

# Hengyi Industries Sdn Bhd HSSE Question Bank

## 公司第二届全员安全应知应会学习题库

### 第一部分 True or False 判断题

1 . Job Hazard Analysis (JHA) is used for inspection and maintenance operations , various routine operations , start- up and shutdown procedures , and various general permit operations . ( T )

1 . 工作危害分析 (JHA) 用于检维修作业 、 各类常规作业、开停车过程、各类一般许可作业等 。 ( √ )

2 . Throwing tools , materials and rubbish should be forbidden in high- place operations . Safety warning zones should be set up under high- place operations . Obvious warning signs and specific supervisors should be assigned . ( T )

2 . 高处作业禁止投掷工具 、 材料和杂物等 ， 作业点下方应设安全警戒区 ， 应有明显警戒标志 ， 并设专人监护 。 ( √ )

3 . High-place workers should wear safety belts , wear safety helmets , and be forbidden to wear shoes with nails that are slippery. ( T )

3 . 高处作业人员应系好安全带 ， 戴好安全帽 ， 禁止穿带钉易滑的鞋 。 ( √ )

4 . W hen the electrocuted personnel is disconnected from the power supply, the artificial breathing method should be used to treat the heartbeat and the breathing . ( F )

Correct answer: W hen the electrocuted personnel is disconnected from the power supply, the cardiopulmonary resuscitation method should be used to treat the heartbeat and the breathing .

4 . 当触电者脱离电源后 ， 对心搏停止、呼吸存在者 ， 应及时采用人工呼吸法进行救治 。 ( × )

**正确答案：**当触电者脱离电源后 ， 对心搏停止、呼吸存在者，应及时采用心肺复苏法进行救治。

5 . Safety sign is used to express specific safety information signs , with graphic symbols , safety colors , geometric graphics ( border ) or text . Safety signs can be divided into four types: forbidden signs , warning signs , instruction signs and prompt signs . ( T )

5 . 安全标志是用以表达特定安全信息的标志，用图形符号、安全色、几何图形（边框）或文字所构成。安全标志分为禁止标志、警告标志、指令标志和提示标志四大类型。(√)

6 . The development of fires is broadly divided into five stages: the initial stage , the development stage , the violent stage , the descending stage and the extinction stage . (T)

6 . 火灾的发展大体上分为初起阶段、发展阶段、猛烈阶段、下降阶段和熄灭阶段等五个阶段。(√)

7 . Confined space operations mean entering closed , semi-closed equipment and environment with toxic gas flammable gases like towers , reactors , vessels , truck tanks and pipes , furnaces , flue , tunnels , sewers , ditches , pits , wells , ponds , culverts , etc . (T)

7 . 受限空间作业为进入塔、釜、罐、槽车以及管道、炉膛、烟道、隧道、下水道、沟、坑、井、池、涵洞等封闭、半封闭设备，存在通风不良、或有毒有害、可燃气体可能集聚的场所作业。(√)

8 . W hen oil and gas diffusion occur in the site , vehicles at a long distance can be ignited and started , and explosion-proof communication and photographic equipment can be used . (F)

Correct answer: W hen oil and gas diffusion occur in the site , vehicles at a long distance should not be ignited and started , but explosion- proof communication and photographic equipment can be used .

8 . 场所内发生油气扩散时，距离远的车辆可以点火启动，可以使用防爆通信、照相器材。(×)

**正确答案:** 场所内发生油气扩散时，现场车辆不可以点火启动，应使用防爆通信、照相器材。

9 . In the process area , ferrous metal tools can be used to knock and hit objects . (F)

Correct answer: Do not use ferrous metal tools to knock and hit objects in the area of refining zone

9 . 在装置压缩机区域可以使用黑色金属工具。(×)

**正确答案:** 在装置区域内不可以使用黑色金属工具作业敲打、撞击物件。

10 . Principles for the implementation of risk control measures: Priority is given in the order of “ warning , personal protection , isolation , reduction ,

prevention , elimination ” . ( F )

Correct answer: The implementation principle of risk control measures: priority is given in the order of “ elimination , prevention , reduction , isolation , personal protection , warning ” .

- 10 . 风险控制措施落实原则： 优先遵循“警告、个体防护 、 隔离 、 减小、预防 、 消除”的原则 。 ( × )

**正确答案：** 风险控制措施落实原则： 优先遵循“消除、预防、减小 、 隔离、个体防护 、 警告”的原则。

- 11 . Accidents and incidents are also considered to be resources , each accident and incident provides an important opportunity for management improvement , which is of great significance for the analysis of safety status and problem finding . ( T )

- 11 . 事故和事件也是一种资源 ， 每一起事故和事件都给管理改进提供了重要机会，对安全状况分析及查找问题具有相当重要的意义 。 ( √ )

- 12 . W hen someone has a low voltage shock , he should be pulled away immediately. ( F )

Correct answer: W hen someone has a low voltage shock , the power must be cut off immediately before pulling him away.

- 12 . 有人低压触电时 ， 应该立即将他拉开 。 ( × )

**正确答案：** 有人低压触电时 ， 应该立即切断电源后拉开。

- 13 . Before igniting gas , the gas-furnance should be purged to exclude potentially explosive mixtures to prevent flashover during ignition . ( T )

- 13 . 使用气体燃烧的加热炉， 点火前应置换或吹扫炉膛， 消除可能积存的爆炸性混合气 ， 以免点火时发生闪爆 。 ( √ )

- 14 . The use of fire on equipment , containers and piping for storing and transporting combustible materials is accomplished by closing the valve to cut off the source of the material . ( F )

Correct answer: W hen using of fire on equipment , containers and pipes that store and transport combustible materials , do not solely rely on closing the valve to cut off the material source .

- 14 . 在储存 、 输送可燃物料的设备 、 容器及管道上用火 ， 通过关闭阀门来切断物料来源 。 ( × )

**正确答案：** 在储存 、 输送可燃物料的设备、容器及管道上用火 ， 要使用盲板进行能量隔离 ， 不能依靠关闭阀门来代替加装盲板。

15 . The scope of the crane slew should be barricaded by a warning line or other ways , and unrelated personnel should not enter the area . ( T )

15 . 起重机吊臂回转范围内应采用警戒带或其他方式隔离，无关人员不得进入该区域内 。 ( √ )

16 . The operator can rest at the heights of the platform or safety net . ( F )

Correct answer: The operator must not rest at the heights of the platform or safety net .

16 . 作业人员可以在平台或安全网内等高处作业处休息 。 ( × )

**正确答案：** 作业人员不得在平台或安全网内等高处作业处休息。

17 . Dangerous chemicals are highly toxic chemicals and other chemicals that are harmful to humans , facilities and the environment , which are poisonous , corrosive , explosive , combustible and auxiliary combustible . ( T )

17 . 危险化学品是指具有毒害、腐蚀、爆炸、燃烧、助燃等性质，对人体、设施、环境具有危害的剧毒化学品和其他化学品 。 ( √ )

18 . Risk refers to the combination of the likelihood of occurrence of harm and the severity of the harm ( risk = likelihood x severity of consequences ) .

18 . 风险是指发生危害的可能性与危害严重程度的组合（风险=可能性 x 后果的严重程度）。 ( √ )

19 . Violation of the command means that the manager is in violation of the company's rules and regulations to direct others to engage in production work because of the incompetence of business , inconspicuousness , arbitrarily or driven by interests . ( T )

19 . 违章指挥是指管理人员由于业务不精、麻痹大意、擅自作主或受利益驱动等原因，违反企业规章制度，指挥他人从事生产的行为 。 ( √ )

20 . Do not leave the site when cutting water from containers . ( T )

20 . 容器切水作业时不得离开现场 。 ( √ )

21 . It is forbidden to work on weak structures and it is forbidden to rest on the edge of the hole or in the safety net . ( T )

21 . 禁止在不牢固的结构物上进行作业，禁止在孔洞边缘或安全网内休息 。 ( √ )

22 . W hen using gas welding (cutting) for hot work , oxygen cylinder and

acetylene cylinder are strictly prohibited from exposure under the sun . ( T)

22 . 用气焊(割)动火作业时 , 氧气瓶 、 乙炔瓶严禁在烈日下曝晒 。 ( √ )

23 . The entry into the confined space work permit allows for all work areas and time ranges to be used throughout the work area . ( F)

Correct answer: After the approval of confined space operation permit , the work can only be done within the scope and time allowed by the operation permit .

23 . 办理了进入受限空间作业许可证 , 可以在整个作业区域内进行所有作业区域和时间范围内使用 。 (×)

**正确答案:** 办理了进入受限空间作业许可证 , 只能在作业证许可的范围和时间范围内作业。

24 . All accidents , no matter big or small , should be reported in time , the cause should be identified in a short period of time , and corrective measures should be taken to eliminate the hidden dangers . ( T)

24 . 所有事故 (件) , 无论大小 , 都应及时报告 , 并在短时间内查明原因 , 采取整改措施 , 消除事故隐患 。 ( √ )

25 . Fall protection during high- place operations should be achieved by taking measures to eliminate fall hazards , fall prevention and fall control . The preferred choice for fall protection measures is to try to work on the ground and avoid working at heights . ( T)

25 . 高处作业时坠落防护应通过采取消除坠落危害、坠落预防和坠落控制等措施来实现 。 坠落防护措施的优先选择的是尽量选择在地面作业 , 避免高处作业 。 ( √ )

26 . W hen the concentration of toxic and hazardous substances in the confined space is lower than the occupational exposure limit of harmful factors in the workplace , the operation area shall not be entered or should be stopped immediately. ( F)

Correct answer: W hen the concentration of toxic and hazardous substances in the confined space is higher than the occupational exposure limit of harmful factors in the workplace , the operation area shall not be entered or should be stopped immediately.

26 . 受限空间内有毒、有害物质浓度低于工作场所有害因素职业接触限值 , 不得进入或应立即停止作业 。 (×)

**正确答案:** 受限空间内有毒、有害物质浓度高于工作场所有害因素职业接触限

值，不得进入或应立即停止作业。

27 . Before entering the confined space , the related pipelines and valves connected should be blinded or disconnected for isolation . You can replace the blind or remove the pipe by water sealing or closing the valve . ( F )

Correct answer: Before entering the confined space , the related pipelines and valves connected should be blinded or disconnected for isolation . Water sealing or closing the valve shall not be used as a replacement method for using the blind plate or removal of the pipe .

27 . 在进入受限空间作业前，与其相连的管线、阀门应加装盲板、断开或拆除一段管道进行隔绝，可以用水封或关闭阀门等代替安装盲板或拆除管道。  
( × )

**正确答案：**在进入受限空间作业前，与其相连的管线、阀门应加盲板断开或拆除一段管道进行隔绝，不可以用水封或关闭阀门等代替安装盲板或拆除管道。

28 . Confined space operators must strictly implement pre-established safety measures and have the right to refuse operations if it's not qualified for safety requirements . They should be familiar with the situation in the work area , if any change in the operating environment , stop working immediately, and report unsafe conditions . ( T )

28 . 受限空间作业人员必须严格执行预先制定的安全措施，对不符合安全要求的，有权拒绝作业。要时刻掌握工作区域的情况，作业环境发生改变，应该立即停止作业，并报告不安全的状况。( √ )

29 . Confined space operators should wear safety ropes for contact and rescue according to the conditions of the confined space environment ( small , vertical space , etc . ) . ( T )

29 . 受限空间作业人员根据受限空间环境情况（狭小、垂直的空间等），应佩戴安全绳以备联络救援。( √ )

30 . Confined space guardian should know the location of the emergency contact telephone , exit , alarm and external emergency equipment and can be applied in time . ( T )

30 . 受限空间监护人应清楚应急联络电话、逃生出口、报警器和外部应急装备的位置并能及时应用。( √ )

31 . Confined space guardian should guard at the entrance to prevent unauthorized persons from entering the confined space . ( T )

- 31 . 受限空间监护人应在受限空间入口处监护 , 防止未经授权人员进入受限空间。  
( √ )
- 32 . Confined space guardian should not blindly perform the rescue in an emergency, and should immediately initiate an emergency plan and issue rescue information; in the case of ensuring his own safety, cooperate with the rescuer to carry out rescue outside the confined space and perform guardianship . (T)
- 32 . 受限空间监护人紧急情况下不得盲目进入施救, 应立即启动应急预案, 发出救援信息; 在保障自身安全的情况下 , 配合施救人员在受限空间外实施救援 , 并做好监护 。 ( √ )
- 33 . After the results of the gas detection in the confined space have been reported for 30 minutes and the operation has not yet started . The test should be repeated . (T)
- 33 . 受限空间内气体检测的时间超出 (30) 分钟 , 仍未开始作业 , 应重新进行检测 。 ( √ )
- 34 . The oxygen concentration inside and outside the confined space should be consistent . If they are inconsistent , the cause of the deviation should be determined before entering the confined space . The oxygen concentration should be maintained at 19 .5% to 21% . (T)
- 34 . 受限空间内外的氧浓度应一致 。若不一致 , 在进入受限空间之前 , 应确定偏差的原因 , 氧浓度应保持在 19 .5%~21% 。 ( √ )
- 35 . After the confined space operation is completed , the guardian of the operating unit checks the personnel , tools and materials according to the checklist , and make sure that there is nothing left behind , and records it . (T)
- 35 . 受限空间作业结束后监护人应对照清单清点人员、工具和材料, 确认无遗留后, 做好记录 。 ( √ )
- 36 . Safety belts should be used for work at heights . The safety belt shall be tied to fixed structures at the construction work areas and shall not be tied to parts with sharp edges . (T)
- 36 . 高处作业应使用安全带, 安全带应系在施工作业处的上方牢固构件上, 不得系挂在有尖锐棱角的部位 。 ( √ )
- 37 . There should be sufficient clearance under the safety belt hanging point .

The safety belt should be hung at the place higher than working surface . It is strictly forbidden to use a rope tied to the waist instead of the seat belt . (T)

37 . 安全带系挂点下方应有足够的净空，安全带应高挂低用，严禁用绳子捆在腰部代替安全带。( √ )

38 . Do not conduct up- and- down cross operation generally at the same falling direction . If cross operation is needed , arrange a safety protection layer in the middle . (T)

38. 在同一坠落方向上，一般不得进行上下交叉作业，如需进行交叉作业，中间应设置安全防护层。( √ )

39 . Work at heights with strong wind of wind power of Level 6 ( wind speed of 10 .8 m/s) and above is special-grade work at heights . (T)

39 . 在阵风风力为六级（风速 10 .8 m/s）及以上情况下进行的强风高处作业属于特殊高处作业。( √ )

40 . In gas welding (cutting) operation , the acetylene cylinder must be placed upright with anti-dumping measures . The distance between the oxygen cylinder and the acetylene cylinder should not be less than 10 meters , and the distance between the two cylinders and the open fire should not be less than 15 meters . (F)

**Correct Answer:** When using gas welding (cutting) for hot work operations , acetylene cylinders must be placed upright with anti-dumping measures . The interval between oxygen cylinders and acetylene cylinders should not be less than 5 meters , and the distance between them and open fire should not be less than 10 meters .

40 . 用气焊(割)动火作业时，乙炔瓶必须直立放置，并有防倾倒措施，氧气瓶与乙炔气瓶的间隔不小于 10 米，二者与明火距离均不得小于 15 米。(×)

**正确答案：**用气焊(割)动火作业时，乙炔瓶必须直立放置，并有防倾倒措施，氧气瓶与乙炔气瓶的间隔不小于 5 米，二者与明火距离均不得小于 10 米。

41 . Ventilation measures shall be taken when working in locations or equipment where there is a risk of fire , explosion , poisoning , suffocation , burns , and dust hazards . (T)

41 . 在有火灾、爆炸、中毒、窒息、灼烫伤等危险以及粉尘危害的地点或设备内工作，应做好通风措施。( √ )



42 . Operators have the right to stop operation or evacuate the workplace after taking possible emergency measures when they find an emergency that directly endangers their personal safety. ( T )

42 . 操作人员发现直接危及人身安全的紧急情况时，有权停止作业或者在采取可能的应急措施后撤离作业场所。( √ )

43 . Safety guardians have the right to withdraw the "work permit" and report to the relevant leaders when the operators fail to implement the relevant rules and regulations and do not listen to the dissuasion . ( T )

43 . 对作业人员不执行相关规章制度，又不听劝阻时，安全监护人有权收回“作业许可证”，并报告有关领导。( √ )

44 . Working in confined spaces such as containers , grooves , tanks , towers , furnaces , furnaces , silos , pits (ditches) , tunnels , etc . , ventilation should be carried out by means of oxygen transport . ( F )

**Correct answer:** Working in confined spaces such as containers , grooves , tanks , towers , furnaces , furnaces , silos , pits (ditches) , tunnels , etc . , it should be ventilated by means of conveying air ventilation .

