



Csatlósné Répás Katalin

Rugalmas, formatartó, színtartó?... Tipikus
kérdések, előnyös válaszok a kötöttárak
értékesítésekor idegen nyelven



A követelménymodul megnevezése:
Ruházati termékek forgalmazása

A követelménymodul száma: 0008-06 A tartalomlelem azonosító száma és célcsoportja: SzT-a20-30



RUHÁZATI TERMÉKEK FORGALMAZÁSA

Kötöttárak értékesítése idegen nyelven

ESETFELVETÉS – MUNKAHELYZET

Kedves Tanuló!

Bizonyára Ön is számtalanszor járt már ruházati üzletben és igényelte az eladó segítségét a kiválasztott ruhadarab minőségét illető kérdésekben. Önből hamarosan bolti eladó lesz, az Ön feladata lesz, hogy tájékoztassa a vásárlót. Szakmai ismeretekkel már rendelkezik, lássunk hozzá, hogy idegen nyelven is elsajátítsa azokat.

A szakmai információkat történelmi megközelítésben tálalom Önnek, bízva abban, hogy érdeklődését felkeltem: az olvasott szöveg értése és a szakmai szókincs fejlesztése révén **Ön képes lesz bolti szituációban angol nyelven informálni a vevőt.** Kérem, tartsa szem előtt, hogy a szövegértés során globális megértésre kell törekednie: nem szabad aggódnia az ismeretlen szavak és nyelvtani szerkezetek miatt, hanem a szövegkörnyezetből az ismert szavak segítségével kell kikövetkeztetnie a jelentést. Valamennyi, szakmai szempontból fontos szót aláhúzással kiemeltem Önnek, javaslom, hogy használjon szótárfüzetet és a kiemelt szavakat jelentéssel együtt rögzítse abban, hiszen a feladatok megoldása során szüksége lesz ezekre. Az ismeretlen szavak jelentését angol–magyar kéziszótarban vagy on-line szótarban keresse ki, vagy kérje szaktanára segítségét! Az összefüggő szövegek feldolgozását követően a könnyű, játékos szókincsfejlesztő feladatok és a szövegértést–szókincsét, szituációkban való részvételt fejlesztő gyakorlatok megoldása során Ön kellő jártasságot szerezhet szakmai idegen nyelvi értékesítés területén. Mind a szövegek, mind a feladatok több tanórányi anyagot tartalmaznak, a feldolgozás az Ön munkatempójától illetve szaktanára utasításaitól függ. Jó tanulást!

A megismert szakmai idegen nyelvi szókincsset alkalmazza a megadott párbeszédpanelben!

SZAKMAI INFORMÁCIÓTARTALOM

. 1 THE HISTORY OF KNITTING

The history of knitting is mostly a big mystery, guessed at from fragments kept in museums around the world. Knitting is made of wool, silk, and other fibers that decay rapidly, even under perfect conditions; knitting needles are essentially sharpened sticks, and hard to identify as knitting needles beyond a doubt; they could be hair picks, skewers, spindles, or any of the other zillion uses there are for a sharpened stick. In the past, when spinning was all by hand and much more time-consuming, many sweaters that didn't fit were raveled and re-knit. Yarn wasn't discarded until it wore out. Add in that not many people in the past thought to save their everyday items for their descendants, and there aren't many useful knitted objects left for us to find, all these years later. Once in a while we get lucky. The archeological evidence we have is very interesting, and there are other ways to date things.

Linguistically, all evidence implies that knitting is a fairly recent invention. There are no ancient legends of knitting like there are legends of spinning and weaving (remember Arachne? Ixazluoh? Nephthys? Amaterasu? Never mind... the numbers of weaving and spinning gods and mostly goddesses are legion). There are no ancient gods or goddesses who knit, no legend of how it was invented or given by the gods. That lack implies that it is a recent skill, developed after mythologies were established around the world. It's a shame, because I think a knitting goddess would be cool... maybe we could make one up?

