

BIJENDRA PUBLIC SCHOOL

Class - 6

Subject - SCIENCE

Chapter - 3 FIBRE TO FABRIC

A. Very Short Answer Questions : Answer in one word.

1. Name two natural fibres used for making clothings.

Ans. Cotton, silk.

2. What type of soil is needed for the cultivation of cotton?

Ans. Black-clayey

3. What is done during ginning of cotton?

Ans. Separation of cotton seeds

4. How did the people during the stone-age cover their bodies?

Ans. With tree leaves or animal skins.

5. Why are the clothes made from blended fibre preferred?

Ans. Improved strength

B. Short-Answer Questions : Answer in 10-15 words.

1. What is the texture of jute fibre? At what stage of the plants, the jute obtained is harder?

Ans. Jute fibre has silky texture. Jute obtained from a matured plant has a hard texture.

2. Name the factors which influence our choice of clothing.

Ans. Our choice of clothing is influenced by climate, occupation, culture and tradition and daily needs of the place where we live.

3. Name the plant from which coir is obtained. Write one property and one use of coir.

Ans. Coir is obtained from the outer covering of the coconut fruit. Coir is a very strong fibre. Coir is used for making floor coverings, mattresses, door-mats, ropes etc.

4. Write two characteristics of cotton plant.

Ans. i. Cotton plants are bushy and 1-2 meter tall.

ii. The plant starts flowering in about 60 days and gives whitish-yellow flowers, which turn reddish within few days.

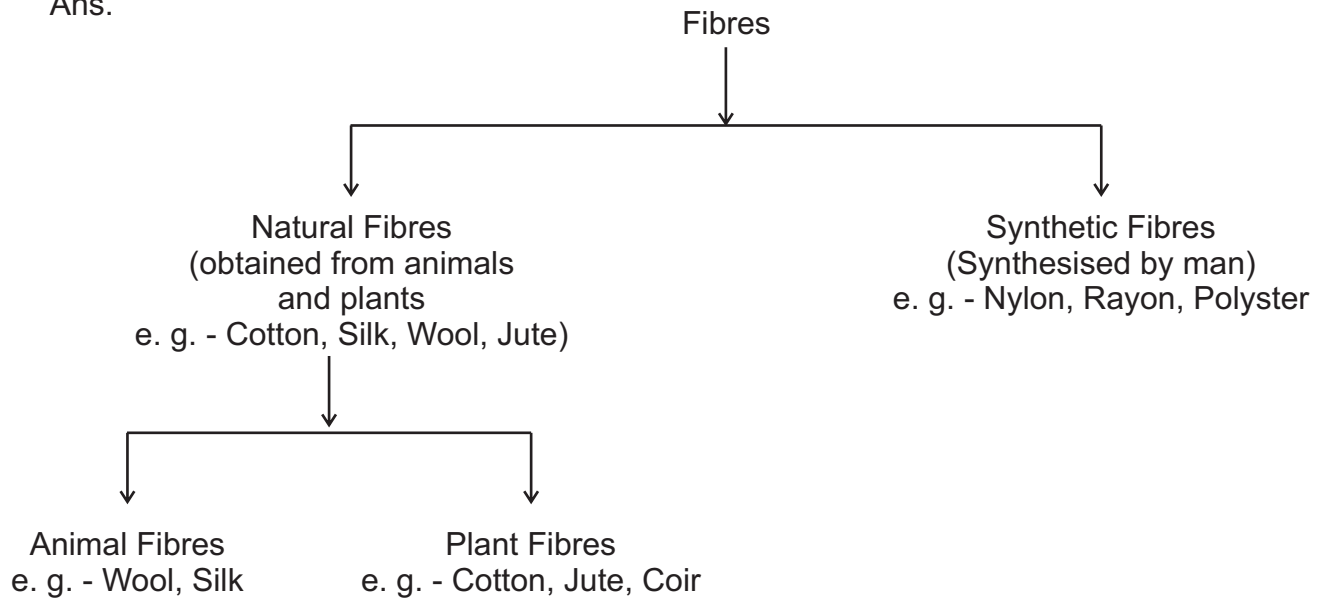
5. Name the devices used in the process of weaving.

Ans. Weaving is done on handlooms or power looms. Handlooms are used in small scale sectors while big industries use power looms for weaving.

