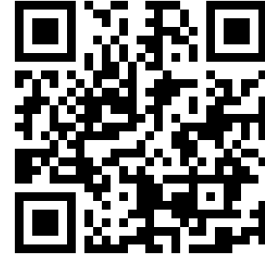


تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



الملف أوراق عمل درس خصائص المادة Matter properties متبوعة بالإجابات

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

روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



روابط مواد الصف الخامس على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

[حل أسئلة الامتحان النهائي - انسابير](#)

1

[أسئلة الامتحان النهائي بريدج](#)

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5

Matter properties

الإجابات اسفل الصفحة

Select the best choices to answer the questions

1) Anything that has mass and takes up space is called

- A. matter
- B. volume

2) is a measure of the amount of matter in an object

- A. Mass
- B. volume
- C. density

3) which property measures the space taken up by an object?

- A. Time
- B. Mass
- C. A solid
- D. Volume

4) Which of the following is NOT a state of matter?

- A. solid
- B. liquid
- C. gas
- D. mass

5) which of the following examples are NOT matter?

- A. plants
- B. water
- C. feelings
- D. Sand
- E. Water
- F. light
- G. air

6) Tearing a piece of paper into 100 pieces

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



7) burning a piece of paper

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



8) A reaction takes place, and the product is different from what you started with.

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change

9) Hammering a nail into a piece of wood.

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



10) Letting the nail rust.

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



11) You combine two clear liquids, and they turn cloudy white.

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



12) Cutting an apple in half.

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



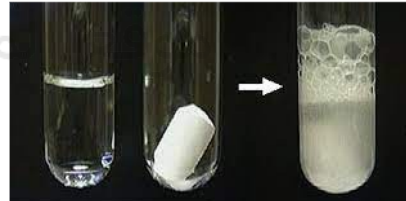
13) Letting the cut apple sit out and it turns brown.

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



14) The formation of gas bubbles and a precipitate are all signs of the

- A. Physical change
- B. Chemical change



15) which of the following are physical properties that describe the ball in the image

- A. it can't be used to play outside.
- B. It is smooth on the outside
- C. tis the best toy to have.
- D. It is red in color
- E. better than most balls.
- F. It has a round shape.



16) is any property that you can see, feel, or measure without changing the matter

- A. A physical property
- B. A chemical property

17) is a property that can be observed only when the matter is changing

- A. A chemical property
- B. A physical property

18) The ability of matter to burn is a chemical property called

- A. flammability
- B. magnetism
- C. reflectivity



19) is a physical property that measures how easy it is for energy to pass through a material?

- A. Conductivity
- B. magnetism
- C. reflectivity



20) Why do you think it is better to cook with a wooden spoon instead of a metal Spoon?

- A. wooden spoon conducts heat better than metal spoon
- B. wooden spoon can't conduct heat



21) the material in the image attracts the other object because of the conductivity property called

- A. magnetism
- B. chemical
- C. mass



22) Energy such as heat and electricity easily move through metals. This is an example of a property called

- A. Forces
- B. reflectivity
- C. Conductivity



23) which o the following can be observed or measured when there is a changing the type of matter?

- A. physical property
- B. mechanical property
- C. chemical property
- D. manufactured material

24) This symbol means a material is flammable. This means it can burn easily. What type of property is flammability an example of?

- A. chemical property
- B. density
- C. mechanical property
- D. physical property



25) which property is shown in this image (salt in water)?

- A. solubility
- B. flammability
- C. conductivity



26) which property is shown in this image? (matchstick)

- A. reflectivity
- B. ability to rust
- C. flammability



27) which property is shown in this image? (Metal pot)

- A. flammability
- B. conductivity
- C. ability to rust



28) which property is shown in this image? (Rear view mirror)

- A. conductivity
- B. ability to rust
- C. reflectivity



29) which property is shown in this image? (Metal roof)

- A. flammability
- B. conductivity
- C. ability to rust



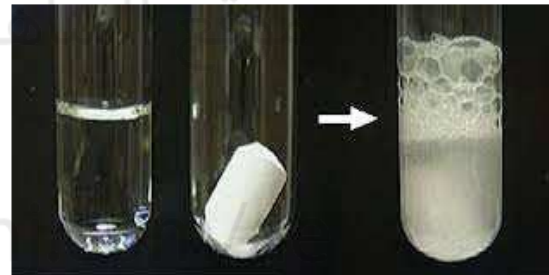
30) the magnetism shown by paperclips is an example of

- A. physical property
- B. chemical property



31) the reactivity shown by chalk in vinegar is an example of

- A. physical property
- B. chemical property



32) The reflectivity shown by aluminium foil is an example of

- A. physical property
- B. chemical property



33) the conductivity shown when a paperclip touches an ice cube is an example of

- A. chemical property
- B. physical property



34) how is knowing the properties of matter most useful in your everyday life?

