NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3: Detailed Solutions with Explanations

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 *are given in an easy-to-understand way on this page below. Interested students can check the complete solutions for Class 6 Science chapter 3 here!*

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3: NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3, titled "Fibre to Fabric," are presented here in a straightforward and easy-to-understand manner. These solutions will help students clarify any doubts they may have about the concepts covered in CBSE Class 6 Science Chapter 3. "Fibre to Fabric" educates you on how fabrics are made from yarns, synthetic fibres, and natural fibres, as well as the processes of spinning, weaving, and knitting.

The solutions include answers to true or false, fill in the blanks, and descriptive questions, enhancing your comprehension of the chapter's topics. To perform well in the CBSE Class 6 examination, it is recommended that students thoroughly study this material. The provided NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science will aid you in practicing various questions before the main examination. These solutions, created by subject experts, establish a strong foundation, facilitating the understanding of advanced topics in the future.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 Overview

You can access the free NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 on PhysicsWallah. Designed in a clear and easy-to-understand format, they will help students develop a complete understanding of all concepts and enhance their problem-solving skills. After using these NCERT Solutions, students will be able to address any uncertainties and adequately prepare for their exams. Additionally, you can download NCERT Solutions for other chapters in Class 6 Science to assist in revising the entire Science syllabus and achieving good marks in your examinations.

CBSE Class 6 Science Chapter 3, "Fibre to Fabric," discusses the production of fabric from yarns, synthetic fibres, and natural fibres, along with the processes of spinning, weaving, and knitting.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 Fibre to Fabric

To offer added convenience to students, PW provides NCERT Solutions in PDF format, and it's accessible for free download. The Class 6 Science Chapter 3 solutions allow students to practice at their convenience and study with friends. The website's solution format aids in time and power savings, eliminating the need to transcribe the entire book. These NCERT Class 6 Science Chapter 3 are meticulously crafted by experienced subject experts and undergo thorough verification before being uploaded.

Exercise Questions

1. Classify the following fibres as natural or synthetic:
nylon, cotton, wool, silk, jute, polyester
Solution:
Natural: Wool, Cotton, Silk, Jute
Synthetic: Nylon, Polyester

2. State whether the following statements are true or false:
a) Yarn is made from fibres.
b) Spinning is a process of making fibres.
c) Jute is the outer covering of coconut.
d) The process of removing seed from cotton is called ginning.
e) The weaving of yarn makes a piece of fabric.
f) The silk fibre is obtained from the stem of a plant.
g) Polyester is a natural fibre.
Solution:
a) True
b) False
c) False
d) True
e) True
f) False
g) False

3. Fill in the blanks:
a) Plant fibres are obtained from_____ and _____ .
b) Animals fibres are _____ and _____ .
Solution:
a) Plant fibres are obtained from **cotton** and **jute**.
b) Animal fibres are **silk** and **wool**.

4. From which parts of the plant cotton and jute are obtained?
Solution:
Cotton is obtained from the fruits of the cotton plant, and Jute is obtained from the stem of the jute plant.

5. Name two items that are made from coconut fibre.
Solution:
Gunny bags, Ropes and Mats.

6. Explain the process of making yarn from fibre.
Solution:
Yarn can be made from fibre by a process called spinning. From the mass of cotton, fibres are drawn and twisted, which brings together the fibres to form a yarn. Takli and Charkha are the devices used for spinning.

NCERT Solutions for Fibre to Fabric Class 6 Science Chapter 3 Topic-Wise Details

Class 6 Chapter 3 Fibre to Fabric is split into six parts or subtopics. The chapter begins with an introduction to the main subject, which is fibre to fabric, and then goes on to cover the sections mentioned below:

NCERT Solutions for Fibre to Fabric Class 6 Science Chapter 3 Topic-Wise Details	
Section	Chapter name
3	Fibre to Fabric
Topics	
3.1	Variety in Fabrics
3.2	Fibre
3.3	Some Plant Fibres
3.4	Spinning Cotton Yarn
3.5	Yarn to Fabric
3.6	History of clothing material

Now, let us have a look at the key points of this chapter.

Types of Fibre	Details
Natural fibres	These threads come from plants and animals in a natural way. Cotton and jute are examples of plant-derived threads. Silk and wool, on the other hand, come from animals.

Synthetic fibre	People create artificial threads in industries using basic chemicals. Examples include: Acrylic, polyester, nylon, rayon, and acetate.

