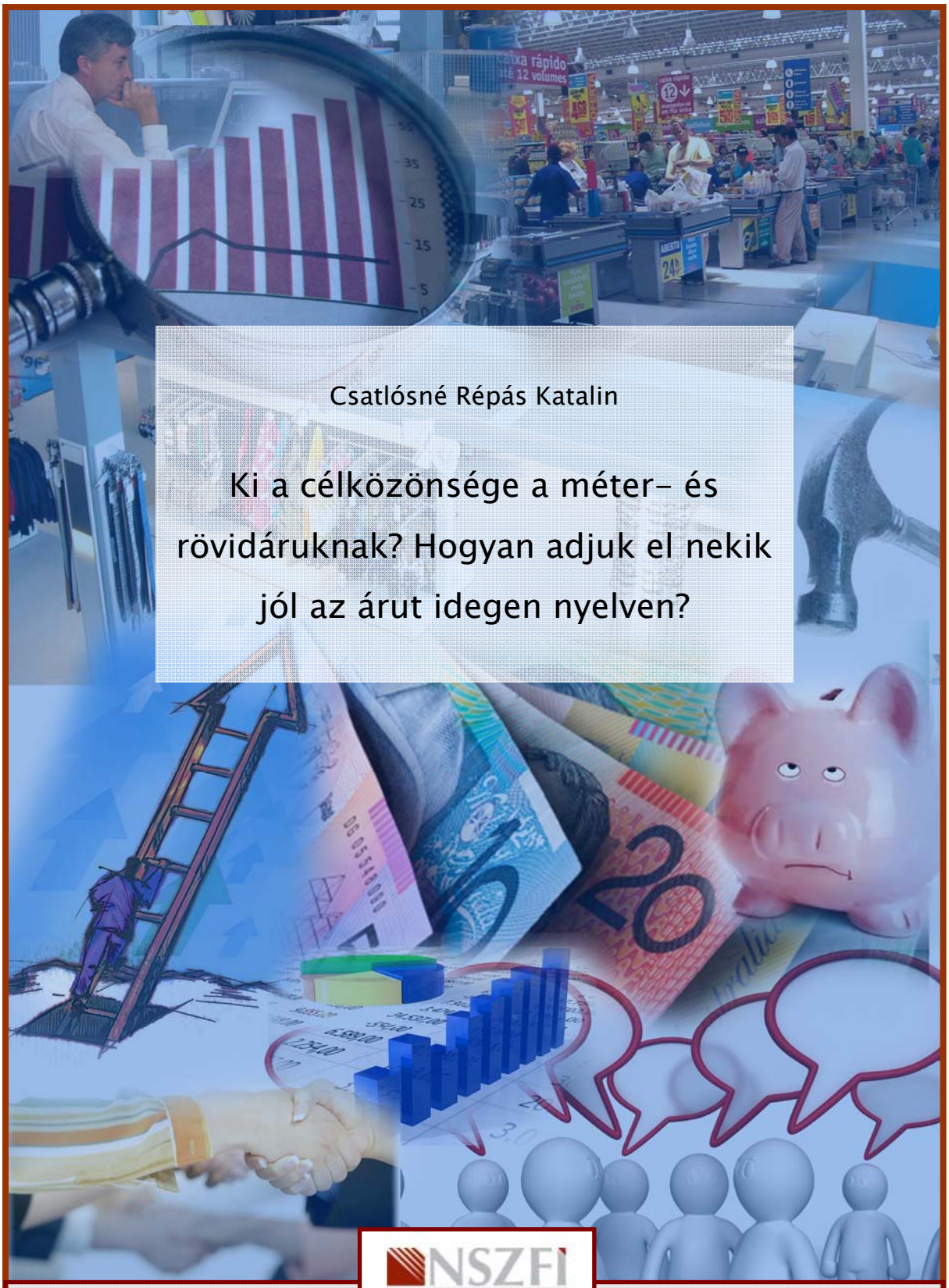


Csatlósné Répás Katalin

Ki a célközönsége a méter- és rövidáruknak? Hogyan adjuk el nekik jól az árut idegen nyelven?

NSZFI
NEMZETI SZAKKÉPZÉSI ÉS FELNŐTTKÉPZÉSI INTÉZET

A követelménymodul megnevezése:
Ruházati termékek forgalmazása

A követelménymodul száma: 0008-06 A tartalomelem azonosító száma és célcsoportja: SzT-a26-30

Új Magyarország FEJLESZTÉSI TERV

RUHÁZATI TERMÉKEK FORGALMAZÁSA

Méter- és rövidáruk értékesítése idegen nyelven

ESETFELVETÉS – MUNKAHELYZET

Kedves Tanuló!

