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SAFETY

Student's Book

Кринська Н.В., Тороповська Л.В., Панова Т.М., Воронова Ю.В. Безпека. -
Тексти і завдання до практичних занять змістового модулю «Безпека вдома.
Безпека на роботі» з дисципліни «Англійська мова за професійним
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Посібник містить тексти, завдання до них, лексичні та комунікативні
вправи. Тексти посібника відображають спектр тематики «Безпека», що
вивчається студентами та курсантами протягом 6 модулю за програмою
підготовки «бакалавр» за спеціальністю «Пожежна безпека».

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Safety at Home

Read the texts and translate them

Safety in the Home

Most people think of their homes as the safest place. But the home may be the most dangerous place of all, according to the National Safety Council. About 40 per cent of all accidental injuries and 25 per cent of all accidental deaths occur in the home. Nearly every home accident occurs because someone carelessly breaks a simple rule of safety or does not realize the dangers involved.

Falls cause nearly half of all the accidental deaths that occur in homes. Slippery floors, unmended worn spots in rugs, loose treads on stairs, and objects littered about the home are major causes of falls.

If you and the people in your home follow these simple rules, your home will be a safer place:

All stairways should have handrails that are in good condition. The steps should be firmly secured and uniform in size.

Place lights and light switches at both ends of stairways and halls.

Walk up and down stairs carefully.

Never leave objects on stairs or floors.

Buff waxed floors to make them less slippery.

Do not place small rugs on slippery floors.

Use rubber underpads to anchor rugs.

Keep rugs and carpets mended. Wipe up spilled liquids immediately to prevent someone from slipping.

Cover icy sidewalks with salt, sand, or ashes.

Place rubber mats in showers and bathtubs.

Put gates at the head and foot of stairs, and strong hooks on window screens to protect small children.

Fasten children securely into carriages and high chairs.

Never overburden yourself with large packages or heavy objects.

Turn on lights before entering dark rooms.

Do not sit on window sills, lean out windows, or tilt back on chairs.

Poisoning causes many accidental deaths in homes each year. Potential danger areas are medicine cabinets, and places such as garages or basements where such poisonous substances as cleansers, paints, and insecticides are stored.

Extra care should be taken in these areas when children and pets are present. If anyone should swallow a substance you think may be poisonous, read the instructions on the label to find a quick remedy, then call a physician immediately. If possible, tell the brand name and contents of the product so the physician can determine the best remedy as quickly as possible. These simple rules will help avoid poisoning:

Lock all medicine cabinets and all places where poisonous substances are stored. Keep poisons out of reach of children.

Label all bottles clearly.

Never take medicine without reading the label.

Never take medicine in the dark.

Inspect medicine cabinets regularly and throw away medicines that are no longer being used.

Put away all poisonous substances immediately after using them.

Keep children and pets away from areas recently painted or covered with insecticides, plant sprays, or other poisonous substances.

Throw away food that is no longer fresh.

Asphyxiation. Many persons die needlessly from gas poisoning or from choking on food or other objects. Faulty gas stoves, furnaces, or other gas-fueled appliances and poor ventilation cause most gas poisoning. Automobiles with motors running in closed or poorly ventilated garages also cause many deaths. Many people die in' their sleep from the smoke and poisonous fumes produced by fires.

Here are some of the ways to prevent asphyxiation:

Have heating equipment inspected regularly. Never operate automobile engines or gasoline-powered motors in closed areas such as a closed garage. They produce poisonous carbon monoxide gas.

Be sure that all heating and cooking appliances are properly vented to dispose of gas.

Make all gas connections with metal piping, never with rubber hose. Be sure that all fittings are tight. Report all gas leaks to the utility company the instant you notice them.

Do not let young children play with coins, marbles, or other small objects they might choke on.

Never give popcorn or food with nuts to children under four years of age.

Install a home smoke detector, a device that sounds an alarm at the first sign of smoke.

Questions

1. What do you know of falls? Where are they most dangerous?
2. What should be done to prevent them?
3. Where can one find many dangerous items at home?
4. What should be done to prevent youngsters from laying their hands on them?
5. What does safety in utility areas depend?
6. Why is it necessary to dress properly when you work with power tools or outdoors?

Questions for discussion (for summing up)

1. Have people become safer since natural dangers have decreased?
2. What proportion of injuries and deaths occur in the home?
3. What is the most common cause of home accidents?
4. What do you know of falls? Where are they most dangerous?
5. What should be done to prevent them?
6. Where can one find many dangerous items at home?
7. What does safety in utility areas depend?
8. Why is it necessary to dress properly when you work with power tools or outdoors?

Match the words in the left column with their explanation in the right column:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 1. Safety | • damage or injury caused by fire, heat or acid; |
| 2. Accident | • a compound containing hydrogen which dissolved in water, provides hydrogen ions(protons); |
| 3. Hazard | • a mishap; a chance event commonly involving catastrophe, suffering or damage; |
| 4. Precaution | • degree of proneness to catch fire; |
| 5. Injury | • a risk or chance associated with danger; |
| 6. Burn | • physical impairment, resulting from violence or accident; |
| 7. Scald | • a measure taken against some possible future evil or calamity or undesirable happening; |
| 8. Flammability | • the condition of being safe from risk or danger; the quality or state of not presenting or involving risk or danger; |
| 9. Acid | • the injury to the skin caused by scalding. |

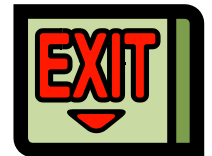
Fill in the gaps in these sentences with a suitable word the first letter of which is given. If necessary see the words in the box.

(Bathtub, damage, slip, accidents, cautious, ventilated, prevent, burn, combustion, accidents, injury, dangerous, fall, burn, enforce, precaution, prevent, appliance, connection, safe, precaution, reach, stove, think, prevent, gas, bathtub, slip, trash, moist, stumble, fall, poison, accident, disinfectant, fluid, reach, suffocated, short circuit, cabinet, fires, shock, match, injure).

SAFETY is p_____ against accidental injury. Every year thousands of persons die in a_____, and many more are i_____. Billions of dollars are lost in resulting d_____ and in salaries of those injured. Person everywhere are working together to create safer surroundings and to educate others to it better judgment, to be c_____, and to think before acting.

In the United States in one year about 15,000 children lose their lives in a_____. One out of seven child deaths is c_____ by an accident. Because children are lively and at times act without t_____, they them themselves are often at fault.

Knowing where and why a_____ happen may help bath children and adults to p_____ needless injury and deaths.



Home, Safe Home?

A person might expect to be s_____ in his own home. Yet there are more than 25,000 deaths from home a_____ each year and about 4,000,000 nonfatal i_____. The most d_____ rooms in the home are the kitchen and bathroom, with f_____ and b_____ the commonest types of accidents. Laws can not be passed to e_____ home safety, but many p_____ can be taken to p_____ home accidents.

Electric a_____ and c_____ should be checked for frayed cords, open plugs, and connections which could cause s_____ and b_____. Caution should be taken not to use electric appliances while in the b_____. Pots on the s_____ should have handles turned inward so that children can not r_____ them or adults accidentally knock them over. Young children should be kept away from stoves. Burners should be adjusted to p_____ the formation of carbon monoxide g_____, and the kitchen should be v_____ while the stove is in use.

F_____ cause over one-third of the accidental deaths in the home. Persons s_____ on loose rugs, on waxed floors, and in b_____. Ladders break and s_____, causing falls and injury. Sometimes persons climb on chairs or boxes instead of using l_____ as they should. Toys and other objects are left where someone can s_____ over them. Small children f_____ from windows when the screens are loose and down stairs not blocked by a safety gate at the top.

Young children are p_____ by chewing on toys coated with poisonous paints. Sometimes they get into unlocked medicine c_____ and take overdoses of medicine. All bottles should be marked, and d_____ and cleaning fluids should be stored out of r_____ of young children. M_____ should be kept in containers away from children. Babies are sometimes s_____ by pillows or heavy blankets not properly fastened in their cribs.

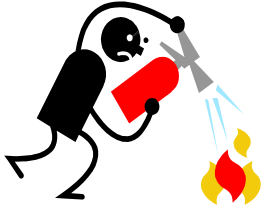
If the garage door is closed while the car engine is running, monoxide gas can cause death to anyone inside. T_____ in the basement invites a bad fire. Oily rags can catch fire by spontaneous c_____. They should be thrown out or placed in a covered metal container. Many f_____ are caused by Christmas tree lights which s_____ and catch dry branches on fire. Christmas tree light strings should be checked each year for poor connections, and the tree should be kept m_____.



Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Review causes of fire in the home.

1. Smoking in bed can (to cause) linen or clothing (to catch) fire if the smoker (to fall) asleep.
2. An electrical outlet (to overload) with appliances can (to cause) overheated wires (to burn).
3. Playing with matches can (to result) in rugs, clothing, and other items (to set aflame).
4. Storing flammable liquids near a furnace can (to cause) escaping fumes (to catch fire).

5. Gasoline should (not to use) to start fires because it is too flammable and uncontrollable.
6. A flashback fire can (to begin) when fumes (to escape) from cleaning fluid or some other flammable liquid and (to travel) along the path of the fumes.
7. Dish towels and other burnable items can (to set ablaze) if (to place) too near a stove.
8. Throwing away cigarettes that still (to burn) (to start) a wastebasket fire.
9. A soldering iron can (to set on fire) a workbench if not disconnected after being used.
10. Stored rugs (to soak) with grease, oil, or paint can quickly (to burst) into flame.
11. Space heaters (to locate) too close to blowing curtains can (to cause) the fabric (to catch fire).
12. Fire in a closet can (to begin) when an overloaded fuse box (to ignite) clothes or rags.
13. Chimney fire can (to break out) when too hot a fire (to kindle) in the furnace.
14. Attic fire can (to start) when an overheated chimney (to ignite) materials stored in an attic.
15. Fire in a grease pan on a stove can (to ignite) nearby curtains.
16. Fire on an ironing board (to start) from a heated iron that (to leave)untended.



