




# Sources of Clothes Notes

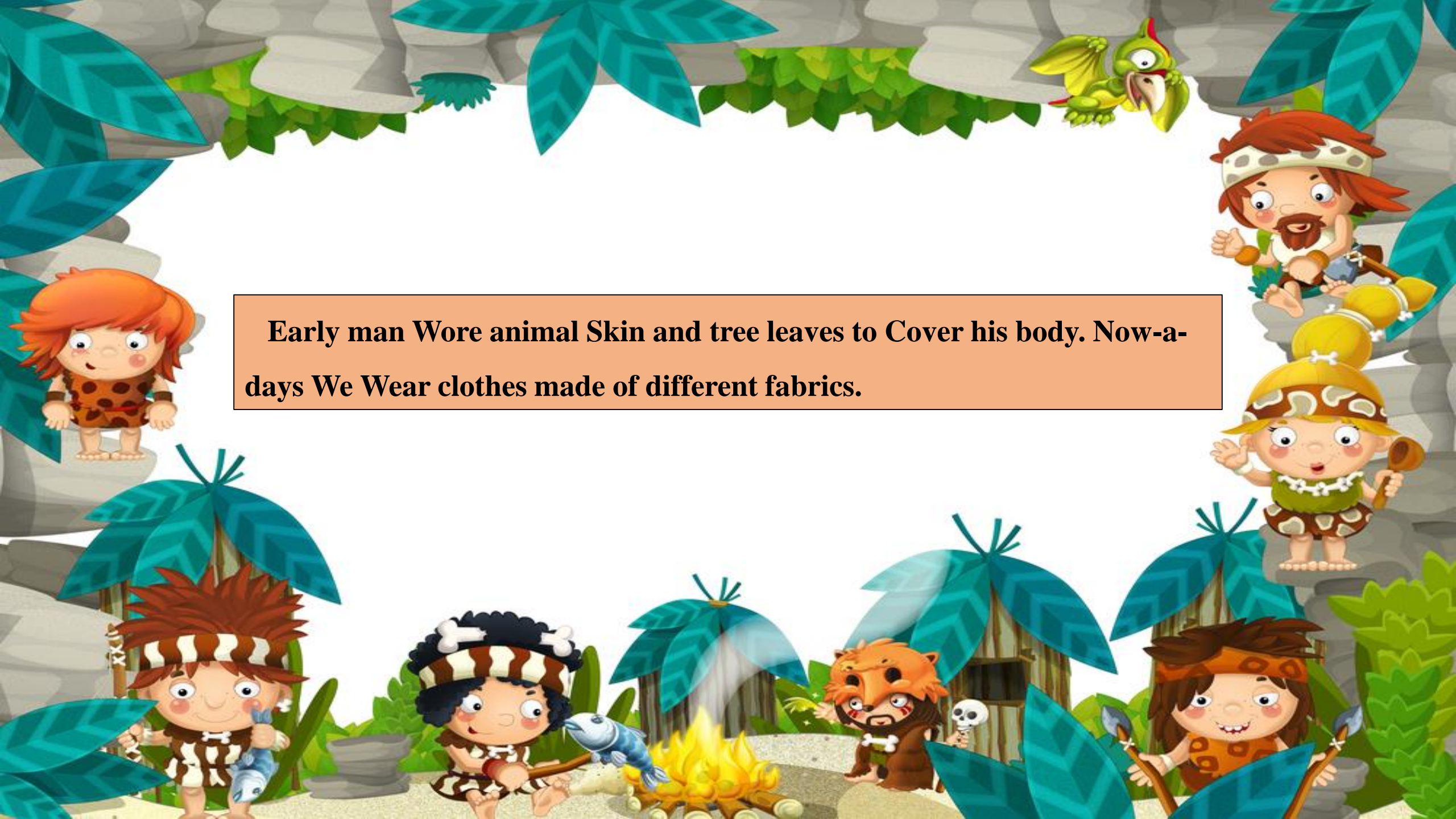
The background is a colorful illustration of a jungle. At the top, a green parrot with a red crest is perched on a rock. On the left, a small cavewoman with orange hair and a brown spotted tunic stands on a rock. On the right, a cavewoman with a large yellow bun and a green tunic stands on a rock. In the center, a cavewoman with a black and white striped tunic and a bone in her hair is cooking a large blue fish over a campfire. To her left, a cavewoman with a brown and white striped tunic and a bone in her hair is holding a spear. To her right, a cavewoman with a brown tunic and a bone in her hair is holding a spear. In the background, there are several small huts made of sticks and leaves, and a small cave entrance. The scene is filled with large green leaves and rocks.

