

## TEXTILES--KEY

1. Define the following
  - a. Natural fibers: **come from natural substances in natural form**
  - b. Manufactured fibers: **not fibrous in their natural form, they are synthetic**
2. Name the three naturally occurring substances and list an example for each.  
**Cellulose—cotton, flax, hemp**  
**Protein—silk, wool**  
**Mineral—asbestos**
3. Explain how manufactured fibers are made.  
**They are made into solutions, then fibers are extruded from the liquid and solidified.**
4. Name the two types of manufactured fibers and list examples for each.  
**Cellulosic—acetate, rayon, triacetate**  
**Non-cellulosic—acrylic, aramid, glass, nylon, olefin, polyester, rubber**
5. What is a yarn?  
**The product of several fibers twisted together**
6. What is the difference between a spun yarn and a monofilament yarn?  
**Spun yarns are made from staple fibers.**  
**Monofilament yarns are made from a single filament.**
7. What is the difference between a blend and a combination?  
**A blend is the result of two or more different staple fibers spun together into a single yarn.**  
**A combination is formed by twisting two different single yarns into one yarn.**
8. Give an example of a blend or combination fabric.  
**Cotton/polyester**
9. What advantages are there to using a blend or combination fabric?  
**Blends and combinations enable fabrics to have the best characteristics of the fibers used.**
10. Why is twist needed in yarn?  
**To hold fibers or filaments together—it can also increase yarn strength.**