**Questions 1-6**

**Complete the notes below.**

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

**Textile Manufacture**

**Early history**

Begins as a cottage industry

Products hand-woven and made for 1……………………………………………

Local producers face 2…………………………………………………… from overseas

Ways found to deal with the situation

Imported fabrics 3………………………………………………………, mixed cotton produced

**Early technology**

Machine production needed to 4…………………………………………………… for cotton fabrics

Improved technology (such as the fly-shuttle) more 5……………………………………. and productive

Machinery begins to be powered by 6……………………………………………………..

**Questions 7-9**

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D, and write them next to 7-9 on your answer sheet.

7 Which of the following innovations increased productivity by 800%?

Athe power-loom

B the steam engine

Cthe spinning jenny

Dthe fly-shuttle

8 During which period was the British textile industry at its peak?

A733-1785

B 1781-1791

C1791-1830

D 1830-1900

9 Which of the following was a major cause of the British textile industry’s decline?

Athe expansion of foreign textile industries

Bthe loss of overseas markets

C there is no demand for products

D labour becoming too expensive

**Questions 10-13**

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

**TRUE**, if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE**, if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT** **GIVEN**, if there is no information on this

10 Foreign textiles were banned because of their inferior quality.

11 Richard Arkwright built the first fully mechanised textile mill.

12 In less developed countries, the industry could rely on cheap labour.

13 Out-sourcing was one method used to compete with foreign manufacturers.