

**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 02 “КОНСТРУИРОВАНИЕ И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ШВЕЙНЫХ
ИЗДЕЛИЙ”***

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

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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. Some people sew clothes for themselves and their families.
2. The sewer will need some accurately shaped templates for cutting out the fabric pieces.
3. Sewing is the fastening of cloth, leather, furs, or other materials.
4. In the nineteenth century many women employed a dressmaker.

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

1. Sewing is used primarily to produce clothing and household furnishings.
2. In the early 1800's, most factory work was done by hand-operated machines.
3. Most sewing in the industrial world is done by machines.
4. The dress will be redesigned by a tailor.

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

1. A skilled clothing designer has completed the work.
2. A dressmaker has gone to Paris.
3. We carefully examined the samples of synthetic fabrics which they had sent us.
4. The sewing factory had fulfilled its yearly plan of production by the 7th of December.

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

1. The factory uses cheaper fabrics to save money and time.
2. This is the most elaborate design I have ever seen.
3. The fur-coat is warm enough and fits well.
4. The dressmaker works daily to complete the costume in time.

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

1. Dressmakers can also recreate and redesign existing garments.
2. Designers may have no sewing or patternmaking skills.
3. It must be difficult to sew a wedding dress.
4. The apprentice ought to help the tailor.

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

1. The annual Fashion Week is to be held in Paris.
2. The fashion designer has to finish the sketches in a week.
3. The tailor will have to get up early.
4. The students were able to sew the dress in time.

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

1. Today, there is even a machine sewing carpets together.
2. The woman sewing a dress is my mother.
3. Being a skilled clothing designer, he created a perfect two-piece suit.
4. Having employed qualified dressmakers, the designer started to produce clothing.

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

1. The costumier mended the torn sleeve of her dress.
2. The orders received from the stores greatly surprised the designers.
3. Asked whether he intended to complete the order in time, the dressmaker replied that he would try.
4. The Company is interested in the clothes produced in Belarus.

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

1. His grandmother wanted to buy a sewing machine.
2. Many home sewers sew to repair clothes.
3. To know the sewing equipment is very important.
4. Cotton fabrics are known to be used thousands of years ago.

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

1. Sewing is Ann's favourite occupation.
2. Amanda thinks of redesigning her trousers.
3. Karl remembers helping this fashion designer.
4. Scissors are instruments for cutting.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 2, 4.

SEWING

1. Sewing is the fastening of cloth, leather, furs, or other materials, using needle and thread. Its use dates back to Paleolithic times (30,000 BC). People in Western Europe and central Asia began to sew more than 17 000 years ago.

2. Sewing is used primarily to produce clothing and household furnishings such as curtains, bedclothes, upholstery, and table linens. Some people sew clothes for themselves and their families. More often home sewers sew to repair clothes, such as mending a torn seam or replacing a loose button. A person who sews for a living is known as a seamstress or seamster, dressmaker, tailor.

3. Most sewing in the industrial world is done by machines. Most sewing machines are electric. There are special machines for sewing boots, and shoes, books and umbrellas. There is even a machine for sewing carpets together.

4. While sewing is often seen as a low-skill job, the task of designing good-looking three-dimensional shapes from non-stretching two-dimensional fabric generally requires extensive knowledge of the design and principles of Mathematics. Once a skilled clothing designer has created the initial product, the fabric can then be cut using templates and sewn by machines.

5. "Plain" sewing is done for functional reasons: making or mending clothing or household linens. "Fancy" sewing is primarily decorative, including techniques such as shirring, smocking, or embroidery. Sewing is the foundation for many needle arts and crafts, such as appliqué or patchwork.

Вариант 2

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

1. A chain stitch is very weak.
2. Thomas Saint patented the first sewing machine in 1790.
3. Some older machines use a chain stitch.
4. Stores will order these popular garments from the manufacturer.

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

1. Industrial machines are usually specialized for a specific task.
2. A lock stitch is created by two separate threads interlocking through the two layers of fabric.

3. The first electric machines were developed by Singer Sewing Co.
4. A new factory will be built next year.

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

1. Isaac Merritt Singer has become synonymous with the sewing machine.
2. The factory has received new sewing machines.
3. By this time Mary McGonigal had borne Isaac Singer five children.
4. Mary showed me the dress which her mother had sewn.

