

Grade 6 Changes Around Us Worksheets

A. Answer the following questions in short:

1. To walk through a waterlogged area, you usually shorten the length of your dress by folding it. Can this change be reversed?
2. You accidentally dropped your favourite toy and broke it. This is a change you did not want. Can this change be reversed?
3. A drawing sheet changes when you draw a picture on it. Can you reverse this change?
4. Give examples to explain the difference between changes that can or cannot be reversed.
5. 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 immobilized. Can the change in POP be reversed? Why?
6. 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?
7. Describe a reversible change that you can bring about by heating.
8. What do you understand by expansion and contraction? How all the three states are related to them?
9. How does a blacksmith change a piece of iron into different tools?

B. Some changes are listed in the following table. For each change, write in the blank column whether the change can be reversed or not:

Change		Can be reversed	
		Yes	No
1.	The sawing of a piece of wood		
2.	The melting of ice candy		
3.	Dissolving sugar in water		
4.	The cooking of food		
5.	The ripening of mango		
6.	Souring of mango		

C. Tick (✓) the Correct Option:

1. is not an example of chemical change.
(a) Burning of paper
(b) Melting of wax

- (c) Ripening of mango
- (d) Cooking of food

2. In a physical change:

- (a) shape and colour of the substance may change
- (b) composition of the substance does not change
- (c) no new substance is formed
- (d) all of the above

3. Heat can change:

- (a) state of an object
- (b) size of an object
- (c) solubility of a substance
- (d) all of these

4. Which of the following involves a fast chemical change?

- (a) The growth of a plant
- (b) The rusting of iron
- (c) The ripening of a mango
- (d) The burning of a matchstick

5. Which of the following is an example of non-periodic change?

- (a) Floods
- (b) Motion of a swing
- (c) Movement of a pendulum
- (d) Formation of day and night

6. The figures given below, show examples of
Fig. A Changes in chocolate state



Solid chocolate



Molten chocolate

Fig. B Changes in bulb due to electric current



Un-glow bulb

Glowing bulb

- (a) Both 'A' and 'B' are irreversible changes
- (b) Both 'A' and 'B' are reversible changes
- (c) 'A' is irreversible but 'B' is reversible change
- (d) 'A' is reversible but 'B' is irreversible change

D. Fill in the Blanks:

1. Many materials expand on being
2. On being heated, a gas expands than a solid does.
3. Periodic changes occur after regular
4. Breaking ice-cube into two pieces is a change.
5. Irreversible changes are in nature.

E. State True or False:

1. Every change has some cause.
2. Gases contract on cooling.
3. Cooking of rice is a physical change.
4. Breaking of a China dish is a chemical change.
5. Formation of clouds is a fast change.

F. Match the following:

'A'	'B'
1. Rain on a hot day	a. Chemical change
2. Beating of human heart	b. Physical change
3. Formation of day and night	c. Desirable change
4. Rusting of iron	d. Periodic change

5. Melting of ice	e. Natural change
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G. Some common changes are given in Table below. Which of these changes, do you think can be reversed?

Change	Can be reversed Yes/No
Raw egg to boiled egg	
Batter to idli	
Wet clothes to dry clothes	
Woollen yarn to knitted sweater	
Grain to its flour	
Cold milk to hot milk	
Straight string to coiled string	
Bud to flower	
Milk to paneer	
Cow dung to biogas	
Stretched rubber band to its normal size	
Ice cream to molten ice cream	

H. Observe preparation of dish at your home. Identify two changes that can be reversed.