



Preview – Information



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Alberta Science Curriculum

Energy: Flight and Energy Resources – Grade 5

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

01

Flight – Background

Learning Goal

- ✦ We are learning to understand how flight works and how it began so we can learn more about airplanes, the Wright Brothers, and why flying is important in the world today.



Matching Activity: Flight Facts

(Drag each description to the correct job)



Flight Term or Aircraft	Description
Wright Flyer	
Boeing 787	
StratoLaunch	
Concorde	
Helicopter	
Aviation	
Boeing 747	

- A flying machine that lifts off vertically using spinning blades
- A famous airplane with a maximum speed of about 955 km/h
- The activity or practice of flying an aircraft
- The first powered airplane that flew 120 feet
- The airplane with the largest wingspan, longer than a football field
- A special airplane that carried passengers 60,000 feet high
- A modern airplane that can fly about 16,000 km on one tank of fuel

Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary



Consolidation – 3-2-1 Reflection Activity

After learning about flight and how humans created ways to fly, reflect on the following:



- 3 things you learned about flight, airplanes, or aviation.
- 2 things you found interesting about flying or famous aircraft.
- 1 question you have about flight or how airplanes work.

Write your responses in your notebook or discuss with a partner. If short on time, share your answers as a whole-class activity.





Alberta Science Curriculum

Energy: Flight and Energy Resources – Grade 5

Cause And Effect: Flight



Instructions: Drag the letter of each Effect to match its corresponding Cause.

	The airplane's engines push air backward with great force.
	The shape of airplane wings makes air move faster over the top.
	Air pushing against the front of the plane while flying.
	Gravity constantly pulls the airplane toward the Earth.
	Planes must have strong engines to overcome drag.
	Planes are designed with smooth, rounded shapes.
	Wings are tilted upward slightly at the back edge.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

Effect

- A) This helps the plane push through air resistance.
B) This improves lift by changing how air moves over the wing.
C) This creates lift, helping the plane rise.
D) This reduces drag, helping the plane move faster.
E) This makes planes fall quickly after takeoff.
F) This creates thrust, moving the plane forward.
G) This creates weight, pulling the plane downward.
H) This causes drag, slowing the plane down.

Multiple Choice

For C) in the Answer column

A B C

	A	B	C	Answer
1) What happens if the angle of attack gets too high?	Plane stalls	Plane speeds up	Plane turns	
2) What is a safe angle for takeoff?	Around 25 degrees	Around 15 degrees	Over 50 degrees	
3) What is the relative wind?	Wind from the back	The air moving toward the wing	Wind that moves side to side	
4) What does "angle of attack" mean?	Angle between wing and air	Speed of the plane	Size of the airplane	
5) What helps lift the plane into the air?	Turning the engine	Flapping the wings	Tilting the wings at the right angle	
6) What does "stall" mean in flying?	Plane goes faster	Plane can't lift due to lost airflow and begins to descend	Plane lands safely	

Cause And Effect: How Geography



Instructions: Drag the letter of each Effect to match its corresponding Cause.

	The teardrop-shaped body of a dolphin cuts through water easily.
	The smooth surface of a bird's feathers helps reduce drag.
	A maple seed falls while spinning like a helicopter.
	A bird's wings have one wide side and one narrow side.
	A dolphin's strong tail moves side to side in water.
	Hollow bones make birds lighter.
	Seeds are shaped to catch the air as they fall.

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H

Effect

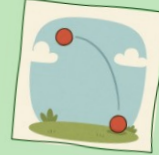
- A) This reduces friction, making movement easier.
B) This creates lift by changing how air moves over the wing.
C) This helps the animal glide smoothly through water.
D) This spins, helping it stay in the air longer.
H) This stores extra energy for the animal during winter.
F) This helps the animal fly more easily.
G) This shape helps seeds float and spread farther.
E) This pushes the animal forward through water.



