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METHODICAL TEACHING BOOK ON ENGLISH
LANGUAGE FOR STUDENTS OF LIGHT INDUSTRY
FACULTY

TASHKENT-2010

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ВЫСШЕГО И СРЕДНЕГО
СПЕЦИАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РЕСПУБЛИКИ
УЗБЕКИСТАН

ТАШКЕНТСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ТЕКСТИЛЬНОЙ И ЛЕГКОЙ
ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

Кафедра «Иностранных Языков»

Удк №4И(072):67

МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ПОСОБИЕ ПО
АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТА ЛЕГКОЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННОСТИ

ТОШКЕНТ-2010

АННОТАЦИЯ

На методическое пособие по английскому языку,
предназначенное для студентов факультета легкой промышленности по
специальностям: «Технология швейного производства», «Конструирование
швейных изделий» и «Технология изделий из кожи»

Цель данного пособия - познакомить студентов со
специальной терминологией по вышеназванным специальностям,
научить их читать и переводить тексты, связанные с изучаемой
специальностью.

В пособие включены тексты по истории и эволюции
одежды, моделированию верхней одежды, особым чертам костюма
и основным линиям силуэта, основам кожевенного производства,
основным свойствам и особенностям кожи, процессам обработки,
отделки, изготовлению одежды.

К каждому тексту дается лексический материал и
грамматические упражнения

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Зав кафедрой «Иностранных языков»

ТИТЛП

доц. Ибрагимходжаев И.

ТГЭУ

Методическое пособие утверждено на научно - методическом

Совете ТИТЛП « ____ » 2010 г _____ номер протокола

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I- part

CLOTHING

Clothing appeared and developed into a great variety of shapes due to the desire of a man to protect his body against climatic conditions and to adopt it to the conditions of labour.

The best suited to the climatic conditions was the clothing of Northern people. Their clothing protecting the man from cold and rain was of the greatest importance being one of the fundamental conditions of man's existence. In the tropics however, clothing was not so necessary and it was first rather like a decoration ornamenting the body and covering only some parts of it.

The purpose of clothing nowadays is not only to protect the body from cold but also to be fitting to the occasion of wear.

The difference between the two functions of clothing will be clear if we compare the following expressions "a well-clothed person" and "a well-dressed person". The first expression means that a person is well protected from cold, the second one indicates that there are present in the garments aesthetic values as well.

Words and word combinations:

clothing	- одежда
shape	- форма
body	- тело
ornament	- . украшать, украшение
wear (wore, worn)	- носить, носка, платье
a well clothed person	- хорошо тепло одетый человек
a well dressed person	- хорошо одетый человек

garment

- одежда, платье, изделия

Remember following words and expressions

due to - благодаря

etc. - и т. д.

rather like - скорее как

to appear, to develop, to desire, to protect, variety, condition, suitable, labor, existence, to use, to express, to compare, to cover, purpose, clear, function, person, importance.

Synonyms

to decorate - to ornament

decoration - ornament

clothing - garment

purpose - aim - object

Antonyms

to be present - to be absent

first - last

at first - at last

cold - heat

Remember

to decorate - украшать

decoration - украшение

to protect - защищать

protection - защита

person - лицо, человек

personel - личный

personality - личность, индивидуальность

suit - костюм

to suit	- подходить
suitable	- подходящий
suited	- пригодный

Answer the following questions:

1. Whose clothing was the best suited to the climatic conditions?
2. Where was clothing not so necessary as in the North?
3. What is the purpose of clothing nowadays?
4. What is the difference between the expressions "a well clothed person" and "a well dressed person" ?

Translate into English :

1. Одежда северных народов была лучше приспособлена к климатическим условиям.
2. В жарких странах одежда не была так необходима, как на севере.
3. Современная одежда не только защищает человека от холода и дождя, но и выражает определенным образом личность того, кто ее носит.

THE EVOLUTION OF CLOTHING

In the earliest times a man clothed himself with what lay nearest to his hand. In the cold countries the first garments were skins of animals. They were followed by fabrics of felted goats hair and sheep's wool. In the warm countries the first garment consisted of plaited grass, which later was followed by a cloth made of cotton or linen which was worn hanging from the hip to the knees.

The earliest garments made from woven fabrics were just length of material draped and fastened upon the shoulder with a clasp.

The introduction of the seam was a great progress. By means of the seam the

shape of the garment could be brought nearer to the outline of the body, thus removing folds of excess material which would restrict movements.

The earliest garments made to follow the contours of the body were sleeveless. The sleeve as a separate part of the dress appeared later, produced probably by a necessity of protecting the arms while leaving them free for movement. The kimono of the East is possibly a survival of the time when the idea of the sleeve was being formed.

As time went on the dress or costume of each country assumed different forms, lines and colourings. The habit of travel and the interchange of commodities between adjacent peoples gave them better supply of material and also brought some features of the former remained.

