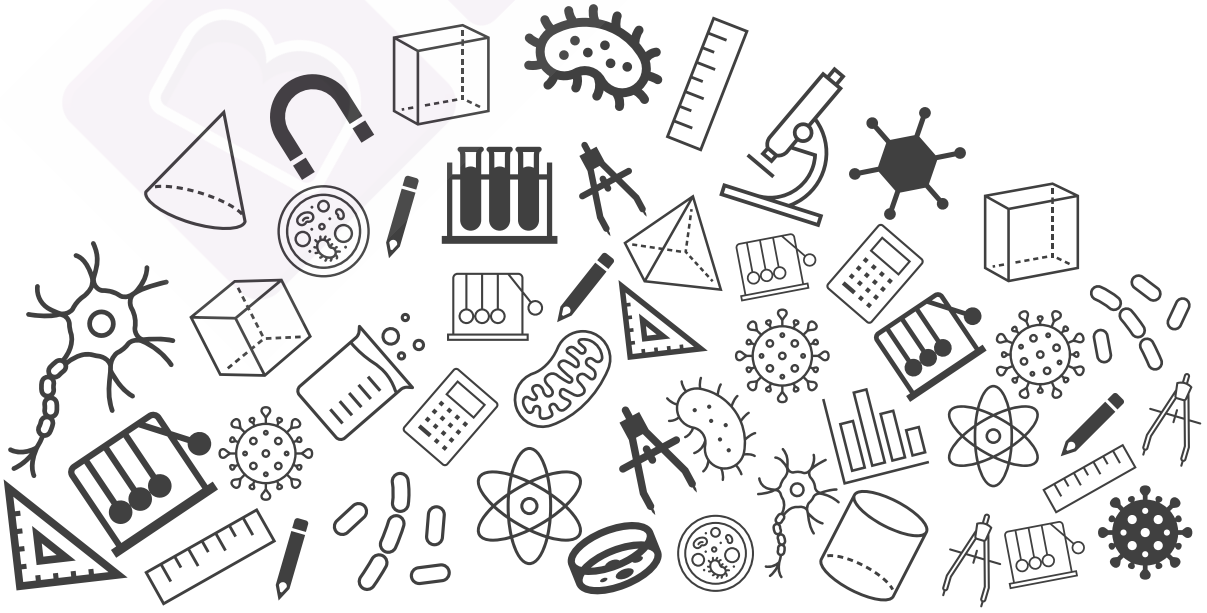
Grade 06
Chapter Notes

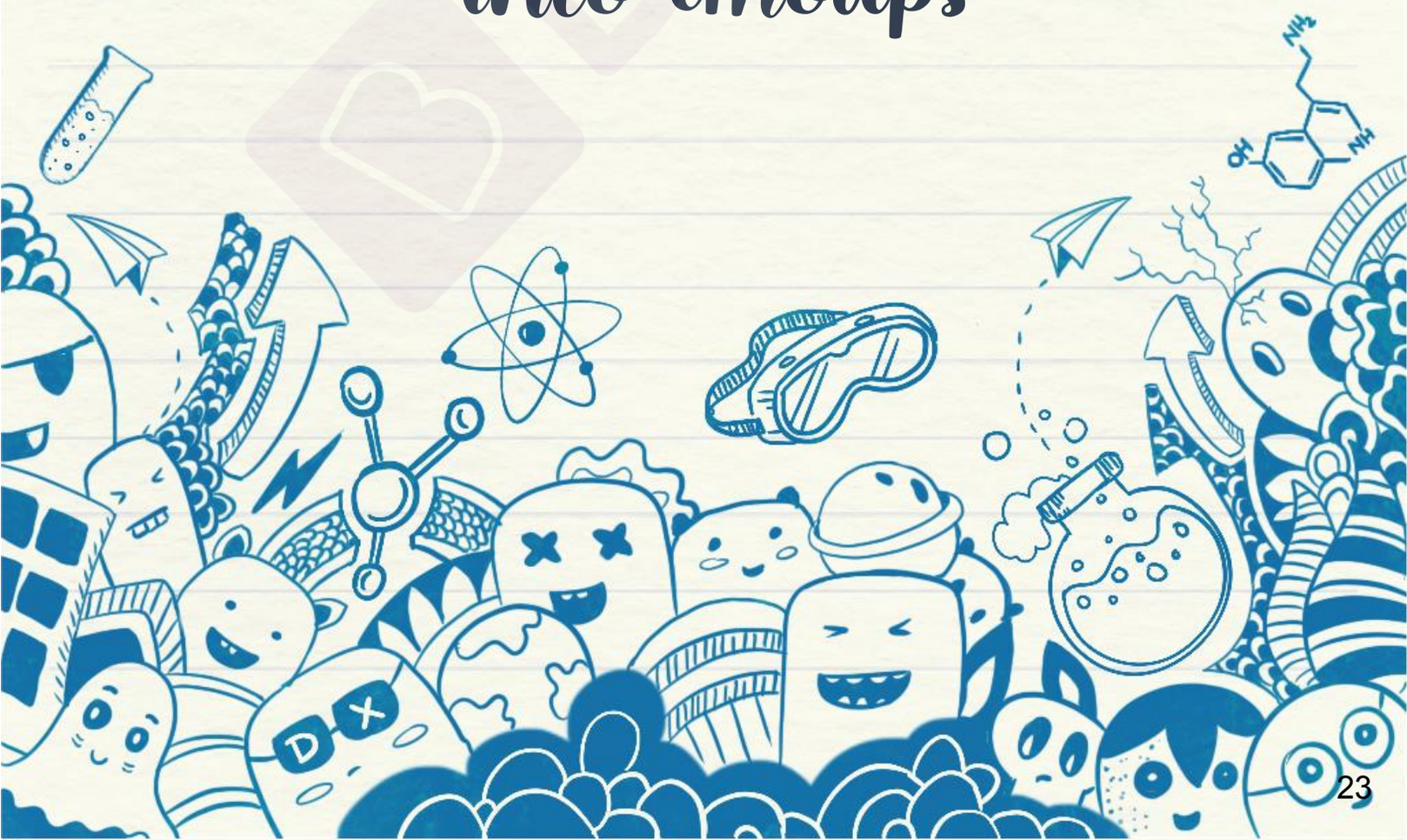


CHEMISTRY

BYJU'S

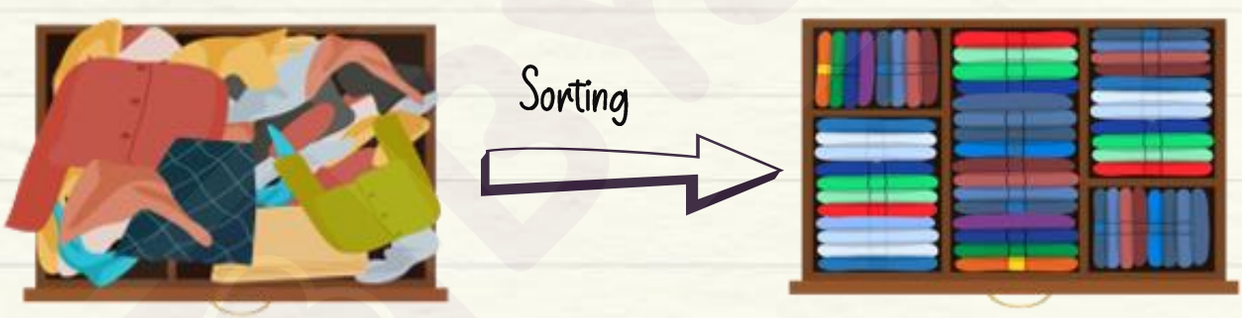
CHAPTER NOTES

Sorting of Materials into Groups



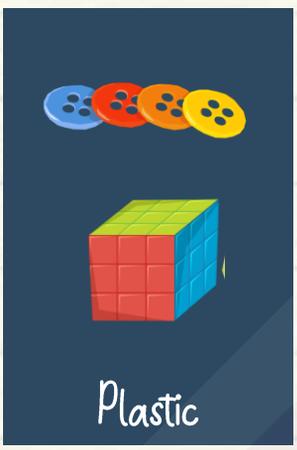
1. Need for Sorting Materials

- Sorting materials into groups helps to arrange them in a systematic manner.
- Sorting provides an ease in handling objects.
- Sorting makes it easy to study and compare the properties of objects.



2. Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

- Objects are made up of different types of materials like steel, plastic, wood, leather, metals, and more.



- Objects can be made up of one or more than one type of material.

Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

Following properties of materials can be used to sort objects:

2.1. Use

- Substances can be separated from each other based on their usage.

Clothes

Toys

Grocery

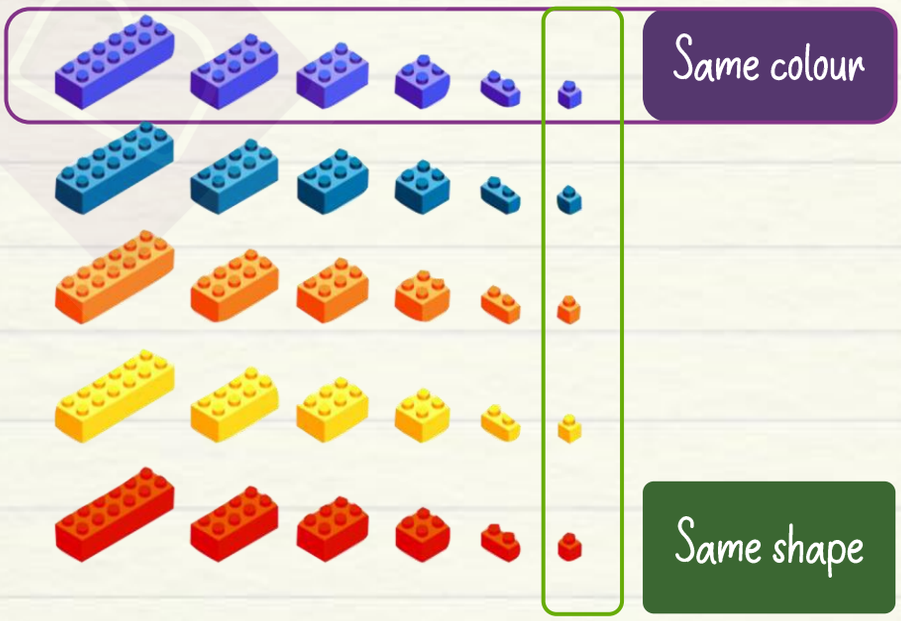
Stationary

Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

2.2 Appearance

- Substances can be sorted based on their shape, size, colour, and lustre.

Lustrous	Non-Lustrous
Shiny appearance	Dull appearance
Example:	Example:
 Gold	 Wood
 Silver	 Paper



Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

2.3 Hardness

- On pressing different materials, some may be hard to compress while others can be easily compressed.

- Based on hardness, substances can be sorted into two groups:

Hard

Does not deform on applying pressure

Example:

Stone

Coin

Soft

Deform on applying pressure

Example:

Cotton

Sponge

Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

2.4 Floatation

- If an object is lighter than water, it will float.
- If an object is heavier than water, it will sink.

Objects lighter than water – float

Objects heavier than water – sink

Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

2.5 Solubility

- Ability of the substance to mix completely in another substance
- Based on solubility in water, substances can be sorted into two groups:

Insoluble in water

Do not dissolve completely in water

Example:

Oil in water

Soluble in water

Dissolve completely in water

Example:

