Chemistry Lab Safety Quiz Example

1. You are excused from wearing goggles in lab:
   A) if you have permission from your doctor.
   B) if they are uncomfortable to wear
   C) if you are finished with the experiment and ready to clean up
   D) if they offend your sense of style
   E) none of the above

2. If you do not understand the experimental procedure
   A) ask your classmate.
   B) read the experiment many times.
   C) leave the lab.
   D) ask the instructor.
   E) none of the above

3. You are permitted to enter the lab if:
   A) the door is open and nobody is present.
   B) the instructor is present.
   C) the door is open and a group of students are present.
   D) if the janitor is present with his safety trained dog .
   E) the door is unlocked

4. Store your books and bags:
   A) on your lab bench.
   B) in the aisle between lab benches.
   C) in the cabinet in the lab.
   D) under your bench.
   E) on the top of the instructor's desk.

5. To avoid electric shock when handling electric plugs and equipment:
   A) your hands must be dry.
   B) your clothes must cover your torso.
   C) your food should be kept at a distance.
   D) your shoes must cover your toes.
   E) none of the above.

6. Proper footwear in lab is:
   A) sandals that allow proper ventilation to the feet.
   B) a comfortable pair of slippers.
   C) closed shoes that don't expose any part of the feet
   D) shoes with low heel.
   E) footwear isn't particularly important in lab safety

7. If you need to touch or rub your eyes, you must
   A) step outside the lab where there are no chemicals.
   B) ask permission from the instructor.
   C) use rubbing alcohol.
   D) use the eye wash.
   E) wash your hands.

8. According to the safety instructions, if you fail to follow any safety rule:
   A) you may pay a fine
   B) you may be dismissed from the lab
   C) you may be asked to work with a partner
   D) you may be asked to explain yourself
   E) you may be asked to work alone and away from other students

9. For large chemical spills on the countertop or floor:
   A) use a fume hood.
   B) let the instructor perform the cleanup
   C) use baking soda (sodium bicarbonate).
   D) use emergency exits.
   E) use a drench hose.

10. You should prepare for the lab by:
    A) reading the experiment carefully when you enter the lab
    B) washing your hands well before starting the experiment
    C) listening well to other students discussing the experiment
    D) reading the assigned experiment before coming to the lab
    E) transcendental meditation

11. You may do an unassigned experiment, only:
    A) if you are sure it is safe
    B) if you have found it on the internet
    C) if you have designed it carefully yourself
    D) if you are finished early in lab
    E) none of the above

12. Before evacuating the lab in case of earthquake or other emergency, you will first:
    A) turn off gas valves and electrical equipment.
    B) clean your desktop and work area thoroughly.
    C) pick up all solids from the floor and sink even if they are not yours.
    D) wash your hands and any other area of skin that has contacted lab equipment or lab benches.
    E) make sure floor area, fume hoods, and sink area are clean.

13. In lab you are allowed to eat and drink only:
    A) if you are very hungry.
    B) if you have washed your hands well.
    C) if the food is healthy and can be digested fast and easily.
    D) if the food has been covered well to avoid contamination.
    E) none of the above

14. The following should be reported to the instructor:
    A) minor injuries only; go to the nurse on campus directly for major injuries.
    B) major injuries only; minor injuries can be dealt with at home.
    C) all accidents except minor chemical splashes and minor spills.
    D) all injuries except small burns.
    E) all accidents no matter how minor.

15. If you come to lab dressed inappropriately, you will:
    A) not be allowed to do experiment, but you may watch your partner.
    B) be asked to leave the lab.
    C) watch the experiment from the side door or the screen monitor.
    D) make up the lab after class dismissal.
    E) borrow goggles and an apron to protect yourself.

16. Goggles should be worn:
    A) only when working with solutions and liquids.
    B) only when fumes are present.
    C) only when doing specific dangerous experiments.
    D) only when UV light is involved
    E) all the time during lab.

17. You may leave a lighted Bunsen burner unattended only if:
    A) you must go to the restroom.
    B) your neighbor keeps an eye on it.
    C) no one else is in the class but you.
    D) you need to go to the reagent bench to quickly get more chemicals.
    E) none of the above.

18. When you use a thermometer:
    A) shake it down before using.
    B) lay it on a towel.
    C) lay it on a bench close to the edge.
    D) hold it with a towel to prevent contamination.
    E) none of the above.

