

شكراً لتحميلك هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



مراجعة نهائية انسابير

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [المناهج الإماراتية](#) ← [الصف الخامس](#) ← [علوم](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#) ← [الملف](#)

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



روابط مواد الصف الخامس على تلغرام

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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

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Final Revision

Inspire Science



Grade 5

مركز دعم مدرسة عبد الجليل الفهيم



Lesson Check: Identify Properties of Materials

1) How are you able to determine the physical properties of a substance?

- By using the senses to smell, taste, hear, feel, or see it
- By comparing it to the substances that surround it
- By determining its placement on the periodic table of elements
- By observing how it reacts with other substances
- By observing its shape and reflectivity

2) Compare the following containers:

Container 1 is clear, bends easily, and quickly melts when near a flame.

Container 2 is not clear, difficult to dent, and does not melt near a flame.

Which container is most likely metal? Support your answer with evidence based on the given properties.



Lesson Check: Identify Properties of Materials

3) The maximum amount of a substance that can be dissolved by another substance is called the _____.

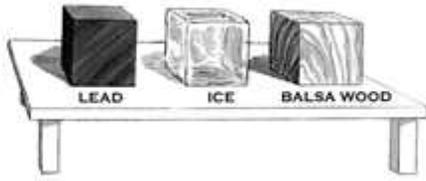
- conductivity
- solubility
- solvent
- colloid

4) Describe at least three physical properties that can help identify glass.



Lesson Check: Identify Properties of Materials

- 5) 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.



Which do all three cubes have in common?

- the same mass
 - the same weight
 - the same volume
 - the same temperature
- 6) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

A _____ property is a characteristic that can be observed and measured.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- chemical
- physical

- 7) The ability of matter to dissolve in a liquid is called _____.

- solubility
- reflectivity
- conductivity
- magnetism



Lesson Check: Identify Properties of Materials

8) Which property measures the amount of space an object takes up?

- reflectivity
- mass
- solubility
- volume

9) Describe the property of *conductivity*. Give an example of a material that would be a good conductor.



Lesson Check: Mixtures and Solutions

1) A _____ is a physical combination of two or more substances.

- suspension
- mixture
- matter
- solution

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Mixtures that have parts that are **not** uniformly mixed together are called _____ mixtures.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- homogeneous
- heterogeneous

3) Smoke is an example of a _____ because its suspended particles are small enough that they do not settle.

- colloid
- suspension
- positive
- negative



Lesson Check: Mixtures and Solutions

4) Explain the difference between a homogeneous and a heterogeneous mixture.

5) Rebecca made a mixture of raisins, nuts, and dried fruit for a snack. Which kind of mixture was Rebecca's snack?

- solution
- colloid
- heterogeneous mixture
- suspension

6) When salt is placed in a glass of water and dissolves, it is an example of a _____



Lesson Check: Mixtures and Solutions

7) While sitting in your house, you notice that there are particles of dust floating in the air. These particles of dust that are suspended in the air are an example of a(n) _____.

- solid
- solution
- aerosol
- gas

8) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

A mixture of gravel and sand is an example of a _____ .
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- heterogeneous mixture
- homogeneous mixture

9) Which of the following would make sugar dissolve faster in a cup of water?

- Add cold water and stir.
- Let water evaporate away.
- Add warm water and stir.
- Add more sugar and stir.



Lesson Check: Solids, Liquids, and Gases

1) Which is not one of the three common forms of matter?

- solid
- liquid
- gas
- density

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

The particles that make up a gas are _____ than the particles in a liquid.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- farther apart
- closer together

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

- solid
- liquid
- gas
- metal



Lesson Check: Solids, Liquids, and Gases

4) Name the three common states of matter.

5) Ice, liquid water, and water vapor are the three _____ of matter for water.

