

~~Remember it~~ Remember it

Lesson-03.

Fibre = रेशा

Fabric = वस्त्र

Variety = प्रकार

Enlarged = फैलाया हुआ

Stitch = सिला, बुंधना

Cotton = कपास, सूती

Silk = रेशम

Wool = ऊन

Natural = प्राकृतिक

Artificial = कृत्रिम

Synthetic = संश्लेषित

Thread = धागा

Yarn = धागा

Edge = किनारा

~~Visible~~ = ~~दृश्य, देखने योग्य~~

Visible = देखने योग्य

Made up = बना हुआ

Scratch = सतह पर निशान बनना

Obtained = प्राप्त किया जाना

Fleece = भेड़ के बाल

Silkworm = रेशम-कृमि

~~balls~~

Cotton balls = कपास का फल

Mature = परिपक्व होना, पक जाना

Ginning = उतारना

Traditionally = पारम्परिक

Spinning = काटना

Weaving = बुनना

Loom = करवा

Knit = बुनना (छाये)

Jute = पटुआ

Flax = सने

Strand = धागा

Strand = ~~का~~ भाँज

या बल

Rearing = पालना/पोसना



Q(1) →

Ans → Wool, cotton, silk, and jute are natural fibres while nylon and polyester are synthetic fibres.

Q(2) →

Ans - (a) T (b) F (c) F (d) T (e) T (f) F (g) F

Q(3) →

Ans = (a) plants

(a) Q. गलत पिचा है इसका सही रूप हेन →

(a) Natural fibres are obtained from plants and animals.

(b) Silk, wool.

Q(4) →

Ans → cotton is obtained from fruit of cotton plant. jute is obtained from stem of jute plants.

Q(5) →

Ans → Rope and cotr mattresses are made from cocorut fibre.

(b)

Ans → This process is called spinning. In this process the fibres are drawn out and twisted. It brings the fibres together to form yarn.



(i) FIBRE → The natural and Synthetic filament filament that is spun into yarn is called fibre.

(ii) NATURAL FIBRE → The fibres <sup>obtained</sup> ~~come~~ from plants or animals are called natural fibres. Ex- cotton, wool, silk, jute, flax etc.

(iii) SYNTHETIC OR ARTIFICIAL FIBRES : → The fibres which are made in laboratory by chemical substances are called synthetic or artificial fibres. Ex- polyester, nylon, Rayon, Terylene, Terycotton ~~also~~ acrylic etc.

(iv) GINNING : → The process to separate the seeds from fibres (by combing) is called ginning.

(v) SPINNING : → The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning.

(vi) WEAVING : → The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric is called weaving.



LESSON - 06

Change = परिवर्तन  
 Around = चारों ओर  
 Take place = होना  
 of course = अवश्य

perhaps = शायद  
 Repeat = दोहराना  
 Reverse = उलटना या विपरीत दिशा में चलाना



Expand = फैलाव / प्रसार

Shape = आकार

Size = माप

Heat = गर्म करना

Contract = सिकुड़ना

Evaporation = वाष्पीकरण

Melt = पिघलना

Freeze = जमना

Condensation = संघनन

Reversible = उलक्रमणीय

Irreversible = अनुलक्रमणीय

Chemical = रसायनिक

Physical = भौतिक

Exothermic = उष्माक्षेपी

Endothermic = उष्माशोषी

Evolve / given out = निकलना

Absorb / taken in = ग्रहण करना / अवशोषित करना

Increase = बढ़ना

Decrease = घटना

Liberate = निकलना

Periodic = आवर्ती

Desirable = वांछनीय

Undesirable = अवांछनीय

Q(1) → Fast = तीव्र

Slow = मंद

Preparation = तैयार करना

Q(1)

Ans → Yes, it can be reversed.

Q(2) → No, it cannot be reversed.

Saw = आरी से काटना

Dissolve = घुलना

Souring = फटना / खट्टा हो जाना

collapse = ~~संकुच होना~~

सिकुड़ जाना



Q. (3) →

Ans → (a) NO (b) YES (c) YES (d) NO (e) NO (f) NO.

Q(4) →

Ans → When the picture is drawn on drawing sheet with paint/oil we cannot get fresh. So we cannot reverse it. But it can be reversed when we use soft pencil to draw the picture.

Q(5) -

Ans → (a) The changes that can be reversed is called Reversible reaction. For example -

(i) Melting of ice (When ice is melted it can be reversed by freezing.)

