

Physical and Chemical Changes

Chapter-6

Introduction-

In our day to day life we come across many changes around us. For instance, dissolving sugar in water, burning of fuels, burning of coal or wood, setting of curd, stretched rubber band when left returns back to its original position, cooking of food and many more.

In all these reactions the starting material is undergoing changes to either give new product or remain in its changed position.

In fact with the passage of time our body is growing and we are becoming taller. This is also a change. Our body is undergoing changes.



Fig. Burning Wood (top left);cooking food (top right); Dissolving sugar in water (right); rubber bands (left).

What are changes?

Any alteration of a substance from its original shape, size and state is known as a change. But the changes occurring around us can sometimes be reversed and sometimes cannot.

Those changes which can be reversed are termed as reversible changes like rolling of roti, melting of ice, melting of wax.

Whereas those which cannot be reversed are termed as irreversible changes like cooking food, baking cake, baking roti, tearing paper and many more.

The changes can again be classified into two types namely physical and chemical changes as discussed below:

Physical change-

Physical changes refer to the changes in the physical properties of the substances such as shape, size, colour and state. These changes are reversible in nature i.e. temporary. In a physical change no new substance is formed.



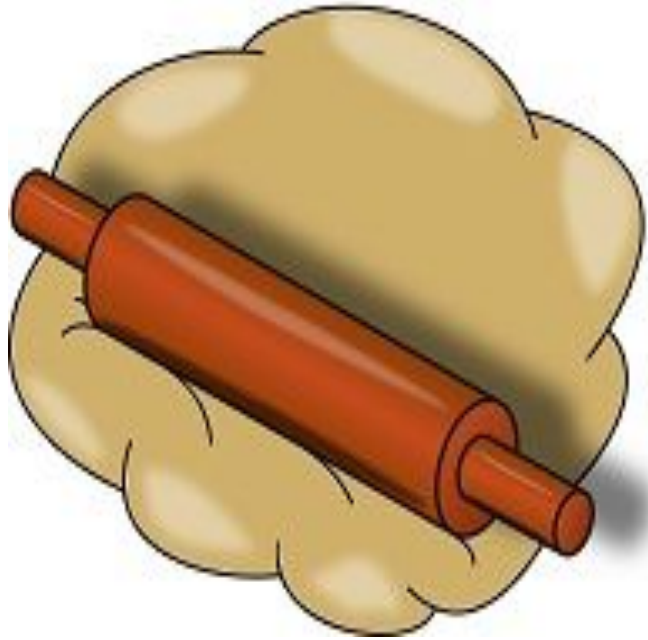
Tearing a piece of paper changes its shape and size.



Kneading of flour to dough changes its state.



Melting of ice cream is also a physical change where the matter is changing its state from solid to liquid.



Rolling of chapati/roti



Crushed can

PLENARY -

Q. What are physical changes? Give examples.

ASSESSMENT/EVALUATION -

Q. Give an example of a physical change from your day-to-day life.

A. Melting of ice to form water is a physical change.