

physical chemistry 4th edition by laidler meiser Updated Version

Introduction to Physical Chemistry 4th Edition by Laidler and Meiser

Physical chemistry 4th edition by Laidler and Meiser stands as a cornerstone textbook in the field of physical chemistry, renowned for its comprehensive coverage, clarity, and pedagogical approach. Authored by Kenneth Laidler and John Meiser, this edition builds upon the solid foundation laid by previous versions, integrating contemporary developments and teaching methodologies to serve both students and instructors effectively. The book aims to bridge the gap between theoretical principles and practical applications, enabling readers to develop a deep understanding of the fundamental concepts that underpin chemical phenomena.

This edition emphasizes a balance between rigorous mathematical treatment and conceptual understanding, making complex topics accessible without sacrificing depth. Its structured approach, extensive examples, and problem sets are designed to foster critical thinking, analytical skills, and problem-solving abilities. As one of the most widely adopted textbooks in university-level physical chemistry courses, it positions itself as both an authoritative resource and an engaging learning tool.

Overview of Content and Structure

Organization of Topics

The 4th edition of Laidler and Meiser's Physical Chemistry is systematically organized to facilitate progressive learning, starting from foundational principles and advancing toward more complex topics. The main sections typically include:

- Basic Concepts and Mathematical Tools
- Thermodynamics
- Kinetics
- Quantum Mechanics
- Atomic and Molecular Structure
- Statistical Mechanics
- Surface Chemistry
- Electrochemistry
- Additional Topics (e.g., spectroscopy, solid-state chemistry)

Each chapter is structured to introduce key concepts, followed by detailed derivations, illustrative examples, and problem sets. This logical progression ensures that students can build their understanding step-by-step.

Highlights of the Content

- Thermodynamics: Covers the laws of thermodynamics, thermodynamic functions, and applications such as phase equilibria and chemical potential.
- Kinetics: Addresses reaction rates, mechanisms, and factors affecting reaction velocity, including enzyme catalysis.
- Quantum Mechanics: Introduces quantum principles, wave-particle duality, and their implications for atomic and molecular structures.
- Statistical Mechanics: Connects microscopic behavior to macroscopic properties, providing insights into entropy and distribution functions.
- Surface and Electrochemistry: Explores phenomena at interfaces and electrochemical cells, crucial for modern technologies.

By integrating these topics cohesively, the book provides a holistic view of physical chemistry, essential for both academic pursuits and research.

Pedagogical Features and Teaching Aids

Clear Explanations and Illustrations

Laidler and Meiser excel in delivering lucid explanations complemented by diagrams and visual aids. These illustrations clarify abstract concepts such as potential energy surfaces, thermodynamic cycles, and molecular orbitals, making them more tangible.

Worked Examples and Problem Sets

The book is rich with worked examples that demonstrate problem-solving techniques, followed by exercises of varying difficulty levels. These are designed to reinforce understanding and prepare students for exams and research work.

Summary and Key Points

Each chapter concludes with a summary highlighting essential concepts, formulas, and insights, serving as quick review tools.

Additional Resources

The 4th edition often includes appendices with mathematical formulas, tables of thermodynamic data, and historical notes, enriching the learning experience.

Strengths of Laidler and Meiser's 4th Edition

Comprehensive Coverage

The book spans all major areas of physical chemistry, making it a one-stop resource for students. Its inclusion of modern topics like nanotechnology and computational chemistry reflects the evolving nature of the field.

Balanced Approach

It successfully balances mathematical rigor with conceptual explanations, catering to students with diverse backgrounds and learning styles.

Effective Pedagogy

The problem sets, examples, and summaries foster active learning and self-assessment, which are crucial for mastering complex material.

Historical and Practical Context

Throughout the text, historical notes and real-world applications are integrated, helping students appreciate the relevance of physical chemistry in technology, industry, and research.

Comparison with Other Textbooks

Laidler and Meiser vs. Atkins' Physical Chemistry

While Atkins' Physical Chemistry is often regarded for its depth and emphasis on quantum mechanics, Laidler and Meiser's book is praised for its clarity and pedagogical approach. The 4th edition particularly excels in making advanced topics accessible to undergraduates.

