

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РЕСПУБЛИКИ БЕЛАРУСЬ**

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

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

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

***1-50 02 01 “КОНСТРУИРОВАНИЕ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ИЗДЕЛИЙ
ИЗ КОЖИ”***

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

ВИТЕБСК

2009

УДК 802.0 (07)

Английский язык: методические указания и контрольные задания для студентов I курса специальности 1-50 02 01 “Конструирование и технология изделий из кожи” заочной формы обучения (сокращенный срок обучения – 4 года).

Витебск: Министерство образования Республики Беларусь, УО “ВГТУ”, 2009.

Составители: ст. преп. Хотькин Г.П.,
преп. Бурдыко О.В.

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

Одобрено кафедрой иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ”
20.03.2009, протокол № 8

Рецензент: ст. преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ” Имперович В.В.

Редактор: ст. преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков УО “ВГТУ” Яснова Н.П.

Рекомендовано к опубликованию редакционно-издательским советом УО “ВГТУ”
“ _____ ” _____ 2009 г., протокол № _____

Ответственная за выпуск Старцева Л.Н.

Учреждение образования “Витебский государственный технологический университет”

Подписано к печати _____ Формат _____ Уч.-изд. лист _____

Печать ризографическая. Тираж _____ экз. Заказ № _____ Цена _____

Отпечатано на ризографе учреждения образования “Витебский государственный технологический университет”.

Лицензия № 02330/0494384 от 16 марта 2009г.

210035, г. Витебск, Московский проспект, 72.

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 и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Indefinite Active.*

1. The shoemaking process comprises about 300 operations.
2. Some 150 years ago the manufacture of shoes was a very simple process.
3. Next week our group will go to the shoe factory "Marco".
4. Styles did not change quickly in that period.

II. *Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.*

1. Working shoes are worn for safety and comfort in many kinds of jobs.
2. Pointed-toe shoe was introduced in the late 11th century.
3. He promises that this method will be tested one of these days.
4. The first attempts of industrial processing of fish skin were made in Russia in 1934.

III. *Перепишите предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на времена группы Perfect.*

1. I have bought a new leather coat. Come and look at it.
2. Have you ever been to a shoe factory?
3. I have known this engineer for 10 years.
4. He had discussed the problem with most of his colleagues before he took a final decision.

IV. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие различные формы сравнения; переведите их.*

1. The mineral method of tanning was faster than previous techniques.
2. Vegetable tanning is not so effective as chrome tanning.
3. The heavier is the hide the more time it is necessary to tan it.
4. Chrome tanning is the most important method of tanning leather.

V. *Перепишите следующие предложения со сказуемым, выраженным модальным глаголом; переведите эти предложения.*

1. You can buy these shoes at the shop in Victory Square.
2. Could you tell me the way to the shoe factory "Marco"?
3. You must work hard to master your speciality.
4. Chrome tanned leather can be made much faster than vegetable tanned leather.

VI. *Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них эквиваленты модальных глаголов; предложения переведите.*

1. I think he'll be able to solve this problem independently.
2. Next week the factory is to begin the production of a new model of shoes.
3. You should buy these boots, they are of high quality.
4. We had to repeat the experiment again.

VII. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 1; переведите предложения.*

1. The Greeks were using leather garments in the age of Homeric heroes.
2. The man answering journalists' questions is a famous inventor.
3. Using oil we can produce soft leather.
4. Being fully tanned leather is washed and bleached.

VIII. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 2; переведите предложения.*

1. Leather has played an important role in the development of civilization.
2. Tanning is really a wonderful process discovered in the dim past.
3. Hides and skins are brought to the tannery as usual in a cured condition.
4. Unless tanned or treated by a chemical process hides begin to putrefy.

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

1. To carry out experiments is very important for technical students.
2. To carry out this experiment we need some more instruments.
3. Our aim is to obtain a new kind of artificial leather.
4. The experiment to be carried out must give us necessary results.

X. *Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них герундий; переведите предложения.*

1. Studying chemistry is necessary for a production engineer.
2. We know of his working at this problem.
3. At the meeting they discussed different ways of improving their work.
4. On receiving necessary results they stopped their experiment.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3, 4.

