

C.V.U.S.D Lab Safety Test

Multiple Choice

Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

For students to participate in laboratory activities, they must score a minimum of 85%. Students must hand correct their test to 100% before participation in a lab activity.

1. Any spill on the floor can cause an accident. Always clean it up
A. at once. **B.** during clean-up time. **C.** when you have time. **D.** at the end of the period.
2. After heating glass tubing to bend it, the soonest you may safely handles the tubing is
A. within 30 seconds **B.** after you are sure it is cool. **C.** after school. **D.** the next day.
3. 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 are working.
4. To be able to put out a fire quickly and safely, you should know
A. how to use fire extinguishers. **B.** where the extinguishers are located. **C.** which extinguisher is used for each class of fire. **D.** all of the above.
5. If you think there is something wrong with a piece of equipment you are using, stop, turn it off, and tell
A. the class leader. **B.** the teacher. **C.** another student. **D.** the custodian.
6. If acid gets on your skin or clothes, wash it at once with
A. sulfuric acid. **B.** soap. **C.** water. **D.** oil.
7. If you see something in the classroom or laboratory that is dangerous, tell the teacher
A. when you have time. **B.** at once. **C.** after class. **D.** after school.
8. Whenever you are in the classroom or laboratory, you should wear
A. sandals. **B.** closed shoes. **C.** open-toed shoes. **D.** no shoes.
9. Rags or paper towels with flammable liquids or solids on them must be put in
A. a cardboard box. **B.** a metal or ceramic container with a lid. **C.** a wastebasket. **D.** a trash can.
10. Disturbing other students while they are working in the laboratory is
A. helpful. **B.** poor manners. **C.** dangerous **D.** the quickest way to do the job.
11. To remove an electrical plug from its socket, you should
A. pull the plug itself. **B.** pull on the cord. **C.** pull on the appliance. **D.** none of these (A, B, or C).
12. 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.
13. If there is a fire in the laboratory, notify the teacher at once; then prepare to
A. evacuate the building or laboratory. **B.** remove flammable materials. **C.** open windows. **D.** rapidly clean the laboratory.
14. If flammable liquids, such as alcohol, are spilled, you should first
A. let them dry up. **B.** use a fire extinguisher. **C.** tell the teacher. **D.** pour water on them.

15. Chemicals, small parts, glassware, and stirring rods are not to be
A. used in the laboratory. **B.** put in your mouth. **C.** out on the bench. **D.** taken from boxes.
16. When you work with laboratory chemicals and Bunsen burners, long hair must be
A. cut off. **B.** held with both hands. **C.** kept out of the way by wearing a band, hat or hairnet. **D.** combed nicely.
17. To prevent accidents during laboratory activities with chemicals and equipment, you should
A. use shortcuts. **B.** follow your teacher's direction. **C.** hurry ahead of teachers. **D.** ask someone else to do the work.
18. Eyeglasses do not provide as much protection as
A. a face shield. **B.** safety glasses. **C.** splash-proof goggles. **D.** any of these (A, B, or C).
19. Alcohol, acetone, and other volatile materials that can burn easily should never be used near
A. another person. **B.** an open flame. **C.** a laboratory counter. **D.** a work table.
20. If you see a fire in an apparatus assembly or a burning liquid, such as alcohol, it is best to put it out with
A. the fire blanket. **B.** water from the sink. **C.** your coat. **D.** the ABC fire extinguisher.
21. You must wear approved eye protection while working in the laboratory
A. to improve your vision. **B.** sometimes. **C.** to avoid myopia. **D.** whenever the laboratory instructions tell you to.
22. All floors, aisles, and passageways should be kept clear of
A. teacher and students. **B.** laboratory equipment and chemicals. **C.** laboratory equipment only. **D.** chemicals only.
23. When you work with laboratory chemicals, equipment, or burners, you must wear
A. loose clothes. **B.** goggles. **C.** contact lenses. **D.** loose jewelry.
24. When preparing dilute solutions of an acid, carefully pour
A. the acid into water. **B.** the acid into the container. **C.** water into the acid. **D.** both liquids at once.
25. Before you touch an electrical switch, plug or outlet
A. your hand must be dry. **B.** ask the custodian. **C.** your hands must be clean. **D.** ask the nurse.
26. The correct way to move about the classroom or laboratory is to
A. run. **B.** walk. **C.** hurry. **D.** skip.
27. To put out a fire in a person's clothing, use
A. the fire blanket. **B.** a handy chemical. **C.** the wind from running. **D.** the CO₂ fire extinguisher.
28. 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 (A, B, and C).
29. You should prepare for each laboratory activity by reading all instructions
A. after school. **B.** while you are working. **C.** before you start work. **D.** next week.
30. Small quantities of spilled acids can be made safe with
A. gasoline. **B.** alcohol. **C.** water. **D.** sodium bicarbonate solution (baking soda)

31. When measuring small amounts of liquids with a pipette, draw the liquid into the tube by using
A. your mouth. **B.** your thumb. **C.** a mechanical pipette filter. **D.** the palm of your hand.
32. 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.
33. When heating substances in a test tube, be sure the open end of the tube points toward
A. yourself. **B.** no one. **C.** your partner. **D.** a classmate.
34. Small amounts of spilled bases can be neutralized and made safe with
A. gasoline. **B.** alcohol. **C.** water. **D.** dilute acetic acid solution (vinegar).
35. If you are hurt (cut, burned, and so on) tell the
A. nurse at once. **B.** teacher at once. **C.** class at once. **D.** doctor after school.
36. When you use laboratory equipment or chemicals, you should give the procedure all of your
A. interest. **B.** attention. **C.** effort. **D.** all of these (A, B and C).
37. Helping to clean up the classroom or laboratory is the job of
A. new students. **B.** old students. **C.** each student. **D.** the teacher.
38. Laboratory aprons, when provided, are for
A. the protection of you and your clothes. **B.** wiping your hands on. **C.** others to hang up.
D. when you are wearing your best clothes.
39. All chemicals should be stored in
A. tin cans. **B.** dark brown bottles. **C.** clear glass bottles. **D.** properly labeled containers.