



Our Lady of Charity Private School

1900 West 44 Place, Hialeah, Florida 33012
(305) 556-5409 / 556-5494

Science TEST SCORE: _____

STUDENT'S NAME: _____ QUARTER 3rd GRADE: 5th DATE: _____

Complete.

atom	property	liquid
matter	solid	chemical property
gas	volume	physical property
state of matter	mass	physical change

- _____ is the amount of matter that something contains.
- _____ a state of matter that has definite shape and takes up definite amount of space.
- _____ anything that has mass and takes up space.
- _____ the smallest particles of matter.
- _____ a change in the size, shape, or state of matter.
- _____ solid, liquid, or gas.
- _____ something that describes matter.
- A characteristic of matter that can be detected or measured with the senses is a _____.
- The amount of space an object takes up is its _____.
- A characteristic that describes how a kind of matter can change into other kinds of matter is a _____.

True or False

- ~~The properties for Silver are silver-colored, metal.~~ _____
- The symbol for Carbon is CU. _____
- The properties for Calcium are gray hard metal. _____
- Mercury is Hg. _____
- Helium does not burn. _____

Underline the correct answer

1. The central part of an atom.
a) matter b) nucleus c) volume
2. Mixture in which the different particles are spread evenly.
a) energy b) solution c) mass
3. A state of matter that has a definite volume.
a) solid b) element c) nekton
4. Measure of how much matter there is in an object.
a) mass b) solid c) water
5. Anything that has mass and takes up space.
a) solution b) matter c) atom
6. A substance made up of two or more elements that are chemically joined or linked.
a) volume b) compound c) plankton
7. The amount of space an object takes up.
a) volume b) matter c) solid
8. Matter made of just one kind of atom.
a) element b) water c) solid
9. A short way to represent the name of an element.
a) chemical symbol b) mass c) water
10. The process by which green plants and other producers use light energy to make food.
a) plankton b) photosynthesis c) nekton
11. Matter that has a definite volume but no definite shape is a (solid, liquid).
12. A shorthand way to represent a compound is a (chemical formula, chemical symbol).
13. The central part of an atom is its (element, nucleus).

<u>Element</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
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14. Oxygen	_____
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15. _____	NA
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16. Hydrogen	_____
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17. Copper	_____
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18. Chlorine	_____
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19. _____	Fe
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20. _____	AL
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5th grade
3rd Quarter.

Study Guide

Complete.

atom	property	liquid
matter	solid	chemical property
gas	volume	physical change
state of matter	mass	chemical change

- _____ is the amount of matter that something contains.
- _____ a state of matter that has definite shape and takes up definite amount of space.
- _____ anything that has mass and takes up space.
- _____ the smallest particles of matter.
- _____ a change in the size, shape, or state of matter.
- _____ solid, liquid, or gas.
- _____ something that describes matter.

pages C6-C15

Write the term that best completes each sentence.

chemical property physical property volume

- A characteristic of matter that can be detected or measured with the senses is a _____.
- The amount of space an object takes up is its _____.
- A characteristic that describes how a kind of matter can change into other kinds of matter is a _____.

True or False

1. The properties for Silver are silver-colored, metal. _____
2. The symbol for Carbon is CU. _____
3. The properties for Calcium are gray hard metal. _____
4. Mercury is Hg. _____
5. Helium does not burn. _____

<u>Element</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Properties</u>
6. Oxygen	_____	_____
7. _____	NA	_____
8. Hydrogen	_____	_____
9. _____	_____	orange-red, medium-hard metal
10. _____	AL	_____
11. _____	_____	Yellow medium hard metal
12. Copper	_____	_____
13. Chlorine	_____	_____
14. _____	Fe	_____
15. _____	_____	Brown powder

pages C16-C30

Write the term in each pair that correctly completes each sentence.

7. Matter that has a definite volume but no definite shape is a (solid, liquid).
8. A shorthand way to represent a compound is a (chemical formula, chemical symbol).
9. The central part of an atom is its (element, nucleus).

Underline the correct answer

1. The central part of an atom.
a) matter b) nucleus c) volume
2. Mixture in which the different particles are spread evenly.
a) energy b) solution c) mass
3. A state of matter that has a definite volume.
a) solid b) element c) nekton
4. Measure of how much matter there is in an object.
a) mass b) solid c) water
5. Anything that has mass and takes up space.
a) solution b) matter c) atom
6. A substance made up of two or more elements that are chemically joined or linked.
a) volume b) compound c) plankton
7. The amount of space an object takes up.
a) volume b) matter c) solid
8. Matter made of just one kind of atom.
a) element b) water c) solid
9. A short hand way to represent the name of an element.
a) chemical symbol b) mass c) water
10. The process by which green plants and other producers use light energy to make food.
a) plankton b) photosynthesis c) nekton

pages C52-C60

Write the term that best completes each sentence.

condensation

evaporation

melting

11. The change of state from a liquid to a gas is called _____
12. Water vapor changing to visible clouds is an example of _____
13. An ice cube changing to a puddle of water is an example of _____

Answer Questions.

What are the two basic characteristics of all matter? (C6-C15)

Why are atoms sometimes called the "building blocks" of matter?

C16-C30

How are mixtures and solutions alike? How are they different?

What is the difference between a physical change and a chemical change? Give one example of each type of change.

C52-C60

Ms. Naves 5th grade 3rd Quarter.

Look for the meaning of these vocabulary words

Atom.....

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Property.....

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Liquid.....

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Matter.....

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Solid.....

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Gas.....

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Volume.....

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Chemical property.....

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Physical property.....

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Chemical change.....

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Mass.....

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State of matter.....

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Volume.....

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Chemical symbols.....

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Element.....

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Nucleus.....

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Evaporation.....

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Condensation.....

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Melting

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