HISTORY OF LEATHER

1. Leather has played an important role in the development of civilization. From prehistoric times man has used the skins of animals to satisfy his basic needs. From leather man made footwear, belts, clothing, containers for liquids, boats, and even armor. The principal protective armor of the Roman soldier was a heavy leather shirt.

2. Primitive societies in Europe, Asia, and North America all developed the technique of turning skins into leather goods independently one of another. It included tanning, tawing and chamoising and these processes produce different kinds of leather. Tanning is the most important method in which the skins are prevented from putrefaction by the chemical properties of tannin found in vegetable matter. Many ancient peoples tanned their leather by placing layers of bark, leaves and fruit over hides and adding water. This process took months and in the case of thick skins even years. The art of tanning leather using the bark of trees had a closely guarded secret passed down from father to son.

3. As early as 800 B.C. people discovered the mineral salt alum and began using it as a tanning agent. This mineral method called tawing, was widely used in ancient Egypt, Babylonia, India and even in the Middle Ages in Europe. Originally it produced white leather, though later it was dyed in colours. Chamoising was a process using oil, which produces soft leather.

4. In 1809 Samuel Parker, an American inventor, patented the leather splitting machine. This machine allowed workers to make two skins out of one, thereby doubling production. Fleshing and unhairing machines were invented shortly after the splitting machine. Augustin Schultz, an American dye salesman, invented a chrome tanning process in 1884. The method was perfected about 10 years later by Martin Dennis. Chrome tanning allowed more attractive and flexible leather to be produced at a much faster rate.

Пояснения:

tanning – дубление

vegetable ~ – растительное дубление

chrome ~ – хромовое дубление

tannin n – танин

to bleach – отбеливать

to cure – консервировать

to putrefy – гнить

armor n – доспехи

tawing n – квашение

chamoising n – замшевание

bark n – кора

alum n – квасцы

to split – расслаивать, расщеплять

fleshing – мездрение

unhairing – обезволашивание

pointed – остроконечный, заостренный

toe n – палец (на ноге); носок (обуви)

Вариант 2

I. *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Indefinite Active.*

1. A leather jacket helps to maintain the air next to your body at a comfortable temperature.
2. In 1884 Augustin Schultz, an American dye Salesman, invented a chrome tanning process.
3. The workers say that they will install a new equipment in two days.
4. Nobody knows when man began to wear shoes.

II. *Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.*

1. Leather is made from skins and hides of animals.
2. The mineral salt alum was discovered as early as 800 B.C.
3. A new kind of women's shoes will be developed by our designers.
4. When was this tanning process invented?

III. *Перепишите предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на времена группы Perfect.*

1. I have never been to a shoe factory.
2. This week the factory has fulfilled its annual production plan.
3. Since prehistoric times man has used the skins of animals to satisfy his basic needs.
4. When we came into the laboratory they had already finished their experiment.

IV. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие различные формы сравнения; переведите их.*

1. Leather can be made as flexible as cloth or as stiff as wood.
2. The results of his last experiment were worse than before.
3. These are the most expensive shoes I have ever bought.
4. The worse is leather the worse are articles made from it.

V. *Перепишите следующие предложения со сказуемым, выраженным модальным глаголом; переведите эти предложения.*

1. Leather can be used for making a lot of useful things.
2. Could you explain me the difference between the words hide and skin?

3. They must be making an experiment now.
4. May I use your telephone? Mine is out of order.

VI. *Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них эквиваленты модальных глаголов; предложения переведите.*

1. You should visit this international exhibition.
2. We were allowed to watch the operation of the splitting machine.
3. On Monday we are to go to the shoe factory "Belwest".
4. As I am a part-time student I have to combine my work with studies.

VII. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия I; переведите предложения.*

1. They are testing a new type of man-made leather.
2. Chamoising was a process using oil which produces soft leather.
3. While choosing shoes you should keep in mind two things: construction and fit.
4. The student carrying out an experiment studies in our group.

VIII. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 2; переведите предложения.*

1. About 80% of all tanned leather is made into shoes.
2. Industries use drive belts from leather.
3. This year the scientists have developed a new substitute for natural leather.
4. When tanned leather can be used for different purposes.

