

Fiber to Fabric**Exercise – 1**

DIRECTIONS: The following questions has four choices (a), (b), (c) and (d) out of -which only one is correct. You have to choose the correct alternative.

1. The workers of silk industry face risks of disease related to
(a) skin (b) lungs
(c) heart (d) both (a) and (b)
2. Silkworm is reared through
(a) agriculture (b) apiculture
(c) sericulture (d) floriculture
3. Silkworm feeds on
(a) mulberry leaves (b) bamboo leaves
(c) neem leaves (d) banyan leaves
4. Which kind of cloth can be used in both summer and winter?
(a) Wool (b) Silk
(c) Cotton (d) All of these
5. The process of removing fleece along with a thin layer of skin from the body of sheep is called
(a) scouring (b) grading
(c) shearing (d) sorting
6. Which of the following country is the largest producer of silk?
(a) India (b) Italy
(c) Japan (d) China
7. Which of these is the leading producer of wool today?
(a) Germany (b) New Zealand
(c) Australia (d) USA
8. 'Llama' and 'Alpaca' are used for obtaining
(a) wool (b) fooder
(c) milk (d) both (a) and (b)
9. In which stage of the life cycle of silk moth forms silk fibres?
(a) Larva (b) Pupa
(c) Egg (d) Adult
10. The process of taking out thread from the cocoon for use as silk is called
(a) Rolling (b) Spinning
(c) Reeling (d) Grading
11. Which breed of goat is used for making pashmina shawls?
(a) Cashmere goat (b) Angora goat
(c) Kashmiri goat (d) None of these
12. Which breed of sheep gives finest wool?
(a) Merino (b) Patanwadi
(c) Nali (d) None of these
13. Sorter's disease is associated with-
(a) Cotton industry (b) Silk industry
(c) Wool industry (d) Both (a) and (b)
14. Find the odd one out.
(a) Lohi (b) Nali
(c) Marwari (d) Vicuna
15. Cocoon is-
(a) a caterpillar
(b) the fibre cover spun by the silk larva around its body on changing into pupa state
(c) a silk moth
(d) a variety of silk
16. Which Indian breed of sheep gives good quality wool?
(a) Nali (b) Marwari
(c) Lohi (d) None of these
17. Find the odd one out:
(a) Shearing (b) Scouring
(c) Moulting (d) Dyeing
18. The process of washing fleece to remove dust, dirt and grease is called
(a) Reeling (b) Scouring
(c) Shearing (d) Grading
19. Pashmina shawls are belongs to
(a) South America (b) Kashmir
(c) South Africa (d) Gujarat
20. Silk fibre obtained from silk moth is _____
(a) Carbohydrate (b) Fat
(c) Protein (d) Sugars
21. Find from the following where Silk Industry began
(a) India (b) China
(c) Tibet (d) Africa
22. Woollen clothes are made from
(a) Animals (b) Plants
(c) Insects (d) Bacteria\

- 23.** Silk thread is obtained from
 (a) Pupa (b) Larva
 (c) Cocoon (d) Adult moth
- 24.** Which process is used to kill the insect inside the cocoon?
 (a) Boiling in water (b) drying in oven
 (c) dyeing the cocoon (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 25.** Find the odd one out
 (a) Yak (b) Camel
 (c) Goat (d) Silk moth
- 26.** The process of selecting parent sheep for obtaining desirable baby sheep is called
 (a) Shearing (b) Selective breeding
 (c) Grading (d) Sericulture
- 27.** A lot of feeding is required at the
 (a) cocoon stage (b) pupa stage
 (c) larva stage (d) adult stage
- 28.** The silkworm is also called
 (a) pupa (b) silkmoth
 (c) caterpillar (d) eggs
- 29.** The person who remove the fleece of sheep is called
 (a) sorter (b) weaver
 (c) dyer (d) shearer
- 30.** The best wool is obtained from
 (a) goat (b) yak
 (c) camel (d) sheep
- 31.** Wool is graded according to its
 (a) colour (b) texture
 (c) length (d) All of these
- 32.** Which of the following is not a variety of silk?
 (a) Muga (b) Eri
 (c) Tassar (d) Merino
- 33.** Complete the following corelation: Silkworm: Cocoon:: Wool: _____
 (a) Jute plant (b) Cotton plant
 (c) Fleece of ship (d) Hemp plant
- 34.** Workers of which fabric industry have maximum possibility of getting infected by anthrax?
 (a) silk (b) cotton
 (c) nylon (d) wool
- 35.** Woolen fibre is
 (a) cellulose (b) sericin
 (c) polyester (d) keratin