Check your knowledge of the active vocabulary. Fill in the gaps.

Causes of Fire

Most f_____ can be prevented because the biggest c_____ of fire is carelessness. In an average year there are more than 2,000,000 f_____ of all types in the United States. Of these over 800,000 are building fires which c_____ over \$1,000,000,000 in damage. The more than 1,000,000 other fires cause losses of over \$200,000,000. Insurance companies claim that 19 out of 20 of these f_____ could have been p_____. Even worse, about 12,000 p_____ are killed in fires each year.

There are many ways in which carelessness c_____ a fire to start. A s_____ throws away a lighted match or a cigarette. Children play with m_____ and start a f_____ by mistake. Sometimes wood or paper is c_____ left near a hot stove. Other f_____ are started by c_____ use of lighter fluid, cleaning fluid, or kerosene. These liquids catch fire easily and burn quickly.

Rubbish is one of the greatest fire hazards. Oily rags and other r_____ left in a closet or in a basement often will start b_____ by them selves. Chemical c_____ in these rags give off heat. If the h_____ cannot escape into the air, the rags get so h_____ that they start to b_____. This is called spontaneous c_____. Many cities have clean-up campaigns every year to get rid of such waste. People are asked to throw away old rags, paint, furnishings, and other materials that b_____ quickly.

Poor wiring and worn household equipment c_____ fires. Often a Christmas tree will c_____ f_____ because it is not wired properly. Many f_____ are caused by stoves or furnaces that should have been repaired. One spark from a broken appliance or a frayed electric w_____ can start a major f_____.

Fire l_____ in the United States are greater than in Europe. One reason for this is that the value of property is higher. Also, there are more sources of f_____ in the buildings.



Safety at Home

Read the texts and translate them

Safety at Home. Burns and Scalds

Safety is freedom from harm or the danger of harm. The word *safety* also refers to the precautions people take to prevent accidents.

Accidents rank as a leading cause of death throughout the world. In the United States, about 94,000 people die every year as a result of accidents. About 9 million people are seriously injured. In Canada, about 10,000 people die annually as a result of accidents. Accidents also cost billions of dollars annually in medical expenses and lost income.

Experts called *safety engineers* work in the field of accident prevention. They design structures and equipment to make homes, schools, jobs, highways, and communities safer.

Nevertheless, safety starts with you. Living safely does not mean a dull existence. You can live an active, accident-free life that is full of fun and achievement. But you must be aware of possible hazards and take sensible precautions. Most mishaps can be prevented by following basic safety rules at home, at school, in recreation, on the job, in transportation, and in public places.

Safety at home

Most people consider their home a safe place, but it may be the most dangerous place of all. About one-third of all accidental injuries occur in the home. Household mishaps rank second only to highway accidents as a cause of accidental death in the United States.

With planning, your home can be safe and comfortable. Nearly all accidents that occur in the home can be prevented by following basic safety rules in the kitchen, in the bathroom, in utility areas, and in the yard. In addition, you must take precautions for safety with electricity and for protection against fire.

In the kitchen. In many homes, the kitchen is the busiest room—and one of the most dangerous. Climbing and reaching cause many accidents in the kitchen. Never use a chair, table, or pile of boxes as a ladder. Use a real ladder, and have someone hold it for you if possible. Do not lean to the side while on the ladder. Careful storage reduces awkward climbing and reaching. For example, keep heavy objects, such as food mixers and roasting pans, on low shelves, and light items higher up.

To prevent cuts, keep kitchen knives in a knife rack, not loose in a drawer. Store sharp-edged tools in a rack or box. Sweep up broken glass as soon as possible, and never pick up glass splinters with your bare hands. Sweep the splinters into a dustpan and use a damp paper towel to pick up any remaining particles.

Prevent falls by wiping up water, grease, or anything else spilled on the floor. If you use floor wax, buff the waxed surface thoroughly or use a nonskid product to make the floor less slippery.

Be careful not to burn or scald yourself or others while cooking. Turn pot handles toward the back of the range. If a handle sticks out, a child might grab it or a passing adult might knock the pot over.

Many people use an oven cleaner and other potentially dangerous chemicals in the kitchen. These chemicals should be used according to the manufacturer's instructions and be kept in a locked cupboard.

In the bathroom. Falls are one of the worst dangers in the bathroom. To prevent them, use a rubber mat or adhesive-backed vinyl strips called *appliques* in the bathtub or shower stall. Also, install a sturdy handrail to the wall over the tub. Keep soap in a holder so you can reach it easily and to prevent it from falling underfoot. Use only nonskid bathroom rugs, and wipe up spilled lotions, other liquids, and powders to prevent slipping.

Medicine cabinets contain many dangerous items. For example, ordinary aspirin tablets are a common cause of poisoning among children. Use a medicine cabinet with a lock so that aspirin and other drugs can be kept away from youngsters. Never tell children that medicine tastes like candy. Whenever you take medication, read the label carefully to be certain of the instructions. Never take drugs in the dark or take medicine prescribed for someone else. Throw out old medicines, but not where children might find them. In addition, such cleaning products as bleaches and drain cleaners should be stored in a locked cabinet to keep them away from children.

Dry your hands thoroughly before using a hairdryer or any other electric appliance. Water is a good conductor of electricity, and you could be electrocuted by touching anything electrical while your hands or feet are wet. If you listen to a radio while taking a bath, use a battery-powered model. A plugged-in radio could electrocute you if the radio fell into the water or if you touched it with wet hands.

In utility areas. Safety in utility areas depends largely on the careful use of such dangerous items as power tools, appliances, and poisonous chemicals. The chemicals, which include cleaning products,

paint thinners, and insecticides, should be kept in containers that have a childproof lid or cap. Store all hazardous items in a locked cabinet so that youngsters cannot get at them.

Do-it-yourself projects can be dangerous. Select your tools carefully, handle them with caution, and clean up thoroughly after you finish working. Dress properly when you work with power tools. For example, wear shoes instead of sandals. Tuck in your shirttail, and remove any ring, watch, or other jewelry that might get caught in the tool. Use safety glasses or a dust mask when sanding or grinding. Do not use power tools if you are tired or upset. Never leave a tool plugged in if children are present.

Dispose of an old freezer or refrigerator if it is not being used - or at least remove the door. A child might use the appliance as a hiding place, become trapped inside, and suffocate.

In the yard. If you use a spade or shovel when gardening, wear heavy work shoes to prevent foot injuries. Use work gloves to protect your hands from cuts and scratches. Learn to recognize poison ivy so you can stay away from it. If you use a fertilizer, pesticide, or weedkiller, avoid breathing the dust or spray and try not to get it on your skin.

When using a lawn mower, keep your feet away from the machine and never pull it toward yourself. The mower could run over your foot and gash it. Before mowing, remove stones, pieces of wire, and other small objects from the lawn. The blades of the mower can hurl such objects like bullets. If you have a power mower, never clean the grass chute while the motor is running. Keep your lawn and garden tools in a garage or shed. Never leave them lying around where someone might step on them and be hurt.

If you have a swimming pool, guard it with a fence and a locked gate. Make sure the pool is supervised whenever anyone uses it. People who use the pool should know such safety techniques as how to dive properly and how to use lifesaving equipment. Keep the pool drained during periods when it is not used.

Burns and Scalds rank second only to falls as a cause of accidental deaths in the home. Nearly every burn results from carelessness or ignorance of safety rules. Hot or burning objects such as cigarettes, matches, stoves, fireplaces, furnaces, and outdoor barbecues cause most burns and scalds. A little bit of extra care around such objects can help keep your home and the people in it safe from fires, burns, and scalds.

Here are some rules to follow:

1. Keep matches in a safe, fireproof container, out of the reach of small children and away from heat sources.
2. Always strike matches away from your body so the head of the match will not burn you if it flies off.
3. Never use lighted matches in closets, or near any flammable materials.
4. Be sure that smokers put cigarettes, cigars, and pipe ashes in ash trays.
5. Place candles or fuel burning lanterns on a firm base so they won't fall or tip over. Be sure that the last person to go to bed or to leave the house puts them out.
6. Never clean with flammable dry-cleaning fluids.
7. Never start fires with gasoline or similar products.
8. Use charcoal lighter fluids or kerosene to start fires. But never use them to restart fires from embers.
9. Cover fireplaces with spark screens.
10. Keep fireplaces, flues, and chimneys free of obstructions.
11. Turn pots and pans so their handles point to the rear of the cooking surface out of reach.
12. Open both the broiler and oven doors when lighting gas ovens. Turn the gas on after striking the match, never before.
13. Smother burning fat with a metal cover or bicarbonate of soda. Never use flour. It may explode.
14. Be sure that all furnaces and heat sources, and all cooking appliances, are in good working condition.

Answer the questions

1. What is safety?
2. What is an accident?
3. What does living safety mean?
4. What is home for most people? Why?
5. What causes accidents at home?
6. Which is the most dangerous room in the home?
7. What precautions one should take while using a ladder?
8. What should be kept on lower shelves?
9. What is the basic rule for the storage of any sharp-edged tools?
10. What can a damp paper towel be used for?
11. In what way one can prevent falls?
12. What do you know of falls? Where are they most dangerous?
13. What should be done to prevent them?

14. Where can one find many dangerous items at home?
15. What should be done to prevent youngsters from laying their hands on them?
16. What does safety in utility areas depends?
17. Why is it necessary to dress properly when you work with power tools or outdoors?

Questions for discussion (for summing up):

1. Have people become safer since natural dangers have decreased?
2. What proportion of injuries and deaths occur in the home?
3. What is the most common cause of home accidents?

Which part of the house is different from the other three in each group and why?