44 . 在箱、槽、罐、塔、器、炉、机、筒仓、地坑（沟）、隧道等限定空间内作业，应该用输送氧气的方法通风换气。(×)

**正确答案：**在箱、槽、罐、塔、器、炉、机、筒仓、地坑（沟）、隧道等限定空间内作业，应该用输送空气的方法通风换气。

45 . Welding machine wiring specifications , welding wire and ground wire insulation should be intact , and must not be damaged . ( T )

45 . 电焊机接线规范，焊把线、地线绝缘应完好，不得破损裸露。( √ )

46 . Shielding measures to prevent spark splash should be taken in high-altitude fire operation . ( T )

46 . 高处动火作业应采取防止火花飞溅的遮挡措施。( √ )

47 . W hen using the air breathing apparatus , do not remove the respirator mask until leaving the toxic area . W hen the pressure of the air cylinder is less than 5MPa or the alarm is raised , the operation should be stopped immediately, and the cylinder should be evacuated to a safe place and replaced . ( T )

47 . 在使用空气呼吸器工作时，未离开毒区不准取下呼吸器面罩，当空气瓶压力小于 5MPa 或报警时，应立即停止作业，撤至安全地处，更换气瓶。( √ )

48 . The definition of “four no hot-work” means that hot work cannot be carried out in the following four situations: the hot work permit has not been issued; the established safety measures have not been implemented; the hot work location , time , content and the license does not match; the project leader is not present . (F)

**Correct answer:** The definition of “four no hot-work” means that hot work cannot be carried out in the following four situations: the hot work permit has not been issued; the established safety measures have not been implemented; the hot work location , time , content and the license does not match; the guardian is not present .

48 . 四不动火指动火作业许可证未经签发不动火；制定的安全措施没有落实不动火；动火部位 、时间 、内容与动火作业许可证不符不动火；项目负责人不在场不动火 。(×)

**正确答案：**四不动火指动火作业许可证未经签发不动火；制定的安全措施没有落实不动火；动火部位 、时间 、内容与动火作业许可证不符不动火；监护人不在场不动火。

49 . The responsibilities of the hot work guardian include confirming that the relevant permit procedures for the hot work are complete , confirming that the risk reduction measures at the hot work site are fully implemented , verifying the operation personnel against the ticket , and verifying the qualifications of the special operations personnel . ( T)

49 . 动火监护人职责包括确认动火作业相关许可手续齐全，确认动火作业现场风险削减措施全部落实，对照票证对作业人员进行核实，并核实特种作业人员资格。( √ )

50 . A hot work permit allows only one hot work . (T)

50 . 一张动火作业许可证只允许一处动火 。( √ )

51 . The validity period of all hot work permits shall not exceed 8 hours . (F)

**Correct Answer:** The validity period of the Grade-2 hot work permit does not exceed 72 hours .

51 . 所有动火作业许可证有效期限不超过 8 个小时 。(×)

**正确答案：** 二级动火作业许可证有效期限不超过 72 小时。

52 . In case of hot work is inconsistent with the requirements in operation scheme , any one may propose a requirement of stopping the work

immediately. (T)

52 . 动火作业与作业计划的要求不符时 , 任何人可以提出立即终止作业的要求。  
( √ )

53 . When there is a large amount of hydrogen leakage , electrical equipment that may spark cannot be started at will . (T)

53 . 有大量氢气泄漏时 , 不可随意启动可能产生火花的电器设备 。 ( √ )

54 . Anyone who finds a fire should activate an alarm immediately. (T)

54 . 任何人发现火灾时 , 都应当立即报警 。 ( √ )

55 . No hot work is allowed during shutdown purging and start- up . The floor drain , drainage port , well , exhaust pipe and pipeline of production sewage system must be sealed or covered tightly. Do not conduct combustible solvent cleaning and painting at the same time within 3 0 m in the same hot work are (T)

55 . 装置停工吹扫及投料开车过程中 , 严禁一切明火作业; 生产污水系统的地漏、排水口 、各类井、排气管 、管道等必须封严盖实;在同一动火区域 30 米范围内不应同时进行可燃溶剂清洗和喷漆等施工作业 。 ( √ )

56 . During work in confined space, the guardian shall continuously monitor whether the gas environment in the working space is up to standard and record it every 2 hours. (T)

56 . 受限空间作业过程中, 应由监护人连续监测作业空间的气体环境是否合格, 并每间隔 2 小时记录一次 。 ( √ )

57 . If the flammable , explosive , anoxic or toxic confined space is not cleaned or replaced , wear anti-static overalls and work shoes , wear isolated masks , use non-explosion- proof low-voltage lamps and non-explosion- proof tools . If necessary, take a lifeline . (F)

Correct answer: If the flammable , explosive , anoxic or toxic restricted space is not cleaned or replaced , wear anti-static overalls and work shoes , wear isolated protective masks , use explosion- proof low-voltage lamps and explosion- proof tools . Take a lifeline if necessary.

57 . 易燃易爆、缺氧或有毒的受限空间经清洗或置换达不到要求的, 应穿防静电工作服及工作鞋 , 佩戴隔离式防护面具 , 使用非防爆型低压灯具及非防爆工具, 必要时应拴带救生绳 。 (×)

**正确答案:** 易燃易爆 、缺氧或有毒的受限空间经清洗或置换达不到要求的 , 应

穿防静电工作服及工作鞋，佩戴隔离式防护面具，使用防爆型低压灯具及防爆工具，必要时应拴带救生绳。

58 . All personnel entering the hydrogen sulfide hazard area must carry portable alarm apparatus and personnel protection . ( T )

58 . 所有进入硫化氢危害区域的人员必须按要求携带便携式硫化氢报警仪和防护器具 。 ( √ )

59 . In the area of hydrogen sulfide hazard , filter-type anti-toxic equipment should be worn , warning signs should be placed around the working place , and should be supervised exclusively. ( F )

Correct answer: In the hydrogen sulfide hazard area , a positive pressure air respirator should be worn , a warning sign should be placed around the work place , and there should be someone to supervise .

59 . 在硫化氢危害区域作业 ， 应佩戴过滤式防毒用具 ， 作业点周围设置警示标示 ， 并有专人监护 。 ( × )

**正确答案：**在硫化氢危害区域作业 ， 应佩戴正压式空气呼吸器 ， 作业点周围设置警示标示 ， 并有专人监护。

60 . When the fixed combustible , toxic , fire and other gas detection and alarm system alarms , the staff at the post should wear appropriate protective equipment to the scene for confirmation and timely disposal . ( T )

60 . 固定式可燃、有毒、火灾等气体检测报警系统发生报警时 ， 需岗位人员佩戴适宜防护器材至现场确认 、 并及时处置 。 ( √ )

61 . Due to operational needs , safety protection facilities , equipment , warning signs , etc . can be removed and used for other purpose . ( F )

Correct answer: Due to operational needs , it is not allowed to dismantle and misappropriate safety protection facilities , equipment , materials , warning signs , etc .

61 . 因操作需要 ， 可以拆除 、 挪用安全防护设施 、 设备、器材、警示标志等 。 ( × )

**正确答案：**不得擅自拆除、挪用安全防护设施、设备、器材、警示标志等。

62 . There may be flammable , explosive or combustible , toxic media industrial wells , sewage ( oil ) pools and other parts of the production system must be carried out according to the Grade 1 hot work . ( F )

The correct answer: there may be flammable , explosive or flammable , toxic media industrial wells , sewage ( oil ) pools and other parts of the production

system must be carried out according to special hot work treatment .

- 62 . 可能存在易燃易爆或可燃、有毒介质工业下水井 、污 （油） 水池等部位确属生产需要必须进行的动火作业按一级动火处理 。 ( × )

**正确答案：**可能存在易燃易爆或可燃、有毒介质工业下水井 、污 （油） 水池等部位确属生产需要必须进行的动火作业按特殊动火处理。

- 63 . In the area of            hydrogen sulfide hazard , an isolated air breathing respirator should be worn , warning signs should be placed around the working place , and guardianship should be provided . ( T )

- 63 . 在硫化氢危害区域作业，应佩戴隔离式空气呼吸器，作业点周围设置警示标示，并有专人监护 。 ( √ )

- 64 . Carbon monoxide invades the body through the respiratory tract and combines with hemoglobin to form carboxyhemoglobin , which significantly reduces blood oxygen carrying capacity and causes tissue hypoxia . ( T )

- 64 . 一氧化碳经呼吸道侵入体内，与血红蛋白结合生成碳氧血红蛋白，使血液携氧能力明显降低 ，造成组织缺氧 。 ( √ )

- 65 . The “three violations” in the production process refer to illegal command, illegal operation, and violation of labor discipline. ( T )

- 65 . 生产过程中的“三违”现象是指违章指挥、违章作业、违反劳动纪律。( √ )

- 66 . The maximum sag of the overhead electricity cable for temporary use shall not be less than 2.5 meters above the construction site and not less than 5 meters across the motor vehicle road. ( T )

- 66 . 临时用电架空线最大弧垂与地面距离在施工现场不低于 2.5 米，穿越机动车道不低于 5 米。( √ )

- 67 . It is strictly forbidden to identify all kinds of work and construction documents by imposter signing or failing to arrive at the site ( T )

- 67 . 严禁冒名顶替代签或未到现场就确认各种作业、工程票证。( √ )

- 68 . The four basic factors that cause an accident are human unsafe behavior, insecurity of the material, management defects, and environmental insecurity. ( T )

- 68 . 引发事故的四个基本因素是人的不安全行为、物的不安全状态、管理上的缺陷、环境的不安全因素。( √ )

69. Occupational diseases refer to diseases caused by exposure of workers, institutions, and individual economic organizations to occupational activities due to exposure to dust (dust), radioactive substances, and other toxic and hazardous substances. (T)
69. 职业病是指企业、事业单位和个体经济组织的劳动者在职业活动中，因接触(粉尘)、放射性物质和其他有毒、有害物质等因素而引起的疾病。(√)
70. Personal protective equipment can only be used as an auxiliary measure and cannot be considered as the main means of controlling the hazard. (T)
70. 个体防护用品只能作为一种辅助性措施，不能被视为控制危害的主要手段。(√)
71. There are six assembly point in the HYBN PMB 。(T)
71. 恒逸公司 PMB 岛上有六个紧急疏散点。(√)
72. When performing CPR, the patient should take the position of low head and high head in supine position. (F)
72. 进行心肺复苏时，病人体位宜取头低足高仰卧位。(×)
73. Security and production are inseparable. Without security, production cannot be carried out normally. There is no practical significance in leaving production. (T)
73. 安全与生产二者不可分割，离开安全就不能正常的进行生产，离开生产讲安全也没有什么实际意义。(√)
74. Leaders and employees at all levels should not only abide by labor discipline and rules and regulations, strictly prohibit illegal work, but also have the responsibility to prevent others from doing illegal work. (T)
74. 各级领导及员工不仅要自觉遵守劳动纪律和规章制度，严禁违章作业，并有责任制止他人违章作业。(√)
75. Hotwork must be apply for a permit, which involves entering a confined space, temporary use of electricity, or work at a height, and should apply for a corresponding operating permit. (T)
75. 用火作业必须办理许可证，涉及进入受限空间、临时用电、高处等作业时，应办理相应的作业许可证。(√)
76. A burning cutting gun, can be kept aside or passed around. (F)

76. 正在燃烧的割枪，随手放在一旁或进行传递。(×)

77. The voltage applied to the lighting in a particularly humid place and in the equipment shall not be higher than 12V. (T)

77. 在特别潮湿的场所、设备内作业照明用电的电压不能大于 12V。(√)

78. When chemical leakage, people should be evacuated to the upwind direction. (T)

78. 化学品泄漏时，应向上风方向撤离。(√)

79. ( ) According to the provisions of "Classification of Work at Heights", operations performed at heights that are likely to fall 2m or more (including 2m) above the ground are called high work. (T)

79. ( ) 按《高处作业分级》的规定，凡在距离地面高度 2m 以上（含 2m）有可能坠落的高处进行的作业，称为高处作业。(√)

80. The hidden dangers that can be immediately treated must be done immediately. There must be enhanced management and control measures that cannot immediately complete the governance. (T)

80. ( ) 能够立即治理的隐患必须立即组织治理，不能立即治理的必须有强化的管控措施。(√)

81. After the operation scope and content have been changed, it is necessary to reapply for a work permit, and the operator must not change the work scope and job content arbitrarily. (T)

81. 作业范围和内容发生变更后需重新申请作业许可，作业人员不得随意改变作业范围和作业内容。(√)

82. Places and facilities where hazardous chemicals are stored shall not arbitrarily change the stored substances and shall not be stored in excess. (T)

82. ( ) 储存危险化学品的场所和设施不得随意变更储存的物质，不得超量储存。(√)

83. Scaffolds must have vertical and horizontal sweeping bars. Longitudinal sweeping rods shall be fastened with vertical angle fasteners on the upright poles not more than 200mm from the bottom of the steel pipe. Horizontal sweeping rods shall be fastened with vertical fasteners to the vertical rods under the longitudinal sweeping rods. (T)

83. ( ) 脚手架必须设置纵、横向扫地杆。纵向扫地杆应采用直角扣件固定在距钢管

底端不大于 200mm 处的立杆上。横向扫地杆应采用直角扣件固定在紧靠纵向扫地杆下方的立杆上。( √ )

84. “Territory management” means that each employee at the basic level is responsible for the safety of the production operation area, equipment, and personnel involved in the job. (T)

84. ( ) “属地管理”就是每名基层岗位员工都要对自己岗位涉及的生产作业区域、设备设施和进入人员的安全负责。( √ )

85. When multiple types of dangerous operations are involved in the same work item at the same location, in order to simplify the work procedure and speed up the work progress, a work permit may be allowed. (F)

85. ( ) 同一地点的同一作业项目中涉及到多种类型的危险作业时，为简化工作程序，加快工作进度，可办理一次作业许可即可。( × )

86. Prior to the implementation of the operation, each person involved in the work should be given a safe disclosure. (T)

86. ( ) 作业实施前，应对参与此项工作的每个人，进行安全交底。( √ )

87. If the noise of the machine pump and equipment exceeds 85dBA, the operator must wear appropriate protective equipment, such as earplugs or acoustic enclosure, to reduce the harm caused by noise. (T).

87. ( ) 工作场所机泵、设备的噪音若超过 85dBA，操作人员必须佩戴相应的防护用品，例如耳塞或隔音耳罩，以减少噪音对人体造成的危害 ( √ )。

88. Before the ray operation, the safety protection area must be designated as the supervision area, use the compliant guard band/rope for isolation, and set up the danger signs and protective facilities: hang obvious warning signs in all directions of the supervision area, and use warning signs on the Write “ Beware, Ionizing Radiation” in English, have internationally accepted radioactive signs, and have a fluorescent effect; install night warning lights in every direction and entrance fence. (T)

88. ( ) 射线作业前，必须划出安全防护区域——监督区，使用符合规范的警戒带/绳进行隔离，并设置危险标志和防护设施：在监督区域的各个方向悬挂明显警告牌，警告牌上用中英文写上“当心，电离辐射”，有国际通用放射性标志，并具备荧光效果；夜间作业在每个方向及入口围栏上安装警示灯。( √ )



89. Scaffolds, lifting appliances, electrical welding tools, hand-held power tools, and other tools used in the operation shall meet the operational safety requirements; hand-held and portable electric tools exceeding the safe voltage shall be equipped with leakage protection devices. (T)

89. ( ) 作业使用的脚手架、起重机械、电气焊用具、手持电动工具等各种工器具应符合作业安全要求；超过安全电压的手持式、移动式电动工器具应配有漏电保护装置。(√)

90. Special confined space operators may wear wind-type long tube masks, positive pressure air respirator and other protective equipment; when wearing a long tube mask, be sure to carefully check the air tightness, and should prevent the long tube being squeezed and sucked The air port should be placed on the upwind outlet of fresh air and be monitored. (T)

90. ( ) 特殊受限空间作业人员可佩戴送风式长管面具、正压式空气呼吸器等防护器具；佩戴长管面具时，一定要仔细检查其气密性，同时应防止长管被挤压，吸气口应置于新鲜空气的上风口处，并有人监护。(√)

91. Emergency drill is an early warning action, accident report, command and coordination, on-site disposal and other activities carried out simulated for the accident situation and according to the emergency plan.

[Standard answer]: Yes

91. 应急演练是针对事故情景,依据应急预案而模拟开展的预警行动、事故报告、指挥协调、现场处置等活动。

【标准答案】：对

92. The warehouse storing hazardous chemicals must be equipped with professional technical personnel, the warehouse and place shall be managed by special personnel, and the management personnel must be equipped with reliable personal safety protective equipment.

[Standard answer]: Yes

92. 储存危险化学品的仓库必须配备有专业知识的技术人员,其仓库及场所应设专人管理,管理人员必须配备可靠的个人安全防护用品。

【标准答案】：对

93. Use acid, alkali and foam extinguishing agent when extinguishing wet flammable articles; but carbon dioxide can be used when lively metal fire.

[Standard answer]: Wrong

93. 遇湿易燃物品灭火时严禁使用酸碱、泡沫灭火剂;但活泼的金属火灾时可以使用二氧化碳灭火。

【标准答案】：错

94. The external energy required for acetylene decomposition and explosion decreases with the increase of pressure.

[Standard answer]: Yes

94. 乙炔发生分解爆炸时所需的外界能量随压力的升高而降低。

【标准答案】：对

95. Special equipment that has not been regularly inspected or is unqualified shall not continue to be used.

[Standard answer]: Yes

95. 未经定期检验或者检验不合格的特种设备,不得继续使用。

【标准答案】：对

96. Mobile pressure vessel refers to a holding pressure vessel with no fixed installation and use place, and is mainly used to hold gas and liquid.

[Standard answer]: Yes

96. 移动式压力容器是指没有固定的安装和使用地点,主要用于盛装气体和液体的一种盛装压力容器。

【标准答案】：对

97. When welding, you can touch the oxygen bottles or oxygen equipment with greasy hands or gloves with oil traces.

[Standard answer]: Wrong

97. 进行焊接时可以用沾有油污的手或带有油迹的手套去触碰氧气瓶或氧气设备。

【标准答案】：错

98. For oil products (especially class A and B liquids), two different conductive measuring, temperature measuring and sampling tools are not allowed for operation.