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

1. Chain stitch is less widely used than lockstitch.
2. Hard plastic is the most common material for buttons.
3. Coat buttons are larger than shirt buttons.
4. Back stitch is one of the strongest stitches.

V. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.

1. Mr. Toyoda had a strong belief that home-use products must be "functional yet beautiful".
2. Modern machines may be computer controlled.
3. You can wear jeans with a T-shirt and sneakers.
4. Not everybody could afford the expensive designer clothing.

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

1. Soon you will be able to sew a dress.
2. Ann was allowed to use her mother's sewing machine.
3. The student will have to translate the text about sewing.
4. Though Tom was a boy, he was able to sew a button.

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

1. Buttons may be manufactured from a wide range of materials, including natural materials such as bone, horn, ivory, shell, and wood.
2. The coming fashionable season sets up melancholic notes.
3. Having plenty of time the dressmaker decided to have a rest.
4. The designer picked up the fashion magazine lying on the table.

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

1. Buttons made from seashell were used for ornamental purposes.
2. Scissors used to cut fabric must be much sharper.
3. Among the motifs used most frequently in northern embroidery were birds, horses, and trees.
4. When asked about his work, the dressmaker showed his new suits.

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

1. A tailor is a person whose occupation is to sew.
2. The sewer asked Singer to look at the sewing machines, which were difficult to use.
3. Sewing machines were invented to decrease the amount of manual sewing work.
4. Embroidery is used to decorate many garments.

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

1. These styles are worth sewing.
2. The tailor usually avoided using silk.
3. Vivienne Westwood is proud of being a designer.
4. The possibility of seeing Calvin Klein inspired me greatly.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 2, 4.

SEWING MACHINE

1. A sewing machine is a textile machine used to stitch fabric or other material together with thread. Sewing machines were invented during the first Industrial Revolution to decrease the amount of manual sewing work performed in clothing companies. Since the invention of the first working sewing machine in 1790, the efficiency and productivity of fabric and clothing industries have been vastly improved.

2. Industrial machines are usually specialized for a specific task, and so different machines may produce a different type of stitch. Modern sewing machines are designed in such a way that the fabric easily glides in and out of the machine without the hassle of needles, automating the process of stitching and saving time. Some machines can create embroidery-type stitches.

3. Though some older machines use a chain stitch the basic stitch of a modern sewing machine consists of two threads and is known as lockstitch. A chain stitch, has one major drawback – it is very weak and the stitch can easily be pulled apart.

4. When the machines started being used, people realized a stitch more suited to machine production was needed, and it was found in the lock stitch. A lock stitch is created by two separate threads interlocking through the two layers of fabric, resulting in a sturdier stitch that looks the same from both sides of the fabric.

5. Electric sewing machines have become increasingly computerized. Some machines can measure a button and then make as many buttonholes of the same sizes as needed. Today most domestic sewing machines are electric.

Пояснения:

1. Back stitch – шов “за иголку”.
2. A chain stitch – тамбурная строчка.
3. A lock stitch – челночный стежок.

Вариант 3

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

1. In 1814 an Austrian Tailor, Josef Madersperger, presented his first sewing machine.
2. Designers choose combinations of line, proportion, color, and texture for garments.
3. Seam allowances are usually 0.6 cm.
4. Next year we will buy new sewing equipment.

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

1. The factory was destroyed by French tailors.
2. Vogue Company was formed in 1914.
3. Functional buttons are normally paired with a buttonhole.
4. A new dress will be sewn in a week.

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

1. The Chanel label has become one of the most recognized names in luxury and haute couture fashion.

2. During the early Middle Ages, people made their clothes at home as they had done for hundreds of years.
3. By the 1960s T-shirts had conquered the world.
4. The designers have used a mixture of dress and furnishing fabrics.

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

1. The latest craze in T-shirts is decorating them yourself.
2. The silhouettes are the most graceful.
3. From 1910 till 1914 fashion continued to move toward slimmer silhouettes.
4. John could hardly recognize the dressmaker.

V. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.

1. Some machines can create embroidery-type stitches.
2. The dressmaker must be busy.
3. Colors may have different meanings in various societies.
4. A London banker may wear a business suit and a hat.

