

7th Science Lesson 16 Questions in English**16] Animals in Daily Life**

1. Which is the primary source of nutrition for infant mammals?

- a) Egg
- b) Grains
- c) **Milk**
- d) All the above

Explanation

Milk is white liquid food produced by the mammary glands of mammals. It is the primary source of nutrition for infant mammals. We use milk in our daily life for the following. Milk is the daily essential product which is obtained from animals like cows, buffaloes goats and camels.

2. Which among the following is not made up of Milk?

- a) Panner
- b) Butter
- c) **Mayonnaise**
- d) Ghee

Explanation

Milk is necessary in our daily diet to prepare tea, coffee, ice creams, chocolates, sweets and other related products. Highly recommended nutritive food containing protein and calcium are made from milk like, Paneer, Cheese, Cream, Butter, Ghee and curd.

3. Which among the following does not lay egg?

- a) **Rooster**
- b) Hen
- c) Turkey
- d) Ostrich

Explanation

Eggs are laid by female birds of many different species to produce their young ones like hen, duck, turkey and ostrich. We use these in our daily life for the following. They are used in our daily diet to get energy and good health. It is highly nutritious and rich in protein.

4. Eggs have how many grams of high-quality protein?

- a) 4 grams
- b) **6 grams**

- c) 8 grams
- d) 12 grams

Explanation

Eggs have 6 grams of high-quality protein. A protein packed breakfast helps to sustain mental and physical energy throughout the day. Consuming egg daily is good for any age people.

5. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Bees collect nectar (sweet juices) from flowers, convert it into honey and store in their honey comb. Honey is a sweet liquid produced by honey bees from the nectar of flowers. It is extracted from beehives by us.
- 2) Raw organic wild honey is extracted from selected hives by tribal honey hunters, who collect it from jungles. Honey has more medicinal values and highly nutritious food.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) **Both 1 and 2**
 - d) None

6. Who among the following collect the nectar from the flowers?

- a) **Worker bees**
- b) Queen bees
- c) Male bees
- d) All the above

Explanation

The worker bees collect the nectar from the flowers. They nourish the young ones and repair the bee hive and also protect it.

7. Which among the following animal meat is called beef?

- a) Sheep
- b) Rabbit
- c) Camel
- d) **Buffalo**

Explanation

Meat is animal flesh that is eaten as food. Most often it is used to describe skeletal muscle and fat that is found with it. Some people eat the flesh of animals such as chicken, sheep, rabbit, pig, goat, camel, buffalo (beef), fish, crab, prawn, lobster and many more.

8. Which breeding is done in large scale in the form of poultry farming for economic purpose?

- a) Pig
- b) Chicken**
- c) Goat
- d) Crab

Explanation

Animal meat is considered as the part of diet by most of the people. Meat consumption is considered essential for its nutritive values. Especially chicken breeding is done in large scale in the form of poultry farming for economic purpose.

9. Which among the following is not domesticated in poultry farming?

- a) Chicken
- b) Pig**
- c) Duck
- d) Turkey

Explanation

Poultry farming is the process of raising domesticated birds such as chicken, duck, turkey and geese for the purpose of getting meat and egg for food.

10. Chickens are broadly of how many types?

- a) Two**
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Explanation

Poultres are reared in large numbers and chickens being the most common one. Chickens are broadly of two types. 1. Layers (egg laying chickens) 2. Broilers (one's that are reared for meat).

11. Which among the following is not the poultry feed?

- a) Maize
- b) Ricin**
- c) Millet
- d) Ground nut cakes

Explanation

Poultry farming requires safe and sufficient space (wired gages) for the birds. Plenty of water, proper ventilation and regular feed that is rich in proteins, fats and vitamins. Poultry feed is comprised of maize, wheat, millet and rice bran in mashed form and ground nut cakes.

12. The disease Salmonellosis is caused by which among the following microscopic organism?

- a) Virus
- b) **Bacteria**
- c) Fungus
- d) All the above

Explanation

Poultry birds suffer from various diseases caused by some microbes. It is important to keep their shelters clean and get the birds vaccinated against common diseases. Salmonellosis (diarrhoea) Caused by bacteria.

13. Aspergillases is a disease caused by which among the following?

- a) Virus
- b) Bacteria
- c) **Fungus**
- d) Protists

Explanation

Aspergillases is a poultry disease Caused by fungus.

