Name: _____ Date: _____

Science Laboratory Safety Test

1. Flammable materials, like alcohol, should never be dispensed or used near
   A. an open door.
   B. an open flame.
   C. another student.
   D. a sink.

2. If a laboratory fire erupts, immediately
   A. notify your instructor.
   B. run for the fire extinguisher.
   C. throw water on the fire.
   D. open the windows.

3. Approved eye protection devices (such as goggles) are worn in the laboratory
   A. to avoid eye strain.
   B. to improve your vision.
   C. only if you don't have corrective glasses.
   D. any time chemicals, heat or glassware are used.

4. If you wear contact lenses in the school laboratory,
   A. take them out before starting the lab.
   B. you do not have to wear protective goggles.
   C. advise your science instructor that you wear contact lenses.
   D. keep the information to yourself.

5. If you do not understand a direction or part of a lab procedure, you should
   A. figure it out as you do the lab.
   B. try several methods until something works.
   C. ask the instructor before proceeding.
   D. skip it and go on to the next part.

6. After completing an experiment, all chemical wastes should be
   A. left at your lab station for the next class.
   B. disposed of according to your instructor's directions.
   C. dumped in the sink.
   D. taken home.

7. If a lab experiment is not completed, you should
   A. discuss the issue with your instructor.
   B. sneak in after school and work alone.
   C. come in during lunch and finish while eating lunch.
   D. make up some results.

8. You are heating a substance in a test tube. Always point the open end of the tube
   A. toward yourself.
   B. toward your lab partner.
   C. toward another classmate.
   D. away from all people.

9. You are heating a piece of glass and now want to pick it up. You should
   A. use a rag or paper towels.
   B. pick up the end that looks cooler.
   C. use tongs.
   D. pour cold water on it.

10. You have been injured in the laboratory (cut, burn, etc.). First you should
    A. visit the school nurse after class.
    B. see a doctor after school.
    C. tell the science instructor at once.
    D. apply first aid yourself.

11. When gathering glassware and equipment for an experiment, you should
    A. read all directions carefully to know what equipment is necessary.
    B. examine all glassware to check for chips or cracks.
    C. clean any glassware that appears dirty.
    D. All of the above.

12. You want to place a piece of glass tubing into a rubber stopper after the tubing has been fire polished and cooled. This is best done by
    A. lubricating the tubing with water or glycerin.
    B. using a towel or cotton gloves for protection.
    C. twisting the tubing and stopper carefully.
    D. all of the above.

13. Personal eyeglasses provide as much protection as
    A. a face shield.
    B. safety glasses.
    C. splashproof chemical goggles.
    D. none of the above.

14. Long hair in the laboratory must be
    A. cut short.
    B. held away from the experiment with one hand.
    C. always neatly groomed.
    D. tied back or kept entirely out of the way with a hair band, hairpins, or other confining device.

15. In a laboratory, the following should not be worn.
    A. loose clothing.
    B. dangling jewelry.
    C. sandals.
    D. all of the above.

16. The following footwear is best in the laboratory.
    A. sandals
    B. open-toed shoes
    C. closed-toed shoes
    D. shoes appropriate for the weather

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

17. Horseplay or practical jokes in the laboratory are
    A. always against the rules.
    B. okay.
    C. not dangerous.
    D. okay if you are working alone.

18. If a piece of equipment is not working properly, stop, turn it off, and tell
    A. the custodian.
    B. your lab partner.
    C. your best friend in the class.
    D. the science instructor.

19. If an acid is splashed on your skin, wash at once with
    A. soap.
    B. oil.
    C. weak base.
    D. plenty of water.

20. When you finish working with chemicals, biological specimens, and other lab substances, always
    A. treat your hands with skin lotion.
    B. wash your hands thoroughly with soap and water.
    C. wipe your hands on a towel.
    D. wipe your hands on your clothes.

21. Draw a diagram of your science room and label the locations of the following:
    - ☐ Fire Blanket
    - ☐ Fire Extinguisher(s)
    - ☐ Exits
    - ☐ Eyewash Station
    - ☐ Emergency Shower
    - ☐ Closest Fire Alarm Station
    - ☐ Waste Disposal Container(s)

True—False

	T	F	
22.	☐	☐	Hot glass looks the same as cold glass.
23.	☐	☐	All chemicals in the lab are to be considered dangerous.
24.	☐	☐	Return all unused chemicals to their original containers.
25.	☐	☐	Work areas should be kept clean and tidy.
26.	☐	☐	Pipets are used to measure and dispense small amounts of liquids. You should draw the liquid into the pipet using your mouth.
27.	☐	☐	Laboratory work can be started immediately upon entering the laboratory even if the instructor is not yet present.
28.	☐	☐	Never remove chemicals or other equipment from the laboratory.
29.	☐	☐	Chipped or cracked glassware is okay to use.
30.	☐	☐	Read all procedures thoroughly before entering the laboratory.
31.	☐	☐	All unauthorized experiments are prohibited.
32.	☐	☐	You are allowed to enter the chemical preparation/storage area any time you need to get an item.
33.	☐	☐	Laboratory aprons should be worn during all lab activities.
34.	☐	☐	It's okay to pick up broken glass with your bare hands as long as the glass is placed in the trash.
35.	☐	☐	Never leave a lit burner unattended.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS