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“Витебский государственный технологический университет”

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для студентов специальности

1-50 01 01 “Производство текстильных материалов”

заочной формы обучения

на базе среднего специального образования

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UNIT 1. ENGLAND

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

inhabitant – житель;

to share – делить;

urban – городской;

invader – захватчик;

to settle – поселяться;

to unite – объединять;

to take a pride – гордиться;

custom – обычай;

per capita – на душу населения;

border – граница;

pound – фунт стерлингов.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

England

England is the largest of four political countries that make up the United Kingdom. Its inhabitants account for more than 83% of the total UK population. England occupies most of the southern two thirds of the island of Great Britain and shares land borders with Scotland to the north and Wales to the west. The North Sea and English Channel separate England from the continental Europe. The capital of England is London the largest urban zone of the United Kingdom.

The first invaders, the Celts, settled in the British Isles more than 2,500 years ago. They were followed by Romans, Angles (from whom England takes its name), Saxons, and Normans. Each group added its own traditions to English civilization. In 927 England became a unified state. Most English people take pride in their country's history and have respect for their customs and traditions.

English is the official language of Great Britain. It developed mainly from the Anglo-Saxon and Norman-French languages. Today English is the international language of science and technology. English is also used throughout the world in business and diplomacy.

England's economy is the second largest economy in Europe (after Germany) with an average GDP per capita of about 23 thousand pounds. 100 of Europe's largest corporations are based in London. British factories are known for cars, ships, and textile. England is a leader in the chemical, and pharmaceutical sectors and in key technical industries, particularly aerospace and arms industry. English clothing is famous for its quality. England created many new fashions, especially in men's clothing.

England is one of the world's largest centre of education, science, and arts. There are over 90 universities in England, all but one of which are public. The University of Cambridge, the University of Oxford, and University College London are among top 10 universities of the world.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. England is the largest part of the United Kingdom.
2. England borders on Scotland and Ireland.
3. The Romans gave England its name.
4. English factories produce cars, ships, arms, textile, and many other articles.
5. All English universities are private institutions.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на Present, Past, Future Indefinite.

1. The textile industry also refers to the fibers and yarns used to make fabrics as textiles.
2. Textile mills produced a great variety of fabrics.
3. Surgeons will replace diseased heart arteries knitted or woven from textile.
4. They included knitted goods, felts, laces, nets and braids.
5. Contrast is the opposite of harmony.
6. The cloth will not wrinkle or soil easily, and it needs no ironing.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на глаголы to have, to do.

1. For most of history, people had only natural fibers to use in making cloth.
2. Plants provide more textile fibers than do animals or minerals.
3. Some manufactured fibers do have certain qualities superior to those of natural fibers.
4. Some people create handicrafts to exhibit and sell, others do it to express themselves artistically.

IV. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на личные и притяжательные местоимения.

1. Fabrics must also be designed so that they can be produced economically on standard textile machinery, such as looms, knitting machines, and tufting machines.
2. When the paper is peeled off, it leaves the design on the cloth.
3. People have cultivated the cotton plant and woven its fibres into cloth for thousands of years.
4. Japanese color prints are noted for their handling of repetition.
5. A design has unity if its masses are balanced or if its tones and colours harmonize.
6. It may be also asymmetrical (out of perfect balance) but still pleasing to the eye.

UNIT 2. THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

to be situated – быть расположенным;	to lose (lost, lost) – терять;
to border – граничить;	GNP – ВВП;
state – государство;	wood-processing – деревообработка;
orthodox – православный;	research – исследование;
believer – верующий;	crop – сельскохозяйственная культура;
backward – отсталый;	flax – лён;
illiterate – неграмотный;	instrument-making – приборостроение.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

The Republic of Belarus

Belarus is a small beautiful country situated in the centre of Europe. It borders on Russia, the Ukraine, Poland, Lithuania and Latvia. By the size of its territory, 207.6 thousand square kilometres, Belarus ranks 13th among the European states. The forests cover about 40% of its territory. Belarus is by right called “the country of blue lakes” because there are more than 11 thousand of them in it. The largest lake is the Naroch. The most important rivers are the Dnieper, the Western Dvina, the Nieman. The capital of the country is Minsk with a population about two million. The largest cities of the country are Gomel, Vitebsk, Brest, Moguiliev and Grodno.

The population of Belarus is about 9.5 million. Two thirds are urban dwellers. Belarus is a multinational state. About 84% of the population are Belarusians, 8% are Russians, and 8% are other nationalities. The state languages are Belarusian and Russian. There are two major religions in Belarus – Orthodox and Catholic. The majority of believers (nearly two thirds) belong to Eastern Orthodox Church.

At the beginning of the 20th century Belarus was a backward province of the Russian Empire. About 80% of the population was illiterate. The October Revolution gave our people an opportunity to found their own state. During World War II Belarus suffered greatly. It lost more than half of its national wealth and about a third of its population. But despite all this, Belarus restored its cities, rebuilt its economy. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union Belarus became a sovereign independent state.

At present Belarus is rather a highly developed industrial country. The industry produces nearly 70% of GNP (great national product). A great amount of goods Belarusian industries and agriculture produce is exported to Russia, other countries of CIS. The main branches of industry are machine-building, instrument-making, chemical, light, wood- and food-processing industries. The agriculture specializes in milk and meat production. The main crops which the country cultivates are potatoes, flax, grain, vegetables.

Belarus possesses a great scientific and technical potential the basis of which constitute the Academy of sciences, numerous scientific research institutes and laboratories. Belarus is a country with a high education level. There are more than 40 higher education institutions, dozens of colleges, more than four thousand various schools.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Belarus is a big European country.
2. There are thousands of lakes in our country.
3. More people live in towns than in the countryside.
4. At the beginning of the last century nearly all the population of Belarus was literate.
5. Belarus exports a great number of its goods.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Perfect.

1. Textile has traditionally meant a woven fabric.
2. But throughout most of that time, workers had done the twisting, knitting, or weaving largely by hand.
3. With today's modern machinery, textile mills will have manufactured much fabric in a few seconds.
4. Automobile manufacturers have used fabrics in the carpeting, upholstery, tires and brake lining of cars.
5. However, synthetic fibers have largely replace ramie fibers in these products, especially in industrialized nations.
6. Farmers in Central America had used ramie as a high-protein fodder for pigs.
7. Surgeons will have used nylon thread to sew up wounds.
8. Chemicals have removed gummy material and imparities from the fiber.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на глагол to have.

1. The strength and beauty of linen have made it a popular fabric for tablecloths, napkins and handkerchiefs.
2. The yarn has to be properly prepared before knitting.
3. Viscose and cuprammonium rayons have much the same chemical properties.
4. Prehistoric people had to rely on handicrafts to make the things they needed, because they had no machines.

UNIT 3. TEXTILE

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

fabric – ткань, трикотажное полотно;	twisting – кручение;
woven fabric – тканое полотно;	knitting – вязание;
loom – ткацкий станок;	weaving – ткачество;
goods – товары;	fibre – волокно;
knitted goods – трикотажные изделия;	natural fibre – натуральное волокно;
yarn – пряжа, нить, нитка;	manufactured fibres – искусственное волокно;
felt – войлок, шерсть, фетр, сукно;	cotton – хлопок, хлопчатобумажная ткань;
lace – кружево, тюль, тесьма;	plant – растение.
net – сеть, тюль, шаль;	
braid – плетеная тесьма, шнур;	
to twist – крутить, скручивать;	

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Textile

Textile has traditionally meant a woven fabric. The term comes from the Latin word “texere”, meaning “to weave”. Many fabrics are still made by weaving yarn on a loom. But today, all other types of fabrics are also considered textiles. They include knitted goods, felts, laces, nets and braids.

The largest part of all textile production is used to make ready-to-wear clothing. The second largest part is used to make such household products as curtains, blankets, sheets and towels.

Most textiles are produced by twisting fibres into yarns and then knitting or weaving yarns into a fabric. This method of making cloth has been used for thousands of years.

Fibres are the raw materials for all fabrics. Some fibres occur in nature. These natural fibres come from plants, animals and minerals. For most of history, people had only natural fibres to use in making cloth. But modern science has learned how to produce fibres by chemical and technical means. Many manufactured fibres also have certain qualities superior to those of natural fibres. For example, they may be stronger or more elastic.

