

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

**УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
“ВИТЕБСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ”**

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

**МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ И КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ
ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ I КУРСА СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ**

***1-50 01 01 «ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ПРЯЖИ, ТКАНЕЙ, ТРИКОТАЖА И
НЕТКАНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ»***

**ЗАОЧНОЙ ФОРМЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ
(СОКРАЩЕННЫЙ СРОК ОБУЧЕНИЯ – 4 ГОДА)**

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Английский язык: методические указания и контрольные задания для студентов I курса специальности 1-50 01 01 “Технология пряжи, тканей, трикотажа и нетканых материалов” заочной формы обучения (сокращенный срок обучения – 4 года).

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Составитель: ст. преп. Сасновская А.В.

Настоящие методические указания включают контрольную работу для студентов I курса заочной формы обучения (сокращенный срок обучения – 4 года). Работа составлена на основе специальной лексики и предусмотренного программой грамматического материала.

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ПРОГРАММЫ

Основная цель обучения студентов иностранному языку в неязыковом вузе предполагает при заочном обучении формирование умения самостоятельно читать литературу по специальности вуза для извлечения информации.

Данная программа предусматривает, главным образом, самостоятельную работу студентов. Работа под руководством преподавателя рассчитана на 14 учебных часов для групповых занятий. При заочной форме обучения, как правило, изучается тот же иностранный язык, который изучался в средней школе.

СТРУКТУРА КУРСА

I курс: 14 часов аудиторных занятий, 136 часов самостоятельной работы и консультации. Студент выполняет одну контрольную работу и сдает экзамен.

ТРЕБОВАНИЯ НА ЭКЗАМЕНЕ

К экзамену по английскому языку допускаются студенты, выполнившие письменную контрольную работу и сдавшие учебный материал по чтению.

На экзамене по английскому языку проверяются умения:

а) чтение и письменный перевод текста со словарем по специальности (до 1500 печатных знаков – 45 минут);

б) чтение без словаря и передача содержания прочитанного текста на русском языке (1000-1200 печатных знаков – 8 минут).

ВЫПОЛНЕНИЕ И ОФОРМЛЕНИЕ КОНТРОЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ

1. Контрольная работа предоставляется для проверки только в рукописном варианте в тетради. Титульную страницу следует оформить согласно требованиям.

Контрольная работа № 1 вариант № _____
по дисциплине “Английский язык”

студента I курса заочного факультета
группы _____

_____ (Ф.И.О.)

зачетная книжка № _____

домашний адрес: _____

Работа выполнена “ _____ ” _____ 20__ г.

Работу проверил _____

2. Контрольная работа предлагается в пяти вариантах. Вы должны выполнить один из пяти вариантов в соответствии с последними цифрами студенческого шифра. Студенты, шифр которых оканчивается на 1 или 2, выполняют вариант № 1; на 3 или 4 – № 2; на 5 или 6 – № 3; на 7 или 8 – № 4; на 9 или 0 – № 5.
3. При выполнении контрольной работы оставляйте в тетради широкие поля для замечаний, объяснений и методических указаний рецензента.

Материал контрольной работы следует располагать в тетради по следующему образцу:

Левая страница		Правая страница	
Поля	Английский текст	Русский текст	Поля

4. Выполненную контрольную работу направляйте для проверки и рецензирования в университет в установленные сроки.
5. Если контрольная работа выполнена без соблюдения указаний или не полностью, она возвращается без проверки.
6. При получении проверенной контрольной работы ознакомьтесь с замечаниями и проанализируйте отмеченные в работе ошибки.
7. Руководствуясь указаниями, проработайте еще раз учебный материал. Все предложения, в которых были обнаружены орфографические и грамматические ошибки или неточности перевода, перепишите начисто в исправленном виде в конце контрольной работы.
8. Отрецензированная контрольная работа является учебным документом, который необходимо сохранять; помните о том, что во время экзамена производится проверка усвоения материала, вошедшего в контрольную работу.

Вариант 1

I. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite) и переведите.*

1. Spinning is an ancient textile art.
2. In the Middle Ages the spinning wheel increased the output of individual spinners.
3. Hand-spinning will remain a popular handicraft.
4. One of the methods of twisting yarn is with the spindle.

II. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite Passive) и переведите.*

1. Many years ago fiber was spun by hand using simple tools, the spindle and distaff.
2. The origins of spinning fiber to make string or yarn are lost in time.
3. Yarn is spun from a wide variety of natural and synthetic materials.
4. The fiber will be dyed before carding.

III. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present или Past Perfect) и переведите их.*

1. Within the recent years, many new spinners have joined into the ancient process of hand-spinning.
2. The company had fulfilled its plan of textile production by the end of December.
3. We had measured the tightness of twist before he returned.
4. Pad printing has been recently introduced to textile printing for the specific purpose of printing garment tags.

IV. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных и наречий, и переведите их.*

1. A spindle containing a quantity of yarn rotates more easily than an empty one.
2. Modern powered spinning is vastly faster than hand-spinning.
3. The satin weave is the least common pattern.
4. Worsted yarn is smooth and highly twisted, and its fibers are parallel.

V. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.*

1. Handspinners may spin for self-sufficiency, or a sense of connection to history and the land.
2. Nylon should be used in the production of pantyhose, because it imitates silk.

3. One must use acetate to increase the lustre of certain fabrics such as silks and velvets.
4. As machine carders cannot card wool in the grease, pre-carded yarn generally isn't spun in the grease.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

1. The cloth has always to be brushed before printing.
2. The assistant was able to explain the term “twist” without my help.
3. It is allowed to twist two or more yarns together to form a thicker yarn.
4. You will be able to create coloured designs in textiles by weaving together fibers of different colours.

VII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия I.

1. The students listened to the Professor, speaking about the origins of spinning fiber.
2. The spinning mule was created in 1779, its inventor being Samuel Crompton.
3. Being busy, they postponed the process of textile printing.
4. The functions of textiles remaining the same, the methods and materials used to make them have expanded enormously.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия II.

1. The spinning jenny, invented by James Hargreaves, reduced the amount of work needed to produce yarn.
2. She mended the torn sleeve of her blouse.
3. When asked what thickening agent he was going to use, he replied that he would use albumen.
4. Mixed in any proportion with starch or flour, gum is useful for mordant colours.

IX. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции инфинитива.

1. To print the design on the fabric, the printer applies color to the block and presses it on the cloth.
2. We would rather use nylon in the production of pantyhose.
3. To help fabrics resist bacteria, fading, mildew, different finishing treatments are used.
4. To spin yarn is his hobby and greatest pleasure.

X. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.*

1. He keeps insisting on using new applications of dyeing before spinning.
2. The spinning loom needs cleaning.
3. We thought of replacing sewn-in tags and thermally transferred labels with pad printed ones.
4. Weaving is a textile production method which involves interlacing a set of longer threads with a set of crossing threads.

XI. *Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.*

Textile recycling

1. Textile recycling is the method of reusing or reprocessing used clothing, fibrous material and clothing scraps from the manufacturing process. For consumers the most common way of recycling textiles is reuse through reselling or donating to charity. Some companies accept their product back for recycling.

2. **Textile reuse is not classified as "recycling" by the United States Environmental Protection Agency** because the reused garments and wiper rags re-enter the waste stream eventually, so these techniques are classified as a diversion and not recovery for recycling estimates.

3. Clothing and fabric generally consists of composites of cotton (biodegradable material) and synthetic plastics. The textile's composition will affect its durability and method of recycling.

4. Fiber reclamation mills grade incoming material into type and color. The color sorting means no re-dyeing has to take place, saving energy and pollutants. The textiles are shredded into "shoddy" fibers and blended with other selected fibers, depending on the intended end use of the recycled yarn. The blended mixture is carded to clean and mix the fibers and spun ready for weaving or knitting. The fibers can also be compressed for mattress production. Textiles sent to the flocking industry are shredded to make filling material for car insulation, roofing felts, loudspeaker cones, panel linings and furniture padding.

5. For specialized polyester based materials the recycling process is significantly different. The first step is to remove the buttons and zippers then to cut the garments into small pieces. The shredded fabric is then granulated and formed into small pellets. The pellets are broken down polymerized and turned into polyester chips. The chips are melted and spun into new filament fiber used to make new polyester fabrics. Some companies are creating new pieces of clothing from scraps of old clothes. By combining and making new additions, the eclectic garments are marketed as a type of style.

Пояснения:

1. a spindle – веретено
2. a distaff – ручная прялка
3. carding – кардочесание
4. satin weave – атласное переплетение
5. a spinning mule – мюль-машина
6. albumen – альбумин
7. mordant – едкий

Вариант 2

I. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite) и переведите.*

1. The textile's composition will affect its durability and method of recycling.
2. Braiding or plaiting involves twisting threads together into cloth.
3. Bell's first patent was for a machine to print six colours at once.
4. There are five distinct methods at present in use for producing coloured patterns on cloth.

II. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite Passive) и переведите.*

1. At the present time calico printing is carried on extensively in every quarter of the globe.
2. Textile printing was introduced into England in 1676.
3. Some weaving is still done by hand, but the vast majority is mechanized.
4. Coir will be used in making doormats, brushes, mattresses and sacking.

III. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present или Past Perfect) и переведите их.*

1. Textiles have been a fundamental part of human life since the beginning of civilization.
2. From early times, textiles have been used to cover the human body and protect it.
3. The company had fulfilled its plan of yarn production by the end of November.
4. Wool industry expanded rapidly during the 1830's in Australia and by 1842 wool exports had reached 6000 metric tons annually.

IV. Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных и наречий, и переведите их.

1. The simplest textile art is felting, in which animal fibers are matted together.
2. Most textile arts begin with twisting or spinning and plying fibers to make yarn.
3. After carding, the slivers are stretched and slightly twisted to form thinner strands called roving.
4. Fulling involves wetting the fabric thoroughly with water and then passing it through rollers.

V. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.

1. Wool may be died at various stages of the manufacturing process.
2. One can measure the tightness of twist in TPI (twists per inch or turns per inch).
3. Goods intended for calico printing must be exceptionally well-bleached.
4. Knitted fabrics shouldn't be knitted too loosely as this would permit the fabric to stretch excessively without returning to its original shape.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

1. The color sorting means no re-dyeing has to take place, saving energy and pollutants.
2. Plants are able to provide more textile fibers than animals or minerals.
3. It is allowed to use the terms linen and flax interchangeably.
4. Manufactures were able to use linters as raw materials for rayon and paper.

VII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия I.

1. While printing, one or more colours are applied to the fabric in certain parts.
2. Cotton was delivered to manufactures, wool being sent to retailers.
3. I saw the engineer telling them about the specialization of the mill.
4. Silk having natural beauty, producers widely use it in making clothing.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия II.

1. Looms run by steam, electricity, or water power have shuttles that refill automatically.
2. The dyeing process finished, we went home.
3. Fabrics knitted with the plain stitch always have different front and back.

4. All the material studied, they decided to produce decorative and upholstery fabrics.

IX. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции инфинитива.

1. To weave means to make cloth by crossing two sets of threads over and under each other.
2. Tussah is difficult to bleach because its natural colour is tan or brown.
3. One must know the properties of knitted and woven fabrics.
4. In 1779, Samuel Crompton combined elements of the spinning jenny and water frame to create the spinning mule.

X. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

1. Knitting is the art of constructing the fabric by interlooping yarn.
2. The power loom requires repairing.
3. On being spun, the yarn is processed into fabric in a weaving or knitting mill.
4. Linen is worth buying for the production of tablecloths, napkins, and dish towels.

XI. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Uses of textiles

1. Textiles have 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, 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.

2. Miscellaneous uses include flags, backpacks, tents, nets, cleaning devices, such as handkerchiefs; transportation devices such as balloons, kites, sails, and parachutes; and strengthening in composite materials such as fibre glass and industrial geotextiles. Textiles can be used for educational purposes. Textiles can be used as a material for children to use and explore in their classrooms as another element of learning. Children can manipulate and come up with creative uses for textiles such as collage materials, art materials and so on.

3. Textiles 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), geotextiles (reinforcement of embankments), agro textiles (textiles for crop protection), protective clothing (e.g. against heat and radiation for fire fighter

clothing, against molten metals for welders, stab protection, and bullet proof vests. In all these applications stringent performance requirements must be met. Woven of threads coated with zinc oxide nanowires, laboratory fabric has been shown capable of "self-powering nanosystems" using vibrations created by everyday actions like wind or body movements.

4. Fashion designers commonly rely on textile designs to set their fashion collections apart from others. Marisol Deluna, Nicole Miller, Lilly Pulitzer, the late Gianni Versace and Emilio Pucci can be easily recognized by their signature print driven designs.

Пояснения:

1. coir – кокосовое волокно
2. fulling – валка
3. calico printing – ситцепечатание
4. plain stitch – гладкое кулирное переплетение
5. linter – хлопковый пух

Вариант 3

I. Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite) и переведите.

1. The increased output of spinning factories created a demand for more cotton.
2. Fabric refers to any material made through weaving, knitting, crocheting, or bonding.
3. Next year this factory will begin the production of textiles for industrial purposes.
4. The fineness of the thread produced by early spinning wheels depended on the speed with which the twisting thread was drawn out.

II. Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite Passive) и переведите.

1. The relative thickness of fibers in cloth is measured in deniers.
2. Yarns are characterized as Z-twist or S-twist according to the direction of spinning.
3. Olefin fiber is hydrophobic and will be used in activewear, linings, and warm clothing.
4. In the past, all textiles were made from natural fibers, including plant, animal, and mineral sources.

III. Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present или Past Perfect) и переведите.

1. From early times, textiles have been used to insulate, and decorate living spaces and surfaces.
2. Greige means that the fabric hasn't received any finishing treatments yet.
3. By the 1400's, the art of weaving had become highly developed in Europe.
4. The spinning mill had fulfilled its plan of production by the end of July.

IV. Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных и наречий, и переведите их.

1. Microfibre refers to fibers made of strands thinner than one denier.
2. Tussah is less shiny than cultivated silk.
3. Felt is made chiefly from fibers of wool, fur, or animal hair.
4. Spinning is one of the most ancient arts.

V. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.

1. Yarn can be spun from a wide variety of materials, including natural and synthetic fibers.
2. The textile industry must not only expand the existing factories, but also construct new ones.
3. Knitting should be neither too tight nor too loose.
4. Fiber companies may take filaments and draw 15 to 100 of them together to make multifilament yarn.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

1. The yarn has to be properly prepared before knitting.
2. Not only sheep, but also camels and goats are able to supply wool.
3. Manufactures are allowed to use manufactured fibers blended with natural ones.
4. Prehistoric people had to rely on handicrafts to make the things they needed, because they had no machines.

VII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия I.

1. Being highly productive automatic filling winders incorporate a dust removing device.
2. Viscose and cuprammonium rayons having much the same chemical properties, both dye easily.

3. The wool was placed in the warehouse, the cotton being sent to the factory.
4. Changing the direction of the weave and adding coloured threads, the weaver may create unusual patterns.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия II.

1. The water frame was a cotton-spinning machine patented by Richard Arkwright in 1769.
2. Yarn produced from cotton and polyester is absorbent.
3. When the plants harvested, the flax stems are soaked in water.
4. When the public interest increased, colleges began to teach crafts.

IX. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции инфинитива.

1. To grow jute, farmers scatter the seeds on cultivated soil.
2. Yarn producers mix together natural and manufactured fibers of staple length to form blended yarns.
3. Satin weave cloth may snag easily.
4. To wind is to fulfill several definite objects necessary in the preparation of yarn for weaving.

X. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

1. Pressing treadles frees the weaver's hands to pass the shuttle rhythmically through the sheds.
2. More perfect yarns are produced by removing the faults.
3. The needle loom is worth buying.
4. My trying to convince him to buy an automatic filling bobbin winder was of no use.

XI. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Fibers

1. Fiber is a hairlike strand of a substance that is extremely long in relation to its width. A fiber is the smallest visible unit of any textile product. Some fibers occur in nature, and others are manufactured. Most natural fibers come from plants and animals. These fibers include cotton, silk and wool. There are two types of manufactured fibers. Regenerated fibers are made from natural materials. Synthetic

fibers are made entirely from chemicals. They have a smooth surface that makes them resistant to wear.

2. All natural fibers are limited in length from about 1.3 to 20 centimeters. Fibers of limited length are called staple fibers. Manufacturers spin these fibers into yarn. Manufactured fibers are unlimited in length. They are produced in long, continuous strands called filament fibers. They can be used singly as yarns or blended with other filament fibers. When they are blended with natural fibers, filaments are cut into staple lengths.

3. The properties of a particular fiber depend on its chemical composition and physical structure. Manufacturers use fibers that have properties suited to their products. For example, fibers used in clothing must feel pleasant to the touch, be absorbent, have a good luster, and drape to fit the body. For industrial use, a fiber's strength and durability are important.

4. Natural fibers account for more than half the fibers produced in the world yearly. Cotton is the most widely used natural fiber. Cotton cloth is absorbent, soft and comfortable to wear. Flax, a strong fiber from the stems of flax plants, is used to make clothing and linen products. Hemp, jute, and sisal are coarse plant fibers used in cords, ropes and rough fabrics.

5. Animal fibers include fur and hair. Wool, the hair sheared from sheep and certain other animals is popular in clothing and home furnishings. Silk is the strongest natural fiber. Manufacturers unwind silk filaments from silkworm cocoons and make silk yarn for clothing and decorative fabrics.

