MATERIAL AROUND US

Class 06 - Science (NEW)

Time Allowed: 57 minutes **Maximum Marks: 80**

1. An oil paper, through which objects can be seen is called **[1]**

   a) Lustrous b) Transparent

   c) Translucent d) Opaque

2. Due to the action of air and water some metals loose their shine. This process is called **[1]**

   a) Malleability b) Anodising

   c) Corrosion d) Tarnishing

3. Perfumes and deodorant and recognised by their **[1]**

   a) Taste b) Physical state

   c) Colour d) Fragrance

4. Which among the following materials are not lustrous? **[1]**

   a) Silver b) Gold

   c) Diamond d) Wood

5. The material through which we can see clearly **[1]**

   a) Translucent b) Transparent

   c) Opaque d) Conductor

6. Which substance is insoluble in water? **[1]**

   a) Iron fillings b) Salt

   c) Sugar d) Copper sulphate

7. Which of these materials can be used to make chair? **[1]**

   a) Wood, metal and plastic b) Plastic, glass and rubber

   c) Wood, elastic and polythene d) Metal, plastic and clothes

8. Cooking vessels are made up of metals because metals are **[1]**

   a) Good conductor of electricity b) Bad conductor of heat

   c) Bad conductor of electricity d) Good conductor of heat

9. The substances that consists of two or more element in fixed ratio is called **[1]**

   a) Solution b) Solute

   c) Compound d) Mixture

10. The material which has lustre is **[1]**

a) Plastic
b) Iron
c) Rubber
d) Wood

11. Which is the hardest material among the following? **[1]**

a) Sponge
b) Wood
c) Rubber
d) Iron

12. Butter paper and thick sheet of plastics are example of **[1]**

a) Opaque object
b) Volatile object
c) Transparent object
d) Translucent object

13. When iron nail is placed in water, after sometime red deposit develops on it due to **[1]**

a) Tanning
b) Melting
c) Dissolving
d) Rusting

14. All material or substances are made of **[1]**

a) Ions
b) Non-metal
c) Matter
d) Metal

15. Boojho found a bag containing the following materials: **[1]**

i. Mirror
ii. Paper stained with oil
iii. Magnet
iv. Glass spectacles

Help Boojho in finding out the material(s) which is/are opaque.

a) (i) only
b) (i) and (iii)
c) (ii) and (iv)
d) (iv) only

16. An iron nail is kept in each of the following liquids. In which case would it lose its shine and appear dull? **[1]**

a) Soft drink
b) Kerosene
c) Mustard oil
d) Coconut oil

17. Frying pan have bakelite handle because **[1]**

a) Bakelite is bad conductor of electricity
b) Bakelite is good conductor of heat
c) Bakelite is good conductor of electricity
d) Bakelite is bad conductor of heat

18. Which of the following materials is not lustrous? **[1]**

a) Diamond
b) Gold
c) Silver
d) Wood

19. Which pair of substances among the following would float in a tumbler half filled with water? **[1]**

a) Feather, plastic ball
b) Rubber band, coin
c) Pin, oil drops
d) Cotten thread, thermocol

20. In solid state, intermolecular space is **[1]**

a) Intermediate between high and less
b) Absent
c) Very high
d) Very less

21. The liquids that dissolve in one other are called **[1]**

a) Immiscible liquid
b) Soluble substance
c) Miscible liquid
d) Insoluble substance

22. When petrol is kept open in a container, some amount of petrol changes into gas because **[1]**

a) Petrol has high boiling point
b) Petrol catch fire easily
c) Petrol is stored at high pressure
d) Petrol is a volatile substance

23. Which one is the most ductile metal? **[1]**

a) Gold
b) Aluminium
c) Silver
d) Iron

24. The state of matter which has a definite volume but no definite shape **[1]**

a) Mixture
b) Liquid
c) Solid
d) Gas

25. Rusting of iron can be prevented by **[1]**

a) Painting
b) Keeping in air
c) Melting
d) Heating

26. The property due to which two substance mixes with each other is called **[1]**

a) Ductility
b) Immiscibility
c) Transparency
d) Miscibility

27. Which type of the following materials is used for making the front glass (windscreen) of a car? **[1]**

a) All of these
b) Transparent
c) Translucent
d) Opaque

28. The substance which completely dissolves in water is **[1]**

a) Powder
b) Sand
c) Sugar
d) Stone

29. Grouping help us find what **[1]**

a) We need quickly
b) Make visible
c) We need slowly
d) Looks beautiful

30. Pick one material from the following which is completely soluble in water. **[1]**

a) Saw dust
b) Tea leaves
c) Chalk powder
d) Glucose

31. All the matter present around us are made up of tiny particles called **[1]**

a) Atom
b) Cations
c) Anion
d) Molecule

32. Which among the following are commonly used for making a safety pin? **[1]**

a) Plastic and glass
b) Steel and plastic
c) Wood and glass
d) Leather and plastic

