

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية



أسئلة مراجعة نهائية منهج انسابير

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الخامس ← علوم ← الفصل الأول ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب الاختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
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المزيد من مادة
علوم:

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التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الخامس



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الخامس والمادة علوم في الفصل الأول

حل كامل كتاب الطالب

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مذكرة تلخيص جميع دروس الوحدة الثانية الآباء والأبناء

2

عرض بوربوينت لدرس المغناطيس والخصائص الكيميائية properties Chemical and Magnetism

3

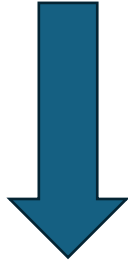
عرض بوربوينت لمراجعة حسب الهيكل

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عرض بوربوينت لدرس الأرض والكون Universe the and Earth

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حلول الأسئلة



Question

(1)

السؤال

Lesson 1: Identify Properties of Materials

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

- A. By using the senses to smell, taste, hear, feel, or see it
- B. By comparing it to the substances that surround it
- C. By determining its placement on the periodic table of element
- D. By observing how it reacts with other substances

2. is anything that has mass and takes up space

- A. Mass
- B. Volume
- C. Matter
- D. Solubility

3. is a measure of the amount of matter in an object

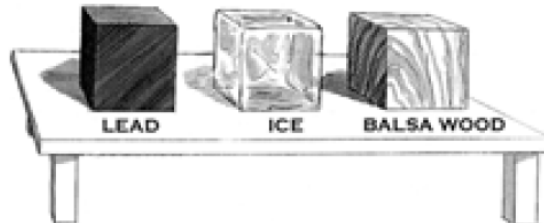
- A. Mass
- B. Volume
- C. Matter
- D. Solubility

Question

(1)

السؤال

4. 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 centimetres** long.



Which do all three cubes have in common?

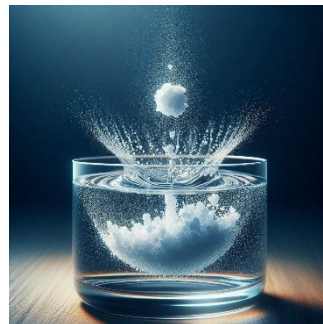
- A. the same mass
- B. the same weight
- C. the same volume
- D. the same temperature

5. The amount of space an object takes up is its

- A. Mass
- B. Volume
- C. Matter
- D. Solubility

6. The ability of matter to dissolve in a liquid is called

- A. Solubility
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Conductivity
- D. magnetism



Question

(1)

السؤال

7. A characteristic of matter that can be **observed** and or **measured** is known as its

- A. physical property
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Conductivity
- D. magnetism

8. describes how energy, such as **electricity** or **heat**, can **move** through material

- A. Solubility
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Conductivity
- D. magnetism



9. is the way light **reflects**, or **bounces off**, an object.

- A. Solubility
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Conductivity
- D. magnetism



Question

(1)

السؤال

10. is the ability of a material to be attracted to a magnet

- A. Solubility
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Conductivity
- D. magnetism



11. Which of the following could be the right measurement of **volume**?

- A. 50 Kg
- B. 50 m
- C. 50 L
- D. 50 m²

12. Which of the following could be the right measurement of **mass**?

- A. 50 Kg
- B. 50 m
- C. 50 L
- D. 50 m²

Question

(1)

السؤال

Lesson 2: Types of Mixtures**1. A salad is an example of which?**

- A. element
- B. compound
- C. Homogenous mixture
- D. Heterogenous mixture

**2. Which of the following is an example of a heterogeneous mixture?**

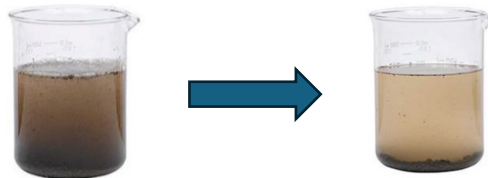
- A. Saltwater
- B. Sugar solution
- C. Fruit salad
- D. Air

3. Which of the following is **NOT considered as a mixture?**

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

4. In a suspension, what typically happens to the particles over time?

- A. They dissolve completely.
- B. They settle out.
- C. They evaporate.
- D. They react chemically.



