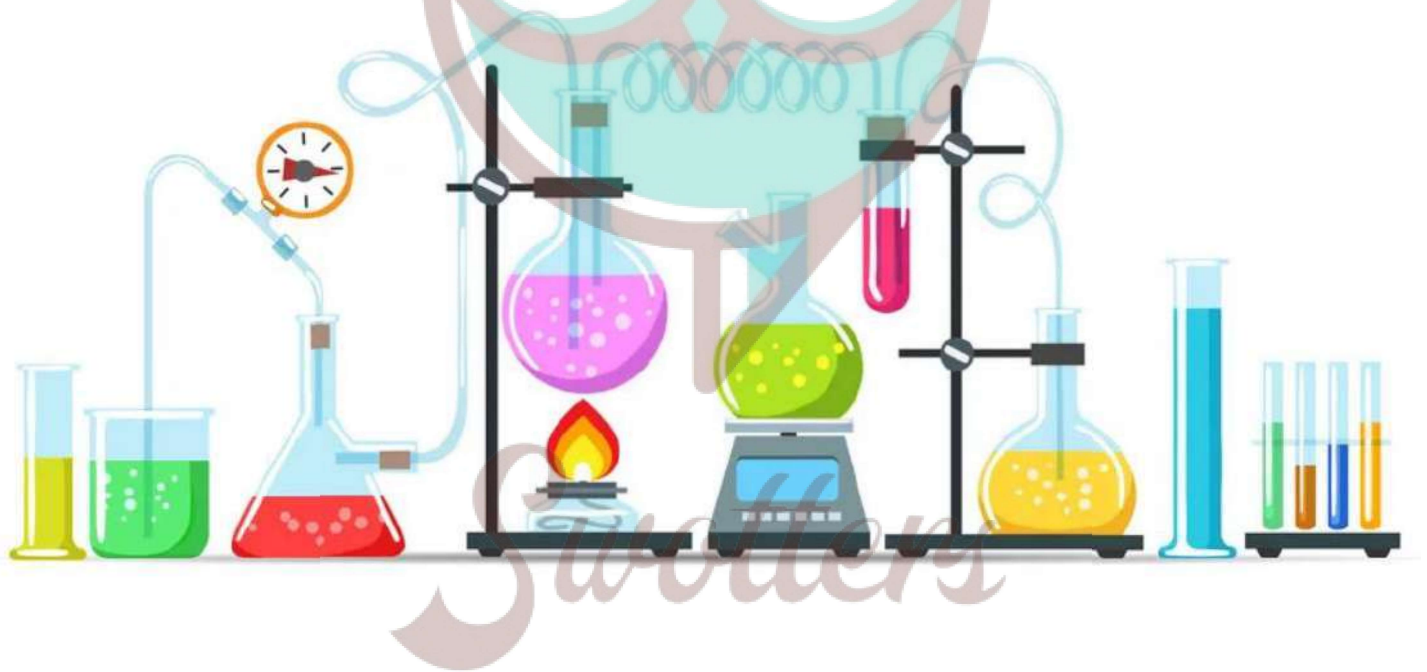


# SCIENCE

## Chapter 3: Fibre to Fabric



## Important Questions

### Multiple Choice Questions:

Question 1. The yarn is wound on big reels are called:

- (a) silver
- (b) bobbins
- (c) bailing
- (d) retting

Question 2. Compression of raw cotton fibres into bundles is:

- (a) bailing
- (b) bobbins
- (c) silver
- (d) none of these

Question 3. Rotting out of gummy spin of jute stem to separate fibres is:

- (a) bobbins
- (b) bailing
- (c) retting
- (d) none of these

Question 4. A single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric is:

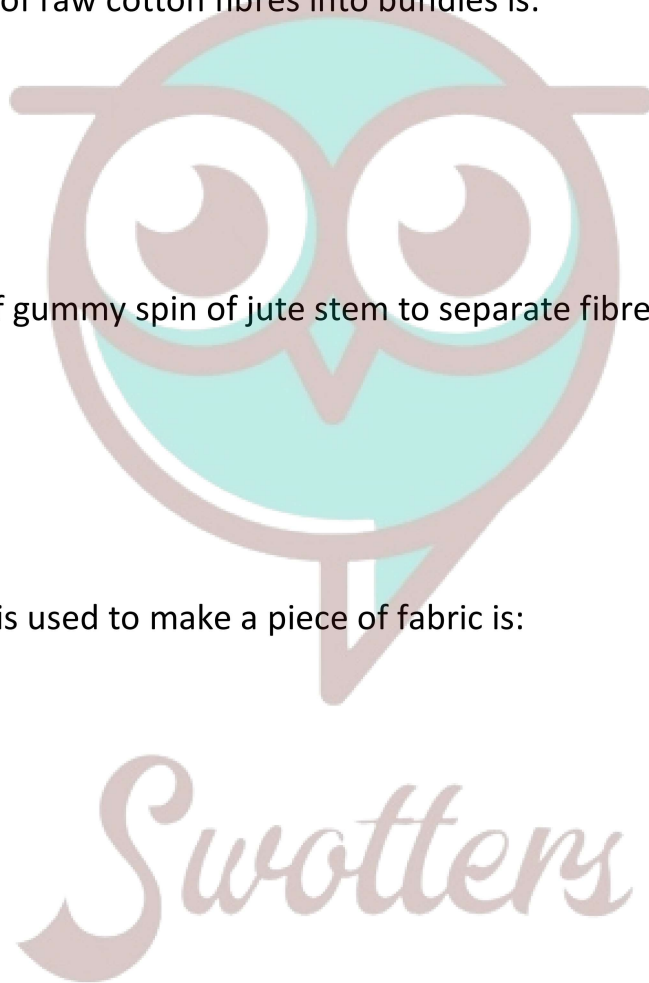
- (a) gimming
- (b) spinning
- (c) weaving
- (d) knitting

Question 5. A machine is used for weaving of fabrics is:

- (a) loom
- (b) takli
- (c) charkha
- (d) none of these

Question 6. Some fibres such as cotton, jute, silk and wool obtained from plants and animals are called:

- (a) synthetic fibres



(b) natural fibres

(c) silver

(d) none of these

Question 7. Some fibres made from chemical changes are called:

(a) synthetics fibres

(b) natural fibres

(c) silver

(d) none of these

Question 8. Jute is obtained from the of plant.

