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.
2. After heating glass tubing to bend it, the soonest you may safely handles the tubing is
   B. after you are sure it is cool.
3. Playing (as opposed to working) in the laboratory or bothering another person is
   A. always against the rules.
4. To be able to put out a fire quickly and safely, you should know
   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
   B. the teacher.
6. If acid gets on your skin or clothes, wash it at once with
   C. water.
7. If you see something in the classroom or laboratory that is dangerous, tell the teacher
   B. at once.
8. Whenever you are in the classroom or laboratory, you should wear
   B. closed shoes.
9. Rags or paper towels with flammable liquids or solids on them must be put in
   B. a metal or ceramic container with a lid.
10. Disturbing other students while they are working in the laboratory is
    C. dangerous
11. To remove an electrical plug from its socket, you should
    A. pull the plug itself.
12. Cabinet drawers and doors that are left open cause a hazard and should be
    B. closed by you.
13. If there is a fire in the laboratory, notify the teacher at once; then prepare to
    A. evacuate the building or laboratory.
14. If flammable liquids, such as alcohol, are spilled, you should first
    C. tell the teacher.
15. Chemicals, small parts, glassware, and stirring rods are not to be
    B. put in your mouth.
16. When you work with laboratory chemicals and Bunsen burners, long hair must be kept out of the way by wearing a band, hat or hairnet.

17. To prevent accidents during laboratory activities with chemicals and equipment, you should follow your teacher’s direction.

18. Eyeglasses do not provide as much protection as any of these (A, B, or C).

19. Alcohol, acetone, and other volatile materials that can burn easily should never be used near an open flame.

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 the ABC fire extinguisher.

21. You must wear approved eye protection while working in the laboratory whenever the laboratory instructions tell you to.

22. All floors, aisles, and passageways should be kept clear of laboratory equipment and chemicals.

23. When you work with laboratory chemicals, equipment, or burners, you must wear goggles.

24. When preparing dilute solutions of an acid, carefully pour the acid into water.

25. Before you touch an electrical switch, plug or outlet your hand must be dry.

26. The correct way to move about the classroom or laboratory is to walk.

27. To put out a fire in a person’s clothing, use the fire blanket.

28. To insert glass tubing into a rubber stopper, you should (after fire polishing and cooling) all of these (A, B, and C).

29. You should prepare for each laboratory activity by reading all instructions before you start work.

30. Small quantities of spilled acids can be made safe with sodium bicarbonate solution (baking soda)

31. When measuring small amounts of liquids with a pipette, draw the liquid into the tube by using a mechanical pipette filter.

32. If you break a piece of glassware or other equipment, tell the teacher at once.

33. When heating substances in a test tube, be sure the open end of the tube points toward no one.
34. Small amounts of spilled bases can be neutralized and made safe with D. dilute acetic acid solution (vinegar).

35. If you are hurt (cut, burned, and so on) tell the B. teacher at once.

36. When you use laboratory equipment or chemicals, you should give the procedure all of your D. all of these (A, B and C).

37. Helping to clean up the classroom or laboratory is the job of C. each student.

38. Laboratory aprons, when provided, are for A. the protection of you and your clothes.

39. All chemicals should be stored in D. properly labeled containers.