MINISTRY OF HIGHER AND SECONDARY SPECIALIZED EDUCATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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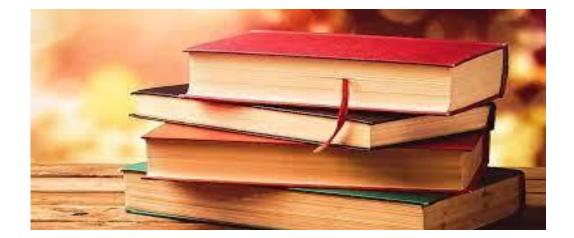
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"FOREIGN LANGUAGES"

DEPARTMENT

" English for the Leahter Industry "



Buxoro - 2021

Ushbu TJCHG 5321500 - «Texnologiyalar va jihozlar (charm va mo`yna, qorako`l)», va TJCHM 5321500 - Texnologiyalar va jihozlar (Poyabzal va charm - galantereya) bakalavr ta'lim yo'nalishi talabalari uchun mo'ljallangan "English for the Leahter Industry " o'quv qo'llanmasi "Xorijiy tillar" kafedrasi yig'lishida muhokama qilindi va institut uslubiy kengashiga tavsiya etildi.

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SO'Z BOSHI

Bugungi jadal sur'atda rivojlanib borayotgan jamiyat hamma o'quv ta'lim muassassalari oldiga yuqori malakali kadrlarni yetishtirishdek muhim vazifani qo'yadi.Respublikamisda ta'lim sohasiga juda katta e'tibor qaratilgan. Mana shunday ishonchni oqlash maqsadida ta'lim muassasalari kadrlarni tayyorlash milliy dasturi talablariga amal qilgan holda faoliyat yuritmoqda . Davlat ta'lim standartlari talabiga javob beradigan bitiruvchini yetishtirib chiqarishga biz "Yangi pedagogik va axborot texnologiyalari o'qitishni modul tizimi" dan foydalangan holda erishamiz. Ta'lim sohasida ishlaydigan har bir o'qituvchidan dars davomida yangi pedagogik texnologiyalar qo'llash va joriy qilish talab qilinadi.

Ushbu o'uv qo'llanma ham davr talabidan kelib chiqqan holda, alohida mutaxassislikni o'qitishni o'z ichiga olgan. o'quv qo'llanmada matnlar ularga doir yangi so'zlar, tinglab tushunish mashqlari va turli interaktiv, qiziqarli mashqlar berilgan. Har bir mavzuga oid berilgan yangi so'zlar ma'lumotlarni eslab qolishga yordam beradi.

Respublikamizda "Charm mo'yna va charm buyumlari konstruktsiyasi sohasiga oid o'quv qo'llanmalar, darsliklar, uslubiy ishlanmalar kamligini hisobga olib, mutaxassislikka doir matnlar jamlandi va ularga mashqlar tuzildi.

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LESSON 1. LEATHER

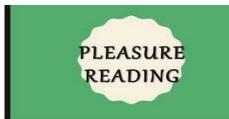
Exercise 1. Write Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of these words and make up your own sentence.

thick and heavy flexible prehistoric times flexible material strong and durable. tanning methods tough, provide animal skin producers of leather snake hides. suitable for use

Exercise 2.Read and translate the text. LEATHER



Leather is a tough, flexible material made from the skin of animals. Cattle hides provide the source of most leathers, but deer, goat, pig, and sheepskins are also widely used. Specialty leathers are made from alligator, shark, and snake hides. Real leather (not synthetically made) is made from animal skin, and more commonly cow hide, although goat, buffalo and exotic leathers such as snake and alligator are also available. Cows leather is often described as a byproduct from the meat and dairy industries, making up just 5% of the value of the animal. The process of turning the animal skin into a leather product that can be made into useful objects is called tanning. Leather is a durable and flexible material created via the tanning of putrescible animal rawhide and skin, primarily cattlehide. It can be produced through different manufacturing processes, ranging from cottage industry to heavy industry. In general, there are four types of leather. These include Full Grain Leather, Top Grain Leather, Corrected Grain Leather, and Bonded Leather. Take a look at the picture below. See how the fibers run both horizontally and vertically in different parts of the hide.



