bananalearn

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Evaporation and condensation for Grade 5

Practice worksheet - Science · Grade 5

Name: _____ Date: _____

Show your working. Answers and explanations follow on a separate page.

Try each task before opening its answer. Give an example or reason, not only a label.

Write an answer and your reason before opening the explanation. Check the reasoning as well as the final answer.

1. Liquid water becomes gas at its surface. Name the change.

2. Water vapour forms droplets on a cool lid. Name the change.

3. Where can droplets outside a cold bottle come from?

4. Must a wet cloth reach 100°C to dry?

5. Where does evaporation occur in a liquid?

6. Why can spreading water thinly help it evaporate faster?

7. How can air movement affect drying?

8. Is visible white mist pure invisible vapour?

Practice continued

9. Name one factor to keep the same when comparing dish width.

10. Is water's boiling point always exactly 100°C?

11. Does evaporation destroy water?

12. A puddle shrinks on soil. Must all lost water have evaporated?

13. Should a learner handle boiling water alone to test this?

14. Give an everyday condensation example.

Answers and explanations

Answer key - Science · Grade 5

Evaporation and condensation for Grade 5

1. Evaporation.
It can happen below boiling temperature.
2. Condensation.
Gas changes to liquid.
3. Water vapour in surrounding air.
It condenses near the cool surface.
4. No.
Evaporation occurs over a range of temperatures.
5. At the surface.
Boiling is associated with vapour bubbles within the liquid.
6. It increases exposed surface area.
Other conditions must be comparable.
7. It can carry moist air away and increase evaporation.
The result also depends on humidity and temperature.
8. No.
The visible part contains droplets.
9. For example: starting water amount or temperature.
Change width without changing every other condition.
10. No.
Pressure and composition affect it; about 100°C assumes standard pressure and pure water.
11. No.
It changes state and location.
12. No.
Some may soak into the ground.
13. No.
Use a safe model or supervised demonstration.
14. For example: a mirror fogging after a warm shower.
Vapour forms droplets on a cooler surface.