Question

(1)

السؤال

5. Which of the following characteristics best describes a heterogeneous mixture?

- A. Uniform composition throughout
- B. Components chemically combined
- C. Visible individual parts
- D. Cannot be separated by physical means

6. What type of mixture is muddy water an example of?

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



7. Which of the following statements is true about mixtures?

- A. Mixtures are always homogeneous.
- B. Mixtures can be separated by physical means.
- C. Mixtures have components that are chemically bonded.
- D. Mixtures cannot contain more than two substances.

8. What defines a **colloid**?

- A. A homogeneous mixture where components are uniformly distributed.
- B. A heterogeneous mixture with large, visible particles that settle out over time.
- C. A homogeneous mixture where the components do not settle out.
- D. A heterogeneous mixture with small particles that do not settle out.

Question

(1)

السؤال

9. is a colloid that forms when gas bubbles are trapped in a liquid or solid.

- A. Airborne dust
- B. Foam
- C. Sugar
- D. Air

10. Which of the following is an example of a foam colloid?

- A) Sugar water
- B) Whipped cream
- C) Airborne dust
- D) Tap water



11. is a colloid where small particles of liquid or solid material are trapped in air

- A. Airborne dust
- B. Foam
- C. Sugar
- D. Air



12. What is an **aerosol**?

- A) A solution of gas in liquid under pressure.
- B) A homogeneous mixture of dissolved minerals and gases in water.
- C) A colloid with gas bubbles trapped in a liquid or solid.
- D) A colloid where small particles of liquid or solid material are trapped in air.

13. 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) ____.

- A. solid
- B. solution
- C. aerosol
- D. gas

Question

(1)

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14. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a homogeneous mixture?

- A) It is uniform throughout.
- B) Its components do not settle out over time.
- C) It contains visibly different parts.
- D) An example is sugar water.

15. Which example represents a solution?

- A) Fog
- B) Carbonated beverage
- C) Whipped cream
- D) Airborne dust

16. What happens to carbon dioxide in a carbonated beverage when the pressure is released?

- A) It remains dissolved in the liquid.
- B) It forms a homogeneous mixture.
- C) It bubbles out of the solution.
- D) It settles at the bottom of the container.



17. A ____ is a physical combination of two or more substances.

- A. suspension
- B. mixture
- C. matter
- D. solution

	Question	(1)	السؤال
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18. Use the following words to complete the table (you can use one word twice):

Orange juice – Heterogenous – Homogenous – do not settle – settle - uniformly mixed
 Not uniformly mixed – aerosol – muddy water.

	Solution	Suspension	Colloid
Type of Mixture			
Settling of Components			
Appearance			
Example			

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

- A. colloid
- B. suspension
- C. positive
- D. negative

Question





(1)

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20. Which of the following would make sugar dissolve faster in a cup of water?

- A. Add cold water and stir.
- B. Let water evaporate away.
- C. Add warm water and stir.
- D. Add more sugar and stir.

21. which of the following is a **Heterogenous** Mixture?

1	2	3	4
			

- A. 1 & 2
- B. 1 & 3
- C. 2 & 4
- D. 3 & 4

Question

(1)

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Lesson 3: Physical and Chemical Changes**1. What defines a physical change?**

- A) A change that creates new matter with different properties.
- B) A change that begins and ends with the same kind of matter.
- C) A change where matter is created.
- D) A change where matter is destroyed.

2. is a characteristic that can only be observed when there is a change in the type of matter.

- A. physical property
- B. Reflectivity
- C. Chemical property
- D. magnetism

3. To separate sand and iron filings you would use a

- A. a screen strainer
- B. coffee filter paper
- C. a magnet
- D. your hands

4. Which of the following is an example of a chemical change?

- A) Folding a piece of paper.
- B) Melting ice into water.
- C) Mixing baking soda with vinegar.
- D) Cutting an apple.

Question

(1)

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5. What does the law of conservation of mass state?

- A) Matter is created during a chemical reaction.
- B) Matter is destroyed during a physical change.
- C) Matter is neither created nor destroyed during a physical change or chemical reaction.
- D) Matter changes in mass during a chemical reaction.