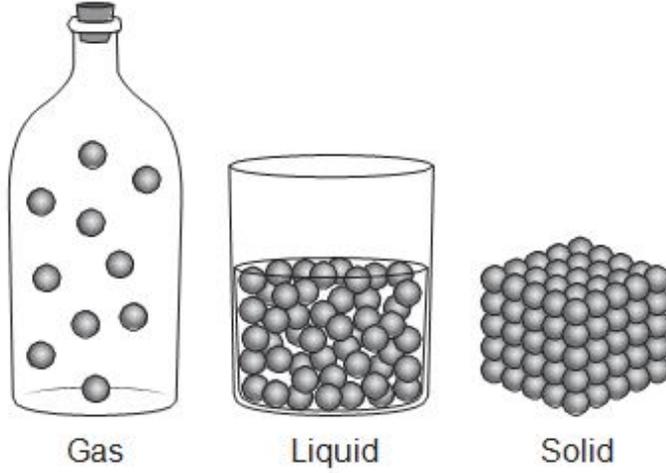
6) The particles in a _____ are tightly packed together and vibrate in place.

- solid
- liquid
- gas
- matter



Lesson Check: Solids, Liquids, and Gases

7) Flora studies the models of a gas, a liquid, and a solid shown in the diagram.



Use these models to explain why Flora can see an ice cube and liquid water but cannot see water vapor.



Lesson Check: Physical and Chemical Changes

1) Determine which of the following scenarios would result in a chemical change.

- Ice cubes melting in a glass of water
- Wood burning in a campfire
- Power plants providing electricity to a city.
- Butter melting in a pan

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Mixing food coloring and water is an example of a _____ change.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

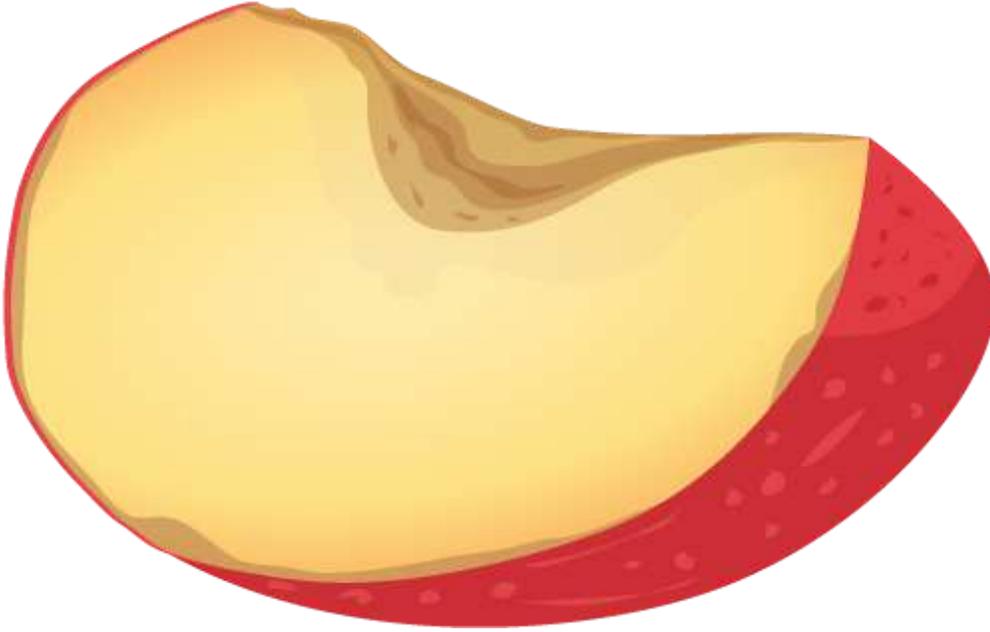
- physical
- chemical

3) Which is an example of a physical change?

- a candle burning
- rust on a bicycle
- ice cream melting
- a firework exploding

Lesson Check: Physical and Chemical Changes

- 4) Jacob cut an apple and left it on the table while he finished his homework. When he returned to eat the apple, it looked like the apple in the picture. How did Jacob's apple change? Explain your reasoning.





Lesson Check: Physical and Chemical Changes

5) Which are signs that a chemical change has taken place? Select **all** that apply

- change in mass
- formation of a gas
- formation of a mixture
- change in temperature

6) Which of the following describes an example of a chemical change?

- a piece of glass breaking
- tearing a piece of paper
- shaping a piece of clay
- rust forming on a car



Lesson Check: Physical and Chemical Changes

7) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Baking soda and vinegar combined to make carbon dioxide is an example of a _____ change.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- physical
- chemical

8) Which kind of change alters the shape of an object without changing what type of matter it is?

