

حل تجميعية مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

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

تجميعية مراجعة وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير بدون الحل

1

حل مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير

2

مراجعة نهائية وفق الهيكل الوزاري الجديد منهج انسباير بدون الحل

3

حل مراجعة نهائية Revision Exam Final منهج انسباير Inspire

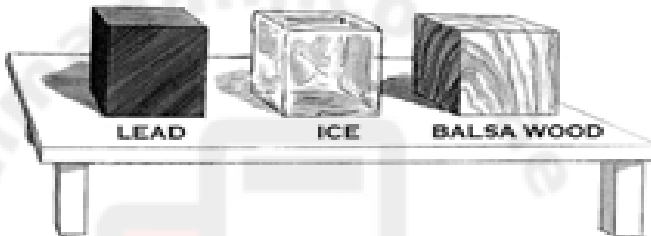
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مراجعة نهائية Revision Exam Final منهج انسباير Inspire بدون الحل

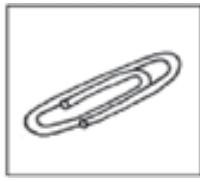
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**Book 1: Unit 1 Pages -
5,8,10,17,19,22,31,33,40,42,43,47,49,56,58,63**

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.  Which do all three cubes have in common? - the same mass - the same weight - the same weight	p-10
2	Which of the following statement is true - Something needs to be solid to be matter - Something needs to be solid or liquid to be matter - Matter can be solid liquid gas - Matter can be solid liquid gas but not include livingthings	p-5

3	Which of the following is not a matter a. Water b. Book c. Light d. Cat	P5
4	Which property measures the amount of space an object takes up? a. Mass b. weight c. height d. volume	p-10
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 	p-10
6	Out of Inflated ballon and bag of marble of its half size, which one has more volume? a. Inflated Ballon has more volume b. Marble bag has more volume c. Both has same volume d. None  	p-10
7	Out of Inflated ballon and bag of marble of its half size, which one has more mass? a. Inflated Ballon has more mass b. Marble bag has more mass c. Both has same mass d. None  	p-10

8	Which would have the most mass? a.  b.  c. 	
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? a. Sam b. Sara c. Both same mass d. none  	p-10
10	Characteristics of matter that can be observed and measure is called_____ a. Physical property b. Chemical property c. Magnetism d. reflectivity	p-8
11	The ability to dissolve in a liquid is called _____. a. Magnetism b. Solubility c. Reflectivity d. Conductivity	p-8
12	Which of the following best describe the physical property of copper a. Conductivity b. Solubility c. Magnetism d. Reflectivity	p-17

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

1. Conductivity
2. Flexible
3. Can be hammered to make wire or sheet

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 a. Metal like copper ,iron and silver b. Plastic c. Wood d. rubber	p-8
15	Following picture is showing which type of change a. Physical change b. Chemical change c. both 	p-42
16	Rebecca made a mixture of raisins, nuts, and dried fruit for a snack. Which kind of mixture was Rebecca's snack? a. Solution b. Suspension c. Heterogeneous mixture d. Colloid	p-31
17	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.	p-22

18	Which of the following mixture is suspension a. Apple juice b. Muddy water c. Aerosol d. milk	P31
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19	. How are mixtures formed and separated? Combination of two or more than two substance form Mixture Mixture can be separated by 1.By hand 2.By magnet 3. By sieve	p-31
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20

p-19



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

p-22

Write the type of mixture in the following table.

Heterogeneous, Homogeneous, solution, suspension, Colloid

1	Water mixed with sugar	Homogenous solution
2	Water mixed with oil	Heterogeneous suspension
3	milk	Heterogeneous colloid
4	Water mixed with sand	Heterogeneous suspension
5	Apple juice	Homogeneous solution
6	Fruit salad	Heterogeneous

22	Which of the following is an example of mixture a. salt b. Sugar c. Milk d. water	P 31
23	1. Which mixture is most likely a solution? A. muddy water B. cranberry juice C. potting soil D. milk B	p-31
24	<u>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</u> <u>500 + 200 = 700gm</u> <u>Law of conservation of mass</u> <u>Matter can not be created or destroyed.</u>	p-40

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?