Leather is used to make shoes, boots, belts, gloves,

jackets, hats, shirts, trousers, skirts, purses, and many other objects. Baseballs, basketballs, and footballs have leather covers. Industries use drive belts made from leather, and automobiles, trucks, and buses run on bearings protected by leather seals.No matter where it comes from, leather is the product of a cruel industry. And with so many synthetic materials available today, there's no need to wear leather at all." ... "Leather and fur are the same thing... It's really not sustainable to raise an animal for a bag, it's crazy

Leather is strong and durable. It can be made as flexible as cloth or as stiff as wood. Some kinds of leather are thick and heavy, but others are thin. Leather can be dyed, polished until it has a glossy finish, or embossed (decorated with raised figures).People have known how to make leather since prehistoric times. Some tanning methods that were developed by the ancient Greeks and Romans are still in use. Today, the United States is one of the world's largest producers of leather. New York, Massachusetts, California, and Wisconsin are the country's leading leather-producing states. Animals are killed for both meat and leather. Animal skin needs to be preserved – otherwise, leather would rot. This process involves massive amounts of toxic chemicals that can end up in nearby soil and water supplies.Leather is the dried, toughened, tanned and dyed skin or hide of an animal. Usually available with the hair removed form. These animal skins and hides treated to preserve and make them suitable for use as much as long. By the process of tanning these skins are converts into a stable and non decaying material. Most leather produced and sold in the U.S. is made from the skins of cattle and calves, but leather is also made from sheep, lambs, goats, and pigs. Other species are hunted and killed specifically for their skins, including zebras, bison, kangaroos, elephants, crocodiles, alligators, ostriches, lizards, and snakes



POST-TEXT EXERCISES.

Exercise 3. Complete the following sentences.

1. Leather is a tough, flexible material made.....2. Specialty leathers are made..... 3.... have leather covers.4.... are thick and heavy, but others are thin.5. People have known how to make leather....6. Leather is the dried, toughened,

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word in the brackets.

1.Cattle hides provide the ... (source, suitable, skins) of most leathers.

2. Baseballs, basketballs, and footballs have... (hides, leather, largest) covers.

3. People have known how to...(dried, produce, make) leather since prehistoric

times.4. Specialty ...(leathers, shoes, preserve)are made from alligator, shark, and snake hides.5. Today, the United States is one of the world's largest producers of (cotton,leather,fruits).

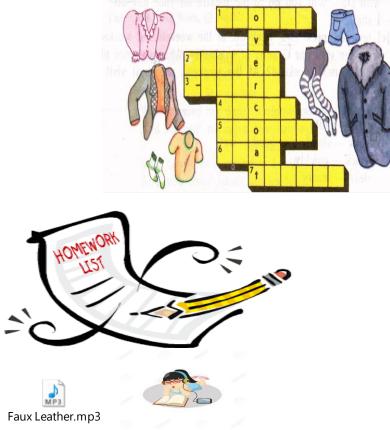
Exercise 5. Test

1. Cattle hides provide the source of....

- a) most leathers
- b) prehistoric times
- c) suitable for
- 2. Industries use drive belts made...., and automobiles, trucks.
- a) from wood
- b) from leather

c) from textile **3.Some kinds of leather are ...and heavy.**a) soft
b)short
c)thick **4. It can be made as flexible as ...or as stiff as....**a) cloth / wood.
b) pigs/ goats
c) skin/hides **5.... available with the hair removed form.**a) seldom
b) never
c) usually

Exercise 6.Complete the crossword.



Listening task. Listen and fill the blanks

For both ethical and pricing reasons, fake leather – known as.______ is a highly popular option, especially in clothing and______.Because faux leather is entirely ______ using synthetic materials, it is in many cases more ______ and weather resistant than the other different types of _______ It can also be colored and styled into a plethora of different options. As a possible downside, faux leather does not come from ______ sources, so it does create some______ environmental considerations. That being said, ______ is considerably cheaper than any type of ______ leather, and it often looks so much like the real thing that most______ aren't able to tell the difference.

Answer the questions

- 1. What is keather made up of ?
- 2. What are the types of leather?
- 3.Is it cruel to wear leather?
- 4. Why we should not use leather?
- 5.Are animals killed for leather?

LESSON 2. How Leather is made.

Exercise 1. Write Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of these words and make up your own sentence.

Exports developing countries non-existent slaughterhouses tail-docking dismembered animal welfare crowding and deprivation contributes economically important environment destruction responsibility



Exercise 2.Read and translate the text. How Leather is made.



Leather can be made from cows, pigs, goats, and sheep; exotic animals such as alligators, ostriches, and kangaroos; and even dogs and cats, who are slaughtered for their meat and skin in China, which exports their skins around the world. Because leather is normally not labeled, you never really know where (or whom) it came from.

