

SAFETY QUIZ

1. Horseplay, practical jokes, and ___ are dangerous in the shop.
2. Each person has ___ responsibility for care of the shop.
3. The best way to protect your clothes is to wear a shop ___.
4. The eyes should be protected by safety glasses, ___ and ___.
5. Always carry cutting tools with the sharp edges ___.
6. When you are working in the shop, you should roll up your sleeves and tuck in loose clothing. (True or False)
7. The aisles of the shop should be kept clear. (True or False)
8. It is all right to wait until class is over to clear up spilled paint. (True or False)
9. It is all right to carry tools in your pockets if the points are pointed down. (True or False)
10. When cutting with a chisel, point it away from yourself. (True or False)

General safety practices involve using common sense. Use good common sense to answer the following. Record the letter(s) representing correct answer(s) on answer sheet.

11. Tool handles should never be?
 - A. Loose, cracked or rough.
 - B. Flattened, cracked or rough.
 - C. Cracked, loose or painted.
 - D. Painted, cracked or loose.
12. Which of the four following concepts is not necessary for a safe worker?
 - A. Have a concern for yourself and others.
 - B. Be alert to danger.
 - C. Work in an air conditioned lab.
 - D. Observe and recognize unsafe conditions.
13. Carelessness plus hazard equals:
 - A. Accident.
 - B. Safety.
14. Failure to provide for safety may result in:
 - A. Pain.
 - B. Injury
 - C. Loss of time and money.
 - D. All of the above.
15. Safety is important:
 - A. In the home.
 - B. In Tech Ed labs.
 - C. In industry.
 - D. All of the above.

16. Safety is important for which two reasons?
 A. Save time and money.
 B. Saves money and causes accidents.
 C. Causes accidents and saves time.
17. Safety encourages which two attitudes?
 A. Pride and carelessness. C. Satisfaction and pride.
 B. Carelessness and pride. D. Carelessness and satisfaction.
18. Dressing out for Tech Ed work is just as important as dressings out for football?
 A. True.B. False.
19. For safety, which three facts should be known about a job before you start?
 A. What tools are required? C. What skills are needed?
 How much does it cost? What hazards are involved?
 What hazards are involved? What tools are required?
 B. What tools are required? D. What skills are needed?
 What skills are needed? How much does it cost?
 How much does it cost What hazards are involved?
20. Before starting a job, which seven of the following questions should be answered yes?
- A. Do you understand the procedures?
 Are the proper tools and materials available?
 Can you apply safety skills?
 Are you skilled in the use of tools and machines?
 How long will it take to do the job?
 Will you follow directions?
 Are you aware of the hazards?
- B. Are you skilled in the use of tools and machines?
 How long will it take to do the job?
 Do you understand the procedures?
 Are the proper tools and materials available?
 Will you follow directions?
 Are you aware of the hazards?
 Are you prepared for emergencies?
- C. Will you follow directions?
 Are you aware of the hazards?
 Are you skilled in the use of tools and machines?
 Do you understand the procedures?
 Are you prepared for emergencies?
 Can you apply safety skills?
 Are the proper tools and materials available?

21. Two reasons for protective clothing and equipment are:
- A. Helps prevent injury.
Improves the appearance of the worker.
 - B. Is required when working in a school or industrial lab.
Helps prevent injury.
 - C. Is required when working in a school or industrial lab.
Improves the appearance of the worker.
22. Four general safety provisions that should be located on entering the lab are:
- A. Exits.
Main power disconnect.
Fire extinguisher.
First aid station.
 - B. Main power disconnect.
First aid station.
Coke machine.
Exits.
23. When other people are present in the lab, two things you should do are:
- A. Consider their safety.
Engage in horseplay.
 - B. Play practical jokes.
Engage in horseplay.
 - C. Watch out for yourself.
Play practical jokes.
 - D. Consider their safety.
Watch out for yourself.
24. Six contributing factors to lab safety are:
- A. Correcting unsafe conditions.
Mechanical hazards.
Positive attitude.
Knowledge.
Supervision.
Repairing and adjusting mechanical equipment.
 - B. Mechanical hazards.
Physical ability.
Positive attitude.
Carelessness.
Supervision.
Repairing and adjusting mechanical equipment.
 - C. Physical ability.
Positive attitude.
Carelessness.
Supervision.
Knowledge and skill.
Mechanical hazards.
25. The following organizations provide safety information:
- A. The National Safety Council.
 - B. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
 - C. The National Fire and Protection Association.
 - D. All of the above.

