Poorman's Litmus Paper

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.uni.edu/istj

Part of the Science and Mathematics Education Commons

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright © Copyright 1979 by the Iowa Academy of Science

Recommended Citation


This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Iowa Science Teachers Journal by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.
b) Pour the contents of the pitcher into glass No. 2. The solution in the glass will be colored light orange. Pour the solution back into the pitcher.

c) Pour the contents of the pitcher into glass No. 3. The solution in the glass will be colored red. Pour the solution back into the pitcher.

d) Pour the contents of the pitcher into glass No. 4. The solution in the glass will be colored black. Pour the solution back into the pitcher.

e) Pour the contents of the pitcher into glass No. 5. The solution in the glass will be colored yellow. Pour the solution back into the pitcher.

* * *

A Review
James J. Hungerford, Marshalltown Community Schools

The Learning Corporation of America (1350 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10019) has released a film of interest to science educators whose assignment includes sex education. The title of the film is How to Say No to a Rapist and Survive.

In this film, rape is presented as invasion of one's body against one's choice and is portrayed as one of the most heinous acts of humanity. The film is based on research by Fredrick Storaska and abhors some of the "dumb goofball" recommendations of other social experts.

Seven out of ten rapes are committed in dating situations. Storaska's rape prevention program is portrayed in a professional manner and creates an atmosphere conducive to learning in general classroom situations. The film is highly recommended.

* * *

Poorman's Litmus Paper

Purchase a head of red-purple cabbage. Cut up small pieces so that approximately a cupful of chopped leaves is obtained. Pour in enough water to cover the leaves and boil until the leaves turn colorless. Decant the purple liquid and store the liquid in a refrigerator for use.

Cut one inch wide strips from white paper towelling. Soak the strips in the cabbage solution. Remove the strips and let dry. Use the strips for testing the presence of acids and bases by placing drops of acids or bases on the dry cabbage paper.