CHAPTER 3  -Fibre to fabric

Revision questions

Q 1 Fill in the blanks:-

a) A fabric is made up of ------- arranged together which are further made up of --

b) Fibres obtained from plants and animals are called -------.

c) ------- and ------- fibres are obtained from plants.

d) Wool is obtained from the fleece of ------- and -------.

e) Silk fibre is drawn from --------- of silk worm.

f) ---------and --------- are examples of synthetic fibres.

g) Jute is obtained from the------ of the jute plant.

h) The process of making yarn from fibres is called---------.

i) Weaving of fabrics is done on --------- which are hand operated or power operated.

Q2 Name the following:-

i) Mahatma Gandhi popularized the use of this device

ii) Device used for spinning

iii) The season in which jute is cultivated.

iv) Part of the cotton plant from which cotton is obtained.

v) Two ways by which fabrics are made from yarns.

Q3 Classify the following fabrics as cotton wool silk or synthetics:-

   Bed sheets , blankets, curtains, table cloths, towels, school bags, gunny bags
   and Dusters
Q4  What kind of soil and climate is needed for growing cotton?
Q5  How are cotton fibres collected from the cotton plant?
Q6  Name some places where cotton is grown in India
Q7  Name some states in India where jute is grown?
Q8  Define ginning..
Q9  Differentiate between weaving and knitting.
Q10 How is jute extracted from the jute plant?

HOTS( HIGHER ORDER THINKING) QUESTIONS

1. Why are the fabrics made from cotton are more comfortable in summer season?

2. Ramu’s father insists on wearing Khadi. State at least two values behind such a motive

Chapter: 4  Sorting things into groups

Revision questions -

Q.1 How can we sort different materials?
Q2. Why do we classify materials into groups?
Q.3 Give two examples each of –
   a) transparent –
   b) translucent –
   c) brittle –
   d) malleable –
   e) ductile –
   f) good conductor of heat-
   g) soluble in water-
h) insoluble in water-

Q.4 choose the correct option-

Chocolates, biscuits and other items are displayed in a shop in see-through containers that are made of glass or plastic. This explains the property of ____ of glass and plastic.

a. Hardness  
b. Opaqueness  
c. Softness  
d. transparency

3. An oiled paper acts as a ____ material.

a. Transparent  
b. Translucent  
c. Lustrous  
d. opaque

4. Which of the following is transparent?

a. Milk  
b. Iron  
c. Glass  
d. Wood

5. We group things together because_______

a. Dividing materials in groups makes it convenient to study their properties and observe patterns in these properties.  
b. We can throw away similar materials  
c. We can keep similar materials in our rack at one place  
d. We can keep similar materials on the palm

Q.6 Fill in the blanks with suitable word/words.
a. Making orderly arrangement of materials is called ---------------------.
b. Newspaper, a book, a copy, a diary are made up of ------------------.
c. Substances that can be dissolved in water ------------------------.
d. A substance that allow light to pass is called ------------------.
e. ------------------ gas is highly combustible.

Q. 7 What are miscible and immiscible substances? Give example.
Q. 8 Define malleability and ductility?
Q.9 Why do metal’s objects loose their luster after a while?
Q.10 How are transparent objects different from opaque objects?