- chemical change
- physical change
- gradual change
- sudden change



Lesson Check: Physical and Chemical Changes

9) What is a physical combination of two or more substances that are blended together without forming a new substance?

10) Which is an example of a chemical change?

- a ball of clay is split in two
- a piece of wood is splintered
- a coin rusts
- salt and pepper are mixed



Module Test: Matter

1) Which of the following indicate that a chemical reaction has occurred?

- the formation of gas bubbles
- a change in color
- an odor
- all of these indicate that a chemical reaction has occurred.

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

The particles that make up gases are _____ .
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- very close together
- very far apart



Module Test: Matter

3) How are reflectivity and solubility related?

4) You are performing an experiment combining two substances in a closed container. You first pour 350 mL of substance one followed by 430 mL of substance two. A chemical reaction occurs. Choose the equation below that would best explain the total mass of the combined substances.

- $430 \text{ mL} - 350 \text{ mL} = 80 \text{ mL}$
- $350 \text{ mL} \times 430 \text{ mL} = 780 \text{ mL}$
- $350 \text{ mL} + 430 \text{ mL} = 780 \text{ mL}$
- $780 \text{ mL} - 430 \text{ mL} = 350 \text{ mL}$



Module Test: Matter

5) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

A _____ property is a characteristic that can be observed and measured without
(Blank 1)
changing the material.

Blank 1 options

- physical
- chemical

6) A _____ produces new matter with new and different properties.

- physical change
- chemical property
- chemical change
- physical property

7) The ability to burn is an example of a physical property.

- True
- False

8) _____ is a physical property that describes how light reflects off of an object.

9) The amount of space an object takes up is its _____.

- matter
- mass
- volume
- property



Module Test: Matter

10) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

A boiled egg in its shell weighs _____ a raw egg in its shell.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- more than
- the same as
- less than

11) What would happen to the weight of an ice cube if it melted?

- It would weigh a little more.
- It would weigh a lot less.
- It would weigh the same.
- It would weigh a lot more.

12) Which mixture is a solution?

- muddy water
- cranberry juice
- potting soil
- milk

13) The ability of matter to dissolve in a liquid is called _____ .



Module Test: Matter

14) Describe a physical change that can occur in your home.

15) Gases have _____.

- definite shape and definite volume
- definite shape and no definite volume
- no definite shape and no definite volume
- no definite shape and definite volume

16) The property of a material to transmit heat and electricity is _____.



Module Test: Matter

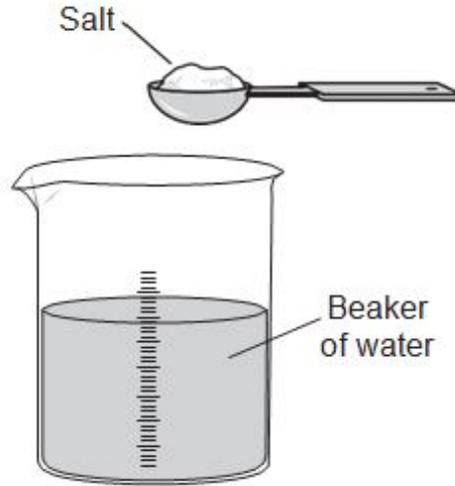
17) Which is an example of a physical change?

- a candle burning
- rust on a bicycle
- ice cream melting
- a firework exploding



Module Test: Matter

- 18) Kenisha wants to raise saltwater fish. She has an aquarium that she previously used to raise freshwater fish. Kenisha wonders, "Does adding salt to freshwater change the weight of the aquarium?" To find out, she plans an investigation using a beaker of water and salt, as shown.



Kenisha follows these steps:

1. Fill a beaker with water until the beaker weighs 50 grams.
 2. Weigh out 15 grams of salt.
 3. Add the salt from step 2 to the water and stir.
 4. Weigh the beaker.
- a. Predict the weight of the beaker in step 4. Explain your answer.



Lesson Check: Stars and Their Patterns

1) Which of the following statements **best** explains why some stars appear brighter than others?

- Some stars absorb more energy from the Sun.
- Some stars are closer to Earth than others.
- Some stars are closer to the Moon than others.
- Some stars have a better position in the sky.

