Chapter 3

FIBRE TO FABRIC

SOLUTIONS:

EXCERCISES

1. Classify the following fibres as natural or synthetic.
   Nylon, wool, cotton, silk, polyester, jute

Ans: Natural fibres – wool, cotton, silk, jute.
Synthetic fibres – nylon, polyester.

2. State whether the following statements are true or false.
   (a) Yarn is made from fibres.
   (b) Spinning is a process of making coconut.
   (c) Jute is the outer covering of coconut.
   (d) The process of removing seed from cotton is called ginning.
   (e) Weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric.
   (f) Silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.
   (g) Polyester is a natural fibre.

Ans: *(a)* true *(b)* false *(c)* false *(d)* true *(e)* true *(f)* false *(g)* false

3. Fill in the blanks.
   (a) Plant fibres are obtained from _____ and _____.
   (b) Animal fibres are _____ and _____.

Ans: *(a)* cotton, jute *(b)* silk, wool

4. From which parts of the plant cotton and jute are obtained?

Ans: Cotton is obtained from the fruit parts of plant and jute is obtained from the stem of the plant.

5. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.

Ans: Gunny bags and Rope.

6. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.

Ans: Yarns are made of thin strand called fibres. The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. In this process, a mass of cotton wool are drawn out and twisted. This brings the fibres together to form a yarn.

EXTRA QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

1. Difference between.

(a) Fibres and Fabrics

Fibres	Fabrics
Fibre is a long, thin stand or thread of materials.	Fabric is a cloth material made by weaving or knitting.

(b) Natural fibre and Synthetic fibre.

Natural fibre	Synthetic fibre
Fibres obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. Example - cotton, jute, silk and wool	Fibres made from chemical substances are called synthetic fibres. Example - nylon and polyester.

2. Define Ginning and Weaving.

Ans: Ginning: Cotton fibres are separated from the seed by combing. This process is known as Ginning.

Weaving: Weaving is the process of arranging two sets of yarns together to make a fabric.

3. What will happen if we pull the yarn from torn pair of socks?

Ans: If we pull the yarn from torn pair of socks, a single yarn gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets unravelled.

4. Where is weaving of fabric done?

Ans: Weaving of fabric is done on looms. The looms are either hand operated or power operated.

5. What happen to matured fruits of cotton plants?

Ans: After maturing, the cotton balls burst open and seeds covered with cotton fibres can be seen. Then, the cotton can be handpicked. After this, fibres are separated from seeds by combing by a process known as ginning. This can be done either by hand or machine.

6. What is spinning? Name any device used for spinning.

Ans: The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. A device used for spinning is Charkha (Tareng).

7. What are the two processes by which fabrics are made from yarns?

Ans: The two processes by which fabrics are made from yarns are weaving and knitting.

8. How is jute extracted from jute plant?

Ans: The jute is obtained from the stem of jute plant. The jute plant is normally harvested during the flowering stage. The stem of the harvested plant are immersed in water for few days. The stem, rot and the fibres are separated by hands.

9. Name some unstitched piece of fabric which is used even now.

Ans: Saree, dhoti, lungi or turban.

10. Match the following:

(a)	Nylon	*(i)*	Spinning
(b)	Charkha	*(ii)*	Unstitched fabric
(c)	Jute fibre	*(iii)*	Synthetic
(d)	Black soil	*(iv)*	Stem
(e)	Saree	*(v)*	Cotton

Ans: *(a) – (iii), (b) – (i), (c) – (iv), (d) – (v), (e) - (ii).*