

NCERT Solutions for 7th Class English: Chapter 8-Fire Friend and Foe









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Class 7: English Chapter 8 solutions. Complete Class 7 English Chapter 8 Notes.

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NCERT 7th English Chapter 8, class 7 English Chapter 8 solutions

Page No: 118

Comprehension Check



1. Mark the correct answer in	each of the following.
(i) Early man was frightened o	of Control
(a) lightning and volcanoes	
(b) the damage caused by t	hem.
(c) fire.	
(ii) (a) Fire is energy.	
(b) Fire is heat and light.	
(c) Fire is the result of a ch	nemical reaction.
Answer	
(i) (c) fire.	
(ii) (c) Fire is the result of a cher	mical reaction.
2. From the boxes given below following sentences.	v choose the one with the correct order of the
(i) That is fire.	
(ii) A chemical reaction takes	place.
(iii) Energy in the form of heat	and light is released.
(iv) Oxygen combines with ca	rbon and hydrogen.
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	(ii) (iii) (i) (iv)
(iv) (iii) (ii) (i)	(iv) (ii) (iii) (i)
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-foe/





Answer

(iv) (ii) (iii) (i)

Page No: 119

Working with the Text

Answer the following questions.

1. What do you understand by the 'flash point' of a fuel?

Answer

The particular temperature at which the fuel begins to burn is called the 'flash point' of a fuel.

- 2. (i) What are some common uses of fire?
 - (ii) In what sense is it a "bad master"?

Answer

- (i) The common uses of fire are to cook food, warm our homes in winter, to generate electricity and many more.
- (ii) Fire is "bad master" when it gets out of control. It can be dangerous and burn our houses, shops, vast forest areas and many more. It also kills and injures hundreds of people every year and causes destruction of huge properties.
- 3. Match items in Column A with those in Column B.

A B

(i) fuel - lighted matchstick

(ii) oxygen – air

(iii) heat - coal

- burning coal





- wood
- smouldering paper
- cooking gas

Answer

- a. fuel coal, wood, cooking gas
- b. oxygen air
- c. heat lighted match stick, burning coal, smouldering
- 4. What are the three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out?

Answer

The three main ways in which a fire can be controlled or put out are:

- (i) By taking away the fuel. If the fire has no fuel to feed on, no burning can take place.
- (ii) By preventing oxygen from reaching it
- (iii) By bringing back the temperature below 'flash point' of the the fuel
- 5. Match the items in Box A with those in Box B

Α

- (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.

Page No: 120

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 <u>heat</u> it before it <u>catches</u> fire. We generally do it with a lighted match. Every fuel <u>has</u> 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 text 'Fire: Friend and Foe' and write them down here. Do not include any passive verbs.





Answer				
Combines				
Comes				
Catches				
Blow				
Has				
Absorbs				
Means				
Allow				
Lowers				
Stops				
Cuts				
Burns				
2. Fill in the blanks in a word more than on		s below with	words from the box. Yo	ou may use
carbon	cause	fire	smother	
(i) Gandhiji's life was	devoted to the	e	of justice and fair p	olay.
(ii) Have you insured	l your house aલ્	gainst	?	
(iii) Diamond is noth	ing but	in its	s pure form.	
(iv) If you put too mu	ıch coal on the	fire at once	you will	. it.
(v) Smoking is said t	o be the main		of heart disease.	





(vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should put someinto his stories, Somerset Maugham murmured, "No, the other way round".				
(vii) She is a copy of her mother.				
(viii) It is often difficult to a yawn when you listen to a long spetthe value of time.	ech on			
Answer				
(i) Gandhiji's life was devoted to the cause of justice and fair play.				
(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 smother it.				
(v) Smoking is said to be the main cause of heart disease.				
(vi) When asked by an ambitious writer whether he should put some fire into his Somerset Maugham murmured, "No, the other way round".	stories,			
(vii) She is a carbon copy of her mother.				
(viii) It is often difficult to smother a yawn when you listen to as long speech on the value of time.				
NCERT 7th English Chapter 8, class 7 English Chapter 8 solutions				
Page No: 121				
3. One word is italicised in each sentence. Find its opposite in the box and the blanks.	l fill in			
spending shut destroy subtract in	ncrease			
(i) You were required to keep all the doors open, not				
(ii) PUPIL : What mark did I get in yesterday's Maths test?				
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TEACHER : You ten from the	got what y total.	ou get wh	en you <i>add</i> fiv	e and five and	
(iii) Run four kilome	etres a day	to preserv	e your health.	Run a lot more to	
(iv) If a doctor advis		.	oatient to <i>redu</i> his income.	ce his weight furthe	er, be
(v) The world is too waste our powers.	much with	us; late a	nd soon, <i>Getti</i>	<i>ng</i> and w	e lay
- WORDSWORTH					
Answer					
(i) You were required	to keep all	the doors o	open, not shut.		
(ii) Pupil : What mark	did I get in	yesterday'	s Maths test?		
Teacher : You go total.	t what you g	jet when yo	ou add five and	five and subtract ten	from the
(iii) Run four kilometr	es a day to	preserve y	our health Run	a lot to destroy it.	
(iv) If a doctor advise is doing it to increase			ient to reduce h	nis weight further, be	sure he
(v) The world is too r powers.	nuch with us	s; late and	soon. Getting a	nd spending we lay v	vaste our
-WORDSWORTH					
4. Use the words g	iven in the	box to fill	in the blanks i	n the sentences bel	ow.
across	along	past	through		
(i) The cat chased t	he mouse		the lawn	l .	
(ii) We were not allowe could and came			ntier. So we dr	ove it as	far as
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(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.
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- Unit 1 Three Questions
- Unit 2 A Gift of Chappals
- <u>Unit 3 Gopal and the Hilsa Fish</u>
- Unit 4 The Ashes That Made Trees Bloom
- Unit 5 Quality
- <u>Unit 6 Expert Detectives</u>
- Unit 7 The Invention of Vita-Wonk
- Unit 8 Fire: Friend and Foe
- Unit 9 A Bicycle in Good Repair
- Unit 10 The Story of Cricket





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