

Chapter-1
Worksheet-2

Q 1. The silk fibre is obtained from

- (a) Fleece of sheep
- (b) Cotton ball
- (c) Cocoon
- (d) Shiny jute stalk

Q 2. Silkworms secrete fibre made of

- (a) Fat
- (b) Cellulose
- (c) Protein
- (d) Nylon

Q 3. Match the items of Column I with the items given in Column II.

Column-I	Column-II
a) Yak Wool	i) Sheared hair
b) Angora Goat	ii) Silkworm
c) Mulberry Leaves	iii) Tibet and Ladakh
d) Scouring	iv) Jammu and Kashmir

Q 4. Steps for the production of silk are given below in a jumbled order. Arrange them in their proper sequence.

- (a) Eggs are warmed to a suitable temperature for the larvae to hatch from eggs.
- (b) Fibers are taken out from the cocoon.
- (c) After 25 to 30 days, the caterpillars stop eating and start spinning cocoons.
- (d) The larvae/caterpillars or silkworms are kept in clean trays along with freshly chopped mulberry leaves.
- (e) Female silk moths lay eggs.
- (f) Cocoons are kept under the sun or boiled in water.

Q 5. A wholesale woollen fibre dealer gets the woollen fibre of different textures sorted for various purposes. Match the items in Column I with the woollen fibre in Column II.

Column I	Column II
a) Pashmina Shawl	i) Camel Wool
b) Woollen carpet	ii) Angora wool
c) Baby blanket	iii) Kashmir Goat
d) Woollen Sweater	iv) Sheep wool

Q 6. State whether the following statements are: True or False. If false, correct them.

- (a) Silkworms are caterpillars of the silk moth.
- (b) In India, camels and goats are generally reared for obtaining wool.
- (c) The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called silviculture.
- (d) In the process of obtaining wool from fleece, sorting is done after scouring.

(e) Yak hair is not used to make woollen fabric.

Q 7. Which of the following does not yield wool?

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

Q 8. The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called

- (a) Cocoon
- (b) Silk
- (c) Sericulture
- (d) Silviculture

Q 9. Selective breeding is a process of

- (a) Selecting the offspring's with desired properties
- (b) Selecting the parents with desired properties.
- (c) Selecting an area for breeding.
- (d) Selecting fine hair for good quality wool.

Q 10. The general process that takes place at a sheep shearing shed is

- (a) Removal of fleece.
- (b) Separating hair of different textures.

(c) Washing of sheep fibre to remove grease.

(d) Rolling of sheep fibre into yarn.

Q 11.

(a) Why it hurts when someone pulls his hair but not when he goes for a haircut?

(b) Why a cotton garment cannot keep us as warm in winter as a woollen sweater can?

Q 12. Give reasons for the following:

(a) Light coloured cotton clothes are preferred to be worn in summers.

(b) Shearing does not hurt a sheep.

(c) We wear different types of clothes in different weathers.

Q 13. Why are two thick cotton sheets warmer than one single blanket?

Q 14. Why do people prefer wearing cotton clothes in humid weather?

Q 15. Paheli went to the market to buy sarees for her mother. She took out a thread from the edge of the two sarees shown by the shopkeeper and burnt them. One thread burnt with a smell of burning hair and the other burnt with the smell of burning paper. Which thread is from a pure cotton saree and which one from a pure silk saree? Give reason for your answer.

Q 16. Write three uses of silk

Q 17. What health problems do workers in the silk industry suffer from?

Q 18. Mention the steps in silk production.

Q 19. Distinguish between natural fibres and synthetic fibres.

Q 20. Which animal material is used to weave fine and soft shawls called Pashmina?

© PRAADIS
EDUCATION
DO NOT COPY