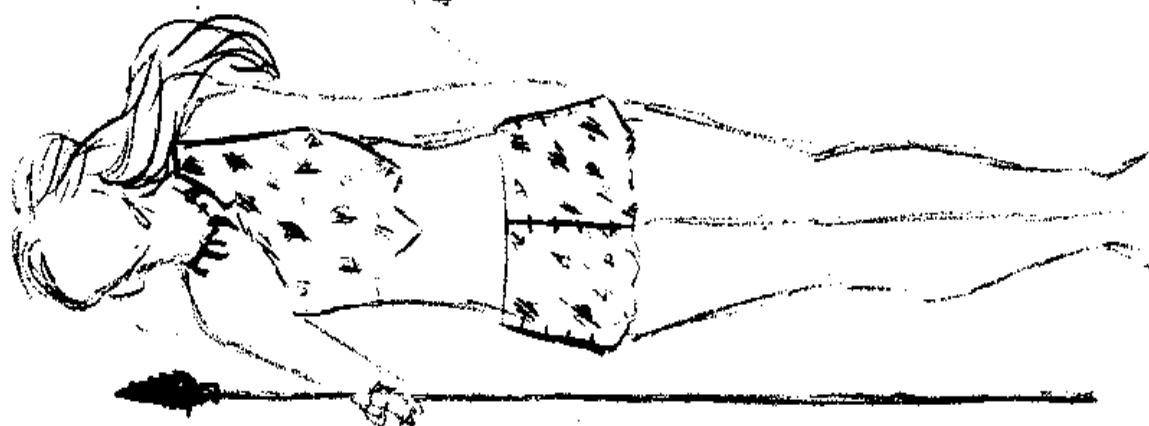
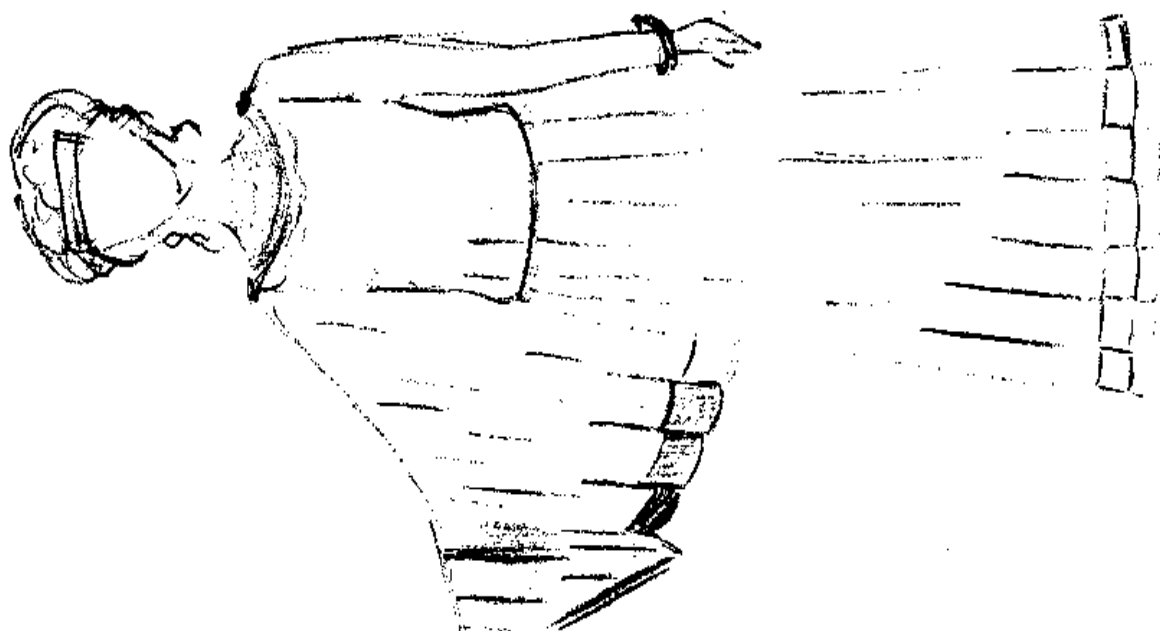
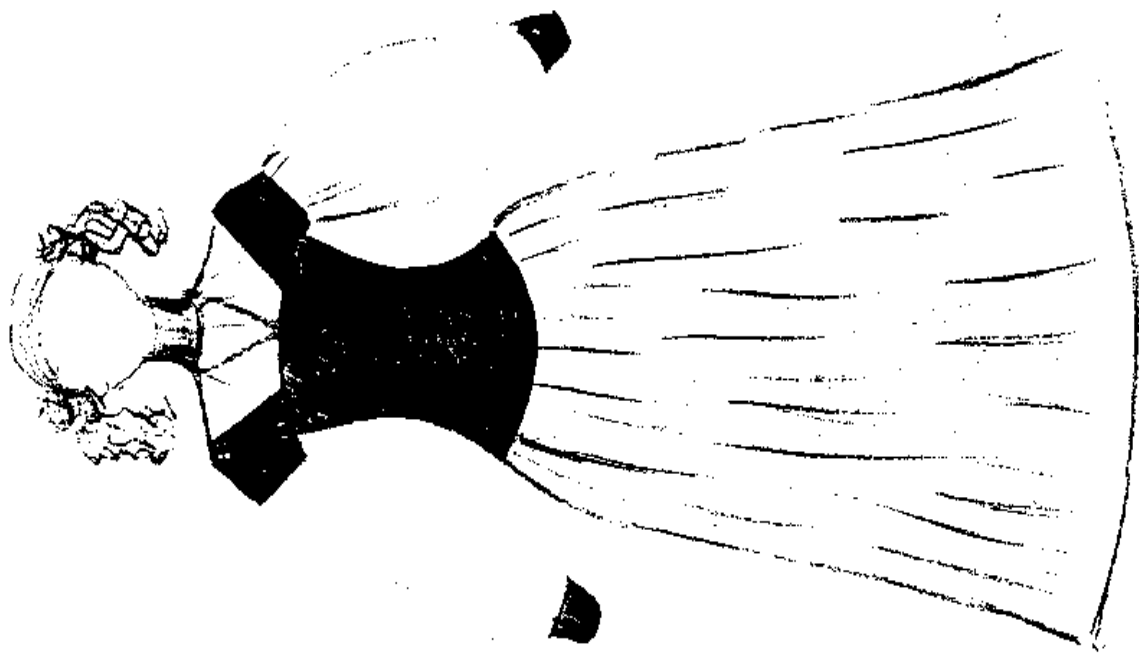
According to the purposes different types of clothes were intended for holiday clothes, working clothes, bridal garments, weeds, young girls dresses and those of married and old women, clothes for children.

Studying history of the costume through the ages we see how clothing developed with the progress of technique and notice different styles being introduced into clothing, for costume had to meet various requirements put forward by people of different epochs.

Words and word combinations

felt	- войлок, свойлачиваться
felted	- сваляный
fasten	- закреплять
seam	- шов
weave (wove, woven)	- ткать J
fabric	- ткань
cloth	- ткань
length of material	- кусок материала
to drape	- драпироваться
outline	- контур, силуэт
fold	- складка

sleeve - рукав



sleeveless - безрукавный
part of dress - деталь платья
costume - костюм
colouring - расцветка
excess of material - излишек материала
cut - покрой
features - черты, особенности
clothes - одежда
holiday clothes - праздничная выходная одежда
working clothes - рабочая одежда
bridal garments - свадебный наряд
weeds - траурная одежда

Remember the following expressions

by means of - посредством
to go on - продолжать, зд, протекать
to put forward - выдвигать
to meet requirements - удовлетворять требованиям
to be intended for - предназначаться
to be followed by - сопровождаться

Remember the words

cloth - ткань, скатерть
cloth - одевать
clothes - одежда, платье, белье
clothing - одежда, платье
clothing manufacture - швейное производство

Synonyms

various - different
the former - the first
cloth - fabric

style - fashion

to remain - to stay

Pay attention to suffixes of a verb, a noun and adjective :

simple a. - простой

simplify v. - упрощать

simplicity n. - простота

vary v. - различаться

various a. - различный

variety n. - разнообразие

Remember :

