WORKSHEET (MODULE 2)

Answer the following questions in about 30 – 40 words.

1. How is oxygen important for a fire?
2. How is heat important for a fire?
3. Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire. Why?
4. Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an electrical fire. Why?
5. Who are fire fighters or firefighting workers?

Answer the following questions in about 50 – 60 words.

1. What steps would you take to prevent fire at home?
2. What steps would you take to prevent fire at school?
3. Why are there special laws for construction of buildings to prevent fire?

ANSWERS

1. Oxygen is important for a fire because it helps a fire to burn without any hindrance. No supply of oxygen means no fire. That is why, small fires can be put out or smothered with a damp blanket or a sack which prevents oxygen from reaching the burning material.

2. Heat is equally important for a fire. If the temperature can be brought down below the flash point, the fuel stops burning. That is why, blowing on a burning matchstick or a candle puts it out. This is dangerous as rapid movement of water can carry the burning oil with it, spreading the fire.

3. Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire because if water is sprayed onto an oil fire, the oil will float to the top of the water and continue to burn.

4. Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an electrical fire because the person spraying water might receive an electric shock and be killed. A carbondioxide extinguisher is the best way to fight an electrical fire.

5. Fire fighters or firefighting workers are bands of highly trained persons who arrive with special equipments called fire brigades. They cut off electricity

supply, knock down dangerous walls, spray water and other materials to bring fire under control. They provide first aid also to people suffering from burns or from the effects of smoke.

Answer the following questions in about 50 – 60 words.

1. Following steps can be taken to prevent fire at home: -

a) Regular checking and cleaning of the various electrical and heating appliances is required. For example, oven, stove, microwave, refrigerator and so on.

b) It is better not to leave your food unattended in the kitchen.

c) Damaged chords should be thrown away.

d) Inflammable products should be carefully kept, away from heat and of course, reach of children.

e) Chimneys of the kitchen should be cleaned regularly to allow proper passage of smoke out of the house.

f) If possible, fire extinguishers can be kept.

g) Fire alarm is another option.

h) Proper earthing is also required to escape damage caused by lightning.

2. Following steps can be taken to prevent fire at school: -

a) Alarms on doors, windows, ventilator openings and roof hatches is required.

b) Educating and preparing students for a fire emergency should be a priority.

c) Proper earthing is required to escape damage caused by lightning.

d) Training students on how to respond to a fire alarm during a school fire drill is another step.

e) All entry and exit points to stairways, doors and windows should remain unblocked and work properly to ensure safe passage of the staff and the students.

f) Students should have proper knowledge of all the entry and exit points of the school building.

g) Fire Extinguishers should be kept handy, and checked regularly to put into use if required.

h) Lab experiments and equipments should also be checked regularly to ensure their proper functioning and safe usage by the students as well as the teachers.

3. In the earlier times, there were no firemen as such. So, when fire broke out, everybody in and around became a fire fighter. The neighbours became the rescuers, passing buckets of water from a well or a pond to douse the blaze at a particular site. But today all buildings are constructed ensuring that there is enough space between them to decrease the quick spread of fire. All new buildings, specially a public place have to observe fire prevention norms.