Board –CBSE	Class –7th	Topic – Fibre to Fabric

1. 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.

2. 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.

Step III: After scouring, sorting of hair is done on the basis 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 choose

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

3. Which of the following does not yield wool?

(A). Yak (B). Camel

(C). Goat (D). Woolly dog

Ans: (D) Woolly dog

4. 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. Natural (plant and animal) fibres and synthetic fibres.

5. Define wool.

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

6. 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.

7. 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 from a Yarn.

8. 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.

9. 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

10. 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.

11. 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

12. Match the following:

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

Ans.

Scouring	Cleaning sheared skin
Cocoon	yields silk fibers.
Yak	wool yielding animal
Mulberry leaves	food of silkworm

13. 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.

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

Ans. Keratin is the chief component of wool fibres

15. Why shearing of wool done only in summer?

Ans. Usually shearing of wool is done only in summer because it enables sheep to survive without their protective coat of hair as it is difficult for sheep to survive without it during winters.

17. Why does silk have different varieties?

Ans. There is a variety of silk moths which look very different from one another and silk yarn the yield is different in textures, 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.

18. Define sericulture.

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