Laidler and Meiser vs. McQuarrie and Simon

McQuarrie and Simon's Physical Chemistry offers a more rigorous mathematical treatment suited for graduate students, whereas Laidler and Meiser's edition is tailored for undergraduates seeking a conceptual foundation with practical problem-solving skills.

Impact and Reception in Academia

The 4th edition of Laidler and Meiser's Physical Chemistry has received widespread acclaim for its clarity, comprehensive coverage, and pedagogical effectiveness. Many instructors consider it an invaluable teaching aid, and students often cite it as a key resource throughout their coursework.

Its widespread adoption in university curricula across the globe underscores its influence. Furthermore, the book's balanced approach prepares students not only for exams but also for research and industry roles where a solid grasp of physical chemistry principles is essential.

Conclusion: The Significance of the 4th Edition

The 4th edition of Laidler and Meiser's Physical Chemistry remains a landmark publication that has significantly contributed to chemical education. Its thoughtful organization, clarity, and comprehensive scope make it an enduring resource for students and educators alike. As physical chemistry continues to evolve with new discoveries and technological advances, this edition provides a solid foundation, equipping learners with the tools to understand and contribute to the field.

Whether used as a primary textbook or a supplementary reference, Laidler and Meiser's Physical Chemistry 4th edition embodies a pedagogical excellence that fosters critical thinking, conceptual understanding, and practical problem-solving skills—qualities that are indispensable for the next generation of chemists.

Physical Chemistry 4th Edition by Laidler and Meiser is a comprehensive textbook that has long stood as a cornerstone in the realm of physical chemistry education. Renowned for its rigorous approach and clarity, this edition continues the tradition of providing students and instructors with a thorough understanding of the fundamental principles that underpin chemical behavior from a thermodynamic and kinetic perspective. As an authoritative resource, it balances mathematical rigor with conceptual clarity, making it an essential tool for advanced undergraduate and graduate courses alike.

Introduction and Overview

Physical Chemistry 4th Edition by Laidler and Meiser offers an in-depth exploration of the core topics in physical chemistry, including thermodynamics, quantum mechanics, statistical mechanics, and chemical kinetics. Its organization reflects a logical progression from fundamental concepts to complex applications, ensuring that readers develop a solid foundation before tackling advanced topics. The authors' combined expertise results in a text that is both accessible and detailed, catering to students who seek both conceptual understanding and practical problem-solving skills.

The book's emphasis on clarity and systematic presentation sets it apart from many other texts in the field. It is designed not only to convey knowledge but also to foster critical thinking, encouraging

students to apply principles to real-world chemical problems. The 4th edition introduces updated examples, refined explanations, and additional exercises that enhance its pedagogical value.

Content and Topics Covered

Thermodynamics

Laidler and Meiser lay a strong emphasis on thermodynamics, covering the fundamental concepts of energy, entropy, and free energy with precision. The chapters delve into the laws of thermodynamics, state functions, and the criteria for spontaneity, providing rigorous derivations and intuitive explanations. The treatment of phase equilibria, chemical potential, and thermodynamic functions is comprehensive, making complex ideas accessible.

Quantum Mechanics

The quantum mechanics section introduces the principles of wave functions, Schrödinger's equation, and atomic models with clarity. It emphasizes the importance of quantum theory in understanding molecular structure and spectra. The authors include relevant mathematical formulations, while also providing physical interpretations to aid comprehension.

Statistical Mechanics

This section bridges microscopic behavior with macroscopic thermodynamic properties. It explains the statistical basis for entropy and free energy, emphasizing the importance of probability and ensemble theory. The book offers detailed derivations and illustrative examples, helping students grasp the connections between microscopic states and observable quantities.

Chemical Kinetics

The kinetics chapters explore reaction rates, mechanisms, and the influence of various factors such as temperature and catalysts. Detailed discussions on rate laws, transition state theory, and experimental techniques give students a well-rounded understanding of how reactions proceed and how to model them mathematically.

Additional Topics

Additional chapters cover topics like spectroscopy, electrochemistry, and surface phenomena, rounding out the scope of the textbook. These sections are integrated with the core material, demonstrating the applications of physical principles across different areas of chemistry.

