Nombre: **Fecha:**

Exercises:

1. **Analyze the words in a** xxxx **and provide Spanish equivalents and their category**

2. **Complete the blanks with the following words: extractions -   stating - generated   -   hazardous - accumulating**

3. **Find the English equivalent for: 5x3**

 *derivados:………………..………………*remanente: ………………………………..……*recipiente:……………………..………………….

 *la colocación/colocar: ……………………………………………. *perder su contenido/chorrear:…………………………………..

4. **Write in appropriate Spanish THREE of the** underlined sentences**.**

5. **Identify and analyze THREE different modal verbs.**

6. **Identify conditional sentences and write them in Spanish.**

7. **Identify and analyze THREE different connectors.**

Any person using chemicals in a laboratory has a legal and ethical responsibility to handle them properly from the moment of purchase and during storage and use and to follow appropriate disposal procedures. At the end of every experiment you may have a number of reaction by-products, such as aqueous solutions from…………………….., filter paper and used drying agent coated with organic liquids, the filtrate from the reaction mixture or a recrystallization, and possibly a metal catalyst or other materials that need proper disposal. It is your legal obligation, as well as that of your instructor, the stockroom personnel, and your institution, to collect and handle all laboratory wastes in a manner consistent with federal and state requirements. Your instructor will inform you of the locations of all waste containers in your laboratory.

There may be a list posted in the lab or on the waste containers themselves …………………………..what by-product or other waste from your experiment goes into each container. Placing a waste in the wrong type of container may lead to additional waste disposal costs. It is your responsibility to check carefully—and then double-check—the label on a waste container BEFORE you place any by-product in it. If you are in doubt about what to do with something remaining from your experiment, consult your instructor. In general, an organic laboratory has a ……………………………waste container for liquid halogenated waste, one for flammable waste, one for aqueous waste, and one or more for solid waste, depending on what kind(s) of solid waste will be ……………………………by the experiment. Nonhalogenated organic waste, such as solvents or filtrate from a recrystallization, is placed in a flammable waste container. An aqueous waste container is used for neutralized (pH 7) aqueous solutions such as the acidic or basic solutions remaining from extractions and any other aqueous solutions that cannot be poured into a sink. Solid waste containers are for such things as spent drying agents, filter paper coated with solvents, filter paper used in recrystallizations, and a specific solid material remaining after a reaction.

 All waste containers should be kept closed when not in use. A container for storing chemical waste needs to be compatible with the waste it will hold. For example, if waste that contains hexane is placed in a polyethylene container, it will soften the polyethylene and compromise the integrity of the container. If an acidic or corrosive waste is placed in a metal container, the waste can react with the metal and cause the container to leak. In general, glass containers with tight-fitting caps are best for ………………………………chemical waste in the laboratory before their removal to the campus site for storage of hazardous chemical waste.