14. Ranikhat disease is a poultry disease caused by what?

- a) **Virus**
- b) Bacteria
- c) Fungus
- d) Protists

Explanation

Ranikhat disease, (Fowl pox) is a poultry disease caused by virus.

15. Which among the following animal hair is not used for manufacturing woollen clothes, shawls and blankets, mufflers and socks?

- a) Goat
- b) Sheep
- c) **Pig**
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Animal hair has a great demand. The hair from goat and sheep is used for manufacturing woollen clothes, shawls and blankets, mufflers and socks.

16. Which animal hair is used as bristles in small painting brushes?

- a) Pig hair
- b) Horse hair**
- c) Elephant hair
- d) Bull hair

Explanation

Horse hair is used as bristles in small painting brushes. Even fur of animals including the skin is used to make warm and modern style clothes.

17. Which among the following is called natural fibres?

- a) Cotton
- b) Jute
- c) Silk
- d) All the above**

Explanation

Some fabric fibres such as cotton, jute, silks are called natural fibres.

18. Which among the following is not the plant fibre?

- a) Cotton
- b) Jute
- c) Silk
- d) None of the above**

Explanation

Cotton and jute are examples of plant fibres. Wool and silk fibres are examples of animal fibres.

19. Wool is not obtained from which among the following animals?

- a) Sheep
- b) Yak
- c) Rabbit
- d) None of the above**

Explanation

Wool is obtained from the fleece of sheep or goat. It is also obtained from the hair of rabbit, yak and camel. Silk fibre is obtained from the cocoon of silkworm.

20. Wool is the fibre derived from the fur of animals of which family?

- a) **Caprinae family**
- b) Felidae family
- c) Canidae family
- d) Gavialidae family

Explanation

Wool is the fibre derived from the fur of animals of the Caprinae family principally sheep. The hair of other mammals like goat, yak, alpaca and rabbit may also be called wool. Mostly, wool is produced from the outer coat of sheep.

21. The processing of wool involves how many major steps?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) **Five**

Explanation

The processing of wool involves five major steps. They are as follows Shearing, Grading, washing, Carding and Spinning.

22. The fleece from the same sheep may be different from different parts of the body and sorted out into separate piles of similar nature. This is known as _____

- a) **Grading**
- b) Shearing
- c) Carding
- d) Spinning

Explanation

The fleece from the same sheep may be different from different parts of the body. It is sorted out into separate piles of similar nature. This is known as Grading (or) Sorting.

23. The flesh of the sheep is removed from its body. This is called _____

- a) Sorting
- b) Scouting
- c) Carding
- d) **Shearing**

Explanation

The flesh of the sheep is removed from its body. This is called shearing.

24. The sheared skin is washed thoroughly with what to remove dirt?

- a) Soap
- b) Blood
- c) Table salt
- d) All the above

Explanation

The sheared skin is washed thoroughly with soap (or) detergents to remove dirt, dust and grease. This is called Washing (or) Scouting.

25. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Carding: - The dried wool is carefully removed. These fibres then passed through the rollers which are covered with fine sheet of thin wire teeth. This process arranges the wool into a flat sheet called a web.
 - 2) Spinning: - The web is drawn into narrow strand and then passed through spinning machines. The spinning machines twist the strands into yarn. The yarn is wound to form balls of wool. This yarn is either weaved into fabric (or) retained for knitting.
- a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) None

26. Which among the following is not the Characteristic features of wool?

- a) It is resistant to heat, water, wear and tear.
- b) It does not absorb moisture.
- c) Wool insulates against cold. So wool is a good insulator.
- d) It does not wrinkle easily.

Explanation

Characteristic features of wool 1. It is resistant to heat, water, wear and tear. 2. It absorbs moisture. 3. Wool insulates against cold. So wool is a good insulator. And 4. It does not wrinkle easily.

27. Silk worms pass through how many stages of development?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Explanation

Silk worms live for a very short time, only about two months. During this period, they pass through four stages of development. They are eggs, caterpillars, cocoon and adult moth. These stages are called as life cycle of a silk worm.

28. Silk is obtained from which stage of silk worms?

- a) Eggs
- b) Caterpillars
- c) **Cocoon**
- d) Adult moth

Explanation

Silk is the secretions of the silk moth. Silk is obtained from the cocoon of silk worms.

