Science Unit 1 – Working Scientifically

Q-Learn Weeks 1-6

Revision

Q-Learn Week 1 Lesson 2

Use infinite verbs to categorize these groups of scientific apparatus and equipment.

mass balance	conical flask	Bunsen burner	heatproof mat
thermometer	spatula	gauze mat	safety glasses
volumetric flask	test tube rack	tripod	eye wash
measuring cylinder	test tube	clay triangle	lab apron
	watch glass	crucible	retort stand
	filter paper	gas tap	disposable gloves
	filter funnel		fire blanket
	beaker		fire extinguisher
	mortar and pestle		boss head
	evaporating dish		test tube holder
	plastic dropper		tongs
			clamp
			stirring rod
			test tube brush

Find equipment from the list above that matches the descriptions below.

1. used to protect the work surface from hot equipment or containers. It's resistant to high temperatures and can be placed underneath heated apparatus (like beakers or flasks) to avoid damage to the bench.

2. used to support equipment, such as a beaker or a flask, while heating. It's often used in conjunction with a Bunsen burner to provide a stable platform.

3. used for transferring solid chemicals from one container to another or for scraping materials from surfaces. It's often used to handle powders or small amounts of solids.

4. a flat, circular piece of glass used to hold small amounts of substances, usually for evaporation or for observation. It can also be used to cover a beaker to prevent contamination.

5. used for preparing solutions to a precise volume. It's especially useful when you need to make a specific concentration of a solution. The flask has a narrow neck with a mark to measure the exact volume.

6. used to hold liquids or solids for mixing, heating, or stirring

7. placed on top of a tripod to support containers during heating, such as a beaker or a flask. It helps distribute the heat evenly and protects the glassware from direct contact with the flame

8. used for accurately measuring the volume of liquids. It's typically marked with graduated units (millilitres or litres) along its length. Not as precise as a burette or pipette.

9. used to attach and secure various laboratory equipment to a retort stand

10. a stable, vertical metal rod used to support other apparatus such as clamps, burettes, or flasks during experiments. The stand is typically made of metal and has a heavy base to provide stability

Choose from the following terms to complete the descriptions below.

protective – protection - experiments – experiment - processes - garments – laboratory - shield – hazards – resistant - eyewear – chemicals – spills – hazardous – splashes – depending – eyes – debris – materials – eye – contact -

Safety glasses are designed to protect your from chemical , flying , and other potential in the laboratory. They are an essential part of personal equipment (PPE) and are worn during that involve hazardous , heated , or physical that could lead to injury.

Lab aprons are worn to your clothing and from , splashes, or t with materials in the . They are typically made from durable materials like cotton, polyester, or chemically plastic, on the level of needed for the specific .

Label these scientific diagrams.







Explain the purpose of these lab rules. Use precise language and scientific terms.

Hair Must Be Tied Back Before Conducting Experiments

No Food of Drink in the Laboratory

Wash Hands Before Leaving the Laboratory.

Click on the link below to access a quiz on Laboratory Apparatus