

NAVBHARAT PUBLIC SCHOOL

Sukulwa, Gopalganj

Class VI

SCIENCE WORKSHEET

Chapter: Changes Around Us

Name: _____

Class/Sec.: _____

Roll No.: _____

Date: _____

Teacher's Signature: _____

Total Marks: 50

Learning Outcomes

After completing this worksheet, students will be able to:

- Understand different types of changes occurring around us.
- Differentiate between reversible and irreversible changes.
- Identify physical and chemical changes.
- Explain natural and man-made changes with examples.
- Develop observation and scientific thinking skills.

Section A: Fill in the Blanks ($1 \times 10 = 10$ Marks)

1. Melting of ice is a _____ change.
2. Burning of paper is an _____ change.
3. Folding a piece of paper is a _____ change.
4. Rusting of iron is a _____ change.
5. Changes that can be reversed are called _____ changes.
6. Changes that cannot be reversed are called _____ changes.
7. Growth of a plant is a _____ change.
8. The process of changing water into vapour is called _____.
9. Freezing changes water into _____.

10. Cooking food is an example of an _____ change.

Section B: Choose the Correct Answer ($1 \times 10 = 10$ Marks)

1. Which of the following is a reversible change?

- ☐ a) Burning wood
- ☐ b) Melting butter
- ☐ c) Cooking rice
- ☐ d) Rusting iron

2. Which change is irreversible?

- ☐ a) Folding paper
- ☐ b) Melting ice
- ☐ c) Burning paper
- ☐ d) Stretching a rubber band

3. Which is a natural change?

- ☐ a) Baking a cake
- ☐ b) Growing of a tree

☐ c) Cutting cloth

☐ d) Making furniture

4. Which is a man-made change?

- ☐ a) Rainfall
- ☐ b) Earthquake
- ☐ c) Making a chair
- ☐ d) Germination of seeds

5. Which of these is a physical change?

- ☐ a) Rusting of iron
- ☐ b) Burning of coal
- ☐ c) Melting ice

- d) Cooking food
6. Which process changes water into ice?
- a) Evaporation
 - b) Condensation
 - c) Freezing
 - d) Melting
7. Which of the following is a slow change?
- a) Lighting a matchstick
 - b) Bursting a balloon
 - c) Rusting of iron
 - d) Breaking a glass
8. Which change produces a new substance?
- a) Tearing paper
 - b) Melting wax
 - c) Burning paper
 - d) Stretching a spring

9. Which of these is NOT a reversible change?

- a) Inflating a balloon
- b) Melting chocolate
- c) Cooking vegetables
- d) Folding clothes

10. Which one is an example of a periodic change?

- a) Blowing of wind
 - b) Day and night
 - c) Earthquake
 - d) Volcanic eruption
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Section C: Match the Following ($1 \times 5 = 5$ Marks)

Column A

Column B

Melting of ice

Reversible change

Burning paper

Irreversible change

Rusting of iron

Chemical change

Growth of a plant

Natural change

Making furniture

Man-made change

Section D: Very Short Answer Questions ($2 \times 5 = 10$ Marks)

1. What is a change?
2. Define reversible change with one example.
3. Define irreversible change with one example.
4. What is a physical change?
5. Give any two examples of natural changes.

Section E: Short Answer Questions ($3 \times 3 = 9$ Marks)

1. Differentiate between reversible and irreversible changes with examples.
2. Explain the difference between physical and chemical changes.
3. Describe any three changes that you observe in your daily life.

Section F: Long Answer Question (6 Marks)

Explain the different types of changes around us. Differentiate between reversible and irreversible changes with suitable examples.

Activity Corner (5 Marks)

Activity 1: Observe and Classify

Write **R** for Reversible and **IR** for Irreversible.

Activity	R / IR
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Melting ice	_____
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Burning paper	_____
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Folding clothes	_____
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Baking a cake	_____
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Stretching a rubber band	_____
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Breaking a glass	_____
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Inflating a balloon	_____
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Rusting iron	_____
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OR

Draw and colour any four examples of reversible and irreversible changes observed in your surroundings.

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)

1. Why is rusting considered an irreversible change?
2. Why is melting of ice called a physical change?
3. Can every physical change be reversed? Explain with an example.
4. Why is cooking food an irreversible change?
5. Mention five changes that occur in nature without human involvement.

Fun Facts

- Every day, thousands of changes occur around us—some are **natural**, while others are **man-made**.
- **Melting and freezing** are examples of reversible changes.
- **Burning, cooking, and rusting** produce new substances and are irreversible.
- Understanding changes helps us explain many natural and everyday phenomena.

Teacher's Remarks

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"Learn Today, Lead Tomorrow."



Rising To New Heights