Name: _____ **Date:** _____

Protocol and Prevention: Your 4th Grade Lab Safety Briefing

Analyze complex high-stakes scenarios and structural hazards to maintain a secure environment for scientific inquiry.

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1. You notice your lab partner is heating a liquid in a test tube while pointing the opening directly toward a nearby group of students. What is the most responsible action to take?

A. Move to the other side of the room to stay out of the way.
B. Immediately ask them to tilt the tube away from everyone.
C. Wait until the liquid starts boiling to see if it splashes.
D. Put on an extra pair of goggles to show them how to be safe.

2. Even if a substance looks and smells clearly like plain water, you should never taste it in a laboratory setting.

A. True
B. False

3. When you finish an experiment, the proper way to handle leftover materials is to ____.

A. Pour everything down the sink with plenty of water
B. Place them back in their original containers to save money
C. Follow your teacher's specific disposal instructions
D. Leave them on the table for the next class to use

4. While investigating friction, a heavy wooden block falls and cracks a glass beaker. The glass has not spilled any liquid yet. What is your priority?

A. Quickly glue the beaker back together before anyone notices.
B. Pick up the largest pieces of glass with your bare hands.
C. Inform the teacher immediately and keep others away from the area.
D. Finish the friction experiment using the cracked beaker anyway.

5. If a student has long hair, they should ____ before beginning a lab involving pulleys, fans, or heat sources.

A. Wear a hat or a hoodie
B. Tie it back securely with a hair tie
C. Cut it shorter before the experiment
D. Keep it tucked behind their ears

6. Identify the standard procedure for identifying the odor of a chemical substance without inhaling a dangerous amount of vapor.

A. Hold the container directly under your nose and sniff deeply.
B. Use your hand to wave the scent toward your nose (wafting).

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C. Ask a friend to smell it first and describe it to you.
D. Heat the chemical until it boils so the scent is stronger.

7. It is acceptable to run in the lab only if you are rushing to get a fire extinguisher for an emergency.

A. True
B. False

8. During a circuit-building activity, you notice the plastic coating on a wire is melted and the wire is glowing. What is the correct evaluation of this hazard?

A. The battery is just working extra hard to provide power.
B. The wire is fine as long as you do not touch the glowing part.
C. This is a short circuit; disconnect the power source immediately.
D. Wrap the wire in tape so the glow doesn't distract others.

9. A safety data sheet (SDS) for a classroom substance would be most useful for ____.

A. Drawing a diagram of the chemical's particles
B. Finding out how to clean up a large spill of the substance
C. Determining which student gets to use the substance first
D. Measuring the weight of the substance on a balance

10. If you are wearing prescription eyeglasses, you do not need to wear safety goggles over them.

A. True
B. False