



Al Asalah School
Review Term 1: 2025-26

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Grade: 5 General
Subject: Science

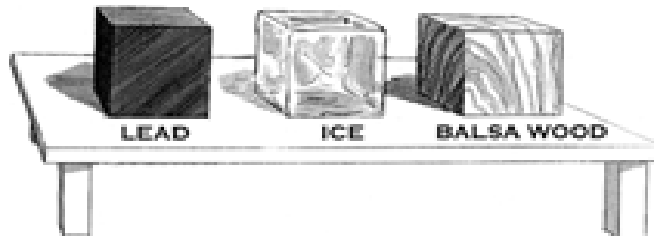
Book 1: Unit 1 Pages -
5,8,10,17,19,22,31,33,40,42,43,47,49,56,58,63

Q.no MCQ

page

- 1 Anita places three cubes on a table. One cube is lead, the second is ice, and the third is balsa wood. The sides of each cube are exactly 3.5 centimeters long.**

p-10



Which do all three cubes have in common?

- a. the same mass
- b. the same weight
- c. the same weight

- 2 Which of the following statement is true**

p-5

- a. Something needs to be solid to be matter
- b. Something needs to be solid or liquid to be matter
- c. Matter can be solid liquid gas
- d. Matter can be solid liquid gas but not include livingthings

3 Which of the following is not a matter

P5

- a. Water**
- b. Book**
- c. Light**
- d. Cat**

4 Which property measures the amount of space an object takes up?.

p-10

- a. Mass**
- b. weight**
- c. height**
- d. volume**

5 If you hold a golf ball in one hand and tennis ball in one hand which one has more weight?

- a. Golf ball has a greater number of particles and more weight**
- b. Golf balls have a smaller number of particles and more weight**
- c. Tennis ball has a greater number of particles and more weight**
- d. Tennis ball has a smaller number of particles and more weight**

Golf ball



Tennis ball



6 Out of Inflated ballon and bag of marble of its half size, which one has more volume?

p-10

- a. Inflated Ballon has more volume**
- b. Marble bag has more volume**
- c. Both has same volume**
- d. None**



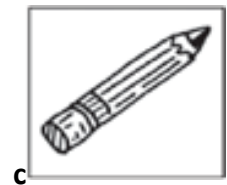
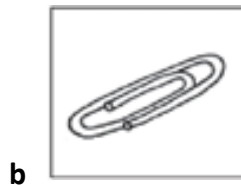
7 Out of Inflated ballon and bag of marble of its half size, which one has more mass?

p-10

- a. Inflated Ballon has more mass**
- b. Marble bag has more mass**
- c. Both has same mass**
- d. None**



8 Which would have the most mass?



9 Sam and Sara both have balls of clay shown below. Both balls have the same amount and type of clay. Sam shapes his into one big circle and Sara shapes hers into five small hearts. Whose clay weighs more?

p-10

- a. Sam b. Sara c.
Both same mass d.
none



10 Characteristics of matter that can be observed and measure is called

p-8

- a. Physical property
b. Chemical property
c. Magnetism
d. reflectivity

11 The ability to dissolve in a liquid is called

p-8

- a. Magnetism
b. Solubility
c. Reflectivity
d. Conductivity

12 Which of the following best describe the physical property of copper

p-17

- a. Conductivity
b. Solubility
c. Magnetism
d. Reflectivity

Describe at least three physical properties that can help identify copper.

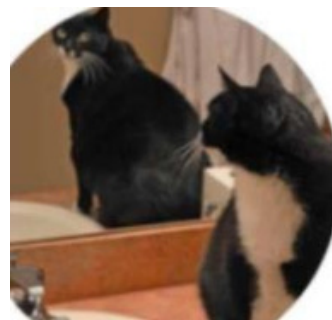
13 Which of the pictures show conductivity. A

P-8

a.



b.



c.



d.



14 Which of the following is good conductor of heat and electricity **p-8**

- a. Metal like copper ,iron and silver**
- b. Plastic**
- c. Wood**
- d. rubber**

15 Following picture is showing which type of change **p-42**

- a. Physical change**
- b. Chemical change**
- c. both**



16 Rebecca made a mixture of raisins, nuts, and dried fruit for a snack. **p-31**

Which kind of mixture was Rebecca's snack?

- a. Solution**
- b. Suspension**
- c. Heterogeneous mixture**
- d. Colloid**

17 Which of the following would make sugar dissolve faster in a cup of **p-22**

water?

- a. Add cold water and stir.**
- b. Let water evaporate away.**
- c. Add warm water and stir.**
- d. Add more sugar and stir.**

18 Which of the following mixture is suspension

P31

- a. Apple juice
- b. Muddy water
- c. Aerosol
- d. milk

19

p-31

. How are mixtures formed and separated?

A series of horizontal lines for writing an answer.



A spoonful of salt has a mass of 10 grams. A cup of water has a mass of 300 grams. What do you predict will be the total mass of the saltwater when the salt is dissolved in the water? Circle the answer that best matches your thinking.

