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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Целью пособия является овладение студентами специальностей 280800 и 280900 лексическими и грамматическими навыками по теме «Швейное производство», выработка навыков правильного перевода с английского языка на русский, и наоборот, монологического и диалогического высказываний по данной теме. Пособие состоит из двух: первая часть предназначена для практических занятий; вторая для самостоятельной работы. Пять уроков, приведенных в первой части, рассчитаны на один семестр. В первом уроке изложены основные понятия швейного производства. В остальных уроках приводится описание оборудования, уход за ним и его ремонт.

PART I

Texts and exercises for the work in class

UNIT I

Лексическая тема - Sewing

Грамматическая тема - Словообразование

SEWING

Anyone can make a dress! That is, anyone can buy a length of fabric, cut out a pattern and stitch the pieces together. But unless care and attention are paid to the details of sewing and trouble taken to learn the “tricks of the trade”, the result may well be an ill-fitting, unflattering garment which does not justify the time and effort spent in the making.

Sewing like any other form of handicraft, is an art. With practice and patience, it is an art which can be learned. When the reward is a wardrobe of beautiful, perfectly-fitting clothes time spent in initial study is well repaid.

EQUIPMENT

Needles. For hand sewing, have a selection of mixed sizes, including №7 darning needles for basting, and №9 sharps or straws for fine work. For machine sewing, use №11 for fine fabrics, №14 for general purposes, №16 for heavy fabrics.

Pins. Use good quality steel pins, as these will not leave rust marks or holes in your fabric.

Scissors. Three pairs are required: shears for cutting fabrics, a medium sized sharp pair for cutting paper, and a small pointed pair for clipping seams. Pinking shears are also useful.

Sewing Threads. Again a varied selection is best. For general use, 60 cotton or 50 or 60 mercerised cotton (ordinary mercerized) is best. For heavy fabrics, such as tweed or corduroy, use 40 cotton or 40 mercerised cotton (heavy duty mercerized). For fine and sheer fabrics, use a fine Nylon or Terilene thread, or a fine mercerized. There are good-quality multi-purpose threads also available which can be used with all fabric types and weights.

Also useful: tape measure, yard stick, iron, ironing board and sleeve board, pressing cloth, tailor's chalk, dress-maker's carbon paper and tracing wheel, thimble, hem maker, stitch unpicker, paper and pencil.

FABRICS

If you already make your own clothes you will know how exciting fabric shops and departments can be! In fact the selection of a suitable fabric can sometimes be difficult because there is such a wonderful range of designs and fabric types to choose from. However, if you are a beginner, then it is best to limit your choice to an easy-to-handle fabric. Slippery materials and ones that fray easily can try the patience of the most experienced dressmaker. Cotton fabrics are good for beginners; so are the cotton and wool mixtures, and fine wools.

A plain fabric which will not need lining is a good choice. If you choose a pattern, then make sure it is a small irregular one. Checks, stripes and prints with a large or regular pattern repeat are tricky, as they need careful matching at seams and edges.

The fabric chart below will serve as a guide to the basic fabrics generally available, and any special treatment these fabrics require.

FABRIC GUIDE

Fabric	Description	Thread, Needle, Tension	Pressing	Special care
Brocade	Heavy fabric, with raised patterns made from silk, cotton or synthetics.	Ordinary mercerized cotton or silk; Medium machine needle; 12-14 stitches per inch.	Moderate iron	Neaten seams to prevent fraying
Cotton	A natural fibre, available in different patterns and weights.	<u>Lightweight fabrics:</u> ordinary mercerized cotton; Fine machine needle; 16-20 stitches per inch. <u>Heavy fabrics:</u> medium machine needle; 12-14 stitches per inch.	Hot iron.	Starch lightly for a crisp finish.
Corduroy	Cotton pile fabric in narrow or wide ribs.	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton; medium coarse needle; 10-12 stitches per inch.	As for velvet.	Cut pattern with pile of fabric running up.

Linen	A natural fabric. Light or heavy weight.	As for cotton.	A hot iron over a damp cotton cloth.	
Silk	Various types available – e.g. tussah, shantung, tulle.	<u>Sheers</u> : fine machine needle; 16-20 stitches per inch. <u>Heavier weights</u> : same needle; 8-10 stitches per inch. Use silk thread.	Moderate iron	
Synthetics	Various types usually sold under trade names – Dacron, Courtelle, Crimplene, Tricel, etc. All strong, hard-wearing man-made fabrics.	Terylene, nylon or multi-purpose thread; fine machine needle. <u>Fine fabrics</u> ; 15-20 stitches per inch. <u>Heavier fabrics</u> : 10-12 stitches per inch.	Cool iron if pressing is necessary.	Do not spin dry.
Velvet	Pile fabric made from cotton, nylon, silk or rayon.	Heavy-duty mercerized cotton for cotton, silk, wool; nylon	Use a velvet pressing board or stand dry iron upright.	Cut pattern with pile of fabric running up

		or Terylene for synthetics; medium needle; 10-12 stitches per inch.	Place a damp cloth over wrong side of fabric, pass back and forth over iron.	and baste seams before sewing to prevent slipping.
Wool	Many different types and weights from fine light weight qualities for dressers to heavy qualities for coats.	<u>Light and medium weight:</u> ordinary mercerized cotton; medium needle; 12-14 stitches per inch. <u>Heavy weights:</u> medium-coarse needle; 10-12 stitches per inch; heavy-duty mercerized cotton.	Warm iron over a damp wool cloth.	Place stripes of paper between seam and dress when pressing to stop seams showing through.

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Can anyone make a dress?
2. What is sewing?
3. What needles do we use for hand sewing?
4. What needles should we use for machine sewing?
5. Why should we use good-quality steel pins?
6. What scissors are required?

7. What thread is the best for general use?
8. What threads do we use for heavy fabrics?
9. Are there good-quality multi-purpose threads?
10. What else is also useful for sewing?
11. Why is the selection of a suitable fabric sometimes tricky?
12. Is it best to limit your choice to an easy-to-handle fabric, if you are a beginner?
13. What fabrics are good for beginners?
14. What will you serve as a guide to the basic fabrics generally available?

II. Make up small situations using the following word combinations.

1. to make a dress; to stitch pieces together; to justify the time and effort spent in the making; to require patience.
2. to be a beginner; easy-to-handle fabric; slippery materials; fraying fabrics; to be a good choice; to need careful matching at seams and edges.