33. In which solution, iron nail lose its shine and appear dull? **[1]**

a) Coconut oil
b) Kerosene
c) Soft drink
d) Mustard

34. Classification is grouping of **[1]**

a) Thing as living and non-living
b) Living things only
c) Non-living things only
d) All things living or non-living on the basis of their properties.

35. When two spoon of sugar is added to a glass of water and mixed properly. The volume of solution will **[1]**

a) Decrease
b) First increase than decrease
c) Increase
d) Remain same

36. Which one is a feature of classification? **[1]**

a) It make the study of properties difficult.
b) It is done to make substance look ugly.
c) It make the study of properties easier.
d) It make the substance easily digestible.

37. The substance which does not dissolve in water is **[1]**

a) Copper sulphate
b) Sugar
c) Common salt
d) Sand

38. Materials which are difficult to stretch and compress are called **[1]**

a) Plastic substance
b) Elastic substance
c) Soft substance
d) Hard substance

39. Those substance through which things can be seen is called **[1]**

a) Opaque substance
b) Semiconductor
c) Translucent substance
d) Transparent substances.

40. Magnets attracts the substance made up of **[1]**

a) Iron and Copper
b) Copper and Brass
c) Iron only
d) Silver and Aluminium

41. The property due to which two substance mix with each other is called **[1]**

a) Immiscibility
b) Transparency
c) Miscibility
d) Ductility

42. Solids have fixed **[1]**

a) Only mass
b) Mass, volume and shape
c) Volume and shape only
d) Mass and volume only

43. Freshly cut surface of metals appears **[1]**

a) Dull
b) Rusty
c) Lustrous
d) Shiny

44. Which of the following does not belong to the same group as others? **[1]**

a) Banana
b) Glass
c) Apple
d) Orange

45. Gas present in cooking cylinder is in **[1]**

a) Gaseous state
b) Liquid state
c) Solid state
d) Semi-solid state

46. Naphthalene is used to **[1]**

a) Protect woollen clothes
b) All of these
c) Colour the clothes
d) Increase the test of food

47. Iron, copper and silver are examples of **[1]**

a) Mixture
b) Compound
c) Non-metals
d) Metals

48. If a substance can be beaten into thin sheets, it is called **[1]**

a) Good conductor
b) Ductile
c) Malleable
d) Brittle

49. Shopkeepers usually prefer to keep biscuits, sweets and other edibles in glass or transparent plastic container, so that **[1]**

a) Classification is grouping of
b) Buyers can easily see these items
c) Insects not reach their
d) It do not get spoiled

50. Select the translucent materials from the following? **[1]**

a) Mirror
b) Aluminium foil
c) Butter paper
d) Glass tumbler

51. Unscramble the letters (Column I) and match with their properties (Column II). **[1]**

Column I	**Column II**
(i) T R E M A T	(a) Objects can be seen clearly through it
(ii) U L S B E L O	(b) Occupies space and has mass
(iii) T N E R P A S N A R T	(c) Shiny surface
(iv) E R U S T L	(d) Mixes completely in water

52. Match the following: **[2]**

Object	**Materials**
(a) Chair	(i) Leather
(b) Book	(ii) Glass

(c) Tumbler	(iii) Paper
(d) Shoes	(iv) Wood

53. **Match the following columns:** **[2]**

Column A	**Column B**
a. Sugar	i. Soft
b. Ghee	ii. Hard
c. Diamond	iii. Rotting egg smell
d. Hydrogen sulphide	iv. Soluble
e. Sponge	v. Combustible liquid

54. Match the objects given in Column I with the materials given in Column II. **[2]**

COLUMN I	COLUMN II
(a) Surgical Instruments	(i) Plastic
(b) Newspaper	(ii) Animal Product
(c) Electrical switches	(iii) Steel
(d) Wool	(iv) Plant product