Natural fibres. Plants provide more textile fibres than do animals or minerals. Cotton fibres produce soft, absorbent fabrics that are widely used for clothing, sheets and towels. Fibres of the flax plant are made into linen. The strength and beauty of linen have made it a popular fabric for tablecloths, napkins and handkerchiefs.

The main animal fibre is wool. Another animal fibre, silk, produces one of the most luxurious fabrics. Fabrics made from silk fibres have great lustre and softness and can be dyed brilliant colours. Silk is especially popular for fashionable clothing, scarfs and ties.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Textile has traditionally meant a woven fabric.
2. Most textiles are produced by twisting fibres into yarns.
3. Plants are the raw materials.
4. Animals and minerals provide more textile fibres than plants.
5. The main animal fibre is wool.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на Present, Past, Future Continuous.

1. Nowadays manufacturers are processing these materials to form a fibre structure.
2. Most natural fibres will be using for textile production measure between about 1 and 20 centimetres.
3. They also were using fibre in many industrial products, including parachutes, insulation and space suits.
4. But today modern science is learning how to produce fibres by chemical and technical means.
5. Next is coming a process called retting, which is actually a kind of rotting.
6. The combined action of bacteria and moisture was breaking down the tissue surrounding the flax fibres.
7. Retting with chemicals will be quicker than the other methods.
8. Flax is ranking among the strongest natural fibres.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на глагол to be.

1. Many fabrics are still made by weaving yarn on a loom.
2. The working parts of loom are to be oiled in accordance with all requirements.
3. Silk is the strongest of all natural fibers.
4. Linen is often woven into high-quality products such as tablecloths and very thin fabrics.
5. Retting with chemicals will be quicker than other methods, if we want to save time.
6. The hemp plant is an annual; it lives only one growing season.

UNIT 4. FIBERS

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

fibre – волокно;	filament – волокно, шить;
strand – прядь;	to blend – смешивать;
width – ширина;	property – свойство;
visible – видимый;	absorbent – всасывающий;
to include – включать;	to wear – носить;
surface – поверхность;	flax – лен;
smooth – гладкий, ровный;	hemp – конопля;
length – длина;	coarse – необработанный;
staple – основной, главный;	cord – веревка.
to spin – прясть;	

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Fibers

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

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

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

Natural fibers account for more than half the fibers produced in the world yearly.

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

Animal fibers include fur and hair. Wool, the hair sheared from sheep and

certain other animals is popular in clothing and home furnishings. Silk is the strongest natural fiber. Manufacturers unwind silk filaments from silkworm cocoons and make silk yarn for clothing and decorative fabrics.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Some fibres occur in nature, and others are manufactured.
2. There are four types of manufactured fibers.
3. Synthetic fibers are made entirely from chemicals.
4. Manufactured fibers are limited in length.
5. The properties of a particular fiber depend on its chemical composition and physical structure.
6. Cotton is the most widely used natural fiber.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на времена Passive.

1. Natural fibres are obtained mainly from plants and animals.
2. Cotton was the most widely used natural fibre.
3. Staple fibres from cotton balls have been spun into yarns for clothing, household and industrial fabrics.
4. Fibres of the jute plant will be woven into burlap.
5. The terms linen and flax are sometimes used interchangeably.
6. After retting, the flax was dried.
7. In water retting, which is more common, the stalks have been retted in slow-moving rivers or bogs for one or two weeks.
8. In another method of water retting, the stems will be soaked in large tanks of warm water for four to eight days.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на степени сравнения прилагательных.

1. A fibre is at least 100 times longer than it is wide.
2. A fiber is a smallest visible unit of any textile product.
3. For example, many manufactured fibres may be stronger or more elastic.
4. Silk is the strongest natural fibre.
5. However, such synthetic fibres as nylon and polyester are even stronger than flax and are used today in many of these products.
6. Dyed silk cloth has a deeper, richer appearance than most other dyed fabrics.
7. Fine-Wooled Sheep produce the finest wool, which is used in making high-quality clothing.
8. Young sheep produce the best wool.

