

# Everything Changes

## WHAT IS THE IMPACT OF CHANGE?

### What I already know from previous years -

#### In Science -

Objects can be grouped together based on the material they are made from and their physical properties (rough, smooth, shiny). Some solid objects can be changed by squashing, bending, stretching and twisting.

#### In History -

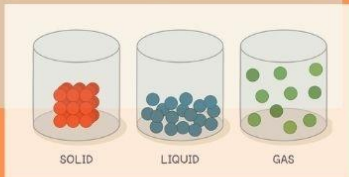
Changes which have occurred in our national history impact life as we know it. For example, The Great Fire of London and the first flight of an aeroplane.

### **Solid, Liquid or Gas?**

A solid object will keep its shape when placed in a container.

A liquid can be poured and will take the shape of a container.

A gas will fill a container. It has no fixed shape or volume.



### **Vocabulary**

**Matter** - Anything that takes up space and has weight.

**Solid** - Will keep its shape when placed in a container.

**Liquid** - Can be poured and will take the shape of a container.

**Gas** - Will fill a container.

**Viscosity** - How quickly or slowly a liquid will flow.

**Reversible Reactions** - The product can be changed back to its original state.

**Irreversible Reactions** - The product cannot be changed back to its original state.

**Variables** - Elements which can be changed in a scientific experiment.

**Settlement** - A community of people who live together.

**Land Use** - The function of land - what it is used for.

**Residential land use** - Land used as homes for the community.

**Commercial land use** - Land used for shops and retail spaces.

**Industrial land use** - Land used for making and building products.

**Import** - Goods bought into a place from other regions.

**Export** - Goods produced by one country and purchased by another.

## Science

### How can materials change?

There are three different states of matter - solid, liquid and gas.

Some materials can change between all three states of matter. For example -



Heating or cooling the material can cause it to change state.

Some reactions are reversible which means the product can be changed back to its original state.

Some reactions are irreversible which means it cannot be changed back again.

### Evaporation and Condensation

This is the process of water changing state as part of the Water Cycle. Water changes into a gas (water vapour) and is evaporated into the air when it is heated by sunlight. If the water vapour then cools down, it turns back into a liquid and falls from the sky as rain.

### How can liquids differ?

Each liquid has a different viscosity.

The viscosity is the speed the liquid can flow.

A higher viscosity = a slower flow.

### How can we complete a fair scientific experiment?

To complete a fair test we must ensure that we only change one variable.

The other variables must be kept the same to make the test fair.

## Geography

### How has Dover changed over the last century?

There are different types of settlement and land use across the town of Dover.

Settlements include the groups of houses and communities who live and work in our town.

Land use across Dover includes residential, commercial and industrial. This land use will have changed over time to suit the needs of the citizens of the town.

The Port of Dover is an essential trade link for both the town and the country. It allows us to both import and export items between us and the rest of Europe.

## History

### How has Dover changed over the last century?

There are similarities and differences between Dover now and 100 years ago.

Similarities - Dover Castle, Dover Port, Dover beach.

Differences - Shops, the marina, the Western Docks revival, more houses, growth in population.



These alterations have taken place to adapt Dover to changes in the way people live and spend their free time. As well as changes in our methods of travel. The population of the town has grown in the last century.

