

1



**10 QUESTIONS ABOUT SHEEP DISTRIBUTION  
AROUND THE WORLD**

1. **Approximatly, how many sheep are in the United States of America?**

**a. 6 million**

b. 16 million

c. 61 million

d. 160 million



10 points





2. Approximately, how many sheep are in New Zealand?

- a. 11 million
- b. 23 million
- c. 34 million**
- d. 45 million

10 points

### 3. In New Zealand, Sheep Outnumber people on which ratio?



- a. 3 to 1
- b. 5 to 1
- c. 8 to 1**
- d. 10 to 1

10 points

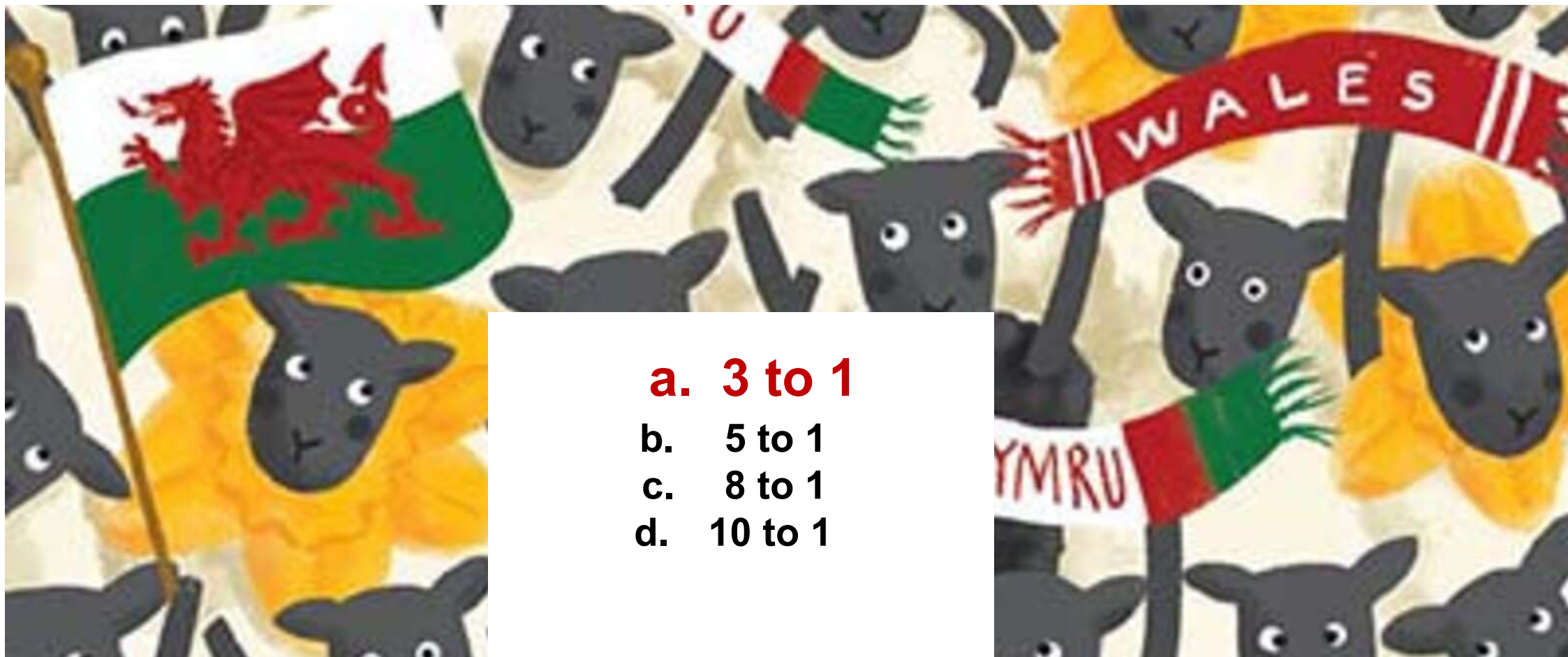


10 points

**4. Proximately, how many sheep are in Wales?**

- a. 5 million
- b. 10 million**
- c. 15 million
- d. 20 million





- a. 3 to 1**
- b. 5 to 1
- c. 8 to 1
- d. 10 to 1

5. What is the ratio of sheep to people in Wales?

10 points

6.

Approximately, how many sheep are in england?

- a. 5 million
- b. 10 million
- c. 15 million**
- d. 20 million



10 points





7.

What is the ratio of sheep to people in England?

- a. 0.9 to 1
- b. 1.3 to 1**
- c. 1.9 to 1
- d. 2.3 to 1

10 points

8.

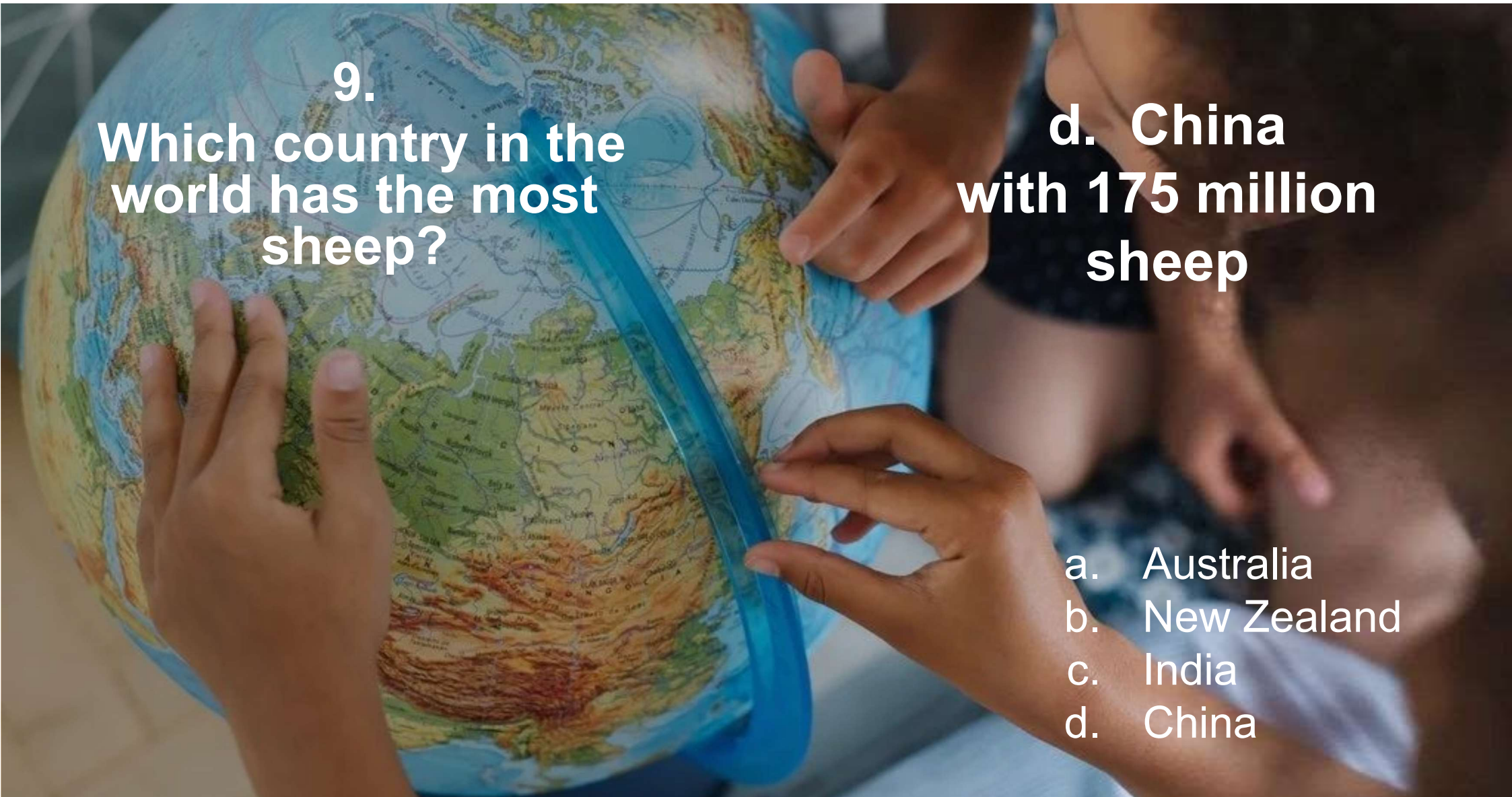
Approximately,  
how many sheep  
are in Scotland?