19. If the eyewash or shower is used in lab, the affected area should be irrigated and rinsed with water for at least:
    A) 20 seconds.
    B) half a minute.
    C) an hour.
    D) 15 minutes.
    E) none of the above.

20. If you spill solid chemicals on a balance:
    A) clean it immediately using a bucket filled with water and a mop.
    B) brush off any spills in to the solid waste container near the balances.
    C) use a disinfectant like “Purell”.
    D) allow the chemicals to rest on the balance for at least 15 minutes before brushing it off
    E) ignore it since you are not trained to handle spilled chemicals.

21. Alcohol used in the lab:
    A) is tainted with poison.
    B) is suitable for drinking.
    C) must have a blue label.
    D) is not denatured.
    E) none of the above.

22. The fume hood is used for:
    A) perfumed chemicals.
    B) experiments that may cause explosion.
    C) liquids that are colorless.
    D) procedures that produce smoke or toxic gases.
    E) none of the above.

23. Store chemicals in:
    A) labeled containers.
    B) glass containers.
    C) plastic containers.
    D) large containers.
    E) plastic bags

24. An unused/leftover chemical should be:
    A) returned back immediately to its original container.
    B) returned back to its original container right before you leave the lab.
    C) stored in your locker
    D) sent out to the Safety Committee.
    E) disposed of in the designated waste container.

25. To remove solid chemicals from a bottle:
    A) use your spatula to remove the solid.
    B) use your spoon to remove the solid.
    C) pour the solid directly into your container or use the spatula/scoopula provided with the bottle
    D) pour the solid first into the palm of your hands.
    E) none of the above.

26. You should get under the shower in lab:
    A) if you spill chemicals on your hands or fingers.
    B) if there is a large chemical splash on the body.
    C) if chemicals get splashed into your eyes.
    D) if there is a large chemical spill on the bench or floor.
    E) none of the above.

27. If your clothing catches fire:
    A) run quickly to the nearest drench hose or shower to smother the flame.
    B) drop to the floor and roll on the floor to smother the flame.
    C) let the instructor use the fire extinguisher to smother the fire
    D) ask the student next to you to spay you with water to smother the fire.
    E) none of the above.

28. In case of an earthquake, first
    A) evacuate the lab immediately.
    B) evacuate the building immediately.
    C) run quickly towards the emergency exit.
    D) turn off the gas valve and stay away from falling objects.
    E) none of the above.

29. Before using the contents of a bottle, check:
    A) the size of the bottle.
    B) the color and consistency of the reagent inside.
    C) the odor and concentration of the reagent inside.
    D) the label on the bottle.
    E) none of the above.

30. For safety, long hair needs to:
    A) be tied back.
    B) hang over your face and cheeks for protection.
    C) be cut short.
    D) be dyed without using harsh chemicals.
    E) none of the above.

31. If you feel ill in lab:
    A) call your family at home.
    B) tell the instructor.
    C) ask your neighbor to help you do the experiment.
    D) work with a partner in lab.
    E) leave immediately.

32. If you notice unexpected chemical reaction of your experiment:
    A) proceed with caution to the next step.
    B) check with your neighbor to see if his experiment is doing the same.
    C) leave the lab immediately.
    D) notify the instructor.
    E) none of the above.

33. To weigh 2 grams of salt in lab:
    A) place salt into a beaker before weighing it on the balance.
    B) place salt directly on the balance to avoid contamination.
    C) put the scoopula with the sample in it on the balance
    D) mix the salt with water before weighing it on the balance.
    E) none of the above.

34. To remove liquid from a reagent bottle:
    A) gently tap the bottle with the palm of your hands.
    B) use your medicine dropper to get out the amount of liquid needed.
    C) pour some liquid directly into your container or use the dropper provided with the bottle
    D) use your spatula to get the required amount.
    E) none of the above.

35. If a ground glass stopper is frozen (stuck) to a bottle:
    A) keep it between your fingers to warm it up.
    B) wiggle it nonstop until eventually it becomes loose.
    C) pull it out with all your strength while your neighbor holds the bottle.
    D) report it to your instructor.
    E) none of the above.

36. Since you cannot tell from the appearance of a metal or glass that it is still hot, you should test it by:
    A) cautiously touching it lightly with your fingers.
    B) cautiously touching it with the palm of your hand.
    C) cautiously bringing the back of your hand close to the hot glass or metal.
    D) cautiously spraying it with cold water to see if it spatters.
    E) none of the above.

