



Examination based
questions for Final term
exams for Grade 5

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Q1) Page 10 : Unit 1 - Properties of materials

1. Matter is anything that has Mass and takes up Space.
2. Which one has more mass?
 - a. Balloon
 - b. Golf ball
 - c. Football
3. _____ is how big or small an object is.
 - a. Mass
 - b. Volume
 - c. Density

4. _____ is the ability of a material to transfer energy.

- a. Solubility
- b. Magnetism
- c. Conductivity
- d. Reflectivity

5. _____ is the ability of a material to dissolve in water.

- a. Solubility
- b. Magnetism
- c. Conductivity
- d. Reflectivity

6. _____ is the ability of a material to reflect light.

- a. Solubility
- b. Magnetism
- c. Conductivity
- d. Reflectivity

7. _____ is the ability of a substance to be attracted by a magnet.

- e. Solubility
- f. Magnetism
- g. Conductivity
- h. Reflectivity

Q2) Page 12 : Unit 1 - Properties of materials

1. Chemical property can be observed when _____ (Choose 2)

- a. When matter changes
- b. New substance is formed
- c. Matter does not change
- d. Substance remains as they are

2. Burning of wood is a _____ change. (**Chemical** / Physical change)

3. _____ of iron is a chemical change. (Casting / **Rusting**)

4 . Some materials react with surrounding air causing it to tarnish is called _____
(Collection/ **Corrosion**)

5. Ability to burn is also known as being _____ (burnable/ **Combustible**)

Q3) Page 24 : Mixtures and Solutions

1. A mixture forms when substances combine _____ (**Physically** / Chemically)
2. When you can see the individual parts of a mixture it is _____
(homogeneous / **heterogeneous**)
3. A Mixture in which the solid particles settle down after some time is called _____ (**Suspension** / Colloid).

Q4) and Q5) Page 25 : Mixtures and Solutions

1. A Mixture in which the parts are so small that they never settle down is called _____ (Suspension / Colloid).
2. A homogeneous mixture is also called a _____ (Solution / Colloid) as it is uniform throughout.

Q6) Physical and Chemical Changes (Page 40)

1. A physical change involves : Choose 2

- a) Change in shape
- b) Change in state
- c) Change in Matter
- d) Change in smell.

2. Chemical Change involves : Choose 2

- a) Change in Matter
- b) Change in Property
- c) Change in Shape
- d) Change in State.

Q7) Physical and Chemical changes (Page 43)

1) When two things mixed together produces heat or gives off energy it indicates;

a) Physical Change

b) Chemical Change

2) When two things mixed together releases gas or gives bubbles it indicates;

a) Physical Change

b) Chemical Change

3) When soap is dissolved in water it forms a solid called Scum. This is an example of

c) Physical Change

d) Chemical Change

Q8) Solids, Liquids and Gases (page 56)

- 1) A solid has a definite ____ **Shape** ____ and a definite ____ **Volume** ____.
- 2) The Particles in a solid are tightly packed and
 - a) Move everywhere
 - b) Have no movement
 - c) **Vibrate in place**
- 3) A liquid has a definite ____ **Volume** ____ but not a definite ____ **Shape** ____.
- 4) The Particles in a liquid are tightly packed and
 - d) Move everywhere
 - e) **Can move and slide past each other.**
 - f) Vibrate in place

Q8) Solids , Liquids and Gases (Page 56)

- 1) Gases have a no definite __Shape_____ and no definite ____Volume_____.
- 2) The Particles in gas are tightly packed and
 - a) Free to Move everywhere
 - b) Have no movement
 - c) Vibrate in place

Q9) Solids, Liquids and Gases (page 58)

- 1) When Solid changes to liquid it is called _____ (Melting / Freezing)
- 2) When Liquid changes to gas it is called _____ (Evaporation/ Condensation)
- 3) When Gas Changes to liquid it is called _____ (Evaporation/ Condensation)
- 4) When Liquid Changes to Solid it is called _____(Melting / Freezing)

5) Solid \rightarrow Liquid \rightarrow Gas means _____ (adding/ removing) energy.

6) Gas \rightarrow Liquid \rightarrow Solid means _____ (adding/ removing) energy.

Q 10) Role of Gravity (Page 12) Unit 4

- 1) The force of attraction between any two objects is called _____
(Force/ Gravity).
- 2) Gravity is affected by two things ;
 - a) Mass of the object
 - b) Colour of the Object
 - c) Distance between the object
 - d) Shape of the object.
- 3) The earth pulls all objects towards the _____ (Surface/ Center) of the earth.

