



CHEMISTRY

BOOKS - VGS PUBLICATION-BRILLIANT

SYNTHETIC FIBERES AND PLASTICS

Exercise

1. Explain why some fibres are called synthetic?



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2. What are thermosetting polymers? Give example .



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3. Give reasons why plastic containers are used as storage devices?



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4. How synthetic fibres changed our everyday life?



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5. What would happen, if we make electric switches with thermoplastics ?



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6. What could be the consequences if plastic is not properly disposed ?



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7. Nibha wants to buy clothes to parents for winter wear. What type of clothes would you suggest? Specify reasons.



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8. What made the human beings to search for the alternative for natural fibres?



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9. Imagine what would happen if we do not discover plastics.



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10. Indiscriminate usage of plastic is a serious threat to bio-diversity, What are the efforts of Government and Non-Government organizations in this regard?



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11. Rayon is prepared by

A. Coal

B. Oxygen

C. Fibre

D. Cellulose

Answer:



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12. Necessity of labels on clothes

A. Required by law

B. To identify fabric content

C. Both A and B

D. They do not decompose

Answer:



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13. The material which is not decomposed by natural process is called

A. Non-biodegradable material

B. Biodegradable material

C. Polyester

D. Nylon

Answer:



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14. Which is a Natural fibre among the following

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Polyester

D. Silk

Answer:



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15. Conduct a flame test to identify Thermoplastics and Thermosetting plastics.



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16. Take hair, wool, silk, paper, cotton thread, piece of plastic, thread of sweater, piece of rope and carefully conduct a flame test. Based on smell and type of melting, classify them as natural or artificial fibres.



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17. Prepare a table of various synthetic fibres which are used to make household articles from them?





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18. Collect the figures made up of thermosetting, thermoplastics used in your daily life and make a poster.



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19. Prepare a chart which can explain recycling codes, full names and acronym of plastic and its usage for various household articles,

recycled or not, if recycled what will be made from that ?



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20. Why do we combine fibres? What is this process called?



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21. Are all of our clothes made of natural fibres?



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22. What are synthetic fibres? Why do we call them so? How are they manufactured?



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23. Why do we wear apron during cooking or working near the fire ?



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24. How do you find whether a fabric is synthetic or not?



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25. How long is the fibre ? Is it lustrous or not ? Do these characteristics help in identifying a fibre?



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26. Can you name few synthetic fabrics that you wear or observed?



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27. Where do we find rayon factories in our state?



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28. If rayon is obtained from plant cellulose then why don't we call it as a natural fibre?



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29. Is rayon used only for clothes ?



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30. What are the other things that are made from rayon fabric?



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31. What type of clothes do you wear in winter?



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32. What kind of umbrella would you use on a rainy day? Would you use an umbrella made of cotton or wool?



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33. What made the human beings to search for the alternative for natural fibres?



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34. Which fibres source material is not exhaustible? Why?



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35. How synthetic fibres evolved to the present position?



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36. What will happen, if we use cotton ropes in preparing parachutes?



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37. Traditionally fishermen used cotton nets. Now they are using nylon nets. What is the advantage of using nylon nets?



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38. Nylon sarees are much better than cotton sarees. Why?



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39. What characteristics make rayon better than natural silk?



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40. If you want to purchase a door mat made of synthetic fibre, which synthetic fibre door mat will you select? Why?



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41. If sanitary diapers and bandages are made of nylon, what will happen?



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42. Which type of blended fabric do you find more comfortable in winter? Why?



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43. The fabrics namely natural, synthetic and blended are available for garments. Which fabrics will you prefer to wear for rare occasions like functions and in routine? Why?



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44. Which fabrics do you prefer? Natural or synthetic? Why? Discuss comparatively.



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45. What is the different between washing of clothes at home and washing by dry cleaning?



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46. Certain fry pans are said to be non-stick. What made them non stick?



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47. Firemen wear dress which does not catch fire. How is it possible?



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48. Thermoplastics are eco friendly then thermosetting plastics. What do you say Why?



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49. What is meant by 'Blending'?



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50. What is meant by 'Biodegradable'?



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51. Explain following.

Recycling



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52. How do we obtain synthetic fibres?



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53. What are the source of synthetic fibres?



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54. Arrange the following threads in the order of increasing strength : Wool, Silk, Cotton, Nylon



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55. Why do we combine fibres? What is this process called?



