

Report card comments physical development for preschool Manual

report card comments physical development for preschool play a vital role in providing parents and guardians with a clear understanding of a child's growth in motor skills, coordination, and overall physical health during their preschool years. Well-crafted comments not only highlight a child's achievements but also offer constructive feedback to support further development. This article delves into effective strategies, sample comments, and key areas to consider when evaluating preschoolers' physical development, ensuring educators can communicate progress comprehensively and professionally.

Understanding Physical Development in Preschoolers

Physical development in preschool children encompasses a wide range of motor skills, coordination, strength, and overall health. During this crucial stage, children typically refine their gross and fine motor abilities, gain better control over their bodies, and develop habits that promote physical well-being.

Gross Motor Skills

Gross motor skills involve large muscle movements and coordination. These include activities such as:

- Running
- Jumping
- Climbing
- Balancing
- Kicking
- Throwing

Fine Motor Skills

Fine motor skills involve smaller movements, primarily focusing on hand-eye coordination and dexterity. Examples include:

- Coloring within lines

- Cutting with scissors
- Manipulating small objects
- Writing letters and numbers
- Buttoning and zipping

Importance of Monitoring Physical Development

Tracking physical development allows educators to:

- Identify children who may need additional support
- Celebrate milestones achieved
- Tailor activities to promote further growth
- Communicate progress effectively to parents

Key Components of Report Card Comments on Physical Development

Effective report card comments should be specific, developmental, and encouraging. They typically address the child's current abilities, progress, and areas for growth. Here are the main components:

1. Acknowledgment of Achievements

- Highlighting milestones or skills the child has mastered.

2. Observation of Progress

- Noting improvements over time or during the reporting period.

3. Areas for Growth

- Identifying skills that need further development.

4. Recommendations for Support

- Suggesting activities or strategies to foster growth at home or school.

5. Encouragement and Positive Reinforcement

- Motivating children and reassuring parents.

Sample Report Card Comments for Physical Development in Preschool

Below are categorized sample comments to help educators craft meaningful feedback.

Gross Motor Skills

- "[Child's name] demonstrates excellent coordination when running and jumping, showing confidence in physical activities."
- "[Child's name] is developing strong balance skills and can walk along a line without support."
- "[Child's name] enjoys participating in climbing and swinging, displaying increasing strength and coordination."
- "[Child's name] is working on improving her ability to kick and throw balls accurately."
- "[Child's name] is able to navigate obstacle courses with increasing agility and confidence."

Fine Motor Skills

- "[Child's name] demonstrates good control when coloring within lines and uses scissors safely."
- "[Child's name] manipulates small objects with increasing dexterity, showing steady progress in fine motor skills."
- "[Child's name] is developing her handwriting skills, forming letters with proper grip and spacing."
- "[Child's name] is able to button and zippers independently, showing growing independence."
- "[Child's name] enjoys activities that require fine motor precision, such as stringing beads and drawing detailed pictures."

Physical Health and Self-Care

- "[Child's name] demonstrates good hygiene habits and independently washes hands after activities."
- "[Child's name] shows enthusiasm for outdoor play, promoting physical activity and health."
- "[Child's name] is developing awareness of personal safety during physical activities."

Areas for Growth and Development

- "[Child's name] is encouraged to improve her balance during standing activities."
- "[Child's name] is working on developing stronger hand muscles to enhance writing skills."
- "[Child's name] is developing more confidence in climbing and exploring new physical challenges."
- "[Child's name] would benefit from additional support in catching and throwing balls accurately."
- "[Child's name] is encouraged to participate more actively in group physical activities."

Strategies for Writing Effective Report Card Comments

To ensure report card comments are impactful and constructive, consider the following strategies:

1. Be Specific and Descriptive

- Use concrete examples of skills or activities.
- Avoid vague statements like "Child is doing well."

2. Use Developmentally Appropriate Language

- Frame comments based on age-appropriate milestones.

3. Balance Praise with Areas for Improvement

- Highlight strengths while gently suggesting areas for growth.

4. Maintain a Positive and Supportive Tone

- Encourage continued effort and progress.

5. Personalize Comments

- Mention the child's name and unique achievements to make comments more meaningful.

Tips for Supporting Physical Development at Home and School

Supporting preschoolers' physical development involves collaborative efforts between educators and parents. Here are some tips:

Activities to Promote Gross Motor Skills

- Playing outdoor games like tag, hopscotch, and catch.
- Encouraging climbing on playground equipment.
- Dancing and movement-based songs.
- Obstacle courses and relay races.

