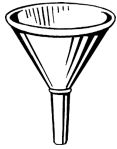


Common Lab Equipment

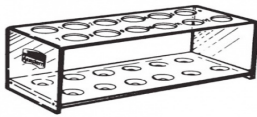
1. Match the following lab equipment diagrams with their names:



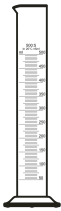
beaker tongs



crucible tongs



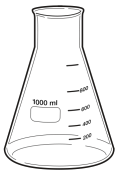
funnel



forceps



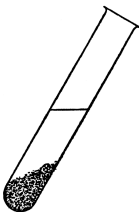
test tube rack



Erlenmeyer flask



test tube



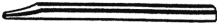
graduated cylinder



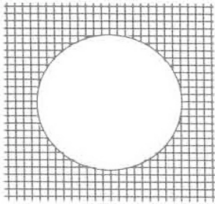
tweezers



retort stand



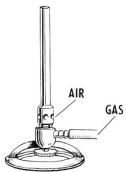
iron ring



Wire gauze



Bunsen burner



flint lighter



scoopula



wire gauze



scientist

2. Fill in the blanks with the name of the most appropriate piece of lab equipment:

- a) A _____ has fine gradations to precisely measure volumes of liquid.
- b) _____ are used to safely handle hot beakers.
- c) A _____ is used to direct the flow of liquid into a test tube or flask.
- d) Reacting small quantities of reactants is done in a _____.
- e) Liquids can be vigorously swirled without fear of spilling if placed in an _____.
- f) Test tubes are always placed in a _____ when reactions are occurring in them.
- g) A large _____ is placed around a beaker to prevent it being knocked over when the beaker is supported over a Bunsen burner.
- h) Most heating of chemicals in a science lab is done using a _____.
- i) Reactions of quantities too large to be placed in a test tube is done in a _____.
- j) A _____ is used to support reaction vessels over a Bunsen burner.
- k) Small containers such as evaporating dishes and test tubes can be picked up using _____.
- l) Bunsen burners can be safely lit using a _____.
- m) Small quantities of powdered chemical can be picked up using a _____.
- n) A _____ is placed under a beaker when a beaker is placed on an iron ring to be heated over a Bunsen burner.
- o) A test tube can be supported on a retort stand by being attached to a _____.
- p) Small objects, such as metal strips can be picked up using a pair of _____.

3. How can a student decide which cupboard to look in to find a piece of lab equipment?