St. Andrews Scots School

Adjacent Navniti Apartment, Patparganj, Delhi–92
Session: 2026 –2027
SUBJECT- SCIENCE

Class: V Topic: Matter Lesson No: 9

- **Reading of the chapter**
- **Explanation (will be done in class)**

Book Exercises

CHECKPOINT 1

Fill in the blanks:

1. Space(volume), mass
2. Solid, liquid and gas
3. Solid, liquid
4. Molecule
5. Loosely
6. Element, compound
7. Mixture

CHECKPOINT 2

Name the process:

1. Melting
2. Freezing
3. Physical change
4. Solubility

EXERCISES

A.Fill in the blanks:

1. Matter
2. Solids
3. Gases

4. Immiscible
5. Chemical

B.True or False:

1. True
2. False
3. False
4. False
5. True

C.Tick (✅) the correct answer.

1. (d) Both (a) and (b)
2. (a) An element
3. (b)A compound
4. (b)Freezing
5. (a)Miscible liquids

D.Classify the following into elements, compounds and mixtures.

Elements	Compounds	Mixtures
Iron	*Salt*	*Air*
Carbon	*Sugar*	*Soil*
Gold	*Water*	*Soda water*
Hydrogen	*Baking soda*	*Sea water*

E. State whether each of the following is a chemical change or a physical change.

1. Physical change
2. Physical change
3. Chemical change
4. Chemical change
5. Chemical change
6. Physical change

Learn Defines from page no.103

Notebook work

Write any 10 New words

F. Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by matter? Write it's different form.

Ans Anything that occupies space and has mass is called matter. The different forms of matter are solid, liquid and gas.

2. Explain any three characteristics of solids.

Ans(a) Solids have a definite shape and volume.

(b) Molecules in a solid are very tightly packed.

(c) Solids cannot flow.

3. Explain any three characteristics of liquids.

Ans.(a) Liquids do not have definite shape but have a definite volume.

(b) Molecules in a liquid are loosely packed.

(c) Liquids can flow.

4. Explain any three characteristics of gases.

Ans.(a) Gases neither have a definite shape nor a definite volume.

(b) Molecules in a gas are very loosely packed.

(c) Gases flow in all directions.

5. Give any four examples of the most abundant elements in the earth's crust.

Ans. Oxygen, silicon, aluminium and iron.

6. Name two gases that are soluble in water. How are they useful?

Ans. Oxygen and carbon dioxide gases are soluble in water.

Aquatic animals and plants use oxygen gas dissolved in water for respiration.

Aquatic plants use carbon dioxide gas dissolved in water for photosynthesis.

7. Give two examples of:

(a) Miscible liquids: Milk and water, lime juice and water.

(b) Immiscible liquids: Oil and water, petrol and water.

8. Explain the two types of changes with examples.

Answer:**(a) Physical changes:** They are reversible changes without forming new products.

Examples: Tearing of paper, boiling of water.

(b) Chemical changes: They are irreversible changes that form new products.

Examples: Burning of wood, cooking of rice.

Think Zone – Give reasons.

1.Air is a matter.

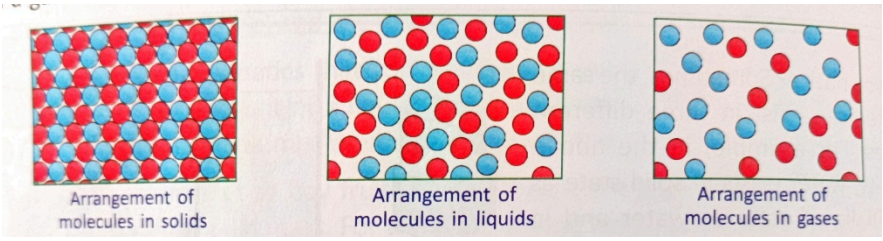
Ans: Air is considered a matter because it has weight and occupies space.

2.Shweta mixed vinegar with baking soda in a bowl. She heard a hissing sound and saw a gas coming out. Mixing of vinegar with baking soda is a chemical change.

Ans: It is a chemical change because on mixing vinegar and baking soda, a gas is formed as a new substance.

Draw the following diagrams

1. **Arrangement of molecules**



2. **Changes of states of matter**