26. Six attitudes for safety are:

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A. Careful. | B. Concerned. | C. Concerned. | D. Responsible. |
| Alert | Responsible. | Alert. | Careful. |
| Responsible. | Cool. | Careful. | Angry. |
| Attentive. | Angry. | Cool. | Alert |
| Concerned. | Overconfident. | Attentive. | Concerned. |
| Overconfident. | Alert. | Responsible. | Cool. |

Match the following names of safety organizations and their initials:

Select your answer from these columns:

A.	B.	C.	D.
ASAE	NFPA	PTI	ASTM
NOISH	SNC	HASO	UL
CPSC	NEC	NIOSH	TPI
ANSI	PIT	SINA	ASMF
MEAS	ASME	OSAH	HTI
NSC	SAEM	ASMT	OSHA
NFAP	MESA	HIA	ANIS

27. The National Safety Council.
28. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration.
29. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health.
30. The American National Standards Institute.
31. The National Fire Protection Association.
32. The National Electrical Code.
33. The Underwriters' Laboratory.
34. The Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration.
35. The Power Tool Institute.
36. The U.S. Consumer Products Safety Commission
37. The American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
38. The American Society for Testing and Materials.

39. The instructor will help you learn to use the tools and material correctly. When tools and materials are handled right, the result is good work that is done:
- A. As fast as possible.
 - B. Safely.
 - C. Quietly.
 - D. With short cuts.
40. An accident is the result of a mistake. Accidents can be prevented. But if there is an accident, even a minor one, it should be reported immediately to the:
- A. Nearest student.
 - B. Instructor.
 - C. School nurse.
 - D. Department chairman.
41. Some equipment may look simple to use, but it may not be so easy to know what can go wrong. Don't use any equipment until:
- A. The instructor has shown you how to use it.
 - B. You have read the instructions.
 - C. It's been tested.
 - D. You have seen someone else use it.
42. There are many reasons to use the right tool for the job and the right size tool. The most important reason is:
- A. Neatness.
 - B. Precision.
 - C. Efficiency.
 - D. Safety.
43. It's dangerous to wear rings, jewelry or loose clothes in the lab because:
- A. They could get lost.
 - B. They could get caught in the machinery.
 - C. It looks sloppy.
 - D. They could be damaged.
44. Long hair can be dangerous. Long hair should be tied back so it won't get:
- A. Dirty.
 - B. In your eyes.
 - C. Into paints and stains.
 - D. Caught in the machinery.
45. Cluttered work areas caused accidents. Keep the work areas clear. When you're finished with the tools, put them:
- A. On the table.
 - B. Under the table.
 - C. In the cabinet.
 - D. On the instructor's desk.

46. Someone could bump into an open drawer or an open cabinet door. Drawers and cabinet doors should be:
- A. Kept closed.
 - B. Marked with red paint.
 - C. Clearly labeled.
 - D. Avoided.
47. Dust, dirt, scraps and spills are also dangerous. Dust and dirt can get into your eyes. Scraps left lying around could be tripped over and spills can be slipped on. If the work area is dirty:
- A. Tell the instructor.
 - B. Call maintenance office.
 - C. Work someone else.
 - D. Clean it up.
48. The floor and aisles must be kept clear so that:
- A. There's nothing to trip over or bump into.
 - B. They can be easily swept.
 - C. Safety zones can be seen.
 - D. The lab looks neat.
49. Leaving tools and lumber sticking out over the edge of a table is dangerous because:
- A. It's hard to reach the lockers underneath.
 - B. Someone could bump into them.
 - C. They're a fire hazard.
 - D. It looks messy.
50. Damp or oily rags can heat up, smolder and catch fire by themselves, even if they're not close to any flames or sparks. This is called spontaneous combustion. That's why used rags must be kept:
- A. Wet.
 - B. Outside.
 - C. Near a fire extinguisher.
 - D. In a covered metal container.
51. If there's an emergency you may have to use a fire extinguisher. It's important to know where the fire extinguishers are located and to:
- A. Test them.
 - B. Read the instructions posted on them.
 - C. Keep one near your at all times.
 - D. Store flammable under them.
52. Don't play around in the lab! The Tech Ed area is wrong place to fool around because:
- A. It waste time.
 - B. It keeps other from doing their work.
 - C. Something could get broken.
 - D. It's very dangerous.

