Safety Test Study Guide

1. What does SDS stand for?

2. Where are the SDS sheets kept?

3. What are the categories of the SDS?

4. Where do you obtain(get) the SDS?

5. Name four (4) safety features that have been installed in the classroom.

6. What do the numbers on a hazard label represent? The color?

7. What is an international safety symbol? Name three (3).

8. When should you use protective gear?

9. What should you do <u>first</u> if a fire breaks out, you hurt yourself, something breaks or equipment stops working?

10. Name three things that should not be worn during an experiment.

11. Is it ok to let long hair hang loose during an experiment? Why?

12. The most common protection device in the lab is goggles. Why? When should you wear them?

13. What is the function of a Triple beam Balance and Digital scale? What unit is used for the measurement?

14. What unit do you use to measure length? Volume? Mass?

15. What does centi (Latin) mean? milli? deca? kilo ?

16. How many mL in a liter?

17. How many cm in a meter? mm in a meter? mm in a cm?

18. What unit would you use if you were measuring a length longer than a meter?

19. What type of graph is used for percentages? Comparison? Change over time?

20. Before beginning an experiment, you should read the information. If you do not understand the procedure, what should you do?

21. What is proper laboratory procedure when using animals?

22. What procedures are followed when an experiment is completed?

23. What is an IVCDV Chart? What do we use it for?

24. What is a control in an experiment?

25. What is a constant in an experiment?

26. What is an independent variable?

27. What is a dependent variable?

28. What do the letters DRY and MIX stand for?
    DRY –

MIX –

29. What is the "if" and "then" in an experiment?

30. What is a conversion chart? How is it used? Give an example (how many miles in a kilometer?) or liters in a gallon?

In the following experiments, name the IV (independent variable – what changes), DV (dependent variable-the results), Control (what everything is compared to), and Constants (what stays the same).

Ava wanted to know what if a brand name chocolate chip was preferred by classmates in chocolate chip cookies. She decided to make four batches. Batch A contained Hersey's chips, Batch B contained Nestle's chips, Batch C contained a generic store brand, and Group D Ghirardelli's chips. She used the same basic cookie dough, the same oven temperature, the same cookie sheet, the same amount of chips and the same students to taste them. Classmates would rate the taste on a scale of 1-5 with 5 being the best taste.
Name the following:
Independent Variable (IV) –
Dependent Variable (DV) –
Control –
Constants –

Cole decided he was going to grow tomatoes. He decided to do an experiment to find out if the amount of fertilizer affected the growth of the plants. He bought four tomato plants that were the same variety and size. He planted them in the same terra cotta pots, with the same type of potting soil, same amount of sunlight, and same amount of water. Group A received 1g of fertilizer. Group B received 2g of fertilizer. Group C received 3g of fertilizer. Group D received 0g fertilizer.
Name the following:
Independent Variable (IV) –
Dependent Variable (DV) –
Control –
Constants –

Cole's friend Michael decided he wanted to do an experiment testing the affect of water on the growth of tomato plants. He bought four tomato plants that were the

same variety and size. He planted them in the same terra cotta pots, with the same type of potting soil, same amount of sunlight, and same amount of fertilizer. Group A received the normal amount of 10mL of water daily. Group B received 20mL of water daily. Group C received 30mL. Group D received 40mL of water daily.
Name the following:
Independent Variable (IV) –
Dependent Variable (DV) –
Control –
Constants –

What did Michael change in Cole's experiment?