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PROFESSIONAL ENGLISH

The training aid

For the students of specialty «Technology and designing the products of light industry»

КӘСІБИ АҒЫЛШЫН ТІЛІ

«Жеңіл өнеркәсіп бұйымдарының технологиясы» мамандықтарына арналған
оқу құралы

ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНЫЙ АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учебное пособие

для студентов специальностей «Технология и конструирование изделий легкой промышленности»



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Ұсынылған оқу құралыағылшын тілін оқып үйренуін жалғастырушы Жеңіл өнеркәсіп және дизайн факультетінің студенттеріне арналған. Оқу құралын шығарудағы басты мақсат - текстиль саласындағы өндірістік үрдістер туралы шағын мәтіндерді оқып, түсіну. Берілген жаттығулар студенттердің сөздіктерді қолдана отырып, аударма жұмыстарын орындаудағы шеберліктерін арттырып, сөздік қорларын көбейту, сауатты жазуға үйрету.

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов факультета Легкой промышленности и дизайна. Основная цель настоящего пособия – обучение чтению и пониманию небольших текстов с производственными процессами в текстильной отрасли. Упражнения нацелены как на расширение активного и пассивного словаря, так на развитие навыков перевода. Выполняя упражнения, студенты пополняют словарный запас, получают базовые навыки разговорной речи и грамотного письма на английском языке.

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Алғы сөз

Ұсынылған оқу құралыағылшын тілін оқып үйренуін жалғастырушы Жеңіл өнеркәсіп және дизайн факультетінің студенттеріне арналған.

Құралдың мақсаты студенттердің кәсіби деңгейдегі дайындығын ескере отырып, олардың лингвистикалық және қарым-қатынастық құзіреттілігін қалыптастыру. Студенттер болашақ мамандықтарына байланысты кәсіби лексика мен терминологияны білуі тиіс, лексикалық-грамматикалық үлгілерді бекіте алуы тиіс, жалпы ғылыми және жалпы техникалық лексиканы қолдана білуі тиіс, аударма тілінің ережелеріне сай сөздікті қолдана отырып, ағылшын тілінен туған тілге мәтіндерді аударма білуі тиіс.

Материалын белсенді түрде меңгеруге арналған құрал 15 тақырып-сабақтан құралған (Units). Әрбір сабақта мәтін, арнайы лексикалық сөздік, лексикалық-грамматикалық жаттығулар және тест берілген. Тәжірибелік сабақтарға арналған оқу-әдістемелік құралы тілдік емес жоғары оқу орындарында шетел тілдерін оқыту жоспарының талаптарына сай құрастырылған және 3 кредитке есептелген.

Пояснительная записка

Данное учебное пособие предназначено для студентов факультета Легкой промышленности и дизайна, продолжающих изучение английского языка.

Пособие имеет целью формирование лингвистической и коммуникативной компетенции студентов с учетом их профессиональной подготовки. Студенты должны знать профессиональную лексику и терминологию по специальности необходимую будущим специалистам, уметь закреплять лексико-грамматические, модели связанные с профессиональной деятельностью, использовать общенаучную и общетехническую лексику, переводить тексты с английского языка на родной, с использованием словаря в соответствии с нормами языка перевода.

Пособие содержит 15 уроков-тем (Units), материал которых подлежит активному усвоению. В каждом уроке дается текст, словарь специальной лексики, лексико-грамматические упражнения на усвоение материала и тест для закрепления грамматики. Учебно-методическое пособие для практических занятий составлено в соответствии с требованиями программы по иностранным языкам для неязыковых вузов и рассчитано на 3 кредита.

Unit I.

I. Read and translate the text.



Textile

A textile is a flexible material consisting of a network of natural or artificial fibres often referred to as thread or yarn. Yarn is produced by spinning raw wool fibres, linen, cotton, or other material on a spinning wheel to produce long strands. Textiles are formed by weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting or pressing fibres together (felt).

The words fabric and cloth are used in textile assembly trades (such as tailoring and dressmaking) as synonyms for textile. However, there are subtle differences in these terms in specialized usage. Textile refers to any material made of interlacing fibres. Fabric refers to any material made through weaving, knitting, crocheting or bonding. Cloth refers to a finished piece of fabric that can be used for a purpose such as covering a bed.

Textile has an assortment of uses, the most common of which are for clothing and containers such as bags and baskets. In the household, they are used in carpeting, upholstered furnishings, and window shades, towels, covering for tables, beds and other flat surfaces and in art. In the workplace, they are used in industrial and scientific processes such as filtering. Miscellaneous uses include flags, backpacks, tents, nets, cleaning, devices such as handkerchiefs and rags, transportation devices such as balloons, kites, sails and parachutes.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| flexible | иілгіш, икемдігибкий, гнущийся | |
| network | тор | сетка |
| artificial | жасанды | искусственный |
| fiber | талшық, талшық жіп | волокно, нить |
| thread | жіп | нитка |
| yarn | ірілген жіп | пряжа |
| to spin | иіру | прясть |
| spinning wheel | ұршық | прялка |
| to weave | тоқу, мата өндіру | ткать, выработка ткани |
| knitting | тоқу | вязание |
| crocheting | тамбурлап кестелеу | вышивка тамбуром |

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| to knot | байлау | связывать |
| felt | киіз | войлок, фетр |
| cloth | мата, шұға | ткань, сукно |
| tailoring | киім тігу | шитьё одежды |
| dressmaking | эйел көйлегін тігу | шитьё дамского платья |
| subtle | көзге көрінбейтін, ұстатпайтын | неуловимый |
| to interlace | шырмалу, оралу | переплетаться |
| fabric | мата | ткань, материя |
| to upholster | жихазды қаптау | обивать мебель |
| miscellaneous | аралас, сан-алуан | смешанный, разнообразный |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is a textile?
2. How is yarn produced?
3. How are textiles formed?
4. Where are the words fabric and cloth used?
5. What are the synonyms for textile?
6. What are the differences between these terms: fabric, cloth and textile?
7. Where is textile used?

III. Translate from English into your native language.

flexible material
 artificialfibres
 naturalfibres
 to be produced
 to be used
 finished piece of fabric
 assortment of uses
 upholstered furnishings
 miscellaneous uses
 transportation devices

IV. Fill in the blanks with prepositions.

1. Textiles are formed _____ weaving, knitting, crocheting, knotting or pressing fibres together.
2. There are subtle differences _____ these terms _____ specialized usage.
3. Cloth can be used _____ a purpose such as covering a bed.
4. Textile refers to any material made _____ interlacing fibres.
5. Yarn is produced _____ spinning raw wool fibres, linen, cotton, or other material _____ a spinning wheel.
6. The words fabric and cloth are synonyms _____ textile.
7. Textile have an assortment _____ uses.

V. Match up the words on the left with the definitions on the right.

- | | | |
|------------|----|--|
| 1. Textile | a. | is a material made through weaving, knitting, crocheting or bonding. |
| 2. Fabric | b. | is a material made of interlacing fibres. |
| 3. Cloth | c. | is a finished piece of fabric that can be used |

for a purpose such as covering a bed.

VI. Retell the text.

SSW 1

Read the paragraph. Try to understand and make up questions.

I - variant.

The production of textiles is a craft whose speed and scale of production has been altered almost beyond recognition by industrialization and the introduction of modern manufacturing techniques. However, for the main types of textiles, plain weave, twill or satin weave, there is little difference between the ancient and modern methods.

II - variant.

Textile is used for industrial purposes and chosen for characteristics other than their appearance, are commonly referred to as technical textiles. Technical textiles include textile structures for automotive applications, medical textiles (e.g. implants), geo textiles (reinforcement of embankments), agro textiles (textiles for crop protection), protective clothing (e.g. against heat and radiation, for fire fighter clothing and bullet proof vests).

Unit II.

I. Read and translate the text.

The different types of Textiles.

A textile is a cloth, which is either woven by hand or machine. "Textile" has traditionally meant, "a woven fabric". The term comes from the Latin word *texere*, meaning *to weave*.



Cotton is often used to make towels.

Fibers are the raw materials for all fabrics. Some fibers occur in nature as fine strands that can be twisted into yarns. These natural fibers come from plants, animals, and minerals. For most of history, people had only natural fibers to use in making cloth. But modern science has learned how to produce fibers by chemical and technical means. Today, these manufactured fibers account for more than two-thirds of the fibers processed by U.S. textile mills. Plants provide more textile fibers than do animals or minerals.

Cotton fibers produce soft, absorbent fabrics that are widely used for clothing, sheets, and towels. Fibers of the flax plant are made into linen. The strength and

| | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| crude | өңделмеген мұнай | сырая, необработанная нефть |
| hosiery | шұлық өнімдері | чулочные изделия |
| upholstery | қаптама мата | обивочный материал |
| fibers | талшық | волокно |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What types of textiles do you know?
2. What are fibers?
3. What plant fibers do you know?
4. Do you know animal fibers?
5. What can you say about manufactured fibers?

III. Give the definition of the following terms.

1. textile
2. fibers
3. petrochemicals

IV. Ask all possible questions to the sentence.

But modern science has learned how to produce fibers by chemical and technical means.

V. Complete the sentences.

1. These natural fibers come from
2. Cotton fibers produce....
3. Wool provides...
4. Silk comes from...
5. The chief fibers manufactured from petrochemicals....
6. Most textiles are produced by...

VI. Retell the text.

SSW 2

Read and give your advice

Dear Sharon: Help!

I'm a 27 years old social worker who works at a private university. I already feel like I've started to become "**frumpy**" because of my **boring wardrobe**. I don't use makeup and my face has uneven skin tone. I have **limited funds** and I am not particularly brave when it comes to fashion, but I am in desperate need of a bit more modern-ness in my clothing and total image. What steps would you suggest to help me get my **fashion mojo**? (**Angela**)

Dear Angela:

You're 27, that's you have to wait at least 80 years to look frumpy! There are many lackluster girls out there, all too timid to change their style. No more frumpiness, you've decided to **upgrade your image**. Get rid of all those twin sweater sets and monotonous jeans and break the style stereotype of the dreary social worker for good.

I'm here to help you get your fashion mojo. So, let's start and share some budget-friendly fashion tips to help you sizzle up your wardrobe.

Unit III

I. Read and translate the text.

Fashion design



Fashion design is the art of the application of design and aesthetics or natural beauty to clothing and accessories. Fashion design is influenced by cultural and social latitudes, and has varied over time and place. Fashion designers work in a number of ways in designing clothing and accessories. Some work alone or as part of a team. Fashion designers attempt to design clothes which are functional as well as aesthetically pleasing. They must consider who is likely to wear a garment and the situations in which it will be worn. They have a wide range and combinations of materials to work with and a wide range of colors, patterns and styles to choose from. Some clothes are made specifically for an individual, as in the case of haute couture or bespoke tailoring. Today, most clothing is designed for the mass market, especially casual and every-day wear.

Types of fashion

The garments produced by clothing manufacturers fall into three main categories:

1. Haute couture

Until the 1950s, fashion clothing was predominately designed and manufactured on a made-to-measure or haute couture basis, with each garment being created for a specific client. A couture garment is made to order for an individual customer, and is usually made from high-quality, expensive fabric, sewn with extreme attention to detail and finish, often using time-consuming, hand-executed techniques.

