

Materials Around Us — Worksheet Set A

Name: _____ Class & Section: _____ Date: _____

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of these is NOT a property used to sort materials?

- (a) Hardness (b) Colour of the sky (c) Solubility (d) Appearance

2. A material that allows light to pass through it clearly is called:

- (a) Opaque (b) Translucent (c) Transparent (d) Lustrous

3. Which of the following is a hard material?

- (a) Cotton wool (b) Sponge (c) Iron (d) Rubber band

4. Materials that dissolve completely in water are called:

- (a) Soluble (b) Insoluble (c) Opaque (d) Lustrous

5. Which of these objects will float on water?

- (a) Iron nail (b) Stone (c) Piece of wood (d) Coin

6. Glass, chalk and wood are examples of:

- (a) Living things (b) Materials (c) Liquids only (d) Gases

7. A material through which objects cannot be seen at all is called:

- (a) Transparent (b) Translucent (c) Opaque (d) Soluble

8. Which pair of liquids will mix completely with each other?

- (a) Oil and water (b) Water and sugar syrup (c) Water and mustard oil (d) Kerosene and water

9. A shiny material is said to have:

- (a) Roughness (b) Lustre (c) Solubility (d) Transparency

10. Sorting materials into groups makes it easier to:

- (a) Change their colour (b) Study and use them (c) Make them heavier (d) Destroy them

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each)

1. A butter paper is an example of a _____ material.
2. Materials which do not dissolve in water are called _____.
3. A _____ surface feels even when touched, while a rough surface feels uneven.
4. Objects that sink in water are generally _____ than water.
5. Cotton and wood are examples of _____ materials (do not shine).
6. A _____ is a group of two or more materials mixed together.

7. Chalk is a _____ material because it dissolves and breaks easily.
8. Metals like gold and silver have a natural _____.
9. Kerosene and water do not mix; they are _____ liquids.
10. The same material, such as wood, can be used to make _____ objects.

Section 3: True or False (1 mark each)

1. All materials that shine are called soft materials.
2. Water is a transparent liquid.
3. Sugar is soluble in water.
4. A stone is lighter than water, so it floats.
5. Plastic can be moulded into different shapes.
6. Wax paper is an example of an opaque material.
7. Materials are sorted into groups based only on their colour.
8. Iron is harder than cotton.
9. Oil mixes completely with water.
10. An object can be made up of more than one material.

Section 4: Match the Following (1 mark each)

Match the items in Column A with the correct items in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Iron	A. Floats on water
2. Butter paper	B. Translucent material
3. Wood	C. Soluble in water
4. Sugar	D. Hard and lustrous metal
5. Balloon (rubber)	E. Elastic material
6. Chalk	F. Transparent material
7. Cardboard sheet	G. Soft and breaks easily
8. Kerosene in water	H. Rough surface
9. Glass window	I. Forms a separate layer (immiscible)
10. Cotton	J. Soft and non-lustrous

Section 5: Answer in Two Lines (2 marks each)

1. What do we mean by 'sorting materials into groups'?
2. Why is wood used to make furniture?
3. Name two objects that are transparent.
4. What happens when you add sugar to water and stir it?
5. Why does an iron nail sink in water while a piece of cork floats?
6. Give one example each of a hard and a soft material.
7. What is meant by a translucent material? Give an example.
8. Why should we not touch an electric wire with wet hands?
9. Name two materials that have lustre.
10. How can we test whether a material is soluble in water?

Section 6: Write Short Notes (5–8 lines) (3 marks each)

1. Describe how materials can be sorted based on their appearance.
2. Explain the difference between hard and soft materials with examples.
3. Why do some objects float and others sink in water? Explain with examples.
4. What is solubility? Describe an activity to test whether a substance is soluble or insoluble.
5. Explain why sorting materials is useful in our daily life.

Section 7: Answer in One Word (1 mark each)

1. Anything that has mass and occupies space is called _____.
2. A material that allows light to pass through it clearly is _____.
3. A material through which no light can pass is _____.
4. A material that dissolves completely in a liquid is called _____.
5. A material that does not dissolve in a liquid is called _____.
6. The property of a material to shine is called _____.
7. Liquids that mix completely with each other are called _____.
8. Liquids that do not mix with each other are called _____.
9. A material which allows only some light to pass through is _____.
10. A group of two or more different materials mixed together is called a _____.

