Properties of Matter

Name: _____ Date: _____ Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. The law of conservation of mass states that matter cannot be created or _____ .
2. In any chemical reaction the total mass _____ the reaction equals the total mass after.
3. When wood burns, the mass of the ash plus the mass of the _____ equals the mass of the original wood.
4. A physical change alters the _____ or state of matter but not its chemical makeup.
5. A chemical change produces a new substance with different _____ than the original.
6. Melting, freezing, and evaporating are all examples of _____ changes.
7. Rusting occurs when iron reacts with _____ and water to form iron oxide.
8. The total mass of reactants always _____ the total mass of products in a closed system.
9. Measuring the _____ of an object before and after a change helps prove conservation of mass.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

Ice melting	→ _____	Physical change — salt particles mix with water but remain salt
Baking soda and vinegar	→ _____	Physical change — solid water becomes

Answer Key · Properties of Matter · Grade: Grade 5

Part A: Fill in the Blank

Write the missing word or number on each line.

1. The law of conservation of mass states that matter cannot be created or **destroyed** .
2. In any chemical reaction the total mass **before** the reaction equals the total mass after.
3. When wood burns, the mass of the ash plus the mass of the **gases** equals the mass of the original wood.
4. A physical change alters the **appearance** or state of matter but not its chemical makeup.
5. A chemical change produces a new substance with different **properties** than the original.
6. Melting, freezing, and evaporating are all examples of **physical** changes.
7. Rusting occurs when iron reacts with **oxygen** and water to form iron oxide.
8. The total mass of reactants always **equals** the total mass of products in a closed system.
9. Measuring the **mass** of an object before and after a change helps prove conservation of mass.

Part B: Matching

Match each item on the left to the correct answer on the right.

1. Match each item to its correct answer.

Ice melting	→ **Physical change — solid water becomes liquid water but stays H_2O**	Physical change — salt particles mix with water but remain salt
Baking soda and vinegar		Physical change — solid