53. Illness, headache, dizziness or nausea can keep you from paying full attention to what you're doing and that could be dangerous. If you don't feel well:
- A. Tell the instructor.
 - B. Take two aspirin.
 - C. Keep your mind on the work.
 - D. Take a break.
54. A dull, broken or defective tool is more dangerous than a sharp tool or one that's in good condition. Dull, broken or defective tools should be:
- A. Put back.
 - B. Reported to the instructor.
 - C. Used with caution.
 - D. Repaired by the person using them.
55. When you carry a tool with a point or sharp edge, it should be carried so that you don't get hurt or so that someone else doesn't get hurt if you trip or bump into someone. The correct way to carry a sharp tool is with the point or edge:
- A. Pointing down toward the floor.
 - B. Held up pointing toward the ceiling.
 - C. Covered.
 - D. In your pocket.
56. When you hand someone a tool, put it down so that they can pick it up by the handle or hold it so they can:
- A. Take the point or edge first.
 - B. Take it by the handle.
 - C. Take it with both hands.
 - D. Catch it if it falls.
57. Always protect your eyes when working with power equipment, coping saw or an air hose. To prevent an eye injury or blindness, wear:
- A. Safety glasses.
 - B. A cap with a visor.
 - C. Sun glasses.
 - D. Dust-proof clothes.
58. Before you use a power tool or machinery, get the instructor's permission. If you have to leave a machine:
- A. Turn it off.
 - B. Leave it running and hurry back to it.
 - C. Ask someone to watch it.
 - D. Make sure it's safe to leave it running.
59. Yanking on the cord to disconnect an electric plug can loosen the connection in the plug and can cause a short (broken wire) or a fire. The correct, safe way to disconnect a power line is to:
- A. Pull the cord gently.
 - B. Break the circuit.
 - C. Pull the plug.
 - D. Use insulated pliers.

60. If a piece of machinery doesn't sound right, or if you can see that there is something wrong with it:
- A. Use a different machine.
 - B. Fix it.
 - C. Use it carefully.
 - D. Report it to the instructor.
61. Some of the equipment has safety zones painted on the floor around it. Whether there's a painted safety zone or not, if someone is using the machine you should:
- A. Wear safety glasses.
 - B. Offer to help.
 - C. Stay clear.
 - D. Be sure they're outside the safety zone, too.
62. Serious muscle and back injuries can result from lifting something incorrectly. The right way to lift something from the floor is:
- A. With your back.
 - B. Slowly.
 - C. With your arms muscles.
 - D. With your leg muscles.
63. Something large or something heavy should be lifted and carried:.
- A. By two or more persons.
 - B. Slowly.
 - C. With both hands.
 - D. As quickly as possible.
64. Holding the work in one hand while using a tool with the other hand is dangerous. The tool or the work could slip and cause an injury. Working on stock (wood) that isn't held down firmly is dangerous. The work should be:
- A. Held by everybody's business
 - B. Weighted down.
 - C. Held in a vise or with clamps.
 - D. Nailed to the table.
65. It's important to be sure that others are working safety, too. Tell the instructor about any unsafe condition. Your safety depends on what others around you do. Choose a statement that says it best for you:
- A. Safety is everyone's business.
 - B. You're all in it together.
 - C. Mistakes cause accidents.
 - D. Each person is responsible for his own safety and for the safety of those around him/her.