3.1 Types of Fabrics

The NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 aim to give students a good understanding of creating fibre from various fabrics. To achieve this, students need to explore different fabric types. PhysicsWallah's NCERT Solutions set a task for students to gather various fabrics and label them. Through this, students also learn that each thread is called yarn.

3.2 Fibres

In Chapter 3 of Class 6 Science, there is a detailed explanation of fibres, covering what fibres are, how we obtain them, and the different types. PhysicsWallah's NCERT Solutions explain to students that they can understand fibres by learning about yarn, where a group of fibres forms yarn, and the individual strands of yarn are called fibres. Students also discover that fibres fall into two categories: natural and synthetic.

3.3 Plant Fibres

In this section, the NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 aim to educate students about plant fibres. These solutions help students understand natural resources like cotton and jute, which offer fibres for clothing, a basic human necessity. Students learn the process of obtaining cotton and jute fibres from plants, including steps like spinning.

3.4 Making Cotton Yarn

After understanding cotton plants, students should grasp how yarns are obtained from them to create fabric. Chapter 3 of Science for Class 6 PDF, through NCERT Solutions, provides comprehensive guidance and activities on the process of turning cotton into fibres, including initial steps carried out in mills.

3.5 From Yarn to Fabric

Chapter 3 of Class 6 Science teaches students how to transform fibres into fabric. The focus is on understanding the methods of obtaining fabric from yarns. According to NCERT Solutions, the sixth-grade level introduces two methods: weaving and knitting. Knitting, especially for woolen materials, is a manual process, while weaving involves machinery to combine two sets of yarns.

3.6 Historical Aspects of Clothing Materials

Understanding the history of fabric-making is crucial for young learners. NCERT Solutions in Chapter 3 of Class 6 Science shed light on historical fabric-making methods. In ancient times, people utilized natural materials like grass, leaves, and animal fibres for crafting items such as baskets. The invention of the sewing needle marked a significant advancement, enabling people to create cloth.

Wool comes from animals like sheep, camel, goat, and yak. The method of getting wool from these animals involves several steps:

1. Shearing
2. Scouring
3. Sorting
4. Cleaning
5. Dyeing
6. Straightening
7. Rolling
8. Combing

Silk is obtained from silkworms through a process called sericulture. Silk thread or yarn is obtained from silk moths, which are enclosed in a protective covering called a cocoon.

The life cycle of a silkworm begins in the following manner:

Stage	**Description**
1	After mating, the female silk moth lays about 200 – 300 eggs at a time.
2	The eggs hatch, and new silkworms emerge and feed on mulberry leaves for about 30 days before moving on to the next stage.
3	Cocoon, a protective layer or a silky web spun around the larvae, is the size of a small cotton ball made from a single silk thread.
4	In a stage where silk fibres are obtained by boiling the cocoon and unwinding the silk thread after killing the pupa.

5 - Pupa stage	The final phase of the life cycle involves the fully developed pupa transforming into an adult moth. Once again, the life cycle begins anew from this point.

So, to understand the ideas of Class 6 Science Chapter 3 - Fibres to Fabrics thoroughly, solve all the NCERT questions and understand the chapter well. You can achieve this using PhysicsWallah's many free resources provided here.

In addition to using these NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 to enhance your performance, you can also use our summary notes, Important Questions, and practice tests for comprehensive preparation.

Benefits of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3

NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training) solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3, titled "Fibre to Fabric," offer several benefits for students. These solutions are designed to enhance the learning experience and provide a comprehensive understanding of the concepts related to the chapter. Here are some key benefits:

1. **Aligned with CBSE Curriculum:** NCERT solutions are closely aligned with the CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) curriculum, ensuring that students receive content that is relevant to their academic syllabus.
2. **Clarity of Concepts:** The solutions provided by NCERT are written in a clear and concise manner. They help students grasp the fundamental concepts related to the process of converting fibres into fabric, making the learning process more effective.
3. **Step-by-Step Solutions:** The solutions offer a step-by-step approach to problem-solving. This can be particularly helpful for students in understanding the logical sequence of steps involved in different processes discussed in the chapter.
4. **Illustrations and Diagrams:** NCERT solutions often include illustrations and diagrams to aid visual learners. Visual representations of concepts like the spinning of yarn or the weaving of fabric can make it easier for students to comprehend complex ideas.
5. **In-Depth Coverage:** The solutions provide an in-depth coverage of the topics covered in the chapter. This allows students to explore various aspects of the fibre to fabric process, including the types of fibres, methods of obtaining fibres, and the various stages involved in making fabric.
6. **Practice Questions:** NCERT solutions include a variety of practice questions that range in difficulty. This enables students to test their understanding of the chapter and practice applying the concepts learned.
7. **Promotes Self-Study:** The solutions are designed to encourage self-study. Students can use these solutions as a resource to independently reinforce what they have learned in the classroom.

