CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 3: The PDF revision notes for CBSE Class 7 Science Chapter 3: Fibre to Fabric are currently free to download from here. The topic of fibre and fabric is covered in the third chapter of the Class 7 Science syllabus. A thorough explanation of the process of creating fabrics from different types of fibres is given in this chapter.

The methods for obtaining different fibres from plants and animals are also covered in this chapter. All of the subjects and subtopics addressed in this chapter have brief, point-by-point revision notes written by our subject matter specialists.

CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 3 Overview

Thus, students should gain a comprehensive understanding of fibres and how various fabrics, such as cotton, silk, and wool, are made for clothing by studying this chapter of the CBSE Class 7 Science syllabus. Students will find this chapter even more fascinating to learn because fibres and fabrics are directly related to the everyday goods we use.

After reading the chapter from the textbook and going over these revision notes, students will be prepared to respond to all kinds of exam questions pertaining to this chapter. In order to prepare for their test, people can get the CBSE Class 7 Science Chapter 3 Fibre and Fabric for free from here.

The subjects and subtopics covered in CBSE Class 7 Science Chapter 3 on Fibre and Fabrics are listed below.

- Fibres from Plants
- Jute
- Basics of Fabric

1. Fibres
2. Fibre to Yarn to Fabric
3. Cotton and Its Processing

- Fibre from Animals

1. Wool (Wool from Animals)
2. Rearing and Breeding of Sheep for Wool
3. Processing fibres into wool

- Occupational Hazards of Fibre Production
- Silk

1. Silk from Animals
2. Development of Silk Moth
3. Sericulture
4. Processing Silk Obtained from Cocoons

- Natural Fibres Vs. Synthetic Fibres

1. Natural Fibres
2. Synthetic Fibres

CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 3

Fibres from Plants

The primary components of plant fibre are cellulose and cellulose fibres. Paper and fabric are the two most typical products made from them.
When processed properly, cellulose produces long, frequently extremely glossy fibres.
Plant fibres are derived from plants, such as hemp, cotton, jute, and flax.

Jute

The sole source of jute fibre is the stem of the jute plant. It is a long, silky fibre that is lustrous, soft, and grown during the rainy season.
Jute is mostly grown in areas with alluvial soil, which are located in the Ganges and Brahmaputra River deltas.

