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| Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |

Fibres to Fabrics

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|  |  |  |  | 6  W | O | O | L |  | N |  | E |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7  S |
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| **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 |