**We wear clothes to protect ourselves from heat, rain, cold and germs.  
According to the weather, places and occasions, we wear different types of  
clothes.**











**Early man Wore animal Skin and tree leaves to Cover his body. Now-a-days We Wear clothes made of different fabrics.**





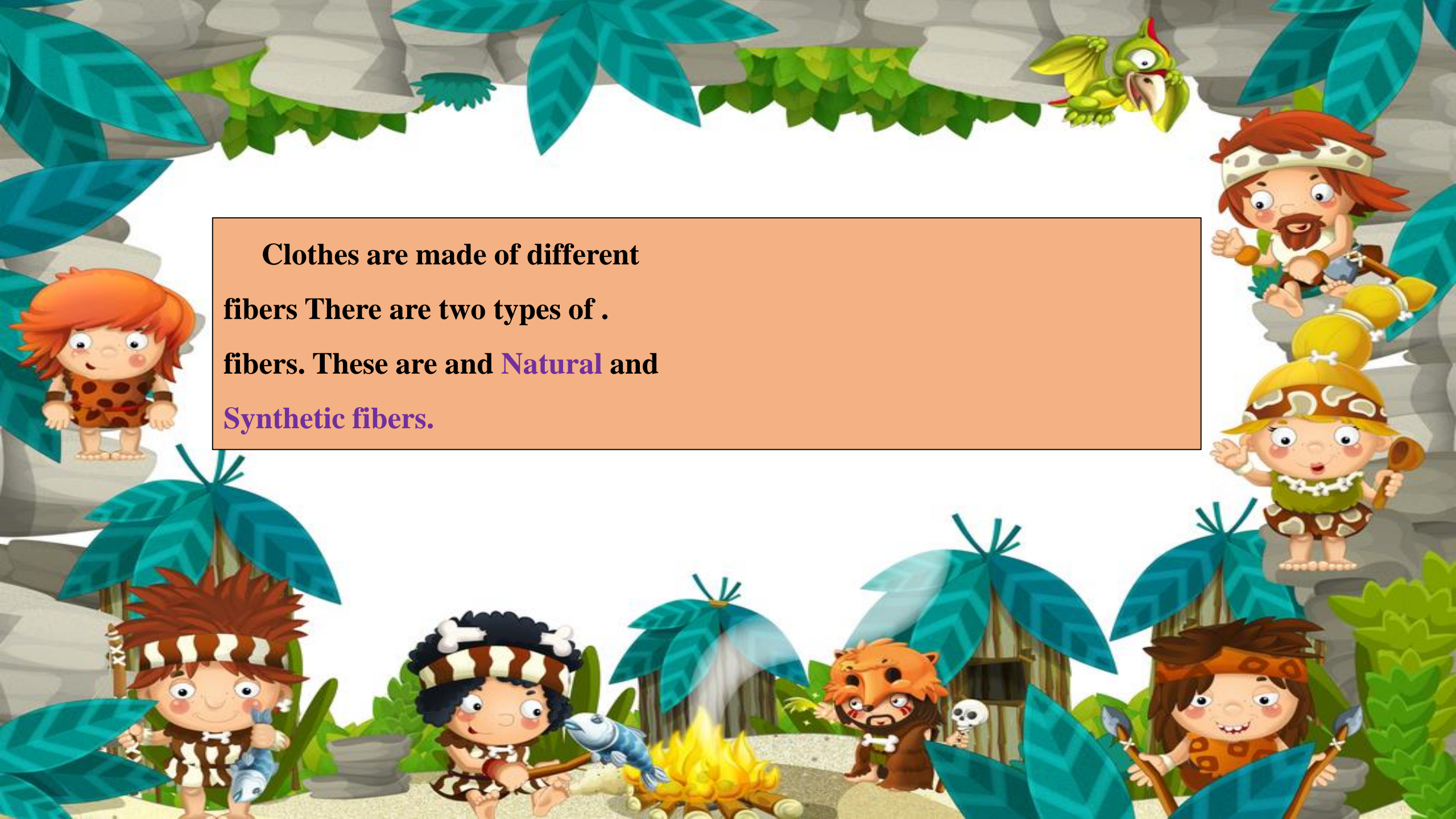
**Where do the materials, required to make these clothes, come from?**  
**The raw materials required to make clothes are obtained from plants and**



A colorful illustration of a prehistoric setting. In the center, a large orange rectangular box contains text. Surrounding the box are several cartoon cavemen: one on the left with orange hair, one on the right with a beard and a bone in his hair, one at the bottom left holding a fish, one at the bottom center cooking a fish over a fire, one at the bottom right holding a spear, and one on the right with a large bone in his hair. A green parrot is perched on a rock in the top right. The background features large blue leaves, grey rocks, and a small hut made of sticks and leaves.

