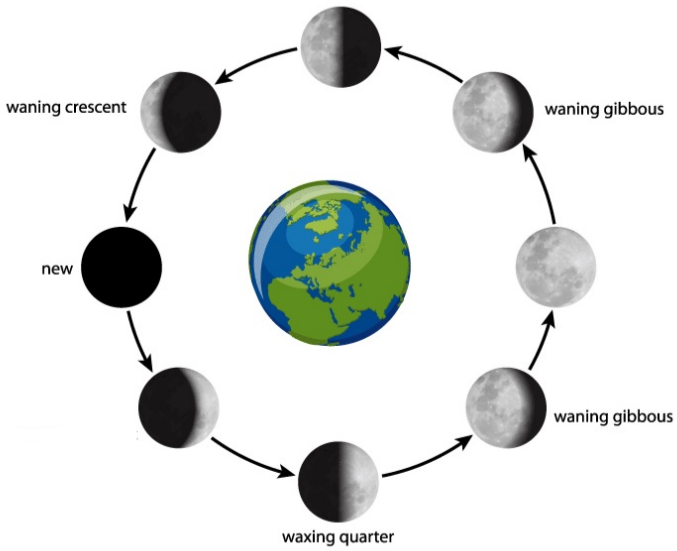


Letter A is ……....

Letter B is ……

Letter C is ……

Question 8: The figure shows the phases of the moon. Answer the following questions:



Letter A is ……....

Letter B is ……

Letter C is ……

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

Question 9: The figure shows the four seasons of the year.
Write the name of the season below each matching figure.

Question 10: The figure below shows different types of rocks. Which of the following statements is true?

A. They have the same mass and volume

B. They have the same mass and different volume

C. They have different mass and volume

D. They have the same volume and different mass

Question 11: The figure shows a bicycle that is made up of material that will react with air over time causing it to tarnish. This process is called

A. Conductivity

B. Corrosion

C. Magnetism

D. Solubility

Question 12: The figure shows wood burning. Which of the following means that a material is able to burn?

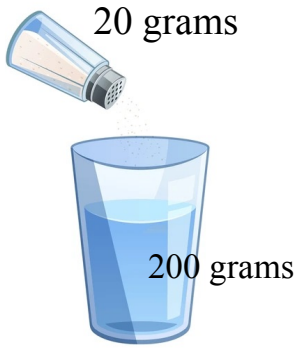
A. Soluble

B. Combustible

C. Conductive

D. Corrosive

Question 13: The figure shows a spoonful of salt that has a mass of 20 grams and a cup of water that has a mass of 200 grams. Which of the following will be the total mass of the saltwater when the salt dissolves in the water?



A. 200 grams

B. More than 200 grams

C. Less than 20 grams

D. Less than 200 grams

Question 14: Which of the following is most likely a solution?

A. Muddy water

B. Cranberry Juice

C. Potting soil

D. Cow milk

Question 15: The figure shows the reaction of baking soda and vinegar. Which of the following gases is released as bubbles?

A. Carbon

B. Hydrogen

C. Oxygen

D. Carbon dioxide

Question 16: Which of the following is an example of soap scum?

A. Temperature change

B. Formation of gas

C. Change in odor

D. Formation of solid

Question 17: You are performing an experiment combining two substances in a closed container. You combine 30 g of substance A and 40 g of substance B. A chemical reaction occurs. Choose the equation below that would best explain the total mass of the combined substances.

A. 40 g – 30 g = 10 g

B. 70 g – 40 g = 30 g

C. 40 g × 30 g = 1200 g

D. 40 g + 30 g = 70 g

Question 18: When energy is added to a solid, the particles _____

A. move faster

B. move slower

C. move closer

D. don't move

Question 19: Liquid has _____

A. definite volume

B. definite shape

C. no definite volume

D. definite temperature

Question 20: Which of the following is NOT an example of chemical change?