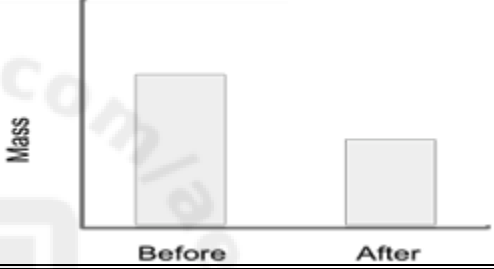
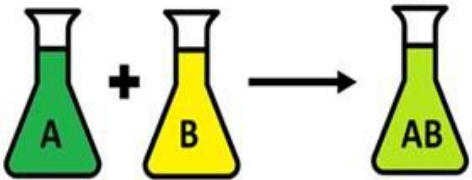
Change in color, smell, new substance form like gas

26 Which of the following is **NOT** an example of a physical change?

- Tear of paper
- Breaking of pencil
- Folding paper
- Sour milk**



Read the text in the dotted circle. Explain why the properties of the piece of paper will not change.

27	Which of the following describes an example of a chemical change? a. piece of glass breaking b. tearing a piece of paper c. shaping a piece of clay d. rust forming on car	p-40
28	Baking soda and vinegar combined to make carbon dioxide is an example of a _____ a. Solubility b. Chemical change c. Physical change	p-40
29	The following diagram shows <u>the law of conservation of mass</u> a. True b. false 	p-40
30	The particles that make up a gas are _____ than the particles in a liquid. a. farther apart b. closer together c. mixed d. Fixed	p-40
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? a. 20 g b. 80 g c. 100 g d. 180 g 	p-40

32	Which are signs that a chemical change has taken place? a. change in mass b. formation of a gas c. formation of a mixture d. formation of pieces	42
33	Signs of Chemical Change Chemical changes can be seen as a chemical change. Signs of chemical change include: • color change • temperature change • gas formation • solid formation • odor change Change in color: Rusting of iron shows that certain metals have chemically changed. Describe 4 additional possible signs of chemical change.	43
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 <i>Identifying Chemical Changes</i> to learn more about how to recognize a chemical change. What is a chemical change? What is a physical change? Chemical change: Make new matter Physical Change: matter remain same	



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

Mass of matter remain same after reaction.
Law of mass conservation states that matter can not be created or destroyed.

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.

Joyce

36	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. ✓ A 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. A B. Gas particles are tightly packed together C. Gas particles cannot move at all D. Gas particles are heavier than solids	56
37	During an experiment you add heat energy to a liquid. What state of matter will the liquid become? a. Solid b. Liquid c. Gas d. Metal	56
38	The particles in a _____ are tightly packed together and vibrate in place a. Liquid b. Gas c. Particles d. Solid	56
39	Liquid has a. Definite volume and shape b. Definite shape c. No definite volume d. Definite volume but no definite shape.	56

40

Classify the following as chemical or physical changes:

1. glass breaking - 2. Rusting of bicycle 3 - melting butter -

4.Dissolving salt in water – 5. fireworks exploding –

6.Burning of marshmallow.

Physical change	Chemical change
Glass Breaking	Rusting of bicycle
melting butter	Firework exploding
dissolve salt in water	Burning of marshmallow

41

Fill in the blanks (any 4)

Freezing

Condensation

Solid

liquid

Gas

Melting

Evaporation

Temperature

58

42	Define the terms: physical property, conductivity, reflectivity, solubility A characteristic of matter that can be observed and measured is physical property Conductivity: Energy (heat or electricity) moves through matter	
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Reflectivity: Light reflects or bounces off the object.

How can we use the properties of matter to identify materials

It help to use materials in our daily life .Example mirror is use to see as it is reflective, copper use to make wire as it is conductive

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	No	No	No	Yes	reflectivity
Paper Clip	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	magnetism
Rubber Eraser	No	Yes	No	No	flexibility
Aluminum Foil	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	conductivity
Copper Wire	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	conductivity
Wooden Toothpick	No	No	No	No	other

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Visualize:

Identify as physical or chemical change

I	 Combustion	Chemical change
II	 Rusting	Chemical change
III	 Digestion	Physical and chemical both
IV	 Boiling	Physical change



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

AB

2. Liquid has _____. Circle all that apply.

☒ A. definite volume

☐ B. definite shape

☐ C. no definite volume

☒ D. no definite shape

AD

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

Particles of water will move farther apart on adding energy and become gas

