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Clothes—How Things are Made

A. Choose the correct option.

1. Which of these is a natural material commonly used for weaving mats or baskets?

a. plastic strips	<input type="radio"/>	b. coconut fibre	<input type="radio"/>
c. aluminium foil	<input type="radio"/>	d. polythene bag	<input type="radio"/>
2. Which goat does Pashmina wool come from?

a. Changthangi	<input type="radio"/>	b. Angora	<input type="radio"/>
c. Cashmere	<input type="radio"/>	d. Merino	<input type="radio"/>
3. What is the place of origin of 'chikan' or 'chikankari' embroidery?

a. Rajasthan	<input type="radio"/>	b. Punjab	<input type="radio"/>
c. Uttar Pradesh	<input type="radio"/>	d. Tamil Nadu	<input type="radio"/>
4. What is 'kala cotton' special for?

a. It requires a large number of chemicals and lots of water to grow.	<input type="radio"/>	b. It is dyed with artificial colours.	<input type="radio"/>
c. It does not require chemicals and lots of water to grow and is eco-friendly.	<input type="radio"/>	d. It is made from synthetic fibres.	<input type="radio"/>
5. What is 'Bandhani'?

a. a technique of weaving	<input type="radio"/>	b. a technique of spinning	<input type="radio"/>
c. a technique of tie-dye	<input type="radio"/>	d. a technique of stitching	<input type="radio"/>

B. Fill in the blanks.

1. weaving supports thousands of families and uses no electricity.
2. Weaving combines strips or threads of a material into a patterned like cloth.
3. Traditional weaving is done by hand on an instrument called a
4. The process of twisting cotton fibres together to make thread or yarn is known as
5. The thin, hair-like thread obtained from untwisting a cotton strand is called a

C. Match each type of fibre with its correct example.

Type of fibre	Example
1. natural fibre	a. nylon
2. synthetic fibre	b. polyester
3. fibre from cocoon	c. silk
4. fibre from cotton	d. linen

D. Write (T) for true and (F) for false statements.

1. A spider spinning a web is an example of a natural artist.
2. Indian muslin was known as 'woven air' because it was very thick.
3. Textile mills use modern machines to spin thread and weave cloth in small quantities.
4. Mahatma Gandhi promoted khadi as a symbol of self-sufficiency.
5. The tailorbird stitches its nest using a needle and thread that it finds.

E. Circle the odd one out.

1. Kanjeevaram, Pashmina, ikat, paper
2. cotton, wool, silk, rayon

F. Answer the questions in one word or one sentence.

1. Name a bird that is a natural artist.

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2. What is a 'handloom fabric'?

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3. Which country produces the largest quantity of jute in the world?

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G. Answer the questions.

1. Explain how a charkha or spinning wheel helps in making thread from cotton.

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2. How did Mahatma Gandhi use spinning and weaving to teach self-sufficiency (atmanirbharta)?

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3. What should we do with our used clothes?

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4. What is the process of changing fibre into fabric? Name the main steps and tools used in this process.

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5. India has a rich tradition of weaving and embroidery. Explain why these traditions are special for India, both for its culture and for the people who depend on them for their livelihood. Give examples of two weaving or embroidery traditions.

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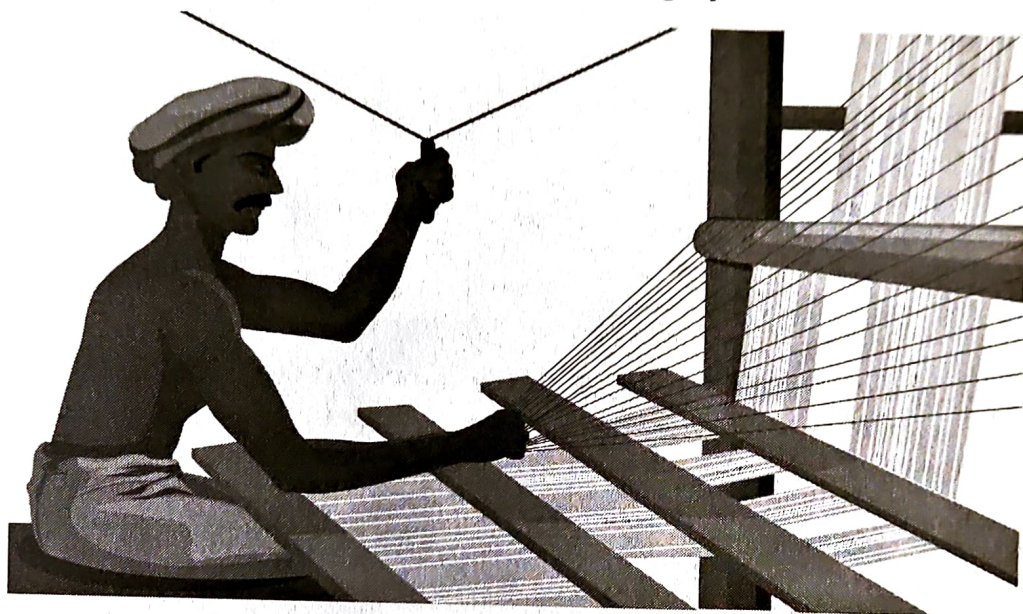
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- H. Look at the picture and answer the following questions.



1. What is the instrument shown in the picture called?

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2. What type of cloth is made using this machine?

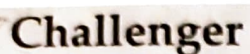
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3. Why weaving is important for many families in India?

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- | Type of fabric | Natural or synthetic | Observation |
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