III. Speak on the following situations.

Представьте, что вы – руководитель кружка кройки и шитья. Расскажите начинающим портникам:

- 1) о том, какой инструмент и оборудование понадобится им для работы;
- 2) о том, какие ткани рекомендуются для начинающих;
- 3) об особенностях работы с некоторыми видами тканей.

IV. Pronounce the following words.

To create, pleasure, to satisfy, to design, opportunity, to play with, colour, texture, skirt, dress, wearable, to save article, sewing, to require, to proceed, fabric, garment, style, to wear, to pick, expensive.

V. Translate from English into Russian.

To require, patience, to rip, to ravel, initial, patient, to succeed, taste, cutting-table, to choose, to feel proud of, planning, price, carefully, satisfaction, by all means.

VI. Read and translate the text.

BEGINNING TO SEW

One of the great pleasures and most happy experiences man can have is creating something beautiful and useful by themselves. Sewing satisfies your unfulfilled desires by giving you an opportunity to design and to play with colours and textures for your family and your home. Making a skirt and a dress is a stimulating experience that will cause you to feel very proud of having created something wearable and useful and of having saved money over the price of a bought article.

Sewing requires patience and planning. Many people who start to sew want to get finish too quickly. They seem to forget that haste makes waste. The first principle is to proceed slowly and carefully. Know what you are going to do before you do it. There is no pleasure in ripping.

Sewing is practical work and you will have a tremendous sense of satisfaction if you are enthusiastic and are willing to be patient. Nothing succeeds like success. Be sure to choose styles that you know look well on you and that you will want to wear. And by all means pick a material that you really

like. You will naturally not want to start with a fabric that is very expensive, but you can find something pretty and to your taste in an inexpensive material. Be sure to start with good equipment. Don't try to work in a very tiny space. Make sure that you have room to work easily. Your dining-table makes a good cutting-table. Learn something about the fabrics you'll use. For your first try, buy a closely woven material that will not ravel too readily. Probably a cotton fabric is your best bet for an initial garment. Enthusiasm and desire to be successful are your tickets to success.

VII. Translate the following words from Russian into English.

Конструировать, шить, требовать, распарывать, выбирать, носить, расползаться по швам, пригодный к носке, изделие, цвет создавать, фасон, ткань, юбка, платье, успех.

VIII. Translate the following Russian sentences into English.

1. Очень приятно создавать самим что-то красивое и пригодное к носке.
2. Не забывайте, что спешка приводит к браку.
3. Шитье требует терпения и планирования.
4. Не очень-то приятно пороть.
5. Не начинайте шить из дорогой материи.

IX. Make your own sentences with the following word combinations.

To one's taste; to be proud of; to save money; by all means; to be going to do something.

X. Point out to what part of speech the following words belong.

carefully, length, slowly, successful, opportunity, easily, production, operator, practical, attention, texture.

XI. Answer the following questions.

1. Does sewing satisfy your unfulfilled desires to design and to play with colours and textures?
2. Is there any pleasure in ripping?
3. Do you have to pay attention to choosing the style and picking the material?
4. The first principle is to proceed slowly and carefully, isn't it?
5. Your dining table makes a good cutting-table, doesn't it?
6. Is sewing practical work or not?
7. Sewing requires patience and planning, doesn't it?
8. What is one of the greatest pleasures and most happy experiences people can have?
9. What is the first principle of sewing?
10. Does sewing require patience and planning?
11. Why is the cotton fabric the best bet for an initial garment?

X. React to the statements and extend your answer.

1. One of the greatest pleasures man can have is creating something useful by themselves, for example, making a dress.
2. Sewing requires patience and planning.
3. Nothing succeeds like success.

XI. Retell the text.

UNIT 2

Лексическая тема - Sewing machine.

Грамматическая тема - 4 группы времен активного залога.

I. Read and translate the text.

SEWING MACHINE

It is worth spending time getting to know sewing machine. Study the instruction book which is usually supplied with a machine and learn exactly what machine is capable of doing. The instruction book should also tell you how to thread the machine, fit the needle and alter the tension or length of stitch to suit different fabrics. As a general rule, the finer the fabric the shorter the stitches should be. Heavy, thicker fabrics need longer stitches.

If you have never used a sewing machine before, have several practice sessions on old scraps of material before you embark on making a finished garment. Begin by sewing straight lines of stitches. Use a soft pencil to draw lines on you fabric scraps then stitch along this guidelines. Then try square zigzags and curved lines. Then do the same exercise without pencil guidelines.

Once you are proficient on one layer of fabric, do the same stitches on two layers, pinning the layers together with the pins at right angles to the line of matching and stitching $\frac{1}{2}$ in. from the edge of fabric. If machine has a hinted foot or rigid foot you must take them out as they reach the presser foot otherwise you could damage the needle.

It is always a good idea before making up any garment to take two scraps of the fabric you are using, pin them together and machine a few lines – curved, straight and zigzag. Look carefully at the fabric and see if it has puckered on one or both sides. If both sides are puckered, the tension is too tight and the stitch probably too small. Loosen the tension, lengthen the stitch (i.e. a lower number

of stitches per inch) and try again. If only the under layer is puckered your fabric is “traveling”. It must be basted before you machine any seams: otherwise, without basting the under layer will always end up shorter.

II. Ask and answer the following questions.

- Ask your friend
1. Why it is worth spending time getting to know sewing machine.
 2. What the instruction book should tell you.
 3. How the type of fabric influences the choice of stitches' length.
 4. What kinds of exercises a beginner should do before stitching a garment if he/she has never used a sewing machine.
 5. Why you must take the pins out as they reach the presser foot.
 6. What you should do if the fabric has puckered on one or both sides.
 7. Why two pieces of the fabric you are stitching must be basted before you machine any seam.

III. Speak on the following situations.

Вы - руководитель курсов кройки и шитья. Объясните слушателям:

1. какие упражнения необходимо выполнить, чтобы научиться правильно прокладывать строчку;
2. как отрегулировать натяжение нити и длину стежка для ткани, которую они будут использовать в работе.

IV. Pronounce the following words and translate them into Russian.

Spool pin, tension regulator, screw, to control, tightness, to adjust, lever, to tighten, needle-bar, presser-foot, device, attachment, thread cutter, face plate, feed dog, to locate, balance wheel bobbin winder, to wind, clamp, to lengthen, to shorten, to indicate, drive wheel, treadle, pitmen rod, detachable, to account for, tucking, hemming, gathering, book of directions.

V. Translate from Russian into English.

Регулировать, регулятор натяжения, плотный, уплотнять, рычаг, нитепритягиватель, иглодержатель, прижимная лапка, приспособление, игольная пластинка, механизм подачи ткани, зажим.

