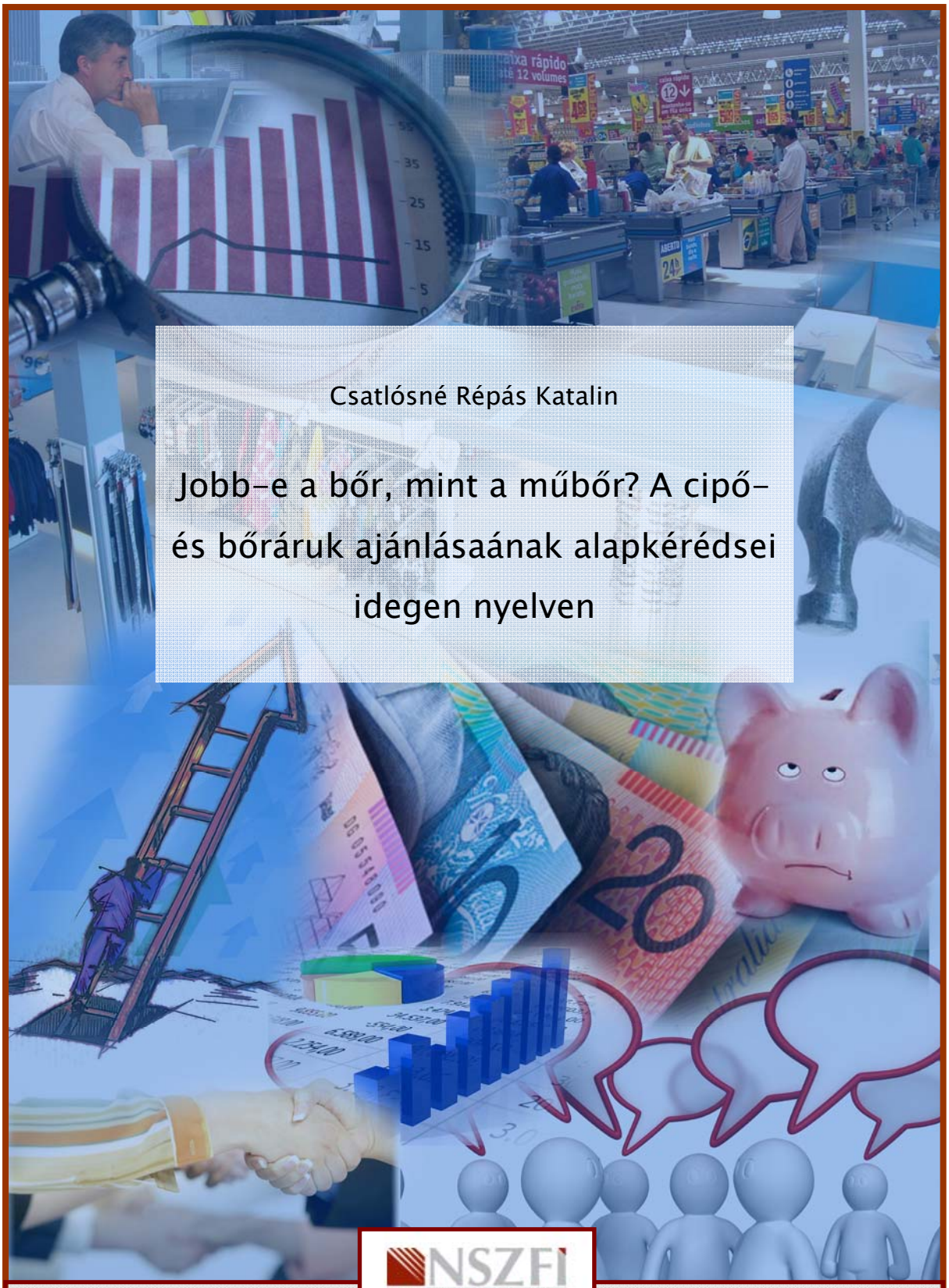

Csatlósné Répás Katalin

Jobb-e a bőr, mint a műbőr? A cipő- és bőráruk ajánlásaának alapkérédsei 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-a28-30

Új Magyarország FEJLESZTÉSI TERV

RUHÁZATI TERMÉKEK ÉRTÉKESÍTÉSE

Cipő- és bőráruk értékesítése idegen nyelven

ESETFELVETÉS - MUNKAHELYZET

Kedves Tanuló!