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56. What kind of material will make a good parachute or a climbing rope ?



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57. State government decided to avoid Flexi Banners. Predict the effect of Flexi banners on environment.



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58. Why do electrical wires have plastic covering?



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59. What does polymer mean?



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60. Why do we store drinks in PET bottles?



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61. What is polymer ?



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62. What are synthetic fibres? Give examples



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63. How is nylon made?



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64. Why is wearing nylon clothes not preferable while cooking or working near a fire?



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65. What is acrylic ?



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66. How do you prepare polyester?



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67. What material is used to make handles of utensils ?



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68. Explain *4R* Principle for creating eco-friendly environment.



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69. Is rayon natural fibre or artificial ?



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70. Write two slogans to popularize the awareness on "Organ Donation".



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71. What is the most common material used in making the household articles? Give two examples.



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72. Conduct a flame test to identify Thermoplastics and Thermosetting plastics.



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73. Why is polyester quite suitable for making dress materials ?



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74. Name any two types of polyesters and their uses.



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75. How do we obtain synthetic fibres?



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76. Give reasons why plastic containers are used as storage devices?



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77. Explain why the following are made of thermosetting plastics : saucepan handles and switches.



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78. Suggest some approaches towards the conservation of forests.



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79. Give examples to show that plastics are non-corrosive in nature.



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80. (A) Teflon is used in nonstick cookware

(R) Teflon is resistant to attack by corrosive reagent.



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81. Write the uses of

Bakelite



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82. Write the uses of

Melamine.



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83. What are biodegradable and non-biodegradable detergents? Give one example for

each .



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84. Which are made up of acrylic.



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85. Nylon is a synthetic fibre. Write the advantages and disadvantages of it.



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86. Though there are so many harmful effects of plastic, we still prefer to use it. What could be its major advantages



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87. Explain the differences between thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics with the help of a diagram explaining in terms of arrangements of monomers.



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88. How do we obtain synthetic fibres?



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89. Classify following material which can be, cannot be recycled? Plastic toys, electrical switches, plastic chairs, carry bags, tumblers, tooth brush plastic chapels, plastic plates, plastic buckets.



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90. Explain following.

Blending



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91. Explain following.

Biodegradable



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92. Explain following.

Recycling



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93. Explain following.

Decomposition



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94. What are the articles made up of nylon?



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95. Can you name the few things made up of rayon ?



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96. Which are made up of acrylic.



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97. Can you name the few things made up of polyesters?



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98. Why is it advised not to wear synthetic clothes while working in a laboratory or working with fire in in the kitchen ?



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99. By which material is artificial wool formed ?

Why has artificial wool become more popular than natural wool ?



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100. What are biodegradable plastics? Do they harm the environment?



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101. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : paper



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102. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : wood .



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103. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : metals.



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104. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : cotton cloth .



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105. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : plastic container.



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106. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : woolen sweater.



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107. Classify the material as biodegradable and non biodegradable : peels of vegetable and fruit.



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108. Write short notes : plastic and health care industry.



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109. Write short notes on : plastic cookware



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110. Write short notes on:Teflon



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111. Write short notes : fire proof plastic.



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112. Is there any such effort for solid waste management taking place in your village /town ?



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113. Where do we use the process of recycling?
How is it useful? Give examples.



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114. _____ is not a natural fibre.

A. Cotton

B. Silk

C. Wool

D. Nylon

Answer:



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115. _____ is not a synthetic fibre.

A. Polyester

B. Cotton

C. Nylon

D. Acrylic

Answer:



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116. Synthetic fibres are made of

- A. Polymers
- B. Monomers
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

Answer:



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117. _____ is a synthetic fibre, prepared from coal, water, air.

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Acrylic

D. Polyester

Answer:



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118. _____ is used in making parachutes.

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Plastic

D. None of these

Answer:



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119. The combination of two or more fibres is called

A. Blending

B. melting

C. Moulding

D. None of these

Answer:



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120. Why are metals good conduction of heat and electricity?

A. Gold

B. Silver

C. Copper

D. Plastics

Answer:



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121. Rayon is prepared by

A. Coal

B. Oxygen

C. Fiber

D. Cellulose

Answer:



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122. Labels on clothes are used because

- A. Required by law
- B. To identify fabric content
- C. Both A and B
- D. They do not decompose

Answer:



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123. The material which is not decomposed by natural process is called

A. Non-biodegradable material

B. Biodegradable material

C. Polyester

D. Nylon

Answer:



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124. Which is a Natural fibre among the following

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Polyester

D. Silk

Answer:



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125. What is fake fur?

