

Fibre to Fabric

Practice Exercise

1. Which of the following is a plant fibre?
 (a) Flax (b) Wool
 (c) Silk (d) Both (b) and (c)
 (e) None of these
2. Which of the following animals does not yield wool?
 (a) Goat (b) Buffalo
 (c) Yak (d) Alpaca
 (e) None of these
3. Yak wool is common in hilly regions of ____ and ____.
 (a) Jammu, Kashmir (b) Tibet, Ladakh
 (c) Punjab, Haryana (d) Delhi, Rajasthan
 (e) None of these
4. Two types of fibres obtained from fleece of a sheep is:
 (i) Coarse beard hair
 (ii) Cocoon fibre
 (iii) Fine, soft under -hair, close to the skin
 (iv) Acrylic fibre
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (i) and (iii) (d) (iii) and (iv)
 (e) None of these
5. Angora wool is obtained from Angora:
 (a) Sheeps (b) Rabbit
 (c) Camels (d) Yaks
 (e) None of these
6. Marwari and Patanwadi are breeds of:
 (a) Goat (b) Sheep
 (c) camels (d) Silkworm
 (e) None of these
7. Which of the following cannot give woollen fibre?
 (a) Llama (b) Alpaca
 (c) Moth (d) Goat
 (e) None of these
8. Woollen clothes keep us more warm than cotton clothes because:
 (a) They are produced from very thin fibre.
 (b) They have a greater bulk and trap more air.
 (c) They do not absorb air.
 (d) They are obtained from animals living in deserts.
 (e) None of these
9. Which of the following is the most common variety of silk?
 (a) Eri silk (b) Kosa silk
 (c) Mulberry silk (d) Mooga silk
 (e) None of these
10. Sheep shearing refers to:
 (a) Combing the entangled woollen fibres.
 (b) Separating hairs of different textures.
 (c) Washing the fleece.
 (d) Removal of fleece.
 (e) None of these
11. Sorting of fleece according to the quality of woollen fibres can be done on the basis of:
 (a) Fine fibre
 (b) Coarse fibre
 (c) Long and short fibre
 (d) All the above
 (e) None of these
12. Natural silk is obtained from Cocoons which is made of ____.
 (a) Carbohydrate (b) Cellulose
 (c) Protein (d) Fat
 (e) None of these
13. Which of the following on burning smells like burnt hair?
 (a) Natural silk (b) Artificial silk
 (c) Plastic (d) LPG
 (e) None of these
14. Which of the following is not a plant fibre?
 (a) Merijuana (b) Silk
 (c) Flax (d) Jute
 (e) None of these

- 15.** Selecting parent sheep for obtaining special characteristics in their offspring is known as:
 (a) Special breeding (b) Self breeding
 (c) Selective breeding (d) All the above
 (e) None of these
- 16.** Reeling refers to:
 (a) Rearing of silk worms.
 (b) Taking out silk fibres from the cocoons.
 (c) Growing mulberry trees.
 (d) Burning of silk.
 (e) None of these
- 17.** Which of the following breeds of sheep is found in Rajasthan?
 (a) Lohi (b) Nali
 (c) Bakharmal (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (e) None of these
- 18.** Fibres obtained from animals are made of mainly:
 (a) Minerals (b) Cellulose
 (c) Proteins (d) Nylon
 (e) None of these
- 19.** Which of the following statements is not correct?
 (i) Coarse wool is obtained from Marwari.
 (ii) Anthrax is a viral disease.
 (iii) Combing is done before scouring.
 (iv) Bakharwal is found in Jammu and Kashmir.
 (a) (i) and (ii) (b) (ii) and (iii)
 (c) (iii) and (iv) (d) (i) and (iv)
 (e) None of these
- 20.** Which among the following is the leading country in the production of silk?
 (a) Japan (b) China
 (c) India (d) Australia
 (e) None of these
- 21.** ____ is/are removed by combing woollen fibres.
 (a) Dust (b) Fleece
 (c) Burrs (d) Grease
 (e) None of these
- 22.** Sorting includes:
 (a) Sorting animals on the basis of different types of wools.
 (b) Separating the fleece of sheep into sections according to their woollen fibre quality.
 (c) Twisting long woollen fibres into thick yarns.
 (d) Washing the fleece.
 (e) None of these
- 23.** Sericulture is:
 (a) Culturing bacteria.
 (b) Collecting silk sarees.
 (c) Rearing of silkworms.
 (d) Production of artificial silk.
 (e) None of these
- 24.** Artificial silk is obtained from ____ which is made of ____.
 (a) Cellulose, protein
 (b) Silkworm, protein
 (c) Wood pulp, cellulose
 (d) Wood pulp, protein
 (e) None of these
- 25.** Which among the following is not a process of obtaining wool from sheep?
 (a) Sorting (b) Dyeing
 (c) Reeling (d) Scouring
 (e) None of these
- 26.** ____ is a process in which woollen fibres are spun into thick yarns.
 (a) Sorting (b) Scouring
 (c) Combing (d) Spinning
 (e) None of these
- 27.** Silk was discovered first in ____.
 (a) India (b) Australia
 (c) China (d) Japan
 (e) None of these
- 28.** Pashmina wool is obtained from ____.
 (a) Yak (b) Sheep
 (c) Goat (d) Camel
 (e) None of these