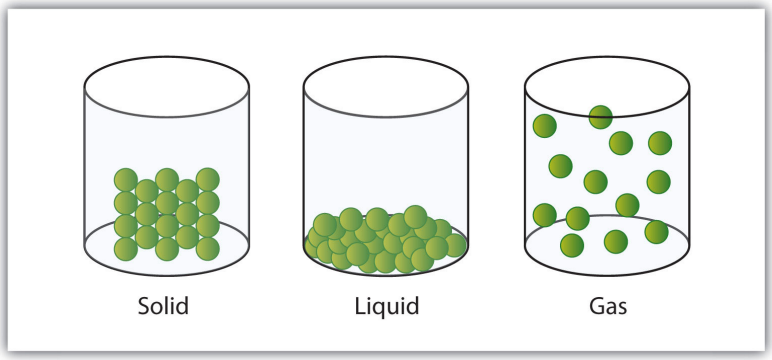
A. Soap scum

B. Toasted marshmallows

C. Bubbles from antacid into water

D. Bubbles in soda

Question 21: The figure shows the changing states of matter. Which of the following statements is correct?



A. When energy is added to gas, the particles slow down and move more closer.

B. When energy is removed from solid, the particles start to move more quickly.

C. When energy is removed from liquid, the particles start to move more quickly.

D. When energy is added to solid, the particles start to move more quickly.

Question 22: Which of the following defines a meteor that strikes earth's surface?

A. Planet

B. Moon

C. Star

D. Meteorite

Question 23: Which of the following explains why the moon's gravitational pull is weaker than earth?

A. The moon has no mass

B. The moon has an equal mass to earth

C. The moon has more mass than earth

D. The moon has less mass than earth

Question 24: Which of the following is the primary force responsible for moons orbiting planets and planets orbiting the sun?

A. Magnetic force

B. Electric force

C. Friction force

D. Gravitational force

Question 25: Which of the following causes the earth's tides?

A. Other stars gravitational force

B. Sun's gravitational force

C. Other planets gravitational force

D. Moon's gravitational force

Question 26: Which of the following is a large, round object in space that orbits a star?

A. Meteorite

B. Planet

C. Galaxy

D. Asteroid

Question 27: The summer solstice occurs around June 21st each year. During this time of year, the Northern Hemisphere tilts more toward the ……..

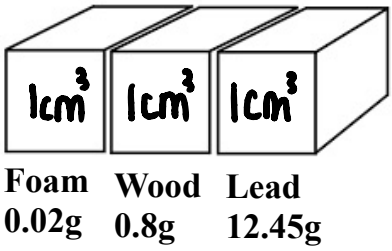
A. Sun

B. Moon

C. Galaxy

D. Asteroid

Question 28: The figure shows three cubes of the same volume. Which of the following will be more affected by gravity?



A. A only

B. B only

C. C only

D. A and B only

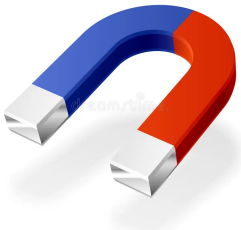
Question 29: Which of the following identifies the ability of a material to be attracted to a magnet?

A

B

C

D



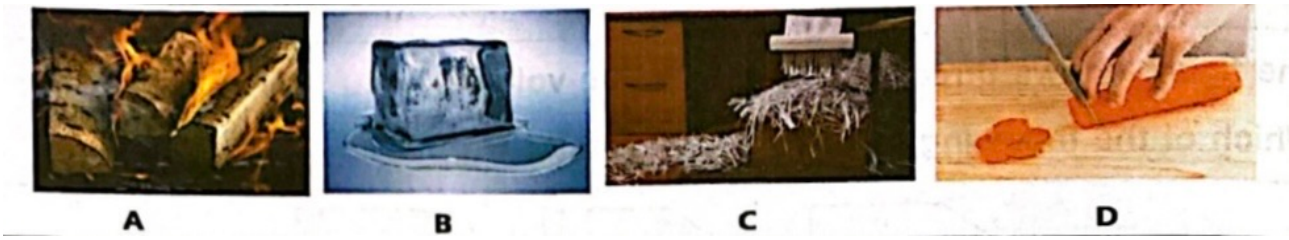
A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Question 30: Use the figure to identify which letter represents a chemical property?