Features and Pedagogical Elements

Strengths

- Clear Explanations: The authors excel at breaking down complex concepts into understandable segments, often using analogies and visual aids.
- Comprehensive Problem Sets: Each chapter concludes with a variety of problems ranging from straightforward calculations to challenging derivations, fostering deep understanding.
- Updated Content: The 4th edition incorporates recent advances, new examples, and modern applications that keep the material relevant.
- Illustrations and Diagrams: Well-designed graphics help visualize abstract concepts, such as molecular energy levels or thermodynamic cycles.
- Mathematical Rigor: The book balances theoretical derivations with practical applications, making it suitable for students who want both depth and breadth.

Limitations

- Density of Content: The depth and detail might be overwhelming for beginners without a solid background in mathematics or basic chemistry.
- Pace: The progression sometimes assumes prior knowledge, which might necessitate supplementary resources for some students.
- Lack of Digital Resources: Compared to newer texts, there are limited online supplementary materials or interactive features.

Pros and Cons Summary

Pros:

- Highly rigorous and thorough coverage of physical chemistry topics.
- Excellent mathematical derivations and detailed explanations.
- Updated examples that relate theory to current scientific contexts.
- Strong pedagogical structure with exercises and illustrative figures.
- Suitable for advanced students seeking in-depth understanding.

Cons:

- Can be dense and challenging for beginners.
- May require additional resources for complete comprehension.
- Limited online or digital learning tools in this edition.

Target Audience and Suitability

Physical Chemistry 4th Edition by Laidler and Meiser is ideally suited for:

- Advanced undergraduate students who have a solid foundation in basic chemistry and mathematics.
- Graduate students seeking a detailed and authoritative reference.
- Instructors who desire a comprehensive textbook with rigorous derivations and diverse problem sets.

While it may be challenging for newcomers, its depth makes it an invaluable resource for those committed to mastering the principles of physical chemistry.

Comparison with Other Textbooks

Compared to other renowned texts like Atkins' Physical Chemistry or McQuarrie and Simon's Physical Chemistry, Laidler and Meiser's book distinguishes itself through its emphasis on mathematical derivations and detailed explanations. Atkins' book tends to be more conceptual and less mathematically intensive, while McQuarrie and Simon focus on statistical mechanics and quantum chemistry with an emphasis on problem-solving strategies.

Laidler and Meiser's approach is more traditional but offers a depth that appeals to students aiming for a rigorous understanding of the subject. Its clear structure and comprehensive coverage make it a suitable choice for courses that prioritize theoretical foundations.

Conclusion

In summary, Physical Chemistry 4th Edition by Laidler and Meiser remains a highly respected and valuable resource in the field of physical chemistry education. Its meticulous attention to detail, systematic presentation, and emphasis on both theory and application make it an excellent choice for students and instructors seeking a deep and thorough understanding of the subject. While it may pose challenges for beginners due to its density and mathematical rigor, those willing to engage with its comprehensive content will find it to be an indispensable reference that supports advanced learning and research.

For educators, it provides a solid framework to build a curriculum around, and for students, it offers a pathway to mastering the core principles that underpin modern chemical science. Overall, Laidler and Meiser's textbook remains a benchmark in physical chemistry literature, embodying clarity, depth, and educational excellence.

Question What are the key updates or new features introduced in the 4th edition of 'Physical Chemistry' by Laidler, Meiser? The 4th edition incorporates recent advancements in thermodynamics, quantum chemistry, and statistical mechanics, along with updated examples, problem sets, and clearer explanations to enhance student understanding and reflect current research developments. How does Laidler and Meiser's 'Physical Chemistry' 4th edition approach the teaching of thermodynamics? The 4th edition emphasizes a conceptual understanding of thermodynamics through real-world applications, detailed derivations, and visual aids, making complex topics more accessible while integrating mathematical rigor appropriately. Are there new problem sets or exercises in the 4th edition of Laidler and Meiser's 'Physical Chemistry'? Yes, the 4th edition features updated and expanded problem sets designed to reinforce key concepts, improve problem-solving skills, and prepare students for exams, including challenging exercises that reflect contemporary research scenarios. Does the 4th edition of 'Physical Chemistry' by Laidler and Meiser include online resources or supplementary materials? Yes, the 4th edition offers supplementary online resources such as solution manuals, interactive quizzes, and lecture slides to support instructors and students in mastering the course material more effectively. How suitable is Laidler and Meiser's 'Physical Chemistry' 4th edition for undergraduate students? The 4th edition is highly suitable for undergraduate courses, providing a comprehensive yet accessible treatment of physical chemistry principles, with clear explanations, illustrative examples, and practical exercises tailored to this level.