Answer Key — Worksheet Set A

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Colour of the sky
2. Transparent
3. Iron
4. Soluble
5. Piece of wood
6. Materials
7. Opaque
8. Water and sugar syrup
9. Lustre
10. Study and use them

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. translucent
2. insoluble
3. smooth
4. denser / heavier
5. dull / non-lustrous
6. mixture
7. soft
8. lustre (shine)
9. immiscible
10. many different

Section 3: True or False

1. False
2. True
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

Section 4: Match the Following

1. Iron → Hard and lustrous metal
2. Butter paper → Translucent material
3. Wood → Floats on water
4. Sugar → Soluble in water
5. Balloon (rubber) → Elastic material
6. Chalk → Soft and breaks easily
7. Cardboard sheet → Rough surface
8. Kerosene in water → Forms a separate layer (immiscible)

9. Glass window → Transparent material

10. Cotton → Soft and non-lustrous

Section 5: Answer in Two Lines

1. It means arranging materials together based on similar properties such as hardness, appearance, or solubility, so they are easier to study and use.
2. Wood is hard, easy to shape, and durable, which makes it suitable for making strong and long-lasting furniture.
3. A glass tumbler and a clean window pane are transparent objects, as we can see clearly through them.
4. The sugar dissolves completely in the water and disappears, showing that sugar is soluble in water.
5. The iron nail is denser (heavier for its size) than water, so it sinks, while cork is lighter than water, so it floats.
6. Stone is an example of a hard material, while cotton wool is an example of a soft material.
7. A translucent material allows only some light to pass through it, so objects appear blurred. Butter paper is an example.
8. Water is a conductor of electricity, so touching a wire with wet hands can give an electric shock.
9. Gold and silver are two materials that have a natural shine or lustre.
10. We add the material to water and stir it; if it disappears completely and forms a clear mixture, it is soluble.

Section 6: Short Notes

1. Materials can be sorted based on how they look, such as whether they are shiny (lustrous) like metals, or dull (non-lustrous) like wood and cotton. We can also sort them by colour, and whether they are transparent, translucent, or opaque. Appearance is one of the simplest and most commonly used ways to group everyday materials, and it is usually the first property we notice while observing an object.
2. Hard materials do not change shape easily when pressed and are difficult to cut or scratch, for example, iron, stone, and diamond. Soft materials change shape easily when pressed and can often be cut or moulded without much force, for example, cotton, sponge, and rubber. This property helps us decide which material to use for a particular purpose, such as using hard materials for building and soft materials for cushions.
3. Whether an object floats or sinks depends on how dense or heavy it is compared to water of the same size. Objects that are lighter than water, such as wood, cork, and plastic, float on the surface. Objects that are heavier than water, such as iron nails, stones, and coins, sink to the bottom. This property is useful in daily life, for example, in designing boats and life jackets that float.
4. Solubility is the property of a substance to dissolve completely in a liquid such as water. To test this, take a glass of water, add a small amount of the substance (like salt or sand), and stir it well. If the substance disappears completely and the water remains clear, the substance is soluble, like salt or sugar. If particles remain visible or settle at the bottom, the substance is insoluble, like sand or chalk powder.
5. Sorting materials into groups based on their properties helps us understand which material is best suited for which purpose. For example, we choose waterproof and hard materials for making umbrellas and roofs, soft materials for making clothes, and transparent materials for making windows. It also helps scientists and manufacturers select the right raw materials for building objects, saving time, effort, and resources.

Section 7: Answer in One Word

1. Matter
2. Transparent
3. Opaque
4. Soluble
5. Insoluble
6. Lustre
7. Miscible
8. Immiscible
9. Translucent
10. Mixture

Materials Around Us — Worksheet Set B

Name: _____ Class & Section: _____ Date: _____

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which property tells us whether a material can be scratched easily?