[Standard answer]: Yes

98. 对于油品(特别是甲、乙类液体),不准使用两种不同导电性质的检尺、测温和采样工具进行操作。

【标准答案】：对

99. Fire whose density is less than water and flammable liquid insoluble in water can be put out with water.

[Standard answer]: Wrong

99. 密度小于水和不溶于水的易燃液体的火灾,可以用水进行扑救。

【标准答案】：错

100. It is strictly prohibited to set up communication, broadcasting or low voltage lines on structures equipped with lightning rods.

[Standard answer]: Yes

100. 严禁在装有避雷针的构筑物上架设通信线、广播线或低压线。

【标准答案】：对

101. Fire prevention spacing is when a building caught fire, other buildings in the action of thermal radiation, no protection measures, there is no fire when the minimum distance.

[Standard answer]: Yes

101. 防火间距就是当一幢建筑物起火时,其它建筑物在热辐射的作用下,没有任何保护措施时,也不会起火的最小距离。

【标准答案】：对

102. In the process of liquid material combustion, not the liquid itself is burning, but the gas evaporated when the liquid is heated is decomposed, oxidized to the combustion point and burned.

[Standard answer]: Yes

102. 液体物质燃烧过程中,不是液体本身在燃烧,而是液体受热时蒸发出来的气体被分解、氧化达到燃点而燃烧。

【标准答案】：对

103. When crushing materials, the most easy ignition source is the material mixed with hard iron and stone debris, which can produce sparks in the process of impact or grinding.

[Standard answer] : Yes

103. 在进行物料粉碎时,最易产生的点火源是物料中掺杂有坚硬的铁石杂物,在撞击或研磨过程中能产生火花。

【标准答案】：对

104. The characteristics of major hazard sources are that the stored substances are generally flammable, explosive, toxic and harmful substances, and the storage amount is large.

[Standard answer] : Yes

104. 重大危险源的特点是储存物质一般为易燃、易爆、有毒、有害物质,且存储量较大。

【标准答案】：对

105. The occupational health protection facilities of hazardous chemical projects need not be designed at the same time as the main part of the project, constructed and put into production and use at the same time, and can be put into operation and operation first.

[Standard answer] : Wrong

105. 危险化学品项目的职业卫生防护设施无需与主体工程同时设计,同时施工,同时投入生产和使用,可先行投产、运行。

【标准答案】：错

106. When loading and unloading hazardous chemicals, they should be lightly loaded and unloaded. Falling, touching, hitting, dragging, dumping and rolling are strictly prohibited.

[Standard answer] : Yes

106. 装卸、搬运危险化学品时应做到轻装、轻卸。严禁摔、碰、撞击、拖拉、倾倒和滚

动。

【标准答案】：对

107. Motor vehicles entering the hazardous chemical reservoir area should be equipped with fire shields. After loading and unloading the goods, the motor vehicles shall not park or repair them in the warehouse, warehouse or cargo yard.

[Standard answer] : Yes

107.进入危险化学品库区的机动车辆应安装防火罩。机动车装卸货物后,不得在库内、库房、货场停放和修理。

【标准答案】：对

108. Lightning can be divided into direct lightning, induction thunder, lightning wave intrusion and spherical thunder.

[Standard answer] : Yes

108.雷电可以分为直击雷、感应雷、雷电波侵入和球形雷。

【标准答案】：对

109. Before the comprehensive emergency drill, the drill organization unit or planner can organize a desktop drill or synthetic rehearsal according to the drill plan or script, and get familiar with each link of the drill implementation process.

[Standard answer] : Yes

109.在综合应急演练前,演练组织单位或策划人员可按照演练方案或脚本组织桌面演练或合成预演,熟悉演练实施过程的各个环节。

【标准答案】：对

110. The nature of hazardous chemicals or fire fighting methods contradict each other, and the hazardous chemicals with different loading numbers or categories shall not be transported in the same vehicle or ship.

[Standard answer] : Yes

110.危险化学品性质或消防方法相互抵触,以及配装号或类项不同的危险化学品不能装在同一车、船内运输。

【标准答案】：对

111. The emergency cut-off valve with close range and remote operating system can realize automatic control.

[Standard answer] : Yes

111.紧急切断阀带有近程和远程操作系统,可实现自动控制。

【标准答案】：对

112. Gas furnace, oil furnace, pulverized coal furnace ignition should be first input fuel before ignition.

[Standard answer] : Wrong

112.气炉、油炉、煤粉炉点燃时应先输入燃料再点火。

【标准答案】： 错

113. Leakage guide method is the electrostatic grounding method, so that the electrostatic charge on the charged body can leak to the earth.

[Standard answer] : Yes

113.泄漏导走法即用静电接地法,使带电体上的静电荷能够向大地泄漏走散。

【标准答案】： 对

114. Although the electrostatic voltage is very high, but the power is not large, so the harm is not too great.

[Standard answer] : Wrong

114. 虽然静电电压很高,但电量不大,所以危害不太大。

【标准答案】： 错

115. Packaging containers leaking or leaking hazardous chemicals should be quickly moved to a safe area.

[Standard answer] : Yes

115.泄漏或渗漏危险化学品的包装容器应迅速移至安全区域。

【标准答案】： 对

116. Normal pressure containers cannot store compressed gas and pressurized liquid.

[Standard answer] : Yes

116.常压的容器是不能贮存压缩气体和加压液体的。

【标准答案】： 对

117. In the process of emergency rescue, in order to avoid the continuous harm caused by the poisons, the personnel and materials at the site of chemical accidents should be washed out in time.

[Standard answer] : Yes

117.应急救援过程中,为避免毒害物持续造成危害,应对化学事故现场的人员和物资及时进行洗消。

【标准答案】： 对

118. For buckets or cans or other containers containing flammable liquid, the residual liquid and sediment must be thoroughly cleaned with water vapor or water and analyzed as qualified.

[Standard answer] : Yes

118.对于盛装过易燃液体的桶或罐或其他容器,动火补焊前,必须用水蒸气或水将其中的残余的液体及沉淀物彻底清洗干净并分析合格。

【标准答案】： 对

119. Anti-soluble foam can not only fight the fire of general liquid hydrocarbons, but also effectively fight the fire of water-soluble organic solvents.

[Standard answer] : Yes

119.抗溶性泡沫不仅可以扑救一般液体烃类的火灾,还可以有效地扑救水溶性有机溶剂的火灾。

【标准答案】： 对

120.When welding and cutting in the closed space, the gas cylinder and welding power supply can be placed in the closed space.

[Standard answer] : Wrong

120.在封闭空间内实施焊接及切割时,气瓶及焊接电源可以放置在封闭的空间内。

【标准答案】： 错

121.The greater the content of combustible gas and oxygen, the higher the fire source strength and initial temperature, the lower the humidity, the less the inert dust and ash, the greater the explosion limit range, and the greater the risk of dust explosion.

[Standard answer] : Yes

121.可燃气体和氧的含量越大,火源强度、初始温度越高,湿度越低,惰性粉尘及灰分越少,爆炸极限范围越大,粉尘爆炸危险性也就越大。

【标准答案】： 对

122.The more current flowing through the heart, the shorter the current route, the greater the risk of electric shock.

[Standard answer] : Yes

122.流经心脏的电流越多、 电流路线越短电击危险性越大。

【标准答案】： 对

123.Acetylene components in acetylene compressor are not allowed to be made of copper because copper acetylene may produce an explosion hazard.

[Standard answer] : Yes

123.乙炔压缩机中同乙炔接触的部件不允许用铜制成,因为可能产生具有爆炸危险的乙炔铜。

【标准答案】： 对

124.The compressed gas such as n-butane, acetylene is on fire, should put out the fire quickly, and then cut off the gas source.

[Standard answer] : Wrong

124.压缩气体如正丁烷、乙炔等发生着火时,应迅速灭火,然后切断气源。

【标准答案】： 错

125.High risk work : it refers to work which may endanger operators and surrounding facilities, including hot work, work in confined space, blind plate vacuum pumping operation, work at height, hoisting work, temporary power supply, earthwork, work with road closed, maintenance and repair work, radiography operation, and scaffolding erection and dismantling during production and maintenance in the area within the

jurisdiction of the Company. ( √ )

125. 高风险作业，是指公司所辖区域内生产、检修过程中可能涉及的动火、进入受限空间、盲板抽堵、高处作业、吊装、临时用电、动土、断路、设备检维修、射线、脚手架搭设与拆除等，对作业者及周围设施安全可能造成重大危害的作业。( √ )

126. Fire and explosion protection area: it refers to an area covering the area within the enclosure of plant area of the Company (including production plant, tank farm, loading platform and jetty) and the area within 10 m from the equipment and pipeline proper with combustible and explosive gas and liquid and connected equipment and pipelines outside the plant area. ( √ )

126. 防火防爆区域，是指公司生产厂区围墙以内包括生产装置、储罐区、装车栈台、码头等以及延伸到厂区外含有易燃易爆气体、液体的设备、管道本体及与之相连接的其它设备管道附近 10m 以内的区域。( √ )

127. Energy isolation: set a valve component, electrical switch, accumulator component, etc. at an appropriate position, or prevent a piece of equipment from running, or energy from relieving by means of a special device. ( √ )

127. 能量隔离，是指将阀件、电气开关、蓄能配件等设定在合适的位置或借助特定的设施使设备不能运转或能量不能释放。( √ )

128. Follow the principle of “one in charge shall assume the responsibilities” and “territorial management” for safety management, use a scientific and effective hazard identification and risk assessment method to identify various risks for the Company, prepare effective control measures and management schemes, and prevent accidents. ( √ )

128. 安全管理原则遵循“谁主管、谁负责”和“属地管理”的原则，运用科学有效的危险源辨识和风险评价方法识别出公司各类风险，制定有效的控制措施及管理方案，预防事故的发生。( √ )

129. Main hazardous chemicals in materials of HYBN include crude oil, sodium hydroxide, sulfuric acid, hydrochloric acid and other auxiliary chemicals. ( √ )

129. 恒逸文莱公司原料中的主要危险化学品有：原油、氢氧化钠、硫酸、盐酸和其他化工助剂等。( √ )

130. Main hazardous chemicals in products (including intermediate products) of HYBN, mainly include naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, propylene, benzene, methylbenzene, dimethylbenzene, hydrogen and fuel gas. ( √ )

130. 恒逸文莱公司产品中的危险化学品（含中间产品）主要有：石脑油、汽油、煤油、液化石油气、丙烯、苯、甲苯、二甲苯、氢气、燃料气等。( √ )

131. Hazardous chemicals whose chemical property or protection method and method of extinguishing are mutually contradicted, shall be stored in the same warehouse.

Radioactive substances and other hazardous chemicals shall not be stored in the same warehouse. Oxidizers and combustibles and explosives shall not be stored in the same warehouse. Spontaneous combustible articles or articles which are combustible when exposed to moisture shall not be stored in the same warehouse together with combustibles and explosives. ( × )

131.化学性质与防护、灭火方法相互抵触的危险化学品，可以同库存放。放射性物品不得与其它危险化学品同库存放，氧化剂不得与易燃易爆物品同库存放，能自燃或遇水燃烧的物品不得与易燃易爆品同库存放。( × )

132.From 20: 00 pm to 8: 00 am at holidays and festivals as well as everyday, in case of high risk operations which require emergency repair due to their impact on normal operation, their authorization level shall be raised. High risk operations conducted during the period of plant shutdown and overhaul at holidays and festivals need not to raise their approval levels. ( √ )

132.节假日和日常夜间 20:00 至次日 8:00，当出现影响正常生产运行，须紧急抢修的高风险动火作业时，动火作业必须升级管理，但节假日逢装置停工大修期间的动火作业不升级。( √ )

133.All High Risk Work Permits shall be kept for tow years. ( × )

133.所有高风险作业许可证保存期为两年。( × )

134.As per the hazard level of location of hot work, hot work in the plant is divided into special grade, Grade I and Grade II. ( √ )

134.动火作业根据动火部位危险程度，装置内动火分为三级：特级动火、一级动火、二级动火。( √ )

135.Grade I hot work includes hot work directly generating open fire in the area stretching from the edge of oil tanker parking at the quay berth outwards by 35m. ( × )

135.一级动火作业，包括码头泊位油轮停靠时从油轮边缘起向外延伸 35m 以内区域的直接产生明火的动火作业。( × )

136.For special work at height, carry with communication tools. ( √ )

136.特殊高处作业时，作业人员应佩戴通讯联络工具。( √ )

137.Industrial refuses shall be piled up at the specified place; spontaneous combustible and flammable substances such as ferrous sulfide sorted out shall be treated properly and transported quickly to prevent a fire due to spontaneous combustion and ignition; ( √ )

137.工业垃圾应按指定地点集中堆放，不得随意乱倒、乱放，对清理出的硫化亚铁等自燃、易燃物质要妥善处理，并迅速联系外运，防止自燃、引燃引起火灾；( √ )

138.Do not discharge waste oil and toxic and harmful substances to the sewer, open trench



and ground. ( ✓ )

138.严禁将污油、有毒有害物质排入下水道、明沟和地面。 ( ✓ )

139.While introducing combustible and explosive materials, strictly control maintenance operations on the site, especially hot work and passing of vehicles. Non-related personnel shall be strictly prohibited from staying within a unit during startup or shutdown. ( ✓ )

139. 引易燃易爆物料时，应严格控制现场施工作业，特别是动火作业、车辆通行。无关人员禁止在开停工装置内逗留。( ✓ )

140.The operation department shall identify the source and type of the energy that needs to be isolated during the operation, mark out and include a process flow diagram in the HSE Control Plan, and develop an isolation summary sheet. ( ✓ )

140.运行部应辨识作业过程中需要隔离的能量来源和类型，在《HSE 管控方案》中绘制能量隔离流程图，编制隔离汇总表。( ✓ )

141.Three simultaneities of HSE: HSE facilities are designed, conducted and put into use with the main works at the same time. ( ✓ )

141. “HSE”三同时，是指 HSE 设施与主体工程同时设计、同时施工、同时投入使用。( ✓ )

142.Major change: change occurring in the course of production which leads to resubmission of safety case or causes risk evaluation value to be 70 points or more. ( ✓ )

142.重大变更：指生产过程中导致必须重新提交安全例证（safety case）或风险评价分值为 12 分及以上的变更。( ✓ )

143.The HSE Policies of HYBN is , people-oriented, legal compliance, harmonious community, friendly environment, and controllable risk. ( ✓ )

143.恒逸文莱公司 HSE 方针是，以人为本、依法合规、社区和谐、环境友好、风险可控。( ✓ )

144.The HSE objectives of HYBN is , zero injury, zero pollution, and zero accident. ( ✓ )

144.恒逸文莱公司 HSE 目标是，零伤害、零污染、零事故。( ✓ )

145.Team-based HSE activities shall be organized at least twice a month and each shall last for at least 1 credit hour. Department-based HSE activities shall be organized once a month and last for at least 1 credit hour. ( ✓ )

145.班组 HSE 活动每月不少于二次，每次学习时间应不少于 1 学时。( ✓ )

146.As for onsite disposal plan, operation department shall exercise such plan at least once a month for each shift, including one onsite actual emergency exercise. ( ✓ )

146.现场处置预案运行部每班每月演练不少于 1 次，其中必须包括 1 次现场实战应急演练

147. According to the level of flammable liquid flash point, it is divided into low flash point liquid, medium flash point liquid and high flash point liquid. ( √ )

## 第二部分 Single Choice Question 单选题

1. A color that conveys the meaning of a security message, including red, yellow, green, and. (C)
- A. Brown                      B. Purple                      C. Blue
1. 安全色是传递安全信息含义的颜色, 包含红色、黄色、绿色和。(C)
- A. 棕色                      B. 紫色                      C. 蓝色
2. When excavating at the area where may exist dangerous gas such as landfill area, production of hazardous chemicals area and storage area. What should we do? (C)
- A. Biogas detection              B. Ventilation displacement              C. Combustion detection
2. 在填埋区域、危险化学品生产、储存区域等可能产生危险性气体的施工区域挖掘时, 应对作业环境进行(C), 并采取相关措施。
- A. 沼气检测                      B. 通风置换                      C. 气体检测
3. The toxic gas in the following options is. (C)
- A.  $\text{CH}_4$                       B.  $\text{CO}_2$                       C.  $\text{H}_2\text{S}$
3. 以下选项中属于有毒气体的是。(C)
- A. 甲烷                      B. 二氧化碳                      C. 硫化氢
4. Which of the following actions is incorrect during the use of the gas cylinder? (B)
- A. Do not knock against it
- B. When the bottle valve frozen with a fire to bake
- C. Placed in a well-ventilated place and avoid the sun
4. 气瓶在使用过程中, 下列哪项操作是不正确的? (B)
- A. 禁止敲击碰撞                      B. 当瓶阀冻结时用火烤
- C. 放置于通风良好且避免日晒场所
5. Lighting power supply in particularly humid places, good conductive ground, boilers, metal containers, voltage not greater than (A) V.
- A. 12                      B. 24                      C. 36