- A. to become smarter
- B. to select the best material to use
- C. make new matter
- D. to describe materials
- E. to identify materials
- F. to name materials

35) when testing the property of conductivity, which material felt colder after touching an ice cube?

- A. Paperclip
- B. toothpick



36) Which spoon would get hotter faster?

- A. metal spoon
- B. plastic spoon
- C. wooden spoon

37) Which of the following will be attracted by a magnet?

Choose TWO correct answers.

- A. A tin can
- B. Balloon
- C. Small rock
- D. Paper clip
- E. Book

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38) Which pictures show a reflective surface?

- A. Backpack
- B. wall
- C. mirror
- D. rock

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39) Three friends go to the pool. They each have different ideas about which will be hottest.

This is what they said:

Fahad: I think the metal ladder will be the hottest.

Faisal: I think the ground will be the hottest.

Falah: I think the water will be the hottest.

Who do you agree with?

- A. Fahad
- B. Faisal
- C. Falah



40) Which is NOT an example of matter?

- A. balloon
- B. sunlight
- C. bucket
- D. Water

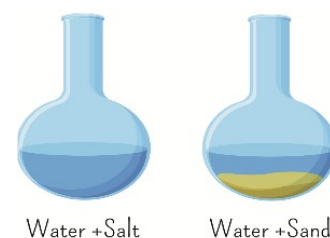
41) The drink in the picture is made with water, lemon juice, and sugar this information tells us that this drink

- A. is a new type of matter
- B. is an element
- C. is a mixture
- D. is a compound



42) Look at the picture. Which of these sentences is correct?

- A. only Water + Sand is a mixture
- B. only Water + Salt is a mixture.
- C. both Water+ Salt and Water + sand are mixtures
- D. Neither one of them is a mixture



43) Brass is a mixture made of the metals copper and zinc. Brass is an example of a type of mixture called

- A. Alloy
- B. Suspension
- C. colloid



44) Which of the following is TRUE for both suspensions and colloids?

- A. both have particles that float in another substance
- B. both have a small particle size
- C. both are types of homogeneous mixture
- D. both are types of heterogeneous mixtures

45) A mixture with parts that are mixed evenly throughout.

- A. Heterogeneous mixture
- B. Compound mixture
- C. homogeneous mixture
- D. element mixture



46) A mixture with parts that do not mix evenly throughout, and the individual parts are still observable.

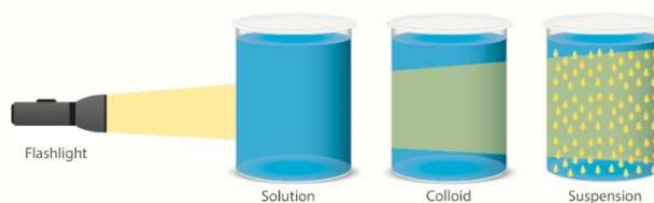
- A. Heterogeneous mixture
- B. compound mixture
- C. element mixture
- D. homogeneous mixture



47) What is a mixture?

- A. two or more substances chemically combined
- B. two or more substances physically combined
- C. three pure substances chemically combined
- D. a pure substance made of one element

48) What is one difference between a solution and a colloid??



- A. A solution is usually cloudy while colloid is clear
- B. The particles in a solution are larger than the particles in a colloid.
- C. A solution is a homogeneous mixture while a colloid is heterogeneous mixture
- D. A solution is a heterogeneous mixture While a colloid is a homogeneous mixture.

49) What type of mixture is milk?

- A. Suspension
- B. Homogeneous mixture
- C. Solution
- D. Colloid



50) A Spoonful of salt is added to a glass of water and mixed well. After mixing, the mixture looks the same throughout the glass. what type of mixture has been made?

