Chapter – 2

Matter and Materials

Evaluation

I. Choose the Correct Answer:

Question 1.
Which of the following are the states of matter?
a) Solid, Liquid, Water
b) Solid, Liquid, Gas
c) Solid, Liquid, Wood
d) Solid, Liquid, Sugar

Answer:
b) Solid, Liquid, Gas

Question 2.
Which of the following is a solid?
a) Kerosene
b) Air
c) Water
d) Apple

Answer:
d) Apple

Question 3.
Jute fibre is obtained from
a) leaf
b) stem
c) flower
d) root

Answer:
b) Stem

II. Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.
_____ soil is suitable for growing cotton.

Answer:
Black soil and alluvial soil

Question 2.
The process of making cotton yarn from cotton fibre is _____ .

Answer:
Spinning

Question 3.
Ginning is done to separate _____ from the seeds.

Answer:
Raw fibres

Question 4.
Synthetic fibre is also called _____ fibre.

Answer:
Artificial fibre

Question 5.
Woolen clothes are manufactured from _____.

Answer:
Plant / animals

III. Match the following:

1. Yarn	a) Ginning
2. Lint	b) Spinning
3. Fabrics	c) Wood pulp

4.	Rayon	d)	Stem
5.	Jute	d)	Weaving

Answer:

1. b
2. a
3. e
4. c
5. d

IV. Say True or False:

Question 1.
Coir is the outer covering of coconut.

Answer:
True

Question 2.
Beans and peas are pulses.

Answer:
False

Question 3.
Table is a household good.

Answer:
True

Question 4.
Sweet corn is not a product of maize.

Answer:
False

Question 5.
Cotton balls contain jute fibre.

Answer:
False

V. Complete the given analogy:

Question 1.
Solid: Table:: _____ : Water.

Answer:
Liquid

Question 2.
Cotton seed: _____ :: Lint: Spinning.

Answer:
Ginning

Question 3.
Coir fibre: _____ :: Cotton fibre: Cotton Plant.

Answer:
Coconut tree

Question 4.
Black Pepper: Spice:: Sweat corn: _____.

Answer:
Cereal

VI. Answer brief:

Question 1.
What is known as ginning?

Answer:
The raw fibres are separated from the seed by a process is known as ginning.

Question 2.
Give two examples of food products made from wheat.

Answer:
Wheat products are breads, cakes, pasta, wheat germ and cracked wheat.

Question 3.
What are synthetic fibres?

Answer:
The fibres made by human beings with the help of chemical process are called synthetic fibres or artificial fibres. These fibres are obtained from coal, petroleum and natural gas.
Eg: Rayon, nylon, polyester, Acrylic.

Question 4.
What is known as upthrust?

Answer:
When an object is immersed into a liquid, the liquid exerts an upward force on the object. It is known as upthrust.

Question 5.
Name the list of whole grains.

Answer:
Wheat, maize, rice, beans, peas, barley, and millets are some of the whole grains.

VII. Answer in detail:

Question 1.
Discuss briefly about three states of matter.

Answer:
Matter is anything that has mass and occupies space. Matter can exist in three states: Solid, liquid and gas.

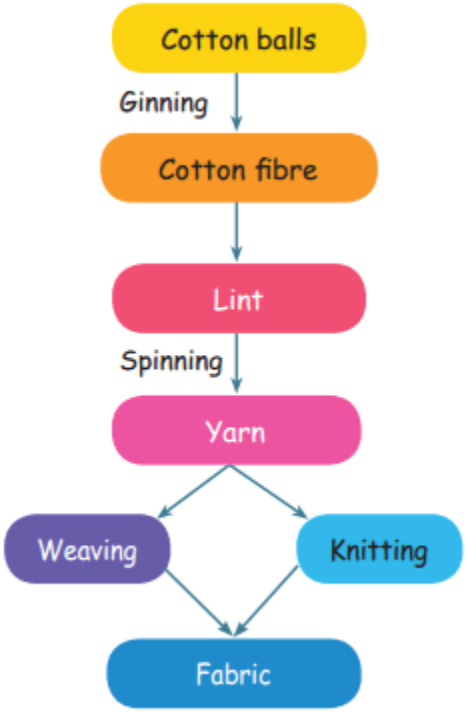
a) Solid: In solids, molecules are very closely packed, solids are incompressible. They have a definite shape, size and volume.
Eg: Table, Book, Metals.

b) Liquid: In liquids, molecules are loosely packed. Hence, liquids are ineligibly compressible. They have a definite volume but no definite shape and size.
Eg: Water, Milk, Petrol

c) Gas: In gases, molecules are very loosely poked. Hence gases are highly compressible.
Eg: Air, LPG, Oxygen.

Question 2.
Draw a flow chart to indicate the process of making fabrics from cotton ball.

Answer:



VIII. Give Reason:

Question 1.
Why umbrellas are made up of synthetic clothes?

Answer:
Umbrellas are made up of synthetic clothes because synthetic fibres are more hydrophobic than natural fibres. Nylon and polyester, the two fabrics most

commonly used in umbrellas. Synthetic are not naturally absorb water like natural fibres. (Cotton, wool).

Question 2.
What determines whether an object floats or sinks in a fluid?

Answer:
Whether an object floats or sinks is determined by its density. When an object is immersed into a liquid, the liquid exerts an upward force on the object. It is known as upthrust. If the weight is greater than the upthrust, it sinks. But it is less on the empty water bottle and so it floats.