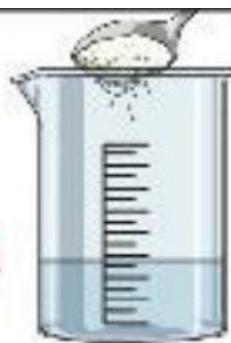


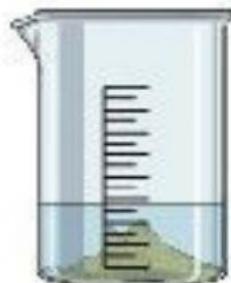
Dissolving

A **solution** is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as **soluble**. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as **insoluble**. A **suspension** is when the particles don't dissolve.

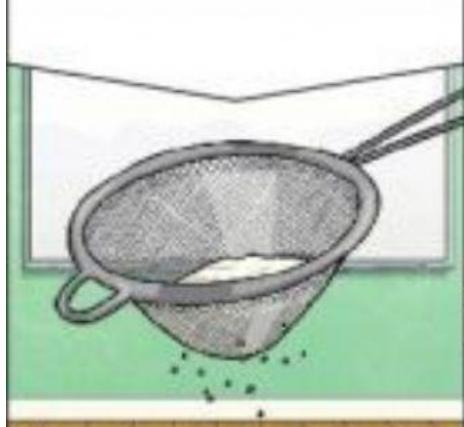
Sugar is a **soluble** material.



Sand is an **insoluble** material.



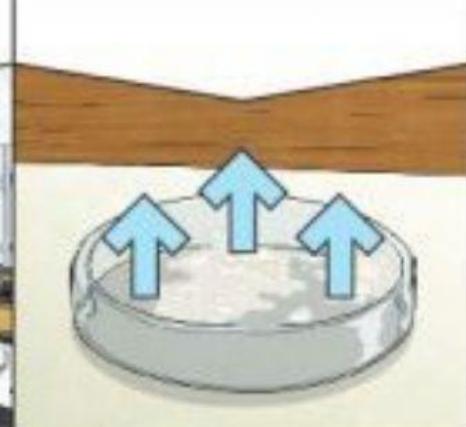
Physical changes, such as mixing and dissolving solids and liquids together, can be reversed by:



Smaller **materials** are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.



The **solid** particles will get caught in the filter paper but the **liquid** will be able to get through.



The **liquid** changes into a **gas**, leaving the **solid** particles behind.



Chemical changes often result in a new product being made from the old **materials** (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.

