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. _____

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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 ☺

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