Activities to Promote Fine Motor Skills

- Drawing, coloring, and painting.
- Playing with building blocks or puzzles.
- Cutting and gluing activities.
- Stringing beads or threading pasta.
- Practicing buttoning and zipping clothes.

Health and Wellness Tips

- Ensuring a balanced diet rich in nutrients.
- Promoting regular physical activity.
- Teaching proper hygiene habits.
- Encouraging adequate sleep for optimal growth.

Conclusion

Crafting comprehensive and SEO-optimized report card comments on physical development for preschool children is essential for fostering clear communication between educators and parents. By focusing on specific milestones, progress, and areas for growth, teachers can effectively celebrate each child's achievements and identify opportunities for further development. Incorporating positive language, personalized feedback, and practical suggestions ensures that comments serve as a supportive tool in a child's physical growth journey. Ultimately, nurturing physical development during preschool lays the foundation for a healthy, active lifestyle and lifelong well-being.

Remember: Regular assessment and thoughtful comments help in tracking progress, motivating children, and strengthening the partnership between educators and families in supporting preschoolers' physical development.

Report Card Comments Physical Development for Preschool: A Comprehensive Guide for Educators and Parents

Introduction

Report card comments physical development for preschool serve as essential communication tools that offer insights into a child's growth, coordination, motor skills, and overall physical well-being. These comments not only inform parents about their child's developmental progress but also highlight areas where additional support may be beneficial. As preschool educators, crafting clear, constructive, and age-appropriate comments helps foster a collaborative approach to nurturing a child's physical skills, ensuring they develop confidence and independence in their daily activities. This article explores the key components of preschool physical development, best practices for writing report card comments, and ways to support young learners in their ongoing growth.

Understanding Physical Development in Preschoolers

The Foundations of Preschool Physical Development

Preschool years are characterized by rapid growth and the refinement of fundamental motor skills. During this period, children transition from basic movements to more coordinated, complex actions. Understanding these developmental milestones helps educators accurately assess progress and tailor their feedback accordingly.

Key Domains of Physical Development

Physical development in preschoolers encompasses several interconnected domains:

- **Gross Motor Skills:** Movements involving large muscle groups, such as walking, running, jumping, climbing, and balancing.
- **Fine Motor Skills:** Precise movements involving smaller muscles, such as grasping, drawing, cutting, and manipulating small objects.
- **Body Awareness and Coordination:** Understanding body parts, spatial awareness, and the ability to coordinate movements seamlessly.
- **Strength and Endurance:** Building muscle strength and stamina necessary for active play and daily routines.
- **Health and Well-being:** Overall physical health, including nutrition, hygiene habits, and injury prevention.

Assessing Physical Development in Preschool Settings

Observation and Documentation

Accurate assessment begins with consistent observation of children during free play, structured activities, and daily routines. Educators should note:

- The child's ability to perform specific gross and fine motor tasks.
- Progress in coordination and balance.
- Independence in self-care activities like dressing and toileting.
- Engagement in physical activities and enthusiasm for movement.

Using Developmental Milestones

Developmental milestones serve as benchmarks, such as:

- Walking independently by age 12 months.
- Running and jumping by age 3.
- Copying simple shapes and using scissors by age 4.
- Demonstrating balance on one foot or hopping by age 4-5.

While children develop at different rates, these milestones guide educators in identifying areas of strength and concern.

Crafting Effective Report Card Comments on Physical Development

Principles of Writing Report Card Comments

When composing comments, keep in mind:

- **Specificity:** Highlight particular skills or behaviors observed.
- **Balance:** Acknowledge strengths while gently addressing areas needing improvement.
- **Positivity:** Use encouraging language to motivate continued development.
- **Clarity:** Write comments that are understandable for parents with varying backgrounds.
- **Actionable Suggestions:** Offer ideas for activities to support development at home.

Examples of Positive and Constructive Comments

Positive Comments:

- "Alex demonstrates excellent coordination during playground activities and confidently climbs the jungle gym."
- "Sofia has shown impressive fine motor skills, such as coloring within lines and cutting along curves."
- "Liam displays strong balance and agility, often hopping and skipping with ease."

Constructive/Developmental Comments:

- "Emily is working on developing her gross motor skills, particularly in balancing on one foot."
- "Jacob is improving his fine motor control; additional practice with threading beads could enhance his dexterity."
- "Mia is learning to coordinate her movements during running and jumping activities."