Match the column

DIRECTIONS: Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

36.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Australia	(p) Silk
(b) Science of rearing silkworms so as to obtain silk	(q) Yields silk fibers
(c) Cocoon	(r) Wool
(d) China	(s) Sericulture

- (a) (a) → (r), (B) → (q), (C) → (s), (D) → (p)
 (b) (a) → (r), (B) → (s), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
 (c) (a) → (p), (B) → (s), (C) → (q), (D) → (r)
 (d) (a) → (q), (B) → (s), (C) → (r), (D) → (p)

37.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Shearing	(p) Shedding of skin by silkworm
(b) Reeling	(q) Grouping of wool according to its texture
(c) Molting	(r) Removing fleece form the body of sheep
(d) Sorting	Collecting thread from cocoon

- (a) (a) → (q), (B) → (p), (C) → (r), (D) → (s)
 (b) (a) → (s), (B) → (r), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
 (c) (a) → (r), (B) → (s), (C) → (p), (D) → (q)
 (d) (a) → (p), (B) → (s), (C) → (q), (D) → (r)

38.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Alpaca	(p) Goat
(b) Silkworm	(q) Camel
(c) Patanwadi	(r) Mulberry
(d) Angora	(s) Sheep

- (a) (a) → (q), (B) → (r), (C) → (s), (D) → (p)
 (b) (a) → (s), (B) → (r), (C) → (p), (D) → (q)
 (c) (a) → (p), (B) → (r), (C) → (q), (D) → (s)
 (d) (a) → (q), (B) → (r), (C) → (p), (D) → (s)

Passage Based Question

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Passage -1

To improve the quality and production of wool, of our indigenous sheep, cross-breeding programme has been undertaken at a number of

research centres in our country. During such trials, indigenous and exotic breeds of sheep are made to cross-breed for the production of superior wool quality and mutton. A superior quality sheep with desirable characteristics will be formed eventually after continuous selection and breeding programmes.

39. What is the name of the process of selecting parents for obtaining a desirable baby sheep?
 (a) Rearing (b) Scouring
 (c) Selective breeding (d) Sericulture
40. Which of the following characteristic of the parents is chosen for selective breeding?
 (a) Wool type
 (b) Resistance to disease
 (c) Tolerance to climate conditions
 (d) All of these
41. Which of the following is Indian breed of sheep?
 (a) Nellore (b) Vienna
 (c) Lohi (d) Both (a) and (c)

Assertion/Reason Based Questions

DIRECTIONS: The questions in this segment consists of two statements, one labelled as "Assertion A" and the other labelled as "Reason R". You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion A and Reason R are individually true and if so, whether the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion. Select your answers to these items using codes given below.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.
42. **Assertion (A):** Wool is a natural fibre
Reason (R): Wool is obtained from animals like sheep, llama and goats
43. **Assertion (A):** Silk is comfortable to be worn in warm weather
Reason (R): Silk is a bad conductor of heat
44. **Assertion (A) :** Silk is a protein fibre
Reason (R): Silk consists of fibroin protein
45. **Assertion (A):** Scouring is the process of washing sheared fleece in hot water, detergent and alkali in tank

Reason (R): Scouring removes dirt, grass and grease.

Statement Based Questions

DIRECTIONS: Read the following two statements carefully and choose the correct options.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct while statement (ii) is incorrect.
 (b) Statement (ii) is correct while statement (i) is incorrect.
 (c) Both statements are correct
 (d) Both statements are incorrect.
46. (i) A male camel yields about 5 kg to 10 kg of wool while a female camel yields 20 kg to 30 kg wool in a year
 (ii) Vicunas are endangered species.
47. (i) Vicuna, Alpaca and Nali belong to camel family.
 (ii) Fur on the body of Bactrian camel is used as wool.
48. (i) 1 kg of raw silk is obtained from approximately 5500 silkworms
 (ii) The cocoon is made of a single continuous thread of raw silk.
- Figure Based Questions

Figure Based Questions

DIRECTIONS: On the basis of following diagram/picture answer the questions given below:

49. Identify the given process



- (a) Grading (b) Reeling
 (c) Scouring (d) Shearing

50. What is the use of the process shown in the given figure?



- (a) Removal of fleece of sheep
- (b) Removal of dirt, grass or grease from fleece of sheep.
- (c) Boiling of cocoon for extraction of silk fibre.
- (d) Separation of fleece of different texture.

