

ST. ANDREWS SCOTS SCHOOL

Adjacent Navniti Apartments,
I.P. Extension, Patparganj, Delhi-110092
(Session - 2025- 2026)

Class-V

Subject - Science

Lesson -6 Matter Around Us

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

(Textbook exercise)

A. Tick the correct answer.

1. atoms
2. chemical
3. miscible
4. closely packed

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. chemical
2. loosely
3. molecules
4. Carbon dioxide

C. Circle the odd one and justify.

1. Water, It is not a gas .
2. Air, It is not a solid.
3. Oil, It is insoluble in water.
4. Pen , It is not a liquid .

D True or False.

- 1 True
- 2 False
- 3 True
- 4 True

- Define (Learn from Pg no- 69)

(Notebook Work)

New Words (Any 10

words)

Short Question/Answer

1. Why do solids have fixed shape?

Ans. Solids have fixed shape because its molecules are closely packed.

2. What is matter?

Ans. Anything that occupies space and has mass is known as matter.

3. Give difference between evaporation and condensation.

Ans. Evaporation is conversion of water into water vapour whereas Condensation is conversion of water vapour into water .

4. Name two solids that can easily dissolve in water.

Ans. Salt and Sugar

5. What is freezing?

Ans. The conversion of a liquid into its solid state is called freezing.

6. What is the source of oxygen for aquatic animals?

Ans. Aquatic animals take the oxygen dissolved in water.

Long Question/Answer

1. List the properties of solid, liquid and gas.

Ans. Solids

- The molecules are packed together very closely.
- They have a strong force of attraction between them.
- They have definite shape and definite volume.

Liquids

- The molecules are not so closely packed.
- The force of attraction is less between the molecules as compared to solids.
- They do not have definite shape but they have definite volume.

Gases

- The molecules have a lot of space between them.
- The force of attraction between the molecules is very less.
- They do not have definite shape and definite volume.

1 Explain physical and chemical changes with the help of examples.

Ans. A physical change is a change in which no new substance is produced.

Example – crumpling of paper sheet, crushing of a can.

A chemical change is a change in which one or more new substance is produced.

Example – burning of incense stick, cooking of food.

2 Differentiate between the following:

(a). Melting and Freezing

(b). Miscible liquids and Immiscible liquids.

a)	<u>Melting</u> The conversion of solid into its liquid state is known as melting.	<u>Freezing</u> The conversion of a liquid into its solid state is called freezing.
b)	<u>Miscible liquids</u> Liquids which mix easily with water are called miscible liquids.	<u>Immiscible liquids</u> Liquids which do not mix with water are called immiscible liquids.

3 Explain why liquids can flow while solids cannot.

Ans. Liquids can flow while solids cannot because force of attraction between molecules of liquid is lesser than that of solids.

4 Write a note on solubility of solids and gases in water.

Ans. Many solids and gases easily dissolve in water because water has intermolecular space between its molecules. This space get occupied by solids and gases.

Give Reasons

1. What kind of change is bursting of crackers? Explain.

Ans. It is a chemical change, as the chemicals of crackers get converted into light, sound and other products.

2. Burning of candle is both physical and chemical change. How?

Ans. Burning of candle is a physical change, because candle melts and can be reformed. It is also a chemical change because it produces smoke and carbon dioxide.

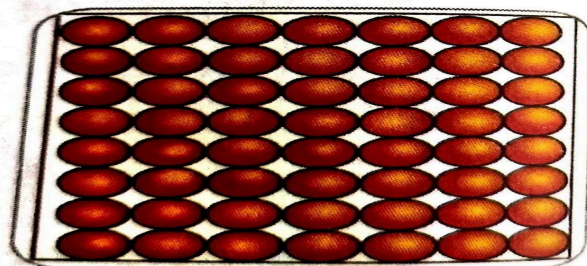
Activity

Write names of any five solid substances and find out the similarities and differences between them. Note your observation in notebook and discuss in class.

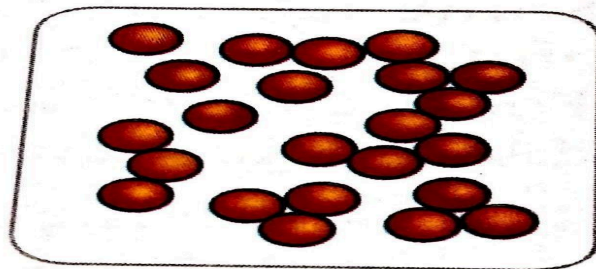
Dictation

Any 10 words

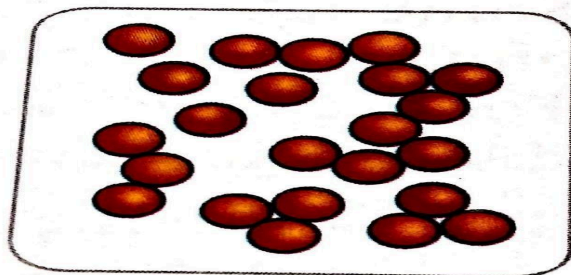
Diagrams



arrangement of
molecules in solid



arrangement of
molecules in liquid



arrangement of
molecules in liquid