37. A hot object, like an evaporating dish or crucible, is allowed to cool by placing it on:
    A) your lab notebook.
    B) paper towel.
    C) lab bench.
    D) wire gauze.
    E) none of the above.

38. In case of accident, an injury to you or to your classmate
    A) must be reported immediately to the instructor.
    B) will require that all students evacuate the lab.
    C) can be ignored if it is minor.
    D) must be ignored if it is not painful.
    E) must be handled quietly by yourself, without telling anyone.

39. To add water to a reagent used in an experiment:
    A) use water from the faucet.
    B) use distilled or deionized water.
    C) fill the wash bottle with tap water and use that to add water
    D) use your own water bottle from home.
    E) none of the above.

40. To dispense a required amount of reagent:
    A) bring reagent bottle to your bench, and return it immediately after you are done.
    B) take your container to the reagent bench.
    C) move reagent bottle to a designated area for dispensing.
    D) ask the instructor to dispense it for you.
    E) none of the above; reagents are not to be dispensed in lab for safety reasons.

41. In lab, to avoid bumping into other students, you should:
    A) never step backward.
    B) use the back up cart.
    C) take one step forward before you back up.
    D) look behind you before you back up.
    E) step backward only if instructed to do so.

42. Proper apparel for the lab includes
    A) dangling jewelry.
    B) short, fitted clothes.
    C) loose clothes with loose sleeves that also cover your torso.
    D) clothes that cover your torso and your legs to the knees.
    E) none of the above.

43. Pick up a reagent bottle by holding it:
    A) with your palm over the label.
    B) at the top part above the label.
    C) at the bottom part underneath the label.
    D) by the lid or stopper.
    E) none of the above.

44. A small contained fire may be:
    A) smothered by covering it with a fire blanket.
    B) placed carefully in the sink to be drenched with water.
    C) smothered by covering it with a cover plate or a watch glass.
    D) picked up and thrown into the trash can.
    E) watched it closely until it burns itself out completely.

45. You can only change the procedure of the experiment if:
    A) you know for sure it is safe to do so.
    B) your neighbor is willing to help you.
    C) you want to do something different from everyone else.
    D) you know it will be more interesting.
    E) none of the above.

46. You must wear goggles in the lab because:
    A) they look cool and declare you as a budding scientist
    B) they protect your eyes from fumes and odors.
    C) they protect your eyes from chemical splashes.
    D) the instructor wants all students to have uniform eyewear.
    E) none of the above.

47. To dilute a concentrated acid:
    A) add acid to the water.
    B) add water to the acid.
    C) mix both, the water and the acid, simultaneously.
    D) never mix acid and water; the result could be quite hazardous.
    E) you need to use a rubber policeman

48. Wash bottles should be filled only with
    A) washing or cleansing solution.
    B) tap water.
    C) distilled or deionized water.
    D) distilled alcohol.
    E) none of the above.

49. When heating liquid in test tube, the open end of the test tube:
    A) should point towards you.
    B) should be pointing along the length of the bench, and not pointing towards you or anyone lese.
    C) should point towards the person across the lab bench from you since they are far enough away
    D) should be covered with a stopper or cork to avoid contamination.
    E) none of the above.

50. If you spill a large amount of chemical on the floor:
    A) you can ignore it and keep working on your experiment so you can finish on time.
    B) clean it up yourself.
    C) keep it confidential and do not let the students around you know about it.
    D) alert nearby students and call the instructor for instructions about how to clean it up.
    E) none of the above.

Chemistry Lab Safety Quiz Example
Answer Section

1. ANS: E
2. ANS: D
3. ANS: B
4. ANS: D
5. ANS: A
6. ANS: C
7. ANS: E
8. ANS: B
9. ANS: B
10. ANS: D
11. ANS: E
12. ANS: A
13. ANS: E
14. ANS: E
15. ANS: B
16. ANS: E
17. ANS: E
18. ANS: B
19. ANS: D
20. ANS: B
21. ANS: A
22. ANS: D
23. ANS: A
24. ANS: E
25. ANS: C
26. ANS: B
27. ANS: B
28. ANS: D
29. ANS: D
30. ANS: A
31. ANS: B
32. ANS: D
33. ANS: A
34. ANS: C
35. ANS: D

36. ANS: C
37. ANS: D
38. ANS: A
39. ANS: B
40. ANS: B
41. ANS: D
42. ANS: D
43. ANS: A
44. ANS: C
45. ANS: E
46. ANS: C
47. ANS: A
48. ANS: C
49. ANS: B
50. ANS: D