A quick cruise of the Oxford Unabridged English Dictionary also reveals that the term 'to knit' wasn't added to English until the 1400s. Further poking around will reveal that any term meaning 'to knit', specifically make loops with two long, straight needles, wasn't in any European language before the Renaissance. Other than the Middle East, and Spain, other places in the world were even later in their assigning words for knitting. It's pretty obvious; knitting hasn't been around that long.

Most of what we're left with in terms of physical evidence is a tiny pile of knitted fragments, and a lot of speculation. And did I mention the knit fragments are really hard to interpret? Before the development of knitting, a craft called nailbinding was used to make stretchy fabrics. Termed 'one needle knitting' by some museums, it is similar to knitting in structure, but stronger, less stretchy, and a lot more difficult to create. The resulting fabric would look very sloppy unless done by a master, and it wasn't something you could have the kids do while tending the sheep -- unlike knitting.

As a fine example of the nalbinding/knitting confusion, the famous (notorious?) Dura-Europos fragment is considered by many to be the oldest fragment of knitting in existence. Found in the Indus River Valley and dating back several thousand years, it is listed in many books and the original dig report as knitting (I sincerely wonder if they HAD a knitter on the original dig.) Barbara Walker has even written a pattern so we can all knit something historical. Unfortunately, the Dura-Europos fragment has been proven to be made of nalbinding. Still, the knit version would make a cool pair of socks. The oldest REAL knitting (formed on two sticks by pulling loops through loops) we've got is 'Coptic socks' from Egypt, dating to around the year 1000 CE. There are quite a few fragments, all of them done in shades of white and indigo, in stockinette. Many of them have Khufic (a decorative Arabic script) blessings. Here are some of the earliest sock fragments we've found. The patterns are already quite complex.



1. ábra Fragment of socks

These socks bring me (and more importantly real, trained archeologists) to a conclusion; knitting's probably a little older than we think, because the first fragments we've got are good-looking, well-made, complex designs. To put it another way, would YOU do stranded-color socks as your first project, particularly if you were making it up as you went and had no one to teach you? With that in mind, given our thousand-year-old fragments, knitting might be eleven hundred, twelve hundred years old, allowing for a lifetime or two for people to invent the methods and then get fancy with them. It pains my history-obsessed heart to admit it, but knitting's a recent invention (put against the backdrop of all of human history, anyway).

Among some historians (I won't name names), there seems to be a lot of, um, denial going on about where knitting was developed. There is a fairly obvious trail of artifacts from Egypt to Moorish-occupied Spain, and up into the rest of Europe. Some rather Eurocentric types claim this isn't evidence enough to 'prove' that knitting was invented in the Middle East, so I'll pile on a few more points in favor of a Middle-Eastern invention of knitting. Keep in mind we're discussing the Middle Ages.

The first dateable hunk of knitting found in Europe is from Spain (the Spain that was, at the time, held by Arabic peoples), in a tomb that was sealed up in 1275, slap in the middle of the darkest of the Dark Ages. And YET, all of the early knitting fragments have writing knit into them. Many of the sock fragments have 'Allah' knit in bands around them, assumed to function as a blessing. The pillow in Spain has 'blessing' in a decorative Arabic script knit around the edges. We can pretty safely assume that knitting words into knitting was done almost from the first, at a time Europe was largely illiterate. It was the Islamic world that had wide-spread literacy. No one's gonna convince me that an illiterate was the one who came up with the idea to knit words into a sock. So, the early knitting fragments were produced by someone literate, and most literate people were found somewhere in the Islamic world. Particularly literate people with a knowledge of decorative Arabic scripts.

Added to that, for the first four or five hundred years of knitting's history, the most common materials were cotton and silk. Not wool. Cotton and silk were far easier to come by in the Middle East than in Europe. If knitting had started in Europe, I imagine they'd have used wool first. Or maybe linen.

