



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VI	Department: SCIENCE 2020 - 2021	Date of Completion: 21.05.2020
Worksheet No.: 3 WITH ANSWERS	Topic: FIBRE TO FABRIC	Note: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.

I. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

1. The fruit of cotton which contains fibres and seeds is called -

- i) Cotton flower ii) Cotton fruit iii) **Cotton boll** iv) Cotton bloom

2. Making a sweater from the woollen yarn is an example of -

- i) Ginning ii) **Knitting** iii) Spinning iv) Picking

3. Babita went to a cloth shop. There she found a fabric which was smooth to touch, had vibrant colour and shine. The fabric could be

- i) Cotton ii) Wool iii) **Silk** iv) Jute

4. The part of jute plant from which fibre is obtained -

- i) **Stem** ii) Leaves iii) Flower iv) Fruit

5. Raghu wants to gift his friend something that is made up of plant fibre. Which out of the following will he select?

- i) **Cotton shirt** ii) Silk kurta iii) Nylon bag iv) Woollen cap

6. Which of the following grows best in a black soil and warm climate?

- i) **Cotton** ii) Flax iii) Jute iv) Coconut

7. Which one of the following is not a natural fibre?

i) Cotton

ii) Nylon

iii) Flax

iv) Wool

Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below-

i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.

ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.

iii) A is true but R is false.

iv) A is false but R is true

8. Assertion (A): Shekar wants to make yarn from fibre at home by using looms.

Reason (R): Loom is a device used for weaving.

iv) A is false but R is true

9. Assertion (A): We twist fibres together to make thick and long yarn.

Reason (R): Fibres are very thin and strong.

[iii) A is true but R is false.]

10. Assertion (A): Seeds are removed from cotton bolls.

Reason (R): Cotton seeds are removed from cotton bolls to make an even and uniform fabric.

[i) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion.]

II - BASIC CONCEPT LEVEL:

1. On what factors does our type of clothing depend?

[Type of clothing we wear depend on climate, occupation, culture and daily needs]

2. Define the following terms:

a. Fibre – [A single hair like strand, resembling a thin thread is called as fibre.]

b. Yarn- [A long continuous length of interlocked fibres is called as yarn.]

c. Fabric- [The cloth obtained by weaving or knitting from fibres or yarn is called as fabric.]

3. Classify the given fibres as natural and synthetic:

Fibres	Natural / Synthetic Fibres
Wool	Natural-animal
Cotton	Natural- plant
Jute	Natural- plant
Polyester	Synthetic
Silk	Natural-animal
Nylon	Synthetic

4. In which states of India, cotton is mainly grown?

[Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab and Andhra Pradesh]

5. In which states of India, jute is cultivated? [West Bengal, Bihar, Assam]

6. What is meant by spinning?

[The process of twisting fibres by hand or using machine, to obtain thread or yarn.

7. Name two hand-operated devices used for spinning. [Takli, charkha]

8. What are looms?

[The machines which are used for weaving fabric are called as looms. They are either hand (handlooms) or power operated – (power looms).]

9. Write two methods of knitting. [i. by hands ii. by machines.]

10. What is coir? Name any two items that are made from it.

[Coir is obtained from the outer covering of the coconut. Its husk is separated from the nut and beaten to get fibre. It is used to make ropes, floor mats and stuffing for mattresses.]

III – INTERMEDIATE LEVEL:

1. Distinguish between natural and synthetic fibres. Give two examples for each.

[The fibres obtained from natural sources are called as natural fibres. They can be obtained from plants like cotton, jute or animals like wool, silk. The fibres made in factories from chemicals are called as synthetic or man-made fibres. Eg. nylon, polyester]

2. Differentiate between-weaving and knitting.

[The process of making fabric by crisscrossing two sets of yarn is called as weaving.

The process of making fabric by interlocking loops of a single yarn is called as knitting.]

3. What is ginning of cotton? How is it done?

[The process of separating cotton fibres from its seeds is called as ginning. It can be done by combing the fibres using hand or by machines.]



4. Observe the picture and answer the following questions-

i) Name the given plant. [Cotton plant]

ii) Which part of the plant gives us fibre? [Fruit]

iii) Mention the type of soil and climate which is suitable for growing this plant. [Black soil and warm climate]

iv) Write any two uses of this fibre.

Cotton fibre is used for making fabrics, making wicks for oil lamps, filling mattresses or pillows or quilts.

5. Explain how jute is obtained from the jute plant.

[Jute is cultivated during the rainy season. It is harvested at the flowering stage of the plant.

Bundles of stem are left in the fields so that leaves can dry and fall off. The stems are made to sink in stagnant water for few days. The skin rots out and jute fibres are removed by hand.]

6. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.

[The process of making yarn from fibre is called as spinning. The fibres are first drawn out from their source and then twisted into yarn. It can be done by using hand devices like hand spindle and spinning wheel. on a large scale, spinning of yarn is done with the help of spinning machines.]

7. Mention some uses of jute fibre.

[Jute is used for making sacks, curtains, handbags, carpets, table mats, etc.]

8. Name some cloths made by knitting. [sweaters, t-shirts, gloves, caps, socks]

IV – ADVANCED LEVEL:

1. Why do we wear cotton clothes in summer?

[We sweat a lot in summer. Cotton clothes absorb sweat and let it evaporate. Thus, they help to keep our body cool.]

2. Why cotton fabrics are preferred for mopping in the household cleaning?

[Cotton fabrics can absorb water. They are coarse and rough. Thus, they can clean the floor very well.]

3. Which material is used for making gunny bags and why?

[Jute fibres are used for making gunny bags because they are strong and can hold heavy loads.]

4. A and B are two natural fibres. Fibre A is very soft and smooth which is separated from the seeds by the process C. Fibre A is used for making wicks of oil lamps lit on Diwali. Fibre B is very rough which is present as an outer covering on the ripened fruit D which is found mainly in coastal areas. This fibre is used for making ropes and mats.

a) Name the fibre A. [cotton]

b) What is the process C known as? [ginning]

c) Name the fibre B. [coir]

d) What is the name of fruit D? [coconut]

V. EXEMPLAR QUESTIONS

1. Beera is a farmer. His field has black soil and the climate is warm. Which fibre yielding plant should he grow in his field and why?

[Beera should grow cotton plants in his fields because cotton plant is usually grown in areas having black soil and warm climate.]

2. What will happen if we pull the yarn from a torn pair of socks? State the reason.

[A single yarn from a torn sock gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets unraveled. This happen because they are made of knitted fabric.]

Prepared by- Mrs. Leena Chaudhary

Checked by : HOD - SCIENCE