

SCIENCE

CHAPTER 3: FIBRE TO FABRIC-



Important Questions

➤ Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. Fibre is obtained from

- (a) animals
- (b) plants
- (c) both(a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

Question 2. Silk is obtained from

- (a) Llama
- (b) yak
- (c) sheep
- (d) cocoon

Question 3. Which one of the following is a wool-yielding animal?

- (a) Sheep
- (b) Angora goat
- (c) Camel
- (d) All of these

Question 4. Which of the following is not a wool-yielding animal?

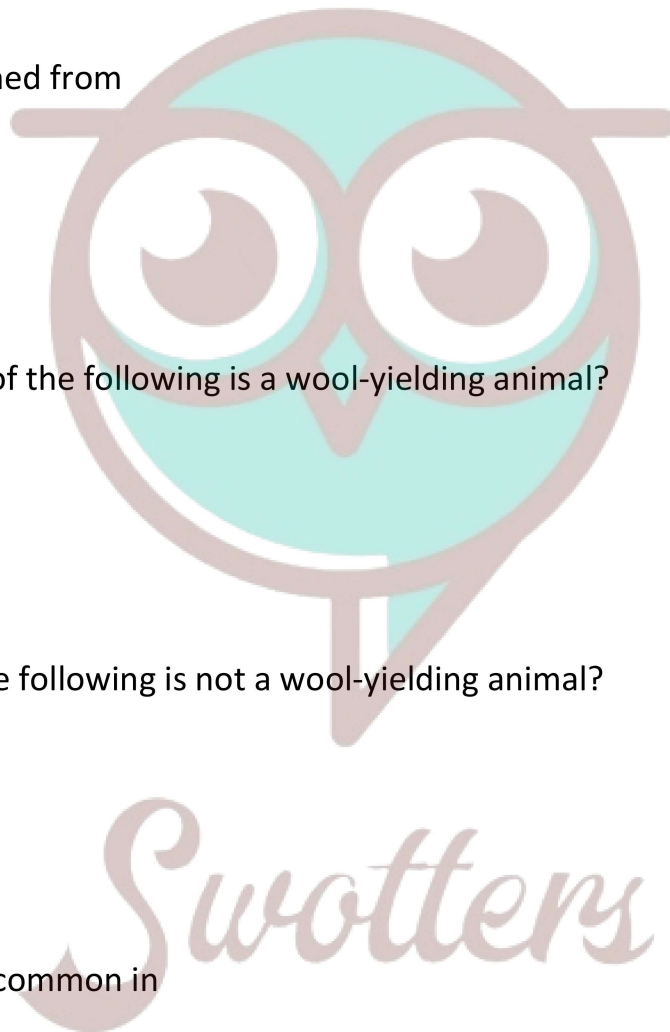
- (a) Goat
- (b) Yak
- (c) Sheep
- (d) None of these

Question 5. Yak wool is common in

- (a) india
- (b) america
- (c) tibet
- (d) china

Question 6. Which of the following wool-yielding animal is suitable for making Pashmina shawls?

- (a) Kashmiri goat
- (b) Angora goat



(c) Llama

(d) Alpaca

Question 7. Sheep are:

(a) herbivores

(b) omnivores

(c) carnivores

(d) parasite

Question 8. Which of following breeds of Indian sheep is suitable for hosiery?

(a) Patanwadi

(b) Marwari

(c) Nali

(d) None of these

Question 9. Which of the following fibres are made into wool for sweaters?

(a) Shorter fibres

(b) Longer fibres

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

Question 10. Which of the following article obtained from animal do not kill the animal?

(a) Leather jacket

(b) Silk saree

(c) Woollen shawl

(d) Ivory bangles

Question 11. Which of the following is not a type of silk?

(a) Tassar silk

(b) Moth silk

(c) Mooga silk

(d) Mulberry silk

Question 12. The caterpillars of silkworms feed on

(a) peepal leaves

(b) grass

(c) rose leaves

(d) mulberry leaves



Question 13. Silk yarn is obtained from

- (a) caterpillar
- (b) cocoon
- (c) pupa
- (d) none of these

Question 14. Silkworms secrete fibre made of

- (a) fat
- (b) cellulose
- (c) protein
- (d) starch

➤ **Fill In the Blanks:**

1. Wool is obtained from the _____ of sheep or yak.
2. A fabric is made up of _____.
3. The fibres are spun into _____ and then it is woven into _____.
4. Fibres can be obtained from both _____ and _____.
5. The wool-yielding animals have _____ on their body.
6. The quality of wool depends upon the _____ of sheep.

➤ **True or False:**

1. Rampur bushair breed of Indian sheep has carpet quality wool.
2. Coarse wool is obtained from Marwari breed sheep.
3. Wool is obtained from skin of sheep.
4. Separation of wool of different textures is called shearing.
5. In India, camels and goat are generally reared for obtaining wool.
6. Shearing hurts the sheep.

➤ **Very Short Question:**

1. Name some animals which provide us with wool.
2. Name the place where Angora goats are found in plenty.
3. Name some Indian breed of sheep.
4. Which parts of the black sheep have wool?
5. Name the protein which is the chief component of wool fibres.
6. Name the process involved in getting fibres from the sheep.

