

परमाणु ऊर्जा शिक्षण संस्था, मुंबई
Atomic Energy Education Society
Session-2023-24

Class: VI

Subject: Science

WORKSHEET NO-2

Name of the Chapter: Sorting Materials into Groups

Name of the Topic : Sorting Materials into Groups

General Instruction

I.Choose the correct option from the following .

Q 1.What makes the basis of sorting materials into groups?

- (a) Similarities in their properties
- (b) Differences in their properties
- (c) Both similarities and differences in their properties
- (d) All of these

Q 2.Which one will show a metallic lustre?

- (a) Any surface of a metal
- (b) Freshly cut surface of a metal
- (c) Freshly cut surface of non-metal
- (d) Surfaces of all materials

Q 3.An oily thin paper sheet will be

- (a) transparent
- (b) translucent
- (c) opaque
- (d) cannot be predicted

Q 4. Purpose of sorting material into groups is

- (a) to study their properties
- (b) convenience
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) inconvenience

Q 5. Which is a set of transparent materials?

- (a) Glass and air
- (b) Water and glass
- (c) Water and air
- (d) All of these

Q 6. Choose the opaque object from the following:

- (a) Charcoal
- (b) Air
- (c) Glass
- (d) Water

Q 7. Which one of the following is not soluble in water?

- (a) Turmeric powder
- (b) Common salt
- (c) Alum
- (d) All are soluble

Q 8. Which object shines?

- (a) Plastic toy
- (b) Cotton shirt
- (c) Steel spoon
- (d) Stone piece

Q 9. Which of the following has reddish brown colour?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Copper
- (c) Iron
- (d) Brass

Q 10. Which one of the following is insoluble in water?

- (a) Alcohol
- (b) Sodium chloride
- (c) Coconut oil
- (d) Sugar

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable word/s.

1. Metals which cannot be pressed easily are called _____ materials.
2. A substance which is used in making different objects is called _____.
3. A stone is hard and so it _____ in water.
4. Sponge can be compressed easily because it is _____.
5. Materials through which objects can be seen, but not clearly, are known as _____ materials.
6. _____ gas is soluble in water.
7. Grouping things together with similar properties is called _____.
8. Dried leaf _____ on the surface of water.
9. Oily patch on a piece of paper makes it _____.
10. Materials that have lustre are usually called as _____.

III. Answer the following question in one sentence.

Q1. What happens when we add mustard oil to a glass full of water?

Q2. Name some materials that float on water?

Q3. Name some materials that sink in water?

- Q4. Name any two things which can be made out of wood?
- Q5. Write the object from the following which shine: brick, earthen pitcher, glass bowl, plastic table, steel spoon, cotton bed sheet, newspaper.
- Q6. Make a list of items that floats on kerosene?
- Q7. Name two lustrous material?
- Q8. Which material is generally used for making pens?
- Q9. Write any two objects made up of opaque materials?
- Q10. Name few things made up of plastic.

IV. Answer the following questions in brief.

- Q 1. Why do we classify materials into different groups?
- Q2. What is the difference between transparent and translucent?
- Q3. Write an experiment to show that our palm is translucent.
- Q4. 'Grouping of objects helps the shopkeeper.' Justify the statement.
- Q5. Ramesh has three glass windows in his study room. He painted one of his glass window pane with yellow colour, the other one with black and he left the third one as it is.
- Through which window pane can he see the outside clearly?
 - Through which window he will not be able to see at all?
 - What will happen when he views outside through the yellow window pane

V. Answer the following questions .

- Q1.. Discuss important properties of materials that can be used to classify them.
- Q2. Differentiate among opaque, translucent and transparent materials, giving one example.
- Q3. Discuss the solubility of gases in water. What is the significance of oxygen gas dissolved in water? How is the carbon dioxide gas dissolved in water helpful to aquatic plants?.

Q4. According to the property of hardness, how would you differentiate whether the object is soft or hard? Justify your answer.

Q5. How does appearance of objects help us to make sort out of different materials? Show with an activity.

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