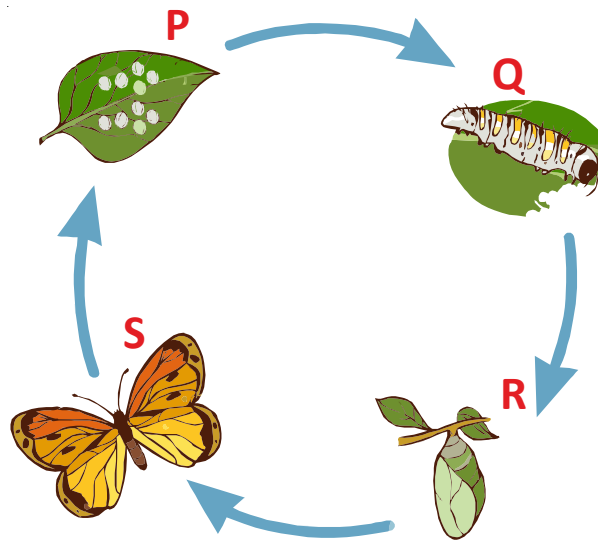


01

Refer to the given figure showing life cycle of an insect and statements associated with it.



- (a) At what stage in the life cycle of a silk moth is it killed to get the silk.
- (b) How many silkworms have to be killed to get 1 kilogram of silk ?

- (a) "Q" stage is called Larva. It covers itself completely with this fibre, to form a cocoon. At this stage, in the life cycle of a silk moth is killed to get the silk.
- (b) Above 5500 silkworms are required to produce one kilogram of silk.

02

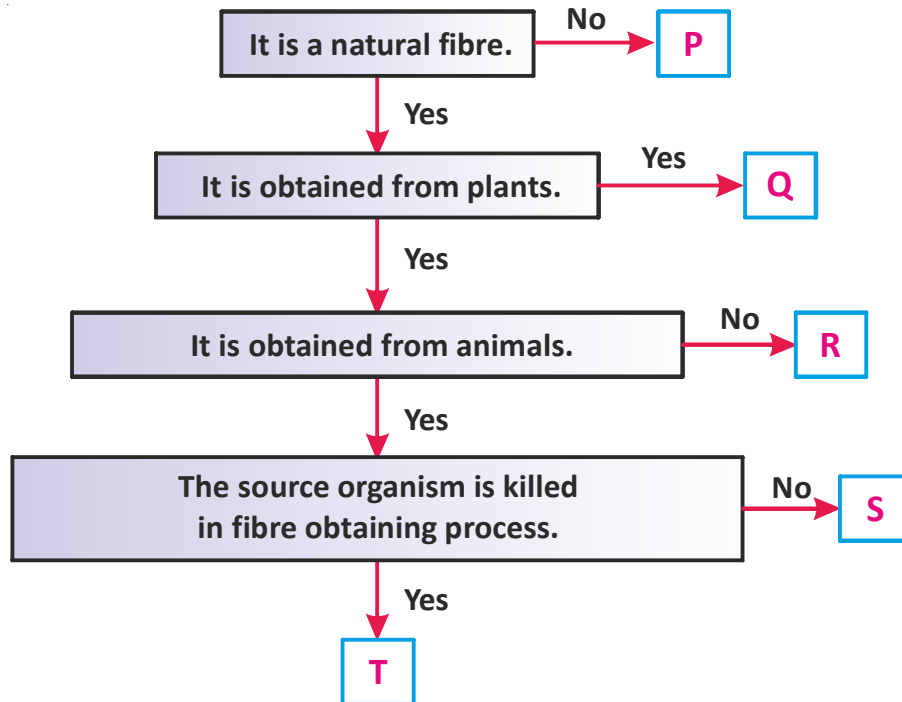
Following are the steps involved in the processing of fibres to make wool.

- I) Small fluffy fibres, called burrs, are picked out from the hair of sheep
- II) Fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its body
- III) Hairy skin is sent to factory where hair of different textures are separated
- IV) Hairy skin is thoroughly washed in tanks to removed dust, grease, etc
- V) Fibres are straightened, combed and rolled into yarn.
- VI) Fibres are then dyed in various colours.

Write the correct sequence.

- Fleece of the sheep along with a thin layer of skin is removed from its body.
- Hairy skin is thoroughly washed in tanks to removed dust, grease, etc.
- Hairy skin is sent to factory where hair of different textures are separated.
- Small fluffy fibres, called burrs, are picked out from the hair of sheep.
- Fibres are then dyed in various colours.
- Fibres are straightened, combed and rolled into yarn.

03 Refer to the given flow chart and select the incorrect statements regarding P, Q, R, S and T.



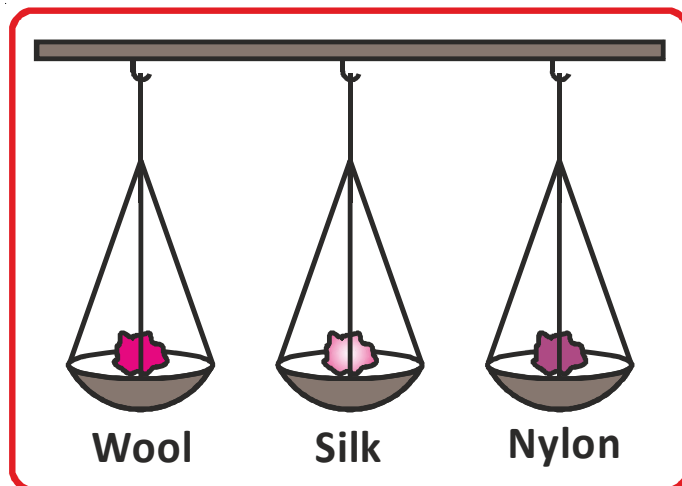
- (i) Q is cellulosic whereas S is proteinaceous in nature.
- (ii) S could be obtained from a viviparous animal whereas T could be obtained from an oviparous animal with four stages in its life cycle.
- (iii) P and S are non-biodegradable fibres.
- (iv) P and R are petroleum based fibres.
- (v) Organisms providing S generally inhabit desert lands whereas those providing Q generally inhabit polar regions.

(i), (ii) and (iv) statements are true.

Q is cotton; S is wool

P and R are artificial fibres like nylon and polyester

04 Renu had threads of wool, silk and nylon of equal lengths. She hanged these threads by fixing one end to a hook and the other end to a plate as shown in the figure.



If equal weights are increased in each pan until the thread breaks up, then identify the ascending order of their strength.

Among fibres of wool, silk and nylon

- 1) Nylon
- 2) Silk
- 3) Wool

05

Observe the numbered pictures given below.

1



2



3



4

Identify the pictures.

- 1 - Shearing
- 2 - Scouring
- 3 - Rolling
- 4 - Woollen fibre