

Animal Fibre - Fibre to Fabric- Quiz

Multiple Choice Questions

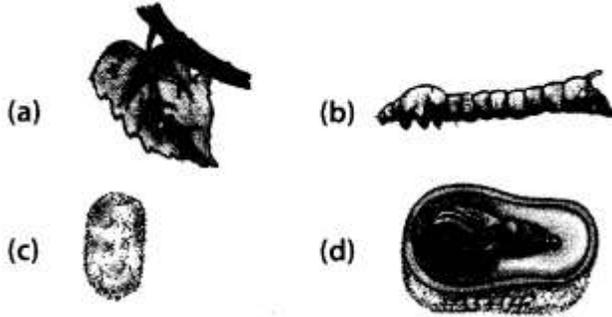
- Which of these is not an animal fibre?
a. wool b. silk c. jute d. angora
- Which of these is a synthetic fibre?
a. alpaca b. mohair c. rayon d. vicuna
- Fibres based on cellulose as their structural material are
a. flax b. cashmere c. silk d. wool
- A rare and expensive fibre called cashmere is obtained from
a. camel b. rabbit c. goat d. sheep
- Which of these is not a fibre?
a. cotton b. nylon c. leather d. wool
- Which of the following is not a type of silk?
(a) Mulberry silk
(b) Tassar silk
(c) Mooga silk
(d) Moth silk
- Reena wanted to buy a gift made of animal fibre obtained without killing the animal. Which of the following would be the right gift for her to buy?
(a) Woollen shawl
(b) Silk scarf
(c) Animal fur cap
(d) Leather jacket
- Wool fibre cannot be obtained from which of the following?
(a) Goat
(b) Llama
(c) Alpaca
(d) Moth
- Selective breeding is the process of
(a) selecting the offsprings with desired properties
(b) selecting the parents with desired properties
(c) selecting an area for breeding
(d) selecting fine hair for good quality wool.
- 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.

11. Reeling of silk is
 - (a) a process of making silk reels
 - (b) spinning of silk fibres
 - (c) weaving of silk cloth
 - (d) the process of taking silk threads from cocoon.
12. Which of these is not a property of wool?
 - (a) tears easily
 - (b) dries fast
 - (c) can be dyed easily
 - (d) traps heat
13. Which of these countries produces wool?
 - (a) Greenland
 - (b) South Africa
 - (c) Poland
 - (d) Jamaica
14. Mohair wool comes from
 - (a) Angora goat
 - (b) Angora rabbit
 - (c) Kashmir goat
 - (d) Alpaca sheep
15. The art of growing silkworms for silk is called
 - (a) pisciculture
 - (b) aquaculture
 - (c) sericulture
 - (d) apiculture
16. The process in which the wool is washed in detergents to remove impurities is known as
 - (a) reeling
 - (b) scouring
 - (c) dyeing
 - (d) sorting
17. A viral disease of the skin transmitted to humans by contact with infected sheep and goat is
 - (a) hepatitis
 - (b) flu
 - (c) chickenpox
 - (d) orf

Answer the following Questions

1. _____ is the management and breeding of silkworms for the production of silk
2. What are natural fibres?
3. List five animals from which wool is obtained.
4. Name three vegetable fibres.
5. What property of silk makes it so attractive?
6. What is the basis to decide the quality of wool obtained from sheep?
7. What are two types of fibres obtained from the fleece of a sheep? Which one is used to make wool?
8. Why is sheep shearing not done during the cold season?
9. Does shearing hurt the sheep?
10. Animal activists oppose the present process of getting silk from the cocoon. Why do you think they are against it?
11. Which of these fabrics traps air the most -- silk, wool or cotton? What is the effect of this on the property of the fabric mad from this fibre?
12. State whether the following statements are True or False. If false, correct them.
 - (a) Silkworms are caterpillars of 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 are not used to make woollen fabric.

13. Write a caption for each of the figures given as (a-d)



14. 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) Fibres 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.

15. 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

16. Pihu 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.

17. Why is Shahtoosh wool a banned item?

ANSWER

Multiple Choice Questions

1. c
2. c
3. a
4. c
5. c
6. d
7. a
8. d
9. b
10. a
11. d
12. a
13. b
14. b
15. c
16. b
17. d

Answer the following Questions

1. Sericulture
2. Fibres which are obtained from nature are called natural fibres. They can be obtained from plants (vegetable fibre) like cotton, jute, etc., or from animals (animal fibre) like silk and wool.
3. Five animals from which wool is obtained are sheep, goat, rabbit, camel and yak.
4. Name of three vegetable fibres are cotton, jute and flax.
5. The lustrous appearance of silk makes it attractive.
6. The thickness of fibre, its length, colour, strength and shine are the basis of deciding the quality of wool obtained from a sheep.
7. The two types of fibres obtained from the fleece of a sheep are beard hair, which are coarse and fine, and soft under hair, which grow near the skin. The under hair are used to make wool.
8. Sheep shearing is avoided in the winters so as to allow the sheep to keep itself warm with its thick coat of hair. This woolly coat protects the sheep from the harsh winter conditions. In summers, sheep need to keep their body cool and no more need the thick coat of wool. Thus, shearing is done in the summers and not in the winters.
9. No, shearing does not hurt the sheep. Shearing is the process of shaving the thick coat of wool from the sheep's skin. Since, hair is a dead tissue, its shaving does not hurt the sheep.

10. The present process of extracting silk from the cocoons involves boiling and killing of cocoons. For obtaining 1 kg of silk, 5500 silkworms are killed. Animal activists are against this process, as it involves the killing of silkworms on a large scale.
11. Wool fabric can trap most of the air. This property of the fabric helps it to prevent heat from escaping. Because air is a bad conductor of heat, the body heat cannot escape. Thus, the fabric helps in keeping our body warm and protecting us from the harsh cold.
- 12.
- (a) True
 - (b) False – In India, sheep are generally reared for obtaining wool.
 - (c) False – The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.
 - (d) True
- 13.
- (a) Eggs of silk moth on mulberry leaves
 - (b) Silkworm
 - (c) Cocoon
 - (d) Cocoon with developing moth
14. Proper sequence are:
- (e) Female silk moths lay eggs.
 - (a) Eggs are warmed to a suitable temperature for the larvae to hatch from eggs.
 - (d) The larvae/caterpillars or silkworms are kept in clean trays along with freshly chopped mulberry leaves.
 - (c) After 25 to 30 days, the caterpillars stop eating and start spinning cocoons.
 - (f) Cocoons are kept under the sun or boiled in water.
 - (b) Fibres are taken out from the cocoon.
15. (a) – (iii) (b) – (i) (c) – (ii) (d) – (iv)
16. The thread which burns with the smell of burning hair is from pure silk saree and the thread which burns with the smell of burning paper is from pure cotton saree. It is because both silk and hair are protein fibres whereas both cotton and paper are carbohydrates.
17. Because it is very expensive, obtained little bit of wool and animals may die.