

Fibre to Fabric

<1M>

1. Complete the correlation:

Silk worm : Cocoon,

Wool:

(A) Hair of rabbit.      (B) Cotton plant.      (C) Fleece of sheep.      (D) Jute of hemp.

2. Which of the following is not a stage?

(A) Pupa.      (B) Caterpillar.      (C) Larva.      (D) Sericulture.

3. Which fibres are used to make clothes?

(A) Natural.      (B) Synthetic.      (C) Both 'a' and 'b'.      (D) None of these.

4. Silk thread woven by silkworm around its larva is made up of-

(A) Carbohydrate.      (B) Fat.      (C) Protein.      (D) Oil.

5. Which of the following can provide hair as wool source?

(A) Camel.      (B) Llama.      (C) Alpaca.      (D) All of these.

6. Scientific name of mulberry is-

(A) *Morus alba*      (B) *Triticum aestivum*.      (C) *Zea maize*.      (D) *Mulberry*.

7. The best season(s) for shearing is/are-

(A) Spring and autumn.      (B) Complete hot season.      (C) Summer.      (D) None of these.

8. The splitting of woollen web into fine thin strands for spinning is called

(A) Roving      (B) Sericulture      (C) Reeling      (D) Moulting

9. Cocoon is -

(A) The fibre cover spun by the silk larva around its body on changing into pupa state.

(B) The stage of larva.

(C) Both 'a' and 'b'.

(D) None of these.

10. The thread obtained by reeling process is called-

(A) Fiber.      (B) Raw silk.      (C) Both 'a' and 'b'.      (D) None of these.

11. Caterpillars spin their cocoons at which stage?

(A) Pupa stage.      (B) Larval stage.      (C) Both 'a' and 'b'.      (D) None of these.

12. Which animal material is used to weave fine, soft shawls called Pashmina?
13. Where are the sheep kept in winters?
14. Name the most common silk moth.
15. How many eggs can a female silk moth lay?
16. What treatment is given to the cocoons to separate out the threads?
17. Sorter's disease is associated with-  
(A) Cotton industry. (B) Wool industry. (C) Silk industry. (D) None of the above.
18. In the life cycle of silkworm, which stage comes before?  
(A) Cocoon. (B) Caterpillar. (C) Cocoon with developing moth. (D) Adult.
19. Types of silk are-  
(A) Angora and mooga. (B) Tassar and kosa. (C) Angora and tassal. (D) Kosa and angora.
20. What is meant by Shearing
21. Give reasons - Why it hurts when someone pulls his hair but not when he goes for a haircut?
22. Give reasons - Why a cotton garment cannot keep us as warm in winter as a woollen sweater can?
23. This wool is common in Tibet and Ladakh  
(A) Angora goat (B) Yak Wool (C) Alpaca wool (D) Camel wool.
24. Which breed is used to make carpets?  
(A) Nali (B) Lohi (C) Bakharwal (D) Marwari
25. Where do you find Bakharwal breed?  
(A) Gujarat (B) Rajasthan (C) Punjab (D) Jammu and Kashmir.
26. Which one among these is a quality wool?  
(A) Lohi (B) Nali (C) Patanwadi (D) Bakharwal
27. This bacterium causes sorter's disease  
(A) anthrax (B) Lactobacillus (C) Rhizobium (d) Yeast

28. Which country leads the world in silk production?

(A) India      (B) Japan      (C) China      (D) Italy.

29. What are called occupational hazards?

30. Commonly available wool in the market is of

(A) Yak wool    (B) Sheep wool    (C) Goat wool    (D) Camel wool

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31. What is reeling?

32. Define Sericulture.

33. Write sequence of steps in the processing of wool.

34. Write about feeding of sheep

35. Name any four wool-yielding animals.

36. What is selective breeding?

37. Name two types of fibres which form the hairy skin of the sheep.

38. Why wool yielding animals have a thick coat of hair?

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39. Write and draw the various stages of the life history of silk moth.

40. How is silk produced?

41. Explain the steps of processing fiber into wool.

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