

## Chapter 4. Sorting Materials Into Group

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### 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

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## 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 paper- newspaper, 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 :

A	B
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.

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## 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.

