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Г.Г. Губина

МОДЕЛИРОВАНИЕ ОДЕЖДЫ

Учебное пособие

MODELLING CLOTHES

Study Guide

Ярославль
2015

УДК
ББК
Г

Губина Г.Г.

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Пособие «Моделирование одежды» предназначено для студентов вузов и средних специальных учебных заведений, обучающихся по специальности ФГОС ВПО 072700.62 «Искусство костюма и текстиля» и ФГОС СПО специальности 29.02.04 «Конструирование, моделирование и технология швейных изделий», а также широкого круга специалистов, работающих в сфере моделирования одежды и связанного с этим направлением бизнеса. Целью учебного пособия является изучение иностранного языка для профессиональных целей в области моделирования, формирование или совершенствование профессиональных компетенций *студентов и специалистов в области моделирования* средствами иностранного языка, использования ими в профессиональной деятельности электронных программ, а также печатной или электронной информации по специальности на английском языке. Пособие также может быть использовано *коммерсантами, осуществляющими заказы, доставку и продажу одежды и аксессуаров.*

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Предисловие

Пособие «Моделирование одежды» написано в соответствии со стандартами ФГОС ВПО и СПО третьего поколения на основе реализации компетентностного, личностно-ориентированного, деятельностного и когнитивного подходов. Учебное пособие предназначено для студентов I-II курсов вузов, обучающихся по специальности 072700.62 «Искусство костюма и текстиля» и студентов II-III курсов средних специальных учебных заведений, изучающих специальность 29.02.04 «Конструирование, моделирование и технология швейных изделий».

Книга может быть использована студентами, специалистами в области моделирования с целью повышения ими профессиональных компетенций, так как в нем представлены современные аутентичные материалы, а также коммерсантами, осуществляющими заказ и доставку товаров из зарубежных стран. При описании товара важно правильно представить его качество, включающего бренд и/или производителя, описание модели, материал, размер, цвет и цветовые оттенки модели. Учебное пособие и отдельно изданные специализированные словари к нему обеспечивают овладение иностранным языком для специальных целей в области моделирования. В пособии также представлена специальная лексика и термины в области информационных

технологий и коммерции. Пособие нацелено на формирование навыков работы с электронными технологиями в процессе изучения моделирования на английском языке, в том числе, использованию электронных программ с целью формирования навыков моделирования одежды, использования материалов сети Интернет, бизнеса в сети Интернет, электронных справочных материалов.

На основе использования электронных технологий в процессе обучения студентов специальностям «Искусство костюма и текстиля» и «Конструирование, моделирование и технология швейных изделий» формируются навыки предпринимательства обучающихся в области моделирования, включающие способность к созданию проектов, своей линии одежды студентами и специалистами в области моделирования и привлечение производителей к их собственным линиям одежды.

Изучение иностранного языка для специальных целей в каждом из *10 уроков* представлено упражнениями по всем видам речевой деятельности: *аудированием, чтением, устной и письменной речью, а также лексическим – изучаются специальная лексика и термины – и страноведческим языковыми аспектами.*

Работа с видами речевой деятельности, языковыми аспектами, формирование комплекса упражнений основано на разнообразии форм работы, предварительной, затем практической

работе с учебным материалом и совершенствовании знаний и умений студентов на этапе воспроизведения материала. Выполнение упражнений предполагает индивидуальную, в том числе, самостоятельную, а также парную и групповую работу обучающихся. Особый интерес представляет *проектная работа студентов*, осуществляющаяся в течение учебного года в форме итогового контроля сформированных профессиональных компетенций, обучающихся средствами иностранного языка. На основе личностно-ориентированного подхода обучающиеся сами выбирают тему проекта среди тем, предложенных в разделе *Projects*. В пособии используются *аутентичные материалы*, обеспечивающие формирование, а в дальнейшем — совершенствование навыков работы с отбором, анализом и использованием информации на английском языке в академической и профессиональной деятельности обучающихся. Ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое, поисковое чтение обеспечивают более глубокое овладение содержанием материала. Практика устной монологической и диалогической речи представлена ситуациями, связанными с моделированием. Обширный лексический материал представлен в каждом уроке в алфавитном порядке специальной лексикой и терминами, включающий в себя названия деловой, женской, мужской одежды, обуви, головных уборов, одежды для дома; цветов и оттенков,

использующихся в моделировании; названия частей тела для снятия выкройки, деталей одежды. Лексический материал общего английского языка представлен в словаре в конце учебного пособия – *Glossary of General English*. В нем отдельно выделена лексика делового английского языка и информатики – *English-Russian Dictionary of Business Terms and English-Russian Dictionary of Computer Terms*.

Грамматические и лексические заметки к языковым аспектам в уроках – notes объясняют и дополняют языковой материал. *Текущий контроль представлен разнообразными упражнениями в уроках. Задания после каждого пяти уроков – Progress Tests* – обеспечивают промежуточную форму контроля. *Итоговые тесты – Final Progress Tests* помогают повторно закрепить пройденный материал. Используются тесты *Multiple Choice* – тест множественного выбора, *Multiple Response* – тест множественных ответов, *Ordering Objects* – упорядочивание объектов, *Short Answer* – краткий ответ. Профессиональная лексика и термины по специальности представлены в специальных словарях – *English-Russian and Russian-English Dictionary of Modelling Clothes* отдельными книгами. Задания сформулированы с учетом работы с печатными материалами пособия, специальными русско-английским и англо-русским словарями в области моделирования одежды, а также электронными

программами сети Интернет. Изучение материалов, связанных с электронными технологиями, дополнительно поддерживается специальной лексикой в области информационных технологий и бизнеса в уроках пособия.

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Проекты

Unit 1

Introduction to Fashion Design

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the words naming the men's clothes and repeat them after the speaker.*

Breeches, blazer, cardigan, chinos, coat, costume, jacket, jeans, jumper, pullover, raincoat

Vocabulary

Task 2 *Study the words. Reproduce the sentences given in the task. Pay attention to the context of the sentences and to the notes.*

breeches бриджи

He wore beige breeches and a T-shirt. When the heat is unbearable, she prefers breeches to trousers.

blazer 1 блейзер 2 спортивная куртка 3 клубный пиджак

She was wearing a blue blouse, a black skirt, a tie and a blazer with school emblem. Nick will buy a wool blend blazer.

cardigan 1 кардиган 2 джемпер 3 вязанный жилет или жакет

Cardigan is a kind of knitwear. Cardigan is a long sleeve collarless sweater having a front fastener to the bottom.

chinos (plural) брюки чинос

Chinos are originally made from twill fabric. Now cotton and synthetic blends are widely used in manufacturing of chinos.

coat 1 пальто

She wore beige double-breasted coat with scarf. Kate preferred wool blend funnel neck coat.

costume 1 маскарадный костюм 2 театральный костюм 3 национальный костюм 4 исторический костюм 5 женский костюм

All the women of the Indian family were wearing costumes with necklaces and bracelets, rings or earrings. The costume was embroidered according with national traditions of the country.

jacket 1 куртка 2 пиджак

There is a wide variety of jackets in the shop. I prefer zippered classic leather jacket.

jeans (plural) джинсы

I usually wear flat-front skinny jeans. My friend's choice is mid-rise straight classic jeans.

jumper джемпер

I can use open knit textured jumper for both work and weekend. I am looking for the striped knit jumper with a classic round neckline.

pullover пуловер

Crew neck pullover is ribbed at neckline. Glamorous long sleeve pullover makes Jane pretty.

raincoat плащ

In autumn, she used hooded raincoat for wearing. Jim preferred long raincoat to jacket in cold weather.

Notes:

1. The words *chinos*, *breeches* are specific. We use them mostly as pairs of clothes in plural form.
2. *Breeches* are a kind of *trousers*.
3. *Chinos* are a kind of *trousers* made of twill fabric.
4. The word *jeans* is used only in the plural form.
5. *Cardigan*, *jumper* and *pullover* are a kind of *knitwear*.
6. We write through hyphen some compound adjectives, meaning the quality and some nouns referring to the shades of colour of clothes: *double-breasted*, *flat-front*, *pinkish-orange*.
7. *Crew neck* is British spelling; *crewneck* is an American spelling.

Task 3 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Trousers, are, breeches, a, of, kind.
2. Colours, the, light, are, in, blazers, shop, sold, of.
3. Females, is, clothes, for, smart, the, cardigan.
4. Worn, by, chinos, are, males, mostly.
5. Clothes, is, important, the, outerwear, coat, most.

Talk

Task 4 *You have chosen the profession of fashion designer. Why? Give your reasons. You can use the variants below:*

- a) It has been my dream since childhood.
- b) My mother (father, grandmother, etc. is a modeller).
- c) I admire haute couture fashion.
- d) I like all the models of designer's collection.
- e) Fashion attracts me as an art.
- f) I am fond of making sketches.
- g) I am keen on tailoring/dress-making.

Note: Modeller is the British variant of spelling. The American variant of spelling is modeler.

Reading

Task 5 *Read the text and a) say what fashion design is b) name the professional skills of fashion designer c) give the categories of fashion design. Pay attention to notes after the text.*

What Is Fashion Design?

Everybody who is interested in the world of fashion can ask a question what fashion design is. It is the artistic creation of clothing. There arise the questions of the designers' professional skills and the ways of achieving them. The skills of the designer comprise the artistic view on fashion, sketching, choosing fashion, colours, fabric, accessories, use of e-technologies, knowledge of advertising and marketing, modern trends and famous couturiers in fashion.

Fashion design means haute couture or ready-to-wear clothes. Haute couture has its small amount of specific customers and ready-to-

wear outfit includes broader designer and general collections. However, each category of design determines knowledge of customers' needs and requirements.

Notes:

1. If we use the nouns in singular and the nouns, which form their plural form as exceptions in the possessive case, we add apostrophe and the letter -s to nouns: dressmaker's address – адрес портного, men's trousers – мужские брюки, women's jackets – женские куртки. If we use the nouns, which form their plural form according to general rules in the possessive case, we add only apostrophe to nouns: designers' professional skills – профессиональные навыки дизайнеров, customers' needs and requirements – потребности и требования клиентов.
2. *Broader* is the comparative degree of adjective from *broad*.

Writing

Task 6 *Write a story about profession and professional skills of the designer (50-80 words).*

Unit 2

Business Formal Clothes

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the words referring to the men's clothes and pronounce them.*

Shirt, shorts, socks, suit, sweater, sweatshirt, trousers/pants, T-shirt, underpants

Vocabulary

Task 2 *Study the words. Repeat the sentences given in the task. Write the sentences of your own with the words. Pay attention to notes.*

Men's Clothes Мужская одежда

shirt рубашка

Sam bought casual printed short sleeve cotton shirt for summer. I need smart white shirt for office.

shorts (plural) шорты

Michael usually wore mid-length denim shorts even in summer. He would have never chosen satin shorts.

socks (plural) носки

This pair of socks is 100 % (one hundred percent) cotton. My husband wears socks of black or grey colour.

suit костюм

Tom has chosen dark grey suit for marriage. Jane appeared in the office in a dazzlingly white suit.

sweater свитер

He preferred crew neck to turtleneck sweaters. This black wool sweater is part of his casual clothes.

sweatshirt 1 спортивный свитер 2 трикотажная рубашка 3 фufайка 4 толстовка

She wore maroon sweatshirt and slim-fit jeans. Bill wore loose-fitting sweatshirt.

trousers/pants (plural) брюки

Bill wears tight trousers. John wears bell-bottomed trousers.

T-shirt футболка

I would like to wear cotton short sleeve royal blue T-shirt. Elisabeth wears classic white or grey T-shirts.

underpants (plural) трусы

Boxer shorts are most widespread type of underpants. Other types of pants are usually shorter and more form-fitting.

Notes:

1. The words *shorts*, *socks*, *trousers/pants*, *underpants* are specific. We use them mostly as pairs in the plural form.
2. The word *trousers* is most used in Great Britain and Europe, while the word *pants* is more widely used in America and Asia.

Task 3 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Women, and, both, are, men, for, there, shorts.
2. Kind, of, socks, a, legwear, are.
3. Office, is, blue, as, choose, navy, a, better, it, to, clothes, in, daytime, the, suit.
4. Crew neck, usually, sweaters, wear, I.

Talk

Task 4 *You have just begun business. Do you know what kinds of clothes you ought to wear? Will close-fitting jeans, above the knee skirts, short sleeve shirts or T-shirts do? Give your opinion. Discuss it in class.*

Use the phrases:

I think Я думаю

I believe Я полагаю

In my opinion } По моему мнению

To my mind }

In my view С моей точки зрения

Reading

Task 5 *Read the text and write out the rules of wearing the men's and women's business formal clothes.*

Business Formal Clothes

Fashion is currently very important, because nowadays to socialize successfully in the society and make the career the man or the

woman has to look well and to be dressed according to the social situation. There are some common rules for it, which we have to follow. It is conservative in style.

The best variant for business is the matching suit. What will it look like? It is long sleeve jacket of dark blue, dark grey or black colour. The trousers have to match the jacket or their colour should be the same and the main things are the hemline of the trousers should reach the middle of the shoe and they must not be tight-fitting. It coincides with the men's and the women's jackets, trousers and is for the women's skirts. Moreover, the length of the skirt ought to be just above or below the knee.

Right wear of shirts and blouses is also important. Classic button-down shirts of white or cream colour are preferable for men. For women the choice is wider. Classic button-down shirts or blouses can be not only of white and cream but also of dark blue, black or grey colour. If there is some kind of print, it ought to be a conservative one. In addition, formal business dress requires classic dark grey, dark blue or black low-heeled shoes or with no heel shoes.

What kinds of clothes do you prefer as your business formal dress?

Task 6 *Complete the beginning of the sentence with all right answers. Use the text of task 4.*

Multiple Response Test

1 Fashion in business is important because it helps

- feeling comfortable in cold or hot weather
- keeping dry while rain
- socializing and making a career
- looking one's best

2 Matching man's suit looks as

- short sleeve jacket of burgundy colour
- long sleeve jacket of dark blue, dark grey or black colour
- tight-fitting brown trousers
- dark blue, dark grey or black colour trousers with hemline reaching the middle of the shoe

3 Matching women's clothes look as

- sleeveless pink blouse
- white or cream blouse
- high-heeled elegant shoes
- close-toed low-heeled shoes

Task 7 *Discuss the variants of the men's and women's business formal clothes in pairs.*

Writing

Task 8 *Write the description of business formal clothes you would wear (80 words).*

Unit 3

Choice of Colour in Fashion Design

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the names of clothes and pronounce them correctly.*

Blouse, dress, lingerie set (bra and knickers), skirt, shawl, stockings, swimsuit, tights/pantyhose, wrap

Task 2 *Repeat the names of the colours. Pay attention to notes.*

Black, brown, crimson, green, grey, mélange, orange, pink, red, turquoise, yellow, white

Note:

1. *Colour* is the British variant of spelling. The American variant of spelling is *color*.
2. The word *mélange* is of French origin, hence is the spelling of the word.

