

Exercises

(A). Fill in the blanks: (Ans.)

1. material
2. grouping
3. properties
4. classification
5. mass & space
6. volume & mass
7. Solid
8. Gaseous
9. solution
10. Soluble
11. Insoluble
12. Transparent
13. shadow
14. lustre

(B). Pick the correct option:

1. feather
2. Grouping all things, living or non- living on the basis of common properties.
3. It makes studying the properties of things much easier.
4. insects
5. Wood
6. air
7. chalk powder

(C). Answer the following questions in short:

1. Paper & wood
2. Animals & plants
3. Air & clean water
4. Stone & wood
5. Salt & sugar
6. Oxygen & carbon dioxide
7. Copper & Aluminium
8. Sand & chalk

(D). Answer the following questions in brief:

1. Classification is a process of arranging things and placing them in groups.
2. The difference between living and non living objects are:
 - . All living things breathe, eat, grow, move, reproduce and have senses.
 - . Non- living things do not eat, grow, breathe, move & reproduce. They do not have senses.
3. (A) Transparent objects: Materials that allow the light to pass through them are known as transparent object. Materials such as air, water and clear glass etc.
(B) Translucent objects: Materials through which only a fraction of light can pass are said to be translucent object. Materials such as frosted glass and some plastics.
(C) Opaque objects: Materials that do not allow the light to pass through them are known as opaque objects. Materials such as wood, stones, iron, bricks etc.

4. The classification of various objects into groups can be done on the basis of their similarities and

dissimilarities such as; living or non living plants or animals; nature of material; use colour, shape, size, appearance, hardness, texture etc.

5. Hardness: some of the materials like iron, wood etc. are very strong and it is very difficult to compress them. Diamond is the hardest natural material known on the earth.

Softness: Some of the materials like clothes and sponge etc. are very soft & we can compress it to a small size. It can also be cut, bent or stretched easily.

6. Solubility of any substance is its ability to get dissolved in liquids. Soluble substances dissolve in water completely. The substances that do not dissolve in water are known as insoluble substances.

Salt and sugar are soluble in water ,sand and chalk powder are insoluble in water.

7. Placing or storing similar things together is called grouping or classification. It is very important to know similarities and dissimilarities among objects that we have. All the objects having similar characteristic properties are placed in one group during classification. The objects having different properties are placed in different groups.

8. Dissolved oxygen is one of the most important indicators of water quality. It is essential for the survival of fish and other aquatic organisms. Oxygen is also introduced into the water as a byproduct of aquatic plant photosynthesis.
