



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR



Class: VI	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE 2023-2024	DATE: 14-05-23
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(1M):

1. The clothes are made of thinner and thinner strands called _____

- a) yarn
- b) thread
- c) fibre**
- d) fabric

2. Separation of fibres of cotton from its seeds is known as _____

- a) weaving
- b) spinning
- c) knitting
- d) ginning**

3. Jute fibres are obtained from _____

- a) stem of jute the plant**
- b) seeds of jute the plant
- c) fruit covering of jute plant
- d) root of jute the plant.

4. Coconut fibres are used for making _____

- a) Jackets
- b) Ropes**
- c) Coats
- d) Gunny bags

5. Weaving of fabric is done in _____

- a) handloom
- b) power looms
- c) both (a) and (b)**
- d) Takli

6. Man-made fibres or fibres that are produced in the laboratory are called

- a) Natural fibres
- b) Synthetic fibres**
- c) Thin fibres
- d) None of these

7. Which animal gives us wool?

- a) cow
- b) sheep**
- c) deer
- d) lion

8. The fibres which are obtained from plants and animals are called _____

- a) natural fibre**
- b) synthetic fibre
- c) mixed fibre
- d) thin fibre

For questions 9, 10,11 and 12 two statements are given- one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R) 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 the 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.

9. Assertion(A): In India, Jute is mainly grown in Assam.

Reason(R): Jute plant grows well in regions with low temperatures and less rainfall.

[iii) A is True but R is false]

10. Assertion(A): The process of arranging two sets of yarn together to make a fabric called weaving.

Reason(R): We twist fibres together to make thick and long yarn.

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

11. Assertion(A): A hand spindle is a device used for spinning.

Reason(R): Fibres are obtained only from plant sources.

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

12. Assertion: Seeds are removed from cotton bolls.

Reason: Cotton seeds are removed from cotton bolls to make even and uniform fibres.

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

I. VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2M):

1. Which part of the plant gives us cotton and coir? [**Hint- Cotton is obtained from the fruits of the cotton plant and coir is obtained from the outer covering of the coconut fruit.**]

2. What are yarns made of? [Hint- **Yarns are made of thinner and thinner strands called fibres]**

3. What is knitting? [Hint-**The process in which a single yarn is used to make a piece of fabric is called knitting.**]

4. List any two qualities of cotton fibres. [Hint- **a) It can absorb water and sweat b) It is soft, smooth and can be dyed in different colours.**]

5. What are Fabrics? [Hint-**A cloth obtained by weaving or knitting yarn is called fabric]**

5. Name some fabrics in your surroundings. [Hint- **Bed -sheets, blankets, curtains, table clothes, towels and dusters are some of the fabrics in our surroundings.**]

6. Which material is used for making gunny bags and why? [**Hint-Jute fibres are used for making gunny bags because they are strong and can hold heavy loads.**]

III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS: (3M)

1. What are synthetic fibres? [Hint-**The fibres which are made from chemical substances or which are not obtained from plant and animal sources are called synthetic fibres. For example: - Polyester, nylon, acrylic etc.**]

2. When the stitching was not known, how did people use fabrics available with them? [Hint-**When stitching was not known, people simply draped the fabrics around different parts of their bodies.**]

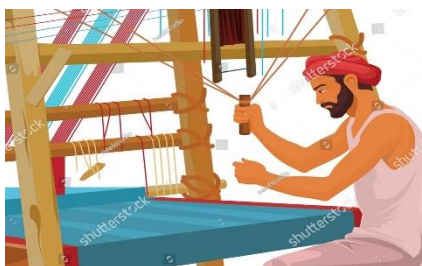
3. What are looms? [**Hint-Loom is the machine used for weaving fabrics from yarn. A woven fabric is produced on the loom by threads which are crossed over and under each other. They are either hand-operated (hand looms) or power-operated (power looms).**]

4. Observe the pictures and answer the following questions – A) Name the given plant and which part of the plant gives us fibre?

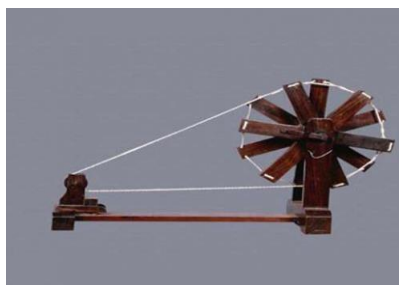


[Hint-Cotton plant. Cotton Fruit gives us fibre.]

B) Identify the device and the process that can be carried out using these devices.



[Hint- Handloom -weaving]



[Hint-Charkha- Spinning of fibres to produce yarn.]

5. State the two steps involved in making fabrics from fibres. [Hint- Fabrics are made from fibres in two steps (i) Fibres are first converted to the yarn by the process of spinning. (ii) Fabric is made from yarn by the process of weaving and knitting.]

IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS. (5M)

1. Explain the process of extracting cotton from cotton plants. [Hint-The fruit of the cotton plant are called bolls. Cotton is usually picked by hand. Fibres are then separated from the seeds. The process of separating cotton fibres from seeds is called ginning. The cotton is used to form yarn by a process called spinning. The hand-operated devices for spinning are Takli or Hand Spindle and Charkha.]

2. a. Why do we wear cotton clothes in summer? [**Hint-We sweat a lot in summer. Cotton clothes allow air to pass through them. Cotton clothes absorb sweat and let it evaporate. Thus, they help to keep our body cool.**]
- b. Why cotton fabrics are preferred for moping in household cleaning? [**Hint-Cotton fabrics can absorb water. Thus, they can clean the floor very well.**]
- c. Babu 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? [**Hint- Babu should grow cotton plants in his fields because a cotton plant is usually grown in areas having black soil and a warm climate.**]
- d. In which states of India, cotton is grown? [**Hint-Cotton is grown in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh**]

V. SOURCE-BASED/ CASE STUDY-BASED QUESTION:

1. It appears that in ancient times people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skins and furs to cover themselves. After people began to settle in agricultural communities, they learned to weave twigs, and grass into mats and baskets. Animal fleece or hair was twisted together into long strands and then woven into fabrics. The early Indians wore fabrics made out of cotton that grew in the regions near the river Ganga having black soil. Flax is also a plant that gives natural fibre.

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 the different parts of the body. With the invention of sewing needles, people started stitching fabrics to make clothes. Stitched clothes have gone through many variations since this invention. But, amazingly, even today saree, dhoti, lungi, or turban is used as an un-stitched piece of fabric.

(i) List some ways by which ancient times people used to cover themselves? [**Hint- Ancient times people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skins and furs to cover themselves**]

(ii) Name some un-stitched fabric still in use. [**Hint- saree, dhoti, lungi, or turban is used as an un-stitched piece of fabric.**]

(iii) Which type of soil is suitable for growing cotton? [**Hint- Black soil is suitable for growing cotton**]

(iv) Describe the changes in clothing style among early people with the establishment of agricultural communities? [**Hint- They learnt to weave. Animal fleece or hair was twisted together into long strands and then woven into fabrics. The early Indians wore fabrics made out of cotton and flax.**]

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