

UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION

DISCUSSION

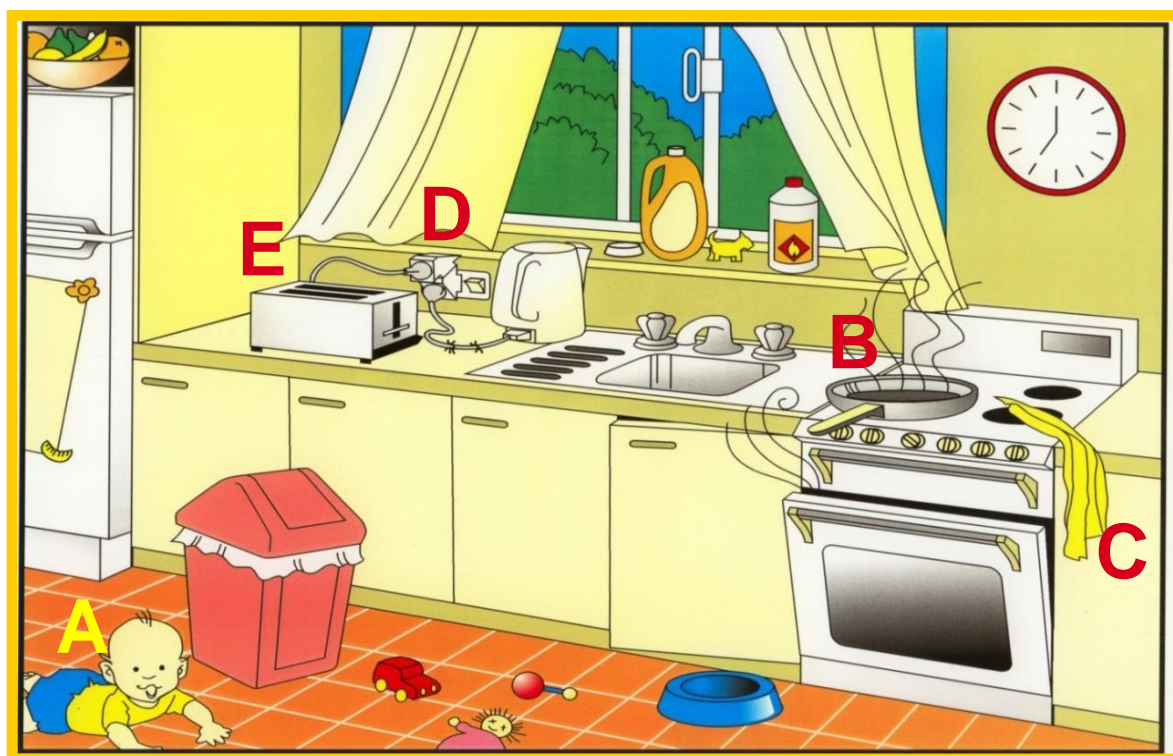


1. Look at the photo and answer the questions.
 - a. What can you see in this picture?
 - b. What is the adult doing?
 - c. How do you think the fire started?
 - d. What would you do in this situation?
 - e. How could this fire have been prevented?
2. Discuss with a partner.
3. Discuss as a class.

UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION

FIND THE DANGERS

You can prevent a fire from happening in your home by making sure all the rooms in your home are fire safe.



Match the dangers (A–E) with the sentences. The first one is done for you.

- ☒ **C** The cloth is too close to the stove. It could catch on fire.
- ☐ The handle of the pot is not turned inwards. It could be knocked off the stove.
- ☐ There is a child in the kitchen and no adult is watching the cooking.
- ☐ The power point is overloaded with too many plugs.
- ☐ The toaster is too close to the curtains. They could catch on fire.

UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION



MATCH WORDS AND PICTURES

These instructions are about fire safety in your home. Match each instruction with the correct picture. The first one is done for you.

1. Extinguish cigarettes in heavy, high-sided ashtrays.



2. Clothes and other items must be kept at least 1 metre away from heating.



4. Stay in the kitchen when you are cooking on the stove.



5. Never overload power points or power boards

6. Charge items on surfaces that do not burn and unplug as soon as they are charged.



UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION



CLOZE ACTIVITY

Complete the sentences with words from the box.

kitchen
overload

extinguish
charged

supervised
safe

metre

1. _____ cigarettes in heavy, high-sided ashtrays.
2. Clothes and other items must be kept at least 1 _____ away from heating.
3. Stay in the _____ when you are cooking on the stove.
4. Never _____ power points or power boards
5. Charge items on surfaces that do not burn and unplug as soon as they are _____.
6. A fire extinguisher and fire blanket should be in every kitchen. Only use if you think it is _____.
7. Children should be _____ near heaters and fires.



UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION



DEFINITIONS

Match the words and the meanings.

radiant	combust	flammable	extinguish
electricity	prevent	fire blanket	observe

- _____ type of heat
- _____ to stop something before it starts
- _____ watch carefully
- _____ to start burning
- _____ to put out a fire
- _____ used to smother a fire
- _____ a form of power
- _____ can catch fire easily

UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION

KEEPING CHILDREN FIRE SAFE



Read the following text and circle the correct word. .

Many fire emergencies **are / is** caused by young people. Younger **child / children** tend to light fires **in / on** and around their homes. They rarely intend to **cause / because** damage with fire.

You should explain to children **that / this** fire is a tool and **not / with** a toy. Teach them **about / above** fire safety and consequences **of / with** fire.

Read the sentences below and circle True or False.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| a. Fire emergencies can result from children playing with matches. | True | False |
| b. Fires caused by younger children are often near their homes. | True | False |
| c. Children usually intend to cause damage with fire. | True | False |
| d. Never teach your children about fire safety. | True | False |
| e. You should keep matches out of the reach of children. | True | False |

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KEEPING CHILDREN FIRE SAFE

Cut out the sentences. Sort the sentences into 'Always' and 'Never'.

Always ...

Never ...

leave children or babies alone in the kitchen.

leave matches or cigarettes lighters where children can reach them.

put a screen in front of an open fire.

leave small children alone near a fire or radiator.

explain to children that fire is a tool not a toy.

teach children about fire safety.

plan a Safe Meeting Place for your home with your children.

UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION

Matches Are Tools, Not Toys!

Yesterday Angela Tan and her four young children went to the supermarket. Angela had invited friends over for a barbeque on the weekend, so Angela bought a box of matches to light the barbeque.

After shopping Angela put the shopping bags on the kitchen floor. She was unpacking the bags when the home phone rang. While Angela chatted to her mum, her three-year-old daughter Mia looked for lollies in the shopping bags.

Suddenly Angela heard Mia screaming. She then heard the smoke alarm in the passage beeping. She dropped the phone and ran to the kitchen. The tablecloth was on fire. The flame was spreading very quickly and it started to burn the edge of the curtain.

Kim, the eldest daughter, ran next door and told the neighbours that her house was on fire.

Rick Thomas, the neighbour, dashed next door. He grabbed a garden hose from the front yard and turned on the tap. He rushed through the door and sprayed the water on the fire. He told the girls to get out of the house.

Rick's teenage daughter, Kerry, phoned 000 (Triple Zero) on her mobile phone. She asked for the fire brigade and said the Tan's address. The firefighters arrived in five minutes. Rick had managed to put the fire out with the water.

It was a happy ending even though Mia was frightened and had slightly burnt her finger. The Tan's were lucky that only the tablecloth and a curtain had been destroyed.

Two weeks later the Tans invited Rick and his family in for a barbeque to thank them.

The Tans learnt a few lessons from this experience. Angela learnt not to leave matches near her children and the daughters learnt not to play with matches.

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COMPREHENSION

1. Read 'Matches Are Tools, Not Toys'. Write the correct names to complete the sentences.

- a. _____ is the next door neighbour.
- b. _____ is the three year old daughter
- c. Mrs Tan's name is _____.
- d. _____ is the Tan's eldest daughter.
- e. _____ is Rick's teenage daughter.



2. Match the person with their actions.

a. Angela Tan	invited Rick and his family for a barbeque
b. Mia Tan	grabbed the garden hose
c. Kim Tan	phoned 000 (triple zero)
d. Rick Thomas	played with matches
e. Kerry Thomas	ran next door
f. The Tans	bought matches

3. Number the events in the order they occurred in the story.

- ___ The firefighters arrived.
- 1 Angela and her children went to the supermarket.
- ___ Mia played with matches and started the fire.
- ___ Rick put out the fire.
- ___ Angela left the shopping bags on the floor.
- ___ Rick ran and picked up the garden hose.
- ___ Angela answered the home phone.
- ___ Kerry phone 000 (triple zero) on her mobile phone.

UNIT 5 – FIRE PREVENTION

Summer Fire Safety

Victoria is one of the most bushfire prone places in the world.