29. Silk worms predominantly feed on which among the following leaves?

- a) **Mulberry leaves**
- b) Legumes leaves
- c) Willow leaves
- d) Parsley leaves

Explanation

Silk is obtained from the cocoon of silk worms, which feed on the mulberry leaves.

30. The cultivation and production of silk is known as _____

- a) Silviculture
- b) Horticulture
- c) **Sericulture**
- d) Apiculture

Explanation

The cultivation and production of silk is known as Sericulture. Sericulture or silk farming is the cultivation of silk worm to produce silk. It is the rearing of silk worms to obtain silk.

31. An adult female silk moth lays about how many eggs?

- a) 100
- b) 200
- c) **500**
- d) 800

Explanation

An adult female silk moth lays about 500 eggs.

32. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) An adult female silk moth lays about 500 eggs. The eggs are then kept in cold storage for two weeks. The eggs are placed in the incubator. After about six days, the eggs hatch out and the larvae spend the next 15 days eating mulberry leaves.
- 2) The silk worms spend about five days producing silk and spinning its cocoon of a single long thread. The cocoons are boiled to make it easier to unwind the silk and kill the pupae inside. If the silk moths were allowed to hatch, the long silk fibres will get turned by the hatching of moth
- 3) Cocoons are unwind and then the individual silk filament is reeled together to form a thread large enough for weaving. The silk thread is cleaned, dyed, woven into fabric.
 - a) Only 1
 - b) Only 2
 - c) Both 1 and 2
 - d) Both 2 and 3

Explanation

An adult female silk moth lays about 500 eggs. The eggs are then kept in cold storage for six weeks. The eggs are placed in the incubator. After about ten days, the eggs hatch out and the larvae spend the next 35 days eating mulberry leaves.

33. Which among the following is not the characteristic feature of silk?

- a) It is very soft, comfortable and versatile
- b) It can be easily dyed
- c) It is the strongest natural fibre
- d) **It has a high resistance to sunlight exposure**

Explanation

Characteristic features of Silk are 1. It is very soft , comfortable and versatile 2. It can be easily dyed. 3. It is the strongest natural fibre. 4. It has a poor resistance to sunlight exposure.

34. Which among the following statement is correct

- 1) Wool is a multifunctional fibre with a range of diameters that makes it suitable for clothing, household fabrics and technical textiles. Two third of wool is used in the manufacture of garments including sweaters, dresses, coats and active sportswear. Blended with other natural (or) synthetic fibres wool used as adds drape and crease resistance blankets, anti-static and noise absorbing carpets.
- 2) Silk has natural beauty and elegance. It gives comfort in cold weather and cold during summer months. It is used in the manufacture of classical and high fashion clothes, modern dresses particularly silk sarees, the elegant of beautiful dresses. It is also used in household

for making wall hangings, curtains, rugs and carpets. It is also being used in the manufacture of Cyborg for its hard nature.

- a) Only 1
- b) Only 2
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) None

Explanation

Silk has natural beauty and elegance. It gives comfort in warm weather and warmth during colder months. It is used in the manufacture of classical and high fashion clothes, modern dresses particularly silk sarees, the elegant of beautiful dresses. It is also used in household for making wall hangings, curtains, rugs and carpets. It is also being used in the manufacture of surgical threads for sutures.

35. What is the position of India in silk production in world?

- a) First
- b) **Second**
- c) Three
- d) Five

Explanation

India is the world's second largest silk producing country.

36. Which among the following is not the famous places for silk production in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kancheepuram
- b) Thirubhuvanam
- c) **Tirupathur**
- d) Arani

Explanation

Kancheepuram, Thirubhuvanam and Arani are famous places for silk production in Tamil Nadu.

37. Which is any industry has the potential to cause injury, ill health or damage to human being and their property or the environment?

- a) **Hazard**
- b) Development
- c) Capital
- d) None of the above

Explanation

Hazard is any industry has the potential to cause injury, ill health or damage to human being and their property or the environment.

38. The workers in silk industry affected with what as they stand for a long time reeling the silk into yarn?

- a) Bronchitis
- b) Skin injury
- c) Arthritis
- d) **All the above**

Explanation

Generally, the workers in silk industry affected with arthritis is they stand for a long time reeling the silk into yarn. They also develop back pain and visionary problem and skin injuries. Some time they may suffer from respiratory problem like asthma and bronchitis due to poor ventilated area of their work.

