

## Ch-4. Sorting Materials into Groups

### Fill in the blanks

1. Objects are made up of large variety of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Tumblers are made with materials that can hold \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Materials that have lustre are usually called as \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Three examples of metals are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The gas which can dissolve in water is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Materials are grouped together on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ in their properties.
7. Some metals lose their shine and often look dull because of the action of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ on them.
8. Based upon transparency, materials can be grouped as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Name the following:

1. Two liquids soluble in water
2. Two liquids insoluble in water
3. Two transparent objects
4. Two translucent objects
5. Two opaque objects
6. Two solids soluble in water

### Write true or false :

1. Stones and nails float on water.
2. Cotton is soft while iron is hard.
3. We choose a material to make an object depending on its properties and the purpose for usage.

### Define the following:

1. Transparent materials
2. Translucent materials
3. Opaque materials

Distinguish between soluble and insoluble substances.

### Answer the following questions:

1. Why do we need to group materials?
2. Name any four properties that can be used for sorting materials.