Vocabulary

Task 3 *Learn the words referring to the women's clothes. Pay attention to notes.*

Women's Clothes Женская одежда

blouse 1 блузка 2 кофта 3 гимнастерка

Her blouse was pink and elegant with a taupe jacket. A white or a cream blouse is a part of business formal clothes.

dress 1 платье 2 одеваться

Jill liked midi chiffon cocktail dresses. Jennifer chose guipure wedding white dress.

lingerie set (bra and knickers) комплект нижнего белья

Lingerie sets differ in style. There is a wide choice of lingerie sets in any clothes shops.

skirt юбка

Joanne was fond of pleated black or taupe skirts. Jane was slim and purchased pencil or flared skirts.

shawl шаль

Shawl is a specific kind of clothes worn by women in some countries of the world. Russian shawls are often made of wool or silk.

swimsuit купальный костюм

Swimsuit or a bathing suit is a kind of swimwear. Being plump, she purchased one piece, two piece or full piece swimsuits.

stockings чулки

Stockings are specific kind of women's clothes. Stockings belong to hosiery.

tights/pantyhose колготки

Tights and pantyhose are both a kind of hosiery. Sometimes leggings are worn instead of tights.

wrap накидка

Wraps are made both of natural and synthetic materials, such as, for example, cashmere or polyester. Wraps are mostly of black, blue, pink or grey colour.

Notes:

1. The words *stockings* and *tights* are specific. We use *tights* only in plural form and *stockings* mostly in plural.
2. Both words *tights* and *pantyhose* are synonyms, though *tights* are denser and thicker than *pantyhose*. Moreover, the word *tights* use mostly the the British and some other Europeans. The Americans also use the word *pantyhose*.

Task 4 *Learn the names of the colours. Read word combinations with them. Think of your own word combinations containing the names of clothes and their colours. Write at least an example for each colour.*

Names of colours Названия цветов

black черный

black shoes

brown коричневый

brown coat

burgundy бардовый

burgundy dress

crimson малиновый

crimson T-shirt

green зеленый

green hat

grey серый

grey raincoat

mélange пестрая смесь

mélange dress

orange оранжевый

orange skirt

pink розовый

pink blouse

purple 1 фиолетовый 2 пурпурный 3 багровый

purple T-shirt

red красный

red cap

turquoise бирюзовый

turquoise swimsuit

violet 1 фиолетовый 2 лиловый

violet coat

white белый

white sneakers

yellow желтый

yellow shorts

Task 5 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Wears, crimson, a, navy, Joanna, colour, of, blouse, blue, with, jeans.
2. Dress, of, cocktail, is, chiffon, knee-length, pink.
3. White, in, collection, black, the, red, sets, are, blue, of, lingerie, and, colours.
4. Leather, in, liked, skirt, I, the, collection, black, designer's.

Talk

Task 6 *What colours would you choose for the women's clothes? Name the kinds of clothes and the colours. Use the phrases:*

I would prefer a white or a cream shirt/blouse. Я бы предпочел/предпочла белую или кремовую рубашку/блузку.

I would rather choose grey shoes. Я бы скорее выбрал/выбрала серые туфли.

Reading

Task 7 *Listen to the talk of two women, read and act it out.*

Dialogue

Jane: Well, Kate, how do you like this coat?

Kate: It suits you, but I think orange is the wrong colour for you.

Jane: What about that one?

Kate: Light grey or light brown?

Jane: Light brown.

Kate: It is much better.

Jane: I like the colour.

Kate: In fact, it is camel colour.

Jane: I have brown shoes and brown bag.

Kate: You will look great.

Task 8 *What colours would you choose for the women's clothes?
Discuss it in pairs. Use the words and expressions below.*

best наилучший	preferable предпочтительный
completely absolutely безвкусно	shades of colour оттенки цвета
dark темный	solid-coloured однотонный
excellent taste отличный вкус	I like this jacket (blouse, skirt). Мне нравится эта куртка (блузка, юбка).
great choice of colour великолепный выбор цвета	I dislike this jacket (blouse, skirt). Мне не нравится эта куртка (блузка, юбка).
light светлый	The dress suits you in colour. Платье подходит вам по цвету.
multi-coloured разноцветный	The dress does not suit you in colour. Платье вам не подходит по цвету.

Writing

Task 9 *Write your own description of the women's clothes, which you like best, using the names of colours (10-20 examples).*

Unit 4

Tools for Making Sketches

Listening

Task 1 *Learn pronunciation of the names of clothes.*

Bandana, gloves, cap, hat, kerchief, mittens, muffler, scarf, tie

Task 2 *Listen to the pronunciation of shades of the blue colour.*

Blue and its shades: azure, baby blue, blue-green, blue-violet, cerulean, light blue, midnight blue, navy blue, royal blue, sky blue, violet-blue

Between blue and green: aquamarine, cyan

Vocabulary

Task 3 *Read new words and the examples illustrating them. Think of your own examples of the sentences with these words. Pay attention to note.*

Handwear *Одежда для рук*

gloves перчатки

Kid gloves are good for everybody.

mittens 1 варежки 2 рукавицы 3 митенки

Mittens belong to knitwear. Mittens are a kind of gloves.

Neckwear *Предметы одежды, которые мы носим на шее*

muffler 1 кашне 2 шарф

There is a great choice of beige, green, blue, white, black, grey, pink and khaki mufflers. Cotton beige muffler is the thing I choose for myself.

scarf (pl. scarves) шарф

I like classic turquoise scarf. My mother prefers cocoa scarf.

tie галстук

Business formal clothes require solid colours: black, blue, dark grey for the tie. New trends of fashion offer mix patterns of ties' colours.

Headwear Головные уборы

bandana цветной платок

Kate wore a bandana outdoors in summer. Bandana is also a kind of women's headwear.

cap 1 кепка 2 шляпка 3 фуражка 4 чепец

Beige, white or blue cap is suitable in colour to brown, blue, black or cream coat, raincoat or jacket. Jim always wears a cap and warm trousers and a jacket in winter.

hat шляпа

John's hat with small brims was elegant. The black hat is suitable to black or dark blue suit.

kerchief 1 косынка 2 платок

Cotton floral kerchief is attractive to me. Patterned silk kerchief is a dream of my friend.

Note: We use the words *gloves* and *mittens* mostly as pairs in the plural form.

Task 4 *Learn the shades of blue colour.*

Blue colour and its shades *Синий цвет и его оттенки*

azure 1 лазурный цвет 2 голубой цвет

azure party dress

baby blue *бледный оттенок лазури*

baby blue T-shirt

blue-green *сине-зеленый цвет*

blue-green muffler

blue-violet *сине-фиолетовый (indigo индиго)*

blue-violet scarf

cerulean 1 лазурный 2 небесно-голубой цвет

cerulean cardigan

light blue *светло-голубой цвет*

light blue blazer

midnight blue *темно-синий цвет: темный оттенок синего цвета, напоминающий цвет ночного неба*

midnight blue jacket

navy blue *темно-синий цвет: очень темный оттенок синего цвета*

navy blue sweater

royal blue 1 кобальтовый синий 2 королевский синий 3 чистый оттенок синего цвета 4 яркий оттенок синего цвета

royal blue shirt

sky blue 1 небесный 2 светло-синий

sky blue trousers

violet-blue фиолетово-синий (синеватый оттенок сине-фиолетового цвета)

violet-blue jeans

Between blue and green colours Между синим и зеленым цветом

aquamarine 1 аквамариновый 2 цвет морской волны

aquamarine shorts

cyan циан: зеленовато-голубой цвет

cyan blouse

Task 5 *Make clustering map containing shades of blue colour used for description of clothes. Use coloured pencils, crayons, markers, paints or computer devices.*

Task 6 *Find and name the clothes in the Fashion journals or on the Internet containing the shades of blue colours.*

Task 7 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Green, often, paisley, bandanas, blue, pattern, have, printed.
2. Added, to, gloves, as, can, clothes, accessories, be, royal, or, mittens, blue.
3. Bright, is, violet, cap, blue, knitted.
4. Hat, national, in, traditional, is, Germany, for, cyan, holiday, worn.

Talk

Task 8 *Listen to the dialogue, read and dramatize it. Think of the talk of two young people discussing shades of blue colour. Pay attention to note.*

Azure Dress

- Good morning, Mrs. White. How do you do.
- Good morning, Mrs. Smith. Excuse me, but where did you purchase such an amazing azure dress?
- I sewed it at the dressmaker. I like blue colour and its shades in clothes. I could have chosen a great variety of it from midnight or navy blue to cyan, blue-green and blue- violet and then to royal blue, sky blue, azure, cerulean, light blue, baby blue.
- Could you give me dressmaker's address?
- Sure. Charing Cross, 10.
- Thank you very much.

Note: Could you give (Russian не могли бы Вы Could you + verb in the first form) is the polite form of address with the action referring to present or future. I could have chosen (Russian Я могла бы + have + Participle II) is the polite form of address with the action referring to past.

Reading

Task 9 *Find English equivalents of specific words referring to fashion design in the text below: вода, водяная кисть/кисть с резервуаром, градиент, графитовый карандаш, инструмент, кисть, линия,*

мазок, маркер, модельер, оттенок, прозрачный, рисование карандашом/маркером, смешивать, цвет, рапикуль/карандаш цвета древесного угля, чернила, эскиз.

Task 10 *Define specific adjectives characterizing tools for making sketches.*

Task 11 *Choose the nouns describing the quality of tools.*

Tools for Making Sketches

For making sketches fashion designer uses different tools. The first tool is the water brush. The benefits of this tool are obvious. You can fill the water brushes with water, black ink, coloured ink or mix them.

The second tool is the marker, which is also of great help. One edge of the marker ensures drawing thin lines, while the other suggests making wide brushstrokes. The markers are transparent and make many gradients. They are of different colours. One can purchase markers in sets according to colours, for example, skin or bright colours. The markers represent different gradients and shades indicated by characters: numbers, codes.

Fashion designer also uses thin, medium and thick brushes sharp and not so sharp at the edge, both natural and synthetic. Besides, there are charcoal pencils: light, or medium dark, and graphite, for example, H, B, HB, F pencils with numbers marking the degree of softness, hardness or fine point.

Task 12 *Find the sentences with specific words referring to fashion design in the text above.*

Task 13 *Read the text above and name the tools for making sketches. Which tools do you use for making sketches? Prove your ideas presenting their best qualities.*

Writing

Task 14 *Imagine the clothes with blue shades of colour, paint them on paper or in computer and describe them (2-5 examples).*

UNIT 5

Making Sketches in Fashion Design

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the words representing homewear and footwear and say them aloud.*

Bathrobe, bed jacket, boots, dressing gown, flip-flops, pajama, peignoir, nightgown/nightdress/nightshirt, robe, sandals, shoes, sneakers, rain boots

Task 2 *Listen carefully to the pronunciation of the shades of green, violet and brown colours and repeat them: beige, chestnut, chocolate, cocoa, forest green, grape, lime green, lavender, lime, mauve, tan, teal and yellow-green.*

Vocabulary

Task 3 *Study the words in the sentences and repeat each sentence. Think of your own examples containing new words. Work in pairs. Pay attention to notes.*

Homewear Одежда для дома

bathrobe 1 халат 2 банный халат 3 купальный халат

She put on a bathrobe of another colour every time she took the bath.

Jane put on clean white bathrobe after the bath.

bed jacket куртка для сна

Bed jacket is a kind of clothes for home and nightwear. Bed jacket can be useful at night.

dressng gown халат SLEEPWEAR

Coming from work Ann usually changes clothes and puts on her flower print dressing gown. Elizabeth wears cotton or silk dressing gowns.

nightgown/nightdress/nightshirt ночная рубашка/ночная сорочка

Nightgowns, nightdresses or nightshirts are usually elegant and made of light fabric. Women wear nightgowns, nightdresses or nightshirts for sleep.

peignoir 1 пеньюар 2 дамский халат 3домашнее платье

Peignoirs differ in colours. The colours of peignoirs vary from black to shades of pink and blue.

pajama пижама

Children's pajamas are the best choice for children at night. The pajamas are loose, light and the fabric is natural.

robe халат

Robe is the notion for home clothes. Robe comprises bathrobe, dressing gown.

Footwear Обувь

boots 1 ботинки 2 сапоги

Black or brown leather boots are an excellent choice for autumn. Jim always wears warm boots in winter.

shoes туфли

Choice of shoes is very important for women. They have to wear different kinds of shoes according to social occasions.

rain boots резиновые сапоги

Rain boots can be used for being outdoors in autumn or spring, for example. Men use rain boots for hunting and fishing.

flip-flops шлепанцы

People wear flip-flops after the bath or for the swim. Flip-flops are better for girls than for women.

sandals 1 босоножки 2 сандалии

Sandals are the best footwear for summer heat. During vacation in summer we wear sandals everywhere.

sneakers кроссовки

Sportsmen have special sneakers. We use sneakers for running, hiking, sport games.

Notes:

1. The term *nights out dress* has not to be mixed with the term *nightdress*. *Night out dress* is a *party or occasion dress*. It is designed for going out.
2. The terms *nightgown/nightdress/nightshirt* are synonyms. They belong to *home clothes*, *nightwear* and *sleepwear* clothes.
3. *Robe* denotes more common notion. *Dressing gowns*, *bathrobes* and *housecoats* are kinds of *robes*.

Task 4 *Learn the shades of green, violet and brown colours.*

Green colour and its shades Зеленый цвет и его оттенки

forest green 1 темно-зеленый **2** цвет лесной зелени

forest green cap

lime green зеленый лайм

lime green blouse

Between green and yellow colours Между зеленым и желтым цветом

lime лайм: оттенок между желтым и зеленым цветом

lime T-shirt

yellow-green желто-зеленый

yellow-green costume

Between green and cyan colours Между зеленым цветом и цианом

teal тил: цвет низкой насыщенности между зеленым цветом и темным цианом

teal trousers

Violet colour and its shades Фиолетовый цвет и его оттенки

grape цвета винограда

grape scarf

lavender лавандовый: светлый оттенок фиолетового цвета

lavender muffler

mauve розовато-лиловый или бледный пурпурный цвет

mauve cardigan

Brown colour and its shades Коричневый цвет и его оттенки

beige бежевый цвет

beige shorts

chestnut каштановый цвет

chestnut bag

chocolate шоколадный цвет

chocolate jacket

cocoa brown светлый шоколадный цвет

cocoa brown sandals

**tan тан: 1 желтовато-коричневый 2 светлый оттенок
коричневого цвета**

tan coat

Talk

Task 5 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Mauve, are, of, bathrobes, colour, often.
2. Has, lavender, and, peignoirs, Amelia, lime.
3. Bed, like, Jane, would, chocolate, to, jacket, purchase.
4. Or, sandals, wear, often, and, flip-flops, brown, women, cocoa.