My final proof is how we knit. Ever notice we work the stitches from right to left? Ever wonder why? We write left to right... doesn't it follow that we would KNIT left to right? Only if we invented it in the first place. Arabic is written from right to left. I'm betting that our current knitting method is a holdover from that. (We knit right to left today because some Arabic person started doing it that way over a thousand years ago. History is so cool.)

So what do we know? Knitting kind of appeared, poof, probably in Egypt or an adjoining land, sometime around 1000CE and spread rapidly, moving along trade routes into Europe. Another theory holds that knitting was brought back to Europe during the Crusades (1095-1291), but I can't imagine the Crusaders taking time off from raping and pillaging to share sock-making techniques in the Middle East. Call me a cynic. I can't imagine a bunch of Arabs taking a break from being attacked to teach some stinky Europeans how to knit, either.

From the 1275 pillow found in Spain, things fan out in terms of direction, and speed up. There are 'clumsily made' gloves from France dating to the 1200s (someone teaching themselves to knit, having seen a trade good?) Then liturgical gloves in a German tomb, dated to 1297.



2. ábra Liturgical gloves

At this stage, knitting was still a luxury trade item; it was created from imported silks and cottons, and made into non-vital things like pillows, liturgical gloves, and small bags.

In the 1350s, paintings called 'knitting madonnas' began to appear. They depict the Virgin Mary knitting; the paintings are detailed enough to show that SOMEONE in Europe knew how to knit. The painting thought to be the earliest of them is found in Northern Italy (not far from Spain, especially if you think in terms of trade routes). Another knitting Madonna was painted in Germany around 1400. The knowledge of how to knit was starting to spread, quickly.

In the mid-1500s, the first and only major new technique was introduced to knitting: the purl stitch. First found on a pair of stockings in a tomb in Toledo, Spain, dated to 1562. Up until then, all those socks had curly edges. Can you imagine?

By the 1500s, most of the wealthy in Europe had at least one pair of knit socks (these were the days of shortie trunk hose and long socks for men, remember), and possibly a knit undershirt or jacket.

In 1566, King Eric of Sweden had a garment inventory done; he owned twenty-seven pairs of silk stockings imported from Spain, each pair costing the same as his valet's ANNUAL salary (What a clothes horse! He's lucky he didn't have taxpayers to answer to).

The gauge on these stockings was completely insane; Nancy Bush says the gauge of one pair is 25 stitches and 32 rows PER INCH. Yes, INCH. This was before the invention of knitting frames or anything else in terms of automation; these babies were knit by hand. (For the sake of the knitters, I hope they were done in direct sunlight, but I'm betting not. Poor things.)

Knitted jackets and shirts were also popular at this time, usually knit from silk and gilt threads. (Gilt yarn at the time was made from actual metal. Can you imagine how fun THAT was to knit with? It probably tarnished and looked like crap within the year, too.) Looking at this jacket, you can see that they were still following woven ideals for fit and cut. The undershirts are very much like woven undershirts of the day, something like a modern Henley, with a longer, flaring shirt tail. Charles the I of England was said to be wearing one of these undershirts when he was beheaded in 1649. (Sky blue silk at a gauge of 8.5 stitches per cm, or about 17 stitches PER INCH.) Knitting was still pretty exclusive, but not for long. Economics reared its ugly head, in the form of supply and demand.

Demand being insanely high, cottage industries began to appear; a hat-knitting guild appeared in England in 1424, along with many others across Europe. Once the common man knew how to knit, the obvious happened. We started knitting for ourselves. One of the first of the commonly available knitted products was the 'acorn hat', made of felted wool. This one dates to the 1600s. That's right, it took us about five hundred years to make common 'everyday' knitting out of wool.

After this, the history is pretty predictable; the knowledge of knitting spread around the world, following trade routes. Sailors were big fans of knitting, since it was small, portable, and gave them something to do on long voyages. Back in Europe, the peasants gradually began adding knitting to their folk costumes, giving us all those lovely ethnic sweaters we (okay, I) love to knit.



