



Instituto Primavera Bilingüe
1st Trimester
5th Grade Science Exam

Name:

Date:

I. Gases and Air (2 points each)

Directions: Write X to the properties that apply to gases

1. Keep their shape. ☐
2. Can be compressed. ☐
3. Their particles touch. ☐
4. Have no fixed volume. ☐
5. Sink to the bottom of their containers. ☐
6. Flow and fill the container they are in. ☐

II. Gases and Air (2 points each)

Directions: Write True or False

1. The particles in gases never touch. _____
2. The particles in air are all the same. _____
3. The particles in gases move freely and randomly. _____
4. Heat always travels from a cooler place to warmer place. _____
5. Liquid particles have no fixed volume. _____
6. Solid particles doesn't flow. _____
7. A kettle on a stove is heated primarily through conduction. _____
8. Solid particles fill their container. _____
9. Degree Celsius is the measurement for the temperature _____
10. Things like thick blanket produce heat. _____
11. Gas particles fill their container. _____
12. Convection can occur in a solid, liquid or gas. _____
13. The particles in gases are regularly arranged. _____
14. When a solid is heated it melts, and changes state to liquid. _____
15. Some things cannot be heated. _____
16. All gases can be seen. _____
17. When a gas is cooled it condenses and it changes state to solid. _____
18. Gases are matter. _____
19. Heat is a type of movement. _____
20. Heat is a form of energy. _____

III. Gases and Air and Heat (2 points each)

Directions: Fill the missing answer from the boxes.

smelled matter space compressed

Some properties of gases are like those of solids and liquids. These include those gases consist of _____ and occupy _____. Some gases are colored, while others are not, and some can be _____. Unlike liquids, gases can be _____ in an open container.

lungs body gas

Air is a _____ that surrounds you. You might not notice it, but when you pay attention to your _____ you can feel it. Some parts of the body that are essential for breathing are _____ and nose.

bonds energy expand liquid melting point melts vibrate

When a solid is heated, its particles _____ more and it expands. If more heat is applied to it, the solid continues to _____ until it reaches a certain temperature called _____ at which the solid _____ changes state to a _____. This happens because the particles in solid have gained so much _____ that they break the _____ between each other and move around each other in a random arrangement.

melts liquid gas solid condenses freezes
evaporates get hotter increases liquid

When a solid is heated, it _____ and changes state to _____.
When liquid is heated, it _____ and changes state to _____.
When a liquid is cooled, it _____ and changes state to a _____.
When a gas is cooled, it _____ and changes state to _____.
The friction between particles causes something to _____.
When something is heated, its temperature _____.

IV. Heat

Directions: Write the opposite reaction to each of the ones listed below (2 points each)

- a. melting _____
- b. sublimation _____
- c. condensation _____

Goodluck!

You can do it!

Miss Jane is always here to help you 😊