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

1. To get a new material involves a great deal of work.
2. Leather was probably the first natural material to be used by man.
3. To obtain nappa leather it is tanned with alum and chromium salts.
4. Experiments helped to discover the properties of new chemical elements.

X. *Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них герундий; переведите предложения.*

1. By using this machine the workers could increase the production of leather.
2. The tawing method of making leather is very ancient one.
3. Making shoes is a very complicated process.
4. He insists on his device being tested.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3, 5.

LEATHER

1. Leather is one of the oldest natural materials known to man. Raw skins were used by primitive man for warmth and its use has progressed into a world wide industry covering footwear, fashion garments and many types of accessories and furnishings.

2. Leather is a fibrous substance comprising a closely interwoven system of fibres that have natural elasticity. The system is porous to air and water vapour, since it is actually made from the skin of animals. Cattle hides provide the source of most leathers, but deer, goat, pig, and sheep skins are also widely used. Specialty leathers are made from alligator, shark, and snake hides. Before they can be used by man skins have to be processed, tanned and finished.

3. Leather is strong and durable. It can be made as flexible as cloth or as stiff as wood. Some kinds of leather are thick and heavy, but others are thin. Leather can be dyed, polished until it has a glossy finish, or embossed. Leather is used to make shoes, boots, belts, gloves, jackets, hats, shirts, trousers, skirts, purses, and many other objects.

4. The chief kinds of leather are shoe sole leather, shoe upper leather, chamois, suede and nappa (grain) leather. Shoe sole leather is produced from the thick skins of cattle and other large animals. Shoe upper leather is obtained from the thinner skins of calves, goats, and other smaller animals or by splitting heavy hides into thin layers. About 80 per cent of all tanned leather is made into shoes.

5. Chamois is the softer side of the skin of sheep or lamb, shaved away from the outer hide. It is tanned by fish oil. Suede leather is made by gently abrading the flesh side of the skin. Suede is usually obtained from sheep skins. Nappa leather is a soft and full grain gloving or clothing leather made from unsplit sheep, lamb, goat or kid skin. It is usually tanned with alum and chromium salts.

Пояснения:

hide n – шкура (крупных животных)

skin n – шкура, кожа (до 11 кг весом)

cloth n – ткань

splitting machine – машина для расслоения кожи

man-made – искусственный

chamoising – замшевание

drive belt – приводной ремень

nappa – наппа (перчаточная кожа)

furnishings – домашние принадлежности

tawing – квашение

fibre n – волокно

interwoven – переплетенный

to process – обработать

to tan – дубить

glossy – блестящий, глянцевый

to emboss – чеканить, выбивать

suede n – велюр

to abrade – стирать; шлифовать

Вариант 3

I. *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Indefinite Active.*

1. A modern shoemaker needs a large and light premise with powerful system of ventilation.
2. Children's shoes differed in scale rather than style from adult footwear.
3. David hopes that Mary will like these gloves.
4. When did you finish your experiment?

II. *Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.*

1. Shoes and boots are usually made of leather.
2. Like other items of clothing at that time shoes were decorated by slashes and embroidery.
3. I am sure the best way out of the situation will be found.
4. Who was this tanning method invented by?

III. *Перепишите предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на времена группы Perfect.*

1. The manufacture of boots and shoes has tremendously changed since man began producing them.
2. I haven't been to this exhibition yet.
3. The workers went home after they had finished their day task.
4. We have just returned from the shoe factory.

IV. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие различные формы сравнения; переведите их.*

1. The vamp wears out much faster than other details of the upper.
2. He uses the latest methods in his work.
3. The more electricity you use the more you'll have to pay.
4. This method is not so effective as that one.

V. *Перепишите следующие предложения со сказуемым, выраженным модальным глаголом; переведите эти предложения.*

1. The engineer could solve the problem rather quickly.
2. You may take my tennis shoes. I don't need them any longer.
3. Must we continue our experiment? – No, you needn't, the results are good.
4. Proteins may be described as nitrogenous organic substances.

VI. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них эквиваленты модальных глаголов; предложения переведите.

1. Light industry has to supply other branches of the national economy with technical fabrics, cord, conveyer belts and many other materials.
2. I think I shan't be allowed to take part in this experiment.
3. Will you be able to do this work by Monday?
4. One should pay attention to the flexibility of this machine.