7. Define sericulture.
8. Silk is a good conductor of heat or poor conductor of heat?
9. What is yarn?
10. What is ginning?

➤ Short Questions:

1. Define wool.
2. What are the different sources of wool?
3. Why sheep have a thick coat of hair on their body?
4. Define a fibre.
5. Why a cotton garment cannot keep us as warm in winter as a woollen sweater does?
6. Explain the process of making yarn from fiber?
7. Which parts of the black sheep have wool?
8. What do you meant by the white fleece of the lamb?

➤ Long Questions:

1. What is selective breeding?
2. Differentiate between natural and man – made fibres.
3. Write short notes on rearing.
4. Write short notes on shearing.
5. Explain sericulture.

✓ Answer Key-

➤ Multiple Choice Answers:

1. (c) both(a) and (b)
2. (d) cocoon
3. (d) All of these
4. (d) None of these
5. (c) tibet
6. (a) Kashmiri goat
7. (a) herbivores
8. (a) Patanwadi
9. (b) Longer fibres
10. (c) Woollen shawl

Swotters

11. (b) Moth silk
12. (d) mulberry leaves
13. (b) cocoon
14. (c) protein

➤ **Fill In the Blanks:**

1. Fleece
2. fibres
3. yarns, fabric
4. plants, animals
5. hair
6. breed

➤ **True or False:**

1. False
2. True
3. False
4. False
5. False
6. False

➤ **Very Short Answers:**

1. Answer: Sheep, goat yak etc.
2. Answer: Hilly region like Jammu and Kashmir.
3. Answer: Lohi, Rampur, bushair, Nali, Bakharwal, Marwari and Patanwadi
4. Answer: The hairy skin called fleece have wool in black sheep
5. Answer: Keratin is the chief component of wool fibres
6. Answer: The sheep's hair are Sheared off from its body, scoured, sorted, dried, dyed, spun and woven to yield wool.
7. Answer: The rearing breeding and management of silkworms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.
8. Answer: Poor
9. Answer: Yarn is a long continuous thread that is made up of fibre.
10. Answer: The process of removing seed from cotton called ginning.

➤ **Short Answer:**



1. Answer: Wool is the soft, curly fibres obtained from the fleece of sheep, goat and yak etc., it clothes made from wool keeps us warm.
2. Answer: The fleece of sheep is the main source of wool. Apart from that, Angora wool is obtained from angora goats. The fur (hair) on the body of camels is also used as wool like Llama and Alpaca.
3. Answer: The thick coat of hair on their body traps a lot of air. Air is a poor conductor of heat thus, hair keeps sheep warm.
4. Answer: A fibre is a long strong thread, which is obtained from natural sources like plants or manmade sources like synthetic fibres, e.g., Rayon
5. Answer: Cotton clothes are thin and do not have spaces in their fabrics through which air can be trapped, to keep us warm thus Cotton clothes do not prevent heat coming out of our body.
6. Answer: The process of making yarn from fiber is called spinning. In this process, fibers from a mass of cotton wool are drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibers together to form a Yarn
7. Answer: The hairy skin called fleece has wool in black sheep.
8. Answer: White fleece means the hairy skin which is white in colour.

➤ Long Answer:

1. Answer: Certain breeds of sheep have thick coat of hair on their body which yields good quality wool in large quantities. As these sheep are "selectively bred" with one parent being a sheep of good breed. The process of selecting parents for obtaining special characters in their offspring is known as selective breeding.
2. Answer: Fibres are classified into two types on the basis of their sources. Plant fibres and animal fibres and synthetic fibres. The fibres, which are obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres e.g., jute and wool.
Animal fibres are obtained from animals, e.g., silk and wool. Those fibres which are made by the human beings are known as Man-made or Synthetic Fibres, e.g., Rayon.
3. Answer: Rearing is raising livestock like goat, cows, sheep etc. for commercial purpose by taking them out in herds for grazing, feeding them on a mixture of pulses, corn, jowar, oil cakes (material left after taking out oil from seeds) and minerals for better growth and yield of produce like meat, milk, wool. Beside this in extreme climatic condition like winter these are also provided shelter and fed on leaves, grain and dry fodder.
4. Answer: Shearing is the process in which fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its body. Machines similar to those used by barbers are used to shave off hair. Generally, the hair is removed during the hot weather which enables the sheep to survive without their protective coat of hair. The hair provides woollen fibres. Woollen fibres are then processed to obtain woollen yarn. Shearing does not hurt the sheep as the uppermost layer of the skin is dead.

5. Answer: Sericulture is the rearing, breeding and management of silkworms for the production of raw silk. For obtaining silk, silk worm moths are reared and their cocoons are collected to get silk threads. Silk yarns come from the cocoon of the silkworm. The caterpillar hatches from a very small egg and is an eating machine. Their diet of continually eating mulberry leaves results in a semi-liquid protein called fibroin. When the silkworms start its spinning process in the cocoon, the worm's head is coated with a gummy protein called sericin. The silkworm rotates its body thousands of times extruding one continuous strand of silk the length of 12 football fields. The silk adheres to itself, forming the cocoon.



Swotters