UNIT 5. SOURCES OF TEXTILE FIBRES

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

manufactured fibre – искусственное
волокно; синтетическое волокно;
химическое волокно;
natural fibre – натуральное волокно;
regenerated fibre – регенерированное
волокно;
staple fibre – штапельное волокно;
synthetic fibre – синтетическое волокно;

filament – филамент; непрерывное
или элементарное волокно;
непрерывная нить; элементарная или
одиночная нить;
upholstery – обивочный материал;
to spin – прясть; крутить; вертеть;
сучить;
to weave – ткать.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Sources of textile fibres

Fibre is a hairlike strand of a substance that is extremely long in relation to its width. A fibre is at least 100 times longer than it is wide. Fibres are flexible and may be spun into yarn and made into fabrics. A fibre is the smallest visible unit of any textile product. Manufacturers use fibres in clothing and in such home furnishings as carpets, drapes, and upholstery. They also use fibres in many industrial products, including parachutes, fire hoses, insulation, and space suits. In medicine, fibres are used to make artificial arteries and tendons.

Fibres are the raw materials for all fabrics. Some fibres occur in nature, and others are manufactured. Most natural fibres come from plants and animals. These fibres include cotton, silk, and wool. Most natural fibres used for textile production measure between about 1 and 20 centimetres. Such short fibres are called staple fibres.

For most of history, people had only natural fibres to use in making cloth. But modern science has learned how to produce fibres by chemical and technical means. Today, these manufactured fibres account for more than half the fibres processed in many countries. Unlike most natural fibres, manufactured fibres are produced in long, continuous lengths called filaments. Many manufactured fibres also have certain qualities superior to those of natural fibres. For example, they may be stronger or more elastic. There are two types of manufactured fibres. Regenerated fibres are made from natural materials. Manufacturers process these materials to form a fibre structure. Synthetic fibres are made entirely from chemicals.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Textiles include natural and manufactured fibres.
2. Fibres aren't flexible and may not be spun into yarn.
3. In medicine, fibres can also be used.
4. Most natural fibres come from plants and animals.
5. Natural fibres have certain qualities superior to those of manufactured fibres.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на модальные глаголы.

1. Textile mills can manufacture as much fabric in a few seconds as it once took workers weeks to produce by hand.
2. The mills should produce these textiles in every colour imaginable and in countless patterns.
3. Textiles may include natural and manufactured fibres.
4. They must know enough about textile production to realize whether their ideas can be converted into actual products.
5. Yarn producers ought to mix together natural and manufactured fibres to form blended yarns.
6. Linen fabric can not crease easily.
7. Acetate may be burned when ironing.
8. You must spin this blended yarn at once.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на степени сравнения наречий.

1. The more people know about wood pulp processing, the better they control it.
2. It is less shiny than cultivated silk.
3. Nylon fabrics dry rapidly because nylon absorbs less water than other fabrics.
4. The more the manufacturers use the fibres alone or blended with other types of fibres the more they make twine and rope.
5. Linen fabric can be treated with a resin to improve its crease resistance, but the fabric becomes less comfortable as a result.
6. Linen is most often woven into high-quality products.
7. From wing tip to wing tip the moth measures a little more than 2 inches (5 centimetres).
8. The more the fibres are dried, the better they are tied into bundles.

UNIT 6. NATURAL FIBRES

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

cotton – хлопок; хлопчатобумажная ткань; хлопчатобумажная пряжа;
cotton balls (seed pods) – коробочка хлопчатника;
product – изделие, фабрикат;
продукция;
plant – растение;
jute plant – джут (растение);

burlap – мешковина, джутовая или пеньковая мешочная ткань;
hemp – конопля; пенька; пеньковое изделие;
sisal – сизаль (растение); лубяное волокно “сизаль”;
felting – валяние; свойлачивание;
войлок; свойлачиваемость;
to mat – спутывать.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Natural fibres

Natural fibres are obtained mainly from plants and animals. They account for more than half the fibres produced in the world yearly.

