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ARTS & CRAFTS



Ижевск 2012

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Arts and Crafts

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Учебное пособие «Arts & Crafts» предназначено для студентов направления «Декоративно-прикладное искусство» квалификации «бакалавр». Пособие соответствует требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта.

Пособие включает материал, связанный с общими декоративно-прикладного искусства, историей и видами ремесел.

Пособие может быть использовано для занятий с магистрантами и студентами, получающими дополнительную квалификацию по направлению «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

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Предисловие

Учебное пособие «Arts & Crafts» предназначено для студентов направления «Декоративно-прикладное искусство». Пособие соответствует требованиям Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта.

Актуальность создания данного пособия обусловлена тем, что не существует узкоспециализированных учебных изданий по английскому языку, посвященных декоративно-прикладному искусству.

Целью учебного пособия «Arts & Crafts» является обучение профессиональному иностранному языку студентов направления «Декоративно-прикладное искусство». Пособие предназначено для обучения чтению и переводу профессиональных текстов, а также для овладения специализированной лексикой и закрепления грамматических явлений, изученных в курсе «General English».

Данная разработка ориентирована на формирование таких компетенций как способность к обобщению, анализу, восприятию информации, способность логически верно и аргументированно строить устную и письменную речь, способность адекватно переводить аутентичные тексты с английского языка на русский язык.

Пособие состоит из пятнадцати уроков. Первые три урока посвящены общим вопросам декоративно-прикладного искусства: истории ремесел, видам ремесел, их роли в жизни человека. В следующих одиннадцати уроках предложен материал о каждом из ремесел, изучаемых студентами на практических занятиях (батик, резьба по дереву и металлу, керамика, гобелен, изготовление кукол, бисероплетение, лоскутная работа, вышивка). В последнем уроке предлагаются рекомендации и советы по выбору профессии и достижению поставленных целей. Каждый из уроков включает как основную, так и дополнительную информацию по предмету с целью вызвать интерес студентов в обсуждении темы.

Каждый из разделов пособия построен таким образом, чтобы процесс овладения материалом был доступным и в то же время максимально эффективным. В начале урока предлагается ознакомиться с новыми лексическими единицами раздела. Далее студентам предложены задания для отработки базовой лексики урока, а также вводные несложные тексты для беседы по теме. Затем следует основной текст урока, задания на понимание текста и тренировочные упражнения на закрепление лексики и грамматики.

В конце урока предложены тексты для перевода с русского языка на английский, а также задания для домашней работы (рефераты, доклады, эссе). В качестве дополнительного материала предложены задания для самостоятельной работы в Интернете. Таким образом, пособие отличается разнообразием видов и форм упражнений, в то же время сохраняя при этом логичную и доступную структуру изложения.

Каждый из разделов пособия содержит более сложный материал, нежели предыдущий. Таким образом, рекомендуется осваивать уроки последовательно. Тем не менее, начиная с четвертой главы, тексты и задания являются более или менее равноценными по сложности. Поэтому, начиная с данного раздела, можно изучать материал в любой последовательности. Что касается самих уроков, то они имеют настолько строгую структуру, что менять ее не следует, так как в этом случае могут возникнуть значительные затруднения в освоении материала.

Пособие может быть использовано на практических и самостоятельных занятиях студентов искусствоведческих факультетов, в учебно-исследовательской работе магистров, а также во время переводческой практики студентов, получающих дополнительную квалификацию по направлению «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

Автор-составитель

LESSON 1

THE ART OF CRAFTING



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

craft – ремесло

craftsman – ремесленник

art – искусство

creative – творческий

creativity – творческие способности

skills – умения, искусство, мастерство

mastery – мастерство, искусство

expression – выражение

imagination – воображение

handwork – ручная работа

handicraft – рукоделие, ручная работа, изделие ручной работы

pastime – приятное времяпрепровождение, хобби

item – предмет, вещь

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Why did you decide to become a craftsperson?
- 2) What crafts are you good at?
- 3) What's your ever favourite craft?
- 4) What types of crafts are you taught in the university?
- 5) What type of craftsperson would you like to be in the future?
- 6) What magazines and books about crafts do you know?
- 7) Do you make anything for your own home?
- 8) How long have you been interested in handicraft?
- 9) Where do you take your ideas and inspiration from?
- 10) Have you ever had personal exhibitions?

II. Translate the article about the history of the word "craft":

The original notion contained in the word craft is that of 'strength' (that is the meaning of its relatives in other Germanic languages, such as German and Swedish kraft). Old English cræft had that sense too (it had largely died out by the 16th century), but it had also developed some other meanings, which are not shared by its Germanic cognates: 'skill', e.g. (in a bad as well as a good sense, whence crafty) and 'trade' or 'profession'. Much later in origin, however (17th-century in fact), is the sense 'ship'. It is not clear how this developed, but it may have been a shortening of some such expression as 'vessel of the sailor's craft' (that is, 'trade'). The word's Germanic stem was *krab- or *kraf-, which some have seen also as the source of crave (Old English).

strength – сила

notion – понятие

sense – смысл

cognate – родственное слово

whence – откуда

origin – происхождение

shortening – сокращение

expression – выражение

vessel – судно

stem – основа слова

sailor – моряк

source – источник

crave – желание

III. Translate the following words and learn their pronunciation:

aircraft, antiaircraft, campcraft, craft, crafted, craftier, craftiest, craftily, craftiness, crafting, crafts, craftsman, craftsmanlike, craftsmanly, craftsmanship, craftsmen, craftspeople, craftsperson, craftpersons, craftswoman, craftswomen, crafty, handcraft, handcrafted, handcrafting, handcrafts, handcraftsman, handcraftsmanship, handcraftsmen, handicraft, handicrafter, handicrafts, handicraftsman, handicraftsmen, hovercraft, kingcraft, rotorcraft, scoutcraft, seacraft, spacecraft, stagecraft, statecraft, tradecraft, warcraft, watercraft, witchcraft, woodcraft.

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

THE ART OF CRAFTING

Crafting is a human art that involves an entire gamut of creative activities that relate to making things with your own hands and skills. The art of crafting is probably as old as civilization itself. Several pieces of craft made of mud, clay and metals have been discovered in archaeological excavations around the world.

Crafting usually involves a combination of skills, practice, speed and patience. Just like any other art, the more you practice, the more skill, accuracy and speed you will acquire. It can take years to attain mastery in any craft. Some traditional crafting activities are passed down generations, and there are

families that are involved in traditional crafts as a profession or as their means of livelihood.

Crafting is the art of giving an expression to your imagination and creativity. It involves creation of three-dimensional objects that are unique and exclusive in character. There is a whole range of crafting activities that are in practice in many parts of the world.

The best part about crafting is that almost anyone pursues it, either as a hobby or even as a profession. In the advanced countries, the art of crafting is gradually fading away as a profession because it entails painstaking amount of handwork and consumes a lot of time to create just one piece of craft. Therefore, primarily crafting as a profession is pursued in developing countries of Asia, where the old and traditional craft skills are still practiced. They are known as “handicrafts” and have a huge demand in the western world as an item of Asian export.

In the west, nowadays crafting is pursued more as a hobby and a creative pastime than as a profession. Though a few people are able to create niche business opportunities in this line as well. The advantage with crafting is that it does not require a large investment or high technology. The business can be pursued from your home itself.

Another advantage of the art of crafting is that it can use almost any material and turn it into a decorative piece of beauty. The waste materials at home can be recycled beautifully by using your crafting skills. Craft items can be made out of waste textile fabrics, leftover pieces of wood, metal scraps, clay, paper, canvas and even plants and many other materials. All it needs is your imagination and dedicated effort to produce a creative piece of craft.

You can use your crafting skills to save money in various ways, as well as, help the environment at the same time by recycling used materials. Whenever you need to do an attractive packaging for something, you can do it yourself instead of getting it done expensively from a gift store. You can make

small gift items yourself that will be highly appreciated when you give them away on occasions. Greeting cards, invitation cards, decorations for parties, toys for children and showpieces for your home can be made using your own art of crafting. That will save you a lot of money each time, and provide you with the unique joy of having created something on your own.

gamut – диапазон, шкала, (зд.) ряд

to relate to – соотноситься с чем-то

mud – грязь

clay – глина

to acquire – приобретать

to attain mastery – достичь мастерства

to be passed down generations – переходить из поколения в поколение

means of livelihood – средства к существованию

imagination – воображение

three-dimensional objects – трехмерные объекты

a whole range – целый ряд

to pursue as a hobby – заниматься в свободное время

to entail painstaking amount of work – требовать огромных усилий

huge demand – большой спрос

to create niche business opportunities – занять свою нишу на рынке (открыть бизнес)

waste materials – отходы

to recycle – перерабатывать

canvas – холст

environment – окружающая среда

attractive packaging – привлекательная упаковка

to appreciate – ценить

to save money – экономить деньги

joy – радость

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) When did crafts first appear?
- 2) What sorts of skills do crafts require?
- 3) Why does it take so much time to attain mastery in crafts?
- 4) What makes crafts so popular among all sorts of people?
- 5) Why is crafting considered as a profession in Asian countries mainly?
- 6) Can waste materials be applied in crafts?
- 7) What makes crafts useful in our life?
- 8) What items can you make with your own hands?
- 9) What advantages of crafting can you mention?
- 10) Give your own definition to crafts?

III. True or false:

- 1) The art of crafting is rather young.
- 2) Crafts cannot be considered as means to earn money.
- 3) The art of crafting is fading away in Western countries.
- 4) Crafting always requires modern appliances.
- 5) Craft items can be made of any material.
- 6) Craft items are two-dimensional objects usually.
- 7) Crafting helps you save your money.
- 8) Crafts can bring you a lot of money.
- 9) Crafting is not ecologically friendly.
- 10) Not everyone can make a craft item.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the following words:

creative, craft, skill, mastery, handicraft, item, piece, fabric, pastime, three-dimensional, to recycle, activity, handwork, gift, imagination, expression.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms:

A) handwork, item, hobby, plus, eye-catching, to adorn, happiness, unique, shop

B) pastime, to decorate, store, attractive, handicraft, joy, piece, exclusive, advantage

III. Make up pairs of antonyms:

A) less, common, import, tiny, profession, drawback, to spend, ugly

B) huge, advantage, more, to save, attractive, export, unique, hobby

IV. Translate the following phrases into Russian:

creative activity, with one's own hands, a piece of craft, to attain mastery, means of livelihood, advanced countries, developing countries, to consume a lot of time, a piece of beauty, a craft item, creative skills, greeting card, an attractive packaging, a gift store, the western world, a creative pastime.

V. Translate into English:

творческая профессия, делать своими руками, передавать последующим поколениям, традиционные ремесла, ручная работа, творческие способности, переработанный материал, окружающая среда, привлекательный вид, приглашительная открытка, приносить радость, археологические раскопки, в разных частях света.

VI. Translate the following groups of derivatives:

1) craft – craftsman – craftswoman – crafting – handicraft – craftsmanship;

2) to create – creator – creation – creative – creativity;

3) accuracy – accurate – accurately;

4) to imagine – imagination – imaginative;

5) to invest – investment – invested – investor;

6) to decorate – decoration – decorator – decorative – décor – decorum;

7) to produce – producer – production – productive – product;

8) to consume – consumer – consumption – consuming;

- 9) patience – patient – impatient – impatience – patiently;
10) effort – effortless – effortlessly.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify the following verb forms:

- 1) The art of crafting is probably as old as civilization itself.
- 2) Crafting usually involves a combination of skills, practice, speed and patience.
- 3) The more you practice, the more skill, accuracy and speed you will acquire.
- 4) In the advanced countries, the art of crafting is gradually fading away as a profession.
- 5) It can take years to attain mastery in any craft.
- 6) All it needs is your imagination and dedicated effort to produce a creative piece of craft.
- 7) They are known as “handicrafts” and have a huge demand in the western world as an item of Asian export.
- 8) There is a whole range of crafting activities that are in practice in many parts of the world.
- 9) Therefore, primarily crafting as a profession is pursued in developing countries of Asia, where the old and traditional craft skills are still practiced.
- 10) That will save you a lot of money each time, and provide you with the unique joy of having created something on your own.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) The art of crafting is probably **as old as civilization itself**.
- 2) **The waste materials** at home can be recycled beautifully by using your crafting skills.
- 3) It involves **creation of three-dimensional objects** that are unique and exclusive in character.
- 4) **In the west**, nowadays crafting is pursued more as a hobby and a creative pastime than as a profession.

- 5) All it needs is **your imagination and dedicated effort** to produce a creative piece of craft.
- 6) Crafting usually involves **a combination of skills, practice, speed and patience**.
- 7) You can make **small gift items** yourself.
- 8) Several pieces of craft made of mud, clay and metals have been discovered in archaeological excavations **around the world**.
- 9) The advantage with crafting is that it does not require **a large investment or high technology**.
- 10) It can take **years** to attain mastery in any craft.

III. Fill in the gaps using Present Simple:

- 1) The art of crafting ... (require) lots of skills.
- 2) Craftsman ... (do) objects with his own hands.
- 3) Handwork ... (consume) a lot of time.
- 4) Crafts ... (be) popular in Asian countries.
- 5) You can't become a craftsman if you ... (not/have) imagination.
- 6) ... you often ... (make) greeting cards yourself?
- 7) ... it ... (involve) much time to make a gift item?
- 8) There ... (be) lots of gift shops in our city.
- 9) This profession ... (demand) creative skills.
- 10) How ... you ... (spend) your pastime?

IV. Translate into English:

Ремесло - мелкое ручное производство, основанное на применении ручных орудий труда, личном мастерстве работника, позволяющем производить высококачественные, часто высокохудожественные изделия.

Ремесло возникло с началом производственной деятельности человека, прошло длительный исторический путь развития, принимая различные формы: а) домашнее ремесло - в условиях натурального хозяйства; б) ремесло на заказ - в условиях разложения натурального хозяйства; в) ремесло на рынок.

Домашнее ремесло широко распространено на протяжении всей истории докапиталистических обществ. Сельское население производило большую часть потребляемых им ремесленных изделий. Постепенно ведущую роль стало играть ремесло на заказ и рынок. В древней Греции, древнем Риме, в странах древнего Востока имелось значительное количество ремесленников, ведущих самостоятельное хозяйство и изготавливавших изделия на заказ или рынок.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about one of the following topics:

- 1) Crafts in Our Life.
- 2) Crafts & Technologies.
- 3) Crafts for Me: Hobby or Profession.
- 4) Crafts & Environment.
- 5) Crafts & Children.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ремесло>

<http://www.bizymoms.com/hobbies/the-art-of-craft.html>

<http://www.word-origins.com/definition/craft.html>

LESSON 2

THE HISTORY OF CRAFTS



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

ancient – древний, старинный, античный

civilization – цивилизация

age – век, эпоха, эра

stage – этап, период

mechanical – механический

Renaissance – эпоха Возрождения, Ренессанс

Industrial Revolution – примышленный переворот

merchant – купец

medieval – средневековый

machine – станок, машина, механизм

tools – инструменты, орудия труда

to invent – изобретать

to evolve – эволюционировать, развиваться

functional – функциональный

technology – техника

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Are you interested in the history of arts?
- 2) Do you know where and when arts first originated?
- 3) What stage in the history of arts is your favourite?
- 4) Can you enumerate the oldest known works of art?
- 5) Do you know any ancient artists, sculptors?
- 6) What do you know about the history of British art?
- 7) What was special about Russian art?
- 8) What was the role of craftsmen in ancient times?
- 9) Why is it important to know the history of arts?
- 10) Do you take inspiration from ancient art?

II. Read the following story and tell about the Seven Wonders of the World:

The field of "art history" was developed in the West, and originally dealt exclusively with European art history, with the High Renaissance as the defining standard. Gradually, over the course of the 20th century, a wider vision of art history has developed. This expanded version includes societies from across the globe, and it usually attempts to analyze artefacts in terms of the cultural values in which they were created. Thus, art history is now seen to encompass all visual art, from the megaliths of Western Europe to the paintings of the Tang Dynasty in China.

The history of art is often told as a chronology of masterpieces created in each civilization in the world. It can thus be framed as a story of high culture, epitomized by the Seven Wonders of the World, which is somehow different from vernacular expressions. The latter can, however, be integrated into art historical narratives, in which case they are usually referred to as folk arts or craft. The more closely that an art historian engages with these latter forms of low culture, the more likely it is that they will identify their work as examining visual culture or material culture, or as contributing to fields related to art

history, such as anthropology or archaeology. In the latter cases art objects may be referred to as archaeological artefacts.

originally – первоначально

to deal with – заниматься чем-либо, иметь дело с, рассматривать

to define – определять

gradually – постепенно

to expand – расширять

to attempt – пытаться

value – ценность

thus – так, таким образом

to encompass – охватывать

megalith – мегалит

masterpiece – шедевр

to epitomize – олицетворять, воплощать

vernacular expression – просторечие

to refer to – относиться к чему-либо, ссылаться на что-либо

to engage – заниматься чем-либо

related to – связанный с

artefact – артефакт

Seven Wonders of the Ancient World:

Great Pyramid of Giza, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Mausoleum of Maussollos at Halicarnassus, Colossus of Rhodes, Lighthouse of Alexandria

Seven Wonders of the Medieval World:

Stonehenge, Colosseum, Catacombs of Kom el Shoqafa, Great Wall of China, Porcelain Tower of Nanjing, Hagia Sophia, Leaning Tower of Pisa

New Seven Wonders of the World:

Great Wall of China, Petra, Christ the Redeemer, Machu Picchu, Chichen Itza, Colosseum, Taj Mahal, Great Pyramid of Giza

III. Translate the story and make up a list of craftsmen in Middle Ages:

Skilled craftsmen were of vast importance to the medieval town and castle. They helped to mend metalwork, mill crops, build houses, and do many other important things. Without their expertise in the making of goods, most of the medieval towns would not have survived because individual families could not have produced all the necessary goods to sustain life in the village. Also, the carrying on of the family profession was an honour, and many families were famous in their profession.

Children usually began their formal training for their profession around the age of eleven or twelve. They would either learn and carry the family business, or they could become an apprentice to a local craftsmen. They trained for seven years before moving out and starting their own shop, or taking the families on. Most were married, and their wives would help in the labour of day to day life, and then producing children to continue the cycle. Also, almost all craftsmen were free.

There were many professions which the children could choose to take-up, and all were equally important in the society. All parts of the town depended on the craftsmen's goods. Millers ground the grain that the farmer's provided them. They were integral part of the society and were also the richest of craftsmen. They were also the most disliked. They paid the lord to operate his mill and everyone was required to use his mill. Blacksmiths made the tools which most of the other workers needed to do their job. They also had an agreement with the lord. In return for charcoal, they performed all of the castle's metal working needs. Bakers were responsible for providing food made out of bread to those who were not farmers. The farmers grew many of the necessary items to feed the town's hunger. Shoemakers and seamstresses kept the town's clothes in decent shape. Candlemakers helped keep the homes lit. Thatchers helped to make thatch roofs for barns and other buildings. Carpenters repaired wooden objects like buildings and carts. As

you can see, if any one part of the town failed, the entire medieval structure suffered along with them.

skilled – опытный, искусный
medieval – средневековый
to mend – чинить
goods – изделия, товар
to survive – выжить
to sustain – поддерживать
to carry business – вести свое дело
apprentice – подмастерье
labour – труд
cycle – цикл, круг
equally – равноценно
miller – мельник
integral – целостный, полный
blacksmith – кузнец
agreement – соглашение
charcoal – уголь
baker – пекарь
shoemaker – сапожник
seamstress – швея
candlemaker – свечник
thatcher – кровельщик
carpenter – плотник

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the following story:

HISTORY OF CRAFTING

Crafting is an ancient practice that is perhaps as old as the human civilization itself. Archaeologists over the years have conducted excavations in different parts of the world and discovered various handmade objects of craft from different ages. Crafting reflects the culture, tradition and history of a

place and lives long after the culture has undergone modern transformations.

Historically, the earliest stage of crafting can be called as the one when practically every creation was a piece of craft. Every object was made with hands, using physical human skills, creativity and patience, as there was no automation or technology available to make anything mechanically. The second stage in the history of crafting came with the Renaissance period in Europe when there was a cultural revolution in the fields of arts and craft. The third stage in the development of crafting came along with the Industrial Revolution when machines took up a major role in man's life, and many tools and synthetic materials were invented that could be used to create more modern forms of craft.

Crafting was an art that began out of need and necessity of man to create objects for his own use. But it evolved into a decorative art when the industrial revolution in the nineteenth century fulfilled the functional and utilitarian needs of man. It gave people the opportunity to pursue crafting as a hobby and as a form of art to please their senses and as an expression of their creative faculties. In the west, home crafts became decorative folk art.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, craft related ideas and suggestions began to appear in women's magazines and became highly popular. Near the turn of the twentieth century, several manuals and instruction guides on crafting had been published that took the crafting ideas and techniques to the common man. Crafting skills began to be used for creating family scrapbooks and albums. This became a great family activity and people prepared specially crafted scrapbooks for momentous occasions in their life and as souvenirs and gifts for the loved ones.

In the twentieth century, crafting has become greatly popular as a hobby among people of various age groups. As per the Craft and Hobby Association of America, over 80% of American families have at least one family member involved

with crafting activities in some way or the other. Computers and the digital age have given a new technological flavour to crafting. People are able to experience a great scrapbook experience with digital imaging and printing technologies.

to conduct excavations – делать раскопки

to discover – обнаружить

to undergo – претерпеть

stage – этап

skill – навык, умение

patience – терпение

available – доступный, имеющийся в наличии

major role – ведущая роль

to invent – изобретать

necessity – необходимость

to evolve – развиваться, эволюционировать, (зд.) превратиться

to fulfil – (зд.) удовлетворять

opportunity – возможность

creative faculties – творческие способности

suggestion – совет, предложение

manual – руководство

scrapbook – альбом для наклеивания вырезок

momentous occasion – важное событие

digital age – эра технологий

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What makes craft items important for history?
- 2) When did crafting originate?
- 3) What happened to crafts during the Renaissance epoch?
- 4) What innovations took place during the Industrial Revolution?
- 5) When did crafts become decorative and why?
- 6) When did handicraft magazines appear?
- 7) What makes crafting popular among different people nowadays?

- 8) How did the digital age influence crafting?
- 9) Do you know any other information about the history of crafts?
- 10) Can you guess what's going to happen to crafting in the future?