A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

Question 31: Which of the following is not considered as a physical property?

A. Corrosion

B. Conductivity

C. Reflectivity

D. Solubility

Question 32: Which of the following is correct about solutions?

A. They are a type of heterogeneous mixture

B. They are a type of homogeneous mixture

C. They are a type of colloid

D. They are a type of aerosol

Question 33: Which of the following is considered an outer planet?

A. Mercury

B. Venus

C. Earth

D. Neptune

Question 34: Which of the following is a rock from space that travels through Earth's atmosphere?

A. Planet

B. Moon

C. Star

D. Meteor

Question 35: Which of the following affects the length of the day, causing more hours of daylight and fewer hours of darkness during the summer?

A. The rotation of Earth around the moon

B. The rotation of Earth around the sun

C. The rotation of the moon around Earth

D. The rotation of Earth around its tilted axis

Question 36: How long does Earth take to make one complete spin around its axis?

A. 96 hours

B. 72 hours

C. 48 hours

D. 24 hours

Question 37: Which of the following contains billions of stars, dust, and gas that are held together by gravity?

A. Sun

B. Planet

C. Meteor

D. Galaxy

Question 38: Which of the following is a belt of space rocks between the inner and the outer planets?

A. Meteorites

B. Tides

C. Galaxies

D. Asteroids

Question 39: How does matter change from one state to another?

A. Adding energy

B. Removing energy

C. Adding mass

D. Removing volume

Question 40: Solid has _____ Circle all that apply.

A. Definite volume

B. Definite shape

C. No definite volume

D. No definite shape

Question 41: Liquid has _____ Circle all that apply.

A. Definite volume

B. Definite shape

C. No definite volume

D. No definite shape

Question 42: Gas has _____ Circle all that apply.

A. Definite volume

B. Definite shape

C. No definite volume

D. No definite shape

Question 43: What is the best definition of matter?

A. Anything that moves or makes sound

B. Anything that has mass and takes up space

C. Only things that are solids

D. Only non-living things

Question 44: Matter can be:

A. Only a solid

B. A solid or liquid

C. A solid, liquid, or gas

D. Only a gas

Question 45: Which of the following is NOT an example of matter?

A. Air

B. Water

C. Sound

D. Ice

Question 46: What does mass measure?

A. How much space something takes up

B. How heavy something feels

C. How much matter is in an object

D. How big an object looks

Question 47: What does volume measure?

A. The weight of an object

B. The amount of space an object takes up

C. The color of an object

D. The amount of matter inside an object

Question 48: Which has more volume: an inflated balloon or a small bag of marbles half its size?

A. The inflated balloon

B. The bag of marbles

C. Both have the same volume

D. The one that weighs more

Question 49: Which has more mass: an inflated balloon or a small bag of marbles?

A. The balloon

B. The marbles

C. Both have the same mass

D. Neither

Question 50: What do gas particles do that solids and liquids do not?

A. Stay in one place

B. Move slowly

C. Spread out to fill the entire container

D. Stick together tightly

Question 50: Which comparison between gases and solids is correct?

A. Gas particles are farther apart than solid particles.

B. Gas particles are closer together than solid particles.

C. Gas particles cannot move while solids can.

D. Gas particles have a fixed shape while solids do not.

Question 51: Which best explains why gases can be compressed more easily than solids or liquids?

A. Gas particles are very far apart with lots of empty space

B. Gas particles are tightly packed together

C. Gas particles cannot move at all

D. Gas particles are heavier than solids

Question 52: What happens during a physical change?

A. New matter is formed

B. The kind of matter stays the same

C. The properties of the substance change completely

D. The matter disappears

Question 53: What happens during a chemical change?

A. The matter changes shape but stays the same

B. New matter is produced with different properties

C. The particles move slower

D. Nothing changes

Question 54: Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?

A. Melting ice

B. Cutting paper

C. Mixing baking soda with vinegar

D. Boiling water

Question 55: Which of the following is an example of a physical change?

