

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة الدرسين الأول والثاني انسباير

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



روابط مواد الصف الخامس على تلغرام

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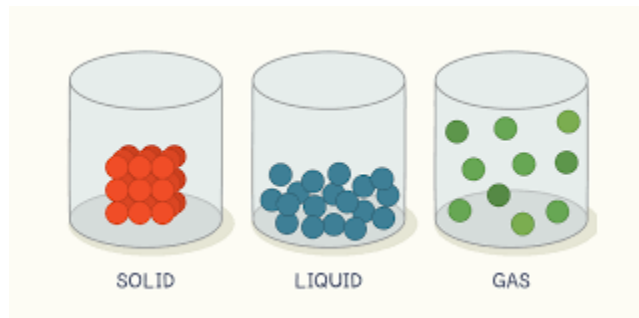
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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

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LESSON 1 & 2 REVISION



Matter:

is anything that has mass and takes up space.

Mass:

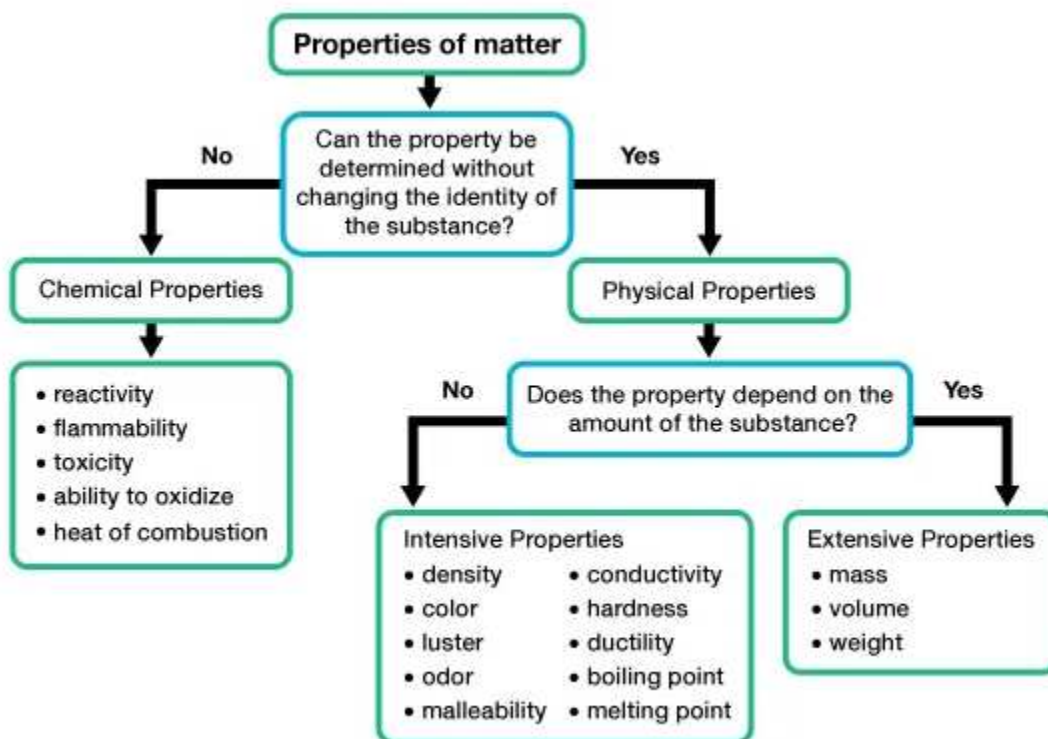
is the amount of matter in an object.

Volume:

is the amount of space an object occupies.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9vivbK-rB4A&t=136s>

properties of matter:



Physical Properties:

is a characteristic of a substance that can be observed or measured without changing the identity of the substance.

common physical properties:

Reflectivity:

is how well something bounces back light.

Example: A mirror has high reflectivity because it reflects light, making it easy to see your reflection.

Solubility:

is how well a substance dissolves in a liquid.

Example: Sugar has high solubility because it dissolves easily in water, making sweetened water.

