

CHAPTER 03

ANIMAL FIBRE

Exercises:

- In sericulture industry, do which stages of silkworm do weavers buy? Why do they do so?

Ans.

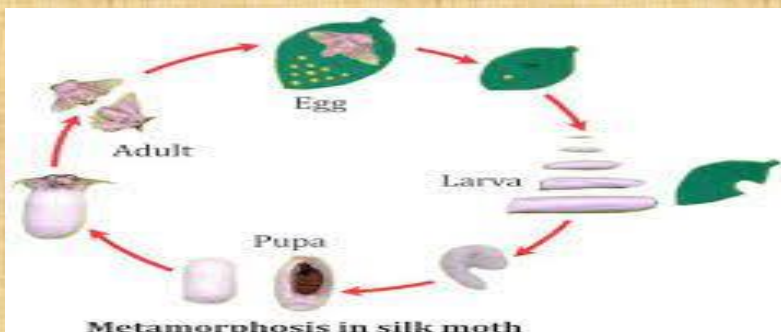
Weavers buy the silkworms at cocoon stage. There the filaments of silk obtained from cocoons by boiling and reeled into threads.

1. Which place in our state called silk city?

Ans. Pochampally is the silk city of Telangana.

2. Prepare a chart showing life cycle of silkworm and display that in the classroom.

Ans.



3. Why are cocoons stifled?

Ans.

Stifling of cocoons carried out to kill the larvae inside and prevent the emergence of moths. They can be stored for long time and the silk fibre obtained easily and reeled.

4. What will happen if cocoon not boiled?

Ans.

If cocoons are not boiled, the strands would become brittle and we will get fragments of thread instead of long continuous thread.

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

Ans.

Fleece of Angora goat	Fleece of Camel
Angora goat live in Kashmir and the fleece of angora is soft	Camel lives in Rajasthan and the fleece of camel is coarse
Used in production of scarf	used in making shawls

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

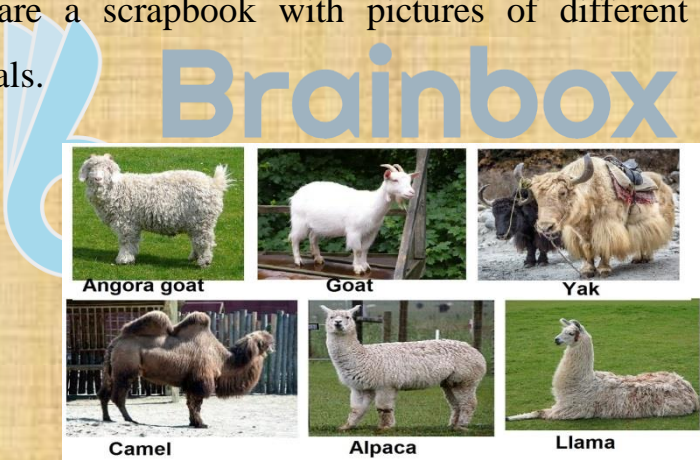


7. In what way is knitting different from weaving?

Ans.

KNITTING	WEAVING
Knitted fabric is thick	Weaved fabric is thin
More elastic and stretchable	Less stretchable
Threads run parallel	Threads run perpendicular: warp and weft threads
Wool clothes are knitted	Lighter cloth materials are weaved

8. Prepare a scrapbook with pictures of different wool yielding animals.



9. Fill up the blank and give your reasons for the statement.
 fabric protect us from cold.

Ans.

Wool protect us from cold because wool is a poor conductor of heat. It checks the conduction of heat from body to surroundings and keeps the body warm.

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

Ans.

I would prefer to take warm clothes like sweater, jackets etc. in my luggage. The weather of Kashmir is cold and the clothes, which keep the body warm should be packed in luggage.

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

Ans.

Yes, there is similarity between silk and wool weaving. Both silk and wool are natural fibres and we get them from animals. Silk obtained from silk worms and wool is from sheep, goat, camel etc. Both are weaved on power looms and hand looms.

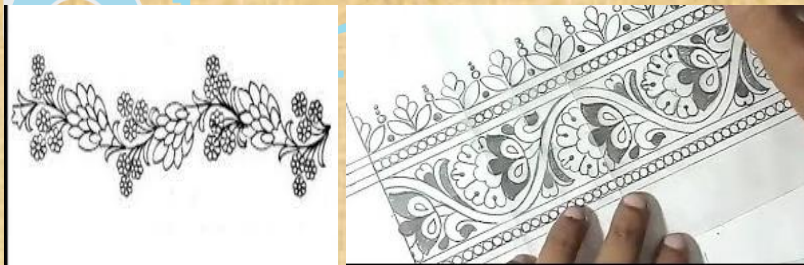
12.Write five differences between wool and silk manufacturing.

Ans.

SILK	WOOL
Silk is obtained from silk worms	Wool, obtained from fleece of animals like goat and sheep.
The process of obtaining silk from cocoons called reeling.	The process of obtaining wool from animals by using razors called shearing.

Most of the silk clothes, made by weaving.	Most of the woolen clothes, made by knitting.
Silk fibres obtained by reeling spun into silk threads and woven into silk.	Fibres straightened, combed and rolled into yarn. The longer fibres made into wool for sweaters and shorter fibres woven into woolen cloth.
Global production is 125,000 tons	Global production is 1m tons.

13. Observe designs on silk sarees, trace them in your notebook and make your own designs.



14. 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 type of fabric and make a chart.

Banaras silk



Jamdani silk



Muga silk

Tussar silk

Brainbox
learn easy