



মণিপুরৰ শাসনৰত্ন (মণি)

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (S)
Government of Manipur

CLASS-IX
HOME SCIENCE
CHAPTER-1
UNIT-IV
SAFETY IN THE HOUSE

SOLUTIONS

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

SHORT ANSWERS TYPE QUESTION

Q1. How would you render first aid for the following?

- a) Cuts
- b) Bruise
- c) Burns and scalds
- d) Poisoning
- e) Shocks
- f) Bites
- g) Fracture

Ans-

- a) Cuts:** The treatments of cuts are to stop the flow of blood and to prevent blood poisoning which may result in tetanus. If the cut is slight then the portion is washed with clean water and the dirt is removed by using cotton wool. Apply tincture of iodine, which is a great safeguard against germs and bandage with a pad and soft cloth to keep out any dirt. If the wound is deep then a hard pad of clean rag and lint is put on the wound and bandaged tightly. If the bleeding is arterial, pressure must be applied on the artery on the side of the wound near the heart.
- b) Bruises:** Bruises or swelling in the skin are caused by blows, knocks and bites of insects. They should be treated with cold water or ice dressings. A doctor should be consulted in case of persistent swelling.
- c) Burns and scalds:** Burns are caused by dry heat like that of a flame, a hot saucepan etc. while a scald is due to moist heat as from steam or hot water etc. Treatment is similar for both. Before taking to the hospital, solution of two teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate to one pint of warm water or strong warm tea is applied by soaking in a cloth. Blister should not be broken. For serious cases the patient should be sent to the nearest hospital.



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- d) Poisoning:** For acid poisoning alkaline antidote such as lime water in a large quantity or a tablespoonful of chalk, whitening or magnesia in half pint of water should be given frequently. For alkaline poisoning vinegar or lime juice in an equal quantity of water should be given frequently. In case of uncertainty, milk or cold water may be given. Strong black coffee may be given frequently in case of hypnotic poison. In case of corrosive poisoning hot, cold compress is applied to the front of the neck and give butter or olive oil or barley water or gruel to relieve the pain.
- e) Shocks:** It is a state of circulatory collapse, nervous tension and at times unconsciousness. The person is made to lie down on his back keeping the legs raised. Tight clothing is loosened and wet clothing, if any, should be removed. The patient must be allowed fresh air. Cold and hot water should be sprinkled alternately. Bleeding and injury if any should be treated. If the pulse is weak, the palm and soles of the patient should be rubbed vigorously. If needed artificial respiration should be given. Patient should be kept warm. The patient should be shielded from any emotional excitement or worry.
- f) Bites:** Immediate application of iodine solution prevent the entry of germs through the punctured skin. If there is swelling and pain, hot fomentation is beneficial. Apply washing soda paste to the bite or sting several times until symptoms go away. The bites of dogs, cats etc. must be treated at once with iodine and the animal should be kept under observation. A dog/cat bite can lead to rabies or tetanus infection. Immediate medical care is required when the bite is from a dog/cat that has or might have rabies.
- Snake bite:** The snake poison must be prevented from reaching the heart and spreading all over the body. Finger pressure is given on the veins between the heart to be released after placing tourniquet near the heart. The injured part is kept low and to cause free bleeding some little cuts parallel to each other are made over the bite. Potassium permanganate crystal is rubbed over the bite to destroy the venom. Burning the bites with caustic potash, strong nitric acid, carbolic acid or hot piece of iron burns the poison and destroys it.
- g) Fracture: Simple fracture treatment -** (i) A doctor or professionally trained person should be sent for. (ii) A splint should be applied to the injured part. (iii) He should be kept warm. He should be given a cup of hot tea or coffee.

Compound fracture treatment – A doctor or professionally trained person should be sent for. (i) There may be bleeding from the wound when the bones break through the skin. A piece of clean cloth is firmly placed over the bleeding point. (ii) He is treated for shock. When recovering, he is taken to the nearest hospital.



LONG ANSWER TYPE

Q1. Explain the scope and basic requirements of first aid.

Ans. The scope of first aid are:

- a) It determines the nature of the case requiring attention.
- b) It decides the character and the extent of the treatment.
- c) It includes the arrangement to take the injured person to either home or to hospital.

Basic requirement of first aid:

1. First aid should be given quickly and without any fuss or panic. The person who gives first aid treatment should be skillful, resourceful, calm and controlled.
2. Crowd should not be allowed to gather around the patient.
3. A first aid box which contains all the necessary equipment, such as antiseptic lotion or cream, cotton gauge, band aids, scissors etc. should be kept handy. Besides certain common medicines such as glucose should be kept.
4. An atmosphere of reassurance must be created only for the patient, but others around should also be assured of proper treatment.
5. If breathing has stopped, artificial respiration must be given.
6. The patient must be saved from shock.
7. Cloths should be removed if necessary.
8. Immediate arrangement should be made to move the patient to a hospital or to see a doctor.

Q2. Write the general procedure for the prevention of accident at home.