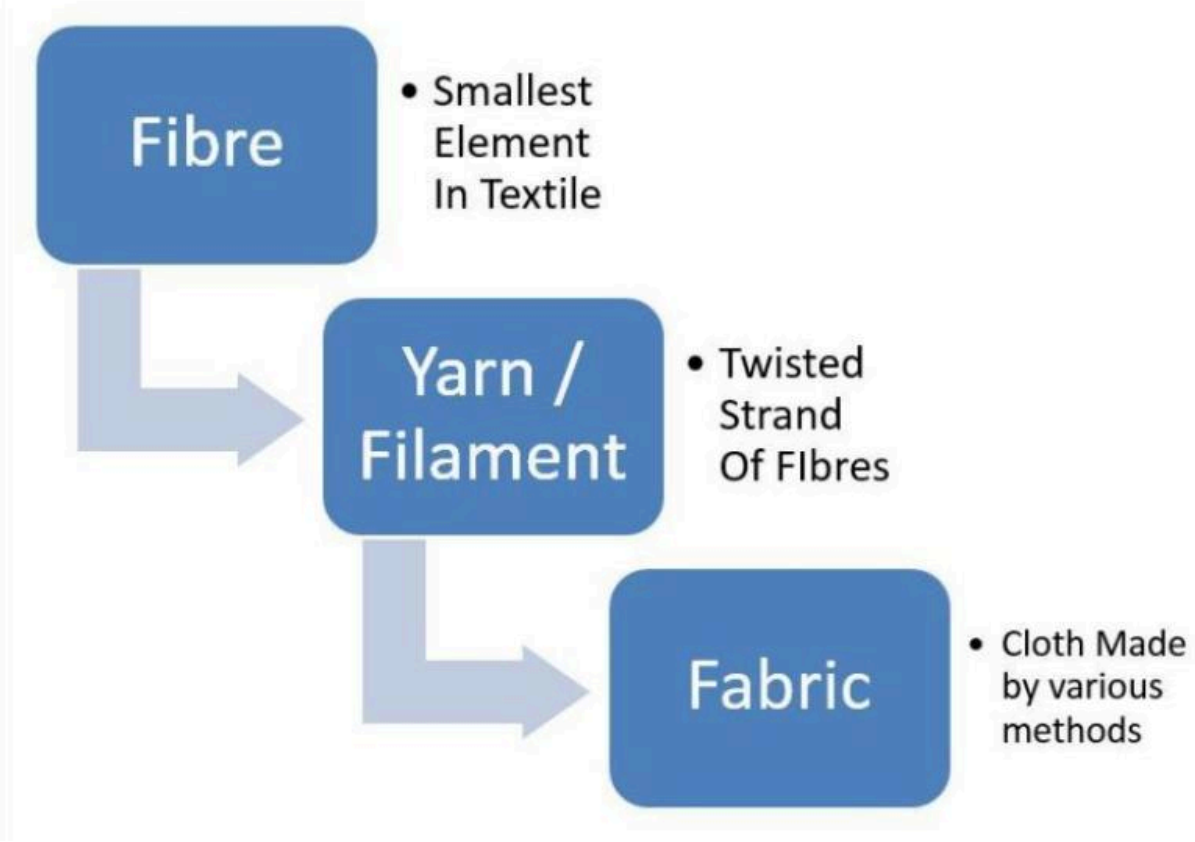
Basics of Fabric

Fibres

Fibre is the term for the thread's finer portion.
Fibre is a material that resembles thread and is spun into strings, garments, and ropes.
Fibres from artificial or natural sources are used to make fabrics. For instance, polyester, nylon, rayon, etc.

Fibre to Yarn to Fabric

Thin strands called yarn, which are made up of even thinner strands called fibres, make up the fabric.



Cotton and Its Processing

Cotton bolls, which are extracted straight off the surface of cotton seeds, are used to make cotton.
It grows in warm climates with soil that is dark and clayey.
Cotton is processed by knitting, spinning, weaving, and ginning.

Wool

Fibre from Animals

Wool

Natural animal fibre comes from camels, yaks, sheep, and goats, among other animals.
The outer layer of hair on all of these animals is shaved off to reveal the wool fibres.

Silk
Natural protein fibre is cultivated from the cocoon of mulberry silkworm larvae.

Wool from Animals

Sheep, goats, yaks, and other animals provide the wool. These animals that produce wool have hair on their bodies because it keeps them warm, and wool is made from these fibres.
Wool is used to create a variety of woollen textiles, including carpets, sweaters, saddle cloths, and clothing.



Rearing and Breeding of Sheep for Wool

Sheep rearing is the process of breeding, feeding, and tending to their medical needs. These creatures are maintained because they yield one or more human-useful items.

Breeding: To produce sheep with just soft underhair, several unique breeds of sheep are specifically selected. The practice of choosing parents in order to confer unique traits on their progeny is known as "selective breeding."

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Processing Fibres into Wool

The skin of the sheep is hairy, having two types of fibres forming its fleece:
(i) the coarse beard hair
(ii) the fine soft under-hair near the skin is the fleece.
This fleece is the main source of fibres of wool.

The process of making fibre into wool follows a series of processes: Shearing → Scouring → Sorting → Dyeing → Straightening, Rolling and Combing.

