Fibre to fabric

Q 1 Fill in the blanks:-

a) A fabric is made up of --------- arranged together which are further made up of ---------.

b) Fibres obtained from plants and animals are called ---------.

c) -------- and ------- fibres are obtained from plants.

d) Wool is obtained from the fleece of --------- and ----------.

e) Silk fibre is drawn from ---------- of silk worm.

f)---------and ---------- are examples of synthetic fibres.

g) Jute is obtained from the------ of the jute plant.

h) The process of making yarn from fibres is called---------.

i) Weaving of fabrics is done on --------- which are hand operated or power operated.

Q2 Name the following:-

i) Mahatma Gandhi popularized the use of this device

ii) Device used for spinning

iii) The season in which jute is cultivated.

iv) Part of the cotton plant from which cotton is obtained.

v) Two ways by which fabrics are made from yarns.

Q3 Classify the following fabrics as cotton wool silk or synthetics:-
Bed sheets , blankets,curtains,table cloths, towels, school bags, gunny bags and dusters

Q4 What kind of soil and climate is needed for growing cotton?

Q5 Hare cotton fibres collected from the cotton plant?

Q6 Name some places where cotton is grown in India

Q7 Name some states in India where jute is grown?

Q 8 Explain the process of ginning.

Q9 Differentiate between weaving and knitting.

Q 10 How is jute extracted from the jute plant?

Hots and value based -

1. Why Is jute grown in the delta region of the rivers ganga and Brahmaputra?
2. Why is jute fibre called as golden fibre?
3. Why are the fabrics made from cotton are more comfortable in summer season?
4. Ramu's father insists on wearing Khadi. State at least two values behind such a motive.

FIBRE TO FABRICS

1. What is a fibre?
2. What are the various types of fibres? Give examples of each.
3. What are the stages of conversion of fibre to fabric?
4. Define:
   a) Spinning
   b) Weaving
   c) Knitting
5. How is a yarn different from a fabric?
6. Which fibre is also known as cotton wool?
7. What type of climatic conditions is required for the growth of cotton fibre?
8. Explain the steps of obtaining cotton fibre from cotton plant.
9. In which season is jute cultivated?
10. Write the steps of cultivating jute fibre.
11. What is ginning?
12. How is ginning done?
13. Name two devices which are used for making yarn from fibre.
14. What is a loom?
15. For what purpose is a loom used?
16. What are the various ways by which looming is done?
17. State the uses of cotton fibre.
18. What is the difference between knitting & weaving?
19. Classify the following as natural or synthetic fibre:
    Cotton, wool, nylon, rayon, polyester, silk
20. Name any two items used in daily life which are made by coconut fibre.
21. Name any two products obtained by weaving twigs & grass.
22. Name any two plants which are cultivated near river Nile in Ancient Egypt to obtain fibre for making fabric.

SUGGESTED PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES

1. Visit a nearby handloom or powerloom unit and observe the weaving or knitting of fabric.
2. Find out if any crop is grown in your region for obtaining fibre. If yes, what is it used for?
3. India has been a major producer of cotton and its fabric. India exports cotton fabrics and items to many other countries. Find out, how it helps us?

4. Do you know that famous Sufi Saint and poet Kabir, was a weaver? Find out about his life and teachings.

5. You can do an activity to identify the yarns of a fabric under the supervision of your teacher or parents. Pull out six to eight yarns from the fabric. Hold one end of the yarn with a tong and bring the other end over the flame of a candle. Observe carefully. Do the yarns shrink away from the flame? Do the yarns melt or burn? What type of odour is given off? Note down your observations.

   If these are cotton yarns, they burn but do not shrink or melt. The burning yarn gives an odour similar to burning paper. The silk yarn shrinks away from the flame and burns but does not melt. It has the odour of charred meat. The wool yarn also shrinks and burns but does not melt. It has a strong odour of burning hair. The synthetic yarns shrink and burn. They also melt and give out an odour similar to burning plastics.