Sample Comments Tailored to Specific Skills

- Gross Motor Development:

"Ethan demonstrates confidence in running, jumping, and climbing, showing steady progress in his gross motor skills."

- Fine Motor Skills:

"Olivia has refined her cutting and coloring skills, showing increasing control and precision."

- Body Awareness and Balance:

"Noah is developing better body awareness and can balance on one foot for several seconds."

- Participation and Enthusiasm:

"Isabella eagerly participates in physical activities and demonstrates good teamwork during group games."

Supporting Physical Development at Home and in the Classroom

Strategies for Educators

- Incorporate a variety of physical activities into daily routines, such as obstacle courses, dancing, and ball games.
- Provide opportunities for both structured and unstructured play to promote motor skill development.
- Use developmentally appropriate equipment and materials that challenge yet support children's growth.
- Observe and document progress regularly to inform instruction and feedback.

Tips for Parents

- Encourage active play at home, such as riding bikes, playing catch, or dancing.
- Promote independence in dressing, toileting, and other self-care routines.
- Create a safe environment that allows children to explore movement freely.
- Engage in activities that develop fine motor skills, like drawing, puzzles, and building blocks.
- Celebrate achievements to boost confidence and motivation.

Addressing Concerns and Providing Support

Recognizing When to Seek Further Evaluation

While children develop at different paces, persistent difficulties in motor skills or coordination may warrant professional assessment. Signs to watch for include:

- Consistent clumsiness or frequent falls.
- Difficulty catching or throwing a ball.
- Challenges with handwriting or using utensils.
- Limited participation in physical activities.

Collaborating with Specialists

If concerns arise, early intervention with occupational therapists, physical therapists, or developmental specialists can provide targeted support, benefiting the child's confidence and overall development.

The Role of Cultural and Individual Differences

Respecting Diversity in Physical Development

Children's physical growth can vary based on genetics, cultural practices, and individual health.

Educators should:

- Avoid comparing children directly.
- Recognize and celebrate different ways children move and play.
- Adapt activities to be inclusive and respectful of diverse backgrounds.

Inclusive Language in Report Comments

Use language that is supportive and constructive, avoiding labels that might discourage children or parents. Focus on progress and potential.

Conclusion

Report card comments physical development for preschool serve as a vital bridge between educators and families, illustrating a child's growth in movement, coordination, and overall physical health. By grounding comments in specific observations, developmental milestones, and positive language, teachers can effectively communicate progress and areas for growth. Supporting physical development requires a collaborative effort integrating engaging activities in the classroom and encouraging active lifestyles at home. Recognizing each child's unique journey ensures that comments remain respectful, encouraging, and helpful, fostering a lifelong love of movement and healthy development. As preschoolers continue their adventures in exploration and play, thoughtful documentation of their physical milestones empowers them to build confidence, resilience, and a strong foundation for future physical activity.

Question What are effective report card comments to describe a preschooler's physical development? Effective comments highlight specific skills such as coordination, balance, and fine motor abilities, for example: 'Demonstrates improved coordination during activities' or 'Shows increasing independence in using scissors and writing tools.' **Answer** How can I comment on a preschooler's gross motor skills in their report card? You can mention their progress in activities like running, jumping, and climbing, such as: 'Enjoys participating in physical activities and has developed strong gross motor skills' or 'Shows confidence in climbing and balancing.' What should I include when commenting on a child's fine motor development in preschool report cards? Include observations about hand-eye coordination and tool usage, like: 'Demonstrates improved pencil grip and can cut along lines' or 'Shows interest in arts and crafts, developing fine motor skills.' How do I address a preschooler's physical development challenges in report card comments? Use supportive language, such as: 'Making steady progress in physical coordination' or 'Requires additional practice with balance and coordination, but shows enthusiasm for improvement.' What are some examples of positive report card comments for preschoolers excelling in physical development? Examples include: 'Excels in physical activities and demonstrates excellent coordination' or 'Shows enthusiasm and skill in all movement-based activities, demonstrating strong physical development.'

Related keywords: preschool physical growth comments, early childhood motor skills feedback, kindergarten development notes, preschool fine motor skills, gross motor development comments, preschool physical milestones, early childhood physical assessment, preschool coordination observations, motor skill progress report, preschool activity participation feedback

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 |

|-----|-----|-----|

| Definition | Change in physical form or state | Formation of new substances |

| Reversibility | Usually reversible | Usually irreversible |

| Example | Melting ice | Burning wood |

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

- 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.

Question What are some effective creative teaching strategies for explaining physical changes in science classes? **Answer** 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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