Пояснения:

1. denier – денье
2. Z-twist – правое направление свивки
3. S-twist – левое направление свивки
4. greige – суровье
5. a filling winder – мотальная машина для перемотки утка
6. bunch – резервная намотка
7. satin weave – атласное переплетение
8. a shed – зев
9. needle loom – рапирный лентоткацкий станок

Вариант 4

I. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite) и переведите.*

1. During the cloth-making process, the harnesses raise some warp yarns and lower others.

2. Ancient Egyptians used spindles to make thread for fine cloth.
3. Textile mills manufacture knit goods by two basic methods: weft knitting and warp knitting.
4. In any weaving at least two sets of yarns will be necessary: the warp threads and the weft threads.

II. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite Passive) и переведите.*

1. The roving is twisted on a spinning frame to form yarn.
2. Most thread will be bleached or dyed before being packaged.
3. Nets and laces, which are called open-mesh fabrics, have wide spaces between the yarns.
4. In the 20th century, new techniques were invented to produce yarns at rates in excess of 40 meters per second.

III. *Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present или Past Perfect) и переведите.*

1. The strength and beauty of linen have made it a popular fabric for tablecloths, napkins, and handkerchiefs.
2. After the manufacturers had dyed the fabric, they delivered it to a retailer.
3. Textile has traditionally meant a woven fabric.
4. The civilizations in Central Europe, the Middle East, and Pakistan had learnt to weave textiles by 2500 B.C.

IV. *Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных и наречий, и переведите их.*

1. Olefin cleans easily, dries quickly, and resists mildew.
2. The plain weave is the simplest and most common pattern.
3. Warp-knitted fabrics are tightly constructed and thus do not stretch as much as weft knits.
4. Staple fibers produce yarn that is softer than filament yarn.

V. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.*

1. The satin weave produces soft, luxurious cloth, but it may snag easily.
2. Some filament yarns can be heat-set to form stretch yarns.
3. One must be very careful when dealing with knitted fabrics.
4. Looms should be cleaned and oiled before a new warp is placed.

VI. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

1. Manufactures were able to shape synthetic fibers at high temperatures.
2. Weaving on a hand loom is tiring because the weaver has to put down the shuttle and operate the harnesses manually after every row.
3. Manufactures are allowed to use asbestos in making brake linings.
4. Cotton fiber, fleece from the sheep and flax have to be processed before spinning.

VII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия I.

1. Wool being durable, most producers use it in manufacturing blankets, rugs, and other items.
2. The loops lying side by side in a line across the fabric are called “courses”.
3. Weaving yarn, he made one mistake.
4. When working with short hairs, such as llama or angora rabbit, the spinner may choose to integrate longer fibers, such as mohair, to prevent yarn breakage.

VIII. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия II.

1. All the necessary preparations made, they began combing.
2. Each yarn, called a ply, adds strength and thickness to the thread.
3. Most natural fibers used for textile production measure between about 1 and 20 centimeters.
4. The plants harvested too early, the fibers were weak.

IX. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции инфинитива.

1. Small scale artisan spinners spin their own yarn to control specific yarn qualities.
2. Weavers may use thread spun from such natural fibers as cotton, silk and wool.
3. The use of automatic looms has proved that it's economical to relieve weavers of many duties.
4. To knit is to construct fabric with needles by interlooping yarn to form a succession of connected loops.

X. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

1. Knitted goods take the shape of a wearer without causing discomfort.
2. The director of our company is thinking of buying a new loom.
3. The shuttle loom is worth buying.
4. Quilling is a process usually done in a separate room.

XI. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Contemporary hand spinning

1. Hand-spinning is still an important skill in many traditional societies. Hobby or small scale artisan spinners spin their own yarn to control specific yarn qualities and produce yarn that is not widely available commercially, but can be found online and in many local yarn stores. Handspinners also may spin for self-sufficiency, a sense of accomplishment, or a sense of connection to history and the land. In addition, they may take up spinning for its meditative qualities.

2. Within the recent past, many new spinners have joined into this ancient process, innovating the craft and creating new techniques. From using many new applications of dyeing before spinning, to mixing in random elements (Christmas Garland, eccentric beads, etc.) that would not be in a traditional yarn, to creating new techniques like coiling, this craft is constantly evolving and shifting.

3. To make various yarns, besides adding random elements, spinners can vary all the same things as in a machined yarn, i.e. the fiber, the preparation, the color, the spinning technique, the direction of the twist, etc. A common misconception is yarn spun from rolags may not be as strong, but the strength of a yarn is actually based on the length of hair fiber and the degree of twist. When working with shorter hairs, such as llama or angora rabbit, the spinner may choose to integrate longer fibers, such as mohair, to prevent yarn breakage. Yarns made of shorter fibers are thus also given more twist than yarns of longer fibers, and are generally spun with the short draw technique.