8. **Exam Preparation:** By using NCERT solutions, students can prepare effectively for exams. The questions provided are often aligned with the format and style of questions that appear in CBSE examinations.
9. **Quality Content:** NCERT is known for producing high-quality educational content. The solutions are well-researched, accurate, and reliable, providing students with information that is consistent with the latest scientific knowledge.
10. **Enhanced Critical Thinking:** The solutions encourage critical thinking by presenting problems and scenarios that require students to analyze and apply their understanding. This helps in the development of analytical skills.

How to Prepare With NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3?

Preparing for Class 6 Science Chapter 3, "Fibre to Fabric," with NCERT Solutions is a great way to ensure a solid understanding of the concepts. Here's a detailed guide on how to approach the chapter:

Understanding the Chapter

1. **Overview:**
    a. Chapter 3, "Fibre to Fabric," focuses on the process of obtaining fibres and converting them into fabric.
    b. It introduces students to various sources of fibres, the process of obtaining them, and the subsequent steps involved in making fabric.
2. **Key Concepts:**
    a. Identify the different sources of fibres, such as plants and animals.
    b. Understand the process of obtaining fibres from these sources.
    c. Learn about the types of fabrics and their characteristics.

Steps to Prepare with NCERT Solutions

1. **Read the Chapter:** Begin by thoroughly reading Chapter 3 from your Class 6 Science NCERT textbook. Pay close attention to the concepts related to fibres, their sources, and the process of converting them into fabric.
2. **Solve Textbook Exercises:** NCERT textbooks usually have exercises at the end of each chapter. Start by solving these exercises to test your understanding of the concepts. Use NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 to cross-verify your answers. These solutions provide step-by-step explanations, making it easier to grasp the concepts.
3. **Understand Diagrams and Images:** This chapter may include diagrams and images illustrating the process of obtaining fibres and fabric production. Take the time to understand these visuals as they can enhance your comprehension.
4. **Note Important Points:** While studying, jot down key points, formulas, and definitions. Create a summary or bullet-point list to serve as a quick reference guide during revision.

5. **Clarify Doubts:** If you encounter any difficulties or have doubts about specific concepts, don't hesitate to ask your teacher or classmates. Clearing doubts early on is crucial for a strong foundation.
6. **Explore Additional Resources:** Supplement your studies with additional resources if needed. Online videos, interactive simulations, or reference books can provide alternative explanations and perspectives.
7. **Revise Regularly:** Regular revision is essential to reinforce your understanding of the chapter. Create a revision schedule and stick to it. Use flashcards or summary notes for quick reviews.
8. **Practice Sample Papers:** Practice solving sample papers or previous years' question papers. This will familiarize you with the exam pattern and help you manage your time effectively during the actual examination.

Important Tips

1. **Consistency is Key:** Consistent and regular study sessions are more effective than last-minute cramming.
2. **Stay Organized:** Keep your study materials well-organized, and maintain a dedicated space for studying.
3. **Stay Positive:** Maintain a positive attitude towards learning. If you find a topic challenging, approach it with curiosity and a willingness to understand.

NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science Chapter 3 FAQs

1. **What is the difference between natural fibres and synthetic fibres?**
   Natural fibres are derived from plants or animals, while synthetic fibres are artificially produced using chemical substances.
2. **Can you explain the processes of weaving and knitting?**
   Weaving involves interlacing two sets of yarn at right angles to create fabric, while knitting utilizes loops of yarn to form a fabric.
3. **What topics are covered in Chapter 3 of NCERT Solutions for Class 6 Science?**
   Chapter 3 covers concepts such as fibre to fabric, types of fibres, and the process of making fabric from fibres.
4. **What are some important questions asked in CBSE board exams on Chapter 3 of NCERT Science Class 6?**
   CBSE board exam questions may focus on topics like fibre sources, fabric production methods, and understanding the properties of different fibres discussed in Chapter 3.
5. **How can I prepare for CBSE board exams on Chapter 3 of NCERT Science Class 6?**
   To prepare, review the chapter thoroughly, practice solving sample questions, and focus on understanding key concepts such as fibre types and fabric production processes.