Bizonyára már Ön is állt tanácstalanul cipőboltban, mikor nem tudta eldönteni, hogy az olcsóbb műbőr cipőt, vagy a tartósabb, de drágább bőrcipőt válassza. Önből hamarosan ruházati eladó lesz s szakmai ismereteire támaszkodva megfelelő tanácsot tud majd adni a vásárlóknak. Ha kellően kitartó a tanulásban, képes lesz minderre 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 leather

Primitive people who lived during the Ice Age some 500,000 years ago, were likely the first to use the skins of animals to protect their bodies from the elements. Just as leather today is a byproduct, our ancient ancestors hunted animals primarily for food, but once they had eaten the meat, they would clean the skin by scraping off the flesh and then sling it over their shoulders as a crude form of a coat. They also made footwear to protect their bare feet from rocks and thorns by taking smaller pieces of animal skin made to fit loosely over the foot and tied at the ankle with thin strips of skin or even vines.

The main problem that primitive man encountered was that after a relatively short time the skins decayed and rotted away. With his limited knowledge and experience, primitive man had no idea how to preserve these hides. As centuries passed it was noticed that several things could slow down the decay of leather. If the skins were stretched out and allowed to dry in the sun, it made them stiff and hard but they lasted much longer. Various oily substances were then rubbed into the skins to soften them. As time passed, it was eventually discovered that the bark of certain trees contained "tannin" or tannic acid which could be used to convert raw skins into what we recognize today as leather. It is quite hard to substantiate chronologically at exactly what time this tanning method materialized, but the famous "Iceman" dating from at least 5,000 BC discovered in the Italian Alps several years ago, was clothed in very durable leather.

Somewhat later, techniques used by the American Indian are very similar to those used in this early period. These Indians took the ashes from their campfires, put water on them and soaked the skins in this solution. In a few weeks the hair and bits of flesh came off, leaving only the raw hide. This tanning method, which used a solution of hemlock and oak bark, took about three months to complete after which the leather was worked by hand to make the hide soft and pliable.

The tanning of leather was used by mankind in numerous geographical areas throughout the early periods of human civilization. As certain leather characteristics began to emerge, men realized leather could be used for many purposes besides footwear and clothing. The uses and importance of leather increased greatly. For example, it was discovered that water would keep fresh and cool in a leather bag. It was also found suitable for such other items as tents, beds, rugs, carpet, armor and harnesses. Ancient Egypt, one of the most developed civilizations in this early period, valued leather was as an important item of trade. The Egyptians made leather sandals, belts, bags, shields, harness, cushions and chair seats from tanned skins. Many of these items are in fact still made from leather today.

Similarly, the Greeks and Romans used leather to make many different styles of sandals, boots and shoes. When the Roman legions marched in conquest across Europe, they were well attired in leather armor and leather capes. In fact, right up until the early 18th century, the shield carried by the ordinary soldier was more likely to be made of leather than metal.

The ancient Greeks refer to eight basic guilds of artisans, which included both shoemakers and tanners. Although tanning was originally a cottage trade, the Greeks had full-time professional tanners who were at first employed in leather processing establishments and became independent some time later. The barks of conifers and alder were used as tannin sources and so were the peel of the pomegranate, sumach leaves, walnut, cups of acorns as well as an Egyptian heritage - mimosa bark. The Greeks were also familiar with alum tanning and it appears they knew something about tanning with fish oil. The types of leathers used were as diversified as the end users. Homer refers to the use of cowhide, goat and weasel leather by the Greeks.

1. ábra Ancient sandals

The edict issued by the Roman emperor Diocletian which fixed ceiling prices for all kinds of goods and services included skins and leather prepared from goats, sheep, lambs, hyenas, deer, wild sheep, wolves, martens, beaver, bears, jackals, seals, leopards and lions. Under the edict, cowhide was even classified according to groups and qualities. A complete tannery in the famous ash-preserved ruins of Pompeii was unearthed in 1873.