- 1) floor wall stairs ceiling
- 2) bathroom garage kitchen bedroom
- 3) downstairs upstairs basement roof
- 4) window wall garden door
- 5) fence path hedge all



Unscramble the underlined words given in bold print.

1. Never climb on chairs, tables or boxes to reach high places. Use delpsrdate to avoid injury from a fall.
2. Be sure containers with adidmisen are clearly marked.
3. Put away all poisonous nussatecbs immediately after using them.
4. Replace any cords and plugs showing frayed or cracked toninulisa or other signs of wear.

Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right.

1. All stairways should
 - a. to use cutting tools before starting to work with them.
2. Never clean
 - b. without reading the label.
3. Turn pots and pans
 - c. have handrails that are in good condition.
4. Never take medicine
 - d. are properly vented to dispose of gas.
5. Don't let young children play
 - e. with flammable dry-cleaning fluids.
6. Learn the right way
 - f. so their handles point to the rear of the cooking surface out of reach.
7. Be sure that all heating and cooking appliances
 - g. with coins, marbles or other small objects they might choke on.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form.

Burns may (to cause) by heat from fire or other sources or chemicals, electric shock, or overexposure to sunlight.

Physicians classify the injuries as first-degree, second-degree and third-degree burns first-degree burns (to cause) the skin (to turn) red. These burns (to affect) only the epidermis, and they (heal without to leave) scars. Second-degree burns (to cause) the skin (to blister). They (to affect) the epidermis and part of the dermis and may (to leave) slight scars. Third-degree burns (to cause) the skin (to blister) or (to burn) black. They (to damage) all three layers of the skin.

Some victims (to require) surgery (to remove) dead tissue repair the skin. The surgery (to perform) a skin graft, in which the damaged tissue is replaced with healthy skin.

Sunburns may (to be) mild or severe. Mild sunburn (to cause) the skin (to turn) red, but the redness (to disappear) in a few hours or days. Severe sunburn (to produce) blisters. Skin and may (to be) accompanied by chills, dizziness, and fever. Repeated sunburn over a long period may (to contribute) to the development of skin cancer and excessive wrinkling. Sunburn can (to avoid) by the use of sunscreen lotions, which (to block out) the sun's burning rays or by gradual exposure to the sun, which (to result) in suntan. However, repeated sun tanning also may (to contribute) to the development of skin cancer and wrinkling.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form. Read the text

Prescribed Burn

A university range management department (to conduct) a 2,200-acre prescribed burn involving cedar and grass a lager ranch. Containment lines (to establish), and county fire department (to be) in place to control the fire. The temperature (to be) 81⁰ F, and winds (to be) from the west at 23 mph gusting to 31 mph.

Shortly before the burn (to complete), winds (to shift) and (to increase), causing a fire storm that (to carry) the fire across containment lines to unburned winter-cured fuels. The fire quickly (to grow) beyond the capability of the local fire department. Fire department personnel (to do) their best (to control) the fire, but they (to be) overwhelmed. The blaze quickly (to spread) inaccessible areas of deep ravines and gullies, burning 20.000 acres.

Additional help (to summon) after the initial crews (to exhaust). But reinforcements (not to begin) to arrive at the remote location until approximately 12 hours after the request (to make).

Two days after the fire first (to start), a multi-agency fire suppression crew (to be) in place and (to extinguish) the following day, but not before it (to burn) approximately 32.000 acres and (to cause) \$106.000 in damages. One 65-years-old fire fighter with a history of heart trouble (to suffer) fatigue-related injuries.



Safety in Educational Establishment

Read the texts and translate them

Safety in Educational Establishment

School officials try to make their institution as safe as possible. They conduct safety training programs for students and teachers and hold regular fire drills. State and local laws require schools to provide clearly marked exits, fire escapes, and first-aid equipment. However, accident prevention remains the responsibility of each student and teacher. Everyone must work together to make a school free of hazards.

In corridors and on stairways, many accidents occur because students are rushing to get to the next class or to go home. You can lessen the danger of an accident by walking, not running, in corridors. Stay to the right, and do not crowd or shove. Never throw paper or other objects on the floor where someone might slip on them and fall. On stairways, never take two or more steps at a time. Use each step and, if necessary, hold the handrail to steady yourself.

In classrooms, keep your feet out of the aisles. Do not leave scissors or other pointed tools on chairs or desks where they could injure someone. Do not throw such items as pencils, pens, or paper clips at other students. Thrown objects can cause serious eye injuries. Do not push or crowd when entering or leaving a classroom. Help prevent accidents by reporting broken chairs, desks, and other equipment.

In gymnasiums and on athletic fields. More accidents occur in sports than in any other school activity. Teachers and coaches want to protect you, and you should follow their instructions and advice. Warm up to loosen your muscles before taking part in any physical activity. Learn how to fall safely. Try not to lose your temper during the rough play and physical contact of sports. Your anger could result in an injury to another player or to yourself.

Each sport involves different safety precautions. If you play football, be sure to wear proper protective equipment. Baseball players must try to avoid collisions with other players, being hit by a bat or ball, and being spiked while sliding. In basketball, the chief hazards include collisions between players; twisted ankles; and running into walls, seats, or other structures.

In other school areas. Safety precautions are essential in science laboratories. Each lab should be equipped with one of two types of fire extinguishers—liquefied gas or dry chemical. Such fire

extinguishers, unlike those filled with water, can be used on oil, grease, or electric appliances that catch fire. Every laboratory should also have first-aid equipment, a safety shower, and a spray for rinsing the eyes or face. When working on certain projects, students should wear a lab apron and an eye or face shield.

The art room needs good ventilation to remove the dust involved in making ceramics and the toxic vapors produced by silk-screen printing. Ceramics students also should wear dust masks.

The woodshop has many dangerous tools that must be stored carefully so they will not fall and cause injuries. All power saws must have a guard so that the user's hands cannot touch the blade. Students should wear safety glasses. Floors must be kept as free as possible of sawdust, grease, and scraps or chips of any material.

Safety in recreation

When people are having fun, they may not think about safety. Many are injured or even killed because they did not take precautions during recreational activities. In all such activities, know the limits of your strength and skill and do not try to exceed them. Never take chances. Be considerate of others. Wear the proper clothing for each activity, and use only equipment that is in perfect condition.

In winter sports, people must protect themselves against the cold in addition to taking the precautions involved with most other sports. A special hazard is a condition called *hypothermia*, in which the body temperature falls below its normal level of 98.6° F. (37° C). The symptoms of hypothermia include uncontrollable shivering, slurred speech, stumbling, and drowsiness. If left untreated, the condition may lead to death. Hypothermia can occur even if the temperature is above freezing, especially if a person's clothing is wet.

To help prevent hypothermia, wear wool clothing. Wool provides better insulation than other fabrics do. Wear loose garments that do not restrict the circulation of the blood. Several layers of light clothing are better than one heavy layer. Cover your head, hands, and feet because they lose heat quickly.

Snowmobiling is increasingly popular in many northern climates and has led to a large number of accidents. Speeding causes many snowmobile mishaps. Never go faster than the safe speed for your vehicle, and never drive too fast for the snow conditions. A snowmobile should not be operated in less than 4 inches (100 millimeters) of snow. If possible, drive only in daylight. About three-fourths of the fatal snowmobile accidents occur after dark. Be especially careful when

crossing roads and watch for such obstacles as tree stumps, fallen logs, and hidden branches.

Skiing causes thousands of broken bones, sprains, and other injuries every year. To help prevent skiing accidents, use the proper ski equipment, including well-fitted boots, and keep your gear in good shape. If you are a beginner, be sure to get expert instruction. Go on difficult slopes only if you are an experienced skier in good physical condition. Stay with other people when skiing. If you are injured while alone, it may be difficult for someone to find you.

Sledding. Examine your sled and repair any broken parts or split wood. Sharp edges should also be eliminated before you go sledding.

Choose your sledding area carefully. Do not sled on streets, where you might slide into the path of an automobile. Steep hills are dangerous because you might go too fast and be unable to stop. Do not go sledding on frozen ponds or lakes if the ice could break under your weight. The ideal spot for sledding is a broad, gently sloping hill that is free of trees and far from any road *Ice skating*. In the United States, thousands of people a year suffer injuries while ice skating. Skaters may trip on bumps in the ice, collide with other skaters, or fall through thin ice. Beginners need expert instruction, and all skaters should keep their skates in good condition.

In water sports. Drowning is the third leading cause of accidental death in the United States. Only traffic mishaps and falls cause more accidental fatalities. In the United States, about 5,000 people drown yearly, many while they are swimming or boating.

Swimming. Never swim alone. You might get a cramp or be injured, and you could drown before anyone realizes you are missing. Swim only in areas protected by lifeguards. If you are a weak swimmer, stay in shallow water and use an inner tube, water wings, or other device to help stay afloat. Do not swim when you are chilled, overheated, or tired. Stay out of the water during thunderstorms and other severe weather. Children must be watched closely when in or near the water.

Never attempt a swimming rescue unless you are a trained lifeguard. Many drowning people struggle and pull their would-be rescuers down with them. However, you might be able to help a swimmer in distress without entering the water. If you are near enough, extend a fishing pole, tree branch, or similar object and pull the swimmer to safety. If the person is too far to reach, throw a life preserver; a large, empty picnic jug; or anything else that will help the swimmer float.

Boating. The chief causes of boating accidents include speeding, poor judgment and recklessness. Boaters should know the safety limitations of their craft and never exceed the safe speed or the maximum number of occupants. The U.S. Coast Guard establishes and enforces boating regulations. These rules cover such matters as the use of warning lights and the right of way when boats approach each other. Federal law requires boats to have a Coast Guard-approved life preserver or other device for floating for each person aboard.

