

5. Match the items in Box A with those in Box B

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- (i) To burn paper or a piece of wood,
- (ii) Small fires can be put out
- (iii) When water is spread on fire,
- (iv) A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing
- (v) Space left between buildings

В

- it absorbs heat from the burning material and
- lowers the temperature.
- reduces the risk of fire.
- with a damp blanket.
- we heat it before it catches fire.
- to put out an electrical fire.

Answer:

- (i) To burn paper or a piece of wood we heat it before it catches fire.
- (ii) Small fire can be put out with a damp blanket.
- (iii) When water is spread on fire it absorb the heat from the burning material and lowers the temperature.
- (iv) A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing to put out an electrical fire.
- (v) Space left between buildings reduces the risk of fire.

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6. Why does a burning candle go out when you blow on it? Answer: When we blow on candle, the hot air around the candle gets removed and it brings down the temperature of candle below the flash point. Thus, a candle goes out because no fuel can burn below its flash point.

7. Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electrical fire. Why not?

Answer: Spraying water is not a good way of putting out an oil fire or an electrical fire. If water is sprayed onto an oil fire, the oil will float to the top of the water and continue to burn. This can be very dangerous because water can flow quickly carrying the burning oil with it and spreading the fire. Similarly, The person spraying water on an electrical fire might receive an electric shock and be killed.

8. What are some of the things you should do to prevent a fire at home and in the school?

Answer:

Some of the things we should do to prevent a fire at home and in the school:

- (i) Precaution is better than cure. We should be alert about the use of inflammable substances and handle it with care.
- (ii) There is always possibility of catching fire in old buildings of home and school due to short circuits. Therefore, over loaded wires should be replaced with new ones and Fuse should be checked at regular interval.
- (ii) By spreading the knowledge about the handling of fuel, its flash point and about its protection after an accident.

- (iv) Fire extinguisher should be installed and old wiring must be replaced. Keeping the contact number of fire police on speed dial in case if little accident may happen.
- (v) Never taking the little accident of fire lightly as it may lead to greater one and finding a way out so that it may not happen in future. Not storing inflammable or combustible things like kerosene and petrol in our homes and in the school.

Working with Language

1. Read the following sentences.

To burn paper or a piece of wood, we heat it before it catches fire. We generally do it with a lighted match. Every fuel has a particular temperature at which it burns.

The verbs in italics are in the simple present tense. When we use it, we are not thinking only about the present. We use it to say that something happens all the time or repeatedly or that something is

true in general. Find ten examples of verbs in the simple present tense in the 'Fire: Friend and Foe' and write them down here. Do not incl passive verbs.	e text
Answer: Combines Comes Catches Blow Has Absorbs Means Allow Lowers Stops Cuts Burns	
2. Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with words from t You may use a word more than once. carbon cause fire smother	he box
(i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the	se. out ed, "No,
Answer: (i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the cause of justice and fair (ii) Have you insured your house against fire? (iii) Diamond is nothing but carbon in its pure from. (iv) If you put to much coal on the fire at once you will smot (v) Smoking is said to be the main cause of heart disease. (vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should provided in the into his stories, Somerset Maugham murmured, "Nother way round". (vii) She is a carbon copy of her mother. (viii) It is often difficult to smother a yawn when you listen to	ther it. Out No, the

long speech on the value of time.

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3. One word is italicised in each sentence. Find its opposite in the box and fill in the blanks.
spending shut destroy subtract increase
(i) You were required to keep all the doors open, not
Answer: (i) You were required to keep all the doors open, not shut. (ii) Pupil: What mark did I get in yesterday's Maths test? Teacher: You got what you get when you add five and five and subtract ten from the total. (iii) Run four kilometres a day to preserve your health Run a lot to destroy it. (iv) If a doctor advises a lean and lanky patient to reduce his weight further, be sure he is doing it to increase his income. (v) The world is too much with us; late and soon. Getting and spending we lay waste our powers. – WORDSWORTH
4. Use the words given in the box to fill in the blanks in the sentences below.
across along past through
(i) The cat chased the mouse the lawn. (ii) We were not allowed to cross the frontier. So we drove it as far as we could and came back happy. (iii) The horse went the winning post and had to be stopped with difficulty. (iv) It is not difficult to see your plan. Anyone can see your motive. (v) Go the yellow line, then turn left. You will reach the post office in five minutes.
Answer: (i) The cat chased the mouse across the lawn. (ii) We were not allowed to cross the frontier. So we drove along it as far we could an came back happy. (iii) The horse went past the winning post and had to be stopped with difficulty. (iv) It is not difficult to see through your plan. Any one can see your motive. (v) Go along the yellow line, then turn left. You will reach the post office in five minutes.