As we move into the Middle Ages, leather continued to increase in popularity. By far the cleverest craftsmen with leather in medieval times were the Arabs. The Moors developed remarkable skill primarily in the preparation of beautiful goatskin still known as morocco leather after the country of its origin. In fact the description 'genuine morocco' is still very highly regarded today, particularly in the manufacture of small leather goods.

In Medieval England, most industries were carried out by master craftsmen aided by apprentices under the supervision of the appropriate Craft Guilds. The leather trade was represented by a large number of guilds including Cordwainers, Corriers, Fletchers, Girdlers, Glovers, Homers (Bottle makers), Leather Sellers, Loriners, Saddlers, Skinners, Pursers, Tanners and Harness-makers as well as others. All kinds of containers were made from leather, such as sword cases and dagger sheaths, box coverings and water bottles, many of them beautifully decorated by punching and incising. Leather was also a favorite medium for decorative art. Leather was used to cover books. In those days, when the horse was the principal means of transport, saddlery and harness making were important uses of leather.

Until the later part of the 19th century, there were relatively few changes in the methods used to produce leather. In fact, the process had changed very little in over 200 years. However, the industrial revolution did not bypass tanning – one of the oldest and most basic forms of manufacturing. Science was quickly introduced to the art and craft of leather making. A wider range of dyestuffs, synthetic tanning agents and oils were introduced. Together with precision machinery, these changes and continued innovations to the present day have combined to make tanning into a viable, modern manufacturing industry.

http://kofra.com/History%20of%20leather.htm (2010-10-17)

2. ábra Tanning

2. The history of tanning

Certainly, one of the oldest crafts known to man is that of tanning animal hides to produce a functional leather. For as long as we have been able to cultivate critters, either by hunting or breeding, we have sought to use our gains efficiently. So much work shouldn't go to waste, right? From the earliest of our histories mankind has used animal skins for clothing and shelter. But, the skins became stiff at low temperatures and rotted in the heat. Animal fats were eventually applied to keep the skins pliable. Homer's Iliad describes this process. The Iliad was believed to have been written in the 7th century B.C. This should give some perspective to how old the craft of tanning is.

Between 5000 and 3000 B.C. The Sumerians of southern Mesopotamia used leather to make women's dresses and other items. Whereas, the ancient Assyrians used leather to make wineskins which could be inflated to make floating devices for rafts.The Egyptians had their hand at it too. Making all manner of clothing, including gloves from processed animal hides. And the Phonecians made waterpipes from leather. And of course, The Romans used leather for a wide variety of purposes. In fact, the Romans had so depended upon the tanning process, they became masters. A tannery discovered in the ruins at Pompeii revealed that the hide processing equipment of the that era was being utilized in the subsequent centuries.

During the Middle Ages, leather tanners gathered together and formed guilds. Most likely they were gathered because the tanning process is so odoriferous that no one wanted them around. Actually, the tanning guilds were as prestigious as any other of that era. The famous 'Cordovan' leather was first produced by the Moors when they ruled in Spain during the 8th century A.D. This leather is primarily used in shoe making and comes from horse hide. The Moors introduced revolutionary practices to the tanning process that increased the efficiency of leather production. Two introductions into the tannery process were made in the 1800's that changed tanning forever; The movement from vats to drums and the use of chromium as a tanning agent. These two changes brought the processing time down from months to mere days. Although certain changes have been brought about in the leather production process over time, most of the tools used have remained fundamentally the same, thus proving that the craft has remained in tact since the dawn of man.