Plants provide more textile fibres than do animals or minerals. In fact, one plant, cotton, accounts for more than 90 per cent of the natural fibres used in some countries. Cotton is the most widely used natural fibre. Staple fibres from cotton bolls (seed pods) are spun into yarns for clothing, and household and industrial fabrics. Cotton fibres produce soft, absorbent fabrics that are widely used for clothing, sheets, and towels. Flax, a strong fibre from the stems of flax plants, is used to make clothing and linen products. The strength and beauty of linen have made it a popular fabric for fine tablecloths, napkins, and handkerchiefs. Fibres of the jute plant can be woven into burlap. Burlap is used for sacks and as backing for certain types of rugs and carpets. Hemp, jute, and sisal are coarse plant fibres used in cords, ropes, and rough fabrics.

Animal fibres include fur and hair. The main animal fibre used for textiles is wool. Wool, the hair sheared from sheep and certain other animals, is popular in clothing and home furnishings. Sheep supply most of the wool, but members of the camel family and some goats also furnish wool. Wool provides warm, comfortable fabrics for dresses, suits, and sweaters. Wool fibres have a scale like surface that resembles shingles on a roof. Manufacturers mat wool fibres together in a process known as felting. This process produces air pockets within the matted fibres. Air trapped in these pockets acts as an insulator. This is one reason wool clothing keeps a person warm. Another animal fibre, silk, produces one of the most luxurious fabrics. Silk is the strongest natural fibre. It comes from cocoons spun by silkworms. Manufacturers unwind the cocoons to obtain long, natural filaments and make silk yarn for clothing and decorative fabrics. Fabrics made from silk fibres have great lustre and softness and can be dyed brilliant colours. Silk is especially popular for fashionable clothing, scarfs, and ties.

The only natural mineral fibre used for textiles is asbestos, which comes from rocks. It will not burn, but it melts at very high temperatures. Manufacturers use it in making brake linings and other products.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Natural fibres are obtained from cotton bolls.
2. Cotton is not used as a natural fibre in some countries.
3. Linen is a popular fabric for napkins and handkerchiefs.
4. Burlap is used for fine tablecloths.
5. Wool doesn't provide warm fabrics for dresses and suits.
6. Silk is popular for scarfs and ties.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на эквиваленты модальных глаголов.

1. In addition, a design has to appeal to many consumers for the fabrics to be profitable.
2. Manufacturers are able to shape these fibres at high temperatures, adding such features as pleats and creases.
3. Designers have to know enough about textile production.
4. Oil from cotton seeds is to form the bass of many food products.
5. When the plants are about 6 inches tall, they are to thin out.
6. This process has to be soften the tissues.
7. Then they are able to hung up or spread on thatched roofs to dry.
8. Jute fibers are to be composed primarily of the plant materials cellulose, lignin, and pectin.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на условные придаточные предложения.

1. If I were you, I should choose this silk dress.
2. I tried several times, but the loom wouldn't start this morning.
3. If I were you, I should buy this cotton shirt.
4. No matter how difficult this job can be, I wouldn't give it up.
5. If I had been at the textile mill yesterday, I would have ordered the necessary fabrics.
6. If I get the job of a designer soon, I'll pay you the money I owe you.
7. It should be admitted, that cotton is a part of almost every person's life.
8. He told that they would use manufactured fibers blended with natural ones.
9. If you touch synthetic fibers with a too hot iron, they will melt.
10. It should be mentioned that textiles originally applied only to woven fabrics.

UNIT 7. MANUFACTURED FIBRES

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

acetate fibre – ацетатное волокно;
acrylic fibre – акриловое волокно;
olefin fibre – олефиновое волокно;
polyamide fibre – полиамидное
волокно;
polyester fibre – полиэстерное волокно;
regenerated fibre – регенерированное
волокно;
synthetic fibre – синтетическое
волокно;
linter – хлопковый пух;

rayon – искусственное волокно,
искусственный шелк, целлюлозное
химическое волокно;
pleat – складка; плиссировка; делать
складку, заутюживать складку;
плиссировать; укладывать плоско;
crease – складка, заутюженная складка
(например, брюк); сгиб (например,
воротника или лацкана); вмятина,
залом; морщина; мять(ся); делать;
carpeting – ковровые изделия.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Manufactured fibres

The two main groups of manufactured fibres are regenerated fibres and synthetic fibres.