Közeledik a szalagavató, bizonyára sok végzős diák felkeresi ilyenkor a méteráru szaküzletet, ahol kiválasztják az anyagot a kosztümhöz, öltönyhöz, majd a varrónőt, ahol kiválasztják a fazont, méretet vesznek róluk és hamarosan ruhapróbákra kerül sor, hogy az ünnepélyes szalagtűzőn majd a ballagáson illetve a szakmunkásvizsgán csinosak, elegánsak legyenek. Önből hamarosan ruházati eladó lesz, szaktudásával, tanácsaival hozzájárulhat majd az ilyen és ehhez hasonló rendezvények sikeréhez. Minderre képes lesz idegen nyelven is.

A szakmai információkat történelmi-tanácsadó 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 kéziszótárban vagy on-line szótárban keresse ki, vagy kérje szaktanára segítségét! Az összefüggő szövegek feldolgozását követően a könnyű, játékos szókincsfejlesztő feladatok és a szövegértést-szókincset, 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.

A megismert szakmai idegen nyelvi szókincset alkalmazza a megadott párbeszédpanelben!

SZAKMAI INFORMÁCIÓTARTALOM

1. The history of sewing

The practice of sewing, as in using thread and needle to attach various kinds of material, has been dated to at least 20,000 years ago. Sewing is practically a universal occurrence, and the actual beginnings of it stretch back to the beginnings of history. It predates the weaving of cloth by many centuries, and was used to stitch together hides, furs, and bark for clothing and other uses.

Early sewing needles were made from bone, wood, or natural needles taken from plants as Native Americans did with the agave plant. The earliest verified sewing needles made from iron date back to the third century B.C.E. and were found in what is now Germany. Chinese archaeologists report finding a complete set of iron sewing needles and thimbles in a tomb dating from the Han Dynasty (202 BC–AD 220) in China. This is the earliest known example of a thimble in history. The thimble was developed to assist early sewers to push needles through thick hides and furs, and was first made from bone, wood, leather, sometimes glass and porcelain. Later thimbles began to be made from metal, and before the 18th century dimples in a thimble had to be punched into it by hand. The thimble also became an object of beauty with thimbles made from precious and semi-precious stones, and precious metals.

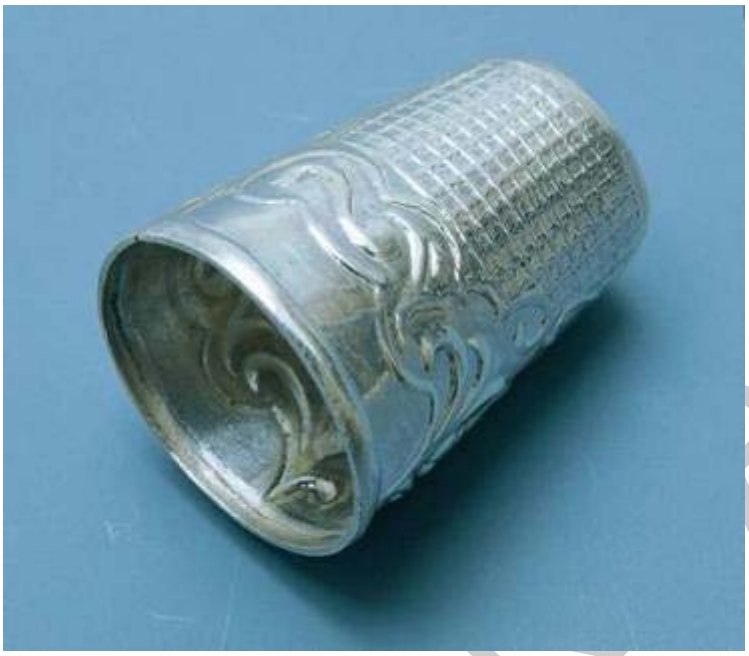
The first thread was made from plant fibers and animal sinew, which was used to sew together hides and furs for clothing, blankets and shelter. Later it was found that fibers from plants and animals could be spun together to make thread. The ancient Egyptians made thread by spinning these fibers together, and devised methods of dying the thread using berries and plant matter. In China and Japan, silk fibers taken from the cocoon of the silk worm was spun to make very fine thread.

For most of the history of sewing, it was done by hand. From the simplest stitches to ornate decorative work was done with a needle, thread and a steady hand. It remained so until the first patent for a machine that "emulated hand sewing" in 1790 in England. It is not known whether there ever was a machine built from the 1790 patent.

The first functioning sewing machine was issued a patent to Barthelemy Thimonnier in France in 1830. It used a single thread and a hooked needle to make a chain stitch similar to the one used in hand embroidery. The inventor was nearly killed when enraged French tailors rioted and burned down his garment factory because they feared the machine would cause unemployment. In 1846 the American Elias Howe was issued a patent for his machine, but the mass production of the machines did not happen until the 1850's when Isaac Singer built the first truly successful sewing machine. With needle, thread, thimble and machine, the art and craft of it has not only formed items for our use and comfort. Sewing has helped form civilization itself.