Alberta Science Curriculum

Energy: Flight and Energy Resources – Grade 5

4 Pics 1 Word – Falling With Force



□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
R C I W O A G Y P T H V

- 1) Guess the word that connects the four pictures and relates to why parachutes are important!
- 2) What do the pictures make you think about in terms of protection or staying safe during an activity like skydiving?

Action

Hydro Energy Journey: Order the pictures to

River water flows

Dam stores water

Water flows to turbine

Electricity is made

travels



Communities And Clean Energy

Word From The Word Bank Below to complete each sentence.)

Sentence	Missing Word
1) Indigenous peoples believe the land has a living ____.	
2) Protecting the environment means caring for ____, air, and water.	
3) Pipelines can harm the land and causing ____.	
4) Indigenous groups support using ____ instead of fossil fuels.	
5) Fossil fuels like gas and oil cause ____ when burned.	
6) Indigenous groups stopped over 808 million tons of ____.	
7) Wind and solar are types of ____ energy.	
8) A group fighting fossil fuels is called Indigenous ____ Against Carbon.	

pollution

damage

carbon

Resistance

power

plants

spirit

clean

renewable

temperature



Google Slides Lessons Preview





Alberta Science Curriculum

Earth Systems (Climate & Weather) – Grade 5

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

01 **What Is Weather?**

Learning Goal
We are learning to **identify and describe different parts of weather** so we can understand how they affect our day and help us prepare for going outside.

Matching Activity: Weather Facts
(Drag each description to the correct job)

Term	Description
Temperature	
Precipitation	
Wind	
Humidity	
Cloudiness	
Atmospheric Pressure	
Sunshine	

Air moving across the Earth's surface

How much sunlight reaches the ground

The number of clouds covering the sky

The weight of the air, used to predict storms

How much water vapour is in the air

A measure of how hot or cold the air is

Water falling from the sky as rain, snow, or hail

Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary

Consolidation – 3-2-1 Reflection Activity

After learning about weather and the different things that make it up, reflect on the following:

- 3 things you learned about weather or weather tools.
- 2 things you found interesting about weather affecting jobs.
- 1 question you have about predicting weather.

Write your responses in your notebook or discuss with a partner. If short on time, share your answers as a whole-class activity.



Alberta Science Curriculum

Earth Systems (Climate & Weather) – Grade 5

What Is Climate?

(Drag The Missing Word From The Word Bank Below to complete each sentence.)

Sentence	Missing Word
1) Climate is the usual pattern of _____ in a place over many years.	
2) _____ is what happens in the atmosphere for a short time.	
3) A hot, dry place like a desert has an _____ climate.	
4) Climate includes temperature, rainfall, wind, and _____.	
5) If it rains often, the climate is likely _____.	
6) _____ tells us what kind of weather is common in a region.	
7) Words like tropical, polar, and desert describe different _____.	
8) Knowing the climate helps people plan their clothes and _____.	

Word Bank: arid, regions, wet, weather, humidity, activities, conditions, climate

Choice

in the Answer column

	A	B	C	Answer
1) What is a microclimate?	A city with more people	A small area with different weather	A place with no seasons	
2) Why is Victoria warmer in winter than nearby cities?	It is closer to the sun	It gets heat from volcanoes	It is near the ocean	
3) What causes Victoria to get less rain than Abbotsford?	A rain shadow from nearby mountains	It rains only at night	Victoria has no clouds	
4) Why is Victoria windier than Abbotsford?	It's on an island surrounded by water	It has taller buildings	It has stronger trees	
5) What best explains the mild climate in Victoria?	It is very far from mountains	Its location near water and mountains	It is at a higher elevation	
6) What does "rain shadow" mean?	More rain falls everywhere	Mountains block rain from reaching a place	A shadow made by clouds	

Word Search – Predicting Weather

Find the words related to radar and weather prediction hidden in the puzzle and circle them!