5. 在特别潮湿场所、导电良好的地面、锅炉、金属容器内的照明电源，电压不得大于(A)  
V。  
A. 12              B. 24              C. 36
6. In order to prevent oil, gas, steam, toxic media and so on along the pipeline into the construction area, the usual security measure used is. (B)  
A. Shut off valve              B. Add blind plate              C. Cut the pipeline
6. 为防止油、瓦斯、蒸汽、有毒介质等沿管道窜入施工区域，一般采用(B)的安全措施。  
A. 关死阀门              B. 加盲板              C. 割断
7. After a person is electrocuted, which is wrong by the following electroshock emergency measure? (C)  
A. Using an insulation forceps with an insulating handle or a dry wooden handle to pull the wires from the contacts of the electric shock, so that the electric shock is removed from the power source.  
B. With dry clothes, gloves, ropes, boards and boards to remove the wire from the body of a person who has a shock and pull it apart from the source of power.  
C. Should be dragged in time, Pull the arm or other limbs of a person who is electrocuted away from the electric.
7. 人触电后，可能由于痉挛或失去知觉等原因而紧抓带电体，不能自行摆脱电源，以下触电急救措施错误的是？(C)  
A. 使用带有绝缘柄的电工钳或干木柄挑开接触触电者的电线，使触电者脱离电源  
B. 用干燥衣服、手套、绳、木板拉开触电者或拉开触电者身上的电线，使触电者与电源离  
C. 应及时拖拽、拉动触电者手臂或其他肢体，使触电者尽快脱离电源
8. Different security colors represent different meanings, what's means of red. (A)  
A. Forbidden              B. Instruction              C. Warning
8. 不同的安全色代表了不同的含义，其中红色在安全色中代表的含义是。(A)  
A. 禁止              B. 指令              C. 警告
9. The following for the helmet use description, which is error? (C)  
A. Do not disassemble or add attachment to the helmet at will  
B. Wear it upright, firmly, and not shake, fasten the jaw belt  
C. If helmet with severe impact that the appearance is not obviously damaged, it can continue to use.
9. 以下有关安全帽使用描述错误的是？(C)  
A. 不能随意对安全帽进行拆卸或添加附件

- B. 佩戴时一定要将安全帽戴正、戴牢，不能晃动，要系紧下颚带
- C. 受到严重冲击的安全帽，若外观没有明显损坏不影响使用

10. Mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration should not be used in the following (C) cases.

- A. That stops breathing after electric shock
- B. That stops breathing after falling from a high place
- C. That stops breathing by hydrogen sulfide poisoning

10. 以下(C)情况不宜采用口对口人工呼吸。

- A. 触电后停止呼吸的
- B. 高处坠落后停止呼吸的
- C. 硫化氢中毒呼吸停止的

11. Oxygen concentration in confined space should be maintained at. (C)

- A. 19%~23%
- B. 19%~23.5%
- C. 19.5%~21%

11. 受限空间氧含量浓度应保持在(C)。

- A. 19%~23%
- B. 19%~23.5%
- C. 19.5%~21%

12. Which of the following description of waste disposal is wrong? (C)

A. Hazardous wastes of incompatible storage and not disposed safely can't be mixed for collection.

B. Containers and packages of hazardous wastes and facilities, places for the collection, storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes, which should be identified with mark.

C. The sludge produced during the repair operation (in the accident state) can be buried directly on the spot.

12. 以下有关废弃物处理描述错误的是。(C)

- A. 储存性质不相容且未经安全性处置的危险废弃物不能混合收集
- B. 危险废物的容器和包装物以及收集、储存、运输、处置危险废物的设施、场所，应当置危险废物识别标志
- C. 维抢修作业过程中（事故状态下）产生的油泥，可直接就地掩埋

13. According to the 《HSE Comprehensive Management regulation of HYBN》, an accident occurred in a department, causing three or more injuries, and the accident was classified as (B) by grade.

- A. Operation department level accident
- B. Company level accident
- C. External factory level accident

13. 根据公司《HSE 综合管理制度》，某部门发生事故，造成 3 人及以上轻伤，该事故

按级别划分为(B)。

- A. 运行部级事故      B. 公司级事故      C. 厂外级事故

14. When we are working with gas welding (cutting), the interval between oxygen cylinder and acetylene cylinder is not less than (C) m, and acetylene cylinder is forbidden to lie down. The distance between them and the working place of hot fire must not be less than that of (C) m.

- A. 3, 6      B. 4, 8      C. 5, 10

14. 用气焊（割）动火作业时，氧气瓶与乙炔气瓶的间隔不小于（C）m，且乙炔气瓶严禁卧放，二者与动火作业地点距离不得小于（C）m，禁止在烈日下曝晒。

- A. 3, 6      B. 4, 8      C. 5, 10

15. (B) test before working in a confined space after replacing the combustible gas with nitrogen or other inert gas is necessary.

- A. Combustible gas      B. Oxygen content      C. Nitrogen

15. 对于采用氮气或其他惰性气体对可燃气体进行置换后的受限空间内作业前应进行(B)检测。

- A. 可燃气体      B. 含氧量      C. 氮气

16. One of the following emergency response operations NOT for acute occupational poisoning (suffocation) accidents is. (A)

- A. Enter the site to check the situation at the first time.  
B. Wear an air respirator to evacuate poisoned (suffocated) person from the danger site to fresh air.  
C. Appropriate first aid to the injured person and call the emergency number

16. 下列不属于急性职业中毒（窒息）事故应急处置操作的一项是。(A)

- A. 第一时间进入现场查看人员情况  
B. 佩戴空气呼吸器，将中毒（窒息）人员由危险区域撤离至新鲜空气处  
C. 对伤者进行适当急救，并拨打急救电话

17. Excavation work exceeding the depth (B), or excavation work in narrow or enclosed spaces such as pits, trenches, troughs, wells, tunnels, etc. shall also be required to enter the restricted space work permit.

- A. 0.8 m      B. 1.2 m      C. 1.5 m

17. 挖掘作业深度超过(B)，或在坑、沟、槽、井、地道等狭小或封闭空间内进行挖掘作业应同时办理进入受限空间作业许可证。

- A. 0.8 米      B. 1.2 米      C. 1.5 米

18. High-place workers should be trained. Persons with high blood pressure, anemia, epilepsy, severe arthritis, physical disability or (A) and other contraindications may not engage in high-place operations.

A. Heart disease      B. Stomach disease      C. Skin disease

18. 高处作业人员应接受培训。患有高血压、贫血、癫痫、严重关节炎、肢体残疾或 (A) 的人员及其他禁忌高处作业的人员不得从事高处作业。

A. 心脏病      B. 胃病      C. 皮肤病

19. (B) and above, the high-place operation and ground contact should be equipped with corresponding communication devices, and a special person is responsible for communication.

A. 25 m      B. 30 m      C. 40 m

19. (B)及以上的高处作业与地面联系应设有相应的通讯装置，并由专人负责通讯联系。

A. 25 米      B. 30 米      C. 40 米

20. It is strictly forbidden to engage in high-place operations under meteorological conditions such as (C) strong winds and above, lightning, heavy rain and heavy fog.

A. Four level      B. Five level      C. Six level

20. 严禁在(C)及以上大风和雷电、暴雨、大雾等气象条件下从事高处作业。

A. 四级      B. 五级      C. 六级

21. The permit for operating period of the device is not valid for more than. (B)

A. 8 hours      B. 12 hours      C. 24 hours

21. 运行装置的高处作业许可证的有效期限不超过。(B)

A. 8 小时      B. 12 小时      C. 24 小时

22. High-risk job sites find major safety hazards. (C) have the responsibility to terminate the operation immediately, cancel the high-risk operation permit, and re-apply if you want to continue the operation.

A. Application department

B. Operation department

C. Application department and operation department

22. 高风险作业现场发现重大安全隐患, (C)都有责任立即终止作业，取消高风险作业许可证，若要继续作业应重新办理。

A. 申请部门      B. 作业部门      C. 申请部门和作业部门

23. Responsible for applying for hot work and handling the hot work permit is the duty

of. (C)

A. Operation department    B. Fire guardian    C. Applicant for hot work

23. 负责提出动火作业申请，办理动火作业许可证是(C)的工作职责。

A. 运行部门负责人    B. 动火监护人    C. 动火作业申请人

24. In the case of a hot work, it is the duty of (A) to stop the fire immediately when the guardian proposes to stop the fire or perform an abnormal situation.

A. Hot work operator    B. Hot work guardian    C. Hot work applicant

24. 在动火过程中，出现异常情况或监护人提出停止动火时，应立即停止动火是(A)的工作职责。

A. 动火作业人    B. 动火监护人    C. 动火作业申请人

25. Hot work that do not belong to the first level of fire in the following locations are (C).

A. Dangerous chemical warehouse, various oil tank areas, pipe gallery, combustible gas and fire-fighting tanks in the fire dam (industrial sewage wells, sewage pools, areas without fire dams within 15 meters from the tank wall).

B. The containers, pipelines, equipment, etc., which are stored and transported in a normal production facility, are flammable, explosive, toxic liquids and gases, should be separated processed to qualified.

C. The device was shut down and overhauled and processed to qualified. After the dispatching department organized the production department inspection with acceptance, then implement the first hot work in the unit.

25. 在以下地点动火不属于一级动火的是。(C)

A 危险化学品库、各类油罐区、管廊、可燃气体及助燃气体罐区防火堤内（工业下水井、污水池、无防火堤的距罐壁 15 米以内的区域）

B 正常生产装置内储存、输送易燃易爆、有毒液体和气体的容器、管线、设备等进行隔离且进行工艺处理合格后进行的动火作业

C 装置停工大修，工艺处理合格，经计划调度部组织生产转检修验收确认后并安全实施了第一次动火作业的装置内动火

26. Hot work in the following locations are not secondary fires. (C)

A. The unit was shut down and overhauled, and the process was qualified. After the production department inspection and acceptance was confirmed by the dispatching department, the hot work in the unit was safely implemented for the first time.

B. Shipped to a safe place, and after being purged, the analysis qualified,

containers and pipelines could be handled.

C. Process production equipment or area in production state (inside the explosion hazardous area).

26. 在下列地点动火不属于二级动火是。(C)

- A. 装置停工大修，工艺处理合格，经计划调度部组织生产转检修验收确认后并安全实施了第一次动火作业的装置内动火。
- B. 运到安全地点，并经吹扫处理后动火分析合格的容器、管线动火
- C. 处于生产状态的工艺生产装置区（爆炸危险场所以内区域）

27. Special, first- and second-level fires are subject to a permit. (A)

- A. One place
- B. Two places
- C. Three places.

27. 特级、一级和二级动火，实行一张许可证(A)动火。

- A. 一处
- B. 两处
- C. 三处

28. The level 1 hot work permit shall be approved by (B) after the signing.

- A. HSE Management Department Safety Manager
- B. Operation Department Head HSE Deputy Director
- C. Operation Department Director

28. 一级动火作业许可证，经会签后，由(B)批准。

- A. 运行部 HSE 工程师
- B. 运行部主管HSE 副部长
- C. 运行部部长

29. The validity period of the level 1 and special hot work permits shall not exceed. (A)

- A. 8 hours
- B. 24 hours
- C. 72 hours

29. 一级、特殊动火作业许可证有效期限不超过。(A)

- A. 8 小时
- B. 24 小时
- C. 72 小时

30. When it is found that there is a possibility of personal injury, (C) can request the immediate termination of the operation, the guardian will forfeit the hot work permit after confirmation and inform the approver of the reason for the termination of the permit, if the work needs to be resumed should re-apply for hot work permit.

- A. Only security manager
- B. Only local guardian
- C. Anyone

30. 发现有可能造成人身伤害的情况时，(C)可以提出立即终止作业的要求，监护人确认后收回动火作业许可证，并告知批准人许可证终止的原因，需要继续作业应重新办理动火作业许可证。

- A. 只有安全管理人员
- B. 只有属地监护人
- C. 任何人

31. The interruption of the hot work is more than (B) and needs to be resampled and analyzed.



- A. 30 minutes                      B. 1 hour                      C. 2 hours
31. 动火作业中断超过(B)后动火，需重新采样分析。  
A .30 分钟                      B. 1 小时                      C. 2 小时
32. The distance between the oxygen cylinder and the acetylene cylinder shall not be less than 5 meters, and the distance to open flame should not be less than (B) meters.  
A .5    B. 10    C. 15
32. 氧气瓶与乙炔气瓶的间隔不小于 5 米，二者与明火距离均不得小于(B)米。  
A. 5    B. 10    C. 15
33. High-place hot work (including fires on the second floor and above of multi-floor structures) must take the measures of. (C)  
A. Prevent poisoning and suffocation  
B. Anti-static  
C. Prevent sparks from splashing
33. 高处动火（含在多层构筑物的二层及以上动火）必须采取(C)的措施。  
A. 防止中毒窒息                      B. 防静电                      C.防止火花溅落
34. When using electric welding, the welding tool should be in good condition and (B) be grounded.  
A. welding rod    B. welding machine shell    C. welding parts
34. 使用电焊时，电焊工具应完好，(B)须接地。  
A. 焊把                      B. 电焊机外壳                      C. 焊接件
35. “Four Non- Hot Work” means that the hot work permit has not been issued; the (A) has not been implemented; the location, time, contents are inconsistent with the hot work permit. The guardian is not in the field.  
A. safety measures    B. construction plan    C. emergency measures
35. “四不动火”是指动火作业许可证未经签发不动火；制定的(A)没有落实不动火；动火部位、时间、内容与动火作业许可证不符不动火；监护人不在场不动火。  
A. 安全措施                      B. 施工方案                      C. 应急措施
36. After the results of the gas detection in the confined space are reported (B) minutes, the operation has not yet started and the test should be repeated.  
A. 15                      B. 30                      C. 45
36. 受限空间内气体检测的结果报出(B)分钟后，仍未开始作业，应重新进行检测。

A . 15      B. 30      C. 45

37. During the confined space operation, the gas environment of the working space is checked by (C) every 2 hours.

A . Operator    B. Project Leader    C. Guardian

37. 受限空间作业过程中应对作业环境连续进行气体检测，由(C)每间隔 2 小时检查记录一次作业空间的气体环境是否合格。

A. 作业人      B. 项目负责人      C. 监护人

38. The acid water sent from the bottom of the flash drum contains a relatively high concentration of (C) medium.

A. Ammonia      B. Mercaptan      C. Hydrogen sulfide

38. 低压分离器底部送出的酸性水中含有较高浓度的 (C) 介质。

A. 氨    B. 硫醇    C. 硫化氢

39. "Three Wastes" means (C).

- A. Waste oil, waste gas, waste water
- B Waste water, waste liquid, waste gas
- C Waste gas, waste water, waste residue

39. “三废”是指(C)。

- A 废油、废气、废水
- B 废水、废液、废气
- C 废气、废水、废渣

40. How to know the positive pressure respirator pressure low alarm . (C)

- A. Indicator flashes
- B. Audible alarm
- C. The pressure gauge is indicated below the warning line with an audible alarm

40. 如何知道正压式呼吸器压力低报警。(C)

A. 指示灯闪烁    B. 声音报警    C. 压力表指示在警戒线以下，伴随声音报警

41. In the production process, when there is a large amount of flammable substances leaking, firstly, the leaking part should be quickly judged, report in time, cut off the source of the leaked material, and prohibit (B) in a certain area.

A. Discharge    B. Open fire operation    C. Power failure

41. 可燃物大量泄漏的处理。在生产过程中，当有可燃物大量泄漏时，首先应迅速判断泄漏部位，及时报告，切断泄漏物料的来源，在一定区域范围内禁止。(B)

A. 排放      B. 明火作业      C. 停电

42. When spontaneous combustion of ferrous sulfide occurs, the best method of extinguishing fire should be. (C)
- A. Dry powder fire extinguisher
  - B. Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher
  - C. Water poured
42. 发生硫化亚铁自燃时，最佳的灭火方法，应采用。(C)
- A. 干粉灭火器
  - B. 二氧化碳灭火器
  - C. 用水浇
43. In the event of a situation in which (A) belong to operation department accident.
- A. 1-2 people with minor injuries (including acute poisoning), no more than 3 working days for work breaks.
  - B. 1-2 people with minor injuries (including acute poisoning), no more than 5 working days for work breaks.
  - C. 2-3 people with minor injuries (including acute poisoning), no more than 3 working days for work breaks.
43. (A) 凡出现下列情形，为运行部级事故：
- A. 1-2 人轻伤（包括急性中毒），歇工均不超过 3 个工作日
  - B. 1-2 人轻伤（包括急性中毒），歇工均不超过 5 个工作日
  - C. 2-3 人轻伤（包括急性中毒），歇工均不超过 3 个工作日
44. Before operation, the confined space should be cleaned or replaced according to the material characteristics inside. The oxygen content must be analyzed and detected. The confined space where there may be flammable gases and toxic and harmful gases must also be analyzed and detected, and the following requirements can be met:
- Oxygen content is generally (C) and should not be greater than (C) in oxygen-enriched environment.
- A. 17.5%- 19%, 21.5%
  - B. 18.5%-20%, 22.5%
  - C. 19.5%-21%, 23.5%.
44. 作业前，应根据受限空间盛装（过）的物料特性，对受限空间进行清洗或置换，必须对氧含量进行分析检测，对可能存在可燃气体、有毒有害气体的受限空间，还必须进行可燃气体、有毒有害气体分析检测,并达到如下要求：
- 氧含量一般为 (C)，在富氧环境下不应大于 (C)
- A. 17.5%~19% ， 21.5%
  - B. 18.5%~20% ， 22.5%
  - C. 19.5%~21% ， 23.5%
45. Hazard source: refers to (C) that may cause human injury and health damage.
- A. Source
  - B. State
  - C. Source or State
45. 危险源：指可能导致人体受伤、健康损害的。(C)

- A. 根源      B. 状态      C. 根源或状态

46. The work of occupational disease prevention and control should adhere to the policy of (C).

- A. People-oriented, prevention-oriented and comprehensive management  
B. Safety first, prevention first and comprehensive management  
C. Prevention-oriented, Combination of Prevention and Control, Classified Management and Comprehensive Management

46. 职业病防治工作要坚持 (C) 的方针。

- A. 以人为本、预防为主、综合治理  
B. 安全第一、预防为主、综合治理  
C. 预防为主、防治结合、分类管理、综合治理

47. The "occupational hazard bulletin board" should be set up in a striking position at the plant site, which includes the name of hazardous substances and their physicochemical characteristics, the location and consequences of hazards, hazard monitoring results and standard limits, protective measures and emergency treatment and (A).