A. Burning wood

B. Baking a cake

C. Rusting iron

D. Freezing water

Question 56: The law of conservation of mass means:

A. Mass can be destroyed during a change

B. Mass can appear from nothing

C. Mass is neither created nor destroyed during a physical or chemical change

D. Mass only exists in solids

Question 57: What shows that a chemical reaction has happened when baking soda is mixed with vinegar?

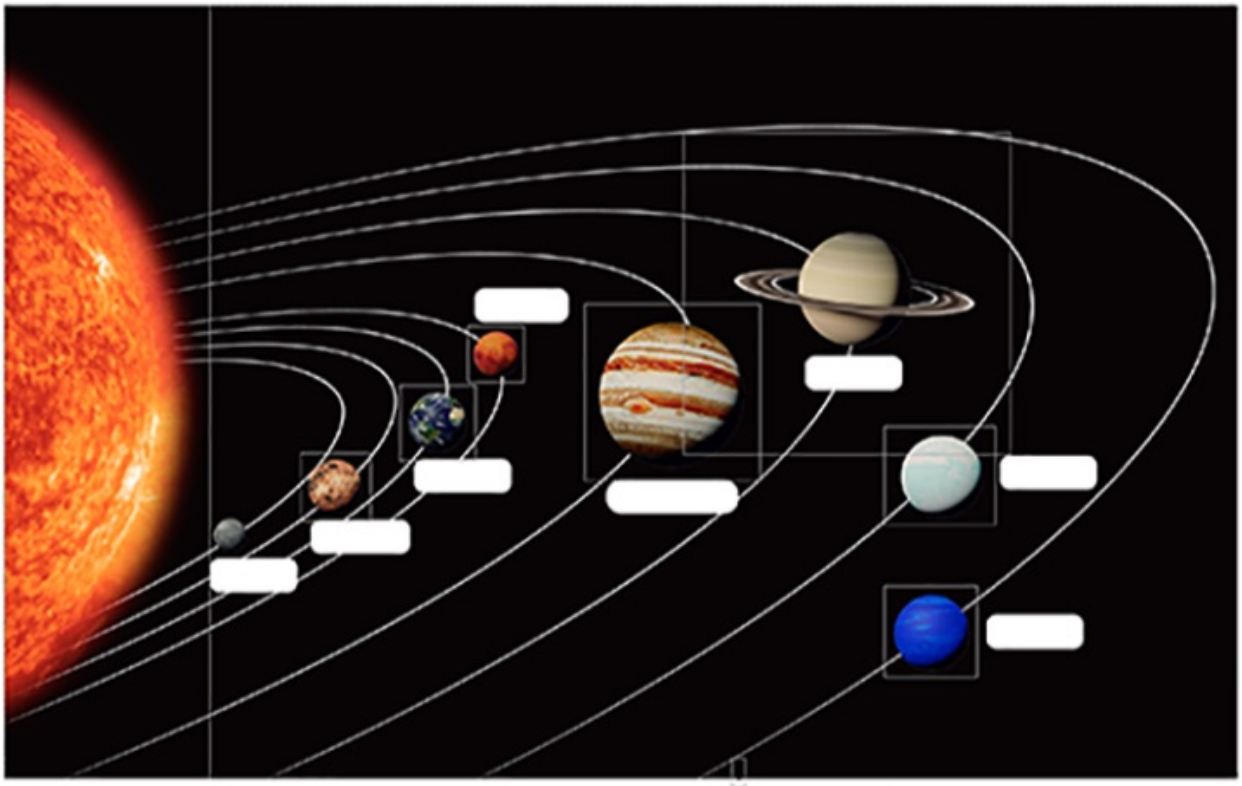
A. The mixture freezes

B. Bubbles form and a solid is left behind

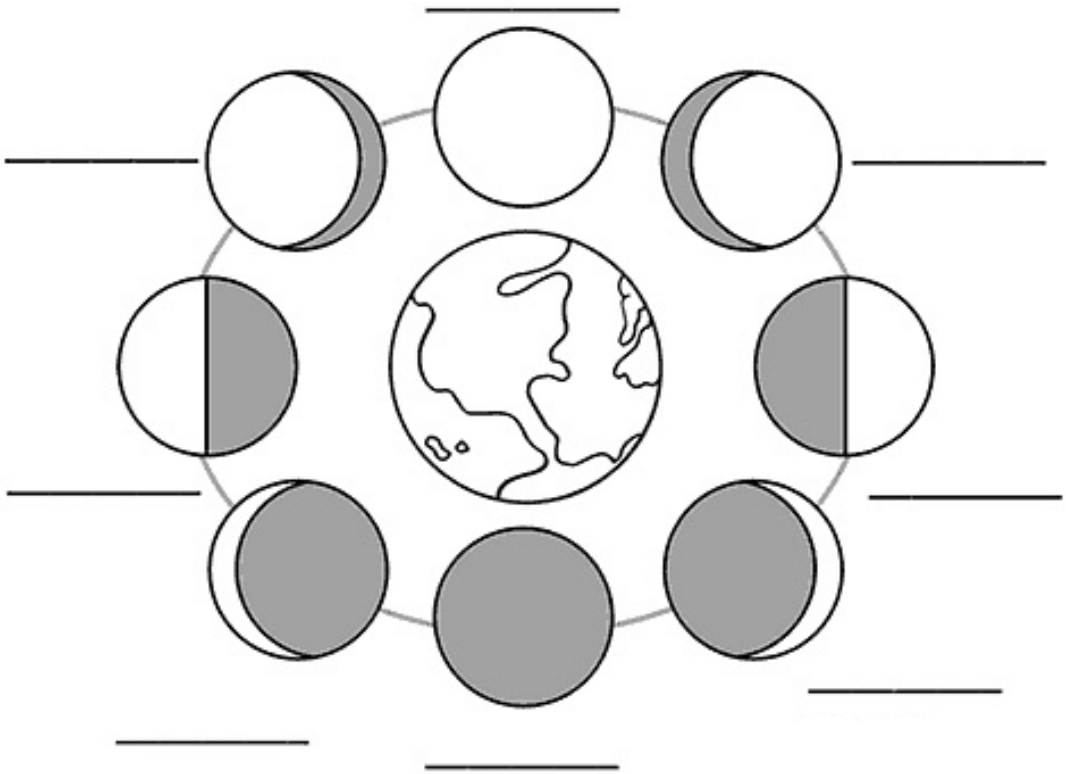
C. The color stays the same

D. Nothing happens

Question 58: Label the planets



Question 59: Answer the following question about the moon phases



Question 60: Answer the following question about the moon phases