(a) branches

(b) leaves

(c) stem

(d) none of these

Question 9. Name the jute plant.

(a) plastic

(b) paper

(c) patsun

(d) none of these

Question 10. 'Patsun' is cultivated during the season.

(a) winter

(b) rainy

(c) summer

(d) none of these

Question 11. In which soil jute plant grow ?

(a) black soil

(b) loamy soil

(c) white soil

(d) alluvial

Question 12. Where is jute grown in India ?

(a) Bihar

(b) Assam

(c) West Bengal



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(d) All of these

Question 13. What is the colour of jute fibres ?

(a) white

(b) orange

(c) pale yellow

(d) black

Question 14. What is the length of jute fibres ?

(a) 6-8 feet in length

(b) 4-6 feet in length

(c) 2-4 feet in length

(d) none of these

Question 15. Name a simple device used for spinning?

(a) charkha

(b) handloom

(c) knitting

(d) takli

### Very Short Question:

1. Name two varieties of cloth materials which are commonly used.
2. What are fabrics?
3. Name some fabrics in your surroundings.
4. Name the thing which is used to make fabric.
5. What are yarns made of?
6. How many types of fibres are there?
7. Name two natural fibres.
8. Name two synthetic fibres.
9. What material you use for making wicks for oil lamps?
10. Where does cotton wool come from?

### Short Questions:

1. What do you observe when you are visiting a nearby tailoring shop?
2. List the steps involved in the preparation of fabric.
3. What are natural fibres? Explain with examples.
4. What are synthetic fibres?

5. Explain how jute is obtained from the jute plant.
6. What are looms?
7. What happens when a yam from a tom sock is pulled?
8. What were the materials used by people in ancient times in place of clothes?

### Long Questions:

1. Describe the process of the formation of yam from cotton wool.
2. Describe the process of spinning and weaving.

Key-

### Multiple Choice Answers:

1. (b) bobbins
2. (a) bailing
3. (c) retting
4. (d) knitting
5. (a) loom
6. (b) natural fibres
7. (a) synthetics fibres
8. (c) stem
9. (c) patsun
10. (b) rainy
11. (d) alluvial
12. (d) All of these
13. (c) pale yellow
14. (a) 6-8 feet in length
15. (d) takli



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### Very Short Answers:

1. Answer: Cotton, silk/wool.
2. Answer: Fabrics mean a woven material, textile or other materials resembling woven cloth.
3. Answer: Bed-sheets, blankets, curtains, table clothes, towels and dusters.
4. Answer: Yarns.
5. Answer: Yarns are made up of thin strands called fibres.
6. Answer: There are two types of fibres:

7. Answer:

(i) Cotton

(ii) Jute

8. Answer:

(i) Polyester

(ii) Nylon

9. Answer: Cotton wool.

10. Answer: Cotton wool comes from cotton bolls.

### Short Answer:

1. Answer: In a tailoring shop we observe that there are many cuttings of fabrics left over after stitching. We see that some cuttings are of cotton, some are of silk or wool and some are of synthetic fibres.
2. Answer: The following steps are involved in the preparation of fabrics:
  - (i) Obtaining fibre,
  - (ii) Preparation of yarn from fibres by spinning,
  - (iii) When two sets of yarn are involved, yarns are woven on looms to make a fabric. When a single yarn is used, the fabric is prepared by knitting.
3. Answer: The fibres obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. For example, cotton from cotton bolls, jute from jute plant, silk from cocoon of silkworm and wool from hair of animals like sheep or goat.
4. Answer: The fibres which are made from chemical substances or which are not obtained from the plant and animal sources are called synthetic fibres. For example, polyester, nylon, and acrylic, etc.
5. Answer: The jute plant is normally harvested at flowering stage. The stems of harvested plants are bundled and immersed in water for 10 to 15 days. The stems rot (the process is called retting) and fibres are separated by hand. These fibres are converted into yarns to make fabrics.
6. Answer: The devices on which weaving of fabrics takes place are called looms. The looms are either hand operated or power operated.
7. Answer: When we pull a yarn from a torn sock then a single yarn, gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets unraveled. Socks are made up of knitted fabrics from a single yarn.
8. Answer: It appears that in those days people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skin and furs in place of clothes.

### Long Answer:

1. Answer: The cotton wool is obtained from cotton plants. The cotton plants are grown in fields. They are usually grown at the places having black soil and warm climate. The fruits of the cotton plants called cotton bolls are about the size of lemons. After maturing, the bolls burst open, and seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. From the cotton bolls cotton is picked by hands. Fibres are then separated from the seeds by combing. This process is called ginning of cotton. It is done by hand or by machines. These fibres are then converted into yarn.
2. Answer: Spinning: The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. In this process fibres from a mass of cotton wool are drawn out and twisted. By this fibre come together to form a yarn. Spinning can be done by hand, by takli and charkha. On a large scale, spinning is done with the help of machines.

Weaving: The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric is called weaving. The process of weaving can be done on looms. The looms are either-hand operated or power operated.

