

2. WHERE WE LIVE AND WHAT WE WEAR (KEY)

TEACHING TASK

CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS (CUQ's)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Ventilation

Ventilation is essential for keeping the air inside your home clean and healthy by allowing fresh air to circulate and helping to remove indoor pollutants.

2. C) Keeping the air clean and healthy

The primary purpose of ventilation is to ensure the circulation of fresh air and the removal of indoor pollutants, maintaining a healthy indoor environment.

3. B) By positioning windows and doors strategically.

Positioning windows and doors strategically allows for better airflow and facilitates the movement of air from one side of the house to the other.

4. B) Sweeping, mopping, vacuuming, and dusting.

Regularly sweeping, mopping, vacuuming, and dusting helps remove dirt, dust, and allergens from floors and surfaces.

5. C) Emptying trash cans regularly.

Emptying trash cans regularly is an essential aspect of trash management to prevent overflow and reduce odors and pests.

LEARNERS TASK

CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS (CUQ's)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. A) Windows.

Each room should have windows to allow fresh air in and improve ventilation.

2. C) Keep them open

Keeping interior doors open promotes airflow throughout the house.

3. A) Fans

Fans can be used to circulate air and keep it moving throughout a space.

4. A) Sweep, mop, vacuum, and dust.

Regularly sweeping, mopping, vacuuming, and dusting helps remove dirt, dust, and allergens from your home.

5. C) Clean up after them regularly.

Regularly cleaning up after pets helps prevent odors and maintain cleanliness in your home.

WHAT WE WEAR? (KEY)

TEACHING TASK

CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS (CUQ's)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. C) Spinning into yarn and weaving or knitting.

The process involved in creating fabric from fibers is spinning them into yarn and then weaving or knitting the yarn.

2. C) Cotton

Cotton is known for its softness, breathability, and is commonly used in clothing like t-shirts and jeans.

3. A) Sheep

Sheep's fleece provides wool, which is a warm and moisture-wicking fiber used for making sweaters and socks.

4. B) Polyester

is the synthetic fiber that is widely used due to its strength, durability, and resistance to wrinkles.

5. B) Wood pulp.

Rayon is derived from regenerated cellulose, which is typically obtained

from wood pulp.

6. A) Moisture-wicking.

Polypropylene is known for its excellent moisture-wicking properties, making it suitable for activewear by keeping the wearer dry during physical activities.

7. B) Lightweight.

Acrylic is popular for outdoor furniture because it is lightweight, making it easy to move and rearrange. Additionally, it has good resistance to fading and weather conditions.

ADVANCED LEVEL

More than One Answer Type

8. B) Cotton, C) Silk, D) Linen.

Wool is generally warm and can be soft, but it's not as breathable as the others listed.

9. A) Durability, B) Affordability, C) Resistance to moths, D) Ability to be engineered for specific properties.

All of these options are benefits of artificial fibers.

Educational Operating System

Fill In the Blanks

10. Cotton

11. Linen

Matching Type

12.

1. Cotton - D. Comes from the cotton plant's fluffy seed pods, soft, breathable, and used in a wide range of clothing.

2. Wool - A. Derived from the fleece of sheep or other animals, known for warmth and moisture-wicking properties.

3. Silk - B. Produced by silkworms spinning cocoons, prized for its smooth, luxurious feel.

4. Linen - C. Made from the fibers of the flax plant, lightweight, breathable, highly absorbent.

Answer the Following Questions

13. Natural fibers are materials derived from plants, animals, or minerals that are used in textiles and other applications. They have been utilized for thousands of years and play a vital role in various industries, including fashion, home textiles, and industrial applications. Here's an overview of natural fibers and their importance:

Types of Natural Fibers

1. Plant-Based Fibers:

- Cotton: Soft, breathable, and widely used in clothing and home textiles.
- Linen: Made from flax, it is lightweight, breathable, and highly absorbent.
- Hemp: Strong and durable, often used in eco-friendly products.
- Jute: Coarse and strong, commonly used for burlap and ropes.

2. Animal-Based Fibers:

- Wool: Comes from sheep; known for warmth, elasticity, and moisture-wicking properties.
- Silk: Produced by silkworms, prized for its smooth texture and luxurious feel.
- Cashmere: A soft wool obtained from cashmere goats, known for its warmth and softness.