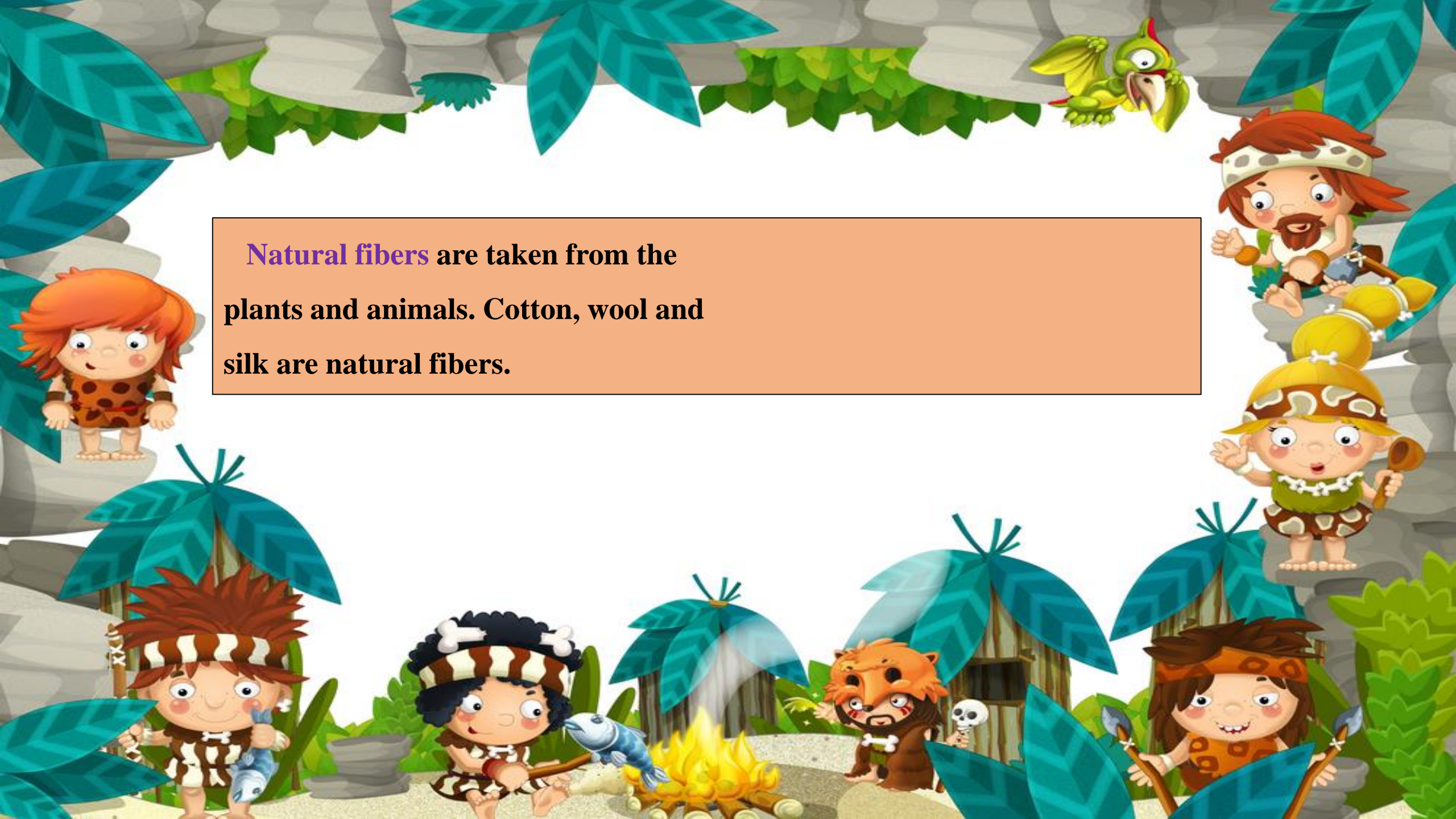
animals. Cotton, jute, linen and coir  
are obtained from the plants. We  
obtain silk and wool from the animals.



The background is a colorful illustration of a prehistoric jungle. In the top right, a green and yellow parrot with a red crest sits on a rock. On the left, a small orange-haired cavewoman in a brown spotted dress stands on a rock. On the right, a cavewoman with a large yellow beehive-shaped hairstyle and a bone necklace holds a wooden spoon. In the bottom left, a cavewoman with spiky brown hair holds a blue fish. In the bottom center, a cavewoman with a bone headband sits by a campfire, with a blue fish jumping into the flames. To her right, a cavewoman with an orange tiger mask and a bone necklace holds a skull. On the far right, a cavewoman with long brown hair and a bone headband holds two spears. The scene is filled with large blue and green leaves, grey rocks, and a sandy ground.

