

**Revision Notes**  
**CHAPTER – 6**  
**Changes Around Us**

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- Everything around us is undergoing a change.
  - Change is a continuous process.
  - Some changes can be reversed and some cannot be reversed.
  - A change may occur by heating a substance or by mixing it with some other.
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**COMMON CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN NATURE**

1. change in position , sun rise and set.
  2. change in colour , sky at night and day time.
  3. change in shape. , look at the moon.
  4. change in size, a seed germinate.
  5. change in temperature, hot summer and cold winter.
  6. change in state or form , water on cooling and heating.
  7. rusting of iron.
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**Types of changes:**

**(a) Reversible change:** A change in which the initial substance can be obtained back by reversing the action. Example: folding of paper, dissolving sugar in water, etc.

**(b) Non-irreversible change:** Change in which the initial substance cannot be obtained back by reversing the action. Example: burning of paper, grinding grains etc.

**(c) Physical change:** Changes in the form of substance but not in chemical identity. No new substance formed. Change is sometimes reversible. Example: breaking a log of wood.

**(d) Chemical changes:** Changes in which substance is transformed into new substance. Initial substance is lost. Change is always irreversible. Example: burning a log of wood.

## **Ways by which changes occur:**

### **(a) Boiling and Condensation:**

**(i) Boiling:** The rapid vaporization of a liquid when it is heated to its boiling point.

**(ii) Condensation:** The change of water vapor into liquid water on cooling.

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**(b) Heating of metal:** Process in which a **metal** is **heated** to a certain temperature and the cooled in a particular manner to alter its internal structure for obtaining desired degree of physical and mechanical properties such as brittleness, hardness, and softness.

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### **(c) Freezing and Melting:**

**(i) Freezing:** The process in which a liquid turns into solid when its temperature is lowered.

**(ii) Melting:** The process in which a solid converts to a liquid by applying heat.

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### **(d) using pressure to change things**

- Air can be compressed by applying pressure.
- pressure may change the shape of the object.