BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034
SUBJECT:- SCIENCE
CLASS: VI
CHAPTER : CHANGES AROUND US

Week : 5th to 9th October
No. of blocks- 2 or 3

GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS :

Dear Students

- Refer to the content given below and view the links.
- These notes will help you understand the concept and complete the assignment that follows.
- The assignment is to be done in the Science notebook.
- Please read Science NCERT book before you begin to answer the questions.
  Chapter Link -
  file:///C:/Users/DELL/AppData/Local/Temp/Rar$DI34.288/fesc106.pdf

SUBTOPICS:

1. What is change?
2. Types of changes – Reversible and irreversible changes.

Instructional Aids /Resources:

1. Class 6 Science NCERT textbook
2. E-lesson
3. You-tube link
   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-01G5cOqpqM

❖ **Alternative Calendar Activity**

Watch the video (Fabric) on the given link :
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDuiSnBYCQc

Answer the following questions in your Science notebook

1. Mention different uses of fabric.
2. What is the difference between fibre and fabric?
3. List the names of some natural sources of fibre.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

By the end of this E lesson each learner will be able to

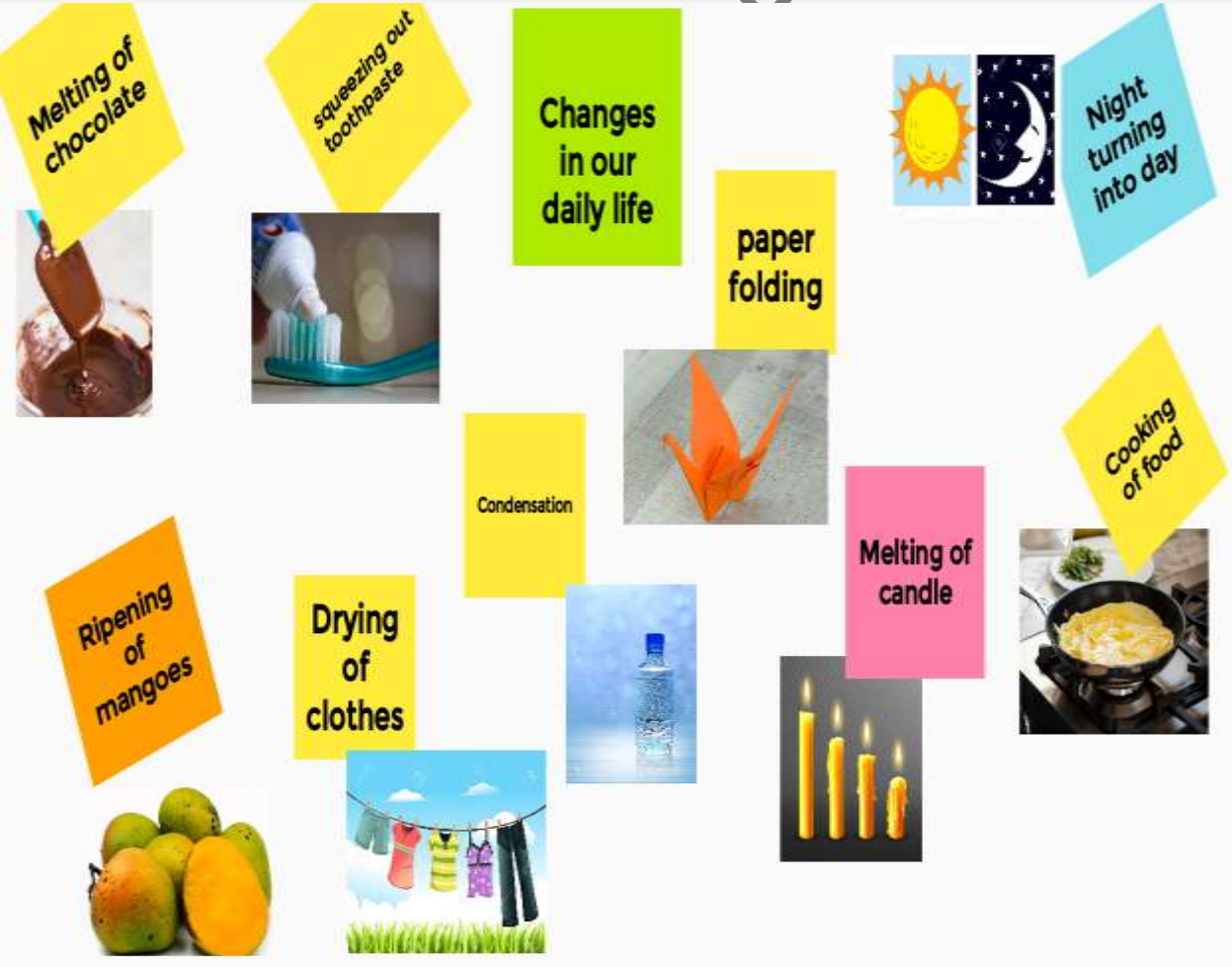
- Identify reversible and irreversible changes
- Give examples of different reversible and irreversible changes.
- Differentiate between reversible and irreversible changes.

