

8

Clothes — How Things Are Made

Section A – Fill in the Blanks.

1. Cloth woven by hand is called _____ fabric.
2. People in India knew how to weave _____ years ago.
3. Natural fibres come from _____ or _____.
4. The simplest stitch used to join cloth is the _____ stitch.
5. Embroidery is done using _____ and needle.
6. Textile mills use _____ to spin thread in large quantities.
7. The fibre obtained from plant stems used for making mats is _____.
8. The protective covering spun by a caterpillar is called a _____.
9. Weaving provides _____ to many families in India.
10. Spinning thread and weaving cloth became a path to becoming _____.

Section B – Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Which bird weaves beautiful hanging nests?

a) Sparrow	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Baya weaver	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Parrot	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Eagle	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The weaverbird's nest is shaped like a:

a) Box	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Fan	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Bowl	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Pouch	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The process of crossing threads over and under is called:

a) Spinning	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Stitching	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Weaving	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Knitting	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The thin, hair-like strand from cotton is called:

a) Fibre	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Yarn	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Needle	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Strand	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Cocoons give us which natural fibre?

a) Cotton	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Wool	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Jute	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Silk	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Synthetic fibres are made from:

a) Plants	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Animals	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Chemicals	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Soil	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Ikat weaving tradition belongs to:

a) Odisha & Gujarat	<input type="checkbox"/>	b) Kerala & Odisha	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Rajasthan & Punjab	<input type="checkbox"/>	d) Assam & Tripura	<input type="checkbox"/>

8. A very fine cloth once called “woven air” is:

a) Khadi ☐

b) Pashmina ☐

c) Muslin ☐

d) Jute ☐

9. Which fibre is obtained from bamboo, cotton, and wool?

a) Artificial fibres ☐

b) Natural fibres ☐

c) Plastic fibres ☐

d) Metal fibres ☐

10. Pashmina wool comes from a goat found in

a) Punjab ☐

b) Kashmir ☐

c) Tamil Nadu ☐

d) Ladakh ☐

Section C – True or False.

1. Khadi became a symbol of the freedom struggle. ☐

2. The loom is used for stitching buttons. ☐

3. Cotton was first used in India to make clothes. ☐

4. The Baya weaver makes rough nests. ☐

5. Handloom weaving requires electricity. ☐

6. Both natural and synthetic fibres are used in clothing. ☐

7. India is the largest producer of silk. ☐

8. Kala cotton grows naturally in Gujarat. ☐

9. The Patola saree takes 12 months to weave. ☐

10. The handloom sector employs more than 45 lakh people. ☐

Section D – Short Answer Questions (2–3 sentences).

1. What do birds like the male baya weaver do to make their nests?

Ans. _____

2. What is weaving and what tools are used?

Ans. _____

3. How do people in India keep the art of weaving alive?

Ans. _____

4. How do people recycle old clothes in India?

Ans. _____

5. What can you do with running stitches?

Ans. _____

6. Describe Chikankari embroidery.

Ans. _____

7. Why is handloom important in India?

Ans. _____

8. Mention any two uses of synthetic fibres in daily life.

Ans. _____

9. What can you do with running stitches?

Ans. _____

10. List any two types of traditional embroidery and their places of origin.

Ans. _____

Section E – Long Answer Questions (4–6 sentences).

1. Describe the process of making thread from cotton.

Ans. _____

2. Explain the life cycle of a silk moth in order.

Ans. _____

Section F – Give one word answer.

- | | | |
|---|---|-------|
| 1. A device used for weaving cloth by hand. | – | _____ |
| 2. The process of twisting fibres to make thread. | – | _____ |
| 3. Cloth made by hand-spinning and hand-weaving. | – | _____ |
| 4. A synthetic fibre widely used to make bags. | – | _____ |
| 5. A natural fibre obtained from sheep. | – | _____ |
| 6. A famous weaving tradition from Tamil Nadu. | – | _____ |
| 7. A bird that stitches leaves to make its nest. | – | _____ |

8. A decorative needlework done on cloth.

— _____

9. The region famous for Pashmina.

— _____

10. The spinning tool used by Gandhiji.

— _____

Section G – Unscramble the Words.