III. True or False:

- 1) There are four stages in the history of crafting.
- 2) The Renaissance period was marked with cultural revolution.
- 3) Machines and synthetic materials were invented during the Renaissance period.
- 4) Crafting became decorative after the Industrial Revolution.
- 5) Craft related ideas appeared in magazines only in the 20th century.
- 6) Crafting was especially popular to make family albums.
- 7) Nowadays crafting is completely non-existent.
- 8) Computers replaced crafting as a hobby.
- 9) Crafting is popular among Americans.
- 10) Craft items tell us a lot about history, culture, traditions.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the given words:

ancient, stage, Renaissance, revolution, tools, machine, digital, to invent, medieval, functional, to discover, to evolve, civilization.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms:

A) to find out, period, century, instrument, instruction, up-to-date, chance, ordinary, present

B) guide, gift, to discover, opportunity, modern, common, stage, tool, age

III. Make up pairs of antonyms:

- A) modern, the latest, minor, natural, extraordinary, east
B) synthetic, ancient, common, west, the earliest, major

IV. Translate into Russian:

human civilization, to conduct excavations, handmade object, to reflect the culture, to undergo transformations, a major role, out of need, to give an opportunity, decorative folk art, creative faculties, the turn of the century, instruction guide, the digital age, printing technologies, digital imaging.

V. Translate into English:

обнаружить предметы ручной работы, начальный этап развития, культурная революция, область искусства, промышленный переворот, ведущая роль, изобрести материал, удовлетворять потребностям, чрезвычайно популярный, женский журнал, обычные люди, памятные события, для любимых.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to discover – discovery – discoverer – discovered;
- 2) revolution – revolutionist – to revolutionize – revolutionary;
- 3) industry – industrial – industrialist – to industrialize – industrialization;
- 4) skill – skilful – skilfully – skilled;
- 5) to vary – various – variously – variety;
- 6) art – artist – artificial – artistic;
- 7) practice – practical – practically – practitioner – practic;
- 8) history – historian – historic – pre-historic;
- 9) to invent – inventor – invention – inventive;
- 10) necessary – unnecessary – necessarily – to necessitate – necessity.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify the forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Archaeologists over the years have conducted excavations in different parts of the world.
- 2) Crafting was an art that began out of need and necessity of man to create objects for his own use.
- 3) Historically, the earliest stage of crafting can be called as the one when practically every creation was a piece of craft.
- 4) Near the turn of the twentieth century, several manuals and instruction guides on crafting had been published that took the crafting ideas and techniques to the common man.
- 5) Crafting skills began to be used for creating family scrap-books and albums.
- 6) Computers and the digital age have given a new technological flavour to crafting.
- 7) Every object was made with hands.
- 8) Crafting reflects the culture, tradition and history of a place.
- 9) Machines took up a major role in man's life.
- 10) Over 80% of American families have at least one family member involved with crafting activities in some way or the other.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) Crafting reflects **the culture**.
- 2) The second stage in the history of crafting came with **the Renaissance period**.
- 3) **Synthetic** materials were invented.
- 4) People prepared specially crafted scrapbooks for momentous occasions in their life and as souvenirs and gifts **for the loved ones**.
- 5) Computers and the digital age have given **a new technological flavour** to crafting.
- 6) **In the twentieth century**, crafting has become greatly popular as a hobby among people of various age groups
- 7) There was **a cultural revolution** in the fields of arts and craft.

- 8) Craft related ideas and suggestions began to appear in **women's magazines** and became highly popular.
- 9) **In the west**, home crafts became decorative folk art.
- 10) There was no **automation or technology** available to make anything mechanically.

III. Fill in the gaps using Past Simple:

- 1) First machines ... (be) huge and inconvenient.
- 2) Renaissance ... (be) a beautiful phase in the history of arts.
- 3) There ... (be) guilds of merchants and artisans in medieval towns.
- 4) It ... (take) a lot of time to make an object.
- 5) Later crafts ... (become) decorative.
- 6) When ... you ... (take up) knitting?
- 7) This craftsman ... (not/have) apprentices.
- 8) Crafts ... (appear) a long time ago.
- 9) How ... you ... (make) this toy?
- 10) I ... (make) all these gifts myself.

IV. Translate into English:

Древняя Русь в средневековом мире широко славилась своими умельцами. Поначалу у древних славян ремесло носило домашний характер - каждый выделывал для себя шкуры, дубил кожи, ткал полотно, лепил глиняную посуду, изготавливал оружие и орудия труда. Затем ремесленники стали заниматься только определенным промыслом, готовили продукты своего труда для всей общины, а остальные ее члены обеспечивали их продуктами сельского хозяйства, мехами, рыбой, зверем. И уже в период раннего средневековья начался выпуск продукции на рынок. Сначала он носил заказной характер, а затем товары стали поступать в свободную продажу.

В русских городах и больших селах жили и трудились талантливые и умелые металлурги, кузнецы, ювелиры, гончары, ткачи, камнерезы, сапожники, портные, представители десятков других профессий. Эти простые люди

внесли неоценимый вклад в создание экономического могущества Руси, ее высокой материальной и духовной культуры.

Имена древних ремесленников, за малым исключением, нам неизвестны. За них говорят предметы, сохранившиеся от тех далеких времен. Это и редкие шедевры, и повседневные вещи, в которые вложен талант и опыт, умение и смекалка.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about:

- 1) The History of Egyptian Crafts.
- 2) The History of Roman Crafts.
- 3) The History of Russian Crafts.
- 4) Medieval Guilds of Artisans.

INTERNET RESOURCES

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wonders_of_the_World

<http://library.thinkquest.org/10949/fief/medcraft.html>

<http://munachisoonuoha.com/munachiso-onuoha-history.html>

<http://www.bibliotekar.ru/nachalo/4-4.htm>

<http://www.bizymoms.com/hobbies/history-craft.html>

LESSON 3 TYPES OF CRAFTS



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

cross-stitch – вышивка крестиком, шитье

embroidery – вышивание

weaving – ткачество

pottery – гончарное дело

beadwork – вышивка бисером

etching – гравюра

sculpture – скульптура, валяние

patchwork – лоскутная работа, пэчворк

knitting – вязание

sewing – шитье

stained glass – витраж

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) What types of crafts do you know?
- 2) Which of these types do you study at college?
- 3) What type of craft are you personally best at?
- 4) What type of craft are you worst at?
- 5) What types of crafts do you consider most and least important?
- 6) Which of them would you like to connect your life with?
- 7) What type of craft do you think originated first?
- 8) What type of craft is rather young?
- 9) What types of craftsmen do you know?
- 10) Which crafts are typical for your country?

II. Translate the words:

Crafts involving textiles: banner-making, calligraphy, canvas work, cross-stitch, crocheting, curve stitching, embroidery, felting, knitting, lace-making, lucet, macramé, millinery, needlepoint, patchwork, quilting, ribbon embroidery, rug making, sewing, shoemaking, spinning, spirelli, string art, tapestry, tating, T-shirt art, weaving

Crafts involving wood, metal and clay: cabinet making, carpentry, chip carving, jewellery, marquetry, metalworking, pottery, sculpture, wood burning, wood turning, woodworking, fretwork

Crafts involving paper or canvas: paper craft (altered books, bookbinding, cardmaking, collage, decoupage, embossing, iris folding, papermaking, marbling, origami, papier-mâché, pop-up book, quilling, paper model), artist trading cards, calligraphy, parchment craft, scrapbooking, rubber stamping

Crafts involving plants: basket weaving, corn dolly making, floral design, pressed flower craft, straw marquetry

Other crafts: balloon animal, beadwork, doll making, dollhouse, egg decorating, etching, glassblowing, lapidary, miniatures, mosaics, pioneering, stained glass, toy making, polymer clay

III. Translate the words and guess who makes these things:

embroidery, basket, doll, carpet, engraving, toy, earthenware, greeting card, family album, dress, sweater, quilt, statue, yarn, lace, shoe, hat, ring, rug.

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read the story:

TYPES OF CRAFTS

A craft is a physical skill that involves the use of hands, machines and tools to create something new and interesting. Craft is an expression of the creative instincts of human beings to give a vent to their imagination. It involves a sense of aesthetics and artistic values to create new and unique things of beauty as well as of utilitarian value.

There are incredibly large varieties of crafts that are popular all over the world. In different regions of the world there are different traditional crafts that are popular, and some are modern crafts using latest techniques and innovations.

CRAFTS INVOLVING TEXTILES

There are many different crafts that make use of textiles to create new and unique things, designs and patterns. Cross-stitching, crochets, embroidering, knitting, patchwork, quilts, rug and carpet making, weaving, sewing, shoe making, spinning are some of the oldest examples of crafts that make use of textile fabrics, threads and other textile materials to create beautiful items. Even unique activities such as making attractive banners and posters, calligraphic art, making artistic lace work, macramé, tapestry, stringing, and T-shirt painting are such crafts that make use of textiles to create new things.

CRAFTS INVOLVING WOOD, METAL OR CLAY

Wood, metal and clay are natural materials that have been traditionally used by artists and craftsmen to create amazing new items from these basic materials. Pottery making, sculpting, woodworking, carpentry, furniture making, jewellery making, wood carving, and metalworking are some of the popular crafts that make use of natural materials. Sculpture is a

great craft that has been pursued by artistically inclined men since ancient times. Pottery making with the help of a potter's wheel and other tools is another popular craft that serves as a great hobby for many people, and as a profession too.

CRAFTS INVOLVING PAPER

Ordinary paper has been traditionally used for different crafts such as altered bookmaking, paper modelling, calligraphy, collage making, embossing, paper craft, origami, scrap booking, card modelling and so on. Paper modelling has been popular since ages, and everyone has made some simple paper model in the childhood usually. Now with the use of computers and colour printers, this craft is becoming more popular among the younger generations.

CRAFTS INVOLVING MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

The beauty of craft lies in the fact that it can make use of practically any material, and turn it into a piece of art and beauty. Making baskets from ordinary bamboo sticks, floral crafts, doll making using any waste materials in the home, ceramic and glass crafts using clay and glass materials, toy making, egg decorations and so on are some examples of how unique masterpieces can be created out of simple materials of everyday use.

to give a vent to one's imagination – давать выход воображению

incredibly large varieties of crafts – огромное разнообразие ремесел

artistically inclined men – люди, склонные к искусствам

potter's wheel – гончарный круг

paper modeling – изготовление поделок из бумаги

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What's a craft?
- 2) What makes a craft different from other physical skills?
- 3) What crafts involving textiles do you know?
- 4) What other crafts make use of fabrics?

- 5) Which crafts deal with clay, wood and metal?
- 6) Why are crafts involving paper becoming more popular nowadays?
- 7) Can one make a masterpiece out of simple and waste materials? And you?
- 8) Which crafts involving miscellaneous materials do you know?
- 9) Which crafts make use of modern technologies?
- 10) How many crafts are there nowadays?

II. True or False:

- 1) Pottery is a craft involving clay.
- 2) Patchwork is a craft involving wood.
- 3) Weaving is a craft involving textile.
- 4) Cross-stitching is a craft involving paper.
- 5) Lace work is a craft involving metal.
- 6) Jewellery is a craft involving metal and stones.
- 7) Embossing is an art involving textiles.
- 8) Embroidering is an art involving wood.
- 9) Card modelling is an art involving paper.
- 10) Some crafts make use of waste materials.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with these verbs:

to embroider, to knit, to sew, to spin, to weave, to carve, to furnish, to model, to decorate.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms:

- A) rug, large, man, fabric, fantastic, various, almost, unnecessary
- B) practically, carpet, waste, textile, huge, amazing, miscellaneous, human being

III. Make up pairs of antonyms:

- A) ordinary, basic, natural, waste, physical
- B) mental, unique, rare, artificial, necessary

IV. Translate into Russian:

physical skill, machines and tools, to give a vent to one's imagination, artistic values, attractive banner, basic material, wood carving, potter's wheel, altered bookmaking, younger generation, unique masterpiece, everyday use.

V. Translate into English:

большое разнообразие, современные ремесла, новейшая техника, уникальный дизайн, вышивка крестиком, тонкое кружево, потрясающий ковер, резьба по дереву, ювелирное дело, гончарное дело, натуральные ткани, увлекаться вязанием и шитьем, с древних времен, разнообразные материалы, керамические изделия, изготовление кукол.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to attract – attraction – attractive;
- 2) wood – wooden – woodwork – woodpulp – woodpecker – woodland;
- 3) pot – potter – pottery – potted;
- 4) to furnish – furnishing – furniture – furnished;
- 5) jewel – jewellery – jeweller – jewelfish;
- 6) to serve – servant – serving – service;
- 7) beauty – beautiful – to beautify;
- 8) to carve – carved – carving – carver;
- 9) sculptor – sculpture – sculpt – sculptural – sculpting;
- 10) sense – sensible – sensibility – senseless – sensibly.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify the underlined verbs:

- 1) It involves a sense of aesthetics and artistic values to create new and unique things of beauty as well as of utilitarian value.

- 2) There are many different crafts that make use of textiles to create new and unique things, designs and patterns.
- 3) Wood, metal and clay are natural materials that have been traditionally used by artists and craftsmen to create amazing new items from these basic materials.
- 4) Pottery making with the help of a potter's wheel and other tools is another popular craft that serves as a great hobby for many, and as a profession too.
- 5) Unique masterpieces can be created out of simple materials of everyday use.
- 6) Paper modelling has been popular since ages.
- 7) This craft is becoming more popular among the younger generations.
- 8) Everyone has made some simple paper model in the childhood usually.
- 9) Even unique activities such as making attractive banners and posters, calligraphic art, making artistic lace work, macramé, tapestry, stringing, and T-shirt painting are such crafts that make use of textiles to create new things.
- 10) In different regions of the world there are different traditional crafts that are popular, and some are modern crafts using latest techniques and innovations.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) There are incredibly **large varieties of crafts** that are popular all over the world.
- 2) The beauty of craft lies in the fact that it can make use of practically **any material**.
- 3) Paper modeling has been popular **since ages**.
- 4) **Unique masterpieces** can be created out of simple materials of everyday use.
- 5) Everyone has made some simple paper model **in the childhood** usually.
- 6) This craft **is becoming** more popular among the younger generations.

- 7) A craft is a physical skill that involves **the use of hands, machines and tools** to create something new and interesting.
- 8) Craft involves a **sense of aesthetics and artistic values** to create new and unique things of beauty as well as of utilitarian value.
- 9) Ordinary paper has been traditionally used **for different crafts such as altered bookmaking, paper modeling, calligraphy, collage making, embossing, paper craft, origami, scrap booking, card modeling and so on.**
- 10) **Cross-stitching, crochets, embroidering, knitting, patchwork, quilts, rug and carpet making, weaving, sewing, shoe making, spinning** are some of the oldest examples of crafts that make use of textile fabrics.

III. Fill in the gaps using Present Continuous:

- 1) What ... you ... (do)? – I ... (sew) a summer dress.
- 2) What ... you ... (do) last night? – I ... (knit).
- 3) Look at John! He ... (make) a balloon animal.
- 4) This year we ... (study) floral design.
- 5) Mary ... (work) at her dollhouse this week.
- 6) Last night I ... (make) a banner.
- 7) Tomorrow morning I'll be busy. I ... (weave) a basket.
- 8) I ... (plan) to take up cross-stitching.
- 9) We ... (go) to give her a handmade toy as a present.
- 10) This craft ... (get) more and more popular.

IV. Translate into English:

Вышивание известно было в глубокой древности, и, как многих других отраслей искусства и науки, колыбелью его был Восток. В Азии это искусство широко процветало уже гораздо ранее того, чем оно стало известно грекам и римлянам, хотя греки и приписывают изобретение вышивания Минерве, Афине-Палладе.

Легенда об Арахне, подробно переданная в метаморфозах Овидия, рассказывает, что дочь красильщика Идмона в Колофоне, выучившись у богини ткать и выши-

вать, превзошла в этом искусстве свою преподавательницу и, вызвав её на состязание, победила в большой вышивке, изображающей похождения богов. Минерва, рассерженная своим поражением, бросила челнок в голову соперницы; Арахна с горя повесилась и была богиней превращена в паука. В Одиссее упоминается о вышивании и указывается на великолепный плащ Улисса, передняя часть которого была богато разукрашена золотым шитьем. Точно так же у Гомера говорится, что Парисом привезены были в Троию богатые вышивки из Тира и Сидона, славившихся уже в те времена своим искусством, а в III песне Илиады описываются занятия Елены, вышивавшей по белоснежной ткани битвы из-за неё троян и греков.

Более развитое искусство вышивания заимствовано греками у персов, когда во время походов Александра Македонского они познакомились с роскошью азиатских народов. Страбон описывает удивление греков при виде одежд, покрытых золотыми вышивками и осыпанных драгоценными камнями, а также тонких индийских тканей, богато разукрашенных разноцветными вышивками. Победив Дария, Александр Македонский завладел его шатром и, придя в восторг от роскошных по нем вышивок, заказал себе великолепный плащ искусным киприоткам.

Во времена Моисея, искусство вышивания было сильно развито; особенно славился своим искусством Ахалиаб из колена Дана. Одежда Аарона и сыновей его во время богослужений состояла из ткани, выделанной из полотна, вышитого разноцветными узорами. В книге Исхода мы видим также, что занавесь, скрывающая Святую Святых, была из льняной ткани с вышитыми по ней пунцовыми херувимами. Соломон заказал для своего храма вавилонянам, славившимися своим искусством, голубую занавесь с вышитыми по ней пурпуровыми херувимами.

Ассирияне и евреи, вероятно, заимствовали вышивание из Египта. О значительном распространении вышивания в Египте свидетельствуют сохранившаяся, хотя и в

редких случаях, вышитая одежда на мумиях и изображения древних египетских фараонов на саркофагах и на памятниках.

Так как древние народы были пастухами, то и первые ткани и вышивки выделялись из шерсти. Впоследствии, когда в Египте открыты были волокнистые свойства некоторых растений, преимущественно пеньки и льна, из них стали выделять ткани, которые по своей белизне оказались особенно подходящими к великолепию религиозных обрядов и для этой цели употреблялись у всех древних народов. Позднее в Индии найдено было хлопчатобумажное растение, и там начали делать тончайшие ткани, по которым вышивали шерстяными, бумажными и, наконец, золотыми нитками.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Tell about the following crafts:

- 1) calligraphy
- 2) sculpture
- 3) lace-making
- 4) glassblowing
- 5) millinery
- 6) banner-making

INTERNET RESOURCES

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arts_and_crafts

<http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Вышивание>

<http://www.bizymoms.com/hobbies/creative-craft.html>

LESSON 4 EMBROIDERY



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

embroidery – вышивание

needle – иголка

thread – нитка

stitch – стежок

chain stitch – тамбурная строчка

buttonhole stitch – петельный стежок

blanket stitch – обметочный шов

running stitch – сметочный стежок

satin stitch – вышивка гладью

cross stitch – вышивка крестиком

hemming stitch – подшивочный стежок

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is embroidery?
- 2) Can you embroider?
- 3) Have you ever embroidered a picture?

- 4) What kinds of embroidery do you know?
- 5) Why is embroidery still popular all over the world?
- 6) Where can embroidery be applied?
- 7) What sort of clothes can be decorated with the help of embroidery?
- 8) What things do you need to embroider?
- 9) What sort of embroidery do you have at home?
- 10) What makes handmade embroidery so exclusive and valuable?

II. Read these instructions and guess what stitch is described in each paragraph (back stitch, French knot, cross stitch, running stitch):

1) It is the most common stitch used in patterns. Work the stitches in rows starting with the bottom of the stitch. When the row is complete, return back over the row to complete the top stitch. The top stitches should always stay in the same direction; otherwise, your project will look messy, even to an untrained eye.

2) First, bring the thread up from the back of the fabric on the line that you want to create. Make a small backward stitch through the fabric. Second, bring the needle through the fabric a little in front of the first stitch but still on the line. Pull the thread through the fabric. Make the second stitch backward, bringing the needle out a little in front of the second stitch and still on the line. Repeat.

3) This is a wonderful alternative to the back stitch. Outline the desired area in one direction, then repeat going in the opposite direction.

4) Bring the needle out through the right side of the fabric. Hold the thread taut and flat to the fabric then twist the needle round the thread twice. Pull the thread firmly so that the loops are snug around the needle. Continue to hold the thread firmly, then take the needle back into the fabric one thread away from where the stitching thread emerges from the fabric and insert

the needle. As you pull the needle through the fabric, hold the knot area down so it will sit firmly on the fabric. And voila!

in rows – рядами

complete – завершен

in the same direction – в одном направлении

to look messy – выглядеть неаккуратно

to pull the thread – вытянуть нить

to outline – наметить (контур)

desired area – желаемый контур

taut and flat – туго и плотно

loop – петля

firmly – крепко

knot – узелок

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Embroidery is the art or handicraft of decorating fabric or other materials with needle and thread or yarn. Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as metal strips, pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.

A characteristic of embroidery is that the basic techniques or stitches of the earliest work—chain stitch, buttonhole or blanket stitch, running stitch, satin stitch, cross stitch—remain the fundamental techniques of hand embroidery today.

Machine embroidery, arising in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, mimics hand embroidery, especially in the use of chain stitches, but the "satin stitch" and hemming stitches of machine work rely on the use of multiple threads and resemble hand work in their appearance, not their construction.

The origins of embroidery are unknown, but early examples survive from ancient Egypt, Iron Age Northern Europe and Zhou Dynasty China. Examples of surviving Chinese chain

stitch embroidery worked in silk thread have been dated to the Warring States period (5th-3rd century BC).

It is a striking fact that in the development of embroidery ... there are no changes of materials or techniques which can be felt or interpreted as advances from a primitive to a later, more refined stage. On the other hand, we often find in early works a technical accomplishment and high standard of craftsmanship rarely attained in later times.

Elaborately embroidered clothing, religious objects, and household items have been a mark of wealth and status in many cultures including ancient Persia, India, China, Japan, Byzantium, and medieval and Baroque Europe. Traditional folk techniques are passed from generation to generation in cultures as diverse as northern Vietnam, Mexico, and Eastern Europe. Professional workshops and guilds arose in medieval England. The output of these workshops, called *Opus Anglicanum* or "English work," was famous throughout Europe. The manufacture of machine-made embroideries in St. Gallen in eastern Switzerland flourished in the latter half of the 19th century.

Embroidery can be classified according to whether the design is stitched on top of or through the foundation fabric, and by the relationship of stitch placement to the fabric.

The fabrics and yarns used in traditional embroidery vary from place to place. Wool, linen, and silk have been in use for thousands of years for both fabric and yarn. Today, embroidery thread is manufactured in cotton, rayon, and novelty yarns as well as in traditional wool, linen, and silk. Ribbon embroidery uses narrow ribbon in silk or silk/organza blend ribbon, most commonly to create floral motifs.