A. Polyester

B. Nylon

C. Acrylic

D. Rayon

Answer:



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126. Terylene is mixed with _____ to make terricot.

A. Wool

B. Silk

C. Cotton

D. None of these

Answer:



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127. PET bottles belong to _____ plastic material.

A. 1. Code 1

B. 2. Code 2

C. 3. Code 3

D. 4. Code 4

Answer:



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128. _____ fibre is as strong as steel.

A. Rayon

B. Nylon

C. Polyester

D. Acrylic

Answer:



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129. The full form of PVC is _____.

- A. Poly Vinyl Chloride
- B. Phenyl Vinyl Chloride
- C. Poly Vinyl Chlorate
- D. Poly Vinyl Chloric acid

Answer:



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130. The fibres which are obtained from plant and animal source are called _____

- A. Artificial fibres
- B. Synthetic fibers
- C. Natural fibres
- D. None of these

Answer:



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131. The fibres which are obtained from petroleum are called _____

A. I only

B. ii only

C. iii only

D. I, ii and iv

Answer:



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132. _____ contain carbon , oxygen and nitrogen.

A. Polyester

B. Poly Vinyl Chloride

C. Polyethene

D. Polyamides

Answer:



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133. _____ helps us to reduce the limitations of both fibres.

A. 1. Blending

B. 2. Moulding

C. 3. Melting

D. 4. Boiling

Answer:



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134. _____ is wrinkle free.

A. Wool

B. Cotton

C. Polyester

D. Silk

Answer:



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135. Which one of the following is an example of thermosetting polymer ?

A. Bakelite

B. Melamine

C. Polyethene

D. Both A & B

Answer:



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136. Example of thermoplastic is _____

- A. 1. Bakelite
- B. 2. Polyethene
- C. 3. PVC
- D. 4. Both 2 & 3

Answer:



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137. Food materials are _____

A. 1. Biodegradable

B. 2. Non-biodegradable

C. 3. Both

D. 4. None

Answer:



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138. Plastic is a _____

A. Biodegradable

B. Non-biodegradable

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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139. Popular dress material is _____

A. 1. Silk

B. 2. Wool

C. 3. Cotton

D. 4. Polyester

Answer:



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140. Artificial silk among these is _____

A. 1. Nylon

B. 2. Acrylic

C. 3. Rayon

D. 4. Silk

Answer:



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141. This fibre is stronger than any other fibre

A. *a.* Rayon

B. *b.* Polyester

C. *c.* Acrylic

D. *d.* Nylon

Answer:



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142. Which of the following is not a natural fibre?

A. Cotton

B. Wool

C. Jute

D. None

Answer:



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143. Silk : animal: :nylon:?

A. Plant

B. Animal

C. Petrochemical

D. A or B

Answer:



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144. The correct order is :

A. 1. Monomer \rightarrow fibre \rightarrow polymer .

B. 2. Polymer \rightarrow monomer \rightarrow fibre

C. 3. Monomer \rightarrow -polymer \rightarrow - fibre

D. 4. None

Answer:



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145. This is obtained from coal.

A. 1. Nylon

B. 2. Rayon

C. 3. Acrylic

D. 4. Polyester

Answer:



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146. The first rayon factory in India is in

A. Gujarath

B. Delhi

C. Kerala

D. Kolkata

Answer:



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147. Synthetic fibre obtained from plants is:

A. 1. Nylon

B. 2. Rayon

C. 3. Acrylic

D. 4. Above all

Answer:



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148. Assertion (A) : Rayon is a natural fibre.

Reason (R) : Rayon is prepared by using wood pulp

A. 1. A and R are true, R supports A

B. 2. A and R are true , R does not support

A

C. 3. A is true R is false

D. 4. Both A and R are false

Answer:





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149. PET means

- A. 1. Poly Ethylene Terephthalate
- B. 2. Poly Engine Truck
- C. 3. Perfect Energy Treatment
- D. 4. Power Energy Train

Answer:



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150. 'X' is fibre. It gives smell like burning of paper in burning test and it is an artificial fibre. 'X' may be

A. 1. Cotton

B. 2. Rayon

C. 3. Nylon

D. 4. Acrylic

Answer:



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151. What will happen if parachutes are made with cotton?