Exercise – 2

Multiple Choice Questions

DIRECTIONS: The following questions has four choices (a), (b), (c) and (d) out of which only one is correct. You have to choose the correct alternative.

1. Can all the fleece of sheep be used to make wool?
(a) No, sheep has hair of different thickness and quality like us.
(b) No, sheep stays dirty which makes some fleece useless
(c) Yes, it can be done in case of few sheeps
(d) Yes, as sheeps have hair of same thickness
2. Which of the following is the correct sequence of steps involved in processing of wool?
(a) Sorting → Grading → Shearing → Scouring → Picking of burrs → Dyeing
(b) Shearing → Scouring → Picking of burrs → Grading, Sorting → Dyeing
(c) Scouring → Shearing → Grading → Picking of burrs → Dyeing → Sorting
(d) Shearing → Scouring → Sorting → Picking of burrs → Grading → Dyeing
3. Which one is not a variety of silk?
(a) Muga (b) Tussar
(c) Khadi (d) None of these
4. Which of the following fibre is stronger than steel wire?
(a) Wool (b) Cotton
(c) Silk (d) None of these
5. Muga is the strongest variety of-
(a) cotton (b) silk
(c) wool (d) None of these
6. Which of the following disease is most common among the workers of sericulture industry?
(a) Cancer and skin
(b) T.B.
(c) Asthma and respiratory
(d) Cancer and T.B.
7. How many eggs can a female silk moth lay?
(a) 10 to 15 (b) 1 or 2
(c) 300 to 400 (d) 1000 to 10,000
8. Which type of wool is common in Tibet and Ladhak?
(a) Yak (b) Sheep wool
(c) Angora wool (d) Pashminawool
9. _____ type of wool is commonly available in the market.
(a) Sheep wool (b) Yak wool
(c) Angora wool (d) Camel wool
10. The bacterium by which the people working in wool industry get infected is
(a) Rhizobium (b) Anthrax
(c) Streptococcus (d) None of these
11. For how long do the caterpillars eat mulberry leaves?
(a) 10 to 15 days (b) 20 to 30 days
(c) 25 to 30 days (d) 5 to 10 days
12. In which region angora goats are found?
(a) Uttar Pradesh
(b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) Gujarat
(d) Haryana
13. Fleece of Angora goat is called
(a) Brown Fleece (b) Pashmina
(c) Mohair (d) None of these
14. Shearing of wool in sheep is done during
(a) Winter (b) early spring
(c) autumn (d) early summer
15. Complete the following analogy Lohi: Breed of sheep :: ____: member of camel family
(a) Alpaca (b) Nali
(c) Muga (d) Eri
16. How many times does the silkworm shed its skin before forming a cocoon?
(a) Three times (b) Ten times
(c) Four times (d) Fifteen times
17. Burrs are the:
(a) wool obtained from the goat
(b) small fluffy fibres in wool
(c) wool obtained from the camel
(d) None of these
18. IWS stands for
(a) International wool standard
(b) International wool status
(c) Indian wool supply
(d) International wool secretariat
19. What does woolmark logo indicate?
(a) Quantity of wool (b) Type of wool
(c) Purity of wool (d) All of these

20. Which of the following represents the correct sequence of different phases in the lifecycle of silkworm?
- (a) Eggs → pupa → cocoon → caterpillar → Adult moth
- (b) Eggs → caterpillar → cocoon → pupa → Adult moth
- (c) Adult moth → eggs → pupa → caterpillar → cocoon
- (d) Eggs → adult moth → pupa → cocoon → caterpillar

21. Silkworms take:
- (a) 8 days to spin cocoon
- (b) one day to spin cocoon
- (c) 3 days to spin cocoon
- (d) 15 days to spin cocoon