Regenerated fibres are also called cellulose because they are derived from the cellulose in cotton and wood pulp. Manufacturers process cotton and wood pulp to make such cellulose as rayon, the first successful manufactured fibre. Rayon has many properties that resemble those of cotton. Cellulose treated with acetic acid produces acetate, a fibre that is silkier than rayon. Rayon and acetate are used in clothing, curtains, and upholstery, and rayon also is used in tires.

Synthetic fibres are manufactured from chemicals. Most synthetic fibres are stronger than either natural or regenerated fibres. Synthetic fibres, as well as the regenerated fibre acetate, are thermoplastic (softened by heat). Manufacturers are able to shape these fibres at high temperatures, adding such features as pleats and creases. These fibres also will melt if touched with too hot an iron. The most widely used kinds of synthetic fibres are (1) nylon, or polyamide, fibres, (2) polyester fibres, (3) acrylic fibres, and (4) olefin fibres.

Most manufactured fibres are made from wood pulp, or cotton linters. Wood pulp comes from trees and the waste products of the timber industry. Linters are short fibres remaining on the common seeds after the longer fibres have been removed by the cotton gin. Petrochemicals are chemicals made from crude oil and natural gas.

The chief fibres manufactured from petrochemicals include nylon, polyester, acrylic, and olefin. Nylon has great strength, wears well, and is easy to launder. It is popular for hosiery and other clothing and for carpeting and upholstery. Such products as conveyor belts and fire hoses are also made of nylon. Polyester resists wrinkling and is widely used in permanent press clothing. Acrylic makes a soft, bulky, lightweight

fabric for blankets, carpeting, and the outer covering of insulated jackets. Olefin cleans easily, dries quickly, and resists mildew. It is used for indoor-outdoor carpeting.

Other manufactured fibres include those made from glass and metals. Fabrics of glass fibres are used for insulation and to make boat hulls, molded products, and flame-resistant fabrics. Metallic fibres are made chiefly by bonding aluminum, gold, and silver foils to plastics. These fibres provide decorative yarns for bedspreads, evening gowns, and tablecloths.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Regenerated fibres are derived from plants and animals.
2. The properties of rayon differ from the properties of cotton.
3. Most synthetic fibres are stronger than natural fibres.
4. Petrochemicals are chemicals made from crude oil and natural gas.
5. Fabrics of glass fibres are used to make flame-resistant fabrics.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на причастие I и причастие II.

1. Manufacturers have used fibres in many industrial products.
2. Mixing together natural fibres and manufactured fibres of staple length yarn producers form blended yarns.
3. Having taken filaments and drawn 15 to 100 of them together fibre companies make multifilament yarn.
4. Having been untwisted the yarn, it tended to snap back like a spring.
5. Some industrial nations have agreed to import selected manufactured products.
6. Having produced the new type of fiber manufacturers decided to apply it in their work.
7. Having been informed that farmers cultivated cotton plant, manufacturers decided to weave it into cloth.
8. Manufacturer processing cotton and wood pulp.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на указательные местоимения.

1. These chief fibres manufactured from petrochemicals include nylon, polyester, acrylic, and olefin.
2. Such synthetic fibres are manufactured from chemicals.
3. Petrochemicals are the same chemicals made from crude oil and natural gas.
4. Synthetic fibres are manufactured from the chemicals.
5. Those linters are short fibres.

UNIT 8. PATTERNS AND TEXTURES

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

pattern – образец, модель;	smooth – гладкий, ровный;
furnishing – обстановка, меблировка;	glossy – гляцевитый;
attention – внимание;	surface – поверхность;
feature – особенность, черта;	linen – полотно, льняной;
variety – разнообразие;	similar – похожий, сходный;
possibility – возможность;	wool – шерсть;
various – различный;	cost – стоимость, цена;
brick – кирпич;	rough – грубый;
wood – лес, дерево;	reason – причина;
marble – мрамор;	to include – включать;
floor – пол, этаж;	bedspread – постельное покрывало;
to select – выбирать, отбирать;	to withstand – выдержать.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Patterns and Textures

Choosing Patterns and Textures. Like colours, patterns and textures can emphasize or de-emphasize the architecture, furnishings, or other features of a room. For example, window shades covered with a bold pattern may be used to draw attention to a window area. A wide variety of fabrics and floor and wall coverings offer many other possibilities for emphasizing or de-emphasizing various features of an interior. The natural textures of some building materials, such as brick, may also be used to emphasize an architectural feature, such as a wall. Wood, slate, and marble floors can provide interesting patterns and textures that draw attention to the floors.