VII. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 1; переведите предложения.

1. At present shoe is a complicated structure containing a lot of details.
2. When the chief engineer came into the shop the workers were repairing a machine-tool.
3. Water containing iron salts can't be used for washing skins.
4. Having little time we decided to go to the shoe factory by tram.

VIII. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 2; переведите предложения.

1. The machines used for this operation are really powerful presses armed with sharp knives of the desired size and patterns.
2. At present most shoes are made with moulded heels.
3. His model, patented in 1846, was the first practical machine sold to users.
4. When improved the machine-tool began to produce much more details.

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

1. The chief task of light industry is to meet man's needs.
2. To modernize its equipment is very important for every enterprise.
3. It was too late to continue the experiment.
4. The equipment to be installed in our shop was brought from Germany.

X. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них герундий; переведите предложения.

1. There are very many methods of attaching the bottom of footwear to the upper.
2. On entering the shop we saw a lot of different machines.
3. The aim of his experiments is increasing the speed of tanning.
4. Who is responsible for repairing this machine-tool?

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3, 5.

SHOE

1. Shoe is an outer covering for the foot. Shoes have a sole, and most shoes have a heel. The upper part of most shoes extends no higher than the ankle. Boots are footwear that reach beyond the ankle. People wear shoes to protect their feet from cold weather, sharp objects, and uncomfortable surfaces.

2. Shoes are also an important part of people's clothing. As a result, fashion often determines the style of shoes that individual wears. The desire to be fashionable has led to many unusual shoe styles. For example, many European men of the 1300's wore shoes which had an extremely long toe.

3. Most shoes are made of leather. But many other materials may be used, including canvas, velvet, and such synthetic substances as plastics. Shoes materials and styles vary somewhat, depending on climate, custom, or other differences. For example, farmers in the Netherlands often wear heavy wooden shoes that protect their feet from the damp ground.

4. Shoes and health. Shoes that have been poorly fitted can cause such problems as backaches, sore muscles, fatigue and poor posture. Shoes that are too tight may result in corn, hammertoes, and ingrow toenails. Such problems can be avoided by taking special care when buying shoes.

5. Shoes should have a space of 0.5 to 0.75 inch (13 to 19 millimeters) between the tip of the big toe and the shoe. Shoes with high, hard soles can prevent flexible movement of the feet. Hot feet can result from shoes that do not breathe. Most shoes made of synthetic materials do not breathe as well as leather ones.

Пояснения:

premise n – помещение

scale n – размер

slash n – прорезь, разрез

embroidery n – вышивка

vamp n – союзка

to wear out – изнашиваться

upper n – верх обуви

nitrogenous – азотный

machine-tool n – станок

to arm – оснащать

pattern n – форма, шаблон

bush n – вкладыш

to mould – формовать, отливать в форму

moulded heel – литой каблук

to meet – удовлетворять

to attach – прикреплять, крепить

bottom n – низ (обуви)

sole n – подошва

ankle n – лодыжка

toe ~ – носок обуви

canvas – суровое грубое полотно

velvet – бархат

custom n – обычай

corn m – мозоль

hammertoes – пальцы-молоточки

Вариант 4

I. *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Indefinite Active.*

1. Such improvements enable manufacturers to respond to style changes quickly and with reduced costs.
2. Until the mid-1800s shoemaking involved chiefly the use of simple hand tools.
3. Do you know when the director will receive us?
4. In the older days tanning was a very long process.

II. *Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.*

1. Shoe fashion is strongly influenced by changes in clothes fashion.
2. Women's shoes were made of many different materials: kid, satin, brocade, velvet.
3. The director is sure that the plan will be fulfilled in time.
4. The foreman was sent for because the workers didn't know how to connect up this machine.

III. *Перепишите предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на времена группы Perfect.*

1. Modern science has considerably shortened the process of tanning.
2. He has worked as a chief engineer for 10 years.
3. He had worked at a plan before he entered the University.
4. This year the factory has developed several new shoe styles.

IV. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие различные формы сравнения; переведите их.*

1. Leather was certainly one of man's earliest manufacture, perhaps even the first.
2. Upper details are of more complicated shape than bottom parts.
3. The equipment of their factory is not so up-to-date than that of ours.
4. The more stylish are shoes the higher is the price for them.