3. Mineral-Based Fibers:

- Asbestos: Historically used for its fire-resistant properties, but now less common due to health risks.

Importance of Natural Fibers

1. Sustainability:

- Natural fibers are biodegradable and renewable, making them a more sustainable choice compared to synthetic fibers derived from petroleum.

2. Breathability and Comfort:

- Natural fibers tend to be more breathable and comfortable against the skin, making them ideal for clothing and bedding.

3. Moisture Absorption:

- Many natural fibers, such as cotton and wool, have excellent moisture-wicking properties, helping to regulate body temperature and keep the wearer dry.

4. Durability:

- While some natural fibers may be less durable than synthetics, many (like wool and hemp) are known for their strength and longevity.

5. Aesthetic Appeal:

- Natural fibers often have unique textures and appearances, adding to the aesthetic qualities of fabrics.

6. Cultural Significance:

- Many cultures have traditional uses for specific natural fibers, reflecting heritage and craftsmanship.

LEARNERS TASK

CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS (CUQ's)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. B) Tiny, thread-like strands.

Fibers are slender, thread-like structures that can be natural or synthetic and are used in textiles and various materials.

2. C) Hemp.

Hemp fiber is particularly noted for its strength, durability, and resistance to mold and mildew.

3. A) Cotton.

Cotton is recognized for its ability to become softer with each wash and is widely used in various items such as clothing, bags, and shoes.

4. B) Synthetic fibers.

Artificial fibers are commonly referred to as synthetic fibers.

5. C) Swimwear.

Nylon is commonly used in swimwear due to its durability, resistance to

water, and quick-drying properties.

6. A) Wool.

Acrylic is often used as a substitute for wool due to its softness and warmth.

7. B) Nylon.

Nylon is known for its elasticity and strength, making it a popular choice for various applications, including clothing and outdoor gear.

ADVANCED LEVEL

More than One Answer Type

8. C) Linen, D) Hemp.

Wool and silk are animal fibers.

9. A) Polyester, B) Nylon, D) Polypropylene.

Acrylic is generally strong but not as durable as the others listed.

Fill In the Blanks

10. Wool.

11. Cocoons.



Matching Type

12.

1. Polyester - D. Widely used synthetic fiber, strong, durable, and resistant to wrinkles and shrinking.

2. Nylon - A. Known for its strength and elasticity, ideal for activewear and swimwear.

3. Acrylic - B. Soft, wool-like fiber often used as a substitute for wool in clothing.

4. Polypropylene - C. Versatile fiber that is lightweight, moisture-wicking, and resistant to stains and odors.

Answer the Following Questions

13. Artificial fibers, also known as synthetic fibers, are man-made materials created through chemical processes, often from petrochemicals.

They include fibers such as polyester, nylon, acrylic, and spandex. Here's an overview of artificial fibers and their importance:

Types of Artificial Fibers

1. Polyester: Known for its durability, wrinkle resistance, and versatility; used in clothing, home furnishings, and industrial applications.
2. Nylon: Recognized for its strength, elasticity, and abrasion resistance; commonly used in activewear, stockings, and outdoor gear.
3. Acrylic: Soft and lightweight, often used as a wool substitute in clothing and blankets.
4. Spandex: Highly elastic, used in activewear and form-fitting clothing for comfort and flexibility.

Importance of Artificial Fibers

1. Durability: Synthetic fibers are generally stronger and more resistant to wear and tear compared to natural fibers, leading to longer-lasting products.
2. Cost-Effectiveness: They are often less expensive to produce than natural fibers, making them accessible for a wide range of applications.
3. Versatility: Artificial fibers can be engineered to have specific properties such as moisture-wicking, UV resistance, or enhanced elasticity, making them suitable for various uses.
4. Low Maintenance: Many synthetic fibers are resistant to wrinkles, shrinking, and fading, requiring less care than their natural counterparts.
5. Innovative Textiles: Advances in technology allow for the creation of specialized fibers that can enhance performance in sportswear, medical textiles, and protective clothing.
6. Environmental Considerations: While synthetic fibers have environmental impacts, innovations in recycling and sustainable production methods are being developed to mitigate these issues.