



ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



JESUIT MINORITY INSTITUTION

CLASS 6

WORKSHEET NO. :26

SUB: GENERAL SCIENCE

F.M. 15

TOPIC: CHEMISTRY-CHAPTER-2-ROLE OF CHEMISTRY IN OUR LIVES

DATE: 12.04.2021

A. CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION:

15x1=15

- Fibres like cotton, silk and wool belong to a class of substances called _____.
a) chains b) polymers c) monomers
- A polymer is a giant molecule formed by end-to-end joining of small parts or units called _____.
a) repeating unit b) synthetic c) monomers
- Starch, cellulose, hemoglobin and proteins are the examples of _____ polymers.
a) artificial b) natural c) synthetic
- The most common examples of semisynthetic fibres made from cellulose- _____.
a) rayons b) nylons c) acrylics
- Viscose is forced through _____ into an acid bath and the filaments of viscose rayon are obtained.
a) wheel b) tunnel c) spinnerets
- _____ rayon is obtained when cellulose is dissolved in a mixture of acetic acid and sulphuric acid.
a) Acetate b) Viscose c) Cuprammonium
- Purely synthetic fibres are made from chemicals by _____.
a) modification b) monomers c) polymerization
- _____ are used to make textiles, bottles and insulating tapes.
a) Nylons b) Rayons c) Polyesters

9. _____ is used for making clothes, parachutes and ropes.

- a) Acrylics b) Nylons c) Terry cotton

10. _____ are generally used to make knitwear, upholstery and artificial furs.

- a) Rayons b) Acrylics c) Cupra

11. Synthetic fibres are more _____ than natural fibres.

- a) durable b) bearable c) stronger

12. When purely synthetic fibres are blended with natural fibres to make it comfortable to wear is called _____.

- a) artificial b) pure c) mixed

13. _____ is very commonly blended with cotton, silk and wool to yield terycotton, terysilk and terywool.

- a) Terylene b) Dacron c) Acetate

14. Clothes made of _____ fibres stick to the skin when in contact with the flames.

- a) pure b) synthetic c) mixed

15. Synthetic fibres do not absorb _____ but natural fibres do.

- a) water b) air c) sweat

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