

Chapter 3. Fibre to Fabric

Very Short Q&A

Q1: Name any three variety of cloth material or fabric.

Ans: Cotton, silk and wool.

Q2: What are fabrics made up of?

Ans: Yarns.

Q3: Name the two types of fibres.

Ans: Natural fibres and synthetic fibres are the two types of fibres.

Q4: Give two examples of natural fibres.

Ans: Cotton and wool.

Q5: Silk and wool are _____ fibres.

Ans: Natural

Q6: Wool is obtained from the fleece of sheep or goat. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q7: Silk fibre is drawn from cocoon of _____.

Ans: Silkworm.

Q8: Natural fibres are obtained from _____ and _____.

Ans: Plants and animals.

Q9: Polyester and nylon are _____ fibres.

Ans: Synthetic.

Q10: Give two examples of synthetic fibres.

Ans: Nylon and acrylic are synthetic fibres.

Q11: Cotton and nylon both are natural fibres. (TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: False

Q12: Name two fibres obtained from plant.

Ans: Cotton and jute are obtained from plants.

Q13: Name two fibres obtained from animals.

Ans: Wool and silk are obtained from animals.

Q14: Where is cotton wool grown?

Ans: Cotton wool is grown in places having black soil and warm climate.

Q15: Fruits of cotton plants are called _____.

Ans: Cotton bolls

Q16: Cotton plants are grown in places having _____ soil.

Ans: Black

Q17: From where jute fibre is obtained?

Ans: Jute fibre is obtained from the stem of jute plant.

Q18: From cotton bolls cotton is usually picked by _____.

Ans: Hand

Q19: In which season jute plant is cultivated?

Ans: Jute plant is cultivated during rainy season.

Q20: Separating the cotton fibres from the seeds is known as _____.

Ans: Ginning

Q21: Name two states of India in which jute is grown.

Ans: West Bengal and Bihar

Q22: The jute plant is harvested at _____ stage.

Ans: Flowering stage

Q23: Name one state in India in which cotton is grown.

Ans: Maharashtra

Q24: What is spinning?

Ans: The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning

Q25: Name one device used for spinning.

Ans: Charkha

Q26: Fabrics are made from yarns by the process of _____ and _____.

Ans: Weaving and knitting

Q27: Weaving is the process by which fabrics are made from yarns.(TRUE/FALSE)

Ans: True

Q28: Weaving of fabric is done on _____.

Ans: Looms

Q29: What is done in knitting?

Ans: In knitting, a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric.

Q30: How can looms be operated?

Ans: Looms are either hand operated or power operated.

Q31: Give an example of any clothing made up of knitted fabrics.

Ans: Socks

Q32: Name any two items made up of jute fibres.

Ans: Jute bags and ropes

Q33: Name any two plants which give natural fibres.

Ans: Flax and cotton plant

Q34: By weaving _____ are made from _____.

Ans: Fabrics, yarns.

Q35: _____ is the process of making yarn from fibres.

Ans: Spinning

Q36: Charkha was popularised by _____ as part of independence movement.

Ans: Mahatma Gandhi

Q37: What is the difference between wool and cotton fibres?

Ans: Wool is obtained from animals whereas cotton is obtained from plants

Q38: Write the name of two items made from coconut fibres.

Ans: Mats and baskets

Short Q&A

Q1: What are natural fibres? Give example.

Ans: The fibres of some fabric are obtained from plants and animals. These are called natural fibres. For example-cotton, jute, silk etc.

Q2: Which of these are natural fibres –

- a. Silk
- b. Nylon
- c. Wool
- d. Polyester
- e. cotton

Ans: a) Silk, c) wool, e) cotton, these are natural fibres.

Q3: Write the difference between natural and synthetic fibres.

Ans: The fibres of some fabric are obtained from plants and animals. These are called natural fibres. For example-cotton, jute, silk etc. The fibres that are made from chemical substances are called synthetic fibres. For example-nylon, polyester etc.

Q4: What is ginning?

Ans: Cotton fibres are separated from the seeds by combing. This process is known as ginning. Machines are also now used for ginning.

Q5: Define weaving.

Ans: The process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric is called weaving. Weaving of fabric is done on looms.

Q6: What happens after maturing of fruit of cotton plant (cotton bolls)?

Ans: After maturing, the bolls burst open and seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. Then the cotton can be picked.

Q7: How is spinning done on large scale?

Ans: Spinning is done on large scale with the help of spinning machines. After spinning yarns are used for making fabric.

Q8: Where does cotton wool come from?

Ans: Cotton wool is grown in fields. Plants are grown at places having black soil and warm climate.

Q9: What will happen if we pull the yarn from torn pair of socks? Why so?

Ans: A single yarn gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets unravelled. It is because they are made of knitted fabric.

Q10: What are looms?

Ans: Looms are those on which weaving of fabric is done. They are either hand operated or power operated.

Q11: Choose the correct option-

- a. Cotton is obtained from _____ of plant. (seed/stem)
- b. Nylon is _____ fibre. (natural/synthetic)
- c. Jute is obtained from _____. (plant/animal)

Ans:

- a) Seed.
- b) Synthetic.
- c) Plant.

Q12: Match the correct option-

A	B
1. Silk	a. Synthetic fibre
2. Charkha	b. Plant fibre
3. Polyester	c. Animal fibre
4. Jute	d. Spinning

Ans: C,D,A,B

Long Q&A

Q1: What is done in the process of spinning? Name any device used for spinning.

Ans:

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. This brings the fibres together to form a yarn. a device used for spinning is charkha.

