1. ________________ are an essential part of our lives.

2. Fiber ________________ make the difference from one fiber to the next.

3. Fibers are spun, felted or woven together with other fibers to produce
   a ________________.

4. All fibers are grouped into two main categories:
   ________________ fibers and ________________ fibers.

5. Natural fibers come from ________________ and are ________________.

6. The three types of natural fibers are:
   a. ________________
   b. ________________
   c. ________________

7. Some examples of ________________ fibers are cotton, flax, and bamboo.

8. Animal fibers are primarily made of ________________.

9. Animal fibers are collected by ________________, plucking, or combing.
10. There are three kinds of animal fibers:
   a. ________________ or fur from mammals
   b. ________________ from cocoons
   c. ________________ or feathers from birds

11. The two kinds of mineral fibers are asbestos and ________________.

12. Manufactured fiber is created in a ________________.

13. Name the two types of manufactured fibers:
   a. ________________ fiber starts with natural fibers.
   b. ________________ fiber is made entirely from chemicals.

14. Two examples of regenerated fibers are ________________ and acetate.

15. Synthetic fibers include ________________, Kevlar, polyester, acrylic and aramid.

16. Two new fibers are lyocell and ________________.

17. A small amount of ________________ is added to other fiber to create a lightweight, stretchy, washable fabric.

18. Microfibers are incredibly small in ________________.

19. Microfibers feel like ____________.

20. Imitation suede/leather and fiberfill are examples of ________________.
1. **Fibers** are an essential part of our lives.

2. Fiber **properties** make the difference from one fiber to the next.

3. Fibers are spun, felted or woven together with other fibers to produce a **textile**.

4. All fibers are grouped into two main categories: **natural** fibers and **manufactured** fibers.

5. Natural fibers come from **nature** and are **organic**.

6. The three types of natural fibers are:
   a. **plant**
   b. **animal**
   c. **mineral**

7. Some examples of **plant** fibers are cotton, flax, and bamboo.

8. Animal fibers are primarily made of **protein**.

9. Animal fibers are collected by **shearing**, plucking, or combing.
10. There are three kinds of animal fibers:
   a. __________ Hair __________ or fur from mammals.
   b. __________ Silk __________ from cocoons.
   c. __________ Down __________ or feathers from birds.

11. The two kinds of mineral fibers are asbestos and __________ glass __________.

12. Manufactured fiber is created in a __________ laboratory __________.

13. Name the two types of manufactured fibers:
   a. __________ Regenerated __________ fiber starts with natural fibers.
   b. __________ Synthetic __________ fiber is made entirely from chemicals.

14. Two examples of regenerated fibers are __________ rayon __________ and acetate.

15. Synthetic fibers include __________ nylon __________, Kevlar, polyester, acrylic and aramid.

16. Two new fibers are lyocell and __________ elastoester __________.

17. A small amount of __________ spandex __________ is added to other fiber to create a lightweight, stretchy, washable fabric.

18. Microfibers are incredibly small in __________ diameter __________.

19. Microfibers feel like __________ skin __________.

20. Imitation suede/leather and fiberfill are examples of __________ microfibers __________.