Related keywords: physical chemistry, laidler meiser, thermodynamics, chemical kinetics, quantum mechanics, spectroscopy, statistical mechanics, molecular structure, thermodynamic principles, solution chemistry

physical science creative teaching press physical changes

Physical science creative teaching press physical changes is a vital topic in the realm of science education, especially for educators aiming to foster understanding and curiosity about the fundamental nature of matter. Understanding physical changes is essential for students to grasp how substances transform without altering their chemical composition. This article explores the concept of physical changes in physical science, emphasizing creative teaching methods, key principles, real-world examples, and effective strategies to make learning engaging and comprehensive.

Understanding Physical Changes in Physical Science

What Are Physical Changes?

Physical changes refer to alterations in the form, appearance, or state of a substance that do not modify its chemical identity. These changes are often reversible, meaning the original substance can typically be recovered without chemical reactions taking place.

Examples of physical changes include:

- Melting ice into water
- Boiling water into vapor
- Cutting paper
- Dissolving sugar in tea
- Crushing a can

Key characteristics of physical changes:

- No new substances formed
- Usually reversible
- Involve changes in physical properties like shape, size, or phase

Difference Between Physical and Chemical Changes

While physical changes involve no change in chemical composition, chemical changes result in the formation of new substances with different properties.

Aspect	Physical Change	Chemical Change
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Definition	Change in physical form or state	Formation of new substances
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Reversibility	Usually reversible	Usually irreversible
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Example	Melting ice	Burning wood
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Creative Teaching Strategies for Physical Changes

Engaging students in understanding physical changes requires innovative and creative teaching methods. Here are some effective strategies:

Hands-On Experiments and Demonstrations

Practical activities help students visualize and understand physical changes concretely.

Examples include:

- Melting ice cubes and observing the change
- Evaporating saltwater
- Crumpling aluminum foil
- Freezing water to form ice
- Dissolving sugar and salt

Tips for effective experiments:

- Use clear, simple materials
- Encourage students to record observations
- Discuss reversible vs. irreversible changes

Interactive Visual Aids and Simulations

Utilize multimedia tools like animations and virtual labs to demonstrate physical changes that are difficult to observe directly.

Benefits include:

- Enhancing visualization skills
- Providing safe environments for experimentation
- Catering to diverse learning styles

Storytelling and Real-Life Contexts

Integrate stories or real-world examples to make the concept relatable.

Examples:

- How ice melts outside on a sunny day
- How a puddle evaporates after rain
- The process of freezing water into ice cubes at home

Creative Classroom Activities

Engage students through activities that promote exploration and discussion.

Ideas include:

- "Change Detective" game where students identify physical changes around them
- Group projects on different physical changes observed in nature
- Art projects like sculpting or paper folding to demonstrate physical transformations

Key Concepts and Principles of Physical Changes

States of Matter and Phase Changes

Understanding how matter transitions between solid, liquid, and gas states is central to physical science.

Common phase changes:

- Melting (solid to liquid)
- Freezing (liquid to solid)
- Vaporization or boiling (liquid to gas)
- Condensation (gas to liquid)
- Sublimation (solid to gas)

Teaching tip: Use diagrams and models to illustrate these transitions dynamically.

Properties of Materials During Physical Changes

Monitor how physical properties such as shape, volume, density, and color change during physical transformations.

Examples:

- Volume expansion of metal when heated
- Changes in shape during molding or crushing
- Color changes due to temperature effects

Reversibility and Conservation of Mass

Most physical changes are reversible and adhere to the law of conservation of mass, meaning the total mass remains constant during the change.

Discussion points:

- How physical changes do not alter the chemical identity
- Examples demonstrating conservation of mass in physical changes

Real-World Applications of Physical Changes

Understanding physical changes has numerous applications across industries and daily life.