VII. Find Russian equivalents in the right column.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) screw | 1) механизм намотки шпульки |
| 2) to adjust | 2) приспособление |
| 3) to indicate | 3) регулятор натяжения |
| 4) hemming | 4) прижимная лапка |
| 5) gathering | 5) подрубание |
| 6) presser-bar | 6) сборка |
| 7) device | 7) регулировать |
| 8) tension regulator | 8) указывать |
| 9) attachment | 9) прикрепление |
| 10) bobbin winder | 10) зажим |

VI. Read and translate the text.

PARTS OF THE MACHINE

The following are some of the important parts.

1. The spool pin (spindle) is the upright metal rod which holds the spool of thread.
2. The tension regulator is a device on which the pressure is regulated by a screw which controls the tightness of the thread in each stitch. The greater the pressure, the tighter is the stitch. There is also a small screw on the bobbin case which controls the bobbin tension, but it is generally the upper or top tension which needs adjusting.
3. The take-up bar is a lever located above the tension regulator. The thread is passed through an opening in the end of the bar, and as a lever moves down, it releases the thread to interlock with the bobbin thread. Then as the lever is raised, it tightens the thread to form a firm stitch.
4. The needle-bar is the upright bar to the lower end of which the needle is attached.
5. The presser-foot is a detachable device for holding the material in place on the feed while stitching. This device is removed when attachments, such as tucker, ruffler or pinder are used.
6. The presser-foot lifter is a lever or handle which serves to rise the presser-foot. It must always be lifted to take the material from the machine.
7. The thread cutter is the blade fastened to the side of the presser-foot bar. It is more convenient to use cutter than scissors.
8. The face plate, or throat plate is the nickel plate directly under the presser-foot, through which the needle passes, as it carries the thread down to loop over the bobbin.
9. The feed dog, or feed, is the small, oblong metal device with teeth which carries the material along as it is stitched. When the machine is in motion, the

feed moved upward, backward and forward, thus advancing the material as each stitch is made.

10. The balance wheel is located at the righthand of the head.
11. The bobbin winder is located at the righthand near the wheel. It is used, as its name implies, to wind the thread from the spool into the bobbin.
12. The stop-motion screw or clamp is located near the centre of the balance wheel. This screw is released or unscrewed while the bobbin is being wound, so that the bobbin winder will operate without running the stitching mechanism.
13. The bobbin case or shuttle holds the bobbin. It fits into place either below the feed or to its left.
14. The stitch regulator is a screw located toward the righthand side of the head. It is used to lengthen or shorten the stitch. The regulator on some machines is marked to indicate the number of stitches per inch.
15. The drive wheel is the large wheel located under the table of the machine. It is connected to the balance wheel by a leather band, thus transmitting the power which operates the machine.
16. The treadle is the foot rest at the base of the machine.
17. The pitman rod connects the treadle and the drive wheel, so that the treadle is operated, the drive wheel revolves.
18. The motor is used on electric or power-driven machines. On some it is detachable and in two parts, with one part connected to the balance wheel and another part which rests on the floor, connected or “turned on” by the pressure of the foot on a lever. Other motors are built into the machine and are operated by knee control (pressure of the knee on a lever). In a motor-driven machine the treadle, pitman and drive wheel have no function. This accounts for the fact that they have been omitted from some of the newer models.

19. Every machine has separate attachments for different processes such as tucking, hemming, gathering, but they operate differently on the various makes of machines. The book of directions comes with the machine for instructions concerning its use.

VII. Answer the following questions.

1. What important parts of the sewing machine do you know?
2. What controls the tightness of the thread in each stitch?
3. Where is the take-up bar located?
4. What is it more convenient to use the thread cutter or scissors?
5. What is the feed dog used for?
6. Where is the balance wheel located?
7. What is the stop-motion screw used for?
8. Is the regulator on some machines marked to indicate the number of stitches per inch?
9. What is the treadle?
10. What machines is the motor used on?
11. What comes with the machine for instructions concerning its use?

VIII. Make up a dialogue according to the following situation.

You are going to buy a sewing machine. Ask the shop assistant for detailed information about the parts of the sewing machine. Use the picture.

IX. Translate from Russian into English.

1. В швейной машине имеется несколько важных частей.

2. Приспособление, которое регулирует плотность стежка называется регулятором натяжения.
3. Обычно верхнее натяжение требует регулировки.
4. Нить проходит через отверстие в нитепритягивателе.
5. Прижимная лапка – съемное приспособление.
6. Механизм наметки шпульки работает без работы строчного механизма.
7. На некоторых электрических швейных машинах мотор съемный.
8. На многих марках машин есть различные приспособления для сбаривания, подгибки, сметывания.

X. Put the verb in brackets in the appropriate tense.

1. Various types of sewing machines (to be) obtainable in our state.
2. They (to buy) this machine five years ago.
3. They (to use) it for five years without repairing.
4. I (to read) the instructions when she came up to me.
5. We already (to build) a lot of sewing factories.
6. Tomorrow they (to buy) a new presser-foot to replace the defective one.
7. If you (to come) tomorrow, we (to prepare) all the proper instruments.
8. As soon as she (to finish) the work, she (to go) home.

XI. Retell the text.

XII. Translate the following text with the help of the dictionary.

THE FEED DOG

The principal function of the Feed Dog is to move the material being stitched the desired distance between needle perforations. To accomplish this

function, it must be of suitable shape and size, and made with the proper type and arrangement of teeth on its upper surface.

The teeth on the Feed Dog are usually cut on an angle in the direction of movement of the material so that the tendency to draw the material back as the Feed Dog returns to its starting position will be minimized. The edges of the teeth should be sharp enough to engage the material, but not so sharp as to cut it.

The size of the teeth (that is the number of teeth per inch) should be suited to the weave and thickness of the material and the arrangement of the teeth in rows or connected areas should be selected in accordance with the amount of feeding area required by the nature of the work.

UNIT 3

Лексическая тема - Types of sewing machines

Грамматическая тема - 4 группы времен активного залога

SEWING MACHINE

Types of machines: There are two kinds: the lockstitch machine and the chain-stitch one.

The lock-stitch machine has two threads, one from the spool and the other from the bobbin, which interlock in the material forming a stitch which has the same appearance on both right and wrong sides.

In the chain-stitch machine there is only one thread that comes from the spool. The machine makes a plain stitch on the top side and a loop or chain stitch on the under side.

