

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. How do the hair of certain animals help in keeping their bodies warm?

Ans. Hair trap a lot of air, which is a poor conductor of heat.

Q.2. What is selective breeding?

Ans. Selective breeding is defined as the breeding of plants and animals to obtain desirable characteristics.

Q.3. Give two examples of natural fibres.

Ans. Wool, silk.

Q.4. Which animal material is used to weave fine and soft shawls called Pashmina?

Ans. Wool of Angora goat.

Q.5. What do you mean by carding?

Ans. Carding is a process in which 'carding' machine combs the loose wool fibres into a sheet.

Q.6. Define scouring.

Ans. The sheared hair is cleaned and washed in tanks to remove grease, dust and dirt. This is called scouring.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Some words related with silk are jumbled up. Write them in their correct form.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Q. TURECULRISE

Ans. SERICULTURE

Q. WILSMORK

Ans. SILKWORM

Q. BELMURRY

Ans. MULBERRY

Q. RINGLEE

Ans. REELING

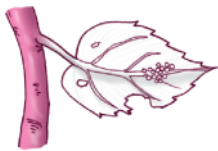
Q.2. Why artificial silk is much cheaper than natural silk?

Ans. Artificial silk is obtained from wood pulp and it is made up of cellulose, it is prepared in large scale in factories, so it is cheap while natural silk is made up of silk moth. To obtain silk for commercial purposes, a large number of cocoons are killed, so it is costly.

Q.3. Write a caption for each of the figures given below.

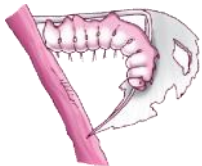
[NCERT Exemplar]

Q.



Ans. Eggs of silk moth on mulberry leaves.

Q.



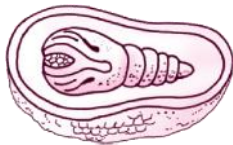
Ans. Silkworm

Q.



Ans. Cocoon

Q.



Ans. Cocoon with developing moth

Q.4. Distinguish between natural fibres and synthetic fibres.

Ans.

S.No.	Natural fibres	Synthetic fibres
(i)	These are obtained naturally from plants and animals.	These are prepared by man in laboratory
(ii)	For example, wool, cotton, jute, etc	For example, nylon, rayon, etc

Q.5. Write three uses of wool.

Ans. (a) It is used to make sweaters, shawls and other warm clothes.

(b) It is used to make blankets, upholstery, carpets, etc.

(c) It is used in sound proofing.

Q.6. What unusual qualities of wool make it a very useful fibre?

Ans. (a) It captures air between its layers.

(b) Because of its crimp it is bulkier and acts as insulator.

(c) It readily absorbs moisture.

Q.7. What are occupational hazards?

Ans. These are the dangers to human health due to the working conditions. For example, people working in woollen industry get infected by anthrax and those in sericulture industry suffer from backaches and leg deformities.

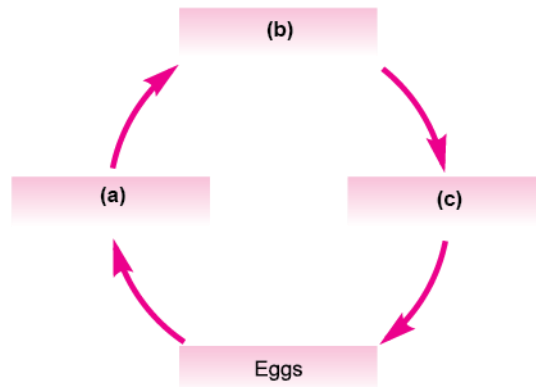
Q.8. Mention the steps in silk production.

Ans. The steps in silk production include gathering of cocoons, killing of moths inside them, taking out of threads, i.e., reeling and spinning the fibre into yarn, i.e., throwing.

Q.9. What health problems do workers in the silk industry suffer from?

Ans. Workers in silk industry have breathing problems, infection due to handling of dead worms, vision problems, backaches, leg deformities like bow-leggedness and raw and blistered skin.

Q.10. Complete the life cycle of silk moth.



Ans. (a) Silkworm,

(b) Cocoon,

(c) Moth.

Q.11. Write three uses of silk.

Ans. (a) It is used to make clothes, scarves, sarees and dresses.

(b) It is used to make parachutes and bullet proof vests.

(c) It is used as non-absorbable suture in surgery.

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. 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.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The thread which burns with a smell of burning hair is from pure silk. This is because silk and hair are protein fibres, therefore, they produce similar smell on burning. Whereas cotton and paper both are carbohydrates, thus the thread which burns with the smell of burning paper is from cotton saree.

Q.2. Write various steps for processing fibres into wool.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The various steps for processing fibres into wool are as follows:

(a) Shearing: The fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its body.

(b) Scouring: The sheared skin with hair is thoroughly washed in tanks to remove grease, dust and dirt.

(c) Sorting: The hairy skin is sent to a factory where hair of different textures are separated or sorted.

(d) The small fluffy fibres, called burrs, are picked out from the hair.

(e) The fibres can be dyed in various colours, as the natural fleece of sheep and goats is black, brown or white.

(f) The fibres are straightened, combed and rolled into yarn.

Q.3. Answer The following Questions.

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

Ans. Hair is made up of proteins, which are dead cells. They are attached to the scalp with living cells, from where they grow. So, while getting a haircut a person does not feel pain because dead cells are being cut, but when it is pulled from scalp the living cells are also being pulled along.

Q. Why a cotton garment cannot keep us as warm in winter as a woollen sweater can?

Ans. Woollen sweater traps air in between whereas cotton allows the air to pass through it. Air being a bad conductor of heat does not let body heat to escape beyond the sweater. Therefore, it is much warmer.

Q.4. Give reasons for the following:

Q. Light coloured cotton clothes are preferred to be worn in summers.

Ans. Light colours are poor absorbers of heat. So, in summers they keep us cool.

Q. Shearing does not hurt a sheep.

Ans. During shearing the uppermost layer of sheep's skin which is dead is removed. Therefore, it does not hurt the sheep.

Q. We wear different types of clothes in different weathers.

Ans. We wear clothes according to the climate. In summers we wear clothes that keep us cool and in winters we wear clothes which keep us warm.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Why are two thick cotton sheets warmer than one single blanket?

Ans. The air captured between two thick cotton sheets is much more than in a single blanket. Therefore, there is more insulation in cotton sheets and thus they are warmer.

Q.2. Why do people prefer wearing cotton clothes in humid weather?

Ans. In humid weather, people tend to sweat more. Cotton fabric being a good absorber absorbs sweat faster than any other fabric and hence keeps people comfortable.