2. Ready-to-wear (pret-a-porter)

Ready-to-wear clothes are a cross between haute couture and mass market. They are not made for individual customers, but great care is taken in the choice and cut of the fabric. Clothes are made in small quantities to guarantee exclusivity, so they are rather expensive. Ready-to-wear collections are usually presented by fashion houses each season during a period known as Fashion Week.

3. Mass market

Currently the fashion industry relies more on mass market sales. In order to save money and time, they use cheaper fabrics and simpler production techniques which can easily be done by machine.

World fashion industry

Fashion today is a global industry, and most major countries have a fashion industry. Some countries are major manufacturing centers, notably Indonesia, Philippines, China, Bangladesh, South Korea, Spain, Germany, Brazil and India. Five countries have established an international reputation in fashion: France, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Japan. Lately, there have been great designers coming from Turkey and Spain as well.



Topical Vocabulary:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Art | Искусство | өнер |
| aesthetics | Эстетика | эстетика |
| accessories | Аксессуары | аксессуарлар |
| to attempt | Пытаться | тырысу |
| social latitudes | социальные широты | әлеуметтіккендіктер |
| a garment | Одежда | киім |
| haute couture or bespoke tailoring | от кутюр или пошив на заказ (высокая мода) | от кутюр немесе тапсырыс тігіні(биіксән) |
| Sewn | Сшитый | тігулі |
| fabric | Ткань | мата |
| Customer | клиент, заказчик | клиент |
| Quantity | Количество | сан |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the fashion design?
2. How do fashion designers work?
3. What do they try to do?
4. What types of fashion do you know?
5. What is haute couture or bespoke tailoring?
6. What type of fashion is ready-to-wear (pret-a-porter)?
7. What are the major manufacturing centers?
8. What countries have an international reputation in fashion?

III. Is the sentence True or False?

1. Fashion designers always work in a team.
2. Only five countries are major manufacturing centers.
3. Ready-to-wear clothes are on mass market sales.
4. Ready-to-wear clothes are in small quantities.
5. Fashion designers have a wide range of colors, patterns and styles.
6. Until the 1950s, fashion clothing was predominately designed and manufactured on mass market sales.
7. A couture garment is made on mass market sales.
8. Most clothing is designed for the mass market.

IV. Give the definition of the following terms

Fashion design, haute couture, ready-to-wear clothes, fashion designers.

V. Retell the text

SSW 3

Steps to Style:

1. Admit it-

Now you've done it! You took a long, hard look in the mirror to appreciate your style at its true value. Stop snoozing behind the style wheel and do something about it.

There is absolutely no reason to look boring (1), unless you intentionally want to be perceived that way.

2. Believe that you can be beautiful-

Looking great is not only the best revenge, it's the best self-confidence booster! So many women sadly think that they could never be as beautiful as the models. *Beauty is subjective (2)*. Looking gorgeous is a state of mind, plus some effort to make the most of what you've got! Every woman deserves to be her own favorite supermodel of loveliness.

3. Find a fashion idol-

Yes, most of us would like to find the fashion medium between Audrey Hepburn's eternal chic and Kate Moss's edgy simplicity. But only few have ever shared their lean, perfect hanger figures. But they can adapt their style to their own curves, and use it as their own. Famous or friend, *find a fashion icon who inspires you (3)* and take note of how her personal style stands out and what you can do to make it yours!

Unit IV.

I. Read and translate the text.



Sources and types

Textiles can be made from many materials. These materials come from four main sources: animal, plant, mineral and synthetic. In the past, all textiles were made from natural fibres, including plant, animal and mineral sources. In the 20th century, these were supplemented by artificial fibres made from petroleum.

Textiles are made in various strengths and degrees of durability, from the finest gossamer to the sturdiest canvas. The relative thickness of fibres in cloth is measured in deniers. Microfibre refers to fibres made of strands thinner than one denier.

Animal textiles. Animal textiles are commonly made from hair or fur. Wool refers to the hair of the domestic goat or sheep, which is distinguished from other types of animal hair. Woolen refers to a bulkier yarn produced from carded, non-parallel fibre, while worsted refers to a finer yarn, which is spun from longer fibres which have been combed to be parallel. Wool is commonly used for warm clothing. Cashmere, the hair of the Indian cashmere goat and mohair, the hair of the North African angora goat, are types of wool known for their softness. Other animal textiles which are made from hair or fur are alpaca wool, llama wool and camel hair, generally used in the production of coats, jackets, ponchos, blankets and other warm coverings. Angora refers to the long, thick, soft hair of the angora rabbit. Silk is an animal textile made from the fibres of the cocoon of the Chinese silk worm. This is spun into a smooth, shiny fabric prized for its sleek texture.

Plant textiles. Grass, rush, hemp and sisal are all used in making rope. Coir (coconut fibre) is used in making twine, and also in floor mats, doormats, brushes, mattresses, floor tiles, and sacking. Straw and bamboo are both used to make hats. Straw, a dried form of grass, is also used for stuffing, as is kapok. Fibres from pulpwood trees, cotton, rice, hemp and nettle are used in making paper. Acetate is used to increase the shininess of certain fabrics such as silks, velvets and taffetas.

Mineral textiles. Asbestos and basalt fibre are used for vinyl tiles, sheeting and adhesives, “transite” panels and siding, acoustical ceilings, stage curtains and fire blankets. Glass fibre is used in the production of spacesuits, ropes and cables, insect netting, soundproof and fireproof fabric. Metal fibre, metal foil and metal wire have a variety of uses, including the production of cloth-of-gold and jewelry.

Synthetic textiles.All synthetic textiles are used primarily in the production of clothing. Polyester fibre is used in all types of clothing. Aramid fibre is used for flame-retardant clothing, cut-protection and armor. Acrylic is a fibre used to imitate wools and cashmere. Nylon is a fibre used to imitate silk; it is used in the production of pantyhose. Spandex (trade name lycra) is a polyurethane fibre that stretches easily and it is used to make active wear, bras and swimsuits. Lurex is a metallic fibre used in clothing embellishment.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| supplement | қоспадобавление | |
| durability | беріктік, төзімділік | прочность |
| gossamer | жұқа мата | тонкая ткань |
| sturdy | қаттыкрепкий | |
| canvas | кенеп, мата холст, | полотно |
| bulk | көлем | объем |
| worsted | таралған жүннен | калевальная ткань |
| | жасалған мата | (ткань из гребенной шерсти) |
| to spin | иіру | прясть |
| sleek | тайғақ | гладкий |
| rush | қамыс, құрақ | тростник |
| hemp | сора | конопля |
| sisal | зейнет өсімдігінің өңделген | сизаль (обработанные |
| | талшықтары, сизальволокна | текстильных агав) |
| coir | кокос талшықтары | кокосовые волокна |
| twine | мықты арқан, кендір жіп | бечевка, шпагат |
| kapok | өсімдік мамығы | капок (растительный пух) |
| flax | зығыр | лен |
| ramie | қытай қалақайы | китайская крапива |
| embellishment | әшекей, әшекейлеу | украшение |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the main sources of textile production?
2. What is animal textile made from?
3. Where is animal textile used?
4. Where is plant textile used?
5. Where is mineral textile used?
6. Where is synthetic textile used?
- 7.

III. Translate from English into your native language.

made from
 main sources
 degrees of durability
 finest gossamer
 is known
 produced from

is spun from
sleek texture
to increase
artificial fibres

IV. Complete the following sentences with these words.

wool, shininess, petroleum, animal, softness, natural, cocoon, jewelry, paper, artificial.

1. In the past, all textiles were made from _____ fibres, including plant, _____ and mineral sources.
2. Later, all textiles were supplemented by _____ fibres made from _____.
3. _____ refers to the hair of the domestic goat of sheep.
4. All types of wool known for their _____.
5. Silk is made from the fibres of the _____ of the Chinese silk worm.
6. Fibres from pulpwood trees, cotton, rice, hemp and nettle are used in making _____.
7. Acetate is used to increase the _____ of certain fabrics such as silks, velvets and others.
8. Metal fibre, metal foil and metal wire have a variety of uses, including the production of cloth-of-gold and _____.

V. Match up the half sentences below.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Weaving is a textile production method which involves interlacing a set of longer threads (called the warp) | A. and working them together until they become tangled. A liquid, such as soapy water, is usually added to lubricate the fibres and to open up the microscopic scales on strands of wool. |
| 2. Knitting and crocheting involve interlacing loops of yarn, which are formed either | B. with a set of crossing threads (called the weft). This is done on a frame or machine known as a loom, of which there are a number of types. Some weaving is still done by hand, but the vast majority is mechanized. |
| 3. Braiding or plating involves | C. on a knitting needle or on a crochet hook, together in a line. The two processes are different in that knitting has several active loops at one time, on the knitting needle waiting to interlock with another loop while crocheting never has more than one active loop on the needle. |
| 4. Knotting involves | D. using a backing and any of the methods, to create a fine fabric with |

5. Lace is made by interlocking threads together independently,

6. Felting involves pressing a mat of together,

open holes in the work. Lace can be made by either hand or machine.

E. twisting threads together into cloth.

F. tying threads together and is used in making macrame.

VI. Retell the text.

SSW 4

Steps to Style:

4. Educate yourself-

Curb cluelessness! Flip the pages of fashion magazines, check out designer clothes photos, window shop in the most stylish stores, take a walk around the trendier part of your town, and just soak it all in. Immerse yourself in style until you actually **“get” the difference between what is blah and what is stunning (4)**. Soon, you will be able to find what would look fantastic on you.

5. Take action-

You took a positive step by writing me for fashion advice, others are reading this. Settling for mediocre is inexcusable these days, anyone anywhere can **find stylish clothing (5)**; all they need to do is look online if modern fashion isn't readily available in their town. Don't whine. Make today your day to start looking fabulous.

6. Assess what you have and what suits your lifestyle-

Surely, your entire wardrobe isn't a complete fashion disaster. It may be as simple as understanding different ways to mix pieces that you already own with a few great, new fashion fixes to **truly upgrade your style (6)**. Couple together the unexpected for stylish results

Unit V.

I. Read and translate the text.



Structure of light industry

Light industry is represented by 3 types of economic activity-manufacture of textiles, manufacture of clothing, manufacture of leather and related products.

Textile manufacturing

The textile industry is primarily concerned with the design, production and distribution of yarn, cloth and clothing.

It is based on the conversion of fibre into yarn, yarn into fabric. These are then dyed or printed, fabricated into clothes.

Weaving is a textile production method which involves interlacing a set of vertical threads (called the warp) with a set of horizontal threads (called the weft).

Knitting and crocheting involve interlacing loops of yarn, which are formed either on a knitting needle or on a crochet hook, together in a line.

Braiding or plaiting involves twisting threads together into cloth.

Knotting involves tying threads together and is used in making macrame.

Lace is made by interlocking threads together independently, using a backing and any of the methods described above, to create a fine fabric with open holes in the work.

Carpets, rugs, velvet, velour, and velveteen, are made by interlacing a secondary yarn through woven cloth, creating a tufted layer known as a nap or pile.