22. On the basis of following features identify the correct fibre
- (I) It is originally a natural product
- (II) It is obtained from hairs of animals
- (III) It traps and retains a lot of air and is suitable to wear in winters.
- (a) silk (b) wool
- (c) jute (d) polyester

Match the Column

DIRECTION: Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

23.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Marwari	(p) Jammu and Kashmir
(b) Rampur bushair	(q) Haryana
(c) Nali	(r) Gujarat
(d) Bakharwal	(s) Himachal Pradesh

- (a) (A) → (r), (B) → (s), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
- (b) (A) → (q), (B) → (p), (C) → (r), (D) → (s)
- (c) (A) → (s), (B) → (r), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
- (d) (A) → (p), (B) → (r), (C) → (s), (D) → (q)

24.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Silk industry	(p) Muga
(b) Silk worm	(q) Silk
(c) Queen of textiles	(r) Bombyx mori
(d) Non-mulberry silk	(s) Respiratory disease

- (a) (A) → (p), (B) → (s), (C) → (r), (D) → (q)
- (b) (A) → (r), (B) → (p), (C) → (s), (D) → (q)
- (c) (A) → (s), (B) → (r), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
- (d) (A) → (q), (B) → (r), (C) → (p), (D) → (s)

25.

Column-I	Column-II
(a) Lohi	(p) Mohair
(b) Kashmiri goat	(q) Good quality wool
(c) Nali	(r) Pashmina shawl
(d) Angora goat	(s) Carpet wool

- (a) (A) → (r), (B) → (s), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
- (b) (A) → (q), (B) → (p), (C) → (r), (D) → (s)
- (c) (A) → (s), (B) → (r), (C) → (q), (D) → (p)
- (d) (A) → (p), (B) → (r), (C) → (s), (D) → (q)

Passage Based Question

DIRECTIONS: Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Passage -1

Divyank and Amar are working on a project report on 'Occupational Hazards'. They went to cotton and wool spinning mills and mulberry farm for their research. They observed that due to improper working environment and lack of safety measures there were many health hazards faced by the workers in their routine activities like respiratory diseases, skin infections, etc. They discussed the problems faced by the workers with their teacher. Their teacher decided to write the letter to the concerned authority to highlight the seriousness of the issue and to take proper steps/ action in this regard.

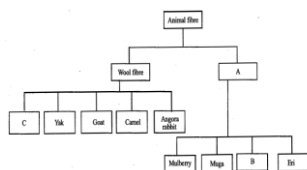
26. Which of the following disease is related to wool industry?
- (a) Rinderpest (b) Anmrax
- (c) Tuberculosis (d) Both (a) and (b)

27. Which of the following is the reason of health problem that is associated with sericulture?
- (a) Reeling
- (b) Boiling cocoons
- (c) Decaying of dead worms
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

28. Which one the following causes the sorter's disease?
- (a) Streptococcus pneumoniae
- (b) Salmonella typhi
- (c) Bacillus anthracis
- (d) Escherichia coli

Passage-2

Look at the following flow chart and answer the questions given below:



29. Which of the following correctly represents A, B and C respectively.
- A → Cotton fibre, B → Silkworm, C Woolly dog
 - A → Jute fibre, B → Cocoon, C → Silk moth
 - A → Silk fibre, B → Tussar, C → Sheep
 - A → Synthetic fibre, B → Khadi, C Sheep
30. Which of the following is not an application of 'A'?
- clothing
 - interior decoration
 - painting
 - construction
31. Which of the following is related to 'C'?
- Vicuna
 - Lohi
 - Alpaca
 - Both (a) and (c)

Assertion/ Reason Based Questions

DIRECTIONS: The questions in this segment consists of two statements, one labelled as "Assertion A" and the other labelled as "Reason R ". You are to examine these two statements carefully and decide if the Assertion A and Reason R are individually true and if so, whether the reason is a correct explanation of the assertion. Select your answers to these items using codes given below.

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - A is true but R is false.
 - A is false but R is true.
32. **Assertion (A):** Silkworms are usually killed with heat before it reaches the moth stage
Reason (R): The emergence of silk moth from cocoons damage the continuity of the thread of the cocoon.
33. **Assertion (A):** Workers in silk industry need to dip their hands frequently in boiling water.
Reason (R): Silk workers often suffer from asthma and respiratory diseases.
34. **Assertion (A):** Nali sheep are sources of carpet wool
Reason (R): Nali is an Indian breed of sheep.

