

Fire: Friend and Foe

Read the following passages carefully and answer the questions that follow. Tick the correct answer from the given alternatives:

(1)

It is sometimes said that fire is a good servant but a bad master. It only means that fire is very useful as long as it is kept under control. For instance, we use it to cook our food, warm our homes in winter, and to generate electricity. But, on the other hand, if the fire gets out of control it can be very dangerous. Each year thousands of homes and shops are damaged by fire. Vast areas of forest are also destroyed and hundreds of people are killed or injured.

Question 1.

Fire is a good servant but a bad.

- (a) worker
- (b) friend
- (c) master
- (d) leader

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) master

Question 2.

How does fire serve us?

- (a) Used to cook food
- (b) Warms our homes
- (c) To generate electricity
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 3.

When can fire be dangerous?

- (a) When it gets out of control
- (b) While cooking food
- (c) While warming hands
- (d) While producing electricity

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) When it gets out of control

Question 4.

Give the meaning of 'generate'.

- (a) destroy

- (b) generator
- (c) create
- (d) produce

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) produce

(2)

Early man didn't know what fire was, but he must have seen the damage it could cause. He must have watched lightning and volcanoes long before he began to use fire himself. The fire was powerful and dangerous, and he was frightened. Fire may have puzzled early man but we now know that fire is the result of a chemical reaction. When the oxygen in the air combines with carbon and hydrogen in fuel, a chemical reaction takes place. The energy in the form of heat and light is released in this process. This is what we call fire.

Question 1.

Name the lesson.

- (a) Three Questions
- (b) Fire: Friend and Foe
- (c) The Story of Crick
- (d) Expert Detectives

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Fire: Friend and Foe

Question 2.

Early man was frightened of:

- (a) lightning and volcanoes
- (b) the damage caused by them
- (c) fire
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) fire

Question 3.

Tick the correct answer.

- (a) Fire is energy
- (b) Fire is heat and light
- (c) The fire is the result of a chemical reaction
- (d) Fire is a foe

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) The fire is the result of a chemical reaction

Question 4.

Give the opposite of 'long'.

- (a) thin
- (b) Short
- (c) fat
- (d) small

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Short

(3)

We spend millions of rupees each year in fighting fires. And we spend more trying to find new ways of preventing fires from happening and getting out of control. On the whole, we have learned rather well to control fire and put it to good use in our everyday life.

Question 1.

Name the lesson.

- (a) Three Questions
- (b) Expert Detectives
- (c) Fire: Friend and Foe
- (d) A Gift of Chappals

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Fire: Friend and Foe

Question 2.

How much money do we spend on fighting fires?

- (a) Millions of rupees
- (b) Crores of rupees
- (c) Billions of rupees
- (d) Lakhs of rupees

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Millions of rupees

Question 3.

What have we learned, on the whole?

- (a) How to control the fire
- (b) How to make good use of fire
- (c) How to extinguish
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)

(4)

Some fires cannot be put out with water. If water is sprayed onto an oil fire, the oil will float on 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. Water should also not be used on fires caused by electrical appliances. The person spraying water might receive an electric shock and be killed. A carbon dioxide extinguisher is the best thing to fight an electrical fire.

Question 1.

Two types of fire should not be extinguished:

- (a) kitchen fire
- (b) Oil fire
- (c) electric fire
- (d) both (b) and (c)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) both (b) and (c)

Question 2.

The best thing to put out an electric fire is _____.

- (a) water
- (b) a carbon dioxide extinguisher
- (c) sand
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) a carbon dioxide extinguisher

Question 3.

Give the meaning of 'put out'.

- (a) to wear
- (b) extinguish
- (c) to come out
- (d) to go out

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) extinguish

(5)

The discovery of fire and its uses helped early man to cope with nature better and gradually adopt a settled mode of life. Fire is still worshipped in many parts of the world. Fire is indeed a friend but as we know it can be a dangerous enemy once it gets out of control.

Question 1.

What was the use of fire for early man?

- (a) To cope with nature
- (b) To cope with enemies
- (c) To cope with wild animals
- (d) None of these

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) To cope with nature

Question 2.

Fire is a _____.

- (a) means of cooking food
- (b) friend of mankind
- (c) monster
- (d) enemy of mankind

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) friend of mankind

Question 3.

When is fire a bad master?

- (a) When we are cooking food
- (b) When it spreads
- (c) When we throw water on it
- (d) When it gets out of control

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) When it gets out of control

Question 4.

Give the meaning of 'gradually'.

- (a) rarely
- (b) fast
- (c) slowly
- (d) quickly

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) slowly

(6)

Long ago, there were no firemen. When the fire broke out, everybody became a firefighter. People formed human chains (they still do if required) and passed buckets of water from a well or a pond to the blaze. Now there are laws about building construction which ensure that space is left between buildings to reduce the fire risk.

Question 1.

Name the lesson.

- (a) Expert Detectives
- (b) Three Questions
- (c) Fire: Friend and Foe
- (d) A Gift of Chappals

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Fire: Friend and Foe

Question 2.

What used to happen if a fire broke out?

- (a) Call for the fire brigade
- (b) Passed buckets of water
- (c) Formed human chains
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Both (b) and (c)

Question 3.

What laws are formed to avoid fire risk?

- (a) Making concrete buildings
- (b) Space should be left between buildings
- (c) Making arrangements for water
- (d) Opening fire brigade offices

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Space should be left between buildings

Question 4.

Give the opposite of 'reduce'.

- (a) decrease
- (b) diminish
- (c) increase
- (d) dull

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) increase
