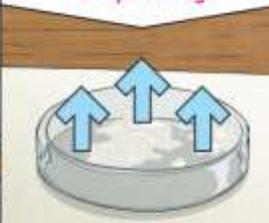


### Key Knowledge

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

<b>Sieving</b> 	<b>Filtering</b> 	<b>Evaporating</b> 
<p>Smaller <b>materials</b> are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.</p>	<p>The <b>solid</b> particles will get caught in the filter paper but the <b>liquid</b> will be able to get through.</p>	<p>The <b>liquid</b> changes into a <b>gas</b>, leaving the <b>solid</b> particles behind.</p>



Irreversible 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.



<b>solid</b> particles 	<b>liquid</b> particles 	<b>gas</b> particles 
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## Year 5- Spring term topic 2- Changes of materials.

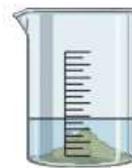
### Dissolving

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**.



### Key vocabulary

<b>Oxidation</b>	A chemical reaction that happens when iron atoms and oxygen atoms combine together and it causes rust.
<b>Dissolve</b>	When something becomes incorporated into a liquid so as to form a solution.
<b>Soluble</b>	Can be dissolved
<b>Atom</b>	The smallest part of an object that cannot be broken down.
<b>Evaporate</b>	When a liquid changes into a gas
<b>Reversible change</b>	When something can be put back to its original form
<b>Irreversible change</b>	When something cannot be put back to its original form
<b>Solvent</b>	The liquid in which a solute is dissolved
<b>Solute</b>	The thing added to the solvent

### Why Rusting Occurs