55. **Match the following:** **[2]**

Column A	**Column B**
a. Solid	i. Copper
b. Liquid	ii. Air
c. Gas	iii. Copper sulphate
d. Element	iv. Brick
e. Compound	v. Water

56. Match the objects given below with the materials from which they could be made. Remember, an object could be made from more than one material and a given material could be used for making many objects. **[2]**

Column A	**Column B**
a. Book	i. Glass
b. Chair	ii. Leather
c. Shoes	iii. Plastics
d. Toy	iv. Paper
e. Tumbler	v. Wood

57. **Assertion (A):** Silver coin sinks into the water, **[1]**

Reason (R): They allow all the light to pass through them coming through some source.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

58. **Assertion (A):** Oil is immiscible in water. **[1]**
Reason (R): The molecules of water do not intermingle (mix) with the molecules of oil.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

59. **Assertion (A):** Wood is a good conductor of heat. **[1]**
Reason (R): Substances which do not allow heat to pass through them are called poor conductors of heat.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

60. **Assertion (A):** The materials which can be compressed or scratched easily are called soft. **[1]**
Reason (R): Iron is a hard material.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

61. **Assertion (A):** Material is the matter of which an object is made. **[1]**
Reason (R): Non-metals and its alloys are lustrous.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

62. All metals are _____ of heat and electricity. **[1]**

a) Bad conductor
b) Insulator
c) Good conductor
d) Semi-conductor

63. Separate layer of _____ with water is observed when they are mixed together. **[1]**

a) Acetic acid
b) Petrol
c) Alcohol
d) Citric acid

64. Lustre, hardness and rough or smooth is the _____ of materials. **[1]**

a) Appearance
b) Reflection
c) Sonorous
d) Detection

65. Human body is _____ of electricity. **[1]**

a) Insulator
b) Good conductor
c) Bad conductor
d) Super conductor

66. Which of the following statements is not true? **[1]**

a) Materials are grouped according to their uses
b) Materials are grouped for fun

c) Materials are grouped for convenience

d) Materials are grouped to study their properties

67. Select the true statement. **[1]**

A. Stone is opaque, while glass is transparent.

B. Chalk dissolve in water.

C. Oil mix with water.

D. A note book has lustrous.

a) C

b) B

c) D

d) A

68. You are provided with the following materials **[1]**

i. Magnifying glass

ii. Mirror

iii. Stainless steel plate

iv. Glass tumbler

Which of the above material will you identify as transparent?

a) (iii) and (iv)

b) (i) and (iv)

c) (i) and (iii)

d) (i) and (ii)

69. Find the odd one out from the following. **[1]**

a) Pressure cooker

b) Eraser

c) Tawa

d) Spade

70. **Fill in the blanks:** **[6]**

(a) Chalk does not _____ in water. **[1]**

(b) Petrol is _____ in water. **[1]**

(c) Gold is _____. **[1]**

(d) The objects through which we can see are known as _____. **[1]**

(e) The materials through which objects can be seen but not clearly are called _____. **[1]**

(f) A thing can be made of different _____. **[1]**

Solution

MATERIAL AROUND US

Class 06 - Science (NEW)

1.

(c) Translucent

Explanation:

A thin sheet of oil paper through which objects can be seen is called as translucent. In translucent light passes partially through the objects hence the objects can be seen but not clearly.

2.

(c) Corrosion

Explanation:

Due to the action of air and water some metals lose their shine. This process is called as corrosion. A layer of oxide is formed on the metal which takes away lusture from the metal. In iron the layer is called as rust.

3.

(d) Fragrance

Explanation:

Perfumes and deodorants are recognised by their fragrance and high volatile nature. Perfume contains volatile solvents which easily diffuse in air and spreads all over.

4.

(d) Wood

Explanation:

Those materials which have shiny appearance are said to have lustre. Wood is not lustrous.

5.

(b) Transparent

Explanation:

The materials through which we can see clearly is called as transparent objects. In transparent objects light pass completely through it which allows to see the objects on both the sides clearly. Some examples are glass, water, air.

6. **(a)** Iron fillings

Explanation:

Sugar, salt and copper sulphates are soluble in water while iron fillings are insoluble in water. If is iron filings is kept in water for long time then it will form rust which is also insoluble in water.

