

Salahaddin University-Erbil

College of Agricultural Engineering Sciences

Animal Resources Department



Subject: Animal Fiber-Practical

Class: 4th

Time:

Date:

Monthly Examination- Practical

2022-2023

Q1-Answer Following questions (20 Marks)

1. Fine wools contain three types of cell layer T F
2. Cortex is in two parts with different properties: the cortex and the cortex
3. Wool is (keratin) a protein fiber, composed of more than amino acids.
4. The first part of wool is called (Root), it is the lifeless part T F
5. Sweat gland: Secretes a water-soluble component known as
6. Inside of medulla layer is blank and filled with air T F
7.' partially protects the fiber against UV radiation and microbial growth.
8. Wool metrology means the measurements of wool fiber. It includes mainly:.....
9. The most common geometrical shapes that are recognized to wool fiber cross-sections are or
10. The disadvantages of projection microscope method are
11. Fineness is measured by air flow. If large amount of air is blown, the fiber will beand if small amount of air is blown, the fiber will be
12. Skin Structure consist of two main layers; and Separated by basal layer.
13. Cuticle cells are separated from each other – by the cell membrane complex which is a thin chemically resistant, proteinaceous membrane T F

Q2- Explain (10 Marks)

- 1- Differences between primary and secondary follicles. (5 Marks)
- 2- Write fiber structure from small units to larger unit. (5 Marks)

Q1-Answer Following questions (20 Marks)

1. Wool impurities, may be up to%.
2. Pigmented and medullated fibres in wool did not affect processing performance and the quality of the final product T F
3. Physical impurities removal process is called
4. What are dyeing methods
5. The vegetable matter in wool examples are ,,,
6. The most commonly used acid for physical impurities removal is acetic acid. T F
7. Grease and suint in the raw wool can be removed using chemical process called
8. a detergent molecule has a hydrophilic 'head' which has an attraction for oil T F
9. The main classes of dyes currently used for the dyeing of wool fabrics are:
10. The short brisket wool found between the back legs may be heavily discoloured and should be removed T F
11. What are main impurities in raw wool
12. The tail of detergent molecule called

Q2: 10 Marks

- 1- What are objectives of wool scouring?
- 2-Write 6 points of contamination prevention.