- A. Safety Warning and Protection Marking  
B. Unit Area Map  
C. Organizational Structure

47. 装置现场应在醒目位置设置“职业病危害公告栏”，内容包括危害物质的名称及其理化特性、危害产生的部位及后果影响、危害监测结果及标准限值、防护措施及应急处置和 (A)。

- A. 安全警告及防护标识      B. 装置区域图      C. 组织机构

48. Occupational hazard factors refer to all kinds of hazard factors that may cause occupational diseases in occupational activities, including . (B)

- A. Dust, Physical and Chemical Factor  
B. Physical and Chemical Factor, Biological Factor  
C. Dust, Physical and Radiation

48. 职业病危害因素指在职业活动中产生和 (或) 存在的、可能导致职业人群职业病的各种危害因素，包括。(B)

- A. 粉尘、物理、化学因素  
B. 物理、化学因素、生物因素  
C. 粉尘、物理、放射

49. When the site is in (A) environment, positive pressure air respirator must be worn,

and filter gas mask must not be used.

A. Insufficient oxygen content    B. High dust content    C. Odor on site

49. 当现场处于 (A) 环境下, 必须佩戴正压式空气呼吸器, 不允许使用过滤式防毒面具。

A. 现场氧含量不足    B. 现场粉尘含量大    C. 现场有异味

50. When fire is used in equipment, containers and drains of toxic and harmful substances, the concentration of toxic and harmful substances shall be (A) "the maximum allowable concentration in the air of the workplace".

A. Less than    B. Greater than    C. Equal to

50. 进入有毒有害物质的设备、容器、下水井 (道) 内用火时, 有毒有害物质浓度应 (A) “工作场所空气中最高容许浓度”。

A. 小于    B. 大于    C. 等于

51. Safety measures must be determined according to the situation on the job site, and the concentration of oxygen, flammable gas and (C) gas in the equipment must be analyzed.

A. Hydrogen    B. Nitrogen    C. Toxicity and Harmfulness

51. 必须根据作业现场情况确定安全措施, 对设备内的氧气、可燃气体、(C) 气体的浓度进行分析。

A. 氢    B. 氮    C. 有毒有害

52. When working at high altitude, the delivery tools and materials are not allowed to go up and down (C). They should be lifted up and down after the rope is fastened.

A. Delivery    B. Delivery    C. Throwing

52. 高处作业时递送工具、材料不准上下 (C), 应用绳系牢后上下吊送。

A. 投递    B. 传递    C. 抛掷

53. Dimethyl disulfide (A), high toxicity.

A. Combustible    B. Flammable    C. Non-flammable

53. 二甲基二硫 (A)、高毒。

A. 易燃    B. 可燃    C. 不燃

54. Inhalation of (C) should be prevented for equipment manufactured under negative pressure.

A. Oxygen    B. Nitrogen    C. Air

54. 对于在负压下生产的设备应防止 (C) 吸入。

A. 氧气    B. 氮气    C. 空气

55. The validity period of a restricted space operation permit shall not exceed (C) hours.

A. 8 B. 16 C. 24

55. 受限空间作业许可证的有效期限不得超过 (C) 小时。

A. 8 B. 16 C. 24

56. Accident potential refers to the unsafe behavior, unsafe state and management defects of people in the production system that. (C)

A. After assessment B. Existence C. Can cause accident D. Cannot be ignored.

56. 事故隐患泛指生产系统中 ( C ) 的人的不安全行为、物的不安全状态和管理上的缺陷。

A. 经过评估 B. 存在 C. 可导致事故发生 D. 不容忽视

57. The Heine's law states that: Behind each accident, there must be (C) minor accidents and ( ) threats from (C) latent danger.

A. 10 200 500 B. 20 400 1000 C. 29 300 1000 D. 15 150 1500

57. 海因里希法则指出：每一起事故的背后，必然有 ( C ) 次轻微事故和 ( ) 起未遂先兆以及 (C) 起事故隐患。

A. 10 200 500 B. 20 400 1000 C. 29 300 1000 D. 15 50 1500

58. The most important thing in firefighting work is ensure. (C)

A. Goods safety in dangerous B. Valuables safety C. Personnel safety in danger

58. 火灾现场扑救，应当优先保障。( C )

A. 危险物品的安全 B. 贵重物品的安全 C. 遇险人员的生命安全

59. In order to prevent heatstroke in high-temperature places, it is best to drink more. (C)

A. Purified water B. Soda C. Salt-containing cool drink D. Fruit drink

59. 高温场所为防止中暑，应多饮 ( C ) 最好。

A. 纯净水 B. 汽水 C. 含盐清凉饮料 D. 水果饮料

60. When a power failure is overhauled, a "(C)" signboard should be hung on the switch.

A. Work here B. Stop, high voltage hazard C. Prohibit closing

60. 停电检修时，在开关上应悬挂 “ ( C ) ” 的标示牌。

A. 在此工作      B. 止步，高压危险      C. 禁止合闸 有人工作

61. Pathways for the production of toxicants into the body include respiratory tract, (A) and digestive tract.

A. Skin      B. Mouth      C. Food

61. 生产性毒物进入人体的途径主要有呼吸道、( A ) 和消化道。

A. 皮肤      B. 口腔      C. 食品

62. The best place to extinguish fire with a fire extinguisher is. (B)

A. Downwind position      B. Upwind or crosswind position  
C. 10 meters above the fire point      D. 10 meters below the fire point

62. 用灭火器进行灭火的最佳位置是。( B )

A. 下风位置      B. 上风或侧风位置  
C. 离起火点 10 米以上的地方      D. 离起火点 10 米以下的地方

63. In the course of the operation, the employees shall strictly abide by the safety production rules and regulations and operating rules of the unit, obey the management and correctly wear and use. (B)

A. Safety and health facilities      B. Labor protection equipment      C. Labor protection tools.

63. 从业人员在作业过程中，应当严格遵守本单位的安全生产规章制度和操作规程，服从管理，正确佩戴和使用。( B )

A. 安全卫生设施      B. 劳动保护用品      C. 劳动防护用品

64. In order to prevent the combustion and explosion, according to the conditions of the material combustion and explosion, the interaction among the combustion and explosion hazards, combustion-supporting materials and ( B ) should be limited and eliminated.

A. Combustible      B. Ignition source      C. Explosives

64. 为防止燃烧爆炸，根据物质燃烧爆炸发生的条件，应限制和消除燃烧爆炸危险物、助燃物、(B ) 三者之间相互作用。

A. 可燃物      B. 着火源      C. 爆炸物

65. In order to ensure the air circulation in the confined space and the need for human breathing, natural ventilation can be used and forced ventilation can be used if necessary, (C) supply oxygen to confined space.

A. Can      B. Not suitable      C. Forbidden      D. Must

65. 为保证受限空间内空气流通和人员呼吸需要，可采用自然通风，必要时采取强制通风方法，（ C ） 向内充氧气。

- A. 可以      B. 不宜      C. 严禁      D. 必须

66. In the oxygen content of 19% to 21% in air, the performance of human being is normal; But, if oxygen content decrease to (D), human will suddenly faint; If low than (D), human will die.

- A. 15% - 18% 15%      B. 16% - 19% 16%  
C. 14% - 17% 14%      D. 13% - 16% 13%.

66. 人在氧含量为 19%—21%空气中，表现正常；但是降到（ D），人会突然晕倒；降到( D )以下，会死亡。

- A. 15%— 18% 15%      B. 16%— 19% 16%  
C. 14%— 17% 14%      D. 13%— 16% 13%

67. Combustible gas alarm is mainly detected combustible gas (C) to determine whether alarm will happen.

- A. Temperature sensing      B. Temperature      C. Concentration      D. Humidity

67. 可燃气体报警器主要是检测可燃气体的（ C ）来确定是否报警。

- A. 感温      B. 温度      C. 浓度      D. 湿度

68. To prevent running, overflow, dripping or leaking, it is necessary to strengthen the safety and responsibility of operators and maintenance personnel, technical training, and steady process operations, and continuously improve the (C) integrity rate.

- A. Production      B. Process      C. Equipment

68. 防止跑、冒、滴、漏，必须加强操作、维护人员的安全责任心、技术培训和稳定工艺操作，不断提高（ C ）完好率。

- A. 生产      B. 工艺      C. 设备

69. If it is found that the power failure caused (A) system shut down, the material in the heat release equipment should be properly handled to avoid the accident caused by excessive temperature and overpressure.

- A. Cooling      B. Heat exchange      C. Heat.

69. 如发现因停电造成（A）系统停车时，要及时将放热设备中的物料进行妥善处理，避免超温超压而发生事故。



A. 冷却                      B. 换热                      C. 加热

70. When repairing, the motor housing should be reliably grounded and installed (B) to avoid electric shock accidents.

A. Explosion-proof electrical equipment    B. Leakage protector    C. Protection switch

70. 检修作业时，电动机具外壳应可靠接地，并安装 (B) 避免触电事故的发生。

A. 防爆电器                      B. 漏电保护器                      C. 保护开关

71. Residues of poisonous and flammable liquids remaining in the pipelines of the equipment shall be discharged by selecting point at (B) position when purging. Pay attention to elbows and other parts to prevent dead corners and purging.

A. Highest    B. Lowest    C. Middle

71. 设备管道内残留的有毒、易燃液体等，吹扫时要选择 (B) 点排放，注意弯头等部位，防止出现死角和吹扫不干净。

A. 最高                      B. 最低                      C. 中间

72. Confined space refers to (A) or (A), the import and export is relatively narrow and limited, not designed as a fixed workplace, poor natural ventilation, easy to cause toxic and harmful, flammable and explosive substances accumulation or insufficient.

A. closed; partially closed

B. Sealed; partially sealed

C. Filled; partially closed

72. 受限空间,是指 (A) 或 (A), 进出口较为狭窄有限, 未被设计为固定工作场所, 自然通风不良, 易造成有毒有害、易燃易爆物质积聚或氧含量不足的空间。

A. 封闭; 部分封闭    B. 密闭; 部分密闭    C. 充满; 部分封闭

73. When working at height, the seat belt should have enough headroom below the hanging point and the seat belt should be (B). In the absence of conditions for the installation of safety belts, safety facilities such as life ropes and safety nets shall be added to ensure the safety of high-level operations.

A. Low hanging high    B. High point hanging and low point using

C. Horizontal hanging

73. 高处作业时安全带系挂点下方应有足够的净空, 安全带应 ( B )。在不具备安全带系挂条件时, 应增设生命绳、安全网等安全设施, 确保高处作业的安全。

A. 低挂高用                      B. 高挂低用                      C. 水平悬挂

74. Rated lifting weight of (A) lifting appliance when hoisting heavy objects.

A. Can't exceed    B. Do not have to limit    C. Can exceed

74. 起重机械起吊重物时, ( A ) 起重机械的额定起重量。

A. 不得超过      B. 不必限制      C. 可超过

75. When gas welding and gas cutting are used, the distance between the oxygen bottle and the acetylene gas cylinder should not be less than 5m . The acetylene bottle should be placed (C), and it is strictly prohibited (C). The operating site of the two and the hot gas should not be less than (C), and shall not be exposed to the sun.

- A. Upright; Horizontal lay; 5m  
B. Horizontal lay; Upright; 5m  
C. Upright; Horizontal lay; 10m

75. 使用气焊、气割动火作业时，氧气瓶与乙炔气瓶的间距不应小于 5m，且乙炔瓶应 (C) 放置，严禁 (C)；二者与动火作业地点不得小于 (C)，并不得在烈日下曝晒。

- A.直立；卧放；5m      B.卧放；直立；5m      C. 直立；卧放；10m

76. According to the results of the dynamic combustion analysis, when the lower explosion limit of the measured combustible gas or flammable liquid vapor is 4% (V/V) or higher, the measured concentration shall be less than (B) (V/V), which is acceptable; when the lower explosion limit of the measured combustible gas or flammable liquid vapor is less than 4%, the measured concentration shall be less than (B)(V/V) and qualified.

- A. 4%; 0.5%      B. 0.5%; 0.2%      C. 0.2%; 0.5%

76. 动火分析结果，被测的可燃气体或可燃液体蒸汽的爆炸下限大于等于 4% (V/V) 时，其被测浓度应小于 (B) (V/V)，为合格；当被测的可燃气体或可燃液体蒸汽的爆炸下限小于 4%时，其被测浓度应小于 (B) (V/V)，合格。

- A.4 % ； 0.5%      B. 0.5% ； 0.2%      C. 0.2% ： 0.5%

77. Trolley type dry powder fire extinguisher is usually operated by ( ) person. (C)

- A. 4      B. 3      C. 2      D. 1

77. 推车式干粉灭火器一般由( )人操作。( C )

- A. 4      B. 3      C. 2      D. 1

78. It is strictly forbidden to store flammable, explosive, corrosive and other harmful materials within ( A ) distance of electrical equipment such as distribution boxes, switches and welding machines.

- A. 15 meters      B. 1 meter      C. 2 meters      D. 3 meters

78. 配电箱、开关及电焊机等电气设备的( A )距离内, 严禁存放易燃、易爆、腐蚀性等有害物品。

- A. 15 米      B. 1 米      C. 2 米      D. 3 米

79. During the period of temporary power consumption in case of shutdown during construction and personnel leaving, the temporary electricity consumption unit

shall cut off the temporary electricity switch one by one from the end ( ) to the end of ( ). After checking and confirming, the power can be sent. ( C )

- A. Power supply, intermediate                      B. Power supply, power receiving  
C. Power receiving, power supply                      D. Power receiving, power receiving

79. 在临时用电有效期内，如遇施工过程中停工、人员离开时，临时用电单位应从 ( ) 端向 ( ) 端逐次切断临时用电开关，待重新施工时，临时用电单位应对线路、设备进行检查确认后，方可送电。( C )

- A. 供电、中间      B. 供电、受电      C. 受电、供电      D. 中间、受电

80. In the case of overhead wiring of temporary power lines, bare wires shall not be used in the fire-prohibited area, the height of the overhead shall not be less than ( ) meters in the installation area, and the crossing road shall not be less than ( ) meters; ( B )

- A. 3, 5;      B. 2.5, 5;      C. 5, 10;      D. 3, 6

80. 临时用电线路架空布线时，在禁火区内不得采用裸线，架空高度在装置区内不得低于 ( ) 米，穿越道路不得低于 ( ) 米；( B )

- A. 3, 5;      B. 2.5, 5;      C. 5, 10;      D. 3, 6

81. The complete set of grounding wire shall be composed of a multi-stranded soft copper wire with a transparent sheath and a special clamp, the cross-section of the grounding wire shall not be less than ( D )  $\text{mm}^2$ , and shall meet the requirements of short-circuit current at the installation site.

- A. 16    B. 10    C. 35    D. 25

81. 成套接地线应由有透明护套的多股软铜线和专用线夹组成，接地线截面不得小于 ( D )  $\text{mm}^2$ ，并应满足装设地点短路电流的要求。

- A. 16    B. 10    C. 35    D. 25

82. When a ground fault occurs in a high-voltage device, indoor personnel enter within the grounding point ( ) m, and outdoor personnel enter within the grounding point ( ) m, and all should wear insulating boots. Insulating gloves should also be worn when touching the casing and frame of the equipment. ( D )

- A. 4m、4m    B. 8m、4m    C. 8m、8m    D. 4m、8m

82. 高压设备发生接地故障时，室内人员进入接地点 ( ) m 以内，室外人员进入接地点 ( ) m 以内，均应穿绝缘靴。接触设备的外壳和构架时，还应戴绝缘手套。( D )

- A. 4m、4m    B. 8m、4m    C. 8m、8m    D. 4m、8m

83. The validity period of the temporary electricity use permit shall not exceed the period specified in the fire use permit, and the maximum permit shall not exceed ( ) hours with the special fire use and first-level fire permits. With the second-level fire operation permit, the longest shall not exceed ( ) days.

