

- Q.27 Explain various methods of generation of electricity.
- Q.28 Define static charge. Explain how can you demonstrate static charge?
- Q.29 Explain the phenomenon of short circuit.
- Q.30 What are the various applications of heating effects of current?
- Q.31 Discuss the methods of extinguishing electric fire.
- Q.32 Explain the use of asbestos and dry sand as extinguishing agents in fire.
- Q.33 What precautions are to be taken while handling and storage of hazardous substances?
- Q.34 Explain the method of installation of LPG gas.
- Q.35 Discuss the correct medical treatment to be given to a person in case of a hazard.

SECTION-D

- Note:** Long answer type questions. Attempt any two questions out of three questions. (2x10=20)
- Q.36 Explain in detail the fire fighting techniques for live installations.
- Q.37 Classify and explain various fire fighting materials in details.
- Q.38 Explain the working of wiring systems, junctions boxes and cables in details.

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Subject:- Science of Fire Technology

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice questions. All questions are compulsory (10x1=10)

- Q.1 During fire, the human body can withstand a temperature of _____
a) 150 degree C b) 120 degree C
c) 200 degree C d) 80 degree C
- Q.2 What is the role of Class A extinguisher?
a) Used on ordinary wood and paper
b) Used on flammable liquids
c) Used on electric fires
d) Used on non flammable metals
- Q.3 What are the three factors that causes fire?
a) Oxygen, Fuel, Nitrogen
b) Fuel, Heat, Oxygen
c) Heat , Nitrogen, Oxygen
d) Fuel, Carbondioxide, Heat
- Q.4 Which colored band denotes the ‘ Carbon dioxide’ content in the fire extinguisher?
a) Red b) Blue
c) White d) Black
- Q.5 Which type of fire extinguisher must NOT be used in case of electrical base fire

- a) Halon extinguisher
b) Carbon Chloride extinguisher
c) Foam extinguisher
d) Dry power extinguisher
- Q.6 What is the colour for portable water type fire extinguisher?
a) Emerld green b) Pale cream
c) French blue d) Signal red
- Q.7 The phases of burning / combustion is depend on:
a) The amount of time the fire has burnt
b) The ventilation characteristics of the confining structure
c) The amount and type of combustibles present
d) All of the above
- Q.8 In well-ventilated flaming fires, nearly all the carbon lost from the combustibles is converted to _____:
a) Carbon Monoxide b) Carbon Dioxide
c) Hydrochloric Acid d) All of the above
- Q.9 Firefighting Foam is not effective on the fires involving:
a) Class D fires
b) Pressurized gas fires
c) Three-dimensional fires
d) All of the above
- Q.10 If combustion is to be initiated and sustained, all of the following elements must be present except the;
a) Application of heat
b) Elimination of carbon monoxide
c) Presence of a fuel
d) Availability of oxygen

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 Name any two hazardous materials.
Q.12 Name the elements involved in triangle of fire.
Q.13 Write the full form of LPG.
Q.14 Write the use of junction box.
Q.15 Define ignition.
Q.16 Define conductor.
Q.17 Give example of insulation.
Q.18 Write the name of substances involved in Class A Extinguisher.
Q.19 Define short circuit.
Q.20 Define MCB.

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 Discuss different types of smoke.
Q.22 What are the various stages in fire.
Q.23 Classify the types of hazardous materials.
Q.24 Explain the phenomenon of combustion and its effects
Q.25 Explain the types of conductors and insulators.
Q.26 What are the various protective measures to be taken during electric hazard?