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

1. The sewer has to be careful and attentive.
2. My sister is allowed to use the scissors.
3. Ann has been able to sew since childhood.
4. The fashion designer is allowed to wear strange clothing.

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

1. Stitch the base seam, taking 5mm seam allowance.
2. With right sides facing, machine the side seams.
3. Here you can see many people sewing.
4. The woman sitting there is a famous designer.

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

1. The dress sewn by my friend is really beautiful.
2. The torn sleeve of the dress disappointed my sister.
3. Our friends sent us a list of garments produced by the Italian factory.
4. Sewn in time the suits were delivered to the shop.

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

1. Try to make your sewing interesting.
2. The main rule is to place accurately colour accents.
3. The idea to use this fabric did not leave us.
4. Many people want to appear attractive by wearing the latest fashion.

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

1. Tailoring is Ann's favourite occupation.
2. France reached its fashionable peak for tailoring during the long reign of Louis XIV.
3. Tailoring and sewing cloth are the two basic aspects of constructing clothes.
4. The dress is torn and needs washing.

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

CLOTHING

1. Clothing includes all the different garments accessories and ornaments. People wear them throughout the world. An Eskimo may wear boots, warm pants and a heavy coat. An African in a village may wear only a piece of cloth. A London banker may wear a business suit and a hat. Each of them dresses differently. But they all feel a need to wear some kind of clothing.

2. No one knows exactly when people first wore clothes. But they probably began to wear clothing more than 100.000 years ago. Early people may have worn clothing to protect themselves or to tell other people something about themselves.

3. 200 years ago people had no machines for making clothes. Most families made their own clothing. Most of the people who made clothes worked at home. The invention of sewing machines helped families to have less expensive clothing. Machines that could sew clothes led to the growth of the clothing industry.

4. The clothing industry is a giant business in many countries. Clothing and clothing materials are important items of trade between nations. Shoppers in many countries buy Italian knitwear and shoes, Australian wool and Japanese silk. Stores throughout the world sell clothes designed in London, Paris and Milan. As a result many people in different countries wear similar clothes.

5. People in various regions dress differently for many reasons. People want to belong to a certain group and they usually dress in a similar style. Through their choice of clothes they tell members of the group that they share their attitudes, beliefs and way of life.

Пояснения:

1. The latest craze – последний крик моды.

Вариант 4

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

1. White accessories will be popular this season.
2. In 1980s wealthy people went to New York boutiques to buy designer clothing.
3. Comfort remained the key factor in clothing choice in the 1990s.
4. People communicate by means of the clothes they wear.

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

1. The traditional Russian costume was noted for its straightcut freely flowing lines.
2. T-shirts are worn in every corner of the world.
3. The autumn mood will be expressed in the most stylish and original colour decisions.
4. During the war, all types of cloth were needed for a variety of purposes.

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

1. By the late 1940, designers had quickly grown tired of the utilitarian clothing of the wartime period.
2. By the 1970s, the choices for available clothing had become very diverse.
3. Wool, silk and cotton have come to us from prehistoric times.
4. The dressmaker has just completed the garment.

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

1. During 1930s skirts became longer.
2. Many people wear clothes that make them older or younger than their real age.
3. The invention of sewing machines helped families to have less expensive clothing.
4. The students have enough money to buy a sewing machine.

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

1. People who are sad or upset may show little concern for their clothing.
2. Colours can inform about feelings.
3. People may dress to hide their feelings or their age.

4. To be suitable for textile purposes a fibre must possess certain properties.

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

1. His sister was hardly able to sew a dress.
2. The tailor has to buy new scissors.
3. Mary was allowed to help the dressmaker.
4. The child is not allowed to wear a new coat.

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

1. Stitch the base seam, taking 5mm seam allowance.
2. Pin the corner edges together, matching the seams.
3. Cotton textiles, being good conductors of heat, have a cooling effect.
4. It is important to wear beautifully fitting clothing.

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

1. All the materials used in the manufacture of clothing are called textiles.
2. Knitted fabrics are used for clothing.
3. Fabrics used before the 20th century were all of natural origin.
4. Women wear stockings made of capron.