The lock-stitch machine is one most frequently used, and it is obtainable in three different types, depending on the mechanism. One has the vibrating shuttle

(bobbin case) and a long bobbin. In this type the bobbin fits into a long shuttle. This in turn slips into a carrier which vibrates backward and forward. As it brings the bobbin forward it slips through a loop of the thread brought down from the spool by the needle. The bobbin and spool threads thus interlock forming the stitch.

The other kinds of lock-stitch machine have flat, round bobbins. In the rotary type the bobbin and the bobbin case remain stationary, but are fitted into a steel frame which revolves or rotates around the bobbin. This case has a hook on one side which catches the needle thread, carrying it around the bobbin, so that it loops over the bobbin thread and forms a lockstitch.

The oscillating type also has a round bobbin which fits into a stationary case which in turn fits into a movable steel frame. This frame oscillates around the bobbin, making almost a complete circle before it reverses itself and swings back to its original position. As the frame oscillates, its hook catches the needle thread and carries it around the bobbin so that the two threads loop or interlock forming the stitch.

I. Translate the word combinations from English into Russian.

Lock-stitch machine, chain-stitch machine, to interlock, plain, bobbin, appearance, to loop, top side, under side, shuttle, to fit, to slip, vibrating, rotary, oscillating, stationary, hook, in turn, movable, to reverse, to remain, frame.

II. Translate the following words into English.

Переплетаться, шпулька, простой стежок, цепной стежок, оставаться, челнок, каретка, неподвижный, вращаться, вибрировать, колебаться, петля, рамка, подвижный.

III. Make up sentences using the following word combinations.

The same appearance, in turn, to be obtainable, to remain stationary.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What two types of a sewing machine do you know?
2. What is the difference between them?
3. Which machine is more frequently used?
4. What does the type of the lockstitch machine depend on?
5. What shuttle and bobbin has a vibrating type (a rotary type, an oscillating type)?
6. Does a hook catch the needle thread and carry it around the bobbin in the rotary type?
7. What oscillates around the bobbin in the oscillating type?

V. Make up a dialogue according to the following situation.

You are going to buy a sewing machine. You are a beginner and need help of the shop assistant. Ask him questions to make up your mind what type of sewing machine you'd better buy.

VI. Point out to what part of speech the following words belong.

Formation, warmth, practical, colourless, uselessly, possibly, general, blackness

VII. Образуйте наречия от следующих прилагательных и поставьте их в сравнительную и превосходную степени.

Cold, bad, warm, nice, good, bright, pleasant, happy, quick.

VIII. Найдите сказуемое в следующих предложениях и определите, в каком времени оно стоит.

This spring it will be fashionable to wear checks, stripes and plain, very light colours. Jacket lengths have varied. Light for trimmings, scarves, collars, soft round collars and ordinary scarves were, are and will be in vogue. We shall see suits with long jacket and skirt of different but harmonizing shade. There were three main silhouettes. Now first and foremost is the straight line with only a hint at natural contours. We have also adopted semi-fitting style.

IX. Поставьте следующие предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму.

1. Her parents have been working at the sewing factory for twenty years.
2. A long shuttle slips into a carrier.
3. They were watching a fashion parade very attentively.
4. I am going to learn knitting.
5. She will be able to make nice stylish things for her family and herself.
6. The bobbin case remained stationary at first.
7. The frame has made almost the complete circle.

X. Translate the dialogue from Russian into English.

А – Какие два типа швейной машины вы знаете?

Б – Я знаю машину с челночным стежком и с цепным стежком.

А – Сколько нитей имеет машина с цепным стежком?

Б – Она имеет две нити.

- А – Какой стежок делает машина с цепным стежком?
- Б – Машина с цепным стежком делает простой стежок на лицевой стороне и цепной на изнаночной стороне.
- А – Какая машина чаще всего используется?
- Б – Машина с челночным стежком используется чаще всего.
- А – Сколько есть типов машин с челночным стежком?
- Б – Есть три типа машин с челночным стежком.
- А – Какие они?
- В – Это машины с колеблющимися, вращающимися и качающимися челноками.

UNIT 4

Лексическая тема - Stitching. Threading the machine.

Грамматическая тема - 3 группы времен пассивного залога.

I. Read and translate the text.

THREADING THE MACHINE

The method of threading a lock-stitch machine varies with different makes, but the principal is the same in all. On each machine the spool is placed on the spool pin and the thread is carried through a guide to the tension regulator which controls the tightness of the top thread.

The thread is then carried through the take-up bar and on to the needle, passing through one or two wire guides. Generally it passes from left to right through the eye of the needle.

The bobbins in different machines require different methods of threading. Each machine has a book of instructions for the threading and using of that particular kind.

STITCHING

After learning to thread the machine, practice stitching to see if you can stitch straight. An easy way to do this is to practice on paper with the needle unthreaded. When you can stitch straight on paper, try it on the material with the needle threaded. To keep your thread from knotting when you begin to stitch, bring the bobbin thread up through the hole in the throat plate. To do this hold the end of the top thread loosely while the balance wheel is turned once.

As the needle goes it catches the bobbin thread. Pull the needle thread tightly to draw the bobbin thread up through the hole in the throat plate. To begin stitching, place the material under the presser-foot with the desired place for stitching directly under the needle. Always have the bulk of the material to the left (or outside) of the presser-foot. Then pull both bobbin and top threads away from you and under the presser-foot. The end of every line of stitching should be fastened either by trying threads or retracing. In trying threads, pull them through to the wrong side. This may be done by pulling the under thread until a loop of the top thread appears on the wrong side. Catch this loop with a pin or needle and draw it to the wrong side, then tie the two threads together and clip the ends close to the knot. To retrace, stitch back over the same line for about a half inch. This will prevent ripping at the ends. In stitching around a corner, stitch to the corner, leave the needle down in the material so that it will not slip, raise the presser-foot, turn the material, lower the presser-foot and proceed with the stitching. When you finish alike stitching and ready to remove your material from the machine, raise the needle, lift the presser-foot and see that the take-up bar is at its high point. This will keep the needle from being

unthreaded when you are ready to stitch again. Before cutting the thread, pull the material back from you with the thread passing between the prongs of the presser-foot, thus relieving the strain on the needle.

II. Translate the following words into Russian.

To thread, vary, guide, to knot, to draw, bulk, to fasten, to tie, to retrace, to pull, to clip, to prevent, to slip, prong, to cut, to relieve, alike, method, wire, directly.