Much contemporary embroidery is stitched with a computerized embroidery machine using patterns "digitized" with embroidery software. In machine embroidery, different types of "fills" add texture and design to the finished work. Machine embroidery is used to add logos and monograms to business shirts or jackets, gifts, and team apparel as well as to decorate

household linens, draperies, and decorator fabrics that mimic the elaborate hand embroidery of the past.

metal strips, pearls, beads, quills and sequins – металлические пластинки, жемчуг, бусины, перья и пайетки

rely on the use of multiple threads and resemble hand work – выполняются при помощи множества нитей и напоминают ручную работу

on the other hand – с другой стороны

rarely – редко

elaborately – искусно

household items – предметы быта

mark of wealth and status – символ богатства и высокого положения

diverse – различный

output – продукция

to flourish – процветать

embroidery software – программы для вышивания

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What tools do you need to make embroidery?
- 2) What materials can be used for embroidery?
- 3) What techniques of embroidery can you name?
- 4) When and where did embroidery originate?
- 5) What's striking about the history of embroidery?
- 6) What was embroidery used for in ancient times?
- 7) How can embroidery be classified?
- 8) What fabrics and yarns are usually used for embroidery?
- 9) What is machine embroidery used for?
- 10) Would you like to become a good embroiderer yourself?

III. True or False:

- 1) Embroidery may incorporate different materials.
- 2) Machine embroidery appeared long before the Industrial Revolution.
- 3) Embroidery originated about one thousand years ago.

- 4) Guilds arose in medieval France.
- 5) Ribbon may be used for embroidery.
- 6) Embroidered items have been a symbol of wealth since ancient times.
- 7) Embroidery techniques developed rapidly.
- 8) Machine embroidery was popular already in the 19th century.
- 9) Modern embroidery can be performed in yarn, rayon, cotton.
- 10) Embroidery is considered an art.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the words:

needle, thread, yarn, cross stitch, satin stitch, medieval, workshop, wool, linen, ribbon, silk, motif.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms:

A) fundamental, to mimic, multiple, origins, refined, workshop, to manufacture

B) studio, numerous, basic, to copy, to produce, elaborate, roots

III. Make up pairs of antonyms:

A) handmade, early, unknown, refined, wealth, northern, eastern, top, contemporary

B) southern, primitive, machine, bottom, poverty, late, familiar, ancient, western

IV. Translate into Russian:

refined embroidery, metal strips, chain stitch, buttonhole stitch, blanket stitch, running stitch, satin stitch, cross stitch, hand embroidery, machine embroidery, hemming stitch, multiple threads, on the one hand, on the other hand, household items, medieval Europe, professional workshop, ribbon embroidery, contemporary embroidery.

V. Translate into English:

искусство вышивки, вышивка крестиком, петельный стежок, обметочный шов, сметочный стежок, подшивочный стежок, основные техники вышивания, ручная вышивка, одежда, украшенная вышивкой, из поколения в поколение, узкая лента, вышивать логотипы, украшать белье, цветочный мотив, традиционные ткани, иголка с ниткой.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) character – to characterize – characteristic – characteristics – characteristically;
- 2) to construct – construction – constructive – constructor;
- 3) to resemble – resemblance – resembling;
- 4) to survive – survival – survived – survivor;
- 5) to refine – refined – refinement – refiner;
- 6) religion – religious – religiously – religiosity;
- 7) to elaborate – elaborate – elaborated – elaborately – elaboration;
- 8) to classify – classified – classification;
- 9) to know – unknown – well-known – know-all – know-nothing – knowledge;
- 10) west – western – westerner – westernize.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify the forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Embroidery may also incorporate other materials such as metal strips, pearls, beads, quills, and sequins.
- 2) Examples of surviving Chinese chain stitch embroidery worked in silk thread have been dated to the Warring States period.
- 3) Much contemporary embroidery is stitched with a computerized embroidery machine using patterns "digitized" with embroidery software.
- 4) Traditional folk techniques are passed from generation to generation in cultures as diverse as northern Vietnam, Mexico, and eastern Europe.

- 5) Professional workshops and guilds arose in medieval England.
- 6) The fabrics and yarns used in traditional embroidery vary from place to place.
- 7) Machine embroidery is used to add logos and monograms to business shirts or jackets, gifts, and team apparel.
- 8) Today, embroidery thread is manufactured in cotton, rayon, and novelty yarns as well as in traditional wool, linen, and silk.
- 9) Machine embroidery, arising in the early stages of the Industrial Revolution, mimics hand embroidery.
- 10) Ribbon embroidery uses narrow ribbon in silk or silk/organza blend ribbon, most commonly to create floral motifs.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) Ribbon embroidery uses **narrow ribbon in silk**.
- 2) The manufacture of machine-made embroideries in St. Gallen in eastern Switzerland flourished **in the latter half of the 19th century**.
- 3) Professional workshops and guilds arose **in medieval England**.
- 4) Machine embroidery mimics **hand embroidery**.
- 5) Machine embroidery is used **to add logos and monograms to business shirts or jackets, gifts, and team apparel**.
- 6) Early examples survive from **ancient Egypt, Iron Age Northern Europe and Zhou Dynasty China**.
- 7) **Traditional folk** techniques are passed from generation to generation in cultures.
- 8) Embroidery may also incorporate **other materials such as metal strips, pearls, beads, quills, and sequins**.
- 9) **The basic techniques or stitches of the earliest work** remain the fundamental techniques of hand embroidery today.
- 10) Embroidery can be classified **according to whether the design is stitched on top of or through the foundation fabric, and by the relationship of stitch placement to the fabric**.

III. Fill in the gaps using Present Perfect:

- 1) ... you ever ... (embroider)?
- 2) I ... just ... (buy) a sewing machine.
- 3) Mary ... already ... (finish) her elaborate embroidery.
- 4) ... you ... (buy) needles and thread yet?
- 5) We ... recently ... (acquire) this technique.
- 6) ... you ... (read) this magazine yet?
- 7) I ... (buy) a dress with a machine embroidery lately.
- 8) ... ever ... (make) a handmade gift?
- 9) She ... recently ... (see) a fantastic handmade embroidery at a very low price.
- 10) ... you ... (learn) any new information on embroidery?

IV. Translate into English:

В старину каждая женщина занималась рукоделием. В деревнях женщины украшали свой быт, одежду различными видами вышивки. Особенно нарядными были женские праздничные одежды. Они щедро украшались золотом, серебром, жемчугом, цветными камнями, бисером, стеклами и зеркальцами. Вышитыми были и верхняя одежда, пояс, рукавицы, обувь. Крестьянский дом украшали вышитыми скатертями, кровать застилали простыней с нарядным краем или подвешивали широкий подзор. В праздничные дни развешивали вдоль стен полотенца – "убрусы", так же их вешали на окна и божницу. Домашняя вышивка в русской деревне была всецело женским делом. С 8-9 лет крестьянские девочки под руководством своих матерей начинали постигать это рукоделие. Они с детства уже готовили себе приданое к свадьбе.

Постепенно домашнее рукоделие перешло в ремесло. Вышитые изделия продавались на ярмарках, создавались мастерские, где вышитое изделие можно было заказать. Так вышивка разделилась на "народное искусство" и прикладное, которое было связано с дворянским обиходом. Европеизация дворянского быта повлияла и на вышивку.

Появились новые виды техники вышивки: бисером, стеклярусом, синелью, теневой гладью.

Дворянский костюм особенно богато украшали золотом и серебром, драгоценными камнями, изящной белой гладью, бисером, стеклярусом. В дворянском быту вышивка тоже играла огромную роль, ее использовали для оформления интерьера – вышивали ковры, обивки мебели, панно, портьеры, постельные принадлежности. Часто вышивку употребляли для украшения небольших бытовых предметов и дополнений к костюмам – сумочек, накидок, бумажников, письменных и туалетных принадлежностей.

Вышивкой занимались женщины всех слоев населения. В гостиных мещанских и светских домов можно было увидеть пальцы с начатой работой. Во всех институтах, пансионатах и сиротских заведениях девочек обучали навыкам шитья, так как рукоделие было одним из обязательных предметов. Ученицы овладевали искусством вышивки настолько, что могли получать заказы на работу.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about the following embroidery techniques:

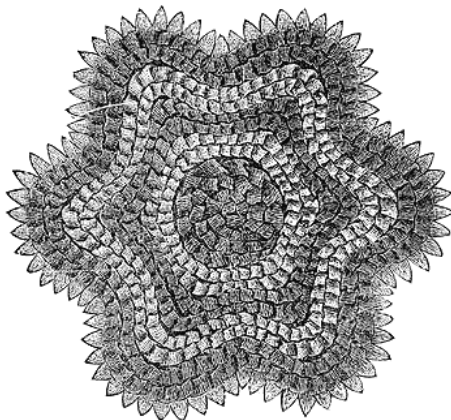
- 1) cross stitch
- 2) satin stitch
- 3) French knot
- 4) back stitch
- 5) running stitch
- 6) machine embroidery

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Embroidery>

<http://www.embroiders.ru/MainPage/history.htm>

LESSON 5 RUG MAKING



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

- carpet** – ковер
rug – ковер
mat – коврик
to weave – ткать
weaver – ткач/ткачиха
fiber – нить, волокно
to spin – прядь
loom – ткацкий станок
cloth – ткань, сукно, холст
yarn – пряжа, нить
to dye – красить

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) What types of carpeting do you know?
- 2) What functions can carpets perform in our dwelling?
- 3) Can you weave a rug?
- 4) Have you ever made a rug?

- 5) What sorts of carpeting do you have at home?
- 6) What do you know about the history of rug making?
- 7) Which rugs are considered the most expensive?
- 8) What materials do you need to make a rug?
- 9) What's the difference between a carpet, a rug and a mat?
- 10) What countries are carpets most popular in?

II. Translate the following words denoting carpets:

carpet, carpeting, rug, Persian rug, hearthrug, throw rug, mat, matting, doormat, tapis, tapestry, wall-to-wall, shag, floor covering, runner.

III. Read the following story and say what sort of carpeting you prefer for your home:

Rugs add warmth, color and style to any room. Before purchasing any type of rug, consider your budget, the amount of foot traffic the rug will receive and the effort required to maintain the rug. Secondly, examine the different types of rugs based on their fiber content. Early rugs were woven from wool and cotton. Modern rugs are made from a number of natural and synthetic fibers each with different properties and benefits. Use this guide to select the perfect rug type for your home.

Wool rugs offer the height of durability, comfort and ease of maintenance. They command a premium price when compared with other rug types. Wool accepts dye better than other natural or synthetic fiber giving wool rugs an exceptional depth of color that actually improves with age. Choose flat-weave wool rugs, such as kilim or dhurrie, for high-traffic areas. The longer pile of certain oriental rugs and flokati shags are better suited for bedrooms or formal living rooms.

Cotton rugs can be hand- or machine-hooked, braided or woven. This rug type is softer than wool and more casual in nature. Cotton fiber rugs are easy to clean but are not as durable as acrylic or wool rugs. The fibers in cotton rugs tend to break down over time especially when exposed to high levels of moisture. For the environmentally conscious consumer, organic

cotton rugs are a biodegradable and renewable alternative to synthetic rugs.

Plant fibers like sisal, jute, bamboo and sea grass are tightly woven into flat-weave rugs as a natural and versatile option to more formal rug types. A key benefit to plant fiber rugs is the ability to flip them to minimize wear patterns. Plant fiber rugs are surprisingly tough but do not hold up well in wet environments. This rug type performs well in high-traffic living and family rooms, imparting a chic, casual feel to the home

Acrylic rugs give the appearance and feel of a wool rug at a fraction of the price. Acrylic rugs were traditionally used as bath mats due to their resistance to moisture and mildew. These types of rugs are also resistant to stains and fading, which makes them a good choice for most rooms in the house. Acrylic rugs are not as durable as wool or other synthetics, so avoid using them in hallways or other high-traffic areas. Unlike other synthetics, acrylic rugs produce less static electricity.

Olefin rugs are the least expensive of the synthetics. Olefin is extremely colorfast and holds up well to repeated chemical cleanings without losing color intensity. Even the largest olefin rug is extremely lightweight and easy to reposition. This is not a rug type to pass down to future generations but is a decent solution for the short term. If you need an inexpensive area rug for a home with children and pets, olefin is a great choice. Olefin rugs are quick-drying and hold up to the ravages of the sun. They possess most of the same characteristics as acrylic rugs.

the amount of foot traffic the rug will receive – какой нагрузке будет подвержен ковер

the effort required to maintain the rug – усилия, необходимые для ухода за ковром

fiber content – состав волокон

the height of durability – высокая прочность

accepts dye better – лучше переносит окрашивание

high-traffic area – (зд.) многолюдное место

when exposed to high levels of moisture – когда подвержены высокой влажности

the environmentally conscious consumer – потребитель, заботящийся об окружающей среде

a biodegradable and renewable alternative to synthetic rugs – перерабатываемая и органически разлагаемая альтернатива синтетическим коврам

at a fraction of the price – по крайне низкой цене

due to their resistance to moisture and mildew – благодаря устойчивости к влажности и плесени

resistant to stains and fading – устойчивы к пятнам и выцветанию

extremely lightweight – чрезвычайно легкий

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the text:

There are some indications that weaving was already known in the Palaeolithic era. An indistinct textile impression has been found at Pavlov, Moravia. Neolithic textiles are well known from finds in pile dwellings in Switzerland. One extant fragment from the Neolithic was found in Fayum, at a site dated to about 5000 BCE. This fragment is woven at about 12 threads by 9 threads per cm in a plain weave. Flax was the predominant fibre in Egypt at this time and continued popularity in the Nile Valley, even after wool became the primary fibre used in other cultures around 2000 BCE.

Another Ancient Egyptian item, known as the Badari dish, depicts a textile workshop. This item is now housed at the Petrie Museum and dates to about 3600 BCE. Enslaved women worked as weavers during the Sumerian Era. They washed wool fibers in hot water and wood-ash soap and then dried them. Next, they beat out the dirt and carded the wool. The wool was then graded, bleached, and spun into a thread. The spinners pulled out fibers and twisted them together. This was done either by rolling fibers between palms or using a hooked

stick. The thread was then placed on a wooden or bone spindle and rotated on a clay whorl, which operated like a flywheel. The slaves then worked in three-woman teams on looms, where they stretched the threads, after which they passed threads over and under each other at perpendicular angles. The finished cloth was then taken to a fuller.

An important innovation in weaving that was developed in the Muslim world during the Islamic Golden Age was the introduction of foot pedals to operate a loom. The first such devices appeared in Syria, Iran and Islamic parts of East Africa, where "the operator sat with his feet in a pit below a fairly low-slung loom." By 1177, it was further developed in Al-Andalus, where having the mechanism was "raised higher above the ground on a more substantial frame." This type of loom spread to the Christian parts of Spain and soon became popular all over medieval Europe.

Edmund Cartwright was the first to attempt to mechanise weaving from 1785. He built a factory at Doncaster and obtained a series of patents between 1785 and 1792. In 1788, his brother Major John Cartwright built Revolution Mill at Retford. In 1791, he licensed his loom to the Grimshaw brothers of Manchester, but their Knott Mill burnt down the following year. Edmund Cartwright was granted a reward of £10,000 by Parliament for his efforts in 1809.

The invention in France of the Jacquard loom in about 1803, enabled complicated patterned cloths to be woven, by using punched cards to determine which threads of coloured yarn should appear on the upper side of the cloth.

The Jacquard loom attachment was perfected in 1801, and was becoming common in Europe by 1806. It came to the US in the early 1820s, some immigrant weavers bringing jacquard equipment with them, and spread west from New England. At first it was used with traditional human-powered looms. As a practical matter, previous looms were mostly limited to the production of simple geometric patterns. The jacquard allowed individual control of each warp thread, row by

row without repeating, so very complex patterns were suddenly feasible woven coverlets (bedspreads) became popular by mid-century, in some cases being custom-woven with the name of the customer embedded in the programmed pattern. Undyed cotton warp was usually combined with dyed wool weft. Natural dyes were used until just before the American Civil War, when synthetic dyes began to come into use.

indications – (зд.) свидетельства

indistinct textile impression – ткань с неотчетливым рисунком

pile dwellings – доисторическая постройка

extant fragment – дошедший до нас фрагмент

in a plain weave – простым плетением

flax – лен

wood-ash soap – мыло из древесной золы

to card the wool – прочесывать шерсть

graded, bleached, and spun into a thread – сортировали, отбеливали и пряли нити

placed on a wooden or bone spindle and rotated on a clay whorl – помещали на вретено из дерева или кости и вращали на глиняном блоке

loom – ткацкий станок

obtained a series of patents – получил ряд патентов

reward – награда, премия

enabled complicated patterned cloths to be woven – позволяло прясть ткани со сложными узорами

warp thread – основная нить

dyed wool weft – поперечная нить из окрашенной шерсти

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) When and where did weaving originate?
- 2) What material was used by Egyptian weavers?
- 3) What innovations were introduced in the Islamic Golden Age?
- 4) When did wool become the main fiber for weaving?

- 5) What mechanism was invented by Edmund Cartwright?
- 6) What is the Jacquard loom?
- 7) What sort of pattern is called 'jacquard' nowadays?
- 8) When were synthetic dyes invented?
- 9) How are rugs made at present?
- 10) Would you like to be a weaver yourself? Why?

III. True or False?

- 1) Weaving is a rather young craft.
- 2) First weavers were mainly slaves.
- 3) Egyptians used wool for weaving.
- 4) Foot pedals were introduced by Muslims.
- 5) The loom with foot pedals became popular in Europe.
- 6) Weaving was mechanized by Edmund Cartwright.
- 7) The Jacquard loom was invented in the USA.
- 8) The Jacquard loom helped to produce complex patterns.
- 9) Synthetic dyes appeared after the American Civil War.
- 10) Weaving is a popular craft nowadays.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the following words:

textile, to weave, woven, weaver, fibre, wool, loom, thread, pattern, cloth, dye.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms:

- A) dwelling, era, find, device, attempt, complicated, site, to perfect
- B) gadget, to improve, place, epoch, discovery, accommodation, effort, complex

III. Make up pairs of antonyms:

- A) plain, slave, upper, previous, natural, traditional, common
- B) synthetic, lord, modern, rare, complex, lower, following

IV. Translate into Russian:

in a plain weave, predominant fibre, a textile workshop, wool fibers, the Golden Age, to operate a loom, to mechanise weaving, the invention of the Jacquard loom, coloured yarn, geometric patterns, warp thread, human-powered looms, complex patterns, undyed cotton warp, natural dyes, jacquard equipment.

V. Translate into English:

дорогой текстиль, множество нитей, простое плетение, шерстяная пряжа, качественный трикотаж, старая дева, ткацкий станок, персидский ковер, жаккардовый узор, ковровое покрытие, постелить дорожку, старинное покрывало ручной работы, стеганое одеяло, синтетические краски для пряжи.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to indicate – indication – indicator – indicative – indicating;
- 2) to predominate – predominant – predominance – predominancy – predominating;
- 3) to weave – weaver – woven – weaving;
- 4) gold – golden – goldbearing – goldeye – goldmine – goldish;
- 5) to mechanise – mechanism – mechanical – mechanically;
- 6) to determine – determined – determination;
- 7) to perfect – perfect – perfection – perfectionist – perfectionism;
- 8) to repeat – repetition – repetitive;
- 9) to cover – cover – covered – covering – coverlet;
- 10) slave – slavery – slaver – to enslave.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) There are some indications that weaving was already known in the Palaeolithic era.
- 2) This fragment is woven at about 12 threads by 9 threads per cm in a plain weave.

- 3) An indistinct textile impression has been found at Pavlov, Moravia.
- 4) By 1177, it was further developed in Al-Andalus, where having the mechanism was "raised higher above the ground on a more substantial frame."
- 5) The invention in France of the Jacquard loom in about 1803, enabled complicated patterned cloths to be woven, by using punched cards to determine which threads of coloured yarn should appear on the upper side of the cloth.
- 6) The Jacquard loom attachment was perfected in 1801, and was becoming common in Europe by 1806.
- 7) Natural dyes were used until just before the American Civil War, when synthetic dyes began to come into use.
- 8) Edmund Cartwright was the first to attempt to mechanise weaving from 1785.
- 9) It came to the US in the early 1820s, some immigrant weavers bringing jacquard equipment with them, and spread west from New England.
- 10) Another Ancient Egyptian item, known as the Badari dish, depicts a textile workshop.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) An indistinct textile impression has been found **at Pavlov, Moravia**.
- 2) This fragment is woven at about 12 threads by 9 threads per cm **in a plain weave**.
- 3) This item is now housed **at the Petrie Museum** and dates to about 3600 BCE.
- 4) **Edmund Cartwright** was the first to attempt to mechanise weaving from 1785.
- 5) He built a factory at Doncaster and obtained **a series of patents** between 1785 and 1792.
- 6) Edmund Cartwright was granted a reward of **£10,000** by Parliament for his efforts in 1809.
- 7) His brother Major John Cartwright built **Revolution Mill** at Retford.

- 8) Natural dyes were used **until just before the American Civil War**.
- 9) The thread was then placed **on a wooden or bone spindle** and rotated on a clay whorl, which operated like a flywheel.
- 10) The finished cloth was then taken **to a fuller**.

III. Translate into English using Passive Voice:

- 1) Самые лучшие ковры производят вручную на Востоке.
- 2) Этот станок купили еще в прошлом году.
- 3) Сначала для изготовления сукна использовали лен.
- 4) Эти гобелены были привезены из Китая.
- 5) Пряжу только что продали.
- 6) Работа над ковром будет закончена через месяц.
- 7) Это одеяло было сшито из старых кусков ткани.
- 8) Пряжу сейчас окрашивают.
- 9) Жаккардовый станок был изобретен во Франции.
- 10) Над узором сейчас работают.

IV. Translate into English:

Прялка – это предмет, с которым отождествляется народный быт древности – символ женского рукоделия. Но при этом прялки изготавливались исключительно мужчинами. В древности прялку называли «пряслице» - именно так звучит название на древнерусском языке.

Прялки очень ценились рукодельницами на Руси, прядение имело огромное значение и считалось, что у всех прях были святые покровители. Процесс прядения длился, начиная с первого дня осени и до самой масленицы. Именно на масленицу праздновалось окончание долгого прядения. Все женщины и девушки в этот день праздновали, катались с ледяных горок на донцах прялок. Не разрешалось заниматься прядением по большим праздникам, так как это могло повлиять на здоровье людей в семье, скота, а также благополучие дома.

Прялки могли отличаться друг от друга по своей конструкции и быть либо цельными, либо составными, ко-

торые собирались из нескольких вертикальных и горизонтальных деталей. Существовали прялки деревянные переносные и ручные, позднее появились и самопрялки. Изготавливались они в основном из ствола ели или березы.