Gymnasiums and Athletic Fields are where more than half of all school accidents occur. Some injuries can be expected during vigorous physical activity, but many of them could be avoided. Proper equipment and good physical condition are essential. Being a good sport also promotes safety.

The best players in any sports are those who follow the rules. They are less likely to be injured, so they are more valuable to themselves and to their teams. Precautions must be taken by students and by school authorities as well.

Here are some ways to avoid injuries in gymnasiums and on athletic fields:

Cover pillars and walls and other obstacles close to playing areas with padding.

Keep fields clear of broken glass, bits of metal, sticks, and trash of all kinds.

Keep gymnasium floors and playing fields smooth and in good repair.

Inspect equipment, grounds, and facilities regularly and keep them in good condition.

Always have first aid equipment handy and know how to use it.

Be sure you are in proper physical condition and well trained in the fundamentals before you participate in any sport.

Understand the rules of the game and apply them strictly.

Never participate in any sport without using the proper equipment. Be sure the equipment is in good condition. Playing without equipment, or with poor equipment can be dangerous.

Report all dangerous conditions.

Report any injuries to yourself or others at once, whether or not they seem serious.

Do not lose your temper during rough play or physical contact.

Proper Equipment helps prevent injuries and ensure safety in the gymnasium, above *left*. Safety equipment should always be worn when working in the school shop or laboratory, above *right*.

Keep spectators clear of the playing area.

Be careful in locker rooms and showers. Accidents there can be even more serious than those that occur on the playing field.

Shops and Laboratories, the training grounds for future scientists, engineers, and industrial workers, have conditions similar to those found in industry. Students learn how to work with the equipment and how to solve the problems they will have to face later on the job.

Schools should also teach students about the hazards found in shops and laboratories and how to protect themselves against them. Shop and laboratory safety precautions should teach students the attitudes toward industrial safety that future employers will expect them to have.

The following common sense rules are important to shop and laboratory safety:

Organize shop and laboratory safety procedures along the same lines as those in industry.

Use the proper safety equipment and wear the proper clothing.

Students should learn how to handle machinery and equipment before they use them.

Inspect tools and equipment regularly. Worn or damaged equipment should be repaired or replaced immediately.

School Safety Organizations. Most classroom safety instruction deals with safety as it applies to specific classroom situations or to life in general. But safety also applies to activities and conditions in and around school. For example, perhaps a stairway is poorly lighted. Students may tend to congregate in a particular place in the corridors, creating a bad traffic problem. Perhaps a leaky radiator has made a certain stretch of corridor dangerously slippery. Or there may be a dangerous corner near the school building where a number of traffic accidents have occurred. Either these conditions must be corrected, or students must be warned of the dangers so they can take precautions against them.

Many schools have created safety organizations to help improve safety conditions. These organizations are made up of students elected by their classmates. The job of safety organizations is to discover hazards in and around the school, and either eliminate them or take

precautions against them. Students must cooperate with one another to help make sure that the organization does its job effectively. Students should follow the recommendations of the organization and help by reporting hazardous conditions.

A valuable way to eliminate accidents is by "reporting the accident that almost happened." For example, suppose a bar of steel falls from a storage rack in a machine shop, narrowly missing a student. This incident could easily go unnoticed, because no one was injured and no damage occurred. By someone reporting the mishap to the proper authority the condition can be corrected. Perhaps by sending out a daily or weekly report of "accidents that almost happened," the safety organization can alert students to unsafe conditions around them.

Answer the questions

1. Where do the greatest number of school accidents occur?
2. How can they be prevented?
3. What makes a school free of hazards?
4. In what way can you lessen the danger of an accident?
5. What does an employer expect a recent graduate to have learned in school about safety?
6. How can reporting "the accident that almost happened" help in a school safety program?
7. What measures should every pupil take to help prevent accidents in a classroom?
8. If you go in for sport how can your coach protect you?
9. Are safety precautions different or the same for each sport?
10. What is essential for safety in a science laboratory?
11. What should each lab be equipped with?
12. Why does the art room need good ventilation badly?
13. What can be a cause of injuries in the workshop?

Unscramble the words given in bold print.

1. The woodshop has many **asonudegr** tools.
2. Floors must be kept as free as possible of **tassudw**, grease, etc.
3. Never take two or more steps at a time on **wasstiray**.
4. Do not leave **sssirco** or other pointed tools on chairs or desks.



Open the brackets. Use the correct form of the word.

(Accidents, incidents) can occur (easily, easy) in corridors and on stairways. Everyone (to be in a hurry, to hurry) to get to the next class or to go home. Crowded corridors and stairways are like (streets, lane) and highways during (dash-hour, rush-hour) traffic. Just as automobiles move faster and safer with traffic (law, regulations), students will get where they are going faster and safer by following (a few, a little) simple traffic rules in corridors and on stairways.

Classrooms are (usual, usually) less dangerous (than, then) corridors and stairways. But serious injuries (must, can) also occur (there, their) unless normal safety regulations are observed.

Open the brackets. Choose the correct form of the verb.

Except for their homes, young people (to spend) more time in schools than they (to do) anywhere else. Special safety rules (to apply) to school buildings. For example, doors should (to open) easily, even for the smallest children. Exits, fire escapes, and emergency equipment should (to mark) clearly.

Accidents that (to occur) in schools (to be tragic) especially when they (to result) from carelessness, faulty equipment, rowdiness, or foolish horseplay.

Students must (to recognize) the responsibility not only for their own safety, but also for the safety of other students. This responsibility (to be true) especially for older students.

Fill in the gaps. Use the word from the box.

safety instruction, safety, course, education, infancy, essential, safety, to recognize, to improve, experience, activity, safety, emphasis, to relate.

Safety instruction has assumed an important place in schools today. With safety engineering and safety enforcement, safety education is one of the three _____ factors in maintaining and _____ safety conditions.

Safety education neither begins nor ends in the classroom. But schools play an important role in making safety a _____ part of everyday life. Safety education begins in the home during _____. By the time a child reaches school age, _____ has become so much a part of knowledge and _____ that there is no need to think about it. Many states require _____ in school. But required or not, it is part of everyday

classroom _____, from the earliest grades through high school and college. It continues on the job and in the home, all through life.

Specific safety _____ are not taught in school. Each school subject relates to _____ in its own way. Safety receives greater _____ in such courses as physical education, driver education, vocational courses, fine and practical arts, and social studies, where it _____ specifically to the subject matter. But _____ is so much a part of life itself that safety _____ is often taught and learned without the instructor or student realizing it.

Fill in the gaps with articles where necessary.

_____ safety patrol boys and girls help _____ students cross _____ streets at _____ proper places. If _____ traffic officer is present, _____ patrol boy or _____ girl works under _____ officer's supervision. _____ accepted rules and _____ policies for _____ school safety patrols have been devised by _____ American Automobile Association, _____ International Association of Chiefs of Police, _____ National Commission on Safety Education of _____ National Education Association, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, _____ National Safety Council, and _____ United States Office of Education.

_____ in areas where school buses carry _____ students to and from _____ school, student bus patrols are often formed from _____ older pupils on _____ board. _____ patrols help _____ drivers take roll, maintain order, and help _____ children on and off _____ bus and across _____ roads safely.



Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Keep to the right | broken seats, above
can cause accidents, desks,
and other damaged
equipment. |
| 2. Hang up coats and keep
overshoes and umbrellas | clear. |
| 3. Report | out of the way. |
| 4. Keep classroom aisles and
cloakrooms | materials you are not using. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. Keep feet | do not run. |
| 6. Do not tip | if you slip. |
| 7. Be ready to grab the handrail | with points down and protected. Be careful when using them. |
| 8. Carry pens, pencils, scissors, and other sharp objects | chairs back. |
| 9. Put away | out of aisles. |
| 10. Walk | in corridors and on stairways. Do not crowd or shove. |
| 11. Use each step | going up and down stairs. |

All the paragraphs in this text are jumbled up. Rearrange them into the correct order and read the text. Don't forget to feel in the gaps with prepositions and adverbial particles.

(At, on, with, to, without, against, out, along, for, from, of, by, in, into, up, down, over, between).

➤ Once ___ school, children are ___ the care ___ teachers, but even there accidents happen. School records show that children fall ___ slippery floors. They are hit ___ doors that swing too suddenly outward ___ a corridor. They have teeth broken and lips cut when someone thoughtlessly pushes them as they drink ___ a fountain. There is danger when group ___ children pass ___ or ___ stairs, especially if there is pushing or crowding. Most ___ these accidents are caused ___ thoughtless actions or ___ too much haste. Scissors, carving tools, pencils, and other sharp instruments should be handled ___ care. Careless housekeeping, such as leaving objects where they can be stumbled ___ and paper which can be slipped ___, often results ___ accidents.

➤ Seating ___ assembly programs should be arranged so that extra chairs are not placed ___ aisles and people do not stand ___ the aisles. Each exit door must be lighted ___ a special "Exit" sign. Regular fire drills should be held from classrooms and assembly halls. Sometimes, to train students ___ the unexpected, a corridor, a stair, or a door should be blocked it that the students may practice turning the list in an orderly way ___ another exit. Schools ___ areas ___ heavy population and extensive industry also should practice defense drills ___ which the students go ___ air-raid shelters. It is important that there be enough drill to make the process routine and that the instructions ___ adults ___ charge be followed exactly.

➤ Many children walk ___ and ___ school. They enjoy the exercise and the fun ___ walking ___ friends. But there are hazards ___ the way. ___ busy city streets there are usually traffic lights, but even there the person crossing should check both ways, watch ___ turning traffic, and wait ___ the green signal. ___ all crossings there should be lines between which pedestrians may cross. Many children have been killed or injured ___ crossing elsewhere. Drivers want to avoid hitting children, but when a child appears suddenly ___ the wrong place the driver does not always have time to stop. The section on bicycle riding, below, tells about the dangers ___ bicycle riding to school and elsewhere. Children who live ___ the country or who walk ___ streets ___ sidewalks should always walk ___ the traffic and watch ___ cars.

