

1. State True or False

- (a) Weaving is the process of arranging two sets of yarns together perpendicular to each other to make a fabric.
- (b) Knitting is a process that makes use of a single yarn to make a piece of fabric.
- (c) Coconut fibre can be woven into fabric called coir.
- (d) Fabrics are made up of strands called fibres which further are made of yarns.
- (e) Acrylic is a natural fibre.
- (f) The cotton fibres are collected by hand from the ripe cotton bolls. This process is called picking.

Answer

- (a) True
- (b) True
- (c) True
- (d) False
- (e) False
- (f) True

2. Fill in the Blank

- (a) The process of making yarn from fibres is called _____ .
- (b) _____ is the process of separation fibre from the seeds.
- (c) A jute fibre is obtained from the _____ of the jute plants .
- (d) Spinning devices are _____ and _____ .
- (e) _____ fibre is obtained from Flax seeds.
- (f) Fibre which are not obtained from animal or plants and are made from chemical substances are called _____ fibre.
- (g) Weaving of fabric is done on _____ .

Answer

- a. Spinning

- b. ginning
- c. stem
- d. Takli and Charka
- e. Nylon
- f. Synthetic
- g. Looms

3. Match the column

Column A	Column B
Coconut Fibre	Ropes
Jute fibre	Doormat, mattress
Wool Fibre	Sarees
Silk Fibre	Sweater
Cotton Fibre	Shirts

Answer

Column A	Column B
Coconut Fibre	Doormat, mattress
Jute fibre	Ropes
Wool Fibre	Sweater
Silk Fibre	Sarees
Cotton Fibre	Shirts

4. **What are fabrics?**

Ans. Fabrics mean a woven material, textile or other materials resembling woven cloth.

5. **Name two synthetic fibres.**

Ans.

(i) Polyester

(ii) Nylon

6. **Define ginning of cotton.**

Ans. The process of separating fibres from the seeds of cotton is called ginning of cotton.

7. **What is jute?**

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

8. **What are synthetic fibres?**

Ans. 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.

9. **Explain how jute is obtained from the jute plant.**

Ans. 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 (Fig. 3.10).



Fig. 3.10 A jute plant

10. **What are looms?**

Ans. The devices on which weaving of fabrics takes place are called looms. The looms are either hand operated or power operated.

11. **What happens when a yarn from a torn sock is pulled?**

Ans. When we pull a yarn from a torn sock then a single yarn, gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets unravelled. Socks are made up of knitted fabrics from a single yarn

12. **What were the materials used by people in ancient times in place of clothes?**

Ans. It appears that in those days people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skin and furs in place of clothes.

13. **When we burn wool why do we get the smell of hair burn?**

Ans. Wool is obtained from the fleece (hair) of sheep, goat, yak etc. This is the reason why burning of wool resembles the burning of hair.

14. **Describe the process of the formation of yarn from cotton wool.**

Ans. 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



Fig. 3.11 Ginning of cotton