1. Based on the data table, what conclusion can you draw?

Planet	Length of Day (hours)	Length of Year (Earth years)	Distance from the Sun (AU)
Mercury	1,408	0.2	0.4
Venus	5,832	0.6	0.7
Earth	24	1.0	1.0
Mars	25	1.9	1.5
Jupiter	10	11.9	5.2
Saturn	10	29.4	9.5
Uranus	17	84.0	19.2
Neptune	16	164.8	30.0

A. The farther a planet is from the Sun, the longer its day.

B. The farther a planet is from the Sun, the longer its year.

C. A day on Earth is longer than a day on Venus.

D. Uranus is the coldest of all the planets.

2. A planet is a large, round space object that _____ the Sun.

A. attracts

B. orbits

C. follows

D. reflects

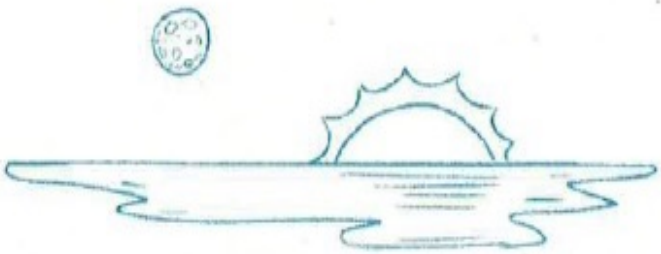
3. Circle all that apply.

Stars appear to move in the sky because of Earth's _____.

A. axis

B. rotation

C. poles

D. galaxies

E. revolution