long a. - длинный

length n. - длина, кусок

strong a. - прочный

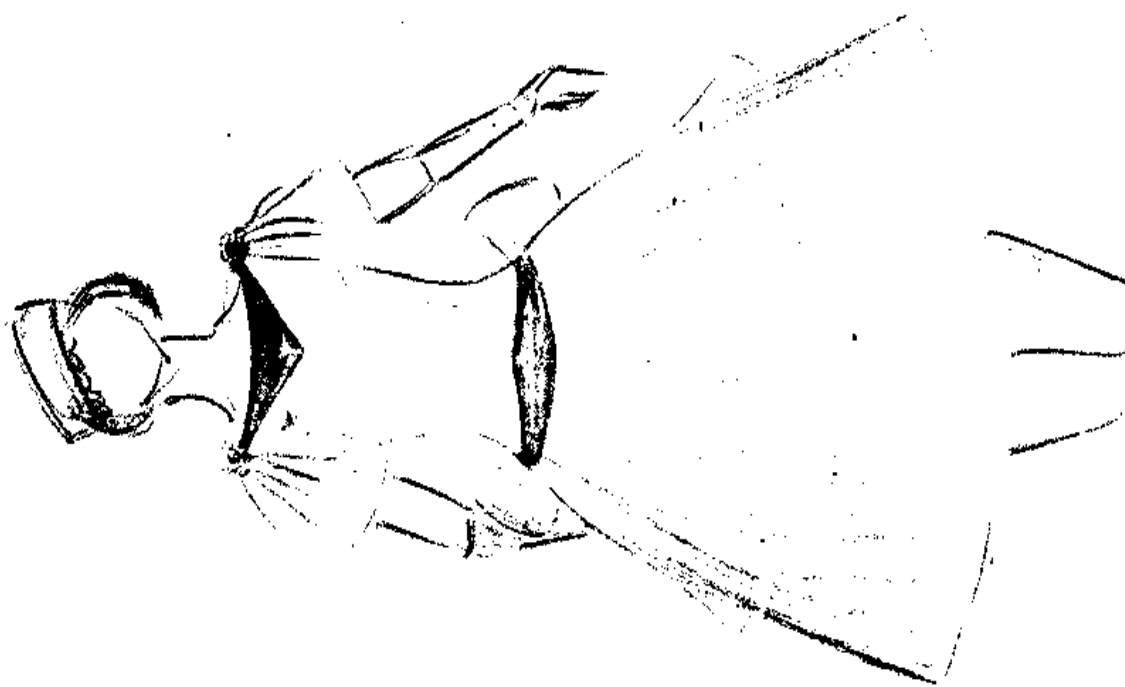
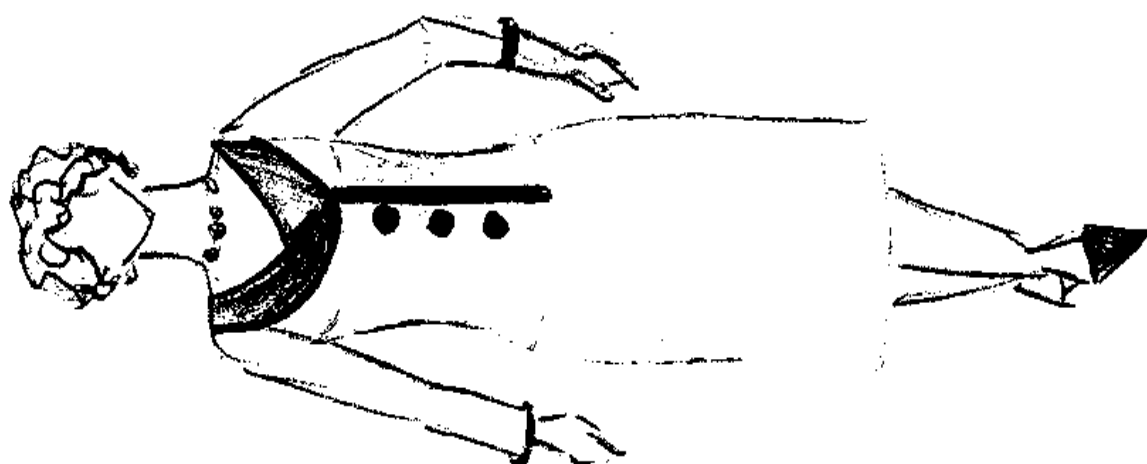
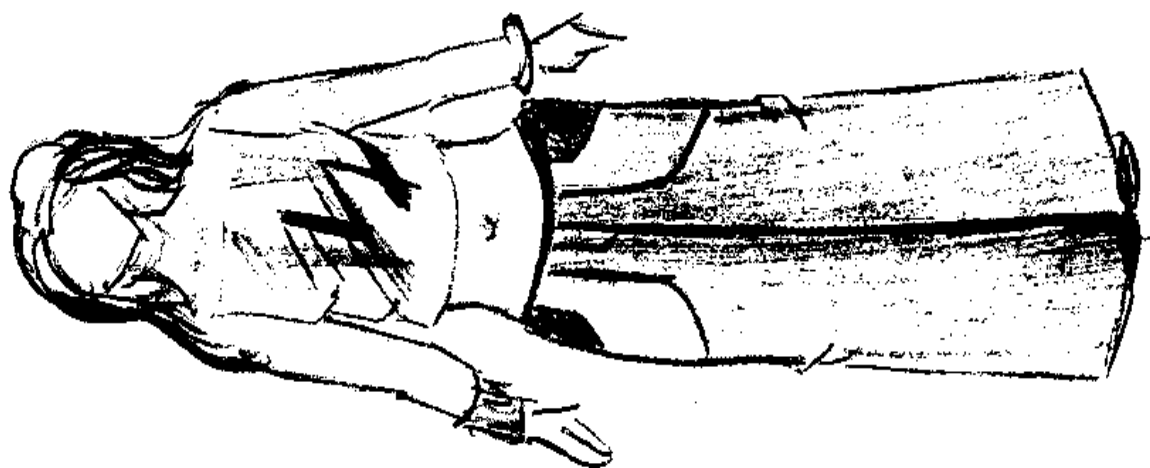
strength n. - прочность, крепость

Answer the following questions :

1. What were the first garments in the cold countries?
 2. What was the first garment in the warm countries ?
 3. Had the earliest garments made from woven fabrics any seams ?
 4. Why was the introduction of a seam a great progress ?
 5. Why did the sleeve appear at a later period as a separate part of a dress ?
 6. What helped to bring change into the shape and cut of peoples clothing ?
 7. Did people of different social standing wear the same kind of costume ?
- What tendency do we see in modern costume ?

8. Make up questions to the following sentences:

1. Costume has always represented the social standing of the wearer. (What ... When ... Whose ...)
2. People of different epochs put forward various requirements that costume had to meet.
(Who ... What ... What requirements ...)



Translate into English :

1. Разнообразные формы одежды появились в связи с различными целями, для которых они предназначались.
2. С прогрессом техники появился иной вид одежды, чем тот, который существовал ранее.
3. Современная одежда должна быть удобной, практичной и иметь художественные достоинства.

D E S I G N I N G

The type of a dress which is worn at a certain season is the fashion of that season. Fashions repeat slightly modified in form and garment length within a comparatively short period.

Colours also repeat in the cycle of fashion, but with no apparent regularity. The current fashion is seldom restricted to one colour

A garment should be stylish as well as fashionable. "The student of clothing should cultivate a strong sense of style which is quite necessary when dealing with fashions.

Fashions change from season to season, and these changes in colour, fabric, line and silhouette make the garment of the former season seem to be out of date.

Textile designers always look for new ideas for materials and the garment designer looks for new ideas embodied in the new fashions. Where does he get his ideas from? The study of folk clothes, of the dress of other peoples and of historic styles has always been a stable source of design ideas.

Basing his design on some historic period the designer should be careful to make it in harmony with the current style. As the silhouette is generally the determining feature of the costume giving the garment its character, the modern silhouette must only slightly resemble the historic one. For example historic styles in which the skirts are very full will not

adapt easily to an existing style if the skirts are very narrow. Too great an adaptation of the historic costume silhouette will give a realistic effect that is only suitable for stage costumes. It is also possible to use some ideas from past styles in lines or trimming within the silhouette. However the silhouette of one period should not as a rule be used with the decorations of another.

To produce good results the designer should possess : a sound knowledge of the technology, a thorough understanding of human proportions in their normal and abnormal forms, ability to measure correctly and observe accurately as well as the skill necessary for transferring these data to a pattern, an artistic skill and imagination.

Words and word combinations :

design- конструировать, моделировать ; конструкция, модель

designing - моделирование

fashion - мода, фасон

fashionable - модный

vogue - мода

style - стиль, фасон

silhouette - силуэт

stylish - стильный

designer - модельер

folk clothes- народная одежда

skirt - юбка

full - широкий

stage costume- сценический костюм

trimming - отделка

decoration - украшение

human proportions- пропорции человеческого тела

to measure - снять мерку

skill - мастерство

pattern - выкройка, чертеж

Remember the expressions :

to be in vogue- быть модным

to be restricted to- ограничиваться чем-либо

to make something

in harmony with- гармонично сочетать с чем-либо

as well as - также как

to deal with- иметь дело с чем-либо

to be out of date- устареть

to look for - искать

to be embodied- воплотиться

to be adapted to- быть применимым к чему-либо

as a rule - как правило

Remember the following words:

to repeat, modify, within, comparatively, frequently, revival, to copy, suitable, effect, possible, to possess, sound, knowledge, thorough, understanding, ability, to transfer, data, imagination.

Synonyms		Antonyms	
recur	repeat	full	narrow
frequently	often	past	present
seldom	rarely	suitable	unsuitable
to be in vogue	to be in fashion	possible	impossible
slightly	a little sound	thorough generally	usually

Word – building

design - v. конструировать

- n фасон, конструкция, чертеж

designer n. модельер

designing - n. моделирование
feature - v. отражать
- n. характерная черта

Make up questions;

1. The student of clothing should cultivate a strong sense of style.
(Who ... What student ... What ... What sense ...)
2. Fashions change from season to season in colour, fabric, line, and silhouette.
(What ... When ... How ...)