Okay, now to answer the burning question; Why the heck is it called tanning, if it's not because all the sun time the animals get? Well, it has to do with tannin. Tannin is a chemical that occurs in a wide variety of plants and trees. Most notably the Oak. It is widely believed that man happened upon the sealing qualities of tannin by the most precise of scientific methods. In other words, we discovered it purely by accident. Apparently, when early hide users were trying to dry their hard worked for hides by smoking them (most likely not by using a pipe). It was soon discovered that the hides were not only dried, but cured also. The tannins in the bark and leaves that were used to fuel the fire of the smoking process were released into the hides, thus helping to make said hides a pliable material to used in many applications. This newly discovered knowledge paved the way for the tanning process that has remained fundamentally the same over the ages. The primitives started by preparing the hide. Preparation means removing the skin, then scraping any bits of fat or meat from the hide. First they soaked it then pounded it. The skin was then placed over a plank and carefully scraped. After the fat and meat were removed, the hide was coated with urine or wood ash to aid in hair removal. Volcanic ash was found to be particularly useful in this process, largely due to the amount of alum it contains. The next step is bating. Bating prepares the hide to accept the tannin. Bating in days long past, used dung that was spread over the hide. Dung from carnivores, such as dogs, was the bating material of choice. The carnivore dung contains an enzyme that digests collagen, which makes the untreated hide springy. After the bating was finished, the hide was washed and the hung over a pole that rested over a clay lined pit. The pit was filled with a mixture of water and crushed oak bark. After the hide was soaked and allowed to dry, the leather was workable. An alternative method involved using a brain soup to coat the hide with. Tanning breaks down the glycerin and loosens the fibers of the skin. The agent used in this method is found in the brain of the animal that provided the hide.

http://www.squidoo.com/cows-to-jackets (2010-10-17)

3. ábra Tools for shoemaking

3. The history of shoemaking

Shoes are as old as history itself. From the earliest records of man, we find mentions of shoes. There's little wonder as shoes vital for protection, function and – most importantly to some – fashion. As early as 1,000 – 700 B.C., shoes, in the form of sandals, were created to allow early man to walk through dense jungle, jagged rock, burning sands and other hazards without injury.

Made primarily of various types of bark, leaves and rawhide, the first shoes fell into two categories: sandals and moccasins. Both began with some sort of simple sole that was strapped to the foot. While sandals were found mainly in warmer regions and shielded the sole of the foot, moccasins offered greater protection to those living in colder areas of the world. With tanned animal hides, primitive shoemakers would punch holes around the circumference then weave vines through the holes and enclose the foot in the hide added warmth.

A progression through the centuries shows distinct trends in three areas: function, protection and fashion. For example, in Medieval times, the toes on men's shoes grew longer and more pointed. A sign of status, the longer the toe, the better. Women, however, wore ankle shoes with side laces. As we reached the middle ages, men's and women's shoes morphed into round and squares toe shapes with the soles becoming wider.

By the late 1500s, shoemakers began to incorporate higher heels on women's shoes and more functional heels on men's shoes. From dainty lady's styles to "Oxford" boots first worn by students at Oxford University in the 17th century, heels began to draw as much attention as toes.

Automation Changes Shoemaking Forever

Modern technology allowed for new innovations in footwear including a move from ribbon-tied shoes to buckles. It also brought forth automated shoemaking machinery, something that cobblers had struggled to develop for years. With the use of a rolling machine, what was once a lengthy process that cobblers would perform manually could be done more quickly. The machine could compound leather in order to make longer-lasting soles.

The invention of the sewing machine in 1846 open more doors to shoemakers. Hand stitching was eventually replaced with automated sewing via machine for virtually all cobblers. However, the age of automation was also marked the decline of the cobbler, turning shoemakers into industrialized shoe manufacturers.

The Global Influences of Shoes

Shoes have had a universal influence for centuries. The Dutch contributed bulky, leg boots reaching to the knee that provided protection as well as style. The English created "gored" shoes made using elastic panels to make putting on and removing shoes less time-consuming. Russia contributed the women's walking boot, which laced mid-foot to shin and also the first man's hiking boot. Named the Alpine boot, these shoes were designed with bent nails on the underside of the sole for added traction for Alpine climbers.

