

GRADE: 6

SUBJECT: SCIENCE

CHAPTER 4: SORTING MATERIALS INTO GROUPS

A. Answer in brief.

1. What is lead made of?
2. Mention two properties that are common to all materials.
3. Name two poisonous substances that combine together to form a non-poisonous substance.
4. Name two gases which combine to form a liquid.
5. Give an example of a thing that is not matter.
6. If you continue to break a piece of a particular material, what is the smallest unit you can obtain?
7. What is the basis you use for classifying things around you?
8. How is classification useful for us? Explain with an example.
9. How will you show by giving an example that liquids only change shape but not volume?
10. Why do three states of matter have different properties?
11. How will you explain the reason for the rigidity and hardness of solids?
12. Why isn't it possible to see through a metal plate?

B. Define the following. Give one example of each.

1. mass: _____
2. volume: _____
3. matter: _____
4. element: _____
5. compound: _____
6. classification: _____
7. density: _____

C Write true or false.

1. Atoms cannot be seen by naked eyes but only through a microscope. _____
2. Different compounds have different elements. _____
3. Things we cannot see also occupy space. _____
4. A liquid fills up the space available to it. _____
5. Plants living in water breathe in carbon dioxide dissolved _____
6. The smallest particle of water is the water atom. _____

D. Fill in the blanks.

1. The smallest unit of matter is _____
2. Some metals lose their _____ when exposed to air and _____
3. _____ and _____ are the two gases that are slightly soluble in water.
4. Sugar is made up of carbon, _____ and _____
5. Ice has _____ density than water.

E. Differentiate between the following by giving at least three differences.

1. The three states of matter, i.e. solids, liquids and gases
2. Solubility and miscibility
3. Miscible and immiscible liquids
4. Opaque and translucent matter

F. Choose the most appropriate answers.

1. The three states of matter have different properties because of differences in
 - a. volume of molecules.
 - b. size of molecules.
 - c. mass of molecules.
 - d. arrangement of molecules.
2. Classification is done for
 - a. library books.
 - b. only solids and liquids.
 - c. both living and non-living things.
 - d. household items only.

G. Match the columns.

Column A

1. clear water
2. nitrogen
3. floating
4. lemon juice
5. salt
6. coconut oil
7. washing soda
8. urea

Column B

- i. insoluble in water
- ii. soluble in water
- iii. transparent
- iv. immiscible
- v. density
- vi. miscible
- vii. carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and hydrogen
- viii. carbon, oxygen and sodium