Most leather comes from developing countries such as India and China, where animal welfare laws are either non-existent or not enforced. In India, a PETA investigation found that workers break cows' tails and rub chili peppers and tobacco into their eyes in order to force them to get up and walk after they collapse from exhaustion on the way to the slaughterhouse. In the U.S, many of the millions of cows and other animals who are killed for their skin endure the horrors of factory farming—extreme crowding and deprivation as well as castration, branding, tail-docking, and dehorning—all without any painkillers. At slaughterhouses, animals routinely have their throats cut and are skinned and dismembered while they are still conscious.

Buying leather directly contributes to factory farms and slaughterhouses because skin is the most economically important by product of the meat industry. Leather is also no friend of the environment, as it shares responsibility for all the environmental destruction caused by the meat industry as well as the pollution caused by the toxins used in tanning.

With every pair of leather shoes that you buy, you sentence an animal to a lifetime of suffering. Instead, you can choose from hundreds of styles of no leather shoes, clothing, belts, bags, and wallets. Preparing the hides.

• Before animal hides can be tanned, they must undergo certain preparations. These preparations include (1) curing, (2) fleshing, (3) unhairing and (4) bating.

- Curing. Most animal hides used to make leather come from a meat packer or slaughterhouse. Many of the skins used in the United States are imported.
- The skins are cured before they go to the tannery to keep them from rotting. Hides are cured by applying salt to the flesh side of the skin, by soaking them in brine (salty water), by partly drying and salting them, or by just drying them. After they are cured, the skins are stacked in revolving drums filled with water. The water removes dirt and blood, washes out most of the salt, and replaces moisture lost in the curing process.
- Fleshing. After the skins are washed and remoisturized, they are fleshed. Workers run the hides across a fleshing machine equipped with sharp knives, removing all fat and meat on the flesh side of the skin. More and more hides are being fleshed at the packing house, thereby eliminating the fleshing step at the tannery.
- Unhairing. Workers put the fleshed hides in vats containing a lime and water solution that has a small amount of sodium sulfide. The solution weakens the hair roots, and in a few days the hair is loose. The hides are then run through a machine that scrapes the hair away. The hair is kept for use in making felt and other products. After unhairing, the hides are refleshed to remove bits of fat loosened by the unhairing process. Then, they are washed in clean water.
- Bating. After unhairing, the skins are bated—that is, they are placed in a mild acid bath to neutralize the unhairing solutions left in them. This process is necessary because the solutions used for tanning are acidic. If the alkaline solutions used for unhairing were not neutralized in this way, they could prevent the tanning solutions from penetrating the skin. Enzymes are also added to the bath to digest soluble proteins in the hide that could interfere with the tanning process.



POST-TEXT EXERCISES.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into Uzbek (Russian).

1. Most leather comes from developing countries such as India and China.2. In the U.S, many of the millions of cows and other animals who are killed for their skin endure the horrors of factory farming.3. Leather is also no friend of the environment, as it shares responsibility for all the environmental destruction caused by the meat industry as well as the pollution caused by the toxins used in tanning.4. Many of the skins used in the United States are imported.5. The skins are cured before they go to the tannery to keep them from rotting

Exercise 4. Put the dropped words.

Before... (animal, bird, plant) hides can be tanned, they must undergo certain preparations. 2. The water removes dirt and blood, washes out most of the...(sugar, salt, water) and replaces moisture lost in the curing process.3. Then, they are washed in...(dirty, fresh, clean) water.4. This process is ... (necessary, useless, removes) because the solutions used for tanning are acidic.5. After unhairing, the ...(leather, rubber, skins) are bated—that is, they are placed in a mild acid bath to neutralize the unhairing solutions left in them

Exercise 5. Test

1.Because ... is normally not labeled, you never really know where it came from.

a) textile

b) leather

c)rubber

2. Most leather comes from developing countries such as....

- a)America and China
- b) Japan and India
- c) India and China

3. After the skins are washed and remoisturized....

- a) ... they are fleshed.
- b)... removing all fat
- c)... remoisturized

4. This is necessary because the solutions used for tanning are

- a) unhairing / responsibility
- b) process/ acidic
- c) factory farming/ acidic

5. Many of the skins used in theare imported.

- a) Great Britain
- b) Uzbekistan
- c) United States

Active Listening

2

Reconstituted, Bonded or Fibre Leather – ("Recycled, particle board").mp3

1. Listen and fill the blanks

Here leather remnants and ______ from garment and shoe factories are _____ up and recycled. In these ______ the fiber particles are bonded with adhesive into a fabric followed by the application of a ______ grain, hair-cell pattern and finish. This material will have a suede back and looks of smooth Full Grain leather , while it is ______ Particle board leather. As it is comprised of at least ______ fiber, it is represented as "Genuine leather" and utilized in many low ______ garment and upholstery finished products.