- a. 3.3 million
- b. 6.6 million**
- c. 9.9 million
- d. 12 million



10 points





9.

Which country in the world has the most sheep?

d. China with 175 million sheep

- a. Australia
- b. New Zealand
- c. India
- d. China

10 points



10 points

10.

Which african country  
has the most sheep?

- a. Tunisia
- b. Morocco
- c. Ethiopia
- d. Nigeria**  
47 million sheep



A photograph of a traditional tapestry loom. The loom is made of light-colored wood and has many vertical threads. Several colorful woven panels are attached to the loom. The panels feature intricate geometric patterns in red, green, and blue. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

2

10

# QUESTIONS ABOUT TAPESTRY WEAVING

1. Inspired by the legends and atmosphere of the landscape of Northern Scotland, this living Scottish tapestry weaver was born in Edinburgh and discovered tapestry weaving in the mid 1970's. Her work is exhibited nationally and internationally.

What is her name?

**Joan Baxter**



10 points



10 points

2. Considered by some as one of the world's most influential tapestry weavers, this Scot died in 2019. He was the subject of a recent retrospective held at Dovecot Studios.

What is his name?



**Archie Brennan**



10 points

3. Born in Berlin in 1899. Together with her husband Josef, this weaver and tapestry weaver taught at the Bauhaus. They both fled to the United States in 1933 to escape Nazi persecution.

What is her name?

**Anni Albers**



10 points



4. This important Italian Renaissance artist created a set of 10 full-sized tapestry cartoons for the Sistine Chapel in 1515 - 1516.

What is his name?

**Raphael**



10 points

5. This American singer-songwriter and musician has been active since 1958. Her second studio album, "Tapestry" was released in 1971

What is her name?

**Carole King**



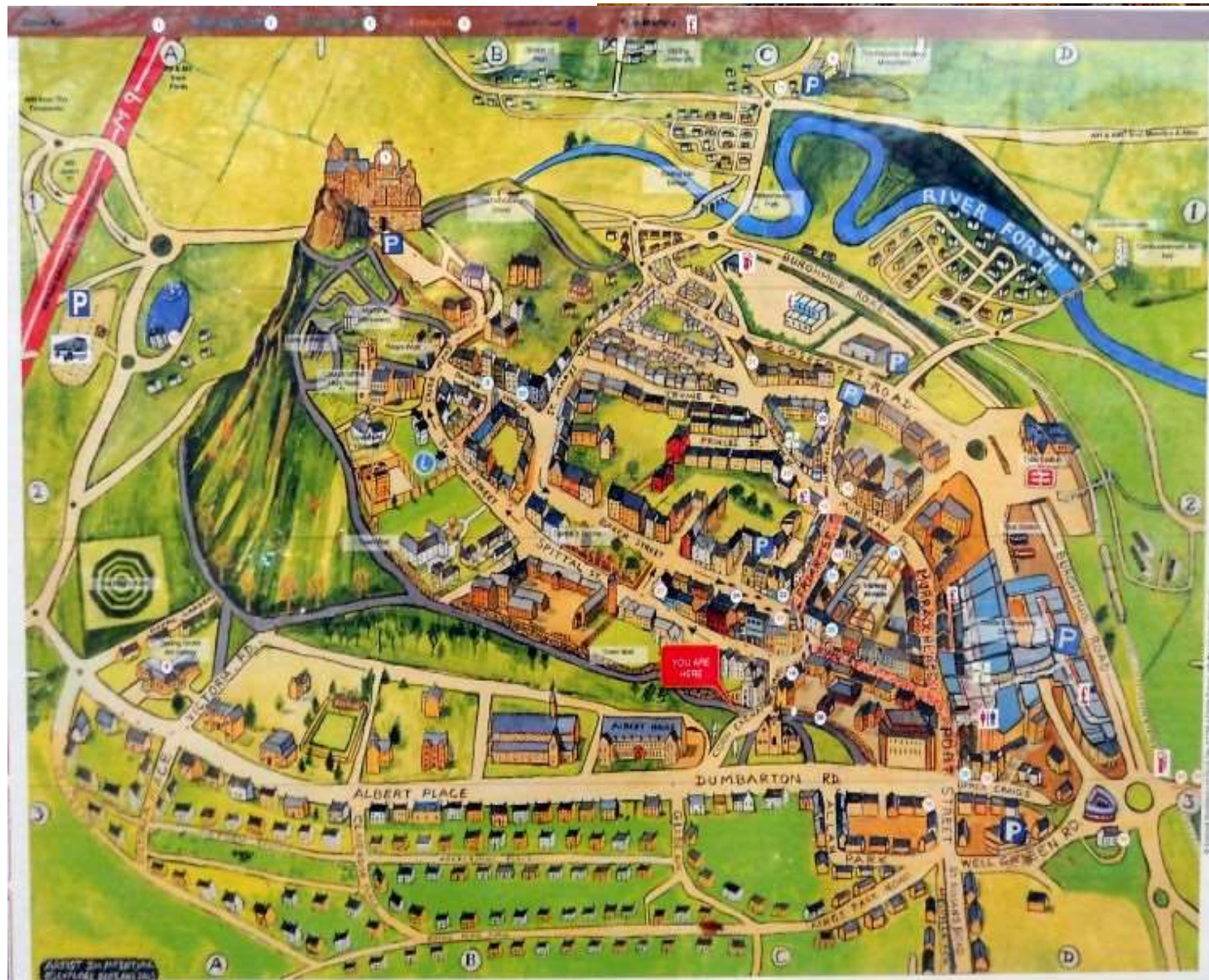


6. The castle in this Scottish city is home to a series of seven tapestries that are closely based on the Hunt of the Unicorn series, which were created in the Low Countries in the early 1500s.

What is the name of this city?

**Stirling**

10 points





10 points



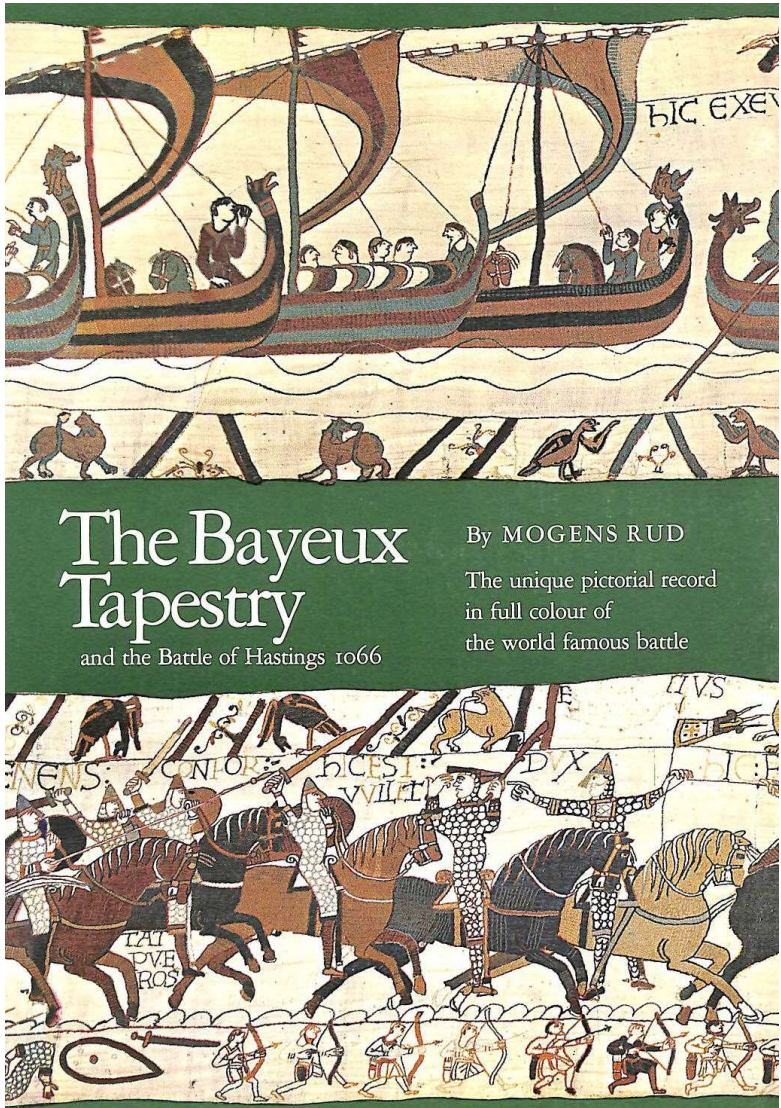
7. Named after a French family, this factory was established by Louis XIV in Paris in 1662 to supply furnishings for the French royal palaces. The quality and design of its high-warp textiles were among the finest in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Europe.