- 29.** Choose the correct sequence of processes for obtaining wool from sheep.
 (a) Scouring → Shearing → Sorting → Combing → Spinning
 (b) Sorting → Shearing → Scouring → Spinning → Combing
 (c) Shearing → Scouring → Sorting → Combing → Spinning
 (d) Shearing → Scouring → sorting → Spinning → Combing
 (e) None of these
- 30.** Which of the following is a type of silk?
 (a) Tassar (b) Mooga
 (c) Kosa (d) All the above
 (e) None of these
- 31.** On burning the thread of a silk kurta, it smells like a burning paper so it shows that:
 (a) Kurta is made of natural silk.
 (b) Kurta is made from artificial silk.
 (c) Kurta is made of cotton.
 (d) Kurta is made of wool.
 (e) None of these
- 32.** Ginning is:
 (a) Shearing of fleece.
 (b) Combing woollen fibres.
 (c) Removing seeds from mass of cotton.
 (d) Dyeing woollen fibre.
 (e) None of these
- 33.** Which of the following is obtained from flax crop?
 (a) Linseed oil (b) Linen fibre
 (c) Jute fibre (d) Both (a) and (b)
 (e) None of these
- 34.** ____ is a non-biodegradable fibre.
 (a) Cotton (b) Jute
 (c) Silk (d) Nylon
 (e) None of these
- 35.** Silkworm grows on:
 (a) Mango (b) Mulberry leaves
 (c) Lemon leaves (d) Banana leaves
 (e) None of these
- 36.** Silk thread is obtained from which stage of lifecycle of silkworm?
 (a) Egg (b) Adult silkworm
 (c) Caterpillar (d) Cocoon
 (e) None of these
- 37.** Which of the following is the main ingredient of the cotton fibre?
 (a) Cellulose (b) Protein
 (c) Glucose (d) Pectin
 (e) None of these
- 38.** ____ is the scientific name of the mulberry silk moth.
 (a) Bombyx lurra (b) Bombyx silki
 (c) Bombyx biti (d) Bombyx mori
 (e) None of these
- 39.** Which among the following fibres has the highest strength?
 (a) Cotton (b) Flax
 (c) Polyester (d) Rayon
 (e) None of these
- 40.** After weaving:
 (a) Yarns of silk are converted into silk cloth.
 (b) Silk fibre is converted into silk yarns.
 (c) Silk fibre are obtained from silk.
 (d) All the above
 (e) None-of these

Answers – Key

1. A	2. B	3. B	4. C	5. B
6. B	7. C	8. B	9. C	10. D
11. D	12. C	13. A	14. B	15. C
16. B	17. D	18. C	19. B	20. B
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. C	25. C
26. D	27. C	28. C	29. C	30. D
31. B	32. C	33. D	34. D	35. B
36. D	37. A	38. D	39. C	40. A