Name: _____ Date: _____

Acids, Bases and Salts

Q1. Blue litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains blue. What is the nature of the solution? Explain.

Ans. _____

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Q2. What do you mean by neutral solution? Give examples.

Ans. _____

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Q3. Is the distilled water acidic/basic/neutral? How would you verify it?

Ans. _____

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Q4. How does rain become acidic?

Ans. _____

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Q5. Why factory waste is neutralised before disposing it into the water bodies?

Ans. _____

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Education with Fun

Acids, Bases and Salts

Q1. Blue litmus paper is dipped in a solution. It remains blue. What is the nature of the solution? Explain.

Ans. The solution could be a base or neutral solution because blue litmus paper doesn't change its colour in the neutral as well as in basic solution.

Q2. What do you mean by neutral solution? Give examples.

Ans. The solutions which do not change the colour of either red or blue litmus are known as neutral solutions. Examples- sugar solution, distilled water, etc.

Q3. Is the distilled water acidic/basic/neutral? How would you verify it?

Ans. Distilled water is neutral in nature. This can be verified by using red and blue litmus papers. Neither will show change in colour with distilled water. This proves that distilled water is neutral.

Q4. How does rain become acidic?

Ans. The rain becomes acidic because carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide (which are released into the air as pollutants) dissolve in rain drops to form carbonic acid, sulphuric acid and nitric acid respectively.

Q5. Why factory waste is neutralised before disposing it into the water bodies?

Ans. The wastes of many factories contain acids. If they are allowed to flow into the water bodies, the acids will kill fish and other organisms. The factory wastes are, therefore, neutralised by adding basic substances.