Match the sentence beginnings on the left with the endings on the right. Read the text.

Holidays celebrated at school	are safer than candles.
Children love	to wear masks, carry, lighted jack-o'-lanterns, and dress in costume.
But a mask can block a person's view	toy ones and not sharp.
Flashlights in jack-o'-lanterns	are checked by an inspector from the city fire department to insure that no danger is present.
Swords should be	the cake has only one candle, which the teacher lights and watches carefully while the birthday child blows it out.
These days when birthdays are celebrated at school,	do not have lights because fire marshals feel they are too risky.
Christmas trees in classrooms	present certain dangers.
Special lighting effects in assemblies	when crossing streets or walking up and down stairs.

Use the verbs in brackets in the correct form. Read the text.

Special Rooms, Special Dangers

When students (to go) to laboratories, shops, the gymnasium, and even the cafeteria, (there be) special dangers. Each experiment in a laboratory (to have) directions for safety which should carefully (to follow). Chemicals, steam, and gas, burners should (to handle) with care. When a person (to experiment), he should (to know) about possible results. In the wood or metal shop first lesson (to be) how (to handle) tools safely as well as efficiently. With power tools, such as saws, planers, drills, and sanders, (there be) special methods of use. Where possible, tools should (to equip) with guards and automatic shutoffs. Usually (there be) a training course and a permit that must (to grant) fore anyone (to allow) to use power tools by himself.

In the gymnasium, safety (to be) a part of physical education program. Well-train owners of well-trained muscles seldom (to have) accidents in the gym, if they (to use) good judgment. A good example of training versus safety (to be) tumbling, in which knowledge combined with muscle training (to be) essential for safe as well as successful performance. Bars, horses, and climbing rope all (to require) particular skills if accidents are (to be to) (to avoid). In active games players should (to be alert), (to use) judgment, and (to avoid) unnecessary roughness. Following the rules (to be) as necessary to safety as to fair play. Good sportsmanship (to be) important, for when each player (to consider) the other person, everyone (to protect).

Even a cafeteria (to hold) dangers. Food (to spil) on the floor and not (to remove) may cause someone (to slip) and (to fall). Carrying trays (to be) somewhat hazardous, as the person (to carry) a tray can not (to see) well where he (to go). Chairs (to leave) away from tables (to be) a danger to persons (to pass) back and forth. (There be) the possibility of broken dishes, causing an accident when children (to pick up) the pieces.

Insert articles where necessary

Danger at Play

___ playground is ___ place for fun, but it may also be dangerous. ___ person may fall out of ___ swing or be hit passing by. Teeter-totters are dangerous unless controlled by both riders. ___ slides are safe only if ___ slider gets on ___ right way, comes down facing forward, and keeps his clothing from catching. All playground

equipment should be inspected regularly to see that no ___ part is worn and could break when in use.

___ Accidents occur when runners collide, or when someone gets too close to ___ swinging bat, or is not watching for a batted ball. In games such as hardball and football everyone should have ___ equipment necessary for protection against injury. ___ umpires should check equipment, watch for dangerous practices, and help with the rules of ___ game to insure safety and ___ fun. Roughhousing is especially dangerous in sports such as sledding, skating, and swimming, and when children are playing without any rules. No one should fly ___ kite in ___ thunderstorm or let the line get over ___ power line when it is wet or has metal in it because of the chance of ___ electric charge.

Not Fun for All

Some kinds of fun become more dangerous when ___ number of persons are present. Children should play with toys that shoot objects only when others are not around. Slingshots and bows and arrows carry long distances with great force and are ___ real threat to eyes. ___ snowballing is good sport only when done in ___ safe area away from passing cars or persons. Even then snowballs are dangerous when packed too hard or when they contain small rocks or gravel.

___ fireworks have caused so many serious injuries that many states and cities have forbidden their sale or use. Even ___ caps in cap guns may injure ___ eye with hot sparks, and sparklers have caused serious burns when carelessly used. It is now felt that persons should enjoy fireworks at ___ public display put on by professionals, where accidents are kept at ___ minimum.

Several sentences have been removed from the text and placed in a box. Put them into the right place and read about safety.

(This might be called danger at dusk. Hikers should be careful about drinking water and about eating fruits and berries which they do not recognize. Water-filled gravel pits are especially dangerous. Everyone should learn to recognize these plants in order to avoid the painful results. These are off limits both as to safety and to legal restrictions. Putting heads or arms out the windows, fooling around, and not holding on when standing are dangerous. Matches tempt very

young children, who sometime light them for fun. Gutting off should be forbidden. Ice should be checked for wide cracks or objects which could cause a bad fall before a person tries to skate fast or to play games on the ice. When children are together they sometimes feel like showing off. Children are experimenters and amateur scientists. There have been so many such cases that laws have been passed to require the removal of locks or doors from refrigerators not being used. Trains have block signal systems which prevent their getting too close to each other).

Danger Is Where You Find It

There are many places away from home and school where children play without adult supervision. They ride bicycles, go on hikes, and play in unsafe areas. Hikes often take them into the woods where poison ivy, poison oak, and poison sumac are found.

A common precaution is to coat arms and legs with laundry soap and to wash thoroughly after being where these plants grow.

Sometimes children will play in or near streets rather than go to a safe park or play area. The danger of darting out between parked cars is even greater because of the surprise it causes the driver. Children are sometimes tempted to play on a railway right-of-way or in buildings under construction.

Excavations offer the risk of falls and cave-ins. Even playhouses which children dig for themselves have collapsed and suffocated their builders.

The old swimming holes are now considered dangerous because of the lack of adult supervision and because often they have sudden drop-offs.

Records show that drowning is a leading cause of accidental death in children over five years of age. For ice skating where the water underneath is deep, the ice should be at least four inches thick, with no thawing started.

Unnecessary roughness may cause someone a bad fall. When sledding and tobogganing, a hill should be chosen away from traffic and other obstructions. When a group is sledding, there should be some plan so that sleds do not go down too close to each other.

Children may accidentally lock themselves in unused refrigerators and suffocate. _____.

Fires are often set when children play with matches without realizing _____ the _____ danger.

_____ Matches should be kept in containers out of reach of small children. Leaf fires are another source of danger. Sometimes it is fun to poke into a leaf fire, to pile tilt leaves higher, or to stand too close to the blaze, A person can accidentally step into a fire when smoke hides the hot coals or gets into his eyes. Camp fires should be smothered completely with dirt and water before they are left, so that they can not flare up and burn large areas of woods or grass.

_____ They enjoy mixing chemicals and trying out new combinations. Explosions and fires can result unless the amateur scientist knows what he is doing and follows directions.

Children often travel by public transportation, such as trains, busses, and even airplanes. All these have their own special safety precautions as well as state or federal safety laws to follow.

_____ They may have automatic controls carry two men in the cab so that if something happens to the regular engineer, another takes over. Subway trains can not move until all doors are completely closed. Airplanes have copilots, radar for blind landings, and seat belts for all passengers, and must follow certain routes and levels of flight. Busses on the open highway are usually regulated as to speed and must stop at every railway crossing.

All automobile drivers must stop when they come from either direction to a school bus that is loading or unloading passengers. When an accident happens to a child on public transportation or a school bus it is generally caused by the child's own actions. _____ after leaving a bus, everyone should check oncoming transport. The procedure is to wait for the bus to move on and then cross at a crosswalk if there is one.

There is one kind of danger which not everyone is aware of. _____ When walking or riding a bicycle along a street just after sundown, a person is almost invisible. If he wears something white or puts strips of reflective

tape on his jacket or his bicycle, he shows up in the headlights of cars and is more visible to the driver.

They may ride their bicycles no-handed or weave in and out of traffic; they may climb a tree a little higher; they may hitch themselves or their bicycles onto a moving vehicle, or generally be more reckless than when they are alone. An expert at any sport does not take chances; he does only what he knows he can do. A boy or girl who takes unnecessary chances acts from ignorance rather than from judgment.

Insert articles where necessary and comment on their use.



What Can Boys and Girls Do?

There are many ways in which _____ boys and _____ girls can help to lessen dangers and to prevent accidents. The most important way is to learn and to understand the causes of accidents and to use good judgment in _____ situations in which accidents occur. Young persons should know and follow the rules of safe procedures everywhere. School patrols operate in many _____ schools under _____ guidance of _____ teacher to regulate traffic in corridors, to help on the playground, and to assist children to cross busy intersections. Crossing patrols should always be trained by _____ traffic experts. For their own safety they should operate only from the curb and not attempt to regulate automobile traffic. Many schools have school safety committees that try to make _____ pupils aware of good safety practices. They may, through regular inspections, help to keep _____ school free from danger spots. They may keep accident records to show where improvements are needed. They may run safety campaigns with _____ posters and slogans to call attention to dangerous situations in or around _____ school. They may read books and view films or slides on safety which their teachers provide. High school students may take driver-training courses which teach them the mechanics of automobiles and how to drive intelligently. Thoughtfulness of others is _____ first rule for safety. The person who is thoughtful of the safety of others is seldom careless about himself, Safety and health are closely

connected, _____ person who is in good physical condition is alert and able to take care of himself in most _____ situations. As a result, he will have fewer _____ accidents.

Open the brackets. Put the verb in the correct form

School safety Organizations (1 & 2 parts)

Most classroom safety instruction (to deal) with safety as it (to apply) to specific classroom situations or to life in general. But safety also (to apply) to activities and conditions in and around school. For example, perhaps a stairway (to light) poorly. Students may (to tend) to congregate in a particular place in the corridors, (to create) a bad traffic problem. Perhaps a leaky radiator (to make) a certain stretch of corridor dangerously slippery. Or there may (to be) a Dan generous corner near the school building where a number of traffic accidents (to occur). Either these conditions must (to correct), or students must (to warn) of the dangers so they can (to take) precautions against them.