- (a) Hardness (b) Transparency (c) Solubility (d) Lustre

2. Which of these materials is soluble in water?

- (a) Sand (b) Chalk powder (c) Salt (d) Sawdust

3. Which object is opaque?

- (a) Clean glass (b) Wooden door (c) Butter paper (d) Polythene sheet

4. A cork placed in water will:

- (a) Sink (b) Float (c) Dissolve (d) Break

5. Which of the following is a rough material?

- (a) Silk cloth (b) Sandpaper (c) Glass (d) Mirror

6. Diamond is an example of a material that is:

- (a) Very soft (b) Very hard (c) Soluble (d) Translucent

7. A sheet of paper is an example of a material that is:

- (a) Hard (b) Soft and can be torn easily (c) Metal (d) Liquid

8. Which of these pairs of liquids are miscible?

- (a) Milk and water (b) Oil and water (c) Kerosene and water (d) Petrol and water

9. A window pane made of clear glass is an example of a material that is:

- (a) Opaque (b) Translucent (c) Transparent (d) Insoluble

10. Which of the following properties helps us group similar objects together?

- (a) Their price (b) Their common properties (c) Their owner's name (d) Their weight in kilograms only

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each)

1. Rubber is an example of a material that is soft and _____.
2. A material that can be seen through clearly is called _____.
3. Materials such as iron and gold that shine are called _____ materials.
4. Sand does not dissolve in water; it is _____ in water.
5. An object that is heavier than water will _____ in water.
6. Sandpaper has a _____ surface, unlike smooth glass.
7. Materials are grouped together based on their similar _____.
8. A frosted glass sheet is an example of a _____ material.
9. Salt dissolves in water, so it is a _____ substance.
10. The same object, like a spoon, can be made from more than one _____.

Section 3: True or False (1 mark each)

1. Hardness helps us decide whether a material can be cut easily.
2. Milk mixes completely with water.

3. Sand is soluble in water.
4. Cork is heavier than water, so it sinks.
5. Sandpaper has a rough surface used to smoothen wood.
6. All transparent materials are also soluble in water.
7. Objects can be made of a combination of more than one material.
8. Gold and silver are non-lustrous materials.
9. A wooden door is an opaque object.
10. Materials are sorted into groups only to make them look attractive.

Section 4: Match the Following (1 mark each)

Match the items in Column A with the correct items in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Sandpaper	A. Miscible liquids
2. Cork	B. Very hard material
3. Salt	C. Rough surface
4. Frosted glass	D. Floats on water
5. Diamond	E. Soluble in water
6. Rubber band	F. Elastic material
7. Wooden door	G. Translucent material
8. Milk and water	H. Opaque object
9. Oil and water	I. Immiscible liquids
10. Silk cloth	J. Smooth surface

Section 5: Answer in Two Lines (2 marks each)

1. What is meant by the hardness of a material?
2. Why is sandpaper used to smoothen rough wood?
3. Give an example of two liquids that do not mix with each other.
4. Why do we use transparent glass for windows?
5. Name any two materials that are soluble in water.
6. How can you find out if an object will float or sink in water?
7. What is the difference between a smooth and a rough surface?
8. Why are rubber bands considered elastic materials?
9. Name one lustrous and one non-lustrous material.
10. Why is it useful to know whether a material dissolves in water?

Section 6: Write Short Notes (5–8 lines) (3 marks each)

1. Explain what is meant by transparent, translucent, and opaque materials with examples.
2. Describe the property of solubility with a simple activity to demonstrate it.
3. Why do some materials float on water while others sink? Explain with the help of examples.
4. What is meant by miscible and immiscible liquids? Give examples.
5. Explain, with examples, how a single object can be made of more than one material.

Section 7: Answer in One Word (1 mark each)

1. The property of a material that lets us scratch or cut it easily is the opposite of _____.
2. A surface that feels even and flat is called _____.
3. A surface that feels uneven and grainy is called _____.
4. The ability of an object to return to its original shape after stretching is _____.
5. Materials that shine, like metals, are said to have _____.
6. When a substance dissolves completely in a liquid, the liquid is called a _____.
7. The property of an object to stay on top of water is called _____.
8. Two liquids that form separate layers instead of mixing are called _____.
9. A material like wood that does not shine is called _____.
10. Sorting objects into groups based on shared features is called _____.