The amount and kind of use an area or furnishing receives can help a person in selecting patterns and textures. In general, patterned materials show dirt and wear less readily than do solid colours, and slightly textured materials appear clean longer than do smooth, glossy surfaces. But the composition of various materials also affects wearability and maintenance. Some materials have similar patterns or textures but differ greatly in wearability and cost. For these reasons, it is helpful to know something about the materials used in fabrics, floor coverings, and wall coverings.

Fabrics. Major fabrics used in interior design include those made from such natural fibres as wool, cotton, and linen and those made from such synthetic fibres as acrylic, polyester, and fiberglass. Wool can be woven into an extremely strong fabric with either a rough or a smooth texture. It has long been popular for upholstery fabrics because it moulds easily to almost any shape of furniture. Fabrics made of cotton and linen cannot withstand the heavy wear received by upholstery. But they make long-wearing, washable curtains, tablecloths, and bedspreads.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. The natural textures of some building materials may also be used to emphasize an architectural feature.
2. The composition of various materials affects wearability.
3. Some materials have different patterns or textures but they are similar in wearability.
4. Wool can be woven into an extremely strong fabric.
5. Fabrics made of cotton and linen can withstand the heavy wear received by upholstery.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на Infinitive.

1. Rayon is widely used to make industrial materials and knit and woven textiles for clothing and decorating fabrics.
2. Tussah is difficult to bleach because its natural colour is tan or brown.
3. To use a fabric for clothing one must know its properties.
4. Fibre flax seems to be growing best in cool, moist climates with rainy summers.

III. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на неопределенные и отрицательные местоимения.

1. Any seed flax is bushier than fibre flax and bears more seeds.
2. Every farmer harvest fibre flax with a machine that pulls the stalks from the ground.
3. On some farms, workers harvest flax by hand.
4. Nobody could produce air pockets within the matted fibres 100 years ago.
5. This animal fibre, silk, produces one of the most luxurious fabrics.

UNIT 9. MODERNIZATION OF ORSHA LINEN MILL

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

to consider – рассматривать, считать;	to deliver – поставлять;
to produce – производить;	to expect – ожидать;
linen – льняной;	to purchase – покупать, закупать;
to wrap – завертывать;	to receive – получать;
to employ – нанимать;	to replace – заменять, замещать;
enterprise – предприятие;	to alter – изменять;
to allocate – распределять;	approach – подход;
completion – завершение;	loan – заем;
equipment – оборудование;	choice – выбор.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Modernization of Orsha Linen Mill

Modernization of Orsha Linen Mill can really be considered a national project. The mill produces about 17 million running meters of linen fabrics per year. Since its founding the mill has produced enough fabric to wrap the globe along the equator more than 80 times. The project is of social importance, too, as the company employs over 5,000 people, mainly women. Today it is a profit-making steadily growing enterprise. The company is implementing technical upgrades within the framework of the Belarus President's decrees. The investment project launched in 2008 and funded with the help of the resources allocated in line with the President's Decree № 282 of 19 May 2008 is slated for completion in October 2012. All necessary equipment under the project was delivered in March, including nine German TISS jiggers worth nearly €2 million. Four finishing machines worth over €527,000 are expected to be commissioned in October. This year Orsha Linen Mill has announced the launch of the third stage of the upgrade in line with the President's Decree № 663 of 20 December 2010. The company has held tenders to purchase 130 items of technological equipment worth Br 45.8 billion. They included dyeing formula makers, 75 weaving, sewing, washing and drying machines. In 2009 the company received a government grant of Br 57 billion. The funds were used to replace the outdated equipment and overhaul the sales and marketing system. The move helped raise the exports to non-CIS states by almost 70%. Good foreign economic performance in 2010-2011 allowed us to alter some approaches to technical upgrading. We were supposed to take out a € 85 million loan from the EurAsEC Anticrisis Fund. If we did this, interest payments on the loan would have made €44 million. Since the mill started earning foreign currency, it has decided to use its own funds for the technical upgrade. Increasing salability of the products testifies to the fact that Orsha Linen Mill has made the right choice in its development strategy. In

H1 the sales of fabrics increased by 6.4%, exports went up by 16.4%. Foreign supplies accounted for 72.4% of the total output, up 6.2%. The share of innovative product shipments reached 14.1%.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. Orsha Linen Mill produces about 2 million running meters of linen fabrics per year.
2. The company employs over 10,000 people, mainly men.
3. Today this company is a profit-making steadily growing enterprise.
4. The company has held tenders to purchase 20 items of technological equipment.
5. Orsha Linen Mill has made the right choice in its development strategy.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на герундий.

