

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Acids, Bases and Salts

Q1. When red litmus paper is dipped in a solution; it remains red, what is the nature of the solution?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

Q2. What are the effects of acid rain?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Q3. What does organic matter do in soil?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Q4. Why solid baking soda does not change colour of dry litmus paper?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Q5. How acidic soil can be treated?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

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Q6. What are salts? Give example.

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

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Q7. What is the role of DNA in the cell of the human body?

Ans. \_\_\_\_\_

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## Acids, Bases and Salts

Q1. When red litmus paper is dipped in a solution; it remains red, what is the nature of the solution?

Ans. Neutral

Q2. What are the effects of acid rain?

Ans. Acid rain can cause damage to buildings, historical monuments, plants and animals.

Q3. What does organic matter do in soil?

Ans. If the soil is basic, organic matter is added to it. Organic matter releases acids which neutralises the basic nature of the soil.

Q4. Why solid baking soda does not change colour of dry litmus paper?

Ans. The solid baking soda does not change colour of dry litmus paper because in solid states ions are not free to move.

Q5. How acidic soil can be treated?

Ans. When the soil is too acidic, it is treated with bases like quick lime (calcium oxide) or slaked lime (calcium hydroxide).

Q6. What are salts? Give example.

Ans. In neutralisation reaction a new substance is formed. This is called salt. Salt may be acidic, basic or neutral in nature. Example: Sodium chloride.

Q7. What is the role of DNA in the cell of the human body?

Ans. It controls every feature of the body such as our looks, colour of our eyes, our height etc.