

Forest fires, also known as wildfires, are uncontrolled fires that spread rapidly across areas of vegetation like forests, grasslands, or savannas. These fires can be caused by both natural events, such as lightning strikes, or human activities, like unattended campfires or discarded cigarette butts. Once ignited, a forest fire can expand quickly, fueled by dry conditions, high winds, and dense vegetation. Forest fires can lead to devastating damage to ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and human property. They also produce large amounts of smoke, which contributes to air pollution and can pose health risks for people in surrounding areas. Although forest fires are often seen as destructive, they can play a natural role in ecosystems by clearing out dead plant matter, helping new plants grow, and maintaining healthy forests. In some ecosystems, certain plant species even depend on fire to release their seeds. However, with climate change, the frequency and intensity of wildfires are increasing, which poses new challenges for fire management and prevention. Authorities usually respond to forest fires by using firebreaks, controlled burns, and water drops from helicopters to stop the spread of flames. Public education on fire prevention, such as not leaving fires unattended and properly disposing of flammable materials, is also crucial in reducing the risk of forest fires.

1- What are the two main causes of forest fires?

- a) Animal activity and rainstorms
- b) Lightning and human activities
- c) Floods and volcanic eruptions
- d) Earthquakes and ocean currents

2- How can forest fires affect the air quality?

- a) They reduce the amount of oxygen in the air
- b) They release harmful smoke and pollutants into the atmosphere
- c) They help clean the air by burning carbon dioxide
- d) They improve air quality by increasing humidity

3- Why are some plants dependent on forest fires?

- a) They need the heat to release their seeds
- b) They use fire to attract insects for pollination
- c) They grow better in cold environments after a fire
- d) They produce flowers only after a fire

4- How does climate change affect the frequency of wildfires?

- a) It reduces the number of wildfires due to cooler temperatures
- b) It makes wildfires less intense because of more rainfall
- c) It increases the frequency and intensity of wildfires due to drier conditions
- d) It has no effect on wildfires because they are caused by humans

5- What methods are used by authorities to stop the spread of forest fires?

- a) Using firebreaks, controlled burns, and water drops
- b) Planting new trees around the fire
- c) Spraying chemicals to freeze the flames
- d) Blowing strong winds to push the fire away