What is the name of this factory?

**Gobelin(s)**



10 points



8. At nearly 70 metres long, this so-called Tapestry depicts events leading up to the Norman conquest of England in 1066.

What is the name of this tapestry?

**The Bayeux Tapestry**

10 points

9. Name the tapestry studio and exhibition space in Edinburgh.



**Dovecot  
Studios**





**A Spider**

10 points



3

**10 ANAGRAMS  
OF SHEEPBREEDS**



2 x 10 Points

1. Eric felt seduceable

**Bluefaced Leicester**

2. hunt coochy introvert

**North Country Cheviot**



2 x 10 Points

3. Albina loves cask

**Valais Blacknose**

4. man hunts billow cake

**Black Welsh Mountain**



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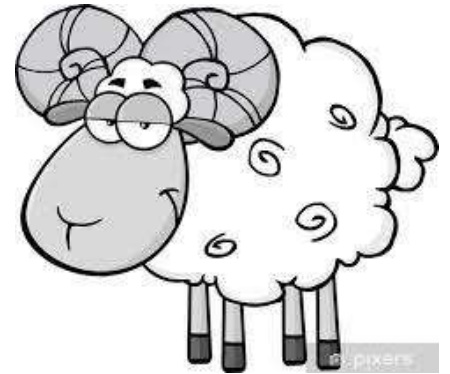
2 x 10 Points

5. royal horn stand

**North Ronaldsay**

6. reed panel

**Perendale**



2 x 10 Points

7. lax mango than

**Manx Loaghtan**

8. a horn drill

**Hill Radnor**



2 x 10 Points

9. ultra mobile

**Rambouillet**

10. cobalt chicks fates

**Scottish Blackface**





4

# 10 Questions About Dyeing



1. Do you need a mordant for onion skin dyeing?

**No**

10 points



## 2. What colour does weld give?

**Yellow**



10 points



10 points

it  
dulls  
the dyes

3. Does Iron, used as a modifier, brighten or dull the dyes?



10 points

4. Is Acid Dyeing used for protein or cellulose fibres/fabric?

**Protein**



3 x 3 points + 1



**5. Several of the following give a red-ish dye. Which ones?**

- a. Indigo
- b. Madder**
- c. Pomegranate
- d. St John's Wort**
- e. Juniper berry
- f. Birch bark**
- g. Henna?





## 6. What is IKAT dyeing

- a. Stitching fabric and pulling tight to create a resist.
- b. Wrapping a bundle of yarn tightly to provide a resist prior to weaving.**
- c. Wax resist designs painted on to fabric prior to dyeing.

10 points

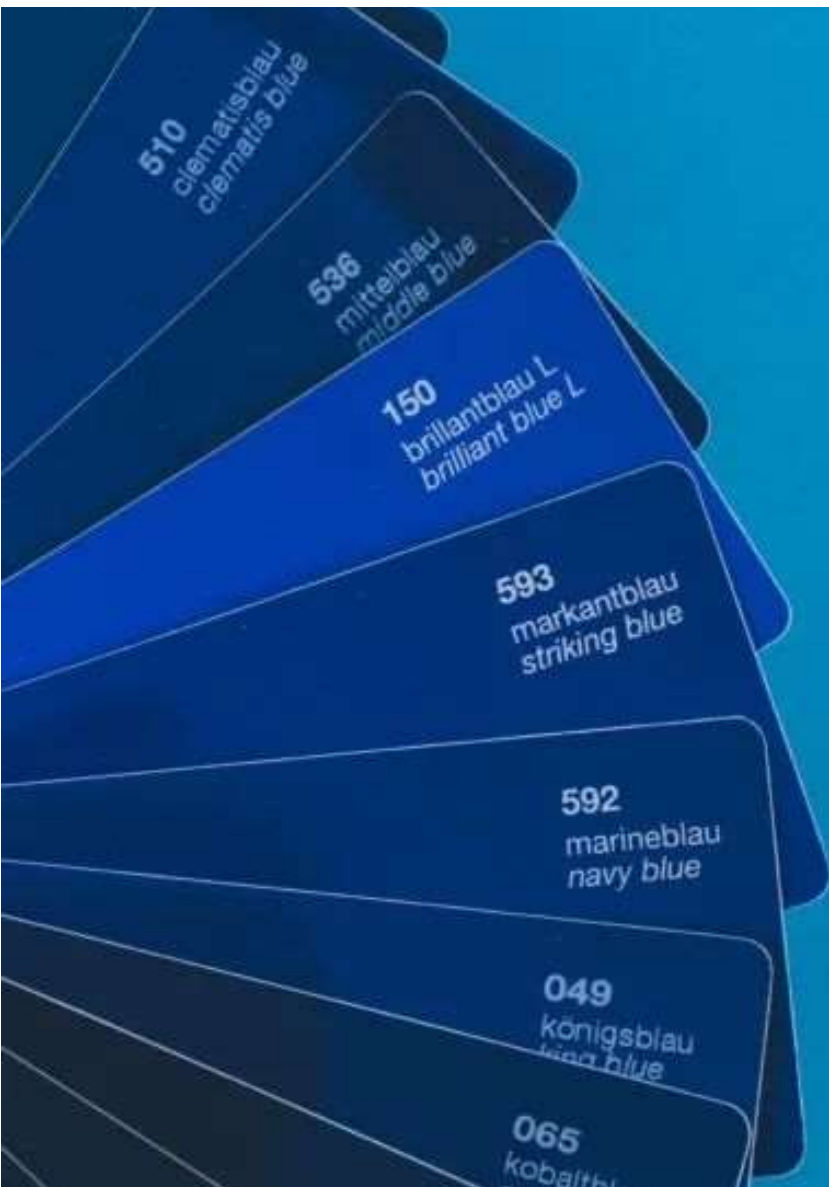
10 points

7. Shibori is a Japanese term that covers six different methods of dye resists.

### What is Nui Shibori?

- a. **Stiching fabric and pulling tight to create a resist.**
- b. Pleating fabric and binding tightly.
- c. 'tye-dyeing' eg concentric circles.





8. Cyanotype is a blue dye method.  
What specific blue is created?

a. Indigo

b. Cyan

c. Prussian blue

d. Ultramarine,

e. Cobalt blue

10 points



9. Which of the following household products would you use in Acid Dyeing?

**a. Lemon juice**

b. Salt

c. Bicarbonate of Soda

**d. Vinegar**

e. Washing Soda

**f. Rubber gloves**

3 x 3 points + 1



No



10. If you were using red food colourant to dye with – would you use E120 if you were a vegetarian?

10 points

**5**

**10 x  
Odd one out**

**With Crafting  
connection!!!**





1.

1. **English towns/cities hosting AGWSD events.**
2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



<b>Chelmsford</b>	<b>Exeter</b>
<b>Winchester</b>	<b>York</b>

2 x 5 points

2.

1. These are all plant fibres

2. what is the odd one out?



**Bamboo**

**Cotton**

**Flax**

**Hemp**

2 x 5 points

3.

1. **These are all shuttles**

2. what is the odd one out?



<b>Boat</b>	<b>Fly</b>
<b>Space</b>	<b>Stick</b>

2 x 5 points

4.

1. These are inventors who developed the machinery that drove the mechanisation of the textile industry.

2. what is the odd one out?



