

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

5. See Page-18 Tongue

I. 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.

3

Chapter

Science
class - 7

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

F. 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.