

VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH

STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VI

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▸ Fibre to fabrics

Fibres: All cloth materials are made up of long, narrow, thin structures called fibres. Fibres are obtained from natural as well as man-made sources.

Natural Sources: Cotton, jute, silk, wool, etc., are obtained from natural sources- plants or animals.

Man-made Sources: Polyester, nylon, rayon etc., are man-made materials used for making clothes.

Plant fibres: All the plants have fibres in their body structure, e.g., cotton and mango have fibres on their seed, coconut on its fruit, jute in its stem and banana tree in its leaf.

Animal fibres: Important animal fibres are wool (hair of sheep) and silk (from silkworm).

Cotton is the most important industrial crop.

India was the proud inventor of cotton clothing.

Cotton has been used in India since 1800 B.C.

Production: Cotton is grown in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh.

Climate required: Cotton plants need warm climate.

Cotton is planted early in the spring.

Black soil is excellent for cotton's cultivation.

Cotton bolls: Fruits of cotton plant are spherical-shaped structures of the size of wall nut which are called cotton bolls.

On maturation, cotton bolls burst open, exposing the white fibres. ‘

When fibres dry in the sun light, they become fluffy.

Cotton fibres: Cotton fibres are obtained from cotton bolls.