From sophisticated, high heel ladies pumps to the steel-toe boots of a construction worker, shoes have evolved to serve virtually every purpose. There are athletic shoes engineered with technology that has been proven to make basketball icon Michael Jordan run faster. We have diamond-embellished formal shoes, eel-skin men's shoes and even children's shoes that light up and make noise. One might think we've gone as far as possible moving from basic necessity to status symbol and fashion plate. What does the future of shoes hold? Only innovation and imagination can tell!

http://www.searchandgo.com/articles/lifestyle/shoemaking.php (2010-10-17)

4. ábra Shoes

4. The synthetic leather

Synthetic leather is a man made fabric that looks like leather. It has a leather-like surface and is dyed and treated to make it have the look and feel of real leather. It is often used as a substitute for real leather because it is less expensive and it does not require using a real animal hide to create. Artificial leather can be dyed a variety of colors. It is durable and stain resistant, as well. Artificial leather can be created to look like any type of leather desired. Many consider it superior to real leather because of its diversity in looks and use.

There are a range of different types of synthetic leather. The type of synthetic leather is usually defined by what materials the leather is made of. The most common type of synthetic leather is pleather. Pleather or plastic leather, is made from plastic. It is very light weight, comes in a range of styles and textures and is easy to clean. Many of the pleather materials on the market are soft and have the feel of real leather.

Poromeric imitation leather is usually a polyester base covered in a plastic coating that is made to resemble leather. It is very durable and easy to clean. It is often criticized for being too stiff, though, and today in mainly used in the making of shoes. Leatherette is made using a cloth base with a PVC cover layer. It is used in many different products. It is almost maintenance free and will never crack or fade. Some other common types of artificial leather include those made of plant materials, such as vegan leather, blended materials made of acrylic and fiber blends and vinyl or PVC artificial leather.

http://hubpages.com/hub/What-is-Synthetic-Leather--Anyway3Y3Y1 (2010-10-17)

5. Differences between genuine and synthetic leather

Hand touching: touch leather surface, if smooth, soft, plump, flexible feel is the dermis; and general artificial surface made of synthetic leather acerbity, rigid, and poor soft .

Seeing: real leather surface will have a clearer pores, pattern, yellow calf skin have a more symmetrical fine pores, yak skin has coarse pores and sparse, mountain sheep have fish scale pores.

Smelling: those who have the leather smell of real leather; and artificial leather has a strong irritating smell of plastic.

Burning: Tear a litter fiber from the back of real leather and artificial leather, burning, the one issued by a pungent odor, formed a lump is artificial leather; any given hair smell, not a hard nut to crack is the real leather.

Identifying artificial leather and synthetic leather

With the above four basic identification methods, in order to compare the identification of artificial leather, synthetic leather on the obvious. In addition, artificial leather and synthetic leather has the following characteristics:

Press the leather surface with your fingers, there is no obvious pores wrinkles, such as the press after the wrinkles, nor will obviously disappear naturally.

Leather surface without pores, which is an important feature of identification of genuine and fake leather.

5. ábra Boots

Cut corner burning, flavored, but not hair, the smell of coke.

How to distinguish cow leather, pig leather, horse leather and sheep leather

Leather types, their characteristics and uses are different. For example, small cow leather surface, high strength, the most suitable for making shoes; sheep leather light, thin and soft, is ideal for leather clothing fabric; pig leather ventilated gas permeable better performance.

Pig leather: leather surface of the pores round and thick, stretching from leather in a more sloping. The arrangement of pores for a group of three, leather surface showing the pattern of many small triangles

Bovine leather: cattle leather and buffalo leather are called cow leather, but both also have some differences. Cattle leather rounded surface of the pores than straight to stretching leather, the pores close and uniform, irregular, like starry. Buffalo leather surface of the pores than that in cattle leather thick, pore length is longer than cattle leather scarce, coriaceous more relaxed, less than yellow water plump leather's regularly lines.

Horse Leather: leather surface of the hair are oval-shaped, slightly larger than that in cattle leather pores arranged in a more regulatory laws.

Sheep leather: leather grain oblate pores, pores clear, form in a group, arranged in fish scale.

http://wiki.answers.com/Q/What_are_the_difference_between_genuine_leather_and_man_made_leather (2010-10-20)

Leather is made from animal skin. Tanning and shoemaking are very old crafts. Nowadays artficial leather is made, too.