Radio	Detection
Ranging	Sky
Rain	Snow
Precipitation	Bounce
Dish	Doppler
Radar	Wind
Speed	Direction

Word Search Grid:

X C X W F X B G E X F D I R Z Z R
Z A J P O G I A Q T L Q C T G U A
S P E E D J U G W E C W R O H T I
D R I A R U U N I P T F T A V T N
L P R E C I P I T A T I O N D D W
X B K G E B U G U M I L D T W A J
I G B D C R Q N Y F D O P P L E R
U R D O N A Y A D I R E C T I O N
Z W I Q U D K R N B X X X L N N M
X O S K O I S E U Z P I H G K P
C N H I B O W I N D M Z V V A M X
H S D E T E C T I O N M D R U L X



Alberta Science Curriculum

Earth Systems (Climate & Weather) – Grade 5

Action

Sorting the Principles of Conservation Agriculture

(Drag the correct category into each description.)

1	A cover crop protects the soil between harvests.		7	Growing corn one year and beans the next helps the soil.	
2	Changing crops keeps nutrients in the soil.		8	Farmers avoid digging the soil too much.	
3	Leaving old plant roots in the ground helps the soil.		9	Keeping something growing on the field prevents erosion.	
4	Farmers choose crops based on the weather each year.		10	Soil stays strong when it's not disturbed.	
5	Plants help hold the soil in place during rain.		11	Plant roots and leaves protect the ground from wind.	
6	Worms and bugs are protected when the soil is left alone.		12	Switching crops each year keeps pests away.	

No Soil Disturbance **Plant Cover** **Crop Rotation**

Action

Controlling Soil Erosion

Write the correct letter (A, B, C).

Question	A	B	C
1) What is soil erosion ?	Planting too many crops	Soil being washed or blown away	Digging holes
2) What causes soil erosion to happen?	Wind and rain	Planting flowers	It stops erosion
3) Why is nutrient-rich soil important?	It makes the soil darker	It helps crops grow	To grow fruits
4) What is the purpose of a windbreak ?	To give animals shade	To block the wind	Water washing soil downhill
5) What does terracing help stop?	Too much sun	Too much wind	It brings more rain
6) How does reforestation help control erosion?	Tree roots hold the soil	It makes forests look nice	

Action

Conservation Farming And Animals

Put the missing word from the word bank below to complete each sentence.

Sentence	Missing Word
1) Conservation farming helps protect both the land and the ____.	
2) Farmers use ____ grazing to let grass grow back in empty fields.	
3) Animals need ____ like barns or tree cover to stay safe and dry.	
4) Animal ____ can be turned into compost to help plants grow.	
5) Farmers grow ____ like hay or alfalfa to feed their animals.	
6) Raising different animals supports ____ on the farm.	
7) Conservation farming helps keep the ____ in the soil healthy.	
8) These methods help farms grow food while protecting the ____.	

Word Bank: feed, waste, environment, rotational, biodiversity, water, animals, shelter, nutrients, tractor



Google Slides Lessons Preview






Alberta Science Curriculum

Living Systems: Internal Body Systems – Grade 5

3-Part Lesson Format

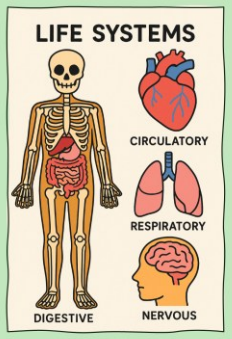
Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!



What Is A Life System?

- A **life system** is a group of body parts that work together to keep us alive.
- There are **11 different life systems**, such as the **circulatory**, **respiratory**, **nervous**, and **digestive** systems.
- Humans have **78 organs** in total.
- The **heart** is the main organ of the circulatory system.
- Your **heart** beats about 100,000 times each day.
- **Lungs** help you breathe, but they are not exactly the same.
- Your **sense of smell** is 10,000 times stronger than taste.
- **Skin** is the body's largest organ.
- The **brain** uses one-quarter of the body's oxygen.
- The **femur** is the biggest bone in the body.