Answer the following questions:

1. What is called the fashion of the season ?
2. Do fashions repeat after some period of time ?
3. Why the garment of the former season may seem to be out of date ?
4. Why is the study of historic styles useful ?
5. Does it help the designer to get some ideas for his new designs ?
6. Why must not the historic styles be copied entirely ?
7. Can the silhouette of one period be used with the decoration of another?
8. What qualities should the designer possess to have good results ?

Translate into English:

1. Изучая историю костюма мы видим, что фасоны повторяются через некоторые промежутки времени.
2. Моделируя одежду модельеры стараются воплотить в ней новые черты.
3. Источником идей при моделировании является изучение стилей предыдущих эпох, а также образцы народной одежды.
4. Современный костюм может только слегка напоминать костюм прошлой эпохи, но не должен повторять его.
5. Хорошее знание пропорций человеческого тела, мастерство и художественное воображение необходимы для конструирования одежды.

A COSTUME SHOULD HAVE ITS SPECIAL FEATURES

A costume should have some special features that make it suitable for the occasion it is intended for.

These features are : emphasis in silhouette, lines within the silhouette, colour, material, material decoration, trimming, accessories.

In every well-designed garment there are used many of the features mentioned but one of them may be starting point for the design.

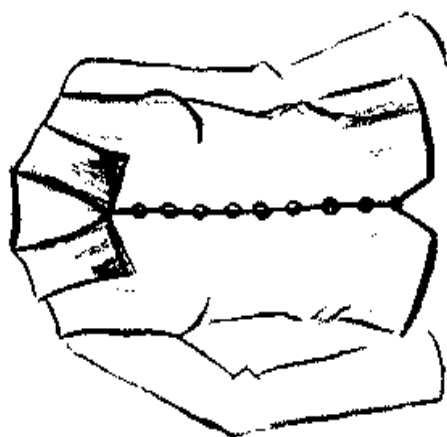
The material having been chosen, basic lines of the construction are selected and variety of the lines is planned. The silhouette must conform to the lines within the dress. Decoration of the material may be used to give additional variety to the later. Finally there must be selected accessories to be worn with the costume which would combine well with the other factors.

The features embodied in the costume must suit the occasion the costume is intended for. In modern dress there are distinctive types of clothes for different occasions. Some of these types of clothes are : street wear, sports wear, school wear, office wear or formal dress, afternoon and town dresses, evening dresses and housecoats.

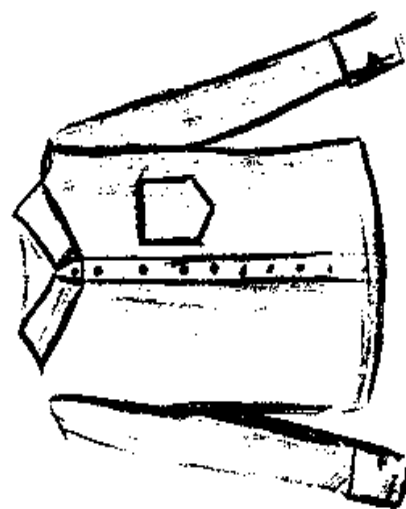
In the evening dress the silhouette is in itself a dominant factor. In sports wear the specific interest is found principally in the lines and materials and not in a silhouette. In school clothes the silhouette is also not a dominant feature, the chief factor is colour and material.

Word combinations:

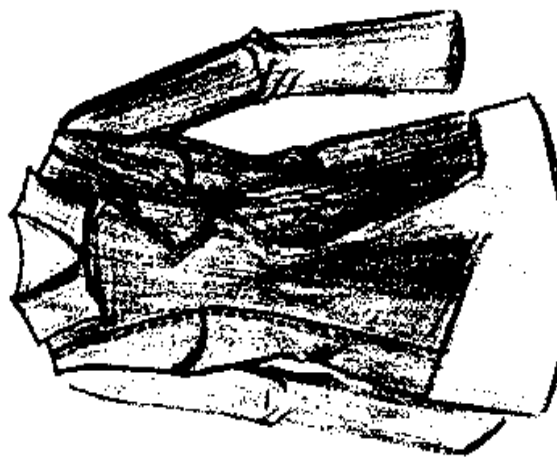
special features	-	особые черты
emphasis in silhouette	-	выразительность силуэтной формы
textured material	-	материал с рисунчатым переплетением
patterned material	-	набивная ткань
material decoration-		отделка самого материала (строчка, плиссе)
trimming	-	отделка



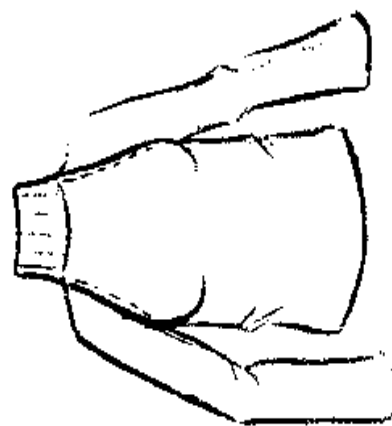
Blouse



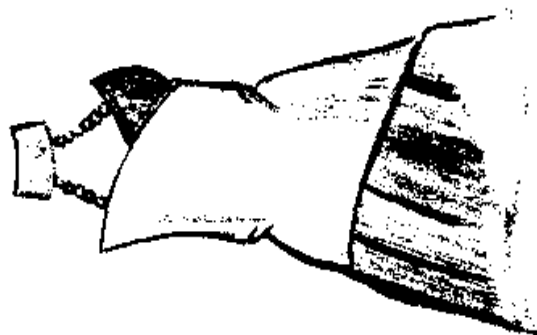
Shirt



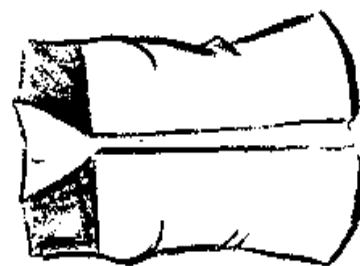
Costume



Sweater



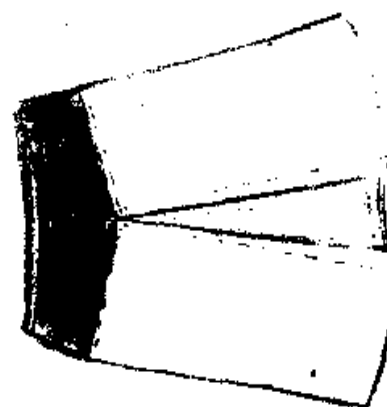
*Evening
dress*



Jacket



Dress



Skirt

starting point - отправная точка

accessories - второстепенные предметы одежды (пояс, туфли, перчатки, сумочка)

street wear - костюм для улицы

sport wear - спортивный костюм

school wear - школьная форма

office wear - платье для работы

formal dress - официальное платье

afternoon dress -выходное платье

town dress - выходное платье

housecoat - домашнее платье

Remember the words:

To embody, to select, definite, to combine, to conform, variety, to mention, distinctive, to choose, additional, within, to plan, occasion.