**Richard Arkwright**

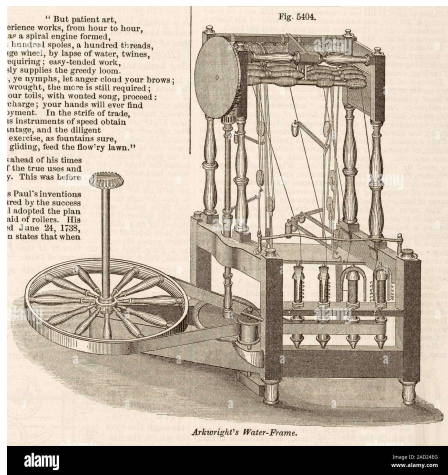
**Edmund Cartwright**

**Samuel Compton**

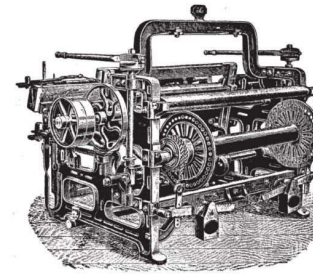
**James Hargreaves**

2 x 5 points

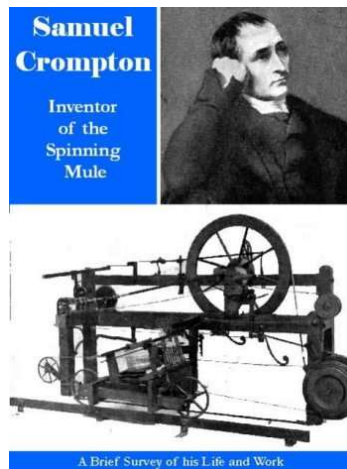




Richard Arkwright



Edmund Cartwright



James Hargreaves

5.

1. These are all yarns with more than two singles.
2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



<b>Boucle</b>	<b>Crepe</b>
<b>Energised Cable</b>	<b>Hawser</b>

2 x 5 points

### Fine Mohair Bouclé (page 138)

<p><b>1</b></p> <p>a. Core: fine S singles b. Looping ply: fine Z singles</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>c. Step 1 singles plied S with loops d. Binder: fine Z singles</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Step 2 yarns plied Z Fiber: kid mohair</p>
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### Two-Color 3-Ply Crepe (page 170)

<p><b>1</b></p> <p>a &amp; b. White S-twist singles</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>c. Step 1 singles plied Z with twice the normal twist d. Blue Z-twist singles</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Step 2 yarns plied S Fiber: Falkland</p>
---	--	---

### Energized Cable (page 126)

<p><b>1</b></p> <p>a. Thick Z singles b. Thin S singles</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>c. Thick Z singles d. Thin S singles</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>e. Step 1 singles plied S, with twice the normal twist f. Step 2 singles plied S, with twice the normal twist</p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p>Step 3 yarns plied Z Fiber: Falkland</p>
---	---	--	---

### Basic 4-Ply Hawser (page 92)

<p><b>1</b></p> <p>a &amp; b. Pairs of Z singles</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p>c &amp; d. Step 1 pairs a &amp; b each up-plied Z</p>	<p><b>3</b></p> <p>Step 2 plied yarns down-plied together S Fiber: Falkland</p>
--	--	---

6.

1. These countries all have a type of spindle.

2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



France	Russia
Scotland	Turkey

2 x 5 points





French



Russian



Scottish



Turkish

7.

1. These are all dye stuffs that contain tannin.

1. What is the connection between this four?
2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



<b>Cutch</b>	<b>Mimosa</b>
<b>Quebracho</b>	<b>Tara</b>

2 x 5 points

8.

1. **These are all breeds of sheep.**
2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



<b>Cotswold</b>	<b>Hampshire</b>
<b>Oxford</b>	<b>Suffolk</b>

2 x 5 points

Cotswold



Hampshire

Oxford



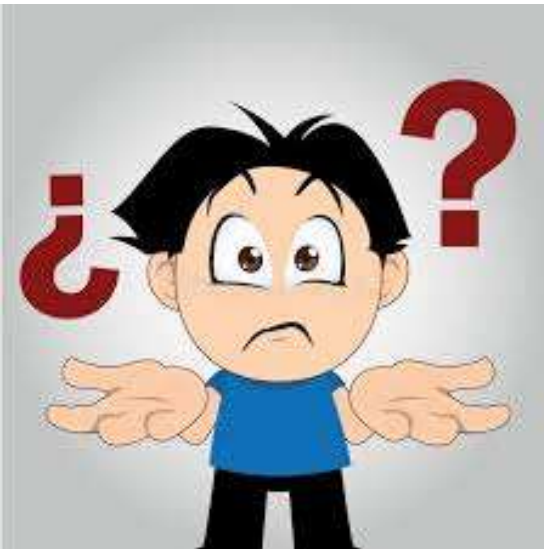
Suffolk



9.

1. **These are all weaving patterns.**

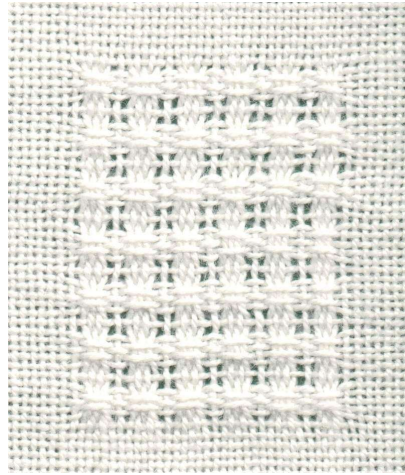
2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



<b>Bronson Lace</b>	<b>Huckaback</b>
<b>Log Cabin</b>	<b>Monk's Belt</b>

2 x 5 points

Bronson Lace



Huckaback

Log Cabin



Monk's Belt

10. **1. All these books are in the dyeing section of the guild's library.**
2. what makes one of them the odd one out?



<b>Jenny Dean Colours from Nature</b>	<b>Helen Deighan Magic Dyeing Made Easy</b>
<b>JN Liles The arts and crafts of natural dyeing</b>	<b>Deb Menz Colorworks</b>

2 x 5 points

6

10 Questions about  
Rare Fibers





# 1. Place the right country/place by each fiber.

1. Cashmere
2. Camel down
3. Vicuna
4. Qiviut
5. Yak

- a. Nepalese Mountains
- b. Andes
- c. Mongolia
- d. Chinese Mountains
- e. North Carolina



10 points

2. One of the rarest wild down fibers - certainly one of the most expensive – comes from a tiny Tibetan antelope.

2 x 5 points



2a. How is this antelope called?

**Chiru**

2b. How is its fiber called?

**Shatoosh**

3a. Where do camels originally come from?

**North America**

3b. Where do the wild camels live now?

**North of China en  
Mongolia**



2 x 5 points

1



**Musk Ox**

5 x 2 points

4

**Lama**



2



**Yak**

3



**Angora Goat**

5



**Vicuna**

4. You see 5 pictures of fiber animals. What are their names?



10 points



5. Which creature is an endangered species in one country, and is being killed in an other country because it is seen as an invasive animal? It's down is used for spinning!

**The Possum**

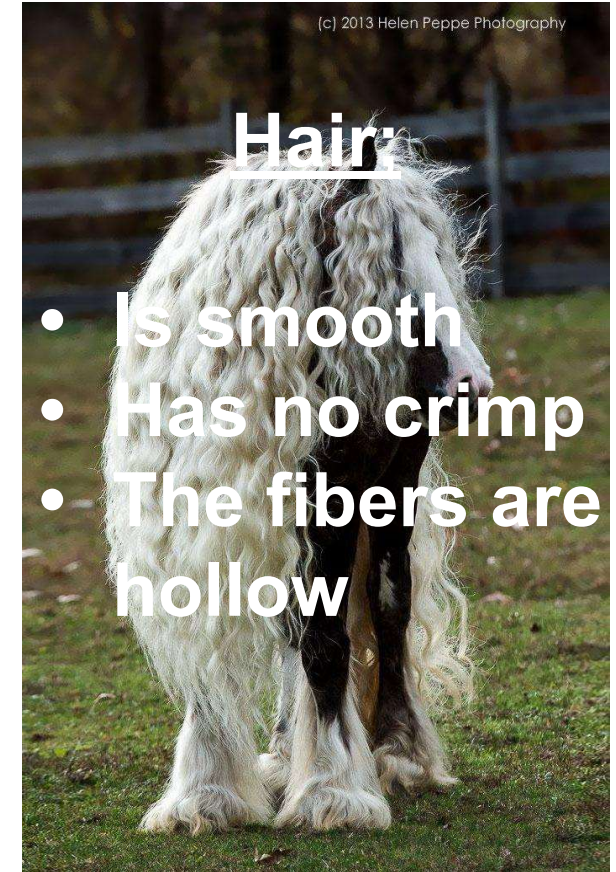
3 x 3 points + 1

**6. Name three fiber producing animals that didn't exist in their current form until we – humans – interfered with mother nature.**