- ( B )

- A. 8、5;      B. 8、3;      C. 3、1;      D. 1、3

83. 临时用电作业许可证有效期限不得超过用火作业许可证所规定的期限，凭特殊用火、一级用火作业许可证，最长不超过（ ）小时。凭二级用火作业许可证，最长不超过（ ）天。（ B ）
- A. 8、5； B. 8、3； C. 3、1； D. 1、3
84. The voltage of running lights shall not exceed ( ) V. The voltage of temporary lighting lamps operating in particularly humid places or metal equipment such as towers, kettles, tanks, grooves, etc. shall not exceed ( ) V. ( A )
- A. 36 , 12; B. 48 , 12; C. 36 , 24; D. 48 , 24
84. 行灯电压不得超过（ ）V，在特别潮湿的场所或塔、釜、罐、槽等金属设备内作业的临时照明灯电压不得超过（ ）V。（ A ）
- A. 36 , 12; B. 48 , 12; C. 36 , 24; D. 48 , 24
85. Fixed hydrogen sulfide detection alarm device should be set in the workplace where hydrogen sulfide leakage may occur. The low alarm point of the alarm device should be set at. ( D )
85. 在可能有硫化氢泄漏的工作场所应设置固定式硫化氢检测报警仪，报警仪的低位报警点应设置在。（ D ）
- A. 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
B. 50 mg/ m<sup>3</sup>  
C. 30 mg/ m<sup>3</sup>  
D. 10 mg/ m<sup>3</sup>
86. Risk refers to the combination of the ( C ) occurrence of a specific hazardous event and the severity of the outcome of the event.
86. 风险指发生特定危害事件的( C )性以及发生事件结果严重性的结合。
- A. Necessary 必要  
B. Seriousness 严重  
C. Possible 可能  
D. Inevitable 必然
87. Risk assessment is the whole process of evaluating the degree of ( D ) and determining whether it is within the tolerable range.
87. 风险评价是评价( D )程度并确定是否在可承受范围的全过程。
- A. Controlling 控制  
B. Detection 检测  
C. Preventing 预防  
D. Risk 风险
88. Risk assessment methods are mainly divided into: direct empirical analysis method, ( A ) method, and comprehensive analysis method.

88. 风险评价方法主要分为：直接经验分析法、( A )法、综合性分析法。
- A. System Safety analysis 系统安全分析
  - B. Accident tree analysis 事故树分析
  - C. Safety checklist 安全检查表
  - D. Job hazard analysis 工作危害分析
89. Hazard refers to the root cause or state that may cause ( C ), disease, property damage, and damage to the working environment.
89. 危害是指可能造成( C )、疾病、财产损失、工作环境破坏的根源或状态。
- A. Equipment accidents 设备事故
  - B. Process accidents 工艺事故
  - C. Casualties 人员伤亡
  - D. environmental pollution 环境污染
90. In order to ensure the accuracy of the assessment of environmental factors, the three states that should be considered when identifying environmental factors are ( C ).
90. 为了确保环境因素评价的准确性，在识别环境因素时应考虑的三种状态是( C )。
- A. Start-up, shutdown and maintenance status  
开车、停机和检修状态
  - B. Continuous, intermittent, and semicontinuous states  
连续、间歇和半连续状态
  - C. Normal, abnormal and emergency  
正常、异常和紧急状态
  - D. Rising, falling, and stopping states  
上升、下降和停止状态
91. The comparison between online monitoring data and manual monitoring data shall be conducted no less than once ( C ) for the atmosphere online monitoring system .
91. 大气在线监控系统 ( C ) 应开展不少于 1 次的在线监测数据与人工监测数据的比对。
- A. Every day 每天
  - B. Every week 每周
  - C. Every month 每月
  - D. Every quarter 每季度
92. The basic measures when a tank leak occurs are ( D ) .

92. 当罐体发生泄漏时的基本措施有 ( D )。
- A. Valve closing and cutting; Leak sealing  
关阀断料；堵漏封口
  - B. Spray dilution; transfer tanks for transmission  
喷雾稀释；倒罐输传
  - C. Water injection; Active ignition leak; drainage ignition  
注水排险；主动点燃泄漏口；引流点燃
  - D. All of the above  
以上都是
93. A male boiler operator, in a poor ventilation condition, work for 3 ~ 4 hours, suddenly feel headache, dizziness and other symptoms. The patient's complexion flushed, lips cherry red, with accelerated breathing and other manifestations. Poisoning by ( D ) is suspected.
93. 某男性锅炉操作工，在一个通风不良条件下，连续工作 3~4 小时，突然感到头痛，头晕等症状。患者面色潮红，口唇呈樱桃红色，具有呼吸加快等表现。怀疑是 ( D ) 引起的中毒。
- A. SO<sub>2</sub> 二硫化碳
  - B. CO<sub>2</sub> 二氧化碳
  - C. H<sub>2</sub>S 硫化氢
  - D. CO 一氧化碳
94. The alarm value of the hydrogen sulfide toxic gas alarm around a sulfur-containing crude oil vacuum distillation tower should be set to ( C ) .
94. 某含硫原油减压蒸馏塔周边硫化氢有毒气体报警仪的警报值应设定为 ( C ) 。
- A. 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - B. 8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - C. 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - D. 20 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
95. At present, the most common occurrence of acute poisoning in the petrochemical industry is ( B ) poisoning.
95. 目前石油化工行业急性中毒发生最多的是 ( B ) 中毒。
- A. Lead 铅
  - B. H<sub>2</sub>S 硫化氢
  - C. Benzene 苯
  - D. Food poisoning 食物中毒
96. Carbon monoxide poisoning is poisoning caused by inhalation through the

respiratory tract of products when the combustion of carbonaceous substances is incomplete, mainly damaging the human ( C ) system .

96. 一氧化碳中毒是由于含碳物质燃烧不完全时的产物经呼吸道吸入引起中毒，主要损害人的 ( C ) 系统。

- A. Breathe 呼吸
- B. Digestion 消化
- C. Nerve 神经
- D. Urinary 泌尿

97. When performing CPR in a single person, for every 2 artificial respirations, how many heart compressions are required. ( D )

97. 单人进行心肺复苏术时，每进行 2 次人工呼吸、需按压心脏多少次。( D )

- A. 15
- B. 20
- C. 25
- D. 30

98. Acute benzene poisoning is mainly characterized by central nervous system symptoms, and chronic poisoning is characterized by systemic damage. ( B )

98. 苯急性中毒主要以中枢神经系统症状为主，慢性中毒以哪个系统损害为主要特征。( B )

- A. Digestive system 消化系统
- B. Hematopoietic system 造血系统
- C. Reproductive system 生殖系统
- D. Nervous system 神经系统

99. What should be done if a small amount of corrosive liquid splashes on the skin? ( B )

99. 腐蚀性液体少量溅到皮肤上应怎样处理？ ( B )

- A. Rinse with plenty of hot water 用大量热水冲洗
- B. Rinse with plenty of water 用大量清水冲洗
- C. Bandage the affected area and ask a doctor for treatment 用绷带包扎患处，请医生治疗

100. When handling chemical liquids, apply ( B ) to protect the face.

100. 处理化学液体时，应用( B )保护面部。

- A. Sunglasses 太阳镜
- B. Protective face shields 防护面罩
- C. Towel 毛巾

101. Hydrogen is a highly flammable gas. What is its explosive limit? (V/V) ( C )

101. 氢气是极易燃气体，它的爆炸极限是（ C ）(V/V)。

- A 、 5.3%~25.2%                      B 、 4%~56.5%  
C 、 4.0%~74.2%                      D 、 5%~76.5%

102.The allowable concentration for short-term exposure of ammonia is (B) mg/m<sup>3</sup>,  
the Allowable concentration for short-term exposure of Carbonic oxide is ( ) mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

102.氨的短时间接触容许浓度是( )mg/m<sup>3</sup>,一氧化碳的短时间接触容许浓度是 ( )  
mg/m<sup>3</sup> 。 ( B )

- A 、 10,30      B 、 30, 30      C 、 10, 10

103.The maximum allowable concentration (MAC) of hydrogen sulfide is ( C )  
mg/m<sup>3</sup>,the allowable concentration for short-term exposure of benzene is( ) mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

103.硫化氢的最高容许浓度是 ( ) mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 苯的短时间接触容许浓度是 ( ) mg/m<sup>3</sup> 。  
( C )

- A 、 10,30      B 、 30, 30      C 、 10, 10

### 第三部分 Multiple Choice Question 多项选择题

1.About the safety color code, the correct description is ( ABCD ).

A. red indicates prohibition and stop. B. yellow indicates attention and warning.  
C blue indicates instructions, and d green indicates passage, safety or information.

1.关于安全色标，正确的描述( ABCD )。

A.红色表示禁止、停止                      B.黄色表示注意、警告  
C.蓝色表示指令、必须遵守                      D.绿色表示通行、安全或信息。

2.The main content of " four do not hurt" refers to not hurting yourself, ( ABCD).

A. don't hurt others      B. don't be hurt by others C. don't be hurt by accidents D. protect others  
from harm

2. “四不伤害”的主要内容指不伤害自己、( ABC D )。

A.不伤害他人              B.不被他人伤害              C.不伤害自己              D.保护他人不受伤害

3.Before entering the confined space operation, the grass-roots unit must conduct on-site  
disclosure with the construction unit as follows ( ABCD ).

A. safety management regulations of the company              B. operation contents of entering confined  
space              C possible risks    D.construction operation  
environment



3. 进入受限空间作业前，基层单位必须与施工单位进行现场交底的内容是（ABCD）。

- A.公司安全管理规定
- B.进入受限空间的作业内容
- C.可能存在的风险
- D.施工作业环境

4. Before a fire work, the analysis of flammable gases must be carry out. Which of the following combustibile gas analysis is correct (AC).

- A. When the lower limit of flammable gas explosion is greater than 4%, the analytical test data is less than 0.5%.
- B. When the lower limit of flammable gas explosion is greater than 4%, the analytical test data is less than 0.2%.
- C. When the lower limit of combustibile gas explosion is less than 4%, the analysis and detection data is less than 0.2%.
- D. When the lower limit of flammable gas explosion is less than 4%, the analysis and detection data is less than 0.5%.

4. 用火必须进行可燃气体分析后方可用火，下列可燃气体分析描述正确的是（AC）。

- A.可燃气体爆炸下限大于 4%时，分析检测数据小于 0.5%为合格
- B.可燃气体爆炸下限大于 4%时，分析检测数据小于 0.2%为合格
- C.可燃气体爆炸下限小于 4%时，分析检测数据小于 0.2%为合格
- D.可燃气体爆炸下限小于 4%时，分析检测数据小于 0.5%为合格

5."Sitework supervisor shall inform the operating personnel (A), (B) and (C), operation termination and (D) before the operation.

- A. Job content B. Job risk C. Preventive measures D. Completion acceptance.

5. “现场作业负责人在作业前应将（A）、（B）及（C）、作业终止和（D）要求向作业人员交底。

- A. 作业内容 B.作业风险 C. 防范措施 D.完工验收

6.The following assignments require pre-work safety analysis (A B C).

- A. operations without program management and control
- B.operations with procedural control but new risks
- C. new operations
- D.routine operations

6. 以下作业需要进行工作前安全分析的是（ABC）。

- A.无程序管理、控制的作业
- B.有程序控制，但存在新增风险的作业
- C.新的作业
- D.常规作业

7.The correct operation of portable dry powder fire extinguisher is ( ABCD ).

- A. lift up fire extinguisher, turn it upside down several times, then remove the lead seal, set aside the safety pin and put it, stand at upwind.
- B gradually move forward, hold the hose in hand, and aim the nozzle at the root of the flame.
- C. press down the handle and swing the nozzle properly at the same time to make powder mist sweep the whole flame root.
- D .after putting out the fire, release the fire extinguisher press handle to stop spraying.

7.手提式干粉灭火器的正确操作是（ ABCD ）。

- A.手提灭火器，上下翻转几次，然后扯去铅封，拨出保险销，身处上风口
- B.逐渐向前推移，手握胶管，将喷嘴对准火焰根部
- C.按下压把即可，同时适当摆动喷嘴，使粉雾横扫整个火焰根部
- D.灭火后，灭火器压把抬起即可停止喷射

8.The correct procedure when a fire is found are （ ABC ）

- A. When you find a fire, use the fire extinguishing equipment around you to fight it at once. If you find that the fire is out of control, quickly evacuation and dial "8119" to the fire command center.
- B. When making the alarm to "8119", make sure to clarify the exact location of the fire, the fire,your telephone number and your name, etc.
- C. Pick up fire trucks at obvious place.

8.发现火灾的处置程序是（ ABC ）。

- A. 当您发现火情时，首先要利用身边的灭火器材进行扑救，若发现火情难以控制时，迅速撤离，并拨打“9119”向消防指挥中心报警
- B. 向“9119”报警时要讲清着火的具体地点火势，报警人的电话号码及姓名等
- C.在明显的路口接消防车

9.The correct way of fire escape is ( ABC ).

- A. when escaping from the fire,you have to pass through the smoke area, it is better for the evacuees to wear gas masks. if there are no gas masks on the site, they can use wet the towel, fold it up and cover their nose and mouth.
- B. bend down and walk on the wall as low as possible, close to the ground, crawl on the ground when necessary, and descend the stairs according to the " exit" sign.
- C. if the downstairs passage is blocked by fire, sheets and tablecloths can be torn into strips to form ropes when there is no way out, and people can escape along the window. Or evacuate to the bathroom, close the door, and keep sprinkling water on the door, waiting for rescue.

9.火灾逃生的方法是（ ABC ）。

- A.火场逃生必经浓烟区时，逃生者最好戴上防毒面具，如果现场没有防毒面具，可以就地取材，把毛巾打湿水，折叠起来，捂住口鼻
- B.要尽量弯腰低身，手扶墙壁，贴近地面，必要时可以在地上匍匐前进，按照“安全出口”指示牌下楼梯
- C.若下楼通道被火封住，欲逃无路时可将被单、台布撕成布条结成绳索，沿窗户逃生。或撤离到卫生间，关上房门，并不停向房门洒水，等待救援

10. Production and business units should establish and perfect ( BC ), improve the conditions of safe production, promote the construction of safe production standardization, improve the level of safe production, and ensure safe production.

- A. pre-job training system for operators
- B. responsibility system for safe production
- C safety production rules and regulations
- D. safety inspection mechanism
- E contingency plans

10.生产经营单位应建立、健全（ BC ），改善安全生产条件，推进安全生产标准化建设，提高安全生产水平，确保安全生产。

- A. 作业人员岗前培训制度                      B. 安全生产责任制
- C. 安全生产规章制度                          D. 安全检查机制
- E. 应急预案

11. Employees in production units have the right to know about the existence of their workplaces and jobs ( BCD ).

- A. technical requirements      B. risk factors      C. preventive measures
- D. accident emergency measures      E. environmental assessment

11. 生产经营单位的从业人员有权了解其作业场所和工作岗位存在的 ( BCD )。

- A. 技术要求      B. 危险因素      C. 防范措施
- D. 事故应急措施      E. 环境评估

12. Accident investigation should be in accordance with the principle of ( BCDE ), timely and accurately identify the cause of the accident, find out the nature and responsibility of the accident, sum up the accident lessons, put forward corrective measures, and put forward opinions on the person responsible for the accident.

- A. objective and fair      B. scientific and rigorous      C. in accordance with the law      D. seeking truth from facts
- E. focusing on practical results

12. 事故调查应当按照 (BCDE ) 的原则，及时、准确地查清事故原因，查明事故性质和责任，总结事故教训，提出整改措施，并对事故责任者提出处理意见。

- A. 客观公正      B. 科学严谨      C. 依法依规      D. 实事求是      E. 注重实效

13. Safety production target management must adhere to: (ABCD).

- A. Full participation      B. Full process management      C. Full management      D. Management all day

13. 安全生产目标管理必须坚持：(ABCD)。

- A. 全员参加      B. 全过程管理      C. 全方位管理      D. 全天候管理

14. Employers should train their employees to use labor protection equipments correct so that employees can (ABD).

- A. check the reliability of labor protection products      B. use labor protection products correctly
- C. made labor protection products      D. maintain and protect labor protection products properly

14. 用人单位应教育从业人员，按照劳动防护用品的使用规则和防护要求正确使用劳动防护用品，使职工做到 (ABD )。

- A. 会检查劳动防护用品的可靠性                      B. 会正确使用劳动防护用品
- C. 会制做劳动防护用品                                  D. 会正确维护保养劳动防护用品

15. Whether the emergency plan can play a successful role in emergency rescue depends not only on the degree of perfection of the emergency plan itself, but also on the adequacy of emergency preparedness. Emergency preparedness should include (ABCD).

- A. Definiteness of the emergency organizations and their responsibilities.
- B. Preparation of emergency resources
- C. Training of public education and emergency response personnel

D. Pre-arrangement drills

15.应急预案能否在应急救援中成功发挥作用，不仅取决于应急预案自身的完善程度，还取决于应急准备的充分与否。应急准备应包括（ ABCD ）。

- A.各应急组织及其职责权限的明确
- B.应急资源的准备
- C.公众教育、应急人员的培训
- D.预案演练

16.Special work personnel shall not ( ABCD ) falsely use special work certificate or use forged special operations operation certificate.

A. forging B. altering C. lending D. transferring.

16.特种作业人员不得（ ABCD ）冒用特种作业操作证或者使用伪造的特种作业操作证。

- A.伪造
- B.涂改
- C.转借
- D.转让

17.Occupational disease refers to diseases caused by exposure ( ABCD ) and other factors among workers of enterprises, institutions and individual economic organizations in their professional activities.

A. dust B. noise vibration C. radioactive substance D. other toxic and harmful substances

17.职业病是指企业、事业单位和个体经济组织的劳动者在职业活动中，因接触（ ABCD ）等因素而引起的疾病。

- A.粉尘
- B.噪声振动
- C.放射性物质
- D.其他有毒、有害物质

18. Employers should give priority to the use of technologies, processes and materials that are conducive to the prevention and control of occupational diseases and the protection of workers' health ( ABC ), and gradually replace the technologies, processes and materials that are seriously harmful to occupational diseases.