(ii) Distillation of liquid (Liquid is changed in vapour by evaporation and reversed by condensation.)

(iii) Sublimation (Solid change Some solids as camphor direct changes into vapour when heated and ~~so~~ this vapour can be changed into solid by cooling.) ~~etc.~~

(iv) Glowing of electric bulb (Bulb glows when switched on and becomes dark when switched off.)

(v) Collapsing of touch-me-not leaves on touching and opening up when removing finger.



Q6) The changes that cannot be reversed are called irreversible changes. For ex-

- (i) Burning of coal (when coal is burnt it cannot be change into the form of coal)
- (ii) Burning of paper, wood etc.
- (iii) making of curd from milk (When the milk is changed into curd it cannot be back again as milk.)
- (iv) Growth of plants.
- (v) Growth of animals.
- (vi) Ripening of fruits etc.

Q6) → Ans → No, it cannot be reversed in pop because it is a chemical change.

Q7) → Ans → No, it cannot be reversed because it is irreversible chemical change.

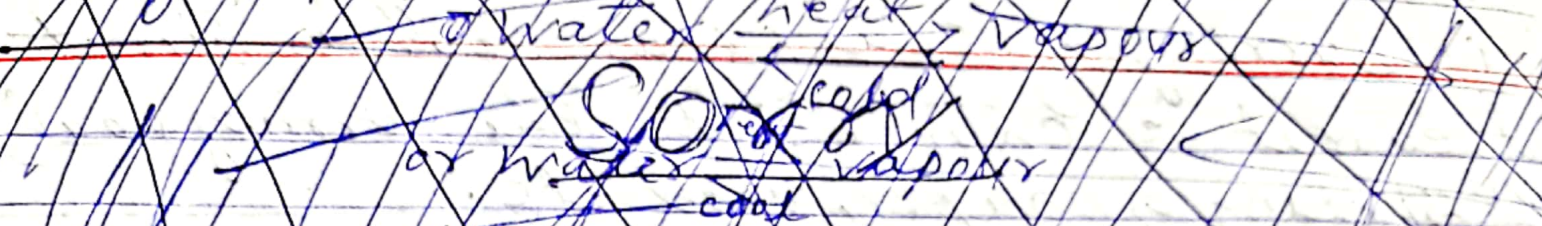
DEFINE →

(1) Slow change → The changes which takes place in a long period of time are called slow change. Ex- growth of plants, ripening of fruits, rusting of iron, etc.

(2) Fast change → The changes which takes place in a short period of time are called fast change. Ex- burning of match stick, bursting of crackers (पराखे), melting of ice over flame etc.

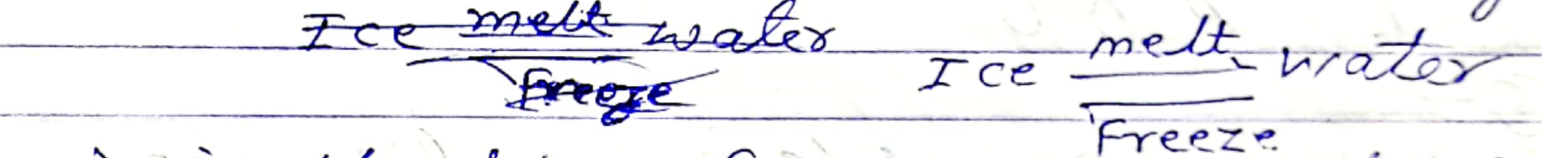


(3) Reversible change → The changes which can be reversed are called reversible change.



(4) Irreversible change → The changes which cannot be reversed are called irreversible change.

(3) Reversible change → The changes which can be reversed by reversing the condition are called reversible change.



⇌ is the sign (symbol) of reversible change.

(4) Irreversible change: → The changes which cannot be reversed by reversing the condition are called irreversible change. For ex - The growth of plants, cooking of food etc.

(5) Physical change: - A change in which no new substances are formed and which can be reversed by reversing the condition is called physical change. Ex - melting of ice, freezing of liquid, glowing of bulb etc.



Define: —

(6) Chemical change: → A change in which new substances are formed and which cannot be reversed by reversing the condition is called chemical change. Ex - The growth of animal, burning of coal etc. ~~They~~ ~~make~~ curd from milk etc.

(7) Exothermic change → A change during which heat is given out or evolved is called an exothermic change. Ex burning of coal. etc.

(8) Endothermic change - A change during which heat is taken in or absorbed is called endothermic change. Ex - when

— X —