4. The fiber can be dyed at any time, but is often dyed before carding or after the yarn has been spun. Wool may be spun before or after washing, although excessive amounts of lanolin can make spinning difficult, especially when using a drop-spindle. Careless washing may cause felting; when done prior to spinning this often leads to unusable wool fiber. In washing wool the key thing to avoid is too much agitation and fast temperature changes from hot to cold.

Пояснения:

1. a harness – ремиза
2. weft knitting – уточное вязание
3. warp knitting – основовязание
4. a roving – ровница

5. open-mesh fabrics – синтетическое сушильное волокно с открытой структурой
6. plain weave – полотняное переплетение
7. to heat-set – термостабилизировать
8. a shuttle – челнок
9. courses – петельный ряд
10. combing - гребнечесание
11. shuttle loom – челночный ткацкий станок
12. quilling – перемотка утка на шпули

Вариант 5

I. Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite) и переведите.

1. New spinning machines helped bring about the Industrial Revolution.
2. Cotton spinning in a present-day factory is a typical example of most spinning.
3. The twill weave produces strong cloth, used in coats and sportswear.
4. The spinners at our factory will make a semi-worsted yarn.

II. Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present, Past, Future Indefinite Passive) и переведите.

1. Most thread is made by spinning many fibers into a single yarn.
2. Manufactured fibers are produced in long, continuous strands called filaments.
3. Textiles will be finished by chemical processes to change their characteristics.
4. In the 19th century starching was commonly used to make clothing more resistant to stains and wrinkles.

III. Перепишите предложения, укажите в скобках видо-временную форму глагола (Present или Past Perfect) и переведите.

1. Modern science has learned how to produce fibers by chemical and technical means.
2. The factory had bought a new knitting machine by the end of the year.
3. Hardly had the public interest increased, colleges began to teach crafts.
4. Linters are the short fibers remaining on the cotton seeds after the longer fibers have been removed by the cotton gin.

IV. Перепишите предложения, содержащие разные формы сравнения прилагательных и наречий, и переведите их.

1. The water frame made it much easier to spin cotton thread for warp.
2. Several yarns are twisted tightly together to form thread.
3. Many manufactured fibers have certain qualities superior to those of natural fibers.
4. Rayon and acetate are widely used for clothing, curtains, and upholstery.

V. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.*

1. With today's modern machinery, textile mills can manufacture much fabric in a few seconds.
2. Fiber companies may use a single filament to make monofilament yarn.
3. One must use newly sheared fleece while spinning in the grease.
4. Knitted fabrics shouldn't be knitted too tightly, as this would reduce the elasticity.

VI. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие эквиваленты модальных глаголов.*

1. The spinners who buy pre-washed and carded fibers do not have to wash the lanolin out.
2. By means of this device we'll be able to carry out more operations in shorter time.
3. It's allowed to use a knitted fabric when a woven one is unsuitable.
4. Wool has to be sorted, graded and scoured before it's ready for processing into yarn.

VII. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия I.*

1. The bunch is a safety supply of yarn preventing loom stoppage.
2. Cotton fibers being strong, clothing made of cotton is durable.
3. The methods of yarn traversing being different, they used a rotary drum.
4. When making various yarns spinners can vary the fiber, the preparation, the color, the spinning technique, the direction of the twist, etc.

VIII. *Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на функции причастия II.*

1. The plants harvested too late, the fibers were rough.
2. Careless washing done prior to spinning, it led to unusable wool fiber.
3. The number of separate processes involved in production varies with each textile product.

4. The mule, introduced by Samuel Crompton in 1779, combined principles of the spinning wheel and water frame.

IX. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции инфинитива.

1. To make thread, the filaments are cut into fibre-sized pieces before drawing.
2. He expected his company to produce enough textiles for export.
3. The weaver must thread the loom before weaving.
4. In washing wool the key thing is to avoid too much agitation and fast temperature changes from hot to cold.

X. Перепишите и переведите предложения, обращая внимание на формы и функции герундия.

1. On being spun the yarn is woven or knitted.
2. The fibers can't be manufactured into yarn without possessing certain properties.
3. The spinning machinery needs cleaning.
4. Sanforizing preshrinks cloth to prevent it from shrinking or stretching.

