

3

Fibre to Fabric

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called
 - cocoon
 - silk
 - sericulture
 - silviculture
- Which of the following is not a type of silk?
 - Mulberry silk
 - Tassar silk
 - Mooga silk
 - Moth silk
- Paheli wanted to buy a gift made of animal fibre obtained without killing the animal. Which of the following would be the right gift for her to buy?
 - Woollen shawl
 - Silk scarf
 - Animal fur cap
 - Leather jacket
- Silk fibre is obtained from
 - fleece of sheep
 - cotton ball
 - cocoon
 - shiny jute stalk
- Wool fibre cannot be obtained from which of the following?
 - Goat
 - Llama
 - Alpaca
 - Moth

6. Selective breeding is a process of
 - (a) selecting the offsprings with desired properties.
 - (b) selecting the parents with desired properties.
 - (c) selecting an area for breeding.
 - (d) selecting fine hair for good quality wool.
7. The general process that takes place at a sheep shearing shed is
 - (a) removal of fleece.
 - (b) separating hair of different textures.
 - (c) washing of sheep fibre to remove grease.
 - (d) rolling of sheep fibre into yarn.
8. The term sericulture is used for
 - (a) culture of bacteria.
 - (b) rearing of silkworm.
 - (c) making silk fabric from silk yarn.
 - (d) production of sarees.
9. Reeling of silk is
 - (a) a process of making silk reels.
 - (b) spinning of silk fibres.
 - (c) weaving of silk cloth.
 - (d) the process of taking silk threads from cocoon.
10. Silkworms secrete fibre made of
 - (a) fat
 - (b) cellulose
 - (c) protein
 - (d) nylon

VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

11. Fill in the blanks in the following statements.
 - (a) _____ and _____ fibres are obtained from animals.
 - (b) Silk fibres come from _____ of silk _____.
 - (c) Wool yielding animals bear _____ on their body.
 - (d) Hair trap a lot of _____, which is a poor _____ of heat.

12. State whether the following statements are True or False. If false, correct them.
- (a) Silkworms are caterpillars of silk moth.
 - (b) In India, camels and goats are generally reared for obtaining wool.
 - (c) The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called silviculture.
 - (d) In the process of obtaining wool from fleece, sorting is done after scouring.
 - (e) Yak hair are not used to make woollen fabric.
13. How do the hair of certain animals help in keeping their bodies warm?

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

14. Match the items of **Column I** with the items given in **Column II**.

Column I	Column II
(a) Yak wool	(i) Sheared hair
(b) Angora goats	(ii) Silkworm
(c) Mulberry leaves	(iii) Tibet and Ladakh
(d) Scouring	(iv) Jammu and Kashmir

15. Various steps involved to obtain wool from fleece are given here.
- (i) Picking out the burrs
 - (ii) Dyeing in various colours
 - (iii) Shearing
 - (iv) Scouring
 - (v) Sorting

Write the above steps in the correct sequence in which they are carried out.

16. Some words related with silk are jumbled up. Write them in their correct form.
- TURECULRISE
 - WILSMORK
 - BELMURRY
 - RINGLEE
17. Figure 3.1 shows three rings of circles with letters in them. Some of these letters in each ring can form the name of one wool yielding animal. Find the names of these animals.

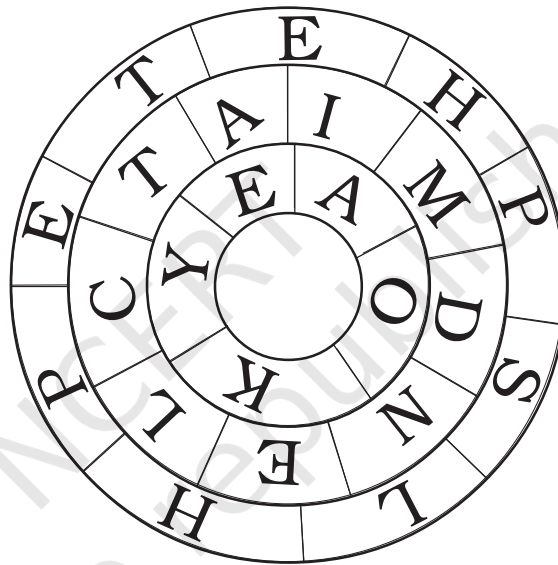


Fig. 3.1

18. Write a caption for each of the figures given as Figure 3.2 (a-d).

(a)



(b)





Fig. 3.2

19. Steps for the production of silk are given below in a jumbled order. Arrange them in their proper sequence.
- Eggs are warmed to a suitable temperature for the larvae to hatch from eggs.
 - Fibers are taken out from the cocoon.
 - After 25 to 30 days, the caterpillars stop eating and start spinning cocoons.
 - The larvae/caterpillars or silkworms are kept in clean trays along with freshly chopped mulberry leaves.
 - Female silk moths lay eggs.
 - Cocoons are kept under the sun or boiled in water.
20. A wholesale woollen fibre dealer gets the woollen fibre of different textures sorted for various purposes. Match the items in **Column I** with the woollen fibre in **Column II**.

