

Chemistry Worksheet Class 6 on Chapter 4 Sorting Materials Into Groups with Answers - Set 1

Q1. What is the primary goal of sorting materials into groups?

- (a) Convenience
- (b) To study their properties
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Materials are grouped for our convenience and to study their properties.

Q2. Which of the following is insoluble?

- (a) Oil
- (b) Milk
- (c) Sodium chloride
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Oil is insoluble in water.

Q3. Which of the following is not used for making cooking utensils?

- (a) Lead
- (b) Stainless steel
- (c) Copper
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Lead is not used for making cooking utensils.

Q4. Which of the following floats in water?

- (a) Wood
- (b) Soil
- (c) Chalk powder
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Wood floats in water.

Q5. Which of the following is lighter than water?

- (a) Ice
- (b) Chalk powder
- (c) Iodine
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Ice is lighter than water.

Q6. State true or false.

Oil is insoluble in water.

Answer: True, oil is insoluble in water.

Q7. State true or false.

Wood is an insulator.

Answer: True, wood is an insulator.

Q8. State true or false.

Water is an example of a transparent substance.

Answer: True, water is an example of a transparent substance.

Q9. Copper, aluminium and iron are the examples of _____.

Answer: Copper, aluminium, and iron are the examples of metals.

Q10. _____ is a universal solvent.

Answer: Water is a universal solvent.

Q11. Why is grouping essential?

Answer: We often group materials for our convenience. It helps to describe their properties.

Q12. What is the primary criterion behind grouping?

Answer:

Grouping is performed based on:

- (i) Material used in making the object, e.g. wood or metal/plastic.
- (ii) Material of the object is soft or hard, or the substance is soluble or insoluble in water.

Q13. Can we compress soft substances?

Answer: Yes, we can easily compress soft substances.

Q14. Can we dissolve oil in the water?

Answer: Yes, we can easily dissolve oil in water.

Q15. What are the properties of a universal solvent?

Answer: Water is called the universal solvent because it is capable of dissolving more substances than any other liquid. Water is a polar covalent molecule in which the hydrogen atom has a positive charge, whereas oxygen has a negative charge.

Q16. Why should we sort or arrange materials?

Answer: Grouping the objects helps us to arrange them in a systematic manner. The objects, when grouped, are easy to handle. When grouped, it is easy to know the properties of an object clearly. Grouping also makes it easy to compare two objects.

Q17. What do you understand by the term classification?

Answer: The process of sorting and grouping things according to some basis is called classification.

Q18. What are soft and hard materials?

Answer: Materials that can be pressed easily are called soft materials, while some other materials that we cannot press are called hard materials; for example, cotton is soft while wood is hard.

Q19. What are opaque materials?

Answer: Materials through which we are not able to see are called opaque materials. For example, wood, iron, and gold.

Q20. What is a translucent substance?

Answer: Materials through which things are only partially visible are called translucent substances. For example, butter paper, and old glass doors.