LIFE SYSTEMS



Discussion Activity: Two Truths And A Lie

Here are two groups of statements about the circulatory system.
Can you spot the lie in each group?

Group 1	1) Veins carry oxygen-rich blood away from the heart.	2) The heart is a muscle that works like a pump.	3) Blood is always moving through the body.
Group 2	1) The heart is about the size of a fist.	2) Arteries carry blood away from the heart.	3) The heart only beats when you are awake.

Think about what you know, discuss your guess with a partner, and share your answer with the class! Let's uncover the truth together!




Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary




Consolidation – 3-2-1 Reflection Activity

After learning about life systems and how body parts work together to keep us alive, reflect on the following:

- 3 things you learned about life systems or organs in the body.
- 2 things you found interesting about how the body works.
- 1 question you still have about life systems or organs.

Write your responses in your notebook or discuss with a partner. If short on time, share your answers as a whole-class activity.



Consolidation



Alberta Science Curriculum

Living Systems: Internal Body Systems – Grade 5

Learning About Cardiac Arrest And CPR

Drag and drop items from the word bank to complete the short paragraph below.

Cardiac Arrest and CPR

Cardiac arrest happens when the _____ suddenly stops beating. Without quick help, the person will _____ and stop breathing. This can cause brain _____ within minutes. Performing _____ helps keep blood and oxygen moving. A _____ can give an electric shock to restart the heart. Having _____ can save lives in an emergency.

Word Bank:

medicine	CPR	CPR training	faint
defibrillator	heart	lungs	damage

Optical Illusions

Find the words related to optical illusions hidden in the puzzle and circle them!

Find the words related to optical illusions hidden in the puzzle and circle them!

Illusion	Brain
Eyesight	Spiral
Movement	Elephant
Vase	Faces
Trick	Mistake
Image	Memory
Rods	Cones

Cause And Effect: How A Stroke Affects The Body

Instructions: Drag the letter of each Effect to match its corresponding Cause.

Cause	Effect
<input type="checkbox"/> Blood flow to part of the brain is blocked.	<input type="checkbox"/> A) Permanent brain damage or disability may occur.
<input type="checkbox"/> Brain cells die.	<input type="checkbox"/> B) The person may recover fully with little or no damage.
<input type="checkbox"/> One side of the face droops.	<input type="checkbox"/> C) Brain cells do not get oxygen and begin to die.
<input type="checkbox"/> A person's speech becomes slurred or jumbled.	<input type="checkbox"/> D) It shows a possible warning sign of stroke.
<input type="checkbox"/> One arm cannot be lifted.	<input type="checkbox"/> E) This strengthens the heart muscles.
<input type="checkbox"/> A stroke is treated quickly by calling 911.	<input type="checkbox"/> F) The person may lose control of parts of their body.
<input type="checkbox"/> A stroke is not treated quickly.	<input type="checkbox"/> G) This shows muscle weakness caused by brain damage.
	<input type="checkbox"/> H) It signals the brain is not working properly.



Alberta Science Curriculum

Living Systems: Internal Body Systems – Grade 5

4 Pics 1 Word – Ways Of Care



G N I L E A G Y P T H V

- 1) Guess the word that connects the four pictures and shows how people get better when hurt or sick.
- 2) What do the pictures make you think about in terms of keeping body systems strong and recovering when they aren't working properly?

Sorting (drag the correct card)



Action			
1	Only people in hot countries need to worry about sun damage		6 Wearing sunscreen
2	The best time for sun is before 10am or after 3pm		7 The sun helps our body make Vitamin D for strong bones
3	Sunlight boosts mood by increasing serotonin		8 You cannot get sunburn on a cloudy day
4	Staying in the sun all day makes people healthier		9 UV rays can damage the eyes and cause vision problems
5	Too much sun can make skin age faster		10 Sunburn weakens the immune system by distracting white blood cells

Fact

Myth

How Do Plants Move Water And Nutrients?