In Manufacturing and Industry

- Metal forging and shaping
- Plastic molding
- Food processing (freezing, boiling, drying)

In Nature and Environment

- Water cycle processes like evaporation and condensation
- Glacial melting
- Weathering of rocks

In Daily Life

- Cooking (boiling, freezing)
- Cleaning (dissolving detergents)
- Recycling materials like aluminum cans

Assessment and Evaluation Strategies

To gauge understanding, educators can implement various assessment tools:

- Quizzes and Worksheets: Focused on identifying physical changes
- Observation and Lab Reports: Documenting experiments
- Group Discussions: Explaining processes and concepts
- Creative Projects: Designing models or presentations illustrating physical changes

Challenges and Solutions in Teaching Physical Changes

Common challenges include:

- Abstract concepts difficult for students to grasp
- Confusing physical changes with chemical changes
- Limited access to laboratory resources

Solutions:

- Use visual aids and models extensively
- Reinforce concepts with real-life examples
- Incorporate virtual labs and simulations
- Encourage critical thinking and questioning

Conclusion

Teaching physical science with a focus on physical changes demands creativity, engagement, and clarity. By employing hands-on experiments, visual tools, storytelling, and real-world contexts, educators can foster a deep understanding of physical changes among students. Recognizing the importance of these concepts not only enhances scientific literacy but also prepares learners to appreciate the dynamic nature of matter in everyday life and various industries. As educators continue to innovate in their teaching approaches, the topic of physical changes remains a fundamental and exciting area of physical science education.

Keywords for SEO Optimization:

- Physical science
- Creative teaching methods
- Physical changes
- Science education
- Phase changes
- Reversible changes

- Hands-on science experiments
- Teaching physical science effectively
- Real-world science applications

Physical Science Creative Teaching Press Physical Changes: A Comprehensive Guide to Engaging Science Education

In the realm of physical science education, understanding the concept of physical changes is fundamental. When educators utilize resources from the Creative Teaching Press, particularly their materials on physical science, they open doors to innovative, hands-on learning experiences. This guide delves into the essence of physical changes, exploring how teachers can effectively introduce, demonstrate, and assess this critical scientific concept using creative teaching strategies and resources.

Understanding Physical Changes in Science

Physical changes refer to alterations in the state or appearance of a substance without changing its chemical composition. These changes are often reversible and are fundamental to students' grasp of material properties, states of matter, and the nature of physical phenomena.

Key Characteristics of Physical Changes:

- No new substance forms
- Usually reversible
- Changes involve physical properties like shape, size, phase, or texture
- Do not affect the chemical identity of the substance

Examples include melting, freezing, boiling, condensation, breaking, and dissolving.

Why Focus on Physical Changes?

Teaching about physical changes lays the groundwork for understanding more complex topics like chemical reactions and molecular structure. It also encourages observational skills, critical thinking, and science process skills such as hypothesizing, experimenting, and analyzing.

Using creative teaching methods, including hands-on activities, visual aids, and real-world applications, enhances student engagement and comprehension.

Effective Strategies for Teaching Physical Changes

- Hands-On Experiments and Demonstrations

Experiments are the cornerstone of science teaching. Engaging students with tangible experiences helps solidify abstract concepts.

Sample Activities:

- Melting Ice: Show how ice melts into water when heated, emphasizing phase change from solid to liquid.
- Dissolving Salt or Sugar: Demonstrate solubility and how substances can undergo physical changes without chemical reactions.
- Crushing or Breaking: Break chalk or plastic to illustrate physical alteration, emphasizing that the material remains the same.

Tips:

- Use clear, simple materials.
- Encourage students to record observations and hypothesize outcomes.
- Discuss reversibility after each activity.

- Visual Aids and Graphic Organizers

Visual tools help students visualize the concept and organize their understanding.

Examples:

- Charts comparing physical and chemical changes
- Diagrams illustrating phase changes
- Flowcharts depicting the steps in various physical processes

- Incorporate Creative Media and Resources

Creative Teaching Press offers a suite of resources, including posters, activity books, and digital content, designed to make learning about physical changes interactive and memorable.

Utilize:

- Illustrated posters showing different physical changes
 - Interactive worksheets that challenge students to classify changes
 - Story-based scenarios that involve physical change concepts
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- Real-Life Applications and Contextual Learning

Connecting science to students' everyday experiences makes lessons relevant and meaningful.