A. new technologies B. new processes C. new materials D. new countermeasures

18. 用人单位应当优先采用有利于防治职业病和保护劳动者健康的( ABC )，逐步替代职业病危害严重的技术、工艺、材料。

- A.新技术
- B.新工艺
- C.新材料
- D.新对策

19. In the field rescue of poisoning, the following correct practices are ( ABC ).

A. the poisoned person shall be rescued from the scene, moved to a safe zone, and the rescuer who enters the scene shall have safety protection measures.

B take emergency measures to maintain respiratory and circulatory functions, such as heart and lung resuscitation when the heart beat and respiration stop.

C. eye pollution should be washed with clean water in time and fully.

D. take off the contaminated clothes and induce vomiting immediately

19. 中毒现场抢救中，下列正确的做法有( ABC )。

A.将中毒者救出现场，移至安全地带，进入现场抢救者要有安全保护措施

B.采取紧急措施，维持呼吸、循环功能，如心跳、呼吸停止时施行心、肺复苏术等

C.有眼部污染应及时、充分以清水冲洗

D.脱去污染衣着，立即进行催吐

20.The working meteorological conditions causing heatstroke in the workplace are ( ABC ).

A. high temperature and strong heat radiation operation B. high temperature and high humidity operation C. outdoor operation in summer D. high pressure operation

20. 作业场所引起作业人员中暑的作业气象条件有( ABC )。

A. 高温强热辐射作业 B. 高温高湿作业 C. 夏季露天作业 D. 高气压作业

21. Safety signs are installed in the workplace to express specific safety information signs.

Safety signs are composed of graphic symbols, safety colors, geometric shapes (borders) and text.

The following statements about safety signs are correct. (ABCD)

A. The safety color is red, indicating that people's unsafe behavior is forbidden

B. Warning signs. The safety color is yellow, which reminds people to pay attention to the surrounding environment and avoid possible dangers

C. Command sign. The safety color is blue, which means that people must take certain actions or take preventive measures

D. Prompt sign, safety color is green, indicating some safety information (such as safety facilities or places, directions, etc.)

21. 安全标志是安装于工作场所, 用来表达特定安全信息的标志。安全标志由图形符号、安全色、几何形状(边框)和文字构成。以下关于安全标志说法正确的是。( ABCD )

A. 禁止标志, 安全色为红色, 表示禁止人们的不安全行为

B. 警告标志, 安全色为黄色, 表示提醒人们注意周围环境, 避免可能发生的危险

C. 指令标志, 安全色为蓝色, 表示强制人们必须做出某种动作或采用防范措施

D. 提示标志, 安全色为绿色, 提示某种安全信息(如安全设施或场所, 方向等)

22. What are the main occupational hazards in the workplace? (ABC)

A. Harmful factors in the production process B. Harmful factors in the labor process C. Harmful factors in the production environment

22 作业场所中存在的职业病危害因素主要有哪些 ( ABC )

A. 生产过程中的有害因素 B. 劳动过程中的有害因素 C. 生产环境中的有害因素

23. If electrical equipment or live system is on fire, which of the following methods can be used to extinguish fire? (ABD )

A. Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher

B. 1211 fire extinguisher

C. Foam fire extinguisher

D. Dry powder fire extinguisher

23、电器设备或带电系统着火, 可用以下哪些方式灭火? ( ABD )

A. 二氧化碳灭火器

B. 四氯化碳灭火器

C. 泡沫灭火器

D. 干粉灭火器

24. The fire extinguisher must be scrapped in the following (ABCD ) situations.

A. The cylinder body is severely rusted

B. The cylinder body is severely deformed

C. Burned by fire

D. Without the name of the manufacturer and the year and month of the factory

24、灭火器出现下列 ( ABCD ) 情形, 必须报废。

A. 筒体严重锈蚀的

B. 筒体严重变形的

C.被火烧过的

D.无生产厂名称和出厂年月的

25. What are the main basic methods of extinguishing fire? (ABCD )

A. Smothering method

B. Isolation method

C. Cooling method

D. Suppression method

25、灭火的基本方法主要有哪几种? ( ABCD)

A. 窒息法

B. 隔离法

C.冷却法

D.抑制法

26. Type A fire is solid material fire, such as wood, cotton, hemp, etc, applicable fire extinguishers are (ABC )

A. water

B. foam

C. dry powder

D. water Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher

26、A类火灾是固体物质火灾,如:木材,棉,麻等,适用灭火器有(ABC )

A. 水

B. 泡沫

C. 干粉灭火器

D. 二氧化碳灭火器

27. Type B fire is a liquid fire, such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, etc. applicable fire extinguishers are (BCD )

A. water

B. foam

C. dry powder

D. water Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher

27、B类火灾是液体物质火灾,如:汽油,煤油,柴油等,适用灭火器有( BCD)

A. 水

B. 泡沫

C. 干粉灭火器

D. 二氧化碳灭火器

28. Type C fire is gas fire, such as acetylene, methane, oxygen, etc. applicable fire extinguishers are (CD )

A. water

B. foam

C. dry powder

D. water Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher

28、C类火灾是气体物质火灾,如:乙炔, 甲烷,氧气等,适用灭火器有( CD)

A. 水

B. 泡沫

C. 干粉灭火器

D. 二氧化碳灭火器

29. Type D fire is a fire of metal materials, such as magnesium, sodium, potassium, etc. applicable fire extinguishers are ( CD )

A. water

B. foam

C. dry powder

D. water Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher

29、D类火灾是金属类物质火灾,如:镁,钠,钾等,适用灭火器有( CD)

A. 水

B. 泡沫

C. 干粉灭火器

D. 二氧化碳灭火器

30. Class E fire: live fire, such as transformer, etc. applicable fire extinguishers are (CD )

A. water

B. foam

C. dry powder

D. water Carbon dioxide fire extinguisher

30、E类火灾:带电火灾,如:变压器等,适用灭火器有( CD)

A. 水

B. 泡沫

C. 干粉灭火器

D. 二氧化碳灭火器

31. In case of fire alarm, the alarm person should not be panic, but can dial the alarm number (ABC ).

A.8308119

B.9119

C.9995

D.9120

31、发生火警时,报警人不要惊慌,可以拨打报警电话( ABC )

A.8308119

B.9119

C.9995

D.9120

32. To state the point of ignition when reporting a fire alarm (ABCD )

A. Location      B. Ignition medium      C. size of fire      D. Anyone injured or trapped

32、报警时应说明着火点的(ABCD )

A.详细地点      B.燃烧介质      C.火势大小      D.有无人员受伤或被困

33. When reporting fire, please leave the caller's information (AB )

A Name      B Contact number      C Work card number      D Work unit

33、报火警时要留下报警人 (AB )

A、姓名      B、联系电话      C、工作证号      D、工作单位

34. If a building fire breaks out, you may use ( BCD ) to escape;

A .lift      B .smoke proof STAIR      C .ordinary stair      D .enclosed stair

34、楼宇发生火灾，可以利用 ( BCD ) 进行逃生；

A、电梯      B、防烟楼梯      C、普通楼梯      D、封闭楼梯

35.The safety treatment methods after shutdown of refinery production unit mainly include ( ACD ) .

35、炼化生产装置停车后的安全处理方法主要有 ( ACD )。

A、Isolation 隔离

B、Explosion limit measuring 测爆

C、Blowing 吹扫

D、purging 置换

36、The following are explosion-proof pressure relief devices ( ACD ) .

36.下列属于防爆泄压装置的有 ( ACD )。

A、Safety valve 安全阀

B、Check valve 单向阀

C、Explosion door 防爆门

D、Rupture discs 爆破片

37、Leakage protection device is mainly used for ( AD ) .

37.漏电保护装置主要用于( AD )。

A、Prevent personal electric shock accidents 防止人身触电事故

B、Prevent power Interruption 防止中断供电

C、Reduce line losses 减少线路损耗

D、Prevent fire accidents from electricity leakage 防止漏电火灾事故

38、In flammable and explosive places should ( BC ) .

38.在易燃易爆场所应该( BC )。

A、Use iron tools 使用铁制工具

B、Copper or wooden tools should be used 应使用铜制或木制工具

C、Shoes with spikes are not allowed 不准穿带钉鞋

D、The drier the air, the better 使空气越干燥越好

39 、 The explosion phenomenon has the following characteristics ( BCD ) .

39.爆炸现象具有以下特征 ( BCD )

- A. The explosion process is hot and luminous.爆炸过程发热、发光。
- B. The explosion went on very quickly.爆炸过程进行得很快。
- C. Pressure rose sharply near the explosion.爆炸点附近压力急剧升高。
- D. The surrounding medium vibrates or the adjacent material suffers damage.周围介质发生震动或邻近物质遭受破坏。

40 、 Conditions for dust explosion ( ABCD ) .

40..粉尘爆炸的条件 ( ABCD )。

- A 、 Flammable 可燃性
- B 、 The powder state 微粉状态
- C 、 Stir and flow in combustion-supporting gas 在助燃性气体中搅拌和流动
- D 、 There is an ignition source 存在点火源

41 、 Factors affecting dust explosion are ( ABC ) .

41.影响粉尘爆炸的因素有 ( ABC )。

- A 、 Chemical properties and composition of dust.粉尘的化学性质和组成。
- B 、 Particle size and particle size distribution.粒度及粒度分布。
- C 、 Particle morphology and surface state.粒子形态和表面状态。
- D 、 Initial ignition energy.初始点火能量。

42 、 Risk recognition and control involved ( ABCD ) .

42.危险的认识和控制涉及 ( ABCD )。

- A 、 technology技术
- B 、 Laws and regulations 法规
- C 、 Education 教育
- D 、 Evaluation 评价

43 、 Human reliability includes ( ABD ) .

43.人的可靠性包括 ( ABD )。

- A 、 Human reliability includes.信息接受的可靠性。
- B 、 Reliability of information judgment.信息判断的可靠性。
- C 、 Reliability of information summary.信息总结的可靠性。
- D 、 Reliability of information processing.信息处理的可靠性。

44 、 Hazardous chemicals exposed to ( ABC ) can lead to combustion, explosion, poisoning, burns and environmental pollution accidents.

44.危险化学品受到 ( ABC ) 作用会导致燃烧、爆炸、中毒、灼伤及环境污染事故的发生。

- A 、 Friction, impact and vibration 摩擦、撞击和震动
- B 、 Contact heat source or fire source, sun exposure 接触热源或火源、 日光曝晒
- C 、 Get wet in case of water 遇水受潮



D 、 Encounter items with similar performance 遇性能相近物品

45 、 A vapor cloud explosion with destructive over pressure can only occur under conditions such as ( ABC ).

45.一般具备 ( ABC ) 等条件才可能发生带破坏性超压的蒸气云爆炸。

A 、 Leaks must be flammable and have the appropriate temperature and pressure conditions. 泄漏物必须可燃且具备适当的温度和压力条件。

B 、 The spill must form a sufficiently large cloud, i.e., during the diffusion phase, before ignition. 泄漏物必须在点燃之前即扩散阶段形成一个足够大的云团。

C 、 Laminar or approximate laminar combustion occurs after the combustible gas is ignited by an ignition source. 可燃气体遇点火源点燃后发生层流或近似层流燃烧。

D 、 The sufficient number of clouds produced is within the limits of the explosive event of the substance. 产生的足够数量的云团处于该物质的爆炸事件极限范围内。

46 、 Accident hazards generally refer to ( ABC ) in production systems that can lead to accidents.

46.事故隐患泛指生产系统中可导致事故发生的自然灾害 ( ABC )。

A 、 Unsafe behavior of people 人的不安全行为

B 、 The unsafe state of a thing 物的不安全状态

C 、 Deficiencies in management 管理上的缺陷

D 、 Natural disasters 自然灾害

E 、 Inadequate safety knowledge 安全知识不足

47 、 The basic principles of safety technical measures to prevent accidents are ( ABCD ) .

47.属于防止事故发生的安全技术措施基本原则有 ( ABCD )。

A 、 Elimination of hazards. 消除危险源。

B 、 Limit energy or hazardous material personal protection. 限制能量或危险物质个体防护。

C 、 Reduce failures and errors. 减少故障和失误。

D 、 isolation. 隔离。

48 、 Influencing factors of dust explosion ( ABCD ) .

48.粉尘爆炸的影响因素 ( ABCD )。

A 、 Physico-chemical properties of substances 物质的物理化学性质

B 、 The size of the particles 颗粒的大小

C 、 Ventilation status on site 现场通风情况

D 、 The concentration of dust 粉尘的浓度

49 、 The reason the motor caught fire was ( ABCDE ) .

49.电动机着火的原因有 ( ABCDE )。

A 、 The motor is overloaded. 电动机过负荷运行。

B 、 Poor ventilation or bad fan. 通风不良或风扇坏。

C 、 The motor operates in a single phase. 电动机单相运行。

D 、 The contact at the motor wiring is poor or loose. 电动机接线处各接点接触不良或松动。

E、Metal objects or other solids fall into the motor.金属物或其他固体掉进电动机内。

50、The main parameters that can reflect the fire hazard of the substance are ( A B D ) .

50.能反映物质火灾危险性的参数主要有 ( A B D ) 。

A、Ignition point 燃点

B、Flash point 闪点

C、Boiling point 沸点

D、Spontaneous ignition point 自燃点

E、Pour point 倾点

51、The main features of lightning are ( A B C D )

51.雷电的主要特点有 ( A B C D ) 。

A、High impulse current.冲击电流大。

B、Short impact time.冲击时间短。

C、The gradient of lightning current is large.雷电流变化梯度大。

D、High impulse voltage.冲击电压高。

52、The electrostatic discharge forms are ( A C D ) .

52.静电的放电形式有 ( A C D ) 。

A、Corona discharge 电晕放电

B、Strip discharge 条形放电

C、Brush discharge 刷形放电

D、Spark discharge 火花放电

53、The basic content of system security engineering is ( A B C )

53.系统安全工程包括的基本内容是 ( A B C )

A、Hazard identification 危险源辨识

B、Hazard assessment 危险评价

C、Hazard control 危险源控制

D、hidden hazard identification 隐患排查

54、Before entering the equipment, gas sampling and analysis should be carried out in the confined space. The unqualified results are as follows ( AC )

54.进设备作业前须对受限空间进行气体采样分析，下列分析结果中不合格的是：( AC )

A、Combustible gas concentration 0.6% 可燃气体浓度 0.6%

B、Oxygen content of 19.5% 氧含量 19.5%

C、H<sub>2</sub>S concentration 11 mg/ m<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>S 浓度 11mg/ m<sup>3</sup>

D、Carbon monoxide concentration 10mg/ m<sup>3</sup> 一氧化碳浓度 10mg/ m<sup>3</sup>

55、Belong to electrical safety technical measures are ( ABCD )

55.属于电气安全技术措施的是 ( A B C D )

A、Insulation 绝缘

B、interval 间隔

- C、shield 屏蔽
- D、barrier 障碍

56、The main factors affecting the limit of explosion are ( A B C D E )

56.影响爆炸极限的主要因素有：( A B C D E )

- A、The original pressure 原始压力
- B、The original temperature 原始温度
- C、Inert medium 惰性介质
- D、The container 容器
- E、Energy 能源

57、The following causes of fire accidents are ( BCD )

57. 以下会引发火灾事故的是( BCD ).

- A、The electromagnetic radiation 电磁辐射
- B、The impact of friction 冲击摩擦
- C、Electrostatic spark 静电火花
- D、High temperature surface 高温表面

58、In the following description, the technical measures for dust-proof and anti-gas in production are ( ABCD )

58.下列叙述中，属于生产中防尘防毒技术措施的是( ABCD )。

- A、Reform the production process 改革生产工艺
- B、Adopt new materials and equipment 采用新材料新设备
- C、The workshop is ventilated and purified 车间内通风净化
- D、Wet dust removal 湿法除尘

59 . Combustible gas, steam or dust and air (or oxygen) in a certain concentration range of uniform mixing, in the ignition source of the explosion of the concentration range known as the explosion limit. Which of the following statements about the explosive limit (V/V) is true ? (ABCD )

- A. The explosive limit for benzene is 1.2% to 7.8%
- B. The explosion limit of LPG is 1% to 12%
- C. The explosive limit of hydrogen sulfide is 4.3% to 45.5%
- D. The explosion limit for gasoline is 1.1 % to 5.9 %

59. 可燃性气体、蒸气或粉尘与空气（或氧气）在一定的浓度范围内均匀混合，遇点火源发生爆炸的浓度范围称为爆炸极限。下列有关物质爆炸极限（V/V）的说法正确的是（ ABCD ）。

- A. 苯的爆炸极限是 1.2%~7.8%
- B. 液化石油气的爆炸极限是 1%~12%
- C. 硫化氢的爆炸极限是 4.3%~45.5%
- D. 汽油的爆炸极限是 1.1%~5.9%

60、In the cause analysis of the accident, the indirect causes are ( CD )

60.在事故原因分析中，属于间接原因的有——。( CD )

A 、 The unsafe state of a machine, substance, or environment

机械、物质或环境的不安全状态

B 、 Unsafe behavior of people 人的不安全行为

C 、 Technical and design flaws 技术和设计上的缺陷

D 、 The labor organization is not reasonable 劳动组织不合理

61 、 The factors affecting the explosion limit are ( ABD ) 、 Oxygen content, inert gas content, ignition source and minimum ignition energy.