Felting involves pressing a mat of fibers together, and working them together until they become tangled.

Manufacture of clothing

Clothing industry or garment industry summarizes the types of trade and industry along the production and life chain of clothing and garments, starting with the textile industry (producers of cotton, wool, fur, and synthetic fibre) via fashion industry to fashion retailers up to trade with second-hand clothes and textile recycling.

Manufacturing process of clothing involves cutting, sewing and finishing, into those numerous operations necessary to make the product.

Manufacture of leather and related products

This division includes dressing and dyeing of fur and the transformation of hides into leather by tanning or curing and fabricating the leather into products for final consumption. It also includes the manufacture of similar products from other materials (imitation leathers or leather substitutes), such as rubber footwear, textile

luggage etc. Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and harness; dressing and dyeing of fur

Manufacture of footwear includes: tanning, dyeing and dressing of hides and skins

Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness

includes: composition leather or any other material, such as plastic sheeting, textile materials, vulcanised fibre or paperboard, where the same technology is used as for leather

Vocabulary

| leather | кожа | тері |
|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| vulcanised fibre | вулканизированное волокно | вулканизацияланған талшық |
| paperboard | картон | картон |
| tanning | дубление | илеу |
| dyeing | окрашивание | баяу |
| saddlery | шорный товар | шорлы тауар |
| harness | упряжь | жегу |
| garment | одежда | киім |
| braiding | плетение | тоқу |
| lace | кружево | шілтер |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the main types of light industry?
2. What are the textile production methods?
3. What does manufacturing process of clothing involve?
8. What does manufacture of footwear include?

III. Translate from English into your native language

1. manufacture of leather and related products
2. imitation leathers or leather substitutes
3. plastic sheeting
4. life chain of clothing and garments
5. design, production and distribution of yarn, cloth and clothing.

IV. Put in the correct order.

1. needle or on a crochet hook, involve, which are formed either on a knitting, interlacing loops of yarn together in a line Knitting and crocheting
2. operations necessary to make the product, sewing and finishing, Manufacturing process of clothing involves cutting, into those numerous
3. to create a fine fabric with using a backing and any of the methods described above Lace is made by interlocking threads together independently, , open holes in the work.

V. Retell the text.

SSW 5

Steps to Style:

7. Set your limits-

They say, don't go to the supermarket on an empty stomach, well, don't go shopping for a new wardrobe totally without a plan. ***Have a mentallist of what you actually need (7)*** and stick to it. This way, you won't be lured into buying frivolous sale items that will break your budget and do nothing to enhance your total look.

8. Find your fit-

One of the secrets French woman have to looking chic, is a tailor. Take the time and effort to have your clothes altered to fit you perfectly. A little nip and tuck here and there can be the difference between looking dumpy and looking dynamite. But don't expect total tailoring magic if something is simply not the right cut for you.

Understand your shape and dress for it (8) .

9. Don't be a fashion victim-

Just because something is in style and trendy, doesn't mean it's right for you, your figure, and your lifestyle. Be honest and realistic about the shape you are in and your body's general proportions to ***avoid looking like a fashion victim (9)***. Dress smartly to camouflage figure flaws and spotlight figure assets. Adapt your clothing choices to flatter your figure.

Unit VI.

I. Read and translate the text.



The light industry of Kazakhstan

Light industry of Kazakhstan has to produce consumer goods. To do this, domestic manufacturers need to move from tailoring of defense products to civil order. This idea was voiced by the chairman of the Agency for Local Content Development

Kairat Bekurgenev (chairman, National agency on development of local content nadloc JSC) during the discussion of problems and prospects of the industry.

According to him, one of the reasons hindering the development of light industry is the dependence of producers on government orders. To resolve this issue, the Agency proposes to include into the criteria of public procurement for manufacturers the condition of sewing civil everyday products. Moreover, this share should make at least 30% of the total manufactured goods. Another major problem of the manufacturers is the raw material.

In Kazakhstan we have few productions of fabrics. And basically, all the products that are manufactured in Kazakhstan are made of imported fabrics. And even if we take a comparative analysis of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, for instance, the customs border, we see that in Kyrgyzstan customs duty on imported fabric is 5%, and here from 12 to 20%. That is the competitiveness of the goods that is established on the border.

Issues and problems of light industry are regularly raised at the different levels, and the state pays special attention to them. Manufacturers themselves have a number of proposals to improve the sector. Recently, the Union of manufacturers of light industry products was created to coordinate the entrepreneurship activities. It brought together more than 30 companies, which employ more than 3 thousand people. Manufacturers are convinced that Kazakhstani products' quality is not worse than of imported ones, and the price is often more expensive than imported goods. The solution measures are state support measures that will cheapen production, and therefore, reduce the cost of production.

We would like to have subsidized import of products. Then we wanted today, in a difficult time to have tax benefits, connected with utilities, other taxes. - Today, if there is a stable market sales, it will be massive. In the massive production, we can lower the price.

The Ministry of Investments and Development has developed a special program to support light industry. In particular, the ministry reviews issue of the reimbursement of retail space for rent to producers. There are a number of other measures of support, which today any enterprise can take advantage of.

Light industry is the production of fabrics, clothes, shoes and other products.

Brief:

The light industry of Kazakhstan satisfies not more than 10% of the domestic demand. The remaining 90% are the imported goods. The "made in China" goods have been holding the largest weigh of the market for the relatively long time. At the same time, the imports from other countries – Turkey, Kyrgyzstan, the Republic of Korea and European ones – have increased.

The light industry is developed in large cities of Kazakhstan

TOO “KAZLEGPROM-ALMATY” is one of the clothing and shoes industry of light industry in Kazakhstan. It has been functioning since 2011. They make a uniform for schoolchildren and workers and different shoes.

The factory “SAULE” produces knitwear and cloth

“ZIBROO” is a factory that produces sportswear. The factory made clothes for the Universiade -2017

In Karaganda “ABAI garment factory” makes overalls. In this fabric workers cut out details and sew overalls. The overalls are high-quality and ecological.

We can tell about wool processing factory in TARAZ. Blankets are made of wool.

Famous Kazakhstan designers Ainur Turisbek, Aida Kaumenova, Laria Dthakambaeva and others create new models of clothes and do everything our country to be known in the fashion industry

We hope that in future Kazakhstan will be highly developed country and the light industry will reach a new level.

Topical Vocabulary:

| | | |
|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Light industry | Легкая промышленность | Жеңіл өнеркәсіп |
| Consumer goods | Потребительские товары | Тұтынушылық тауарлар |
| Hindering | Препятствующий | Кедергі келтіруші, тежеуші |
| Manufacturers | производители | Өндірушілер |
| Establish | Установить | Орнату, бекіту |
| Issue | Вопрос, проблема | Мәселе |
| Entrepreneurship | Предпринимательство | Кәсіпкерлік |
| Reimbursement | Возмещение | Құнын өтеу, төлену, орнын толтыру |
| Tax benefits | Налоговые льготы | Салықтық жеңілдіктер |
| Measure | Мера | Өлшем, өлшем бірлік |

II. Put in the correct order.

1. is developed in large/ The light industry/ cities of Kazakhstan
2. The "made in China"/ for the relatively/ goods have been holding/ long time./ the largest weigh of the market
3. high-quality/ ecological./ The overalls/ and
4. wool processing/ in TARAZ/ We can tell about/ factory
5. of fabrics, clothes,/ Light industry is the/ production/ shoes and other products

III. Correct the following sentences, find mistakes.

1. We hope for in future Kazakhstan are be highly developed country and the light industry not reach a new level.
2. The overalls is be high-quality and ecological.

3. TOO “KAZLEGPROM-ALMATY” are one for the clothing or shoes industry of light industry in Kazakhstan
4. The light industry of Kazakhstan satisfies in more than 10% that the domestic demand.

IV. Make a dialogue with these words.

shoes, industry, light, Kazakhstan, future, supply chain of clothes, factory

V. Match the words with their definitions.

| | |
|-----------|--|
| shoes | A building or group of buildings where goods are manufactured or assembled chiefly by machine. |
| light | Grow or cause to grow and become more mature, advanced, or elaborate. |
| clothes | A covering for the foot, typically made of leather, having a sturdy sole and not reaching above the ankle. |
| factory | A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory. |
| developed | An insistent and peremptory request, made as of right. |
| country | The natural agent that stimulates sight and makes things visible. |
| domestic | Items worn to cover the body. |
| demand | Bring (something) into existence. |
| create | Relating to the running of a home or to family relations. |

VI. True or False

1. Famous Kazakhstan composers AınurTurisbek, Aida Kaumenova, LariaDthakambaeva and others create new music and do everything our country to be known in the music industry
2. “ZIBROO” is a factory that produces sportswear.
3. The factory “SAULE” produces computer games.
4. The light industry of Kazakhstan satisfies not more than 30% of the domestic demand.

5. TOO “KAZLEGPROM-ALMATY” is one of the clothing and shoes industry of light industry in Kazakhstan.

VII. Make a survey on the theme “The main issues and problem in Light Industry”

You should take under consideration the information which is given in the passage. Find more resources, compare information and make an analysis.

SSW 6

Steps to Style:

10. Understand the fine line between modern and trendy-

Adapt to trends (10) to keep your wardrobe and image fresh. If you are on a very strict budget, don't look for super-trendy items that will be out of style in a quick fashion minute. When you do want a cute, trendy piece, find a cheaper version of what you know you will only wear a few times.

11. Hair and beauty-

Style doesn't stop above the shoulders (11). You admit that your skin tone is uneven without make-up, most woman have the same problem. There's no excuse not to adapt a fast, five-minute, natural make-up routine that can get you out of the house looking refreshed everyday. It's usually easiest and the most cost effective to have a cosmetic counter makeover. You are only expected to buy the products that you want—tinted moisturizer would be a good start to even your complexion. There's no better quick fix makeover than a great haircut to look modern and renewed. Don't forget to shape your eyebrows, too! Too often, woman forget to invest the effort in their overall beauty regime and therefore look terribly dated and dull.

12. Love your fashion -

Take a good look at yourself and be proud that you know you look the best that you can each day. Explore your personal style (12) and constantly tweak your look to stay modern. Never settle for mediocre when you can look marvelous. Let your confidence soar—you did it.

Unit VII

I. Read and translate the text.



Ethnographic clothes of Nomads

Part I

Kazakhs' national clothing is closely connected with the culture of Nomads, who lived on the territory of Eurasia. Ethnographical clothes of Nomads take start from the time of Androns, the Saks (Scythians) and the Huns BC and Turks AD. Some samples of everyday headgear, outerwear and footwear have been preserved since ancient times. Leaders of the Saks BC wore male and female garments which were made of valuable fur, suede, leather and silk, dress-coats and coats that were in vogue in medieval Europe and Russia. Such ethnographic clothing was discovered during archaeological excavations in the burial-mounds Esik, Berel, Pazyryk, Katanda, Tuyakty and Shibe.