Ans: Many home accidents can be avoided by taking some precautions.

We should-

1. Light stairways well; provide handle rails for stairways; paint edges of steps and bottom steps with contrasting colour ; do not leave toys or other objects on stairs.
2. Keep electric cords in good condition; protect fans and heaters.
3. Keep knives, garden tools, broken glass, boiling water, open fire, matches, and medicines out of children's reach.
4. Keep poisons in plainly marked containers, out of children's reach.
5. Be careful of swinging doors.
6. Blow matches outside carefully.
7. Be sure that cigarettes are snuffed out and put in safe container.
8. Not to use petrol or flammable cleaning fluids indoors.
9. Do not start an automobile in a closed garage.
10. Be sure, guns are unloaded and out of reach from babies.



11. Arrange bed clothes so that babies cannot get blankets and pillows over their noses.
12. Keep small objects that might stick in the wind pipe away from babies.

EXTRA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Q1. What is first aid?

Ans. **First aid** is the immediate and temporary relief given to the victim of an accident or sudden illness, until the services of a doctor can be called for.

Q2. What is a Dislocation?

Ans. **A dislocation** occurs when the bones in a joint separate.

Q3. What is a fracture?

Ans. **A fracture** is a break, usually in a bone. If the broken bone punctures the skin, it is called an open or compound fracture.

Q4. Why should doors and windows to be kept open while cooking?

Ans. To avoid inhaling of smoke and poisonous gases

Q5. What is the main objective of safety in the house?

Ans. To safeguard loss of life and property

Q6. What type of glass should be used for glass doors to ensure safety?

Ans. Safety glass.

Q7. Name the different types of fracture.

Ans. The different types of fracture are:

- i) Simple or close fracture
- ii) Compound or open fracture and
- iii) Complicated fracture.



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Q8. State the conditions which trigger off high rate of accidents.

Ans. Old age, mental and physical status of the individual, environmental hazards and failure to recognize hazards.

Q9. Differentiate between burns and scalds.

Ans. **Burns** are caused by dry heat like that of flame, a hot saucepan, etc. Whereas a **scald** is caused by moist heat such as steam, hot water, hot oil or tar etc.

Q10. What is mouth to mouth breathing?

Ans. **Mouth to mouth breathing** is an emergency lifesaving form of respiration.

Q11. What precaution measures would be taken when a person's clothes are on fire?

Ans. When a person's clothes are on fire, he/she must not run for help. The victim should lie down and roll on the ground, wrapping, if possible, with a blanket, or any thick cloth, to put out the flame.

Q12. State the preventive measures for consuming poison accidentally.

Ans. The preventive measures are:

- a) Keeping all medications and poisonous substances out of children's reach.
- b) Keeping poisonous substances in their original container and not storing near or with food.
- c) Destroying poisonous substances and drugs after their purpose is served.

Q13. Differentiate between corrosive and non-corrosive poison.

Ans. **Corrosive poisons** include strong acids such as sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, strong alkalis like caustic soda.

Non-corrosive poisons include irritant poisons such as arsenic, poisonous berries and fungi.



Q14. What do you mean by shocks? Classify the shocks.

Ans. It is a state of circulatory collapse, nervous tension and at times of unconsciousness.

The classification of shocks are:

- a) Nervous
- b) Haemorrhagic
- c) Toxic and
- d) Electric

Q15. State the first aid measure to be adopted for treating nose bleeding.

Ans. **The first aid measure to be adopted for treating nose bleeding:**

Firstly tilt the head slightly forward to prevent any blood from being swallowed or inhaled. Gently squeeze the nostrils and continue to apply pressure for about 20 minutes till then let him breathe through the mouth. Leave the nostril and give ice cubes in the mouth to hold it under the upper lip. The cooling will first slow the flow of the blood and then stop it. If nose bleeding has been caused by accident then keeping ice pack or a bag of frozen corn at the bridge of the nose will reduce swelling.

Q16. State the first aid measure to be adopted for drowning.

Ans. **The first aid measure to be adopted for drowning:**

The clothes of the person should be taken off and his face should be placed downward and his feet should be raised. Artificial respiration should then be resorted. He should be made to lie with face towards the ground and then his waist should be pressed with both hands. He should be dried with towel, wrapped in some warm garment and some hot beverage must be given to him.

Q17. Write any five causes of fatal fire at home.

Ans. **Some causes of Fatal fire at home are:**

- Placing combustible material too close to an open fire.
- Carelessness in storing petroleum, kerosene, diesel, cooking gas etc.
- Children playing with matches.
- Going to sleep while smoking.
- Using defective electric equipment.



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Q18. Write any four precautions which are necessary for the safe use of electricity in home.

Ans. The precautions for the safe use of electricity are:-

- Never to overload a single circuit.
- Not to touch any form of electric appliance while bathing, standing in a puddle of water, or if hands are wet.
- Not to have an electric iron connected and unattended.
- Not to permit children to chew on or play with electric cords.



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