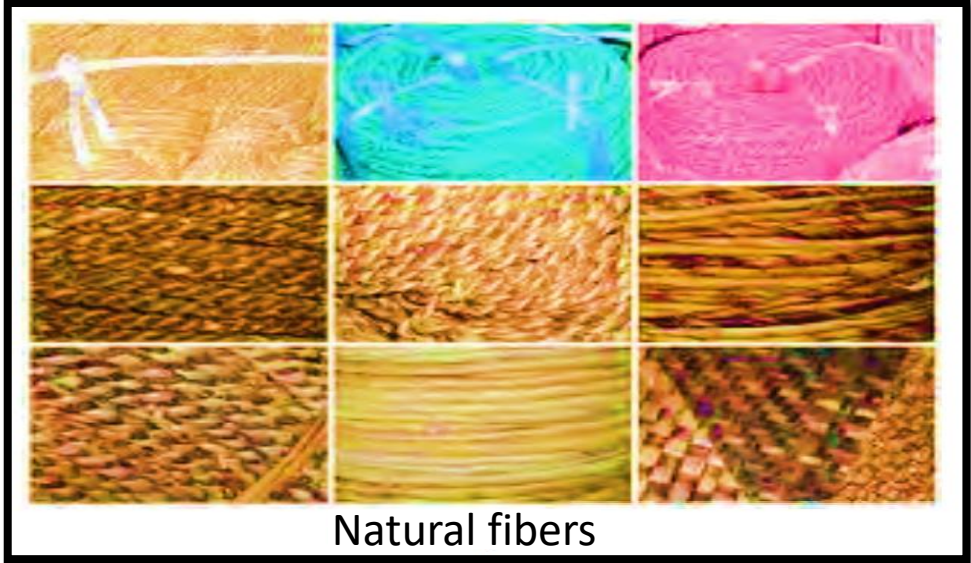
Clothes are made of different fibers There are two types of . fibers. These are and **Natural** and **Synthetic** fibers.





**Natural fibers** are taken from the plants and animals. Cotton, wool and silk are natural fibers.





Natural fibers



**Synthetic fibers** are the man -  
made fibers.

Rayon and Nylon are the synthetic  
fibres.



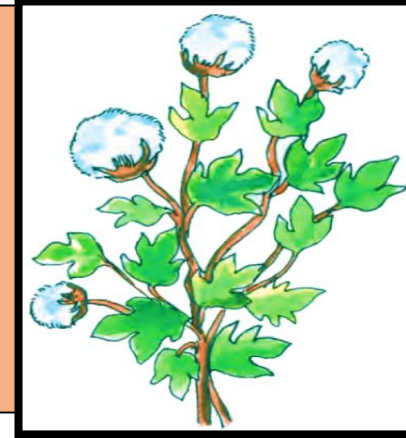
Synthetic fibers





## COTTON

We get cotton from the flowers of **cotton plant**.  
The flowers of cotton plant are called the balls. The cotton balls are a bundle of white fluffy material.

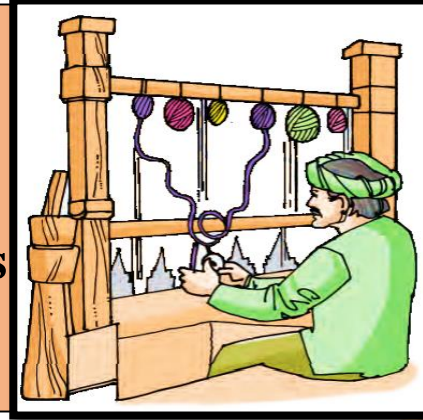


Cotton Plant





After the cotton balls burst open they are plucked and the seeds are separated from the fluff by a process called **ginning**. The fluff is then spun into yarn or thread.