A. 1. Air escapes from the holes of cloth

B. 2. Water is absorbs by the cloth

C. 3. Heavy weight to carry

D. 4. Above all

Answer:



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152. A cloth merchant sells silk clothes very cheaply. You may guess the reason as the cloth is made with

A. 1. Nylon

B. 2. Acrylic

C. 3. Rayon

D. 4. Polyester

Answer:



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153. In dry cleaning shops, they dry clean the clothes by

A. 1. Water

B. 2. Soap

C. 3. Tetra chloro ethylene

D. 4. Alcohol

Answer:



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154. If we burn PET bottle, the result may be

- A. Softened
- B. Not softened
- C. Cannot be decided
- D. A and C

Answer:



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155. This method is very easy to identify both polyester and cotton yarn:

- A. 1. Burning test
- B. 2. Visual Inspection
- C. 3. Weighing test
- D. 4. Cutting test

Answer:



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156. In a lab, while doing flame test to examine plastics, this precaution should be taken

- A. Wear mask to nose
- B. Use pair of tongs
- C. Do the test with by keep distance
- D. Above all

Answer:



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157. Hot pin test is used to :

A. 1. Bakelite

B. 2. Melamine

C. 3. Nylon

D. 4. Metal

Answer:



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158. In hot pin test on a substance, the given observations were done by a student.

a) Hot pin did not penetrate

b) It left a purple burn mark.

c) It gave the acidic smell.

Then the conclusion is the substance is made with

A. 1. Melamine

B. 2. Bakelite

C. 3. Nylon

D. 4. Thermoplastic

Answer:



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159. The first rayon factory in India is in

A. AP

B. Tamil Nadu

C. Kerala

D. MP

Answer:



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160. The creator of first manmade plastic is

- A. 1. Alexander Graham Bell
- B. 2. Alexander Dumas
- C. 3. Alexander Parkes
- D. 4. Alexander Philip

Answer:



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161. Thermoplastics are

A. Hermann Staudinger

B. Marconi

C. J.L Birds

D. Einstein

Answer:



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162. _____ is considered as the father of the present plastics industry.

A. Dr. Backeland

B. C.V Raman

C. J.C Bose

D. Blaise Pascal

Answer:



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163. 'Polymers are long-chain molecules' was demonstrated by

A. 1. Staudinger

B. 2. Baekeland

C. 3. Parkes

D. 4. Baumann

Answer:



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164. _____ is a synthetic fibre, prepared from coal, water, air.

A. Acrylic

B. Nylon

C. Rayon

D. Polyester

Answer:



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165. If we use plastics to convert electricity it is

A. 1. Reuse

B. 2. Recycle

C. 3. Recover

D. 4. Reduce

Answer:



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166. 'New articles are made with plastic wastage' This comes under

A. 1. Reuse

B. 2. Recycle

C. 3. Recover

D. 4. Reduce

Answer:



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167. 'Use and throw' encourages:

A. 1. Reduce plastics

B. 2. Recover plastic

C. 3. Reuse plastics

D. 4. None

Answer:



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168. The given fibres make us very comfortable in different situations and seasons like winter, summer, sweating, etc.

A. 1. Synthetic fibres

B. 2. Natural fibres

C. 3. Blended fibres

D. 4. Strong fibres

Answer:



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169. “Synthetic fibres save the nature” the best reason is

A. 1. Man does not depend on animals for fibre

B. 2. Man does not depend on factories for fibres

C. 3. Man does not depend on plants for fibres

D. 4. 1 and 3

Answer:



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170. What is fake fur?

A. Nylon

B. Polyester

C. Acrylic

D. Rayon

Answer:



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171. If fire catches to a person, which of the following is better to use to cover over him and to put off fire.