2) VY Canis Majoris is the largest known star in the galaxy. It is a thousand times bigger and brighter than the Sun. Why doesn't VY Canis Majoris appear brighter than the Sun to people on Earth?

- VY Canis Majoris is much farther away from Earth.
- VY Canis Majoris is only visible in the Southern Hemisphere.
- VY Canis Majoris can only be seen from the Moon.
- VY Canis Majoris can only be seen during rare astronomical events.



Lesson Check: Stars and Their Patterns

- 3) Juan notices that the constellations he sees in February are different than the ones he sees in October. Explain why this is so.

- 4) Steve wants to calculate the distance between Earth and several stars. He hypothesizes that the Sun is the closest star because it is the brightest. He wants to design an experiment that will measure the distance to the Sun and other stars in kilometers. Why is Steve's idea for measuring distance flawed?

- The distance will be too far to measure in kilometers. He will have to measure the distance in miles.
- The distance will be too far to measure in kilometers. He will have to measure the distance in light years.
- The distance to all of the stars, including the Sun, will be the same.
- There is no way to correctly measure the distance between Earth, the Sun, and other stars.



Lesson Check: Stars and Their Patterns

5) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

_____ produce their own light and heat

(Blank 1)

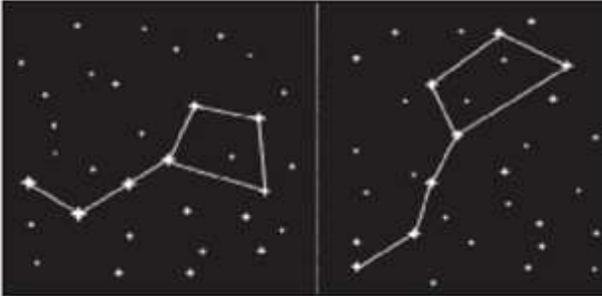
Blank 1 options

- Stars
- Planets

6) If you didn't have use of a telescope, which question might help you determine the distance of a star from Earth?

- What time does the star appear?
- In which hemisphere is the star located?
- What is the shape of the star?
- What is the brightness of the star?

7) Below are two different views of the Big Dipper.



The Big Dipper is an example of a pattern called

_____.

- convection
- constellation
- conflagration
- communication



Lesson Check: Stars and Their Patterns

- 8) Danny and a few friends observe the night sky. They notice that some stars appear brighter than other stars.
- a. Make a claim about why some stars appear brighter than other stars to Danny and his friends.

- b. Describe an investigation using flashlights that are all the same that supports your claim.

- c. Describe results of the investigation that would help explain why the Sun appears brighter than any other star. Explain your reasoning.

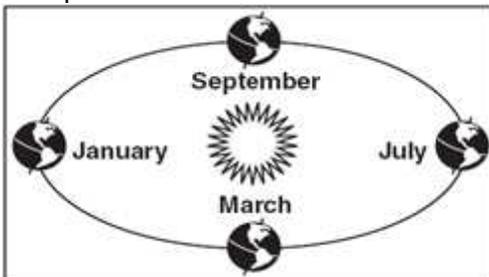


Lesson Check: Earth's Place in Space

1) Which of the following describes a planet?

- a swirling ball of gases
- a star
- a huge ball made out of rock
- a large object that orbits a star

2) The picture below shows Earth travelling around the Sun.



How long does it take Earth to complete one revolution around the Sun?

- one day
- one week
- one month
- one year

3) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Planets revolve around the Sun in an _____ orbit.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- circular
- elliptical



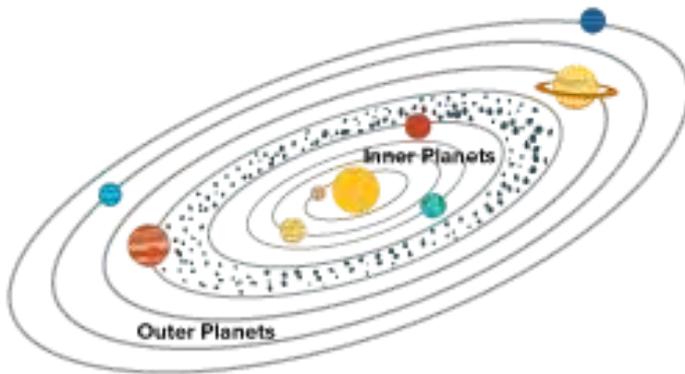
Lesson Check: Earth's Place in Space

4) A ____ contains billions of stars, dust, and gas that are all held together by gravity.

