Clothes—How Things Are Made

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 54 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Cotton comes from:

(a) silkworms **(b)** petrol
(c) sheep **(d)** the cotton plant

2. Jute comes from:

(a) the stem of the jute plant **(b)** chemicals in a factory
(c) the hair of sheep and goats **(d)** the cocoons of silkworms

3. Which of these is a NATURAL fibre?

(a) acrylic **(b)** rayon **(c)** polyester **(d)** wool

4. Which of these is a SYNTHETIC (factory-made) fibre?

(a) rayon **(b)** jute **(c)** silk **(d)** cotton

5. In making clothes, what comes right before dyeing or printing the cloth?

(a) ironing the finished clothes **(b)** cutting and stitching it into clothes
(c) packing the clothes for the shop **(d)** weaving or knitting it into cloth

6. A gunny sack is usually made from:

(a) silk **(b)** plastic or nylon
(c) jute **(d)** wool

7. A tailor needs 2 m of cloth for one shirt. How many whole shirts can be made from 19 m of cloth?

(a) 17 shirts **(b)** 9 shirts **(c)** 10 shirts **(d)** 19 shirts

8. A handloom weaver weaves 2 m of cloth a day. How many days will it take to weave 14 m?

(a) 16 days **(b)** 14 days **(c)** 7 days **(d)** 9 days

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is the difference between natural and synthetic fibres? Give one example of each.

10. Write "natural" or "synthetic": (a) acrylic (b) jute

11. Which fibre is each usually made from? (a) a summer kurta (b) a sweater

12. Where does each fibre come from? (a) silk (b) wool

13. Write the one word for each: (a) giving colour to thread or cloth (b) joining pieces of cloth with a needle and thread

14. Cotton cloth costs ₹385 a metre. How much do 2 metres cost?

15. A shepherd has 26 sheep. Each gives about 2 kg of wool a year. How much wool is that in a year?

16. In a paper weave, 12 strips are woven through 7 slits. At each crossing a strip goes either over or under. How many crossings are there in all?

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe how cotton cloth is made, from the field to the shop.

18. A tailor buys 46 m of handloom cotton. Each shirt needs 2 m. (a) How many shirts can she make, and how much cloth is left? (b) She sells each shirt for ₹450. How much does she get for all of them? (c) What can she do with the leftover cloth?

19. Put these steps of making clothes in the right order: cutting and stitching it into clothes; dyeing or printing the cloth; spinning it into thread; getting the fibre; weaving or knitting it into cloth. Which step needs a spinning wheel or machine?

20. What is each made from, and why is that material a good choice? (a) a doormat (b) a gunny sack

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) the cotton plant**	—
2	**(a) the stem of the jute plant**	—
3	**(d) wool**	—
4	**(a) rayon**	—
5	**(d) weaving or knitting it into cloth**	getting the fibre → spinning it into thread → weaving or knitting it into cloth → dyeing or printing the cloth → cutting and stitching it into clothes
6	**(c) jute**	—
7	**(b) 9 shirts**	19 ÷ 2 = 9 (whole shirts)
8	**(c) 7 days**	14 ÷ 2 = 7
9	**Natural fibres come from plants or animals (cotton); synthetic fibres are made in factories (polyester).**	—
10	**(a) synthetic (b) natural**	—
11	**(a) cotton (b) wool**	—
12	**(a) the cocoons of silkworms (b) the hair of sheep and goats**	—
13	**(a) dyeing (b) stitching**	—
14	**₹770**	385 × 2 = 770
15	**52 kg**	26 × 2 = 52
16	**84 crossings**	12 × 7 = 84
17	**Cotton bolls are picked from the plant; the seeds are removed and the fibres cleaned; the fibres are spun into thread; the thread is woven into cloth on a loom; the cloth is dyed or printed; tailors stitch it into clothes that are sold.**	—
18	**(a) 23 shirts, 0 m left (b) ₹10,350 (c) Make bags, patches, masks or dusters (any sensible reuse).**	46 ÷ 2 = 23 r 0; 23 × 450
19	**getting the fibre → spinning it into thread → weaving or knitting it into cloth → dyeing or printing the cloth → cutting and stitching it into clothes. Spinning.**	—
20	**(a) coir (b) jute**	—