- A. a heterogeneous mixture
- B. a homogeneous mixture
- C. a new substance
- D. a chemical mixture



51) What type of mixture is air?

- A. colloid
- B. homogeneous
- C. suspension
- D. heterogeneous

52) What type of mixture is milk?

- A. homogeneous mixture (Alloy)
- B. heterogeneous mixture (Colloid)
- C. heterogeneous mixture (Suspension)



53) What type of mixture is brass?

- A. homogeneous mixture (Solution)
- B. homogeneous mixture (Alloy)
- C. heterogeneous mixture (Colloid)



54) What type of mixture is muddy water?

- A. homogeneous mixture (Alloy)
- B. heterogeneous mixture (Colloid)
- C. heterogeneous mixture (Suspension)
- D. homogeneous mixture (Solution)



55) What type of mixture is tea with sugar?

- A. homogeneous mixture (Alloy)
- B. heterogeneous mixture (Colloid)
- C. heterogeneous mixture (Suspension)
- D. homogeneous mixture (Solution)



56) What type of mixture is drinking soda?

- A. homogeneous mixture (Alloy)
- B. heterogeneous mixture (Colloid)
- C. heterogeneous mixture (Suspension)
- D. homogeneous mixture (Solution)



57) Which object has the largest mass?

- A. bucket
- B. airplane
- C. bee
- D. basketball



58) The ability to burn means that the object is combustible. Fuel burns very easily. Fuel is combustible.

which of the following objects are combustible? Choose Three correct answers

- A. magnet
- B. coal
- C. rocks
- D. matches
- E. straw



59) The ability to react with air is called corrosion. Iron reacts with air. Over time, the iron locks rusts.

which of the following objects can rust?

- A. tissue box
- B. tin roof
- C. glass bottle



60) A change of matter in size, shape or state that does not change the type of matter

- A. physical change
- B. chemical change
- C. biological change
- D. geographical change

61) A change that produces new matter with different properties from the original matter

- A. monetary exchange
- B. physical change
- C. chemical change
- D. biological change

62) A change in colour when bread is toasted is a sign of

- A. weather
- B. physical
- C. directional
- D. chemical



63) if you fold a piece of paper, the size and shape change. This is called a

- A. chemical composition
- B. Physical Change
- C. chemical change
- D. change of state



64) dissolving sugar in water is a physical change, because when the substances are mixed.....

- A. the type of matter change
- B. the type of matter does not change
- C. the sugar changes into a new substance
- D. the solution is a heterogeneous mixture

65) All matter is made up of tiny particles called

- A. space
- B. atoms
- C. orbits

66) What type of mixture is coffee

- A. Solution
- B. Colloid
- C. Suspension



67) What type of mixture is mayonnaise?

- A. Suspension
- B. Solution
- C. colloid



68) What type of mixture is chocolate milk?

- A. Solution
- B. colloid
- C. suspension



69) What type of mixture is cloud?

- A. colloid
- B. suspension
- C. Solution



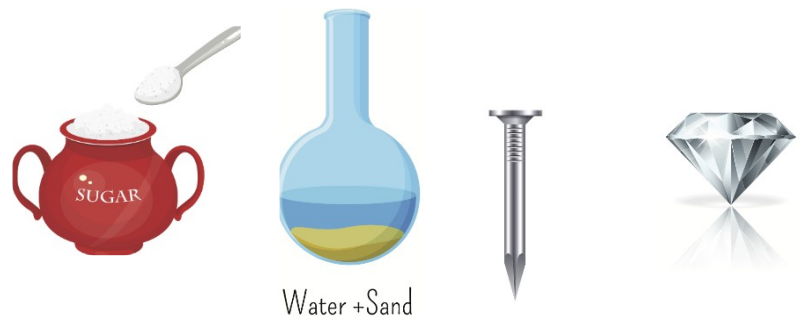
70) What type of mixture is flour and water?

- A. colloid
- B. suspension
- C. Solution



71) Which picture shows a mixture?

- A. Sugar
- B. Water and sand
- C. Iron nail
- D. Diamond



72) The changes around you that form new substances are called

- A. Color
- B. Chemical
- C. Physical
- D. biological

73) What are examples of physical properties you can observe or measure about an apple?

