

Ch 4 Sorting Materials into Groups

Work to be done in book

Q.3. Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and a given material could be used for making many objects.

<i>Objects</i>	<i>Materials</i>
<i>Book</i>	<i>Glass</i>
<i>Tumbler</i>	<i>Wood</i>
<i>Chair</i>	<i>Paper</i>
<i>Toy</i>	<i>Leather</i>
<i>Shoes</i>	<i>Plastic</i>

Ans.

<i>Objects</i>	<i>Materials</i>
Book	Paper
Tumbler	Glass and plastic
Chair	Wood and plastic
Toy	Plastic and wood
Shoes	Leather

4. State whether the statements given below are 'true' or 'false'.

- (i) Stone is transparent, while glass is opaque.
- (ii) A notebook has lustre while eraser does not
- (iii) Chalk dissolves in water.
- (iv) A piece of wood floats on water.
- (v) Sugar does not dissolve in water.
- (vi) Oil mixes with water.
- (vii) Sand settles down in water.
- (viii) Vinegar dissolves in water.

Ans.

- (i) False
- (ii) False
- (iii) False
- (iv) True
- (v) False
- (vi) False
- (vii) True
- (viii) True

Work to be done in notebook

1. Name five objects which can be made from wood.

Ans.

- (i) Table
- (ii) Chair
- (iii) Doors
- (iv) Boat
- (v) Bed

Q.2. Select those objects from the following which shine:

Glass bowl, plastic toy, steel spoon, cotton shirt

Ans. Glass bowl and steel spoon are shining objects.

5. Given below are the names of some objects and materials:

Water, basket ball, orange, sugar, globe, apple and earthen pitcher Group them as:

(a) Round shaped and other shapes

(b) Eatables and non-eatables

Ans.

(a) (i) **Round shaped:** Basket ball, apple, orange, globe, earthen pitcher.

(ii) **Other shapes:** Water, sugar.

(b) (i) **Eatables:** Water, orange, sugar and apple.

(ii) **Non-eatables:** Basket ball, globe and earthen pitcher.

. 6. List all the items known to you that float on water. Check and see if they will float on an oil or kerosene.

Ans. (A) List of some items that float on water:

- 1. Paper
- 2. Wood
- 3. Thin plastic sheets
- 4. Wax
- 5. Ice
- 6. Thermocol
- 7. Oil

(B) List of items that float on an oil:

- 1. Paper
- 2. Plastic sheet
- 3. Wax
- 4. Thermocol
- 5. Wood

(C) List of items that float on kerosene:

1. Paper
2. Thermocol
3. Thin plastic sheet

7: Find the odd one out from the following:

- (a) Chair, Bed, Table, Baby, Cupboard
- (b) Rose, Jasmine, Boat, Marigold, Lotus
- (c) Aluminium, Iron, Copper, Silver, Sand
- (d) Sugar, Salt, Sand, Copper sulphate

Ans.

- (a) Baby (all others are non-living)
- (b) Boat (all others are flowers)
- (c) Sand (all others are metals)
- (d) Sand (all others are soluble in water)

EXTRA QUESTIONS for Class 6 Science Chapter 4

1. Why do we need to group materials in everyday life?

Answer:- 1. we often group materials for our convenience.

2. It helps us to locate them easily.

3. Dividing materials in groups makes it convenient to study their properties and also observe any pattern in these properties.

2. Why is water called a universal solvent?

Ans: Water dissolves a large number of substances in it. So it is called universal solvent.

3. Name the naturally occurring hardest substance known.

Ans: Diamond, it is made up of carbon.

4. Write any four properties of materials.

Ans:

- (a) Appearance
- (b) Hardness
- (c) Solubility
- (d) Float or sink in water
- (e) Transparency

5. Write two gases which are soluble in water.

Ans: Oxygen, Carbon dioxide.

6. Name two gases which are insoluble in water.

Ans: Hydrogen and Nitrogen

7.How will you identify materials based on their hardness? Give example.

Ans. Some materials cannot be pressed with hands or scratched or cut easily. Such materials are hard. For example, wood, glass, a piece of stone, metal key and an iron nail are hard materials. In fact, most metals are hard.

Materials which can be compressed with hands or scratched or cut easily are soft. For example, cotton and sponge are soft materials.