C. Long Answer Type Questions Answer in 20-25 words.

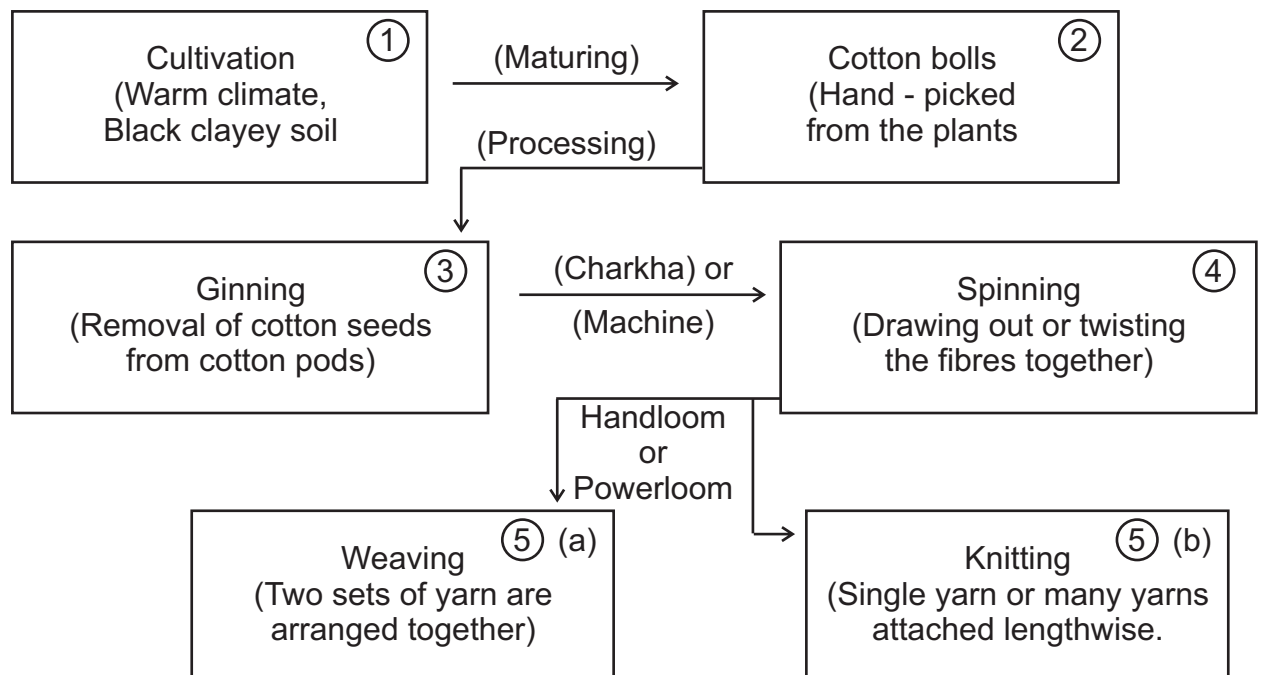
1. How are fibres classified? Give two example of each type.

Ans.



2. Describe the cultivation-to-yarn story of cotton by drawing a flowsheet.

Ans. Flowsheet diagram showing the cultivation - to - yarn story



3. How is jute fibre extracted from jute plants?

Ans. i. Jute plants are usually cut at the flowering stage. A good quality fibre is obtained from plants cut at the flowering stage.

ii. After the dry leaves have fallen, the bundles of dry plants are kept in a pond for a few days. During this period the gummy skin rots out to separate the fibres. This process is called retting. The jute fibre is obtained from the retted jute by hand.

4. Describe role of following machines/processes.

Ans. i. Powerlooms

Powerlooms are used in the process of making fabric from yarn. In a power loom two sets of yarn are arranged together at right angles to make a fabric. This process is called weaving. In big industries, weaving is done in powerlooms.

ii. Retting

To get jute fibre the bundles of dry jute plants are kept in a pond for a few days. Due to this the gummy skin rots out to separate the fibres. This process is called retting.

iii. Spinning

The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. In this process strands from raw cotton are drawn and twisted. Twisting makes the yarn stronger. Spinning on large scale is done with help of spinning machines.

5. Write the three stages of development of clothing material.

Ans. Stage 1: During this stage, plant fibres such as cotton, flax, nettles and inner bark of trees were used to obtain clothes.

Stage 2: During this stage fibres from animals such as wool, silk were used to obtain cloth.

Stage 3: This stage began towards the end of nineteenth century. During this stage, synthetic fibrous materials such as rayon, polyester etc were used to make dress materials.

D. Tick (✓) The odd-one out giving reason.

1. Cotton, Silk, Jute, Coir

Ans. Silk:- Others are obtained from plants.

2. Jute, Gunny bags, Door mats, Kurta

Ans. Kurta :- Others are made from jute.

3. Wool, Sheep, Highly porous fibre, Synthetic fibre

Ans. Synthetic fibre :- Wool - a highly porous fibre, is obtained from sheep, while synthetic fibres are man-made.

4. Cotton, Mango, Leaf, Seeds

Ans. Mango :- Others have fibres.

5. Ginning, Retting, Spinning, Sliver

Ans. Retting :- Others are related with the processing of cotton.

E. Define the following terms.

1. Ginning: The process of removing cotton seeds from cotton pods is called ginning.

2. Warp: In the looms, the yarn is placed lengthwise on the frames. These frames are called wrap.

3. Retting : After the dry leaves have fallen, the bundles of dry jute plants are kept in a pond for a few days. During this period, the gummy skin rots out to separate the fibres. This process is called retting.
4. Synthetic fibres : The fibres which are synthesised in industry from simple chemicals obtained from petroleum are called synthetic fibres.
5. Weaving : The process of arranging two sets of yarn together (at right angle to each other) to make a fabric is called weaving.

HOTS (High Order Thinking Skills): Think and Answer.

1. Why is jute grown in the delta region of the rivers Ganga and Brahmaputra?
Ans. Jute grows best in alluvial soil receiving silt from annual floods. It also needs warm and humid climate. The delta region of the Ganga and Brahmaputra rivers fulfills these requirements. Therefore almost 85% of the world's jute cultivation is concentrated in this region.
2. Why is jute fibre called golden fibre?
Ans. Jute is the second most important natural fibre after cotton. Jute fibre has a lustrous and shiny golden colour, hence it is called "the golden fibre".
3. Why are the fabrics made from cotton are more comfortable in summer season?
Ans. Cotton is a naturally grown fibre therefore the fabric made from it is better than any other synthetic fabric for summers. Cotton allows better air circulation which helps in absorbing and removing body moisture caused due to sweat. Cotton also has the capability of drawing the heat generated by outside atmosphere and our body away from the skin thus keeping our body dry and cool.