- A. toxicity
- B. reactivity
- C. flammability
- D. color
- E. state of matter
- F. shape



74) Melting butter is a.....

- A. physical reaction
- B. Chemical change
- C. Physical change
- D. biological change



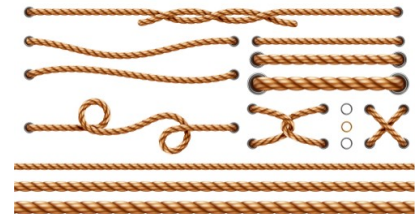
75) The image shows baking soda and vinegar mixed together. How can you tell this is an example of a chemical change?

- A. the volume has changed
- B. the baking soda has melted
- C. bubbles and gas have formed
- D. the substances are expanding



76) A piece of rope is changed in different ways as shown in the image. What type of change is shown?

- A. physical change
- B. chemical change
- C. color change
- D. change in state of matter



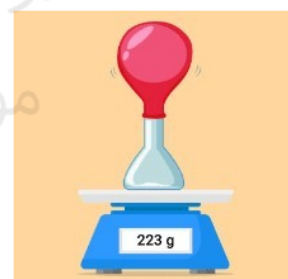
77) The image shows the same banana over a period of six days. Which statement is TRUE?

- A. the banana shows signs of a physical change
- B. the banana shows no signs of change
- C. the banana shows signs of a change in state
- D. the banana shows signs of a chemical change



78) How do you know that a chemical reaction occurred when you mixed the baking soda with vinegar?

- A. the balloon changed color
- B. the flask changed shape
- C. the mass on the scale increased
- D. the mass on the scale decreased
- E. the balloon filled with gas
- F. a new Substance formed



79) The image shows baking soda and vinegar mixed together. How can you tell this is an example of a chemical change?

- A. the baking soda has melted
- B. bubbles and gas have formed
- C. the substances are expanding
- D. the volume has changed



80) what kind of substance is one that is impossible to see the different parts that make it up?

- A. A pure substance
- B. A homogeneous mixture
- C. Matter
- D. A heterogeneous mixture



81) Oil and water do not mix well. This makes a container of oil and water what kind of substance?

- A. A pure substance
- B. A filtered mixture
- C. A homogeneous mixture
- D. A heterogeneous mixture



82) The water in the ocean is homogeneous mixture made from water and salt. why is ocean water a homogeneous mixture?

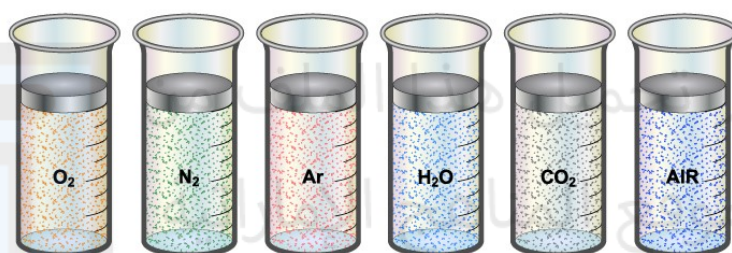
A. All kinds of water are homogeneous mixtures

B. The salt is impossible to remove from the water, so ocean water is a homogeneous mixture

C. Salt and water are pure substance, so they must combine to make a homogeneous mixture

D. The different matter that make ocean matter are difficult to see on their own

83) Air is made of many different gases, but it looks like one substance. What kind of substance is air?



- A. Air is a heterogeneous mixture
- B. Air is a pure substance.
- C. Air is a homogeneous mixture.
- D. Air is a filtered mixture

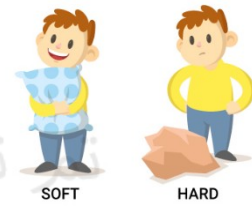
84) Which of the following is a physical property you can observe?

- A. Flammability
- B. oxidation
- C. shape
- D. volume



85) which of the followings are physical properties that you can measure?

- A. Temperature
- B. Hardness
- C. Weight
- D. odor



86) Ais a homogenous mixture where one of the substances dissolves in the other.

- A. colloid
- B. solution
- C. suspension
- D. alloy



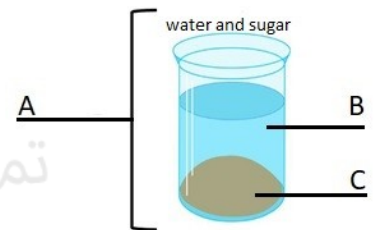
87) The substance that dissolves is called the solute. The substance that does not dissolve is called the solvent.