39. Which is caused by Bacillus anthracis by handling contaminated animal hair and contact with the live stock during hair processing?

- a) Cholera
- b) Syphilis
- c) Plague
- d) **Anthrax**

Explanation

Anthrax is caused by Bacillus anthracis by handling contaminated animal hair and contact with the live stock during hair processing.

40. Which among the following is not the symptoms of anthrax?

- a) Fever
- b) Cough
- c) **Blood in urine**
- d) Vomiting

Explanation

Anthrax symptoms are fever, cough and shortness of breath, similar to a typical pneumonia. Sometimes it may lead to nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.

41. Which is given as the best medicine for treatment of anthrax?

- a) **Ciprofloxacin**

- b) Amoxicillin
- c) Diphenhydramine,
- d) Ibuprofen

Explanation

Penicillin or Ciprofloxacin is given as the best medicine for treatment of anthrax. The spread of the disease is controlled by vaccination of animals and by burning or burial of infected animal's carcasses. It is the duty of the employer to take care of the industrial workers by providing hygienic and well-ventilated work place.

42. Workers in wool industry also get infected to anthrax bacterium which leads to fatal dead disease called _____

- a) Syphilis disease
- b) Cholera
- c) Sorters disease
- d) Diphtheria disease

Explanation

Hazards in wool industry the workers are exposed to various chemicals and detergents which causes allergies of the skin. They also get infected to anthrax bacterium which leads to fatal dead disease called the sorters disease.

43. Which among the following is not the type of wool?

- a) Eri
- b) Alpaca
- c) Fibre
- d) Cashmere

Explanation

The types of wool are Alpaca, Fiber, Moheir, Cashmere and Lambs Wool.

44. Which among the following is not the type of silk?

- a) Eri silk
- b) Muga
- c) Spider silk
- d) Moheir

Explanation

The types of silks are Eri Silk, Muga and Spider Silk.

45. Ahimsa silk is also known as _____

- a) Gandhi silk
- b) **Peace silk**
- c) White silk
- d) All the above

Explanation

Ahimsa silk is also known as Peace silk.

46. In 1992, who proposed ahimsa way of silk production for the making silks without killing the silkworm?

- a) Padmaja Naidu
- b) Tanguturi Prakasam
- c) **Kusuma Rajaiah**
- d) Muktyala Raja

Explanation

In 1992, Kusuma Rajaiah proposed ahimsa way of silk production for the making silks without killing the silkworm. It involves a humane method specifically letting the worms to hatch and then using the vacant cocoons.

47. Kusuma Rajaiah is from which among the following state?

- a) Kerala
- b) **Andhra Pradesh**
- c) Odisha
- d) Himachal Pradesh

Explanation

In 1992, Kusuma Rajaiah, a Government officer from Andhra Pradesh state of India proposed ahimsa way of silk production for the making silks without killing the silkworm. Traditional silk manufacturing methods involve boiling the cocoons of the silk worms and then sorting out the threads, which is used later in silk production. It has been supported by many people who are interested in the welfare of animals.

48. Study of breeding of animals and their maintenance is _____

- a) **Animal Husbandry**
- b) Animal Horticulture
- c) Animal Apiculture
- d) Animal Pisciculture

Explanation

Study of breeding of animals and their maintenance is called Animal Husbandry. Protecting animals is like protecting our own children or parent. They are living things similar to human beings. The human tendency and conscience towards the animals should be considerate to protect and safe guard the animals, hence as human it becomes a great responsibility and obligatory to protect the animals.

49. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was enacted in which among the following year?

- a) 1948
- b) 1953
- c) **1960**
- d) 1979

Explanation

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act was enacted in 1960.

50. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change has released how many New Gazette Notifications under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 to regulate dog breeders, animal marketers, aquarium and pet fish owners?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) **Four**
- d) Six

Explanation

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate change has released four New Gazette Notifications under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 to regulate dog breeders, animal marketers, aquarium and pet fish owners. This progress has come about as a joint effort by animal protection groups. With the protection of animal we actually protect ourselves and protect the environment. So, we have to love and protect the animals and treat them as our family members.