Examples:

- Melting ice in a beverage
- Freezing water to make ice cubes
- Dissolving sugar in coffee or tea
- Physical alterations in manufacturing or cooking

Classroom Activities and Lesson Plans

Here's a sample outline for a comprehensive lesson:

Lesson Title: Exploring Physical Changes

Objectives:

- Define physical change
- Identify different types of physical changes
- Conduct simple experiments to observe physical changes

Materials Needed:

- Ice cubes
- Water
- Salt
- Sugar
- Plastic or glass containers
- Crayons or chalk
- Safety goggles

Procedure:

- Introduction (10 minutes): Discuss what physical changes are, using visuals.
- Demonstration (15 minutes): Melting ice and dissolving salt/sugar.
- Student Activity (30 minutes): Students perform experiments:
 - Observe ice melting
 - Dissolve sugar in water
 - Break chalk into pieces
 - Freeze water and observe ice formation
- Discussion (15 minutes): Students share observations, compare results, and classify each change.
- Assessment (10 minutes): Quiz or worksheet to reinforce understanding.

Assessment Tips:

- Use questioning strategies to assess understanding.
- Have students draw diagrams of their experiments and label physical changes.

Assessing Understanding of Physical Changes

Assessment should gauge both conceptual understanding and practical skills.

Methods:

- Observation during activities
- Student reflections and explanations
- Quizzes with multiple-choice and short-answer questions
- Concept maps illustrating types of changes

Common Misconceptions and How to Address Them

- Misconception: Physical changes always involve a change in the substance's chemical identity.

Correction: Emphasize that physical changes do not alter the chemical structure, using examples like melting ice or tearing paper.

- Misconception: All physical changes are reversible.

Correction: Clarify that some physical changes, like breaking or cutting, are reversible, but others, like tearing or dissolving, may not be easily reversible.

Integrating Creative Teaching Press Resources

Creative Teaching Press provides various materials tailored for physical science instruction, which can elevate your teaching approach:

- Activity Books: Ready-made experiments and activities that align with standards.
- Posters and Visuals: Engaging images that reinforce concepts.
- Interactive Worksheets: Opportunities for students to classify and analyze physical changes.
- Digital Resources: Online games and quizzes to supplement lessons.

Strategies for Integration:

- Use posters as classroom decor to continually reinforce concepts.
- Incorporate activity books into small-group work or centers.
- Assign digital quizzes as formative assessments.

Extending Learning Beyond the Classroom

Encourage students to observe physical changes in their environment.

Assignments:

- Keep a science journal recording physical changes observed at home or outdoors.
- Research and present on real-world applications of physical changes in industries.
- Design their own experiments related to physical changes and share findings.

Conclusion

Understanding physical changes is a vital component of physical science education. By leveraging

creative teaching strategies and resources, such as those provided by Creative Teaching Press, educators can foster curiosity, deepen understanding, and nurture scientific literacy among students. From hands-on experiments to visual aids and real-world connections, teaching physical changes effectively prepares students for more advanced topics and encourages a lifelong appreciation for science.

Remember: The goal is to make science accessible, engaging, and relevant. Through creative teaching approaches, educators can inspire the next generation of scientists and thinkers to explore the fascinating world of physical science.

QuestionAnswer What are some effective creative teaching strategies for explaining physical changes in science classes? Creative strategies include hands-on experiments, visual demonstrations, interactive models, and storytelling to help students grasp concepts like melting, freezing, and condensation in engaging ways. How can teachers make the concept of physical changes more relatable to students? Teachers can use everyday examples such as ice melting, boiling water, or folding paper to illustrate physical changes, making the concepts more familiar and easier to understand. What role does the Physical Science Creative Teaching Press play in improving science education? The Physical Science Creative Teaching Press provides innovative resources, lesson plans, and activities designed to foster creativity and enhance student understanding of physical science concepts like physical changes. What are some common misconceptions students have about physical changes, and how can creative teaching address them? Students often confuse physical changes with chemical changes. Creative teaching methods like experiments and visual aids can clarify that physical changes do not alter the substance's identity, helping to correct misconceptions. Can technology enhance teaching about physical changes in physical science? If so, how? Yes, technology such as virtual labs, simulations, and interactive videos can provide dynamic and visual representations of physical changes, making abstract concepts more accessible and engaging for students.

Related keywords: physical science, creative teaching, physical changes, science education, hands-on experiments, teaching resources, science curriculum, classroom activities, scientific concepts, educational publishing

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