Statement Based Questions

DIRECTIONS: Read the following three statements and choose the correct answer.

- Statement (i) and (iii) are incorrect but (ii) is correct
 - Statement (i) and (ii) are incorrect but (iii) is correct
 - All statements are correct
 - All statements are incorrect.
35. (i) Shearing hurts the sheep
 (ii) Soft silk yam is strong as comparable thread of steel
 (iii) Small fluffy fibres are called fleece
36. (i) Cultivation of silkworms for the purpose of producing silk is called sericulture
 (ii) Silk is called queen of textile
 (iii) Reeling is the process of unwinding the silk filaments from the cocoon.
37. (i) Alpaca and Llama yield wool which is very coarse.
 (ii) Lohi sheep produce good quality ot wool and are found in Rajasthan and Punjab.
 (iii) The process of selecting parent sheep for obtaining a desirable baby sheep is called rearing.
38. (i) The emergence of silk moth from cocoons helps in maintaining the continuity of thread of the cocoon.
 (ii) The life cycle of silk worm consists of four stages.
 (iii) Australia is one of the leading producers of silk

Figure Based Questions

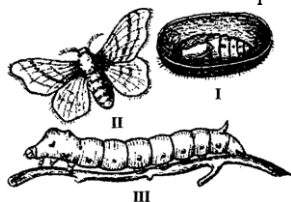
DIRECTIONS: On the basis of following diagram/ picture answer the questions given below:

39. Look at the figures given below. These figures show different steps in the production of wool. A number from (i) to (vi) is written in each block. Find the correct order of figures.



- (a) (vi),(ii),(iv),(v),(iii),(i)
- (b) (vi),(v),(ii),(iv),(iii),(i)
- (c) (v),(vi),(iii),(ii),(iv),(i)
- (d) (vi),(iii),(ii),(iv),(i),(v)

40. Arrange the given figures of different phases of life cycle of silkworm in correct sequence



- (a) I → II → III
- (b) III → I → II
- (c) II → I → III
- (d) III → II → I

Hints & Solutions

EXERCISE – 1

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (d) The workers of silk industry face risks of respiratory disorders asthma, and skin infections like scabies and blisters.
2. (c) The rearing of silkworms for obtaining silk is called sericulture.
3. (a) Silkworm feeds on mulberry leaves.
4. (b) Silk clothes are cool in summer and warm in winter as these are poor conductor of heat.
5. (c)
6. (d) China is the largest producer of silk.
7. (c) Australia is the leading producer of wool.
8. (a) 'Llama' and 'Alpaca' both belong to camel family and are used for obtaining wool.
9. (b) Silkmoth forms silk fibre in pupa stage and spin cocoon.
10. (c) Reeling is the process of taking out thread from the cocoon.
11. (c) Fleece of Kashmiri goat is used for making Pashmina Shawls.
12. (a) The finest wool is obtained from the Merino sheep.
13. (c) Sorter's disease is associated with wool industry. It is a disease of cattle like sheep, goat etc.
14. (d) Vienna belongs to camel family while all other are Indian breeds of sheep.
15. (b)
16. (c) Lohi gives good quality wool.
17. (c) All except moulting are the steps involved in the processing of wool.
18. (b) Scouring is the process of washing fleece to remove dust, dirt and grease.
19. (b)
20. (c) Natural fibres of animal origin are mostly protein fibres.
21. (b) Silk Industry began in China
22. (a) Woollen clothes are made from fleece of sheep, goat etc.
23. (c)
24. (d)
25. (d) Silk moth gives silk while all other are wool giving animals.
26. (b)
27. (c) Larvae feed on large quantities of mulberry leaves for three to four weeks.
28. (c) The silkworm is also called caterpillar or larva.
29. (d) The process of removing fleece of sheep is called shearing and the person who removes the fleece of sheep is called shearer.
30. (d)
31. (d) In grading wool is grouped according to its length, color, texture, etc.
32. (d) All except Merino are variety of silk. Merino is breed of sheep.
33. (c)
34. (d) Anthrax is a disease of cattle like sheep and goats may affect workers involved with shearing and sorting.
35. (d) Woolen fibre is keratin. Hair on the body of most animals is keratin.