7. **(a)** Wood, metal and plastic

Explanation:

Wood, metal and plastic is commonly used for making chairs. As to make a chair hard solid substance is required so that it can hold the weight of the person who sits on it, hence wood, metal or plastic is used to make a chair. In these substances, there is no intramolecular space between them so these substances are hard.

8.

(d) Good conductor of heat

Explanation:

Cooking vessels are made up of metals because metals are good conductor of heat.It also helps in saving the fuel as food can be quickly cooked.Metals can also with stand high temperature and doesnot burn the food or the metal easily.

9.

(c) Compound

Explanation:
The substances that consists of two or more element in fixed ratio is called compound. Water is a compound.Water consists of Hydrogen and oxygen in the ratio of 2:1. They are chemically combined with one another in fixed proportion.

10.

(b) Iron
Explanation:
Metal shows lustre or shining surface. So, Iron is a lustrous material.Lusture is a physical property of metal which has a shining surface.But when iron reacts with oxygen or moisture present in air develops a corrosive layer called as rust which gives dull apperance to iron.Some more examples are gold, silver etc.

11.

(d) Iron
Explanation:
Iron is the hardest substance among the wood, rubber and sponge. Iron is a metal and the molecules are very close giving no space between them. Wood can be made into pieces by hitting with a hammer while sponge can be compressed and rubber can be twisted.

12.

(d) Translucent object
Explanation:
Butter paper and thick sheet of plastics are example of translucent objects. Transculent objects are those objects hich allow light to pass through it diffusely.

13.

(d) Rusting
Explanation:
Rust is an iron oxide, usually red oxide formed by the redox reaction of iron and oxygen in the presence of water or air moisture. To protect the iron items iron objects are usually painted with zinc coating.

14.

(c) Matter
Explanation:
All materials or substances are made of matter. Matter may be solid, liquid or gases. Anything which occupies space and has mass is known as matter.

15.

(b) (i) and (iii)
Explanation:
(i) and (iii)

16. **(a)** Soft drink
Explanation:
The acid reacts with an iron nail and as a result, it loses its shine and appears dull. On the other hand, iron does not react with mustard oil, coconut oil, and kerosene. Hence, it does not lose its shine when kept in such liquids.

17.

(d) Bakelite is bad conductor of heat
Explanation:
Frying pan has Bakelite handle because Bakelite is bad conductor of heat that makes them easy to handle. Bakelite is a synthetic plastic made from synthetic components. Because of its excellent insulating properties it is used in telephone casings, handles of the frying pan and even in children toys.

18.

(d) Wood

Explanation:

Those substances that have shining surface are called as lustrous substance. Diamond, gold, and silver are lustrous while wood is not lustrous. Metals are lustrous as they have a smooth surface and reflect light while non-metal like wood have a rough surface and cannot reflect light. Hence, they are not lustrous.

19. **(a)** Feather, plastic ball

Explanation:

Feather, plastic ball

20.

(b) Absent

Explanation:

In solid state, intermolecular space is negligible or absent due to strong force of attraction between the particles. Thus solid substances cannot be compressed and are usually very hard due to the absence of space between the molecules. Further solid state objects have definite shape and volume.

21.

(c) Miscible liquid

Explanation:

Two or more liquids that dissolve in one another are called as miscible liquids. The mixture is called as a homogeneous mixture. Some examples are ethanol and water, benzene and carbon tetrachloride.

22.

(d) Petrol is a volatile substance

Explanation:

When petrol is kept open in a container, some amount of petrol changes into gaseous state because petrol is a volatile substance. Volatality means substance that readily vapourises quickly. This process can happen while heating or not heating.

23. **(a)** Gold

Explanation:

Gold is the most ductile metal as it can be stretched into thin wires. Ductility is a solid materials ability to deform under tensile stress. It is often characterized by materials ability to be stretched into wires.

24.

(b) Liquid

Explanation:

A solid has a definite shape and it takes up a fixed volume. Liquid has a fixed volume, but no definite shape. A liquid will change its shape to fit its container. A gas has no definite shape and no fixed volume. Like a liquid, a gas will change its shape to fit its container, but it will also expand to fill the entire volume of the container.

25. **(a)** Painting

Explanation:

Rusting of iron can be prevented by painting, galvanising and greasing. In galvanising a layer of zinc coating is done on the iron which gets oxidised and prevents iron from rusting. Alloying the metal to make its chemical properties resistance to rust.

26.

(d) Miscibility

Explanation:

The property due to which two substance mixes with each other is called miscibility. The solution is called as a homgenous liquid. Example water and milk.