6. Which observation indicates a **chemical change has occurred?**

- A) A piece of paper is folded.
- B) Ice melts into water.
- C) Bubbles form when baking soda is mixed with vinegar.
- D) Water evaporates from a puddle.

7. What remains after baking soda and vinegar react chemically?

- A) Only baking soda.
- B) Only vinegar.
- C) Water, a type of salt, and carbon dioxide bubbles.
- D) Water and baking soda.

8. Which of the following describes a physical change?





- A) Burning a piece of wood.
- B) Rust forming on iron.
- C) Dissolving sugar in water.
- D) Cooking an egg.

Question

(1)

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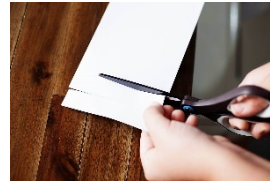
9. which of the following is a chemical change?

1	2	3	4
			

- A. 1 & 4
- B. 1 & 3
- C. 2 & 3
- D. 2 & 4

10. What happens to the properties of a piece of paper when it is cut?

- A) The properties change completely.
- B) The properties remain the same.
- C) New substances are formed.
- D) The paper changes color.



11. Which of the following is **NOT** a sign of a chemical change?

- A) Formation of a gas.
- B) Change in color.
- C) Formation of a precipitate.
- D) Change in shape.

Question

(1)

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12. Which process demonstrates the law of conservation of mass?

- A) Burning wood, where ash and gases are produced.
- B) Mixing salt in water, where the salt disappears.
- C) Baking a cake, where ingredients combine and rise.
- D) Freezing water, where the mass of ice equals the mass of water.

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

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

14. Which example is evidence of a chemical change due to a temperature change?

- A) Ice melting
- B) Water boiling
- C) Burning wood
- D) Soap scum forming

15. Which of the following is **NOT a chemical change?**

- A) Rust forming on metal
- B) Burning wood
- C) Ice melting
- D) Toasting marshmallows

16. Which is an example of a chemical change?

- A. a ball of clay is split in two
- B. a piece of wood is splintered
- C. a coin rusts
- D. salt and pepper are mixed

Question

(1)

السؤال

Lesson 4: Solids, Liquids, and Gases**1. Which state of matter has a definite shape and a definite volume?**

- A) Liquid
- B) Gas
- C) Solid
- D) Plasma

2. What happens to a liquid when it is poured into a different container?

- A) It retains its original shape
- B) It takes the shape of the new container
- C) It becomes a gas
- D) It becomes a solid

3. Which statement is true about the particles in a **solid?**

- A) They are loosely packed and move freely
- B) They are tightly packed and vibrate in place
- C) They are far apart and move easily
- D) They are loosely packed and slide past each other

4. How do the particles in a gas behave?

- A) They are tightly packed and vibrate in place
- B) They are loosely packed and move slowly
- C) They are far apart and move around each other easily
- D) They are tightly packed and slide past each other

5. Which state of matter has neither a definite shape nor a definite volume?

- A) Solid
- B) Liquid
- C) Gas
- D) Plasma

Question

(1)

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6. What is unique about water compared to most substances in terms of density?



- A) Ice is less dense than liquid water
- B) Ice is more dense than liquid water
- C) Both ice and water have the same density
- D) Ice and liquid water have no difference in density

7. What happens to the volume of a gas when the container size increases?

- A) The volume remains the same
- B) The gas expands to fill the new container
- C) The gas becomes a liquid
- D) The gas becomes a solid

8. How do the particles in a liquid behave compared to those in a solid?

- A) They are more tightly packed and vibrate in place
- B) They are less tightly packed and move and slide past each other
- C) They are more tightly packed and move freely
- D) They are less tightly packed and vibrate in place

Question

(1)

السؤال

9. What does temperature measure in an object?

- A) The volume of the object
- B) The mass of the object
- C) The average movement of particles
- D) The color of the object

10. What happens to the movement of particles when energy is added to a solid?

- A) The particles stop moving
- B) The particles move more slowly
- C) The particles move more quickly
- D) The particles evaporate

