

St. Thomas School, Dhurwa, Ranchi – 4.  
Second term - 2021-2022

Class: 5

Subject: SCIENCE

**Practice Paper with Answers**

**Chapters 6**

**Solids, Liquids and Gases**

I. Give the technical term for the following.

1. Substances that dissolve in a liquid

Ans. Soluble substances

2. Gentle wind

Ans. Breeze

3. A storm accompanied with thunder and lightning

Ans. Thunderstorm

4. Cool breeze blowing from sea towards land during the daytime

Ans. Sea breeze

5. The amount of water vapour present in the air

Ans. Humidity

II. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate terms.

1. The moving air is called wind.

2. Smallest particles that make up the molecules are called atoms.

3. Salt solution is a solid-liquid type of a solution.

4. The solid that settles down in the process of sedimentation is called sediment.

5. Soluble impurities in water can be removed by boiling.

III. Complete the pairs.

1. Nitrogen : 78% :: Oxygen : 21%

2. Essential for burning : oxygen :: controls burning : nitrogen

3. Argon : electric bulbs :: helium : gas balloons

4. Milk and water : liquid-liquid :: soda water : gas-liquid

5. Sugar : solute :: water : solvent

IV. Give two examples for each of the following.

1. Solutes

Ans. (a) Salt (b) Sugar

2. Gases

Ans. (a) nitrogen (b) oxygen

3. Solution

Ans. (a) Sugar solution (b) Salt solution

4. Solids that change their shape

Ans. (a) Sponge (b) Rubber band

5. Methods to separate insoluble solids from liquids

Ans. (a) Sedimentation and decantation (b) Filtration

V. Differentiate between the following.

1. Soluble and insoluble substances

Ans.	<u>Soluble substances</u>	<u>Insoluble substances</u>
(i)	Substances that can dissolve in a liquid and form solutions are called soluble substances.	Substances that do not dissolve in a liquid are called insoluble substances.
(ii)	e.g. salt, sugar	e.g. chalk, sand

2. Miscible and immiscible liquids

Ans.	<u>Miscible liquids</u>	<u>immiscible liquids</u>
(i)	Liquids that mix well with each other are called miscible liquids	Liquids that do not mix with each other are called immiscible liquids
(ii)	e.g. milk and water	e.g. oil and water

VI. Define the terms.

1. Storm

Strong wind is called storm.

2. Sedimentation:

It is the method of separating insoluble impurities present in liquids by allowing them to settle down.

3. Molecules:

Tiny particles that make up matter are called molecules.

4. Filtration:

It is the method of removing insoluble impurities present in liquids using a filter.

5. Matter:

Anything that occupies space and has weight is called matter.

**VII. Give reasons for the following.**

1. Air is matter.

Ans. It is because air occupies space and has weight.

2. Solids have a definite shape and volume.

Ans. It is because molecules in solids are tightly packed and cannot move around.

3. Liquids can flow.

Ans. It is because the molecules in liquids are loosely packed and can move about freely.

4. Air expands on heating.

Ans. It is because when the molecules of air get heated, they move faster and farther apart from each other.

5. We can see our breath when we blow air from our mouth on a very cold day.

Ans. It is because of the condensation of moisture in our exhaled breath.

**VIII. Draw neat diagrams of the following and label them.**

1. Arrangement of molecules in solids liquids and gases

2. Filtration

3. Land breeze

4. Sedimentation and decantation

Ans. 1. Refer to page no. 78 & 79

Ans. 2. Refer to page no. 82

Ans. 3. Refer to page no. 85

Ans. 4. Refer to page no. 82