In the Chinese annals are mentioned “Ergak” (Nomads’ clothing) which was made of horse skin with the fur outside. These articles were stained with bark or henna and their patterns were embroidered on their lapels. In the manuscripts of Margulan it was said that the coat was made of goat skin, which was removed from the coarse wool, and only the delicate fluff was left on it. Such coat was called “kylkazhargak”.

Clothes of the Saks of VIII-IV centuries BC were depicted on the carpets, tapestries, ancient monuments, golden plates and jugs. Clothing of the Saks, which were depicted on ancient excavations, applies to all the tribes of Nomads. They differ from each other only by the usage of materials which depended on the natural habitat and patterns of particular locality. One can assume that on ancient monuments of the Saks are depicted nomadic warriors. The bulk of their society was composed of soldiers.

Apparel of simple Saks, who inhabited Eurasia from Central Asia and Siberia to the Black Sea, is the same. They wore a felt hat “shoshak Borik” and short jacket “beshpent”. The Persians depicted the Saks in pants “sym” on their rock paintings. Mertsalova M. wrote: “First only the barbarian warriors wore trousers - it was the clothing of their people, but then they got a wide distribution and became universal military clothing”.

Beshpent and *pants* of nomads were comfortable not only for daily wear, but during the battle as well. The Chinese used clothes of nomads for their soldiers.

During the formation of a hierarchical system for the leaders of the Saks and their relatives were specially made clothes of expensive fabrics and precious furs, jewelry made of bronze, gold and silver. The Nomads buried such articles and jewelry with their dead leaders.

Among the ancient states only Egyptians and Saks made golden shoes for the deceased. Those tribes worshiped the sun and fire. So they tried to portray at their articles yellow color of fire and the sun with the help of golden plates and gilded fibers.

Ancient masters took into account local natural conditions in their works. For warm clothing they used skins of animals, felt, woolen fabrics. They used expensive silk fabrics, brocade and satin for spring and summer clothes.

For the mass production of clothing they used linen and wool fabrics. Their upper garment was made of wild beasts' skins, coats were made of squirrel and mink's skins, toe cap and sole of shoes were made of leather, and ankles of boots were made of deer skins and beasts of prey.

Poor segments of the Saks' society wore felt hats. Their outer clothing, clothing and footwear were made of finely processed wool. Clothes of ancient nomads were closely connected with their profession. Ancient artisans made many different articles from the skins of wild animals and livestock.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Nomad | көшпенді кочевник | |
| BC (before Christ) | біздің ғасырға дейіндо | нашей эры |
| AD (Anno Domini) | біздің ғасыр | наша эра |
| headgear | бас киім | головной убор |
| outerwear | сырқы киім | верхняя одежда |
| footwear | аяқ киім | обувь |
| garment | киім | одежда |
| suede | күдері | замша |
| dress-coat | фрак | фрак |
| medieval | орта ғасырлық | средневековой |
| excavation | қазба жұмыстары | раскопки |
| burial-mound | қорған, мола | курган |
| bark | қабық | кора |
| henna | қына | хна |
| to stain | бұлғау, бояу, сурет бастыр | пачкать, окрашивать |
| pattern | үлгі | выкройка, лекало |
| lapel | қайырма | лацкан |
| coarse | дөрекі, тұрпайы | грубый |
| fluff | түбіт, мамық | пух |
| tapestry | тұс кілем | гобелен |
| to apply | колдану | использовать |
| habitat | тұрақты мекені | среда обитания |

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| bulk | негізгі бөлік | основная масса |
| apparel (амер.) | киім | одежда |
| felt | киіз | войлок |
| barbarian | жабайы | варвар |
| the deceased | өлген адам | покойный |
| to worship | табыну | почитать |
| gilded | алтын жалатқан | позолоченный |
| brocade | парча (сәнді мата) | парча (ткань) |
| linen | зығыр | лён, льняной |
| wild beast | жабайы аң | дикий зверь |
| mink | қара күзен | норка |
| toe cap | аяқ киімнің ұшы | носок обуви |
| sole | ұлтан | подошва |
| beast of prey | жырқыш аң | хищный зверь |
| ankle | жіліншік | лодыжка |
| artisan | қолөнерші | ремесленник |
| livestock | үй жануары | домашний скот |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the Nomads live?
2. What kind of fabrics did the Saks use for their spring and summer clothes?
3. What did ancient masters take into account in their work?
4. Who were depicted on ancient monuments of the Saks?
5. Why did the Saks try to use at their articles yellow color?
6. What was the poor Saks' clothing like?
7. How was "kylkazhargak" made according to Margulan's manuscripts?
8. What states made golden shoes for the deceased?
9. What is the other name of the Saks?

III. Make up sentences with the following phrases.

to be connected with smth; to be in vogue; to be stained with smth; to be embroidered on smth; to be depicted on smth; to depend on smth; to take into account smth;

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words and word combinations.

1. For the mass production of clothing the Saks used
2. made different articles from skins of wild animals and livestock.
3. The leaders of the Saks wore..... which were in vogue in medieval Europe and Russia.
4. The bulk of Saks' society was composed of
5. Clothes of the ancient nomads ...their profession.
6. The culture of Nomads is closely connected with.....
7. Simple Saks wore... "beshpent".
8. Clothes of the Saks were depicted on
9. ... were discovered in the burial-mounds Esik, Berel, Pazyryk, Katanda, Tuyakty and Shibe.

10. During the formation of ...for the Saks leaders were made clothes of expensive fabrics, precious furs, jewelry made of bronze, gold, silver.

V. Say if the statements are true or false.

1. Saks worshiped the moon and stone.
2. Pants of nomads were comfortable only for daily wear.
3. Ancient masters used linen and wool fabrics for the mass production.
4. Only the leaders of the Saks wore pants.
5. Ankles of boots were made of brocade and satin.
6. Beshpent is a short jacket.
7. Ancient artisans used skins of animals, felt, woolen fabrics for warm clothing.
8. Ergak was made of squirrel skin with the fur outside.
9. Sole of shoes were made of leather.
10. The Chinese depicted the Saks in pants on their rock drawings.

VI. Divide next words into nouns and adjectives.

Bulk, apparel, burial, felt, hat, barbarian, squirrel, ancient, warrior, hierarchical, fabric, precious, garment, deceased, jewelry, battle, gilded, fiber, brocade, linen, beast, mink, deer, sole, ankle, artisan, livestock.

VII. Talking points.

1. Give as much background information about “beshpent” as you possibly can.
2. Prove that the Saks’ society was mainly composed of soldiers.
3. What can you say about “kylkazharga”?
4. Explain, why the Saks used yellow color?

SSW 7

**Age Defying Style... Upgrade cute to cool, but do not give up on modern
Dear Sharon: Help!**

I am a 30 year old high school English teacher who feels stuck between fashion eras. Although I am not interested in dressing like the students that I teach, I find that the alternative of jumpers and printed sweaters of my older co-workers are horrific. What can a thirty year old woman do to stay fashionable and fun without dressing too young? Please keep in mind that most women in my career are on a budget. Help would be greatly appreciated.

(Anna)

Dear Anna:

There is absolutely no reason why a woman should think that she must dress unfashionably at a certain age. Thirty is still a pretty young age. It's a time to start exploring those terribly girly pieces that your students may wear and capture the essence of your true style. Once you start believing that you are too old to keep modern, you'll start looking like those who horrify you.

Unit VIII

I. Read and translate the text.



History and development of Kazakh national clothes

Dress-coats of nomadic Saks were decorated with golden buttons. They were trimmed with expensive fabrics and skins of wild beasts, so they were much prettier and richer than European dress-coats. Inner side of the dress-coat was trimmed with mink. Its outer side was trimmed with the silk of olive green color. Lapels and seams of dress-coats were stitched with natty leather belts. Buttons were sewn on these leather belts in chain way. The buttons were made of rough leather trimmed with gold. The peculiarity of this dress-coat was in the fact that its sleeves were cut out in raglan way, and its seams on the dorsal side were embossed. Artifacts show that in the design of outerwear of nomads BC presented species of raglan and relief. Back side of the Saks' dress-coat was dropped to the heel. That was the main difference between it and European dress-coat. Back part of the leader's dress-coat on horse covered the tail part of the horse. From afar such man looked like a centaur from the mythical world. Such clothing refers to the time of "Pazyryk" culture and local seamstresses produced it in their discretion.

Outerwear of "Pazyryk" time BC was made of suede outside. It was made of mink inside. The suede was sewn with leather thread. The image of deer's head and horns were made on the application-style on front of the two halves of the outerwear from the chest to the lower part. Images of the vultures' heads were stitched near the branchy horns. Images of vultures' eyes were sewn on the golden buttons of the dress.

Saks' women in VIII-I centuries BC wore fur coats which were made of animal skins and finely made high-quality leather. Women's coats consisted of three parts and were decorated with leather strips over their seams by method of application. They were trimmed with finely made leather outside, and inside with fur of squirrel or valuable animals. Their lower edges were trimmed with ribbon of black foal's leather. For coats without buttons were made special volumetric mantles "onirzhiek", which closed their breast part. Fur coats of Saks' women BC were in vogue in medieval Europe. Over time Saks ceased sewing of coats with gold ornaments. Thousands of golden plates sewn on outerwear symbolized wealth and power of the leaders of those times.

In ideology of nomads “cock” symbolized protection against the devil, and “sheep's head” symbolized happiness and prosperity. Clothes of nomads also observed elements of plants in the form of lotus and mountain goat, made in application way. In the Egyptian outlook lotus flower meant “eternal life”.

Herodotus wrote that all the Massagets’ (the Scythians, who lived on the territory of Kazakhstan) articles were decorated with gold. Felt hats with a long upper part, a long outer garment “chapan” and leather shoes were adorned with gold. Not only the Massagets, but all the other tribes of Saks used thousands of gold ornaments for their clothing.

Saks, who inhabited Eurasia, trimmed their clothes with animal fur, gold plates, expensive fabrics and finely made high-quality leather. Among them: suede outerwear, capes (beshpent) and shirts. Leaders of the Saks wore much richer and much more elegant clothes than other nomadic times leaders. Their upper clothes were made of mink fur, leopard, squirrel, muskrat, marten and other valuable animals. Their pants, outerwear (chapan) and capes (beshpent) were made of thin leather of foal, lamb and goat. One can certainly say that Saks’ clothes embroidered with golden plates are priceless work of art.

Clothes of Saks have not disappeared without a trace. O. Zhanibekov wrote: “The Kazakhs fasten their clothes to the left just as Saks or the Turks of the Middle Ages. Continuity in sewing and cutting of nomadic clothes has been preserved. Processing of lapels and edges of clothing with various patterns have been preserved nowadays and symbolizes protection from the devil, disaster and disease”. Ethnographical clothes of the Kazakhs got to our days, but in time they have undergone significant changes in structure, pattern and decoration.

