# Important Questions Class 6 Science Chapter 6 Changes Around Us

#### I. VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

#### 1. Give two examples of slow changes.

#### Ans:

(a) Growing of plants

(b) Ripening of fruits.

#### 2. Give two examples of fast changes.

### Ans:

(a) Blowing of balloon

(b) Rolling out roti from dough ball.

# 3. Give two examples of reversible changes.

### Ans:

(a) Drying of wet clothes

(b) Heating of milk.

### 4: Give two examples of irreversible changes.

### Ans:

(a) Milk to cheese

(b) Cooking of food.

# 5. Can you say deforestation is an irreversible or reversible change?

**Ans:** It is an irreversible change.

# 6. Does the size of the paper change after making an aeroplane by folding it or by cutting it?

Ans: Yes.

# 7. Can you change the shape of a eraser after erasing?

Ans: Yes.

# 8. Why does a blacksmith heat the metal rim to fix it on a cart wheel?

**Ans:** A blacksmith heats the metal rim to fix it onto a cart wheel because a metal rim is made slightly smaller. On heating, the rim expands and fits onto the wheel. Then on cooling, the rim contracts and fits tightly onto the wheel.

# 9. What are slow and fast changes? Give examples.

**Ans:** The changes which take place in a long period of time are called slow changes whereas that changes which take place in a short period of time are called fast changes. **Examples:** 

# **Examples:**

(a) Rusting of iron, formation of day and night, ripening of fruits, growing of trees are slow changes.

(b) Burning of paper, stretching of rubber band, blowing of balloons, bursting of crackers are fast changes.

- 10. Classify the following into slow and fast changes:
- (i) Spinning of top
- (ii) Formation of day and night

(iii) Formation of curd from milk

(iv) Change of season

(v) Making curd from milk by adding lemon juice.

#### Ans:

(i) Fast change

(ii) Slow change

(iii) Slow change

(iv) Slow change

(v) Fast change.

11. Classify the following as slow or fast change:

(i) Bearing of heart

(ii) Change of seasons

(iii) Burning of paper

(iv) Weathering of rocks

(v) Melting of wax

(vi) Cooking of food

(vii) Burning of wax

(viii) Melting of ice cream

(ix) Curding of milk

# (x) Formation of day and night

Ans:

(i) Fast

(ii) Slow

(iii) Fast

(iv) Slow

(v) Fast

(vi) Slow

(vii) Fast

(viii) Fast

(ix) Slow

(x) Slow

# 12. Write some changes happening in our body.

### Ans:

- (a) Our nails grow
- (b) Our hair grows

(c) We grow taller

(d) Our weight increases.

# 13. Some common changes are given in Table 6.1. Which of these changes do you think can be reversed?

# **II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

# 1. What is a physical change? Explain with example.

**Ans:** The changes in which only physical properties of substances are changed and no new substance is formed is called physical change. It is a reversible change. Example: Boiling and freezing of water.

### 2. What is a chemical change? Explain with example.

**Ans:** The changes in which new substance with new chemical properties are formed are called chemical changes.

Example: Reaction between washing soda and lemon juice in which Co<sub>2</sub> and other substances are formed.

### 3. What happens when sugar is heated?

**Ans:** When sugar is heated continuously then a black powdery substance is formed. This is a chemical change.

### **III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS**

# 1. Explain how a metal rim slightly smaller than a wooden wheel can be fixed on it.

**Ans:** The metal rim is always made slightly smaller than the wooden wheel. The metal rim is heated. On heating, the rim expands and fit onto the wheel. Cold water is then poured over the rim. Due to cooling the metal rim contracts and fits tightly onto the wheel.

### 2. How does curd being set? Is this change reversible?

**Ans:** A small quantity of curd is added to warm milk. The milk is stirred and is set aside undisturbed for a few hours at a warm place. In a few hours, the milk changes into curd. Curd formed from milk cannot be changed into milk again. So, this an irreversible (cannot be reversed) change.