



Fibre to Fabric

Question 1.

The process of taking out threads from the cocoon for use as silk is called:

- (a) reeling the silk
- (b) reeling silk worms
- (c) both of them
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Reeling the silk is taking out threads from the cocoon.

Question 2.

For obtaining silk, moths are reared and their cocoons are collected to get:

- (a) silk threads
- (b) silkworms
- (c) both silk threads and silk worms
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

We get silk threads by rearing silk moths and by collecting cocoons.

Question 3.

Silk industry began in:

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Japan
- (d) Korea

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

China is the place where silk industry began.

Question 4.

They eat day and night and increase enormously in size are named as:

- (a) caterpillars
- (b) honey bee
- (c) butterfly
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Caterpillars eat day and night and increase enormously.

Question 5.

Mostly sheep are reared for getting wool in:

- (a) China
- (b) India
- (c) Japan
- (d) Europe

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

India is the place where mostly sheep are reared for getting wool.

Question 6.

Silk worms are made of:

- (a) protein
- (b) vitamins
- (c) minerals
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Protein makes the silk worm.

Question 7.

Scientific name of mulberry is:

- (a) legumes
- (b) morus alba
- (c) spirogyra
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Morus Alba is scientific name of mulberry.

Question 8.

Cocoon is used for :

- (a) reeling the silk
- (b) scouring the silk
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Reeling the silk.

Question 9.

Which are the two terms related to silk production ?

- (a) Sericulture, Floriculture
- (b) Floriculture, Moriculture
- (c) Moriculture, Siluiculture
- (d) Moriculture, Sericulture

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Moriculture, Sericulture are the two terms which are related to silk production.

Question 10.

Wool and silk fibres are obtained from:

- (a) plants
- (b) animals
- (c) plants and animals
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Animals gives us wool and silk fibres.

Question 11.

Wool is obtained from the fleece of:

- (a) cow
- (b) camel
- (c) sheep or yak
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Sheep's or yak's fleece gives us wool.

Question 12.

Silk fibres comes from cocoons of:

- (a) silk moth
- (b) caterpillar
- (c) honey bee
- (d) butterfly

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Silk moth's cocoon gives us silk fibre.

Question 13.

Which of the following does not yield wool ?

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

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Woolly dog doesn't yield wool.

Question 14.
Which part of the black sheep have wool ?

- (a) Legs
- (b) Face
- (c) Abdomen and back
- (d) All of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Mainly abdomen and back of black sheep gives us wool.

Question 15.
Yak wool is common in:
(a) Tibet and Ladakh
(b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Ladakh
(d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Tibet and Ladakh is common for Yak wool.

Question 16.
Angora wool is obtained from:
(a) Camel
(b) Goat
(c) Angora goat
(d) Yak

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Angora goat gives us Angora wool.

Question 17.
The goat fur is woven into fine shawls called:
(a) Kashmiri shawls
(b) Ludhiana shawls

- (c) Pashmina shawls
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Pashmina shawls is woven by goat fur.

Question 18.

Llama and Alpaca found in:

- (a) Africa
- (b) South America
- (c) Africa and South America
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
South America is the place where Llama and Alpaca are found.

Question 19.

The bringing up and looking after the sheep is called:

- (a) rearing
- (b) shearing
- (c) scouring
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Rearing is bringing and looking after the sheep.

Question 20.

The fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its body is called:

- (a) scouring
- (b) hand
- (c) shearing
- (d) all of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)
Shearing is the process in which fleece of sheep with thin layer is removed.

Question 21.

Nowadays scouring is done by:

- (a) machine
- (b) hand
- (c) both machine and hand
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

By machine scouring is done nowadays.

Question 22.

Silk fibres are also known as:

- (a) animal fibres
- (b) plant fibres
- (c) animal and plant fibres
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Animal fibres are known as silk fibres.

Question 23.

The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called:

- (a) moriculture
- (b) apiculture
- (c) sericulture
- (d) silviculture

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Sericulture is rearing of silk worms for obtaining silk.

Question 24.

Which bacterium causes a fatal blood disease ?

- (a) Rhizobium
- (b) Anthrax
- (c) Both rhizobium and anthox
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Anthrax is bacterium which causes fatal's blood diseases.

Question 25.

The disease caused by anthrax is:

- (a) Tuberculosis
- (b) Sorter's disease
- (c) Hepatitis-A
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a)

Sorter's disease is caused by anthrax.

Match Column A with Column B:

Question 1.