<i>Synonyms</i>		<i>Antonyms</i>	
usual	common	to match	to contrast
to start	to begin	complete	incomplete
finally	at last	significant	insignificant
to select	to choose	suitable	unsuitable

Word building:

wear v. носить

n. платье (одежда)

wearable a. - ноский, прочный

wearer n. - тот, кто носит

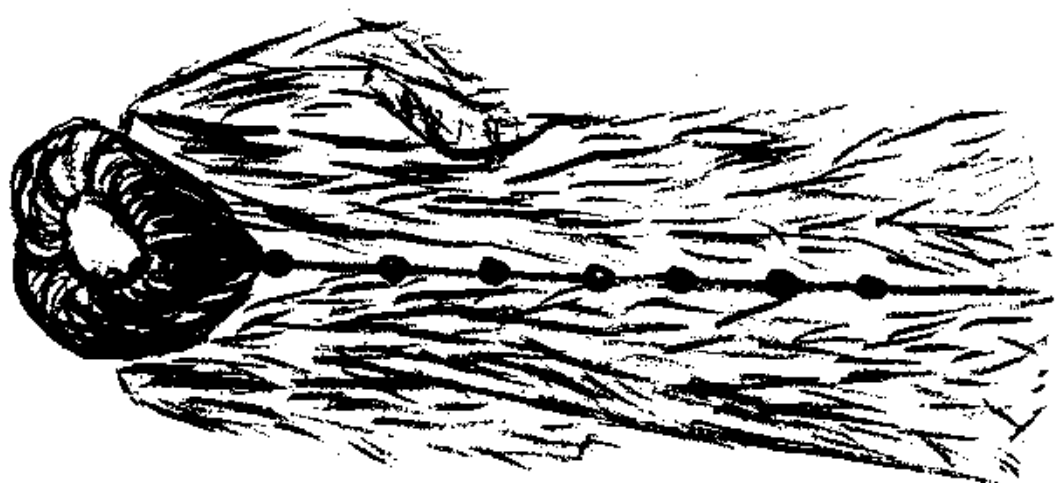
combine v. - сочетаться

combination n. - сочетание

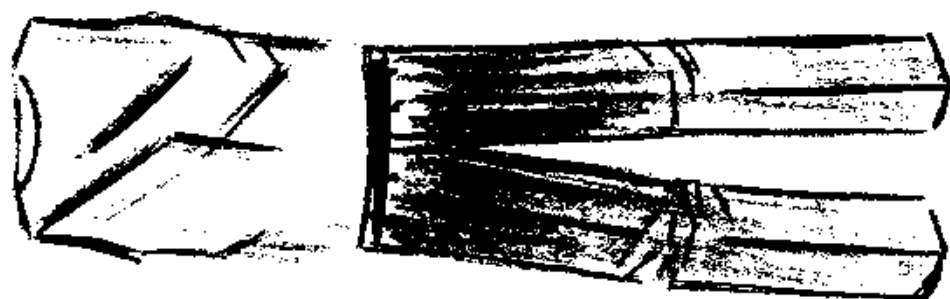
express v. - выражать

expressive a. - выразительный

expression n. - выражение



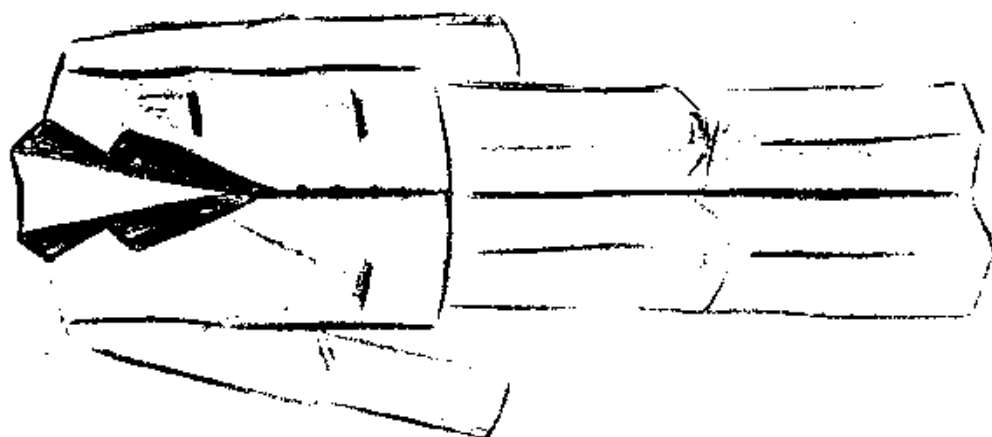
Fur coat



Trougers



Jeans



Suit

Make up questions:

Many different features are used in every well designed costume. (What is ... What features ... Where ... In what garment ...)

Answer the following questions:

1. What special features should a costume have ?
2. What may be taken for a starting point in a design ?
3. What should be done after the material has been selected ?
4. What must the silhouette conform to ?
5. What gives additional variety to the material ?
6. How should the accessories be selected ?
7. Are there different types of clothes intended for different occasions ?
8. What do you wear when you go out ?
9. What do you wear at the office ?
10. What do you wear when you go to the theatre ?
11. What is the dominant factor in the evening dress?
12. What is the chief factor in school clothes ?

Translate into English:

1. Каждый костюм или платье имеет специфические черты, которые делают его пригодным для определенного случая,
2. Разрабатывая новые фасоны одежды, модельеры используют покрой народной одежды и отделку по народным орнаментам,

LINES WITHIN THE SILHOUETTE

Lines within the silhouette constitute one of the major features in a dress, lines are essential to the structure of a dress and useful in changing the apparent size and shape of the figure. Understanding of lines is undoubtedly of primary

importance in studying costume.

The formation of lines results from the design itself, from the joining of two or more pieces of cloth in a seam, from the use of folds of material (from drapery or extra fullness), or from the addition of extra areas of material such as pockets and collars. Many" of these lines are purely practical being necessary to the structure. Some of them, such as lines of drapery, are purely decorative, or they may be a combination of utility and decoration.

Line direction may be horizontal, vertical or diagonal. Lines may be straight or curved, strong or graceful.

We know the type of a dress to be expressed by the kinds of lines, sports and street clothes have direct and sharply opposed lines. For youthful clothes horizontal lines are used while for a middle-aged lady's dress vertical or diagonal lines are used rather than horizontal ones. In tailored clothes, which are business-like in appearance, predominate strong lines.

Woven material is known to be the material from which clothes are most commonly made.

As the material is flat and the body curving, certain seams are necessary to make it fit.

Words and word combinations:

size	-	размер
drapery	-	драпировка
fullness	-	ширина
pocket	-	карман
collar	-	воротник
structure	-	конструкция
strong line	-	строгая линия
graceful line-		мягкая линия
youthful clothes	-	платье для молодежи
tailored clothes	-	платье английского фасона

middle-aged lady's dress - платье для пожилых женщин

street clothes - верхняя одежда

construction line - конструктивная линия

basic line - основная линия

basic pattern - основной чертеж

set-in sleeve- вшивной рукав

waist - корсаж, лиф, талия •

shoulder- плечо

to cut - кроить

fitted dress- прилегающее платье

Remember the words:

To constitute, essential, to change, apparent, figure, primary, piece, addition, purely, necessary, straight, rather, certain, simple, side, front, though, direct, sharp, businesslike.

Word building:

form - n. форма

- v. образовать

formation - образование

formal - официальный, служебный

doubt- сомнение

undoubtedly - несомненно

fit- сидеть, прилегать

fitted- прилегающий

to make the dress fit - сделать платье по фигуре

result - n. результат

v. приводить в результате к „„

business - дело

business like - деловой

utilize - использовать

utility- польза

utilization- использование

Give synonyms for the following words :

horizontal, straight, useful, strong, simple, possible, front.

Make up questions.

1. Lines within the silhouette constitute one of the major features in a dress. (What ... What feature ... Where ...)
2. Joining two or more pieces of cloth in a seam we form the lines in a dress. (What ... Where ... When ...)

Answer the following questions:

1. What are lines useful for?
2. What does the formation of lines result from ?
3. Are lines of drapery necessary to the structure of a dress ?
4. What kinds of lines do you know ?
5. What kinds of lines are used for sports and street clothes ?
6. What kinds of lines are used for youthful clothes ?
7. What kinds of lines are used for tailored clothes ?
8. What kinds of lines are used for a middle-aged lady's dress ?
9. From what kind of material are our clothes usually made ?
10. What is necessary to make the dress fit?

