



# BIOLOGY

## NCERT - NCERT Biology(TELUGU)

### SILK - WOOL

#### Exercise

1. In sericulture industry do which stages of silkworm do weavers buy ? Why do they do so ?



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2. Which place in our state is called silk city ?



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3. What are the differences between fleece of Angora goat and Camel?



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4. In what way is knitting different from weaving?



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5. Prepare a chart showing life cycle of silk worm and display that in the class room.



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6. Why are cocoons stiffled ?



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7. What will happen if cocoon is not boiled ?



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8. Make a flow chart showing various stages of production of woollen fabric.



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9. Prepare a scrap book with pictures of different wool yielding animals.



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10. Observe your surroundings carefully and write any three situations of your daily life where you can observe lines and angles.

Draw the pictures in your note book and collect some pictures.



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**11.** In East India silk is called pat. You may collect different pieces of silk fabric from a cloth store and write the names of the types of fabric and make a chart.



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**12.** Do you find any similarities between silk and wool weaving ? What are they ?



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**13.** Write 5 differences between wool and silk manufacturing.



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**14.** If you are going to visit Dal lake at Kashmir which type of clothes would you like to keep in your luggage ? Why ?



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**15.** What fibres do animals give us?



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**16.** The technique of obtaining large number of plants through tissue culture is



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**17.** Which part of animal is useful to make fabrics?





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**18.** What do you call the eggs of silk moth ?



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**19.** How many harvests of silk worms do you get in a year?



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20. What do you call the closed sack made by the caterpillars of silk moth?



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21. Where is stiffling done usually ?



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22. What is reeling ?



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**23.** Which animals give us wool ?



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**24.** In which season is the fleece of sheep removed?



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**25.** What is meant by shearing ?



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**26.** Why is shearing done during spring season ?



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**27.** What is meant by scouring ?



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**28.** Fill up the blank and give your reasons for the statement : \_\_\_\_ fabric protect us from cold.



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**29.** Are caterpillars dangerous ?



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**30.** Who will purchase the tiny silk worm ?



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**31.** Why do farmers buy silk moths? What is the name of the centres?



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**32.** What is reeling ? How is it done ?



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**33.** What is .Bombyx Mori.?



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**34.** What are .Grinages.?



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**35.** If silk moths were not domesticated, what would have happened?



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**36.** How is Tasar Silk produced?



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**37.** The silk fibre is mainly made up of two types of proteins. What are they?



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**38.** What are the health hazards faced by people involved in sericulture. ?



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**39.** What is a Cocoon. ?



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**40.** How a Cocoon is built ?



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**41.** Write a note on the world of wool.



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**42.** From where do we get fibres ? Explain.



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**43.** Describe the process of scouring of wool.

Why is cool air passed over it after washing ?



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**44.** Explain the process of sorting wool.



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**45.** Where are the cocoons sold ?



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**46.** Where are the cocoons sold ? In which places rates of cocoon are usually enquired ?



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**47.** What are the different silks produced in our state ?



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**48.** What is tasarsilk ?



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**49.** Where do the silk plantation is mainly concentrated ?



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**50.** How silk weaving began ? Write the story behind it.



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**51.** How are we protected from heat and cold by wool ?



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**52.** From where, wool is obtained?



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**53.** Draw a diagram of stiffing of coccons.



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**54.** Draw the Life cycle of silk moth. What is the stage at which we get silk fibre?



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**55.** Rearing of silk worms for obtaining silk is called :

A. sericulture

B. horticulture

C. agriculture

## D. Pisciculture

**Answer:**



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**56.** The colour of the egg of a silk worm is:

- A. deep red
- B. blue black
- C. white-yellowish
- D. orange red



**Answer:**



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**57.** Tasar silk is produced from silk worms that feed on :

- A. mulberry leaves
- B. strawberry leaves
- C. drumstick leaves
- D. oak tree leaves

**Answer:**



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**58.** The process of decolourising a silk fabric is called:

A. reeling

B. bleaching

C. weaving

D. scouring

**Answer:**



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**59.** Pochampally pattu is also called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Tasar silk
- B. Amdani
- C. Jamdani
- D. Parachute silk

**Answer:**



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60. To make a pound of silk nearly \_\_\_ number of cocoons are required:

- A. 2,000 to 3,000
- B. 1,000 to 2,000
- C. 200 to 300
- D. 5,000 to 10,000

**Answer:**



61. Removing grease and dirt from the fleece of a sheep by using is called:

- A. sorting
- B. scouring
- C. bleaching
- D. dyeing

**Answer:**



**62.** The process of imparting different colours to woolen fabric is called :

A. scouring

B. shearing

C. dyeing

D. spinning

**Answer:**



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**63.** The finished oblong thread of wool is wound round a

A. spinning wheel

B. fly wheel

C. whirling spool

D. knitting spool

**Answer:**



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**64.** The part of a loom which lifts every other warp thread so that the weft threads go over each vertical thread is called:

- A. Chandrika
- B. harness
- C. whirling spool
- D. spinning wheel

**Answer:**



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**65.** Silk fibre is made up of two proteins namely:

A. sirisine

B. fibroin

C. haemoglobin

D. both A & B

**Answer:**



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**66.** This is a poor conductor of heat

A. wool

B. silk

C. nylon

D. terylene

**Answer:**



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67. The number of stages in the life cycle of silk moth is \_\_\_.

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

**Answer:**



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68. The woollen fibre is twisted into a thick and long thread. This process is known as \_\_\_.

A. shearing

B. spinning

C. dyeing

D. bleaching

**Answer:**



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69. Obtaining silk fibre from cocoon is called

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. spinning

B. reeling

C. scouring

D. shearing

**Answer:**



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70. The centres where silk moths are sold to produce eggs are called \_\_\_\_.

A. shoppingcentres

B. garages

C. grinages

D. silkmothscentre

**Answer:**



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71. Shearing is done during \_\_\_\_ season.

A. summer

B. winter

C. spring

D. monsoon

**Answer:**



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72. The silk worms are fed on \_\_\_\_.

A. tea leaves

B. mulberry leaves

C. Peepal leaves

D. Flax

**Answer:**



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73. After washing the wool \_\_\_\_ is passed over it to make it soften.

A. hot air

B. steam

C. oxygen gas

D. cool air

**Answer:**



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74. The name of silk moth which produces mulberry silk is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. eri moth
- B. bombyxmori
- C. tassar moth
- D. all the above

**Answer:**



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75. Caterpillar hides in a sac of thread which is called \_\_\_.

A. pattukaya

B. cocoon

C. both A and B

D. none

**Answer:**



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76. \_\_\_\_ helps to store the cocoons for a longtime.

A. Reeling

B. Stiffling

C. Scouring

D. Shearing

**Answer:**



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77. The process of separating twings or bits of leaves present with the wool called \_\_\_.

A. shearing

B. scouring

C. sorting

D. blaching

**Answer:**



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78. Cotton is mainly a carbohydrate called \_\_\_\_.

A. protein

B. vitamin

C. cellulose

D. glucose

**Answer:**



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79. Animal fibre is a \_\_\_\_.

A. protein

B. carbohydrate

C. cellulose

D. glucose

**Answer:**



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**80.** Which of the following are related to sericulture ? (1) Reeling (ii) Souring (iii) Bombyxmori(iv) Grinages

A. i,ii and iv only

B. i,iii and iv only

C. ii,iii and iv only

D. all of those

**Answer:**



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**81.** Which of the following are true about wool

?(i) Hair of animals like goat, sheep, camel etc, are used to obtain woolen fibre (ii) Fabrics like



shawls and sweaters are obtained from wool  
(iii) wool is a poor conductor of heat and it  
protects us from cold (iv) Woolen cloth helps  
douse fire.

A. i,iii and iv only

B. ii,iii and iv only

C. i and iii only

D. all of those

**Answer:**



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**82.** The correct order is 1) Egg 2) Pupa 3)Adult  
4) larva

A. 1,2,4,3

B. 1,4,2,3

C. 1,3,2,4

D. 1,4,3,2

**Answer:**



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**83.** The correct order is 1) Dying 2) Sorting 3) Scouring 4) Shearing

A. 4,3,2,1

B. 2,3,4,1

C. 4,3,1,2

D. 3,4,2,1

**Answer:**



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**84.** Statement A : Plant fibre is a protein while animal fibre is a carbohydrate Statement B : Cotton is a plant fibre and wool is a animal fibre

- A. Both A and B are true
- B. A is true but B is false
- C. A is false but B is true
- D. Both A and B are false

**Answer:**



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**85.** This animal has soft hair:

A. Camel

B. Jungle cat

C. Angora goat

D. Deccan breed goat

**Answer:**



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86. Pochampally pattu is also called \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Tasar silk
- B. Amdani
- C. Jamdani
- D. Parachute silk

**Answer:**



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**87.** The animal which has soft hair which is used to get quality wool is \_\_\_.