2.Find if the sentences true or false

- 1. This material will have a suede back and looks of smooth Full Grain leather
- 2. As it is comprised of at least 60 hides fiber
- 3. There are low priced garment and upholstery finished products
- 4. In these types of leather the fiber particles are bonded...



Answer the questions.

- 1. Where does leather originate from?
- 2. What is it called when you work with leather?
- 3. How is leather made?
- 4. What are the disadvantages and Advantages of Leather:?

LESSON 3. The Uses of Leather

Exercise 1. Write Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of these words and make up your own sentence.

survival depended agricultural and hunting skills primitive household preservation tannery a suitable replacement

water-resistant conditions fashionable versatile material ventilation evaporation

Exercise 2.Read and translate the text. The Uses of Leather.



In ancient times, survival depended on sheer agricultural and hunting skills, and the primitive man quickly discovered how to exploit nature's offerings. In order to survive the harsh winters, our ancestors processed the fur and skin of the animals they hunted into clothing. Realizing that their prey had much more to offer than plain meat, the primitive man began taming and growing animals around his household and specialized in manufacturing durable, reliable clothes from animal skins and furs. Leather was lighter, stronger than fur, and it proved to be very suitable for clothing. Processing leather, however, took a lot of time and skill. First, the hide of the animal had to be properly cured, skinned, cleaned and dried. After curing, leather was treated with salts for preservation and sent to a tannery for further processing. As leather obtained from wild animals, cattle or pigs proved to be very strong and compact, it started to be used for creating body armor, boots, saddles, hunting accessories and even weapons, such as slings or bows. Water-resistant leather was used for creating roofs, tent coverings or recipients and containers such as bottles or buckets. The mighty Vikings even covered their boats in leather. In antiquity, leather was also a suitable replacement for papyrus or paper, as it proved to be a good writing surface. Finer leather obtained from ostrich, lizard, alligator or shark skin was processed into more luxurious clothing and commercialized. Nowadays, the process of tanning is completely automated and industrialized. However, despite the advanced technology available, tanneries mainly use the same techniques that were used in the past. Although considerably enhanced, the modern methods of processing leather into clothing, shoes or other accessories rely on the wisdom, knowledge and craftsmanship of the ancestors. Depending on the type of skin, modern tanneries use three different techniques of tanning. Vegetable tanning is the oldest method and it uses some of the ancient ingredients for leather processing. This method requires a lot of time, but the leather produced is very strong and durable.



Uses and Benefits of Leather:

Leather is naturally versatile material, warm in winter and cool in summer. There is almost no other natural fabric has the insulation characteristics that allow both ventilation and evaporation to take place. Genuine leather provides the service and durability.Leather is use to prepare leather apparel and leather garments like leather Jackets, leather coats, leather lingerie, leather pants and Leather undergarments. Leather shoes are also commonly used all over the world. Leather backpack, leather briefcase, leather bags and leather purses also have very important significance in our daily life.



Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. In order to survive the harsh winters, our ancestors processed the fur....2. Leather was lighter, stronger than fur.....3.... lot of time and skill.4.... tent coverings or recipients and containers such as bottles or buckets.5 Nowadays, the process of tanning is completely automated....6. Depending on the type of skin, modern tanneries use three different....7.... through this kind of tanning in only a few hours or days.



Exercise 4. Translate into your native language.

1. Leather was lighter, stronger than fur, and it proved to be very suitable for clothing. 2.As leather obtained from wild animals, cattle or pigs proved to be very strong and compact, it started to be used for creating body armor, boots, saddles, hunting accessories and even weapons, such as slings or bows. 3.Nowadays, the process of tanning is completely automated and industrialized. 4. Also, it is water-resistant, and suitable for fabricating shoes, boots or coats.5.High quality leather can be obtained through this kind of tanning in only a few hours or days. 6. Leather is naturally versatile material,

warm in winter and cool in summer.7. Leather is use to prepare leather apparel and leather garments like leather Jackets, leather coats, lingerie, leather pants and Leather undergarments.



Exercise 5

1. *Leather* was ... *than fur, and it proved to be very suitable for clothing.*

- a) lighter, stronger
- b) soft, lighter
- c)weaker,longer

2. Nowadays, the process of tanning is completely....

- a) the modern methods
- b) coverings or recipients
- c)automated and industrialized.

3.was once an important factor in the struggle for survival.

- a) textile
- b) leather
- c) cloth

4. Leather is naturally versatile material, ... in winter and ... in summer.

- a) warm/ cool
- b) hot/ dry
- c) cold/ warm

5. Leather shoes are also commonly used

- a)... ventilation and evaporation
- b)...very important
- c)... all over the world.