Vocabulary

button түймепуговица

| | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| to trim | сәндеу, әрлеу | украшать, отделявать |
| seam | тігіс | шов |
| to stitch | тігу | шить, вышивать |
| natty | ұқышты | аккуратный |
| rough | кедір-бұдыр | шероховатый |
| sleeve | жең | рукав |
| raglan | иығы тұтас пішілген | реглан |
| dorsal side | арқа тұсы | спинная часть |
| to refer | қатысты болу | относиться |
| seamstress | тігінші | швея |
| thread | жіп | нитка, нить |
| horn | мүйіз | рог |
| vulture | күшіген (құс) | гриф (птица) |
| strip | бау | лента |
| edge | жиек | край, кромка |
| ribbon | жолақ | лента, тесьма |
| foal | құлын | жеребенок |
| volumetric | ауқымды | объемный |

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| mantle | жамылғы | накидка |
| to cease | тоқтату | прекращать |
| breast part | киімнің кеуде тұсы | верхняя передняя часть одежды |
| outlook | дүние таным | мировоззрение |
| to adorn | сәндеу, әдемілеу | украшать |
| band | жолақ | лента, полоска |
| cape | бешпент | накидка |
| muskrat | ондатра | ондатра |
| marten | сусар | куница |
| trace | із | след |
| continuity | сабақтастық | преемственность |
| to preserve | сақтау | сохранять |
| disaster | бақытсыздық | несчастье |
| to undergo | ұшырау | подвергаться |
| to emboss | суретті таңбалап басу | украшать рельефом, тиснить. |

II. Answer the following questions.

1. What did Herodotus mention in his writings?
2. How did the Eurasian Saks trim their clothes?
3. What kind of dress-coats refers to the time of “Pazyryk” culture?
4. What were Saks’ dress-coats decorated and trimmed with?
5. What did all tribes of Saks use for their clothing?
6. What did “sheep's head” and “cock” symbolize in ideology of Nomads?

III. Make up sentences with the following phrases and words.

To be trimmed with; volumetric mantle; outlook; to be stitched with; dorsal side; to be embossed; from afar; eternal life; priceless work of art ; to be adorned with; breast part.

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words and word combinations.

1. ...Saks ceased sewing of coats with gold ornaments.
2. Fur coats were made of
3. ...of dress-coats was trimmed with mink.
4. Outer side of dress-coats were trimmed with....
5. In the design of outerwear of nomads BC presented species of
6. For coats without buttons were made special ...which closed its breast part.
7. Buttons were sewn on leather belts

V. Find out the odd word.

1. foal, muskrat, squirrel, mink,
2. elegant, sample, valuable, similar
3. button, ribbon, belt, horn
- 4.seam, lapels, suede, sleeve
5. outerwear, pants, dress-coat, shoes

VI. Agree or disagree.

1. European dress-coats were much prettier and richer than Saks' ones.
2. Vulture was symbolized as a protection against the devil.
3. Outerwear of "Pazyryk" time BC outside was made of mink.
4. The peculiarity of Saks' dress-coat was in that its sleeves were cut out in raglan way.
5. Lotus flower meant "happiness and prosperity" in the Egyptian outlook.
6. Golden plates sewn on outer clothing of the Saks' leaders symbolized wealth and power.
7. Images of muskrats' eyes were sewn on golden buttons of clothes.

VII. Talking points.

1. Describe fur coats of the Saks' women of VIII-I centuries BC.
2. What have you learnt from the text about symbols of the Saks?
3. Can we say that the Saks' clothes are priceless work of art and why?
4. What was the difference between the Saks' and European dress-coats?
5. Give as much information about outerwear of "Pazyryk" time BC as you can.

SSW 8

It's been said that fifty is the new thirty. People have methods to oppose age and make the most of what they've got to peel off the calendar years to simply look marvelous in a way that is timeless. Trends today have become so universal, teens are wearing top designers and their moms are shopping at off the radar, funky boutiques. It's really not about the age you are, but about the age that you appear. Sure, as time goes on your body shifts and skin slackens, but with sensible upkeep and a modern outlook, you can continue to look amazing if you manage to get round the age.

But what does that mean: to get round the age? No ultra-low hipsters worn with tiny shirts (even if your figure says yes, common sense says shorten the amount of exposed flesh), and no babydoll mini. Most important, look like you have arrived and not like you're finding your way!

Should you throw these things away? Not necessarily. Get rid of pieces which define your age, like a T-shirt unless it's cashmere and you pair it under a lean menswear suit. Wear that babydoll mini over the too-low jeans and midheel boots to keep the look relaxed rather than teenybopper. Slice the belly baring top down the middle and wear it as a shrug over a classic white roll-neck sweater and knee-length skirt. Upgrade cute to cool, but do not give up on modern. **Keep the spirit** in your wardrobe and the life in your outlook. Be daring, but not inadequate.

Unit IX.

I. Read and translate the text.



Clothing. Functions of clothing

A feature of nearly all modern human societies is wearing clothing or clothes, a category encompassing a wide variety of materials that cover the body. One of the primary purposes of clothing is to keep the wearer warm or in some cases cool. In hot climates clothing provides protection from sunburn or wind damage. Clothes incidentally also provide a hygienic barrier, keeping toxins away from the body and limiting the transmission of bacteria and viruses. Clothes also have important social and cultural functions. A uniform, for example, may identify civil authority figures, such as police and army personnel, or it may identify team or group or even political affiliations. Humans have shown extreme inventiveness in devising clothing solutions to environmental hazards. Some examples include: space suits, air conditioned clothing, armor, diving suits, swimsuits, bee-keeper gear, motorcycle leathers, high-visibility clothing, and other pieces of protective clothing.

In most societies, clothing is an aspect of norms of the society, in relation to standards of modesty, religious practices and social status. Clothing may also function as a form of adornment and an expression of personal taste or style.

Throughout history, many materials have been used for clothes. Jewelry and eyeglasses are usually considered as accessories even though in common speech these particular items are described as being worn rather than carried. Clothing probably originated in the Neolithic age. Some recent scientific research estimates that humans have been wearing clothing for as long as 650,000 years.

Vocabulary

feature ерекшелік особенность

to wear кию, киінуносить

clothing (clothes) киімодежда

to encompass қоршау оқружаты, охватываты

to enhance еүлғайтуувеличиваты

protection қорғанзащита
 safety қауіпсыздықбезопасность
 hazardous қауіптіопасный
 hunting аңшылықохота
 skin терікожаenvironment қоршаған ортаокружающаясреда
 incidentally қазіргі кездев данном случае
 to provide қамтамасыз етуобеспечивать
 to limit шектеуограничивать transmission жұғупередача
 to identify сәйкес келусовпадать affiliation қосылуприсоединение
 adornment әшекейукрашение
 throughout кезгелген кездеповсюду
 jewelry бағалы зергерлікдрагоценности
 eyeglass көз әйнекочки
 to consider қарау, зерттеуrассматриватьprobably мүмкіндіквероятно
 to originate пайда болупроисходить

II. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate into your native languages.

1. all modern human societies
2. a wide variety of materials
3. the primary purpose of clothing
4. provide a hygienic barrier
5. an aspect of norms of the society
6. as a form of adornment
7. police and army personnel
8. an expression of personal taste or style
9. some recent scientific research
10. fashion accessories

III. Put the verbs in brackets in correct form and translate into your native language.

1. Jewelry and eyeglasses (to be) usually (to consider) as accessories.
2. A uniform, for example, may (to identify) civil authority figures, such as police and army personnel
3. Clothes also (has) important social and cultural functions.
4. Ironed clothes (to be, to believe) to look clean, fresh, and neat
5. Most modern formal and semi-formal clothing (to be) in this category (for example, dress and suits).

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the primary purpose of clothing?
2. How do the clothes provide safety of the body?
3. What kind of clothes have important social and cultural functions?
4. Who wears the uniform?
5. Does the clothing function as a form of adornment and an expression of personal taste or style?
6. What things are usually considered as accessories?
7. When did the clothing originate?

V. Put the articles if necessary.

1. ...primary purpose of clothing is functional, as a protection from ... elements.
2. Clothes incidentally also provide ...hygienic barrier.
3. Clothing may also function as ... form of adornment and ... expression of personal taste or style.
4. Clothing probably originated in... Neolithic age.

VI. Retell the text.

SSW 9

How to keep to your personal style as the years go on? Start to consider adding a few sophisticated pieces to mix with the fast fashion cheapie fixes. As you mature, keep to your personal style, but simplify it a bit as the years go on. If you think something makes you appear dowdy, it does. If you feel dumb in an outfit, you look it too. Well-cut, clean lines are **right for any age**. Spruce up with trendy bags, shoes, and belts which imprint a look. As the clock ticks, expose less, leave more to the imagination, and spotlight what's worth bragging about. Always, always keep your hairstyle fresh with lots of movement. Give your make-up a lift and moisturize. Don't be afraid to experiment, but be very afraid of being boring.

Some useful words and phrases:

1. smarts and methods to oppose age – хитрые уловки для того, чтобы обмануть возраст
2. to peel off the calendar years – скинуть года
3. shoppingatofftheradar, funkyboutiques – делать покупки в неизвестных, простых и основательных бутиках
4. skin slackens – кожа обвисает
5. sensible upkeep – надлежащий уход
6. modern outlook – современный вид
7. to get round the age – обмануть возраст
8. ultra-lowhipsters - сверх низкие хипстеры (мужские или женские брюки в обтяжку, которые начинаются ниже линии талии)
9. common sense – здравый смысл
10. exposed flesh – оголенная часть тела
11. teenybopper – хиппующий подросток
12. roll-neck sweater – водолазка
13. Upgradecutetocool – сделай так, чтобы прелестное выглядело клеевым
14. Be daring, but not inadequate – будь дерзкой, но не будь неадекватной
15. sophisticated – изощренный
16. fastfashioncheapiefixes – дешевые комплекты быстро проходящей моды
17. to simplify – упростить
18. to imprint a look – придавать вид

Unit X

I. Read and translate the text.



Cultural aspects of clothing

In most cultures, gender differentiation of clothing is considered appropriate for men and women. The differences are in styles, colors and fabrics. In Western societies, skirts, dresses and high-heeled shoes are usually seen as women's clothing, while neckties are usually seen as men's clothing. Trousers were once seen as exclusively male clothing, but nowadays are worn by both sexes. Male clothes are often more practical (that is, they can function well under a wide variety of situations), but a wider range of clothing styles is available for females. Males are typically allowed to bare their chests in a greater variety of public places. It is generally acceptable for a woman to wear traditionally male clothing, while the converse is unusual.

In some cultures, sumptuary laws regulate what men and women are required to wear. Islam requires women to wear hijab, or modest clothing. What qualifies as "modest" varies in different Muslim societies; however, women are usually required to cover more of their bodies than men are.

Articles of clothing are worn by Muslim women for purposes of modesty range from the headscarf to the burqa. Men may sometimes choose to wear men's skirts such as togas or kilts, especially on ceremonial occasions. Such garments were (in previous times) often worn as normal daily clothing by men. Compared to men's clothing, women's clothing tends to be attractive, often intended to be looked at by men.

In the modern West, women are more likely to wear makeup, jewelers, and colorful clothing, while in very traditional cultures women are protected from men's gazes by modest dress.

