



Grade : VI

WORKSHEET 1

Date: 12.02.24

Lesson: Changes around us

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. What are the changes that can be reversed called?

- (a) Reversible changes. (b) Irreversible changes
(c) Contraction. (d) Evaporation

2. A process in which an object becomes smaller or shrinks is called

- (a) chemical change. (b) irreversible change
(c) contraction. (d) expansion

3. Temperature at which a solid starts melting is called its

- (a) melting point. (b) boiling point
(c) freezing point. (d) slow change

4. The change in which chemical properties of a substance change is called

- (a) chemical change. (b) physical change
(c) heating. (d) pressure

5. Which is a way to make change happen?

- (a) Heating a substance. (b) Cooling a substance
(c) Mixing a substance. (d) All of these

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. The changes that can be _____ are known as reversible changes.

2. The changes that cannot be reversed are known as _____ changes.

3. A process in which liquid changes into vapour is called _____

4. A process in which an object becomes _____ is called contraction.
5. A push or pull acting on a body which tends to change its state of rest or motion is _____.
6. Burning of fuels is a _____ change.
7. Dissolving salt in water is a _____ change.
8. Burning of paper is a _____ change.
9. The evaporation of liquids is an _____ change.
10. Ironing of clothes is a _____ change.

III. State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. A change which can be undone is called irreversible change.
2. Burning and cooking of food are the examples of irreversible change.
3. Cooking of rice is a physical change.
4. Change of seasons is a natural change.
5. Rusting of iron is an irreversible change.

IV. Answer the following

1. Differentiate between reversible and irreversible changes.
2. Define the term rusting.

Grade : VI.

WORKSHEET 2.

Date: 12.02.24

Lesson: Changes around us

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The melting of gold is an example of:
(a) chemical change. (b) physical change
(c) chemical electrical. (d) physical magnetically

2. Which is not a sign of reversible change?
(a) Change in state. (b) Change in property
(c) Change in size. (d) Change in appearance

3. Which of the following changes can be reversed?
(a) Cow dung to biogas. (b) Bud to flower
(c) Wet clothes to dry clothes. (d) Raw egg to boiled egg

4. A process in which liquid changes into vapour is called
(a) contraction. (b) evaporation
(c) melting. (d) freezing

5. Rusting of iron is an example of
(a) slow change. (b) fast change
(c) reversible change. (d) physical change

II. Fill in the Blanks

1. Melting of ice is a change.

2. Formation of curd from milk is a change.

3. A ball will change its on being hit by a bat.

4. The iron rim of a wooden wheel is kept a little than the wheel.

5. Burning of coal is an change.

6. The effect of heating can be by cooling.

III. State whether the given statements are true or false.

1. Rolling out of roti from dough is an irreversible change.

2. Metals contract on heating.

3. Melting of wax and burning of wax are chemical changes.
4. Making an aeroplane by cutting out of a paper is an irreversible change.
5. Chemical changes are usually reversible.

IV. Match the following

S.no	Column A	Column B
1.	Cold coffee to hot	(a) Contracts
2.	On heating metals	(b) Changing
3.	On cooling metals	(c) Expand
4.	Everything in universe keep	(d) Reversible change
5.	Bursting of balloon is	(e) Physical change
6.	When properties change	(f) Formation of curd
7.	When properties doesn't change	(g) Irreversible change
8.	An undesirable change	(h) Chemical change
9.	A desirable change	(i) Rusting of iron

V. Case based questions.

Sheetal once preparing evening tea. In the mean while telephone bell rang, and she rushed up to attend telephone call. She got busy on phone and suddenly heard a sound from kitchen. When she enters back into kitchen. She saw that tea water was boiling with steam over it and cover of tea container is flew a side with water droplets over it.

1. Why cover of tea kettle flew away?

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Not properly tight | (b) Tea is explosive in nature |
| (c) Pressure of steam | (d) None of these |

2. Water droplets on cover of tea container represents

(a) condensation (b) evaporation (c) melting (d) freezing

3. Steam over tea represents phenomena of

(a) condensation (b) Boiling (c) Fusion (d) None of these