1. GNEAVIW — _____

2. SLIMUN — _____

3. ADHIK — _____

4. GINNIPNS — _____

5. ENNIL — _____

6. OOCUNT — _____

Section H – Classify the following fibres into Natural and Synthetic.

Jute, Polyester, Wool, Acrylic, Silk, Nylon, Bamboo, Rayon

Natural Fibres	Synthetic Fibres

Section I – Match the following.

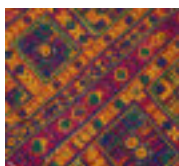
Column A



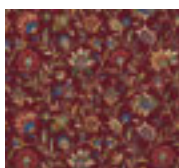
•



•



•



•



•

Column B

• Kashmir

• Punjab

• Gujarat

• Rajasthan

• Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

One Point Learning

Answer**Section A – Fill in the Blanks**

- | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------|
| 1. handloom | 2. 4,000 | 3. plants, animals | 4. running |
| 5. thread | 6. machines | 7. jute | 8. cocoon |
| 9. livelihood | 10. atmanirbhar | | |

Section B – Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 1. b) Baya weaver | 2. d) Pouch | 3. c) Weaving | 4. a) Fibre |
| 5. d) Silk | 6. c) Chemicals | 7. a) Odisha & Gujarat | 8. c) Muslin |
| 9. b) Natural fibres | 10. d) Ladakh | | |

Section C – True or False

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| 1. True | 2. False | 3. True | 4. False | 5. False |
| 6. True | 7. False | 8. True | 9. False | 10. True |

Section D – Short Answer Questions

- The male baya weaver collects grass, twigs and long leaves to weave a hanging nest. It crosses the strands over and under to make a strong pouch-shaped nest.
- Weaving is the process of crossing threads over and under to make cloth. It is done on a tool called a loom.
- People practice traditional weaving, teach it to younger generations, and make sarees, shawls and fabrics. Handloom festivals and government support also help preserve the craft.
- Old clothes are reused to make quilts, mats, cleaning cloths, bags or patchwork items. Some families donate or repurpose them for household needs.
- Running stitches can be used to join two pieces of cloth. They are also useful for simple repairs and basic embroidery.
- Chikankari is a delicate embroidery style from Lucknow. It uses white thread to create fine patterns on cotton and muslin cloth.
- Handloom weaving provides livelihood to lakhs of families. It preserves traditional art, culture and regional weaving techniques.
- Synthetic fibres are used to make bags, ropes, raincoats, carpets and sportswear. They are strong, durable and water-resistant.
- Running stitches help in joining fabrics and basic sewing repairs. They are also used to make simple designs.
- Chikankari – Uttar Pradesh, Kantha – West Bengal, Phulkari – Punjab

Section E – Long Answer Questions

- Cotton fibres are first cleaned to remove seeds and dust. Then the fibres are straightened and drawn out into thin strands. These strands are twisted together using a charkha or spinning wheel. Twisting makes the thread strong and long. The finished thread is wound on a spindle for weaving.
- The silk moth begins life as an egg. The egg hatches into a caterpillar called a silkworm. The caterpillar eats mulberry leaves and grows large. It spins a cocoon around itself from silk thread. An adult moth emerges from the cocoon, and the cycle repeats.

Section F – One Word Answers

- | | | | | |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|
| 1. Loom | 2. Spinning | 3. Khadi | 4. Nylon | 5. Wool |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------|---------|

6. Kanjeevaram

7. Tailorbird

8. Embroidery

9. Kashmir

10. Charkha

Section G – Unscramble

1. WEAVING

2. MUSLIN

3. KHADI

4. SPINNING

5. LINEN

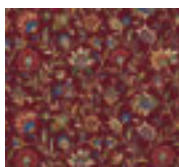
6. COCOON

Section H – Classification

- Natural: Jute, Wool, Silk, Bamboo
- Synthetic: Polyester, Acrylic, Nylon, Rayon

Section I – Match the foolowing.

Column A



Column B

Kashmir

Punjab

Gujarat

Rajasthan

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