Vocabulary

to consider қарастыру, рассматривать

appropriate сәйкестік, үйлесімділік, соответствующий

skirt белдемше, юбка

dress көйлек, платье

trousers

шалбар, брюки

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| exclusively | тек қана | исключительно |
| male | еркек | мужчина |
| available | қолайлы | доступный |
| females | әйелдер | женщины |
| chest | кеуде | грудь |
| acceptable | қолайлы | приемлемый |
| converse | керісінше | обратный |
| sumptuary | реттемелі шығыс | регулирующий расходы |
| to require | талап ету | требовать |
| headscarf | орамал | косынка |
| kilts | торламалы белдемше | клетчатые юбки |
| occasion | сәт | случай |
| garment | киімнің түрі | предмет одежды |
| tend | беталысы | тенденцию |
| attractive | сүйкімді | привлекательный |
| colorful | түрлі түсті | красочный |
| to protect | қорғау | защищать |
| to intend | қолдануға арналған | предназначать |

II. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate into your native languages.

1. in Western societies
2. high-heeledshoes
3. exclusivelymaleclothing
4. a wider range of clothing styles
5. articles of clothing
6. on ceremonial occasions
7. the modest dress

III. Put the verbs in brackets in correct form and translate into your native Language.

1. Cleaning leather (to present) difficulties, and bark cloth cannot (to be) (to wash) without dissolving it.
2. The human body (to shed) skin cells and body oils, and (to exude) sweat, urine.
3. There (to be) many concerns about the life cycle of synthetics which come primarily from petrochemicals.
4. In past times, mending (to be) an art.
5. Commonsportswear garments (to include) short pants, T-shirts, tennis shirts, tracksuits, and trainers.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What are the differences between of men's and women's clothes in Western societies?
2. What kind of clothes do the men wear in Western societies?
3. What kind of clothes do the women wear in Western societies?

4. What does Islam require to wear for woman? What kind of clothes is hijab?
5. Who wears hijab?
6. How do the women protect from men's gazes in the modern West?

V. Put the prepositions if necessary.

1. Articles ... clothing are worn ... Muslim women ... purposes ...modesty range ... theheadscarf ... the burqa.
2. The differences are ... styles, colors and fabrics.
- 3....most cultures, gender differentiation ... clothing is considered appropriate ... men and women
- 4.While ...very traditional cultures women are protected ... men's gazes ... modest dress.

VI. Retell the text.

SSW 10

Image-boosting advice to rock your world

Dear Sharon: Help!

I feel **invisible**, yet people tell me I am attractive. I just don't look the way I would like. What tips do you have for appearing beautiful? –**Casper**

Dear Casper:

My poor self-pitying princess, look in the mirror and **declare that you are beautiful!** Grab the nearest dumpster. Fill it the brim with all your self-deprecating debris. Roll the over-stuffed canister of incredulousness down the steepest hill. Inhale. **Let the demons go...** Then, sweet sister of style, take stock of your physical strengths: I am sure there are many.

Physical **beauty is subjective** - what is stupendous to one person is hideous to the next. You must be **pleasing to yourself**.

Some of the most **amazing looking** women are so self-doubting that they coil into oblivion. Conversely, some modest looking women have such tremendous self-confidence and poise that they are perceived as extraordinary.

Self-confidence is all in how you carry yourself. Hollywood legend has it that Marilyn Monroe would virtually be unnoticed when walking down a street with a friend. Then, Marilyn would ask, "Do you want to see **her**?"

Off went mama mia Monroe's glasses. On came the Marilyn walk. What happened next? Cars came to a screeching halt. Only now did she transform into **Marilyn the Goddess?**

I have met and worked with many celebrities who were completely indistinct and introverted until they put "it" on - and, wow! That sweet cakes, is charisma. And, this **magical "something"** is the most powerful form of allure that anyone can possess.

You don't have to wiggle like Marilyn, or have a camera focused on your face to beguile, but you do have to **radiate inner beauty** to hold the spotlight. Discover self-admiration. Feel praiseworthy about yourself. **Glow!!!**

Unit XI

I. Read and translate the text.



Methods of design clothes

Method of associations (design method) to form an idea. It can give the greatest effect in the event that the creative imagination of the designer refers to different ideas surrounding the reality.

The method of analogies is the method of solving the problem. This method uses similar solutions, taken from folk costumes, national clothes, engineering solutions, architectural works, etc.

Method of focal objects

In this method, the signs of different objects in one object are combined. Example: a candle and the concept of "New Year". New Year means a holiday, sparkles of Bengal lights, this also applies to a candle. If the Bengal candle is wiped out and added to the wax, a "New Year" candle with sparkling crumbs will come out

Bionic design method

It is the analysis of specific objects of bionics. For example, after analyzing the mechanics of the wings of insects, to develop new forms of layering of outer clothing, transformation of parts. The glow of some insects can push on the idea of developing shoes with built-in autonomous road lighting.

Method of Neology (design method)

Method of using other people's ideas .In general, fashion is based on imitation.Only adoption of some part of a method will be correct, but their application must be in another area. For example, the interlacing of a leather bag is possible, by modifying the scale, the shape of the fragments in modeling clothes (weekend dresses, knitwear, skirts and trousers made of leather, etc.)

The hyperbola method. The method of design.

The creation of a grotesque image is widely used in modern fashionable sketch

Method of empathy

"Entry into the role" of the projected product. This method is most often used by actors in the theater. Of course, this method looks somewhat absurd, but it can give an unexpected correct decision. For example, it is necessary to develop a model of a coat or raincoat for an urban crush, to travel every day to work in crowded transport. The designer is "part of the role" of this product and revises the traditional solution (maybe the material or fabric must be slippery, hygroscopic, without dangling parts - belts, hoods, etc., well cleaned, pockets should have a buckle, and do not hang like bags). In this way, you can design an ideal product

Brainstorming

A group of people actively offers various ideas, group members try to develop them, immediately analyze them, identifying shortcomings and advantages.

The method of collective generation of ideas in a short time. It is based on the assumption that among a large number of ideas there may be several good.

Advanced Technology Method

Used in designing for objects that can change the appearance (color, lighting).

For example, the development of circus or variety costumes with autonomous lighting (miniature light bulbs built into the suit, the use of LEDs that shine from a beam directed at them or from batteries hidden in a suit).

Modern designers have developed models of clothes made from materials with liquid crystals, changing their color when heated (T-shirts, tops, swimsuits).

Combinatorial methods

Combination of standard elements from a set of the simplest geometric forms (constructivist fabrics); combining different types of decor based on the basic form; transformation of clothing in the process of operation; combining standard finished objects.

Receiving inserts (frames) is used to create a complex form from a simple one. To do this, you can take any simple long-known form of clothing: a straight, narrowed or extended down skirt, a dress of the same silhouette, sleeves, collars, hoods, bags, hats. In other words, take a cylindrical or conical shape, cut it in a certain direction (vertically, horizontally, diagonally, mixed) along the lateral seams, in other places (you can keep equal distances between the cuts or have cuts in a dynamic rhythm). Insert in the cuts, processed along the edge or with a contrasting lining, flat pieces of fabric of simple geometric shape. You can insert and complex shapes in the form of flowers, leaves, butterflies, animals, hands, feet, profiles, figures of people, unlimitedly fantasizing.

The method of transformation is a method of changing forms, often used in the design. It is determined by the dynamics of the movement of the transformation or a small change. The transformation of one form into another (for example, there was a long skirt, became short with the help of sash, a hat with a fur hat, a folding bag); Transformation of the details inside one form (for example, the ends of the collar are bent, folded into pleating

Method of deconstruction or inversion - "from the opposite", often an absurd rearrangement. This method is often used in deconstruction, as it destroys the usual methods of modeling clothes. Some examples of the application of this method: Bags with a lot of outer pockets, but empty inside; Two-sided coats. Cloaks, suits, vests that can be worn on both sides; Transformation of underwear into outer clothing; Issuing the label of the company to the front of the product, etc. Blouses, T-shirts, jackets with one sleeve; Trousers with one leg; Jacket with only left or right half; Jackets without back, with removable sleeves; Half a skirt plus one trouser leg; Half of the skirt.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Method | Метод | Әдіс |
| Surrounding | Окружающий | Қоршаған |
| Solution | Решение | шешім |
| Architectural works | Архитектурные работы | Сәулет жұмыстары |
| Movement | Движение | Қозғалыс |
| Sparkling crumbs | Искрящиеся крошки | Ұшқын сынықтар |
| Autonomous road lighting | Автономное дорожное освещение | Автономды жол жарығы |
| Imitation | Имитация | Ұқсату, ұқсастыру |
| Insert | Вставляет | Қондыру, салу |
| Rearrangement | Перестановка | Ауыстырып қою, орнын өзгерту |

II. Put in the correct order.

1. have developed /Modern designers/ made/ models /materials of clothes/ from /when heated /with liquid crystals, changing their color / (T-shirts, tops, swimsuits).
2. transformation/the method / changing forms/often / of is a method of/ used in the design.
3. of collective generation/the method/ of ideas in a short time.
4. the assumption /It is based/ on/ a large number of ideas /that among /there may be several good.
5. with /geometric shape/Insert in the cuts/ of fabric of simple /processed along the edge or /a contrasting lining, flat pieces.

III. Complete the sentences below.

Choose the words from the passage for each answer.

1. This method uses similar solutions, _____, national clothes, engineering solutions, architectural works, etc.

2.It is necessary _____ for an urban crush, to travel every day to work in crowded transport.

3.The designer is _____ of this product and revises the traditional solution (maybe the material or fabric must be slippery, hygroscopic, without dangling parts - belts, hoods, etc., well cleaned, pockets should have a buckle, and do not hang like bags).

4._____ of ideas in a short time.

5._____ form into another (for example, there was a long skirt, became short with the help of sash, a hat with a fur hat, a folding bag).

6.Transformation of _____; Issuing the label of the company to the front of the product, etc.

7.Take a cylindrical or conical shape, cut it in a certain direction (vertically, horizontally, diagonally, mixed) _____, in other places (you can keep equal distances between the cuts or have cuts in a dynamic rhythm).

8._____ a group of people actively offers various ideas, group members try to develop them, immediately analyze them, identifying shortcomings and advantages.

IV. Make a short speech according methods of design clothing. Use the following words: *shape, dynamics, methods, issue, solution, complex shapes*

V. Do the following statements agree with the information given in passage

In boxes 1-10 ,write

True – if the given sentence agrees with the information

False– if the given sentence contradicts with the information

1.Design method is used to form an idea.

2.Association method can give the greatest effect in the event that the creative imagination of the designer refers to different ideas surrounding the reality.

3.This method is the method of solving the problem.

4.Method of 'Supply Chain' uses similar solutions, taken from folk costumes, national clothes, engineering solutions, architectural works, etc.

5.The glow of some insects can push on the idea of developing new dresses with built-in autonomous road lighting.

6.In general, blow market is based on imitation.

7. Inserting of some part of a method will be correct, but their application must be in another area.

8.Method of deconstruction or inversion "from the opposite", often an absurd arrangement.

9. This method is often used in trade construction , as it destroys the usual methods of modeling clothes.

10. Combination of exclusive elements from a set of the simplest geometric forms (constructivist fabrics); combining different types of decor based on the basic form; transformation of clothing in the process of operation; combining standard finished objects.