27.

(b) Transparent

Explanation:

The transparent material is used to make the windscreen of a car because visibility remains good.

28.

(c) Sugar

Explanation:

Sugar dissolves completely in water while sand, powder and stone do not dissolve in water. According to the principle of solubility the solute will dissolve in solvent which is chemically similar to it. Water is a polar solvent it dissolves polar solutes like salt, sugar which are chemically similar to it.

29. **(a)** We need quickly

Explanation:

Grouping of similar things together help us to find what we need quickly. Grouping can usually be done based on the physical and chemical properties of the object.

30.

(d) Glucose

Explanation:

Glucose is completely soluble in water because its particles are so small and spread uniformly in water that we cannot see them. But chalk powder, tea leaves and sawdust are insoluble in water and settle down at the bottom of the container.

31. **(a)** Atom

Explanation:

All matters present around us is made up of tiny particles called atom, which is invisible by naked eyes. An atom is the basic unit of any matter. It is also known as building block of matter.

32.

(b) Steel and plastic

Explanation:

Wood, glass, and leather materials cannot be used for making safety pin. Steel and plastic are commonly used for making a safety pin.

33.

(c) Soft drink

Explanation:

An iron nail kept in soft drink would lose its shine and appear dull became soft drink contains carbonic acid which reacts with iron nail, so it gives dull appearance. Iron nail has no reaction with mustard oil, coconut oil and kerosene, so does not lose its shine, when kept in these solutions.

34.

(d) All things living or non-living on the basis of their properties.

Explanation:

The sorting of object into groups, with each group having its own characteristic properties, is called classification of objects. Classification is grouping of all things living or non-living on the basis of their properties.

35.

(d) Remain same

Explanation:

When two spoon of sugar is added to a glass of water and mixed properly, the volume of solution will remain same because water contains space between the molecules hence crystals of sugar occupies the space between the molecules. Thus the volume of solution remain same.

36.

(c) It make the study of properties easier.

Explanation:

Classification makes the studies of properties easier due to the systematic arrangement. Classification of the organism is done on the physical properties of the organisms. Classification helps us to study the history of organism in simpler and convenient way.

37.

(d) Sand

Explanation:

The substance which does not dissolve in water is sand while sugar, common salt and copper sulphate dissolve in water. Sand is mostly silicon dioxide. Water can only separate polar particles and silicon dioxide is not a polar particle. Water does not have energy to break these bonds. Hence sand cannot dissolve in water.

38.

(d) Hard substance

Explanation:

The materials which are difficult to stretch and compress are called as hard substances. In this molecules are tightly packed, hence hard substances cannot be compressed, bend or stretch. Some examples of hard substances are wood, brick etc.

39.

(d) Transparent substances.

Explanation:

The substances through which things can be seen is called as transparent substance such as glass, thin sheet of plastic etc. These materials allow light to pass through them without getting scattered. Hence things can be seen clearly on both side of the object.

40.

(c) Iron only

Explanation:

Magnets attracts the substance made up of iron called as magnetic substance. Magnets attract due to the presence of magnetic force in them.

41.

(c) Miscibility

Explanation:

The property due to which two substance mixes with each other is called miscibility. For example milk and water.

42.

(b) Mass, volume and shape

Explanation:

Solids have fixed mass, volume and shape.Solids are also not compressible. In solids they also have least intramolecular spaces between them.

43.

(c) Lustrous

Explanation:

Freshly cut surface of metals appears lustrous while it becomes dull due to corrosion after some time. Lusture is a physical propert of metals.

44.

(b) Glass

Explanation:

Orange and apple are fruits (plant product) + whereas glass is not.

45.

(b) Liquid state

Explanation:

Gas present in cooking cylinder is in liquid state due to high pressure and low temperature. It is called as Liquified petroleum gas or LPG. On high pressure the molecules come closer which increases the inter molecular forces and that condenses into liquid.

46. **(a)** Protect woollen clothes

Explanation:

Naphthalene is used to protect the woolen clothes due to insect repelling nature. Naphthalene balls sublimate and kills the moths and insects from its strong fumes and gives fresh smell to clothes. Naphthalene balls directly changes into vapour without changing into liquid state.

47.

(d) Metals

Explanation:

Iron, copper and silver are examples of metals, which are good conductor of heat and electricity. Metals are solid substances that are hard, shiny, malleable, fusible and ductile.

