TEXTILE BASICS WORKSHEET

KEY

Name	·	Period	

Using the terms that follow, complete the sentences about fiber content, fiber and garment construction and fabric finishes.

colorfastness
heat sensitive resiliency characteristics and knitting labels evaporate permanent press cold

moisture absorbency resiliency characteristic evaporate

- The ability to absorb water is called <u>MOISTURE ABSORBENCY</u>.
- Fibers that may be damaged by high temperatures in washing, drying and ironing are called _ HEAT SENSITIVE.
- 3. The ability of a fiber to return to its original size and shape after it has been twisted and crumpled is called RESILIENCY.
- 4. Strength is another fiber CHARACTERISTICS that affects garment care.
- 5. The <u>COLORFASTNESS</u> of a fabric is determined by its ability to maintain its exact shade of color throughout the life of the garment.
- 6. Twisting or stretching may damage <u>WOOL</u> fibers.
- 7. A water-repellent finish may close the spaces between yarns in a fabric, making it impossible for perspiration to EVAPORATE .
- The two most common types of fabric construction used for 8. clothing are <u>WEAVING</u> and <u>KNITTING</u>.
- <u>PERMANENT PRESS</u> garments are treated to hold their 9. original shapes, pleats, and creases.
- 10. A permanent press garment should be rinsed in <u>COLD</u> water.
- Permanent care <u>LABELS</u> are usually sewed in to the back of 11. the neckline in blouses and sweaters.
- 12. Garment care instructions that tell you not to do something are called <u>NEGATIVE CARE</u> instructions.