

DCA CLASSES

CLASS VII – SCIENCE – CHAPTER 03

FIBER TO FABRIC

Name:

Date:

01. Silkworms feeds on leaves of

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

Ans:-Mulberry

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

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

Ans:-Shearing

03. Silk thread is obtained from

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

Ans:-Cocoon

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

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

Ans:-Wood

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

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

Ans:-Proteins

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

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

Ans:-Sericulture

07. Which of the following is natural fiber?

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

Ans:-Jute

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

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

Ans:-Reeling

09. Silk worm is a

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

Ans:-Caterpillar

10. Which of the following do not yield wool?

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

Ans:-Woolly dog

11. Sheep are reared for getting

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

Ans:-Wool

12. Silk was discovered in

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

Ans:-China

Q01. Fill in the blanks:

- (a). Wool and silk are ----- fibers.

Ans:-natural

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(b). The best quality of wool is obtained from -----.

Ans:-Merino sheep.

(c). The silk cocoons are ----- to kill the insects inside them.

Ans:-boiled

(d). Silk is natural ----- fiber.

Ans:-protein

(e). The thick coat of hair on a sheep's body is called -----.

Ans:-fleece

(f). Silk was discovered in -----.

Ans:-China

(g). A weaver weaves silk thread into -----.

Ans:-fabric

(h). Cotton and jute are ----- fiber.

Ans:-plant

(i). A female silk moth lays -----.

Ans:-eggs

(j). Sorters disease is caused by bacterium -----.

Ans:-anthracis

Q02. Write True or False.

(a). Wool is a synthetic fiber.

Ans:-false

(b). Camel is wool giving animal.

Ans:-true

(c). Silk was discovered in china.

Ans:-true

(d). Animal fibers include mohair, angora and cashmere.

Ans:-true

(e). Silk is made by the caterpillar of the silkworm.

Ans:-True

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

Ans:-(a). Science of rearing silk worm iv. Sericulture

(b). A type of synthetic fiber v. Nylon

(c). Mulberry silk moth i. Bombyx mori

(d). The substance that gives structure to cotton ii. Cellulose

(e). The machine that combs loose wool into sheet iii. Carding machine

Column A

- (a). Finest wool
- (b). Boiling cocoon

Column B

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

Column B

- i. Bombyx mori
- ii. Wool

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- (c). Mulberry silk moth
- (d). A type of natural fiber
- (e). A silk yarn

- iii. As strong as steel
- iv. Merino
- v. Kills pupa

Ans:-Column A Column B

- (a). Finest wool iv. Merino
- (b). Boiling cocoon v. Kills pupa
- (c). Mulberry silk moth i. Bombyx mori
- (d). A type of natural fiber ii. Wool
- (e). A silk yarn iii. As strong as steel

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

Ans:-Column A Column B

- (a). Scouring v. Cleaning seared skin
- (b). Yak iv. Wool yielding animal
- (c). Cocoon i. Yield silk fiber
- (d). Mulberry leaves ii. Food of silk worm
- (e). Fleece iii. Hair of sheep

Q04. What is sericulture?

Ans:-Sericulture is the practice of rearing silkworms to obtain silk. It involves feeding the silkworms with mulberry leaves, collecting their cocoons, and then extracting silk fibers from the cocoons.

Q05. What is shearing? How it is done?

Ans:-Shearing is the process of removing the woolen fleece from the body of the sheep using a pair of scissors or an electric clipper. It is done in spring when the weather is mild, and the sheep have grown a thick coat of wool. During shearing, the wool is cut close to the skin in one piece and then sorted by quality.

Q06. Write three uses of wool?

Ans:-Three uses of wool are:

- Making warm clothing like sweaters, jackets, and coats.
- Making carpets, blankets, and other home furnishings.
- Making felt, which is used in hats, bags, and other accessories.

Q07. What are caterpillars?

Ans:-Caterpillars are the larval stage of insects like butterflies and moths. They are long, soft-bodied, and have multiple pairs of legs. Caterpillars are voracious eaters and feed on plant leaves to grow and develop into their adult form.

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

Ans:-Wool yielding animals like sheep, llamas, and alpacas bear thick hair on their body to protect themselves from cold weather. The hair traps a layer of warm air close to the skin, which acts as an insulator and helps keep the animal warm.

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

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Ans:-Three Indian breeds of sheep are:

Rampur Bushair sheep (Himachal Pradesh)

Mandya sheep (Karnataka)

Gaddi sheep (Jammu and Kashmir)

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

Ans:-The three animals from which we get wool are sheep, goats, and muskoxen.

Q11. What are cocoon?

Ans:-Cocoon is a protective covering spun by silkworms and other insect larvae to protect themselves while they transform into their adult form. The cocoon is made of a continuous thread of silk, which is secreted by the salivary glands of the silkworm.

Q12. What is carding? Why it is necessary?

Ans:-Carding is the process of separating and straightening wool fibers to prepare them for spinning. It is necessary to remove any tangles or knots in the wool and to align the fibers in the same direction. The carding process produces a thin sheet of wool called a "web," which can be further spun into yarn.

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

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

Ans:-Synthetic fibers: Nylon, polyester

Animal fibers: Wool, silk

Plant fibers: Cotton, jute, rayon, hemp

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

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

Ans:-Shearing, Sorting, Cleaning, Carding, Silver, Woollen cloths.