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

1. The confident individual is likely to try new clothing styles.
2. Most people want to wear clothing that makes them attractive.
3. These are instructions how to keep clothes in order.
4. Wool is used to make warm winter garments.

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

1. It was strange but Helen found making clothes difficult.
2. My sister is good at tailoring and sews all her clothes herself.
3. Ann is keen on knitting, and dreams of making a knitted dress.
4. The tailor is used to working at night; he has a lot of orders.

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

COMMUNICATION AND CLOTHES

1. People communicate by means of the clothes they wear. Clothing often helps communicate the mood of a person. People who are sad or upset may show little concern for their appearance. Clothing with bright colors may indicate happiness.

2. In many societies clothing of certain colors has specific meaning. For example, people in mourning may wear black clothes. But colors may have different meanings in various societies. A color worn for weddings in one country may be worn for funerals in another country. Most brides in the US wear white gowns. But people in India wear white clothes to mourn the dead.

3. Clothes tell something about people's beliefs and feelings. They can inform about feelings, personality and their general approach to life. Confident people often show more independence in choosing their style of dress. The confident individual is likely to try new clothing styles. A shy person may seek security by following current styles. Others care little whether they dress in what others consider attractive clothing.

4. People may dress to hide their feelings or their age. When applying for jobs many people wear clothes that make them older or younger than their real age.

5. Most people want to wear clothing that makes them attractive – even if its chief purpose is protection or communication. Such protective clothes as raincoats, snowboots and sweaters come in bright colors. Many people accept frequent changes in clothing styles because they want to appear attractive by wearing the latest fashion.

Вариант 5

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

1. The dressmaker will need 20cm of silk.
2. The fabric is transparent.
3. The art of tailoring developed in Europe between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries.
4. The art of tailoring became a highly specialized craft.

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

1. The embroidery is worked on the wrong side of the curtain.
2. The loose robe of the medieval period was shortened.

3. The English tailor was trained to use woolen cloth.
4. You will be surprised how helpful trimmings can be in giving your tailoring a new look.

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

1. By the late 1970s, popular styles had become more conservative.
2. By 1960s, high fashion had greatly declined.
3. The tailor has used French seams for the base and corners.
4. The designer has chosen this silk dress.

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

1. The costume became less gorgeous in the 18th century.
2. Wool is one of the oldest fibres used by people.
3. Cotton is the most widely used fabric in sewing industry.
4. Many young people want to be fashionably dressed.

V. Перепишите и переведите предложения, содержащие модальные глаголы.

1. Her grandmother can knit very well.
2. Buttons may be manufactured from an extremely wide range of materials.
3. Clothing with bright colors may indicate happiness.
4. The designer must be working now.

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

1. The dancer was able to sew well.
2. The tailors are to meet in London in May.
3. The dressmaker was allowed to use the best woolen cloth.
4. Soon you will be allowed to sew elaborate suits.

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

1. Cut 1 large piece from pink organza using shears.
2. Stitch the side seams taking a 1cm seam allowance.
3. The woman talking to Bob is a fashion designer.
4. A man carrying a large parcel is a dressmaker.

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

1. Italy reached its great flowering during the age of Michaelangelo, followed by Spain early in the 17th century.
2. When picked cotton must be cleaned.
3. Knitted cloth fabrics can be used for making clothes.
4. Many mass-produced clothes lack originality.

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

1. Use organza to create an attractive layered effect.
2. To calculate the amount of fabric, take the following measurements.
3. To use a fabric for clothing a tailor must know its properties.
4. My friend wants to buy a ready-made dress.

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

1. The tailor still believes in making personalized clothing.
2. Making your own wardrobe is exciting and pleasing.
3. The dressmaker is looking forward to seeing you.
4. The suit is fashionable and fits well, it is worth buying.

XI. Прочитайте и переведите текст. Перепишите и письменно переведите абзацы 1, 2, 5.

THE HISTORY OF TAILORING

1. The knowledge and art of tailoring, of cutting and sewing cloth developed in Europe between the twelfth and fourteenth centuries. During the Middle Ages clothing had been regarded as a means of concealing the body.

