

Name: _____ Date: _____

Fibre to Fabric

Q1. Complete the following table.

Ans.

<u>Name of breed</u>	<u>Quality of wool</u>	<u>State where found</u>
Lohi		
Rampur bushair		
Nali		
Bakharwal		
Marwari		
Patanwadi		

Q2. Explain the process of obtaining silk from cocoon.

Ans. _____

Q3. What do you know about discovery of silk?

Ans. _____

Fibre to Fabric

Q1. Complete the following table.

Ans.

<u>Name of breed</u>	<u>Quality of wool</u>	<u>State where found</u>
Lohi	Good quality wool	Rajasthan, Punjab
Rampur bushair	Brown fleece	Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh
Nali	Carpet wool	Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab
Bakharwal	For woollen shawls	Jammu and Kashmir
Marwari	Coarse wool	Gujarat
Patanwadi	For hosiery	Gujarat

Q2. Explain the process of obtaining silk from cocoon.

Ans. A pile of cocoons is used for obtaining silk fibres. The cocoons are kept under the sun or boiled or exposed to steam. The silk fibres separate out. The process of taking out threads from the cocoon for use as silk is called reeling the silk. Reeling is done in special machines, which unwind the threads or fibres of silk from the cocoon. Silk fibres are then spun into silk threads, which are woven into silk cloth by weavers.

Q3. What do you know about discovery of silk?

Ans. The exact time of discovery of silk is perhaps unknown. According to an old Chinese legend, the empress Si-lung-Chi was asked by the emperor Huang-ti to find the cause of the damaged leaves of mulberry trees growing in their garden. The empress found white worms eating up mulberry leaves. She also noticed that they were spinning shiny cocoons around them. Accidentally a cocoon dropped into her cup of tea and a tangle of delicate threads separated from the cocoon. Silk industry began in China and was kept a closely guarded secret for hundreds of years.