Translate into English:

1. В каждом платье или костюме имеются определенные линии, некоторые из них являются конструктивными линиями, другие же линии

являются чисто декоративными.

2. Чтобы изменить конструкцию платья, нужно изменить расположение линий в пределах силуэта,

3. Расположение линий в платье и характер линий соответствуют определенному типу платья.

4. Чтобы сделать платье прилегающим, необходимы определенные швы.

PART II. Essential for tanner.

It is of great importance and interest to the tanner to know what might be considered the minimum that the tanner should know to earn on his business successful in modern times. It is of value for tanner to become familiar with the structure, microstructure, composition and function of the living skin and with the structure and physical properties of characteristics of leather' and their dependence upon chemical composition and the various mechanical operations to which hides and skins are subjected in the course of their manufacture into leather. A tanner should know something of the worldwide sources and availability of hides, skins and various other materials necessary for leather manufacture. It is of great importance to be familiar with the types of damage to which hides and skins are liable, both on the living animal and after slaughter. It is essential for a tanner to understand the operations used in converting raw hides and skins into finished leather and effect of each operation upon the properties of the finished leather. To be really he must learn how to choose the raw stock best suited to make any given kind of leather and how to regulate its characteristics by appropriate adjustments of the chemical and mechanical work done.

Words and word combinations.

Artificial (natural) leather manufacture- производство искусственной (натуральной кожи- суный (табий)- чарм ишлаб чикариш

Footwear production-производство обуви- пойабзал ишлаб

чикариш.

tanner— кожевник- тери ишлаб чиарувчи

Shoemaker— обувщик: сапожник- пойабзалчи, косиб.

Tannery — кожевенный завод-чарм- тери корхонаси

Answer the following questions.

1 What must a modern tanner know?

2 To what operations are hides and skins subjected in their manufacture leather?

3 Why is it important to know about the *types* of damage to which hides and skins are liable?

4 Why to be successful a tanner must know how to choose the raw stock?

2. Chemistry and physics of leather manufacture.

Chemistry is penetrating into all the branches of industry' to an ever-greater extent. Much progress has been made during the past decade in converting the tanning industry to a chemical processing industry.

Leather chemistry is one of the most fascinating branches of industrial chemistry and also one of the most complex.

Leather is a product made by a stabilizing the proteins of animal skins through tanning. The chemistry and technology of tanning is so broad that it concerns as well as related physics, biophysics, biology and engineering.

Modern leather chemistry has developed on the basis of two great sciences, chemistry and the science of tanning. Thus to be successful a leather chemist must be both a chemist and a tanner. The application of chemistry to tanning is principally for the following objects.

To find out the chemical constitution of principal raw materials of the tanning industry, viz, hides and skins and tanning agents.

To explain the chemical reactions that take place in the various processes

involved in leather manufacture like, soaking, liming, deliming, bating, pickling, tanning etc.

To control these chemical actions.

To analyze the various treatment materials.

To evolve new processes of tanning.

Discoveries of synthetic tanning materials are great achievements of chemists for the leather industry.

The manufacture and introduction of various modern types of leather finishes like casein, synthetic resin and nitrocellulose based finishes is making modern increasingly attractive and popular.

Words and word combinations.

To convert - превращать

Tanning industry-кожевенная промышленность- чарм-тери
саноати

Leather-кожа-чарм

Complex-сложный-мураккаб

Skin-шкура-тери

Protein-протеин (белок)-оксил

Tan-дубнть-ошламок

Answer the following questions.

1. What is-the leather ?
2. What are the branches besides chemistry does tanning concern?
3. What are main sciences of modern leather industry?

Translate the sentences.

1.Существуют специальные операции, которые превращают сырые шкуры в готовую кожу.

2. Чтобы получить кожу, шкуры подвергаются дублению
3. Для изготовления обуви используются такие материалы, как натуральная и искусственная кожа, резина
4. Шкуры подвергаются специальной обработке
5. Шкуры больших животных называются hides, шкуры мелких животных называются skins.
6. Чтобы быть пригодными для изготовления обуви, шкуры подвергаются разным операциям
7. Кожа используется не только для изготовления обуви, но также и для изготовления одежды (жакетов, пальто, юбок и т.д.)
8. Кожа - это красивый и прочный материал.
9. Кожа используется также для изготовления мебели, сумок, чемоданов, ремней и перчаток.
10. Для изготовления кожи используются шкуры таких животных, как коровы, свиньи, олени, крокодилы, змеи и т.д.

4. What are hides and skins?

Teacher: Hides and skins is a single heading.

Student: What is the difference between the two terms?

Teacher: The distinction between the two is one of size rather than of character. The skins of large animals are called hides, those of smaller animals are called skins.

Student: Are the animals specially bred for leather manufacture?

Teacher: No they are not. The hides and skins are obtained from animals killed for food.

Student: I see the manufacture of leather depends on food industry.

Teacher: Right you are. The better the feed and climate conditions under which the animals are raised, the finer the leather obtained from these animals.

Student: Thank you for your information.

Words and word combinations.

Microstructure - микроструктура

Composition - состав - таркиби

Skin - шкура (необработанная) - тери (ишлов беримаган)

Hide - шкура- терн

Leather – кожа -ишлов берилган тери

To obtain - Получать - олмок.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the difference between hides and skins?
2. What industry does the manufacture of leather depend on?
3. What conditions does the quality of leather depend on?

4. Tanning.

There are 3 methods of tanning: vegetable tanning . mineral tanning and combined tanning. The tanning liquid is made from vegetable material or tannin may be extracted from minerals. Mineral tanning is much quicker than vegetable tanning. The most important mineral process is chrome tanning, in which the skin is impregnated with chromium salts, alum salt and other agents. Generally speaking skins tanned by a vegetable agent, such as oak bark, produce a hard and practically waterproof leather which is well suited for the soles of boots. Chrome tanning produces softer and suppler leather suitable for boot "uppers". After being taken from first solutions the hides are put in lay-away vats. The length of time required for tanning varies from a few days to months, depending upon the nature of the skin, the purpose for which it is to be used, and materials used in the tanning Solution, by using different kinds of oils, greases and other compounds it is

possible to produce leather with different characteristics: firm, soft, tough and lasting. Today synthetic tanning materials are used .they can be used alone or with vegetable tannins mentioned above. The chemists have produced many of these synthetic materials and continue to bring them to higher degree of perfection.

Words and word combinations.

Tanning - дубление - ошлаш

Liquid - жидкость, раствор - эритма

Impregnate - пропитывать - шимиб олмок.

Alum - квасцы - кваслар

Oak bark - кора дуба - дуб узани

Water- proof - водонепроницаемый - сув утказмайдиган

Supple - гибкий - эгилувчан

Suitable-подходящий, пригодный -мос келадиган

Solution - раствор - коришма

Lay-away vat - чан для сыпни на плаву

Oil - масло - мой

Grease - жир, сало, смазка - ёг, ёглаш

Firm - крепкий, прочный, твердый - мустахкам, чидамли

Tough - стойкий, жесткий - катти к, чидамли

Soft - мягкий - юмшок

Lasting - длительный, прочный - узок вахт, чидамли

Mention. - упоминать - эслатмок

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the purpose of tanning?
2. What methods of tanning do you know?
3. What is the quickest method of tanning?
4. What articles is water-proof suited for?

5. What article is supple leather suited for?
6. What characteristics can be produced by using oils and greases?
7. What tanning materials are used today?

