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WELCOME TO THE ONLINE CLASS

SESSION NO.: 6
CLASS: 5
SUBJECT: SCIENCE
CHAPTER NUMBER: 5
CHAPTER NAME: SOLIDS, LIQUIDS AND GASES
SUB TOPIC: LONG Q/A

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LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To enable the learner to:

- **write the questions and answers.**

A. Tick the correct answer.

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 these

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

B. Match each word with its description.

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1. matter	e.anything that takes up space and has weight
2. molecule	f.smallest unit of a substance
3. gas	d. attraction between the molecules is the least
4. Miscible in water	c.sugar
5. solid	a.has a definite shape and volume
6. liquid	b.has no definite shape, but a definite volume

C. Write short answers.

4. Name any two solids, two liquids and two gases that can dissolve in water.

Ans:

- **Two solids that can dissolve in water are sugar and salt.**
- **Two liquids that can dissolve in water are lemon juice and Vinegar.**
- **Two gases that can dissolve in water are oxygen and nitrogen.**

D. Answer these questions.

1. Why do solids have a fixed shape?

Ans:Solids have a fixed shape because the molecules are very close to each other and they have a very great force of attraction between the molecules.

2. Why do liquids flow?

Ans:In liquids, the molecules are less closely packed and the attraction between the molecules is also less. Molecules can move around freely. That is why liquids can flow.

D. Answer these questions.

3. Write two differences between liquids and gases.

Ans: a. Liquids have a definite volume but gases do not have a definite volume.

b. Molecules in liquids are less closely packed whereas molecules in gases are far apart.

4. When do we say that liquids are miscible?

Ans: When two liquids mixed together and appear as one liquid. They are said to be miscible liquids.

D. Answer these questions.

5. What is a physical change? Give two examples.

Ans: A change in which no new substance is formed and it is temporary and can be reversed is called a physical change.

For example, melting of ice, freezing of water.

6. What is a chemical change? Give two examples.

Ans: A change in which completely new substances are formed and it is permanent and cannot be reversed is called a chemical change. For example, burning of paper, spoiling of food.

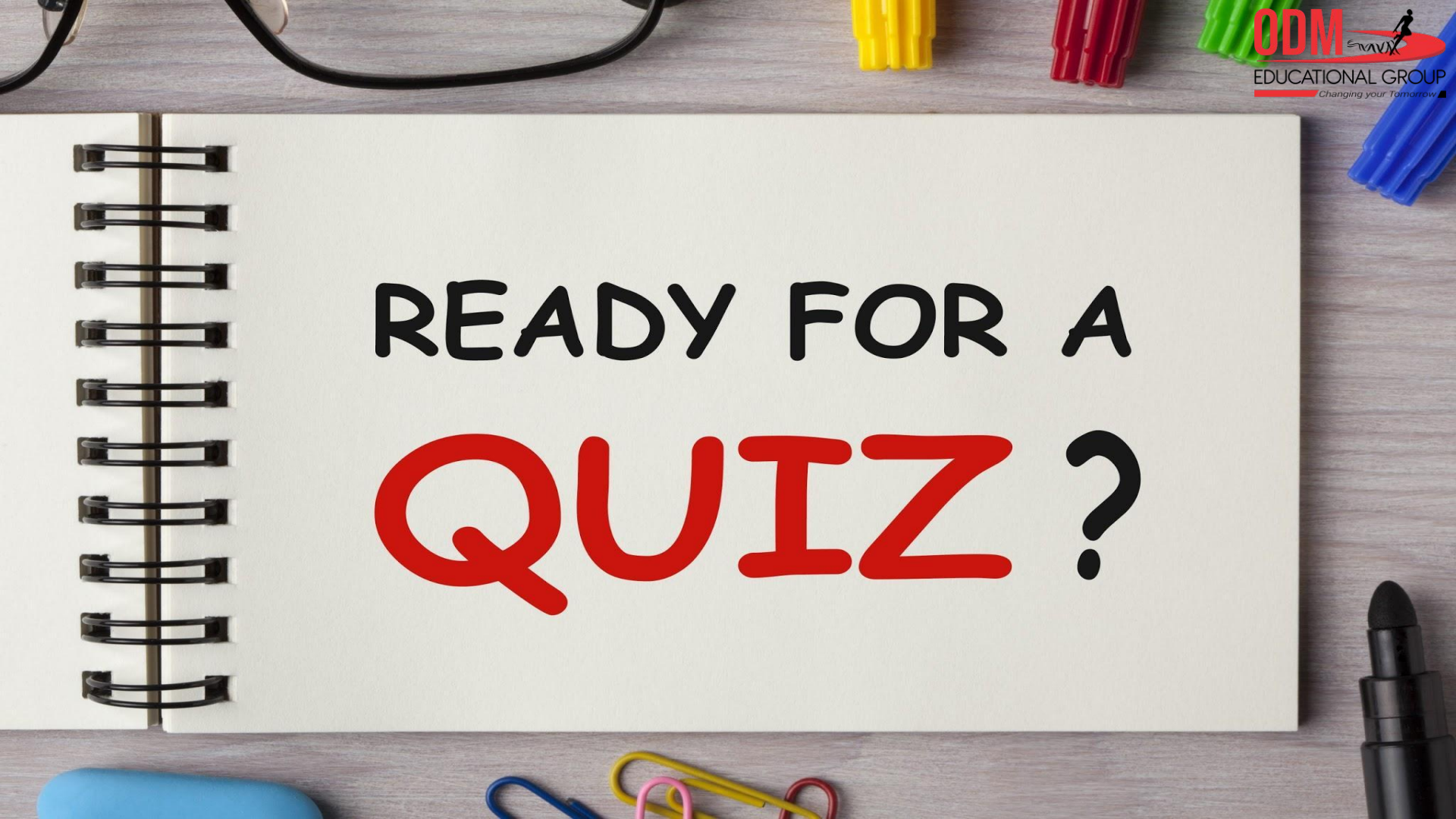
7. Give three characteristic features of a chemical change.

Ans: Some of the characteristic features of a chemical change are:

- **It is a permanent change.**
- **It cannot be reversed.**
- **Completely new substances are formed.**

HOMEWORK

- **Draw a picture to show states of matter are interchangeable in your project record.**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READY FOR A
QUIZ ?

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GAME LINK

https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/60e48bd2c32df5001ca44526

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learner will be able to:

- **write the questions and answers.**

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THANKING YOU

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