- A. Haryana cow
- B. Murrah buffalo
- C. Siberian crane
- D. merino sheep

**Answer:**



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88. \_\_\_\_ may yield about 5 to 18 kg of wool per year.

A. merino sheep

B. angora goat

C. siberian crane

D. haryana cow

**Answer:**



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89. Which pattu is also called as .tie and die.

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Dharmavarm

B. Pochampally

C. Kanchipuram

D. Banaras

**Answer:**



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90. Shawls and sweaters are made from the hair of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. marino sheep

B. angora goat

C. yak

D. Llama

**Answer:**



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91. The process taking place as shown in the given figure is \_\_\_\_.



A. scouring

B. dyeing

C. combing

D. spinning

**Answer:**



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**92.** Name the process taking place shown in the given fig.



A. shearing

B. scouring

C. sorting

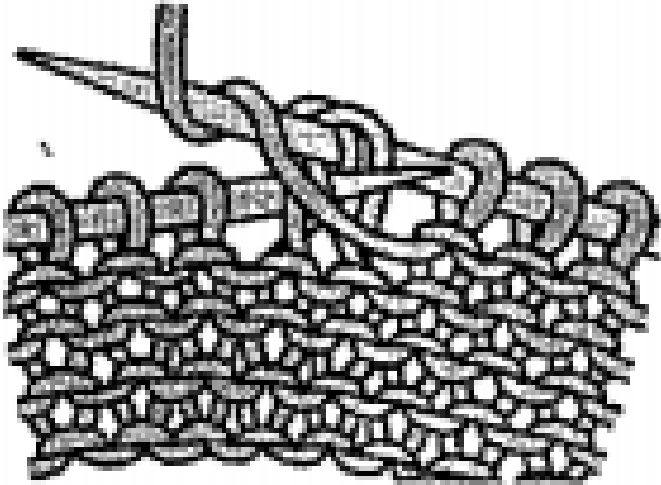
D. spinning

**Answer:**



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93. The process shown in the given figure is



A. spinning

B. knitting

C. sorting

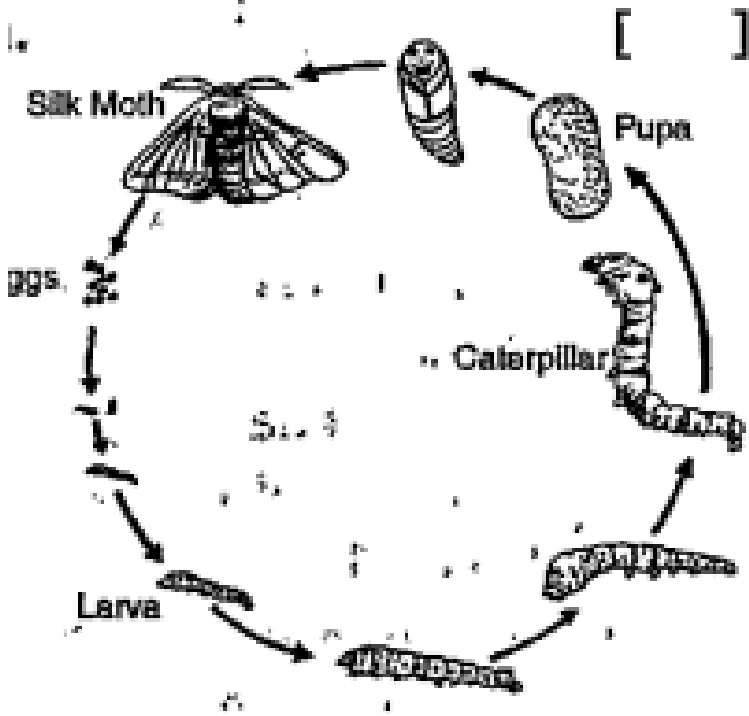
D. scouring

**Answer:**



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**94.** The given figure shows the life cycle of silk worm. Name the stages 1,2,3 and 4



- A. 1-eggs, 2- pupa, 3-larva, 4-imago
- B. 1-eggs, 2-larva, 3-pupa, 4- imago
- C. 1-pupa, 2- larva, 3- eggs, 4- imago
- D. 1-pupa, 2-imago, 3- eggs, 4- larva



**Answer:**



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**95.** Fill up the blank and give your reasons for the statement : \_\_\_ fabric protect us from cold.



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