

CLASS VII – SCIENCE – CHAPTER 03

FIBER TO FABRIC

Name:

Date:

Q01. Silkworms feeds on leaves of

- (a). Guava (b). Mulberry (c). Mango (d). Banana

Q02. The process of removal of fleece from the body of sheep is called

- (a). Cleaning (b). Carding (c). Shearing (d). Removal

Q03. Silk thread is obtained from

- (a). Adult moth (b). Pupa (c). Caterpillar (d). Cocoon

Q04. Which one of the following is not an example of natural fiber?

- (a). Silk (b). Rayon (c). Cotton (d). Wood

Q05. The silk and wool are made of a kind of

- (a). Fats (b). Carbohydrates (c). Proteins (d). Vitamins

Q06. The process of rearing silk worms in order to obtain silk is called

- (a). Piece culture (b). Sericulture (c). Horticulture (d). Monoculture

Q07. Which of the following is natural fiber?

- (a). Nylon (b). Rayon (c). Polyester (d). Jute

Q08. The process of obtaining silk fiber from cocoons is called

- (a). Reeling (b). Shearing (c). Carding (d). Yarning

Q09. Silk worm is a

- (a). Caterpillar (b). Larva (c). Egg (d). Adult moth

Q10. Which of the following do not yield wool?

- (a). Yak (b). Camel (c). Goat (d). Wooly dog

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Q11. Sheep are reared for getting

- (a). Cotton (b). Jute (c). Wool (d). Rayon

Q12. Silk was discovered in

- (a). Indian (b). Indonesia (c). Malaysia (d). China

Q01. Fill in the blanks:

- (a). Wool and silk are _____ fibers.
- (b). The best quality of wool is obtained from - _____.
- (c). The silk cocoons are - _____ to kill the insects inside them.
- (d). Silk is natural _____ fiber.
- (e). The thick coat of hair on a sheep's body is called _____.
- (f). Silk was discovered in _____.
- (g). A weaver weaves silk thread into _____.
- (h). Cotton and jute are _____ fiber.
- (i). A female silk moth lays _____.
- (j). Sorters disease is caused by bacterium _____.

Q02. Write True or False.

- (a). Wool is a synthetic fiber.
- (b). Camel is wool giving animal.
- (c). Silk was discovered in china.
- (d). Animal fibers include mohair, angora and cashmere.
- (e). Silk is made by the caterpillar of the silkworm.

Q03. Match the following

Column A

- (a). Science of rearing silk worm
- (b). A type of synthetic fiber
- (c). Mulberry silk moth
- (d). The substance that gives structure to cotton
- (e). The machine that combs loose wool into sheet

Column B

- i. Bombyx mori
- ii. Cellulose
- iii. Carding machine
- iv. Sericulture
- v. Nylon

Column A

- (a). Finest wool
- (b). Boiling cocoon
- (c). Mulberry silk moth
- (d). A type of natural fiber
- (e). A silk yarn

Column B

- i. Bombyx mori
- ii. Wool
- iii. As strong as steel
- iv. Merino
- v. Kills pupa

Column A

- (a). Scouring
- (b). Yak
- (c). Cocoon
- (d). Mulberry leaves
- (e). Fleece

Column B

- i. Yield silk fiber
- ii. Food of silk worm
- iii. Hair of sheep
- iv. Wool yielding animal
- v. Cleaning seared skin

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Q04. What is sericulture?

Q05. What is shearing? How it is done?

Q06. Write three uses of wool?

Q07. What are caterpillars?

Q08. Why wool yielding animals bears thick hair on their body?

Q09. Name any three Indian breeds of sheep along with state in which they are found.

Q10. Name the three animals from which we get wool.

Q11. What are cocoon?

Q12. What is carding? Why it is necessary?

Q13. Classify the following fibers as synthetic, animal and plant fiber.

Wool, cotton, rayon, jute, silk, nylon, hemp, polyester.

Q14. Arrange the following as sequence of steps in processing of wool.

Sorting, Shearing, cleaning, silver, carding, woollen cloths.