3. ábra Folk sweater

Over the years, the role of knitting has shifted regularly, from high-demand luxury item to low-demand folk craft, and back again. In the Victorian era, knitting became a parlor art, used to make all sorts of exquisitely fine laces, bags, and baby clothes. They seem to be the ones who introduced fine beadwork to knitting, stringing tiny beads onto sewing thread and knitting it into fabric.

The next revolution in knitting was the idea of knitwear as sportswear, coming from two places at once -- British royalty and the Paris designers. The Prince of Wales began wearing Fair Isle sweaters to golf in (the one below is similar to his, but no one knows where the original is, if it still exists).

Then Elsa Schiaparelli mass-produced her 'bow knot' sweater, the crowds went wild, and the rest is history. (Thankfully. I'd hate having to wear wovens all the time.)

In the 1930s, the depression hit, and around the world, several co-ops were set up to help women earn money by knitting. The (deservedly) most famous of these was Bohus Stickning, founded in Sweden by Emma Jacobsson. The sweaters are still known among hard-core knitters like myself, as amazing examples of color and design, proof that with care and attention, any craft can be made into art.

The thing that made knitting so immediately popular when it was invented, is what makes it popular even today: it's simplicity. With two sticks and some string, you can create literally any article of clothing (And not only is that simple, it's pretty darn cool). We occasionally add a new technique, but for the most part knitting is unchanged from twelve hundred years ago, when some poor nalbinder dumped their needle and said 'there has to be a better way'. Knitwear is as popular as ever, if not more so; people learn to knit daily, and classes are booming. Scientists have begun knitting nylon arteries to transplant into bodies, and metallic shields for hoses. It will be interesting to see what knitting will do next.

By Julie Theaker

<http://www.knitty.com/ISSUESpring06/FEATHistory101.html> 2010-10-16

2. HISTORY OF KNITTING MACHINES

A remarkable painting by a German Master Bertram (c 1390) is known as the Knitting Madonna. The painting shows Mary, mother of Jesus, knitting for her Son a seamless garment in the round on four needles. At the time of the writing of Kathleen Kinder's book: "A Resource Book for Machine Knitters," where she tells of her historical research this painting was at the Art Gallery in Hamburg. During the period around 1390, it was said that gloves were knitted for "the holies of holies" for the elements in the Mass and the humblest of peasants used the peg frames to knit their caps.

Knitted stockings became high fashion in the 16th century. Wishing to please Elizabeth I, Rev William Lee, of Calverton, Nottingham, designed his stocking frame to produce fine silk stockings. This Stocking Frame did not impress the Queen. It is said that she was much to distracted with their Armada victory to take notice of Rev Lee's invention. Hand knitters opposed the idea of knitting frames, therefore, framework knitting evolved very quietly for the next century.

This century brought forth such evolution of what we would call "accessories" for our modern day home knitting machines. Notes credit Louis XIV of France for coming up with the "tucking bar." Two color "tuck tops for stockings" were quite popular during this period.

In 1759, Jedediah Strutt of Derby and Belper patented the "Derby rib frame." This would have been the first conversion from a single bed to a double bed frame and started a great period of inspiration for development for the knitting frames. Samuel Betts combined the tuck pressor with this rib frame to develop his tickler bar. The tickler bar actually removed and transferred stitches to make "holes." Sounds like our "lace carriages" of today. Lace is has been and is a popular fabric.

Around 1768, brocaded waistcoats became fashionable. To meet the need, Crain & Porter came up with our first "color changer." I love the story of how strings were attached to needles and "draw boys" (yes, real boys) were instructed to draw back manually selected needles by means of these strings to create the two color work! From there the punch card system of selecting patterns was developed in 1798 by Joseph Marie Jacquard. At first, due to the popularity of lace, this accessory was used for lace fabric then developed into the multi color work. All the graphics from our Native American knit blankets, caps, sweaters, headbands, and accessories are "double bed jacquard" fabric. The back side of the design actually knits in the different colors to eliminate the "floating" strands of yarn that you see in single bed fair isle fabric.



