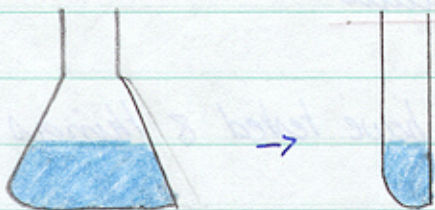
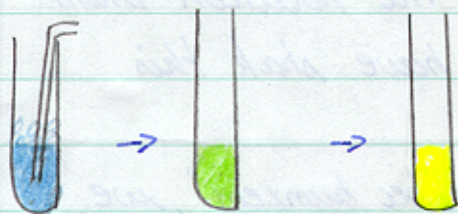


A. Observations

In a test tube, we put a few of the solution. Then, with a straw, someone blow in the solution.



We remark that the solution became green, then yellow after few min, and that they're bubbles.

b. Problem

So, if this blue solution became green, the yellow, we can wonder why. What are the factors (the things) which enter into play because if you let this solution in the open air, it doesn't change.

c. Hypothesis

There is a lot of hypothesis: the straw which have

needed for the experiment, the spit, the bacterias, the heat, the  $CO_2$ , the food (here bread / ham / mustard), the pressure, the tartan and the bubbles

### a. Experimental procedure

In all this factors, we have tested 8 things:

1 the spit	someone has spit in the test tube with the solution. Then we have shake this	+ : the cda has change just a little
2 heat	with a "bec bumzen", we have heat the test tube with the solution	- : no result
3 bread / ham / mustard	we have tested each constituent putting each piece in the test tube containing blue solution	- : no result
4 pressure	we send air in the test tube with the pipe of the "bec bumzen"	+ : the cda changed just when we send air

5	straw	we put a straw in the test tube containing the solution	-: no result
6	testa	someone has sub a straw against his teeth	-: no result
7	bubbles	we shake the test tube	-: no result
8	$CO_2$	with a "spite" bottle : in a test tube empty, we put some of that, then we put a ball on to have the gaz in this. Then we put this ball on a test tube with blue solution and we shake	+ : the solution become green then yellow

### E. Conclusion

There are a lot of factors that we can consider, but only one is good, it's the  $CO_2$ .

So, when the  $CO_2$  enter in contact, and is mix with the blue solution, there is a reaction. The result of this reaction is a change of color

We can say that the blue solution is the reagent, and