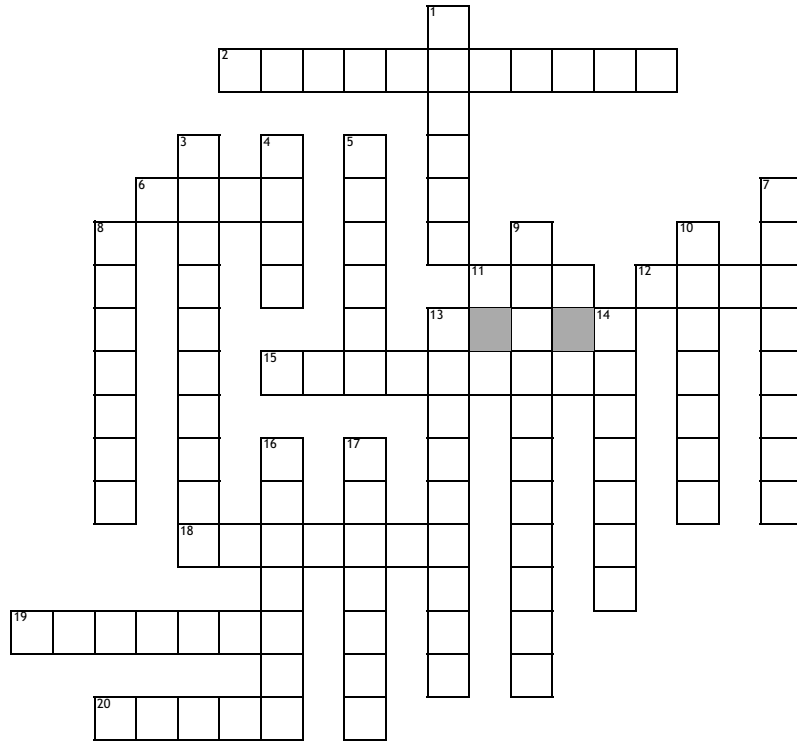


# Fibres to Fabrics



## Across

2. Examples of \_\_\_\_\_ fibres are viscose and acetate
6. Animal sources include \_\_\_\_\_ and silk
11. Cotton grows in \_\_\_\_\_, moist climates
12. Flax grows in \_\_\_\_\_, damp climates
15. Examples of synthetic fibres are \_\_\_\_\_ and acrylic
18. \_\_\_\_\_ fibres come from plant and animal sources
19. Manufactured fibres are created from a \_\_\_\_\_ of raw materials
20. plant sources include cotton and \_\_\_\_\_

## Down

1. \_\_\_\_\_ describes the thickness of manufactured fibres
3. When cotton & polyester are mixed together \_\_\_\_\_ is created
4. linen comes from the \_\_\_\_\_ plant
5. Wool is the most common \_\_\_\_\_ fibre used
7. Silk is produced from a \_\_\_\_\_
8. when wool is cleaned and combed it is called \_\_\_\_\_
9. Cotton comes from \_\_\_\_\_
10. The worms spin \_\_\_\_\_ of silk
13. Regenerated fibres contain \_\_\_\_\_ because they come from plants
14. Undesirable properties of cotton are \_\_\_\_\_, not very stretchy, burns easily & shrinks
16. Printing means applying colour and \_\_\_\_\_ to one side of the fabric only
17. Wool is used to make household products such as blankets, \_\_\_\_\_ and rugs