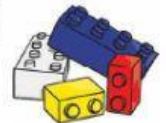
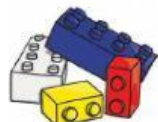


REVIEW MATTER AND MATERIALS



1 Match the questions to the answers.



- What is mass?
- What is volume?
- How do we measure mass?
- How do we measure the volume of liquids?
- How do we measure the volume of solids?

- in millilitres (ml) or litres (l)
- the amount of matter in an object
- in cubic centimetres (cm³) or cubic metres (m³)
- in kilograms (kg) and grams (g)
- the amount of space an object occupies



2 Look and write *solid*, *liquid* or *gas*. Then, match the photos to the descriptions.



- It has a fixed volume and a fixed shape.
- It has a fixed volume, but it takes the shape of the container it is in.
- It does not have a fixed volume or a fixed shape.

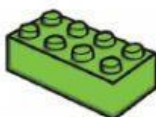
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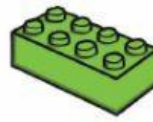

3 Write G (general property) or S (specific property) for each property of matter.

colour ☐
 taste ☐

mass ☐
 hardness ☐

transparency ☐
 volume ☐





4 Look and circle the correct words.



a. The density of the brick is **higher** / **lower** than the density of water, so it **sinks** / **floats** in water.

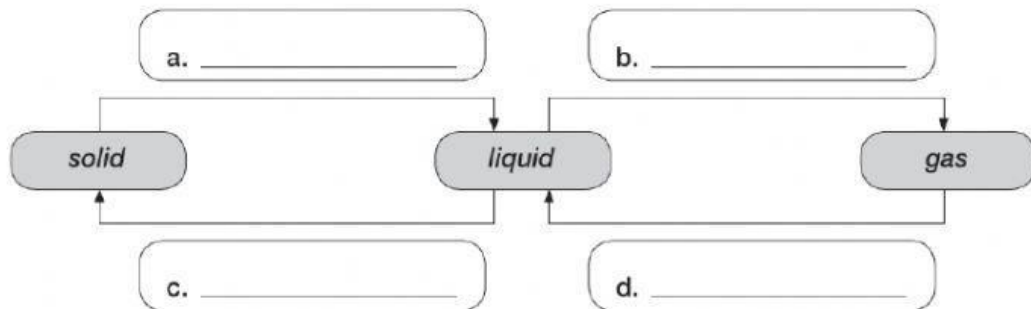


b. The density of the leaf is **higher** / **lower** than the density of water, so it **sinks** / **floats** in water.



5 Complete the diagram with the changes of state.

condensation evaporation melting solidification



6 Match the types of mixtures to the descriptions and examples.

a. heterogeneous mixture

A homogeneous mixture of two different metals.

salt water

b. homogeneous mixture

You can see the separate substances.

air

c. alloy

A homogeneous mixture in which one substance dissolves in another.

granite

d. solution

You cannot see the different components.

steel