4. ábra Knitting machines

Mr. Lamb of Northville invented the first domestic machine around 1867. It was said to have 84 needles and weigh about 15 lbs . Its manual states its availability as: "Class 1 - 96 needles, 6 to the inch, Class 2 -110 needles, 7 to the inch: \$50, Machine Stand, with Japanned Iron Legs, Polished Black Walnut Top and Drawer, extra in all cases:

The Reference in Cassell's Household Guide of 1870 advertised the Crane Knitter as a striking new American invention: "It had a massive metal plate keyboard in which deep, square grooves for the reception of 106 needles are cut, and "asort" of metal carriage or traveler, which can be moved forward or back on the keyboard with the greatest facility by the aid of a short ball-crowned handle." This was one of several sock knitting machines of that era, which included both flat and circular sock machines.

I am proud to say that I have two circular sock machines at The Knit Tree which have been restored. Occasionally, I have the opportunity to knit a special pair of socks from these sock machines.

My Anslie and Legare are pictured at the beginning of this article (c late 1800's) When I found the Anslie machine, (in the attic of one of my students) it still had a "Work Sock" hanging on it. The cylinder was jammed and it was inoperable. With a loving restoration, this sock knitter was brought back to life. A box of labels "Bundles for Britain" and the hand written pattern used for these socks which were knit for our soldiers during the war, were also in the wooden carrying box.

Little is known about the New Harrison "Plain and Purl" knitting machine of 1908. Japan claims Masako Hagiwara invented the first hand knitting machine for the home in 1924. It required that the yarn was laid across the needles by hand. Then we come to the first European domestic machine, a Passap, shown in Zurich, Switzerland in 1939 - we have come along way since then.

Now, we have knitting machines ranging from manual, entry level machines - to punch card -to electronic home knitting machines. Each is fascinating in their unique way and each offers different ways of creating fabrics. There are machines from fine gauge - to standard - to bulky. Each with different size latch needles for creating different weights and kinds of fabric. But one thing most of the domestic knitting machines have in common is that they can all do the basic types of stitch construction: knit, tuck, and slip fabrics. The thing that makes them different is the speed and ease with which they do it!

By Sharon Nani

<http://theknittree.com/knithistory.html> 2010-10-16

3. Situation in a clothes shop

A: **Can I help you?**

C: Yes, I'm looking for a pair of thick tights.

A: **What colour would you like?**

C: Black.

A: **What size are you?**

C: Size M.

A: **How about these?**

C: What material are they?

A: **Wool.**

C: Have you got anything in cotton?

A: **Here you are.**

C: Are they good quality?

A: **Of course, they are elastic and colourfast.**

C: I'll take them.

Used to people make knitwear by their hands especially from cotton and silk. Later they started to use two sticks to make stiches. As time passed more difficult patterns appeared and wool was used for knitting. Nowadays knitting machines are used for making elastic, stretchy, fadeless and colourfast socks, tights, waistcoats, sweaters, scarfs, hats and gloves

MUNKKANYAG

TANULÁSIRÁNYÍTÓ

1. Match the English words with their Hungarian meanings.

head	láb
neck	kéz
hand	ujj
leg	hüvelykujj
foot	fej
finger	test
thumb	nyak
waist	derék
body	lábfej

2. Find out, according to the descriptions, which item of knitwear is which.

a pair of thin pieces of clothing that fit tightly over a woman's feet and legs

a piece of thin clothing, usually worn by women, that fits tightly from the waist over the legs
and feet -----

a covering that you wear on your head, usually when you are
outside -----

a long thin piece of cloth, usually made of wool, that you wear around your neck to keep
warm -----

a piece of clothing that covers your hand and has five separate parts for the
fingers -----

a type of glove that has one part for the thumb and another part for all your fingers

a piece of clothing with buttons down the front and no sleeves that is often worn over a shirt and under a jacket as part of a man's suit

a knitted woollen piece of clothing for the upper part of the body with no sleeves and no buttons

a piece of clothing like a woolen jacket, that fastens at the front

3. Match the English words with their Hungarian meanings.

white	narancssárga
yellow	rózsaszín
orange	kék
red	piros
pink	sárga
purple	barna
blue	lila
green	fehér
brown	zöld