By Alan Beggerow

http://ezinearticles.com/?Sewing---Tools-and-History&id=841241 (2010-10-17)



1. ábra Thimble

2. The history of sewing machine

The history of the sewing machine dates back to as early as 1755, when Charles Weisenthal patented a double pointed sewing needle to be used for mechanical sewing.

Sewing changed dramatically around 1844, when Elias Howe was credited with a prototype of today's sewing machine.

On September 10, 1846, Elias Howe patented the lock-stitch sewing machine. The patent number was 4750.

1851 saw the introduction of a sewing machine for home use by Isaac Merrit Singer, a name now associated with sewing on an everyday basis.

The safety pin, an item we all use when sewing, basting, and spot mending, was invented around 1849 by a gentleman named Walter Hunt. He patented the brass pin and then sold the rights for around four hundred dollars. It is a sure bet that someone, not Mr. Hunt, became very wealthy from this very invention.

Walter Hunt, the inventor of the safety pin, also built one of the first sewing machines in America. At the time, the early 1830s, Mr. Hunt saw the sewing machine as a job eliminator, lost interest in such a machine, and move on to something else.

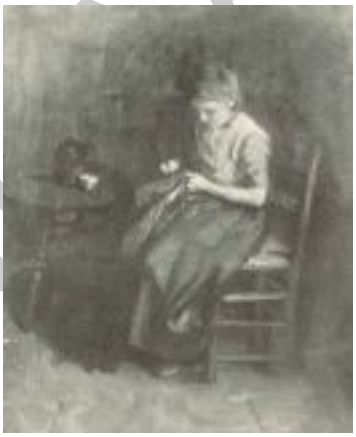
Sewing dates back about 20,000 years. Needles were first made of animal horns and bone. Thread was crafted from animal sinew. Archeologists have discovered needles with eyes from this period. It is believed that sewing was primarily to connect animal furs.

The invention of the sewing machine increased the demand for textile products and was unique in that it was one of the first home use devices or appliances.

The thimble dates back to 202 BC to AD 220 as Chinese archaeologists report finding a sewing set complete with thimble from that period.

Early sewing machine marketing touted the device as the Queen of Inventions. It offered the promise of relief from hours of tedious hand sewing. The costs, though, were out of range of most households. Communities chipped in to purchase a machine for many to use, but eventually, payment plans took hold, bringing to the home consumer the option of buying on time.

Theory has it that the home sewing machine, in a roundabout fashion, diminished the role of the homemaker and was one of the catalysts for women seeking work outside the home. Labor saving devices including the sewing machine, washing machine, and others limited the hours needed to run a household. Sewing a garment went from 14 hours to about 2, leaving free time for other activities.



2. ábra Sewing woman

Sewing by machine also provided a way for some women to take in work at home, providing some extra income to their growing families. The homesteaders heading out west also used sewing as a way to make a bit of money, working as community dressmakers. Sewing is told to be, in diaries of western bound women, the most common domestic activity.

"The Land Rover vehicle has history in the sewing machine. The Coventry Sewing Machine Company established in 1881 later became the Rover Motor Company, which was later bought by the company which now produces the Land Rover.

A.B. Wilson developed the automatic feed device for the sewing machine. Prior to 1850, the feeding of fabric through the machine might be accomplished by a device that resembled a belt with small spikes on it.

The rotary bobbin and hook were also invented by A. B. Wilson.

Prior to 1850, all sewing machines were operated by hand. It took Isaac Singer to invent the foot treadle and make the work a little less cumbersome.

3. ábra Sewing machine

As early as 1897, the Sears catalog offered sewing machines for sale via mail order.

In 1997, an auction house in London sold the most expensive sewing machine ever, to the tune of $41,000. It was a Wheeler and Wilson type of machine that was created for the German Royal Family around 1865.

Henry Leland, best known for his work in Detroit and with the Cadillac and Lincoln companies, first made sewing machines for Brown & Sharpe in the 1870s after working other positions involving machines.

Between 1887 and 1897, a bicycle fad was in motion. Many sewing machine companies began producing bicycles at that time.

The invention of scissors can be traced back to the earliest incarnation - the lever - first described by Archimedes around 260 BC.

Scissors made of one piece of metal - not the two-blade lever action scissors - have been found in ancient Egyptian ruins from as far back as 1500 BC.

Modern cross blade scissors were invented in Rome in about 100 AD. The common use of scissors began in about the 1500s AD in Europe.

Filmmaker Tim Burton had a life-long fascination with scissors, calling them an interesting invention. His interest in scissors prompted the creation of his movie Edward Scissorhands.

In the end, it is Leonardo da Vinci who is credited with the invention of scissors, supposedly to cut canvas that did not please him when he was painting. He apparently was a very picky painter and wanted only the best parts to show.

