1. It’s a tropical plant of the Arecaceae family. Oil is extracted from the dried cartilagelike kernel of the fruits. Fruits survive in water for nearly four months and travel very long distances by floating. 
   (a) Gossypium herbaceum 
   (b) Juncus effuses 
   (c) Cyperus tagetiformis 
   (d) Cocos nucifera

2. Aboriginal Indians (Native Americans) use these fibers as bowstrings & for making rope, hunting nets, fishing lines, clothing and twine from the Milkweed-like fuzz of these plants, Apocynum cannabinum. 
   (a) Dogbane 
   (b) Fleabane 
   (c) Adam & Eve 
   (d) Abelia

3. A narcotic drug is derived from the resinous secretions of flowering tops. Fibers obtained by retting, drying, crushing & a shaking process to separate from woody parts, longer but less flexible than flax, not easily bleached & rarely dyed, strong, durable and are used for cordage. 
   (a) Acajou 
   (b) Hemp 
   (c) Agape 
   (d) Abuja

4. World’s oldest industrial crop. Historical evidences support that the Arabs introduced the plant in Europe from India. Fibers composed of about 87 to 90 percent cellulose. 
   (a) Bentang 
   (b) Nettle 
   (c) Cotton 
   (d) Sisal

5. These plants (Agave cantala) resemble cactus but are actually close relatives of Lily plants, used to make alcoholic beverages e.g. pulque, mescal, tequila etc. Fibres obtained from the leaves are used to manufacture twines, ropes, cordage etc. 
   (a) Rayone 
   (b) Jalisco 
   (c) Henequen 
   (d) Maguey

6. Fabric woven of this natural fiber has been found in burial sites of the Bronze Age. Thus, called world’s oldest fabric. Its name was found in Hans Christian Andersen’s fairy-tale “The Wild Swans”. Fresh leaves of it cause painful stings. 
   (a) Nettle 
   (b) Cabana 
   (c) Flax 
   (d) Ajuga

7. These large tropical trees called Ceiba pentandra produce pods containing seeds surrounded by a fluffy yellowish fiber, generally used in stuffing pillows. Oil extracted from seeds is used in soap making while oil cakes are used as fertilizer. 
   (a) Alfilleria 
   (b) Kapok 
   (c) Alferi 
   (d) Oudh

8. Cereal crop, originated somewhere in Central America. Archeological evidences suggest that for over 7000 years it has been under cultivation in Mexico. Extracts used in making some nylon-like synthetic fibers. 
   (a) Maize 
   (b) Pulque 
   (c) Mallow 
   (d) Mescal

9. It is Indian vernacular name of the plant, Hibiscus cannabinus. Fiber used for making ropes, cordage or paper-pulp. It was unknown in the West until late 18th century, when sacks made from these fibers were brought to Europe. 
   (a) Copra 
   (b) Piteira 
   (c) Mesta 
   (d) Pat

10. The plants Furcraea gigantea are native to Brazil aka “aloe malgache”, “aloe creole”. Cultivation was established in East Africa, Sri Lanka, Mauritius and St. Helena in last century, having creamy-white fiber with fair luster, softer and finer than Agave fibers, used for bagging and other coarse fabrics. 
    (a) Portuguese Piteira 
    (b) Aloe Mauri 
    (c) Aloe wood 
    (d) Aloe St. Helena
11. The fibers of the plants *Linum* sp. are used to make fine fabrics such as Linen, cambric, Holland, etc. Ancient Egyptians also used this; currently it is cultivated in some parts of India mainly for the Linseed oil.
   (a) Lariat
   (b) Guinea hemp
   (c) Sisal
   (d) Flax

12. Local name of *Musa textilis*, a non-edible banana that gives us economically useful ‘high-quality-fibre’. In 1521 Magellan, the 1st circumnavigator & his companions arrived at Cebu and discovered that locals processed it exactly like Flax or Hemp for weaving good quality cloth.
   (a) Abaca
   (b) Cabana
   (c) Manila Flax
   (d) Indian hemp

13. Synthetic fiber of fine quality, aka artificial silk. It’s made out of cellulose material like sheets of wood pulp, treating those with sodium hydroxide & carbon disulphide the orange-brown colour solution called ‘viscose’ is obtained, then passed through very fine nozzles in presence of dilute sulphuric acid to obtain these filament yarns.
   (a) Nylon
   (b) Terylene
   (c) Rayon
   (d) Polyester

14. The young leaves of these plants, *Corchorus olitorius*, are edible (used as a green leafy vegetable). The inherent qualities of its fibres make it a perfect packing material for food grains, sugar fruits and other edible items.
   (a) Alfaatoxin
   (b) fungitoxin
   (c) Jute
   (d) Mycotoxin

15. These quick-growing vines, *Pueraria lobata* of Japan & China, cultivated for their edible roots valuable for high protein and vitamin A & D content while stems yield a kind of fiber.
   (a) Chi-hemp
   (b) Chi-sisal
   (c) Ko-flax
   (d) Ko-hemp

16. It is popular name of *Brachychiton populneus* native to Australia. Strong fibres obtained from these trees are used for cordage.
   (a) Torajan
   (b) Kurrajongs
   (c) Trajan
   (d) Turrajang

17. Popular name of a natural plant fiber obtained from the bark of *Boehmeria nivea*. Fibres are lustrous, durable and stronger than cotton but very hard to spin. It’s mostly used mixed with other fibres to make upholstery, tapestries and other such materials.
   (a) White Ramie
   (b) Mauritius hemp
   (c) Flax-lily
   (d) Formio

18. Silk-like fibres are obtained from certain plants, e.g. fibres found on seed coat of a South American tree *Chorisia speciosa* chiefly used for stuffing pillows. This is popular name of a similar Indian plant, *Bombax malabaricum*
   (a) Cordyceps chinensis
   (b) Silk cotton tree
   (c) Cordyces sinensis
   (d) Cornus chinensis

19. The popular Flax-Lily, *Phormium tenax*. Flexible, lustrous fibres are resistant to damage in saltwater, has been used since ancient times for cordage, fabrics, baskets and items such as mats and even shoe soles.
   (a) Fermi flex
   (b) New Zealand hemp
   (c) Fermi hemp
   (d) Portuguese sisal

20. It is popular name of the plants, *Crotalaria juncea*, of pea family, not true hemp but has useful bast fibres more durable than jute, cultivated in many tropical countries as a green manure crop, plowed under to fertilize soils.
   (a) Pat
   (b) Sunoco
   (c) Sann-hemp
   (d) Pate

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**Answers:**
(1) d  (2) a  (3) b  (4) c  (5) d  (6) a  (7) b  (8) a  (9) c  (10) a  (11) d  (12) a  (13) c  (14) c  (15) d  (16) b  (17) a  (18) b  (19) b  (20) c

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