48.

(c) Malleable

Explanation:

The property of metals by which they can be beaten into thin sheets is called malleability. And If a substance can be beaten into thin sheets, it is called malleable. Generally, metals are malleable.

49.

(b) Buyers can easily see these items

Explanation:

Shopkeepers usually prefer to keep biscuits, sweets and other edibles in glass or transparent plastic container, so that buyers can easily see these items. Glass being a transparent object light passes through them easily and clearly. The customers are able to see clearly the objects before buying.

50.

(c) Butter paper

Explanation:

The material through which light can pass partially is called translucent, e.g. butter paper, thin curtain, etc.

51.

Column I	**Column II**
(i) T R E M A T → MATTER	(a) Occupies space and has mass
(ii) U L S B E L O → SOLUBLE	(b) Mixes completely in water
(iii) T N E R P A S N A R T → TRANSPARENT	(c) Objects can be seen clearly through it
(iv) E R U S T L → LUSTRE	(d) Shiny surface

52. (a) - (iv), (b) - (iii), (c) - (ii), (d) - (i)

53.

Column A	**Column B**
a. Sugar	iv. Soluble

b. Ghee	v. Combustible liquid
c. Diamond	ii. Hard
d. Hydrogen sulphide	iii. Rotting egg smell
e. Sponge	i. Soft

54. The correct order of match is given as: a- (iii), b- (iv), c- (i), d- (ii).

55.

Column A	**Column B**
a. Solid	iv. Brick
b. Liquid	v. Water
c. Gas	ii. Air
d. Element	i. Copper
e. Compound	iii. Copper sulphate

56.

Column A	**Column B**
a. Book	iv. Paper
b. Chair	v. Wood
c. Shoes	ii. Leather
d. Toy	iii. Plastics
e. Tumbler	i. Glass

57.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Silver coin sinks into water because it is heavier than water. So, (A) is a true statement, and (R) is a false statement.

58. **(a)** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

The molecules of water do not intermingle (mix) with the molecules of oil. The space between the molecules of water is not taken by oil, so they are immiscible in water.

So, Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

59.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Explanation:

Wood, paper, and glass are bad conductors of heat. So, (A) is a false statement.

In poor conductors of heat substances heat do not allow to pass through them. So, (R) is a true statement.

60.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Explanation:

Soft materials can be easily compressed, cut, bent, or scratched.

Hard materials cannot be easily compressed, cut, bent, or scratched. Iron is a hard material.

So, (A) and (R) both are true but (R) is not an explanation of (A).

61.

(c) A is true but R is false.

Explanation:

Anything which has mass and occupies space is called matter. So, (A) is a true statement.

Metals and their alloys are lustrous. So, (R) is a false statement.

62.

(c) Good conductor

Explanation:

All metals are good conductor of heat and electricity.Metals have free electrons which helps in conduction of electricity.When an electricity is passed trough metallic wires these electrons move in a particular direction to conduct the flow of charges.

63.

(b) Petrol

Explanation:

Petrol is insoluble in water and forms separate layer of it when mixed with water. Petrol is lighter than water hence it forms a layer above water.

64. **(a)** Appearance

Explanation:

Lustre, hardness and rough or smooth is the appearance of materials. These are also the physical and chemical properties of metals.

65.

(b) Good conductor

Explanation:

Human body is a good conductor of electricity due to presence of ions in our body that carries charge.Our body contains lot of water which has dissloved ions in it, this is the main reason for human body to be a good conductor of electricity.

66.

(b) Materials are grouped for fun

Explanation:

Materials are grouped to study their properties and according to their uses in a systematic manner.

67.

(d) A

Explanation:

Stone is opaque while glass is transparent. Chalk does not dissolve in water. Oil and water are immiscible and a note book is not lustrous. Stone is a solid substance where molecules are closely packed. It is a hard substance which does not allow any light to pass through them. Hence it is opaque while glass is transparent it allows light to pass through them clearly hence an object can be seen through glass clearly.

68.

(b) (i) and (iv)

Explanation:

(i) and (iv)

69.

(b) Eraser

Explanation:

Tawa, Spade, and Pressure cooker are the metal objects. An eraser is not a metal object.

70. Fill in the blanks:

(i) Dissolve
(ii) Insoluble
(iii) Ductile
(iv) Transparent

(v) Translucent
(vi)materials