



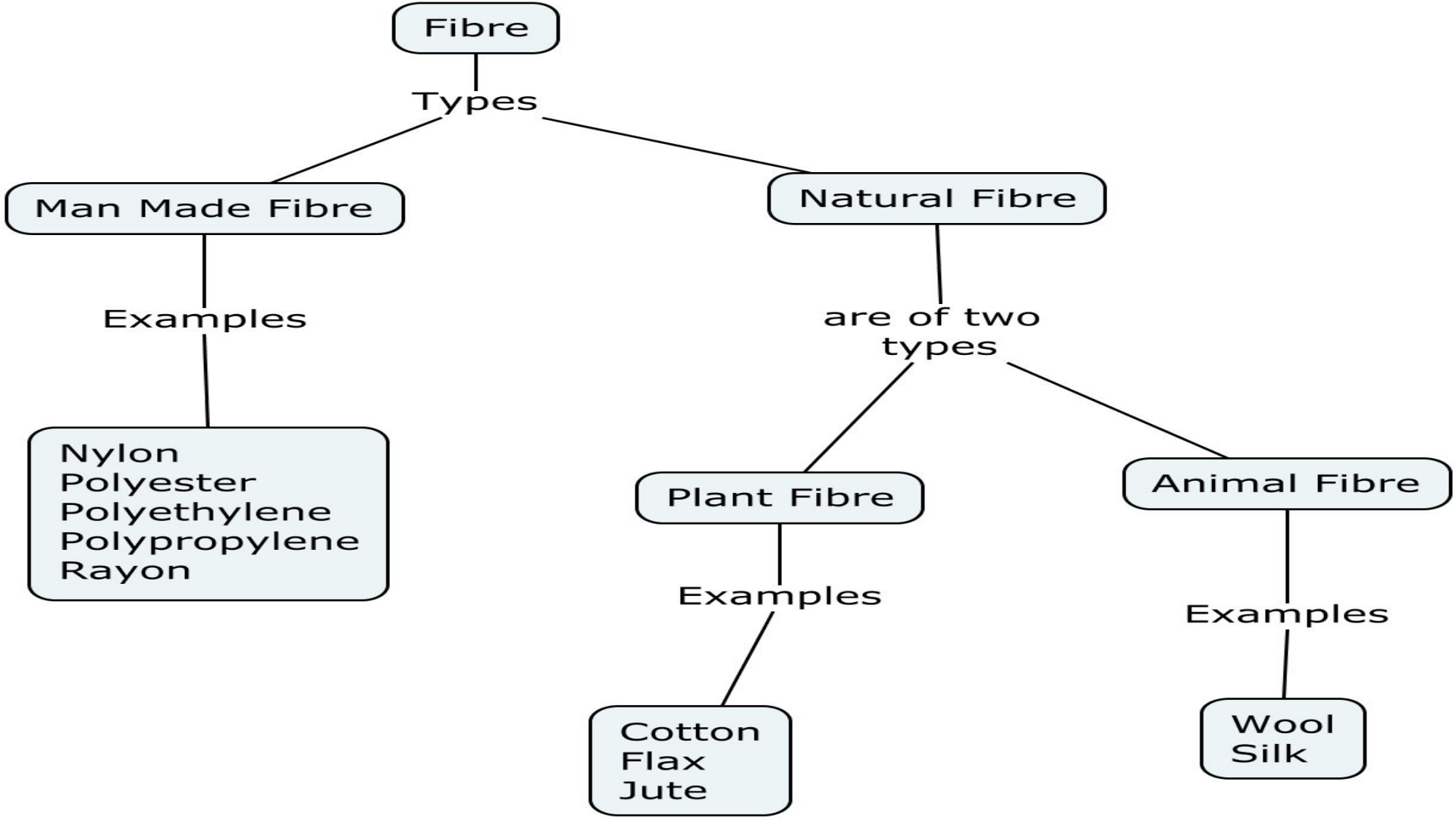
FIBRE TO FABRIC

CHAPTER-3



Introduction-

We know that fibres can either be obtained from plants or animals and are known as natural fibres. Jute, cotton is the commonly known natural fibres obtained from plants whereas wool, silk are the commonly known natural fibres obtained from animals.






Natural Fibre-

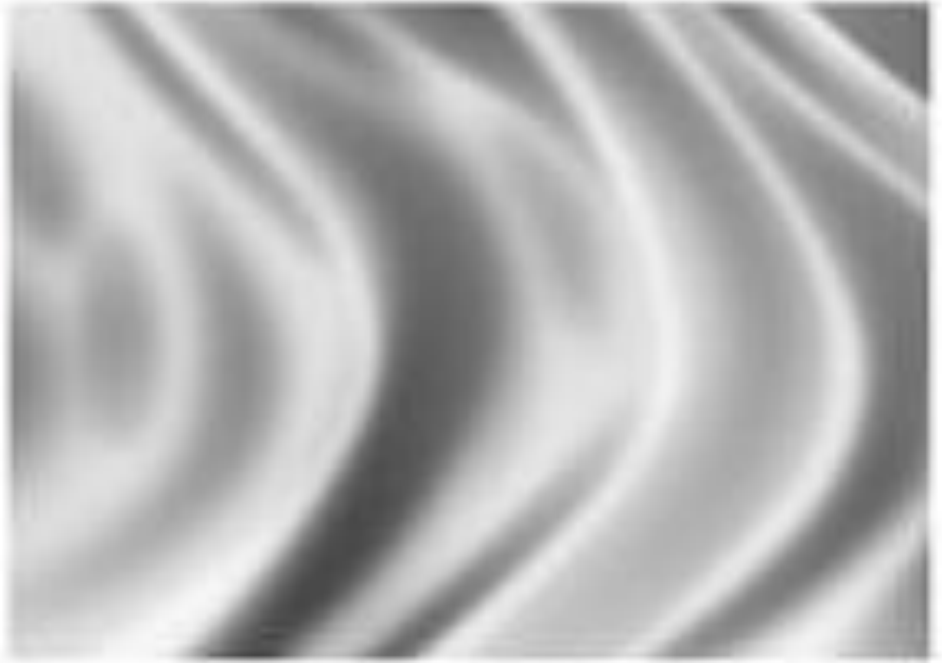
Natural fibres are threads obtained from plants and animals. Cotton, flax, and jute are examples of plant fibres and wool and silk are examples of animal fibre.




Cotton shirt (left) and a jute bag (right)



Wool is obtained from the fleece of animals possessing hairy fibres on their body whereas silk is obtained from the cocoon of silk moth.



Wool (left) and silk (right)



Silk is a fibre obtained from natural sources undergoes further processing, dyed into several attractive colours and designs before being used by people.

PLENARY

Application Based Questions -

Q. Explain the phrase - 'Unity is Strength' on the basis of the making of fabric from fibre.

A. Fibres and fabric play a large role in everyday applications. A fibre is a hair-like strand of material. They are the smallest visible unit of a fabric and denoted by being extremely long in relation to their width.


Fibres can be spun into yarn and made into fabric. A single fibre is too weak to break but when it once made a fabric it is difficult to tear. Fabric needs more energy to tear apart as compared to a single fibre.

ASSESSMENT & EVALUATION



Q. Four different types of fibres are given to us. Out of these,

two fibres (1 and 2) are obtained from plants and other two (3 and 4) fibres are obtained from animals.



Fibre (1) is used in filling quilts and the yarn made of fibre (2) is used in making gunny bags,

The yarn made from fibre (3) is used for knitting sweaters and yarn of fibre (4) is used for weaving sarees.

Name the four given fibres marked 1, 2, 3 and 4.