- A. more than 300 grams
- B. less than 300 grams
- C. 300 grams

21 Write the type of mixture in the following table.

p-22

Heterogeneous, Homogeneous, solution, suspension, Colloid

- 1 Water mixed with sugar
 - 2 Water mixed with oil
 - 3 milk
 - 4
 - 5 Water mixed with sand
 - 6
- Apple juice Fruit salad

22 Which of the following is an example of mixture

P 31

- a. salt
- b. Sugar
- c. Milk
- d. water

23

1. Which mixture is most likely a solution?

p-31

- A. muddy water
- B. cranberry juice
- C. potting soil
- D. milk

24 You combine 500 g of one material and 200 g of another in a closed container. A chemical change occurred. What can you say about the masses of the materials after the chemical change? What law are you using

p-40

$$500 + 200 = 700\text{gm}$$

Law of conservation of mass

Matter can not be created or destroyed.

Chemical Change

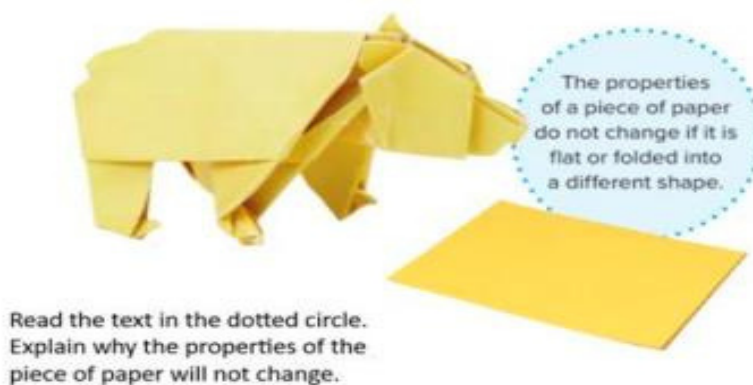
Frying an egg	Tearing up paper	Burning wood
A nail rusting	Grilling a hamburger	Dissolving salt in water
Exploding fireworks	Melting butter	Baking a cake
Rotting banana	Mixing baking soda and vinegar	Evaporating water
Lighting a match	Crushing a sugar cube	Milk going sour

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

Explain your thinking. How did you decide if something is a chemical change?

- 26 Which of the following is NOT an example of a physical change?
- Tear of paper
 - Breaking of pencil
 - Folding paper
 - Sour milk

p-40



27 Which of the following describes an example of a chemical change? p-40

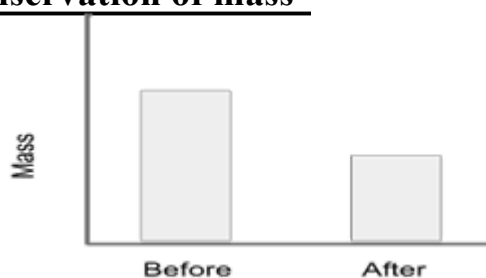
- a. piece of glass breaking
- b. tearing a piece of paper
- c. shaping a piece of clay
- d. rust forming on car

28 Baking soda and vinegar combined to make carbon dioxide is an example of a p-40

- a. Solubility
- b. Chemical change
- c. Physical change

29 The following diagram shows the law of conservation of mass p-40

- a. True
- b. false

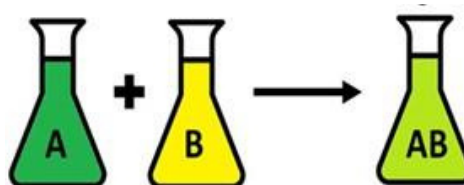


30 The particles that make up a gas are _____ than the particles in a liquid. p-40

- a. farther apart
- b. closer together
- c. mixed
- d. Fixed

31 Mariam combines a substance a mass of 100 grams with another a mass of 80 grams. After the reaction, what is the mass of the products of this reaction? p-40

- a. 20 g
- b. 80 g
- c. 100 g
- d. 180 g



32 Which are signs that a chemical change has taken place?

42

- a. change in mass
- b. formation of a gas
- c. formation of a mixture
- d. formation of pieces

33

43

Signs of Chemical Change

Chemical changes produce new substances. Often you can see, hear, or smell the formation of new substances as a chemical change occurs. Below are some possible signs of chemical change.

Change in Color The change from shiny metal to rust and tarnish shows that certain metals have chemically changed.

Describe 4 additional possible signs of chemical change.

34

Changes in Matter

Think about the ways the banana was changing. Matter can be changed in many ways. A

physical change begins and ends with the same kind of matter. A

chemical change—also called a chemical reaction—is a change that produces new matter with different properties from the original matter. The law of **conservation of mass** states that matter is neither created nor destroyed during a physical change or chemical reaction. For example, when you mix baking soda with vinegar, particles in the baking soda and vinegar link up in new ways. During the chemical change, bubbles form and a solid is left behind. The new substances formed have different properties than the starting materials.