XI. Перепишите и письменно переведите текст.

Hand spinning

1. The origins of spinning fiber to make string or yarn are lost in time, but archaeological evidence in the form of representation of string skirts has been dated to the Upper Paleolithic era. In the most primitive type of spinning, tufts of animal hair or plant fiber were rolled down the thigh with the hand, and additional tufts were added as needed until the desired length of spun fiber was achieved. Later, the fiber was fastened to a stone which was twirled round until the yarn was sufficiently twisted, whereupon it was wound upon the stone and the process repeated over and over.

2. The next method of twisting yarn was with the spindle, a straight stick eight to twelve inches long on which the thread was wound after twisting. At first it had a cleft or split in the top in which the thread was fixed; later a hook of bone was added to the upper end. The bunch of wool or plant fibers is held in the left hand; with the right hand the fibers are drawn out several inches and the end fastened securely in the slit or hook on the top of the spindle. A whirling motion is given to the spindle on the thigh or any convenient part of the body; the spindle is then dropped, twisting the yarn, which is wound on the upper part of the spindle. Another bunch of fibers is drawn out, the spindle is given another twirl, the yarn is wound on the spindle, and so on.

3. The distaff was used for holding the bunch of wool, flax, or other fibers. It was a short stick on one end of which was loosely wound the raw material. The other end of the distaff was held in the hand, under the arm or thrust in the girdle of the spinner. When held thus, one hand was left free for drawing out the fibers.

4. A spindle containing a quantity of yarn rotates more easily, steadily and continues longer than an empty one; hence the next improvement was the addition of a weight called a spindle whorl at the bottom of the spindle. These whorls are discs of wood, stone, clay, or metal with a hole in the center for the spindle, which keep the spindle steady and promote its rotation.

Пояснения:

1. twill weave – саржевое переплетение
2. semi-worsted yarn – полугребенная пряжа
3. starching – крахмаление
4. a rotary drum – вращающийся барабанчик
5. sanforizing – безусадочная отделка
6. whorl – блок веретена

Supplementary Reading

Textile branch of Belarusian light industry

It is the textile branch that is the core of the light industry, as it provides an original feedstock for clothing, knitting and shoe-making companies. Its output volumes account for one third of all products made by the industry. This is why to develop this branch is vital for the Belarusian light industry.

According to the chairman of the concern Belleprom, this task is the most challenging. For example, clothing companies, which have already adapted to market conditions, are less capital-intensive: one sewing machine costs about EUR 4000 and one textile production line – 200 times more. Besides, the textile branch is more energy-intensive: its power input makes 10 per cent of the production cost; power inputs of clothing and knitting branches – 2-3 per cent and 7-8 per cent respectively.

Only large-scale modernization and technical retooling can help in this situation. The problem is that the CIS member-states do not produce modern light industry equipment, so companies have to buy manufacturing equipment abroad.

Orsha Flax Mill is one of the major European manufacturers of apparel linen and duck fabric. This is the only company in the republic which uses a national raw material-flax fiber. According to the director of the company, Orsha Flax Mill intends to develop brand new fabric finishing technologies in order to meet today's requirements to textile goods. The technologies include patterning bed-cloths and

table-linen, antibacterial treatment and fireproofing, water, oil and dirt-repellant coatings.

The company's development strategy in 2006-2010 is to get into CIS and foreign markets. To increase its sale volumes, the mill has to build up its own commodity distribution network to spur up advertising, to introduce new sales promotion methods and to scan for new fields, where its products could be used.

Insofar as domestic sales are concerned, special emphasis is placed on setting up wholesale stores in the regional representative offices and on expanding the network of the company's sales departments in stores throughout Belarus. Moreover, to develop its own short-run production and design fashion collections might be promising fields as well.

Orsha Textiles

It is not fortuitous that flowers of flax are an element of the National Emblem of Belarus since flax has been traditionally cultivated throughout the centuries in this country and has remained one of its most important agricultural plants. Belarusian enterprises producing annually about 50 tons of flax fiber have propelled the country to the list of the leading world manufacturers of flax fiber and flax linen. Orsha Mill is the biggest flax manufacturer in Europe as it processes about one third of the country's volume of flax.

In the international production and consumption of textile the priority is still given to natural fibers and first of all to flax since it possesses unique hygienic and exploitation qualities. Flax products nicely absorb water, have good air permeability, they do not electrify, show excellent light-, friction- and rubbing-resilience – all this makes flax a highly durable material. Besides, flax fibers have essential medical and biological characteristics. Doctors believe flax fights catarrhal diseases, stimulates blood circulation and increases stamina. No other natural or artificial fiber boasts such outstanding consumer properties. The afore-mentioned explains the ever growing interest in flax in the world.