Task 6 *You are to think over the fashion of your evening dress. What shades of colour would you choose? Describe them. Consider shades of green, violet or pink colours.*

Task 7 *Listen to the dialogues of two friends discussing the colours of blouse, which is suitable to brown trousers.*

Choice of Blouse

- Hello, Joanna.
- Hello, Jane. How are you?
- Well, thank you. I need an advice of an expert in fashion design. I have a new pair of brown trousers. And now I have to choose a blouse.
- Suitable to trousers?
- Yes, in fact, it is the colour of the blouse.
- If you ask me, I would say the best colours suitable to trousers of brown colour are azure, light blue, sky blue, cerulean, pink, green and beige.
- Thank you, I shall decide on the beige or cerulean colour.
- Right.

Reading

Task 8 *Read the text and define a) the supplies you need for making sketches b) the stages of making sketches.*

Making Sketches in Fashion Design

For making sketches you can have a sketchbook or do it on the computer. To make a sketch, first, you have to know the position of the body. To create the human body and its costume, we use lines, dots and

surfaces. For drawing sketches fashion designer uses markers, crayons, pencils, for example, graphite or charcoal Koh-i-noor, Hardtmuth pencils and brushes.

To begin drawing, one can use HB pencil; make a rectangle, draw and connect symmetric lines and axes, shapes for upper part of the body, including neck, shoulders, bust and hands and then some shapes for lower part of the body. You have to show some bones and muscles, shadows. The lines will differ, because of the position of the light, of the body or the line changes its shape.

Then there is the drawing of costume, showing the contrasts of lines. Here one also uses brushes. It can be ink brush. You put ink inside and paint the costume or its part. Charcoal pencil is used for accentuation of details.

While painting sketches you have to mix colours to show different shades and need different brushes and the place to mix colours on paper or on the computer.

Task 9 *Tell the class about your own supply for making sketches. Share the opinions in class.*

Writing

Task 10 *Describe the process of making a sketch you use in practice. Present your description to class and make it a discussion (80 words).*

Progress Check to Units 1-5

Unit 1

Task 1 *Choose the only right Russian variant of special word.*

Multiple Choice

cardigan

- свитер
- пуловер
- кардиган
- блейзер

breeches

- шорты
- брюки
- лосины
- бриджи

jeans

- чинос
- джинсы
- перчатки
- рукавицы

raincoat

- плащ
- пальто

- макинтош
- куртка

Task 2 *Choose the only right English variant of special word.*

Multiple Choice

блейзер

- jacket
- pullover
- blazer
- cardigan

джерпер

- blazer
- jumper
- muffler
- scarf

пальто

- costume
- suit
- shirt
- coat

чинос

- boots
- shoes

- rain boots
- chinos

Task 3 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Specific, the, some, for, clothes, is, costume, notion.
2. Best, is, jacket, thing, the, me, autumn, in, hooded, for.
3. People, are, young, widespread, the, jeans, mostly, denim, among.
4. Catwalks, designers, new, at, show, of, fashion, can, clothes, their, lines.
5. Shirts, many, wear, males, cotton.

Task 4 *Choose the only right answer what fashion design means.*

Multiple Choice

Fashion design means

- painting
- drawing
- sketching
- haute couture or ready-to-wear clothes

Unit 2

Task 1 *Define the item of the clothes. Give short right answer. Choose the word from the list: **socks, suit, sweater, sweatshirt, trousers/pants, T-shirt**. Use glossary if it is necessary.*

Short Answer

Clothes, which we wear under shoes or boots:

Upper Clothes made from soft, thick material:

Warm clothes fastened in front with zipper or buttons:

Task 2 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Working, are, clothes, used, as, sweatshirts, widely.
2. Too, should, not, trousers, be, long.
3. People, T-shirts, summer, and, often, young, shorts, in, wear.
4. Belong, underclothes, to, underpants.

Task 3 *Choose the words, which will be suitable as the business formal dress code for men.*

Multiple Response

long sleeve dark blue, dark grey, black jacket

close-fitting crimson trousers

navy blue, taupe, black trousers

sleeveless deep red shirt

classic button-down white or cream shirt

trousers reaching the middle of the shoe

close-fitting yellow jacket

Task 4 *Make a sketch of formal business men's clothes and describe it. Share your projects in class.*

Unit 3

Task 1 Find the English words corresponding to definitions. Give the only right short answer. Use the list: *blouse, dress, lingerie set (bra and knickers), skirt, shawl, stockings, swimsuit, tights/pantyhose, wrap.*

Short answer

Loose-fitting clothes covering the body from neck to waist:

British synonym of the American word *pantyhose*:

A kind of legwear:

An item of women's clothes from waist and down:

Task 2 Give the only right Russian variant of colour.

Multiple Choice

black

- синий
- бежевый
- красный
- черный

white

- серый
- коричневый
- белый
- желтый

green

- оранжевый
- бирюзовый
- розовый
- зеленый

Task 3 *Give the only right English variant of colour.*

Multiple Choice

бирюзовый

- crimson
- turquoise
- blue
- brown

розовый

- red
- yellow
- pink
- green

желтый

- white
- yellow
- orange
- grey

Task 4 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Green, often, eastern, wear, blue, and, shawls, women.
2. Prefers, my, and, stockings, of, colour, friend, tights, brown.
3. For, swimsuit, would, turquoise, I, summer, purchase.
4. Me, wrap, of, yellow, the, warm, colour, bright, keeps.

Unit 4

Task 1 *Choose the only right Russian variant.*

Multiple Choice

gloves

- рукавицы
- перчатки
- колготки
- носки

tie

- кашне
- шарф
- галстук
- платок

mittens

- брюки
- джинсы

- чинос
- варежки

muffler

- куртка
- блейзер
- свитер
- кашне

Task 2 *Choose the only right English variant.*

Multiple Choice

косынка/платок

- trousers
- kerchief
- mittens
- jacket

цветной платок

- blazer
- shorts
- muffler
- bandana

шапка/кепка

- tie
- gloves

- cap
- bandana

шляпа

- hat
- coat
- tie
- kerchief

Task 3 *Match the shades of blue colour in English and in Russian.*

Ordering Objects

azure	темно-синий: очень темный оттенок синего цвета
blue-violet	светло-голубой цвет
royal blue	лазурный или небесно-голубой цвет
aquamarine	бледный оттенок лазури
cyan	темно-синий: темный оттенок синего цвета, напоминающий цвет ночного неба
violet-blue	лазурный цвет
blue-green	кобальтовый синий/королевский синий/чистый оттенок синего цвета/ яркий оттенок синего цвета
sky blue	сине-фиолетовый цвет (indigo индиго)
baby blue	небесный/светло-синий
navy blue	сине-зеленый цвет
light blue	аквамариновый/цвет морской волны
cerulean	циан: зеленовато-голубой
midnight blue	фиолетово-синий (синеватый оттенок сине-фиолетового цвета)

Task 4 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Chosen, Joanna, solid, has, light, a, kerchief, blue.
2. Very, looks, azure, tender, muffler.
3. Any, scarf, good-looking, sky, girl, makes, blue.
4. Business, is, blue, of, tie, clothes, part, formal, navy, as, worn.

Task 5 Match the names of tools for making sketches.

Ordering Objects

coloured ink	Маркер
marker	водяная кисть
black ink	графитовый карандаш
graphite pencil	кисть
water brush	цветные чернила
brush	черные чернила

Unit 5

Task 1 Order the words as a) footwear b) home clothes using the list of words: *bathrobe, bed jacket, boots, dressing gown, flip-flops, pajama, peignoir, nightgown/nightdress/nightshirt, robe, sandals, shoes, rain boots, and sneakers.*

Footwear:

Home clothes:

Task 2 Match the shades of brown, green and violet colours in English and in Russian.

Ordering Objects

grape	Лавандовый
lime	Тил

chocolate	розовато-лиловый или бледный пурпурный цвет
beige	желто-зеленый цвет
mauve	Лайм
chestnut	Тан
teal	цвета винограда
yellow-green	светлый шоколадный цвет
forest green	зеленый лайм
lavender	каштановый цвет
cocoa brown	шоколадный цвет
tan	темно-зеленый/цвет лесной зелени
lime green	бежевый цвет

Task 3 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Be, conservative, seem, for, mauve, some, shoes, to, extravagant, people, high-heeled.
2. Suitable, boots, are, black, tan, jeans, with.
3. Dressing, prefers, gowns, forest, or, grape, Amanda, green.
4. My, have, green, for, child, bought, lime, I, pajama.

Task 4 *Arrange the sentences in the logical order. Make coherent text. Give the numbers of the sentences as the answer.*

1. To make a sketch, first, you have to know the position of the body.
2. Then there is the drawing of costume, showing the contrasts of lines.

3. While painting sketches you have to mix colours to show different shades and need different brushes and the place to mix colours on paper or on the computer.
4. The lines will differ, because of the position of the light, of the body or the line changes its shape.
5. To begin drawing, one can use HB pencil; make a rectangle, draw and connect symmetric line and axes, shapes for upper part of the body, including neck, shoulders, bust and hands and then some shapes for lower part of the body.
6. To create the human body and its costume, we use lines, dots and surfaces.

Unit 6

Use of the Software Microsoft Paint for Creating Sketches and Selecting the Colour in Modelling

Listening

Task 1 *Practice pronunciation of the words representing the parts of the body.*

Arm(s), armpit(s), bust, ear(s), elbow(s), eye(s), face, foot (feet), hand(s), head, hip(s), leg (legs), lip(s), neck, thigh(s), tooth (teeth)

Task 2 *Listen to the shades of red colour and learn to pronounce them.*

Bordeaux, dark red, deep pink, hot pink, fuchsia, magenta, maroon, peach, pink lavender, rose pink, salmon-pink

Task 3 *Listen and repeat some specific words referring to **Microsoft Paint** software.*

Add, brush, clipboard, copy, crop, cut, curve, detail, draw, file, highlight, home, icon, image, interface, paint, paste, resize, save, select, shadow, shape, texture, tool, view.

Vocabulary

Task 4 *Learn the names of the parts of the body. Think of your own examples in the sentences with these words. Pay attention to notes.*

arm рука

Jane had strong arms. She had nice arms.

armpit подмышка

You can shave hair in armpits; buy cream or wax to remove them. Sally practiced antiperspirants to get rid of the smell of sweat in the armpit.

bust 1 бюст 2 грудь

The process of taking measurements requires measuring one's bust, waist and hips. Tailors usually take in measurements the fullest part of the bust.

ear ухо

Inner ear is a very important part for our hearing. Earmuffs help us in cold weather.

elbow локоть

One of Jill's dresses was sleeveless; the other one had sleeves up to the elbow. She used to roll up sleeves while working.

eye глаз

Georgina is clever with penetrating look of black eyes. Sometimes she does eye makeup.

face лицо

John liked Catherine's face with freckles. Her face was thin and oval.

foot (feet) ступня

Amanda's feet were graceful, the same as the small hands. Christina's feet were large and she wore shoes of large size.

hand кисть руки

Bill's arms and hands were large and adapted to hard work. Hands of his wife on the contrary were delicate and adapted to needlework.

head голова

John's head was rather big in comparison with the other parts of the body. His sister's head with curls seemed beautiful.

hip бедро на уровне тазобедренного сустава

Taking measurements we have to measure circumference around hips.

Hips are to be measured at the widest point.

leg нога

Long legs are necessary for catwalks. Many men admire women's long legs.

lip губа

Amelia used hot pink lipstick for lips. Christine got used to brick red or bright crimson lipstick.

neck шея

From his place John saw the lovely curve of Jolly's neck. Her neck was long and beautiful.

thigh бедро на уровне бедренной кости

The process of measuring the area of legs includes measuring the thighs. In fact, it's the upper thigh we have to measure.

tooth (teeth) зуб

To keep our teeth healthy, we ought to clean them every day. Healthy white teeth are the part of the image.

Notes:

1. Some of the words referring to the parts of the body, in fact, are paired body parts, and used both in singular and in plural but in practice we more often use them in plural: *arm(s)*, *armpit(s)*, *ear(s)*, *elbow(s)*, *eye(s)*, *hand(s)*, *leg(legs)*, *lip(s)*, *thigh(s)*.
2. The word *tooth* – *зуб* is a singular form of the word in plural *teeth* – *зубы*. The word *foot* – *ступня* is a singular form of the word *feet* – *ступни*. These are exceptions and we have to remember them.
3. Singular form of the word *hair* in English corresponds to the plural form of the word in Russian.
4. There is the difference between the terms *thigh* and *hip*. *Thigh* is a part of the leg between the *hip* and the *knee*. *Hip* is below the *waist* above the *thigh*.

Task 5 *Repeat the shades of red colour and reproduce then them in the sentences. Make a diagram of the shades of red colour using the computer. Pay attention to note.*

Red colour and its shades *Красный цвет и его оттенки*

bordeaux цвет бордо

bordeaux shoes

dark red темно-красный цвет

dark red evening dress

deep pink насыщенный яркий розовый цвет

deep pink swimsuit

fuchsia фуксия

fuchsia hat

hot pink ярко-розовый

hot pink blazer

magenta маджента, пурпурный или пурпурно-красный цвет

magenta colour skirt

maroon 1 темно-бардовый **2** темно-красный цвет с коричневым оттенком

maroon jacket

pink lavender цвет розовой лаванды

pink lavender bathrobe

rose pink от умеренно розового до темно-розового цвета

rose pink shirt

Between pink and yellow colours Между розовым и желтым цветом

peach персиковый цвет

peach skirt

salmon-pink лососево-розовый: желтовато-розовый, иногда с оранжевым оттенком

salmon-pink party dress

Note: The word *bordeaux* is of French origin; hence is the spelling of the word.

Task 6 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Upper, a, important, for, blouse, measure, arm, to, is, sewing, it.

2. In, sleeves, sports, are, elbow, used.
3. Sneakers, his, Gerald, on, feet, wore.
4. Thighs, we, for, measure, and, tailoring, to, hips, both, have, trousers.

Talk

Task 7 *Listen to the talk between the mother and the daughter. The daughter is going out for the party. Two women are discussing their outfit for going out.*

Outfit for Going Out

- How do you like this magenta dress, mum?
- I like it.
- I have mauve shoes, magenta earrings and a maroon bag.
- Splendid.
- I myself will choose mauve blouse, bordeaux skirt, dark red shoes and a magenta bag.
- Would you wear earrings?
- I would better wear a red necklace. You can wear mauve or a magenta pearl necklace with your earrings.
- Any clothes or accessories of crimson colour?
- No, I do not think this colour will be suitable for the party.
- Right.