61.爆炸极限的影响因素有 ( ABD )、氧气含量、惰性气体含量、点火源与最小点火能量。

A 、 The initial temperature 初始温度

B 、 Initial pressure 初始压力

C 、 The particle size of a combustible gas 可燃气体的粒子大小

D 、 Flame suppression distance 消焰距离

62 、 Hazards are mainly ( A B C D ) and other aspects.

62.危害主要包括( A B C D )等方面。

A 、 The unsafe state of the thing 物的不安全状态

B 、 Unsafe behavior of people 人的不安全行为

C 、 Harmful operating environment 有害的作业环境

D 、 Safety management deficiencies 安全管理缺陷

63 、 The scope of hazard identification mainly includes ( ABCD ) and so on.

63.危害识别的范围主要包括( ABCD )等方面。

A 、 Personnel 人员

B 、 The raw materials 原材料

C 、 Machinery and equipment 机械设备

D 、 The working environment 作业环境

64 、 The three states of hazard identification are ( A B C ).

64.危害识别的三种状态是( A B C )。

A 、 The normal state 正常状态

B 、 Abnormal state 异常状态

C 、 Emergency situation 紧急状态

D 、 Accident status 事故状态

65 、 The principles for the selection of risk control measures are ( A B )

65.风险控制措施选择的原则：( A B )。

A 、 Feasibility 可行性

B 、 Advancement 、 safety 先进性、安全性

C 、 Economical and reasonable 经济合理

D 、 Technical Assurance and Service 技术保证和服务

66.Sewage treatment can be divided into (ABCD) according to the methods and means adopted.

66.污水处理按采用的方法手段分类,可分为 ( ABCD )

- A、Physical method 物理法
- B、Chemical method 化学法
- C、Physicochemical method 物理化学法
- D、Biological methods 生物法

67、( ABD ) measures shall be taken promptly in case of actual and possible harm to human body, animals and plants, soil, water source and atmosphere caused by hazardous chemical accidents of enterprises producing, storing, operating or using hazardous chemicals;

67.危险化学品生产、储存、经营企业或使用单位发生危险化学品事故对人体、动植物、土壤、水源、大气造成的现实危害和可能产生的危害,迅速采取 ( ABD ) 措施;

- A、Closed 封闭
- B、Isolation 隔离
- C、Separation 隔断
- D、Decontamination 洗消

68、The properties of productive dust are ( ABCD ).

68.生产性粉尘的性质有 ( ABCD )。

- A、Dispersion 分散度
- B、Density 密度
- C、Characteristic of charge 荷电性
- D、Explosive 爆炸性

69、The hazards of productive dust are ( ABC ).

69.生产性粉尘的危害有 ( ABC )。

- A、respiratory tract 呼吸道
- B、Pneumoconiosis 尘肺
- C、skin lesions 皮肤病变
- D、Heart disease 心脏病

70.In order to ensure the accuracy of environmental factor evaluation, land pollution should be considered when identifying environmental factors. Impact on the community; Use of raw materials and natural resources; In addition to other local environmental problems, the problem of ( ABC ) should be considered.

70.为了确保环境因素评价的准确性,在识别环境因素时应考虑土地污染;对社区的影响;原材料与自然资源的使用;其他地方性环境问题外,还应考虑( ABC )问题。

- A、Atmospheric emissions 大气排放
- B、Water discharge 水体排放
- C、Waste management 废物管理
- D、Utilization of materials 材料的利用

71.The steps for identifying environmental factors include( ABD ).

71.环境因素识别的步骤包括：( ABD )。

A 、 Divide and select organizational processes 划分和选择组织过程

B 、 Determine the environmental factors present in the selection process

确定选定过程中存在的环境因素

C 、 Initial environmental review 初始环境评审

D Identify the environmental impact of each environmental factor

明确每一环境因素对应的环境影响

72 、 The treatment of gaseous pollutants mainly adopts ( BC ) method.

72.对气态污染物的治理主要采取( BC )法。

A 、 Distillation 蒸馏

B 、 The adsorption 吸附

C 、 Absorption 吸收

D 、 Filter 过滤

73 、 ( ABC ) can be used for waste residue treatment.

73.( ABC )可用于废渣处理。

A 、 Land filling 陆地填筑

B 、 Curing 固化

C 、 Burning 焚烧

A 、 Crushing 粉碎

74. ( AB ) from burning fossil fuels are the main causes of acid rain.

74.燃烧化石燃料产生的 ( AB ) 是造成酸雨的主要原因。

A 、 SO<sub>2</sub> 二氧化硫

B 、 NO<sub>x</sub> 氮氧化物

C 、 CO 一氧化碳

D 、 CO<sub>2</sub> 二氧化碳

75. "Three wastes" refers to ( ABC ) generated in production.

75.“三废”：指生产中产生的 ( ABC )。

A 、 waste gas 废气

A 、 waste water 废水

B 、 waste residue 废渣

D 、 waste Paper 废纸

76. The production and operation department shall organize the self-inspection on environmental protection facilities and on-line automatic monitoring instruments at least once a month, and send the self-inspection report to the HSE Dept., the contents of which shall include

( ABCD ) .

76 生产运行部门每月至少组织一次对环境保护设施、在线自动监控仪表的自查，并将自查报告发给 HSE 管理部。内容包括 ( ABCD ) 等。

A 、 the operation status of the facilities 设施的运行状况

B 、 the discharge of pollutants 污染物排放情况

C、the sampling and monitoring status 取样和监测情况

D、the continuous operation records 连续运行记录

77、All kinds of waste water shall be controlled and disposed in accordance with the principles of ( ABC ) .

77.各类废水应按照 ( ABC ) 的原则进行控制与处置。

A、diverting wastewater from clean water 清污分流

B、diverting wastewater 污污分流

C、controlling the wastewater on a dividing basis 污污分治

78、For light oil products and various volatile materials, measures such as ( AB ) shall be taken to reduce the emission of VOCs.

78.轻质油品及各种易挥发物料应采用 ( AB ) 等措施以减少 VOCs 的排放。

A、closed loading 密闭装车

B、oil and gas recovery 油气回收

C、emission on site 现场排放

D、flare emission 火炬排放

79、Where the production, transportation, loading/ unloading and storage will emit toxic and harmful gases or dust materials, ( AB ) and treatment measure must be taken.

79.生产、运输、装卸、贮存能够散发有毒有害气体或者粉尘物质的,必须采取 ( AB ) 或其他防护与治理措施。

A、the sealing 密闭

B、purification 净化

C、blowing 吹扫

C、Ventilation 通风

80、The management on hazardous wastes shall be in accordance with the principles of ( ABC ) .

80.危废管理按照 ( ABC ) 原则。

A、Reduction 减量化

B、Recycling 资源化

C、harmlessness 无害化

D、legalization 合法化

81. The following ( ABC ) are the major occupational hazards of atmospheric and vacuum distillation unit.

81.下列 ( ABC ) 是常减压装置的主要职业性危害因素。

A、Noise 噪声

B、Ammonia 氨

C、H<sub>2</sub>S 硫化氢

D、Dust 粉尘

82.The following asphyxiating gases include ( ABCD ).

82.下列属于窒息性的气体包括 ( ABCD )。

A、CO 一氧化碳

B、H<sub>2</sub>S 硫化氢

C、Cl<sub>2</sub> 氯气

D、HCN 氰化氢

83.The case where circulating air is not suitable is ( BCD ).

83.不宜采用循环空气的情况是 ( BCD )。

A、The air contains dust and fiber that are dangerous to combustion or explosion, and the dust concentration is less than 25% of the lower limit of explosion.

空气中含有燃烧或爆炸危险的粉尘、纤维，含尘浓度小于其爆炸下限的 25%。

B、For the local ventilation dedusting and detoxification system, the concentration of dust and harmful gas in the circulating air is greater than or equal to 30% of the occupational exposure limit after the exhaust air is purified.

对于局部通风除尘、排毒系统，在排风经净化后，循环空气中粉尘、有害气体浓度大于或等于其职业接触限值的 30%。

C、A workplace with pathogens in the air.空气中含有病原体的工作场所。

D、A workplace with a sudden increase in the concentration of hazardous substances in the air.

空气中有害物质的浓度突然增高的工作场所。

84.Categories of air monitoring include ( ABD ).

84.空气监测的类别包括 ( ABD )。

A、Evaluation monitoring 评价监测

B、Routine monitoring 日常监测

C、Supervising monitoring 执法监测

D、Accident monitoring 事故性监测

85. The elements of the safety label of hazardous chemicals include chemical identification, pictograph, signal words, hazard description, prevention description, emergency telephone, supplier identification, information reference prompt, etc. The following pictograms correspond to the correct hazard characteristics: ( ABCD )

85. 危险化学品安全标签的要素包括化学品标识、象形图、信号词、危险性说明、防范说明、应急咨询电话、供应商标识、资料参阅提示语等。 以下象形图对应的危险特性正确的是： ( ABCD )



A. Acute toxicity 急性毒性





B. Burning dangerous 燃烧危险



C. Corrosion risk 腐蚀危险



D. Harm to aquatic environment 危害水生环境

86. Asphyxiating gases are divided into simple asphyxiating gases and chemical asphyxiating gases, and the following simple asphyxiating gases are ( ABD ).

86. 窒息性气体分为单纯窒息性气体和化学窒息性气体，以下属于单纯窒息性气体为 ( ABD )。

- A、CH<sub>4</sub> 甲烷
- B、N<sub>2</sub> 氮气
- B、H<sub>2</sub>S 硫化氢
- D、CO<sub>2</sub> 二氧化碳

87. Gas sampling analysis of the restricted space must be carried out before the operation of the equipment, and the following analysis results are unqualified : ( ABC )

87. 进设备作业前须对受限空间进行气体采样分析，下列分析结果中不合格的是：( ABC )

- A、Combustible gas concentration 0.6% 可燃气体浓度 0.6%
- B、Oxygen content 18.5% 氧含量 18.5%
- C、H<sub>2</sub>S concentration 11 mg/m<sup>3</sup> H<sub>2</sub>S 浓度 11mg/ m<sup>3</sup>
- D、Carbon monoxide concentration 10mg/ m<sup>3</sup> 一氧化碳浓度 10mg/ m<sup>3</sup>

88. Reforming production technology is the main method to control chemical pollution, including ( ABC ), etc.

88. 改革生产工艺是控制化工污染的主要方法，包括( ABC )等。

- A、reforming process 改革工艺
- B、change of process 改变流程
- C、Selection of new catalyst 选用新型催化剂
- D、Updated equipment 更新设备

89. ( ABCD ) belongs to the technical measures of dust-proof and anti-gas in production.

89. ( ABCD )属于生产中防尘防毒的技术措施。

- A、 Reform of production technology 改革生产工艺
- B、 The adoption of new materials and equipment 采用新材料新设备
- C、 Workshop ventilation and purification 车间内通风净化
- D、 Wet dust removal 湿法除尘

90.What is the production of dustproof and anti-gas management measures. ( AB )

90.哪些是生产中防尘防毒的管理措施。( AB )

- A、 Adopt isolation method to operate, realize microcomputer control of production 采取隔离法操作, 实现生产的微机控制
- B、 Wet dust removal 湿法除尘
- C、 We will strictly implement the production safety responsibility system 严格执行安全生产责任制
- D、 Strictly implement safety technology education system 严格执行安全技术教育制度

91.The contents of production safety education and training for the employees of the production and business operation entities shall include ( ABCD )

91.生产经营单位从业人员安全生产教育和培训的内容包括(ABCD)。

- A Safety Production Rules,Regulation and safety operation procedure 安全生产规章制度和安全操作规程
- B Safe operation skills of each position 本岗位的安全操作技能
- C Accident emergency handling measures 事故应急处理措施
- D Rights and responsibility in production safety 安全生产方面的权利和义务

92.In the diagnosis of occupational diseases, which of the following factors should be comprehensively analyzed? ( ABC )

92.职业病诊断, 应当综合分析下列哪些因素? ( ABC )

- A、 The patient's occupational history 病人的职业史
- B、 History of exposure to occupational disease hazards and occupational hazard factors in the workplace 职业病危害接触史和工作场所职业病危害因素情况
- C、 Clinical presentation and adjunctive findings 临床表现以及辅助检查结果
- D、 The patient's medical report 病人的体检报告

93. What are the common methods of hazard identification and risk assessment? ( ABCDE )

93.常用的危险源辨识和风险评价方法有 ( ABCDE )。

- A. Job hazard analysis (JHA) 工作危害分析 (JHA)
- B. Safety check list analysis (SCL) 安全检查表分析 (SCL)
- C. Hazard identification analysis (HAZID) 危险源识别分析 (HAZID)
- D. Hazard and operability analysis (HAZOP) 危险与可操作性分析 (HAZOP)
- E. Quantitative risk assessment (QRA) 量化风险评价 (QRA)

94. Which of the following options are Special Grade Hot Work ? ( ABCD )

94. 以下属于特级动火作业的是 ( ABCD )

- A.Hot work on the proper of container, equipment and pipeline with combustibile and

explosive or flammable and toxic mediums without displacement

在带有易燃易爆或可燃、有毒介质的容器、设备、管线等设备不置换直接在本体上动火作业

B. Hot work such as electric welding, tapping, cutting and heat treatment of equipment, container and pipeline with flammable and toxic mediums or high-temperature high-pressure mediums under pressure shall be managed as per special-grade hot work

可燃、有毒介质或高温高压介质的设备、容器、管线上带压进行电焊、开孔、切削、热处理等热工明火作业按特殊动火作业管理

C. Required hot work at locations of industrial sewage well and sewage (contaminated-oil) tank with possible combustible and explosive or flammable and toxic mediums shall be managed as per special-grade hot work

可能存在易燃易爆或可燃、有毒介质工业下水井、污（油）水池等部位，确属生产需要必须进行的动火作业按特殊动火处理

D. Hot work in the fire dike of spherical tank farm of liquid hydrocarbon under normal operation; 正常运行的液态烃球罐区防火堤内的动火作业

95. When one of the following ( ABC ) occurs, any one may propose a requirement of stopping the work immediately; the guardian shall withdraw the work permit immediately upon confirmation and inform the approver of the termination reason of permit; and a new permit is required for continuing the work.

95. 发生下列哪种 ( ABC ) 情况时，任何人可以提出立即终止作业的要求，监护人确认后立即收回作业许可证，并告知批准人许可证终止的原因，需要继续作业应重新办理：

A. Work environment, content or condition change 作业周边环境、内容和条件发生变化

B. Hot work is inconsistent with the requirements in operation scheme

动火作业与作业计划的要求不符

C. Worker at site discoveries major potential safety hazards which may cause personal injuries 现场作业人员发现重大安全隐患，有可能造成人身伤害的情况。

96. Hazardous chemical : it refers to ( ) chemicals causing injuries or damages to personnel, facilities and environment, including explosives, compressed gases, liquefied gases, combustible liquids, combustible solids, spontaneous combustible articles, flammable articles when being wet, oxidizers, organic peroxides, toxics and corrosives. ( ABCD )

96. 危险化学品，是指具有 ( ) 特性，及对人员、设施、环境造成伤害或损害的化学品，包括爆炸品、压缩气体、液化气体、易燃液体、易燃固体、自燃物品和遇湿易燃物品、氧化剂和有机过氧化物、有毒品、腐蚀品等。 ( ABCD )

A 、 combustible 易燃

B 、 explosive 易爆

C 、 toxic and harmful 有毒有害

D 、 corrosive 腐蚀性

97. Before the work, the working department (organization) shall give safety technical disclosure to personnel involved in the work, mainly including: ( ABCD )

97. 作业前，作业部门（单位）应对参加作业的人员进行安全交底，主要包括：( ABCD )

- A 、 Possible hazards at the work site and in the work and specific safety measures to be taken;  
作业现场和作业过程中可能存在的危险源及应采取的具体安全措施
- B 、 Use methods and precautions of personal protective equipment in the work;  
作业过程中所使用的个体防护器具的使用方法及使用注意事项
- C 、 Knowledge on accident prevention, risk avoiding, escape, self-aid and mutual aid;  
事故的预防、避险、逃生、 自救、互救等知识
- D 、 Relevant accident case and experience and lessons. 相关事故案例和经验、教训

98. Materials related to High Risk Work Permit include but are not limited to: ( ABC )

98.高风险作业许可证涉及的相关资料包括但不限于: ( ABC )

- A 、 Related attached figures; 相关附图
- B 、 Results of risk evaluation; 风险评估结果
- C 、 Programs and measures; HSE 管控方案

99. Emergency plans of the Company are divided into ( ABC ) .

公司应急预案分为生产安全事故 ( ABC )。

- A comprehensive emergency plan 综合应急预案
- B specialized emergency plan 专项应急预案
- C site response plan for production safety accident 现场处置预案

100. In the course of handling of accidents, the principles of “Four No-allowings with Accident Management” , it is ( ABCD ) .

事故处理“四不放过”原则是指 ( ABCD )。

- A not allowing any existence of unclear accident causes 事故原因未查清不放过
- B not allowing any missing of punishment on accountable parties of the accident  
责任人员未处理不放过
- C not allowing any failure in implementing the rectification measures  
整改措施未落实不放过
- D not allowing any failure in mass education targeting relevant responsible  
personnel  
有关人员未受到教育不放过