Do Now: Original

1. When you begin a lab it is important to _____.
    a. Sit at the table and explore the various types of equipment.
    b. Begin working with your partners figuring things out as you go.
    c. Read the lab directions entirely and developed a plan.
    d. Develop a plan and work through all difficult portions without assistance.

2. Maria and Tom were performing an experiment. Maria told Tom to hold the beaker while she poured the hydrochloric acid into the water to dilute the acid. What important safety procedure is not being followed that could result in a severe accident?
    a. Tom should not hold the beaker. It should be placed on the table.
    b. Tom did not have the proper safety equipment to perform the task, thus he should have informed the teacher.
    c. The procedures were done correctly and they may proceed to the next step.
    d. Maria did not follow the procedures for mixing acids into other solutions.

3. Xavier and Yen are working on a lab that uses a substance that looks like marshmallows. Yen tells Xavier that she is going to eat one. What is the best statement to persuade Yen to not eat the substance?
    a. “Though you think the substance is a marshmallow, you don’t know for sure. The substance could be harmful or toxic.”
    b. “Yen, you are going to get into trouble if you eat the substance.”
    c. “I will tell the teacher if you eat that marshmallow.”
    d. “I will not say anything if you eat the marshmallow.”

4. If you are unclear about a specific step in the lab, you should _____.
    a. Stop immediately, and seek the teacher’s help.
    b. Do your best and try to make it work.
    c. Ask the group closest to you for assistance.
    d. Skip the step and go to the next step.

5. While working in the lab, someone dropped a flask and it shattered. What should be done to correct this accident?
    a. Pick up the pieces of glass and throw them into the trash.
    b. Get the broom and dustpan and sweep up the glass quickly so no one gets injured.
    c. Get your lab partner to help you clean up.
    d. Inform the teacher, secure the area so no one gets injured, and have the teacher place the broken glass into the sharps container.

Exit Ticket: Lab Safety Multiple Choice: Original

1. The safety shower is to _____ as the eye wash station is to _____.
    a. Washing off paint, diluting various containers of different solutions.
    b. Objects on the body, objects in the eye.
    c. Acids on the body, objects or chemical in the eye.
    d. fire on clothing, chemicals in the eye.

2. Safety goggles are required in the lab when:
    a. Working with heat or chemicals.
    b. Anytime the teacher tells you.
    c. Working with sharp objects.
    d. All of the above.

3. While performing an experiment, a liquid chemical was splashed into the eyes of your lab partner. What should you do?
    a. Escort your partner to the eye wash and have them flush their eyes for a minimum of 20 minutes.
    b. Take a paper towel and wipe their face and eyes.
    c. Blink continuously until their eyes begin to feel better and they can see clearly.
    d. Notify the teacher and take the student to the mirror and sink and let them look at their eyes.

4. When working with any form of heat or flame, you should always ____.
    a. Leave the source on when you are finished working.
    b. Leave the heat source unattended.
    c. Be responsible for the source 100% of the time.
    d. Experiment with different chemicals and substances to check their flammability.

5. When working in the science lab it is required that you:
    a. Secure long hair and baggy clothing.
    b. Know the location and use of all of the safety equipment.
    c. Notify the teacher if something is damaged or broken.
    d. All of the above

Do Now: Revised

1. When you begin a lab it is important to?
    a. Sit at the table and touch materials immediatley.
    b. Begin working with your partners without looking at instructions.
    c. Read the lab directions and follow them.
    d. Work on the lab with partners, work through problems together without asking for help.

2. Maria and Tom were performing an experiment, both wearing their gloves, goggles and masks. Maria told Tom to hold the beaker while she poured the hydrochloric acid into the water. What important safety procedure is ***not*** being followed that could result in a severe accident?
    a. Tom should not hold the beaker. It should be placed on the table.
    b. Tom did not have the proper safety equipment to perform the task, thus he should have informed Ms. Butter.
    c. The procedures were done correctly and they may proceed to the next step.
    d. Maria did not follow the procedures for mixing acids into other solutions.

3. Xavier and Yen are working on a lab that uses a substance that looks like marshmallows. Yen tells Xavier that she is going to eat one. What is the best statement to persuade Yen to not eat the substance?
    a. “Though you think the substance is a marshmallow, you don’t know for sure. The substance could be harmful or toxic.”
    b. “Yen, you are going to get into trouble if you eat the substance.”
    c. “I will tell Ms. Butter if you eat that marshmallow.”
    d. “I will not say anything if you eat the marshmallow.”

4. If you are unclear about a specific step in the lab, you should _____.
    a. Stop immediately, and ask Ms. Butter for help.
    b. Do your best and try to make it work.
    c. Ask the group closest to you for assistance.
    d. Skip the step and go to the next step.

5. While working in the lab, someone dropped a glass beaker and it shattered. What should be done to correct this accident?
    a. Pick up the pieces of glass and throw them into the trash.
    b. Get the broom and dustpan and sweep up the glass quickly so no one gets injured.
    c. Get your lab partner to help you clean up.
    d. Tell Ms. Butter, step away from the area so no one gets injured, and have Ms. Butter take care of the clean up.

Exit Ticket: Lab Safety Multiple Choice: Revised

1. The safety shower is for _____ while the eye wash station is for _____.
    a. Washing off paint, separating mixtures.
    b. Objects on the body, objects in the eye.
    c. Acids on the body, objects or chemicals in the eye.
    d. fire on clothing, chemicals in the eye.

2. Safety goggles are required in the lab when:
    a. Working with heat or chemicals.
    b. Anytime Ms. Butter tells you.
    c. Working with sharp objects.
    d. All of the above.

3. While performing an experiment, a liquid chemical was splashed into the eyes of your lab partner. What should you do?
    a. Tell Ms. Butter as you escort your partner to the eye wash and have them flush their eyes for a minimum of 20 minutes.
    b. Take a paper towel and wipe their face and eyes.
    c. Let them blink continuously until their eyes begin to feel better and they can see clearly.
    d. Notify the teacher and take the student to the mirror and sink and let them look at their eyes.

4. When working with any form of heat or flame, you should always ____.
    a. Leave the source on when you are finished working.
    b. Leave the heat source unattended.
    c. Be responsible for the source 100% of the time.
    d. Experiment and explore with different chemicals and substances to check how they reac.

5. When working in the science lab it is required that you:
    a. Tie up long hair and fix baggy clothing.
    b. Know the location and use of all of the safety equipment.
    c. Notify Ms. Butter if something is damaged or broken.
    d. All of the above