In short, the invention of the sewing machine changed the way we live. As the first major time saving device in the home, we shifted our work priorities. Sewing has been with us almost always and will be with us for almost forever. We think you can count on that if nothing else.

http://www.sewingweb.com/community/HistoryTips0602.php (2010-10-17)

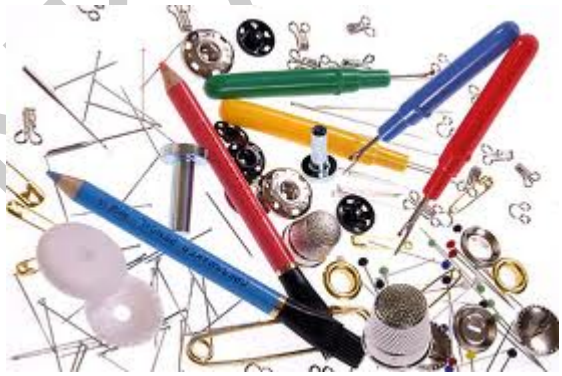
3. How to sew a skirt

Skirts are fun and rewarding to make. Skirts can be made into a mini, mid thigh, knee length, ankle length, and even long gown skirts. Skirts can be straight or flared. They can be made from a pattern or made from an old pair of shorts or jeans.

Just about any fabric can be used to make skirts. Some suggestions are: light weight cotton, denim, corduroy, light weight wool, wool blends, silk, rayon, and velvet. Wool blends, rayon, and velvet work best if the skirt pattern requires a lining.

An elastic waist band type of skirt is best for beginner sewers. There are many skirt patterns available with an elastic waistband. Straight stitch is used and this type of skirt pattern could be completed in a couple of hours.

A skirt that requires a sewn in waist band is more difficult and usually requires a zipper and button hole. This type of skirt would be for a more advanced sewer.



4. ábra Haberdashery

Skirts can have any where from 2 to 12 or more pattern pieces. Two pattern pieces being the easier skirt to make.

Remember when making a skirt to keep in mind the length, and the difficulty of the pattern. In general, skirts are very easy to somewhat easy to make. Skirts at any length, with the right top, whether a loose fitting sweater for the winter, or a silk tank for the summer will compliment your shape. Remember to wear clothes to enhance your figure, not hide it.

Besides the length of a skirt, (mini, knee, ankle, gown) let's look at different styles of skirts.

As a dress maker & fashion designer your goal should be: To design and make clothing (garments) that look both professional and unique, ... not "handmade."

A skirt witht a yoke front and a side zipper is one possibility. You can add a ribbon and a flower in your design.

You can make a straight line" elastic waist band, denim, straight-lined, handmade skirt. It is straight (almost a straight line) from the top near the elastic all the way down to the hem line and it is a snug fitting skirt from top to bottom.

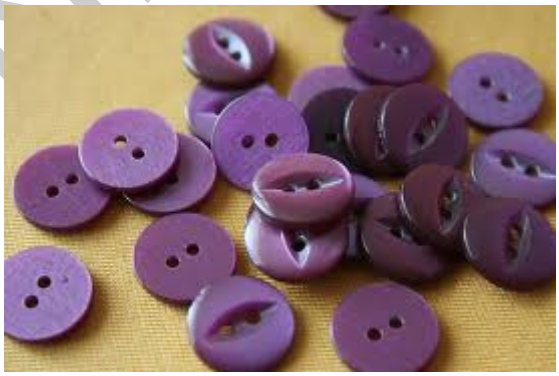
You can also make a sewn-in waist band, corduroy, flared handmade skirt . A skirt like this would fit snug up top by the waist band, and it gradually flares out towards the hem.

A "full" or "circle" skirt is another possibility. Near the waist band the skirt does not fit snug at all. This skirt is full all the way around. This is the type of skirt one would want to do turns and spins in and watch the fabric flow!!!

http://www.lovetosew.com/skirts.htm (2010-10-23)

How to sew a dress

Once you have a basic knowledge of how to draft a simple pattern and how to draft variations of design for any part of the pattern, you can begin to think of how to sew a dress. In choosing your material you must keep several things in mind. Keep the style you have designed in mind. Remember to judge the material for its suitability as far as season, occasion, and the individual who will wear it is concerned.



5. ábra Buttons

HOW MUCH MATERIAL WILL YOU NEED?

The dress has been designed, the pattern drafted and cut - every necessary part, facings, bias bindings, pockets, trimmings, etc., have all been cut and marked.

First decide on width of material to be used, then lay all your pattern pieces on the same width muslin or paper exactly as it will be laid out for the final cutting. Make sure to place all your pattern pieces parallel with the straight of the goods. The amount of material you will need is exactly the amount you have used for laying out your pattern.

