

## Short Answer Questions

**Q.1. Boojho with perfect eyesight was finding it difficult to pass a thread through the eye of a needle. What can be the possible reason for this?**

**Ans.** The end of the thread was separated into a few thin strands or the thread was quite thick to pass through the eye of the needle.

**Q.2. In ancient times stitching was not known. People used to simply drape the fabrics around different parts of their body. Even today a number of unstitched fabrics are used by both men and women. Can you give four such examples of clothes?**

[NCERT Exemplar]

**Ans.** Saree, dhoti, lungi, turban, dupatta, towel, etc. (Any four)

**Q.3. How is jute harvested?**

**Ans.** Harvesting of jute plants is done at the flowering stage. The harvested plants are immersed in water for a few days. The stems rot emitting a bad odour and fibres are then separated by hand. Later, its fibres are converted into yarns to make fabric or for other use.

**Q.4. What kind of climate and soil are suited for the cultivation of jute?**

**Ans.** Jute is a rainy season crop, grown best in warm and humid climates.

**Q.5. On what factors does our type of clothing depend?**

**Ans.** The type of clothing depends on climate, occupation, culture and daily needs.

**Q.6. Why are cotton and woollen clothes rough while silk and nylon clothes smooth to touch?**

**Ans.** Cotton and woollen clothes are rough because they have many folds and uneven surfaces but silk and nylon have long, plain and fine structure.

**Q.7. What kind of climate and soil does cotton require for a good yield?**

**Ans.** Cotton plant requires warm temperature ranging from 21°C–27°C with sunny and dry weather, and rainfall between 50 and 80 cms. Cotton is grown in black soil.

**Q.8. Write two uses of jute fibre.**

**Ans.**

- i. It is used to make sacks and coarse cloth.
- ii. It is used to make cloth for wrapping bales of raw cotton