Handloom

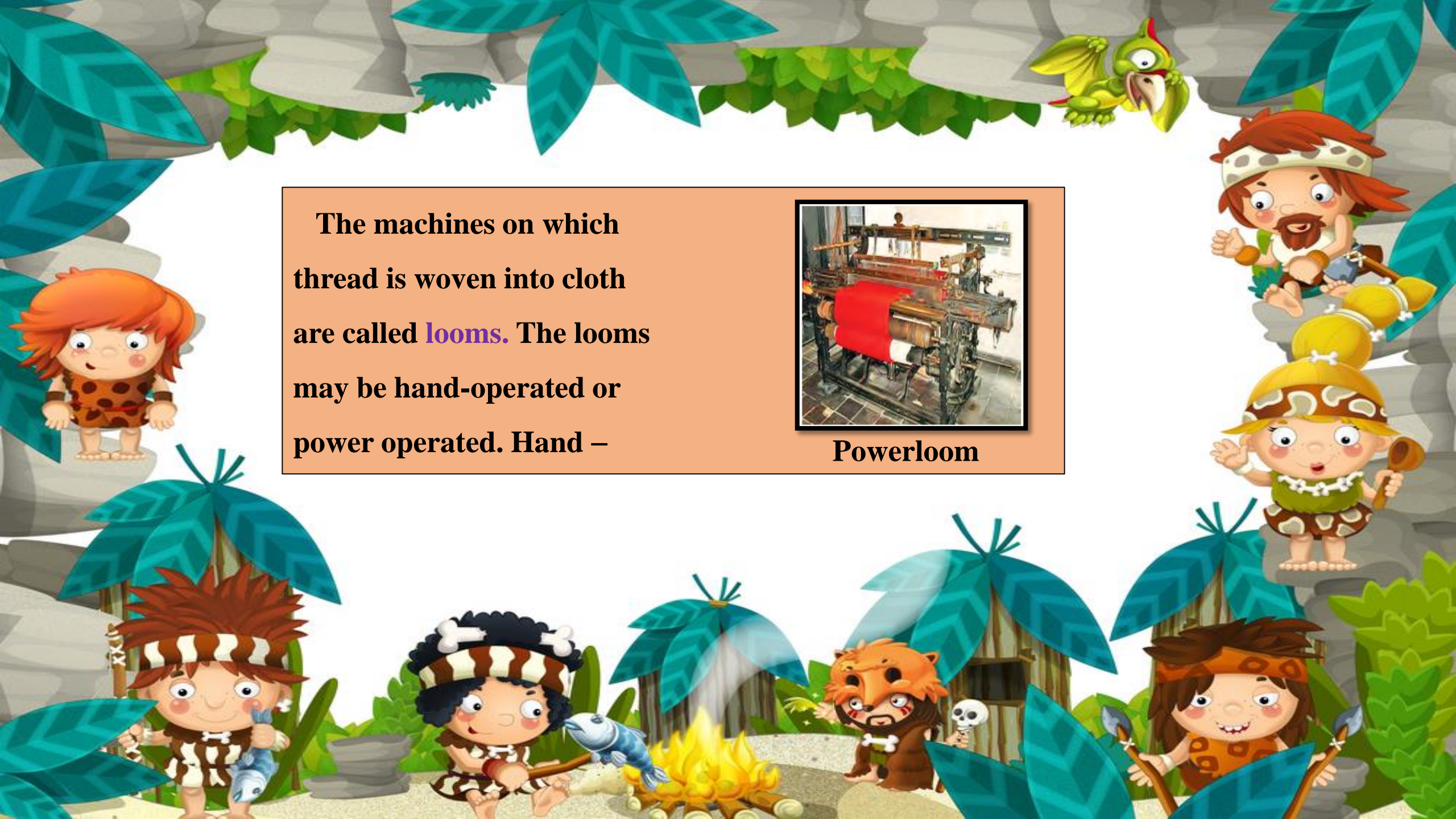




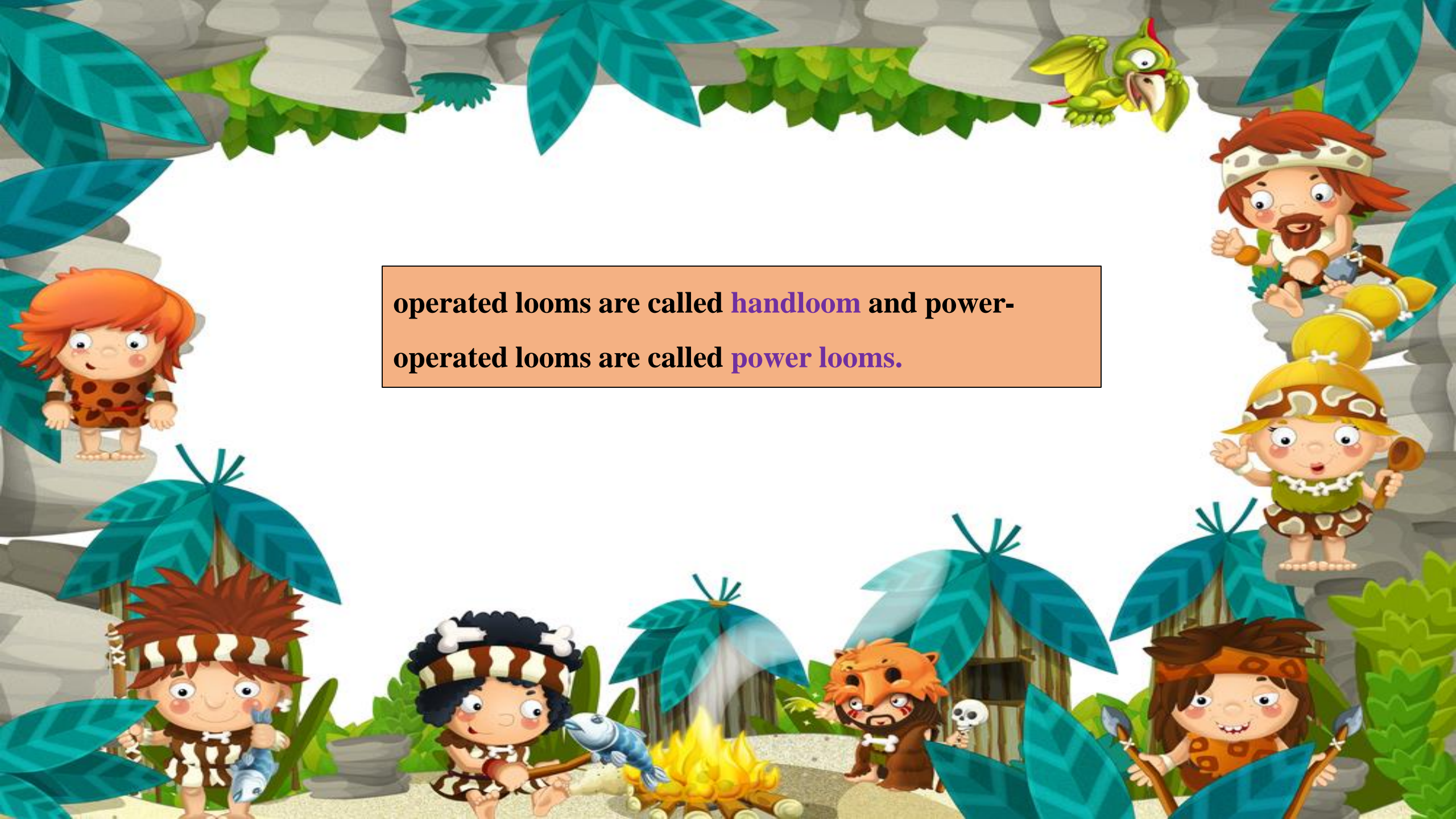
The machines on which thread is woven into cloth are called **looms**. The looms may be hand-operated or power operated. Hand –



Powerloom





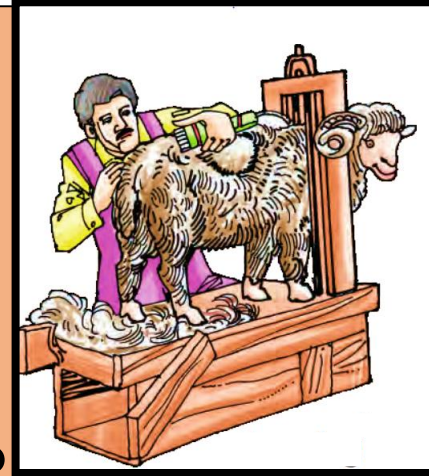


operated looms are called **handloom** and power-operated looms are called **power looms**.



## WOOL

We get wool from sheep. The thick fur of the sheep's body is sheared. This process is called **shearing**. The fur is then spun to make woollen yarn. The yarn is knitted on machine or by hand to make different woollen clothes.



Shearing







## SILK

We get silk from the **cocoon** of a silkworm. At the caterpillar stage, the silkworm eats the **mulberry** leaves and makes a cocoon around it, which is made of threads. Cocoon is a shell that protects the caterpillar which has now turned into a pupa. Cocoons are boiled in water. The silk fiber is extracted from the cocoon, spun into thread and then woven to make silk clothes.





**Silkworm**



**Cocoon**



**Silk thread**



**Silk cloth**





## SYNTHETIC FIBRES

Nylon, polyester and rayon are some of the examples of synthetic fibre. Umbrella, raincoat, synthetic sarees are dress materials are made of synthetic fibers.

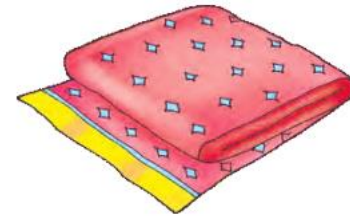




Umbrella



Raincoat



Synthetic Saree



## CLOTHES AND PLACE WE LIVE

We wear clothes depending on the place where we live. People in different parts of the world wear




### INTERESTING FACTS

- ❖ Khadi is a cloth woven on **Khaddi** operated by hand, using the handspun yarn.