Lemon juice in water

Sorting Based on Properties of Materials

2.6 Transparency

Transparent

The materials through which objects can be seen clearly

Example: Clean glass

Translucent

The materials through which objects can be seen, but not clearly

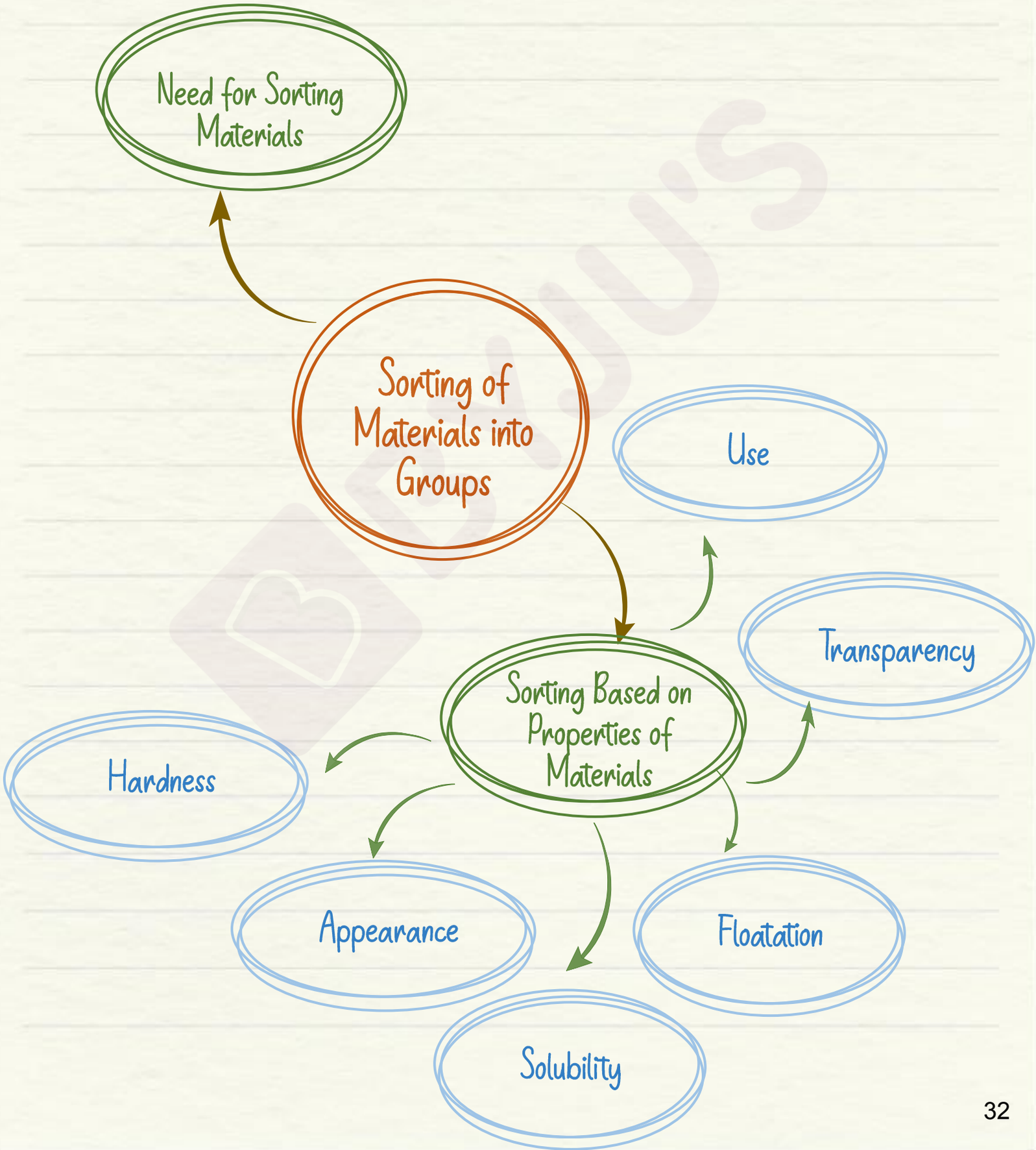
Example: Stained glass, glossy paper

Opaque

The materials through which objects cannot be seen

Example: Wood, steel

Mind Map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Solubility