- Modern Sheep
- Cashmere Goat
- Paco Vicuna
- Angora Rabbit
- Pygora Goat
- Alpaca
- Lama



7. Name two differences between wool fibres and hair fibres.



10 points

8. Are the undercoat fibres of animals, wool or hair?

**Wool**





10 points

**9. King Henry VIII had a famous golden shirt. From which fibres was this shirt made?**

**The tiny gold strands of sea mussels.**



2 x 5 points



**10a. How are the tiny gold strands of Sea Mussels called?**

**Sea silk**

**10b. Where exactly did they gather these fibers?**

**Sardinia  
(Italy)**

7

**10 questions  
About  
fleece**



10 points

1. Give the correct term for:

Imperfections caused by fibres that are immature or haven't been straightened properly.

**Neps**





10 points



2. Give the correct term for:

The act of drawing out fibres before adding twist to make yarn.

**Drafting**

10 points

3. Give the correct term for:

Wax secreted by the sheep,  
that coats the outside of the  
fibres.

**Lanolin**



10 points



4. Give the correct term for:

Shorts bits of fleece that result when a shearer clips over an area twice.

**Second cuts**

10 points

5. Give the correct term for:

Grain, grass, weeds,  
etc caught in the  
fleece.

**Vegetable Matter**





10 points



6. Give the correct term for:

Waste and knots of wool that may happen during processing.

**Noils**

10 points

7. Give the correct term for:

Removing dung tags and stained areas round the outside of the fleece.

**Skirting**



10 points



8. Give the correct term for:

The wave pattern over the length of wool fibres – may be regular or disorganised.

**Crimp**

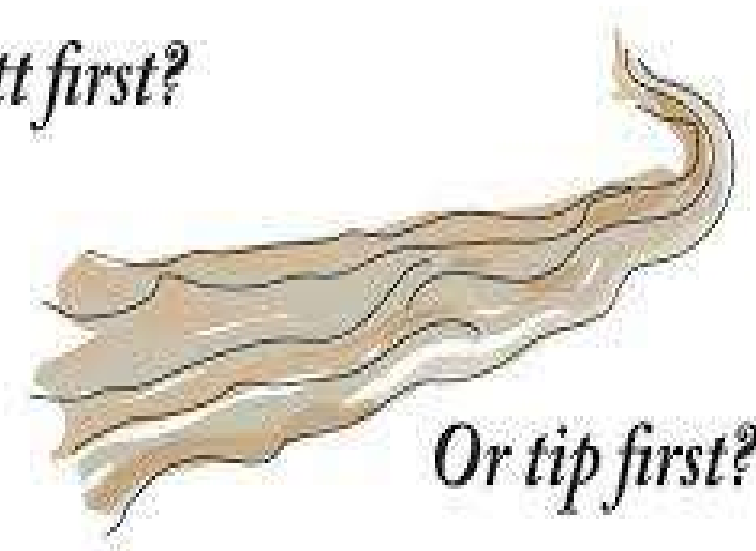
10 points

9. Give the correct term for:

The cut end of a lock of wool.

**Butt**

*Butt first?*



*Or tip first?*



10 points



10. Give the correct term for:

The length of a lock.