Видов прялок было очень много, но издревле умельцы обязательно украшали любую прялку орнаментами и расписывали красками.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Make your own project and defend it in class. Choose one of the following:

- 1) oriental carpet
- 2) modern carpeting
- 3) unusual doormat
- 4) quilt
- 5) rug for a nursery

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Weaving>

http://www.ehow.com/about_5418703_types-rugs.html

<http://www.hnh.ru/handycraft/2010-12-13-5>

LESSON 6 POTTERY



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

pottery – гончарные изделия

clay – глина

earthenware – керамические изделия

porcelain – фарфор

ceramics – керамика

vessel – сосуд

kiln – печь для обжига

glaze – глазурь

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) What sort of crockery do you have at home?
- 2) Do you prefer clay, china or glass?
- 3) Do you know the history of pottery?
- 4) Where and when was chinaware invented?
- 5) Have you ever made pots?
- 6) What kind of dishes would you prefer for your own home?
- 7) What sort of dishes is considered typically Russian?
- 8) What sorts of dishes are healthy and ecologically friendly?

9) Do you know meanings of the words ‘spoon’, ‘plate’, ‘fork’, ‘cup’, ‘glass’, ‘pan’, ‘kettle’, ‘bowl’, ‘basin’?

10) How can pottery decorate our dwelling?

II. Translate the following words and use them in your own expressions:

pot, basin, bowl, bucket, can, canister, crock, crucible, cup, jar, jug, kettle, mug, pan, pitcher, receptacle, saucepan, tankard, urn, vessel.

III. Read the following definition of ‘pottery’ and give its summary:

Pottery is the material from which the potteryware is made, of which major types include earthenware, stoneware and porcelain. The place where such wares are made is also called a pottery (plural "potteries").

The definition of pottery used by ASTM is "all fired ceramic wares that contain clay when formed, except technical, structural, and refractory products." Some archaeologists use a different understanding by excluding ceramic objects such as figurines which are made by similar processes, materials and the same people but are not vessels.

earthenware – глиняная посуда

stoneware – керамические изделия

porcelain – фарфор

refractory – жаропрочный

figurine – статуэтка, фигурка

vessel – сосуд

IV. Read and the story and retell it in class:

The earliest-known ceramic objects are Gravettian figurines such as those discovered at Dolni Vestonice in the modern-day Czech Republic. The Venus of Dolní Věstonice is a Venus figurine, a statuette of a nude female figure dated to 29,000–25,000 BCE. The earliest pottery vessels found include

those excavated from the Yuchanyan Cave in southern China, dated from 16,000 BCE, and those found in the Amur River basin in the Russian Far East, dated from 14,000 BCE.

Other earlier pottery vessels include those made by the Incipient Jōmon people of Japan from around 10,500 BCE have also been found. The term "Jōmon" means "cord-marked" in Japanese. This refers to the markings made on the vessels and figures using sticks with cords during their production. It appears that pottery was independently developed in North Africa during the 10,000 BCE and in South America during the 10,000 BCE. In several cultures, the earliest vessels were made either by hand-shaping or by rolling the clay into a thin round cord which was then coiled round on itself to form the vessel. The earliest history of pottery production in the Near East can be divided into four periods, namely: the Hassuna period (5,000-4,500 BCE), the Halaf period (4,500-4,000 BCE), the Ubaid period (4,000-3,000 BCE), and the Uruk period (3,500-2,000 BCE).

Gravettian figurines – граветтийские фигурки

Venus – Венера

cave – пещера

cord – веревка

to coil – обматывать

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Pottery is made by forming the clay body into objects of a required shape and heating them to high temperatures in a kiln to induce reactions that lead to permanent changes including increasing their strength and hardening and setting their shape. There are wide regional variations in the properties of raw materials used for the production of pottery, and this can lead to wares that are unique in character to a locality. It is common for clays and other materials to be mixed to produce

clay bodies suited to specific purposes. Prior to some shaping processes, air trapped within the clay body needs to be removed. This is called de-airing and can be accomplished by a machine called a vacuum pug or manually by wedging. Wedging can also help to ensure an even moisture content throughout the body. Once a clay body has been de-aired or wedged, it is shaped by a variety of techniques. After shaping it is dried before firing.

There are a number of stages in the drying process. Leather-hard refers to the stage when the clay object is approximately 15% moisture content. Clay bodies at this stage are very firm and only slightly pliable. Trimming and handle attachment often occurs at the leather-hard state. Clay bodies are said to be "bone-dry" when they reach a moist content at or near 0%. Unfired objects are often termed greenware. Clay bodies at this stage are very fragile and hence can be easily broken.

Glaze is a glassy coating on pottery, the primary purposes of which are decoration and protection. One important use of glaze is to render porous pottery vessels impermeable to water and other liquids. Glaze may be applied by dusting the unfired composition over the ware or by spraying, dipping, trailing or brushing on thin slurry composed of the unfired glaze and water. The colour of a glaze before it has been fired may be significantly different than afterward.

Firing produces irreversible changes in the body. It is only after firing that the article or material is pottery. Earthenwares are normally fired at temperatures in the range of about 1000 to 1200 °C; stonewares at between about 1100 to 1300 °C; and porcelains at between about 1200 to 1400 °C. However, the way that ceramics mature in the kiln is influenced not only by the peak temperature achieved but also by the duration of the period of firing. Thus, the maximum temperature within a kiln is often held constant for a period of time to soak the wares to produce the maturity required in the body of the wares.

required shape – требуемая форма
including increasing their strength and hardening and setting their shape – включающие повышение прочности и приобретение формы
properties – свойства
clay bodies suited to specific purposes – глиняные изделия годные для определенных целей
prior to – перед, до
de-airing – удаление воздуха
vacuum pug – вакуумная глиномялка
wedging – подстой материалов в доменной печи
even moisture content – равномерное содержание влаги
approximately – приблизительно
pliable – пластичный
greenware – сырец
to render porous pottery vessels impermeable to water and other liquids – сделать пористые гончарные изделия водонепроницаемыми
slurry – жидкий раствор
irreversible changes – необратимые изменения
maturity – степень обработки

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is pottery?
- 2) What materials can be used for pottery?
- 3) Why is de-airing necessary? How can it be performed?
- 4) What's the role of firing?
- 5) What objects are called greenware?
- 6) What function does glazing have?
- 7) What temperatures are earthenwares, stonewares and porcelain normally fired at?
- 8) What is kiln?
- 9) What moisture content needs to be achieved to make a strong pottery?
- 10) Would you like to take up pottery sometime? Why?

III. True or false?

- 1) Only clay can be used to make pots.
- 2) De-airing means firing.
- 3) There different stages in the drying process.
- 4) Greenware is the same as pottery.
- 5) Glaze performs only decorative function.
- 6) Pottery should be impermeable to water.
- 7) The colour of the glaze can change during the process.
- 8) Erathenware, stoneware and porcelain are fired at different temperatures.
- 9) Ceramics mature in the kiln.
- 10) There are lots of techniques of making pottery.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the following words:

pottery, earthenware, stoneware, ceramic, porcelain, clay, kiln, glaze, de-airing, shape, wedging, slurry, moisture.

II. Make up pairs of synonyms:

- A) pottery, to induce, permanent, wares, to mix, prior to, purpose, to ensure
B) to blend, aim, goods, to cause, to guarantee, constant, before, earthenware

III. Make up pairs of antonyms:

- A) strength, heat, to remove, firm, liquid, before
B) to add, pliable, weakness, solid, afterward, frost

IV. Translate into Russian:

required shape, permanent changes, properties of materials, vacuum pug, moisture content, slightly pliable, unfired objects, shaping processes, impermeable to water, glassy coating on pottery, thin slurry, porous pottery vessels, unfired glaze, the peak temperature.

V. Translate into English:

глиняная посуда, изделия из фарфора, обжигать в печи, свойства глины, придать изделию форму, высокое содержание влаги, водонепроницаемый, приблизительно 20%, покрывать глазурью, основная цель.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) shape – shaped – shapely – shapeless – shaping;
- 2) hard – hardly – to harden – hardener – hardening;
- 3) air – airiness – airing – airer – airplane – airline – airmail – airman;
- 4) moisture – to moisturize – moisturizing – moisturizer;
- 5) earth – earthen – earthed – earthenware – earthday;
- 6) ware – warehouse – stoneware – earthenware;
- 7) glaze – glazer – glazing – glazed;
- 8) fire – firefighter – firing – fired;
- 9) durable – durability – duration – during;
- 10) mature – maturity – immature.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) It is common for clays and other materials to be mixed to produce clay bodies suited to specific purposes.
- 2) Air trapped within the clay body needs to be removed.
- 3) Once a clay body has been de-aired or wedged, it is shaped by a variety of techniques.
- 4) Clay bodies are said to be "bone-dry" when they reach a moisture content at or near 0%.
- 5) Glaze may be applied by dusting the unfired composition over the ware or by spraying, dipping, trailing or brushing on a thin slurry composed of the unfired glaze and water.
- 6) The colour of a glaze before it has been fired may be significantly different than afterward.
- 7) Trimming and handle attachment often occurs at the leather-hard state.

8) Earthenwares are normally fired at temperatures in the range of about 1000 to 1200 °C.

9) Thus, the maximum temperature within a kiln is often held constant for a period of time to soak the wares to produce the maturity required in the body of the wares.

10) It is common for clays and other materials to be mixed to produce clay bodies suited to specific purposes.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

1) Air trapped within the clay body needs **to be removed**.

2) De-airing can be accomplished **by a machine called a vacuum pug or manually by wedging**.

3) Trimming and handle attachment often occurs **at the leather-hard state**.

4) There are **a number of stages** in the drying process.

5) The primary purposes of glaze are **decoration and protection**.

6) Firing produces **irreversible changes** in the body.

7) Earthenwares are normally fired **at temperatures in the range of about 1000 to 1200 °C**.

8) **Stonewares** are fired at between about 1100 to 1300 °C.

9) One important use of glaze is **to render porous pottery vessels impermeable to water and other liquids**.

10) Clay bodies are said to be "bone-dry" **when they reach a moisture content at or near 0%**.

III. Translate the sentences using modal verbs:

1) Для изготовления глиняных изделий могут использоваться различные материалы.

2) Сначала из глины следует удалить воздух.

3) Глиняное изделие, не подвергшееся обжигу, может сломаться.

4) Глине нужно пройти несколько стадий высыхания.

5) Глазурь можно наносить различными способами.

6) Фарфор необходимо обжигать при более высоких температурах.

- 7) Эту печь больше нельзя использовать.
- 8) Необожженные глиняные изделия не могут называться керамикой.
- 9) Наши изделия должны продаваться по очень высокой цене.
- 10) Глиняная посуда может служить прекрасным украшением дома.

IV. Translate into English:

Керамическая посуда известна всему миру с глубокой древности. Практически в каждом музее мира глиняная посуда представлена в качестве экспоната. Например, вазы, горшки, светильники и кувшины. Древние мастера расписывали свои изделия, составляли мозаики и вырезали барельефы.

Глиняную посуду использовали так же и для хранения продуктов. На территории нынешнего Ирана найдено два сосуда возрастом пять тысяч лет. В одном хранилось пиво, в другом вино. Амфоры использовались так же и для перевозки масла, крупы и воды, такие сосуды были удобны для транспортировки по морю. Изначально на таких сосудах были только ручки для переноски, и узнать, что именно в амфоре возможности не было. Уже позже на глиняных кувшинах появились рисунки с обозначением содержимого.

На Руси появление керамики историки связывают с Византией, именно из этой страны гончарное дело пришло в Киев, Владимир и Рязань. В 13-14 веке в Пскове начали изготавливать муравленую черепицу, для крыш православных храмов. Позже обычной облицовочной плиткой укрепляли стены. В русской деревне глиняный кувшин использовался так же для хранения продуктов. Например, сметаны или молока. В глиняных горшках готовили пищу. Причем для каждого блюда был свой горшок, объясняется это просто, стенки горшка впитывали пищу и сохраняли неповторимый аромат.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about vessels that can be made from:

- 1) Clay
- 2) Porcelain
- 3) Glass
- 4) Plastic
- 5) Wood
- 6) Metal

INTERNET RESOURCES

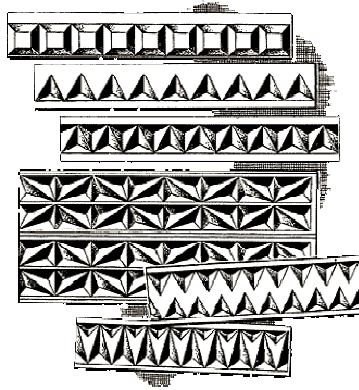
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pottery>

<http://stoyremont.net/html/crock.html>

<http://thesaurus.yourdictionary.com/pot>

LESSON 7

WOOD CARVING



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

wood – дерево

wooden – деревянный

wood carving – резьба по дереву

carver – гравер, резчик

chisel – долото

mallet – молоток

timber/lumber – древесина

softwood – мягкая древесина (хвойная)

hardwood – твердая древесина (лиственной породы)

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Do you like wood carving? Are you good at it?
- 2) What wooden objects do you have in your dwelling?
- 3) What species of trees are usually used for carving?
- 4) How can wood be applied to decorate one's home?
- 5) What makes wood popular material till present?
- 6) Would you like to live in a wooden house? Why?

- 7) Do you study wood carving at college?
- 8) Where is wood carving popular?
- 9) Where and when did wood carving appear?
- 10) Can wood carving be pursued as a profession?

II. Translate the following words denoting species of trees. Say which ones are used to make furniture:

alder, apple, ash, aspen, beech, birch, cedar, cherry, chestnut, corktree, elm, fir, larch, linden, locust, magnolia, maple, mountainash, oak, olive, pawpaw, peach, pear, persimmon, pine, plum, poplar, spruce, sycamore, willow, yellowwood.

III. Translate the passage and learn the terms in bold:

Lumber or **timber** is wood in any of its stages from felling through readiness for use as structural material for construction, or **wood pulp** for paper production. Lumber is supplied either rough or finished. Besides pulpwood, **rough lumber** is the raw material for furniture-making and other items requiring additional cutting and shaping. It is available in many species, usually **hardwoods**. **Finished lumber** is supplied in standard sizes, mostly for the construction industry, primarily **softwood** from **coniferous** species including pine, fir and spruce (collectively known as **Spruce-pine-fir**), cedar, and hemlock, but also some hardwood, for high-grade flooring.

wood pulp – древесная масса

rough lumber – неструктурированный лесоматериал

finished lumber – обработанная древесина

coniferous – хвойный

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Wood carving (xyloglyphy) is a form of working wood by means of a cutting tool (knife) in one hand or a chisel by two hands or with one hand on a chisel and one hand on a mal-

let, resulting in a wooden figure or figurine, or in the sculptural ornamentation of a wooden object.

Probably the two most common woods used for carving are basswood (aka tilia or lime) and tupelo, both are hardwoods that are relatively easy to work with. Chestnut, butternut, oak, American walnut, mahogany and teak are also very good woods; while for fine work Italian walnut, apple, pear, box or plum, are usually chosen.

A wood carver begins a new carving by selecting a chunk of wood the approximate size and shape of the figure he or she wishes to create or, if the carving is to be large, several pieces of wood may be laminated together to create the required size. The type of wood is important. Hardwoods are more difficult to shape but have greater luster and longevity. Softer woods may be easier to carve, but are less resistant to damage. Any wood can be carved but they all have different qualities and characteristics. Once the sculptor has selected their wood, he or she begins a general shaping process using gouges of various sizes. The gouge is a curved blade that can remove large portions of wood smoothly. For harder woods, the sculptor may use gouges sharpened with stronger bevels, about 35 degrees, and a mallet similar to a stone carver's. The terms 'gouge' and 'chisel' are open to confusion. Correctly, a gouge is a tool with a curved cross section and a chisel is a tool with a flat cross section. However, professional carvers tend to refer to them all as 'chisels'. Smaller sculptures may require the wood carver to use a knife, and larger pieces might require the use of a saw.

After the carving and finishing is completed, the artist may seal and color the wood with a variety of natural oils, such as walnut or linseed oil which protects the wood from dirt and moisture. Carvers seldom use gloss varnish as it creates too shiny a surface, which reflects so much light it can confuse the form; carvers refer to this as 'the toffee apple effect'. Objects made of wood are frequently finished with a layer of wax, which protects the wood and gives a soft lustrous sheen. A wax

finish is comparatively fragile though and only suitable for indoor carvings.

mahogany – красное дерево

teak – тиковое дерево

a chunk of wood – кусок дерева

to laminate – наслаивать, прессовать

luster and longevity – блеск и долговечность

resistant to damage – прочный

gouge – полукруглое долото

to sharpen – заострять

bevel – скос, угол

saw – пила

linseed oil – льняное масло

gloss varnish – глянецвый лак

a layer of wax – слой воска

lustrous sheen – глянецвый блеск

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is wood carving?
- 2) What species of trees are usually used for carving?
- 3) Which species of trees are considered expensive?
- 4) What's the difference between hard and soft woods? What advantages and disadvantages do they possess?
- 5) Can any wood be carved?
- 6) What's the difference between gouge and chisel?
- 7) What tools are required to make wooden objects?
- 8) What is linseed oil used for?
- 9) Do carvers often use varnish?
- 10) What qualities does wax give to the wood?

III. True or False:

- 1) Wood carving is called xyloglyphy?
- 2) Several pieces of woods can't be laminated together.
- 3) Hardwoods don't serve long.
- 4) Softer woods are hard to carve.

- 5) Only few types of wood can be used by carvers.
- 6) Carvers usually use a gouge and a mallet.
- 7) A chisel is a tool with a curved cross section.
- 8) Wooden objects need to always be varnished.
- 9) Oil performs purely decorative functions.
- 10) Wood carving doesn't presuppose making sculptures.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the following words:

wood, timber, coniferous, carving, figurine, chisel, to sharpen, gouge, mallet, wax, varnish, oil, seal, saw.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

timber, common, piece, chisel, figure, damage, widespread, shiny, gloss, tool, lumber, mahogany, lustrous, sheen, injury, instrument, statuette, redwood.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

sharp, indoor, probably, exact, blunt, hard, curved, unlikely, outdoor, approximate, seldom, soft, straight, frequently.

IV. Translate into Russian:

cutting tool, wooden figure, common woods, fine work, wood carver, chunk of wood, great longevity, shaping process, curved blade, stone carver, flat cross section, to sharpen a gouge, about 35 degrees, walnut or linseed oil, gloss varnish, to protect the wood from moisture, wax finish, soft lustrous sheen.

V. Translate into English:

резьба по дереву, острие ножа, предметы из дерева, дубовая мебель, стол из красного дерева, хвойные породы деревьев, вырезать зубилом, опытный резчик, покрыть лаком, глянцева́я поверхность, защищать от внешних воздействий, сравнительно хрупкий, устойчивый к повреждениям, свой-

ства и характеристики материала, дорогие сорта древесины.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) result – to result – resultant – resultative – resulting;
- 2) to select – selective – selected – selector – selection;
- 3) general – generally – generalized – generalization;
- 4) sharp – sharply – to sharpen – sharpened – sharpener;
- 5) to confuse – confusion – confused – confusing;
- 6) to protect – protection – protective – protector;
- 7) object – objective – objectively – to object – objection;
- 8) to compare – comparison – comparative – comparatively;
- 9) to require – required – requirement – requiring;
- 10) to finish – finish – finishing – finished.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Probably the two most common woods used for carving are basswood and tupelo.
- 2) Wood carving is a form of working wood by means of a cutting tool in one hand or a chisel by two hands or with one hand on a chisel and one hand on a mallet.
- 3) Any wood can be carved but they all have different qualities and characteristics.
- 4) Objects made of wood are frequently finished with a layer of wax.
- 5) Larger pieces might require the use of a saw.
- 6) After the carving and finishing is completed, the artist may seal and color the wood with a variety of natural oils.
- 7) Carvers seldom use gloss varnish as it creates too shiny a surface.
- 8) Correctly, a gouge is a tool with a curved cross section and a chisel is a tool with a flat cross section.
- 9) Once the sculptor has selected their wood, he or she begins a general shaping process using gouges of various sizes.

10) If the carving is to be large, several pieces of wood may be laminated together to create the required size.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) **Chestnut, butternut, oak, American walnut, mahogany and teak** are also very good woods.
- 2) A wood carver begins a new carving **by selecting a chunk of wood the approximate size and shape of the figure he or she wishes to create.**
- 3) Hardwoods have **greater luster and longevity.**
- 4) **Softer woods** are less resistant to damage.
- 5) Carvers **seldom** use gloss varnish.
- 6) A wax finish is comparatively fragile though and **only suitable for indoor carvings.**
- 7) Objects made of wood are frequently finished **with a layer of wax.**
- 8) **For harder woods,** the sculptor may use gouges sharpened with stronger bevels.
- 9) Linseed oil which protects the wood **from dirt and moisture.**
- 10) **After the carving and finishing is completed,** the artist may seal and color the wood.

III. Translate into English using Phrasal Verbs (think over, go on, give up, put up with, put off, take up, cook up, put on, look for, cut down):

- 1) Джон решил заняться резьбой по дереву.
- 2) Все молодые ели в нашем лесу срубили.
- 3) Не откладывай работу на последний день.
- 4) Почему ты бросил свое хобби? У тебя хорошо получалось.
- 5) Сначала мне нужно обдумать узор.
- 6) Прежде чем приступить к работе, надень рабочую одежду.
- 7) Я ищу качественное сырье для проекта.

8) Даже если что-то не удастся, нужно продолжать и не сдаваться.

9) Ты придумал, как можно использовать этот брусок?

10) Нам придется смириться с мнением начальства.

IV. Translate into English:

Своими корнями резьба по дереву уходит вглубь веков. Трудно установить время изготовления первых культовых символов - идолов, стилизованных изображений зверей, небесных светил. Многие такие изделия служили своего рода талисманами, в них верили, им поклонялись. Отголоски тех времен сохранились и сегодня. Прекрасно сделанные резные сувениры из дерева в изобилии имеются на рынке. Особенное распространение имеют они в туристическом бизнесе.

Да и в домашнем обиходе резные изделия пользуются большим спросом. Если же коснуться деревянного домостроения, то здесь можно говорить о целой индустрии деревянного зодчества, благодаря чему каждый дом приобретает индивидуальный архитектурный облик. Это отчетливо прослеживается, если коснуться истории деревянного домостроения русского Севера, Урала, Сибири. Некоторые дома могут служить классическими образцами, шедеврами на все времена. При этом изготавливались такие шедевры с помощью простейших инструментов - топора, пилы, плотницкой стамески.

Со временем инструменты для резчиков по дереву совершенствовались, видоизменялись. Появились станки, которые смогли воплотить в дереве самые сложные узоры. Но, как и раньше, ручная работа резчика представляет собой ни с чем не сравнимые поделки, аналога которым нет ни по стилю, ни по манере исполнения. Иногда резные поделки достигают такой утонченности, что сравнимы с кружевными изделиями. Это особенно относится к многослойной прорезной резьбе, особенно если она включает в себя рельефные фрагменты.