MUNKKANYAG

4. Find out the types of fabric according to the descriptions.

a natural cloth or thread made from the thin white hairs of the cotton plant

the soft thick hair of sheep; thick thread or cloth that is made from wool

the soft smooth cloth that is made from threads produced by an insect (a silkworm)

a type of strong cloth that is made from a natural substance (flax)

made by a chemical process; not natural -----

a thick cotton material (often blue) that is used for making clothes, especially trousers (jeans) -----

5. You are going to read an extract from a text on history of knitting. Fill the gaps.

cotton, sticks, silk, loops 2X, white

The oldest real knitting (formed on two by pulling through) we've got is 'Coptic socks' from Egypt, dating to around the year 1000 CE. There are quite a few fragments, all of them done in shades of and indigo, in stockinette. Many of them have Khufic (a decorative Arabic script) blessings knit into them, or symbols to ward off evil, or both. All of the really ancient knitted fragments we've got are knit out of Wool wasn't used for knitting until way later. For the first four or five hundred years of knitting's history, the most common materials were cotton and Not wool. Cotton and silk were far easier to come by in the Middle East than in Europe. Knitting spread rapidly, moving along trade routes into Europe.

<http://knitty.com/ISSUESpring06/FEAThistory101.html> (2010-09-27)

6. You are going to read an extract from a text. Decide whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false statement.

The thing that made knitting so immediately popular when it was invented, is what makes it popular even today: it's simplicity. With two sticks and some string, you can create literally any article of clothing (And not only is that simple, it's pretty darn cool). We occasionally add a new technique, but for the most part knitting is unchanged from twelve hundred years ago, when some poor nalbinder dumped their needle and said 'there has to be a better way'. Knitwear is as popular as ever, if not more so; people learn to knit daily, and classes are booming. Scientists have begun knitting nylon arteries to transplant into bodies, and metallic shields for hoses. It will be interesting to see what knitting will do next. <http://knitty.com/ISSUESpring06/FEAThistory101.html> (2010-09-27)

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1. When knitting was invented, it wasn't popular.

2. Knitting is popular today.

3. With some string and two sticks you can't create articles of clothing.

4. The technique when scientists create 'knitted' arteries is similar to the technique of knitting garments.

Megoldások

1. feladat

head-fej, neck-nyak, hand-kéz, leg-láb, foot-lábfej, finger-ujj, thumb-hüvelykujj, waist-derék, body-test

2. feladat

1.-stockings, 2.-tights, 3.-hat, 4.-scarf, 5.-gloves, 6.-mittens, 7.-waistcoat, 8.-pullover, 9.-cardigan

3. feladat

white-fehér, yellow-sárga, orange-narancssárga, red-piros, pink-rózsaszín, purple-lila, blue-kék, green-zöld, brown-barna