- A. 1. Nylon cloth
- B. 2. Woollen cloth
- C. 3. Polyester cloth
- D. 4. Acrylic cloth

Answer:



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172. The given fibres revolutionalized the fabric industry and changed the costume culture

A. 1. Polyester

B. 2. Silk

C. 3. Nylon

D. 4. Acrylic

Answer:



173. Which of the following saves the nature by controlling the usage of wood ?

A. 1. Polyester

B. 2. Plastic

C. 3. Metal

D. 4. Glass

Answer:



174. Creator of first plastic is

A. Parkesine

B. Rayon

C. Baekeland

D. None

Answer:



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175. Father of plastic is

- A. 1. Parkesine
- B. 2. Herman standinger
- C. 3. Baekeland
- D. 4. Rayon

Answer:



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176. This action is harmful to animals like cows

A. Throwing of food with polythene covers

B. Throwing of plastic covers in drainages

C. Both A and B

D. Using of polythene bags in homes

Answer:



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177. The main reason(s) to avoid plastic is / are

A. It is degradable

B. It is very useful to save trees

C. It leaves harmful gases on burning

D. Above all

Answer:



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178. Synthetic fibres manufactured from cellulose are termed as

A. Nylon

B. Plastic

C. Rayon

D. None

Answer:



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179. All the winterwear nowadays is made of a synthetic fibre called

A. Plastic

B. Acrylic

C. Nylon

D. None

Answer:



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180. Acrylic is generally called

A. Fake fur

B. Good fur

C. Fibre wood

D. None

Answer:



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181. The handles of utensils are made up of

A. Bakelite

B. Melamine

C. Aluminum

D. Gold

Answer:



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182. If electric swithes are made by thermoplastics what would happens?

A. Melamine

B. Naylon

C. Bakelite

D. Rayon

Answer:



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183. TV cabinet is made by

A. 1. Bakelite

B. 2. Nylon

C. 3. Rayon

D. 4. Melamine

Answer:



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184. Rock climbers use _____ ropes to climb mountains.

A. Rayon

B. Acrylic

C. Nylon

D. Polythene

Answer:



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185. _____ is often mixed with cotton make terricot and with wool to give terriwool.

A. Polyester

B. Nylon

C. Acrylic

D. Terylene

Answer:



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186. Kitchenware is made of _____

A. Nylon

B. Bakelite

C. Melamine

D. Polyester

Answer:



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187. We are using plastic everywhere, because plastics

- A. Will not corrode easily
- B. Is very light, strong and cheaper
- C. Is water resistant
- D. Above all

Answer:



188. Polythene is

A. 1

B. 2

C. 3

D. Many

Answer:



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189. Fill in the blanks.

Synthetic fibres are synthesized from raw material called.....

A. Steel

B. Metals

C. Glass

D. Petroleum

Answer:



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190. Fill in the blanks.

Like synthetic fibre, plastic also.....

A. Monomer

B. Dimer

C. Trimer

D. Polymer

Answer:



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191. Fill in the blanks.

A silk fibre's smooth absorbs light.....

A. Yes

B. No

C. Can't say

D. None of these

Answer:



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192. Ropes of nylon fibre can be used as nets for fishing due to

- A. Elastic property
- B. Light weight property
- C. Water proof property
- D. Above all

Answer:



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193. These fibres absorb water

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Polyester

D. Above all

Answer:



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194. Strong, elastic, light weight, water proof and cheaply available ropes are

- A. Nylon ropes
- B. Jute ropes
- C. Cotton ropes
- D. Rayon ropes

Answer:



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195. Sanitary product diaper is made with

A. 1. Nylon

B. 2. Cotton

C. 3. Rayon

D. 4. Wool

Answer:



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196. Ropes of parachutes are not made with rayon because

A. Rayon absorbs water

B. Rayon catches fire

C. Rayon is more cost

D. Above all

Answer:



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197. Generally umbrellas are made with

A. Nylon

B. Rayon

C. Cotton

D. Acrylic

Answer:



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198. The handles of utensils are made up of

A. Thermo plastics

B. Thermosetting plastic

C. Both

D. Naylor

Answer:



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199. Assertion (A) : Bakelite is used for making handles of various cooking utensils., Reason

(R): Bakelite is good conductor of heat and electricity.

A. A and R are true and R supports A

B. A and R are true and R does not support

A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Answer:



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200. Which of the following is not a synthetic fibre ?

A. Acrylic

B. Nylon

C. Wool

D. Polyester

Answer:



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201. 1) Rayon is also called cellulose fibre.

2) Acrylic is also called fake fur.

Choose the correct answer.

A. 1. 1-True ,2- False

B. 2. 1-True ,2 - True

C. 3.1-False ,2-True

D. 4.1 – False , 2-False

Answer:



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202. *P*: Nylon is the first synthetic fibre.

Q: Nylon is thermosetting plastic.

