



# CHEMISTRY

## BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

### 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. Why are cocoons stiffled ?



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4. What will happen if cocoon is not boiled ?



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



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6. 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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7. Do you find any similarities between silk and wool weaving ? What are they ?



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8. How silk weaving began ? Write the story behind it.



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9. Write a note on the world of wool.



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10. What is the historical record of spinning and weaving ?



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11. Are caterpillars dangerous ?



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



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



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



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**15.** Narrate the stages of transformation from egg to cocoon in the sericulture. What do you do in this process ?



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**16.** How is the process of reeling, fiber to yarn is done ?



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17. How is silk yarn woven to fabrics ?



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18. Describe the process of scouring of wool.

Why is cool air passed over it after washing ?



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19. Explain the process of sorting wool.



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**20.** How do these woolen fibres get different colours ? What is there in the tubs ? Explain the process of spinning.



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**21.** What is the advantage of stiffing ?



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



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**23.** What are the different silks product in our state ? What is tasar silk ? Where do the silk plantation is mainly concentrated ?



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**24.** What are the different places famous for silk ? What are the different types of silk available to us ?



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**25.** What is the difference between silk and cotton ?



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



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**27.** How much of yarn do we get from cocoons ? How many people are involved in this process ? Are they safe with this ?



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



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**29.** Do we find any difference between hairs of all animals ?



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**30.** Where do we find sheep or goat that give us wool ?



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**31.** What do the people do with scissor in removing fleece of sheep ?



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**32.** Eggs of silk moth called \_\_\_\_\_

A. Larva

B. Seeds

C. Pupa

D. Imago

**Answer:**



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**33.** A female moth lays around \_\_\_\_ number of eggs in one go.

A. 500

B. 50

C. 5000

D. 5

**Answer:**



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**34.** A big silk seed growing centre is at

A. Pochampadu

B. Dharmavaram

C. Horsely Hills



D. Kanchi

**Answer:**



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**35.** The cocoons have to be stifflled to kill .....

Inside

A. Eggs

B. Larva

C. Pupa

D. The worm

**Answer:**



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**36. Food for silk worms**

A. Mulberry leaves

B. Mango leaves

C. Coconut leaves

D. Jasmine leaves

**Answer:**



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**37.** The hair of animals collectively called

- A. Fur
- B. Skin
- C. Fibre
- D. None

**Answer:**



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**38.** Fleece of sheep is removed from its body during ..... season.

A. Winter

B. Summer

C. Rainy

D. Spring

**Answer:**



39. After washing ..... is passed over the wool to make it softer.

- A. Steam
- B. Grease
- C. Cool air
- D. Hot air

**Answer:**



**40.** Silk is mainly

A. Carbohydrate

B. Worms

C. Protein

D. Cocoon

**Answer:**



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**41. Cotton is mainly**

- A. Proteins
- B. Cellulose
- C. Coarse
- D. Soft

**Answer:**



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42. \_\_\_\_\_ useful to make different types of fibres.

A. Cotton

B. Jute

C. Coconut

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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43. Eggs of silk moth called \_\_\_\_\_

A. Embryo

B. Larvae

C. Seeds

D. Cocoon

**Answer:**



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44. “Chilakalu” means

A. Silk moths

B. Butterfly

C. Caterpillar

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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**45. Moths are also called \_\_\_\_\_**

A. Bombyx mori

B. Insects

C. Butterfly

D. Honey bee

**Answer:**



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**46.** A female moth lays around \_\_\_\_ number of eggs in one go.

A. 400

B. 500

C. 600

D. 550

**Answer:**



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**47.** Grinages grow \_\_\_\_\_

A. Embryos

B. Seeds

C. Caterpillar

D. Cocoon

**Answer:**



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**48.** Caterpillars feed by \_\_\_\_\_ leaves.

A. Grass

B. Leaves

C. Cocoon

D. Mulberry leaves

**Answer:**



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**49.** Chanrikalu means \_\_\_\_\_

A. Cane frames

B. Glass tubs

C. Cocoons

D. Mulberry huts

**Answer:**



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**50. Caterpillar stops eating at the age of**

-----

- A. 25 to 30 days
- B. 30 to 35 days
- C. 40 days
- D. Serval months

**Answer:**



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**51.** Caterpillar secretes \_\_\_\_\_ substance.

A. Fibre

B. Cellulose

C. Starch

D. All the above

**Answer:**





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**52. “Pattu kayalu” means**

A. Silk worm

B. Cocoon

C. Seeds

D. Chandrikalu

**Answer:**



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53. Young moths come out from \_\_\_\_\_

A. Eggs

B. Mulberry leaves

C. Seeds

D. Cocoon

**Answer:**



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54. Stiffing helps to store \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

A. Cocoons

B. Seeds

C. Worms

D. Caterpillar

**Answer:**



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55. Stiffling done in \_\_\_\_\_ centres.