Special planning is required for stripes, plaids, prints, and material with nap. The additional amount of material needed will depend on the style and amount of matching required, and on the size and spacing of the fabric design. Generally fabrics with small designs will require 1/8th yard extra.

Medium designs, stripes, and small plaids -1/4 yard extra.

Napped materials, large plaids and large spaced prints will require 1/2 yard or more extra depending on the design and style.

PREPARING MATERIALS FOR CUTTING

Before any cutting is to be done the material must be checked for shrinkage control. It is always best to shrink all cottons and woolens whether they have been preshrunk or not. This is best accomplished by immersion in tepid water and pressing dry through a cloth or by pressing the dry material with a damp cloth and steam iron. When pressing be sure to just press and not push the iron back and forth over the material - the latter will only stretch it out of shape.

Another important thing to know about how to sew a dress is to straighten edges of the material you are going to use. Firm materials can be straightened by clipping selvage and tearing.

Delicate materials require delicate handling. Some materials are impossible to tear - with these you will have to draw a thread across the material and cut along this guide. Determine which side of the material you want to use as the right side: Washable materials usually come with the right side folded out. Silks and wools usually come with the right side folded in to prevent soiling. Some materials may be used either side - use your own judgment as to which side is more attractive in finish, pattern, weave, etc. Straighten grain of material by stretching on the bias from selvage to selvage. Press out all creases and wrinkles.

Pin selvages together to make certain the center fold will be directly on the straight of the material. Always fold your right side in. Extra pinning is required for plaids, checks, stripes, and smooth slippery materials to prevent material from crawling and the design from creeping out of alignment.

When you lay out your material for cutting use a large table. Special cutting boards (folding) are available - these are especially good because they are marked for straight lines and right angles and fabric can be pinned to it to keep it in place.

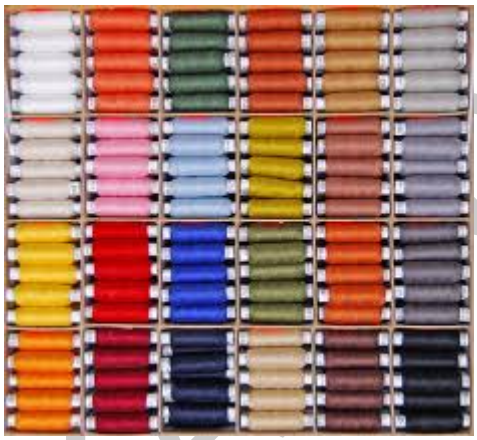
CUTTING

Have all pattern pieces properly marked for straight of goods and for joining points. Place all pattern pieces on your material making certain that the straight of goods marking matches the grain of the material.

Use sharp, long scissors. Keep material and pattern flat on table. Don't pick up the material. Let the blade of the scissors lift only enough to enable cutting. Take long, clean strokes.

Before removing pattern from material, make sure that you have transferred all the markings to the material.

The first steps in how to make a dress have been taken. Now begins the actual start of your garment making. Good luck!



6. ábra Threads

http://ezinearticles.com/?How-to-Sew-a-Dress&id=2242792 (2010-10-17)

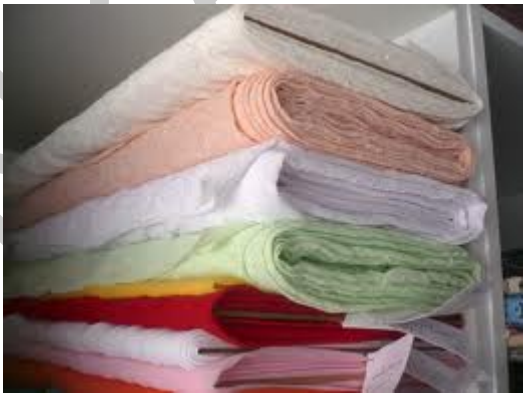
5. How to make a wedding dress?

The first step towards making a wedding dress is the designing. You can look through different fashion and bridal magazines where you would find different wedding dress styles and designs. The Internet is also a good place to search for wedding gown designs. You can choose one from them or create your own design. But you need to look whether that pattern would look good on you, i.e whether it fits well with your body type. Ask for opinions from close friends and family, may be they can come up with ideas that would make the design of the wedding gown better.

Once you are done with this, the next step would be to choose the fabric to make the wedding dress. Normally, the wedding dress is made of satin, but you can also make it with silk, cotton, tulle, taffeta, linen, etc. Other than this, the color of the wedding dress need not be restricted to white only, rather you can choose colors like light blue, pink, beige, ivory, gray, etc. Choose a color that would go well with your skin tone. Find out how much cloth would be required to sew a wedding gown and buy a little more than you would actually require so that you can make changes if something goes wrong during the sewing process.