V. *Перепишите следующие предложения со сказуемым, выраженным модальным глаголом; переведите эти предложения.*

1. You can go there on foot. It'll take you 10 minutes.
2. This operation may be done in several ways.

3. To understand these factors one must be thoroughly familiar with the effect of climate on fur-bearing animals.
4. Next week we may go on an excursion to the shoe factory "Belwest".

VI. Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них эквиваленты модальных глаголов; предложения переведите.

1. You'll have to repeat your experiment once more.
2. Water should be free of organic matter and iron salts.
3. I wonder if he'll be able to do this work himself.
4. The testing of the new machine is to begin at 5 sharp.

VII. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия I; переведите предложения.

1. While carrying out the experiment he wrote down the readings of the devices.
2. He was trying on a pair of shoes when I came up to him.
3. Being fully tanned leather is washed and bleached.
4. Our town is a leading centre of light industry in the country.

VIII. Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 2; переведите предложения.

1. Water used for washing should range between 50° and 68°.
2. Hides and skins soon putrefy if allowed to remain in a moist condition.
3. The finishing shoes are neatly packed in card-board boxes.
4. The glove has long been a token of the extremes of love and hate.

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

1. To work and study is rather difficult.
2. To create new models the designer should know the properties of materials and methods of shoemaking.
3. The problem to find a more efficient way of production was solved.
4. One of the functions of the shoe is to protect the upper part of the foot.

X. Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них герундий; переведите предложения.

1. He left the laboratory without waiting for the completion of the experiment.
2. They kept on carrying out their experiment.
3. Testing the new machine will begin tomorrow.

4. The processes of changing the skin of animal into leather consist of three main stages.

XI. *Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3, 5.*

HISTORY OF SHOES

1. No one knows when people first began to wear shoes. The first known footwear used in warm surroundings (среда) consisted of sandals made of plant fibres or leather. The ancient Egyptians wore such sandals as early as 3700 B.C., and the ancient Greeks and Romans also wore sandals.

2. Throughout history, shoes have been worn not only for protection but also for decoration and to indicate social status. Shoe styles have gone in and out of fashion, just as they do today. For example, the fashion in women's shoes changed to rounded toes (носок) in the 1500s, low heels (каблук) by the late 1500s, and high heels in the 1600s.

3. Until the mid-1800s, despite the many changes in shoe styles, shoemaking itself involved chiefly the use of simple hand tools. Most people wore homemade shoes or bought shoes from a shoemaker who lived nearby or travelled from house to house.

4. Improved sewing machines were developed in the mid-1800's, and shoemaking became a factory operation. These machines had special devices to stitch shoe parts that previously had required stitching by hand. In 1882 the shoe-lasting (затяжка обуви) machine was invented. This and other new shoemaking machines led to the mass production of shoe by 1900.

5. The mass production of footwear brought a great reduction in the price of these products. Today, many shoe-manufacturing operations are automated. For example, shoes may be designed on a computer. In addition, components may be cut by a laser and stitched by computer-controlled stitchers (швейная машина). Such improvements enable manufacturers to respond to style changes quickly and with reduced cost.

Пояснения:

costs – издержки
cost n – стоимость
kid n – лайка; шевро
satin n – атлас
brocade n – парча
foreman n – мастер
to connect up – подключить
to develop – разработать

up-to-date – современный
fur-bearing – пушной
reading n – показание
to try on – примерять
to bleach – отбеливать
token n – знак, символ
to stitch – сшивать

Вариант 5

I. *Перепишите и переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Indefinite Active.*

1. The production of shoes and boots begins with their designing.
2. The mass productions of footwear brought a great reduction in the price of these products.
3. The installation of new machines will considerably increase the output of shoes.
4. Men's shoes were of leather, usually black, though heels were often still red.

II. *Перепишите предложения, сказуемые которых стоят в страдательном залоге. Подчеркните глагол-сказуемое и переведите эти предложения.*

1. The high quality of production is ensured by up-to-day equipment.
2. Women's shoes were richly embroidered and ornamented by gold or silver braid, ribbon ties and jeweled buckles.
3. A new kind of children's shoes will be developed by the designers of our factory.
4. Who was the shoe-lasting machine invented by?