Many schools (to create) safety organizations (to help) (to improve) safety conditions. These organizations (to make up) of students elected by their classmates. The job of safety organizations (to be) (to discover) hazards in and around the school, and either (to eliminate) them or (to take) precautions against them. Students must (to cooperate) with one another (to help) (to make) sure that the organizations (to do) its job effectively. Students should (to follow) the recommendations of the organization and (to help) by reporting hazardous conditions.

A valuable way (to eliminate) accidents (to be) by “reporting the accident that almost (to happen)”. For example, (to suppose) a bar of steel (to fall) from a storage rack in a machine shop, narrowly missing a student. This incident could early (to go) unnoticed because no one (to injure) and no damage (to occur). By someone (to report) the mishap to the proper authority the conditions can (to correct) perhaps by (to send) out a daily or weekly report of “accidents that almost (to happen)”, the safety organization can (to alert) students to unsafe conditions around them.

Open the brackets. Use the right form of the verb

Shop and laboratories, the training grounds for future scientists, engineers, and industrial workers, (to have) conditions similar to those (to find) in industry. Students (to learn) how to work with the equipment and how (to solve) the problems they (have to face) later on the job. Schools should also (to teach) students about the hazards (to protect)

themselves against them. Shop and laboratory safety precautions should (to teach) students the attitudes toward industrial safety that future employer (to expect) them have.

Open the brackets. Use the right form of the verb

1. Automobile engines are known (produce to produce) poisonous carbon monoxide gas.
2. All heating and cooking appliances were sure properly (to vent, to be vented) to dispose of gas.
3. All gas connections were supposed (to make, to be made) with metal piping.
4. The school janitor was ordered (to be kept, to keep) fields clear of broken glass bits of metal, sticks, and trash of all kinds.
5. The superintendent was expected (to be kept, to keep) gymnasium floors and playing fields smooth, and in good repair, (to inspect ,to be inspected) equipment , grounds, and facilities regularly and (to keep , to be kept) them in good condition.
6. The new doctor was believed (to be had, to have) first aid equipment always handy and (to know, to be known) how to use it.
7. The workers were observed (to cover, to be covered) pillars and walls and other obstacles close to playing areas with padding.
8. Each young sportsman was each young athlete was advised (to be sure, to be asured) he is in proper physical condition and well (trained, to be trained) in the fundamentals before he (participate, participates) in any sport.
9. The team were supposed (to understend, understand) the rules of the game and (to apply, apply) them strictly.
10. The sportsmen were asked (report, to report) any injuries to themselves or others at once, whether or not they (seem, seemed) serious.
11. A good player is never allowed (to lose, lose) his temper during rough play or physical contact.
12. The police were known (to keep, keep) spectators clear of the playing area.

Open the bracket and put the verb into the correct form

Gymnasium and Athletic Fields (to be) where more than half of all school accidents (to occur).

Some injuries can (to expect) during vigorous physical activity, but many of them could (to avoid).

Proper equipment and good physical condition (to be) essential.
Being a good sport also (to promote)

Safety.

The best players in any sports (to be) those who (to follow) the rules. (There be) less likely to be

Injured, so they (to be) more valuable to themselves and to their teams. Precautions must (to they) by

Students and by school authorities as well.

Never (to participate) in any sport without (to use) the proper equipment. (To be sure) the equipment is

In good condition. Playing without equipment or with poor equipment can (to be dangerous).

(To be careful) in backer rooms and showers. Accident there can (to be) even more serious than those

That (to occur) on the playing field.

All the paragraphs in this text are jumbled up. Rearrange them into the correct order and read the text. Don't forget to feel in the gaps with prepositions and adverbial particles.

At, on, with, to, without, against, out, along, for, from, of, by, in, into, up, down, over, between

➤ Once ___ school, children are ___ the care ___ teachers, but even there accidents happen. School records show that children fall ___ slippery floors. They are hit ___ doors that swing too suddenly outward ___ a corridor. They have teeth broken and lips cut when someone thoughtlessly pushes them as they drink ___ a fountain. There is danger when group ___ children pass ___ or ___ stairs, especially if there is pushing or crowding. Most ___ these accidents are caused ___ thoughtless actions or ___ too much haste. Scissors, carving tools, pencils, and other sharp instruments should be handled ___ care. Careless housekeeping, such as leaving objects where they can be stumbled ___ and paper which can be slipped ___, often results ___ accidents.

➤ Seating ___ assembly programs should be arranged so that extra chairs are not placed ___ aisles and people do not stand ___ the aisles. Each exit door must be lighted ___ a special "Exit" sign. Regular fire drills should be held from classrooms and assembly halls. Sometimes, to train students ___ the unexpected, a corridor, a

stair, or a door should be blocked it that the students may practice turning the list in an orderly way ___ another exit. Schools ___ areas ___ heavy population and extensive industry also should practice defense drills ___ which the students go ___ air-raid shelters. It is important that there be enough drill to make the process routine and that the instructions ___ adults ___ charge be followed exactly.

➤ Many children walk ___ and ___ school. They enjoy the exercise and the fun ___ walking ___ friends. But there are hazards ___ the way. ___ busy city streets there are usually traffic lights, but even there the person crossing should check both ways, watch ___ turning traffic, and wait ___ the green signal. ___ all crossings there should be lines between which pedestrians may cross. Many children have been killed or injured ___ crossing elsewhere. Drivers want to avoid hitting children, but when a child appears suddenly ___ the wrong place the driver does not always have time to stop. The section on bicycle riding, below, tells about the dangers ___ bicycle riding to school and elsewhere. Children who live ___ the country or who walk ___ streets ___ sidewalks should always walk ___ the traffic and watch ___ ___ cars.

The Subjective Infinitive Complex

1. The teachers are suppose (inspect, to inspect) tools and equipment regularly. Worn or damaged equipment is expected (to repair) or (to replace) immediately.
2. Students are considered (learn, to learn) how to handle machinery and equipment before they use them.
3. School Safety organizations are believed (organize, to organize) shop and laboratory safety procedures along the same lines as those in industry. They are supposed (see, to see) that students (to use) the proper safety equipment and 9to wear) the proper clothing.
4. Safety patrol boys and girls are known (work, to work) under a traffic officer's supervision.
5. Accepted rules and policies for school safety patrols have been devised (protect, to protect) them from accidents.
6. Safety education is sure neither (begin, to begin) nor (end, to end) in the classroom.
7. A police officer's safety vest is known (have, to have) bright red and white stripes that help you see him when he directs traffic.
8. The leaky radiator was noticed (make, to make) the stretch of corridor dangerously slippery.

9. The boy was seen (help, to help) an elderly lady (to cross, cross) the street.
10. Reporting the accident that almost happened proved (to be valuable, be valuable).
11. Safety Instruction turned out (assume, to assume) an important place in schools.
12. All power saws are expected (have, to have) a guard so the user's hands cannot touch the blade.
13. Safety precautions are certain (be, to be) essential in science labs.
14. Schools officials are supposed (conduct, to conduct) safety training programs for students and teachers. They are also expected (hold, to hold) regular fire drills.
15. State and local laws are reported (require, to require) clearly marked exits, fire escapes, and first-aid equipment in every school and higher educational establishment.
16. You are requested (not to run, not run) but (walk, to walk) in corridors to lessen the danger of an accident.
17. Don't forget you are expected (not to crowd, not crowd) or (not to shove, not shove) when getting to the next class or to go home.
18. Every laboratory is ordered (to have, have) first-aid equipment, a safety shower, and a spray for rinsing the eyes or face.
19. Ceramics students are observed (wear, to wear) dust masks.
20. Baseball players are asked (to try, try) to avoid collisions with other players.

Safety in Industry

Read the texts and translate them

Safety on the job

In 1912, about 20,000 workers in the United States lost their lives on the job. Today, with a work force more than twice as large, the nation has far fewer job-related accidental deaths—about 11,000 a year. About a third of these deaths occur in motor vehicles. Employers have made great efforts to provide safe workplaces because job safety is good business. The more workers a company can keep safe and healthy, the greater its profits will be.

Despite safety programs, U.S. workers suffer about 2 million disabling injuries annually while at work. Job mishaps result in 75 million lost workdays and cost the nation about \$43 billion a year.

The careful use of tools, including scissors, knives, hammers, and screwdrivers, is important for all employees, regardless of where they work. Use the right tool for the job, and use it correctly. Keep tools in good condition, and store them in a safe place. You should also lift heavy objects properly to avoid sprains and strains. Bend your knees to grasp the object, hold it close to your body, and use your leg muscles rather than your back to lift the load. Safety experts recommend special steps to reduce the number and cost of injuries in manufacturing plants, mines, and offices.

In manufacturing plants, employers protect their workers with a wide range of safety devices and regulations. For example, most machines have guards over their moving parts. Most plants also have sprinkler systems or other devices to control fire, barriers to prevent falls, and equipment to get rid of dust and fumes. Many workers in plants are required to wear protective equipment including goggles, ear protectors, safety helmets, fire-resistant clothing, and steel-toed shoes.

Professional safety engineers work to control or eliminate hazards in many manufacturing plants. They perform regular safety inspections and recommend steps to remove any dangers they find. Safety engineers also conduct safety-training classes for employees. In plants that do not have a full-time safety engineer, committees made up of workers and managers perform safety inspections.

Workers in manufacturing plants must share the responsibility for safety. They should inspect their workplace and report any hazards that might cause an accident. Employees also should operate machinery correctly and never smoke in no-smoking areas.

In mines, the number of accidental deaths has dropped by about 45 per cent in the United States since the late 1960s. However, about 30,000 miners and quarry workers yearly still suffer disabling injuries. The Mine Safety and Health Administration, an agency of the federal government, sets and enforces safety standards for mines. Safety engineers work to educate miners in basic safety rules, including procedures for the use of machinery and explosives.