	Effect
A	A) Roots act like straws pulling nutrients from soil.
B	B) Sugars are carried to stem, roots, and fruits.
C	C) Plant saves energy for future growth.
D	D) Water and nutrients reach the rest of plant.
E	E) Food is made in process called photosynthesis.
F	F) Sugars provide energy for plant to grow healthy.
G	G) Sugars are carried to leaves from soil.
H	H) Plant "sweats" water in process called transpiration.



Google Slides Lessons Preview





Alberta Science Curriculum Space Unit – Grade 5

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

01

Understanding Astronomical Phenomena

Learning Goal

We are learning to **understand** astronomical phenomena so we can explain how events like seasons, moon phases, eclipses, and auroras affect life on Earth.



Matching Activity: Astronomical Phenomena

(Drag each description to the correct system)

Astronomical Phenomenon	Description
Seasons	
Length of Day and Night	
Moon Phases	
Eclipses	
Equinoxes & Solstices	
Auroras	
Earth's Rotation	

- Caused by Earth's orbit, marking day lengths
- Caused by Earth spinning, creating day and night
- Caused by Earth's tilt while orbiting the Sun
- Caused when the Sun, Earth, and Moon line up
- Caused by solar particles hitting the atmosphere
- Caused by Earth's orbit changing daylight hours
- Caused by the Moon orbiting Earth each month



Part 2 – Action!

- Surveys/Polls
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Videos
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quick Draw
- 3-2-1 Reflection
- One-Sentence Summary

Consolidation – 3-2-1 Reflection Activity

After learning about astronomical phenomena and how events in space affect Earth, reflect on the following:

- 3 things you learned about seasons, moon phases, or eclipses.
- 2 things you found interesting about how Earth and the Sun work together.
- 1 question you still have about astronomical phenomena.

Write your responses in your notebook or discuss with a partner. If short on time, share your answers as a whole-class activity.





Alberta Science Curriculum Space Unit – Grade 5

Cause and Effect: Equinoxes, Solstices, and Seasonal Changes

Instructions: Drag the letter of each Effect to match its corresponding Cause.

Cause	Effect
Spring Equinox	A) Farmers fertilize and prepare soil
Summer Solstice	B) Crops ripen; animals active at dawn and dusk
Autumn Equinox	C) Signals the start of winter
Winter Solstice	D) Crops are harvested; animals prepare for winter
Spring: Farmers plant seeds; animals wake	E) Day and night are always the same length
Summer: Crops grow; animals rest in heat	F) Signals the start of spring
Autumn: Farmers harvest; animals mate	G) Signals the start of autumn
	H) Signals the start of summer

Daylight Saving Time

Drag and drop items from the word bank to complete the short paragraph below.

Daylight Saving Time

Daylight Saving Time happens when we move the clocks _____ in fall. This change gives us more _____ in spring and _____ in the evening during summer months. It also means we have more _____ in the morning during the fall and winter. The Earth's _____ causes seasons and affects how much sunlight we get. In the summer, days are _____ and warmer. In the winter, days are _____ and colder.

Word Bank:

- shorter
- forward
- daylight
- longer
- moonlight
- back
- tilt
- sunlight

Learning About Eclipses

Check **True** Or **False** For Each Statement Based On What You Learned.

Statement	True/False
1) A lunar eclipse happens when Earth's shadow covers the Moon.	
2) Eclipses happen every night when the Moon rises.	
3) Solar eclipses always last for many hours.	
4) A partial lunar eclipse covers only part of the Moon.	
5) A total lunar eclipse can make the Moon look red.	
6) The Sun, Earth, and Moon must line up for an eclipse.	
7) Solar eclipses can be seen by everyone on Earth at once.	
8) An annular eclipse leaves a glowing ring of sunlight around the Sun.	
9) A solar eclipse happens when Earth moves between the Sun and Moon.	
10) Eclipses occur every month with each new and full Moon.	