 **GO ONLINE** Watch the video *Identifying Chemical Changes* to learn more about how to recognize a chemical change.

What is a chemical change?

What is a physical change?



Three-Dimensional Thinking

Think about a scenario for an experiment. You combine 500 g of one material and 200 g of another in a closed container. A chemical reaction occurs. What can you say about the mass of the materials after they combine and go through the reaction? Choose a simple mathematical equation to support your answer.

- A. $500\text{ g} - 200\text{ g} = 700\text{ g}$
- B. $500\text{ g} + 200\text{ g} = 700\text{ g}$
- C. $700\text{ g} - 500\text{ g} = 200\text{ g}$
- D. $500\text{ g} \times 200\text{ g} = 700\text{ g}$

Particles in Matter



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.

Who do you agree with most? _____

Explain why you agree. _____

Gases have no definite shape or volume. The particles in a gas are much farther apart than particles in solids or liquids. They can move around each other very easily. Gases spread out and completely fill a closed container. If you make the container bigger, the same amount of gas will expand to fill it.

Read the passage above then use it to answer the following questions:

1. 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.
2. 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

37 During an experiment you add heat energy to a liquid. What state of matter will the liquid become?

56

- a. Solid
- b. Liquid
- c. Gas
- d. Metal

38 The particles in a ——— are tightly packed together and vibrate in place

56

- a. Liquid
- b. Gas
- c. Particles
- d. Solid

39 Liquid has

56

- a. Definite volume and shape
- b. Definite shape
- c. No definite volume
- d. Definite volume but no definite shape.

Classify the following as chemical or physical changes:

Physical change

Chemical change

Glass Breaking

Rusting of bicycle

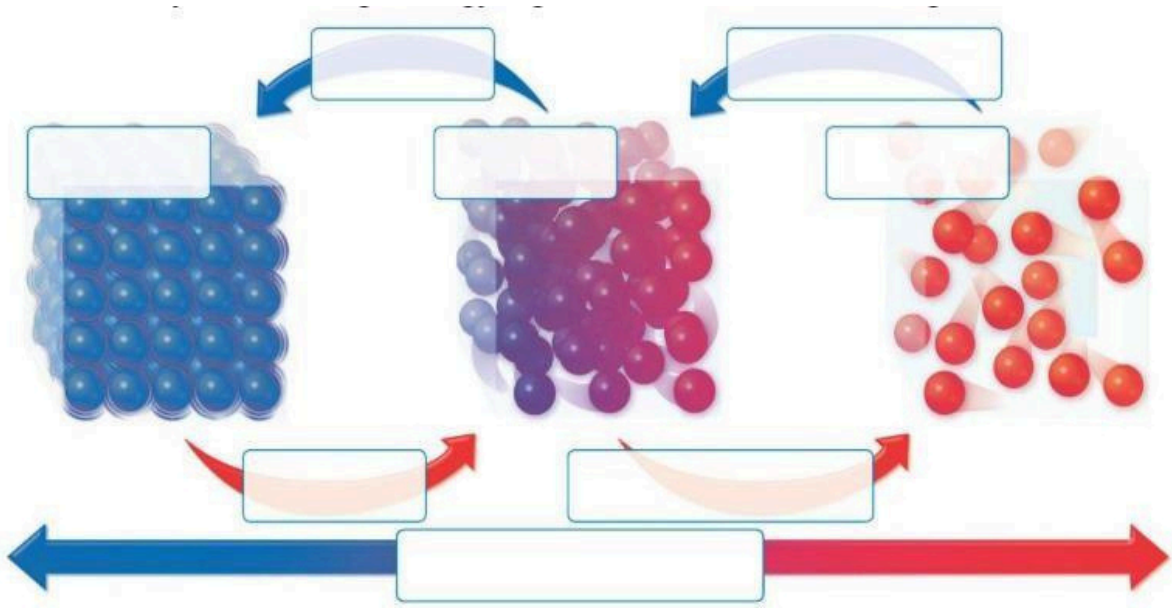
melting butter

Firework exploding

dissolve salt in water

Burning of marshmallow

Fill in the blanks (any 4)



Define the terms: physical property, conductivity, reflectivity, solubility

How can we use the properties of matter to identify materials

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					
Paper Clip					
Rubber Eraser					
Aluminum Foil					
Copper Wire					
Wooden Toothpick					

Visualize:

Identify as physical or chemical change

I	 Combustion	
II	 Rusting	
III	 Digestion	
IV	 Boiling	



Three-Dimensional Thinking

1. How does matter change from one state to another?

Circle all that apply.

- A. adding energy
- B. removing energy
- C. adding mass
- D. removing volume

2. Liquid has _____. Circle all that apply.

- A. definite volume
- B. definite shape
- C. no definite volume
- D. no definite shape

3. Use evidence to support the argument that particles in water change when heat energy is added.