In offices, the level of safety is higher than in factories or mines. Nevertheless, office workers must obey basic safety rules. For example, they should walk, not run, on stairways and must operate machines and other equipment correctly. Fire safety is especially important in high-rise buildings. Many companies hold fire drills to help employees become familiar with emergency exits and the procedures to follow in case of danger.

Some office staffs receive instruction in *cardiopulmonary resuscitation* (CPR), an emergency procedure performed on victims of a heart attack. This technique can keep a person alive until medical help arrives.

Safety in Recreation

Injuries are never pleasant. But perhaps the worst injuries that occur are those that keep you from doing things you want to do, or that make you stop in the midst of having a good time. Yet, skiers break legs, boaters and swimmers drown, hunters are shot accidentally, and hikers and campers lose their way in the woods. Most of these mishaps result from carelessness.

It is easy to relax your guard against accidents during a boat ride or while participating in or watching a baseball game. But accidents are more likely to occur when you do things that are not a part of your everyday routine.

Some activities appear more dangerous than others because the hazards are easier to see. But hidden hazards often cause the worst accidents. As a result, the most "dangerous" activities often have better accident records than the so-called "safe" ones.

Safety precautions that apply to gymnasiums and athletic fields apply also to most forms of outdoor recreation. Proper clothing, equipment, physical conditioning, and training are essential to safety.

Answer the questions

1. How many workers in the USA lost their lives on the job?
2. What is considered to be would business nowadays?

3. How does it influence a company's profits?
4. What should be done to achieve it?
5. What is important for personal safety of all employees?
6. Does it make any difference where they work?
7. Is it possible to avoid sprains and strains?
8. What do safety experts recommend? Why?
9. In what way do employers protect their workers?
10. Who can be called a professional safety engineer?
11. What are their aims and duties?
12. What is the way out for a plant that doesn't have a full-time safety engineer?
13. Do mines and quarry workers still suffer injuries?
14. Who sets and enforces safety standards for mines?
15. Who educates miners in basic safety rules?
16. Why should office workers obey safety rules?
17. What are they?
18. Why do many companies hold fire drills?
19. Why do some office staffs have to receive instruction in CPR?



Open the brackets. Use the verb in the correct form.

Industrial safety improvements since 1900 (to prove) that accident prevention (to work). (To organize) accident prevention (to begin) in 1913 with the founding of the National Council for Industrial Safety. It soon (to change) its name to the National Safety Council, (to extend) its program (to include) prevention of all accidents.

In 1912, the year before the safety council (to found); work accidents (to kill) about 21 out of every 100,000 persons in the United States. By the mid-1960's, the yearly rate (to be) about 7 out of every 100,000.

The first steps toward industrial safety (to come) in engineering. Safer machines and equipment (to reduce) accidents. Next (to come) better working procedures, and rules (to enforce) them. Lectures, motion pictures, and posters are now (to use) (to teach) safety methods to workers.

Employers (to demand) safe work methods. They (to know) that safety only (not to reduce) accidents and deaths, but that it (to reduce) costs as well.

Match the words in the left column with their explanations in the right column.

device	being physically or mentally disabled
guard	a protective covering for the head
stair	a protective mask for eyes with transparent eye-pieces, worn by skin-divers, motorcyclists, welders etc.
regulate	a tool consisting of a short, heavy crosspiece made of a hard substance (often steel) fitted at one end of a handle, different kinds being used for driving nails, beating metals etc.
provide	a deformation of an elastic body under an applied force
disability	to injure (a muscle or joint) by a sudden violent twist.
sprain	to supply
eliminate	advantage, benefit, financial gain
hammer	to get rid of
dust	a series of steps leading from one level to another.
helmet	something designed or adapted for a special purpose.
goggles	to control by rule, system etc.
strain	a protective device
reduce	a tool for tightening or loosening screws, having a thin, wedge-shaped end which fits into the groove in a screw's head.
fumes	to make smaller or less in size, weight, condition etc.
sprinkler system	minute particles of mineral or plant material, lying on the ground or the surfaces of things, or suspended in the atmosphere. Its sources are meteoric disintegration volcanic eruptions, desert storms, soil erosion, spores and pollen of trees and plants, and industrial and domestic smoke.
profit	pungent, often noxious, vapor or smoke.
screwdriver	a system of pipes designed to sprinkle water; a fire protection device consisting of a system of pipes carrying water or some other extinguishing fluid. The pipes are designed to discharge automatically under the effect of the heat of fire.

Put the verbs brackets into the correct form.

Smoke (to consist) of finely (to divide) solid and liquid particles suspended (to hold) in a gas. Smoke mostly (to make up) of carbon particles (to produce) by the burning of fuel. Smoke particles (to be) tiny and (to penetrate) easily into the lungs to cause serious damage. Smoke also (to blacken) buildings, (to corrode) metals, and (to damage) vegetation, (to cause) serious economic losses. Smoke has a few helpful uses. These (to include) preserving meats, (to produce) colored military signals, and (to protect) orchards with smudge pots during breezed. Smoke may (to become) dangerously concentrated during a weather condition called thermal inversion. This condition (to occur) when a layer of warm air (to settle) over a layer of cooler air that (to lie) near the ground. The warm air (to trap) the cool air and (to prevent) the smoke from (to rise) and (to scatter).

Fill in the gaps with the correct attribute in these sentences. If necessary see the words in the box.

the same, second, skill, automobile, overhead, drivers', contributing, safety, reflective, mind, added, top, padded, heavy, highway, careless, bicycle, better, vehicle, mechanical
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Motor Vehicle Accidents

As the number of automobiles has increased, the number of _____ accidents has also increased. The same is true of bicycle traffic. More children are now riding _____ on streets and sidewalks and crossing at intersections where automobile traffic has also increased. The bicycle is subject to the same rules of the road as the _____, some of the same kinds of _____ failures, and some of the same careless _____ mistakes.

A bicycle should have standard _____ equipment. The most important item is a reflector on the rear fender large enough to be seen by an _____ driver at a distance. It should have a horn or bell for warning purposes. If ridden at dusk or later, it should have a light that works. For additional safety, _____ tape can be placed on the sides and on the handlebars. The brakes should be in such condition that the rider can easily stop his bicycle within a few feet even at _____ speed.

Bicycle riders should ride in single lines at the right side of the pavement. They should learn the standard signals for stop, right turn, and left turn used by _____ drivers and use them when turning. They should remember that an _____ driver is not a _____ reader and can not guess where the cyclist is going. Riding double is especially dangerous because the _____ weight of the _____ rider tends to overbalance and make the bicycle difficult to handle. For _____ reason, objects carried on a bicycle should be in a rack, preferably in back.

On a holiday weekend automobiles fill the _____ as people leave their homes to celebrate elsewhere. Six hundred persons may be killed in a weekend, in spite of highway patrols, newspaper and radio announcements, and other reminders to drive carefully.

Main _____ circumstances to automobile accidents are speeding; disregarding traffic signs; weather, including wet or _____ conditions, darkness, and fog; failure of brakes, windshield wipers, tires, or other equipment; and highways that are not suitable for the amount of traffic. Young drivers have a high rate of accidents. Driving while drunk or sleepy is most dangerous. Pedestrians cause accidents by careless crossing at intersections, jaywalking, and walking on country roads. In 1973 about 10,500 pedestrians lost their lives.

To educate persons there are safe driving campaigns (movies, contests, slogans, stickers, announcements, articles in newspapers). Drivers must have licenses and pass _____ tests before they can drive. High schools have driver-training courses for students. Police officers patrol highways to direct traffic and arrest speeders and _____ drivers. The courts impose _____ fines for speeding, extreme carelessness, or drunken driving. Engineers are designing highways with _____ crossings, gradual curves, and _____ lighting, and are experimenting with ways to use signals for greater safety. The manufacturers of automobiles are building safety into automobiles by improving brakes, steering, and tires, and installing safety glass, _____ dashboards, and seat belts like the ones used on airplanes.



Fill each of the blanks with one of the words from the list. State which part of speech these words are.

Heatproof, instantly, accident-free, manufacture, should, molten, extremely, regulations, safeguards, handled, sometimes, cutting, make, guards, them, avoid, turned, blades

Industries and Farms

Industries have had a safety problem as more machinery has been used to _____ products. The more dangerous machines are designed with safety _____ and automatical shutoffs which operate _____ if something goes wrong. Laws now force industries to use these _____, and government officials _____ regular inspections and reports. Mines for example, must follow certain _____ ill; _____ new shafts, protecting against cave-ins, and providing for explosive or poisonous gases to be carried off by ventilating systems. Safire equipment is provided for workers, including shatterproof goggles to protect eyes from flying pieces of steel, etc., and colored glasses to protect from intense light. _____ clothings necessary where there is exposure to _____ metal. Nonslip floor coverings, shoes, and gloves prevent injury in many processes.

The worker _____ be trained for the job and be made aware of possible dangers to _____ through training courses and safety campaigns. Records are kept to show how long individual workers have gone without accidents and how many _____ days the whole plant has achieved. First-aid courses train for common procedure in case of accident and tend to make workers more cautious.

Totals of farm accidents are not nearly so high as in other industries, but these accidents can be _____ serious because of the number of machines used with sharp _____ and teeth. It is not possible to put safety guards on _____ as on a saw or a planer in a factory. Also they are pulled by horses or tractors which can get out of control.

Another danger on the farm is that children over 12 years of age often operate machinery, and younger children _____ play unnoticed around the machines while they are in operation. In addition to the dangers of machines, farm animals have _____ vicious without warning and killed or injured both children ad adults. Lives have also been lost when persons are buried in hay or straw or

smothered in bins of grain. The farm is not a safe place unless caution is used and machinery properly _____.

