

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 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.

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.