

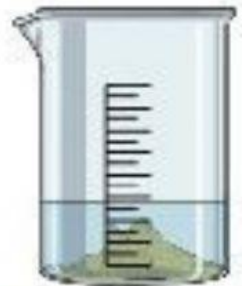
Dissolving

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

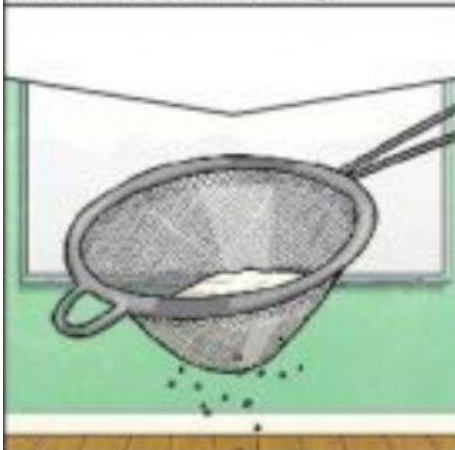
Sugar is a **soluble material**.



Sand is an **insoluble material**.



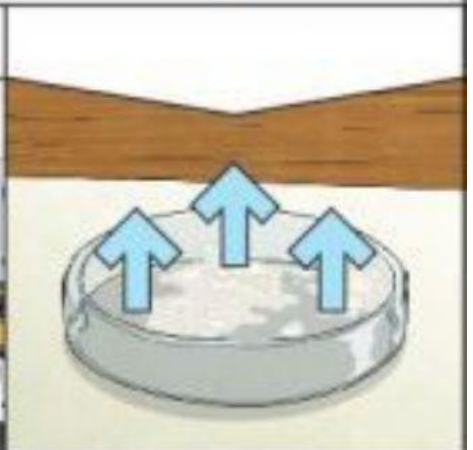
Some changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:



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.

