

## Laboratory Safety Test

- 1) If you see anything in the classroom/lab that is dangerous, tell the teacher –
  - a) When you have time
  - b) at once
  - c) after class
  - d) after school
- 2) Rags or paper towels with flammable liquids or solids on them must be put in a –
  - a) cardboard box
  - b) designated container with a lid
  - c) waste basket
  - d) trash can
- 3) Spills can cause injuries and accidental accidents. Always clean them up –
  - a) At once
  - b) during clean up time
  - c) when you have time
  - d) at the end of the period
- 4) Alcohol, ether, and other volatile materials that can ignite easily should never be used near –
  - a) Another person
  - b) an open flame
  - c) a lab counter
  - d) a work table
- 5) When you work with laboratory chemicals and bunsen burners, long hair must be –
  - a) Cut off
  - b) held with both hands
  - c) tied back
  - d) combed neatly
- 6) When you work with lab chemicals, equipment or burners all loose clothes and loose jewelry must be –
  - a) Left on
  - b) fastened out of the way or removed
  - c) left hanging loose
- 7) If you are hurt (cut, burned, etc...) tell the –
  - a) Principal at once
  - b) teacher at once
  - c) class at once
  - d) doctor after school
- 8) If you think there is something wrong with a piece of equipment you are using, stop, turn it off, and tell –
  - a) Your best friend
  - b) the teacher
  - c) another student
  - d) the custodian
- 9) If you break a piece of glassware or other equipment, tell the teacher –
  - a) The next period
  - b) at clean up time
  - c) at once
  - d) never
- 10) If you see a fire in an apparatus assembly or a burning liquid such as alcohol –
  - a) Throw water on it
  - b) run away
  - c) tell your teacher immediately
  - d) open a window
- 11) To put out a fire in a person's hair or clothing, use –
  - a) The fire blanket
  - b) water
  - c) the wind produced by running
  - d) the CO<sub>2</sub> fire extinguisher
- 12) To prevent accidents during lab activities with chemicals and equipment, you should –
  - a) Use shortcuts
  - b) follow directions
  - c) hurry ahead of others
  - d) ask someone else to do the work
- 13) Playing (as opposed to working) in the laboratory or bothering another person is –
  - a) Always against the rules
  - b) all right
  - c) not dangerous
  - d) all right (if you're working)
- 14) To be able to put out a fire quickly and safely, you should know –
  - a) How to use extinguishers
  - b) where the extinguishers are located
  - c) who is responsible for using the extinguishers
  - d) all of the above
- 15) If flammable liquids such as alcohol are spilled –
  - a) Let them dry up
  - b) clean them up at once
  - c) tell the teacher immediately
  - d) both b and c
- 16) When hooking up electrical equipment –
  - a) Your hands must be dry
  - b) ask the custodian
  - c) your hands must be clean
  - d) ask the teacher
- 17) Cabinet drawers and doors that are left open cause a hazard and should be –
  - a) Walked around
  - b) closed by you
  - c) left alone
  - d) closed by the teacher only
- 18) In case of fire in the laboratory, notify the teacher at once and then –
  - a) Follow the teacher's directions
  - b) remove flammable materials
  - c) open the windows
  - d) rapidly clean the laboratory
- 19) All chemicals should be stored in –
  - a) Tin cans
  - b) dark brown bottles
  - c) lab drawers
  - d) properly labeled containers
- 20) When diluting acids, the proper procedure is
  - a) Adding acid to water
  - b) adding water to acids
  - c) adding acid and water simultaneously
- 21) If acid gets on your skin or clothes, wash at once with –
  - a) Sulfuric acid
  - b) soap
  - c) plenty of running water
  - d) oil

- 22) Spilled acids can be made safe (neutralized) with –  
 a) gasoline                      b) alcohol                      c) water                      d) baking soda
- 23) Spilled bases can be made safe with –  
 a) Gasoline                      b) alcohol                      c) water                      d) vinegar
- 24) You must wear approved eye protection while in the laboratory –  
 a) To improve your vision      b) sometimes                      c) to avoid eye strain      d) as directed by the teacher
- 25) You should **prepare** for each lab activity by reading all instruction –  
 a) After school      b) while you are working      c) before you do the experiment      d) next week
- 26) When measuring small amounts of liquids with a pipet, draw the liquid up into the tube by using –  
 a) Your mouth      b) your thumb                      c) a rubber suction bulb or pump      d) the palm of your hand
- 27) When heating substances in a test tube, be sure the open end of the bulb points toward –  
 a) Yourself                      b) no other person      c) your partner                      d) a classmate
- 28) After heating glass, pick it up –  
 a) Within 30 seconds      b) after you are sure it is cool                      c) after school                      d) the next day
- 29) To insert glass tubing into a rubber stopper, you should (after fire polishing and cooling) –  
 a) Lubricate with water or glycerin      b) use a towel for protection      c) twist carefully                      d) all of these
- 30) To remove an electrical plug from its socket, you should –  
 a) Pull on the plug itself                      b) pull on the cord      c) pull on the appliance                      d) none of the above
- 31) When using chemicals and equipment be sure to –  
 a) Talk to lab partner      b) read labels                      c) take whatever you want                      d) take extra
- 32) Food and drink are permitted during a lab activity  
 a) Always                      b) sometimes                      c) never
- 33) If you want to smell a chemical –  
 a) Just put it under your nose                      c) waft the odor toward your nose  
 b) Have your lab partner smell it                      d) pour the chemical down the sink
- 34) When working in the lab –  
 a) Don't rub eyes      b) don't touch your face      c) wash your hands at the end of the lab      d) all of these
- 35) When there is a fire drill you should know –  
 a) Your room number      b) what time it is                      c) your locker number                      d) the proper procedures
- 36) When using a gas burner –  
 a) Leave it on the entire lab                      c) turn it off when not needed  
 b) have a bright orange flame                      d) don't worry about loose hair
- 37) To cut small diameter glass tubing –  
 a) Use a file to make a deep scratch      b) use scissors      c) use a knife      d) bend the glass until it breaks
- 38) When cleaning up  
 a) Throw all chemicals down the drain                      c) put chemicals back into the original containers  
 b) pour solutions together                      d) put chemicals into designated containers
- 39) When you need a chemical that is not on the reagent table –  
 a) Go get it out of the storage room                      c) ask teacher for help  
 b) use a different chemical                      d) do the lab without it

40) **Draw a diagram** of your science laboratory and label the location of the following:

Fire blanket, fire extinguisher, exits, safety goggle storage, eye wash station, emergency shower, closest fire alarm box, waste disposal containers, fume hood