## **Chapter 4. Sorting Materials Into Group**

## Very Short Q&A

**Q1:** Metals have lustre. (TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** TRUE

**Q2:** Give two examples of objects made up of metals.

Ans: Lock and steel glass.

Q3: Wood and copper both show lustre.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: FALSE

**Q4:** Write any two properties of material.

Ans: Hardness and soluble or insoluble.

**Q5:** What are soft materials?

**Ans:** Soft materials are those which can be compressed or scratched easily.

**Q6:** Give two examples of soft material.

**Ans:** Cotton and sponge.

**Q7:** Give two examples of hard material.

Ans: Iron and wood.

**Q8:** Materials can have different properties such as\_\_\_\_\_ and

Ans: Lustre and hardness

**Q9:** A piece of stone is \_\_\_\_\_\_ material. (hard /soft )

Ans: Hard

**Q10:** What type of substances are said to be soluble in water?

**Ans:** Substances that completely disappear or dissolve in water are said to be soluble in water.

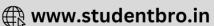






**Q11:** Salt is soluble in water while sand is not. (TRUE/FALSE) **Ans:** TRUE Q12: Gases can also dissolve in water. (TRUE/FALSE ) **Ans:** TRUE Q13: Name any gas which can be dissolved in water. Ans: Oxygen. **Q14:** All gases are soluble in water. (TRUE/FALSE) **Ans:** FALSE Q15: Dried leaf \_\_\_\_\_\_ on the surface of water.(FLOAT/SINK) **Ans:** Float **Q16:** Blood is \_\_\_\_\_\_.(transparent/opaque) Ans: Opaque **Q17:** Write the name of two objects that can float in water. Ans: Leaf and paper Q18: Stone will \_\_\_\_\_\_ in water. Ans: Sink Q19: Chocolates, toys and other items are displayed in a shop in see-through containers that are made of glass or plastic. This explains the property of \_\_\_\_\_ of glass and plastic. **Ans:** Transparency **Q20:** Those materials through which things can be seen are called \_\_\_\_\_ **Ans:** Transparent **Q21:** Materials that cannot be compressed are called \_\_\_\_\_ materials. Ans: Hard **Q22:** Give two examples of opaque material. Ans: Wooden box and metal container.





**Q23:** Glass is transparent, stone is opaque. (TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** TRUE

Q24: The material through which objects can be seen but not clearly are known as

\_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Translucent.

**Q25:** Wood is transparent.(TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** FALSE

**Q26:** Sugar is soluble in water.(TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** TRUE

**Q27:** Oily patch on paper is\_\_\_\_\_\_.( translucent/transparent)

**Ans:** Translucent

**Q28:** Sand dissolves in water. (TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** FALSE

**Q29:** What kind of material is said to be opaque?

**Ans:** The materials through which we are not able to see are called opaque.

**Q30:** Name two materials which sink in water.

Ans: Stone and coin

Q31: Water is a \_\_\_\_\_\_ liquid. (transparent/translucent )

**Ans:** Transparent

**Q32:** Oil is insoluble in water. (TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** TRUE

**Q33:** Which of the following is non eatable item:

Orange, mango, salt, basket ball, tomato

Ans: Basket ball

**Q34:** Find the odd one out: iron, gold, water, silver.







**Ans:** Water

Q35: Which among the following are transparent:

Iron, Water, glass, wood

Ans: Water, glass

**Q36:** Air is transparent. (TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** TRUE

**Q37:** Eraser has lustre. (TRUE/FALSE)

**Ans:** FALSE

## **Short Q&A**

Q1: Name five items which can be made of plastic.

Ans: Five items that can be made of plastic are plate, phone, pencil box, pen and chair.

**Q2:** Classify these objects as eatables or non eatables.

Sugar, apple, ball, pen, pot, grapes, chocolates

**Ans:** Eatables- sugar, apple, grapes and chocolates.

Non eatables-ball, pen and pot

**Q3:** Which of these objects are made of wood and which of them are made of paper? Table, chair, newspaper, calendar, bullock cart, notebook

**Ans:** Objects made of wood- table, chair and bullock cart. Objects made of papernewspaper, calendar and notebook.

**Q4:** Which of the following are shiny objects:

Wood, copper wire, paper, chalk, aluminium sheet, steel spoon

**Ans:** Copper wire, aluminium sheet and steel spoon are shiny objects.

**Q5:** What is the difference between soft and hard material?

**Ans:** Soft materials are those which can be compressed or scratched easily.

**Q6:** Why some materials lose their shine and appear dull?

**Ans:** Some materials often lose their shine and appear dull because of the action of air and moisture on them.





**Q7:** 7. What types of substances are soluble in water? Give example.

**Ans:** Substances that completely disappear or dissolve in water are soluble in water. For example-salt, sugar etc.

**Q8:** What type of substances is called translucent?

**Ans:** The materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are known as translucent. For example-oily patch on paper.

**Q9:** Classify the following on the basis of float or sink in water: Leaf, key, apple, stone, paper

**Ans:** Float in water :leaf, paper Sink in water: key, apple and stone.

**Q10:** 10. Classify the following as transparent or translucent or opaque material: Cardboard, glass, water, oily paper, wood, stone, metal

**Ans:** Transparent –glass, water.

Translucent-oily paper

Opaque-cardboard, wood, stone, metal.

**Q11:** What do you mean by the term 'transparent'?

**Ans:** Those substances or material, through which things can be seen are called transparent. For example-water, glass etc.

Q12: Match the following:

Α			В	
1.	Newspaper	a.	Wood	
2.	Chair	b.	Paper	
3.	Shoes	c.	Wax	
4.	Nail	d.	Leather	
5.	Candle	e.	Metal	

**Ans:** 1-b,2-a,3-d,4-e,5-c

Q13: Find the odd one out:

- a. Iron, wood, nail, cotton.
- b. Sugar, salt, sand, milk
- c. Copper, wood, aluminium, gold.



d. Table, chair, coin, bed

Ans: Cotton, sand, wood, coin.

**Q14:** What is the difference between transparent and translucent?

Ans: Those substances or material, through which things can be seen are called transparent. For example-water, glass etc. The materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are known as translucent. For example-oily patch on paper, butter paper.

## **Long Q&A**

**Q1:** Why do we need to group materials?

Ans: Dividing materials into groups makes it easy to study their properties. It also helps to observe any pattern in these properties. For example: by placing similar types of objects together, we can locate them easily.