Answer Key — Worksheet Set B

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Hardness
2. Salt
3. Wooden door
4. Float
5. Sandpaper
6. Very hard
7. Soft and can be torn easily
8. Milk and water
9. Transparent
10. Their common properties

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. elastic
2. transparent
3. lustrous
4. insoluble
5. sink
6. rough
7. properties
8. translucent
9. soluble
10. material

Section 3: True or False

1. True
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. True
6. False
7. True
8. False
9. True
10. False

Section 4: Match the Following

1. Sandpaper → Rough surface
2. Cork → Floats on water
3. Salt → Soluble in water
4. Frosted glass → Translucent material
5. Diamond → Very hard material
6. Rubber band → Elastic material
7. Wooden door → Opaque object
8. Milk and water → Miscible liquids

9. Oil and water → Immiscible liquids

10. Silk cloth → Smooth surface

Section 5: Answer in Two Lines

1. Hardness is the property of a material that tells us how difficult it is to scratch, cut, or press it out of shape; hard materials resist such changes.
2. Sandpaper has a rough, gritty surface that rubs off small bits of wood, gradually making the wooden surface smooth.
3. Oil and water do not mix with each other; the oil floats as a separate layer above the water.
4. Transparent glass allows light to pass through clearly, letting sunlight into the room while still protecting it from dust and wind.
5. Salt and sugar are two common materials that dissolve completely in water.
6. We can place the object gently on the surface of water in a container and observe whether it stays on top (floats) or goes down (sinks).
7. A smooth surface feels even and flat when touched, like glass, while a rough surface feels uneven and grainy when touched, like sandpaper.
8. Rubber bands stretch when pulled and return to their original shape and size when released, which is the property of elasticity.
9. Silver is a lustrous material because it shines, while chalk is a non-lustrous material because it does not shine.
10. Knowing solubility helps us decide how to use or store a material, such as keeping salt and sugar away from water and understanding how medicines dissolve in the body.

Section 6: Short Notes

1. Transparent materials allow light to pass through clearly so that objects on the other side can be seen distinctly, such as clean glass and water. Translucent materials allow only some light to pass through, so objects appear blurred or unclear, such as butter paper and frosted glass. Opaque materials do not allow any light to pass through them at all, so nothing can be seen through them, such as wood and metal sheets. This property is important while choosing materials for windows, curtains, and packaging.
2. Solubility is the ability of a substance to dissolve completely in a liquid to form a uniform mixture. To demonstrate this, take two glasses of water. Add a spoon of salt to one and a spoon of sand to the other, and stir both well. The salt will dissolve completely and disappear, showing it is soluble, while the sand will settle at the bottom and remain visible, showing it is insoluble. This simple activity helps us classify substances as soluble or insoluble.
3. Whether a material floats or sinks in water depends on its density compared to water. Materials that are lighter than water for their size, such as wood, cork, and dry leaves, float on the surface. Materials that are heavier than water for their size, such as iron, stone, and glass marbles, sink to the bottom. This property is used in real life to design boats, ships, and life jackets, which are made of materials that help them stay afloat.
4. Miscible liquids are liquids that mix completely with each other to form a single uniform solution, such as water and milk, or water and sugar syrup. Immiscible liquids do not mix with each other and instead form separate layers, such as oil and water, or kerosene and water. This property is important in daily life, for example, in separating oil from water using a separating funnel, or understanding why oil floats above water.
5. Many everyday objects are made using more than one material, with each material chosen for a specific property it provides. For example, a pencil has a wooden body for easy holding and a graphite core for writing, along with a rubber eraser and a metal band. Similarly, a bicycle uses metal for its strong frame, rubber for its flexible tyres, and plastic for its light handle grips. Combining materials in this way allows objects to be strong, useful, and comfortable at the same time.

Section 7: Answer in One Word

1. Hardness (i.e., Softness)
2. Smooth
3. Rough
4. Elasticity
5. Lustre
6. Solution
7. Floating (Buoyancy)

8. Immiscible liquids

9. Non-lustrous / dull

10. Classification

Materials Around Us — Worksheet Set C

CBSE Class 6 | Science | Chapter: Materials Around Us (Matter & Its Properties)

Name: _____ Class & Section: _____ Date: _____

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of these materials would you choose to make an umbrella cloth?

