chamber, the reticulum from where this cud returns to the mouth in small lumps and the animal chews it.

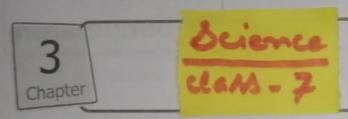
5. See Page-18 Tongue

1. Chewing of Food: Mouth

Killing of bacteria: Stomach

Formation of faeces: Large intestine Absorption of Food: Small intestine

2. Acid is produced. It effects enamel of the teeth.



Fibre to Fabric

- A. 1. natural fibres, synthetic fibres; 2. silk and wool; 3. Rayon and Nylon
- **B.** 1. (c); 2. (a); 3. (d); 4. (b); 5. (d)
- C. 1. mulberry silk; 2. softening of sericin; 3. cow; 4. rayon
- **D.** 1. (v); 2. (i); 3. (ii); 4. (iii); 5. (iv)
- E. 1. Bombyx mori; 2. heat; 3. fibre; 4. petroleum; 5. wool
- 1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. False; 5. False
- G. 1. (a) It is comfortable to wear and absorbs moisture.
 - (b) It is made up of protein, keratin.
 - (c) It does not burn with a flame but smoulders leaving a black bead like brittle residue.
 - 2. Wool is a natural animal fibre obtained from the hair of animal of shepherd goat.
 - 3. Woolmark that confirms a quality of new and pure wool being used in its making.
 - (a) Wool is used for clothing, carpeting, felt, insulation and upholstery.
 - (b) Wool is used to absorb odour and noise in heavy machinery and stereo speakers.
 - 4. Silk is used in making expensive clothes, bulletproof vests, parachutes, etc.
- H. 1. There are four steps involved in silk production.
 - (a) Sorting cocoons; (b) Softening of Sericin; (c) Reeling the filament; (d) Bailing Sorting Cocoons: The cocoons are sorted according to the colour, size, shape and texture as these affect the final quality of the silk.

Softening of Sericin: Silk filament is a double strand of fibroin which is held together by a gummy substance called sericin. After sorting the cocoon they are put through a series of hot and cold immersions as the sericin must be softened to permit the unwinding of the filament as one continuous thread.

- 2. Wool is processed in the following steps:
 - (a) Shearing; (b) Grading; (c) Washing or cleaning; (d) Sorting and Blending; (e) Carding; (f) Spinning; (g) Dyeing; (h) Weaving and Knitting; (i) Fulling and

finishing; (j) Crabbing; (k) Chemical Finisher

- 3. Uses of polyester:
 - (a) It is used for manufacturing sarees, dress materials, curtain cloths, etc.
 - (b) It is used for making sails for sailing boats.