

Very Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Yarn, fabric and fibres are related to each other. Show the relationship by filling the blanks in the following sentence. [NCERT Exemplar]

Fabric of cotton saree is made by weaving cotton _____ which in turn is made by spinning thin cotton _____.

Ans. Yarn, fibres.

Q.2. State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, correct them. [NCERT Exemplar]

(i) Silk is a plant fibre

Ans. False. Silk is an animal fibre

(ii) Jute is obtained from the leaves of a plant.

Ans. False. Jute is obtained from the stem of a plant.

(iii) Weaving is a process of arranging two sets of yarn together.

Ans. True

(iv) Cotton yarn on burning gives an odour similar to that of a burning paper.

Ans. True

Q.3. Once Paheli visited a tailor shop and brought home some cuttings of fabric to study their properties. She took two pieces and found that one of the pieces was shrinking when it was burnt with a candle. However, the other did not shrink on burning. Can you help her to find out which of the two was a cotton fabric and which a silk fabric?

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Cotton fabric does not shrink but silk fabric shrinks on burning.

Q.4. One way of making fabric from yarn is weaving, what is the other?

Ans. Knitting

Q.5. Define fibres.

Ans. Fibres are thin hair-like threads. They can be straight or curly, smooth or coarse.

Q.6. Why do people prefer to wear woollen clothes in winters?

Ans. Because woollen fibres have air-locking capacity which helps in keeping the body of the wearer warm.

Q.7. What do you mean by ginning?

Ans. Ginning is the process of removal of cotton seeds from the cotton bolls.

Q.8. What do you understand by weft and warp?

Ans. Warp is the yarn placed length-wise in the loom. Weft is the yarn which moves crosswise through the warp.

Q.9. What are bobbins?

Ans. Bobbins are the wooden or plastic reels on which yarn is wound.

Q.10. What are natural fibres?

Ans. Fibres that are obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. For example, cotton.

Q.11. What is retting?

Ans. The jute plants are made to sink in stagnant water of a pond for few days where the stem rots to separate the fibre. This is called retting.

Q.12. How did early man cover his body?

Ans. In ancient times, people used bark of trees, big leaves or animal skin to cover their bodies.

Q.13. Rahul burns a piece of cloth, it gives the odour similar to that of a burning paper. Which fibre is this cloth made of?

Ans. The cloth is made of cotton.

Short Answer Questions

Q.1. Boojho with perfect eyesight was finding it difficult to pass a thread through the eye of a needle. What can be the possible reason for this?

Ans. The end of the thread was separated into a few thin strands or the thread was quite thick to pass through the eye of the needle.

Q.2. In ancient times stitching was not known. People used to simply drape the fabrics around different parts of their body. Even today a number of unstitched fabrics are used by both men and women. Can you give four such examples of clothes?

[NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. Saree, dhoti, lungi, turban, dupatta, towel, etc. (Any four)

Q.3. How is jute harvested?

Ans. Harvesting of jute plants is done at the flowering stage. The harvested plants are immersed in water for a few days. The stems rot emitting a bad odour and fibres are then separated by hand. Later, its fibres are converted into yarns to make fabric or for other use.

Q.4. What kind of climate and soil are suited for the cultivation of jute?

Ans. Jute is a rainy season crop, grown best in warm and humid climates.

Q.5. On what factors does our type of clothing depend?

Ans. The type of clothing depends on climate, occupation, culture and daily needs.

Q.6. Why are cotton and woollen clothes rough while silk and nylon clothes smooth to touch?

Ans. Cotton and woollen clothes are rough because they have many folds and uneven surfaces but silk and nylon have long, plain and fine structure.

Q.7. What kind of climate and soil does cotton require for a good yield?

Ans. Cotton plant requires warm temperature ranging from 21°C–27°C with sunny and dry weather, and rainfall between 50 and 80 cms. Cotton is grown in black soil.

Q.8. Write two uses of jute fibre.

Ans.

- i. It is used to make sacks and coarse cloth.
- ii. It is used to make cloth for wrapping bales of raw cotton

Long Answer Questions

Q.1. A cotton shirt, before it reaches you, completes a long journey. Elaborate this journey starting from cotton bolls. [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The fruits of the cotton plant (cotton bolls) after maturing, burst open and the seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. From these bolls, cotton is usually picked by hand. Fibres are then separated from the seeds by combing. Fibres from a mass of cotton wool are drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibres together to form a yarn. A fabric is then made by arranging two sets of yarns together. This fabric is then used to make the cotton shirt.

Q.2. Describe the two main processes of making fabric from yarn. [NCERT Exemplar]

Ans. The two main processes of making fabric from yarn are

(i) Weaving: The process of arranging two sets of yarn together to make a fabric is called weaving. Weaving of fabric is done on looms. The looms are either handoperated or power-operated.

(ii) Knitting: In knitting, a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric. Knitting is done by hand and also by machines.

Q.3. Distinguish between the following:

(i) Natural fibres and Synthetic fibres

Ans.

S. No.	Natural fibres	Synthetic fibres
1	Fibres obtained from natural sources of plants and animals.	Fibres which are man-made
2	Example; cotton, jute, etc	Example; nylon, rayon, etc.

(ii) Knitting and Weaving

S.No.	Knitting	Weaving
1	A way to turn thread or yarn into cloth.	A way of arranging two sets of yarn to make a fabric.
2	It is done either by hand or by machines.	It is done using the machine called loom.

(iii) Spinning and Ginning

S.No.	Spinning	Ginning
1	The process of making yarn from fibres.	The process of separating cotton from its seeds.
2	It is done by takli.	It is done by charkha or machines.

Hots (Higher Order Thinking Skills)

Q.1. Why do we not prefer wearing clothes made of the jute fibre?

Ans. Jute fibre is very coarse and rough which hurts the skin.

Q.2. Why does wearing many layers of cotton clothes keep you warmer in winter than wearing one thick sweater?

Ans. Cotton fibre has many layers. When many layers of cotton clothes are worn, air is captured in between them. Air being a bad conductor of heat does not let body heat to go out. Thus, it keeps one's body warmer than one thick sweater.