- planet
- star
- moon
- galaxy

5) The Milky Way is a _____ that contains more than 200 billion stars.

6) This diagram shows the eight planets and one dwarf planet in the solar system.



Between the inner and outer planets, there is a belt of space rocks called ____.

- asteroids
- meteors
- comets
- stars



Lesson Check: Earth's Place in Space

7) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Stars appear in the night sky at different times of the year because of Earth's

_____.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- rotation on its axis
- revolution around the Sun

8) Ben looks up to the night sky in January and notices the constellation Orion. In February he stands in the same spot and notices that the stars have seemed to change position.

Explain why the stars are in a different position during different times of the year.



Lesson Check: Earth's Place in Space

9) Based on the data in the table, which conclusions can you draw?

Planet	Length of Year (Earth years)	Distance from the Sun (AU)
Mercury	0.2	0.4
Venus	0.6	0.7
Earth	1.0	1.0
Mars	1.9	1.5
Jupiter	11.9	5.2
Saturn	29.4	9.5
Uranus	84.0	19.2
Neptune	164.8	30.0

- The farther a planet is from the Sun, the shorter its year.
- The farther a planet is from the Sun, the longer it takes to orbit.
- A year on Mercury is longer than a year on Earth.
- The further a planet is from the Sun the longer its rotation.



Module Test: Earth and Space

1) Which of the following stars would appear brightest from Earth?

Star	Distance from Earth
A	4.4 Light Years
B	4.3 Light Years
C	4.7 Light Years
D	4.1 Light Years

- A
- B
- C
- D



Module Test: Earth and Space

2) Why does the brightness of our Sun differ from the brightness of stars in the night sky?

3) Using the data in the table below, which star would appear brightest from Earth?

Star	Star Color	Distance from Earth
A	Red	4.42 Light Years
B	Blue/White	4.24 Light Years
C	Blue/White	4.09 Light Years
D	Orange	4.52 Light Years

- A
 B
 C
 D



Module Test: Earth and Space

4) Throughout the year, the stars appear to move across the sky. Why do you think this happens?

5) ___ are spheres of hot gas that give off heat and light.

- Planets
- White dwarfs
- 4.3 light-years
- Stars



Module Test: Earth and Space

6) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Larger, round objects in space that orbit a star are called _____.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- constellations
- planets

7) Some of the stars we see today may have stopped glowing many years ago. How is this possible? Explain.



Module Test: Earth and Space

8) What unit do scientists use to measure distances in space?

- kilometers
- gigameters
- light-years
- centimeters

9) Planets in our solar system orbit the ___.

- Sun
- Earth
- Milky Way Galaxy
- Asteroid Belt



Module Test: Earth and Space

- 10) Ben looks up to the night sky in January and notices the constellation Orion. In February he stands in the same spot and notices that the stars have seemed to change position.

Explain why the stars are in a different position during different times of the year.

- 11) Which of the following statements **best** explains why some stars appear brighter than others?

- Some stars absorb more energy from the Sun.
- Some stars are closer to Earth than others.
- Some stars are closer to the Moon than others.
- Some stars have a better position in the sky.



Module Test: Earth and Space

12) A mixture of frozen gases, ice, dust, and rock that orbits the Sun is _____.

13) What affects the apparent brightness of stars?

- the size of the star and its distance from Earth
- the shape of the star and its distance from Earth
- only the shape of the star
- only the star's distance from Earth

14) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

The stars in the night sky appear to change position because of Earth's revolution and _____.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- rotation
- tilt

15) A chunk of rock from space that travels through Earth's atmosphere is called a _____.