True **False**



Alberta Science Curriculum Space Unit – Grade 5

Matching Activity: Ocean Tides

(Drag Each Description To The Correct term)

Term	Description
Tide	
High Tide	
Low Tide	
Moon's Gravity	
Sun's Gravity	
Diurnal Tide Cycle	
Semi-Diurnal Cycle	

- Water at its lowest point.
- Two high tides and two low tides each day.
- Weaker force, still helps shape tides.
- The rise and fall of ocean water levels.
- Water at its highest point.
- One high tide and one low tide each day.
- Main force that pulls oceans, causing tides.

Word Search

E W P A R T I C L E S N T E V X A
V K A T M O S P H E R E O F S U N
H S I E O J A Z G L Q P F R B Z C
A X A Q Y R O H L D Q N B B T R N
P Q K P O O X T F A S I L A V H I
O U O R Q N Y B Y N B A G C B F T
L E U P R D G B O R E A L I S D R
A A M A G N E T I C I W D F L H O
R Z L N F B N K H S N N T E K A G
J O P E W M Z R E U I K I O P X E
S C O L L I D E S W V F D O A D N

AURORA	BORER
SOLAR	WIND
MAGNETIC	FIELD
OXYGEN	NITROGEN
PARTICLES	ATMOSPHERE
POLAR	COLLIDE
NORTH	SUN

How Does The Métis And The Sky?

Match each statement to the correct body system by placing the category number next to the task.

1 Moon Phases

2

Sun

3

Stars

4

Seasons

Sunset marks rest, storytelling, and community bonding.

The new moon represents fresh beginnings.

Winter is for hunting and gathering supplies.

The North Star helps guide navigation at night.

Autumn is the time for harvest.

Sunrise marks the beginning of daily tasks and work.

The full moon is a time of harvest and celebration.

Spring is for planting and preparing land.



Google Slides Lessons Preview





Alberta Science Matter Unit – Grade 5

3-Part Lesson Format

Part 1 – Minds On!

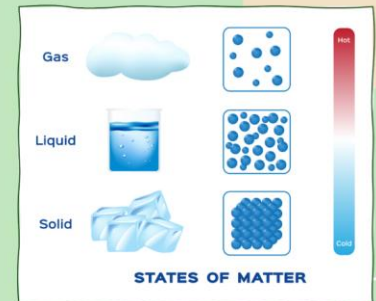
- Learning Goals
- Discussion Questions
- Quotes
- And More!

01

What Is Matter?

Learning Goal

We are learning to explain what matter is and its phases so we can understand how solids, liquids, and gases make up everything around us and how their particles behave.



MINDS ON



Action

Sorting Activity – Facts About Solids, Liquids, And Gases (Place a ☒ in the correct column.)

Item	Solid	Liquid	Gas
1 Particles move freely and quickly			
2 Can flow and take the shape of a container			
3 Spreads out to fill a space			
4 Has a fixed volume and shape			
5 Particles are tightly packed			
6 Has a fixed volume but no shape			
7 Keeps its own shape			
8 Particles slide past each other			
9 Has no fixed volume or shape			

Use this to complete the activity: ☒

Part 2 – Action!

- Writing
- Matching
- Drag and Drop
- Drawing
- And More!

Part 3 – Consolidation!

- Exit Cards
- Quizzes
- Reflection
- And More!



Consolidation – 3-2-1 Reflection Activity

After learning about matter and how it makes up everything around us, reflect on the following:

- 3 things you learned about solids, liquids, or gases.
- 2 things you found interesting about how matter changes.
- 1 question you still have about how particles in matter move or behave.

Write your responses in your notebook or discuss with a partner. If short on time, share your answers as a whole-class activity.