After this is done, you have to start with the measurements. As doing this on your own can be a little difficult and may lead to inaccurate measurements, it would be better to take the help of some other person like a friend or sibling to take your correct measurements. Once you are done with the measurements, you can start making your wedding dress. However, it is always recommended to try the pattern on a muslin (plain woven material) to understand how to go about making a wedding dress. It would also be a good idea, because if you make any mistake in this, you would surely avoid it while making the original bridal gown. You would even come to know whether the pattern really suits you.

Cut the muslin cloth according to the pattern you have decided and sew the gown. Once you have done this, try it on. Most of the time it would be loose fitting and here comes the main job. With the help of pins, pin all the places to make the dress into a perfect fit. As this job cannot be done on your own, ask for the help of a friend to pin up the dress according to your fit. Remove the dress without taking off the pins and sew them together (hand stitch would do), and again try it on to know whether further alterations are needed.



7. ábra Drapery

Now comes the most important and difficult step. You have to carefully draw the dress pattern with new measurement on to the paper for your actual gown. After this is done, transfer this design on the actual fabric. This requires lots of patience and should be done very carefully. Once you think that you have taken the measurement correctly, it is time to stitch it together. Try the gown once again and note down the final adjustments or alterations that you have to do.

The next step would be to decorate the wedding dress. You must plan this at the same time of designing the dress. You can use frills, beads, sequins, pearls, etc., to make your wedding gown look beautiful and elegant.

http://www.buzzle.com/articles/how-to-make-a-wedding-dress.html (2010-10-1)

6. Situation in a haberdashery

A: **Can I help you**?

C: Yes, I'm looking for a Velcro tape.

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

C: White.

A: **How long do you need?**

C: 50 cms.

A: **How about this?**

C: It's OK. I'll take it

A: **Anything else?**

C: Six white shirt buttons, please.

A: **Here you are.**

C: How much are they altogether?

A: 500 Fts.

C: Thank you.

.

Tailors and dressmakers need a lot of haberdashery items and several kinds of material to sew garments. Sewing is a very old craft. First everything was done by hand then sewing machines were invented to make the work easier for housewives, too.

TANULÁSIRÁNYÍTÓ

1.

Read the text then decide whether the statements under the text are true or false.

Haberdashery is not a commonly used word, and where it is used may change the definition. In the UK, a modern haberdashery usually sells needed items like buttons, thread or ribbons. Occasionally an English haberdashery specializes in selling window draperies. In the US people use the term haberdashery to refer to men's clothing stores, or men's departments in stores that sell accessories like gloves, ties, watches and hats. This is more often called a men's accessory department, and many in the US are unfamiliar with the term haberdashery.

http://www.wisegeek.com/what-is-a-haberdashery.htm (2010-10-06)

Haberdasheries sell buttons, thread and ribbons in the UK. _____

Haberdasheries sell buttons, thread and ribbons in the US. _____

Haberdasheries sell gloves, ties, watches and hats in the UK. _____

Haberdasheries sell gloves, ties, watches and hats in the US. _____

2.

Mixed letters. Put the letters into the right order then translate the expressions.

nip:_____

rhteda:_____

fastey nip:_____

scsosris: _____

sipz: _____

okoh nad yee: _____

Vorcle pate:_____

3.

Missing letters. Fill the gaps in the expressions in relation with taking measurements.

b_st

che_t

_aist

h_p

_eck

_ack

a_m

l_g

4.

Write the letters into the right place.

a/ take in/shorten

b/ lengthen

c/ seamline

d/ hemline

e/ the face of the material

f/ the fold of the material

g/ buttonhole

h/ pleat/tuck

i/ ruffle

j/ flies

az anyag háta ___

az anyag színe ___

felhajtásvonal/a ruha szegélye ___

varrásvonal ___

kienged ___

bevesz ___

slicc ___

fodor ___

berakás ___

gomblyuk ___

5.

Mrs Shepherd wants to do some emroidery and goes to the haberdashery. Fill the gaps.

KI A CÉLKÖZÖNSÉGE A MÉTER- ÉS RÖVIDÁRUKNAK? HOGYAN ADJUK EL NEKIK JÓL AZ ÁRUT IDEGEN NYELVEN?

What size needles would you like? Can I help you? Anything else? What colour thread would you like?

Shop assistant: Hello. _____

Mrs Shepherd: Yes, please. I'd like to buy some needles and thread for embroidery.

Shop assistant: _____

Mrs Shepherd: I need green, yellow, red, orange, pink and light blue.

Shop assistant: _____

Mrs Shepherd: Number 50.

Shop assistant: _____

Mrs Shepherd: No thank you.