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Существует 3 вида дубления : растительный , минеральный и комбинированный
2. Дубильный раствор изготавливается из растительных материалов.
3. Минеральное дубление намного быстрее, чем растительное.
4. Самый важный процесс минерального дубления - дубильными веществами.

4.Modern finishes.

It is true that synthetic finishes resin or plastic finishes are the most important class of finishes used by tanners today. This branch of leather finishing has made great progress.

Leather is a highly absorbent material: it possesses flexibility, elasticity to varying degrees. But these properties vary from skin to skin and from portion to portion with the same skin. Synthetic resins withstand bending and stretching. They resist flaking, dusting and prolonged storage, providing storage conditions are suitable. The adhesion of the finish is generally excellent. Synthetic resins are found to possess good filling characteristic and as such can be used to produce artificial grains on coarse surfaces such as the split leather. Synthetic resins also assist in the technique known as grain correction due to their superior covering and binding powers.

Words and word combinations.

Absorbent – поглотитель - ютувчи

Possess - обладать - эга булмок.

Flexibility - гибкость - эгилувчанлик
Property - свойство - хусусиятлари
Vary - разнообразить - хилма-хиллиги
Resin - смола- исмоло
Withstand - выдерживать - ушлаб турмок,
Bending - сгибание - эгиш
Stretching - растяжение - тортишиш
Flaking - расслоение - катламлаш
Adhesion - прилипание - ёпишиши
Coarse - грубый, необработанный - ишлов берилмаган
Split- расщеплять - тирнамок.
Binding - скрепляющий - бокланадиган
Covering - покрытие - цоплаш

Answer the following questions.

- 1.What are the most important finishes used by tanners?
2. What properties does leather possess?
- 3.Do all skins possess the same properties?
4. What kind of grain can synthetic resins produce?

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. Синтетические смолы используются в кожевенной промышленности.
2. Это отрасль отделки кожи достигла больших успехов.
3. Кожа обладает такими свойствами, как гибкость, эластичность и пластичность.
4. Синтетические смолы выдерживают сгибание и растяжение.
5. Tru-Tan можно смешивать с хромом, с квасцами и растительными и с дубильными веществами.

6. New synthetic materials.

Research works has produced synthetic materials, which are far superior to the original materials. True-tan is an important tanning development. That is a synthetic that produces light stability that is exceptionally good, unusual tensile strength and elastic grain, excellent for production of white leather. This material produces fine leather using nothing else except salt and water. True-tan B.P.C. can be blended with chrome, alum or a vegetable tanning material. One of^l the latest synthetic materials envisaged for use as shoe lining and uppers is "Porvic".

It consists of a micro porous plastic layer laminated to a fabric base and is stated to be a "breathing" material with a high permeability to water vapor. The thickness of the upper material is from 40 to 42 mm. The new commonly expected qualities of synthetic material -fell, wear, ease of use in shoemaking processes, ability to absorb perspiration -are all started to be present in Porvic.

The upper material is intended to be cleaned with a damp rag, followed by a dry duster.

Words and word combinations.

Research work - исследовательская работа - илмий(изланиш) иши

Super – превосходный - ажойиб

Tensile strength - предел прочности при разрыве - ёрилтанда

чидамлилилик даражаси

Elastic grain - эластичная лицевая сторона кожи- терининг

эластик юз к,исми

Pre-tannage - предварительное дубление - дастлабки ошлаш

Blend - смешивать - аралаштирмоқ,

Lining - подкладочная кожа' -таглик тери

Envisage - предусматривать - олдиндан куриб члидчок,

Layer - слой - катлам

Permeability - проницаемость - утказувчанлик

Vapour - пар - пар

Quality - качество - сифати •

Ability - способность - қобилияти

Absorb-perspiration - впитывать испарение - буглашни синпшрмок.

Damp rag - мокрые тряпки - хул латта

Dry duster - сухая тряпка - курук латта

7. What is leather and how is it made?

There is no doubt everyone knows-that boots and shoes are made from leather, but what is leather and where can it be found? Leather is said to be a manufactured product.

The raw material for leather are hides or skins from animals killed for food. At a very early age man learnt how to get hair off skins and change the skins into a new substance called leather, that was soft, strong and would last for a long time. The meat of animals was used for food, their bones were shaped in the form of crude tools, their skulls were used for cups, and from their skins were fashioned clothing for protection against the weather.

Ancient records found in the great pyramids of Egypt give us one of our earliest of leather. The Egyptians found many uses for leather, including clothing, furniture ornamentation, and shields.

The Greeks Romans are known to have used leather for many ways and often thought of it as a precious material. The oldest form of leather manufacture was done by the oil or fat dressing technique. For a time the Romans used hides or leather as a basis for money. Today nearly everyone wears leather of some kind. People wear boots, shoes and slippers of leather, hats, caps, coats, jackets, windproof suits faced with soft leather, belts, leggings and gloves. We have parts of the ox. cow and horse

always under our feet for their skin sole our boots.

It is hard number the many kinds of creatures that help to clothe the world in leather.

Words and word combinations.

Boot - ботинок - кунжли оёк, кийими
Shoe - туфля, туфли
Raw materials - сырьё - хом-ашё
Food - продукты - махсулотлар
Soft - мягкий - юмшок
Strong - прочный, крепкий - мустахкам, пипшк.
Protect - защищать - химоя к.илмок,
Protection - защита - химоя
Furniture - мебель
Precious - драгоценный - кимматбахр
Slippers - комнатные туфли - хона оёк кийими
Belt - ремень ,пояс - белбог, бел
Gloves - перчатки - кулкоп
To tie - завязать - богламок.
Shape - форма - шакл
Fashion - фасон, - модель
Rubber - каучук, резина
Felt - фетр, фойлон
Fur - мех- тук, жун
Straw - солома - сомон
Wood - дерево, материал - тахта
Canvas- парусина - елкан
Combine - сочетать - йигиндиси
Nail - гвоздь - мих
Thread - нить - ип

Noble - знатный - таникли

Distinguish - отличить, различать - ажратмок.

Answer the following questions.

1. What are raw materials for leather?
2. What are properties does leather have?
3. What for clothing were fashioned
4. Where were ancient records found?
5. How did the Egyptians use leather?
6. How did the Romans use leather?
7. For producing what goods do we use leather?

8.Boots and shoes.

We do not know when man first began to wear shoes. In warm lands he probably began with sandals consisting of a sole of wood or skin tied to the feet or ankle with strings.

We know the Egyptians. Greeks and Romans all had some protection for their feet, and all through the history men have worn boots and shoes of various shapes and fashions.

Although we shall find boots and shoes made of rubber, felt, canvas, fur, cotton, silk, straw, wood and other materials, the most popular of all shoes are certainly leather shoes. With leather other materials are combined such as nails, linen thread, and wood.

In Rome different classes of persons were at one time compelled by law to wear different kinds of boots: you could thus have distinguished a Roman noble from a working man by a glance at his feet only.

Words and word combinations.

To tan - дубить - ошлаш
Finished Leather - готовая кожа - тайёр тери
Protection - защита - химоя
Shield - защита; щит - химоя. к, алкрн
To wear (wore, worn) - носить - киймок
To subject - подвергать - кулланмок
To undergo - подвергать - ишлов бермок,
Treatment - обработка - ишлов берши
Rubber - резина - резина
To equip - оборудовать - жихозламок
To convert - превращать - айлантирмок.
Suitable - пригодный - мос келадиган

Answer the following questions:

1. What for did the Egyptians. Greeks and Romans use shoes?
2. What materials do we use for making shoes and boots?
3. What other materials are used for producing shoes and boots?
4. How could you distinguish a Roman noble from a working man in ancient Rome?