Reading

Task 8 *Learn specific words referring to the interface of software Microsoft Paint. Find the words in the sentences in the text below.*

add добавлять	image изображение
brush кисть	interface интерфейс
clipboard буфер обмена	paint 1 писать красками 2 красить
copy копировать	paste вставлять
crop обрезать	resize изменять размер
cut вырезать	save сохранять
curve 1 изгиб 2 кривая линия 3 дуга	select выбирать
detail 1 деталь 2 наряд 3 подробность	shadow тень
draw рисовать	shape форма
highlight выделять	texture 1 текстура 2 фактура 3 строение ткани
home домой, на главную страницу	tool инструмент
icon 1 значок 2 иконка	view просмотр

Task 9 *Read the text in details. Write out the words identifying the parts of the software interface from paragraph 1. From paragraph 2 choose the sentences describing step by step process of work with the software Microsoft Paint.*

Microsoft Paint for Creating Sketches and Selecting the Colour in Modelling

The program *Microsoft Paint* is the step by step software for making sketches and selecting colours in modelling. The interface includes the menu icons file, home, view. One can copy, cut and paste

the images to the clipboard; select, crop, resize or rotate the image; use basic and customized colours, make gradients. On the screen are available varied tools for the use: pencils, brushes, shapes, erasers, markers, insert of the text. There are some methods of work with this software.

In our method, we use classic paint. First, by means of the black or coloured pencils we can draw sketches clothes by means of thin lines or curves. Then we paint the drawing using the fill of different colours choosing it among the tools near by the pencil tool. Next, we can create shadows and use deeper colours. For creating highlights are taken lighter colours in comparison with the base tone. Details and textures are added by hand. Finally, we save the picture on the computer.

Writing

Task 10 *Write a descriptive essay how you would use Microsoft Paint in modelling (80-100 words). Share your ideas with other students.*

Unit 7

Graphic Design of Clothes on the Computer

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to specific words designating the technologies of the graphic design of clothes.*

Bottom, create, drapery, foresee (foresaw, foreseen), gravity, line, outfit, pattern, spread (spread, spread), shoulders, sketch, tension, top, waist

Task 2 *Listen and repeat some specific words referring to **Sketchbook Pro** software.*

Annotate, brush, customize, duplicate, image, iterate, layer, save, screen, software, template

Task 3 *Practice pronunciation of orange and yellow colours and their shades.*

Amber, apricot, gold/golden, khaki, ochre, olive, orange-red, orange yellow, yellow-orange

Vocabulary

Task 4 *Classify the list of words below according to general words, parts of the body, specific fashion words. Insert the results into the table.*

bottom нижняя часть	pattern 1 узор 2 шаблон 3 рисунок
create создавать	spread (spread, spread, spreading) распространять

drapery драпировка	shoulder плечо
foresee (foresaw, foreseen, foreseeing) предвидеть	sketch 1 эскиз 2 набросок
gravity вес	tension напряжение
line линия	top 1 топ 2 верхняя часть
outfit набор одежды, часто с аксессуарами	waist талия

General words	Parts of body	Specific fashion words

Task 5 *Lean the shades of orange and yellow colours.*

Orange colour and its shades *Оранжевый цвет (между красным и желтым цветом) и его оттенки*

ochre охра: от светло-желтого до темно-желтого

ochre dress

orange-red комбинирование красного и оранжевого цвета

orange-red jacket

yellow-orange желто-оранжевый: оранжевый цвет с оттенком желтого цвета

yellow-orange leggings

Yellow colour and its shades *Желтый цвет и его оттенки*

amber янтарный цвет

amber costume

apricot абрикосовый: светлый желтовато-оранжевый цвет, похожий на цвет абрикосов

apricot blouse

orange yellow желто-оранжевый: желтый цвет с добавлением
оранжевого цвета

orange yellow bed jacket

*Between yellow and brown colours Между желтым и коричневым
цветом*

khaki цвет хаки: светлый оттенок желтовато-коричневого
цвета

khaki breeches

gold/golden золотой/золотистый: желтовато-коричневый цвет

golden pullover

**Between yellow and green colours Между желтым и зеленым
цветом**

olive оливковый: темный желтовато-зеленый цвет

olive cardigan

Task 6 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using
these words.*

1. Khaki, wears, bell-bottomed, sometimes, trousers, he.
2. Creating, of, pattern, Caroline, golden, is, the, dress.
3. Her, orange, daughter, bright, in, T-shirt, yellow, my, looks.
4. Draped, Susanne, her, amber, has, dress.

Task 7 *Make a set of orange and yellow colours and their shades. Mark
the places of their intersection.*

Talk

Task 8 *Listen to the talk of fashion designer and the customer, dramatize it.*

Combination of Colours

- Good morning. I am Mary Smith, an expert in fashion design. Can I help you?
- Yes, please. I need learning which colours are primary or complementary and how they match each other.
- Red, blue and yellow are primary colours and orange, green, violet are complimentary. Only primary or complimentary colours create a contrast. They have to be combined for use.
- How can we combine orange, for example?
- Orange and its shades are various. We have to remember orange is a combination of red and yellow colours. They are both primary and have to be used with complimentary colours. We can use shades of orange with many colours, adding different tints to all of them.
- How do we really match clothes of orange colour with the clothes of other colours?
- Actually, we match orange, orange-red, yellow-orange with grey and violet, deep pink, purple, purple-blue, and brown.
- Thanks, Mrs. Smith.

– You are welcome.

Task 9 *Imagine you are an expert, consulting the client about the colour of clothes. Work in groups. Present the results of your projects in class.*

Reading

Task 10 *Read and try to remember some specific words referring to software **Sketchbook Pro** to use them in your future activities. Find the sentences with the words in the text below.*

annotate 1 аннотировать 2 комментировать	layer 1 уровень 2 слой
brush кисть	save (saved, saved, saving) сохранять
customize (customized, customized, customizing) 1 настраивать 2 индивидуализировать	screen экран
duplicate (duplicated, duplicated, duplicating) дублировать	software программное обеспечение
image изображение	template шаблон
iterate (iterated, iterated, iterating) итерировать: многократно повторять действия при обработке данных в компьютере	

Task 11 *Read the text and find out the ways the functions of Sketchbook Pro software can be used in Fashion.*

Graphic Design of Clothes on the Computer

Studying contemporary modelling involves skills of drawing and painting clothes on the computer. In software *Sketchbook Pro*, for example, some things have to be taken into consideration. The first one is the quality of the material, if it is as thin as chiffon or as thick as leather. The second important thing is the gravity, its direction and the type of clothes. While working with the fabric of clothes, it is important to consider the way tension is spread. It is spread all over the fabric from top to bottom, from shoulders to waist and hips. It is very important to be aware of tension areas to draw clothes, to foresee drapery of the clothes.

Using *Sketchbook Pro*, you can draw figures as models, duplicate them, and create a variety of sketches constructing basic templates of outfits, for example, dresses, T-shirts, shirts, trousers. All the lines and folds, stretching tension of the developed template are thoroughly drawn in details and clearly seen on the screen both statically and in the process of walk, including front, back and side positions. The program also allows customizing colours, creating and saving one's own colours, using different brushes, annotating and iterating the layers, importing images.

Task 12 *English and Russian sentences are mixed. Arrange them in the logical order as they take place in the text and match them.*

The first important thing is the quality of the fabric, if it is as thin	Все линии и складки, растягивание натяжения проектируемого шаблона
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as chiffon or as thick as leather.	тщательно и подробно нарисованы, и ясно видны на экране как статистически, так и в процессе движения, в том числе, положения спереди, сзади и сбоку.
Tension is spread all over the material from top to bottom, from shoulders to waist and hips.	Используя <i>Sketchbook Pro</i> , вы можете рисовать фигуры в качестве моделей, моделей, дублировать их, а также создавать различные эскизы, создавая основные шаблоны одежды: платья, футболки, рубашки, брюки.
All the lines and folders, stretching tension of the developed template are thoroughly drawn in details and clearly seen on the screen both statically and in the process of walk including front, back and side positions.	Программа также позволяет настраивать цвета, создавать и сохранять собственные цвета, использовать разные кисти, аннотировать и итерировать слои, импортировать изображения.
The second important thing is the gravity, its direction and the type of clothes.	Первое, что является главным, качество материала: материал тонкий как шифон или плотный как кожа.
Using Sketchbook Pro, you can draw figures as models, duplicate them, and create a variety of sketches constructing basic templates of outfits: dresses, T-shirts, shirts, trousers.	Рисуя одежду очень важно осознавать наличие областей натяжения, предвидеть складки одежды.
In software <i>Sketchbook Pro</i> , for example, some things have to be taken into consideration.	Напряжение распространяется по всему материалу сверху вниз, от плеч до талии и бедер.
The program also allows customizing colours, creating and saving one's own colours, using different brushes, annotating and iterating the layers, importing images.	Вторым важным моментом является гравитация, ее направление и вид одежды.

It is very important to be aware of tension areas to draw clothes, to foresee drapery of the clothes.	В программном обеспечении <i>Sketchbook Pro</i> , например, некоторые моменты должны быть приняты во внимание.
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Writing

Task 13 *Write an expository essay about the way of graphic design of clothes on the computer (80-100 words).*

UNIT 8

Creating a Model of Clothes by Means of Digital Fashion Pro Software

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the words naming parts of clothes.*

Belt/waistband, collar, cuff, hemline, heel, hood, lapel, pocket, sleeve, sole

Task 2 *Practice pronunciation of black, grey and white colours and their shades.*

Charcoal, cream, light grey, off-black, off-white, onyx, silver, taupe

Vocabulary

Task 3 *Learn the parts of clothes.*

belt 1 ремень 2 пояс	lapel 1 отворот 2 лацкан
collar воротник	pocket карман
cuff 1 манжета 2 обшлаг	sleeve рукав
hemline подол	sole подошва
heel каблук	waistband пояс
hood капюшон	

Task 4 *Practice the use of the parts of clothes in word combinations. Imagine the clothes with certain parts and describe them. Include the shades of colour in description. Use prepositional phrases with preposition of.*

buckle of the brown belt пряжка коричневого ремня

collar of sky blue dress воротник небесно-голубого платья
cuff of the long blue sleeve манжета длинного рукава синего цвета
hemline of deep pink skirt подол яркой розовой юбки
high heels of black shoes высокие каблуки черных туфель
hood of the taupe jacket капюшон темно-серой куртки
lapel of the beige coat лацкан бежевого пальто
pocket of light blue blazer карман светло-голубого блейзера
sleeve of the cream shirt рукав кремовой рубашки
sole of white sneakers подошва белых кроссовок
waistband of beige trousers пояс бежевых брюк

Task 5 *Learn the shades of black, grey and white colours. Practice word combinations with them. Think of your own word combinations containing the names of clothes and their colours. Pay attention to notes.*

Black colour and its shades Черный цвет и его оттенки

charcoal 1 цвет древесного угля **2** рашкуль

charcoal trousers

off-black не совсем черный

off-black colour sweater

black onyx черный оникс

black onyx tie

Grey colour and its shades Серый цвет и его оттенки

light grey светло-серый

light grey shirt

taupe 1 серый цвет с оттенком коричневого цвета 2 темно-серый

taupe jacket

White colour and its shades Белый цвет и его оттенки

off-white не совсем белый

off-white shorts

silver 1 серебристый 2 серебряный

silver dress

Notes:

1. *Onyx colour* denotes cognitive association with onyx as a stone and a variety of its types and colours.
2. *Grey* is the British variant of spelling. The American variant of spelling is gray.

Task 6 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Belt, trousers, is, to, this, suitable, the, grey.
2. Silver, collar, would, square, dress, I, with, choose.
3. With, purchase, cuffs, Joseph, shirt, would, off-white.
4. Taupe, with, peak, has, George, a, lapel, suit.

Talk

Task 7 *Think of the dialogue of two men discussing business formal suit of black or grey shades. One of them is an office clerk, the other one is*

the applicant for a job. Work in pairs. You can use the following phrases:

business formal clothes деловая классическая одежда	is the best variant for me наилучший вариант для меня
charcoal suit костюм цвета древесного угля	is too large слишком велик
close-fitting 1 тесный 2 плотно облегающий	navy blue jeans and off-white shirt джинсы темно-синего цвета и рубашка не совсем белого цвета
Good morning. Доброе утро.	right choice правильный выбор
I am (name). Я (имя).	taupe suit темно-серый костюм
I need Мне нужен	wrong choice неправильный выбор
is more suitable/is not suitable больше подходит/не подходит	

Task 8 *Learn the words. Read the text in details and find the sentences with these words in the text.*

allow (allowed, allowed, allowing) позволять	manipulate (manipulated, manipulated, manipulating) управлять
alter (altered, altered, altering) изменять	master the software овладеть программным обеспечением
construct (constructed, constructed, constructing) 1 создавать 2 конструировать	skill 1 умение 2 навык
digital цифровой	template шаблон

Creating a Model of Clothes by Means of Digital Fashion Pro Software

Digital Fashion Pro Software is the program created for fashion designers and by fashion designers. That is why it contains everything, which is necessary for fashion designer to be successful in producing a variety of clothes, one's own line according to modern world standards in fashion design. By means of this program, you can create fashion sketches for different types of clothes including technical sketches. It is a course in fashion design teaching the beginners or advanced specialists professional skills to make samples or lines of clothes for production. It is a system including training materials, templates, digital fabric, and graphic program. Videos help to master software.

The program is based on a great number of ready templates. Fashion designer can alter and customize the templates in different ways, change them or to create one's own templates. There also exist the formats, which manufacturers use constructing the clothes.

At the first stage of work, we take the template. Then we use the Digital Library of Fabric in the program and choose the kind of digital fabric to fill the template. Next, we add some more space to the body of the model to create the template colour and construct some parts of clothes. The program allows our watching how the construction will look like on the body, putting it on one of the models. You can manipulate with the template just on the model, changing fashion style the way you like.

Task 9 *Answer the questions.*

1. What is the purpose of the program's creation?
2. Who are its users?
3. What are its functions?
4. What does *Digital Fashion Pro* include?
5. How can you define the base of the program?
6. What are the stages of work with *Digital Fashion Pro Software*?
7. What does the program allow?

Writing

Task 10 *Write the instruction for the work with **Digital Fashion Pro Software** (100-120 words). Work in groups. Choose the best instruction.*

Unit 9

Generating One's Own Line of Clothes Using Digital Fashion Pro Software

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the words referring to terminology of tailoring parts and components.*

Armhole, back, bow, corrugation, dart, fold, frill, front, gather, pleat

Vocabulary

Task 2 *Learn definitions of the words referring to terminology of tailoring parts and components. Reproduce them in the sentences of the task and in the sentences of your own.*

armhole пройма

Armhole is slot for sleeves.

back спинка

Back is the main back part of clothes single cut or consisting of parts.

bow бант

Bow is the part of clothes used for decoration and tied in several loops.

corrugation гофре

Corrugation is fabric with parallel or diverging downwards jagged folds and its products.

dart вытачка

Dart is the stitched section of fabric in the product serving to create a bulk shape of the part in clothes.

fold складка

1. Fold is a strip of fabric, smoothly curved and folded in half. 2. Rectilinear fold in fabric.

frill 1 оборка 2 жабо 3 рюш

Frill is the part of clothes in the form of material strip, which is gathered on one side in the gathers or folds and joined with the gathered edge with the product for its decoration.

front перед

Front is the main front detail of clothes single cut or consisting of parts.

gather сборка

Gather is stitched small wavy fold in clothes.

pleat, *n* складка плиссе

Pleats are small parallel folds on the fabric made usually on a special machine.