1. After being retted, the flax stems are dried and sent through a machine that breaks them into small pieces called shaves.
2. Manufacturers prefer producing wool fabrics.
3. Overlapping scales on the surface make the fibres mat and interlock under heat, moisture, and pressure.
4. Designers can't create new patterns without knowing enough about textile production.

UNIT 10. MODERNIZATION OF BARANOVICHI COTTON PRODUCTION CORPORATION

Запомните следующие слова и словосочетания:

to envisage – рассматривать;	intensity – напряженность,
additional – дополнительный;	интенсивность;
to replace – заменять;	to install – устанавливать;
to launch – выпускать;	to provide – обеспечивать;
cotton – хлопок;	expansion – расширение;
yarn – пряжа;	improvement – улучшение;
to allow – позволять;	price – цена;
to enhance – повысить, увеличивать;	comparison – сравнение;
to expand – расширять;	profit – прибыль;
to reduce – сокращать;	to support – поддерживать.

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Modernization of Baranovich Cotton Production Corporation

The President's Decree № 205 as of 25 April 2012 concerning the open joint stock company Baranovich Cotton Production Corporation envisages additional financing for the company. The funds will be allocated to finance the 2012-2015 investment project to replace deteriorating and outmoded machinery in the weaving, finishing and sewing shops and install its own energy generating facilities. In this way, the company will be able to launch the production of cotton and mixed yarn and fabrics meeting all international standards. Sophisticated high-performance equipment will allow the company to enhance labor productivity, cut down on manual work, expand the lineup, reduce labor intensity and enhance comfort of its operation. It should be noted that the company has already been considerably modernized. In 2009-2011 it installed finishing, sewing and accessory equipment purchased using the loans provided under the President's Decree № 282. The company used its own resources to enhance competitive ability of its products through assortment expansion and quality improvement. As a result, in H1 2012 the company's output in actual prices increased 2.5 times in comparison to the same period last year. Profitability of sales reached 9.2%. Exports soared 87.7%. Operating profit exceeded Br 19 billion, net profit Br 5 billion. The market research and the analysis of the company's performance show that the company will need to continue technical upgrade and will need government support with loan restructuring. To that end, we have developed a business plan for an investment project (through 2015) to purchase technological equipment via foreign credit lines under the guarantee of the Government of the Republic of Belarus. An opportunity of opening foreign credits by potential equipment suppliers is under consideration as well.

Лексико-грамматические упражнения

I. Подтвердите или опровергните следующие утверждения.

1. The company has already been considerably modernized.
2. The company used its own resources to enhance competitive ability of its products.
3. The analysis of the company's performance show that the company won't need to continue technical upgrade.
4. An opportunity of opening foreign credits by potential equipment suppliers is under consideration.

II. Переведите следующие предложения, обращая внимание на глаголы to have, to do.

1. Many centuries ago people didn't use chemical fibers in making cloth.
2. Since 1900's, strict trade practice rules for the silk industry have been established.
3. Designers do decide what fibers and methods of construction to use in various fabrics.
4. Flax products nicely absorb water and do not electrify.

III. Заполните пропуски предлогами.

1. Many fabrics are still made ... weaving yarn on a loom.
2. The textile industry also refers ... the fibres.
3. Textile mills produce an incredible variety ... fabrics.
4. Textiles are also used ... thousands ... other products.
5. Most textiles are produced ... twisting fibres into yarns.
6. This method ... making cloth has been used ... thousands of years.
7. Workers did the twisting, knitting, or weaving largely ... hands.
8. Fibres are the raw materials ... all fabrics.
9. These natural fibres come ... plants, animals, and mineral.

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