**Staple**

8

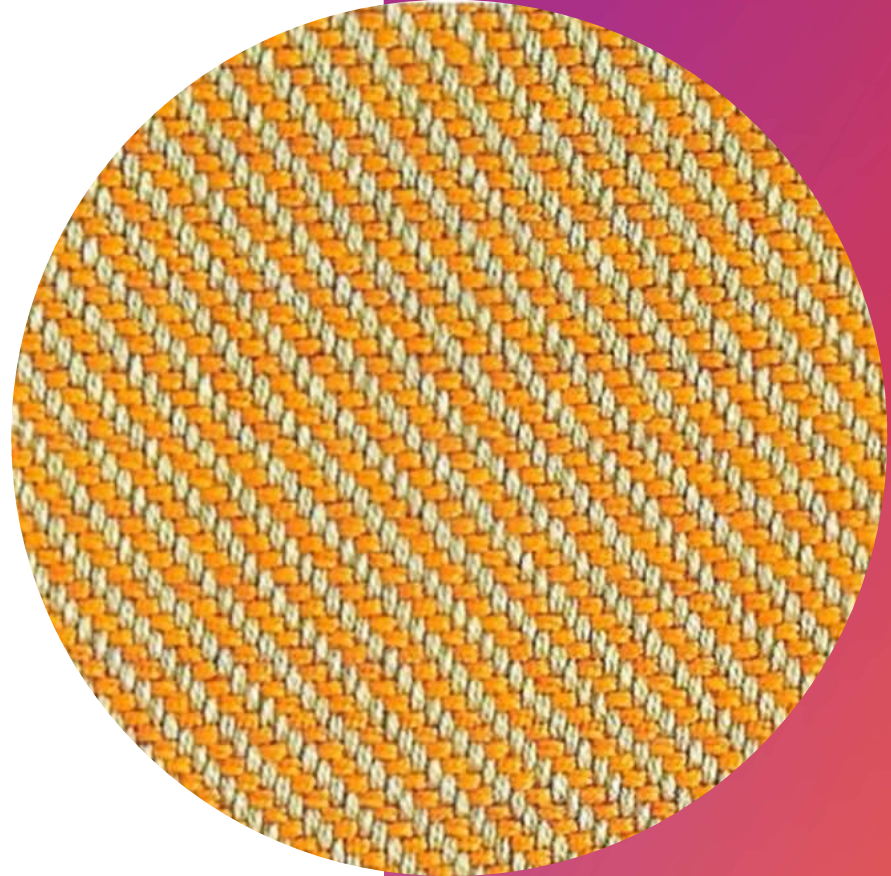
# 10 Questions about Weaving



10 points

**1. Name the weave.**

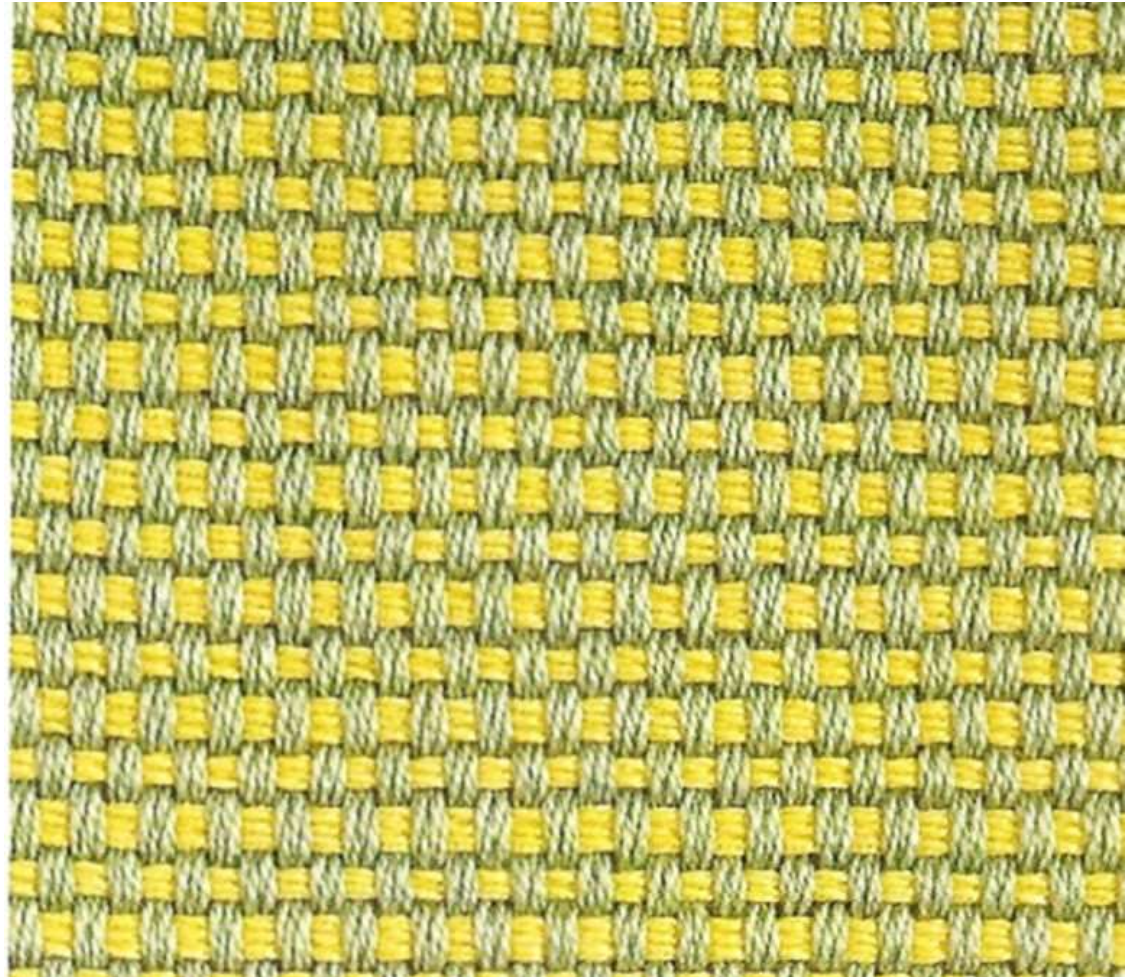
**Twill - 2/2 Twill**



**2. Name the  
weave**

**Hopsack**

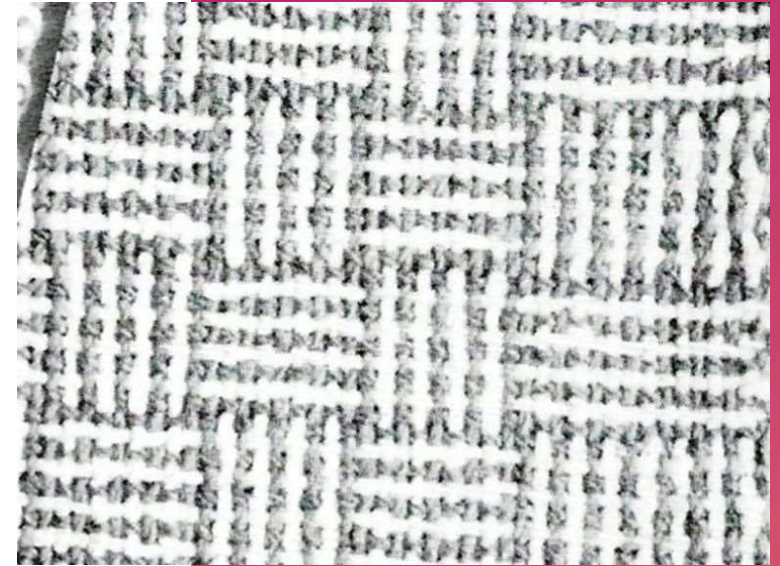
10 points





10 points

3. Name the weave.

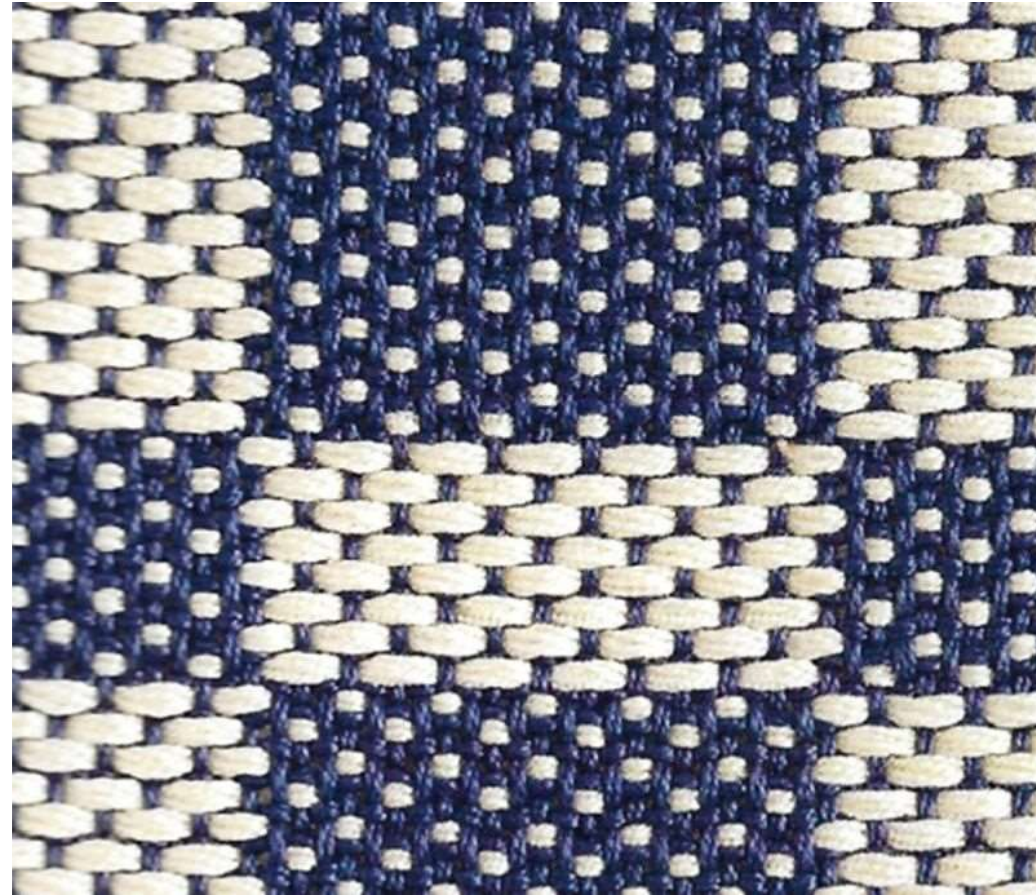


**Log Cabin**

10 points

## Summer and Winter

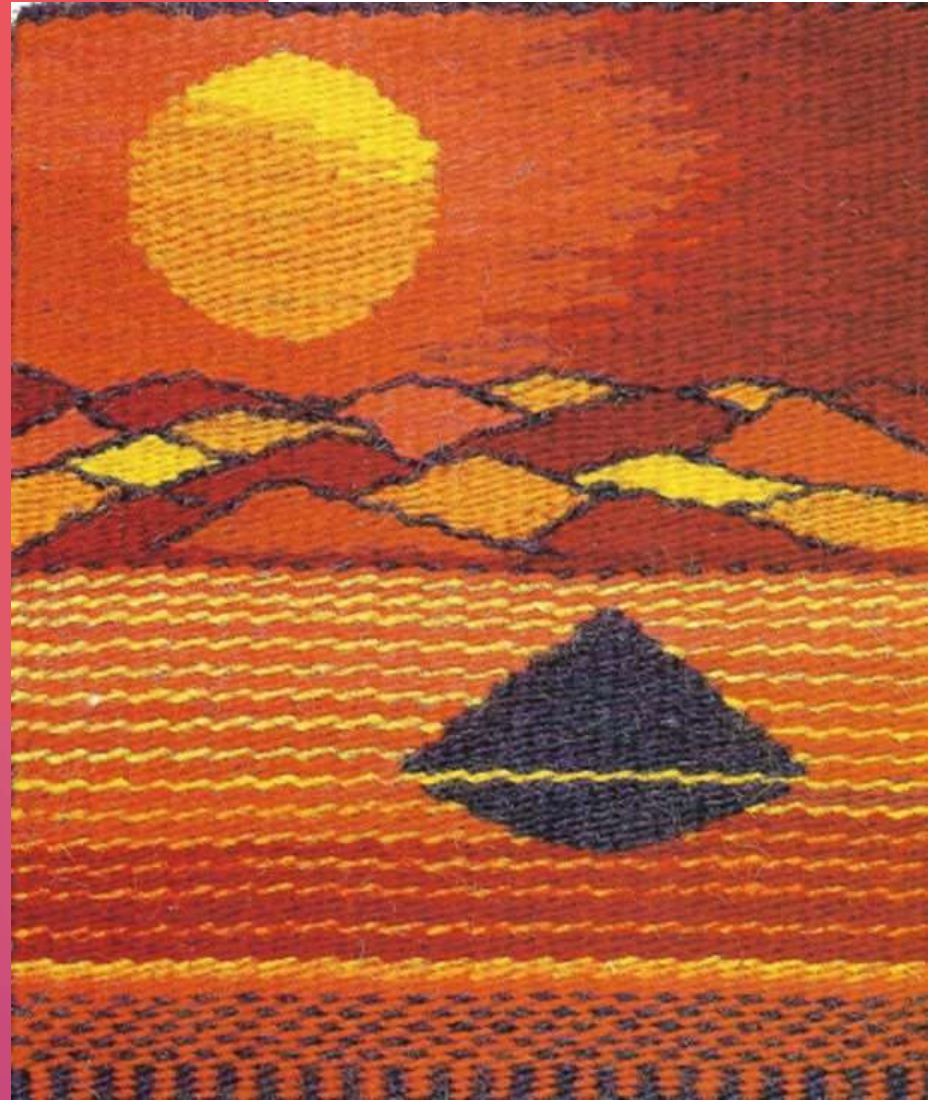
4. Name the weave.