III. *Перепишите предложения и переведите их, обращая внимание на времена группы Perfect.*

1. Have you ever been to a shoe factory?
2. This year the factory has developed several new shoe styles.
3. The manufacture of boots and shoes has tremendously changed since man began producing them.
4. When the chief engineer came into the shop the workers had already repaired the machine-tool.

IV. *Перепишите следующие предложения, содержащие различные формы сравнения; переведите их.*

1. The results of his last experiment were worse than before.
2. He uses the latest methods in his work.
3. The heavier is the leather the more time is necessary to tan it.
4. Leather can be made as flexible as cloth or as stiff as wood.

V. *Перепишите следующие предложения со сказуемым, выраженным модальным глаголом; переведите эти предложения.*

1. This operation may be done in several ways.

2. Could you tell me the way to the shoe factory “Marco”?
3. You mustn't use this water for washing skins. There are a lot of iron salts in it.
4. Leather can be combined with other materials, such as fabrics and wood.

VI. *Перепишите предложения, подчеркните в них эквиваленты модальных глаголов; предложения переведите.*

1. I think I shan't be allowed to take part in this experiment.
2. Will you be able to do this work by Monday?
3. The testing of the new machine is to begin at 5 sharp.
4. We had to repeat the experiment again.

VII. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия I; переведите предложения.*

1. Using oil we can produce soft leather.
2. The student carrying out this experiment studies in our group.
3. He was trying on a pair of new shoes when I came up to him.
4. At present shoe is a complicated structure containing a lot of details.

VIII. *Перепишите следующие предложения, определите в них функцию причастия 2; переведите предложения.*

1. Natural leathers are made from protein in fiber form called collagen.
2. When improved the machine-tool began to produce much more details.
3. Water used for washing skins must be clean and warm.
4. Leather has been used by man since prehistoric times.

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

1. To modernize its equipment is very important for every enterprise.
2. Our aim is to obtain a new kind of man-made leather.
3. The problem to find a more efficient way of production was solved.
4. In order to ensure an increasing demand on its production the factory is constantly modernizing the manufacture.

X. *Перепишите следующие предложения, подчеркните в них герундий; переведите предложения.*

1. Now the processes for making leather are quite the same throughout the world.
2. Softer tones can be created by applying dyes to dry leather.
3. They kept on carrying out their experiment.
4. His working at a shoe factory helps him to study special subjects.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 3, 5.

KINDS OF SHOES

1. There are four main kinds of shoes depending on their use: (1) casual, and dress shoes, (2) sport shoes, (3) work shoes, and (4) corrective shoes.

2. Casual shoes and dress shoes are made for almost all everyday occasions. Most casual shoes are based on such low-heeled styles as the loafer, moccasin, oxford, and pump. Most dress shoes, or evening shoes, for women are based on the pump or sandal style and have high or medium heels. Materials used for these shoes include brocade, satin, silk, tapestry, and velvet. Most men's dress shoes are pump and are made of leather or patent leather.

3. Sport shoes have different features for various sports. Basketball shoes and tennis shoes have rubber soles that keep the player from slipping. These soles also prevent the shoes from damaging the playing surface. Baseball shoes have metal or synthetic-rubber spikes that enable the wearer to start and stop quickly. Football shoes have synthetic, rubber cleats for the same purpose.

4. Work shoes are worn for safety and comfort in many kinds of jobs. Most types of work shoes are sturdy and long wearing and are made of leather. Workers in some factories wear shoes equipped with a steel section inside the toe for protection against injury. People in many trades require shoes especially designed to prevent slipping. Most mail carriers, restaurant workers, and others who must stand or walk for long periods wear shoes that have a cushioned sole.

5. Corrective shoes are designed to provide relief from such foot conditions as bunions and corns. They also are used for hammertoes and other disorders. Some corrective shoes are ready-made products that have built-in corrections for the most common foot problems. Other corrective shoes are specially made for one person, some according to a physician's prescription. A person can also have special shoes made to fit the exact shape of the feet – including any corns or other bulges. Such shoes reduce the pressure against these areas.