Все, что мы говорили до сих пор, напрямую связано с домовой резьбой. Сюда относятся предметы обихода, резная мебель, внутреннее убранство дома и его внешнее оформление. Но такие же глубокие корни имеет и художественная резьба, в частности такое ее направление, как скульптурная резьба. Как не вспомнить былинные ладьи с обязательным изображением головы мифологической птицы или дракона, а то и целой статуи, чаще всего женской. Это были те же талисманы мореплавателей в их трудных и опасных походах. Изготавливались такие, довольно большие по размеру мифические существа из цельного отрезка ствола дерева. Голова, как правило, была составной. Все перечисленные признаки говорят нам об изделиях скульптурной резьбы.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about:

- 1) Wood carving in Old Russia.
- 2) Wood carving nowadays.
- 3) Wooden objects in interior decoration.
- 4) Wooden houses vs blocks.
- 5) Wood carving as a hobby and a profession.

INTERNET RESOURCES

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wood_carving

<http://myblogweb.ru/reznoe-ru-proishozhdenie-i-istoriya-rezby-po-derevu/>

http://www.tree-pictures.com/tree_types.html

LESSON 8 METALWORK



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

engraving – гравюра, гравировка

engraver – гравер

etching – гравировка травлением

incising – гравировка

alloy – сплав

precious – драгоценный

semi-precious – полудрагоценный

jewels/gems – драгоценности

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) What English words denoting metals do you know?
- 2) What metals are most popular?
- 3) What metals are considered precious?
- 4) What metals are used to produce decorative objects?
- 5) What advantages and disadvantages do metal wares have?
- 6) What metals are used by jewelers?
- 7) Have you ever made engravings?
- 8) Do you know any famous engravers?

- 9) What objects can be decorated with the help of engraving?
10) Would you like to become an engraver? Why?

II. Translate the following words denoting metals. Which ones are used to produce these objects?

lithium, beryllium, sodium, magnesium, aluminium, potassium, calcium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, arsenic, zirconium, molybdenum, silver, cadmium, antimony, barium, osmium, platinum, mercury, thallium, lead, uranium.

III. Read the story and tell about your favourite precious metals and stones:

A precious metal is a rare metallic chemical element of high economic value.

Chemically, the precious metals are less reactive than most elements, have high luster and high electrical conductivity. Historically, precious metals were important as currency, but are now regarded mainly as investment and industrial commodities. Gold, silver, platinum and palladium each have an ISO 4217 currency code. The best-known precious metals are gold and silver. While both have industrial uses, they are better known for their uses in art, jewelry, and coinage. Other precious metals include the platinum group metals: ruthenium, rhodium, palladium, osmium, iridium, and platinum, of which platinum is the most widely traded.

The demand for precious metals is driven not only by their practical use, but also by their role as investments and a store of value. Palladium was valued at a little under half the price of gold, and platinum at around twice that of gold. Silver is substantially less expensive than these metals, but is often traditionally considered a precious metal for its role in coinage and jewelry.

of high economic value – высокой экономической ценности
luster – блеск

conductivity – проводимость
currency – денежная единица
commodities – сырье, товар
coinage – чеканка
store of value – средство сбережений
substantially – значительно

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Engraving is the practice of incising a design on to a hard, usually flat surface, by cutting grooves into it. The result may be a decorated object in itself, as when silver, gold, steel, or glass are engraved, or may provide an intaglio printing plate, of copper or another metal, for printing images on paper as prints or illustrations; these images are also called engravings.

Engraving was a historically important method of producing images on paper, both in artistic printmaking, and also for commercial reproductions and illustrations for books and magazines. It has long been replaced by photography in its commercial applications and, partly because of the difficulty of learning the technique, is much less common in printmaking, where it has been largely replaced by etching and other techniques.

Traditional engraving, by burin or with the use of machines, continues to be practised by goldsmiths, glass engravers, gunsmiths and others, while modern industrial techniques such as photoengraving and laser engraving have many important applications. Engraved gems were an important art in the ancient world, revived at the Renaissance, although the term traditionally covers relief as well as intaglio carvings, and is essentially a branch of sculpture rather than engraving, as drills were the usual tools.

In antiquity, the only engraving on metal that could be carried out is evident in the shallow grooves found in some jewelry after the beginning of the 1st Millennium B.C. En-

graved gem is a term for any carved or engraved semi-precious stone; this was an important art form in the ancient world, and remained popular until the 19th century.

In the European Middle Ages goldsmiths used engraving to decorate and inscribe metalwork. It is thought that they began to print impressions of their designs to record them. From this grew the engraving of copper printing plates to produce artistic images on paper, known as old master prints in Germany in the 1430s. Italy soon followed. Many early engravers came from a goldsmithing background. The first and greatest period of the engraving was from about 1470 to 1530, with such masters as Martin Schongauer, Albrecht Dürer, and Lucas van Leiden.

Thereafter engraving tended to lose ground to etching, which was a much easier technique for the artist to learn. But many prints combined the two techniques: although Rembrandt's prints are generally all called etchings for convenience, many of them have some burin or drypoint work, and some have nothing else. By the nineteenth century, most engraving was for commercial illustration.

Before the advent of photography, engraving was used to reproduce other forms of art, for example paintings. Engravings continued to be common in newspapers and many books into the early 20th century, as they were cheaper to use in printing than photographic images. Engraving has also always been used as a method of original artistic expression.

incising – надрезание, резьба

groove – выемка, надрез

intaglio printing – металлография, штриховая гравюра на металле

burin – резец гравера, грабштихель

goldsmiths, glass engravers, gunsmiths – ювелиры, резчики по стеклу, оружейники

gems – драгоценности

drills – бур

semi-precious stone – полудрагоценный камень

etching – гравировка методом травления

drypoint work – «сухая» игла

advent – появление

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is engraving?
- 2) What materials can be engraved?
- 3) What was engraving originally used for?
- 4) What professions are closely connected with engraving?
- 5) Who were most famous masters in the history of engraving?
- 6) What's the difference between engraving and etching?
- 7) What tools are usually used by engravers?
- 8) What was the greatest period of engraving?
- 9) How do they call engraved precious or semi-precious stones?
- 10) What makes engraving an important craft up to nowadays?

III. True or False:

- 1) Engraving, etching and incising are synonymous terms.
- 2) Glass can't be engraved.
- 3) Engraving is performed with the help of burin.
- 4) Engraved gems appeared at the Renaissance.
- 5) Many engravers were first goldsmiths.
- 6) Etching and engraving are two different techniques and can't be combined.
- 7) Engraving is easier than etching.
- 8) Engraving isn't used anymore.
- 9) Engraving can be used to decorate guns.
- 10) Engraving used to be common in newspapers and books as it was cheap.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the following words:

alloy, engraving, etching, to incise, to inscribe, drill, precious, semi-precious, jewelry, gems, intaglio, burin.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

engraving, ancient times, jewels, original, advent, to lose ground, jeweler, incising, comfort, gems, goldsmith, antiquity, convenience, individual, appearance, to give in.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

object, in antiquity, to lose, insignificant, original, important, subject, background, nowadays, foreground, commonplace, to find.

IV. Translate into Russian:

flat surface, artistic printmaking, commercial reproductions, laser engraving, intaglio carvings, engraved gem, semi-precious stone, to inscribe metalwork, old master prints, to lose ground, drypoint work, the advent of photography, original artistic expression.

V. Translate into English:

известная гравюра, иллюстрации к журналу, украсть драгоценные камни, изготавливать ювелирные украшения, появление кинематографа, выражать свои мысли, редкий металл, прочный сплав, пользоваться буром, гравировка травлением, русские оружейники, золотых дел мастер, талантливый гравер.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to engrave – engraving – engraver – engraved;
- 2) to replace – replacement – replaceable – irreplaceable;
- 3) printing – to print – printer – print;
- 4) to illustrate – illustration – illustrator – illustratory;

- 5) to revive – revival – reviving;
- 6) evidence – evident – evidently;
- 7) to inscribe – inscribable – inscription – inscriptive;
- 8) to record – record – recorder – recordable;
- 9) to follow – following – follower;
- 10) convenient – convenience – conveniently.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) It has long been replaced by photography in its commercial applications.
- 2) Traditional engraving, by burin or with the use of machines, continues to be practised by goldsmiths, glass engravers, gunsmiths and others.
- 3) Engraved gems were an important art in the ancient world, revived at the Renaissance.
- 4) Thereafter engraving tended to lose ground to etching.
- 5) Before the advent of photography, engraving was used to reproduce other forms of art.
- 6) They were cheaper to use in printing than photographic images.
- 7) Engraving has also always been used as a method of original artistic expression.
- 8) Rembrandt's prints are generally all called etchings for convenience.
- 9) Many of them have some burin or drypoint work.
- 10) In antiquity, the only engraving on metal that could be carried out is evident in the shallow grooves found in some jewelry after the beginning of the 1st Millennium B.C.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) It has long been replaced **by photography**.
- 2) Many early engravers came **from a goldsmithing background**.

- 3) The first and greatest period of the engraving was **from about 1470 to 1530**.
- 4) **Rembrandt's** prints are generally all called etchings for convenience.
- 5) **By the nineteenth century**, most engraving was for commercial illustration.
- 6) **Traditional engraving**, by burin or with the use of machines, continues to be practised by goldsmiths, glass engravers, gunsmiths and others.
- 7) Engraving has also always been used **as a method of original artistic expression**.
- 8) But many prints combined **the two techniques**.
- 9) In the European Middle Ages goldsmiths used engraving **to decorate and inscribe metalwork**.
- 10) Engravings continued to be common **in newspapers and many books**.

III. Fill in the gaps. Mind degrees of comparison of the given adjectives:

- 1) Золото – это один из самых дорогих металлов.
- 2) Что дороже – золото или платина?
- 3) Серебряные украшения – самые доступные.
- 4) Желтые алмазы встречаются реже.
- 5) Драгоценные металлы лучше проводят электричество.
- 6) Раньше алюминий ценился гораздо больше, чем в наши дни.
- 7) Самые тонкие пластины можно сделать из золота.
- 8) Чем необычней цвет камня, тем он дороже.
- 9) Самый дешевый жемчуг – речной.
- 10) На Западе золотые украшения менее популярны, чем в восточных странах.

IV. Translate into English:

У русских оружейников сложилась прочная традиция соотношения формы и материала; веками выкристаллизовывалось понимание выразительных возможностей

различных материалов – дерева, стали, золота, серебра, кости – поэтому мастерами создавались своеобразные художественные ансамбли, где каждый материал приобретал свое звучание. Важная особенность декора оружия, которая является и большой сложностью, – ограниченность и неизменность плоскостей, отводимых для украшения; при этом декор, как в архитектуре, должен не маскировать, а выявлять конструкцию. Для украшения оружия на Руси использовались самые разнообразные художественные техники:ковка, литье, рельефная чеканка, басма, таушировка золотом и серебром, гравировка и резьба по металлу, инкрустация костью, чернь, многоцветная эмаль.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about:

- 1) Foreign engravers.
- 2) Russian engravers.
- 3) The cult of gold.
- 4) Precious and semi-precious stones.
- 5) Metalwork in interior.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Engraving>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metal>

<http://goodcoins.narod.ru/antic/orugie/rushudorugie.htm>

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/List_of_types_of_metals

LESSON 9 DOLL MAKING



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

doll – кукла

toy – игрушка, игрушечный

plaything – игрушка

dollhouse – кукольный дом

stuffed toy – мягкая игрушка

rag doll – тряпичная кукла

character – герой, персонаж

fairy tale – сказка

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Have you ever made dolls?
- 2) What sort of dolls did you like especially in childhood?
- 3) Have you ever collected dolls?
- 4) Have you ever sewn clothes for dolls?
- 5) Do you know what doll is considered the most popular in the world?
- 6) What types of dolls do you know?
- 7) Why do some people collect dolls?

- 8) Why can dolls be regarded not merely as toys?
- 9) How can you decorate your home with dolls?
- 10) Would you like to learn to make dolls? Why?

II. Translate the following words and tell which toys were your favourite ones:

digital pet, ninja turtles, Star Wars action figures, toy soldier, transformers, radio-controlled cars, model cars, lego, Barbie, carpet railway, model building, radio flyer, water gun, toy weapon, jigsaw puzzle, Rubik's cube, toy piano, yo-yo, frisbee, hula hoop.

III. Read the story and give your opinion as to it:

A doll is a model of a human being, often used as a toy for children. Dolls have traditionally been used in magic and religious rituals throughout the world, and traditional dolls made of materials like clay and wood are found in the Americas, Asia, Africa and Europe. The earliest documented dolls go back to the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome. Dolls being used as toys was documented in Greece around 100 AD. They have been made as crude, rudimentary playthings as well as elaborate art. Modern doll manufacturing has its roots in Germany going back to the 15th century. With industrialization and the appearance of new materials like porcelain and plastic, dolls were increasingly mass produced. During the 20th century dolls became increasingly popular as collectibles.

crude, rudimentary playthings – аляповатые, примитивные игрушки

elaborate – сложный, искусно выполненный

porcelain – фарфор

increasingly – все больше, все более

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

The earliest dolls were made from available materials like clay, stone, wood, bone, ivory, leather, wax, etc. Archaeological evidence places dolls as foremost candidate for oldest known toy. Wooden paddle dolls have been found in Egyptian tombs which date to as early as 2000 BCE. Dolls with movable limbs and removable clothing date back to at least 200 BCE. Greek dolls were made of clay and articulated at the hips and shoulders. There are stories from ancient Greece around 100 AD that show that dolls were used by little girls as playthings. In Rome dolls were made of clay, wood or ivory. Dolls have been found in the graves of Roman children. Like children today, the younger members of Roman civilization would have dressed their dolls according to the latest fashions. When Greek and Roman girls got married they would dedicate their doll to a Goddess. Rag dolls are traditionally homemade from spare scraps of cloth material. Roman rag dolls have been found dating back to 300 BC.

Contemporary dollhouses have their roots in European baby house display cases from the 17th century. Early dollhouses were all handmade, but following the Industrial Revolution and World War II, they were increasingly mass produced and became more affordable. Children's dollhouses have during the 20th century been made of tin litho, plastic, and wood. Contemporary houses for adult collectors are typically made of wood.

The earliest modern stuffed toys were made in 1880. They differ from earlier rag dolls in that they are made of plush furlike fabric and commonly portray animals rather than humans. Teddy bears first appeared in 1902-1903.

Black dolls have been designed to resemble dark-skinned persons varying from stereotypical to more accurate portrayals. Rag dolls made by American slaves served as playthings for slave children. Golliwogg was a children's book rag

doll character in the late 19th century which was widely reproduced as a toy. The doll has very black skin, eyes rimmed in white, clown lips, and frizzy hair, and has been described as an anti-black caricature. Early mass-produced black dolls were typically dark versions of their white counterparts. The earliest American black dolls with realistic African facial features were made in the 1960s.

Fashion dolls are primarily designed to be dressed to reflect fashion trends and are usually modeled after teen girls or adult women. The earliest fashion dolls were French bisque dolls from the mid-19th century. Contemporary fashion dolls are typically made of vinyl. Barbie from the American toy company Mattel dominated the market from her inception in 1959. Bratz was the first doll to challenge Barbie's dominance, reaching forty percent of the market in 2006.

Matryoshka dolls are traditional Russian dolls. They consist of a set of hollow wooden figures which open up and nest inside each other. The first set was carved in 1890. Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long and shapeless traditional Russian peasant jumper dress. The figures inside may be of either gender; the smallest, innermost doll is typically a baby made from a single piece of wood. The painting of each doll can be elaborate. The dolls often follow a theme. Aside from the typical traditional peasant girls, the themes vary from fairy tale characters to Soviet leaders.

ivory – слоновая кость

Egyptian tombs – египетские гробницы

movable limbs – двигающиеся конечности

grave – могила

to dedicate – посвящать

display case – выставочная витрина

affordable – доступный

tin – олово

frizzy hair – курчавые волосы

counterparts – аналог, эквивалент, (зд.) собрат

to challenge – бросить вызов

outer layer – внешний слой

gender – пол

peasant – крестьянин, крестьянский

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What materials were first dolls made from?
- 2) When and where did dolls with movable limbs appear?
- 3) How long have dollhouses been produced?
- 4) What materials are used for contemporary dollhouses?
- 5) When did stuffed toys appear?
- 6) What is Golliwogg?
- 7) What fashion dolls do you know?
- 8) How old is Barbie?
- 9) What's specific about traditional Russian dolls?
- 10) What's the role of toys and dolls in our life?

III. True or False:

- 1) First dolls were made from wood only.
- 2) Dollhouses appeared in the 19th century.
- 3) Teddy bears appeared about one hundred years ago.
- 4) Stuffed toys are made from plush.
- 5) Barbie is a fashion doll.
- 6) First fashion dolls were made in France.
- 7) Bratz is a rag doll.
- 8) Matryoshka doll consists of several layers.
- 9) Matryoshka was first made in the 18th century.
- 10) Doll is the oldest known toy.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expression with the given words:

doll, dollhouse, bisque, rag doll, stuffed toy, fairy tale, character, toy, clown.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

toy, grown-up, accurate, typically, rag, contemporary, fairy tale, plaything, fabric, modern, adult, usually, character, theme, personage, legend, exact, subject.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

earliest, to differ, outer, peasant, frizzy, latest, inner, elaborate, smooth, adult, to resemble, child, primitive, town dweller.

IV. Translate into Russian:

available materials, paddle dolls, Roman rag dolls, contemporary dollhouses, adult collectors, stuffed toys, plush furlike fabric, Teddy bear, African facial features, to reflect fashion trends, French bisque dolls, the outer layer, peasant jumper dress, to challenge one's dominance, fairy tale characters.

V. Translate into English:

кукла ручной работы, старинная фарфоровая кукла, елочные игрушки, плюшевый медведь, тряпичная кукла, деревянные фигурки, оловянный солдатик, крестьянские игрушки, коллекционировать куклы Барби, персонажи детских сказок.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to move – movable – removable – removal – mover;
- 2) to play – player – plaything – playclothes – playground – playmate – playlist;
- 3) to collect – collector – collection – collective;
- 4) to portray – portrait – portrayal – portraitist – portraiture;
- 5) to serve – servant – serving – server;
- 6) to reproduce – reproduction – reproductive;
- 7) dress – to undress – dressed up – hairdresser;
- 8) to dominate – dominant – dominance – dominantly;
- 9) skin – skinny – dark-skinned – skinner;
- 10) accord – according to – accordingly.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Black dolls have been designed to resemble dark-skinned persons.
- 2) Golliwogg was a children's book rag doll character in the late 19th century which was widely reproduced as a toy.
- 3) Early dollhouses were all handmade, but following the Industrial Revolution and World War II, they were increasingly mass produced and became more affordable.
- 4) Traditionally the outer layer is a woman, dressed in a sarafan, a long and shapeless traditional Russian peasant jumper dress.
- 5) The earliest modern stuffed toys were made in 1880.
- 6) Archaeological evidence places dolls as foremost candidate for oldest known toy.
- 7) Fashion dolls are primarily designed to be dressed to reflect fashion trends.
- 8) Bratz was the first doll to challenge Barbie's dominance, reaching forty percent of the market in 2006.
- 9) Rag dolls made by American slaves served as playthings for slave children.
- 10) They differ from earlier rag dolls in that they are made of plush furlike fabric and commonly portray animals rather than humans.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) The earliest dolls were made from available materials **like clay, stone, wood, bone, ivory, leather, wax, etc.**
- 2) Wooden paddle dolls have been found **in Egyptian tombs.**
- 3) Contemporary dollhouses have their roots **in European baby house display cases from the 17th century.**
- 4) **The earliest modern stuffed** toys were made in 1880.
- 5) Teddy bears first appeared **in 1902-1903.**
- 6) Fashion dolls are primarily designed to be dressed **to reflect fashion trends.**

- 7) **Barbie** from the American toy company Mattel dominated the market from her inception in 1959.
- 8) Matryoshka dolls consist of **a set of hollow wooden figures**.
- 9) Contemporary fashion dolls are typically made of **vinyl**.
- 10) **Bratz** was the first doll to challenge Barbie's dominance.

III. Translate the following sentences using too, either/or, neither/nor, both/and:

- 1) У Мэри нет ни кукол, ни мягких игрушек.
- 2) Для этой игрушки подойдет и плюш, и бархат.
- 3) Кукольный домик можно либо сделать самостоятельно, либо приобрести в магазине.
- 4) Джону подарили все, о чем он мечтал: и игрушечную железную дорогу, и новый компьютер.
- 5) Первые куклы изготавливали либо из дерева, либо из тряпок.
- 6) Лили очень капризная девочка. Ей не нравятся никакие игрушки: ни Барби, ни плюшевые медведи.
- 7) Я люблю коллекционировать куклы. – Я тоже.
- 8) Я не люблю украшать елку игрушками. – Я тоже.
- 9) Наряд для куклы можно сделать из разных материалов: и из ткани, и из бисера, и даже из бумаги.
- 10) С этим макияжем ты похожа на фарфоровую куклу. – Ты тоже!

IV. Translate into English:

Куклы ручной работы – это не просто игрушки, но произведение искусства, в них действительно живет душа, в отличие от кукол конвейерного производства, каждая уникальна и не похожа на другую.

Жанр авторской куклы зародился примерно в середине XX века, как попытка освободиться от массового производства в искусстве, политизации и стандартов. Тогда-то и было возвращено кукле ее сакральное значение, ведь на протяжении всей истории человечества кукла была больше чем просто игрушкой или украшением интерьера.

С древнейших времен люди верили в связь куклы и человека, считали ееместилищем души. Кукла была неотъемлемой частью различных культовых обрядов и ритуалов. Самой древней находкой считается фигурка из мамонтовой кости, возраст которой 35 тысяч лет! История кукол очень богата и насыщена, тесно связана с философией и мистикой, что ставит куклу ручной работы на ступень выше обычной игрушки.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about the history of:

- 1) Barbie.
- 2) Teddy bear.
- 3) Matryoshka doll.
- 4) Rag doll.
- 5) Bisque doll.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://art-rom-gallery.ru/articles/125-kukli-ruchnoi-raboti.html>
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Doll>
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_toys

LESSON 10 BEADWORK



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

beads – бусы, бисер

beadwork – бисероплетение

beader – мастер по бисероплетению

needle – иголка

wire – проволока

jewelry – ювелирные украшения

mascot – талисман

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Do you like accessories?
- 2) Do you usually wear jewelry or bijou?
- 3) Have you ever made accessories yourself?
- 4) What materials (metals, stones) do you like best?
- 5) Do you believe that certain jewels can bring good or bad luck?
- 6) Do you have a mascot?
- 7) Have you ever worn beads?
- 8) What items can be made from beads?

