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## S1 New Curriculum chemistry

Theme: Temporary and permanent changes to Materials

### S1 New Curriculum Chemistry Chapter 5 – Temporary and permanent changes

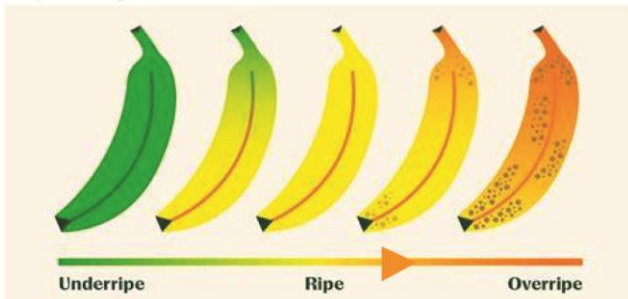
**Change** is the process of becoming different—whether it's gradual or sudden, small or monumental. It can happen in countless ways: in nature, in society, in our personal lives, even within us. Some changes are external, like growing of plant while others are internal, like development in a stem.

Examples of changes

Growth of a plant



Ripening



## Types of changes

1. **Temporary changes:** These are changes that occur for a short period of time and are reversible. Examples of temporary changes include freezing, melting of ice, butter or cheese, evaporation, and sublimation

Melting of butter



2. **Permanent changes** are changes that remain for a long time and are not reversible for example growth, burning, rotting

Burning



3. **Chemical changes** are changes that occur in the chemical properties of a substance like reactivity, flammability, stability. Most chemical changes are irreversible.
4. **Physical changes** are changes that occur in the physical properties of a substance such as expansion, contraction, melting, and evaporation. Most physical changes are reversible.

## Revision questions

1. Tick in the table below which changes are reversible

Melting of ice		Boiling of water into steam	
Egg to chicken		Cutting tree into logs	
Ripening of fruits		Dissolving salt into water	
Burning of candle		Burning sugar	
Wetting cloth		cooling	

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