4. feladat

1.-cotton, 2.-wool, 3.-silk, 4.-linen, 5.-synthetic fibres, 6.-denim

5. feladat

sticks, loops, loops, white, cotton, silk

6. feladat

1. False: Knitting was popular, when it was invented.

2. True.

3. False: You can create articles of clothing/garments with some string and two sticks.

4. True.

ÖNELLENŐRZŐ FELADATOK

1. Choose the right definition for each quality description. Circle the right letters (one for each).

elastic

a/material that returns to its original size and shape after being stretched

b/an item of clothing that makes you feel physically relaxed and in no pain

c/when untidy lines, that should not be there, do not appear on material

d/a material that keeps its original colour after a lot of washing as well

colourfast

a/an item of clothing that makes you feel physically relaxed and in no pain

b/when untidy lines, that should not be there, do not appear on material

c/a material that keeps its original colour after a lot of washing as well

d/material that returns to its original size and shape after being stretched

comfortable

a/material that returns to its original size and shape after being stretched

b/when untidy lines, that should not be there, do not appear on material

c/an item of clothing that makes you feel physically relaxed and in no pain

d/a material that keeps its original colour after a lot of washing as well

crease-resistant

a/a material that keeps its original colour after a lot of washing as well

b/ when untidy lines, that should not be there, do not appear on material

RUGALMAS, FORMATARTÓ, SZÍNTARTÓ?... TIPIKUS KÉRDÉSEK, ELŐNYÖS VÁLASZOK A KÖTÖTTÁRUK ÉRTÉKESÍTÉSEKOR IDEGEN NYELVEN

c/ material that returns to its original size and shape after being stretched

d/an item of clothing that makes you feel physically relaxed and in no pain

2. Mrs Taylor has gone shopping with her daughter Judy for a new pullover in the sales. Mrs Taylor is showing a black woolen pullover in size M to Judy. Who is saying what?: Write the right sentences onto the lines.

Oh no. Blue's just not my colour. Excuse me. Do you have this in size L?

It looks really nice. I guess blue suits you after all.

Mrs Taylor: Well Judy, what do you think?

Judy: Mmm, it's nice, but I think you need a bigger size.

Mrs Taylor: I think this is the only one. I'd better ask an assistant.

Shop assistant: I'm afraid everything in the sale is out on display.

Mrs Taylor: Oh dear, it's just a bit too tight.

Shop assistant: I think we have size L in blue.

Mrs Taylor: -----

Shop assistant: It's a nice dark blue. Here it is. Why don't you try it on? There's a changing room free over there.

Later...

Mrs Taylor: It fits like a glove. What do you think Judy?

RUGALMAS, FORMATARTÓ, SZÍNTARTÓ?... TIPIKUS KÉRDÉSEK, ELŐNYÖS VÁLASZOK A KÖTÖTTÁRUK ÉRTÉKESÍTÉSEKOR IDEGEN NYELVEN

Judy:

<http://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/clothes.htm#dialogue>

3. Two friends are talking. Who is saying what?: Fill the gaps.

like, pair, again, cold, looks, nice, suit, will, have, one

1. That clothes shop across the road..... very nice.
2. I think I will go in there and..... a look.
3. I would..... to buy a new pullover.
4. Yes, it is a good shop, I go there regularly, I bought a..... of tights there last week.
5. Yes, that jumper looks.....
6. Which looks best, the black..... or the blue one?.
7. I think the blue one will..... you better.
8. O.K., I..... have one of the blue ones.
9. I will come back..... next week.
10. I want a new cardigan for the..... weather

4. Find out all the numbers in the text and write them down with letters.

Mr. Lamb of Northville invented the first domestic machine around 1867. It was said to have 84 needles and weigh about 15 lbs . Its manual states its availability as: "Class 1 – 96 needles, 6 to the inch, Class 2 -110 needles, 7 to the inch, Machine Stand, with Japanned Iron Legs, Polished Black Walnut Top and Drawer, extra in all cases:

The Crane Knitter ~ Flat Bed and Circular Sock Machines ~ 1870

The Reference in Cassell's Household Guide of 1870 advertised the Crane Knitter as a striking new American invention: "It had a massive metal plate keyboard in which deep, square grooves for the reception of 106 needles are cut, and "asort" of metal carriage or traveler, which can be moved forward or back on the keyboard with the greatest facility by the aid of a short ball-crowned handle." This was one of several sock knitting machines of that era, which included both flat and circular sock machines.

I am proud to say that I have two circular sock machines at The Knit Tree which have been restored. Occasionally, I have the opportunity to knit a special pair of socks from these sock machines.

