

Handout (L-6 Changes around us MODULE – 1)

'Change is constant'. Changes happen all around us, even within us.

Examples of the spontaneous changes which happen on their own

- Rising and setting of sun
- Blooming of flowers
- Falling of leaves in autumn etc.

Common changes which happen in our body

- Growth in height
- Growth of hair and nails
- Increase in weight etc.

Changes can be grouped into various categories

- fast and slow change
- reversible and irreversible change
- desirable and non-desirable change
- periodic and non - periodic change
- chemical and physical change

Reversible changes and Irreversible changes

Reversible changes

A reversible change is a change that can be undone or reversed.

If you can get back the substances you started the reaction with, that's a reversible reaction.

A reversible change might change how a material looks or feels, but it doesn't create new materials.

Examples of reversible reactions include condensation, evaporation, melting and freezing etc.

Irreversible changes

A change is called irreversible if it cannot be changed back again.

If you cannot get back the substances you started the reaction with, that's an irreversible reaction.

In an irreversible change, new materials may form.

Examples;

Rusting of iron, burning of fuel, spoiling of food, souring of milk etc.

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