Column I	Column II
(a) Pashmina shawl	(i) Camel wool
(b) Woollen carpet	(ii) Angora wool
(c) Baby blanket	(iii) Kashmir goat
(d) Woollen sweater	(iv) Sheep wool

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

21. Complete the paragraph related to the life history of silk moth by filling in the blanks.
- The ___(a)___ silk moth lays ___(b)___, from which hatch ___(c)___ called ___(d)___ or ___(e)___ . They grow in size and when the caterpillar is ready to enter the next stage of its life history called ___(f)___, it first weaves a covering to hold itself, which is known as ___(g)___.
22. Paheli went to the market to buy sarees for her mother. She took out a thread from the edge of the two sarees shown by the shopkeeper and burnt them. One thread burnt with a smell of burning hair and the other burnt with the smell of burning paper. Which thread is from a pure cotton saree and which one from a pure silk saree? Give reason for your answer.
23. Explain the phrase – “Unity is Strength” on the basis of the making of fabric from fibre.
24. Write various steps for processing fibres into wool.
25. Describe the life history of silk moth with the help of figures of various stages.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

20. Boojho, Paheli and their friend Golu were provided with a test tube each containing China rose solution which was pink in colour. Boojho added two drops of solution 'A' in his test tube and got dark pink colour. Paheli added 2 drops of solution 'B' to her test tube and got green colour. Golu added 2 drops of solution 'C' but could not get any change in colour. Suggest the possible cause for the variation in their results.
21. Fill in the cross word given as Figure 5.2 with the help of the clues provided.

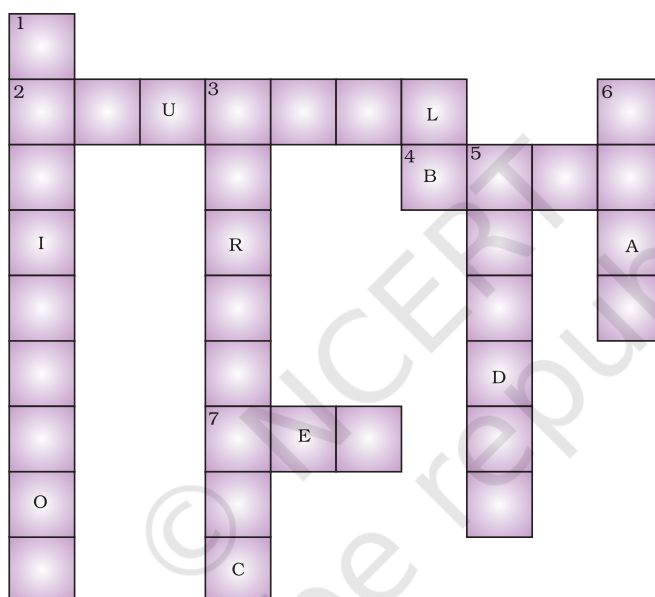


Fig. 5.2

Across

- (2) The solution which does not change the colour of either red or blue litmus.
- (4) Phenolphthalein gives pink colour in this type of solution.
- (7) Colour of blue litmus in lemon juice.

Down

- (1) It is used to test whether a substance is acidic or basic.
- (3) It is a natural indicator and gives pink colour in basic solution.
- (5) Nature of ant's sting.
- (6) It is responsible for increase in temperature during a neutralisation reaction.

22. A farmer was unhappy because of his low crop yield. He discussed the problem with an agricultural scientist and realised that the soil of his field was either too acidic or too basic. What remedy would you suggest the farmer to neutralise the soil?
23. You are provided with four test tubes containing sugar solution, baking soda solution, tamarind solution, salt solution. Write down an activity to find the nature (acidic/basic/neutral) of each solution.
24. You are provided with three test tubes A, B and C as shown in Figure 5.3 with different liquids. What will you observe when you put
- a piece of blue litmus paper in each test tube.
 - a piece of red litmus paper in each test tube.
 - a few drops of phenolphthalein solution to each test tube.

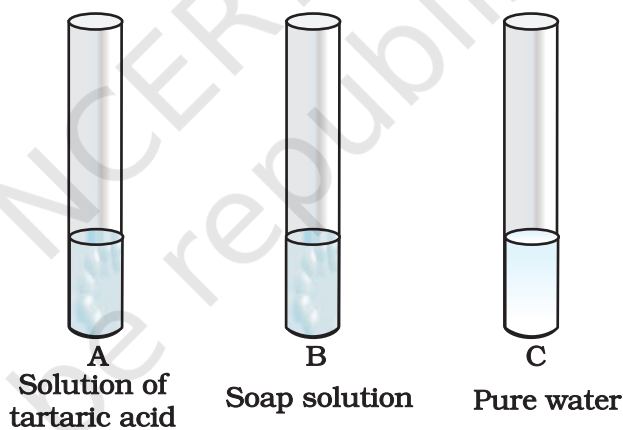


Fig 5.3

25. Paheli observed that most of the fish in the pond of her village were gradually dying. She also observed that the waste of a factory in their village is flowing into the pond which probably caused the fish to die.
- Explain why the fish were dying.
 - If the factory waste is acidic in nature, how can it be neutralised?
26. Explain two neutralisation reactions related to daily life situation.