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

8. ábra Magic square

Megoldás

1. feladat

true, false, true, false

2. feladat

pin-gombostű, thread-cérna, safety pin-biztostű, scissors-olló, zips-cipzár, hook and eye-párizsi kapocs, Velcro tape-tépőzár

3. feladat

bust, chest, waist, hip, neck, back, arm, leg

4. feladat

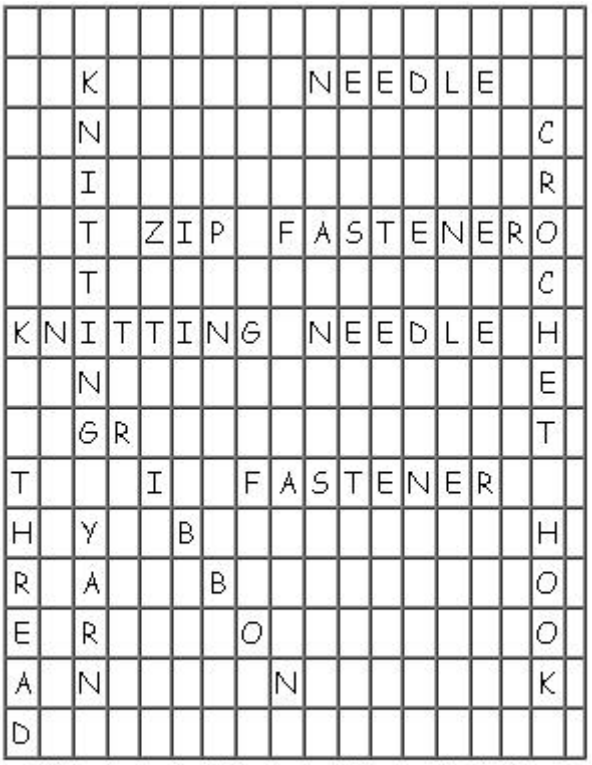
a/ bevesz, b/ kienged, c/ varrásvonal, d/ felhajtásvonal, e/ az anyag színe, f/ az anyag háta, g/ gomblyuk, h/ berakás, i/ fodor, j/ slicc

5. feladat

Can I help you? What colour thread would you like? What size needles would you like? Anything else?

6. feladat

KI A CÉLKÖZÖNSÉGE A MÉTER- ÉS RÖVIDÁRUKNAK? HOGYAN ADJUK EL NEKIK JÓL AZ ÁRUT IDEGEN NYELVEN?



9. ábra Magic square

ÖNELLENŐRZŐ FELADATOK

1. A You are going to read about garment fabric types. Translate the highlighted words with the help of a dictionary.

DriSilque

DriSilque (pronounced "dry **silk**") is a high-**filament** count nylon **fiber** that makes into a lightweight **fabric**. DriSilque dries very quickly, is more **breathable** than other nylon fabrics, is quite **stretchy**, and has a silky feel while wearing. Care: **Machine wash cool**, gentle. **Non-chlorine bleach** as needed. **Tumble dry low**, delicate.

Nylon Mesh

Nylon Mesh is also a lightweight 100 percent nylon fabric. It has an open-**weave** construction that makes it a comfortable fabric for many people, including those in humid climates. This **mesh fabric** allows for easy evaporation and dries quickly. It is a **durable** nylon that does not stretch as readily as DriSilque. Care: Machine wash warm, permanent press. Non-chlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry low, normal.

Corban

Corban is a medium weight, dull-finish 100 percent nylon fabric. Corban has a smooth feel and is a good choice for men who prefer a garment that is almost **frictionless** under outer clothing. Corban is a nylon fabric; however, some find it warm. Care: Machine wash warm. Non-chlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry medium, **permanent press**.

Cotton-Poly Jersey

Cotton-Poly Jersey is a lightweight 50% cotton, 50% polyester **blend** fabric. This fabric has a cottony feel and good **moisture absorption**. The polyester in the fabric helps garments to retain their shape and reduces **shrinkage** compared with 100% cotton fabrics. Care: Machine wash warm, permanent press. Non-chlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry medium, permanent press.

Cotton-Poly Rib Knit

Cotton-Poly **Rib Knit** is also a 50/50 cotton and polyester blend. Rib Knit has more stretch and durability than jersey fabric. A lightweight rib knit is used in women's unstructured chemise tops. A medium weight is used in men's garment bottoms. Care: Machine wash warm, normal cycle. Non-chlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry medium, permanent press.

100 Percent Cotton Jersey

KI A CÉLKÖZÖNSÉGE A MÉTER- ÉS RÖVIDÁRUKNAK? HOGYAN ADJUK EL NEKIK JÓL AZ ÁRUT IDEGEN NYELVEN?

One hundred percent Cotton Jersey fabric is used for women's two-piece garments and men's **crewneck** tops. Cotton absorbs moisture but does not dry quickly. Care: Machine wash cool, permanent press. Non-chlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry medium, normal.

Dri Lux

Dri Lux is a soft and comfortable fabric that helps keep the body dry. It is made from Dri-releaseTM fibers, which wick moisture away from the body. Dri Lux garments dry quickly and **resist odor**. They are made in jersey and rib knit fabrics. Care: Machine wash warm, gentle. No fabric **softener**. Use nonchlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry medium.