RUGALMAS, FORMATARTÓ, SZÍNTARTÓ?... TIPIKUS KÉRDÉSEK, ELŐNYÖS VÁLASZOK A KÖTÖTTÁRUK ÉRTÉKESÍTÉSEKOR IDEGEN NYELVEN

My Anslie and Legare are pictured at the beginning of this article (c late 1800's) When I found the Anslie machine, (in the attic of one of my students) it still had a "Work Sock" hanging on it. The cylinder was jammed and it was inoperable. With a loving restoration, this sock knitter was brought back to life. A box of labels "Bundles for Britain" and the hand written pattern used for these socks which were knit for our soldiers during the war, were also in the wooden carrying box.

Today's Home Knitting Machines ~ 1908 - Present

Little is known about the New Harrison "Plain and Purl" knitting machine of 1908. Japan claims Masako Hagiwara invented the first hand knitting machine for the home in 1924. It required that the yarn was laid across the needles by hand. Then we come to the first European domestic machine, a Passap, shown in Zurich, Switzerland in 1939 – we have come along way since then.

<http://knitty.com/ISSUESpring06/FEATHistory101.html> (2010-09-27)

5. Find the words in the magic square.

I M F R A C S C Y Q V T
Y Z E D B I Q P Z O T Z
T I G H T S U B E K Z N
S A J S N L J J D J W A
A L H W L D M K N A Y G
D L X O I P I Y I Q G I
Y S V F A X T S H E H D
G E W Q Z K T A I N K R
R V J Z G C E M J T K A
N O F I O V N V G M B C
E L R A B B S Y G J F C
A G T S G N I K C O T S

RUGALMAS, FORMATARTÓ, SZÍNTARTÓ?...

TIPIKUS KÉRDÉSEK, ELŐNYÖS VÁLASZOK A KÖTÖTTÁRUK ÉRTÉKESÍTÉSEKOR IDEGEN NYELVEN

5. ábra Magic square



MEGOLDÁSOK

1. feladat

a, c, c, b

2. feladat

Excuse me? Do you have this in size L?; Oh no. Blue's just not my colour.; It looks really nice. I guess blue suits you after all.

3. feladat

1.looks, 2.have, 3.like, 4.a pair of, 5.nice, 6.one, 7.suit,8.will, 9.again, 10.cold

4. feladat

one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, eighty-four, fifteen, one, ninety-six, six, two, one hundred and ten, seven, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, one hundred and six, one thousand eight hundred, one thousand nine hundred and eight, one thousand nine hundred and twenty seven, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine

5. feladat

	F	R	A	C	S					
					P					
T	I	G	H	T	S	U			N	
A			L				W	A		
	H	L	M		A		G			
		O		I	I			I		
S	V			T	S				D	
E				T					R	
R	V			C	E				A	
O		O		N					C	
L	A			S						
G	T	S	G	N	I	K	C	O	T	S

hat, scarf, gloves, mittens, waistcoat,
pullover, cardigan, stockings, tights

6. ábra Magic square

IRODALOMJEGYZÉK

<http://www.knitty.com/ISSUESpring06/FEAHistory101.html> (2010-10-16)

<http://theknittree.com/knithistory.html> (2010-10-16)

<http://knitty.com/ISSUESpring06/FEAHistory101.html> (2010-09-27)

<http://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/clothes.htm#dialogue>

Miranda Steel: Oxford wordpower dictionary, Oxford University Press, 2000

A(z) 0008–06 modul a20–as szakmai tankönyvi tartalomeleme felhasználható az alábbi szakképesítésekhez:

A szakképesítés OKJ azonosító száma:	A szakképesítés megnevezése
31 341 01 0010 31 05	Ruházati eladó
52 341 05 0100 52 03	Ruházati kereskedő
52 341 05 1000 00 00	Kereskedő

A szakmai tankönyvi tartalomelem feldolgozásához ajánlott óraszám:
12 óra

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A kiadvány az Új Magyarország Fejlesztési Terv
TÁMOP 2.2.1 08/1-2008-0002 „A képzés minőségének és tartalmának
fejlesztése” keretében készült.

A projekt az Európai Unió támogatásával, az Európai Szociális Alap
társfinanszírozásával valósul meg.

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