

NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS-VI SCIENCE

CHAPTER-3

FIBRE TO FABRIC

NCERT Solutions Class 6 Science Fibre to Fabric

Q.1 Give whether following fibres as natural or synthetic: Wool, Nylon, cotton, silk, polyester, Jute.

Ans: Natural fibres: cotton, silk, jute.

Synthetic fibres: nylon, polyester.

Q.2 State; the following statements are true or false by giving T and F:

1. **The output of fibres are called Yam.**
2. **Spinning- It is a process of making fibres.**
3. **Coconut's outer cover is jute.**
4. **The process of removing seeds from cotton is called ginning.**
5. **The piece of fabric is made from weaving of yam.**
6. **The stem of the plant gives silk fibre.**
7. **The natural fibre is polyester.**

Ans: 1.T 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. T

6. F 7 .F

Q.3. Write the given words in the spaces given below:

1. _____ **And** _____ **are obtained from plant fibres.**
2. _____ **And** _____ **are animal fibres.**

Ans: 1.Jute, cotton

2.Silk, wool

Q.4 Jute and cotton are obtained from which part of the plant?

Ans: Jute is obtained from stem and cotton is obtained from cotton bolls which are directly from surface of cotton seeds.

Q.5. Write any two things got from coconut fibre.

Ans: a. Ropes b. Mats

Q.6 Write about the process of getting yarn from the fibre.

Ans: The thin strands are called as yarns which are made from fibre. Spinning is the process of making yarn. The process where the cotton wool are drawn out and being twisted. This process brings all the fibre together to form a yarn.

Extra questions:

Question.1 Give any two varieties of cloth materials that are commonly used.

Ans: Wool, cotton

Question.2 Fabrics means?

Ans: Woven, textile materials are called as fabrics which resembles the woven cloth.

Question.3 Give names of some fabrics around your surroundings:

Ans: Blankets, bed sheets, table-cloth, towels and curtains.

Question.4. A thing that is used to make fabric:

Ans: Yarns are used to make fabric.

Question.5 Yarns are formed from ?

Ans: Fibres. In which the yarns are made of thin strands.

Question.6 Name the different types of fibres?

Ans: Fibres are of two types namely 1.Natural fibres 2. Synthetic fibres.

Question.7 The two natural fibres are?

Ans: 1.Jute 2. Cotton

Question.8 The 2 synthetic fibres are:

Ans: Polyester, nylon.

Question.9 Wicks of oil lamps are made from?

Ans: Cotton wool

Question.10. Where does cotton wool is from?

Ans: Cotton wool is from cotton bolls.

Question.11. what are the fruits of cotton plants?

Ans. Cotton bolls are fruits of cotton plants.

Question.12. Which type of soil,used to grow cotton?

Ans. Black soil is the type of soil.

Question.13. Define ginning in cotton?

Ans: The process of taking fibres from the cotton seeds is called ginning.

Question.14. Jute means?

Ans. Jute is taken from the stem of jute plants.

Question.15. Name few states where jute plants are grown in India.

Ans: West Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

Question.16. Spinning means?

Ans. Spinning is a process of making yarns out from the fibre.

Question.17. what are the 2 devices of hand operation used for spinning?

Ans. Taldi and Charkha are two hand operated devices.

Question.18. Fabrics are prepared by?

Ans: Fabrics are prepared from the yarns through weaving and knitting.

Question.19. The process for preparing fabrics from yams.

Ans: To prepare fabrics there two types are: Weaving and Knitting.

Question.20. Weaving means?

Ans: the process of having two yarns together so that to make a single fabric is called as weaving.

Question.21. Knitting means?

Ans: A single yarn which is used to make a piece of fabric, this process is called knitting.

Question.22. Give 2 methods of knittina:

Ans: By hands and by machines are two methods of knitting.

Question.23. Give the place where cotton and flax plants were cultivated?

Ans. River Nile is a place where Cotton and flax plants were cultivated near in the ancient Egypt.

Question.24. Give the names of some modern fabrics formed through the unstitched piece of fabric:

Ans: Saree, dhoti, lungi and turban are some modern fabrics.

Question.25. Give justice to the statement that natural fibres are better than the synthetic fibres?