9) Is beadwork popular nowadays?

10) What sort of bijou or jewelry do you wear for special occasions?

II. Translate the words and tell about your favourite jewels:

head ornaments, body piercing jewelry, earrings, clip-on earrings, crown, diadem, tiara, necklace, choker, armlet, bracelet, bangles, ring, class ring, engagement ring, wedding ring, belly chain, brooch, anklet, toe ring, amulet, prayer beads, rosary beads, thumb ring, locket, pendant, charm.

III. Read the story and retell its idea:

Beadwork is a quintessentially Native American art form, but ironically uses beads imported from Europe and Asia. Glass beads have been in use for almost five centuries in the Americas. Today a wide range of beading styles flourish.

In the Great Lakes, Ursuline nuns introduced floral patterns to tribes, who quickly applied them to beadwork. Great Lakes tribes are known for their bandolier bags that might take an entire year to complete. During the 20th century the Plateau tribes, such as the Nez Perce perfected contour-style beadwork, in which the lines of beads are stitch to emphasize the pictorial imagery. Plains tribes are master beaders, and today dance regalia for man and women feature a variety of beadwork styles.

While Plains and Plateau tribes are renowned for their beaded horse trappings, Subarctic tribes such as the Dene bead lavish floral dog blankets. Eastern tribes have a completely different beadwork aesthetic, and Innu, Mi'kmaq, Penobscot, and Haudenosaunee tribes are known for symmetrical scroll motifs in white beads, called the "double curve." Iroquois are also known for "embossed" beading in which strings pulled taunt force beads to pop up from the surface, creating a bas-relief. Zuni artists have developed a tradition of three-dimensional beaded sculptures.

quintessentially – (зд.) типично
to flourish – процветать
Ursuline nuns – монахини ордена св. Урсулы
tribes – племена
bandolier bag – патронташ
Plateau – плато, плоскогорье
pictorial imagery – яркие, живые образы
Plains – прерии
regalia – богатые одежды, наряды
lavish – пышный, щедрый
scroll motifs – мотив в виде завитушек
bas-relief – барельеф

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the text:

Beadwork is the art or craft of attaching beads to one another or to cloth, usually by the use of a needle and thread or soft, flexible wire. Most beadwork takes the form of jewelry or other personal adornment, but beads are also used in wall hangings and sculpture.

Beadwork techniques are broadly divided into loom and off-loom weaving, stringing, bead embroidery, bead crochet, and bead knitting.

Most cultures have employed beads for personal adornment. Archaeological records show that people made and used beads as long as 5,000 years ago. Beads have also been used for religious purposes, as good luck talismans, and as curative agents.

Modern beadwork is often used as a creative hobby to create jewelry, purses, coasters, and dozens of other crafts. Beads are available in many different designs, sizes, colors, and materials, allowing much variation among bead artisans and projects. Simple projects can be created in less than an hour by novice beaders, while complex beadwork may take weeks of meticulous work with specialized tools and equipment.

3D beading is less common than 2D beading, largely because free 3D beading patterns are not well distributed on the internet. Resources are scarce and difficult to find. It is mainly an oriental art form, and most 3D beading resources are written in oriental languages, such as Japanese and Chinese, further impeding wide access to English-speaking countries. 3D beading is also associated with the stigma of being "too complex" for most beaders to manage, although this sentiment is largely due to the apparent complexity of many oriental beading diagrams. It is a challenge for beading pattern designers to create 2D beading patterns that portray 3D beaded objects.

flexible wire – гибкая проволока

adornment – украшение

wall hangings – гобелен

crochet – вязание крючком

curative agent – целебное средство

purse – кошелек, сумочка

coaster – поднос, подставка

bead artisans – мастер по бисероплетению

novice – новичок

meticulous work – кропотливый труд

scarce – редкий, немногочисленный

to impede – препятствовать, затруднять

stigma – клеймо

this sentiment is largely due to – это мнение во многом связано с

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) When did beadwork appear?
- 2) What tools and materials do beaders use?
- 3) What beadwork techniques do you know?
- 4) What objects can be created with the help of beadwork?
- 5) What is the difference between 2D and 3D beadwork?
- 6) What's the origin of 3D beadwork?
- 7) Why is 3D beadwork considered too complex?

- 8) Can one make sculptures from beads?
- 9) Is beadwork popular nowadays?
- 10) Where can you find patterns for beadwork?

III. True or False:

- 1) Beadwork is an old craft.
- 2) Beadwork is used for personal decoration only.
- 3) Beads can be worn as a mascot.
- 4) Beadwork can be pursued only as a hobby nowadays.
- 5) Beadwork requires different materials and tools, which depends on the complexity of the project.
- 6) Beadwork is a very simple type of craft.
- 7) 3D beadwork is as common as 2D techniques.
- 8) Beadwork techniques have nothing to do with jewelry.
- 9) 3D beadwork appeared in Europe.
- 10) Beadwork can be used for interior decoration.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the following words:

beads, beader, beadwork, technique, adornment, pattern, mascot, jewel, two-dimensional, three-dimensional.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

to use, goal, purse, mascot, scarce, due to, largely, artisan, fortune, craftsman, rare, hard, talisman, to decorate, to utilize, good luck, mainly, connected with, wallet, meticulous, to adorn, purpose.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

soft, rigid, to impede, master, curative, novice, hard, concealed, to encourage, flexible, apparent, harmful.

IV. Translate into Russian:

personal adornment, wall hangings, bead embroidery, bead crochet, bead knitting, curative agents, good luck talismans, spe-

cialized tools and equipment, meticulous work, oriental languages, wide access, bead artisans, beading pattern designers.

V. Translate into English:

бусы из стекла, ожерелье из бисера, жемчужные бусы, украсить платье бисером, увлекаться бисероплетением, нанизывать бусины на проволоку, браслет из ракушек и бусинок, носить талисман, восточный узор, кошелек, украшенный пайетками, с корыстной целью, тщательная проработка.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) bead – beader – beadwork – beading;
- 2) to flex – flexible – flexibility;
- 3) wire – wireless – wireman – wire rope;
- 4) person – personal – personality – personnel – personification – impersonate;
- 5) to employ – employment – unemployment – employer – employee;
- 6) to cure – curable – cure – curative;
- 7) simple – simpleton – to simplify – simplicity;
- 8) to associate – associate – association – associative;
- 9) to manage – manager – management – managing;
- 10) scarce – scarcely – scarcity.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Beadwork is the art or craft of attaching beads to one another or to cloth.
- 2) Most cultures have employed beads for personal adornment.
- 3) Simple projects can be created in less than an hour by novice beadworkers, while complex beadwork may take weeks of meticulous work with specialized tools and equipment.
- 4) Modern beadwork is often used as a creative hobby to create jewelry, purses, coasters.

- 5) Most 3D beading resources are written in oriental languages.
- 6) 3D beading is also associated with the stigma of being "too complex" for most beaders to manage.
- 7) It is a challenge for beading pattern designers to create 2D beading patterns that portray 3D beaded objects.
- 8) Archaeological records show that people made and used beads as long as 5,000 years ago.
- 9) Beads are available in many different designs, sizes, colors, and materials, allowing much variation among bead artisans and projects.
- 10) Beads have also been used for religious purposes, as good luck talismans, and as curative agents.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) Beads are also used **in wall hangings and sculpture**.
- 2) Beadwork techniques are broadly divided into **loom and off-loom weaving, stringing, bead embroidery, bead crochet, and bead knitting**.
- 3) Beads have also been used **for religious purposes**.
- 4) People made and used beads **as long as 5,000 years ago**.
- 5) Complex beadwork may take **weeks of meticulous work**.
- 6) Modern beadwork is often used **as a creative hobby to create jewelry, purses, coasters, and dozens of other crafts**.
- 7) **Free 3D beading patterns** are not well distributed on the internet.
- 8) Most 3D beading resources are written **in oriental languages, such as Japanese and Chinese**.
- 9) **Simple projects** can be created in less than an hour by novice beaders.
- 10) It is a challenge for beading pattern designers **to create 2D beading patterns that portray 3D beaded objects**.

III. Translate into English using Conditionals (Real, Unreal, Mixed):

- 1) Если летом у меня будет много свободного времени, я займусь бисероплетением.

- 2) Если бы у меня были деньги, я бы сейчас купила этот браслет.
- 3) Если бы я тогда убрала бусы в шкатулку, я бы их не потеряла.
- 4) Если бы этот узор был проще, я бы взялась за него.
- 5) Если бы Мэри не ушла от нас в прошлом году, она была бы уже ведущим дизайнером фирмы.
- 6) Если бы мне не понравился ваш проект, я бы уже давно вам сообщил об этом.
- 7) На вашем месте я бы не стала носить столько украшений каждый день.
- 8) Что бы вы сделали, если бы нашли кошелек на улице?
- 9) Если бы у меня было больше времени, я бы выучил китайский язык.
- 10) Если я буду дома, я отправлю тебе схему узора по интернету.

IV. Translate into English:

История бисероплетения уходит своими корнями в глубокую древность. Стекланные бусы из бисера были известны уже в глубокой древности. В Египте изготавливали одежду из бисерной сетки, которая набиралась из крупного непрозрачного бисера цилиндрической формы. Изготовление бисера совершенствовалось, и со временем его стали делать вначале из полупрозрачного, а затем из прозрачного стекла.

Бисер - это стеклянные бусинки очень маленького размера. Вначале их делали, наматывая тонкий слой расплавленного стекла на металлический прут. Полученную стеклянную трубочку разрезали на отдельные кусочки, а их впоследствии, обрабатывали в ручную, чтобы придать им округлую форму. Бисер впервые в современном его виде стали изготавливать в Венеции в стекольных мастерских на острове Мурано в середине XV века. Секрет его изготовления сохранялся в строгой тайне. Мастера за разглашение

секрета карались по строжайшим законам, вплоть до смертной казни.

Позже бисер стали изготавливать в Богемии. Изобретение в конце XIX века машин по изготовлению бисера позволило удешевить его производство, и богемский бисер быстро распространился по всему свету. Богемский бисер отличался легкостью обработки, чистотой стекла и особой огранкой. В России наибольшее развитие бисероплетение получило в XVIII веке. Больше всего было распространено вышивание и вязание бисером, а кроме того, создание картинок путем вдавливания бисеренок в расплавленный воск.

В Россию бисер привозили из Венеции и Богемии. Производство бисера в нашей стране пытался осуществить М.В.Ломоносов, создавший в 1754 году фабрику по производству стекляруса, бисера и мозаичного стекла. Но существовала она, к сожалению, недолго и закрылась вскоре после смерти Ломоносова. Бисер высокого качества не производится в нашей стране и по сей день. Бисер поступает к нам из Чехии, Японии и с Тайваня.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Write a story about:

- 1) Your favourite jewelry.
- 2) Your good luck talisman.
- 3) Beadwork as a hobby.
- 4) Bead embroidery.
- 5) Beads in fashion.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beadwork>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_jewellery_types

http://www.narodko.ru/article/ornament/biser/ictoria_biceropletenia.htm

LESSON 11 KNITTING



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

to knit – вязать

knitwear – трикотаж

needles – спицы

yarn – пряжа

stitch – петля

row – ряд

knit stitch – лицевая петля

purl stitch – изнаночная петля

garment – изделие

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Can you knit or sew?
- 2) Do you often wear knitted clothes items?
- 3) What things can be made from wool, yarn?
- 4) What sort of things do people usually knit themselves?
- 5) Have you ever knitted socks or mittens?
- 6) Do you buy any magazines on knitting and sewing?
- 7) What does knitting give people as a hobby?
- 8) Why is it important to be able to knit?

- 9) Do you know the history of knitting?
10) What types of knitting do you know?

II. Translate the following words and say which of these items you usually wear:

dress, nightdress, jumper, sweater, cardigan, shirt, T-shirt, jacket, blouse, top, turtle neck, skirt, shorts, pants, trousers, stockings, socks, vest, underwear/lingerie, scarf, hat, cap, fur hat, gloves, mittens, jeans, suit, pants suit, bathing suit, bikini, coat, raincoat, fur coat.

III. Read the terms and make up expressions:

needles – спицы, yarn – пряжа, thread – нить, warp thread – основная нить, weft thread – поперечная нить, loop – петля, seam – шов, stitch – петля, knit stitch (plain stitch) – лицевая петля, purl stitch – изнаночная петля, row – ряд, stockinette – чулочная вязка, wales – рубчик, basketweave – шахматная вязка, knitting machine – вязальная машина.

IV. Read the definition of knitting and retell in English:

Knitting is a method by which thread or yarn may be turned into cloth or other fine crafts. Knitted fabric consists of consecutive loops, called stitches. As each row progresses, a new loop is pulled through an existing loop. The active stitches are held on a needle until another loop can be passed through them. This process eventually results in a final product, often a garment.

Knitting may be done by hand or by machine. There exist numerous styles and methods of hand knitting.

Different yarns and knitting needles may be used to achieve different end products by giving the final piece a different colour, texture, weight, and/or integrity. Using needles of varying sharpness and thickness as well as different varieties of yarn can also change the effect.

to turn into – превратиться в
knitted fabric – вязаное полотно
consecutive – последовательный
to exist – существовать
to achieve – достигать
integrity – целостность
sharpness – заостренность
thickness – толщина

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and retell the story:

The word 'knitting' is derived from knot, thought to originate from the Dutch verb knutten, which is similar to the Old English cnyttan, to knot.

One of the earliest known examples of knitting was cotton socks with stranded knit color patterns, found in Egypt from the end of the first millennium AD. Originally a male-only occupation, the first knitting trade guild was started in Paris in 1527. With the invention of the knitting machine, however, knitting "by hand" became a useful but non-essential craft. Similar to quilting, spinning, and needlepoint, knitting became a leisure activity.

Hand-knitting has gone into and out of fashion many times in the last two centuries, and at the turn of the 21st century it is enjoying a revival. According to the industry group Craft Yarn Council of America, the number of women knitters in the United States age 25–35 increased 150% in the two years between 2002 and 2004. The latest incarnation is less about the "make-do and mend" attitude of the 1940s and early 50s and more about making a statement about individuality as well as developing an innate sense of community.

Within the 1940s, English knitting rose in popularity while Continental knitting fell. This is due to the fact that continental knitting originated within Germany and was spread by immigrants. During World War II, continental knitting fell out

of style due to its relationship with Germany. It wasn't until Elizabeth Zimmermann publicized continental knitting in the 1980s that it again was popularized.

Additionally, many contemporary knitters have an interest in blogging about their knitting, patterns, and techniques, or joining a virtual community focused on knitting, such as Ravelry, affectionately known as Rav to fiber-lovers around the world.

stranded – витой

male-only occupation – сугубо мужская профессия

trade guild – ремесленная гильдия

non-essential craft – несущественный род занятий

similar to quilting, spinning, and needlepoint – подобно лоскутной работе, прядению и вышивке

to enjoy a revival – переживать возрождение

an innate sense of community – врожденное чувство коллективизма

to fall out of style – выходить из моды

fiber-lovers – (зд.) вязальщицы

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What is the etymology of the verb 'to knit'?
- 2) When did knitting most probably appear?
- 3) What clothes item is probably the earliest known example of knitting?
- 4) When did knitting become a popular trade?
- 5) Why did hand-knitting go out of fashion?
- 6) Is hand-knitting still popular?
- 7) What makes knitting a widespread activity nowadays?
- 8) What other crafts can be considered leisure activities?
- 9) Where can one find patterns and new knitting ideas?
- 10) Would you like to take up knitting yourself?

III. True or False:

- 1) The word 'to knit' came from Denmark.

- 2) Knitting was invented by women.
- 3) First knitted items were made 3,000 years ago.
- 4) The knitting trade guild appeared in England.
- 5) Hand-knitting is a non-essential craft.
- 6) Knitting is gradually getting popularity.
- 7) Nowadays knitting is considered not just as a way of making and mending things.
- 8) Hand-knitting is a leisure activity.
- 9) Knitters make their blogs and communities around the globe.
- 10) Knitting is more popular in England than Europe.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the words:

to knit, knitted, knitter, pattern, needles, stitch, hand-knitting, row, loop, garment, knitwear, woolen, yarn.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

guild, additionally, needlepoint, to derive, non-essential, to mend, embroidery, profession, union, to come from, moreover, to repair, insignificant, trade.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

non-essential, similar to, leisure, innate, to mend, important, opposed to, labour, damage, acquired.

IV. Translate into Russian:

stranded knit color patterns, male-only occupation, knitting trade guild, the invention of the knitting machine, leisure activity, hand-knitting, to enjoy a revival, "make-do and mend" attitude, innate sense of community, Continental knitting, to fall out of style, virtual community.

V. Translate into English:

вязать спицами, шерстяная пряжа, дорогой трикотаж, вязальные носки, связать теплые варежки, сложный узор, вязаль-

ная машина, чулочная вязка, пряжа и спицы, связать сто рядов, лицевые и изнаночные петли.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to think – thinker – thinking – thinkings – thought;
- 2) essence – essential – essentially – essentials – quintessential;
- 3) needle – needlecraft – needlepoint – needleless – needlewoman – needlework;
- 4) popular – popularity – to popularize – popularly;
- 5) style – stylish – stylishly – styling – stylist – stylistic – to stylize;
- 6) to publicize – publicity – public – publication;
- 7) to add – addition – additional – additionally;
- 8) virtual – virtually – to virtualize – virtualization;
- 9) incarnation – reincarnation – to incarnate – incarnate;
- 10) origin – original – originally – to originate – origination.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) The word 'knitting' is derived from knot.
- 2) Originally a male-only occupation, the first knitting trade guild was started in Paris in 1527.
- 3) Knitting "by hand" became a useful but non-essential craft.
- 4) At the turn of the 21st century it is enjoying a revival.
- 5) Hand-knitting has gone into and out of fashion many times in the last two centuries.
- 6) Within the 1940s, English knitting rose in popularity while Continental knitting fell.
- 7) This is due to the fact that continental knitting originated within Germany and was spread by immigrants.
- 8) It wasn't until Elizabeth Zimmermann publicized continental knitting in the 1980s that it again was popularized.
- 9) Many contemporary knitters have an interest in blogging about their knitting, patterns, and techniques, or joining a virtual community focused on knitting.

10) One of the earliest known examples of knitting was cotton socks with stranded knit color patterns, found in Egypt from the end of the first millennium AD.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) One of the earliest known examples of knitting was **cotton socks**.
- 2) **With the invention of the knitting machine**, knitting "by hand" became a useful but non-essential craft.
- 3) **At the turn of the 21st century** hand-knitting is enjoying a revival.
- 4) The number of women knitters in the United States age 25–35 increased **150%**.
- 5) Within the 1940s, English knitting **rose in popularity**.
- 6) Continental knitting originated **in Germany**.
- 7) During World War II, continental knitting fell out of style **due to its relationship with Germany**.
- 8) Many contemporary knitters have an interest **in blogging about their knitting, patterns, and techniques**.
- 9) Similar to quilting, spinning, and needlepoint, knitting became a **leisure** activity.
- 10) The word 'knitting' is derived from **the Dutch verb knutten**.

III. Translate the sentences using Complex Object:

- 1) Я бы хотела, чтобы ты связала мне шерстяные носки.
- 2) Он хочет, чтобы я связала ему теплый шарф.
- 3) Мы видели, как котенок играл с клубком.
- 4) Я видела, как она вяжет этот узор.
- 5) Все слышали, как она защищает свой проект.
- 6) Мы ожидаем, что он выполнит план вовремя.
- 7) Я хочу, чтобы эту идею приняли во внимание.
- 8) Мы бы хотели, чтобы он поступил в колледж на факультет искусств.
- 9) Преподаватель позволила нам сдать чертежи позже.
- 10) Он заставил нас прийти в студию к 6 утра.

IV. Translate into English:

В былые года на Руси нельзя было найти ни одной девушки, которая бы не занималась плетением кружев. Ажурные элементы одежды и домашнего убранства, например, вязаные скатерти или подзорники были неописуемой красоты. И не удивительно, ведь если у простых девушек основным материалом для рукоделия служили нити из льна и хлопка, то у боярынь и цариц в ход шли золото, серебро, шелк и жемчуг. Наши бабушки и мамы занимались рукоделием лишь немногим меньше, чем их прародительницы в древней Руси. Все это создавало непередаваемое ощущение уюта, теплоты и заботы. В 21 век рукотворные вязаные скатерти, покрывала, салфетки и т.д. вошли как стильные декоративные элементы дома. За эксклюзивными вещами ручной работы стало модным летать на другие континенты и тратить при этом огромную кучу денег. Но в гонке за эксклюзивом мы позабыли о том, что красота живет внутри нас и для того, чтобы что-то сотворить, например, вязаные скатерти, не нужно никуда бежать. Достаточно купить книгу (брошюру или журнал), посвященную рукоделию или подключиться к интернету, и вот самые именитые рукодельницы мира раскрывают перед вами свои секреты.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Tell your groupmates how to knit:

- a) a scarf
- b) socks
- c) a hat
- d) mittens
- e) a jumper

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knitting>

<http://www.hozaushkam.ru/vyazanye-skaterti/>

LESSON 12

BATIK



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

batik – батик

motif – мотив, узор

dye – краска

brush – кисть

wax – воск

fabric – ткань

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Can you guess where batik originates from?
- 2) Do you know the meaning of the word 'batik'?
- 3) Are you good at painting?
- 4) What sort of pictures do you usually paint?
- 5) What objects are you usually decorated with the help of batik?
- 6) How can batik be used to adorn your dwelling?
- 7) Do you study this technique at college?

- 8) What materials are necessary for batik?
- 9) What images are traditionally used in batik?
- 10) Would you like to master this technique?

II. Translate the following words and say which of these objects are used in batik:

canvas, brush, palette, easel, linseed oil, water-colour, gouache, easel knife, pencil, eraser, varnish, blind frame, maulstick, chalk, lead, charcoal.

III. Read and translate the article:

Although the word **batik** is of Javanese origin, its etymology may be either from the Javanese *amba* ('to write') and *titik* ('dot' or 'point'), or constructed from a hypothetical Proto-Austronesian word meaning 'to tattoo' from the use of a needle in the process. The word is first recorded in English in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* of 1880, in which it is spelled *battik*. It is attested in the Indonesian Archipelago during the Dutch colonial period in various forms: *mbatek*, *mbatik*, *batek* and *batik*.

Javanese – яванский

origin – происхождение

Proto-Austronesian – прото-австронезийский

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Wax resist dyeing technique in fabric is an ancient art form. Discoveries show it already existed in Egypt in the 4th century BCE, where it was used to wrap mummies; linen was soaked in wax, and scratched using a sharp tool.