INTRODUCTORY ACTIVITY

Enlist few changes happening around you in a normal day. Can all the changes be grouped together or are they of different types? Let us discuss few changes which you generally observe in your daily life.

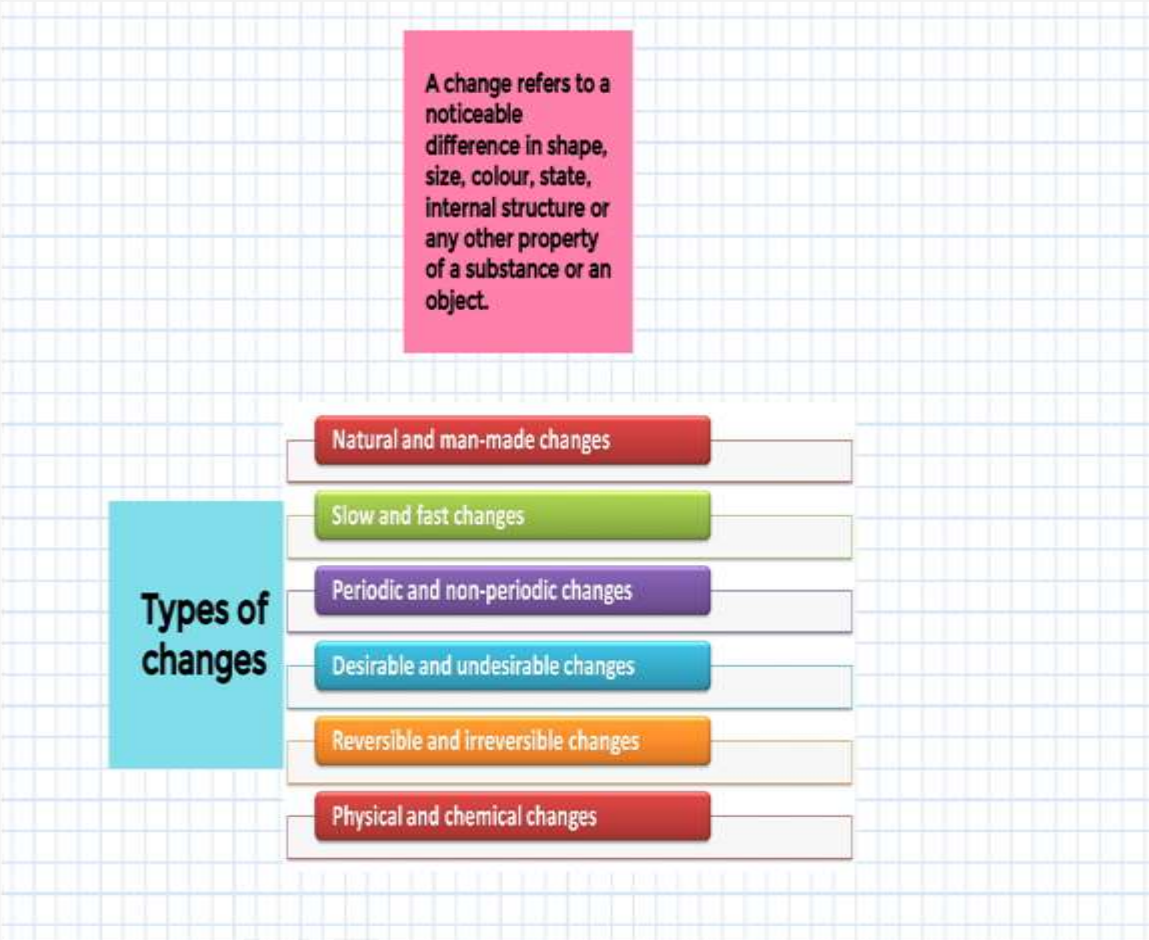
LESSON DEVELOPMENT

Look at few common changes happening around you



Which of these can be reversed?

How would you define a change?



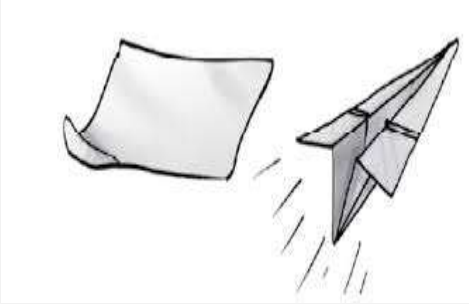
CLASSIFICATION OF CHANGES AS REVERSIBLE AND IRREVERSIBLE CHANGES

Reversible changes

The changes in which the original substances can be obtained are called reversible changes.
Example- folding of paper

A paper can be folded and unfolded. Similarly melting an ice candy can also be reversed as you can always freeze it again.

Activity : Take a piece of paper and fold it as shown in Fig. You have changed the sheet of paper into a toy aeroplane. You may have lots of fun in flying this plane. Once you are tired of it, unfold the paper again. You have obtained the original thing back. So you can call it a reversible change.



Other examples of reversible changes:

- ✓ Dissolving sugar or salt in water
- ✓ Inflating a balloon
- ✓ Rolling a chapati
- ✓ Clay moulding
- ✓ Streching a rubber band
- ✓ Cooling a hot drink
- ✓ Melting of candle,chocolate or ice candy
- ✓ Drawing on a sheet with pencil
- ✓ Wetting a piece of cloth
- ✓ Folding of clothes

Irreversible changes

