

GRADE: VI
SUBJECT: SCIENCE-Chemistry

MONTH/WEEK/DATE: March/W-5/28.03.22 to 01.04.22
NAME OF THE TEACHER: MS. NISHI GUPTA

Notes for the parents:

- Dear parents, we hope that this learning module for the week serves its purpose with regards to student's understanding and learning.
- The learning content for the week is attached day wise in this module to facilitate learning for your ward.
- For better clarity, kindly zoom the content.
- You can enlarge the content by clicking on the right bottom corner of the screen where the zoom option is given.
- Please refer to the page numbers of the text book mentioned in the module for the learning content which is mentioned in the day wise planning. E-content is attached in the module as well.
- Important notes for the chapter are attached with the learning module and the student must go through those for revision of the concepts.
- By the end of the chapter, the students should be able to understand the following:
 - Students will be able to understand the meaning of changes and different types of changes.

Thank you

Nishi

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Content for the week.

Day 1	Meaning of changes.
Day 2	Different types of changes.

Content

Day 1- Meaning of Change.

Teacher will discuss the meaning of change by taking examples.

Objective:

- By observing the surroundings, the students will be able to understand if a change has taken place or not.



What is change?

Every day we observe changes around us. For example the change of day and night, flowering of plants, ripening of fruits, rainfall etc.



Change is the transition of any substance from one form to another.



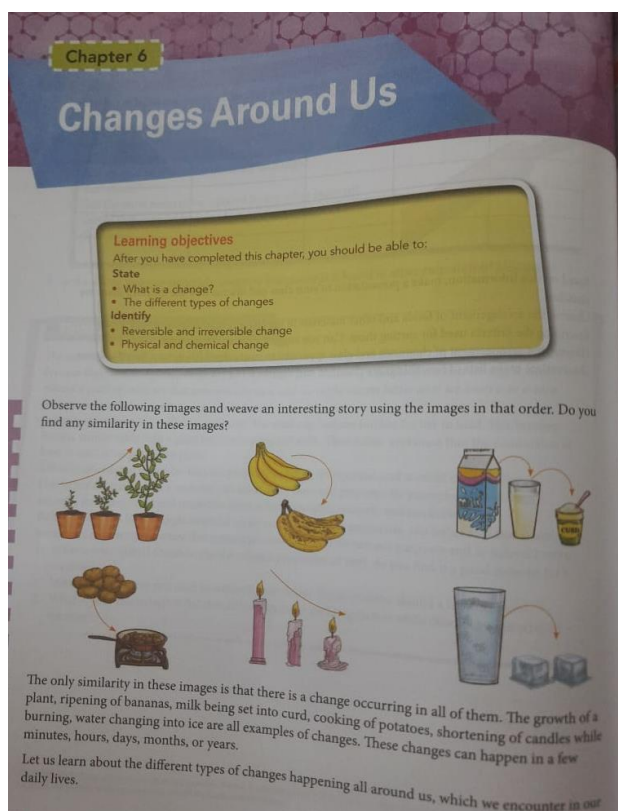
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E-book for reference pg no 88



Link for video:

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=z2j3g3cSdis>

.....End of day 1 module.....

Day 2- Different types of changes

To make students understand what are different types of changes.

Objective:

Students will be able to differentiate between different types of changes like fast or slow, temporary or permanent and desirable and non-desirable changes.

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Types of changes

- Slow and fast changes
- Desirable and undesirable changes
- Reversible and irreversible changes
- Periodic and non periodic changes
- Physical and chemical changes

Slow Changes

Slow changes are those which take a long time to occur. For example the germination of seed to form plant, growth of child into an adult and further into an old man, rusting of iron etc.



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Fast Changes

- Fast changes take less time to occur or Occur instantaneously.

For example burning of paper, bursting of balloon, burning of matchstick.



Desirable Changes

- There are some changes which occur as we wish. We like such changes that is why these are called desirable changes. For example formation of curd from milk, formation of manure from cow dung and dead plants.



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Undesirable changes

- There are some changes which do not occur as per our wishes. Such changes are called undesirable changes. For example earthquakes, excessive heat in due to rise in temperature in summers and breaking of glass.




E-Book for reference page no. 89,90


CHANGE

Changes take place around us all the time. There are various ways of classifying changes.

Natural or man-made Changes that occur naturally on their own, such as the changing of day into night and growth of a baby [Fig. 6.1(a)], are natural changes. Changes that are caused by humans such as cooking of food [Fig. 6.1(b)] and boiling of water are man-made changes. See Table 6.1.



a. Growing up is a natural change.




b. Cooking of food is a man-made change.


Fig. 6.1 Natural and man-made changes

Natural change	Man-made change
These are changes that occur naturally on their own.	These are changes that are caused by humans.
Examples: Day changing into night, growth of a baby	Examples: Cooking of food, boiling of water

Permanent or temporary Changes that are long-lasting such as the rusting of iron [Fig. 6.2(a)] and burning of paper are permanent changes. Changes that are short-lived such as the melting of ice and folding of paper [Fig. 6.2(b)] are temporary changes. See Table 6.2.



a. Rusting is a permanent change.



b. Folding of paper is a temporary change.

Fig. 6.2 Permanent and temporary changes

Permanent change	Temporary change
These are changes that are long-lasting.	These are changes that are short-lived.
Examples: Rusting of iron, burning of paper	Examples: Melting of ice, folding of paper


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Fast or slow Changes that occur quickly in a short time such as the burning of a matchstick and bursting of a balloon [Fig. 6.3(a)] are fast changes. Changes that occur slowly over a long period of time such as the growth of nails [Fig. 6.3(b)] and rusting of iron are slow changes. See Table 6.3.



a. Bursting of a balloon is a fast change.




b. Growing of a nail is a slow change.

Fig. 6.3 Fast and slow changes


Table 6.3 Fast and slow change

Fast change	Slow change
These are changes that occur quickly in a short time.	These are changes that occur slowly over a long period of time.
Examples: Burning of a matchstick, bursting of a balloon	Examples: Growth of nails, rusting of iron

Desirable or non-desirable Changes that we want to take place or desire such as the ripening of fruits [Fig. 6.4(a)] and growth of a plant are desirable changes. Changes that we do not want to take place as they are of no use to us such as rusting of iron and rotting of fruits [Fig. 6.4(b)] are undesirable changes. See Table 6.4.



a. Ripening of fruit is a desirable change.



b. Rotting of fruit is an undesirable change.

Fig. 6.4 Desirable and undesirable changes

Table 6.4 Desirable and undesirable change

Desirable change	Undesirable change
These are changes that we want to take place.	These are changes that we do not want to take place as they are of no use to us.
Examples: Ripening of fruits, growth of a plant	Examples: Rusting of iron, rotting of fruits

..... End of the module.....