Task 3 *Learn the way we form the words designating the quality of clothes. Find more examples of the words of such type in the dictionary.*

We can form the words designating the quality of clothes from nouns using Participle II. *Examples:* corrugated – гофрированный, cut – отрезной, разрезанный, отрезанный, frilled – украшенный оборками, flared – расклешенный, folded – сложенный, gathered – присборенный, собранный, hooded – с капюшоном, joined –

соединенный, состыкованный, padded – проложенный, подбитый, pleated – плиссированный, single cut цельнокроеный, stitched – притачанный, пристроченный, приметанный, сшитый, trimmed – отороченный, обрамленный.

Task 4 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Armhole, is, measure, an, for, vest, to, going, a, Shelia.
2. Across, measure, the, back, we, to, points, both, shoulders, of, have.
3. Are, tailoring, sewing, very, important, in, darts.
4. Folds, sketches, to, fashion, foresee, has, designer, making.

Talk

Task 5 *Complete colloque between three girls describing the quality of the clothes. Use the words below. Dramatize colloque. Create a variety of colloques containing tailoring parts. Work in groups or in pairs.*

Words: cotton, fashion designer, pleated, skirt, solid-coloured

Model of Skirt

Christine: Hello, Jane. How are you? I am happy to see you come around my place.

Jane: I am happy too. And how are you?

Christine: Very well, thanks. Meet my friend Catherine. She is a ... and helps me to think of the new model of the skirt.

Catherine: Nice to meet you.

Jane: Nice to meet you too.

Catherine: We discuss the style of Christine's Join us.

Jane: Sure. Will it be the skirt for summer or for winter?

Catherine: Casual summer skirt. What kind of fabric would you choose?

Christine: Silk or It is durable, good for health and is easy to use.

Catherine: Multi-coloured or ...?

Christine: Solid-coloured skirt, off-white or of the shades of blue colour.

Catherine: Here is the pattern of the summer fashion half circle long off-white skirt. Would you like it to be ... or corrugated?

Christine: Corrugated and with lace frills.

Catherine: Good. We shall open Digital Fashion Pro Software and make a sketch.

Jane: Can you help me with the pattern of summer dress next time?

Catherine: Right.

Reading

Task 6 Study the terms of commerce and computer science. Find the sentences with them in the text in the form of expository instruction.

advertising реклама	trademark торговая марка
brand name 1 бренд 2 торговая марка	transaction сделка
business plan бизнес-план	environment 1 окружающая

	обстановка 2 окружение
customer 1 клиент 2 заказчик 3 покупатель	manufacturer производитель
delivery доставка	pre-order предварительный заказ
data данные	product 1 изделие 2 продукт
domain name доменное имя	retailer розничный торговец, ритейлер
evaluate (evaluated, evaluated, evaluating) оценивать	run business вести бизнес
finance финансы	sale продажа
invest project инвестировать проект	team команда

Generating One's Own Line of Clothes Using Digital Fashion Pro Software

With *Digital Fashion Pro Software*, you can gradually build and start your clothing line. To be one of the best in the fashion world, first, you have to determine the purpose, aspect of fashion, the kinds of clothes you will develop and the customers. Then your environment, people around you will be very important.

Another thing, which is important, is the brand name representing both the product and yourself as a designer. Your team, if you have any, has to discuss it together with you. After registering a domain name search for trademark, make it available, and then register business in the process of work with local authorities.

It is better to run business in a team realizing the common purpose. In fact, among the main things are creation of fashion sketches and designing clothes collection using *Digital Fashion Pro Software*. You can create technical sketches for the best designs. Technical pack in the form of specification sheets will include measurements, and regular sketches, technical sketches and other summarized information.

Evaluate the data and find the best manufacturer for your line of clothes. Without finance, all your efforts will be in vain. You either have money or find the people who are ready to invest project. In the latter case, you can do it by means of your website, business plan, presenting clothing patterns, team members. You will also talk all the conditions of the transaction with manufacturers; involve advertising agencies, work with retailers ready to sell your products.

Begin selling you line at local retailers, attend trade shows and get pre-orders, set shopping site, use other electronic social media, then move to full production. Determine the customers, discuss the conditions of delivery. Work at the market; enlarge the number of partners in sales and advertising.

Task 7 *Find the main ideas of the text. Write them out as key sentences. Prove the main ideas of the text with supporting details.*

Task 8 *Answer the questions after the text.*

1. What factors do you have to consider before starting your clothes line?

2. What purposes do you have starting your fashion business?
3. What is your choice of aspect in fashion, the type of clothes and customers?
4. How will you register your domain name?
5. How is it better to choose the trademark?
6. What does the process of registering your line in the local government involve?
7. Who can act as members of your team?
8. What would you do after making design sketches and creating collection?
9. What do specification sheets include?
10. How can you finance your project?
11. What are the actual first steps of developing sales?
12. What will be your further strategies of developing your own line of clothes and acting at the market?

Writing

Task 9 *Describe the steps of stating the clothes line with the words of your own. Can you anticipate the result? Give reason (100-120 words)*

UNIT 10

Taking Measurements

Listening

Task 1 *Listen to the terms denoting tailoring parts and components.*

Basque, facing, flat, lining, military shoulder strap, quilling, shoulder strap, strap, welt, yoke

Task 2 *Listen to the words naming types of fabric.*

Corduroy, cotton, denim, flannel, leather, linen, nylon, polyester, silk, straw, wool

Vocabulary

Task 3 *Learn definitions of the words denoting tailoring parts and components. Reproduce them in the sentences of the task and in the sentences of your own. Pay attention to notes.*

basque баска

Basque is the part of clothes as a strip of fabric for decoration through the waist, sewn or removable.

facing наружная отделка

Facing is an important part of the sewing product.

flat клапан

Flat is the part of pocket for processing cut line fixed on the sides or is an element of decorative design of the product.

lining подкладка

Lining is a part or node of product for its design on the reverse side.

military shoulder strap/shoulder mark/shoulder board/rank slide/slip-on/epaulette погоны

Military shoulder strap is part or node of sewing product in the form of strip attached to the product in the shoulder area for its decoration.

quilling пюш

Quilling is the part of clothes for its decorative design in the form of a strip of material with processed edges on two, three or four sides with the formation of gathers or folds in the middle.

shoulder strap бретель

Shoulder strap is part of sewing product for supporting it on the shoulders.

strap 1 ремень 2 планка 3 штрипка

Strap is the part of clothes as a strip of material fastened to the bottom of the trousers to hold them under tension.

welt листочка

Welt is the part of pocket for processing cut line fixed on the sides or is an element of decorative design of the product.

yoke кокетка

Yoke is the part or node of the top of front, back and sleeve.

Notes:

1. The word *quilling* is used only in the singular form.
2. The word *basque* is of French origin.

Task 4 *Study the names of fabric in word combinations and imagine different types of clothes. Name the colour of the clothes item, the fabric and the clothes item itself.*

corduroy violet trousers фиолетовые **вельветовые** брюки

denim blue jacket синяя джинсовая куртка

flannel grey shirt серая фланелевая юбка

leather brown boots коричневые кожаные ботинки

linen white suit белый льняной костюм

nylon beige stockings бежевые нейлоновые чулки

cotton and **polyester** black socks черные носки из хлопка и полиэстера

silk turquoise blouse бирюзовая шелковая блузка

straw off-white hat не совсем белая **соломенная** шляпа

wool beige coat бежевое **шерстяное** пальто

Task 5 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Shirt, is, single, the, yoke, of, well-made.
2. Men's, the, back, of, women's, both, is, trousers, on, and, welt, used, pocket.
3. Or, made, fabric, be, woven, linen, can, knit, of.
4. Quilling, is, trimmed, with, dress, the.

Talk

Task 6 *Dramatize the dialogue of two women discussing fashion trends of the men's coats. One of them is fashion designer.*

Fashion Trends of the Men's Coats

- Hello, Elizabeth.
- Hello, Amanda. How great it is that I have met you in here! Where have you been all this time? I have been to the Italian autumn fashion design show. Casual, smart and business formal clothes, modern trends.
- What are fashion trends for men's coats?
- They are classic and simple, suitable for both business and everyday life. On the whole fashion is very democratic. It takes everything that is suitable for personality.
- What are the colours?
- Camel, green, blue, orange and their shades.
- And the fabric?
- All kinds of fabric: cotton, wool, leather, polyester, spandex.
- Thank you very much.
- Next fashion show will take place in France. Will you join me?
- Yes, I will.

Reading

Task 7 *Read the text about the rules of taking management and share your personal opinion about the ways you take measurements*

yourselves. Do you always follow these rules or are there any specific points in your methods of taking measurements? Share your personal experience. Work in groups.

circumference окружность

height 1 рост 2 высота

length длина

take measurements снять мерку

perpendicular перпендикулярный

seam шов

tailoring 1 портняжное дело 2 шитье одежды

width ширина

Taking Measurements

Taking measurements is a very important part of tailoring. We have to measure height, bust and waist parameters. First, we have to choose the right tape measure. It has to be soft cloth, plastic or rubber. We should stand straight. Circumference measurements require parallel position to the floor and length measurements need both parallel and perpendicular position. While measuring it is better to wear clothes, which fit closely. All the results of measurements are usually written down.

While measuring the upper arm, we consider its upper part. Chest is measured at the widest place. There are two measurements for the waist: natural waist and lowest part of the waist. Hips, thighs, calves are also measured at their widest line. Then for making clothes we measure the shoulders, shoulder seams, sleeve length, length of clothes, waist length.

Writing

Task 8 *Describe the process of taking measurements in details (120-140 words).*

Current Progress Check Units 6-10

Unit 6

Task 1 *Choose the only right Russian variant.*

Multiple Choice

eye

- нос
- лоб
- глаз
- ухо

armpit

- кисть
- подмышка
- предплечье
- плечо

lip

- рот
- зуб
- ресница
- губа

face

- ГОЛОВА
- шея
- ЛИЦО
- лоб

ear

- ухо
- глаз
- бровь
- подбородок

head

- ВОЛОСЫ
- ГОЛОВА
- талия
- бедро

tooth

- челюсть
- рот
- губа
- зуб

neck

- ЛОКОТЬ

- колено
- шея
- бюст

Task 2 *Find the only right English variant.*

Multiple Choice

ЛОКОТЬ

- armpit
- hand
- elbow
- arm

бедро на уровне бедренной кости

- knee
- thigh
- hip
- foot

бедро на уровне тазобедренного сустава

- hip
- leg
- waist
- foot

бюст

- shoulder

- neck
- upper shoulder
- bust

рука

- neck
- arm
- hand
- armpit

кисть руки

- upper shoulder
- elbow
- knee
- hand

ступня

- foot
- leg
- hip
- thigh

нога

- waist
- leg
- hand

- elbow

Task 3 *Match the shades of red colour in the table.*

bordeaux	темно-красный цвет
salmon-pink	пурпурный или пурпурно-красный цвет
deep pink	темно-бардовый/темно-красный цвет с коричневым оттенком
rose pink	персиковый цвет
magenta	фуксия
hot pink	цвет бордо
pink lavender	лососево-розовый
dark red	от умеренно розового до темно-розового цвета
peach	ярко-розовый цвет
fuchsia	насыщенный яркий розовый цвет
maroon	цвет розовой лаванды

Task 4 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Is, chiffon, dream, Bordeaux, dress, my.
2. Dresses, to, Elizabeth, her, used, in, youth, wear, fuchsia.
3. Casual, is, Ann, maroon, today, wearing, blouse.
4. Chosen, girl, party, the, lavender, has, pink, dress.

Task 5 *Classify the words describing the interface of Microsoft Paint software according to 1) menus 2) verbs of action with clipboard and image 3) tools. Choose the words from the list: **add, brush, clipboard, copy, crop, cut, curve, detail, draw, highlight, home, icon, image, interface, paint, paste, resize, save, select, shadow, shape, texture, tool, view.***

Unit 7

Task 1 *Choose the only right English variant of the words, defining the technologies of the graphic design of clothes.*

Multiple Choice

вес

- weight
- gravity
- sketch

верхняя часть

- top
- bottom
- waist

драпировка

- pattern
- tension
- drapery

линия

- line
- curve
- circumference

напряжение

- sketch

- tension
- top

талиа

- waist
- bottom
- pattern

одежда/наряд

- tension
- line
- outfit

рисунок/узор

- fabric
- pattern
- circumference

эскиз/набросок

- paint
- drawing
- sketch

Task 2 Match the words denoting the shades of colour in English and in Russian.

ochre	хаки: светлый оттенок желтовато-коричневого цвета
olive	комбинирование красного и оранжевого цвета

apricot	янтарный цвет
gold, golden	охра: от светло-желтого до темно-желтого
khaki	оливковый: темный желтовато-зеленый цвет
orange-red	желто-оранжевый: оранжевый цвет с оттенком желтого цвета
orange yellow	золотой/золотистый: желтовато-коричневый цвет
yellow- orange	абрикосовый: светлый желтовато-оранжевый цвет, похожий на цвет абрикосов
amber	желтый цвет с добавлением оранжевого цвета

Task 3 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. In, Christine, green, is, summer, outfit, her, pretty, yellow.
2. Often, the, waist, Jane, a, around, waistband, wears.
3. Of, apricot, medium, cotton, is, shirt, size.
4. Has, red, olive, sketch, a, shirt, made, of, Michael.

Task 4 *Find supplementary information and make the report about software **Sketchbook Pro**. Present your reports in class. Work in groups.*

Unit 8

Task 1 *Choose the only right English variant.*

Multiple Choice

воротник

- sleeve

- collar
- belt
- cuff

каблук

- sole
- waistband
- heel
- lapel

карман

- belt
- sleeve
- pocket
- sole

капюшон

- hood
- lapel
- cuff
- belt

манжета/обшлаг

- hemline
- cuff
- hemline

- waistband

отворот/лацкан

- lapel
- sole
- sleeve
- belt

подошва

- hood
- heel
- sole
- collar

ПОДОЛ

- heel
- waistband
- hemline
- hood

пояс

- waistband
- sleeve
- sole
- sleeve

ремень

- pocket
- belt
- sleeve
- lapel

рукав

- hood
- sole
- sleeve
- pocket

Task 2 *Match the English and Russian variants of white, grey and black colours.*

charcoal	черный оникс
off-white	не совсем черный
taupe	светло-серый
silver	цвет древесного угля/рашкуль
off-black	темно-серый или серо-коричневый цвет
light grey	серебристый/серебряный
black onyx	не совсем белый

Task 3 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Margaret, charcoal, slim, half, hemline, makes, flared, coat.
2. Shoes, heels, grey, prefers, low, Mary, with, light.
3. Padded, has, jacket, Delia, hooded, chosen.