Label the picture with the words: solution, solvent, and solute.

A. A-solvent B-solution C-solute

B. A-solution B-solvent C-solute

C. A-solute B-solvent C-solution



88) Study this picture and answer the questions that follow.

❖ The name of this tool is.....

A. spring balance

B. spring scale

❖ it is measuring the.....

A. mass

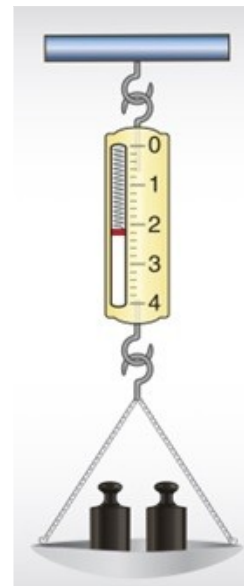
B. weight

❖ The measurement is

A. 2.2 kilograms

B. 2.2 Newtons

C. 2.2 grams



89) Solubility measures how much solute completely dissolves in a solvent. Study the graph and answer the questions that follow.

❖ Which substance has the highest solubility?

A. sand

B. salt

C. sugar

❖ Which substance has the lowest solubility?

A. Sand

B. Salt

C. sugar

❖ Which substance does not dissolve in water at all?

A. sand

B. salt

C. sugar

❖ Which substance is the most soluble?

A. sand

B. salt

C. sugar

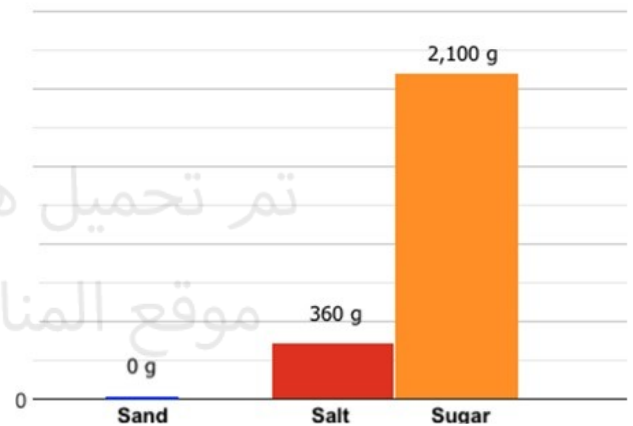
❖ Which substance is the least soluble?

A. Sand

B. Salt

C. sugar

Solubility of sand, salt, and sugar in water



90) Mass is the amount of matter in an object. Weight is a force that measures the gravitational pull of an object. Volume is the amount of space an object takes up.

❖ The name of this tool is.....

- A. Scale
- B. cylinder

❖ It is measuring the.....

- A. Mass
- B. Weight

❖ The measurement is

- A. 80 Kilograms
- B. 80 grams



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91) Study this picture and answer the questions that follow.

❖ The name of this tool is.....

- A. Beaker
- B. Graduated cylinder

❖ It is measuring the

- A. Weight
- B. Volume

❖ The measurement is

- A. 51 Millilitres
- B. 53 litters



ANSWERS

1. A
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C/F
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. A
13. B
14. B
15. B/D/F
16. A
17. A
18. A
19. A
20. B
21. A
22. C
23. C
24. A
25. A

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26. C
27. B
28. C
29. C
30. A
31. B
32. A
33. B
34. B/D/E
35. A
36. A
37. A,D
38. C
39. A
40. B
41. C
42. C
43. A
44. D
45. C
46. A
47. B
48. C
49. D
50. B
51. B
52. B
53. B
54. C

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55. D
56. D
57. B
58. B/D/E
59. B
60. A
61. C
62. D
63. B
64. B
65. B
66. A
67. C
68. C
69. A
70. B
71. B
72. B
73. D/E/F
74. C
75. C
76. A
77. D
78. E/F
79. B
80. B
81. D
82. D
83. C

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- 84. C
- 85. A/C
- 86. B
- 87. B
- 88. B/B/B
- 89. C/B/A/C/B
- 90. A/A/B
- 91. B/B/A



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