TANULÁSIRÁNYÍTÓ

1.

Read the text then answer the questions.

The tanning of leather was used by mankind in numerous geographical areas throughout the early periods of human civilization. As certain leather characteristics began to emerge, men realized leather could be used for many purposes besides footwear and clothing. The uses and importance of leather increased greatly. For example, it was discovered that water would keep fresh and cool in a leather bag. It was also found suitable for such other items as tents, beds, rugs, carpet, armor and harnesses. Ancient Egypt, one of the most developed civilizations in this early period, valued leather was as an important item of trade. The Egyptians made leather sandals, belts, bags, shields, harness, cushions and chair seats from tanned skins. Many of these items are in fact still made from leather today.

Similarly, the Greeks and Romans used leather to make many different styles of sandals, boots and shoes. When the Roman legions marched in conquest across Europe, they were well attired in leather armor and leather capes. In fact, right up until the early 18th century, the shield carried by the ordinary soldier was more likely to be made of leather than metal.

http://kofra.com/History%20of%20leather.htm (2010-10-10)

a/ What were made of leather in the early periods of human civilization?

b/ What else was leather found suitable for?

c/ What did the ancient Egyptians made of leather?

d/ What did the Greeks and Romans use leather for?

2.

Find out which animal is which. Write the right letter before the proper word.

a/ goat b/sheep c/lamb d/hyena e/deer f/wolf g/marten h/beaver i/bear j/jackal k/seal l/leopard m/lion

_szavas _hiéna _kecske _bárány _birka _sakál _farkas _nyest _medve _hód _oroszlán _leopárd _fóka

3.

Find out, according to the description, what leather product is what.

1/ A thin piece of leather that you wear around your waist. _____

2/ A type of light, open shoe that people wear when the weather is warm. _____

3/ A container made of leather usually with one or two handles, used to carry things in when travelling, shopping,etc. _____

4/ A type of shoe that covers your foot completely and sometimes part of your leg.

_____

5/A light soft shoe that is worn inside the house._____

4.

Missing letters. Find them out and translate the words.

s_le: _____, _eel:_____, shoe_ace:_____,
t_e:_____, dec_r_tion:_____, s_rap:_____

5.

You are going to read descriptions of parts of a shoe. Which part is which? Fill the gaps.

heel, outsole, midsole, vamp/upper, insole

a/ The interior bottom of a shoe, which sits directly beneath the foot, is its _____. They can be removable and replaceable too. In some of the shoes, extra _____s are often added for comfort, health or other reasons, such as to control the shape, moisture, or smell of the shoe.

b/ It is that layer of the shoe that is in direct contact with the ground. These can be made of various materials like leather, natural or synthetic rubber etc. Often the heel of the sole is made from rubber for durability and traction and the front is made of leather for style. Special purpose shoes often have refined modifications, for example, athletic cleats have spikes embedded in the outsole to grip the ground,dance shoes have much softer or harder soles.

c/ The layer that lies between the outsole and the insole for shock absorption, is the_____. Some special shoes, like running shoes have other materials for shock absorption, that usually lie beneath the heel where one puts the most pressure down. Materials used for _____s depend on the shoe manufacturers. Some shoes can be made even without a_____.

d/ The rear part at the bottom of a shoe is the_____. It supports the heels of the feet. _____s of a shoe are often made from the same material as the sole of the shoe. It can be high for fashion purpose or for making a person look taller. They are also flat for comfort and practical use.

e/ The upper part of a shoe that helps in holding the shoe onto the foot is the _____ or simply called the _____. This part is often embellished or given different styles to make shoes attractive.

http://www.teonline.com/knowledge-centre/shoe-making-how-shoes-made.html (2010-10-12)

Megoldás

1. feladat

a/ footwear, clothing b/ water bag, tents, beds, rugs, carpet, armor, harnesses c/ sandals, belts, bags, shields, harness, cushion, chair seats d/ sandals, boots, shoes, armor, capes, shield

2. feladat

a-kecske, b-birka, c-bárány, d-hiéna, e-szarvas, f-farkas, g-nyest, h-hód, i-medve, j-sakál, k-fóka, l-leopárd, m-oroszlán