2. With the Renaissance came the accentuation of the human form. The loose robe of the medieval period so easily constructed from a single piece of cloth, was shortened and tightened, and eventually cut and sewn. This was the birth of tailoring and, in fact, of fashion. Tailors in the growing towns eventually became responsible for the clothing needs of society, and the art of tailoring became a highly specialized, complex craft.

3. First Italy, then Spain and France became the center for fashionable dress. Italy reached its great flowering during the age of Michaelangelo, followed by Spain early in the 17th century. France reached its fashionable peak for tailoring during the long reign of Louis XIV (1643-1715).

4. The English moved away from the highly decorative and delicate court style, and took up a more practical form. The costume became less gorgeous and exquisite during the 18th century. English tailor came to dominate the fashion scene. The English tailor was trained to use woolen cloth.

5. There have been tremendous innovations in fashion and the art of tailoring: sewing machines now do the work better than could be done by hand; fashions have changed. But tailoring is still an art. The tailor still believes in making personalized clothing.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Buttons

In clothing and fashion design, a button is a small disc, typically round, object usually attached to an article of clothing in order to secure an opening, or for ornamentation. Functional buttons work by slipping the button through a fabric or thread loop, or by sliding the button through a buttonhole.

Buttons may be manufactured from an extremely wide range of materials, including natural materials such as bone, horn, ivory, shell, and wood; or synthetics such as celluloid, glass, metal, and plastic.

Hard plastic is by far the most common material for manufactured buttons.

Buttons and button-like objects used as ornaments rather than fasteners have been discovered in the Indus Valley Civilization during its Kot Diji phase (circa 2800-2600 BC) as well as Bronze Age sites in China (circa 2000-1500 BCE), and Ancient Rome.

Buttons made from seashell were used in the Indus Valley Civilization for ornamental purposes by 2000 BCE. Some buttons were carved into geometric shapes and had holes pierced into them so that they could be attached to clothing by using a thread. Ian McNeil (1990) holds that: "The button, in fact, was originally used more as an ornament than as a fastening, the earliest known being found at Mohenjo-daro in the Indus Valley. It is made of a curved shell and about 5000 years old."

Functional buttons, made from stone, have been found at the site of Gobekli Tepe, in southeastern Turkey, dated at 10,500 B.C. Functional buttons with buttonholes for fastening or closing clothing appeared first in Germany in the 13th century. They soon became widespread in 13th- and 14th-century Europe.

The size of the button depends on its use. Shirt buttons are generally small, and spaced close together, whereas coat buttons are larger and spaced further apart.

Functional buttons (as opposed to decorative buttons) are normally paired with a buttonhole. Buttonholes may be either made by hand sewing or automated by a sewing machine.

Coco Chanel

Chanel is a Parisian fashion house created by Coco Chanel. Specializing in luxury goods (haute couture, ready-to-wear, handbags, perfumery, and cosmetics among others), the Chanel label has become one of the most recognized names in luxury and haute couture fashion.

Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel heralded new designs and revolutionized the fashion industry by going "back to basics", incorporating elegance, class, and originality. Coco Chanel held the title as 'Chief Designer' until her death on January 10, 1971.

In 1909, Gabrielle Chanel opened a small shop on the ground floor of the Balsan's apartment in Paris - the beginnings of what would later become one of the greatest fashion empires in the world. The Balsan home was a meeting place of the elite of France and the gentlemen brought their fashionable mistresses along, giving Coco the opportunity to sell the women decorated hats.

Arthur Capel, a member of the Balsan group, saw a businesswoman in Coco and helped her acquire her location at 31 Rue Cambon in Paris by 1910. There was already a couture shop in the building, and so Coco was not allowed in her lease to produce couture dresses. In 1913, Chanel introduced women's sportswear at her new boutique in Deauville and Biarritz, France. Chanel's designs tended to be simple rather than opulent in look. Chanel's designs were affected by the new idea of women's sports. During World War I, Coco opened another larger shop on Rue de Cambon in front of the Hôtel Ritz Paris. Here she sold flannel blazers, straight linen skirts, sailor tops, long jersey sweaters and skirt-jackets. Her fashion became known in 1915 throughout France for its simplicity. In the years 1915 and 1917, Harper's Bazaar mentioned that Chanel's name was "on the list of every buyer." Her boutique at 31 Rue Cambon previewed simple day dress-and-coat ensembles and black evening dresses in lace or embroidered tulle.