- (a) A material that absorbs water (b) A waterproof material (c) A soluble material (d) A soft, breakable material

2. Chalk dissolves and crumbles because it is a:

- (a) Hard material (b) Soft material (c) Liquid material (d) Lustrous material

3. Which material would sink fastest in water?

- (a) A dry sponge (b) A plastic ball (c) An iron ball (d) A cork piece

4. Curd and water, when mixed, form:

- (a) Two separate layers (b) A single mixture (c) A solid (d) A gas

5. A mirror is an example of a material that is:

- (a) Rough and dull (b) Smooth and lustrous (c) Soft and translucent (d) Opaque and rough

6. Which of these is generally used to test hardness of a material?

- (a) Trying to scratch it with a nail (b) Placing it in water (c) Holding it near a light (d) Smelling it

7. Petrol floating above water in a container shows that petrol and water are:

- (a) Miscible (b) Immiscible (c) Soluble in each other (d) The same liquid

8. A plastic sheet used to cover books is an example of a material that is:

- (a) Opaque (b) Transparent or translucent (c) Soluble (d) Rough

9. Which of the following best explains why we group materials?

- (a) To make them costlier (b) To study, compare, and use them efficiently (c) To change their shape (d) To make them heavier

10. A sponge placed in water will:

- (a) Sink immediately without absorbing (b) Float and soak up some water (c) Dissolve completely (d) Turn into a liquid

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks (1 mark each)

1. A waterproof and hard material is best suited to make a _____.
2. Chalk is a _____ material that breaks and crumbles easily.
3. An iron ball sinks in water because it is _____ than water.
4. Curd mixed with water forms a single, uniform _____.
5. A mirror has a smooth surface with a high degree of _____.
6. We can test hardness by trying to _____ the material with a sharp object.
7. Petrol and water are _____ liquids as they form separate layers.
8. A plastic file cover is usually a _____ material.
9. Grouping materials by their properties makes them easier to _____ and use.
10. A sponge floats and also _____ water because of the tiny holes in it.

Section 3: True or False (1 mark each)

1. A waterproof material is suitable for making raincoats.

2. Chalk is a hard material like iron.
3. An object denser than water will sink.
4. Curd and water form two separate, unmixed layers.
5. A mirror is an example of a lustrous and smooth material.
6. Scratching a material with a nail can help test its hardness.
7. Petrol and water mix completely to form one liquid.
8. Sponges are used because they float and absorb water.
9. Materials are grouped randomly, without any reason.
10. Plastic sheets used for book covers are usually transparent or translucent.

Section 4: Match the Following (1 mark each)

Match the items in Column A with the correct items in Column B.

Column A	Column B
1. Raincoat	A. Immiscible liquids
2. Chalk	B. Soft, crumbly material
3. Iron ball	C. Sinks in water
4. Curd and water	D. Miscible mixture
5. Mirror	E. Smooth and lustrous
6. Petrol and water	F. Waterproof material
7. Sponge	G. Floats and absorbs water
8. Umbrella cloth	H. Waterproof material
9. Sandpaper	I. Rough surface
10. Glass tumbler	J. Transparent material

Section 5: Answer in Two Lines (2 marks each)

1. Why is a waterproof material chosen for making umbrellas and raincoats?
2. Why does chalk break so easily when we press it?
3. Why does an iron ball sink while a sponge floats in water?
4. What happens when curd is mixed with water and stirred?
5. Why is glass used to make mirrors?
6. How can we test the hardness of two different materials?
7. Why do petrol and water not mix when poured into the same container?
8. Why are file covers or book covers often made of plastic sheets?
9. Give one reason why sorting materials into groups is helpful for a shopkeeper selling utensils.
10. Why does a sponge both float and soak up water at the same time?

Section 6: Write Short Notes (5–8 lines) (3 marks each)

1. Explain how the choice of material depends on the property required for a particular use.
2. Describe how floating and sinking of objects in water can be observed and explained.
3. Explain the concept of miscible and immiscible liquids using kitchen examples.
4. Why is it important to test the hardness of a material before using it for construction?
5. Describe the importance of sorting materials with an example from daily life.

Section 7: Answer in One Word (1 mark each)

1. A material that does not allow water to pass through it is called _____.
2. The tendency of an object to stay on top of a liquid is called _____.
3. The tendency of an object to go down in a liquid is called _____.
4. Liquids that mix completely and form one uniform liquid are called _____.
5. A material with a shiny, reflective surface, often used for mirrors, has high _____.
6. The property that determines whether a material can be scratched or dented easily is _____.
7. A material that soaks up and holds liquid within tiny holes is said to be _____.
8. The process of arranging materials into groups based on common properties is called _____.
9. A material that breaks or crumbles under slight pressure is called _____.
10. The property of a material that allows it to dissolve in a liquid is called _____.