Thermax

Thermax is a **thermal**, rib knit polyester fabric. The fibers are **hollow** so they trap body heat to warm the wearer. Thermax garments are made in only **long sleeve** tops and **ankle length** bottoms. Care: Machine was warm, permanent press. Non-chlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry medium, permanent press.

Carinessa

Carinessa is a new fabric. It is 91 percent microfiber polyester and 9 percent Lycra. This blend creates a comfortable, stretchy fabric that allows the garment to stay in place better, move and stretch with the wearer, and conform to individual body styles. Outer clothing glides over Carinessa easily. This fabric is available only in women's garment bottoms. Care: Machine wash cold, delicate, **with like colors only**. Use nonchlorine bleach as needed. Tumble dry low.

http://www.ldscatalog.com/webapp/wcs/stores/servlet/LDSGarmentFabricTypes?catalogId=10151&storeId=10151&langId=-1 (2010-10-12)

2. Fill the gaps.

threads, light, suede, pich black, dark, leather, bright green

While you may love shiny or stretchy fabrics and _____ or _____, they can be really difficult for a beginner to sew. Try and get a little experience before you move into a dress with these types of fabrics.

The color _____ that you use is important to the overall appearance of your dress. Unless you have made a deliberate design decision, you probably won't want to use _____ thread on _____ fabric. Generally speaking, pick a thread color that is one shade lighter than _____ colored fabrics and one shade darker for _____ fabrics.

http://www.life123.com/hobbies/sewing-quilting/clothing-alterations/how-to-sew-dress.shtml (2010-10-16)

3. Sort out the expressions.

safety pin, knitting yarn, scissors, sewing thread, Velcro tape, zip, snap fastener, ribbon, embroydery thread, hook and eye, thimble, crochet hook, knitting needle, button, pin

Soft haberdashery	Hard haberdashery

4. Correct the misspelled words in the text.

Once you have explained what you want your drses to look like, the dressmaker should be able to calculate how much the dress is going to cost. Some dressmakers will give you a total fee which includes the maretials or you may find (like I did) that she will quote for just the labour and then let you go and buy the materials yourself. I chose to do this because my mother makes lcothse and ctosmeus and she was able to guide me with dgesin and material decisions.

If I had known nothing about wesing, I probably would have got the dressmaker to quote including materials so she could go and buy them herself.

http://wedding.entertainmentnow.com.au/ChooseDressmaker3.php 2010-10-18

5. Steps of making a wedding dress are mixed. Number the steps in the correct order.

Stich it together._____

Design/choose a pattern._____

Find out how much cloth would be required._____

Decorate the dress. _____

Take the measurements._____

Try the pattern on a muslim._____

Sew the muslim cloth. _____

Choose the fabric and the colour._____

Cut the muslim cloth._____

Try on the muslim gown and pin._____

Sew it together and try it on again._____

Draw the dress pattern onto a paper._____

Transfer this design on the actual fabric._____

Try the gown once again._____

MEGOLDÁSOK

1. feladat

selyem, rost/szál, szál/rost/rostszál, anyag/szövet, légáteresztő, táguló/nyúló, gépi mosás alacsony hőfokon, klórmentes fehérítés, szárítógépben alacsony fokozaton, szövésmód, hálószerű anyag, tartós, állandó vasalás, surlódásmentes, pamutdzsörzé, keverék, nedvszívás, zsugorodás/összemenés, bordázott-kötött, kerek nyakkivágás, szagálló, vízlágyító, termál/hő-, üreges/lyukas, hosszúujjú, bokáig érő, csak hasonló színűvel

2. feladat

leather, suede, threads, bright green, pich black, light, dark

3. feladat

Soft: knitting yarn, sewing thread, Velcro tape, ribbon, embroidery thread, knitting needle

Hard: safety pin, scissors, zip, snap fastener, hook and eye, thimble, crochet hook, pin

4. feladat

dress, materials, clothes, costumes, design, sewing

5. feladat

1.Design/choose a pattern.

2.Choose the fabric and the colour.

3.Find out how much cloth would be required.

4.Take the measurements.

5.Try the pattern on a muslim.

6.Cut the muslim cloth.

7.Sew the muslim cloth.

8.Try on the muslim gown and pin.

9.Sew it together and try it on again.

11.Draw the dress pattern onto a paper.

12.Transfer this design on the actual fabric.

13.Stich it together.

14.Try the gown once again.

15.Decorate the dress.

IRODALOMJEGYZÉK

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Horváth Krisztina: Sell It All! Képzőművészeti Kiadó, 2005

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52 341 05 0100 52 03	Ruházati kereskedő
52 341 05 1000 00 00	Kereskedő

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