10 points

**5. Name the type of weaving**

**Tapestry / Weft Faced**

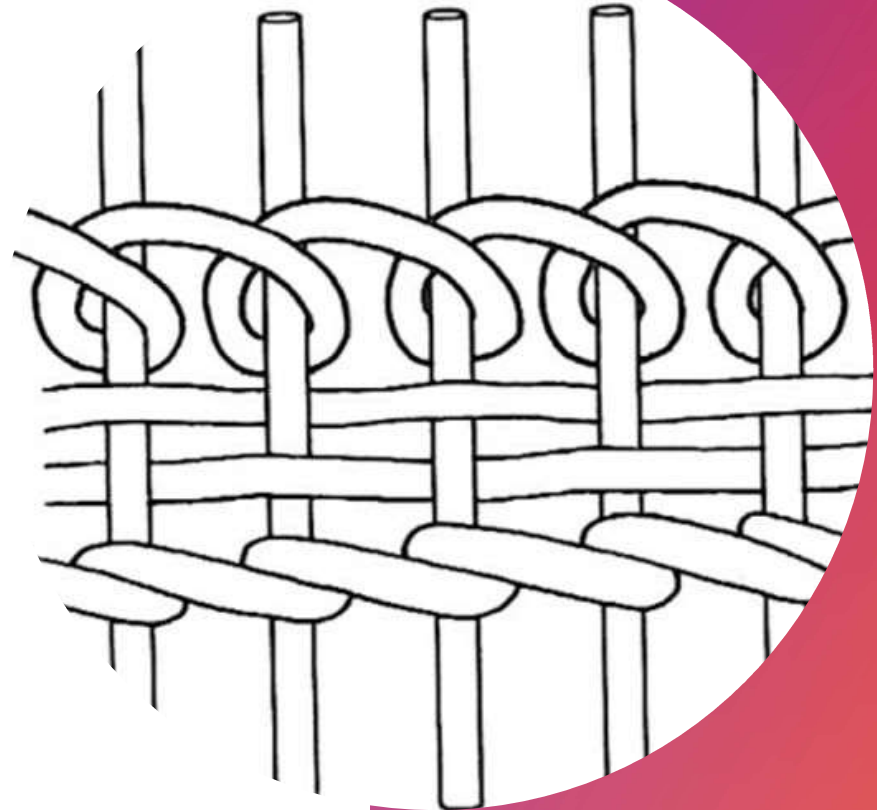




10 points

**6.**  
**Name the stitch.**

**Soumak**





2 x 5 points

7-a. Name the type of weaving.

**Inkle weaving / Warp faced**

7-b Name the type of loom.

**Inkle loom**



3 x 3 points + 1

8. Name the three types of shuttle



**Stick shuttle**

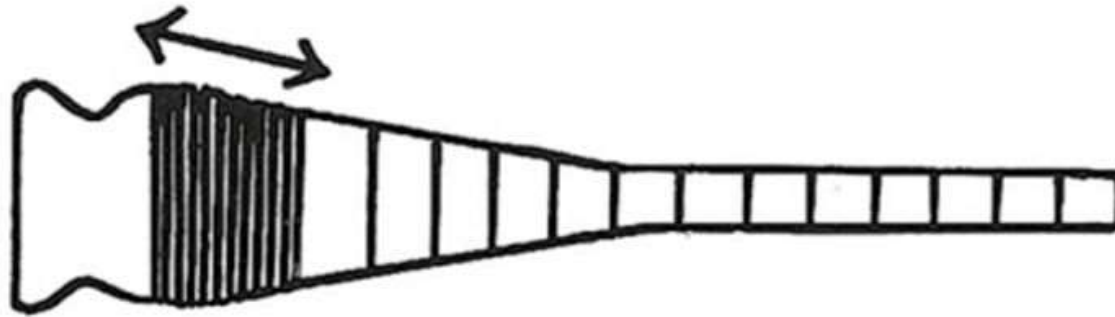


**Boat shuttle**



**Ski shuttle**

10 points



**Pirn**

9. This goes with one of the shuttles – what is it called?

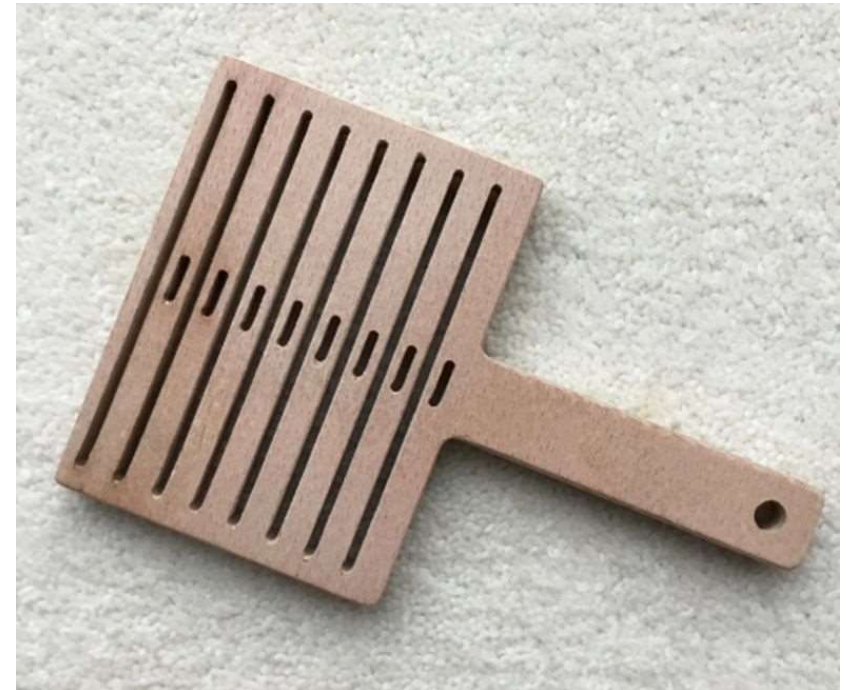
2 x 5 points

10-a  
What is this  
called?

10-b  
What is this  
for?

## Warping Paddle

used when  
winding a warp  
to wind several  
threads  
simultaneously  
without  
tangling.