A. 1. *P* – true, *Q* – false

B. 2. *P* true , *Q* false

C. 3. *P* false ,*Q* true

D. 4. *P* -false *Q* -false

Answer:



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203. A plastic piece is burnt on spirit lamp by holding it with a holder. The plastic piece was softened and melted. What do we determine by this activity ?

- A. 1.The recyclable plastic
- B. 2.Biodegradable plastic
- C. 3. Thermoplastic
- D. 4. All of the above

Answer:



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204. What are the steps taken by you by knowing the impacts of improper use of plastics on environment? i) I will reduce the utilization of plastic ii) Plastic wastage is sent to waste – management industries, iii) I suggest only recyclable plastic, iv) I will nurture the people aware on impact of plastic on environment

A. ii and iii only true

B. iii and iv only true

C. i,ii,iii and iv is true

D. i and ii only true

Answer:



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205. What is the suggestion made by you to your mother while she is cooking by knowing differences between natural and synthetic fibres ?

A. I suggest her to wear polyester made clothes.

B. I suggest her to wear Acrylic made clothes.

C. I Suggest her to wear cotton made clothes

D. I suggest her to wear Nylon made clothes.

Answer:



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206. Abhishek wanted to know what are thermoplastics and thermosetting plastics, materials in his home. He was testing small pieces of plastic materials by heating on spirit lamp. Which precaution will he take during the experiment ?

A. Wears Nylon clothes,

B. Covers his nose and mouth with mask

C. Keeps close to spirit lamp!

D. Sample plastic holds with hands

Answer:



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207. Suneetha tested tensile strength of wool, cotton, silk and Nylon, whose having same measurements. Which of the following fibre more strength?

A. Cotton

B. Nylon

C. Wool

D. Silk

Answer:



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208. Identifying fibres burning test:

If the yarn melts in the flame, what is the yarn?

A. Cotton or rayon

B. Nylon (or) Acrylic

C. None

D. Wool or silk

Answer:



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209. Identify the characteristics of Nylon.

i) Nylon fibre is strong, ii) Elastic ,iii) Light

weight, iv) Absorb water

A. i, ii and iii only true

B. ii and iii only true

C. iii and iv only true

D. i and ii only true

Answer:



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210. P:Thermoplastic which will soften when heated Q:Thermosetting plastics are not remouldable

A. P is true ,Q is false

B. P & Q are false

C. P is false & Q is true

D. P and Q are true

Answer:



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211. Which of the following is the closest reason for preserving acids in plastic bottles ?

A. Plastic is very light

B. Plastics are non- reactive

C. Plastic is strong

D. Plastics are cheaper than metals

Answer:



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212. Which is an example of thermo setting polymer

A. ii and iii only true

B. i and iii only true

C. i and ii only true

D. i and iv only true

Answer:



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213. Nylon : Synthetic fibre ::

_____ : Cellulose fibre

A. Rayon

B. Acrylic

C. Polyester

D. Silk

Answer:



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214. Which one of the following is/are not a thermosetting polymer

A. Only (iii)

B. (i) & (ii)

C. (iii) & (iv)

D. Only (iv)

Answer:



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215. “Universal recycling symbol is chasing arrows. Inside the arrows there will be polymer”. If a synthetic material is said to be a

number that indicates the to be recycled, the code in the icon

A. Code -4

B. Code 2

C. Code 5

D. Code 3

Answer:



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216. Shobhan planned to visit Kashmir along with his parents. What types of clothes would he buy to his parents would be

A. Silk

B. Cotton

C. Wool

D. Polyester

Answer:



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217. Which of this statements about acrylic is wrong?

A. It become commercially available from
1941

B. It is made from a combination of Coal,
air, water, oil and limestone

C. Acrylic is more expensive than Natural
wool

D. It is commonly known as fake fur

Answer:



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218. In “Identification of fibres – Burning test activity what are the precautions to be taken.

A. Yarn should be burnt by maintaining a

minimum distance to the flame

B. Yarn should not be burnt by keeping

them in hands

C. We should not smell the smoke

D. All the above

Answer:



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219. Which types of clothing is MOST suitable for wearing in very cold hill station?

A. Loose silk clothes

B. Thick woolen clothes

C. Tight polyester clothes

D. Thin cotton clothes

Answer:



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220. What does polymer mean?



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221. Why do we store drinks in PET bottles?



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