

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading B

Section: Safety in Science (pp. 22–27)

KEEPING YOURSELF SAFE

1. What are three ways to take responsibility for your safety?

- 1. Keep the work area clean.
- 2. Know how to use the tools correctly
- 3. Know how to locate and use first aid and emergency equipment.

2. Besides paying attention and watching what you are doing, how can you help avoid accidents?

- 1. Keep the work area clean
- 2. Organize and label the equipment

3. What should you do if you have even a minor accident?

Tell an adult immediately.

ELEMENTS OF SAFETY

- D.** 4. What should you learn about safety symbols?
- a. how to draw them and where to find them
 - b. how to recognize them and what they mean
 - c. when to use them and who invented them
 - d. where to find them and how to use them

- A.** 5. What should you do when you see a safety symbol?
- a. Take the precautions that the symbol requires.
 - b. Ignore the symbol.
 - c. Discuss what you should do with your lab partner.
 - d. Stop doing the activity and leave the room.

- B.** 6. What is the most common cause of accidents in the laboratory?
- a. telling the teacher about accidents
 - b. failing to read and follow directions
 - c. handling hot objects
 - d. paying attention to what is going on

Directed Reading B *continued*

- D.** 7. If you can't complete some activity directions, you should
- a. keep on working, and do what you think is correct.
 - b. keep on working, but ask your friend for help.
 - c. stop working, and start over.
 - d. stop working, and ask your teacher for help.

- A.** 8. Why should you arrange your equipment and materials neatly during an experiment?
- a. because working in a cluttered area is unsafe
 - b. because it makes your work area look nice
 - c. because your teacher likes neatness
 - d. so you can finish more quickly

- D.** 9. What should you wear whenever you enter the lab area?
- a. your headphones
 - b. heat-resistant gloves
 - c. rubber boots
 - d. safety goggles

- C.** 10. If you handle hot objects, you should
- a. use your apron as a pot holder.
 - b. get someone else to hold them for you.
 - c. wear heat-resistant gloves.
 - d. stop working on the activity.

- C.** 11. What should you do about burners and hot plates at the end of an activity?
- a. Ask your lab partner what to do.
 - b. Leave them on for the next class.
 - c. Make sure they are turned off.
 - d. Turn them to a low setting.

12. What are some rules for handling animals in the science laboratory?

Don't shake them or bother them.
Just observe them in their place or holding them still if you are allowed to touch them.

Directed Reading B *continued*

Match the correct example with the correct element of safety. Write the letter in the space provided.

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| D. | 13. wearing goggles and an apron | a. recognizing safety symbols |
| A. | 14. knowing what a picture of an electrical plug means | b. reading and following directions |
| E. | 15. returning materials and chemicals to their original places | c. practicing neatness |
| C. | 16. clearing books off the experiment work area | d. using proper safety equipment |
| B. | 17. reading the instructions before starting a science activity | e. cleaning up properly |

RESPONDING TO ACCIDENTS

18. Why should you know where emergency equipment for an accident is located?

Because time is of the essence, the sooner you get first aid, the better you will heal.

19. What are two things you should do if an accident happens?

1. tell an adult.
2. make sure YOU are safe

20. What is first aid?

The first steps that are performed in order to save a persons life or reduce the spread of the injury or reduce the injury.

21. What is the treatment for a heat burn?

wash the area with water and if no bleeding then apply burn cream.

Directed Reading B *continued*

22. What should you do if a chemical gets in your eyes?

Go to the eyewash and wash with water while your eyes are open.

23. What should you do if someone gets a cut?

stop the bleeding with pressure points over arteries
and or wash the wound and dress it. (put a bandage)