Пояснения:

heel n – каблук

to embroider – вышивать

braid n – тесьма, галун; шнурок

buckle n – пряжка

man-made – искусственный

casual shoes – повседневная обувь

corrective shoes – ортопедическая обувь

loafer n – обувь типа “парко”

pump n – туфля лодочка

patent leather – лаковая кожа

sole n – подошва

to slip – скользить

spike n – шип

cleat n – шип

sturdy – прочный

cushion n – подушка

bunion n – натоптыш

built-in – встроенный

bulge – выпуклость

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

PARTS OF SHOE

Throughout history not only were shoe styles changing but shoe structure itself was undergoing changes. If the first form of footwear was a single piece of hide or skin, nowadays the shoe is a very complicated structure comprising dozens of details. They may be classified into two groups: shoe bottom and shoe upper.

The sole is the main part of the bottom. There are three main properties which a sole should possess: resistance to wear, resistance to water, flexibility. Other properties, not perhaps so important but nevertheless certainly desirable are: the ability to “breathe”, the resistance to slip on wet surface. There are several materials available for use as soles. The most important are: leather, vulcanized rubber, polyurethane.

The heel is built of a great number of identical leather plates, lifts, which are fitted and pressed so tight that we don't even notice that the heel is a compound detail. At present most shoes are made with moulded heels. But there is a capron or wooden bush in the hollow moulded heel. As the heel is to be very firm, it is hard, that's why we must protect our heel against this hardness. It is achieved by means of heel pad made of leather or cardboard and stuck on the heel part of the insole. The heel pad forms a kind of step which must be leveled so that we can walk comfortably. It is done by means of a sock which occupies the space from heel pad to toecap.

An integral part of the shoe is a shank, a narrow stripe of thick fabric or a thin metallic plate with a light bend. It supports the middle part of the foot and acts as a spring.

The insole covers these details and besides it has other functions and all of them are rather important. The insole is to absorb some 40 grams of perspiration which are daily given off by the foot, to hold the moisture which filters through the sole and so on and so forth.

If the details of the bottom are called to protect feet mainly from external influences the upper in addition resists a destructive action of the foot. In walking the foot behaves as a compressed spring – all the time it tries to straighten itself. That's why the parts of the upper must possess corresponding properties. Let's have a look at some of them.

First, it is a toe cap. As a rule it is made of firm wear-resistant leather since it is the toe cap that is more often subjected to strong external influences. A stiff puff made of leather or special fabric with chemical impregnation keeps the shape of the toe cap and protects toes against injury.

The vamp which covers the part of the foot from the first joints of the toes to the beginning of the instep wears out much faster than other details of the upper. That's why it is cut and stitched with great carefulness. The better class leather capable to withstand a repeated bend and cross elongation is used for vamps.

In addition to principal details of the shoe bottom and upper there is a number of internal and intermediate details such as lining, counter, interfacing and many others. These details along with the principal ones bear full load and form our comfortable and practical shoe.

Пояснения:

sole – подошва	shank – челенок
resistance to wear – износостойкость	bend – изгиб
resistance to water –	spring – пружина
to slip – скользить	puff – подносок
lift – флик (каблука)	impregnation – пропитка
moulded – литой	vamp – союзка
bush n – вкладыш	joint – сустав
heel – каблук; пятка	instep – подъем (стопы)
heel pad – подпяточник	to wear out – изнашивать(ся)
cardboard – картон	intermediate – промежуточный
stick – клеить	lining – подкладка
to level – выравнивать	counter n – задник
sock – вкладная стелька	interfacing n – межподблочник
insole – стелька	to bear – нести
toe cap – носок (обуви)	load n – нагрузка

FOOTWEAR MANUFACTURE

The manufacture of boots and shoes has tremendously changed since man began producing them. Some 150 years ago it was a very simple process. Boots and shoes were made by a shoemaker alone or with help of his apprentice. A small room, a piece of leather, a stock of threads and nails, a hammer, an awl and some other simple appliances – that was all he needed to produce shoes and boots.