4. Sleeve, is, shirt, cream, smart, long.

Task 4 *Find supplementary information and make the report about Digital Fashion Pro software. Present your reports in class. Work in groups.*

Unit 9

Task 1 *Define the only right answer of tailoring parts and components in English.*

бант

- armhole
- pleat
- bow

вытачка

- back
- front
- dart

гофре

- corrugation
- frill
- fold
- pleat

оборка

- bow

- gather
- frill

перед

- back
- front
- dart

плиссе

- pleat
- fold
- bow

пройма

- gather
- armhole
- front

сборка

- corrugation
- back
- gather

складка

- fold
- gather
- bow

спинка

- back
- pleat
- gather

Task 2 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Skirt, for, girls, is, pleated, good.
2. Is, corrugated, fine, blouse.
3. Worn, costumes, with, bows, are, often.
4. Casual, trousers, to, clothes, flat-front, belong

Task 3 *Match the English and the Russian variants of the words referring to business.*

advertising	торговая марка
evaluate	заказчик/клиент
invest project	бренд
environment	производитель
data	изделие, продукт
team	окружающая обстановка, окружение
brand name	предварительный заказ
sale	доставка
delivery	доменное имя
finance	инвестировать проект
transaction	реклама
run business	финансы
product	оценивать
retailer	бизнес-план

trademark	команда
domain name	вести бизнес
customer	сделка
business plan	данные
pre-order	продажа
manufacturer	розничный торговец/ритейлер

Task 4 *English and Russian sentences are mixed. Arrange them in the logical order as they take place in the text and match them. Write the answer using numbers.*

1. Then your environment, people around you will be very important.	1. Чтобы быть лучшими в мире моды, Вам сначала необходимо определить цель, аспект моды, виды одежды, которые Вы будете развивать, и заказчиков.
2. After registering a domain name search for trademark, make it available, and then register business in the process of work with local authorities.	2. Вторым очень важным моментом является брендовое имя, представляющее как продукт, так и Вас в качестве дизайнера.
3. Determine the customers and discuss the conditions of delivery.	3. Оцените данные и найдите лучшего производителя для Вашей линии одежды.
4. Technical pack in the form of specification sheets will include measurements, and regular sketches, technical sketches and other summarized information.	4. Затем Ваше окружение, люди вокруг Вас будут очень важны.
5. In the latter case you can do it by means of your website,	5. Вы также обговорите условия сделки с производителями;

business plan, presenting clothing patterns, team members.	вовлечете рекламные агентства, будете работать с ритейлерами, готовыми продавать Вашу продукцию.
6. To be one of the best in the fashion world, first, you have to determine the purpose, aspect of fashion, the kinds of clothes you will develop and the customers.	6. После регистрации доменного имени выполните поиск торговой марки, сделайте ее доступной, затем в процессе работы зарегистрируйте бизнес у местных властей.
7. You will also talk all the conditions of the transaction with manufacturers; involve advertising agencies, work with retailers ready to sell your products.	7. Лучше вести бизнес в команде, реализуя общую цель.
8. Another thing, which is important, is the brand name representing both the product and yourself as a designer.	8. Определите заказчиков, обсудите условия доставки.
9. Evaluate the data and find the best manufacturer for your line of clothes.	9. Технический пакет в форме листов спецификаций будет включать в себя мерки, а также обычные и технические эскизы и другую обобщенную информацию.
10. It is better to run business in a team realizing the common purpose.	10. В последнем случае Вы можете это сделать с помощью Вашего веб-сайта, бизнес-плана, представляя образцы одежды, членов команды.

Unit 10

Task 1 *Match the meaning of tailoring parts and components.*

quilling	ремень/планка/штрипка
facing	листочка
yoke	подкладка
military shoulder strap/shoulder mark/shoulder board/rank slide/slip- on/epaulette	бретель
basque	клапан
welt	кокетка
shoulder strap	баска
flat	рюш
strap	погон
lining	наружная отделка

Task 2 *Arrange the words in the correct order. Make sentences using these words.*

1. Worn, denim, by, jeans, are, almost, everybody.
2. Gown, flannel, is, dressing, warm.
3. Is, silk, luxurious, blouse.
4. Summer, a, symbol, are, off-white, of, and, linen, status, white, suits.

Task 3 *Think of word combinations containing the colours, types of fabric and names of clothes. Include the following types of fabric: corduroy, cotton, denim, flannel, leather, linen, nylon, polyester, silk, straw, wool.*

Task 4 *What do we need for taking measurements? Describe the conditions of taking good measurements.*

Final Progress Check Units 1-10

Unit 1

Task 1 *Choose all the right variants of the words referring to knitwear.*

Breeches, blazer, cardigan, chinos, coat, jacket, jeans, jumper, shirt, shorts

Multiple Response

- jumper
- jacket
- cardigan
- pullover

Task 2 *Choose all the right variants of the words designating the clothes, which we wear on legs.*

Multiple Response

- chinos
- shirt
- jeans
- shorts

Task 3 *Choose all the words defining the outer clothes for winter and autumn seasons.*

Multiple Response

- skirt
- coat
- T-shirt
- raincoat

Task 4 *Choose all the right answers denoting the skills of fashion designer.*

Multiple Response

The skills of the designer comprise

- sketching
- colours
- cooking food
- accessories
- knowledge of advertising and marketing
- doing shopping at the grocer's
- knowledge of modern trends and famous couturiers in fashion

Task 5 *Imagine you give the interview why you have chosen the profession of fashion designer. Work in pairs. Think over questions and answers.*

Unit 2

Task 1 *Define the clothes item. Give short right answer. Choose the word from the list: **socks, suit, sweater, sweatshirt, trousers/pants, T-shirt**. Use dictionary if it is necessary.*

Short Answer

Combined clothes which consists of trousers, a jacket, a vest for men and trousers and a skirt, trousers and a jacket, a skirt, a vest and a skirt for women:

Mostly sleeveless shirt without a collar:

The thing that has a synonym *pants*:

Task 2 *Choose the words, which will be suitable as the business formal dress code for women.*

Multiple Response

close-fitting orange trousers

dark blue, dark grey, black trousers

long sleeve dark blue, dark grey, black jacket

sleeveless hot pink shirt

classic button-down white, cream, dark blue, black grey shirt or blouse

shoes with high heels

fuchsia close-fitting jacket

Task 3 Give the types of formal business men's clothes and describe them. Share your projects in class.

Unit 3

Task 1 Find the English words corresponding to definitions. Give the only right short answer. Use the list: *blouse, dress, lingerie set (bra and knickers), skirt, shawl, stockings, swimsuit, tights/pantyhose, wrap.*

Short answer

Women's underwear combining two items of clothes:

A kind of women's clothes covering the whole body from neck to waist and then from waist to legs:

A kind of swimwear:

An item of women's clothes worn over shoulders or head:

An item of women's clothes wrapped around:

Task 2 Give the only right Russian variant of colour:

Multiple Choice

brown

- белый
- черный
- коричневый
- оранжевый

mélange

- желтый

- розовый
- малиновый
- пестрый

crimson

- бирюзовый
- красный
- зеленый
- синий

Task 3 *Give the only right English variant of colour.*

Multiple Choice

серый

- white
- crimson
- grey
- yellow

оранжевый

- red
- pink
- black
- orange

красный

- red

- green
- turquoise
- blue

Task 4 *Choose all the adjectives referring to colours and describing colours and shades of colour from the list of words: **best, dark, excellent, great, light, multi-coloured, navy blue, preferable, royal, solid colour, tasteless.***

Unit 4

Task 1 *Classify clothes according to the following criteria: a) headwear b) neckwear c) clothes for hands. Use the words from the list: **bandana, gloves, cap, hat, kerchief, mittens, muffler, scarf, and tie.***

Headwear:

Neckwear:

Clothes for hands:

Task 2 *Arrange the shades of blue colour according to degree of their brightness from light to dark: **aquamarine, azure, baby blue, blue-green, blue-violet, cerulean, cyan, light blue, midnight blue, navy blue, royal blue, sky blue, violet-blue.***

Task 3 *Which tools for making sketches are your favourite? Share your opinions in class. You can take notes beforehand.*

Task 4 *Create a set of ties, scarves or mufflers using the shades of blue colour and other colours that are best combined with it. Present it in class.*

Unit 5

Task 1 *Choose nightwear clothes from the list of words: bathrobe, bed jacket, boots, dressing gown, flip-flops, pajama, peignoir, nightgown/nightdress/nightshirt, robe, sandals, shoes, rain boots, and sneakers.*

Task 2 *Arrange the colours according to their hue: beige, chestnut, chocolate, cocoa, deep pink, forest green, hot pink, fuchsia, grape, lime green, lavender, lime, peach, pink lavender, rose pink, salmon, tan, teal.*

Pink:

Brown:

Green:

Violet:

Task 3 *Create a set of home clothes using the pink, brown, green, violet shades of colour and other colours that are best combined with them. Share your ideas with other students.*

Unit 6

Task 1 *Arrange the words according to the areas of the body:*

Head:

Arm:

Leg:

Other parts of body:

Task 2 *Show gradation of red colour from dark red and maroon to rose pink colour and salmon.*

Task 3 *Think of the family clothes of red colour and its shades. Draw or paint them. Use Microsoft Paint software.*

Unit 7

Task 1 *Separate the specific words, designating the technologies of the graphic design of clothes from the list into groups according to parts of speech: a) nouns b) verbs.*

*List of words: **annotate, bottom, brush, create, customize, drapery, duplicate, image, iterate, foresee (foresaw, foreseen), gravity, layer, line, outfit, pattern, save, screen, spread (spread, spread), shoulders, sketch, software, template, tension, top, waist***

Task 2 *Make the sketches of the children's clothes on the base of Sketchbook Pro software.*

Task 3 *Make the set of clothes of orange and yellow colours, their shades using Sketchbook Pro. Share your projects. Work in groups.*

Unit 8

Task 1 *Think of the phrases containing preposition of and the shades of black, grey and white colours.*

Task 2 *Compare **Digital Fashion Pro** and **Sketchbook Pro** software. Which program is the best for you? Which one has the best*

opportunities? Give reasons. Fill the table. Use the following parameters: **availability, objectives, application in fashion, effectiveness.**

Scope of Use	<i>Sketchbook Pro Software</i>	<i>Digital Fashion Pro Software</i>
availability		
objectives		
application in fashion		
effectiveness		

Task 3 *Imagine the sets of clothes in different spheres of employment on the base of **Digital Fashion Pro** software.*

Unit 9

Task 1 *Arrange the tailoring parts and components in the way they can be presented from top to bottom.*

Task 2 *Write the examples of the words denoting the quality of clothes in the form of Participle II and the names of clothes as word combinations.*

Task 3 *Imagine your own line of clothes on the base of software.*

Unit 10

Task 1 *Classify tailoring parts and components according to the frequency of their practical use: **basque, facing, flat, lining, military shoulder strap, quilling, shoulder strap, strap, welt, and yoke.***

Task 2 *Say which types of fabric are your favourite and why.*

Task 3 *Describe your experience of taking measurements. Can you recommend anything for beginners?*

PROJECTS

Topics

1. Men's Clothes
2. Women's clothes
3. Children's Clothes

Subtopics

1. Casual clothes
2. Smart Clothes
3. Business Formal Clothes
4. Outwear Clothes

5. Knitwear
6. Sportswear
7. Headwear
8. Footwear
9. Swimwear
- 10. Clothes for Professional Use**

Methodical Recommendations How to Use Glossary

English-Russian dictionary is written as reference material for study guide *Modelling Clothes*. It comprises English-Russian Dictionary of Business Terms, English-Russian Dictionary of Computer Terms and Glossary of General English in accordance with *Federal state educational standard of higher and secondary vocational education* in the discipline “Foreign Language” and *international standards* involving the study of business, computer, and general English.

The words are presented in alphabetical order. It means the first three letters of each word are arranged in alphabetical order, for example, the word *conservative* is after the word *connect* and before the word *consider*.

We use designations referring both to grammatical and lexical language aspects of English.

Abbreviation *Brit.* means practical use of the British variant of the word and abbreviation *Am.* designates its American variant: *colour* (*Brit.*), *color* (*Am.*). The word *French* defines the French origin of the word: *mélange* (*French*).

British variant of writing is represented by the words *British spelling*, and American variant of writing is marked by the words *American spelling*: *crew neck* (*British spelling*), *crewneck* (*American spelling*).

In the dictionary are used a number of abbreviations denoting parts of speech of English words: *n* – noun, *a* – adjective, *v* – verb, *adv* – adverb, *cj* – conjunction, *prep* – preposition, *pron* – pronoun. English words are marked by bold type. Parts of speech are indicated in italics.

To indicate indefinite pronouns we use abbreviations *smb.* - *somebody*, *smth.* - *something*.

Sustainable combination (frazema) *et cetera* (*etc.*) means *and so on*.

The word *plural* denotes nouns that are used only in the plural form, e.g.: *clothes* (*plural*), *jeans* (*plural*). Abbreviation *pl.* from the word plural is used to designate plural nouns that form the plural form as exceptions. The plural form of nouns that are exceptions is given in parentheses: *woman* (*pl. women*). Separately, we highlight the words, mostly used in the plural form (*in practice often used in plural form*), for example, *earrings*.

The word *there* functioning in some sentences as pronoun is often used with the verb *be* in existential clauses, with the meaning of *presence or existence*.

Word stress is marked as, for example, *stress on the first syllable*.

We present positive, comparative and superlative degrees of the adjectives and adverbs in parenthesis, e.g.: *great (greater, the greatest), comfortable (more comfortable, the most comfortable), much (more, the most), widely (more widely, the most widely)*.

Special attention is paid to verbs. We present all forms of verbs and designate that present participle is formed from the verb by the suffix *-ing* which we add to the basic form of the verb. Past participle of regular verbs is formed by the suffix *-ed* added to the basic form of the verb and past participle of irregular verbs takes many forms which we have to remember.

Conjugation of the Verb to Be

Tense	Singular	Plural
Present	I am	we are
	you are	you are
	he is	they are
	she is	
	it is	
Past	I was	we were
	you were	you were
	he was	they were
	she was	
	it was	
Future	I shall be	we shall be

	you will be	you will be
	he will be	they will be
	she will be	

Note: In *British English*, traditionally the verb *shall* is used with pronouns in first person and we use the verb *will* in second and third persons. In *American English*, the verb *will* is mostly used for all the persons.