Occupational Hazards of Fibre Production

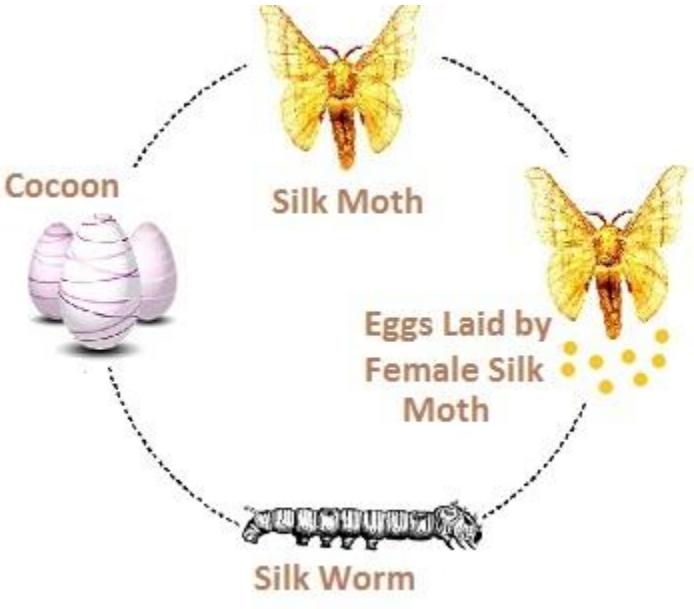
Sometimes the sorters get infected by a bacterium, anthrax, which causes a fatal blood disease called sorter's disease.

Silk

Silk from Animals

Silk is a naturally occurring protein fibre that comes from silkworms and is used in textiles. Different kinds of silkworms create the many sorts of silk.
It can be distinguished based on texture and lustre. Kosa, Tassar, Mooga, etc. are a few instances. They are made by several kinds of silk moths. The mulberry silk moth is one of the more prevalent varieties.

Development of Silk Moth



Sericulture

Sericulture is the raising of silkworms for the purpose of producing raw silk.
To extract silk threads from cocoons, silkworms are raised in this manner at the proper humidity and temperature.

The Life Cycle of Silkworms

Throughout their life cycle, the worms begin to spin silk fibre cocoons. Protein makes up silk fibres. After additional sorting, the silk fibres from cocoons are coiled into silk threads. Weavers receive these silk threads and use them to manufacture silk cloth.

After the silk moth's eggs hatch, larvae known as caterpillars or silkworms are created. Pupa is the name for the subsequent stage of a caterpillar's existence. The covering is known as a cocoon, and the caterpillar transforms into a silk moth. The caterpillar transforms into Pupa by covering itself in silk.

Processing Silk Obtained from Cocoons

In order to extract the silk fibres, cocoons are gathered and either boiled or exposed to the sun.
After that, the process of unwinding silk from a cocoon is complete, known as reeling.
After that, the silk fibres are spun into threads.
The resulting silk strands are weaved into desired garments.

Natural Fibres vs. Synthetic Fibres

Natural Fibres

Natural fibres are those that come from plants or animals and are found naturally in human tissue.
Fibres derived from animals are referred to as animal fibres. Wool and silk, for instance.
Fibres derived from plants are known as plant fibres. To create textiles, these fibres are taken out of the plants.

Synthetic Fibres

Synthetic or man-made fibres are those that are created by humans from chemicals.
Compared to natural fibres, these are more resilient.
For instance, acrylic, nylon, and polyester.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Science Notes Chapter 3

Students can use our Class 7 Science Chapter 3 Notes to review material at the last minute. The important aspects under each topic discussed in this chapter have been underlined by our science subject matter experts, who wrote these notes.

The steps necessary to create fabric from different fibres are described in detail, complete with labelled pictures and appropriate terminology. Thus, by going over these revision notes, students will be able to determine how to correctly answer the questions from this chapter that are asked on the exam.

In this notes PDF, definitions of plant fibres, synthetic fibre, the life cycle of silkworms, etc. are described under different topics, making it easier for students to learn and review. The CBSE Class 7 Fibre & Fabric revision notes' condensed style saves students time when they are reviewing this chapter in preparation for the test.