- meteoroid
- meteor
- asteroid
- comet

16) What color of star is the coolest? _____



Module Test: Earth and Space

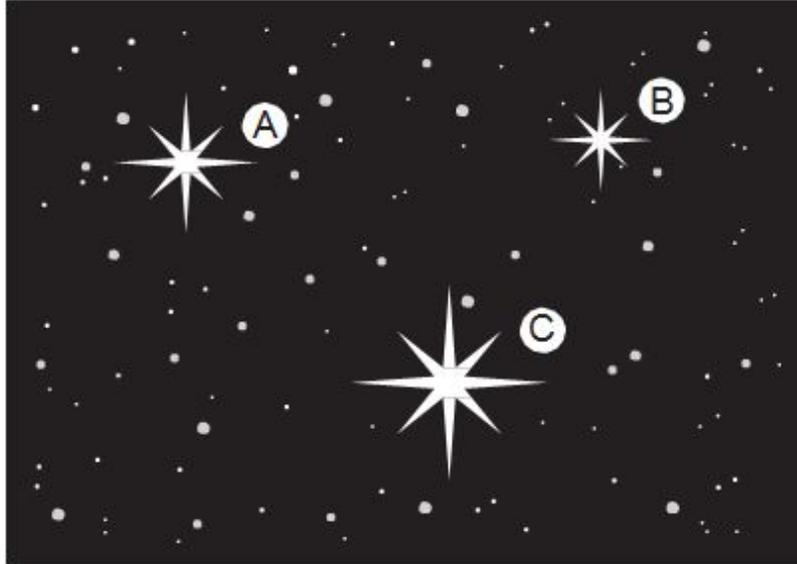
17) Which of the following is true about the stars in a constellation?

- They form different patterns throughout the year.
- They are closer together than other stars.
- They are larger than other stars.
- They keep the same pattern throughout the year.



Module Test: Earth and Space

18) Mary observes three bright stars in the night sky. Star C appears the brightest and Star B appears the least bright, as shown in the diagram.



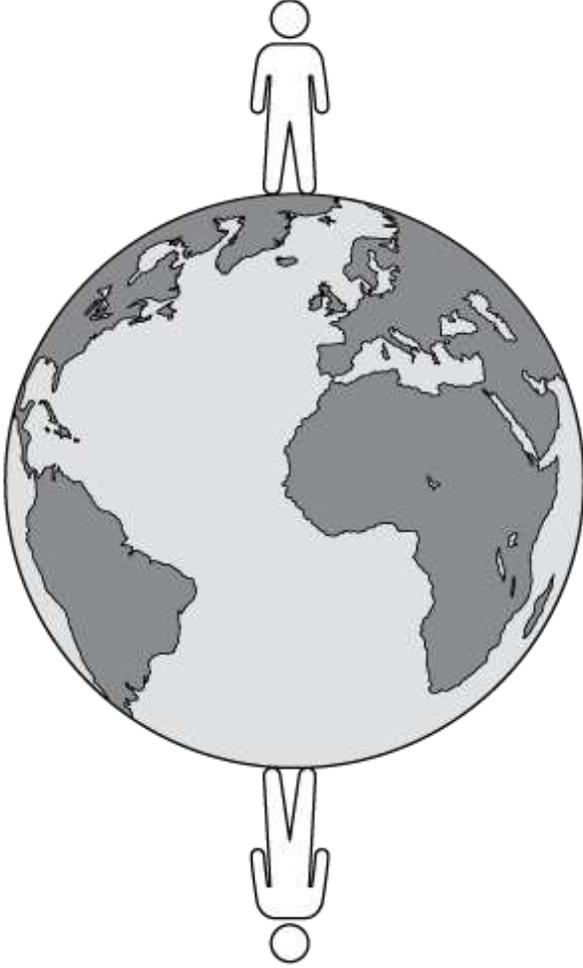
a. Based on Mary’s observation, order the three stars from closest to Earth to farthest from Earth. Explain your reasoning.

b. Explain why the Sun appears brighter than any star in the night sky.



Lesson Check: The Role of Gravity

- 1) Juanita is standing on the ground located at the North Pole. Clara is standing on the ground located at the South Pole. Explain how both can stand with their feet on the ground.





Lesson Check: The Role of Gravity

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Things we drop fall to the ground because _____ pulls them down.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- friction
- gravity

3) Which explains how gravity works to assist the flight of an airplane?

- It pushes up on the wings of the airplane to create lift.
- It helps to propel the plane forward as its speed increases.
- It pushes the airplane from all directions to help it stay in the air.
- It pulls the airplane downward when the pilot slows the engine's speed.

4) In science class, Simon learned that he weighs 90 lb on Earth and 15 lb on the Moon. Explain why there is a difference in Simon's weight in the two different locations.