In Java, Indonesia, batik predates written records. G. P. Rouffaer argues that the technique might have been introduced during the 6th or 7th century from India or Sri Lanka. On the other hand, some archeologists believe Indonesian batik is a native tradition, regions such as Toraja, Flores, Halmahera, and

Papua, which were not directly influenced by Hinduism and have an old age tradition of batik making.

Batik was mentioned in the 17th century Malay Annals. The legend goes when Laksamana Hang Nadim was ordered by Malacca King, Sultan Mahmud, to sail to India to get 140 pieces of serasah cloth (batik) with 40 types of flowers depicted on each. Unable to find any that fulfilled the requirements explained to him, he made up his own. On his return, unfortunately, his ship sank and he only managed to bring four pieces, earning displeasure from the Sultan.

In Europe, the technique is described for the first time in the History of Java, published in London in 1817 by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles who had been a British governor for the island. In 1873 the Dutch merchant Van Rijkevorsel gave the pieces he collected during a trip to Indonesia to the ethnographic museum in Rotterdam. Today Tropenmuseum houses the biggest collection of Indonesian batik in the Netherlands. The Dutch were active in developing batik in the colonial era, they introduced new innovations and prints. And it was indeed starting from the early 19th century that the art of batik really grew finer and reached its golden period.

Due to globalization and industrialization, which introduced automated techniques, new breeds of batik, known as batik cap and batik print emerged, and the traditional batik, which incorporates the hand written wax-resist dyeing technique is known now as batik tulis.

At the same time, according to the Museum of Cultural History of Oslo, Indonesian immigrants to Malaysia brought the art with them. As late as the 1920s Javanese batik makers introduced the use of wax and copper blocks on Malaysia's east coast. The production of hand drawn batik in Malaysia is of recent date and is related to the Javanese batik tulis.

In Sub Sahara Africa, Javanese batik was introduced in the 19th century by Dutch and English traders. The local people there adapted the Javanese batik, making larger motifs, thicker lines and more colors. In the 1970s, batik was introduced to the

aboriginal community in Australia, the aboriginal community at Erna bella and Utopia now developed it as their own craft.

In one form or another, batik has worldwide popularity. Now, not only is batik used as a material to clothe the human body, its uses also include furnishing fabrics, heavy canvas wall hangings, tablecloths and household accessories. Batik techniques are used by famous artists to create batik paintings, which grace many homes and offices.

to wrap – заворачивать

to predate – появиться раньше

Malay Annals – малайские летописи

earning displeasure from the Sultan – вызвав недовольство Султана

to house – вмещать, содержать

aboriginal community – коренное население

to grace – украшать

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) Where and when did batik appear?
- 2) What was it used for in Egypt?
- 3) What religion can batik be referred to?
- 4) What legend was batik mentioned in?
- 5) When was this technique first described in Europe?
- 6) Where can you find the biggest collection of batik?
- 7) What types of batik do you know?
- 8) What countries is batik popular in?
- 9) What makes batik a widespread activity?
- 10) Have you ever made a batik painting?

III. True or False:

- 1) Batik appeared in India.
- 2) Batik is strongly connected with Hinduism.
- 3) Batik techniques was first described in England.
- 4) Batik was especially appreciated by Dutch merchants.
- 5) There are no museums of batik nowadays.

- 6) Batik too had its own golden period.
- 7) There are no automated batik techniques, it's a purely hand-made craft.
- 8) Batik is popular in Africa and Australia.
- 9) Batik is used to create clothes items and decorative objects.
- 10) Batik is popular everywhere but Russia.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the words:

batik, fabric, to paint, motif, pattern, dye, brush, wax, print, canvas, artist.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

to dye, native, coast, fabric, merchant, community, to grace, artist, shore, to paint, aboriginal, print, society, painter, to decorate, canvas, fine, motif, trader, graceful.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

to resist, native, joy, to earn, foreign, to absorb, to argue, famous, to emerge, displeasure, to lose, heavy, to agree, to disappear, unknown, light.

IV. Translate into Russian:

wax resist dyeing technique, sharp tool, written records, Indonesian batik, old age tradition, to depict flowers, to fulfill requirements, for the first time, Dutch merchant, British governor, colonial era, due to globalization, batik cap and batik print, hand drawn batik, English traders, local people, aboriginal community, human body, heavy canvas wall hangings, household accessories, famous artists.

V. Translate into English:

красить ткань, пропитанный воском, восточные мотивы, изящный рисунок, нежные краски, индийская техника, украшать интерьер, старинный платок, музей изящных ис-

кустств, изображать на холсте, традиции местного населения, зажиточный купец.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) wax – waxes – waxing – waxbird – waxhandler;
- 2) globe – global – globalization – globally – to globalize – globalism;
- 3) merchant – to merchandise – merchandiser – merchandising;
- 4) trade – trader – trading – to trade;
- 5) house – to house – housewife – househusband – housekeeping – household – housemate – houseplants;
- 6) aborigine – aboriginal – aborigina;
- 7) to publish – publisher – publishing;
- 8) to govern – governor – government;
- 9) to incorporate – corporation – incorporator – incorporation – incorporator;
- 10) to sail – sailor – sailboat – sailing.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) In Java, Indonesia, batik predates written records.
- 2) The technique might have been introduced during the 6th or 7th century from India or Sri Lanka.
- 3) Unable to find any that fulfilled the requirements explained to him, he made up his own.
- 4) In Europe, the technique is described for the first time in the History of Java, published in London in 1817 by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles who had been a British governor for the island.
- 5) Indonesian immigrants to Malaysia brought the art with them.
- 6) And it was indeed starting from the early 19th century that the art of batik really grew finer and reached its golden period.
- 7) The Dutch were active in developing batik in the colonial era, they introduced new innovations and prints.

- 8) Today Tropenmuseum houses the biggest collection of Indonesian batik in the Netherlands.
- 9) Batik techniques are used by famous artists to create batik paintings, which grace many homes and offices.
- 10) Linen was soaked in wax, and scratched using a sharp tool.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) The batik technique might have been introduced during the 6th or 7th century **from India or Sri Lanka**.
- 2) Batik was mentioned **in the 17th century Malay Annals**.
- 3) Laksamana Hang Nadim was ordered **by Malacca King, Sultan Mahmud**, to sail to India to get 140 pieces of serasah cloth.
- 4) In Europe, the technique is described for the first time **in the History of Java**.
- 5) He only managed to bring **four** pieces.
- 6) In 1873 the Dutch merchant Van Rijckevorsel gave **the pieces he collected during a trip to Indonesia** to the ethnographic museum in Rotterdam.
- 7) **The Dutch** were active in developing batik in the colonial era.
- 8) **Due to globalization and industrialization** new breeds of batik emerged.
- 9) In Sub Sahara Africa, Javanese batik was introduced in the 19th century **by Dutch and English traders**.
- 10) Batik techniques are used by famous artists **to create batik paintings**.

III. Translate the sentences using Complex Subject:

- 1) Батик считается древним видом ремесел.
- 2) Говорят, что слово «батик» яванского происхождения.
- 3) Полагают, что технику батика привезли из Индии.
- 4) Известно, что батик пользуется популярностью во всем мире.
- 5) Считают, что новые виды батика появились в связи с развитием техники.

- 6) Говорят, что австралийские аборигены также освоили технику росписи по ткани.
- 7) Считается, что различные ткани могут быть использованы для росписи.
- 8) Похоже, она сейчас работает над новым полотном.
- 9) Говорят, она работает над полотном уже месяц.
- 10) Считается, что батик используют как для создания одежды, так и для украшения дома.

IV. Translate into English:

Роспись по ткани является одним из древнейших способов её украшения, что, впрочем, нисколько не означает, что этот вид искусства хоть в чём-то устарел или потерял актуальность. Дивные цветы и сюрреалистические пейзажи, разлитые по тончайшей ткани, выглядят столь эффектно, что едва ли человеку захочется отказаться от возможности создания подобной красоты. Основным принципом в технике батик является «принцип резервирования», то есть сохранения элементов картины не закрашенными (с помощью специальных составов, не позволяющих краске впитаться в ткань) и в то же время наполнения её плавно перетекающими друг в друга изысканными цветами. Искусство росписи по ткани сродни живописи акварелью, и графике, и составлению мозаики.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Prepare a report about:

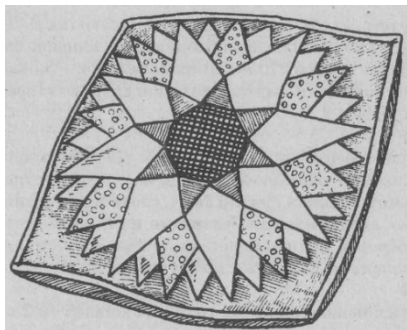
- a) Your favourite artist.
- b) Your favourite direction in art.
- c) Russian painting.
- d) Your favourite picture.
- e) Batik techniques.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Batik>

<http://www.idh.ru/jornal/archive/article414.html>

LESSON 13 PATCHWORK



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

patchwork – пэчворк, лоскутная работа

patch – лоскут ткани, заплата

quilt – стегать, стеганое одеяло

layer – слой

fabric – ткань

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Do you like sewing?
- 2) Have you ever sewn clothes for yourself?
- 3) Do you think it's important to learn to sew?
- 4) What is patchwork?
- 5) What does the word 'patch' mean?
- 6) Do you have a quilt?
- 7) Do you like patchwork clothes or accessories?
- 8) What fashion style involves patchwork items?
- 9) Have you ever decorated pillows? How?
- 10) Would you like to master patchwork technique?

II. Translate the words and say what sort of clothes is made from these fabrics:

baize, batiste, cambric, canvas, cashmere, chiffon, corduroy, cotton, crape, crinoline, denim, flannel, gabardine, gauze, georgette, linen, moiré, muslin, organza, poplin, raw silk, sateen, satin, spandex, taffeta, tweed, velvet, velveteen, voile.

III. Read the story and translate:

Evidence of patchwork – piecing small pieces of fabric together to create a larger piece, then quilting layers of textile together – has been found throughout history. Earliest examples have been located in Egyptian tombs. Further finds have been dated from the early Middle Ages, where layers of quilted fabric were used in the construction of armour – this kept the soldiers warm and protected. Japanese armour was made in a similar fashion. Using this technique, quilts began to appear in households of the 11th to 13th centuries. As the European climate became colder around this time, the incidence of the use of bed quilts rose and so developed the practice of embellishing a simple cloth through the creation of pattern and design, alongside the development of decorative quilting. The tradition of making quilts in this fashion was taken to America by the Pilgrims.

evidence – свидетельство, факт

layer – слой

armour – кольчуга, доспехи

incidence – (зд.) популярность

to embellish – украшать

alongside – наряду с

Pilgrims – пилигримы (первые английские колонисты в Америке)

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Patchwork or "pieced work" is a form of needlework that involves sewing together pieces of fabric into a larger design. The larger design is usually based on repeat patterns built up with different colored shapes. Patchwork is most often used to make quilts, but it can also be used to make bags, wall-hangings, warm jackets, skirts, waistcoats and other items of clothing. Some textile artists work with patchwork, often combining it with embroidery and other forms of stitchery.

There are three traditional structures used to construct a patchwork or pieced composition: 1) the block, 2) overall, and 3) strip piecing. Traditional patchwork has identifying names based on the arrangement of colors and shapes.

Patchwork blocks are pieced squares made up of colored shapes that repeat specific shapes to create patterns within the square or block, of, say, light and dark, or contrasting colors. The blocks can all repeat the same pattern, or blocks can have several different patterns. The patchwork blocks are typically around 8"-10" square (20cm to 25cm). They are sewn together in stacked rows to make a larger composition. Often strips of contrasting fabric forming a lattice separate the patchwork blocks from each other. Some common patchwork block names are Log Cabin, Drunkard's Path, Bear's Paw, Tulip, and Nine Patch.

A unique form of patchwork quilt is the crazy quilt. Crazy quilting was popular during the Victorian era (mid-late 19th century). The crazy quilt is made up of random shapes of luxurious fabrics such as velvets, silks, and brocades. The patchwork pieces are stitched together forming "crazy" or non-repeat, asymmetric compositions. Fancy embroidery embellishes the seam lines between the individual, pieced shapes.

Overall patchwork designs are incrementally pieced geometric shapes stitched together to form a larger random or composed design. The colored shapes can be randomly pieced

or follow a strict order to create a specific effect, e.g. value (light to dark) progressions, or checkerboard effects.

Strip piecing involves stitching together pieces of fabric in repeat patterns into long strips and then stitching the strips together lengthwise. The patchwork strips can be alternated with strips of contrasting colors. A typical strip patchwork quilt is the Flying Geese pattern.

The 2003 Quilting in America survey estimated that the total value of the American quilting industry was \$2.7 billion. International quilting exhibitions attract thousands of visitors, while countless smaller exhibitions are held every weekend in local regions.

waistcoats – жилет, безрукавка

strip – лента, полоса

in stacked rows – ряд к ряду

lattice – решетка

random – беспорядочный, произвольный

luxurious – дорогой, роскошный

fancy embroidery – изящная вышивка

seam line – линия шва

incrementally – постепенно, шаг за шагом

value – (зд.) сочетание света и тени

lengthwise – вдоль, в длину

to alternate – чередоваться

survey – исследование, соцопрос

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What synonyms of the word 'patchwork' do you know?
- 2) What patchwork is used for?
- 3) What types of patchwork are there?
- 4) What size are usually patchwork blocks?
- 5) What is crazy quilt?
- 6) Can you give examples of patchwork block names?
- 7) What is strip piecing?

- 8) What are common effects created with the help of patchwork?
- 9) Is quilting a profitable craft?
- 10) Are there any quilting exhibitions in our region?

III. True or False:

- 1) Patchwork is a form of needlework.
- 2) Patchwork is only used to make quilts and accessories.
- 3) There are three types of patchwork.
- 4) Quilts are made from simple fabrics.
- 5) Seam lines are sometimes adorned with embroidery.
- 6) Crazy quilt is popular nowadays.
- 7) Overall patchwork presupposes a strict order.
- 8) Quilting industry is far from being profitable.
- 9) Quilting is popular in the USA.
- 10) Patchwork can be considered a form of art.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the words:

patchwork, quilt, piece, strip, shape, needlework, stitchery, seam, random, order, square, block, layer, fancy.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

patchwork, stitchery, fancy, total, luxurious, pieced work, chic, survey, refined, embroidery, value, overall, cost, research.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

together, contrasting, coloured, lengthwise, harmonious, local, colourless, countless, widthwise, international, few, apart.

IV. Translate into Russian:

pieced work, colored shapes, pieces of fabric, textile artists, patchwork blocks, contrasting colors, crazy quilt, luxurious fabrics, fancy embroidery, overall patchwork, strip piecing, quilting exhibition.

V. Translate into English:

стеганое одеяло, лоскутная работа, заштопать носки, роскошный дизайн, дорогой текстиль, вышитые подушки, лоскут ткани, причудливый узор, квадратный сантиметр, викторианский стиль, стеганный жилет, бархатный пиджак, сочетать различные техники, прибыльное дело.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) stitch – stitchery – stitcher – stitchcraft – stitchwork – stitching;
- 2) crazy – craze – craziness;
- 3) symmetry – symmetric – symmetrical – symmetrically – to symmetrize – asymmetry;
- 4) geometry – geometrics – geometric – geometrical – geometrically;
- 5) to compose – composer – composition – composite;
- 6) to estimate – estimation – estimator – estimative;
- 7) value – valuable – to value – valuation – valuator;
- 8) warm – warmth – warmer – warming-up;
- 9) specific – to specify – specifics – specification;
- 10) progress – progressive – progression – progressively.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Some textile artists work with patchwork, often combining it with embroidery and other forms of stitchery.
- 2) Traditional patchwork has identifying names based on the arrangement of colors and shapes.
- 3) They are sewn together in stacked rows to make a larger composition.
- 4) Fancy embroidery embellishes the seam lines between the individual, pieced shapes.
- 5) The colored shapes can be randomly pieced.
- 6) The 2003 Quilting in America survey estimated that the total value of the American quilting industry was \$2.7 billion.

- 7) There are three traditional structures used to construct a patchwork or pieced composition.
- 8) Countless smaller exhibitions are held every weekend in local regions.
- 9) Strip piecing involves stitching together pieces of fabric in repeat patterns into long strips and then stitching the strips together lengthwise.
- 10) Crazy quilting was popular during the Victorian era.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) The larger design is usually based on **repeat patterns built up with different colored shapes**.
- 2) There are **three** traditional structures used to construct a patchwork or pieced composition.
- 3) The patchwork blocks are typically **around 8"–10" square**.
- 4) Some common patchwork block names are **Log Cabin, Drunkard's Path, Bear's Paw, Tulip, and Nine Patch**.
- 5) Crazy quilting was popular **during the Victorian era**.
- 6) The crazy quilt is made up of **random shapes of luxurious fabrics**.
- 7) **Fancy embroidery** embellishes the seam lines between the individual, pieced shapes.
- 8) The 2003 Quilting in America survey estimated that the total value of the American quilting industry was **\$2.7 billion**.
- 9) Countless smaller exhibitions are held **every weekend** in local regions.
- 10) Patchwork is most often used **to make quilts**.

III. Translate the sentences using Passive Voice:

- 1) Сколько стоит это одеяло? – Его уже продали.
- 2) Выставки местных художников здесь проводятся регулярно.
- 3) Платье готово? – Нет, его еще шьют.
- 4) Швы на жилете были украшены фантазийной вышивкой.
- 5) Как давно строится эта галерея?
- 6) Какие ткани использовались в викторианскую эпоху?

- 7) Проект уже утвердили?
- 8) Почему музей закрыт? – Ремонт идет.
- 9) Комнату декорируют уже два месяца.
- 10) Деньги с продажи картин были переданы в детский дом.

IV. Translate into English:

В Европе пэчворк превратился в популярное хобби. Узоры дорабатываются, изменяются или составляются заново. В наше время благодаря огромному выбору материалов, красок, форм и новых технологий в этом виде искусства можно без труда реализовывать свои творческие фантазии. Если раньше лоскутные стеганые одеяла были признаком простоты, если не бедности интерьера, то теперь пэчворк и килт превратились в своеобразный вид искусства. Особенно красивые произведения - впечатляющие по разнообразию и оригинальности материалов, форм, структур и цветовых сочетаний - принято вешать на стены как картины или ковры. Пэчворк требует творческого подхода и вкуса. Его изготовление занимает немало времени. Наверное, именно поэтому он является наилучшим противоядием от тех неприятностей, которые нам уготовил внешний мир.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

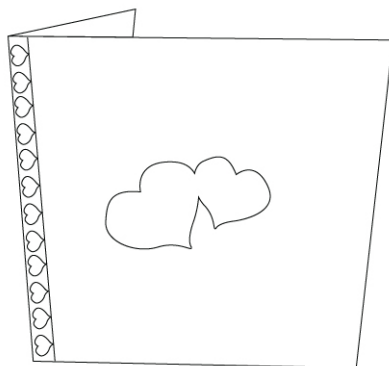
Prepare a report about:

- a) Quilting.
- b) Patchwork in fashion.
- c) Patchwork in art.
- d) Patchwork in Russia.

INTERNET RESOURCES

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Woven_fabrics
<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patchwork>
<http://www.7ya.ru/article/Istoriya-pjechvorka/>

LESSON 14 CARD MAKING



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

card making – изготовление открыток

paperwork – (зд.) изготовление изделий из бумаги

greeting card – поздравительная открытка

cardstock – открыточная бумага

glue – клей

stencil – трафарет

vellum – калька

e-card – электронная открытка

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) Do you like making things from paper?
- 2) Are you good at origami?
- 3) What sorts of greeting cards do you prefer?
- 4) Would you like to get a handmade greeting card?
- 5) What types of greeting cards are sold in our shops?
- 6) Have you ever made greeting cards?
- 7) Have you ever made presents?
- 8) Would you be happy to get a handmade present?

- 9) Do you have any ideas of how to make an amazing greeting card?
10) Would you like to have skills in paperwork? Why?

II. Read and translate the following words:

Paper can be produced with a wide variety of properties, depending on its intended use.

For representing value: paper money, bank note, cheque, security, voucher and ticket.

For storing information: book, notebook, magazine, newspaper, art, zine, letter.

For personal use: diary, note to remind oneself, scratch paper.

For communication: between individuals and/or groups of people.

For packaging: corrugated box, paper bag, envelope, wrapping tissue, Charta emporetica and wallpaper.

For cleaning: toilet paper, handkerchiefs, paper towels, facial tissue and cat litter.

For construction: papier-mâché, origami, paper planes, quilling, paper honeycomb, used as a core material in composite materials, paper engineering, construction paper and paper clothing

For other uses: emery paper, sandpaper, blotting paper, litmus paper, universal indicator paper, paper chromatography, electrical insulation paper and filter paper.

III. Read the story about the types of greeting cards. Say which ones you prefer:

Standard Greeting Cards: A standard greeting card is printed on high-quality paper and is rectangular and folded, with a picture or decorative motif on the front. Some cards and envelopes feature fancy materials, such as gold leaf, ribbons or glitter.

Photo Greeting Cards: In recent years, photo greeting cards have gained widespread popularity and come in two main types. The first type are photo insert cards in which a hole has been cut in the center. Your photo slides in just like a frame.

The second type are printed photo cards in which the photo is combined with artwork and printed, usually on a high-end digital press, directly onto the face of the card.

Personalised Greeting Cards: Websites using special personalisation technology allow consumers to personalise a card which is then printed and sent directly to the recipient.

Musical Greeting Cards: Recently greeting cards have been made that play music or sound when they are opened. They commonly are 3D handmade birthday cards which play traditional celebration songs such as Happy Birthday To You.

Electronic Greeting Cards: (also called E-cards) Greeting cards can also be sent electronically. Flash-based cards can be sent by email, and many sites such as Facebook enable you to send greetings. More recently, services have launched which enable you to send greetings to a mobile phone by text message.

Pop up Cards: Pop up Cards are normally cards that, once opened, have a picture coming outward that then giving it a surprise to the reader, giving it a 'pop out' effect. They are the most sophisticated cards that can be easily made at home.

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the story:

Card making is the craft of hand-making greeting cards. Many people with interests in allied crafts such as scrapbooking and stamping have begun to use their skills to start making handmade cards. This has contributed to card making becoming a popular hobby.

The custom of sending greeting cards can be traced back to the ancient Chinese, who exchanged messages of good will to celebrate the New Year, and to the early Egyptians, who conveyed their greetings on papyrus scrolls.

By the early 15th century, handmade paper greeting cards were being exchanged in Europe. The Germans are known to have printed New Year's greetings from woodcuts as early as 1400, and handmade paper Valentines were being ex-

changed in various parts of Europe in the early to mid-15th century.