III. Translate the following words from Russian into English.

Метод, нитенаправитель, пробовать, узел, закреплять, завязывать, делать скрепку, тащить, предотвращать, натяжение, зубья, объем, подобный.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. Does the method of threading a lockstitch machine vary with the different makes?
2. How is the thread carried?
3. What methods of threading do the bobbins in different machines require?
4. How do you keep your thread from knotting?
5. Where do you have the bulk of the material?
6. What should be fastened either by trying threads or retracing?
7. What will prevent ripping at the ends?
8. How do you stitch around the corner?

V. Make up dialogues according to the situations.

1. You've bought a sewing machine. Ask the shop assistant for information about threading the machine.
2. You are learning to stitch. It's a difficult task for you. You ask your friend who is an experienced sewer for some advice. For example you ask her
 - 1) how you can learn to stitch straight;
 - 2) how you can keep your thread from knotting when you begin stitching;
 - 3) how you should place the material before stitching;
 - 4) how you can fasten the end of line;
 - 5) how you should stitch around a corner;
 - 6) what you should do when you finish stitching.

VI. Translate the following sentences into Russian, paying attention to the tense.

1. The stop motion screw is released while the bobbin is being wound.
2. The treadle, pitman and drive wheel have been omitted from some of the newer models.
3. The stitch regulator is used to lengthen or shorten the stitch.
4. We were told that the machine had already been tested.
5. The plan for this year will have been already surpassed by the end of next month.
6. Steps are taken to increase production at this plant.
7. Very interesting work will be carried out by the members of our scientific circle.

VII. Translate the sentences into Russian and then write them down in the Active Voice.

1. When I came here for the first time, this factory was being built by the workers.

2. These plans have been drawn up by our engineers.
3. The problems connected with the cutting of this new style are studied by a group of specialists.
4. The equipment of this shop will be modernized by the staff.
5. New methods of production were developed by the engineers and workers.

VIII. Put all kinds of questions to the following sentences.

1. The bobbin in different machines requires different methods of threading.
2. Retracing will prevent ripping at the end .
3. The method of threading has varied with this particular type of a lock-stitch machine.

IX. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Вы должны изучить инструкции по пользованию машиной и заправке ее нитью.
2. Желаемое место строчки помещается прямо под прижимную лапку.
3. Завязывание узлов и образование скрепки предотвращает распарывание нитей на концах строчки.
4. Нитка не выдергивается из иглы, когда нитенаправитель находится в наивысшем положении.
5. Натяжение на иглу уменьшается, если нить проходит между зубьями прижимной лапки.

X. Read and translate the text with the help of dictionary.

HOW TO JUDGE YOUR STITCHES

It is well to form the habit of testing your machine and stitching before you begin to stitch on your garment. You may practice on a double thickness of the material from which the garment is made and judge the sample by the following points:

1. Is the stitch the right length for the material used?

Coarse material requires a long stitch, and finer material a shorter stitch. Turn the stitch regulating screw on your machine and test the stitching to see how it is lengthened or shortened.

2. Is the thread the right size for your material?

On a medium you should use № 70,80 or 90 thread. But on coarser materials it is better to use coarse thread, and lengthen the stitch.

3. Is the needle the correct size for the material?

The finer materials require finer needles than coarse material. If you stitch on batiste with a coarse needle, it will leave large holes which will detract from the appearance of the stitching.

See what size needle is suitable for the thread you are using.

4. Do the stitches have the same appearance on the right and wrong sides?

If the tension screws are properly adjusted, the top and bottom threads will be drawn in to the centre of the material. If the upper tension is too loose or the bobbin tension is too tight, the bottom thread will be flat on the under side of the cloth. If the tension needs adjusting, turn the tension regulating screw. By turning the screw to the right the tension is tightened. By turning it to the left it is loosened.

5. Has the machine skipped stitches at intervals? If so, the possible causes are:

a) the needle may be too short to the machine; in that case it does not extend far enough down to catch the bobbin thread;

b) the needle may be blunt, or bent, or not correctly set, It should be set with the flat side on the shank toward the needle bar; this makes it possible for the thread to fit into the groove of the needle.

XI. Answer the following questions.

1. Is it well to form the habit of testing your machine and stitching before you begin to stitch on your garment?
2. What points should you judge the sample by?
3. What materials require a long stitch?
4. What will a coarse needle live on batiste?
5. Where will the top and bottom threads be drawn if the tension screws are properly adjusted?
6. What is necessary to do for adjusting the tension?
7. What are possible causes of skipping stitches?
8. How should the needle be set?

XII. Retell the text according to the following plan.

1. Testing your machine.
2. The points of judging the sample.
3. Adjusting the tension.
4. The causes of skipping stitches at intervals.

XIII. Translate the following sentences into Russian. Pay attention to the Passive Voice.

1. Cutting is always followed by fitting.

2. Many students will be invited to our Students' Fashion Circle; they will be shown many garments of modern style.
3. Much special attention must be devoted to the problem of dress designing.
4. The position of the trimmings was given much attention to.
5. When the students have their practical work, they are given many experiments to make. When something is too difficult for them, they are helped by the teachers.

XIII. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. На детскую одежду могут влиять многие факторы.
2. На эти рекомендации часто ссылались.
3. Образцы будут оцениваться по нескольким пунктам.
4. За этим опытом последовало очень интересное обсуждение.
5. Ей помогут научиться строчить прямо.
6. За швейной машиной нужен надлежащий уход.
7. Не потребовалось дополнительной регулировки натяжения нитей, так как шов выглядел одинаковым на обеих сторонах.
8. На вид стежка влияет натяжение как верхней, так и нижней нити.

UNIT 5

Лексическая тема - Care of machine. Repair of machine.

Грамматическая тема - Согласование времен.

I. Read and translate the following text.

CARE OF MACHINE

To get the best results from any machine it is necessary to give it proper care. This consists mainly of cleaning and oiling. If it is not kept clean and oiled, it runs heavily. To clean it properly, it is necessary to have a clean piece of absorbent cloth, a large and a small screw- driver, a stilette and a brush. The latter is used to brush the dust from all parts which cannot be reached with the cloth.

Before attempting to clean any machine, it is fine to remove the needle to avoid the danger of sewing into the finger during the cleaning process. Then remove the thread, the bobbin, the bobbin-case (it is removable), the throat plate and the face plate. For ordinary cleaning all dust and dirt can be removed by wiping the parts out carefully with the cloth. All points of friction on the machine should be oiled. The oiling points are not the same on all machines. If a machine is to be put away, or stored for any length of time, it should be cleaned and oiled before storing to prevent rusting.