Lesson Check: The Role of Gravity

5) What force makes an apple fall to the ground?

- gravity
- air resistance
- size
- weight

6) If you threw a ball up on the Moon, it would go up 6 times higher than on Earth. Explain how this is possible.

7) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

Earth's water levels _____ on the side of Earth facing the moon.
(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- rise
- fall



Lesson Check: The Role of Gravity

8) Which would be the most likely outcome of a meteorite's encounter with Earth?

- The meteorite orbits around Earth.
- The meteorite flies past Earth.
- The meteorite hits Earth and makes a crater.
- The meteorite burns in Earth's atmosphere.

9) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

On the moon, craters are formed when _____ hit the surface.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- meteoroids
- comets

10) Clayton and Brianna are getting ready to watch a meteor shower. Clayton wonders how space rocks become meteors and meteorites. How can Brianna explain this phenomenon to Clayton?



Lesson Check: Earth's Motion

- 1) Because the tilt of Earth's axis always points in the same direction, the seasons in the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere are always _____.



- the same
- opposite
- three months apart
- six months apart

- 2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

The tilt of Earth's axis causes the change in _____.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- seasons
- years

- 3) Which would happen if Earth was not tilted toward or away from the Sun?

- Daylight would last all day.
- Darkness would last all day.
- Days would be much longer and nights would be shorter.
- Days and nights would be about equal in length.

- 4) Moon _____ are the appearance and shape of the moon as you see it at a particular time.



Lesson Check: Earth's Motion

5) Earth completes one full _____ on its axis every 24 hours.

- rotation
- revolution
- resolution
- reservation

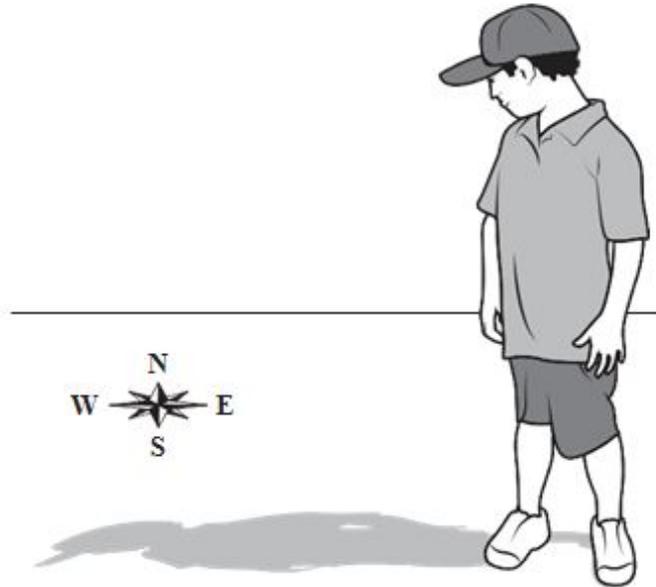
6) When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, which season is it in the Southern Hemisphere?

- spring
- summer
- fall
- winter



Lesson Check: Earth's Motion

7) Jason looks at his shadow, as shown in the picture.



a. Identify whether the Sun is to the north, south, east, or west of Jason, using the compass rose in the picture. Support your answer with evidence from the picture.

b. Identify whether the time of day in the picture is morning, noon, afternoon, or night. Explain your reasoning.



Lesson Check: Earth's Motion

Jason is 1.5 meters tall. The table shows his shadow's length at different times during one summer day.

Time of Day	Length of Shadow (m)
8 a.m.	1.53
10 a.m.	.76
Noon	.64
2 p.m.	1.22
4 p.m.	2.60
6 p.m.	8.95

c. Explain why the length of Jason's shadow changes over time.



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

1) A force of attraction between any two objects is called _____.

- static electricity
- rotation
- gravity
- orbit

2) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

_____ is the path one object takes around another object.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- An orbit
- A rotation



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

3) Describe Earth's Orbit. What is one pattern that occurs because of this phenomenon?

4) A chunk of rock from space that travels through Earth's atmosphere is called a _____.

- meteoroid
- meteor
- asteroid
- comet



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

5) Fill in the blanks using the available answer choices.

We do not feel Earth move because _____.