The suit in two or three pieces created in 1920 remains a modern fashion look. The suit was advocated as the "new uniform for afternoon and evening." 1921 saw the introduction of her first perfume Chanel No. 5. Ernest Beaux created the fragrance for Coco and she named it after her lucky number 5. The fragrance was a success. The signature scent was a result of her belief in superstitions. She was scheduled to show her collection on the fifth day of the fifth month. Coco informed Harper's Bazaar, "simplicity is the keynote of all true elegance", in 1923.

Coco Chanel revolutionized haute couture fashion by replacing the traditional corseted silhouette with the comfort of simple suits and long, lean dresses. The years of the 1920s and 1930s will best be remembered as the era of Coco whose simpler lines of women's couture led to the popular "flat-chested" look of the 1920s. Her clothing was relaxed and changed the way women dressed. Coco omitted corsets, liberating women and creating more comfort. Contemporary Fashion states, "She dressed the modern woman in clothes for a lifestyle." Coco is credited for making jersey a new fashion fabric. Her jersey dresses in navy and gray were cut to flatter the figure rather than to emphasize the natural body shape.

In 1983, Lagerfeld took over as chief designer for Chanel. He changed Chanel's fashion lines from the old lines to shorter cuts and eye capturing designs. During the 1980s, more than 40 Chanel boutiques were opened up worldwide. As Lagerfeld took charge as chief designer, other designers and marketers for Chanel worked on keeping the classic Chanel look to maintain the Chanel legend.

Scissors

Scissors are hand operated cutting instruments. They consist of a pair of metal blades connected in such a way that the blades meet and cut. Scissors are used for cutting various thin materials, such as paper, cardboard, metal foil, thin plastic, cloth, rope and wire.

Scissors and shears exist in a wide variety of forms depending on their intended uses. Children's scissors, used only on paper, have dull blades to ensure safety. Scissors used to cut fabric must be much sharper. The largest shears used to cut metal must have very strong sharp blades.

Sewing scissors often have one sharp point and one blunt point for intricate cutting of fabric.

Special kinds of shears include pinking shears (фестонные ножницы), which have notched blades (лезвия с выемками) that cut cloth to give it a wavy edge.

The word shears is used to describe larger instruments of similar kind. As a rule, scissors have blades less than 6 in (15 cm) long and usually have handles with finger holes of the same size; shears have blades longer than 6 in (15 cm) and often have one small handle with a hole that fits the thumb and one large handle with a hole that will fit two or more fingers.

A pair of scissors consists of two pivoted blades. Most types of scissors are not particularly sharp. Children's scissors are even less sharp, and the blades are often protected with plastic.

History of dressmaking

Throughout the nineteenth century and until the rise of ready-to-wear, most women who did not make their own clothes at home employed a dressmaker, who copied or adapted the latest clothing ideas from Paris, London or other fashion centres, based on printed illustrations.

A dressmaker is often professionally trained. Many of them are taught by a professional dressmaker, while some learn in formal schools.

Today, custom dressmakers fill a niche between haute couture and ready-to-wear, and are often employed for a special occasion dresses, such as wedding dresses. Custom dressmakers also create clothing for clients with unique needs, such as performers, artists and disabled. They can also recreate, redesign existing garments (such as updating a great-grandmother's gown for modern day use). Some have very specific specialities, such as embroidery, reweaving, and restoring garments. Some designers require a pattern or an existing garment to use as a guide.

A custom dressmaker frequently uses one of three pattern creation methods. The flat-pattern method begins with the creation of a sloper or block, a basic pattern for a fitted bodice and narrow skirt, made to the wearer's measurements. The sloper is usually made of lightweight cardboard without seam allowances or style details.

Although it is also used for women's clothing, the drafting method is more commonly employed in men's garments and involves drafting a pattern directly onto pattern paper.

The pattern draping method is used for more elaborate and unique designs that are hard to obtain through the flat pattern method. This is because it is nearly impossible to account for the way a fabric will drape or hang on the body without an actual 3-dimensional test run. It involves creating a muslin pattern by pinning fabric directly on a dress form, then transferring the muslin outline and markings onto a paper pattern or using the muslin as the pattern itself.

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