The motor of the electric sewing machine also requires oiling or lubricating at intervals, but with a different kind of oil. It should never be oiled with a liquid machine oil. There is specially prepared motor oil, often put up in tubes which is squeezed into the grease cups of the motor.

REPAIR OF MACHINE

If serious troubles develop in the machine, it may be necessary to call a mechanic to make the repairs. But there are many simple repairs that can be taken care of without the aid of a mechanic. For example, if the machine is of the treadle type, and the belt breaks or is too long, you can easily remedy this, if you have the necessary equipment. In this case the equipment consists of a belt cutter which can be used to cut the leather and to punch holes through it. You

will notice that the ends of the belt are joined together by a metal hook. To shorten the belt, open the hook on one end, cut off and surplus length with the belt cutter; punch hole in the end and clamp the hook through it. A new belt can be used to replace an old one by cutting it of the desired length and fastening the ends into the hook as described. A rather common difficulty which is easy to repair is the locking of the machine. This is caused by a loose thread's becoming caught in or below the bobbin case in such a manner that it stops the motion of the machine. The motion can be restored by grasping the balance wheel firmly in the hand and turning it. It may require strength or force to turn it, but if sufficient strength is used, the bobbin case will move slightly and loosen the thread which has been caught in it. This situation often causes undue worry and is simple to remedy. It can be avoided by keeping the table of the machine free from threads and clippings and being careful to draw the threads cut at the back before stitching.

II. Translate the following words into Russian.

Case, cleaning oiling, to run, absorbent cloth, a brush, to brush, to wipe, point of friction, to store, to put away, to lubricate, to squeeze, repair, to remedy, locking, to restore, sufficient.

III. Translate the following word into English.

Чистить, смазывать, питаться, удалять, отвертка, обычный, трение, впитывающий, хранить, предохранять, ржавчина, жидкость, ремонт, смазочные отверстия.

IV. Answer the following questions.

1. What is it necessary to do for getting the best results from any machine?
2. What is it necessary to have for the proper cleaning?
3. Why is it wise to remove the needle?
4. What should be oiled?
5. What oil does the motor of an electric sewing machine require?
6. When do we call a mechanic?
7. Are there any simple repairs that can be taken care of without the aid of a mechanic?
8. What should you do in order to shorten the belt?
9. What is a rather common difficulty?
10. How can the motion be restored?

V. Put the questions and answer them.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| Ask your friend | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What the proper care consists of.2. When the brush is used.3. What parts of the machine should be removed.4. If the oiling points are the same on all machines.5. If there is any specially prepared motor oil.6. What a rather common difficulty is caused by. |
|-----------------|---|

VI. Retell the text using the following plan.

1. The process of cleaning a sewing machine.
2. Preventing rusting.
3. Simple repairs.
4. The locking of the machine.

VII. Переведите следующие предложения и объясните употребление времен в дополнительных придаточных предложениях.

- 1.The newspapers reported that the sewing factory had been built ahead of time.
- 2.The students promised that the work would be done in time.
- 3.We knew that all instruments were repaired in the shop.
- 4.They were sure that they would be able to make many simple repairs themselves.
- 5.He knew that the machine had skipped stitches, but he didn't know how to avoid it.

VIII. Замените сказуемое главного предложения формой прошедшего времени и сделайте соответствующие изменения и придаточном предложении.

- 1.A mechanic says he will make the repairs.
- 2.The book of instructions informs that locking can be avoided by keeping the table of the machine free from threads and clippings.
- 3.He is told that the machine was stored for some length of time.
- 4.They say that the machine has skipped stitches at the intervals.
- 5.She says that the upper tension is too tight.
- 6.The students tell the teacher that they will be ready in a minute.

IX. Найдите сказуемое и укажите, каким глаголом и в каком времени оно выражено. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

- 1.We have been discussing these problems for an hour.
- 2.These problems have been discussed today.
- 3.This oil is often put in tubes.

4. The motor of the electric machine will be lubricated with some liquid machine oil.
5. Threads and clippings had been removed from the table before she began stitching.
6. He was wiping the parts of the machine carefully with the cloth.
7. They will be shown all the samples done by the machine.
8. The machine was being stored for a long time and it rusted.

X. Translate the text using dictionary.

THE THROAT PLATE

There are several functions the Throat Plate performs.

First it provides the surface over which the material passes as it is stitched, and for this purpose it must be smooth and free from any obstructions.

Second, it is provided with openings through which the teeth of the Feed Dog rise to engage the under surface of the material before starting the forward motion which moves the material. Those openings should be of suitable size and shape to accommodate the feed dog used, and for this reason Throat Plates and Feed Dogs are made in matching sets.

Third, the Throat Plate is provided with a hole for the needle to pass through. This hole should be large enough for the needle to rise and dip without striking or rubbing, but not so large as to permit the material to be forced or drawn down into it, thus interfering with good loop formation.

The plate should be checked periodically to insure the smoothness of the needle hole and to see that the grooves in which the Feed Dog rides have not been bent, broken or distorted.

XI. Speak on the following situation.

You are telling your friend, who is a beginner in sewing, about the functions of the throat plate.

PART II

TEXTS FOR HOME READING

THE ART OF WEAVING IN EARLY EGYPT

Historical records can lead us back some thousands of years, but not to the very beginning of man's primitive needs. By the time he was ready to make note of how he lived, how he worked, he had progressed far beyond anything elemental. He knew exactly where and how to secure food, how to make a shelter, and how to protect himself with clothing against the biting cold or the blazing sun. No one knows definitely the first cloth, neither when nor where it was made but without doubt weaving was one of the earliest occupations for human hands and was known from the Stone Age.

But let us delve a little into its past and see what a perfected art it had become when history was first recorded for future generations.

Weaving undoubtedly originated from necessity. The most primitive efforts were spent in the making of cord, and then followed interlacing of reeds and fibres to make mats and baskets. Later with the knowledge of the possibilities of flax and wool, the first looms came into existence. Probably the horizontal branch of a tree served to hold the warp threads straight and stones tied to the lower ends held them taut. Or rows of pegs may have been driven into the ground and young saplings to form an upright frame. The early handloom was only a step in advance of this primitive method. The horizontal foot-loom soon followed because the hands were so over busy probably also originated in Egypt. The draw-loom, made in the first century B.C., was the most important invention of its time, which created as much of a stir as did the Jacquard loom in the early nineteenth century.

The earliest existing fabric was of linen. According to Egyptian tradition it

was sown in the late fall and pulled one hundred and ten days later.

