

Fire

1. A substance undergoes a chemical change by combining with oxygen is called
 - (A) Combustion
 - (B) Oxidation
 - *(C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
2. Cotton waste burning in ill ventilated place is known as
 - *(A) Slow combustion
 - (B) Rapid combustion
 - (C) Spontaneous combustion
 - (D) None of the above
3. A chemical reaction accompanied by slow evolution of heat but not by light is known as
 - *(A) Slow combustion
 - (B) Rapid combustion
 - (C) Spontaneous combustion
 - (D) All of the above
4. A combustion occurring by the absorption of atmospheric oxygen at ordinary temperature is known as
 - (A) Slow combustion
 - (B) Rapid combustion
 - *(C) Spontaneous combustion
 - (D) None of the above
5. Burning temperature of a fuel as compare to its flash point is
 - *(A) More
 - (B) Less
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) All of the above
6. When supply of oxygen is not sufficient during combustion, following as many form
 - (A) CO_2
 - (B) H_2
 - (C) CH_4
 - *(D) CO
7. The temperature at which the combustible material will get ignited without application of external igniter is known as
 - *(A) Spontaneous temperature
 - (B) Flash point
 - (C) Burning temperature

(D) None of the above

8. The method is applied by removing from the neighborhood of the fire such combustible material as can be shifted is known as

- (A) Smothering
- (B) starvation
- (C) Blanketing
- * (D) Starvation

9. All fires can be classified depending upon the

- *(A) Materials
- (B) Techniques
- (C) Mediums
- (D) All of the above

10. Following are the initiations of fires

- (A) Electric sparks
- (B) Failure of cooling and overheating
- (C) Lightning strokes
- * (D) All of the above

11. Short circuit current are sensed and interrupted by

- (A) circuit breakers
- (B) HRC fuses
- * (C) Both of the above
- (D) All of the above

12. Loose connection at terminals of equipment are sources of

- (A) Sparks
- (B) Overheating
- (C) Fire
- * (D) All of the above

13. Some chemical reactions are Exothermic

- *(A) Release heat
- (B) Absorbed heat
- (C) None of the above
- (D) All of the above

14. What type of fuel are used in furnace burners

- (A) Diesel oil
- (B) Naphtha
- (C) Coal
- * (D) All of the above

15. What gas is used for flue gas neutralizing
- *(A) Ammonia
 - (B) hydrogen
 - (C) Propane
 - (D) none of the above
16. Following are the causes of electrical fire
- (A) Overloading
 - (B) Insulation failure
 - (C) Pressure contact failure
 - *(D) All of the above
17. PVC cables begins to soften at the following temperature
- *(A) 80 ° C
 - (B) 100 ° C
 - (C) 120 ° C
 - (D) 150 ° C
18. Following are the Extinction techniques of class A
- (A) Cooling
 - (B) Smothering
 - (C) Starving
 - *(D) All of the above
19. To extinguish the fire it is necessary to eliminate the following
- (A) Heat source
 - (B) Exclusion of air
 - (C) Fuel
 - *(D) All of the above
20. What are the types of extinguishers used
- (A) Carbon dioxide
 - (B) Dry chemical
 - (C) Foam
 - *(D) All of the above
21. What are the legs of fire safety
- (A) Fire protection
 - (B) Fire prevention
 - (C) Preventive maintenance
 - *(D) All of the above

22. In water soda acid type extinguisher what type of gas release
(A) Carbon monoxide
*(B) Carbon dioxide
(C) Oxygen
(D) Methane
23. Foam scheme is used as extinguishing agent for
(A) Oil fires
(B) Gas fires
*(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above
24. Boiling point of ammonia is
(A) -77.77°C
*(B) -33.4°C
(C) 0.75°C
(D) 1.03°C
25. Following are the general illumination levels which should not be less than
(A) 5 L U X
*(B) 30 L U X
(C) 50 L U X
(D) none of the above
26. Following are the inflammable liquids
*(A) Gasoline
(B) Wood
(C) Paper
(D) All of the above
27. Fire caused by
(A) Over heating
(B) Worn electrical equipment
(C) Friction of stones
*(D) All of the above
28. Reasons for occurrence of accident faults are
(A) Improper altitude
(B) Lack of knowledge
(C) Physical in suitability
*(D) All of the above

29. Burns and scalds are injuries caused by
(A) Heat
(B) Fire
(C) Steam
*(D) All of the above
30. The first degree burns are caused by
*(A) The outer skin is reddened
(B) The under skin is effected
(C) The skin is destroyed
(D) all of the above
31. What is the aim of the first aid
(A) To sustain life
(B) To prevent the condition from being worse
(C) To provide medical aid
*(D) Both (A) and (B)
32. Following are the places where the dangerous forms are lively to be present
(A) Tank
(B) Pit
(C) Gas pipe
*(D) All of the above
33. Fire which fall into the class B are
(A) Oil fires
(B) Flammable liquid
(C) Fires of gasoline
*(D) All of the above
34. The following are the preventive particles of fire
(A) Water
(B) Sand
*(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above
35. In the forest the dangerous fire takes place due to
*(A) The friction between the trees
(B) Due to the animals
(C) All of the above
(D) None of the above

36. When a big flumes takes place, we should inform
(A) The police authority
*(B) The fire brigade authority
(C) The municipality
(D) None of the above
37. To prevent fire in the industries, one should kept the
(A) Fire extinguisher
(B) A bucket full of sand
*(C) Both of the above
(D) None of the above
38. The fire brigade cars must use
*(A) Big ladder
(B) A thermometers
(C) Water bottles
(D) None of the above
39. fire can be created by
(A) Matches
(B) The friction between two stones
(C) By gas lighter
*(D) All of the above
40. Every industry must have the fire license because
(A) To prevent the raw materials from fire
*(B) If fire accrued, damage is done, to get the insurance benefit
(C) To prevent from robbery
(D) None of the above
41. In villages the poor people cook their food with the help of dry leaf , wood , etc because
*(A) These are the good components of fire
(B) These are the bad components of fire
(C) All of the above
(D) None of the above
42. In the industry the cutting of steel is done by oxygen & L P G because
*(A) These two combination are the best suited for cutting as they form high speed fire cutting gas
(B) These are the good components of fire
(C) All of the above
(D) None of the above

43. When a part of a human is being burnt by fire the first aid we use
- *(A) Burnal
 - (B) Water
 - (C) Carbon dioxide
 - (D) Salt
44. When we takes oxygen by the help of our respiratory organ it helps
- *(A) The burning of food for our digestion
 - (B) The swallowing of food
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
45. The intake of oxygen is cold and the output of carbon dioxide is hot because
- *(A) The burning of food takes place in the system
 - (B) The carbon dioxide is hot gas
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
46. In motor vehicles the spark of fire is produced by the spark plug because
- *(A) To start the motor engine
 - (B) To create the fire
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
47. In kitchen the gas ovens are put on fire for cooking with the help of
- *(A) Gas lighter
 - (B) Wood
 - (C) Coal
 - (D) All of the above
48. A big area of fire takes place if the fire gets contact with
- (A) Kerosene
 - (B) Diesel
 - (C) Petrol
 - *(D) All of the above
49. In railway coaches the carrying of highly inflammable particles is not prohibited because
- (A) It can create an accident
 - (B) If Fire occurred the highly inflammable particles are good conductor of fire
 - *(C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

50. When fire takes place , the burning of oxygen takes place , it results

- *(A) Carbon dioxide in air
- (B) Nitrogen in air
- (C) Carbon monoxide in air
- (D) All of the above

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