Conjugation of the Verb to Have

Tense	Singular	Plural
Present	I have	we have
	you have	you have
	he has	they have
	she has	
	it has	
Past	I had	we had
	you had	you had
	he had	they had
	she had	
	it had	
Future	I shall have	we shall have
	you will have	you will have
	he will have	they will have
	she will have	

Методические рекомендации по использованию словаря

Англо-русский словарь написан в качестве справочного материала для учебного пособия *Моделирование одежды*. Он включает в себя англо-русский словарь деловых терминов, англо-

русский словарь компьютерных терминов и глоссарий общего английского языка в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего и среднего профессионального образования по дисциплине "Иностранный язык" и международными стандартами, предполагающими изучение делового, компьютерного и общего английского языка.

Слова представлены в алфавитном порядке. Это означает, что первые три буквы каждого слова расположены в алфавитном порядке, например, слово *conservative* находится после слова *connect* и перед словом *consider*.

Мы используем обозначения, относящиеся как к грамматическому, так и лексическому аспектам английского языка.

Аббревиатура *Brit.* означает практическое использование британского варианта слова, а аббревиатура *Am.* обозначает его американский вариант: *colour (Brit.)*, *color (Am.)*. Слово *French* определяет французское происхождение слова: *mélange (French)*.

Британский вариант написания представлен словами *British spelling*, а американский вариант написания отмечен словами *American spelling*: *crew neck (British spelling)*, *crewneck (American spelling)*.

В словаре используется ряд сокращений, обозначающих части речи английских слов: *n* – существительное, *a* – прилагательное, *v* – глагол, *adv* – наречие, *cj* – союз, *prep* – предлог, *pron* – местоимение. Слова английского языка выделены полужирным шрифтом. Части речи обозначены курсивом.

Для обозначения неопределенных местоимений используются аббревиатуры *smb.* – *somebody* – кто-либо, *smth.* – *something* – что-либо.

Устойчивое сочетание (фразема) *et cetera (etc.)* значит *и так далее (и т.д.)*.

Слово *plural* означает существительные, которые используются только в форме множественного числа, например, *clothes (plural)*, *jeans (plural)*. Аббревиатура *pl.* от слова *plural* используется для обозначения существительных, образующих форму множественного числа как исключения. Форма множественного числа существительных, являющихся исключениями, приведена в скобках: *woman (pl. women)*. Отдельно мы выделяем слова, наиболее часто используемые в форме множественного числа (*in practice often used in plural form*), например, *earrings*.

Слово *there*, функционирующее в некоторых предложениях как местоимение, часто используется с глаголом *be* в

экзистенциальных предложениях в значении *присутствие или существование*.

Словесное ударение отмечается как, например, ударение на первом слоге – *stress on the first syllable*.

Мы представляем положительную, сравнительную и превосходную степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий в скобках, например, *great (greater, the greatest), comfortable (more comfortable, the most comfortable), much (more, the most), widely (more widely, the most widely)*.

Особое внимание уделено глаголам. Мы представляем все формы глаголов и обозначаем, что причастие настоящего времени образовано от глагола с помощью суффикса *-ing*, который мы добавляем к основе глагола. Причастие прошедшего времени правильных глаголов образовано с помощью суффикса *-ed*, добавляемого к основе глагола, а причастие прошедшего времени неправильных глаголов принимает разные формы, которые мы должны запомнить.

Спряжение глагола to be

Tense	Singular	Plural
Present	I am	we are
	you are	you are
	he is	they are
	she is	
	it is	
Past	I was	we were

	you were	you were
	he was	they were
	she was	
	it was	
Future	I shall be	we shall be
	you will be	you will be
	he will be	they will be
	she will be	

Заметка: В британском варианте английского языка с местоимениями первого лица традиционно используется глагол *shall*, а глагол *will* используется с местоимениями второго и третьего лица. В американском варианте английского языка для всех лиц главным образом используется глагол *will*.

Спряжение глагола to have

Tense	Singular	Plural
Present	I have	we have
	you have	you have
	he has	they have
	she has	
	it has	
Past	I had	we had
	you had	you had
	he had	they had
	she had	
	it had	
Future	I shall have	we shall have
	you will have	you will have
	he will have	they will have
	she will have	

GLOSSARY OF GENERAL ENGLISH

A

about, *prep* 1 о 2 около 3 об

above, *prep* над

accentuation, *n* 1 выделение 2 акцентуация 3 подчеркивание

according with/according to в соответствии с

act (acted, acted, acting), *v* действовать

act (acted, acted, acting) out, *v* разыгрывать

action, *n* действие

actually (more actually, the most actually), *adv* 1 фактически 2 на самом деле 3 действительно

adapt (adapted, adapted, adapting), *v* адаптировать

address, *n* адрес

adjective, *n* прилагательное

admire (admired, admired, admiring), *v* восхищаться

advanced, *a* 1 продвинутый 2 передовой

advice, *n* совет

after, *prep* после

a kind of вид

all, *a* все

a lot of, *adv* много

also, *adv* также

aloud, *adv* вслух

alter (altered, altered, altering), *v* изменять

almost, *adv* почти

always, *adv* всегда

amazing (more amazing, the most amazing), *a* 1 удивительный 2 изумительный 3 поразительный

America, *n* Америка

American, *a* американский

among, *prep* среди

amount, *n* 1 количество 2 сумма

and, *conj* 1 и 2 а

another, *adv* другой

answer, *n* ответ

anticipate (anticipated, anticipated, anticipating), *v* 1 предвидеть
2 предвосхищать

any, *pron* 1 любой 2 какой-либо

apostrophe, *n* апостроф

appear, *v* 1 появляться 2 казаться

are, *v* являются

arrange (arranged, arranged, arranging), *v* 1 располагать
2 классифицировать 3 организовывать

around, *adv* вокруг

as, *adv* 1 как 2 в качестве

Asia, *n* Азия

ask (asked, asked, asking), *v* спросить

aspect, *n* аспект

at, *prep* 1 на 2 о 3 по 4 в 5 у

at least, *adv* по крайней мере

attend (attended, attended, attending), *v* посещать

attract, *n* привлекать

attractive, *a* привлекательный

attention, *n* внимание

area, *n* область

around, *adv* вокруг

autumn, *n* осень

axes, *n* оси

B

bath, *n* 1 ванна 2 купание

be (was/were, been, being), *v* быть

beautiful (more beautiful, the most beautiful), *a* красивый

be aware of 1 знать 2 осознавать 3 быть в курсе

because, *conj* потому что

be fond of любить

begin (began, begun, beginning), *v* начать

beginning, *n* начало

be keen on smth./smb. быть заинтересованным в ком-либо/в чем-либо

believe (believed, believed, believing), *v* полагать

belong (belonged, belonged, belonging) to, *v* принадлежать

below, *adv* 1 ниже 2 внизу

besides, *adv* кроме того

best, *a* наилучший

better, *adv* лучше

between, *prep* между

big (bigger, the biggest), *a* большой

black, *a* черный

both, *a* оба

both ... and, *сj* как ... и

British, *a* британский

broad (broader, the broadest), *a* широкий

build (built, built, building), *v* строить

but, *сj* но

by means of с помощью

С

can, *v* мочь

carefully (more carefully, the most carefully), *adv* 1 внимательно 2 тщательно

carrier, *n* карьера

category, *n* категория

characterize (characterized, characterizing), *v* характеризовать

child, *n* ребенок

childhood, *n* детство

children, *n* дети

class, *n* класс

clean (cleaned, cleaned, cleaning), *n* чистить

clustering map кластерная карта

coincide (coincided, coincided, coinciding), *v* совпадать

cold, *a* холодный

collogue, *n* беседа

come (came, come, coming), *v* приходить
comfortable (more comfortable, the most comfortable), *a* удобный
common (more common, the most common), *a* общий
complete (completed, completed, completing), *v* 1 дополнить
 2 завершить
completely (more completely, the most completely), *adv* полностью
component, *n* компонент
comprise (comprised, comprised, comprising), *v* 1 включать
 2 содержать
connect (connected, connected, connecting), *v* 1 подключать
 2 соединять
conservative (more conservative, the most conservative), *a*
 консервативный
consider (considered, considered, considering), *v* рассматривать
consist (consisted, consisted, consisting) of, *v* состоять из
consult (consulted, consulted, consulting), *v* консультировать
contain (contained, contained, containing), *v* содержать
contemporary (more contemporary, the most contemporary), *a*
 современный
correct (more correct, the most correct), *a* правильный
correspond (corresponded, corresponded, corresponding) to, *v*
 соответствовать
could, *v* мог бы
country, *n* 1 страна 2 сельская местность
course, *n* курс
create (created, created, created, creating), *v* создать
curl, *n* 1 локон 2 вьющиеся волосы
currently (more currently, the most currently), *adv* 1 в настоящее
 время 2 теперь

D

daughter, *n* дочь
daytime, *n* 1 день 2 дневное время
dazzling (more dazzling, the most dazzling), *a* ослепительный
dazzlingly (more dazzlingly, the most dazzlingly), *adv* ослепительно

decide (decided, decided, deciding), *v* 1 решить 2 принять решение
decide on (decided, decided, deciding) on, *v* выбирать
define (defined, defined, defining), *v* определять
definition, *n* 1 определение 2 дефиниция
degree, *n* степень
delicate (more delicate, the most delicate), *a* деликатный
democratic (more democratic, the most democratic), *a*
демократичный
denote (denoted, denoted, denoting), *v* 1 обозначать 2 указывать
description, *n* описание
designate (designated, designated, designating), *v* обозначать
determine (determined, determined, determining), *v* определять
develop (developed, developed, developing), *v* развивать
dialogue, *n* диалог
differ (differed, differed, differing), *v* 1 отличаться 2 различаться
different (more different, the most different), *a* 1 разный
2 различный
direction, *n* направление
discuss (discussed, discussed, discussing), *v* обсуждать
do (did, done, doing), *v* делать
down, *adv* вниз
downwards, *adv* 1 книзу 2 сверху вниз 3 вниз
dream, *n* мечта
dry (drier, the driest), *a* сухой

Е

each, *a* каждый
eastern, *a* восточный
easy (easier, the easiest), *a* легкий
edge, *n* 1 край 2 конец
either, *conj* или
effort, *n* усилие
emblem, *n* эмблема
English, *a* английский
ensure (ensured, ensured, ensuring), *v* обеспечивать

equivalent, *n* эквивалент

essay, *n* эссе

Europe, *n* Европа

even, *adv* даже

every, *a* каждый

everybody, *pron* 1 каждый 2 все

every day каждый день

everyday life повседневная жизнь

everything, *pron* всё

every time каждый раз

everywhere, *adv* везде

example, *n* пример

excellent (more excellent, the most excellent), *a* отличный

exception, *n* исключение

Excuse me. Извините.

exist (existed, existed, existing), *v* существовать

experience, *n* опыт

expert, *n* эксперт

expression, *n* выражение

expository (more expository, the most expository), *a* 1
описательный 2 объяснительный 3 экспозиционный

F

factor, *n* фактор

family, *n* семья

father, *n* папа

feel (felt, felt, feeling), *v* чувствовать

find (found, found, finding), *v* находить

first, *adv* 1 сначала 2 в первую очередь

fishing, *n* рыбалка

floor, *n* пол

follow (followed, followed, following), *v* следовать

for, *prep* 1 для 2 за

foresee (foresaw, foreseen, foreseeing), *v* предвидеть

for example, *adv* например

form, *n* 1 форма 2 вид

form, *v* 1 образовывать 2 создавать 3 формировать

France, *n* Франция

freckles, *n* веснушки

French, *a* французский

friend, *n* 1 друг 2 подруга

from, *prep* от

from ... to от ... до

full (fuller, the fullest), *a* полный

future, *n* будущее

G

general (more general, the most general), *a* общий

Germany, *n* Германия

get (got, got, getting), *v* получить

get rid of избавиться

get used to/be used to, *v* привыкнуть

give (gave, given, giving), *v* дать

good (better, the best), *a* хороший

Good morning. Доброе утро.

go (went, gone, going) out, *v* 1 выходить в свет 2 бывать в обществе

gradually (more gradually, the most gradually), *adv* постепенно

grandfather, *n* дедушка

great (greater, the greatest), *a* 1 большой 2 отличный 3 великий

great number of большое количество

Great Britain, *n* Великобритания

group, *n* группа

H

hard (harder, the hardest), *a* 1 тяжелый 2 жесткий

have (had, had, having), *v* иметь

have to, *v* должен

he, *pron* он

health, *n* здоровье

healthy (healthier, the healthiest), *a* здоровый

hearing, *n* слух
heat, *n* жара
help, *n* помощь
help (helped, helped, helping), *v* помогать
hence, *adv* 1 следовательно 2 отсюда
her, *pron* ее
here, *adv* здесь
his, *pron* его
hiking, *n* 1 пеший туризм 2 поход
hold (held, held, holding), *v* 1 держать 2 удерживать
holiday, *n* 1 праздник 2 отпуск 3 отдых
hot (hotter, the hottest), *a* жаркий
how, *adv* как
How do you do. Как дела.
however, *adv* однако
human (more human, the most human), *a* человеческий
hundred, *n* сто
hunting, *n* охота
husband, *n* муж

I

I, *pron* я
idea, *n* мысль
identify (identified, identified, identifying), *v* 1 идентифицировать 2 определить
if, *conj* если
illustrate (illustrated, illustrated, illustrating), *v* иллюстрировать
imagine (imagined, imagined, imagining), *v* вообразить
important (more important, the most important), *a* важный
in, *prep* в
in addition, *adv* 1 к тому же 2 в дополнение
include (included, included, including), *v* включать в себя
in comparison with, *adv* в сравнении с
Indian, *a* индийский
in fact, *adv* 1 фактически 2 на самом деле

inner, *a* внутренний
inside, *adv* 1 внутри 2 внутрь
instead of, *prep* вместо
instruction, *n* инструкция
intersection, *n* пересечение
in vain, *adv* напрасно
involve, (**involved**, **involved**, **involving**), *v* 1 включать в себя
2 вовлекать
is, *v* является
Italian, *a* итальянский
its, *pron* 1 его 2 ее 3 свой

J

journal, *n* специализированный журнал
just, *adv* только

K

keep (**kept**, **kept**, **keeping**), *v* 1 держать 2 хранить 3 сохранять
key, *a* ключевой
know (**knew**, **known**, **knowing**), *v* знать
knowledge, *n* знание

L

latter case последний случай
learn (**learnt**, **learnt**, **learning**), *v* 1 учиться 2 учить
learning, *n* 1 изучение 2 учеба
letter, *n* 1 буква 2 письмо
list, *n* 1 список 2 перечень 3 реестр
listen (**listened**, **listened**, **listening**) **to**, *v* 1 слушать 2 слышать
listening, *n* 1 аудирование 2 прослушивание
look (**looked**, **looked**, **looking**), *v* 1 смотреть 2 выглядеть
look (**looked**, **looked**, **looking**) **for**, *v* искать
look like выглядеть как
lower (**more lower**, **the most lower**), *a* нижний

