

Fibres to fabricNOTES

Fibres $\Rightarrow$ Fibres are long, strong and flexible thread-like structures that are used to make fabrics.

Natural fibres $\Rightarrow$ Natural fibres are obtained from plants and animals. Example - Nylon, terylene and rayon.

Synthetic fibres $\Rightarrow$ Synthetic fibres that are made by using different types of chemicals.

Wool $\Rightarrow$ Wool is present as a thick coat of hair on the body of the wool-yielding animals.

Processing fibres into wool :- We get wool from the sheep by a long process that involves various steps :-

Step 1 $\Rightarrow$ The process of removing hair from the body of sheep is called shearing.

Step 2 $\Rightarrow$ The process of washing the fleece of sheep to remove dirt, salt, grease etc, is called scouring.



Step 3 → The process of separating the long fine quality fleece from the remaining inferior quality or broken pieces is called sorting.

Step 4 → The process of removing the burrs from the fleece is called combing.

Step 5 → The fibres obtained after combing are dyed in various colours.

Step 6 → The straightened fibres are spun or twisted together to make yarn.

Silk → Silk is a fine, strong, soft and shiny fibres obtained from silk worms.

Sericulture → The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.

Short answer Type - I

Q1 → What is meant by rearing of sheep?

Ans 1 → Rearing of sheep means to look after the sheep by giving them, food shelter and health care.

Q2 → What are fibres?

Ans 2 → Answer in notes.

Q3 → Why does shearing not hurt the sheep?



Ques: Shearing does not hurt the sheep because the uppermost layer of the skin of sheep is dead.

Ques: What is meant by scouring?

Ans: Answer in notes.

Ques: What is cocoon?

Ans: The silky covering spun by the silkworm for its protection is called cocoon.

Short answer Type - II

Ques: What is meant by selective breeding? What is its purpose?

Ans: These are then crossbred (made to reproduce) to get the new breed of animals having desirable characteristics of both the parents. This is called selective breeding.

Ques: What is silk? How do we get silk from cocoon?

Ans: Silk is a fine, strong, soft and shiny obtained from silkworms.

Obtain silk from cocoon =

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Why? Shearing is done in summer because the animals or sheep are sheared in summer so that they do not feel the heat.

Why is shearing done in summer?

Why? Wool is present as a thick coat of hair on the body of the wool-yielding animals. It gets trapped in the spaces between the wool fibres. That's why wool-yielding animals have a thick coat of hair on their bodies.

Q.9) Why do wool-yielding animals have a thick coat of hair on their bodies?

Ans: Bacillus anthracis that causes a deadly blood disease called anthrax. This is called occupational disease because the person catches this disease while working in the industry due to the nature of his work.

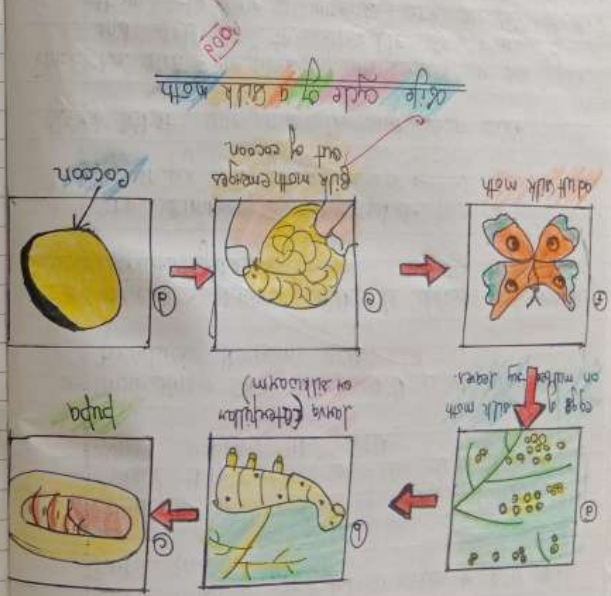
Q.10) Why is this disease called occupational disease?

Ans: Bacillus anthracis.

Q.11) What is anthrax disease?

Ans: It is a fatal disease.

Q.12) With the help of a flow chart only, describe the life cycle of a silkworm.



Key answers

Q17 Write the various steps involved in the production of silk cloth from silkworm.

Ans: In order to obtain silk, mulberry trees are cultivated, silkworms are reared and their cocoons are collected to get silk fibres. The various steps involved are:-

(i) Rearing of silk worms: Male silk moth lays hundreds of eggs at a time.

Step (ii) Thread extraction.

Step (iii) Dyeing.

Step (iv) Spinning.

Step (v) Weaving.

Step (vi) Drying.

(ii) Processing of cocoons to obtain silk fibres: The pile of cocoons is placed in hot water. Hot water makes the silk fibres of cocoon to separate out. The long threads from cocoons are obtained by unwinding the threads from cocoons. This process is called reeling.

(iii) Converting silk fibres into silk cloth: Silk fibres obtained from cocoons are spun into yarn. The yarn is then woven into silk cloth.



The silk yarn is then woven on looms into silk cloth by the weavers.

Q2) Describe the process of wool production.

Ans) Step by step process of wool production:-

The different processes involved in wool production are shearing, scouring, grading, dyeing, and drying. The process of removal of the fleece from an animal is called shearing. Goats and sheep are ~~sheep~~ shorn during summer months.

Q3) Discuss various varieties of natural silk.

Ans) There are various varieties of natural silk:

1) Mulberry silk moth → Mulberry silk moth is the most common silk moth. The bulk of the world's silk supply comes from the mulberry silk moth. The silk fibre from the cocoon of this moth is soft, lustrous and elastic. It can be dyed in beautiful colours.

2) Tasar silkworms → Tasar silkworms mainly feed on Shajin leaves. They produce tasar silk.

3) Eri silkworms → Eri silkworms feed on castor leaves. They produce a black silk called Eri silk.

4) Mooga silkworms → Mooga silkworms feed on Bom leaves. They produce a lustrous golden yellow mooga silk. Mooga silkworms are found only in Assam and also here else in the world.