Nanofiber

1. Given the human hair is 100,000 nanometers, how small are nanofibers?
   A. 100 nanometers
   B. A thousand times smaller than 100,000 nanometers.
   C. There is no exact number, but much smaller than 100,000 nanometers.
2. Which contributes to the fast growth of nanotechnology market? (choose more than 1)
   A. rapid development in technology
   B. fast development in nanotechnology
   C. potentials for nano-enabled products
   D. nano-enabled products
3. Which of these is NOT a reason why polymeric nanofiber is performed robustly in air purification?
   A. There is a wide array of polymeric nanofibers
   B. Nanofiber can provide an efficient filter.
   C. Nanofiber filter is more long-lasting
   D. Nanofiber filter is able to catch more particles.

4. In this sentence:
   Figures 2a and 2b show the electrospinning process whereby a polymer solution is jetted out of a syringe by a high voltage electric field and directed toward a grounded collector, where it then dries and forms a polymeric net that resembles a spider web.

   What does it refer to?

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5. Which is right about the filters produced by Hongkong-based researcher in 2014?
   A. They have a lot of layers, all of which are nanofiber.
   B. They allow only one fifth of particles to enter.
   C. They are more comfortable to wear than traditional face masks.
   D. The multilayers of the masks make it hard to breathe.
6. What is right about the comparison between the masks made by Hongkong-based researchers and US-based researchers?
   A. US masks are more effective in filtering particulate matters than Hongkong ones.
   B. They are produced using same technology and materials.
   C. US masks are more comfortable to wear than Hongkong ones.
   D. US masks can be applied to more filters than HongKong ones.
7. What is the generic name for window screens, air-vent filters, and masks?

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