

Chemistry Worksheets Class 6 on Chapter 3 Fibre to Fabric with Answers - Set 3

Q-1: Which of the following fibres is used as an oil lamp wick?

- a) Nylon
- b) Linen
- c) Cotton
- d) Silk

Answer: c) Cotton is used as a fibre for an oil lamp wick.

Q-2: Cotton plant fruits are about the size of _____.

- a) Orange
- b) Lemon
- c) Grapes
- d) Apple

Answer: b) Cotton bolls (cotton fruits) are roughly the size of a lemon.

Q-3: The thin thread strands are made up of even thinner strands known as

- a) Thread
- b) Yarn
- c) Fabric
- d) Fibre

Answer: d) The thin thread strands are made up of even thinner strands known as fibre.

Q-4: Give one word for the following:

- a) A section of the plant from which jute fibres are extracted.
- b) A process used to make fabric from yarn.
- c) A fibre that needs black soil for its growth.
- d) A name of a synthetic fibre.
- e) The name of a river near ancient Egypt where cotton and flax plants are grown.

Answers:

- a) Stem
- b) Weaving
- c) Cotton
- d) Rayon
- e) Nile

Q-5: Fill in the blanks.

- a) Fabrics are made up of _____ and yarn are made up of _____.
- b) Spinning is the process of using fibres to make _____.
- c) Socks are made up of _____ fabrics.
- d) The looms are either _____ - and _____ operated.
- e) _____ soil is used for the cultivation of Jute.

Answers:

- a) Yarn, fibres
- b) Yarn
- c) Knitted
- d) Hand, power
- e) Alluvial

Q-6: Which of the following is not a spinning device?

- a) Hand Spindle
- b) Centrifuge
- c) Charkha
- d) Takli

Answer: b) Centrifuge is not a spinning device.

Q-7: Which of the following items is not made from jute fibre?

- a) Fabric
- b) Rope
- c) Hand bag
- d) Dhoti

Answer: d) Dhotis are not made of jute fibre. It's made of cotton.

Q-8: Match Column I with Column II.

Column I	Column II
A) Spun from fibres used to make fabric.	i) Mattress
B) Plant fibre Material	ii) Woollen Socks
C) Animal Fibre Material	iii) Yarn
D) Process of making fabric from a single yarn.	iv) Weaving

E) Process of making fabric from two sets of yarn.	v) Knitting
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Answers: A)-iii), B)-i), C)-ii), D)-v), E)-iv)

Q-9: What makes it difficult to pass the thread to the needle when you try to thread a needle?

Answer: This is because the end of the thread is frequently separated into a few thin strands. This makes passing the thread through the eye of the needle difficult. The thin strands of thread we see are made up of even thinner strands known as fibres.

Q-10: Why is the sheep's hair removed during hot weather?

Answer: Hair can hold a lot of air. Air conducts heat poorly. As a result, these animals' hair keeps them warm. As a result, hair is removed during hot weather. This enables sheep to survive in the absence of their protective hair coat.

Q-11: What is the distinction between a handloom and a power loom?

Answer: A handloom is a manually operated cloth weaving machine. Powerloom, on the other hand, is a medium-sized weaving machine that is powered by electricity.

Q-12: What happened when people started settling in agricultural towns?

Answer: People learned to weave mats and baskets out of twigs and grass when they first settled in agricultural communities. Long strands of vines, animal fleece, or human hair were twisted together. These strands were used to weave fabrics.

Q-13: Name the fibre found in the outer covering of a coconut. Give it one use.

Answer: Coir is the fibre found on the coconut's outer covering. Coir fibre is used in carpets, brushes, strings, and ropes. It does not sink in water and can therefore be used in deep water.

Q-14: A cotton saree you're wearing has travelled a long way to get to you. Continue on your journey, starting with cotton bolls.

Answer: A cotton sarre's journey begins with cotton bolls and continues as follows:

Picking: Cotton-covered seeds are hand-picked from cotton bolls.

Ginning: Seeds are then separated from fibres through combing. This process is called ginning. Ginning is now done by machines.

Spinning: Fibres are then extracted and twisted from cotton wool. This brings the fibres together to form a strong yarn. This process is called spinning. Spinning is accomplished using hand-operated devices.

Weaving and knitting: These two methods are then used for converting cotton yarn into cotton fabric. A cotton saree is typically made by weaving, which involves arranging two sets of yarns together to create a fabric.

Stitching: The cotton fabric is then stitched to make cotton saree.

Q-15: While conducting an experiment to determine the burning properties of various fibres such as jute, cotton, and silk. Rohit held the various fibres in his hand and was about to burn them on the burner. When Shivam saw this, he immediately stopped him and asked him to use tongs to hold the fibres.

- (a) What do you mean by fibre?
- (b) Are the above-mentioned fibres natural or synthetic?
- (c) What are the burning properties of the three fibres mentioned above?
- (d) What is the value of Shivam and Rohit shown here?

Answer:

- a) Fibres are thread-like structures that can be obtained from animals or plants or created artificially.
- b) Jute, cotton and silk all are natural fibres.
- c) Cotton and jute burn with the odour of burning paper, whereas silk burns with the odour of charred meat.
- d) Shivam is bothering, caring, and helpful, with a scientific temperament. Rohit lacks scientific aptitude, is careless, and does not pay attention in class.