Test 1 Review:

1. Around 90% of the World's Textiles are made of two fibers:
    a. Polyester
    b. Cotton
2. The following fiber categories matched with an example:
    a. Natural cellulose – flax
    b. Natural protein – silk
    c. Manufactured regenerated cellulose – viscose rayon
    d. Manufactured synthetic – nylon
3. Classify each fiber as either generic or trademark
    a. Polyester – generic
    b. Dacron – trademark
    c. Coolmax – trademark
    d. Spandex – generic
    e. Modacrylic – generic
4. Polyester is denser than nylon. If a polyester fiber and a nylon fiber have the same diameter, which fiber has the higher denier? Nylon, polyester, or both
    a. Polyester
5. If it takes the same force to break them, then which fiber has the higher tenacity? Nylon, polyester, or both
    a. Nylon
6. Thermoplastic fibers are mostly:
    a. Manufactured synthetic
7. Crosslinks are:
    a. Covalent bonds between polymer chains
8. Fibers with the highest levels of crystallinity are:
    a. The strongest fibers
9. What might be added to a polymer liquid before it is extruded into a fiber?
    a. Color
    b. Delustrant
    c. Flame retardant
    d. Antimicrobials
10. Cotton has a higher DP than rayon. This means that:
    a. The polymer chains are longer
11. DP stands for
    a. Degree of polymerization
12. A polyester fiber is 2 denier. This means that:
    a. 9000 meters weighs 2 grams
13. Which fiber has a higher luster, cotton, or flax?
    a. Flax
14. Which fiber is more absorbent, wool or cotton?
    a. Wool
15. The ability of a fiber to spring back to its natural position after bending or crushing is:

    a. Resiliency
16. Fibers that have a tendency to build up a static charge possess:
    a. Poor conductivity
17. High modulus is associated with:
    a. Stiffness
18. Cotton is described as a water loving fiber. It is therefore:
    a. Hydrophilic
19. When wet cotton is:
    a. Stronger
20. Cellulosic fibers are damaged by:
    a. Strong acids
21. Protein fibers are damaged by:
    a. Strong bases
22. What describes recovery properties of a fiber?
    a. 98% from 10% elongation
23. Compared to cotton, linen fibers are:
    a. Longer, more absorbent
24. For optimum growth, the cotton plant requires:
    a. Warm climate and adequate water
25. Wool fabrics can be shaped, pleated and creased during garment construction because…
    a. Hydrogen bonds can be broken by moisture and reset
26. Cotton fibers wrinkle easily because…
    a. Cotton fibers have poor resilience
27. What are retting methods for flax?
    a. Water
    b. Chemical
    c. Enzyme
28. When wet, wool is…
    a. Weaker
29. To avoid environment problems of growing cotton, which two strategies are available?
    a. Organic cotton, naturally colored cotton
30. Linen fabrics are popular for summer clothing because…
    a. They possess good absorbency and wickability
31. Viewed under a microscope, wool fibers show…
    a. Scales
32. Wool is…
    a. A low tenacity fiber with good resilience
33. Tussah silk refers to…
    a. Silk from wild species silkworms
34. What is the gum that holds silk filaments together?
    a. Secilin
35. A major difference in properties between wool and silk is…
    a. Silk has a higher tenacity than wool

36. What breed of sheep produces the finest and most valuable wool?
    a. Merino
37. The polymer chains of wool are made up of...
    a. Amino acids
38. What property is the most important in determining the quality of wool?
    a. Strength
39. Which fiber has higher moisture regain?
    a. Wool
40. The scales on wool make it
    a. Feel dry
    b. Shrink