Consolidation



Alberta Science Matter Unit – Grade 5

Matching Activity: Physical Properties Of Matter Challenge

(Drag each description to the correct system)

Property of Matter	Description
State of Matter	
Mass	
Volume	
Density	
Compressibility	

Explains why some objects float and others sink

Changes size or shape when temperature increases

Tells if something is a solid, liquid, or gas

Space an object takes up, measured in milliliters or cubic centimetres

Describes how easily a gas can be squeezed into a smaller space

Amount of matter in an object, measured in grams or kilograms



Sentence

- Use the Word Bank Below to complete each sentence.)
- Liquids have a fixed _____ but no fixed shape.
 - Oil is used in engines to reduce _____.
 - Liquids cannot be _____, which helps transfer force in machines.
 - In a hydraulic system, pushing one piston moves another using _____.
 - Liquids take the shape of their _____ without changing volume.
 - Hydraulic brakes use liquid to stop a car's _____.
 - Liquids are important in machines because they move and transfer _____.
 - When we pour water into a bottle, it keeps the same _____.

Missing Word

pressure

friction

air

wheels

compressed

amount

heat

volume

container

force



Word Search – BUOY

D P S P B J R Z P R E S S U R E F
S E V Y W S D A C I E H S E L C L
L Z P U S V F Y U D Y V Q L W R O
P D P T D U C Z H N A I R W H G A
O I E I H N B U B B L E S S F Y T
C Q M N A Q W Z D W L A I M M Q A
E A N Y S I J E L J O G S Y J B T
A E O I K I G R A V I T Y I U N D
N U U M M R T D I V E R G C N S Q
B W A T E R L Y Z B S D S C U K N
F O R C E F E X J L D Z K M S Z W

density is hidden in the picture!

BUOYANCY

DENSITY

PRESSURE

FLOAT

SINK

WATER

DIVER

SCUBA

BUBBLES

OCEAN

AIR

GRAVITY

FORCE

DEPTH



Alberta Science Matter Unit – Grade 5



Sorting Activity – Facts About Compressibility: Water Vs Air (Place a ☒ in the correct column.)

Item		Water	Air
1	Particles are packed very close together		
2	Easily changes volume when squeezed		
3	Keeps almost the same volume under pressure		
4	Particles have lots of space between them		
5	Used in balloons because it can compress		
6	Hard to squish because particles can't move closer		
7	Expands again when pressure is released		
8	Found in objects that need flexibility, like tires		
9	Particles are packed very close together		

Use this to complete the activity: ☒



Cause And Effect

Instructions: Drag the letter of each Effect to match its corresponding Cause.

	Air is squeezed tightly inside a compressor.
	When you stomp on the air bladder of a stomp rocket.
	Compressed air is released quickly through a hose.
	A pneumatic paint sprayer uses air pressure.
	A jackhammer is powered by compressed air.
	Air tools are used instead of electric tools.
	The air compressor is turned off.

B
C
D
E
F
G
H

- hard sound.
- B. The air rushes out, pushing the air.
- C. Nothing happens because no pressure is built up.
- D. Compressed air makes sound waves travel faster.
- E. The paint sprays out smoothly and evenly.
- F. It creates stored energy that can be used later.
- G. They are safer in wet places and easier to control.
- H. It moves fast and produces a strong burst of force.

Liquids – Multiple Choice (Select letter (A, B, or C) in the Answer column)

Question	Answer		
	A	B	C
1) What does a piston do in a hydraulic system?	Stores extra water	Pushes liquid to move objects	Measures pressure
2) Why are liquids better than air in hydraulics?	They don't compress easily	They're lighter than air	They move faster
3) What happens when pressure is added to water in a closed system ?	The pressure spreads evenly	The liquid disappears	The water freezes
4) Which machine uses hydraulics to work?	Wind turbine	Bicycle chain	Car brake
5) Why can't water be easily compressed ?	It changes shape quickly	Its particles are tightly packed	It contains air bubbles
6) What is hydraulics the study of?	Liquids in motion	Air pressure	Sound waves