In summer when fire danger is high we must all obey the fire restrictions to reduce the chance of a fire occurring.

The Fire Danger Period is when the Country Fire Authority (CFA) restricts the use of fire in the community. CFA declares the Fire Danger Period for each municipality (shire or council) in the lead up to the fire season. The exact dates depend on the amount of rain and other local conditions but typically is from November to April.

During the Fire Danger Period you can have a barbeque and light a campfire for cooking or warmth but only if the fire is in a safe place, it is never left unattended and there is water available to put it out in an emergency.

The rules about fire restrictions are very complex.



Total Fire Ban days are declared by CFA on days when fires are likely to spread rapidly and be difficult to control. You need to know what you can and can't do on Total Fire Ban days.

Read '*Summer Fire Safety*'. Circle True or False.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| a. The Fire Danger Period in Victoria is usually November to April | True | False |
| b. Fire danger is highest in winter and spring | True | False |
| c. It is best to keep water nearby when you have a campfire | True | False |
| d. Total Fire Ban means you can light a fire outdoors | True | False |
| e. Victoria's fire restrictions are very simple | True | False |

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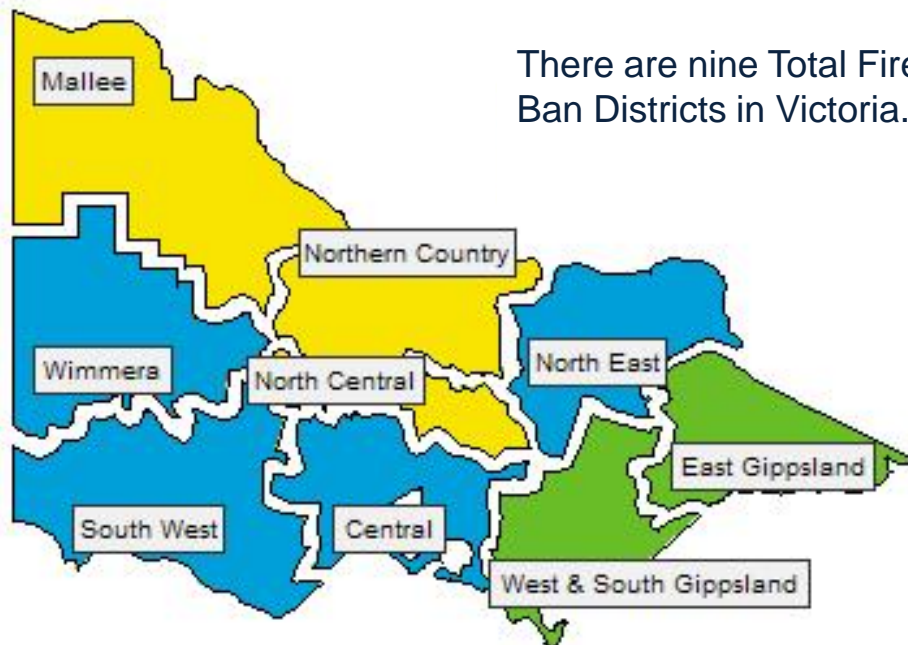
SUMMER FIRE SAFETY

Read the following information and circle the correct word.

TOTAL FIRE BAN

CFA / FRV declares Total Fire Ban days when there is an extremely **high / hard** danger of **flames / fires** in the bush or grassland. On these days fire could develop **rapidly / radiantly** and be extremely **dirty / difficult** to control.

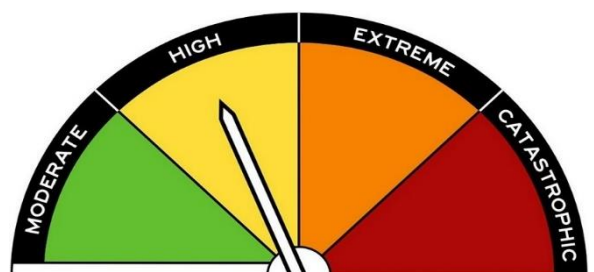
On these days it is best not to travel into **high / night** risk areas with **forest / farm** or bush land. When you go on **holiday / highly** you need to know which Total Fire Ban District you are in.



There are nine Total Fire Ban Districts in Victoria.

FIRE DANGER RATING

The Fire Danger Rating predicts how a fire would behave if one **started / stopped**, including how difficult it would be to put out. Days of Catastrophic fire risk have the **worst / widest** conditions for a bush or grass fire.



Find out more by visiting the CFA website: www.cfa.vic.gov.au