

Class: VI

Subject: Chemistry

Topic: Fiber To Fabric

No. of Questions: 20

Duration: 60 Min

Maximum Marks: 60

1) The fibres obtained from animals are made up of:

- (a) proteins
- (b) carbohydrates
- (c) cellulose
- (d) vitamins

Ans: (a) proteins

Factual

2) The process of twisting fibres to make yarn is called:

- (a) combing
- (b) ginning
- (c) spinning
- (d) knotting

Ans: (c) spinning

Spinning is a major part of the textile industry. It is part of the textile manufacturing process where three types of fibre are converted into yarn, then fabrics, which undergo finishing processes such as bleaching to become textiles. The textiles are then fabricated into clothes or other products. There are three industrial processes available to spin yarn, and a handicraft community who use hand spinning techniques. Spinning is the twisting together of drawn out strands of fibres to form yarn, though it is colloquially used to describe the process of drawing out, inserting the twist, and winding onto bobbins

3) Weaving is done on devices called:

- (a) Takli
- (b) Charkha
- (c) Looms
- (d) Needles

Ans: (c) Looms

Handlooms are used for **Weaving**

4) The process of removing seeds from the mass of cotton is called:

- (a) ginning
- (b) weaving
- (c) knitting
- (d) shearing

Ans: (a) ginning

Factual

5) Where was silk first produced in 3000 B.C.?

- (a) India
- (b) America
- (c) Australia
- (d) China

Ans: (d) China

Factual

6) The process of growing silkworms on Mulberry trees to obtain silk from them is:

- (a) agriculture
- (b) sericulture
- (c) pisciculture
- (d) horticulture

Ans: (b) sericulture

Sericulture, or silk farming, is the rearing of silkworms for the production of silk

7) 'Pashmina' wool is obtained from:

- (a) camel
- (b) sheep
- (c) rabbit
- (d) goat

Ans: (d) goat

8) What do you mean by 'Shearing'?

- (a) The process of sharing things.
- (b) The process of making woollen fabric from fibre.
- (c) The process of removing hair from the body of animals.
- (d) The process of removing seeds from cotton.

Ans: (c) The process of removing hair from the body of animals.

9) Which fibre is obtained from Flax seeds?

- (a) cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Linen
- (d) Nylon

Ans: (c) Linen

Linen is obtained from Flax seeds

10) Which of these fibres is non-biodegradable?

- (a) Cotton
- (b) Jute
- (c) Wool
- (d) Nylon

Ans: (d) Nylon

11) Knitting is done with the help of

- (a) Sewing machine
- (b) Power loom
- (c) Handloom
- (d) Needle or machine

Ans: (d) Needle or machine

12) Which set of substance cannot be used for making clothes?

- (a) Flax and wool
- (b) Husk and bones
- (c) Chemical and silk
- (d) Yak hair and woolen hair

Ans: (b) Husk and bones

13) Silk yarn is as strong as

- (a) Steel
- (b) Wool
- (c) Copper wire
- (d) Cotton

Ans: (a) steel

14) Yarn is woven to get fabric using

- (a) Looms
- (b) Spinning machine
- (c) Charkha
- (d) Knighting needles

Ans: (c) charka

15) Fabrics are made up of yarns and yarn is made up of

- (a) Thread
- (b) Loom
- (c) Bale
- (d) Fibres

Ans: (d) Fibres

16) Cotton and jute are example of

- (a) Plant fibres
- (b) Synthetic fibres
- (c) Organic fibres
- (d) Animal fibres

Ans: (a) plant fibres

17) Wool is obtained from fleece of

- (a) Sheep and goat
- (b) Yak and goat
- (c) Sheep and yak
- (d) Camel and goat

Ans: (a) sheep and goat

18) The fibres obtain from cocoon of silk worm is

- (a) Silk fibre
- (b) Synthetic fibre
- (c) Cotton fibre
- (d) Jute fibre

Ans: (a) silk fibre

19) Which types of cloths are more durable?

- (a) Synthetic clothes
- (b) Cotton clothes
- (c) Silk clothes
- (d) Woolen clothes

Ans: (a) synthetic clothes

20) Terylene is the popular forms of

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Nylon
- (c) Polyester
- (d) Jute

Ans: (c) polyester

The formation, structure and uses of a *common polyester known as terylene*