II. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. What do you observe when you are visiting a nearby tailoring shop?
Ans: In a tailoring shop we observe that there are many cuttings of fabrics left over after stitching. We see that some cuttings are of cotton, some are of silk or wool and some are of synthetic fibres.

2. List the steps involved in the preparation of fabric.
Ans. The following steps are involved in the preparation of fabrics:
(i) Obtaining fibre,
(ii) Preparation of yarn from fibres by spinning,
(iii) When two sets of yarn are involved, yarns are woven on looms to make a fabric. When a single yam is used, the fabric is prepared by knitting.

3. What are natural fibres? Explain with examples.
Ans: The fibres obtained from plants and animals are called natural fibres. For example, cotton from cotton bolls, jute from jute plant, silk from cocoon of silkworm and wool from hair of animals like sheep or goat.

4. What are synthetic fibres?
Ans: The fibres which are made from chemical substances or which are not obtained from the plant and animal sources are called synthetic fibres. For example, polyester, nylon, and acrylic, etc.

5. Explain how jute is obtained from the jute plant.
Ans:The jute plant is normally harvested at flowering stage. The stems of harvested plants are bundled and immersed in water for 10 to 15 days. The stems rot (the process is called retting) and fibres are separated by hand. These fibres are converted into yarns to make fabrics (Fig. 3.10).

Fig. 3.10 A jute plant

6. What are looms?
Ans: The devices on which weaving of fabrics takes place are called looms. The looms are either hand operated or power operated.

7. What happens when a yam from a tom sock is pulled?
Ans: When we pull a yarn from a torn sock then a single yarn, gets pulled out continuously as the fabric gets unravelled. Socks are made up of knitted fabrics from a single yam.

8. What were the materials used by people in ancient times in place of clothes?
Ans: It appears that in those days people used the bark and big leaves of trees or animal skin and furs in place of clothes.

9. What happened when people began to settle in agricultural communities?
Ans: When people began to settle in agricultural communities then they learnt to weave twigs and grass into mats and baskets. Vines, animal fleece or hair were twisted together into long strands. These strands were woven into fabrics.

10. When we bum wool why do we get the smell of hair bum?
Ans: Wool is obtained from the fleece (hair) of sheep, goat, yak etc. This is the reason why burning of wool resembles the burning of hair.

11. When we bum nylon, why we do not get the smell of burning paper or burning hair?
Ans: Nylon is a synthetic fibre made from chemicals. On burning nylon these chemicals don't produce the smell of burning paper or hair which are natural substances.

III. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Describe the process of the formation of yam from cotton wool.
Ans: The cotton wool is obtained from cotton plants. The cotton

plants are grown in fields. They are usually grown at the places having black soil and warm climate. The fmits of the cotton plants called cotton bolls are about the size of lemons. After maturing, the bolls burst open and seeds covered with cotton fibres can b,e seen. From the cotton bolls cotton is picked by hands. Fibres are then separated from the seeds by combing. This process is called ginning of cotton. It is done by hand or by machines. These fibres are then converted into yam.

Fig. 3.11 Ginning of cotton

2. Describe the process of spinning and weaving.
Ans:
Spinning: The process of making yarn from fibres is called spinning. In this process fibres from a mass of cotton wool are drawn out and twisted. By this fibres come together to form a yarn. Spinning can be done by hand, by takli and charkha. On a large scale, spinning is done with the help of machines.
Weaving: The process of arranging two sets of yarns together t6 make a fabric is called weaving. The process of weaving can be done on looms. The looms are either-hand operated or power operated.

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