

Chemistry Worksheet Class 7 on Chapter 3 Fibre to Fabric with Answer - Set 1

Q1. Which of the following does not yield wool?

- (a) Yak
- (b) Camel
- (c) Goat
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (d) Yak, camel and goat yield wool.

Q2. Silkworm is a kind of

- (a) Larva
- (b) Caterpillar
- (c) Pupa
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (d) Silkworm is both larva and caterpillar.

Q3. Which of the following stage requires a lot of feeding?

- (a) Silkworm stage
- (b) Cocoon stage
- (c) Egg stage
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Silkworm stage requires a lot of feeding.

Q4. Which of the following criterion is used to grade wool?

- (a) Texture
- (b) Length
- (c) Dyeing capacity
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) Silk is graded based on its texture, length and dyeing capacity.

Q5. What do we feed a silkworm?

- (a) Peepal leaves
- (b) Blackberry leaves
- (c) Mulberry leaves
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (c) Silkworm feeds on mulberry leaves.

Q6. Silk is obtained from the _____ of silkworms.

Answer: Silk is obtained from the **cocoons** of silkworms.

Q7. _____ fibres are rough to touch.

Answer: **Woollen** fibres are rough to touch.

Q8. The thread obtained in the reeling process is known as ____.

Answer: The thread obtained in the reeling process is known as **raw silk**.

Q9. Silk thread is extracted from the cocoons by a process known as _____.

Answer: Silk thread is extracted from the cocoons by a process known as **reeling**.

Q10. About _____ silkworms are required to produce one kilogram of raw silk.

Answer: About **5500** silkworms are required to produce one kilogram of raw silk.

Q11. What do you understand by the term shearing?

Answer: The process of removing the fleece of sheep, along with a layer of skin by a large razor, clipper or a shearing machine is known as shearing.

Q12. What do you understand by the term sericulture?

Answer: The rearing of silkworms on a commercial scale to produce silk is known as sericulture. China is the leading producer of silk, followed by India. In India, silk farming is carried out in Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Q13. Why do caterpillars shed their skin?

Answer: Caterpillars shed their skin to grow a new caterpillar.

Q14. What do you understand by the term silk reeling?

Answer: The method of obtaining the silk fibre from the cocoons is known as silk reeling. It is also known as silk filature. It is done by dedicated unwinding the fibres manually or by special machines.

Q15. How will you differentiate between silk and wool?

Answer: Silk is produced by silkworms. It is used to make shiny clothes. In contrast, wool is produced by the fleece of cold region animals. It is used to make winter clothes.

Q16. How will you differentiate between shearing and scouring?

Answer: The process of removing the fleece of sheep, along with a layer of skin by a large razor, clipper or a shearing machine is known as shearing. In contrast, scouring refers to the cleaning of sheared wool with detergent to remove dirt, grease and sweat.

Q17. Why do we use wool in the winter?

Answer: Wool is a soft, light and wrinkle-resistant fibre. It is highly porous and traps air between the spaces of the fibre. Thus, it acts as an insulator of heat and does not allow body heat to escape. Thus, it is used in winter as winter clothing.

Q18. Why do people of animal protection oppose sericulture?

Answer: Sericulture is opposed by the people working for animal protection because, in sericulture, silkworms are killed by placing the cocoon in the hot water. Hence the people working for animal protection stand against it.

Q19. Give examples of two diseases associated with working in the sericulture industry.

Answer: The two diseases associated with working in the sericulture industry are mentioned below.

1. Asthama
2. Skin infection

Q20. What is sericulture? What are the risks of working in the sericulture industry?

Answer: The rearing of silkworms on a commercial scale to produce silk is known as sericulture.

Various health hazards faced by workers in the sericulture industry are mentioned below.

1. The workers are generally infected by respiratory diseases like bronchitis and asthma in the sericulture industry. It is due to inhalation of vapours during cooking, steaming and reeling processes.
2. Headache, body ache, fever, neck pain, low back pain, and eye problems were also observed among the workers in the sericulture industry. It is due to long working hours of 12-16 hours during the reeling process.
3. Skin Infections were also observed among the workers in the sericulture industry. It is due to constant hands dipping in boiling water.
4. Hearing problems were also observed among the workers in the sericulture industry.