(Blank 1)

Blank 1 options

- we move with Earth as it rotates
- Earth moves very slowly

6) What force causes the rise and the fall of tides? _____

7) Earth's gravity pulls objects toward its _____.

- axis
- center
- orbit
- moon

8) If you threw a ball up on the Moon, it would go up 6 times higher than on Earth. Explain how this is possible.



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

9) Which would be the most likely outcome of a meteorite's encounter with Earth?

- The meteorite orbits around Earth.
- The meteorite flies past Earth.
- The meteorite hits Earth and makes a crater.
- The meteorite burns in Earth's atmosphere.

10) How does the tilt of Earth's axis affect the change of the seasons?



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

11) Earth completes one full _____ on its axis every 24 hours.

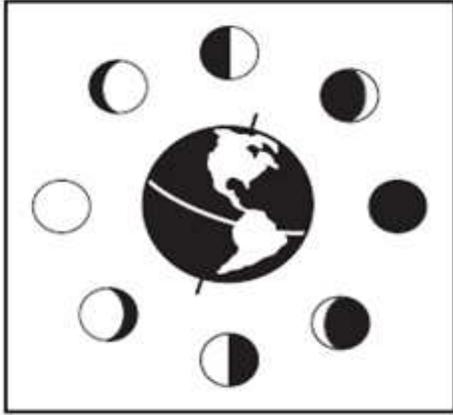
- rotation
- revolution
- resolution
- reservation

12) What causes daily changes in length and direction of shadows? Explain your answer.



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

13) The picture below shows the Moon as it travels around Earth.



When the lit part of the Moon grows larger, it is in the _____ phase.

- waning
- the first quarter
- waxing
- the last quarter

14) On the side of Earth facing the moon, Earth's water levels _____.

15) The tilt of Earth's _____ affects the seasons.



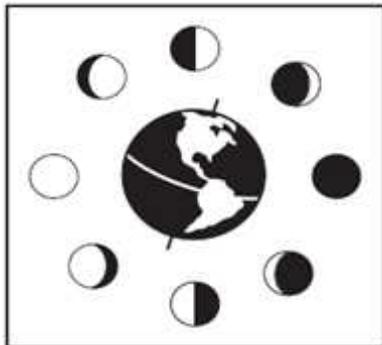
- axis
- poles
- equator
- core



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

- 16) Clayton and Brianna are getting ready to watch a meteor shower. Clayton wonders how space rocks become meteors and meteorites. How can Brianna explain this phenomenon to Clayton?

- 17) The picture below shows the Moon as it travels around Earth.



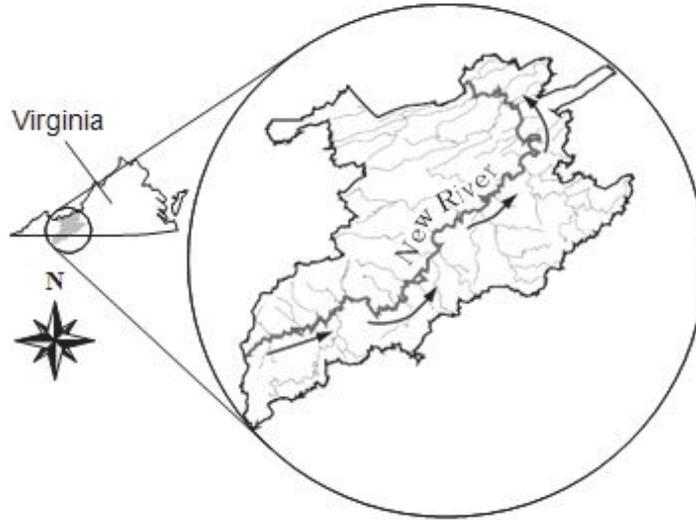
When the Moon appears completely dark with no lit part visible from Earth, it is called a _____.

- full moon
- waning gibbous moon
- old moon
- new moon



Module Test: Earth's Patterns and Movement

18) The diagram shows an outline of the state of Virginia and a close-up map of one region of the state. The arrows in the map show the direction that the New River flows in that region.



a. Identify information to add to the map that would help explain why the New River flows toward the northeast. Explain your reasoning.

b. Explain how this information would support the claim that Earth’s gravitational force pulls objects toward Earth’s center.