Match the Column

36. (b) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (p)$
37. (c) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$
38. (a) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (p)$

Passage Based Questions

39. (c)
40. (d) The different characteristics of the parents chosen for breeding are wool type, flocking instinct, general appearance, resistance to disease and tolerance of climatic conditions.
41. (d) Nellore and Lohi are Indian breed of sheep. While vicuna belongs to camel family.

Assertion/Reason Based Questions

42. (a) Both A and R are true.
Reason (R) is correct explanation of assertion (A).
43. (d) Silk is comfortable to be worn in both warm and cold weather.
44. (a)
45. (a)

Statement Based Questions

46. (b) A male camel yields about 12 kg to 15 kg wool while a female camel yield 6 kg to 8 kg of wool in a year.
47. (b) Vicuna, Alpaca and Llama belong to camel family. Nali is an Indian breed of sheep.
48. (c) Both the statements are correct.

Figure Based Questions

49. (d) Shearing is the process of removal of the fleece of the sheep along with the thin layer of skin.
50. (b) Scouring is done for removal of grass, dirt or grease from fleece.

EXERCISE - 2

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (a) The finer inner hairs of sheep are used to produce wool.
2. (d) Correct sequence is Shearing → Scouring → Sorting → Picking of burrs → Grading → Dyeing
3. (c) Muga and Tussar are variety of silk

4. (c) Silk is stronger than steel wire.
5. (b) Muga is the strongest variety of silk.
6. (c) Silk workers often suffer from asthma and respiratory disease.
7. (c) A female silk moth lay 300 to 400 eggs at a time.
8. (c) Angora wool
9. (a) Sheep wool is commonly available in the market
10. (b) Anthrax is caused by a bacterium called *Bacillus anthracis*
11. (c) 25 to 30 days
12. (b) Angora goat is found in hilly areas of Jammu and Kashmir.
13. (c) Fleece of Angora goat is called Mohair.
14. (b) Shearing of wool in sheep is done in the spring season.
15. (a) Alpaca is a member of camel family that gives wool.
16. (c) The silkworm sheds its skin four times.
17. (b) Small fluffy fibers in woolen fabric are called Burrs.
18. (d)
19. (c) Wool mark logo indicates purity of wool.
20. (b) Eggs → caterpillar → cocoon → pupa → Adult moth
21. (a) Silkworms take 7-8 days to spin cocoon.
22. (b)

Match the column

23. (a) A → (r), B → (s), C → (q), D → (p)
24. (c) A → (s), B → (r), C → (q), D → (p)
25. (d) A → (q), B → (r), C → (s), D → (p)

Passage Based Questions

26. (b) Anthrax is a disease of animals like sheep goat etc., that may affects workers that are involved in sorting in wool industry. Hence also called sorter's disease.
27. (d) Vapours from the boiling cocoons and decaying of dead worms bearing germs may cause health hazards for the workers.
28. (c) Bacillus anthracis causes anthrax, which is also called sorter's disease.
29. (c) A → Silk fibre (type of animal fibre)
B → Tussar (variety of silk)
C → Sheep (animal that gives wool)
30. (d) 'A' represents silk and silk is used in clothing, interior decoration and painting.
31. (b) Lohi is an Indian breed of sheep.

Assertion/Reason Based Questions.

32. (a) Both assertion and reason are correct and reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
33. (b) Dipping hands in boiling water causes burning of skin, blisters and open injuries. Asthma and respiratory diseases are caused by inhalation of vapours from boiling cocoon; and poorly ventilated unit.

Statement Based Questions

34. (b)
35. (a) Shearing does not hurt the sheep it is just as it does not hurt us while getting a hair cut. Small fluffy fibres are called burrs.
36. (c) All these statements are correct.
37. (a) Alpaca and Llama yield wool which is very fine, soft and lustrous. The process of selecting parent sheep for obtaining a desirable baby sheep is called selective breeding.
38. (a) China, Japan, India and Italy are leading producers of silk.

39. (b) Shearing (vi), washing (v), carding (ii), spinning (iv). Dyeing (iii). Knitting (i)

40. (b)

Figure Based Questions