It is hard to realize that the art of weaving had reached perfection in Egypt some six thousand years ago. At that time they were able to weave as fine cloth for the proper entombment of their dead as has been woven. Mummy cloth, sometimes five feet wide and up to sixty feet long, were made exquisite linen. One that it dated approximately 2500 B.C. has five hundred and forty warp threads to the inch. Up to some few years ago the finest that had ever been made by modern machinery was three hundred and fifty warp threads to the inch, and that the manufacturers did not consider practical.

Though the very earliest fabrics were plain it was not long before ornamentation appeared. The patterns created in Egypt grew from the need to represent in some way certain religious symbols. The development of pattern corresponds to the growth of civilization out of barbarism, for progress has ever been one of the guiding factors.

The colours were probably blue, brown and amber. The designs may have been painted or printed on the garments, or the patterns darned in with coloured linen threads. It was somewhat later when elaborately woven embroidered costumes came into fashion.

From the year 1500 there are several examples of linen tapestry. The same fine linen that Egyptians had been weaving for centuries provided the background for the lotus forward and buds, the tree of life and other similar motifs were added in colour. These patterns were actually darned in, not woven, in red, blue and green, making a striking combination with the natural linen background.

Outside influences crept into the pure Egyptian style from the seventh century B.C. on and the Persians who took over the country two hundred years later left a definite impression. A Hellenistic trend followed Alexander the Great, who conquered Egypt on his triumphal tour in 332 B.C., and at about the same time an Oriental flavor appeared in all designs. When the great Alexander

died and his domains were divided Egypt fell to his general Ptolmey. During his rule and those of his successors Greek culture was fostered and Egypt once more become wealthy and powerful. When this line of kings was finally overthrown by Romans the last of the ptolmies, the famous Queen Cleopatra was left under the guardianship of the Roman Senate, and on her death in 30 B.C. Egypt became a Roman province.

The story of early Egyptian weaving necessary ends with the introduction of Christianity. We can but give thanks to the burial customs of these ancient people, for without their sealed tombs, their belief in the necessity of taking material things into the next world, we could not have such accurate knowledge of the glories of early Egypt.

Task I. Find in the text English equivalents to the following expressions.

Защищать себя при помощи одежды от злого холода и палящего солнца; самое раннее занятие; известный со времен каменного века; совершенное искусство; ткачество; изготовление каната; переплетение прутьев и волокон; изготавливать циновки и корзины; лен; шерсть; ткацкий станок; нить основы; туго натягивать; ... нитей на дюйм; вышитый; гобелен.

Task II. Answer the following questions.

- 1.Can historical records lead us back to the very beginning of man's primitive needs?
- 2.What was one of the earliest occupations for human hands known from the Stone Age?
- 3.What can you say about the origin of weaving?
- 4.Do you know how the first loom looked like?

5. How can we prove that the art of weaving in early Egypt reached great perfection?
6. How did the Egyptians ornament their fabrics?
7. What were the outside influences crept into the pure Egyptian style from the seventh century B.C.?
8. What helped the historians to have such accurate knowledge of early Egyptian weaving?

Task III. Comment on the text.

- 1) Define what topic the text is devoted to.
- 2) Define the main idea or the main purpose of the text.
- 3) Divide the text into logical parts and make up a plan.
- 4) Find in the text key sentences to every point of the plan.
- 5) Comment on the text.
- 6) Express your own opinion of the information given in the text.

THE FABRICS OF JAPAN

The story of the textiles of Japan follows rather closely the development of weaving and design in China, though aside from a certain exotic flavor the fabrics of present day Japan and China have little outward resemblance. China has always been the leader to whom all Oriental countries have turned for their artistic inspirations and the individual styles have then been developed from the solid foundation borrowed from her.

The Japanese were first to acquire from China the secrets of silk culture and from that day they have cherished it as one of their most valuable products. Centuries ago many Chinese weavers moved to Japan at the promise of riches. Some even became naturalized, while others settled in Korea where they

specialized in making fine silk gauze. Weaving has always been fostered as an art in Japan and treated with as much reverence as in China, an ancient metal loom even being preserved as one of the sacred relics in Shinto temple.

As in all countries religion has been an important factor in the development of design. Buddhism was the dominating force of the sixth century, though architecture was more affected by it than design. The fine Buddhist temples were used not only for worship but also as centers of learning. The splendid rituals which Japanese evolved from this faith are a combination of reverence for their god and for scholarship which is of far greater importance to the mass of Japanese than to the same class in China. The art of that early age is necessarily religious and shows very little imagination. Textiles were woven in quantities, but without any strong characteristics.

The Zen sect was the popular religion from the tenth to the thirteenth century. Believing that all nature was divine it furnished a new impulse to every branch of art. It in turn was followed by the Shinto faith which held the same belief but went further in encouragement of love of all nature. That is the faith of present day Japan and to a large extent accounts for their extravagant use of realistic floral motifs in all forms of design.

The various foreign influences that affected China usually reached over to Japan. They, too, had magnificent courts made notable by the gorgeous textiles used for ceremonial robes.

In 1542 the Portuguese, the traders with shrewd commercial instincts, first visited the island and established trade relations. Not long after that the Japanese began to fare forth on quests of their own and their envoys visited both Italy and Spain in 1584. Thereafter, their designs showed a definite European trend which had not reached them via China.

That did not last long, however, for most aliens and all Christian missionaries were expelled in 1638, with practically all foreign intercourse forbidden they set about the perfecting of their own ideas, and art, and literature

seem to have flourished in following two hundred years. Both Dutch and Chinese ships touched at their port cities, bought their merchandies and carried it to the far corners of the earth, but no outside innovations were allowed to creep in. This seclusion was bad for their trade, for all this time they had continued to buy raw silk from China though they had no market there for their own goods. In 1858, seeing the error of their ways, Japan opened wide her doors to European trade.

Most of their motifs were like old Chinese ones, but the chrysanthemum, peony, iris, lily, cherry, plum, bamboo, and birds and fish and dragon were the favorites. The Japanese also developed significant emblems for the seasons, the elements, the duration of life and so on; myth and legends of Japan are more picturesque and more numerous than those of China, even being comparable in charm to those of ancient Greece. Some few symbols were of Buddhist derivation but the late ones were largely inspired by the Shinto faith. The dragon, signifying power and wisdom, was sometimes celestial, and sometimes of earthy origin with only three toes.

The costumes of Japan, prescribed by ancient ceremonial laws, are picturesque, though scarcely suited to the hustle and bustle in their modern commercial cities.