3. feladat

1-belt, 2-sandal, 3-bag, 4-boot, 5-slipper

4. feladat

sole-talp, heel-sarok, shoelace-cipőfűző, toe-orr, decoration-dísz, strap-pánt

5. feladat

a-insole, b-outsole, c-midsole, d-heel, e-vamp/upper

ÖNELLENŐRZŐ FELADATOK

1. A Lucy is a sportswoman. She wants a new pair of trainers. Fill the gaps.

I'm sorry, but we haven't got any left Right over there, madam Why don't you try them on? Wouldn't you like this type instead?

Lucy: Do you have any trainers left from the sales?

Shop assistant: _____
On the display stand, in the corner.

Lucy: Oh, yes, but I didn't see any trainers there.

Shop assistant: Well, then, _____

in the sales stock. _____

Lucy: They look comfortable. I need them for jogging. Do you have a pair of these in size thirty-nine?

Shop assistant: Let me check. Yes, we do. _____

Lucy: They'll be OK. I'll take them.

2. You are going to read an extract of an advertisement. Find out which title goes where. Write the titles into the right places.

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER FOR BAG

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER FOR FOOTWEAR

ARTIFICIAL LEATHER FOR GARMENT

Our product range consist %100 PU, PU-PVC and HIGH SOLID contents that which can be coating over the woven and knitted fabrics such as cotton fabrics, polyester fabrics, cotton-polyester mixtured fabrics...

Our company is very specialised in the bag sector we have got wide product range for bag application. It's possible to test any of our products in our qualified laboratory and with our Research and Development team and...

Human being never give up of footwear. Our company start with that based source to reach and requested quality in footwear and we have got wide product range for footwear which...

http://www.pencesunideri.com/ (2010-10-12)

3. In this advertisement some words are misprinted. Find and correct them.

You can now be sure of getting that desired genuine leather jacket or accessory today! Leatherjackets.com is here to amaze you with its finest range of balck men's leather motorcycle jackets, men's lateher jackets,women's leather jakcets,leather wellats,patriotic jackets and vtess, sport jackets, Harley Davidson botos, auto jackets and other acsescories portraying leather fashions and other great fashions for 2010

In this ever changing fashion world there's always competition to be in style and that is why leatherjackets.com has its ever so amazing personalized range of leather jackets, NBA Jackets, NFL jackets, MLB Jackets, Betty Boop Jackets, AMP Green Dale JR and NASCAR jackets. Be the first to support your team out there on the field with personalized sropt jackets!

When in search for the best deals, go for it at Leatherjackets.com with specials on cwo hide and lmab skin wallets, colored leather jackets, Leather Fanny packs and cabk packs, leather oglevs, and other the licensed products. Check out the categories, peruse the catalogs and place orders.

www. leatherjackets.com. (2010-10-23)

4. Find the words in the magic square

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

6. ábra Magic square

MEGOLDÁSOK

1. feladat

Right over there, madam. I'm sorry, but we haven't got any left Wouldn't you like this type instead? Why don't you try them on?

2. feladat

Artificial leather for garment, Artificial leather for bag, artificial leather for footwear

3. feladat

black men's leather motorcycle jackets, men's leather jackets,women's leather jackets,leather wallets,patriotic jackets and vests, sport jackets, Harley Davidson boots, auto jackets and other accessories…sport jackets… cow hide and lamb skin wallets, colored leather jackets, Leather Fanny packs and back packs, leather gloves

4. feladat

	T	L	E	B						W	
B		S		G	S	T	O	O	B	A	
	R		E		L					I	
		I		O		O				S	
	T		E		H		V			T	
	E			F		S	G	E		C	
	L				C	A			S	O	J
	L				B	A				A	A
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		A									E
	H										T

shoes, boots, belt, handbag, wallet, briefcase, gloves, waiscoat, jacket

7. ábra Magic square

IRODALOMJEGYZÉK

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A(z) 0008-06 modul a28-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:
15 óra

A kiadvány az Új Magyarország Fejlesztési Terv
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