The changes in which the original substances cannot be obtained are called irreversible changes. For example: Burning of wood or paper

When we burn paper or wood, we will never be able to get them back as these will be converted into ash.

Activity: Observe a pencil after repeatedly sharpening it. You will observe that its size will change. Can you get back your original pencil? So you can call this change as an irreversible change.

Other examples of irreversible changes:

- ✓ Burning of wood, paper, or any other material
- ✓ Cooking of vegetables
- ✓ Ripening of fruits
- ✓ Souring of milk
- ✓ Sawing of wood
- ✓ Cutting and chopping of vegetables
- ✓ Breaking of a glass tumbler into small pieces of glass
- ✓ Shredding of paper
- ✓ Adding water to cement or Plaster of Paris
- ✓ Turning cream into butter
- ✓

You must have seen a potter working on his wheel. He shapes a lump of clay into a pot. Can this change be reversed? He then bakes the pot in an oven. Now, can this change be reversed?

ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Differentiate between reversible and irreversible changes with 2 examples of each kind.
Q2. A thick coating of a paste of Plaster of Paris (POP) is applied over the bandage on a fractured bone. It becomes hard on drying to keep the fractured bone immobilised. Can the change in POP be reversed?
Q3. A bag of cement lying in the open gets wet due to rain during the night. The next day the sun shines brightly. Do you think the changes, which have occurred in the cement, could be reversed?