However, by the 1850s, the greeting card had been transformed from a relatively expensive, handmade and hand-delivered gift to a popular and affordable means of personal communication, due largely to advances in printing and mechanization.

This trend continued, followed by new trends like Christmas cards, the first of which appeared in published form in London in 1843 when Sir Henry Cole hired artist John Calcott Horsley to design a holiday card that he could send to his friends and acquaintances. Technical developments like color lithography in 1930 propelled the manufactured greeting card industry forward.

During the 1980s, the trend began to turn, with consumers increasing looking for greeting cards that were differentiated from the standard offering. In the late 1990s the market was clearly beginning to separate in to three different segments: handmade and premium cards, mass-manufactured cards, e-cards.

Common card making materials include: cardstock, stencils, markers, vellum, tissue paper, glue, rulers and t-squares, rickrack, foil, sequins, beads, ribbon, and more.

Other materials that can be used in card making are brads, eyelets, tea bag medallions, and buttons. Brads can be used to hold the four corners of one piece of cardstock on top of another to create a layered effect. Eyelets can be used to draw a piece of string or ribbon from one side of the card to another. Tea bag medallions are a type of origami that makes a wonderful decoration for the front of a card. Pretty shaped buttons make nice additions to a design that is stamped on the card.

allied crafts – смежные ремесла

scrapbooking – создание альбомов

good will – добрая воля

papyrus scroll – свиток папируса
woodcuts – гравюра на дереве
acquaintances – знакомые
lithography – литография
cardstock – карточная (открыточная) бумага
stencil – шаблон, трафарет
vellum – тонкий пергамент, калька
tissue paper – папиросная бумага
t-square – угольник
rickrack – волнистая отделочная тесьма
foil – фольга
sequin – пайетка
brad – отделочный гвоздь (без шляпки)
eyelet – петелька, ушко

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) What crafts using paper do you know?
- 2) When did the tradition of sending greeting cards appear?
- 3) When did paper Valentines become popular?
- 4) Who was the first person to design a Christmas card in published form?
- 5) What are the main three types of greeting cards?
- 6) What materials are usually used to make a greeting card?
- 7) What do we need greeting cards for?
- 8) How did mechanization influence card making development?
- 9) How can brads and buttons be used in card making?
- 10) Why can card making be considered a form of art?

III. True or False:

- 1) Scrapbooking, stamping and card making are allied arts.
- 2) The custom of sending greeting cards appeared in England.
- 3) The early Egyptians used papyrus for card making.
- 4) First published greeting cards were made in London.
- 5) Technical developments made greeting cards more affordable.

- 6) Greeting cards can be made from different materials including foil, sequins and buttons.
- 7) There are three segments in card making.
- 8) People use greeting cards as a means of personal communication.
- 9) Card making is a popular hobby.
- 10) Handmade cards are more appreciated than mass-manufactured ones.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expression with the following words:

paperwork, greeting card, e-card, card making, stamping, scrapbooking, custom, Valentine, cardstock, vellum, stencil, foil, sequins, tissue, brad, button, mass-manufactured, origami, acquaintance, ribbon, string, glue.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

handmade, custom, nevertheless, trend, friend, self-made, however, affordable, to propel, segment, to boost, acquaintance, tradition, inexpensive, tendency, part.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

handmade, to impede, affordable, friend, standard, enemy, back, mass-manufactured, allied, expensive, to contribute, original, to separate, front, different, to unite.

IV. Translate into Russian:

allied crafts, to exchange messages, to send greeting cards, to celebrate the New Year, hand-delivered gift, means of personal communication, technical developments, mass-manufactured cards.

V. Translate into English:

смежные профессии, праздновать день рождения, средство коммуникации, доступные цены, модные тенденции, де-

лать подарки своими руками, отправить сообщение, подарить открытку, украсить бусинами и лентой, обернуть фольгой.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) card – cardboard – carddrawer – cardstock – cardphone;
- 2) ally – alliance – allied;
- 3) to deliver – delivery – delivering – deliverer;
- 4) to separate – separate – separation – separately;
- 5) to contribute – contribution – contributor;
- 6) to clear – clear – clearance – clearer;
- 7) to celebrate – celebration – celebratory;
- 8) eye – eyeball – eyebrow – eyelash – eyelet – eyelid – eyesight;
- 9) to greet – greeter – greeting;
- 10) technique – technical – technically – technic – technician.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) Many people with interests in allied crafts such as scrapbooking and stamping have begun to use their skills to start making handmade cards.
- 2) This has contributed to card making becoming a popular hobby.
- 3) The custom of sending greeting cards can be traced back to the ancient Chinese.
- 4) By the early 15th century, handmade paper greeting cards were being exchanged in Europe.
- 5) The Germans are known to have printed New Year's greetings from woodcuts as early as 1400.
- 6) However, by the 1850s, the greeting card had been transformed from a relatively expensive, handmade and hand-delivered gift to a popular and affordable means of personal communication.

- 7) In the late 1990s the market was clearly beginning to separate in to three different segments.
- 8) Other materials that can be used in card making are brads, eyelets, tea bag medallions, and buttons.
- 9) This trend continued, followed by new trends like Christmas cards.
- 10) Pretty shaped buttons make nice additions to a design that is stamped on the card.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) The custom of sending greeting cards can be traced back **to the ancient Chinese**.
- 2) **By the early 15th century**, handmade paper greeting cards were being exchanged in Europe.
- 3) The Germans are known to have printed **New Year's greetings** from woodcuts as early as 1400.
- 4) **Technical developments like color lithography** in 1930 propelled the manufactured greeting card industry forward.
- 5) In the late 1990s the market was clearly beginning to separate in to three different segments: **handmade and premium cards, mass-manufactured cards, e-cards**.
- 6) Common card making materials include: **cardstock, stencils, markers, vellum, tissue paper, glue, rulers and t-squares, rickrack, foil, sequins, beads, ribbon, and more**.
- 7) Brads can be used **to hold the four corners of one piece of cardstock on top of another to create a layered effect**.
- 8) **Eyelets** can be used to draw a piece of string or ribbon from one side of the card to another.
- 9) Sir Henry Cole hired **artist John Calcott Horsley** to design a holiday card that he could send to his friends and acquaintances.
- 10) Tea bag medallions are **a type of origami** that makes a wonderful decoration for the front of a card.

III. Translate the sentences. Mind your grammar:

- 1) Вы когда-нибудь делали открытку своими руками?
- 2) Что можно изготовить из бумаги?
- 3) Вам больше нравится делать подарки или принимать?
- 4) Многие люди в наши дни обмениваются открытками по интернету, не так ли?
- 5) В нашем городе есть магазины, где можно приобрести изделия ручной работы?
- 6) Какие материалы необходимы для изготовления открытки?
- 7) Над каким проектом вы сейчас работаете?
- 8) Ваши работы когда-либо экспонировались?
- 9) Открытки были популярны еще в Древнем Египте, не так ли?
- 10) Вы бы хотели работать в типографии?

IV. Translate into English:

Чтобы сделать открытку своими руками, необходимо приготовить подручные средства. Выбор материала напрямую зависит от ваших желаний и возможностей. Картон, цветная бумага, клей, ножницы, карандаш, гелиевые ручки с блестками, цветные карандаши, наклейки с орнаментом, флористический скотч, тонкие ленточки, линейка и свободный стол — вот основные ваши помощники в создании открытки.

Теперь рассмотрим технику изготовления открытки поэтапно. Сначала берем лист картона, сгибаем его посередине. Лицевую сторону обклеиваем бумагой, цвет которой нам больше нравится. Можем также обтянуть его лоскутком тонкой материи и прошить машинкой, но это будет уже сложнее. В любом случае необходимо картон задекорировать.

После этого клеим на лицевую сторону наклейки с орнаментом, можно с блестками, это придаст открытке нарядность и особенно подходит к новогодним праздникам. Если вы все же решили обтянуть тканью, то она сама по

себе смотрится уже оригинально, можношить еще пуговички и ленточки.

Затем делаем рамочку гелиевыми ручками и линейкой, особенно красиво смотрятся витиеватые оформления. Если вы не можете нарисовать такие, то возьмите цветную бумагу и вырежьте тонкие полоски. Подберите такие полоски, чтоб соответствовали общей цветовой гамме и наклейте по сторонам в виде рамочки.

Теперь можно приступить к заполнению свободного пространства на открытке. Для этого нам пригодятся тонкие шелковые ленточки разных цветов. Из них мы делаем маленькие бантики, скрепляем белым флористическим скотчем и приклеиваем на открытку.

После того, как лицевая часть оформлена, приступим к заполнению середины. Нужно наклеить плотный лист белой бумаги. Возможны другие светлые цвета, бежевый, розоватый оттенки.

Напишите текст поздравления блестящими ручками. И к цвету текста в тон в уголках открытки приклейте маленькие бантики из шелковых ленточек.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

Draw a greeting card of your own design and present in class.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cardmaking>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greeting_card

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paper>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papermaking>

LESSON 15

HOW TO BECOME A SUCCESSFUL CRAFTSPERSON



ACTIVE VOCABULARY

crafter – ремесленник

professional – специалист

to acquire skills – приобретать опыт

high education – среднее образование

higher education – высшее образование

to take classes/courses – проходить курс обучения

wares – товары, изделия

on the Internet – по интернету

to exhibit – экспонировать

INTRODUCTION INTO THE TOPIC

I. Answer the questions:

- 1) What profession do you like most of all?
- 2) What would you like to do in the future?
- 3) What type of crafts do you find most/least actual nowadays?
- 4) What are you doing to achieve professional goals?
- 5) Do you attend exhibitions of other masters?
- 6) Do you participate in contests/conferences?
- 7) Do you often organize your personal exhibitions?

- 8) Would you like to run your own business?
- 9) Are you going to have further education after you graduate?
- 10) Do you have work experience?

II. Read the following recommendations and translate:

A resume of your career, sometimes called a Curriculum Vitae or CV, informs the employer about the experience and skills you have.

A good resume should:

1. Attract attention.
2. Create a positive impression.
3. Present your skills and qualities clearly and concisely.

The purpose of your resume is to tell the employer why you should be hired. A good resume is the first step to a job interview. The resume may be photocopied and sent off to many employers. You can change the sections of the content according to the different needs of the organizations.

As you write your resume, keep in mind the following:

1. Use concise language.
2. Minimize or omit everything that is irrelevant.
3. Place the most important information at the beginning of your resume.
4. There must be no grammatical errors in your resume.
5. Let an experienced person read your resume.
6. Print your resume on good paper.

III. Read the resume and write your own one:

1. Personal details

Ann Jackson
52 Hanover Street
Edinburgh EH2 5LM
Scotland
Phone: 01957487004
E-mail: ann_jackson@mid.net

2. Education

1981-1988

Broadfield School, Brighton.

A levels in German (A), English (B), History (B) and Geography (C).

1988-1991

University of London.

BA (Honours) in Journalism and Media Studies (Class II).

1991-1998

London Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Diploma in Public Relations.

3. Professional experience

1998-present

Public Relations Officer, Scottish Nature Trust.

1999-2000

Editor of the Trust's monthly journal. In charge of relations with European environmental agencies.

Press Officer, Highlands Tourist Board. Preparation of promotional materials and brochures.

1990 and 2000

Co-ordination of media coverage.

Summers of the News Herald newspaper.

Two three-month training periods as assistant to the Sports Editor.

Arranging and conducting interviews.

Preparation of articles covering local community sports events.

4. Skills

PC knowledge

Windows, MS Office 2000, Excel, Internet.

Languages

Fluent German and proficient in French.

Additional

Driving license.

5. Activities

Skiing and swimming

6. References

Herbert Lindsay

Diane Swans

Professor of Journalism

Sports Editor

London University

The News Herald

READING COMPREHENSION

I. Read and translate the following tips:

Professional craftspeople are highly skilled and usually have some formal training. They may have taken courses in high school or through adult education programs. They may also have attended craft workshops for one week or more to receive intensive training. A smaller percentage of craftspeople acquire their skills at a college or a university.

Once potential crafters have learned the basics of their chosen craft, they must gain skill through practice. Most successful craftspeople have spent years perfecting their craft.

Taking classes in business or computers is helpful for those interested in owning their own shops or creating Web sites to sell their wares.

Many people begin by selling their wares on the street or at flea markets. Others create their own Web sites to sell their art on the Internet. Small shops will often sell items on consignment, meaning that the shop agrees to display a crafter's work in return for a certain percentage of each sale.

Some highly skilled craftspeople sell their wares at craft fairs, many of which are run on a competitive basis. Crafters are usually required to submit pictures of their products to the fair's organizers. If the organizers accept the wares, a display space will be assigned to the crafter.

Craftspeople advance in several ways. As they become more skilled and develop a reputation for quality work, they can sell their wares for higher prices. They may open their own shops. Some crafters advance by combining formal arts and crafts. For example, an artist/craftsperson might make knitted sculptures and exhibit them in a gallery or art museum.

Skilled craftspeople sometimes become teachers at schools, craft fairs, or summer camps. They may also speak about and demonstrate their craft to community groups. Occasionally, people who create textile designs can sell their ideas to

clothing or wallpaper manufacturers, or they may even become designers for such firms.

Most people learn crafts as hobbies and become interested in working professionally only after years of practice. They enjoy their craft because it is creative and satisfying. Craftspeople often work with machinery such as pottery wheels and soldering irons. At times the work can be dirty and messy, but few dedicated artists seem to mind.

Craftspeople often have unusual schedules and may work nights and weekends. In addition to the time spent creating their wares, they must put in additional hours to sell them. Crafters who own their own shops must manage a business as well as make their crafts. Those who teach generally work fewer than forty hours a week; they often have three-month vacations and long holidays during which they do their own work.

flea markets – барахолка

consignment – комиссионный договор

fair – ярмарка, выставка-продажа

soldering iron – паяльник

dedicated artist – художник, влюбленный в свою работу

II. Answer the questions:

- 1) Do craftspeople need higher education?
- 2) How can craftspeople improve their skills?
- 3) Why do some crafters take classes in computers and business?
- 4) How can you sell your wares?
- 5) What's a craft fair?
- 6) Can craftspeople become teachers?
- 7) Why does a crafter need to exhibit his or her items from time to time?
- 8) Do craftspeople work 9 to 6?
- 9) Why is crafter's work considered messy and dirty?
- 10) Can one make a fabulous career as a craftsperson?

III. True or False:

- 1) Most craftspeople don't need special training.
- 2) Unfortunately, few craftspeople have higher education.
- 3) Usually it takes a lot of time to master a craft.
- 4) Craftspeople don't need to learn business.
- 5) There are many ways to sell wares.
- 6) Craftspeople are not supposed to become teachers.
- 7) Crafters don't like their job because it's dirty and messy.
- 8) Craftspeople exhibit their wares in museums and galleries.
- 9) Craftspeople can work every day.
- 10) Craftspeople can become successful in business and run their own shops.

LEXICAL EXERCISES

I. Make up expressions with the words:

crafters, skill, practice, education, fair, market, to sell, wares, creative, manufacturer, schedule, vacation, workshop, successful, to own, professional.

II. Find out pairs of synonyms:

professional, successful, to perfect, wares, expert, well-to-do, helpful, to exhibit, vacations, to master, useful, to display, machinery, items, gadgetry, holidays.

III. Find out pairs of antonyms:

to gain, skilled, dirty, messy, to mind, untrained, to lose, clean, orderly, to agree.

IV. Translate into Russian:

high school, adult education programs, craft workshops, to gain skill through practice, successful craftspeople, to perfect one's craft, to create one's own Web site, on the Internet, to sell items on consignment, craft fair, on a competitive basis, for higher prices, quality work, dedicated artist.

V. Translate into English:

высшее образование, мастер-классы, опытный ремесленник, успешный художник, продавать товар на ярмарке, показ работ, общаться по интернету, качественный товар, вести свое дело, открыть свой магазин, уйти в отпуск.

VI. Translate the following derivatives:

- 1) to train – training – trainer – trainee;
- 2) education – educative – educational – educationalist – educator – educatee;
- 3) to organize – organization – organizer – organizing;
- 4) shop – shopper – shopaholic – shoplifter – shopkeeper – shopping;
- 5) to demonstrate – demonstration – demonstrator – demonstrative;
- 6) idea – ideal – idealist – idealism – to idealize;
- 7) to satisfy – satisfaction – satisfying – satisfyingly;
- 8) to dedicate – dedication – dedicated – dedicative – dedicator;
- 9) formal – informal – to formalize – formality;
- 10) work – worker – workaholic – workweek – workmate.

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. Identify forms of the underlined verbs:

- 1) They may have taken courses in high school or through adult education programs.
- 2) Once potential crafters have learned the basics of their chosen craft, they must gain skill through practice.
- 3) Most successful craftspeople have spent years perfecting their craft.
- 4) Small shops will often sell items on consignment, meaning that the shop agrees to display a crafter's work in return for a certain percentage of each sale.
- 5) If the organizers accept the wares, a display space will be assigned to the crafter.
- 6) Some crafters advance by combining formal arts and crafts.

- 7) For example, an artist/craftsperson might make knitted sculptures and exhibit them in a gallery or art museum.
- 8) At times the work can be dirty and messy, but few dedicated artists seem to mind.
- 9) In addition to the time spent creating their wares, they must put in additional hours to sell them.
- 10) Crafters who own their own shops must manage a business as well as make their crafts.

II. Make up questions to the words in bold:

- 1) Professional craftspeople usually have **some formal training**.
- 2) A smaller percentage of craftspeople acquire their skills **at a college or a university**.
- 3) Most successful craftspeople have spent **years** perfecting their craft.
- 4) Some highly skilled craftspeople sell their wares **at craft fairs**.
- 5) Skilled craftspeople sometimes become **teachers at schools, craft fairs, or summer camps**.
- 6) Craftspeople often work with machinery **such as pottery wheels and soldering irons**.
- 7) **Crafters who own their own shops** must manage a business as well as make their crafts.
- 8) Those who teach generally work **fewer than forty hours a week**.
- 9) Most people learn crafts as hobbies and become interested in working professionally **only after years of practice**.
- 10) They enjoy their craft **because it is creative and satisfying**.

III. Translate the sentences. Mind your grammar:

- 1) Недавно я нашел новую работу. Теперь я работаю дизайнером в известной компании.
- 2) Джон работает над картиной уже два месяца.

- 3) Шедевры этого художника были утеряны сто лет назад, но на днях их обнаружили во время ремонта старого музея.
- 4) Мне нравится шить, вязать, вышивать. Я предпочитаю делать вещи своими руками.
- 5) Вы когда-нибудь рисовали автопортрет?
- 6) Я хочу, чтобы вы использовали в картине больше светлых тонов.
- 7) Говорят, что это галерея была построена купцом.
- 8) Где вы собираетесь работать после окончания института?
- 9) У этого молодого художника большой потенциал, не так ли?
- 10) В нашем городе много музеев, галерей, театров.

IV. Translate into English:

Мы много говорим о том, что нужно делать, чтобы стать успешным. Однако во многом успешность зависит от характера человека. Например, любой человек может научиться рано вставать, но не каждый на это пойдет, и уж тем более не каждый человек сможет делать это регулярно. Так что достижение успеха конкретным человеком еще и определяется его характером, способностями, уровнем интеллекта. Постараемся описать самые яркие черты характера, которыми обладает большинство успешных людей.

1. Независимость

Если мы слишком сильно заботимся о том, чтобы людям вокруг нас было хорошо, и ставим их интересы превыше своих, шансы на успех у нас минимальны. Это не значит, что мы не должны помогать близким, но нам следует помнить и о собственных интересах. В каком-то смысле, постоянное желание помочь можно сравнить с отказом от ответственности — если мы уделяем другим больше внимания, чем себе, то и требовать следует с них, а не с себя. Но близкие об этом даже не догадываются.

2. Уверенность

Любое принятое решение отразится на нашей будущей жизни. Если выбор делается после долгих мучительных раздумий, скорее всего ничего хорошего ожидать не придется. Доверяйте своим инстинктам и прислушивайтесь, что говорит сердце. Если вы совершили ошибку, не воспринимайте ее как причину к сомнениям в будущем, но понимайте ее как опыт, без которого ваша жизнь была менее осознанной.

3. Настойчивость

Сейчас мы на успешных людей смотрим как на образец для подражания, объект уважения или, в худшем случае, зависти. Но ведь они были такими не всегда. Все с чего-то начинали, и все проходили через полосы неудач, трудностей, желая опустить руки. И только тот, кто смог преодолеть отчаяние и настойчиво работать над проектом, в успех которого он верил, теперь может назвать себя успешным человеком, прожившим жизнь не зря.

4. Богатое воображение

Речь идет как о возможности сгенерировать и реализовать идею, которая никогда никому еще в голову не приходила, так и о том, чтобы представить себя успешным, то есть использовать прием визуализации.

5. Умение не впадать в отчаяние

Умение не принимать близко к сердцу чужие упреки и критику помогает сохранить душевное равновесие, не поддаваться сомнениям и не потерпеть неудачу.

6. Осознание самого себя

Если вы не знаете, кем вы являетесь на самом деле, вы никогда не поймете, на что действительно способны. Вы должны точно знать, в чем ваши сильные и слабые стороны. Если вы не будете понимать, в чем ваш талант, вы ничего не добьетесь, и любое дело закончится неудачей и разочарованием.

7. Ясность намерений

Любой успешный человек всегда знает чего хочет и, даже несмотря на то, что никто кроме него не верит в его идею, идет своим путем. Он знает, что он намерен довести дело до конца, и ничто ему не помешает.

8. Сосредоточенность

Как бы вы не разбивали свой проект на мини-цели и задачи, что вам нужно сделать — так это довести его до конца. Любые отвлекающие проекты должны подождать или идти по плану только после главного. Сосредоточенность на одной задаче — гарантия ее выполнения.

9. Оптимизм

Оптимизм является важнейшей чертой любого успешного человека. Без него все остальное имело бы мало смысла и было бы трудновыполнимо. Если бы успешные люди не считали стакан «наполовину полным», никакая настойчивость бы не спасла. Поэтому абсолютно необходимо придерживаться позитивного мышления и никогда не сдаваться.

10. Страсть

Успеха могут добиться многие, но чтобы поддерживать состояние успешности нужно иметь страсть и к своему делу, и любовь к жизни. Можно написать совершенный список задач и план реализации проекта, но без страсти вряд ли мы сможем их когда-либо реализовать.

HOME ASSIGNMENT

In pairs, make up and act out a dialogue between an employer and a young craftsperson.

INTERNET RESOURCES

<http://careers.stateuniversity.com/pages/104/Craftsperson.html>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Master_craftsman

<http://improve-me.ru/?p=522>

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