****

**Chapter-3**

**Synthetic fibres and plastics**

Q1: The fibres that are obtained from cotton, jute and silk are known as ...

(a) Man made or synthetic fibres

(b) Natural fibres

(c) Artificial fibres

(d) Plastics

Q2: The fibres that are made by human beings are called...

(a) Man-made or synthetic fibres

(b) Natural fibres

(c) Artificial fibres

(d) Plastic

Q3: The natural fibres are made from simple molecule that is known as ...

(a) Polymer

(b) Monomer

(c) Plastics

(d) Cellulose

Q4: The process by which artificial fibres are made from simple molecules is called?

(a) Monomer

(b) Polymer

(c) Polymerization

(d) Thermosetting

Q5: Which fibre is also known as regenerated fibre?

(a) Plastic

(b) Polymer

(c) Rayon

(d) Acrylon

Q6: Parachutes are made from which fibre?

(a) Nylon

(b) Terylene

(c) Plastic

(d) Rayon

Q7: Terylene is a popular form of?

(a) Nylon

(b) Plastic

(c) Monomer

(d) Polyester

Q8: What is PET?

(a) Polyester

(b) Polyester and Terylene

(c) Poly Ethene Tetraphthalate

(d) Poly Ethene Terylene

Q9: The plastics in which monomers are arranged in a straight chain are known as ...

(a) Thermoplastics

(b) Thermosetting plastics

(c) PET

(d) Polythene

Q10: The fibres which resemble wool are known as ...

(a) Terylene

(b) Acrylon

(c) Polyester

(d) Nylon

Answer:

1: (b) Natural fibres

2: (a) Man-made or synthetic fibres

3: (b) Monomer

4: (c) Polymerization

5: (c) Rayon

6: (a) Nylon

7: (d) Polyester

8: (c) Poly Ethene Tetraphthalate

9: (a) Thermoplastics

10: (b) Acrylon

Q11: A synthetic fibre is a chain of small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ joined together.

Ans: Units

Q12: name some natural and man- made fibres.

Ans: **Natural fibre**- cotton, wool, silk

**Synthetic fibre**-rayon, nylon, polyester

Q13: what do you mean by synthetic fibres.

Ans: Fibres that are made by human being are called synthetic fibres

Q14: Cellulose is made up of large number of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units.

Ans: Glucose

Q15: from where do we get rayon.

Ans: we can get rayon from wood pulp

Q16: state few properties of nylon.

Ans: Nylon fibre is strong, elastic and light

Q17: Polyester fabrics do not get\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ easily.

Ans: wrinkled

Q18: Give example of polyesters.

Ans: Terylene Alchol

Q19: Tick the correct answer

Acrylic is used to make:

Penicillin

Sweater

Nitrate

None of these

Ans: b - sweater

Q20: Name some plastics made items.

Ans: Glass, buckets, chairs, ropes, covering of electrical wires, containers etc.

Q21: Give examples of thermoplastics.

Ans: Polythene and PVC

Q22: Give examples of thermosetting plastics.

Ans: Bakelite and melamine

Q23: Which one is good conductor of electricity: Bakelite or melamine?

Ans: Melamine

Q24: Plastics are poor conductor of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Ans: Heat and electricity

Q25: Is paper biodegradable or non- biodegradable?

Ans: Biodegradable

Q26: Which fibre is having properties similar to that of silk.

Ans: Rayon

Q27: Tick the right answer

Nylon fibres are used for making

1. Ropes for rock climbing
2. Parachutes
3. Socks
4. All of the above

Ans: iv

Q28: Name the source of natural fibre “cotton”.

Ans: Cotton plants.