M

main, *a* 1 главный 2 основной
man (*pl.* **men**), *n* мужчина

mark (marked, marked, marked, marking), *v* отмечать
marriage, *n* 1 брак 2 замужество 3 женитьба
me, *pron* 1 мне 2 меня
my, *pron* мой
make (made, made, making), *v* сделать
mean (meant, meant, meaning), *v* 1 означать 2 иметь ввиду
member, *n* 1 член 2 участник
method, *n* метод
middle, *n* середина
mind, *n* 1 ум 2 разум
more, *adv* более
moreover, *adv* более того
mother, *n* мама
most, *adv* больше всего
mostly, *adv* главным образом
mother, *n* мама
much (more, the most), *ad v* 1 много 2 значительно 3 очень
Multiple Response Test тест множественных ответов
Multiple Choice Test тест множественного выбора
my, *pron* 1 мой 2 моя 3 мое 4 мои
myself, *pron* сам

N

name, *n* 1 имя 2 название
name (named, named, naming), *v* называть
necessary (more necessary, the most necessary), *a* необходимый
need, *n* 1 необходимость 2 потребность
need (needed, needed, needing), *v* нуждаться
never, *adv* никогда
new (newer, the newest), *a* новый
next, *adv* 1 затем 2 потом 3 дальше
night, *n* 1 вечер 2 ночь
note, *n* заметка
notion, *n* понятие
noun, *n* существительное

now, *adv* сейчас

nowadays, *n* настоящее время

О

obvious (more obvious, the most obvious), *a* 1 явный 2 очевидный

of, *prep* 1 из 2 от

officially (more officially, the most officially), *adv* официально

often (more often the most often), *adv* часто

one 1 один 2 местоимение, заменяющее существительное с целью избегания повтора существительного

only, *adv* только

on the contrary наоборот

on the whole в целом

open (more open, the most open), *a* открытый

opinion, *n* мнение

or, *conj* или

order, *n* 1 порядок 2 заказ 3 приказ

origin, *n* происхождение

original (more original, the most original), *a* 1 исходный
2 первоначальный

originally (more originally, the most originally),

adv 1 первоначально 2 изначально

other, *a* другой

ought to, *v* должен

outdoors, *adv* на открытом воздухе

own, *a* свой собственный

Р

pair, *n* пара

paired, *a* парный

paper, *n* бумага

paragraph, *n* абзац

party, *n* вечеринка

participle, *n* причастие

past, *n* прошлое

pay attention обратить внимание

penetrating look проникающий взгляд
perpendicular (more perpendicular, the most perpendicular), a перпендикулярный
personal (more personal, the most personal), a личностный
personality, n личность
phrase, n фраза
place, n место
plural, n множественное число
polite (more polite, the most polite), a вежливый
possessive case притяжательный падеж
practice (practiced, practiced, practicing), n практиковать
prefer (preferred, preferred, preferring) smth. (smb.) to smth. (smb.), v предпочитать что-либо (кого-либо) чему-либо (кому-либо)
preferable (more preferable, the most preferable), a предпочтительный
preposition, n предлог
prepositional, a предложный
present, n настоящее время (*stress on the first syllable*)
present (presented, presented, presenting), v представлять (*stress on the second syllable*)
pretty (prettier, the prettiest), a 1 хорошенький 2 привлекательный
process, n процесс
professional (more professional, the most professional), a профессиональный
project, n проект
pronounce (pronounced, pronounced, pronouncing), v произносить
pronunciation, n произношение
prove (proved, proved/proven, proving), v доказать
purpose, n цель
put (put, put, putting), v 1 класть 2 положить

Q

quality, n качество

R

rain, *n* дождь

rather, *adv* довольно

reach (reached, reached, reaching), *v* достигать

read (read, read, reading), *v* читать

reading, *n* чтение

ready (readier, the readiest), *a* готовый

realize (realize, realize, realizing), *v* 1 реализовать 2 осознавать

really (more really, the most really), *adv* 1 действительно 2 на самом деле

reason, *n* причина вывод основание

recognize (recognized, recognized, recognizing), *v* 1 признать 2 распознавать

rectangle, *n* прямоугольник

refer (referred, referred, referring), *v* 1 ссылаться 2 называть 3 относиться

regular (more regular, the most regular), *a* регулярный

remember (remembered, remembered, remembering), *v* 1 запомнить 2 помнить

remove (removed, removed, removing), *v* удалять

repeat (repeated, repeated, repeating), *v* повторять

represent (represented, represented, representing), *v* представлять

require (required, required, requiring), *v* требовать

requirement, *n* требование

result, *n* результат

reverse (more reverse, the most reverse), *a* обратный

right (righter, the rightest), *a* 1 верный 2 правильный

rule, *n* правило

running, *n* бег

Russian, *a* русский

S

sample, *n* 1 образец 2 пример

same, *pron* 1 тот же самый 2 то же самое

say (said, said, saying), *v* сказать

second, *a* второй

see (saw, seen, seeing), *v* 1 видеть 2 смотреть 3 увидеть

several, *adv* несколько

share opinion разделять мнение

share (shared, shared, sharing), *v* 1 делиться 2 разделять

she, *pron* она

school, *a* школьный

sentence, *n* предложение

Short Answer Test тест короткий ответ

should, *v* 1 следует 2 должен

show (showed, shown, showing), *v* показывать

simple (simpler, the simplest), *a* простой

single, *a* 1 одинокий 2 одиночный

singular, *n* единственное число

situation, *n* ситуация

skill, *n* 1 навык 2 умение

sleep, *n* сон

small (smaller, the smallest), *a* 1 небольшой 2 маленький

smell, *n* запах

smoothly (more smoothly, the most smoothly), *adv* 1 плавно 2 ровно
3 гладко

social (more social, the most social), *a* социальный

social occasions общественные мероприятия

socialize (socialized, socialized, socializing), *v* социализироваться

society, *n* общество

some, *pron* 1 несколько 2 некоторые

sometimes, *adv* иногда

space, *n* 1 пространство 2 площадь 3 место

special (more special, the most special), *a* 1 специальный 2 особый

specific (more specific, the most specific), *a* 1 конкретный
2 определенный 3 специфический

spelling, *n* 1 написание 2 правописание 3 орфография

splendid (more splendid, the most splendid), *a* 1 великолепный
2 роскошный

sport game спортивная игра

sportsman (pl. sportsmen), *n* спортсмен

spread (spread, spread, spreading), *v* распространять

spring, *n* весна

stage, *n* этап

start (started, started, starting), *v* начать

statically (more statically, the most statically), *adv* статически

step, *n* шаг

step by step шаг за шагом

story, *n* 1 рассказ 2 история

strategy, *n* стратегия

strong (stronger, the strongest), *a* сильный

study (studied, studied, studying), *v* 1 изучать 2 учиться

studying, *n* изучение

style, *n* стиль

successful (more successful, the most successful), *a* успешный

successfully (more successfully, the most successfully), *adv* успешно

such, *pron* такой

such as, *a* такой как

suggest (suggested, suggested, suggesting), *v* предлагать

summer, *n* лето

summarized (more summarized, the most summarized), *a* 1
обобщенный 2 суммированный

supplementary (more supplementary, the most supplementary), *a*
дополнительный

support (supported, supported, supporting), *v* поддерживать

supporting details описательные детали

Sure. Конечно.

sweat, *n* пот

symmetric (more symmetric, the most symmetric), *a* симметричный

synonym, *n* синоним

Т

take (took, taken, taking), *v* 1 брать 2 взять

take a bath принять ванну

take into consideration 1 принимать во внимание 2 учитывать

talk, *n* разговор

task, *n* 1 задача 2 задание

teach (taught, taught, teaching), *v* 1 учить 2 обучать

technology, *n* технология

term, *n* термин

text, *n* текст

Thank you. Спасибо.

Thank you very much. Большое спасибо.

their, *pron* 1 их 2 свой 3 свои

the only единственный

then, *adv* 1 затем 2 тогда 3 потом

them, *pron* 1 их 2 им

there is есть, имеется

these, *pron* эти

thing, *n* 1 вещь 2 предмет 3 дело

think (thought, thought, thinking), *v* думать

think (thought, thought, thinking) over, *v* обдумать

this, *pron* 1 этот 2 эта 3 эти

thoroughly (more thoroughly, the most thoroughly), *adv*

1 тщательно 2 основательно

to, *prep* 1 к 2 для 3 в

together, *adv* вместе

too, *adv* 1 слишком 2 тоже

tradition, *n* традиция

training materials 1 учебные материалы 2 обучающие материалы

type, *n* вид

U

unbearable (more unbearable, the most unbearable), *a*
невыносимый

under, *prep* под

upper, *a* верхний

us, *pron* 1 нас 2 нам

use, *n* использование

use (used, used, using), *v* использовать
useful (more useful, the most useful), *a* полезный
usually (more usually, the most usually), *adv* обычно

V

vacation, *n* отпуск
variant, *n* вариант
variety, *n* разнообразие
various (more various, the most various), *a* 1 различный
2 разнообразный
vary (varied, varied, varying), *v* 1 меняться 2 изменяться
3 варьировать
very, *adv* очень
view, *n* 1 вид 2 мнение 3 взгляд
vocabulary, *n* 1 лексика 2 словарь

W

warm (warmer, the warmer), *a* теплый
wavy (more wavy, the most wavy), *a* 1 рифленый 2 волнистый
way you like как вам нравится
we, *pron* мы
weather, *n* погода
weekend, *n* выходной
wedding, *n* свадьба
well, *adv* 1 хорошо 2 ну
well-made, *a* хорошо сделанный
what, *pron* 1 что 2 какой
what about как насчет
where, *adv* 1 где 2 куда
which, *pron* 1 который 2 какой 3 что
wide (wider, the widest), *a* широкий
widely (more widely, the most widely), *adv* широко
widespread (more widespread, the most widespread) широко
распространенный
wife, *n* жена
while, *conj* в то время как

winter, *n* зима

with, *prep* с

woman (*pl* **women**) женщина

word, *n* слово

word combination словосочетание

work, *n* работа

world, *n* мир

would, *v* бы

would like хотел бы

write (**wrote**, **written**, **writing**), *v* писать

write (**wrote**, **written**, **writing**) **down**, *v* записывать

writing, *n* письмо

wrong (**more wrong**, **the most wrong**), *a* 1 неправильный

2 неверный 3 не тот, который нужен

Y

you, *pron* 1 ты 2 вы

You are welcome. Пожалуйста.

your, *pron* 1 твой 2 ваш

yourself, *pron* себя

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY OF BUSINESS TERMS

A

advertising, *n* реклама

applicant for a job кандидат на работу

B

benefit, *n* 1 выгода 2 польза

brand name 1 бренд 2 торговая марка

business plan бизнес-план

C

choice, *n* выбор

choose (chose, chosen, choosing), *v* выбирать

client, *n* клиент

condition, *n* условие

customer, *n* 1 клиент 2 заказчик 3 покупатель

D

delivery, *n* доставка

E

enlarge the number of partners in sales and advertising увеличить количество партнеров в области продаж и рекламы

F

finance, *n* финансы

full production полное производство

G

get pre-orders получить предварительные заказы

I

invest project инвестировать проект

L

local authorities местные органы власти

local retailers местные розничные торговцы/ ритейлеры

M

manufacturing, *n* производство

manufacturer, *n* производитель

market, *n* рынок

money, *n* деньги

O

offer (offered, offered, offering), *v* предлагать

office, *n* офис

office clerk клерк

P

percent, *n* процент

pre-order, *n* предварительный заказ

product, *n* 1 изделие 2 продукт

purchase (purchased, purchased, purchasing), *v* покупать

R

retailer, *n* розничный торговец, ритейлер

run business вести бизнес

S

sale, *n* продажа

sell (sold, sold, selling), *v* 1 продавать 2 торговать

set shopping site установить торговый сайт

shop, *n* магазин

specification sheets листы спецификаций

standard, *n* стандарт

supply, *n* поставка

supply (supplied, supplied, supplying), *v* поставлять

T

team, *n* команда

trademark, *n* торговая марка

trade show торговая выставка

transaction, *n* сделка

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN DICTIONARY OF COMPUTER TERMS

A

allow (allowed, allowed, allowing), *ν* позволять

annotate (annotated, annotated, annotating), *ν* 1 аннотировать
2 комментировать

available (more available, the most available), *а* доступный

B

basic (more basic, the most basic), *а* 1 главный 2 основной

C

character, *n* 1 символ 2 знак

clipboard, *n* буфер обмена

code, *n* код

computer device компьютерное устройство

construct (constructed, constructed, constructing), *ν* 1 создавать
2 конструировать

copy (copied, copied, copying), *ν* копировать

create (created, created, creating), *ν* создавать

crop (cropped, cropped, cropping), *ν* обрезать

customize (customized, customized, customizing), *ν* 1 настраивать
2 индивидуализировать

cut (cut, cut, cutting), *ν* вырезать

D

data, *n* данные

digital, *а* цифровой

Digital Library of Fabric цифровая библиотека материалов

domain name доменное имя

duplicate (duplicated, duplicated, duplicating), *ν* дублировать

E

electronic social media электронные социальные средства массовой информации

environment, *n* 1 окружающая обстановка 2 окружение

evaluate (evaluated, evaluated, evaluating), *ν* оценивать

F

fill, *n* 1 заливка 2 заполнение

function, *n* функция

G

generate (**generated**, **generated**, **generating**), *n* 1 генерировать 2 производить

graphic, *a* графический

H

highlight, *n* световой эффект

highlight (**highlighted**, **highlighted**, **highlighting**), *v* выделять

home домой, на главную страницу

I

icon, *n* 1 значок 2 иконка

importing, *n* импорт

indicate (**indicated**, **indicated**, **indicating**), *v* указывать

insert, *n* вставка

interface, *n* интерфейс

Internet, *n* Интернет

iterate (**iterated**, **iterated**, **iterating**), *v* итерировать: многократно повторять действия при обработке данных в компьютере

iteration, *n* итерация

L

layer, *n* 1 уровень 2 слой

M

manipulate (**manipulated**, **manipulated**, **manipulating**), *v* управлять

menu, *n* меню

N

number, *n* число

P

paste (**pasted**, **pasted**, **pasting**), *v* вставлять

produce (**produced**, **produced**, **producing**), *v* производить

R

register (**registered**, **registered**, **registering**), *v* регистрировать

resize (**resized**, **resized**, **resizing**), *v* изменять размер

rotate (rotated, rotated, rotating), *ν* вращать

S

save (saved, saved, saving), *ν* сохранять

screen, *n* экран

search, *n* поиск

select (selected, selected, selecting), *ν* выбирать

slot, *n* 1 слот 2 прорезь 3 отверстие

software, *n* программное обеспечение

T

template, *n* шаблон

tool, *n* инструмент

V

video, *n* видео

view, *n* просмотр

W

website/web site, *n* веб-сайт

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