11. 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. $a\ 500\text{ g} \times 200\text{ g} = 700\text{ g}$

12. What is the process called when a solid becomes a liquid?

- A) Freezing
- B) Melting
- C) Condensation
- D) Evaporation

Question

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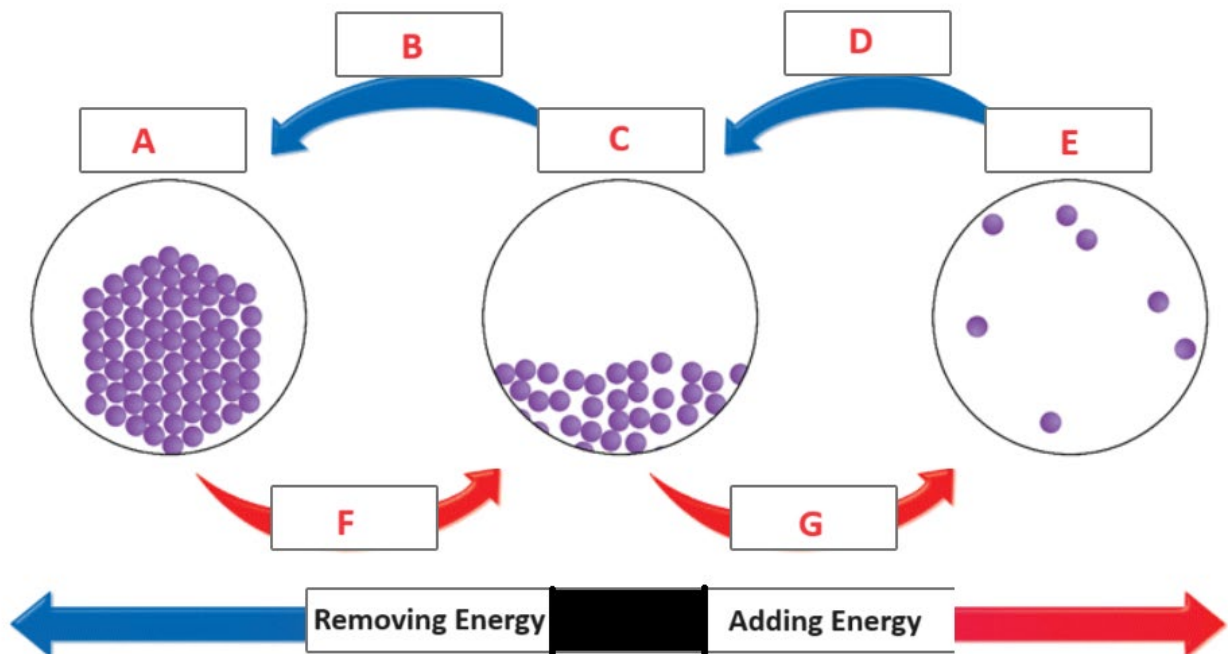
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13. What occurs when a liquid gains enough energy?

- A) It becomes a solid
- B) It becomes a gas
- C) It becomes plasma
- D) It remains a liquid

14. Use the following words to complete the diagram

Solid – Liquid – Gas – melting – Freezing – Condensation – Evaporation



A-

E-

B-

F-

C-

G-

D-

Question

(1)

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15. What is the process called when a gas loses energy and forms a liquid?

- A) Melting
- B) Freezing
- C) Condensation
- D) Sublimation

16. What is the process called when a liquid loses enough energy to become a solid?

- A) Melting
- B) Condensation
- C) Freezing
- D) Evaporation

17. Use the following to complete the table (you can reuse them more than once)

Definite - No definite – vibrate – move freely - slide past each other - Tightly packed
Very far apart - Less tightly packed – High – Low - Moderate

	SOLID	LIQUID	GAS
Shape			
Volume			
Particle Movement			
Particle Arrangement			
Particle energy			

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Question	(1)	السؤال
18. What would happen to the weight of an ice cube if it melted?		
A. It would weigh a little more. B. It would weigh a lot less. C. It would weigh the same. D. It would weigh a lot more.		