State which part of speech the italicized words are and say how they are formed. Translate the words combinations into Ukrainian.

Others Who Work for Safety

In order to improve conditions and *to cut down* on accidents, state and city governments have safety departments. Engineers plan highways, intersections, traffic lights, and regulations to lessen the possibility of accidents. Traffic patrols operate constantly *to cut down* speeding, enforce laws, and assist motorists. Education of automobile drivers is *carried on* constantly, and drivers' licenses are issued only after the motorist shows that he knows the rules of traffic as well as how *to operate a vehicle*.

City fire departments try to prevent fires *as well as put* them *out*. Periodic inspection of all business buildings is a regular part of their duty. Special officers inspect electrical wiring installations and *okay* them only when they *conform* to city or state fire laws. This inspection is *carried on* in connection with home building also, and firemen *will inspect* any home *for* fire hazards whenever requested.

Industries which *employ men in* dangerous occupations are required to *abide* by state safety laws. They are inspected regularly for possible violations and for new conditions of danger which might arise. Because they are responsible for *damage through injury* to their workers, it is to the advantage of employers to make their shops and factories as safe as possible. They spend time and money trying to educate workers to be efficient and careful.

The safety of equipment such as electrical devices and products such as food and drugs can be tested in laboratories *set up* for the purpose. These products can then carry a seal or label which states that they have been tested and *have passed a safety inspection*. This service protects buyers from harmful products.

Colleges and universities serve the people through their laboratories and engineering departments. They devise new ways to improve products and methods, and inform people of the safest ways of doing things in everyday life. Persons may *enroll in* safety courses connected with agriculture, industry, or homemaking and learn how to teach safety more effectively.

In many communities the citizens organize to make their cities and villages more safe. They discuss traffic needs, bicycle and pedestrian safety, and other safety problems. These persons usually represent the city government, police, fire department, schools, recreational agencies, and any other groups *interested* in improving safety. They may include high school students and even younger boys and girls.

There are several national voluntary organizations which *are noted for* their interest in safety. The American Red Cross *co-operates with* numerous groups. One very important contribution it makes is in offering first-aid classes. Another is in teaching water lifesaving courses. National farm and youth organizations *are* also *active in teaching* safety to their members. The Boy and Girl Scouts and Camp Fire Girls teach safety *in connection with* all their activities. The largest organization of all is the National Safety Council, a voluntary organization which has member representatives from practically any group *interested in* safety. Each year it *holds a convention* called the annual congress, attended by about 12,000 persons.

So it can be seen that a very large number of persons *are working for* safety. Each citizen and each boy and girl might well ask what he, himself, *is doing for* safety.

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences with the words given in the box. Use the appropriate grammar form. Read the text.

to occur, photochemical, oxidant, lung, substance, humidity, compounds, sunlight, irritate, pollution, smoke, gas, exhaust, smog, to destroy, poisonous, thick, chemical, moisture, to deteriorate
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Smog is a form of air _____. The term was first used to describe the _____ of smoke and fog that sometimes hangs over London and other _____ with high humidity. Today, smog also refers to a condition _____ by the action of sunlight on the _____ gases from automobiles, homes, and factories. This type of _____ is sometimes called photochemical smog. Weather _____ may cause smog to collect in an area. Such conditions include a lack of wind or a layer of cool air near the ground with a warm _____ over it. Mountain ranges near cities may also trap smog in an area. Heavy concentrations of smog are _____.

In 1948, 20 persons died and nearly 6,000 became ill from a _____ smog over Donora, Pa. About 4,000 Londoners died within five days as a result of a _____ smog in 1952. Smog also _____ plant life and causes building material _____ faster than usual.

London – Type Smog _____ when _____ in air condenses on smoke particles from factories, homes, and motor vehicles, forming tiny smog droplets. A dangerous part of London-type smog is sulfur dioxide, a _____ that attacks the _____ and makes breathing difficult.

Photochemical smog involves the action of _____ on hydrocarbons in the air. Hydrocarbons are _____ found in the _____ gas of gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products burned as _____. The heat produced by burning these _____ causes nitrogen and oxygen in the air to combine forming nitrogen _____. When activated by _____, these compounds undergo changes that produce gases called oxidants. One of these oxidants, ozone, can kill plants and _____ a person's eyes, nose, and throat. _____ also combine with the partially burned hydrocarbons in the air. One of the substances that result is called peroxyacetyl nitrate (PAN). This _____ is the chief _____ product of photochemical smog.

Safety with Electricity

10 Rules for Electric Safety



1. DON'T plug a bunch of stuff into one outlet or extension cord.

It could damage the electrical system in your house or even cause a fire.



2. DO ask grown-ups to put safety caps on all unused electrical outlets.

Covering outlets will also help save energy by stopping cold drafts.



3. DON'T yank an electrical cord from the wall.

Pulling on a cord can damage the appliance, the plug or the outlet.



4. DO make sure all electric cords are tucked away, neat and tidy.

Pets might chew on electrical cords, and people might trip and fall.



5. DO ask a grown-up for help when you need to use something that uses electricity.



6. DO look up and look out for power lines before you climb a tree.

The electricity can go right through the tree branch - and right through you!



7. DON'T ever climb the fence around an electrical substation.

If a ball or pet gets inside the fence, ask a grown-up to call the electric company - they'll come and get it out for you.



8. DO remind your mom or dad to watch out for power lines when they're using a ladder, chainsaw or other outdoor equipment.



9. DO keep electrical stuff far away from water.

Most electrical accidents around the house happen when people use electricity near water.



10. DON'T fly a kite near power lines.

The kite and the string may conduct electricity – sending it right through you to the ground.

Read the texts and translate them

Safety with Electricity

Electric tools and appliances are conveniences throughout the home. But they must be used carefully. Careless use of electricity can kill you. All tools and appliances that you buy should have the seal of approval from Underwriters Laboratories (UL). This nonprofit organization tests electric products and approves only those that meet its standards of safety.

Use electric products carefully and follow the manufacturer's instructions. Never operate a power tool in the rain or in a damp area. Pull the plug before you clean or repair an electric tool or appliance, and before changing the accessories of a power tool. Let a qualified repair service handle complicated repairs.

All electric outlets should be covered if any children in the home could reach them. Special plugs can be installed to cap unused sockets.

Safety from fire. Most of the deaths and injuries that are caused by fire occur at home. Some simple precautions can help keep your home - and the people in it - safe from fire.

Keep matches and flammable materials away from children. Never allow youngsters to play with fire. Check all electric wiring and replace any that seems worn or defective.

Clear out rubbish, old clothing, and other unused items from the attic, basement, closets, and other storage areas. A fire could easily start there.

Gasoline and other flammable liquids, such as paint and furniture polish, should be stored in tightly covered containers. Keep such items away from the stove, fireplace, and other sources of heat. Put a screen in front of the fireplace to prevent sparks from flying out.

Cigarettes and other smoking materials must be put out completely, using ashtrays. Never allow anyone to smoke in bed.

You can help ensure your family's safety in case of fire by installing one or more smoke detectors. These devices sound an alarm at the first sign of smoke. Plan an escape route from each room and hold a home fire drill regularly. All exits must be kept clear at all times.

Other precautions must be taken in every room of your home. One of the most important safety defenses is good housekeeping. Do not leave toys, shoes, and other objects on the floor where someone could trip over them. Tools and household cleaners should never be placed where children can get at them. For the greatest safety, keep everything in its proper place. After you have used an item, put it away immediately.

If you have firearms in your home, keep them unloaded and lock them in a rack or cabinet. Ammunition should be locked in a separate place.

Good lighting is important throughout the home, but it is especially vital in hallways and other heavily traveled areas. Night lights can help promote safety in bedrooms and bathrooms.

The burning of oil, gasoline, and certain other fuels may produce deadly carbon monoxide gas. To guard against carbon monoxide poisoning, never leave an automobile engine running in a closed garage. Fuel-burning stoves, heaters, and other appliances should be used only in well-ventilated areas.

Answer the questions

1. Why is it important for tools and appliances you buy to have the seal of approval?
2. Who gives that approval?
3. Why should we follow the manufacturer's instructions?
4. How are most good electrical wiring and appliances marked?
5. How do adults prevent children from reaching electric outlets?
6. Where do most of the deaths and injuries caused by fire occur?
7. What are precautions taken against a fire occurrence?
8. Where could a fire start easily?
9. What can help you ensure your family's safety?
10. What is good housekeeping? What does it mean?

11. What should be locked in a separate place at home?
12. Where good lighting is of vital importance?
13. What produces deadly carbon monoxide gas?

Open the brackets. Choose the right word

Faulty electrical wiring (must, can) cause fires, dangerous electric shocks, and even death. All electrical (appliances, installations) and areas where electrical wiring is used are potential (dander, danger) spots. Here are some (rules, laws) to follow: Have all (wires, wiring) done by a competent electrician. Electrical wiring and appliances should bear the Underwriter's Laboratories (badge, label) on all parts.

Replace any (strings, cords) and plugs showing frayed or cracked insulation or other signs of wear.

Never run cords over (radiators, radios) under rugs, or through doorways.

Have extra outlets installed by an electrician instead of using long (extension, extortion) cords.

Never touch electric cords, (wires, wares), or fixtures if your hands, feet, or shoes are damp.

Never jerk cords out of outlets. Grip the plug only.



Open the brackets. Use the correct form of the word

Other home hazards. Most new home appliances require (some, any) safety measures. Power mowers and (snow, snowy) shovels, electric hedge (clippers, clip) and power tools are examples of these.

For safety follow these (law, rules):

- Never (repay, repair), service, or fuel machines or tools when they are operating.
- (Seldom, always) learn to use a new tool safely before you attempt to use it.
- Follow manufacturers' instructions to the letter when assembling, repairing, and using all (products, producers).

