

**Class: VII**  
**Subject: Chemistry**  
**Topic: Fibre to fabric**  
**No. of Questions: 20**

1. The silkworm is (a) a caterpillar, (b) a larva. Choose the correct option.
- A. A
  - B. B
  - C. Both a and b
  - D. Neither a nor b

Ans. C

2. Why a cotton garment cannot keep us as warm in winter?

Ans. Cotton clothes are thin and do not have spaces in which air can be trapped, thus cotton clothes do not prevent heat coming out of our body.

3. Explain the process of obtaining silk from the silk moth.

Ans: The processing of fibres into wool involves the following steps:

Step I: Shearing: - At first hair are removed using shearing machine

Step II: Scouring : - Hair is washed in tanks to remove grease, dust and dirt. This process is called scouring.

Step III: After scouring, sorting of hair is done on the basic of different textures

Step IV: The small fluffy fibres, called burrs, are picked out from the hair

Step V: The fibres then dyed in various colours, according to choice

Step VI: The coloured fibres are straightened, combed and rolled into yarn.

4. Which of the following does not yield wool?

- A. Yak
- B. Camel
- C. Goat
- D. Woolly dog

Ans: (d) Woolly dog

5. What is a fibre?

Ans: A fibre is a long strong thread, which is obtained from natural sources or man made sources.

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.

6. Define wool.

Ans: Wool is the soft, curly fibres obtained from the fleece of sheep, goat and yak etc., it clothes made from wool keeps us warm.

7. What is meant by the following terms?

(i) rearing (ii) shearing (iii) sericulture

Ans: (i) Rearing: Rearing means helping someone to grow up.

(ii) Shearing: It is the process of removal of fleece along with a thin layer of skin from the body of sheep.

(iii) Sericulture : Sericulture refers to the rearing of silkworms to obtain silk.

8. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre?

Ans: The process of making yarn from fibre is called spinning. In this process, fibres from a mass of cotton wool are drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibres together to form a Yarn.

9. What are the different sources of wool?

Ans: 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.

10. Given below is a sequence of steps in the processing of wool. Which are the missing steps? add them. Shearing, \_\_\_\_\_, sorting, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: Shearing, scouring, sorting, picking of burrs, dyeing of fibres, making of yarn

11. Why sheep have a thick coat of hair?

Ans: Thick coat of hair trap a lot of air. Air is a poor conductor of heat, So, hair keeps sheep warm

12. Explain the two types of fibres.

Ans: 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

13. What are the different sources of wool?

Ans: The fleece of sheep is not the only source of wool. Angora wool is obtained from angora goats. The fur (hair) on the body of camels is also used as wool like Llama and Alpaca.

14. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Scouring	1. Yields silk fibres
2. Cocoon	2. Wool yielding animal
3. Yak	3. Food of silk worm
4. Mulberry leaves	4. Cleaning sheared skin

Ans: Scouring → Cleaning sheared skin

Cocoon → yields silk fibers.

Yak → wool yielding animal

Mulberry leaves → food of silkworm

15. What is selective breeding?

Ans: 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.

16. Name the protein which is the chief component of wool fibres.

Ans: Keratin is the chief component of wool fibres

17. Why shearing of wool done only in summer?

Ans: Usually shearing of wool is done only in summer as sheep do not survive without their protective coat of hair in winter.

18. Does shearing hurt the sheep?

Ans: Shearing does not hurt the sheep because the uppermost layer of the skin is dead. Also, the hair of sheep grows again just as our hair does

19. Why does silk have different varieties?

Ans: Silk-producing moth eats up different kinds of leaves, which accounts for the different varieties of silk. Thus, tassar silk, mooga silk, kosa silk, etc., are obtained from cocoons spun by different types of moths.

20. Define sericulture.

Ans. The rearing of silk worms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.

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