Translate the sentences:

- 1 Существуют специальные операции, которые превращают сырые шкуры в готовую кожу.
2. Чтобы получить кожу, шкуры подвергаются дублению
3. Для изготовления обуви используются такие материалы, как натуральная и искусственная кожа и резина
4. Шкуры подвергаются специальной обработке
5. Шкуры больших животных называются hides, шкуры мелких

животных называются skins.

6. Чтобы быть пригодными для изготовления обуви, шкуры подвергаются разным операциям

7. Кожа используется не только для изготовления обуви, но также и для изготовления одежды (жакетов, пальто, юбок и т.д.)

8. Кожа - это красивый и прочный материал.

9. Кожа используется также для изготовления мебели, сумок, чемоданов, ремней и перчаток.

10. Для изготовления кожи используется шкура таких животных как коровы, свиньи, олени, крокодилы, змеи и т.д.

Берилган сузларни Узбек тилидан Инглиз тилига таржима килинг.

1. Хом терини тайёр терига айлантириш учун махсус операциялар мавжуд.

2. Тайёр тери олиш учун, хом терини ошланади.

3. Оёк. кийим тайёрлаш учун табиний ва сунъий тери ва резина ишлатилади.

9. Synthetic materials.

Today synthetic products play an important part as basic raw materials for many industries. The task is to substitute synthetic raw materials for all food products used for industrial purposes so that no food will be used in this way. Every efforts must be made to develop the production of artificial fibres. Man has learned as nature does not satisfy all of his needs, to produce new products by transforming, analyzing and combining inorganic substances.

It is true, in the beginning science was mainly concerned with the exact imitation of natural products, e.g. such as synthetic indigo.

But man very soon realized values of less restricted activities resulting in products only similar to natural products as far as they possessed all properties essential for special purpose often, however, these new substances are of even greater

avail than those which nature provides.

The leather industry as a rule uses animal skins and hides but this industry gradually accustomed to make full use of synthetic products instead of scarce natural tanning materials.

Words and word combinations

Raw materials - сырьё - хом ашё

To substitute - заменять, замешать - урнини босмок.

Food - продукты, еда - озик. овкат

Artificial - искусственный - суный

To develop - развиваться - ривожланмок.

To satisfy needs - удовлетворять потребности - истеъмолни кониктирмок

To product - производить - ишлаб чикармок.

To transform - преобразовать - кайта ташкил килмок.

To combine - сочетать - йигиндиси

Substance - вещество - модда

To concern - касаться; относиться - тегишли булмок

To restrict - запрещать - ман килмок

Activity - деятельность - ижод

To possess - обладать - эга булмок,

Property - свойство - хусусиятлари

Scarce - редкий, скудный - нодир

To make full use - широко использовать - кенг муомилада

Answer the following questions:

1. What part do synthetic products play nowadays?
2. Are food products used for industrial purposes?
3. What must we do to develop the production of artificial fibres'?

4. What natural raw materials does the leather industry use?
5. What does the leather industry use besides animal skins?

Translate into English:

1. Синтетические материалы играют большую роль в отраслях промышленности .
2. Синтетическое сырьё должно заменить пищевые продукты, используемые для промышленных целей.
3. Производство искусственных волокон увеличивается ежегодно.
4. Производство искусственных материалов не удовлетворяет наших потребностей.
5. Кожевенная промышленность использует шкуры животных, но в будущем широко будут применяться искусственные материалы.

10. Select shoes that fit your feet.

Shoes will never break in because your feet will break down first, so learn to buy shoes that fit your feet, not your eye. You have got to know how to select a pair of shoes - a basic step to feet health. The two things to keep in mind you«select a pair of shoes are construction and fit. Leather is the ideal material for both shoe uppers and soles. Porous, sturdy and light-weight, leather shoes conform to the shape of your feet-in motion and at a rest.

Check new shoes carefully before buying. No matter what material they are made of. they must fit your feet.

Word and word combinations:

- To break in - разнашивать - киймок,, кийиб ташламок.
To fit - соответствовать, быть впору - мос келмок.
To select - выбирать - танламок.
Foot (feet) - нога, ступня - оёк.

To keep in mind - иметь ввиду - кузда тутмок.
Shoe upper - верх обуви - оёк кийим усти
Sole - подошва- подошва, таглик
Light-weight - легкий - енгил
Style - фасон
Size - размер - улчами
Sturdy - крепкий, твердый - каттик, чидамли
Porous - пористый
To check - проверить - текшпрмок
No matter - независимо от того - боглик. булмаган холда

Translate into English:

1. Натуральная кожа - идеальный материал для туфель.
2. Нужно покупать обувь, которая подходит вам.
3. Надо правильно выбрать обувь, прежде чем купить.
4. Натуральная кожа крепкая, пористая и легкая.
5. Обувь должна быть не только красивой, но и удобной.
6. Некоторые синтетические материалы похожи на натуральную кожу.
7. Мы носим обувь, сделанную из кожи, резины, меха, шелка.
8. Люди носят обувь разных фасонов и размеров.

11. THE MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

The manufacture of boots and shoes has like many other branches of industry, changed greatly during the past fifty years or so; this change is chiefly owing to the introduction of machinery which now performs much of the work formerly done by hand. The work in a big modern factory is very different. In one part of the factory soles and heels of stout leather are being cut out by the dozen. The machine[^] used are really powerful presses armed with sharp cutters of the desired size and pattern. In another room the parts that make uppers are begin cut by cutting presses.

Some machines beat out the seams, some punch eyelet holes and fasten on

the eyelet, other machines stamp out toe-caps. Indeed, there is no end to the work that machines can do. In another room the finished uppers are begun fastened to the soles by machinery. The uppers are pulled over an iron last, the sole placed on it. the edges of the uppers draw: the sole and tasked in place, and then the outer sole fastened on. In another room heels already prepared are nailed on by machinery. Lastly there come many finishing processes: trimming, smoothing, coloring, and polishing. The finished shoes then are neatly packed in cardboard boxes.

A very large degree of conveyorisation is used in the plant. Simple roller conveyors are used in cutting sections to carry the boxes of cutwork down to the pre-closing. Many direct cutting machines are used in the cutting to carry the boxes of cutwork

Words and word cord combinations:

Branch - отрасль- булим

Owing to -благодаря - ёрдамида

By hand - вручную - кулда

Sole - подошва - таглиги, подошваси

Heel - каблук, пятка - пошнаси, панжаси

Stout - крепкий - мустахам

Cutout - выкраивать - кесиб олмок.

Powerful - мощный - кучли

Sharp - острый - уткнр

Desired size - желаемый (нужный) разрез — керакли кесима

Pattern-выкройка, лекала -андоза

Upper - верх обуви - оёк. кийим усти

Beat out - околачивать - пачокламок.

Seam - шов - чок

Punch - просекать, перфорировать - кесиб утмок

Hole -Eyelet - отверстие - тешик -

Fasten - застегивать, завязывать - таклюк,

Stamp out - выдавливать, выштамповывать - эзмок.
Toe-cap - носок (обуви) - панжаси
Trimming - отделка, украшение - жилов бериш
Smoothing - разглаживание - дазмоллаш
Polishing - полирование, глажение на прессе - босим остида дазмоллаш
To pack - упаковывать - кадоклаш
Roller -роликовый - роликли
All day long - весь день - бутун кун

Exercises. 1. Find the synonyms to the following words in the text.

Van , thanks to. field, modify, locate, complete, place, various.

Translate into English:

1. В течение всего дня мощные прессы рубят подошвы для обуви.
2. Студенты были на обувной фабрике весь день.
3. Производство обуви включает в себя более 1000 процессов.
4. Существуют 7 отделочных операций.

Answer the following questions:

How many rooms are there at the footwear factory?'

In what rooms are machines used?

What finishing processes do you know?

What kind of conveyers is used in each factory?

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