A. Seed growing

B. Reeling

C. Weaving

D. All the above

**Answer:**



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56. Silk moths that lay eggs on oak plant produce \_\_\_\_ silk

A. Moonga

B. Tussar

C. Eri

D. Mulberry

**Answer:**



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57. \_\_\_\_\_ silk is produced in our state  
Telangana

- A. Mulberry
- B. Tasar
- C. Desali
- D. All of these

**Answer:**



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58. Silk is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ proteins

A. Sirisine

B. Fibroin

C. Both A & B

D. None of these

**Answer:**



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59. Obtaining silk fibre from cocoon is called \_\_\_\_.

A. Weaving

B. Spinning

C. Reeling

D. Knitting

**Answer:**



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**60.** Special machines like reelers and twisters are used in \_\_\_\_\_

A. Reeling

B. Spinning

C. Kriitting

D. Weaving

**Answer:**



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

A. Tie

B. Die

C. Jamdani

D. All of these

**Answer:**



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62. \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for wide boarder and rich buta

A. Potchampally

B. Darmavarm

C. Banaras

D. Bengal

**Answer:**



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**63.** 2000 to 3000 cocoons are required to produce \_\_\_\_\_ gms of silk

A. 500

B. 600

C. 700

D. 300

**Answer:**



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64. Good quality of wool is given by \_\_\_\_\_

A. Angora goat

B. Merino sheep

C. Llama

D. Camels

**Answer:**



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**65.** Rough and coarse hair is produced by

A. Goat

B. Sheep

C. Carnel

D. Rabbit

**Answer:**



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**66.** Scouring means removing of

A. Dust

B. Grease

C. Dirt

D. All of these

**Answer:**



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**67.** Which one of the following is a poor conductor of heat?

A. Copper

B. Silver

C. Iron

D. Air

**Answer:**



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**68.** Wool is use as

A. Conductor

B. Insulator

C. Heater

D. Cooler

**Answer:**



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**69.** 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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**70.** Grinages are

- A. Seed centers
- B. Larva centres
- C. Adult centres
- D. Silk centres

**Answer:**



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**71.** 'Bombyx mori' is a

A. Honey bee

B. Warsp

C. Housefly

D. Silk moth

**Answer:**



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**72.** Name of the sac, where the catterpillar sleeps

A. Stuff

B. Chandrikalu

C. Cocoon

D. Reels

**Answer:**



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**73.** Killing of the silk moth larva's is called

A. Reeling

B. Yarn

C. Stiffling

D. Silk

**Answer:**



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**74.** The stiffling process takes place at

A. Reeling centers

B. Grinages

C. Chandrikalu

D. Horsely Hills

**Answer:**



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**75.** 'Desali pattu' is

A. Tasar silk

B. Moonga silk

C. Erisilk

D. Mulberry silk

**Answer:**



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**76.** The country that used the silk for first time

A. India

B. China

C. Japan

D. America



**Answer:**



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**77.** 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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**78.** Removing the colour of wool is

A. Bleaching

B. Sorting

C. Spinning

D. Scouring

**Answer:**



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**79.** Making threads of yarn is

A. Spinning

B. Carding

C. Dyeing

D. Sorting

**Answer:**



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**80.** Cotton is made up of cellulose, but silk has

A. Protein

B. Lipids

C. Carbohydrates

D. Vitamins

**Answer:**



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**81.** Assertion (A) : Scouring is the process of washing sheared fleece in hot water, detergent and alkali in tank Reason (R) : Scouring removes dirt, grass and grease

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

**Answer:**



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**82.** Assertion (A) : Nali sheep are sources of carpet wool. Reason (R) : Nali is an Indian breed of sheep

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

**Answer:**



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**83.** Write the correct order of Collecting Wool.

A. Shearing, Scouring, Sorting

B. Scouring, Sorting, Shearing

C. Shearing Sorting, Scouring

D. Sorting, Shearing, Scouring

**Answer:**



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**84.** The first stage in making of woollen clothes?

A. Scouring

B. Sorting

C. Shearing



D. Bleaching

**Answer:**



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**85. Material present in silk thread**

A. Protein

B. Fat

C. Carbohydrate

D. Cellulose

**Answer:**



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**86.** In summer season what type of cloths do you wear?

A. Cotton, light colour

B. Woollen, Silk

C. Cotton, dark colour

D. Silk, Woollen

**Answer:**



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**87. Animal fibre : protein :: plant fibre : \_\_\_\_**

A. Fat

B. Protein

C. Carbohydrate

D. Mineral

**Answer:**



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**88.** Which of the following shows the correct sequence of processes in making woollen fabric?

A. Shearing – scouring – combing –  
spinning – weaving

B. Scouring spinning – combing – shearing  
– weaving

C. Weaving – scouring – shearing –  
combing – spinning

D. Shearing – weaving – combing –  
spinning – scouring

**Answer:**



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**89.** Name the stages of silkworm weavers buy  
from sericulture industry

A. Larva

B. Pupa

C. Eggs

D. Moth

**Answer:**



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**90.** Identify the process that helps to store the cocoons for a long time.

A. Boiling

B. Stiffling

C. Reeling

D. Weaving

**Answer:**



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**91.** The silk fibres are composed of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Siricin & thrombin

B. Fibroin & thrombin

C. Cellulose & fat

D. Siricin & fibroin

**Answer:**



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