Ans: The natural fibre advantages is that it absorbs sweat, gives a kind of cooling effect and a cosy comfort in all seasons so it is much far better than synthetic fibres

Question.26. Are all fibres produced by plants state true or false?

Ans: False, it is not that all fibres are produced by plants.

Question.27. Cotton when burnt gives paper smell and is cotton obtained from plants? So is paper also obtained from plants?

Ans: Yes, paper is obtained from plants thus smells similar.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS:

Q.1. What do you observe in tailoring shop?

Ans: We observe many outings of fabrics left over after stitching in a tailoring shop. We also see some cut pieces of cotton, silk or wool and some synthetic fibres

Q.2. Give the steps involved in the preparation of fabrics:

Ans: The following steps are used in the preparing fabrics:

(i) Obtaining fibre (ii) Spinning where you obtain the yarns, Gives 2 sets of yarns thus, yarns are woven to make a fabric. (iii) When two sets of yarn are involved, yarns are woven on looms to make a fabric. When there is single yarn, knitting process is used in fabric.

Q.3. Natural fibres means? Give some examples.

Ans: The fibres got from plants, animals are called as natural fibres.

Example: 1. Fibre cotton from cotton bolls 2. Jute from stem of jute plant 3. Silk from cocoon of the silkworm. 4. Wool from the hair of animals like sheep or goat.

Q.4. Synthetic fibres means?

Ans: The synthetic fibres are basically from chemical substances thus are not obtained from the plants and animal sources.

For example- a. polyester b. Nylon c. Acrylic etc.

Q.5. State how jute is obtained from the jute plant:

Ans: The jute plant harvest is done at flowering stage. The stems of plants that are harvested are bundled and kept in water for ten to fifteen days. The retting process is done where root of stems and fibres are separated by hand. Thus these fibres are converted into yarns that are used to make fabrics.

Q6. Looms are called as? How is it operated?

Ans: Weaving of fabrics generally takes place in devices called looms. The looms are operated either by hand or by power

Q7. What happens to yarn when tom sock is pulled?

Ans: When it is pulled the single yarn gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets congested, knitted fabrics make socks from a single yarn.

Q8. Name the materials used by people in ancient times instead of clothes?

Ans: They used bark and big leaves of various trees, animal skin and furs instead of clothes.

Q9. Comment what happened to people when they began to settle in agricultural communities?

Ans: When people settled in agricultural communities they learned to weave twigs, grass into mats and baskets for carrying. Vines and animal fleece, hair were twisted to long strands and made as curtains. These strands were woven into fabrics for their daily use.

Q10. When we burn wool why its smells like burnt hair?

Ans. The product of the wool comes from fleece/hair of sheep, goat etc. That is reason for which burning of wool smells like burnt hair.

Q11. When we bump nylon, why it is smelt like burnt paper?

Ans. Synthetic fibres are from chemicals. On burning these nylon chemicals in them will not produce the smell of the burning paper as these are from the natural substances.

Long answer type questions:**1. How are yarns made from the cotton ball?**

Ans:

Yarn construction

Yarns are made up of cotton fibres: fibres twisted together or lay side by side. These fibres may be natural, manufactured, or both. Fabrics will vary greatly in design, texture, and performance.

Staple fibres are made from short fibres, e.g. cotton, linen, wool or cut synthetic fibres.

Filament fibres are made from the long continuous form of fibres, e.g. silk and synthetics.

Monofilament yarns consist of a single long continuous filament.

Multifilament yarns consist of two or more filament fibres which may or may not be twisted together.

Micro fibres are made from very fine synthetic fibres, less than one denier in thickness.

2. What is spinning and weaving?

Ans: It is a process of converting to yarn. Yarn is used for processes such as a. weaving b. knitting etc. in the spinning process these cotton ball is converted to yarn via the following process. 1. Plucking – Cotton in ball are plucked. 2. Ginning- Cotton in ball that are plucked is divided from the seeds in this process. The seed is inside the cotton is like fruit. After separating they are packed, which are called known as bales and are transported for next process. This is the process of spinning.

Weaving – The process of arranging two sets of yarn together to make a fabric is called weaving. The big reels of yarn are called bobbins. These bobbins are used for weaving the cloth. The cloth is woven on looms. After that they bleached and dyed to give a finish.