Magnetism:

is the property of being attracted to a magnet or having the ability to be a magnet.

Example: Iron is magnetic because it's attracted to a magnet, and you can make a nail into a temporary magnet by rubbing it with a magnet.

Color:

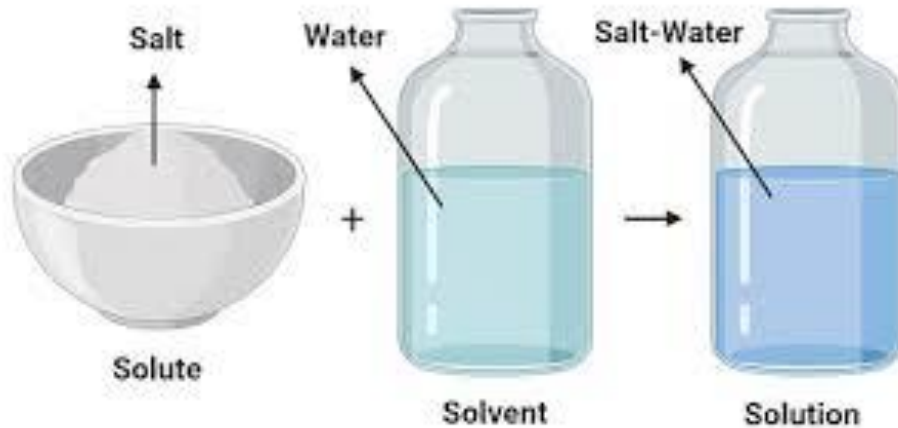
To check the color of a material, simply observe it under normal lighting conditions.

Chemical Properties:

describe how a substance interacts with other substances to form new ones.

These properties can include reactivity, combustibility, and corrosion.

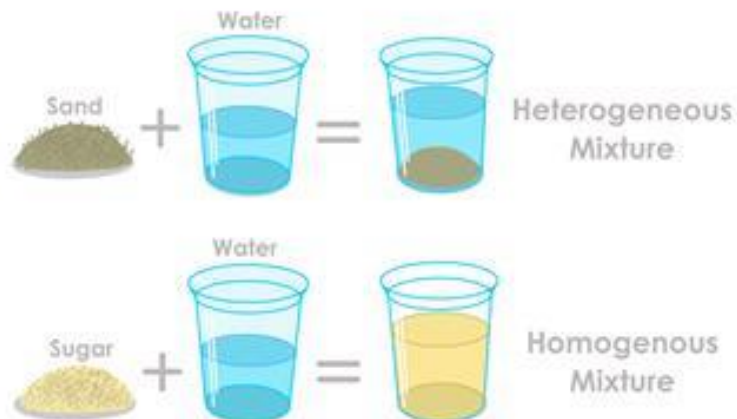
Mixtures and Solutions:



Mixtures are made up of two or more substances physically combined but not chemically bonded.

Solutions:

is a type of mixture where one substance (the solute) dissolves completely in another substance (the solvent) to form a uniform mixture.



Type of mixtures:

Homogeneous Mixture:

looks the same throughout because the substances are evenly mixed.

Heterogeneous Mixtures:

have different parts that you can see. Colloids, suspensions, and alloys are examples of heterogeneous mixtures.

Colloid:

A colloid is a mixture where tiny particles are evenly spread through another substance. It looks cloudy or milky.

Example: Milk is a colloid because tiny fat particles are evenly spread through the liquid, giving it a milky appearance.

Suspension:

A suspension is a mixture where larger particles are suspended in a liquid or gas but eventually settle out.

Example: If you mix sand with water, the sand particles will eventually settle at the bottom, creating a suspension.

Alloy:

An alloy is a mixture of two or more metals or a metal and a non-metal, resulting in a new material with improved properties.

Example: Bronze is an alloy made by mixing copper and tin. It also has a distinctive, golden-brown color.

Separation Techniques:

Various methods can be used to separate mixtures, such as

filtration to separate solids from liquids

evaporation to remove a solvent from a solution.

magnetism to separate magnetic materials from non-magnetic ones.