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STUDY NOTES

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CLASS- VI (All Section)

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Science

CHAPTER: 6 Changes around us

Today's Topic: Changes around us

Changes occur around us constantly. Burning of coal, wood or paper turn them into ash; saplings grow into trees; buds turn into flowers and then into seeds; sugar disappears if put in water and stirred; ice melts into water and then turns into water vapour when heated; dough swells into bread after baking; babies grow into adults: the list is endless.

Any change that occurs can either be a physical change or a chemical change. It may **reversible** or **irreversible** depending on whether or not it is possible to change it back to the original. Changes can be slow or fast, natural or man-made, temporary or permanent.

Physical change:

A physical change is the simplest type of change possible. It usually involves a change of state such as the melting of ice into water or the conversion of water into vapour.

Ex: Ice melts to form water and then water vapour which again forms water and can be frozen into ice.

The chemical composition of water (H_2O) remains unchanged in all three states and each can be converted into another.

Dissolving sugar or salt in water involves a physical change because both sugar and salt remain chemically unchanged in the solution and can again be recovered as solid sugar or salt by evaporating the water.

Rolling dough into chapatis (without baking), drying a wet cloth, drying wet bricks or pottery and blowing a balloon are all physical changes because the dough, cloth, clay and the balloon remain the same; only their physical shape or state changes.

In a physical change, the constituents of the original object or objects remain unchanged. Most physical changes are reversible; the changes can be undone to bring back the substances to their original states.

Certain physical changes, such as breaking of a glass bottle, cutting of hair or tearing a piece of paper, are irreversible.

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