Q1. What does the mule do?
   a) Makes cloth
   b) Weaves yarn
   c) Knits jumpers
   d) Spins yarns

Q2. Why is it called a mule?
   a) It did all the hard work in the mill
   b) It makes a braying noise like a mule
   c) It’s a cross between two other machines
   d) Its donkey’s years old

Q3. Who invented it?
   a) Robert Owen
   b) Samuel Crompton
   c) Richard Arkwright
   d) Spinning Jenny

Q4. In the 1800s The Spinning Mules at New Lanark were driven by waterpower from the River Clyde. Are they still powered by water today?
   YES or NO

Q5. In the 1800s, how much thread did New Lanark produce EVERY WEEK?
   a) Enough to stretch from New Lanark to London
   b) Enough to stretch from New Lanark to India
   c) Enough to stretch from New Lanark to Australia
   d) Enough to stretch more than twice around the World?

Q6. Which process prepares the cotton for spinning (i.e. it takes place before spinning)?
   a) Weaving
   b) Carding
   c) Sewing
   d) Doffing
   A Tricky one!

How many did you get correct?

Q1. d) A mule spins yarns
Q2. c) It is called a mule because it’s a cross between two other machines
Q3. b) Samuel Crompton invented the spinning mule
Q4. Yes the spinning mules at New Lanark are still powered by water today in the form of hydro-electricity.
Q5. d) In the 1800s New Lanark produced enough thread to stretch more than twice around the World every week!
Q6. b) Carding the cotton prepares it for spinning. This means that the cotton fibres are combed and smoothed out so that are all running in the same direction and are easier to spin into thread.