9

10 questions  
“The Latin Round”

10 points

1. What is  
*Lama pacos*?

**Alpaca**





2. What is *Capra hircus*?

**A Goat**

10 points

10 points



3. What is *Genista tinctoria*?

**Dyer's Greenweed or  
Dyer's Broom**



10 points



4. What is *Dactylopius coccus*?

**Cochineal scale insect**



10 points



5. What is derived from  
*Urtica dioica*?

**Nettle fibre**  
**chlorophyllum dye**

10 points

6. Where would you look for  
*Cortinarius*  
*semisanguineus*?

**Mixed conifer &  
beech woodlands**



10 points

7. Which is the country nearest to Scotland that has a population of *Ovibos moschatus*?

**Norway**



10 points



8. What is the current estimated worldwide population of *Ovis aries*?

**A little over 1 billion  
(one thousand million)**



10 points

9. What is derived from  
*Linum usitatissimum*?

**Flax / Linen**



10 points

10. Which country produces fibre from the pelts of *Trichosurus vulpecula*?

**New Zealand**



**10**

**10 Questions  
about spinning wheels and  
their history**

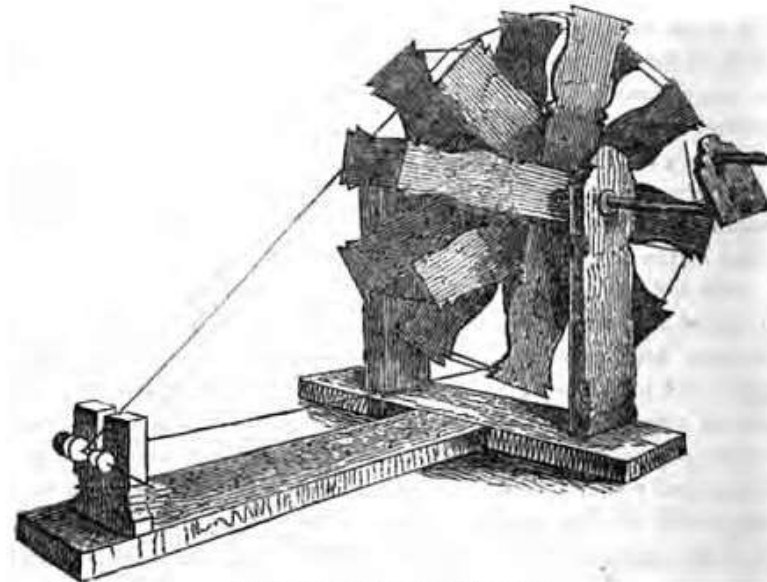


10 points

**1 – When was the first spinning wheel, a spindlewheel invented?**

- a. 1500 – 1000 BC
- b. 1000 – 500 BC
- c. 500 BC– 500 AD
- d. 500 – 1000 AD
- e. 1000 – 1500 AD

**d. 500 – 1000 AD**



2 x 5 points

2a – In which country was the spindle wheel invented?

**China**



2b - In which country was the flyer wheel invented?



**Italy**



10 points

( 5 points if less than 10 miles out.)

3. A familiar English name for the spindle/ large wheel is the walking wheel, on account of the need to step forward to the tip of the spindle and back again for the draw-out. **What distance did spinners who worked for the textile industry in Yorkshire walked every week spinning wool on a walking wheel?**

**30 miles**



10 points

4. How much did a spinning wheel cost in 1587?

a. **8 pence**

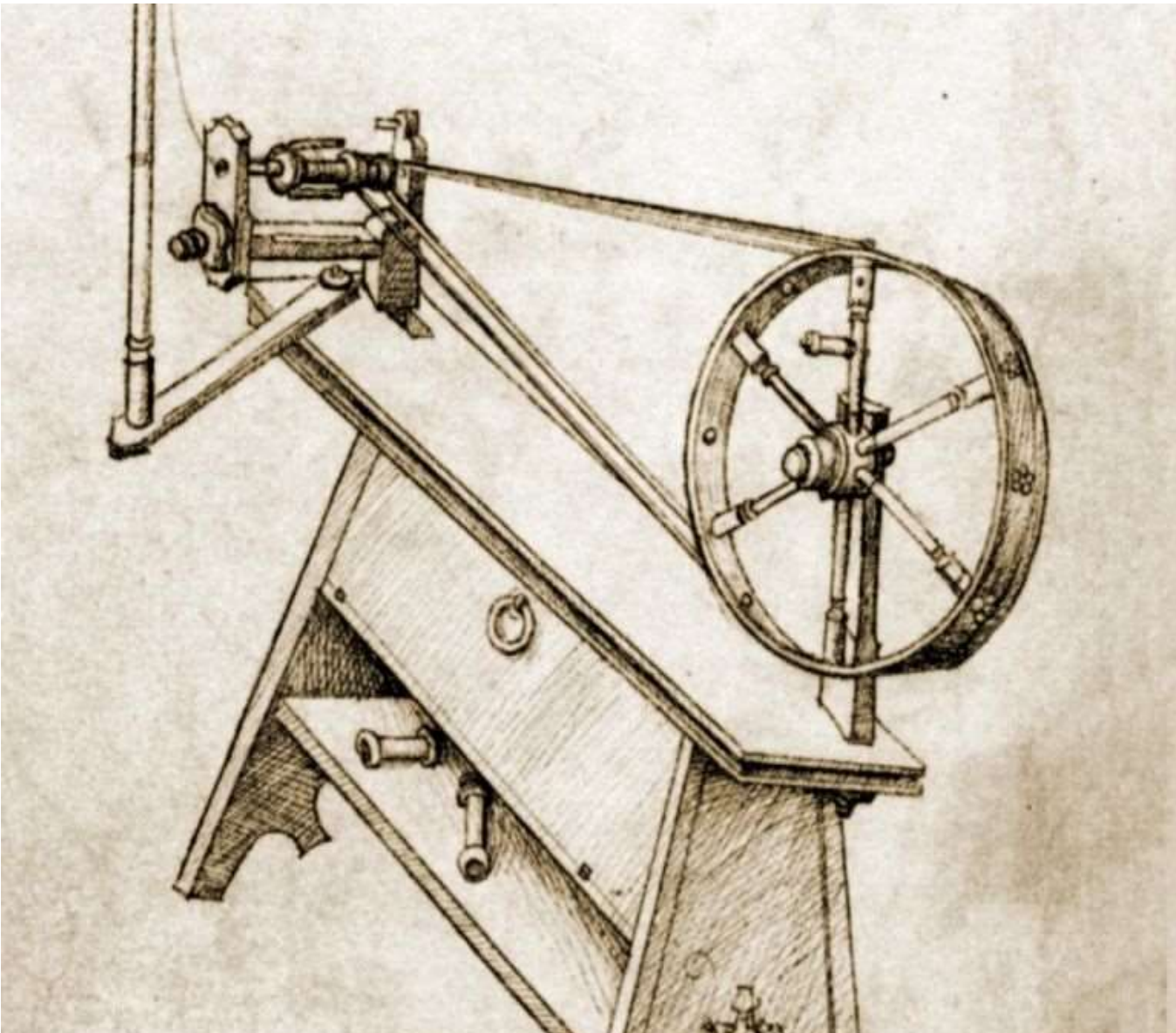
b. 2 shillings and 4 pence

c. 5 shillings

1616

18th Century





10 points within 25 years  
5 points within 50 years

**5. When was  
the earliest  
picture drawn  
from a flyer  
wheel?**

**1475**



10 points

**6. An act of Parliament of 1751 “in that part of Great Britain called Scotland” decreed that every maker of heckles, wheels, reels, weaving-looms and weaving reeds shall.....?**

- a. Register every tool that is made.
- b. Pay taxes over every tool that is made.
- c. Mark every tool that is made.**



2 x 5 points

**7a - In Belgium and the Netherlands, what is the name for a vertical spinning wheel?**

- a. Windmill wheel.
- b. Tulip wheel.
- c. Barge wheel**
- d. Clog wheel.

**7b – Why?**

**These wheels were very small and fitted in the very small deckhouse of a barge.**





10 points

A vertical wheel has the wheel beneath the flyer.



A castle wheel has the wheel above the flyer



8 - what is the difference between a vertical wheel and a castle wheel ?

2 x 5 points

9a – For which fiber where the Double flyer wheels invented?

**Flax**



9b – Why was the Double flyer wheel invented?

People thought that the spinners could produce twice the amount of yarn in the same time. More yarn for the manufacturer, and a little bit more money for the poor.



**10 - The next 10 slides show you each a spinning wheel. All you have to do is name the country where it originates from.**



1 point



New Zealand

1 point

Unites States





1 point

Finland or  
Sweden



Foto: Isa, Staffan Eriand

Kungl. Vitterhetsakademien

1 point



Poland

1 point



India

1 point



France

1 point



Scotland



1 point

Austria or  
Germany



The Netherlands



1 point

1 point

Norway





WELL  
DONE!