

Mount Litera Zee School, Roorkee

Grade-VI

Subject- SCIENCE

Chapter-Sorting Materials into groups(LR pg 51)

Date:- 19.07.21

SELF ASSESSMENT

Q1. (a) Define

1. Conductor .. A substance that allows electricity to pass through it .
2. Insulator ... A substance that does not allow electricity to pass through it.
3. Miscible liquids .. Liquids that completely mix with each other are called miscible liquids.
4. Immiscible liquids ... Liquids that do not mix and form separate layers when mixed together.

(b) Give two examples

1. Dull materials.... Wood , Stone
2. Hard Materials... Metals, plastic
3. Soft materials.... Sponge, cotton

Q2.

(a) Grouping of objects helps shopkeeper. Justify

A shopkeeper group for ease of finding and prevent wastage of time.

(b) A sharp point of pencil shines but an eraser does not. Why?

The pencil lead is made of Graphite which has lustre but eraser has no lustre.

(c) Water is a universal solvent. Justify.

Water dissolves a number of things in it so water is called the universal solvent.

Q3.

(a) A tumbler can not be made using cloth. Explain

Cloth is porous and allows liquids to pass through it so it can not be used to make a tumbler.

(b) Give the similarities between Iron Copper and Aluminium.

All are metals and have lustre, Are hard, Are good conductors of heat and electricity.

© Kerosene and oil do not mix even after shaking, Give reason.

Both are immiscible liquids so they do not mix with each other.

Q4.

(a) Solids can not be compressed because the particles are very close to each other and have strong bonds which hold them together.

(b) Our body is a good conductor of current so we should see that wires should be properly insulated. We should also take care that our hands are not wet as water also is a good conductor.

(c) Materials can be grouped as 1. Opaque ... which do not allow any light to pass through them. 2. Translucentwhich allow some light to pass through them. 3. TransparentAllow all light to pass through them.

(d) Characteristics 1. Solids , liquids and gases are made of particles. 2. Particles are always in motion. 3. Particles have a force of attraction between them.

(e) Miscible liquids ... mix in each other completely and no separate layers are formed. Eg. Milk and water. Ink and water. Immiscible liquids do not mix even when shaken vigorously. eg. Oil and water.