At present the manufacture of footwear is a very complicated process involving thousands of people working not only in shoemaking industry but in other branches. A modern shoemaker needs different fabrics produced by textile industry, latex adhesives produced by chemical industry, machines – more than 150 – produced by engineering industry. He also needs a large and light premise with a powerful system of ventilation and air conditioning, with a system of corridors, passages and lifts to transport details, half-finished products and finished footwear from shop to shop.

The shoemaking process itself comprises about three hundred operations which can be combined into main several sections: designing, cutting, clicking, closing, bottom stocking, making, finishing.

Designing. We have already seen that one of the most important purposes of shoes is to complete a costume. Now everybody agrees that shoe fashion is strongly influenced by changes in clothes fashion, both as regards cut, shape and colours and that style is the essential ingredient for the success of a shoe. That's why the production of boots and shoes begins with their designing. Every large shoe factory has an experimental laboratory where new models of shoes and boots are developed by designers and shoe stylists. Designing is a very complex thing. To create new models the designer should

know the properties and characteristics of materials and methods of shoemaking so that new designs are developed upon sound principles, he should also possess artistic methods of presentation.

When the pattern of a new model is made the workers get down to their work. In one shop they cut the details of shoe bottom – soles and insoles – from natural stout leather. Leather is the most expensive and scarce material that's why the operator must never forget the value of the material used and must be able to expend it rationally. The machines used for this operation are really powerful presses armed with sharp knives of the desired size and patterns.

In another room the sections for the upper parts are cut. This process is known as clicking. Clicking is a more difficult process than cutting bottom parts because upper details are of more complicated shape. The clicker's technique is entirely governed by the quality requirements of a shoe and the characteristics of the material to be cut. The cost of shoe upper materials makes up one third of the total cost and sometimes even more. That's why the clicker must work economically.

The next operation after cutting and assembling includes marking facings, perforating toe-caps, pricking, etc. Then the partly made uppers pass to "finishing-off", where all such operations as buttoning, eyeletting, staining, etc. are performed, after which the work is examined and passed down to the lasting department.

Lasting is the name given to a series of operations that assist in attaching the upper to the insole, previous to the attachment of the bottom. There are very many methods of attaching the bottoms of footwear to the uppers. There are also many materials available for the uniting medium.

Lastly there come many finishing processes: trimming, smoothing, colouring and polishing. The finishing shoes then are neatly packed in card-board boxes.

Пояснения:

apprentice n – ученик, подмастерье
stock n – запас
awl n – шило
appliance – приспособление
adhesive n – клей
engineering n – машиностроение
shop n – цех
cutting – раскрой
clicking – раскрой верха обуви
closing – сборка деталей заготовки
bottom stocking – обработка деталей низа
making – сборка деталей кроя
sound – надежный, глубокий, прочный
pattern n – образец, модель

sole n – подошва
insole n – стелька
to expend – тратить, расходовать
facing – подблочник
toe-cap – носок (обуви)
prickling – прокалывание
buttoning – пришивание пуговиц, кнопок
eyeletting – вставка блочек
staining – крашение
lasting – затяжка
trimming – фрезерование
smoothing – разглаживание
neatly – аккуратно

Список использованной литературы

1. Иванова, А. К. Английский язык. Коррективный курс : пособие для самостоятельной работы студентов / А. К. Иванова, В. Ф. Сатинова. – Минск : Выш.шк., 1991. – 176 с.
2. Карпышева, Н. М. Английский язык: Повторит. курс : учеб. пособие / Н. М. Карпышева. – Минск : Выш. шк., 1992. – 256 с.
3. Мюллер, В. К. Англо-русский словарь / В. К. Мюллер. – 22 изд., стер. Москва : Издательство “Русский язык”, 1989. – 848 с.
4. Хотькин, Г. П. Английский язык. Методическая разработка по теме “Обувь” для студентов специальности “Конструирование и технология изделий из кожи” – Ч. 2. / Г. П. Хотькин, А. А. Пиотух. – Витебск : Министерство образования Республики Беларусь, УО “ВГТУ”, 2005. – 48 с.
5. The World Book Encyclopedia (International). – World Book, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. – 1994.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Содержание программы	3
Выполнение и оформление контрольной работы	3
Вариант 1	5
Вариант 2	8
Вариант 3	11
Вариант 4	14
Вариант 5	17
Supplementary reading	20
Список использованной литературы	23