Technological parameters of Belarusian flax dictated specialization of flax factories which produced predominantly short-staple fiber flax. Orsha Mill used to generate about 60 per cent of the total profits. However, in the middle of the 1990s they faced sales shortage as the industry switched to polyethylene packing instead of sacking. The company reviewed its policy and pushed up production of consumer fabrics.

The mill started to use short-staple fiber flax to produce decorative, upholstery fabrics, mélange cloth and jacquard by mixing flax with various chemical fibers and viscose. After certain treatment such fabrics can be used for sewing suits. They are also good to upholster furniture and decorate walls. Orsha Flax Mill has recently expanded the area of application of short-staple fiber flax using it to produce decorative curtains and bags.

Not long ago the company united with specialists from Vitebsk State Technological University and experts from the joint stock company Beloruskiye Oboi (Belarusian Wall-Paper) to elaborate a technology of using short-staple fiber flax to manufacture wall-paper.

Every month Orsha Flax Mill produces about two million meters of consumer fabric and only around 120-150 thousand meters of fabrics for technical application. They are gradually embracing the classic European assortment system.

New Challenges

Textile of Orsha Flax Mill is well-known in Europe, Turkey and the USA since the enterprise exports about 75-80 per cent of its output, or 20 million meters of fabric annually. The figures could be much higher, though.

The company is a part of the Belarusian concern for production and selling of light industry goods (Bellegprom). The territory of the flax mill occupies 35 hectares. The mill comprises five factories: 1st which manufactures bag goods from short-staple flax fiber, 2nd and 3rd which produce yarn and coarse from long-staple flax fiber and flax spinning factory Dnepr. The factory has hackling, spinning, weaving and dressing machines. The enterprise manufactures table and bed linen, fabrics for suits and shirts, decorative fabrics, ready-made garments, technical fabrics, bags and garn. The assortment of goods includes about 5 thousand items. The quality management system at Orsha Flax Mill was certified in line with the international standards ISO 9001.

Some years ago Orsha Flax Mill encountered a new challenge – soaring exports of Chinese fabrics to Europe after the abolishment of export quotas for goods coming from WTO member states. In order to get through the crisis the company appointed a group of experts to draw up a new sales strategy to hold the market positions. Orsha Flax Mill has already launched some measures in this sphere. For example, the sale prices were downsized and a flexible volume-based discount system was introduced. The company has also overhauled its sales department forming a marketing research department, making minor reshuffle, and changing the system of bonuses for the sales personnel. Now all bureaus of Orsha Flax Mill are busy scanning for new partners and maintaining old ones. All departments of the company aim to provide prompt orders delivery, thorough market analysis, timely design of new assortment and non-stop quality upgrading. The measures produced a positive rebound and the output climbed by 22 per cent.

Flax – Integral Part of Belarus

Contesting for foreign sales markets Orsha Flax Mill mapped out another direction – to conquer the inner market, paradoxically as it may sound. Flax products

are in no demand in Belarus – in a country with centuries-old traditions in cultivation and treatment of flax. The company is also responsible for this to some extent. Being export oriented, they failed to produce the volume and assortment of flax needed for the Belarusian sewing factories. As a result flax clothes and linen almost entirely lost popularity in Belarus. Thus the company faced a task to make a U-turn in the situation.

Orsha Flax Mill has recently joined efforts with the leading sewing companies of Belarus to draw up a new assortment of modern fabrics. The company has gained certain progress here-almost all clothes manufacturers have already presented new collections of flax clothes. People can see them at the exhibition-fair Beltexlegprom. The company has high expectations for the Flax Festival which for the first time was held in the Belarusian fashion center in 2005.

Besides, Orsha Flax Mill intends to develop its own commodity distribution network. Today the company is about to sign contracts to open its departments in trading centers of Minsk and in big regional centers. The company takes steps to intensify sales of its production through hypermarkets. Orsha factory is also creating a reserve of fabrics for trading organizations so that they are able to replenish their stocks at any time.

The factory has elaborated measures to promote the Belarusian textile in Russia and Ukraine. Today the company is setting up its storage facilities in these countries. Besides, Orsha Flax Mill intends to use the commodity distribution network of Mogilev-based Mogotex and the Baranovichi Cotton Association. These measures will probably help to win more space on the market as well as to revitalize the old traditions.

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