

Name: _____ Date: _____

Answer Key: Nail the Hazard Zone: Investigative Kindergarten Lab Safety Quiz

Evaluate complex safety scenarios to determine the best protective actions and justify experimental choices in a simulated laboratory environment.

1. You see a classmate about to taste a white powder that looks like sugar during our 'Mystery Matters' lesson. What is the most important reason to stop them?

Answer: B) Scientists never taste unknown things because they could be tiny 'poison' hitchhikers.

In science, we use the 'No Tasting' rule because even things that look safe can be dangerous chemicals or substances that hurt our bodies.

2. If you accidentally knock over a jar of salt during an experiment, you should try to hide it so the teacher doesn't get sad.

Answer: B) False

Reporting spills immediately is part of being a responsible scientist; it ensures the area is cleaned safely for everyone.

3. We are testing how toy cars roll. If a friend starts running in the lab, they are breaking the safe ____ rule.

Answer: A) Walking

Walking feet prevent trips and crashes, which protects both the scientists and the delicate tools they are using.

4. Imagine you have long, flyaway hair and we are using a sticky glue for a project. Why should you tie your hair back?

Answer: C) To keep your hair from dipping into the 'science soup' or glue.

Tying back hair is a cross-disciplinary safety habit that prevents contamination and keeps the student's hair safe from laboratory materials.

5. Scientists wear safety goggles only when they are bored.

Answer: B) False

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Goggles are an essential piece of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) used whenever eyes need protection from splashes or flying bits.

6. Before we start a new experiment, the most important thing to do is ____ to the teacher's instructions.

Answer: B) Listen

Listening is the primary way we learn the procedures and safety protocols needed to be successful in our investigation.

7. You see a bottle on the table with no name on it. What is the smartest move for a Junior Scientist?

Answer: C) Ask an adult to help identify the 'Mystery Bottle'.

Unlabeled containers are a hazard; seeking expert assistance shows advanced evaluation skills and adherence to safety norms.

8. After we finish playing with soil and worms, we must ____ our hands with soap.

Answer: A) Wash

Handwashing is a formative practice that removes germs and chemicals, preventing them from entering our bodies through our mouth or eyes.

9. Why do we keep our workspace tidy and 'clear of clutter' during an experiment?

Answer: B) To prevent knocking things over and causing a mess or danger.

Organization is key to safety. A clear workspace reduces the chance of accidents and allows the scientist to focus on their observations.

10. If you get a tiny drop of vinegar on your hand, it is okay to wait until you get home to wash it off.

Answer: B) False

Even mild liquids should be washed off immediately to prevent skin irritation and to practice proper decontamination procedures.