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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE CLASS-VI

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▶ 6. Changes Around us

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(Revision)

Reversible changes: A change that can be reversed is called a reversible change.

Irreversible changes: A change that cannot be reversed is called an irreversible change.

Physical changes: A change where no new substances are formed is called a physical change.

Chemical changes: A change where new substances with different properties are formed is called a chemical change.

Evaporation: A process in which liquid changes into vapour is called evaporation.

Melting: A process in which a solid melts to become a liquid on heating is called melting.

Contraction: A process in which an object becomes smaller or shrinks is called contraction.

Expansion: A process in which an object becomes bigger in size, e.g., metals expand on heating.

- (i) Heating causes expansion in a material.
- (ii) Cooling causes contraction in a material.
- (iii) Gases expand the most and solids expand the least.
- (iv) Gases contract the most and solids contract the least.