



Question Bank

Grade 7- Science

Chapter 4- From Fibre to Fabric- Animal Fibre

Answer the following questions:

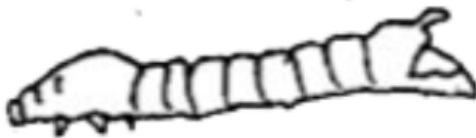
1. Name other animals that give us wool apart from sheep.
2. How does wool keep us warm?
3. Why are sheep selectively bred?
4. What are the two types of hair on the sheep's body?
5. What precautions must be taken during shearing?
6. Why are wool slivers spun?
7. Why are silkworm eggs incubated?
8. What helps to decide the quality of the fibre obtained?
9. What do you understand by moulting?
10. How are the cocoons softened to obtain the silk fibre?
11. Which disease is caused by infected sheep meat or wool?
12. Who is affected by this disease?
13. When we burn natural wool, the odour produced is similar to that of burning hair. Why?
14. What health problems do people working in the silk industry face?
15. Briefly explain the life cycle of a silk moth with the diagram.
16. Rampur bushair and Bakharwal are the breeds of which animal-sheep or goat?
17. In which part, the wool yielding animals liama and alpaca are found?
18. What term is used for the following process? Washing of sheep's fleece to remove dust, dirt, dried sweat and grease.
19. Out of scouring or shearing, which process comes first in the production of wool from sheep?
20. Name the stage next to caterpillar in the life cycle of silk moth.

21. Sheep are herbivores, so which type of feed (or food) is provided by shepherds?

22. Write a caption for each of the figures given as figure :



a)



b)



c)



d)

23. Silk yarn of different textures can be prepared. Define the statement.

24. Various steps involved to obtain wool from fleece are given here.

Picking out the burrs, Dyeing in various colours, Shearing, Scouring, Sorting

Write the above steps in the correct sequence in which they are carried out.

25. 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.

TMS