Q 11) Role of Gravity (Page 13) Unit 4

- 1) The moon revolves around the earth because of _____ (**Earth's**/ Sun's) gravity.
- 2) _____ (Rivers / **Tides**) are the regular rise and fall of water along the shore.
- 3) The tides on earth happens because of the _____ (Sun's/ **Moon's**) gravity.
- 4) The moon's gravity is **1/6** th of that of earth.

Q12) Earth's Motion (Page 28)

1) The motion of the earth around the sun is called _____

- a) Rotation
- b) Revolution

2) The motion of the earth around its own axis is called _____

- a) Rotation
- b) Revolution

3) The imaginary line passing through the center of the earth is called its _____ (Poles / Axis)

4) The earth is tilted at an angle of _____ (30 degrees / 23.5 degrees)

5) The days and nights on earth are not equal in hours. This is because of _____

a) Earth's rotation.

b) Earth's tilt

c) Earth's Position

Contd...

5) The time taken for earth to complete one rotation is _____

- a) 1 day (24 hours)
- b) 1 month
- c) 1 year
- d) Half day

6) The time taken by earth to complete one revolution is _____

- a) 365.25 days (one year)
- b) 1 Month
- c) 3 months
- d) 2 years

Q13) Earth Motion (page 31)

- 1) When the northern hemisphere faces the sun it has _____ (Summer/ Winter), which means the southern hemisphere faces away from the sun and has _____(Summer/ Winter)
- 2) Seasons are formed because of the earth's _____
 - a) Tilt and rotation
 - b) Tilt and revolution
 - c) Rotation and Revolution
- 3) During autumn and Spring the earth hemispheres receive _____ amount of light from the sun.
 - a) Equal
 - b) Unequal
 - c) More
 - d) Less

Q14) Earth's Motion (Page 35)

1) How much time does it take for the moon to complete all the phases?

a) 1 day

b) 1 Year

c) 1 Hour

d) 1 Month

2) During the _____ (new / full) moon the moon is completely dark and during the _____ (new / full) moon the moon is fully lit.

3) _____ (Waxing/ Waning) is when the moonlight is becoming less and _____ (Waxing/ Waning) is when the moon light is increasing.

Q15 & 16) Earths Place in Space (Page 60, 61)

- 1) We have _____ (8/9) planets in our solar system.
- 2) A _____ is a large round object that orbits a star.
 - a) Star
 - b) Planet
 - c) Asteroid
 - d) Meteor

- 3) The order of the planets in our solar system are Mercury → ___ Venus _____ → Earth → Mars → ___ Jupiter _____ → Saturn → Uranus → ___ Neptune _____.
- 4) Between the inner planets and outer planets, there is the ___ Asteroid _____ belt that also revolves around the sun.
- 5) Inner planets are _____ (Smaller/ Bigger) and _____ (Closer / Farther) to the sun.
- 6) Outer planets are _____ (Smaller/ Bigger) and _____ (Closer / Farther) from the sun.

Q 17) Stars and their pattern.(Page 74)

- 1) The Colour of stars depend on their _____ (Size / **Temperature**).
- 2) Our Sun is the _____ (**closest**/ Farthest) to the earth and hence is also the brightest star
- 3) Cooler stars have _____ (**red**/ White) colours while hotter stars have _____ **Blue** _____ or _____ **White** _____ colour

Q18) Stars and their pattern.(Page 75)

1) Star distance are calculated in _____ .

- a) Km
- b) Metres
- c) Light years
- d) Days

2) The sun is at a distance of

- a) 90 million km
- b) 150 million km
- c) 200 Million Km

Q19) Stars and their pattern.(Page 75)

1) A star cycle ends when it stops giving off _____

- a) Energy
- b) Colour
- c) rotating

2) _____ is the distance travelled by light in one year.

- a) Kilometers
- b) Meters
- c) Light year

3) The sun is about _____ billion years old and has completed half of its cycle.

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 3
- d) 11

Q20) Constellations Page 76

1) The little dipper and the big dipper is only visible from the _____

- a) Northern
- b) Southern
- c) Center
- d) Equator

2) Astronomers divide the sky into _____ different constellations.

- a) 10
- b) 55
- c) 69
- d) 88

Contd...

3) The North star is also known as

- a) Alpha centauri
- b) Sun
- c) Polaris
- d) Taurus

4) We can see different constellations at different times of the year because of

- a) Earth's tilt
- b) Earth's rotation
- c) Earth's revolution
- d) None of the above