Column A	Column B
(a) Scouring	(i) animals
(b) Mulberry leaves	(ii) yields silk fibres
(c) Yak	(iii) wool yielding animal
(d) Cocoon	(iv) food of silk worm
(e) Silk fibres	(v) cleaning sheared skin

▼ Answer

Column A	Column B
(a) Scouring	(v) cleaning sheared skin
(b) Mulberry leaves	(iv) food of silk worm
(c) Yak	(iii) wool yielding animal
(d) Cocoon	(ii) yields silk fibres
(e) Silk fibres	(i) animals

Question 2.

Column A	Column B
(a) Keeps warm	(i) wool
(b) Its leaves are eaten by silk worm	(ii) scouring
(c) Animal fibre	(iii) fibre
(d) Long thread like structure	(iv) silk
(e) Thorough washing	(v) mulberry leaves

▼ Answer

Column A	Column B
(a) Keeps warm	(i) wool
(b) Its leaves are eaten by silk worm	(v) mulberry leaves
(c) Animal fibre	(iv) silk

(d) Long thread like structure	(iii) fibre
(e) Thorough washing	(ii) scouring

Question 3.

Column A	Column B
(a) Lohi	(i) Gujarat
(b) Rampur bushair	(ii) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Nab	(iii) Rajasthan, Punjab
(d) Bakharwal	(iv) Uttar Pardesh, Himachal Pardesh
(e) Marwari	(v) Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab

▼ Answer

Column A	Column B
(a) Lohi	(iii) Rajasthan, Punjab
(b) Rampur bushair	(iv) Uttar Pardesh, Himachal Pardesh
(c) Nab	(v) Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab
(d) Bakharwal	(ii) Jammu and Kashmir
(e) Marwari	(i) Gujarat

Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.

Silk fibres are made of

▼ Answer

protein

Question 2.

Silk comes from

▼ Answer

silkworms

Question 3.

Silk and are animal fibres.

▼ Answer

wool

Question 4.

Wool is obtained from sheep, goat and

▼ [Answer](#)

yak

Question 5.

The hairs of camel, Lama and alpaca are also processed to yield

▼ [Answer](#)

wool

Question 6.

A pile of is used for obtaining silk fibres.

▼ [Answer](#)

cocoon

Question 7.

..... weave silk threads into silk cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

Weavers

Question 8.

Silk fibres from cocoons are separated out and reeled into threads.

▼ [Answer](#)

silk

Question 9.

..... is done in special machines.

▼ [Answer](#)

Reeling

Question 10.

The called caterpillars eat day and night.

▼ [Answer](#)

larvae

Question 11.

..... leads the world in silk production.

▼ [Answer](#)

China

Question 12.

The of silk worms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.

▼ [Answer](#)

rearing

Question 13.

The of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its

▼ [Answer](#)

fleece, body

Question 14.

The fibres can be dyed in various colours, as the fleece of sheep and goat.

▼ [Answer](#)

natural

Question 15.

The small fluffy fibres called, are picked out from the hair.

▼ [Answer](#)

burrs

Question 16.

The skin with hair is washed in tanks to remove dust, grease and dirt.

▼ [Answer](#)

sheared

Question 17.

The hairy skin is sent to the factory where hair of different are separated or sorted.

▼ [Answer](#)

texture

Question 18.

The longer fibres are made into wool for

▼ [Answer](#)

sweaters

Question 19.

The shorter fibres are spun and woven into cloth.

▼ [Answer](#)

woollen

Question 20.

The female silk moth lays eggs from which hatch larvae comes out are called or

▼ [Answer](#)

silkworm, caterpillar

[State whether the following statements are True' or 'False':](#)

Question 1.

Llama and Alpaca are found in South Africa.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 12.

Angora wool is obtained from Yak.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 13.

Yak wool is common in Tibet and Ladakh.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 14.

Several breeds of sheep are found in different parts of the country.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 15.

Wool and silk fibres are obtained from animals and plants.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 16.

Pashmina shawls are woven from the fur of Kashmiri goats.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 17.

Larvae hatching from eggs of female silk moth are called pupa.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 18.

The silk fibre obtained from the cocoon of mulberry silk moth are soft and lustrous.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 19.

Removing the fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is called cutting.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 20.

The cotton thread and silk thread spun and woven in the same manner.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 21.

Science of raising silk worms so as to obtain silk cocoon is sericulture.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 22.

The cocoons are kept under the sun or boiled or exposed to steam.

▼ [Answer](#)

True

Question 23.

The female silk moth lays one egg at a time.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 24.

The silk fibres cannot be dyed in beautiful colour.

▼ [Answer](#)

False

Question 25.

Cotton clothes are thin and does not trap air.

▼ [Answer](#)

True