Answer Key — Worksheet Set C

Section 1: Multiple Choice Questions

1. A waterproof material
2. Soft material
3. An iron ball
4. A single mixture
5. Smooth and lustrous
6. Trying to scratch it with a nail
7. Immiscible
8. Transparent or translucent
9. To study, compare, and use them efficiently
10. Float and soak up some water

Section 2: Fill in the Blanks

1. raincoat / roof
2. soft
3. denser / heavier
4. mixture
5. lustre
6. scratch
7. immiscible
8. transparent / translucent
9. study / compare
10. absorbs

Section 3: True or False

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. False
5. True
6. True
7. False
8. True
9. False
10. True

Section 4: Match the Following

1. Raincoat → Waterproof material
2. Chalk → Soft, crumbly material
3. Iron ball → Sinks in water
4. Curd and water → Miscible mixture
5. Mirror → Smooth and lustrous
6. Petrol and water → Immiscible liquids
7. Sponge → Floats and absorbs water
8. Umbrella cloth → Waterproof material

9. Sandpaper → Rough surface

10. Glass tumbler → Transparent material

Section 5: Answer in Two Lines

1. A waterproof material does not allow water to pass through it, keeping us dry, which makes it ideal for umbrellas and raincoats.
2. Chalk is a soft material, so it cannot withstand much pressure and breaks or crumbles easily.
3. The iron ball is denser and heavier than water, so it sinks, while the sponge is light and has trapped air, so it floats.
4. When curd is mixed with water and stirred, it blends completely to form a single, smooth mixture without separating into layers.
5. Glass has a smooth surface and can be coated to become highly lustrous and reflective, which makes it ideal for mirrors.
6. We can try scratching each material with a nail or another hard object; the material that is harder to scratch is the harder material.
7. Petrol and water are immiscible liquids, meaning their particles do not blend together, so they form two separate layers instead.
8. Plastic sheets are transparent or translucent, light, and water-resistant, which protects books while still allowing them to be seen.
9. Sorting helps the shopkeeper arrange utensils by material, such as steel, plastic, or glass, making it easier for customers to choose based on need.
10. A sponge has many tiny holes that trap air, helping it float, while the same holes also allow it to absorb and hold water.

Section 6: Short Notes

1. Different objects require materials with specific properties suited to their function. For example, umbrellas need waterproof material, cooking vessels need materials that can withstand heat, and mirrors need smooth, lustrous materials for reflection. Choosing the wrong material, such as a soluble material for a water bottle, would make the object unsuitable for its purpose. This is why understanding the properties of materials, such as hardness, solubility, and transparency, is important before selecting a material for any use.
2. To observe floating and sinking, we gently place different objects, such as a stone, a cork, an iron nail, and a piece of wood, on the surface of water in a container. Objects like cork and wood float because they are lighter than water for their size, while objects like stone and iron sink because they are heavier than water for their size. This activity helps us understand density and is used practically in designing boats and life jackets that stay afloat.
3. In the kitchen, we often see examples of miscible and immiscible liquids. Water mixes completely with milk or sugar syrup to form a single uniform liquid, showing that they are miscible. On the other hand, cooking oil poured into water forms a separate layer floating on top, showing that oil and water are immiscible. Understanding this helps us know why oil and water-based liquids need to be shaken or mixed carefully, and why they separate again after some time if left undisturbed.
4. Hardness tells us how well a material can resist scratching, cutting, or breaking under pressure. Before using a material for construction, such as building walls, floors, or bridges, it is tested for hardness to ensure it can bear weight and withstand wear over time. Soft materials, like clay or chalk, would not be suitable for such purposes as they break easily, while hard materials, like stone, brick, and iron, are chosen because they are strong and durable.
5. Sorting materials into groups based on properties such as hardness, solubility, and appearance helps us use the right material for the right purpose and saves time and effort. For example, in a kitchen, we sort utensils into metal ones for cooking on flame, plastic ones for storing food, and glass ones for serving, based on their heat resistance and durability. This kind of grouping is also used by scientists, engineers, and manufacturers to select suitable materials for making new products efficiently.

Section 7: Answer in One Word

1. Waterproof
2. Floating
3. Sinking
4. Miscible liquids

5. Lustre

6. Hardness

7. Absorbent

8. Sorting / Classification

9. Soft / brittle

10. Solubility