The modern Japanese are not so different, except that their outer kimonos for everyday wear are more somber in hue.

Some of the handsomest costumes brocaded in gold have been made for the celebrating dances, those picturesque ceremonies of old Japan. The narrow sashes worn by men and the neck bands which are slipped inside of the kimono are still samples of a master weaver's art. The obi, the heavy sash that women wear, is heavily brocaded or covered with fine embroidery, depending upon the occasion for which it is being worn. In a land where all men, women and children wear patterned fabrics an appreciation for fine weaving must be inherent.

Task I. Find in the text English equivalents to the following expressions.

Внешнее сходство; художественное вдохновение; твердая основа; ткачи; в погоне за богатством; священная реликвия; роскошные ткани; церемониальное облачение; тонкое коммерческое чутье; европейское влияние; шелк-сырец; шум и суета современных городов.

Task II. Answer the following questions.

1. What is peculiar about the story of Japanese textiles?
2. Who was the first to acquire from china the secrets of silk culture?
3. How did the religion influence the development of design in Japan?
4. When did Japan begin its trade relations with Europe?
5. Were those relations longlasting and fruitful?
6. What were the favorite motifs of the Japanese?
7. Do the Japanese still cherish the art of weaving?

Task III. Comment on the text.

- 1) Define what topic the text is devoted to.
- 2) Define the main idea or the main purpose of the text.
- 3) Divide the text into logical parts and make up a plan.
- 4) Find in the text key sentences to every point of the plan.
- 5) Comment on the text.
- 6) Express your own opinion of the information given in the text.

THE STORY OF SILK

Almost three thousands of years before the Christian era China was vast empire with rich and powerful rulers.

One of the most prized stories has to do with the poverty empress Si-ling-chi, who was the wife of the great prince, Huang-ti. While wandering in her garden she spied the feverish activity of a small worm wrapping himself in a dainty cocoon. Her interest increased as she found others working equally hard and she watched them day after day. Finally, as a bold stroke, she took one of the little cocoons in her hands and discovered that with infinite care she could unravel it just as it had been wound. After completing this painstaking task she had a fine thread of great length. From that time on she nurtured the worms carefully and finally she was able to spin a thread could be woven.

Such is the simple beginning of what is now and has been since that time one of China's greatest industries, and the little princess was made goddess of silk.

The exact day of her discovery is difficult to establish but most learned writers place it anywhere from 2698 to 2640 B.C.

The Chinese also credit Si-ling-chi with the making of the first loom, though it is probable that some sort of hand weaving had been practiced even before her day. We do know that simple looms were in use as early as 2500 B.C. Realizing the value of their discovery the Chinese guarded the secret of the silk jealously – so jealously that it was some two thousand years before definite knowledge of it was carried out of the country. And then it travelled across the Yellow Sea to the Islands of Industrious Japanese.

In the third century four Chinese maidens who were experts at sericulture (the growing and care of the silkworms) were mysteriously stolen away and carried through Korea to Japan. There they instructed first the people of the court and later the craftsmen. As the girls knew not only sericulture but also how

to weave soon the Japanese were able to set about business of producing silk quickly and scientifically.

We are quite sure that knowledge of silk and some ideas as to its culture were brought into Europe by Alexander the Great (356-323 B.C.) after his conquest of India. He had there discovered the native silks being produced after Chinese methods, though he considered them inferior in quality. It is known that he carried back with him many examples of the fine silk weaving which he found along his triumphal path.

Most writers agree that by the first century of our era silk weaving was established in Asia Minor, Egypt and Greece, and it was known in the vicinity of Byzantium before the coming of Christ.

The knowledge of sericulture followed around the Mediterranean shores just as the development of textiles and patterns did. From Byzantium and Syria it was just a step to Alexandria, and on it went from there to Spain, to Sicily and finally to Italy.

By the twelfth century the Italians were quite as successful as China in the arts of growing and weaving silk, and what is more they guarded the secrets of their success almost as carefully. In the fifteenth century the knowledge had spread to France where royal favors were granted to those who were most diligent in their raising of productive silkworms. Francis I made the next attempt and, having taken possession of Molan, he transported some of the Italian growers of silk as well as weavers to Lyons in 1520, and it is from that day that Lyon began to climb the ladder of fame. The highest perfection in the spinning of silk and the textiles created from it was reached during the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries in France. The gorgeous silks from the looms of Lyons hold a unique place.

Silken robes were worn by all the higher classes in England as early as the middle of the 13th century, but Queen Elizabeth and her court are the first ones to be credited with wearing silk stockings in England. The revocation of the

Edict of Nantes drove most of the protestant weavers out of France in 1685 and England set herself up as a center for manufacture. Then the industry became so important that a law was made forbidding the importation of all wrought silks from China, Persia or India.

The production of silk in America is a fairly recent development and the progress in weaving is more notable in this country in this century than ever before. Though America manufactures more silk than any other country the Americans do not grow any. The first silk mill was set up in Connecticut in 1810 and from that time on the number and quality of the manufactories have increased. 75% of the raw silk produced in Japan and about 35-40% of the raw silk of Italy comes to the United States for manufacture. Today there are no more secrets about the lustrous fibre but the full story of the possibilities of silk has to be written.

Task I. Find in the text English equivalents to the following expressions.

Заворачиваться; изящный кокон; разбинтовывать как рану; тонкая длинная нить; спрясть нить, которую можно ткать; точная дата открытия; ревностно охранять свой секрет; разведение шелкопряда; быстро и на научной основе; более низкого качества; шелк местного изготовления; подниматься по лестнице славы.

Task II. Answer the following questions.

1. What story is connected with the name of Chinese empress Si-ling-chi?
2. Why was the little empress made goddess of silk?
3. Are historians able to establish the exact day of the discovery?
4. Why did the Chinese guard the secret of silk jealously?

5. What helped the Japanese to set about business of producing silk quickly and scientifically?
6. Who brought the knowledge of silk into Europe?
7. What was the triumphal path of silk weaving?
8. What town of France was particularly famous for its silk fabrics?
9. Why was it forbidden to import wrought silks into England?
10. Who is considered to be the first to wear silk stockings?
11. What do you know about the production of silk in America?

Task III. Comment on the text.

- 1) Define what topic the text is devoted to.
- 2) Define the main idea or the main purpose of the text.
- 3) Divide the text into logical parts and make up a plan.
- 4) Find in the text key sentences to every point of the plan.
- 5) Comment on the text.
- 6) Express your own opinion of the information given in the text.