

Assignment

Class VII - Sub-Science

(1)

Chapter- 3. Fibre to Fabric

Q.1 Answer the following questions.

a. What is wool?

Ans. Wool is the common name applied to soft curly fibres obtained mainly from the fleece of domesticated sheep.

b. Name wool bearing animals.

Ans. Wool bearing animals are yak, Angora goats and sheep, camels and alpaca etc.

c. properties of wool.

Ans. It is light weight and can be easily dyed. It has a high tensile strength and elasticity. It can absorb large amount of water.

d. What is shearing?

Ans. The process of removing fleece from the body of sheep is called shearing.

e. What determines the fineness of wool?

Ans. The number of crimps per centimetre determines the fineness of the wool fibre.

f. What is a sorter's disease? Name the bacteria responsible for it.

Ans. - A fatal blood disease caused by bacteria. Anthrax bacterium

g. Name the oily substance found in raw wool. What is its chemical name?

Ans. The oily substance found in raw wool is Yolk. Its chemical name is lanolin.

h. Name a natural protein fibre.

Ans. Silk.

i. In which country was silk first discovered? Ans. China

j) Which is larger in size - female silk moth or male silk moth?

Ans) Female silk moth.

(2)

k) Name the discoverer of silk. Ans Si-lung-Chi

l) Why are some silk cocoons not boiled?

Ans. Some silk cocoons are not boiled because the insect within the cocoon are allowed to mature to form silk moths.

→ What is sericulture?

Ans. The rearing of silkworm on a commercial scale to produce silk is called sericulture.

→ Name an expensive silk produced from wild silk moths in Brahmaputra valley. Ans. Muga

Ans Name four stages of life cycle of silk moth.

Ans. egg, larva, pupa and adult.

Q. 1) Name them -

1. The hair on the skin of sheep, yak, etc. from which wool can be obtained. Fleece.

2. A moth whose larva spins silk fibres to form a cocoon. Silk moth

3. The process of separating wool and hair from the fleece. Sorting

4. The largest producer of wool - Australia.

5. The process of removing yolk and suint from the raw wool with soap or detergent. Scouring

Q. - Match them

1. A variety of wild silk having a golden yellow colour. - Muga

2. Science of rearing silkworm so as to obtain silk. - silk worm

3. A woollen fabric having a smooth surface. - Worsted

4. The dried perspiration of sheep found in raw wool - suint

5. The name of sheep which produces the finest variety of wool - Merino

Q Answer these questions

1. Name two breeds of sheep which have the finest fleece.

Ans. Bakharwal and Lohi

2. Why do the wool fibres have a greater bulk as compared to other fibres?

Ans. The scales and crimps in the wool fibres help to grab each other so that they stay together. Because of the crimps, the wool fabrics have greater bulk than any other fabric.

3. Name two substances removed from raw wool, before manufacturing the yarn. Ans. Yolk and suint.

4. Name the domesticated moth whose larva produces silk.

Ans. Silk moth (*Bombyx mori*)

5. Name the plant on which silk larva feeds. Ans. Mulberry.

6. Why are the silk fibres lustrous?

Ans. The silk fibres are triangular prism-like structure. They refract the light falling on it at different angles and gives a shimmering appearance.

7. Why are the harvested silk cocoons boiled? Give two reasons.

Ans. (1) Harvested silk cocoons are boiled to kill the insect inside the cocoons. (2) Boiling dissolves a gummy substance that holds the cocoon filament in place.

8. Name the strongest variety of silk. State whether the variety you have named is wild silk or domesticated silk.

Ans. Muga is the strongest variety of silk. It is a wild silk.

9. Give two uses of silk, other than for making dresses.

Ans. Silk is used for making parachutes. It is used for making bulletproof vests.

10. Define carding of wool.

Ans. The process of drawing woollen fibres into straight continuous form is called carding.

11) Which country is the leading producer of wool? Where are sheep bred in India?

Ans Australia is the leading producer. In Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim the sheep are bred.

Book-work. M.C.Qs.

- 1. silk is a Natural Protein fibre.
- 2. silk fibre is produced as A cocoon covering the silkworm larva.
- 3. Silk was first discovered and then developed in China.
- 4. silkworms take 8 days to spin a cocoon.
- 5. Raw silk consists of 48 individual silk fibres.
- 6. The hair part of the fleece of sheep is called Kemp.
- 7. When raw silk thread is given a twist in one direction and then two or more of these threads are twisted in the opposite direction at the rate of about 4 turns/cm it is known as Organzine.

Q. Fill in the blanks :-

- 1. The scientific name of silk moth is Bombyx mori.
- 2. The low grade silk is obtained from the filaments of damaged cocoon.
- 3. The dried perspiration is called - Swint
- 4. Wool is obtained from the fleece of the domesticated sheep.

Q. Statements given below are incorrect. write the correct

- 1. silk is a natural carbohydrate fibre / silk is a natural Protein fibre
- 2. silkworm feeds on the Oak leaves / silkworm feeds on Mulberry leaves.
- 3. Wool of Karakul may have 40 crimps per centimetre.
Wool of Mareno may have 40 crimps per centimetre
- 4. Swint is an oily substance found in raw wool.
Swint is dried perspiration of sheep found in raw wool
- 5. Muga is the strongest variety of wool
Muga is the strongest variety of silk.

True / False

1. More the crimps per centimetre in wool, the better is its quality - T
2. Muga is a domesticated variety of silk. F
3. Yolk is the perspiration of sheep in the raw wool. F
4. Web is a thin film of wool, emerging out of the rollers of a carding machine. T
5. Shoddy fabrics are made from the best variety of wool. F
6. Sericulture is the science of raising the silkworm, so as to obtain silk. T

Questions →

6

① How many times the sheep are sheared in a year? Does shearing hurt the sheep?

Ans. Shearing is done twice a year. No, shearing does not hurt the sheep.

② Do all sheep have same quality of wool?

Ans. No.

3. If there are different qualities of wool, which is the best among them.

Ans. Merino wool is the best.