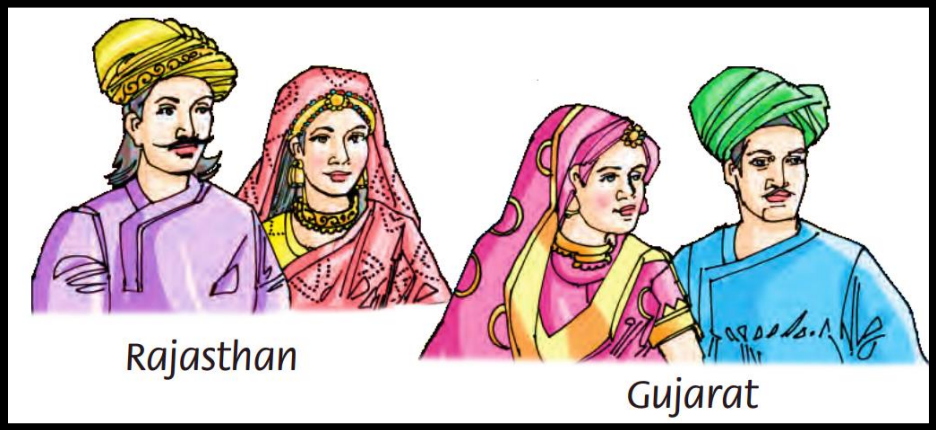






**different types of clothes. People living in cold places generally wear dark colored warm clothes. People living in hot places generally wear light colored cotton clothes which make them feel cool.**





Rajasthan

Gujarat



Punjab

Kashmir



The background is a colorful illustration of a jungle. At the top, a green parrot with a red crest is perched on a rock. On the left, a small cavewoman with orange hair and a brown spotted tunic stands on a rock. On the right, a caveman with a beard and a yellow and white striped tunic sits on a rock, and a young girl with a yellow and white striped tunic and a large yellow hat stands below him. In the center, a cavewoman with a black and white striped tunic and a headband with bones is cooking a large blue fish over a campfire. To her right, a caveman with an orange tiger mask and a brown tunic stands near a small hut. On the far right, a cavewoman with a brown tunic and a headband with bones is holding a spear. The scene is filled with large green leaves and grey rocks.

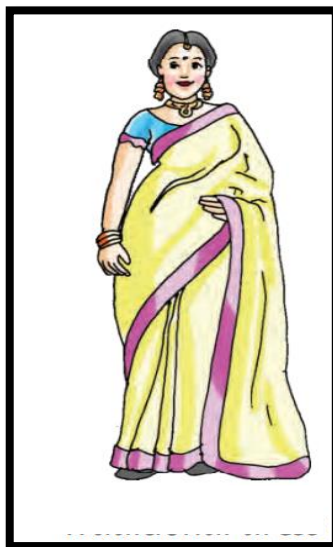
## **CLOTHES AND OCCASIONS**

**We wear different clothes on various occasions. We wear colorful traditional dresses on weddings and festivals. We wear formal clothes at work and casual clothes at home or at playground.**