VI. Read the text again and find out the most important method in Cloth designing. Try to explain why this method is one of the most dramatically in Light Industry(make an analysis and write your opinion)

SSW 11

No amount of gorgeous clothes in your closet will turn you into a beauty... you must **believe that you are beautiful** - inside and out - to truly be a knock-out. But, proper clothing will aid to outwardly boost your inner security.

Clothing also helps **elevate self-esteem**. Fashion is one of the few quick-change pleasures you can experience. When you are wearing clothing that fits correctly, emphasizes figure strengths, and camouflages figure weaknesses, you feel more secure about yourself. Learn to conquer those old insecure body image demons that nest inside of you by looking terrific.

It is very true that when you are confident about your attractiveness, you send out a **positive exuberance** so daily tasks seem to become easier. Accept the imperfections of your body and make the most of what you have. Present an exquisite spectacle of yourself for the world to admire. Enjoy life!

Some useful words and phrases:

1. Image-boosting – поддержание имиджа
2. to rock your world – чтобы раскачать ваш мир
3. to feel invisible – чувствовать себя невидимкой
4. tips – подсказки
5. self-pity - жалость к себе
6. to declare – объявить
7. to grab – схватить
8. incredulousness – недоверие
9. what is stupendous to one person is hideous to the next – то, что имеет огромное значение для одного человека, омерзительно для другого
10. self-doubting – самосомнение
11. Conversely – наоборот
12. poise – самообладание
13. self-confidence – уверенность в себе
14. are perceived as extraordinary – воспринимаются как исключительные
15. celebrities – знаменитости
16. allure – шарм, обаяние

17. to wiggle – покачиваться
18. to beguile – вводить в заблуждение
19. to radiate inner beauty – излучать внутреннюю красоту
20. self-admiration – восхищение собой
21. to feel praiseworthy – чувствовать себя достойным похвалы
22. proper clothing – надлежащая одежда
23. camouflage figure weaknesses – скрывать недостатки фигуры
24. to concur - соглашаться
25. positive exuberance – положительное богатство
26. for the world to admire – чтобы мир восхищался

Unit XII

I. Read and translate the text.



Computer-Aided Design (CAD)

1. What information can you find about ...?

the use of CAD as computer systems

CAD in the field of fashion industry

Computer-aided design (CAD) is the use of computer systems to aid in the creation, modification, analysis or optimization of a design.

CAD software is used to increase the productivity of the designer, improve the quality of design, improve communications through documentation, and to create a database for manufacturing.

CAD output is often in the form of electronic files for print, machining, or other manufacturing operations.

CAD software for mechanical design uses either vector-based graphics to depict the objects of traditional drafting, or may also produce raster graphics showing

the overall appearance of designed objects

CAD must convey information, such as materials, processes, dimensions, and tolerances, according to application-specific conventions.

CAD may be used to design curves and figures in two-dimensional (2D) space; or curves, surfaces, and solids in three-dimensional (3D) space.

CAD is an important industrial art extensively used in many applications, including automotive, shipbuilding, and aerospace industries, industrial and architectural design, prosthetics, and many more

CAD is also widely used to produce computer animation for special effects in movies, advertising and technical manuals, often called DCC digital content creation.

Computer Aided Design often uses Pattern Design Systems (PDS), which are computer software programs that can digitally organize pattern pieces to be cost-effective. These programs can calculate the amount of fabric needed and its cost. They also make grading changes easier without wasting fabric.

Vocabulary

Computer-aided design (CAD)- автоматтандырылған жобалау -

автоматизированное проектирование(АП)

creation - шығару, ойлап табу -создание

modification- модификация-модификациялау

optimization-оңтайландыру-оптимизация

output- өнім-продукция

drafting- сызба – чертеж

prosthetics– жөндеу –протезирование

curves– бүгіліс– изгибы

shipbuilding–кеме жасау – судостроение

II. In pairs, write the names of ten operations of CAD.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____

III. Find these words in the text. What do they mean?

optimization,

shipbuilding,

dimensions,
drafting,
documentation,
manufacturing

IV. Fill in the blanks with suitable words and word combinations.

1. CAD must convey information, such as materials....., according to application-specific conventions
2. These programs can needed and its cost.
3. CAD software for mechanical design uses eitherthe objects of traditional drafting, or may also produce raster graphics showingdesigned objects
4. CAD output is often in the form of electronic filesoperations

V. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate into your native languages.

1. to create a database for manufacturing.
2. to design curves and figures in two-dimensional
3. produce raster graphics showing
4. according to application-specific conventions
5. advertising and technical manuals

VI. Read the text again and retell the text.

SSW 12

Do you know these words? If not look them up in the dictionary.

Braces, buckle, cardigan, collar, cuff, dressing gown, fur coat, heel, hem, hood, laces, mittens, necklace, night-gown, single-breasted suit, double-breasted suit, slippers, sole, tights, T-shirt, underwear, V-neck, waistcoat, zip fastener.

Which of these sentences describe people's clothing positively, negatively or neutrally?

1. His suit is baggy.
2. The skirt is loose.
3. My new shoes are too tight.
4. She likes to wear close-fitting frocks and skirts.
5. I prefer long-sleeved blouses to short-sleeved.
6. He bought a new V-necked sweater.

7. Who is this elegant woman?
8. She always looks scruffy.
9. She wears her clothes with great chic.
10. Emma buys her clothes in Camden Lock, a trendy north London flea market.
11. His clothes are always slightly out of fashion as though he buys them in the sales.
12. She wore an old-fashioned smocked nightdress.

Complete the sentences with one of these verbs:

A) *to match, to suit, to fit, to go well with.*

1. The blue dress _____ her properly now she has lost some weight.
2. The blue of her dress _____ the blue of her eyes.
3. That blue dress _____ the girl's blonde hair.
4. That jacket _____ your blue skirt.
5. I can't wear my blue shoes with a black skirt, they don't _____.
6. Do you think this colour _____ me?
7. I am sure you'll be able to find a suitable dress that _____. You are a standard size.

B) *to dress, to put on, to wear*

1. What do you prefer to _____: dresses or skirts and blouses?
2. He always _____ well, but today he _____ a strange suit.
3. I saw Kate yesterday. She was _____ in red.
4. What do you _____ when it is cold?
5. When do you _____ a raincoat?
6. I learned to _____ when I was 3.
7. _____ your pajamas and go to bed!
8. _____ warmer, it is cold outside.
9. Do you like _____ ready-made clothes?
10. I don't like the way she _____.
11. Wait a minute! I'm going _____ a new dress. It won't take me long.

Unit XIII

I. Read and translate the text.



Light industry equipment

Light industry is an enterprise that produces objects of mass consumption from various types of raw material. The production equipment for the light and textile industry are high-tech installations for the production of footwear and leather goods, quilting, weaving and spinning machinery. Spinning equipment serves to produce yarn from natural, artificial and chemical fiber. Weaving machine is equipment for manufacturing all kinds of pile, smooth, woven fabrics and carpets: linen, hemp, cotton, silk, woolen and other textile products. A sewing machine is a machine used to stitch fabric and other materials together with thread.

Sewing machines were invented during the first Industrial Revolution to decrease the amount of manual sewing work performed in clothing companies. In a modern sewing machine the fabric easily glides in and out of the machine without the inconvenience of needles and thimbles and other such tools used in hand sewing, automating the process of stitching and saving time. Industrial sewing machines, by contrast to domestic machines, are larger, faster, and more varied in their size, cost, appearance and task.

Production of footwear consists of several stages, on each of which different machines are used. The quality of the finished footwear will largely depend not only on the skills of the masters and the imagination of designers, but also on the correct and harmonious work of all equipment that participates in the process of creating each pair of new shoes or boots.

To produce a wide range of leather goods, the company needs different machines, they all have a narrow specification. One machine cuts the straps, the other - bends the edges of the product, the third - causes glue, the fourth - stains the product. The more equipment the company has, the higher its productivity and profit.

1. Cutting equipment
2. Equipment for sewing
3. Equipment for manufacturing shoes
4. Equipment for fastening shoes
5. Equipment for bending edges

6. Equipment for applying glue

7. Equipment for coloring

Quilting machines are economical and reliable equipment for the production of blankets bedspreads and other bedding.

Vocabulary

installation- қондырғы – установка

fastening- ілгек – застежка

thimbles– жүзіктер –наперстки

stitching– тігу –отстрочка

imagination– қиял–воображение

equipment for bending edges – шетін қайыратын жабдық – оборудование для изгиба краев

equipment for applying glue – желім пайдаланатын жабдық – оборудование для применения клея

equipment for fastening shoes – аяқ киім бекітетін жабдық –оборудование для крепления обуви

straps – белдік–накладки

II. Answer the following questions.

a) What else equipments were invented during the first Industrial Revolution?

b) What is the main function of the below listed equipments: equipment for fastening shoes, equipment for bending edges, equipment for applying glue, equipment for coloring;

III. Work with a partner. Write a conversation on one or two of these topics.

Production of footwear in Kazakhstan;

Production of cotton products in Kazakhstan;

IV. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate into your native languages.

1.objects of mass consumption

2.economical and reliable equipment

3.high-tech installations

4.correct and harmonious work

decrease the amount of manual sewing work

V. Fill in the blanks with suitable words and word combinations.

Spinning equipment serves to produce yarn fiber.

The more equipment the company has, the and profit.

Weaving machine is equipment....., smooth, woven fabrics and carpets: linen, hemp, cotton, silk, woolen and other textile products.

To produce a wide range of leather goods, the companyspecification.

VI. Project

Research the life of someone rich and famous fashion designer. Bring information and pictures to class. Tell others about your person.

SSW 13

Read the following extract from the General Catalogue for students that is designed to explain the basic rules and standards.

An individual's dress, personal appearance, cleanliness, and behavior demonstrate his or her sensitivity to and for others. The student's individual appearance is mainly the responsibility of the student or his/her parents or guardian. Student attire and grooming should be appropriate for the business-like atmosphere of school. We believe that there is a correlation between appearance and behavior and that requiring proper dress and grooming is good preparation for the world of work.

We expect students to be clean, neat and modest in appearance. more specifically, we believe that clothes designed primary for athletic or recreational activities (running shorts, cut-offs, etc.) extremely short skirts, halters and bare midriffs are unacceptable on our school setting.

Students must wear shoes all the time. Outwear (coats, gloves, hats, jackets) are to be left in lockers during the school day. The school administration and individual teachers will continue to encourage all to behave and dress in fashion that they judge to reflect good taste and a style appropriate for a school day.

Find the suitable underlined equivalents for the following explanations:

Taking care of own appearance by keeping your hair and clothes neat and tidy, the part of the body between your chest and your waist, formal clothes, one's feelings, a person who is really responsible for looking after students, to say or do smth that helps a person have the confidence to do smth, to show, correct or suitable, a duty to be in charge of or look after, a connection between two ideas, most important, activities that you do for pleasure or amusement, a type of clothing for women that ties behind the neck and across the back, so that the arms and the back are not

Unit XIV

I. Read and translate the text.



Common types of fabric selection

In dress making and designing, fabric selection is a vital important part. Different fabrics are required for different ages, purposes and occasions. Wedding dress, uniforms, under garments, casual wears all require different kind of fabrics.

