



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 ☺