

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Some words related with silk are jumbled up. Write them in their correct form.

[NCERT Exemplar]

Q. TURECULRISE

Ans. SERICULTURE

Q. WILSMORK

Ans. SILKWORM

Q. BELMURRY

Ans. MULBERRY

Q. RINGLEE

Ans. REELING

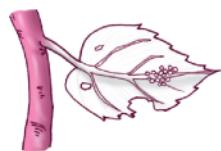
Q.2. Why artificial silk is much cheaper than natural silk?

Ans. Artificial silk is obtained from wood pulp and it is made up of cellulose, it is prepared in large scale in factories, so it is cheap while natural silk is made up of silk moth. To obtain silk for commercial purposes, a large number of cocoons are killed, so it is costly.

Q.3. Write a caption for each of the figures given below.

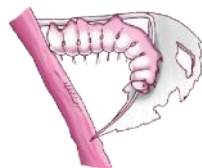
[NCERT Exemplar]

Q.



Ans. Eggs of silk moth on mulberry leaves.

Q.



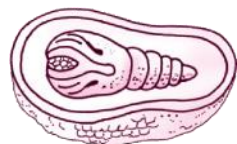
Ans. Silkworm

Q.



Ans. Cocoon

Q.



Ans. Cocoon with developing moth

Q.4. Distinguish between natural fibres and synthetic fibres.

Ans.

| S.No. | Natural fibres | Synthetic fibres |
|-------|---|---|
| (i) | These are obtained naturally from plants and animals. | These are prepared by man in laboratory |
| (ii) | For example, wool, cotton, jute, etc | For example, nylon, rayon, etc |

Q.5. Write three uses of wool.

Ans. (a) It is used to make sweaters, shawls and other warm clothes.

(b) It is used to make blankets, upholstery, carpets, etc.

(c) It is used in sound proofing.

Q.6. What unusual qualities of wool make it a very useful fibre?

Ans. (a) It captures air between its layers.

(b) Because of its crimp it is bulkier and acts as insulator.

(c) It readily absorbs moisture.

Q.7. What are occupational hazards?

Ans. These are the dangers to human health due to the working conditions. For example, people working in woollen industry get infected by anthrax and those in sericulture industry suffer from backaches and leg deformities.

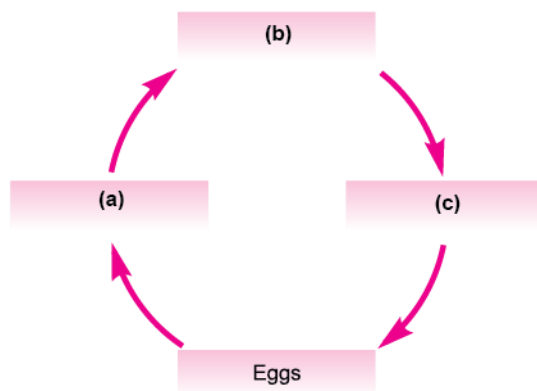
Q.8. Mention the steps in silk production.

Ans. The steps in silk production include gathering of cocoons, killing of moths inside them, taking out of threads, i.e., reeling and spinning the fibre into yarn, i.e., throwing.

Q.9. What health problems do workers in the silk industry suffer from?

Ans. Workers in silk industry have breathing problems, infection due to handling of dead worms, vision problems, backaches, leg deformities like bow-leggedness and raw and blistered skin.

Q.10. Complete the life cycle of silk moth.



Ans. (a) Silkworm,

(b) Cocoon,

(c) Moth.

Q.11. Write three uses of silk.

Ans. (a) It is used to make clothes, scarves, sarees and dresses.

(b) It is used to make parachutes and bullet proof vests.

(c) It is used as non-absorbable suture in surgery.