Infant Clothing

Baby skin is very sensitive. Clothes must be soft and pliable to be really comfortable. Soft, knitted, fabrics are popular. Cotton fabrics are suited for babies. Synthetic are not absorbent and cause irritation for summer.

Toddler

The clothes for a toddler should be designed so that it gives mainly protection and comfort. A toddler learns to stand, sit, creep, crawl, walk and climb. The clothes toddler wear should allow them to move freely and comfortably. The clothes should be light in weight but should give warmth. Soft, smooth, fabric which do not collect soil and dirt would be ideal.

Pre School Child

At this age of 3 to 4 years the child becomes interested in its clothes, so selection should be done carefully where the child learns mostly through clothes. Bright colors are preferred by children. A preschool child's clothes should be appropriate, durable and comfortable. Cotton for summer wear, woolen for winter and tricot, silk materials can be worn with cotton lining.

For Adults

Petticoats are generally under wear garments which are worn next to the skin. They should be absorbent and smooth which give comfort to the wearer. Generally cotton, poplin, thin cambric, satin or rayon varieties can be worn.

- **Pants:** Linen (for warmer weather); denim; flannel; and wool.
- **Shirts and blouses:** Cotton voile; rayon challis; double gauze; knit; silk; chambray; cotton lawn; linen; and flannel (for less drapey shirts and blouses).
- **Skirts:** Cotton lawn; rayon challis; denim; knit; and linen.
- **Dresses:** Cotton voile; cotton lawn; rayon challis; double gauze; knit; silk; satin; linen; and wool (for colder weather).

Topical Vocabulary

| | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Common types | Общие виды, виды | Жалпы түрі /типтері |
| Selection | Выбор | Електен өткізу, тандау |
| vital | жизненно важный | Өмірлік маңызы бар, аса маңызды |
| Infant Clothing | Детская Одежда | Балалар киім |
| Toddler | Ранний возраст | Ерте жас |
| appropriate | соответствующий | Тиісті, жарасымды, лайықты |
| Pants | Штаны | Шалбар |
| Occasions | Случаи жизни, события | Өмірлік оқиғадар, жағдайлар |
| Dress making | Изготовление одежды | Киім-кешек даярлау, тігу |
| Protection | Защита | Қорғау |

II. Put in the correct order.

1. required for different/ ages, purposes and occasions/ Different fabrics are/
- 2./ are suited/ Cotton fabrics / for babies.
3. and pliable to be/ Clothes/ must be soft/ really comfortable.
- 4./ skin is/ very sensitive/ Baby
- 5./ should be/ The clothes/ light in weight but/ should give warmth.

III. Correct the following sentences, find mistakes.

1. Baby skin are very sensitive.
2. The clothes should be light on weight but should give warmth.
3. Cotton from summer wear, woolen for winter and tricot, silk materials can be worn with cotton lining.
4. Petticoats in generally is are under wear garments which are worn next to the skin.

IV. Make a dialogue with these words.

Clothes, dress, design, fabric.

V. Match the words with their definitions.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1.fabric | a.imitate a natural product. |
| 2.synthetic silkworms | b.A fine, strong, soft lustrous fibre produced by silkworms |
| 3.blouse | c.A woman's upper garment resembling a shirt |
| 4.cotton | d.Having an even and regular surface |
| 5.silk coat of a sheep | e.The fine, soft curly or wavy hair forming the coat of a sheep |
| 6.smooth | f.A soft white fibrous substance |
| 7.wool | g.A young child |
| 8.adult | h.A person who is fully grown |
| 9.toddler | j.Cloth produced by weaving textile |

Fibres

VI. In boxes 1-5 ,write

True – if the given sentence agrees with the information

False– if the given sentence contradicts with the information

- 1.A preschool child clothes should be appropriative, durable and comfortable.
2. A toddler learns to stands, sit, creep, crawl, walk and climb.
- 3.Fabric selection is not important part in dressmaking.
- 4.Cotton for winter wear and woolen for summer.
- 5.Baby skin is very sensitive. Clothes must be soft and pliable to be comfortable.

SSW 14

Fill in the gaps with the words from the box.

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------|-------|-----------|----------|
| interested | lighter | a jumper | match | wear | well-cut |
| cotton | | | | | |
| beach | latest | silk | linen | favourite | style |
| well made | | | | | |
| a blouse | clothes | dress | | | |

I like to talk about _____. They are something that I am really _____ in. I like to have dresses of the _____ fashion and _____, _____ tailored costumes, _____ undies, and _____ shoes. In the morning I generally wear a _____ and a skirt or a _____ and a skirt, especially in winter. In spring or summer I like something _____ and I wear a _____ or linen frock and a hat to _____. In the evening I like to _____ for dinner, especially, if I am going out to the theatre or a dance. My _____ is a black evening dress, beautifully cut, and for the seaside a _____ dress.

2. Replace the Russian part in these sentences by its English equivalents.

1. She decided to wear (юбка и топик) instead of a dress.
2. I tried on (костюм), (пиджак) was fine but (брюки) were too short.
3. It was hot in the office, so I (снялпиджакигалстук), and rolled up (рукава) of my (рубашка).
4. I wanted to buy the jacket, but unfortunately the one I (примерил) wasn't big enough and they didn't have it in a bigger (размера).
5. I also wanted to buy (новыйсвитер), but unfortunately the medium size was (слишкомвелик) and the small size (достаточнобольшой).
6. When my little brother (раздевается), he throws all his clothes on the floor. He is so scruffy.
7. She quickly (одела) the child.
8. I love (наряжаться) for parties as I normally (ношу) jeans.
9. The skirt is too (узкая) and too (короткая) – it needs letting out and letting down.
10. The dress is too (широкое) and (длинное) – it needs taking in and taking up.
11. She (сняла) her shoes and (надела) her slippers.
12. Her black bag (подходит по цвету к) her shoes.
13. Those shoes (неподходят) the boy any more. He has grown out of them.

Unit XV

I. Read and translate the text.



Characteristics of the assortment of light industry products

Light industry products are tested on groups of the goods: clothing and fabrics, footwear, hosiery, leather.

Testing of clothing and fabrics group include tests directly as most products and testing of materials from which they are made. The main indicators in this group are the strength characteristics of materials under the terms of operation of the special features: abrasion resistance, heat-resistance of materials, resistance to puncture, injury, etc.

Footwear testing consist of determining the strength characteristics of the elements of footwear: durability of fastening of soles, heel, taps, thread, seams, operational characteristics: flexibility shoes, bringing stiffness and heel, water-resistant shoes and shoe materials, slip resistance.

Hosiery product group is characterized by the requirements of the compliance of products and joints, loads on the product below are discontinuous, abrasion resistance, resistance to perspiration, washing, reagents.

Equipment for testing the skin and infrared allows you to define glad indicators at repeated bending, cyclic loads in different climatic conditions, the stability of the coating hides ,lengthening and the tremendous efforts of light etc.

All the groups of products can be tested on hygienic indices - resistance to perspiration, washing, chemicals, air permeability, water absorption, electrical resistivity, definition of migration in the model environment dangerous elements, and so on.

Testing toys consist of determining the mechanical characteristics of toys: durability of fastening of elements of toys and accessories, thread, seams, the strength of the shell and items of toys in free fall, resistance to torque; operational characteristics: strength of inflatable toys and toys with liquid filling, the strength of the shell and items of toys capable to bear the weight.

Vocabulary

| | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| hosiery | трикотаж | трикотаж |
| durability | прочность | беріктігі |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| seams | ШВЫ | тігістер |
| shell | оболочка | қабығы |
| torque | крутящийся элемент | айналмалыэлемент |
| inflatable | надувной | үрлемелі |
| permeability | проницаемость | өткізгіштігі |
| the compliance | соответствие | сәйкестік |
| puncture | прокол | тесу |
| stiffness | жесткость | қаттылығы |

II. Find in the text the following word-combinations and translate into your native languages.

1 Equipment for testing the skin and infrared

2 resistance to perspiration

3 strength of inflatable toys

4 durability of fastening of elements of toys

5 cyclic loads in different climatic conditions

6 abrasion resistance

7 tremendous efforts of light

8 resistance to puncture,

III. Fill in the blanks with suitable words and word combinations.

operational characteristics: of inflatable toys and toys withfilling, the strength of the and items of toysto bear the weight.

durability of fastening of of toys and accessories, thread, seams, the strength of the and items of toys in free fall, resistance to

Footwear consists of determining the characteristics of the of footwear: of fastening of soles, heel, taps, thread, seams,characteristics:

IV. Ask all possible questions to the sentence.

Testing toys consist of determining the mechanical characteristics of toys.

V. Retell the text

SSW 15

Make a story out of these sentences arranging them logically.

1. Yesterday I saw a nice evening dress in one shop.
2. I took off my jacket and skirt.
3. Usually during my lunch-break I have a look round the shops.
4. It didn't fit me.

5. I decided to try it on.
6. It was a bit tight at the thighs.
7. I went into the changing room.
8. I tried the dress on.
9. I took it off.
10. I asked for a bigger size.
11. That time it was my size.
12. They had one but of a different colour.
13. So I paid for it.
14. It was also the right colour for me.
15. Blue matches my eyes and my complexion.

It was a happy day for me: I made a good purchase

Walk into a street market anywhere from Manila to Manchester, and someone will be selling T-shirts branded with the distinctive CK logo of Calvin Klein, the New York fashion designer.

If the price is very low, the T-shirts are probably fakes. Calvin Klein, like most other internationally-known fashion designers, has, for a long time, had problems with counterfeiters selling poor-quality merchandise bearing his brand name. Now he is doing something about it. "As the Calvin Klein brand has become well-known, we've seen a big increase in counterfeit activity", says Gabriella Forte, chief executive of Calvin Klein. "The better-known the brand name, the more people want to rip it off". In the past Calvin Klein took a relatively passive approach to the counterfeit problem. The company has now got tougher by establishing a network of employees and external specialists to uncover copyright abuse.

The move began with a general change in corporate strategy whereby Calvin Klein has aggressively expanded its interests outside North America. Calvin Klein has been one of the leading designers in the North American market since the mid-1970s. Now Calvin Klein is building up its fashion business in other countries. It has increased its investment in advertising, and restructured its licensing arrangements by signing long-term deals with partners for entire regions such as Europe or Asia, rather than giving licensing rights to individual countries. But as sales and brand awareness have risen, Calvin Klein has become an increasingly popular target for Asian and European counterfeiters, alongside other luxury brands such as Gucci, Chanel and Ralph Lauren.

The fake goods, mostly T-shirts, jeans and baseball caps, not only reduce the company's own sales but damage its brand image by linking it to poor quality merchandise. "You'd be amazed at how many people pay \$5 for a T-shirt without realizing it's counterfeit", said one executive.

From The Financial Times

3. Provocative thinking:

1. Have you ever bought a fake? If yes, what was it? Did you know it was a fake at the time?
2. How can common people tell a fake from a real product?
3. What kind of industry has more fakes in the market?

4. In what industry does counterfeiting have the worst effect on customers?
5. What means can you suggest to fight counterfeiters?

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