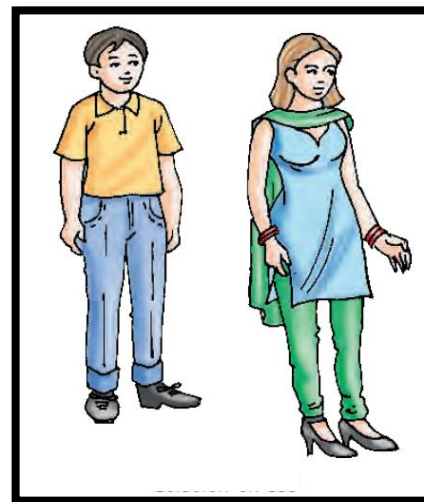




**Formal dress**

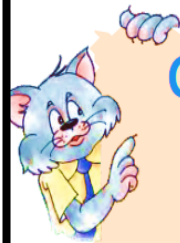


**Traditional dress**



**Casual dress**

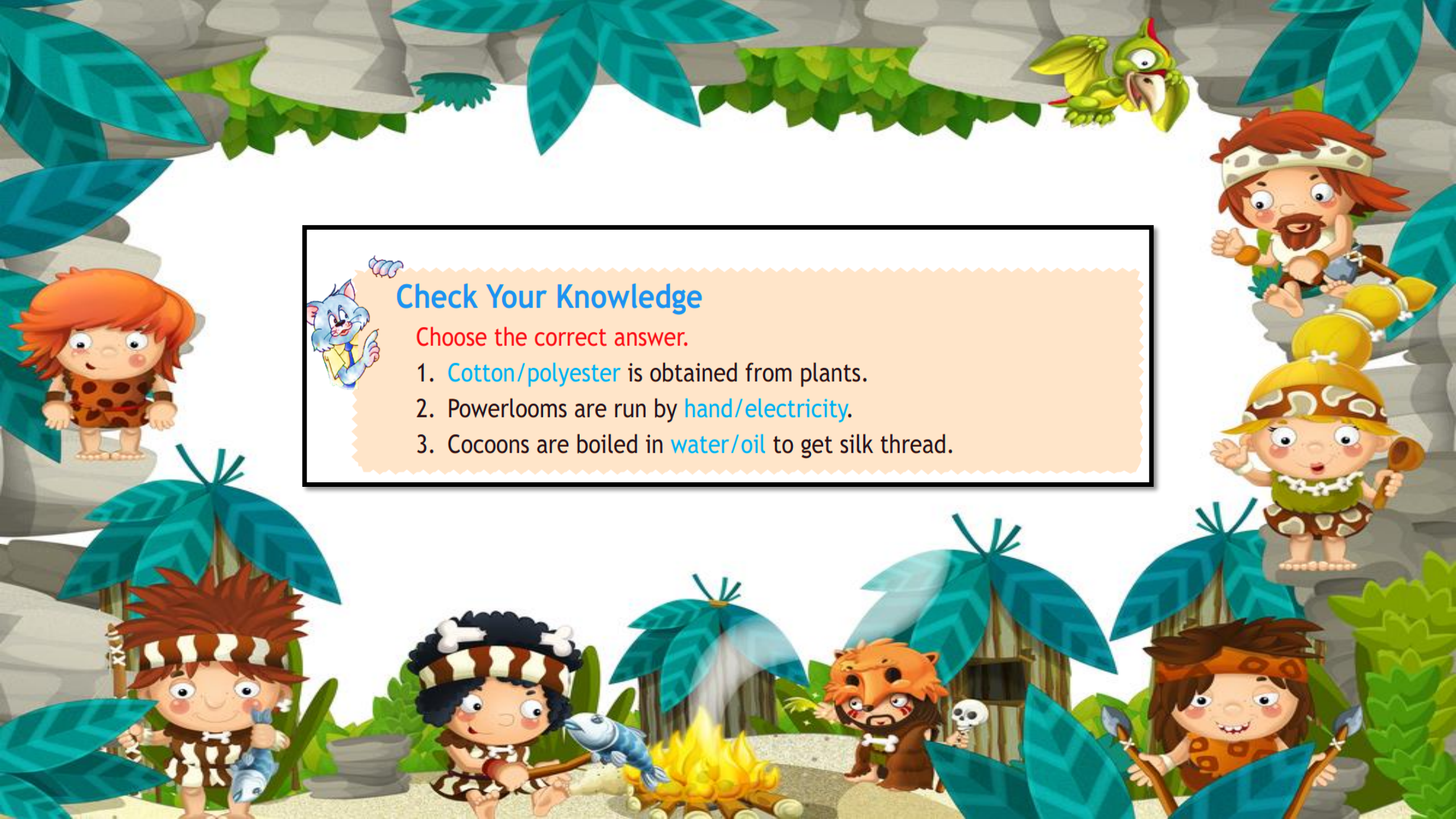




## Check Your Knowledge

Choose the correct answer.

1. Cotton/polyester is obtained from plants.
2. Powerlooms are run by hand/electricity.
3. Cocoons are boiled in water/oil to get silk thread.





The background of the slide is a colorful illustration of a prehistoric jungle. In the top right, a green and yellow parrot with a red crest is perched on a rock. On the left, a small orange-haired cavewoman in a brown spotted dress stands on a rock. On the right, a cavewoman with a large yellow beehive on her head and a bone necklace waves. At the bottom, a cavewoman with spiky brown hair holds a blue fish. In the center, a cavewoman with a bone headband is cooking a fish over a campfire. To her right, a cavewoman with a tiger mask and a bone necklace holds a skull. On the far right, a cavewoman with long brown hair and a bone headband holds two spears. The scene is filled with large blue and green leaves and grey rocks.

## Fact File

- **Man started using fabric after he domesticated animals.**
- **Different clothes are worn by the people of different parts of the world.**
- **Synthetic fibres are made by reacting several chemicals together.**



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## Things to Remember

- Clothes are made of synthetic and natural fibers.
- Cotton, wool, silk and jute are natural fibers.
- Nylon, polyester and rayon are the synthetic fiber.
- The process of removal of fur from the sheep's body is called shearing.