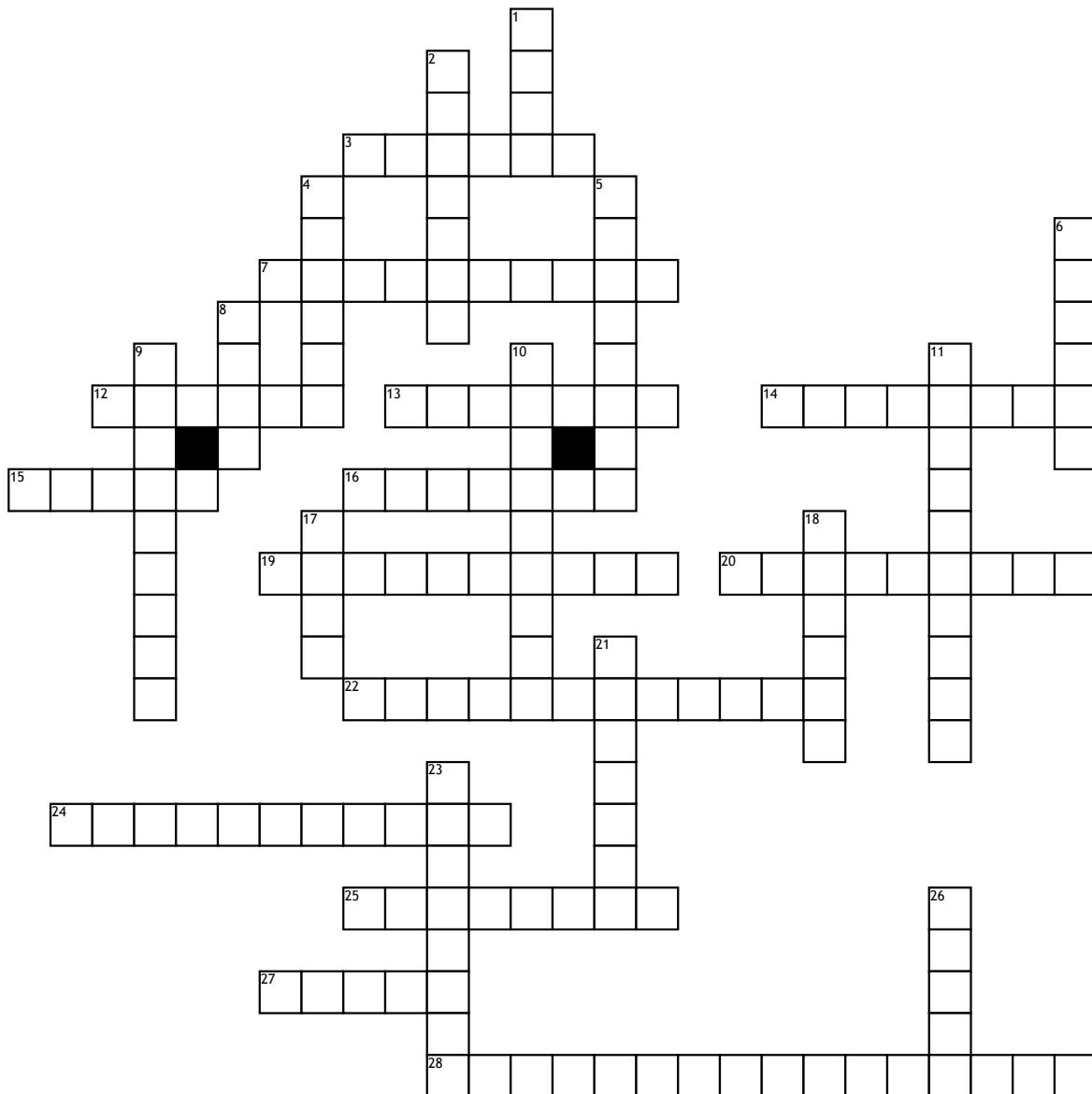


Name: _____

Date: _____

Fire Safety



Across

3. Class D fires involve combustible _____, such as metal shavings of aluminum and magnesium.

7. The transfer of heat through the movement of hot smoke, gases, and liquids.

12. Keep pot handles turned _____ while cooking to avoid accidental spillage.

13. Class K fires involve cooking oils and _____, such as grills and deep fat fryers.

14. The fire _____ has three components: fuel, heat, and oxygen.

15. This type of burn damages all the layers of the skin and can go to the bone.

16. Class B fires involve flammable, combustible _____, such as paints, gasoline, propane, and oils.

19. The transfer of heat from one object to another by direct contact.

20. A _____ liquid is a liquid that will burn.

22. A fire _____ can help stop small fires from becoming larger ones.

24. Class A fires involve ordinary _____ materials such as wood, clothing, paper, and dry grass.

25. Never use _____ to start a fire!

27. Smoke detector batteries should be changed at least _____ a year.

28. Part of your escape procedure should include a _____ _____ _____ (SMP).

Down

1. Anything that will catch fire and burn.

2. The #1 cause of accidental fires are from _____ and smoking materials.

4. Always sleep with your bedroom door _____.

5. Carbon Monoxide is colorless and _____.

6. One of the elements in air.

8. The energy released by the fuel once it catches fire and burns.

9. Class C fires involve _____ equipment such as electrical outlets, home appliances, and computers.

10. The transmission of energy in the form of heatwaves.

11. Smoke _____ is the leading cause of death in most fires..

17. _____ is a mixture of unburned gases and smoke. It is located in a chimney.

18. A fire _____ is something dangerous that could cause a fire.

21. A _____ _____ is an example of a first degree burn.

23. Second degree burns are burns that cause _____.

26. It is a state law that every elementary school holds a fire _____ at least once a month.