



Grade: 5. Worksheet I Date: .08.22
Lesson: States of matter

I.Fill in the blanks

- 1.All things surrounded by us take up space and have _____.
2. What is a substance that has weight called?
3. What is a substance that occupies space called?
4. How many states of matter are there?
5. All matter is made up of _____ particles.
- 6.We can separate sand from water by_____.

II.Multiple Choice Questions:

7. What are the substances in which the particles are packed very close to each other called?
(a) Solids (b) Liquids (c) Gases
8. Solids are usually _____.
(a) hard (b) soft
9. Solids have a _____ shape.
(a) moving (b) fixed
10. _____ can be made by sawing the wood.
(a) Chairs (b) Tents
11. Which of the following is a gases matter?
a) Salt b) Petrol c)Oxygen d)Kerosene
12. Which of the following process involves a decrease in the inter-molecular force between the molecules?
a)Condensation b)Crystallisation c) Evaporation
13. Which of the following is a state of matter?
(a) Solute (b) Solvent (c) Gas
14. Which of the following is wrong
a)Solid $\xrightarrow{\text{heat}}$ Liquid. B)Solid $\xrightarrow{\text{Cool}}$ Gas. c)Liquid $\xrightarrow{\text{Cool}}$ Solid
15. Identify the substance that does not get dissolved in water?
a) sand b) Oxygen. c)sugar

III. Read the assessment question and choose the appropriate answer.

16. Asma lit a perfume stick in the corner of a room. When she stood at the other corner, she smelled the perfume after sometime. What can we conclude from this?
a) Rooms produce perfume when a perfume stick is lit in a corner.
b) Perfumes do not spread from one place to another.
c) All gases, including perfumes, have the property of spreading from one place to another.
17. Ramu dissolved some salt in water. He obtained salty water. What is the solute in this experiment?
a)Salt b) Water C)Salty water

18. The following table contains some substances placed under the headings: solids, liquids and gases, pick out the odd one out.

Solids	Liquids	Gases
Sugar	Water	Steam
Milk	Petrol	Oxygen
Iron	Salt	Kerosene

19. Match the following different states of matter in column I with their properties and column II

Column-I		Column-II	
p.	Solids	i.	They have no fixed shape and no fixed volume.
q.	Liquids	ii.	They have fixed shape and fixed volume.
r.	Gases	iii.	They have fixed volume but not fixed shape.

a)p-i,q-iii,r-ii b)p-iii,q-i, r-ii. c)p-ii,q-iii, r-i

20. A student took an unknown substance into a beaker. The substance took the shape of the beaker. Later he transferred the substance into a measuring cylinder. The substance took the shape of the cylinder but its volume remained the same what is the state of the substance?

a) Solid b)Gas c)Liquid

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Worksheet II

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I. Choose the correct answers.

1.Which of the following is a physical change?

a) Melting of butter b) rusting of iron

c) burning of paper d) changing of wheat to bread

2) Milk turning sour is a :

a) Physical change b) reversible change

c) chemical change d) none of the above

3)..... and salt are soluble in water.

a) Sugar b) chalk c) sand d) kerosene

4) In ice, the water molecules are/can

a) Stuck together b) very close to each other

c) move around freely d) move very fast

5) the gas that bubbles out of an aerated drink is

a) Nitrogen b) oxygen

c) hydrogen d) carbon dioxide

II. Write true or false.

1. Air is a mixture of several gases such as nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, etc

2. Air contains dust particles and smoke.

3. Oxygen is taken in by green plants to prepare food.

4. Nitrogen in air controls the process of burning.

5. Air has no weight.

III. Choose the correct option to fill in the blanks.

1. Matter is made up of molecules that are very.....(large/small).

2. In the case of solids, there is(no/some) space between molecules.

3. Copper sulphate crystals are.....(solids/liquids).

4. Solids and(gases/liquids) have fixed volume.

5. Solute and(gas/solvent) makes a solution.

IV. Match the following.

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|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Gas | i. Soluble in water |
| 2. Solution | ii. Obtained by distillation process |
| 3. Chalk | iii. Flows in all direction |
| 4. Pure water | iv. Insoluble in water |
| 5. Honey | v. sugar or salt dissolved in water |
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