

### Ch-3

#### Qn - Ans.

4 Write three differences between natural and artificial fibres.

⇒ Natural Fibre

i) natural fibres are obtained from plants and animals.  
Ex - Cotton, Jute, wool and silk.

ii) It is expensive.

iii) The fabrics made from natural fibres are comfortable and good for health.

Artificial Fibre

i) Synthetic fibres are made from inorganic compounds.  
Ex - polyester, Rayon, Nylon.

ii) It is less expensive.

iii) Synthetic fibres are uncomfortable and not good for health.

5 Explain briefly the different steps to make a fabric from cotton fibres.

⇒ The following steps are involved in making fabric from cotton fibres:-

i) Ginning

The process of separating cotton fibres from their seeds manually or by using machines is called ginning.

ii) Spinning:- The process of converting the fibre to yarn. Lint (the fibre materials left after separating seeds from Cotton bolls) is spun into yarn on spinning wheels (charkha) or hand spindle (takli).

iii) Yarn to fabric:-

a) Weaving:- The process of alternate over lapping of two sets of yarns together to make fabric. It is done manually on handlooms or mechanically on powerlooms.

b) Knitting:- The process of making fabrics from a single yarn.

6) Write one advantage and one disadvantage of natural fibres over Synthetic fibres.

⇒ Advantage:- clothes made by natural fibres are more comfortable. Materials produced by natural fibres are less harmful to our environment.

## Disadvantage:-

Natural fibres absorb a lot of water.

This fade faster by losing colour.

7) Which type of climate is needed for cultivation of Cotton and Jute plants?

⇒ Cotton:- It grows in places having black soil, warm climate and plenty of water.

Jute:- It grows in low lying land with the clayey soil. Jute crops are cultivated in the rainy season.

8) Explain broadly the history of clothing material. (5)

⇒ It appears that in ancient times people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animals skins and furs to cover themselves.

After people began to settle in agricultural communities, they learnt to weave twigs and grass into mats and baskets. Vines, animal fleece or hair were twisted together into long strands. These were woven into fabrics. The early Indians wore fabrics made out

of Cotton that grew in the regions near the river Ganga. Flax is also a plant that gives natural fibres. In ancient Egypt, Cotton as well as flax were cultivated near the river Nile and were used for making fabrics.

In those days, stitching was not known. People simply draped the fabrics around different parts of their body. Many different ways of draping fabrics were used. With the invention of the sewing needle, people started stitching fabrics to make clothes. Stitched clothes have gone through many variations since this invention. But it is ~~not~~ so amazing that even today saree, dhoti, lungi or turban is used as an un-stitched piece of fabric.

Just as there is a large variety in the food eaten all over our country, a large variety exists also in fabrics and clothing items.

[only answers are here, you will write both Qn and answers in your e.w. copy]

1 Natural fibres - wool, silk, jute, cotton.

Synthetic fibres - nylon, polyester

2 a True, b false, c false, d True  
e True, f false, g false

3 a Jute, cotton

b wool, silk.

4 cotton is obtained from cotton bolls (fruits) and jute is obtained from the stem of the jute plant.

5 Items made from coconut fibre are - rope, mat etc.

6 The process of making yarn from fibre is called spinning. In this process, fibres formed in mass of cotton, jute and wool are drawn out and twisted. These bring the fibres together to form a yarn. Spinning can be done by using a hand spindle, charkha or a spinning machine.