1.Unjunble the words

bucknu is top-grain therlea that has been ndsaed or buffed on

the **igran** side to give a *ghslit* nap of short teproin fibers,

producing a vvetel-like surface.

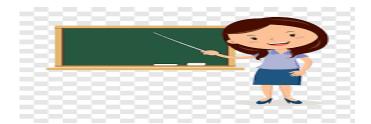


Answer the questions

- 1. Which country is famous for leather?
- 2. How do you waterproof leather naturally?
- 3. are the properties and uses of leather?
- 4. What are the advantages of leather?
- 5. What are the 5 types of leather?
- **6.**What is the best leather?

LESSON 4. Source of Leather

Exercise 1. Write Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of these words and make up your own sentence.



source of leather	resultant
basically	calfskin
natural colours	considered
obtained	useful
chamois	roughened
smooth	plucked chicken

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Source of Leather.

Basically leather available in its natural colours but because of modern dyeing processes, most types of leather are easily available in any colour. Some leathers, however, are best known for particular colours.

Skin or hide of cow, calf, goat, deer, antelope, pig, crocodile, alligator, and ostrich are dried or dyed to prepare leather. Leather can be obtained from different animals like:

Buck skin: Buck skin is useful to get pliable leather with a smooth finish. This leather is obtained from the skin of wild stag like deer, elk and antelope.

Chamois: Chamois is well regarded for its supreme softness, absorbency and light tan color, Obtain from skin of a goat-like animal. Nowadays, it's culled from sheepskin, pronounced like SHAM-wa or SHAM-ee.

Suede: Suede is created when the reverse side of calfskin is roughened to the point of extreme softness. The resultant nap almost resembles velvet. Suede goods can be had in all major colors.

Calf Skin: Leather from young cows is smooth leather, but it can be roughened to create "velour leather," or embossed with patterns and other textures. Calf skin leather is considered dressy and usually found in darker shades of blacks and browns.

Cow hide: Shoes, boots and jackets are prepared with leather from the skin of full grown cows. Its Tough and durable, it can have a smooth or rough finish. Available in all colors, but mostly shades of brown and black.

Pig skin: Leather prepared from pig skin has little nap. It is generally smooth to the touch and tan in color. Pigskin is more commonly used in South America. Lizard skins: Items like belts, luggage and shoes with scaly texture and a nice sheen are prepared from the crocodile, alligator and other lizard skins. This leather is available in shades of green, grey, red, and brown.

Ostrichskin: This leather resembles like a plucked chicken, and has a goose bump appearance. Exotic leather found on shoes and belts.



Exercise 3.Put the dropped words.

1.Some leathers, however, are best known for...(particular, commonly, different) colours . 2. Buck skin is...(useless, useful, important) to get pliable leather with a smooth finish. 3. Shoes, boots and jackets...(are obtained, are grown, are prepared with leather from the skin of full grown cows. 4. Leather can be obtained from ...(different, common, simple) animals.5. Exotic ...(skin, fur, leather)found on shoes and belts.



Here are just a few animals that are used for as leather, and their characteristics:

- 1. Cattle Leather: Hide from cattle is the most popular and common type of leather. ...
- 2. Fish Leather: Salmon leather is the most popular of all fish leathers. ...
- 3. Deerskin Leather:
- 4. Crocodile or Alligator Leather: ...5. Pig or Hog Leather:

Exercise 4

Practice

Practice with a partner. Take turns being the clerk and the customer. Use the conversation model in 10 and the information below.

- 1. shirt / medium / blue
- 2. a pair of shorts / 40 / red
- **3.** a pair of jeans / 32 / black
- 4. blouse / large / white
- **5.** skirt / 12 / brown

- 6. a pair of pants / 6 / blue
- 7. blouse / large / yellow
- 8. T-shirt / extra large / green
- 9. a pair of shorts / 14 / pink
- **10.** a pair of jeans / 10 / white

Interaction

Work with a partner. Take turns making a purchase.

Clerk: Customer:	Good May I help you? Yes. I'm looking for
CLERK:	What size?
CUSTOMER:	
CLERK:	This way, please. What color would you like?
CUSTOMER:	

TEST

1.Basically leather available in its

- a) artifisial colours
- b) sinthetic
- c) natural colours

2.is well regarded for its supreme softness, absorbency and light tan color.

- a) chamois
- b) suede
- c) lizard skins

3. Leather prepared from pig skin

- a)...have big nap
- b) ... has little nap
- c)... more commonly

4. Leather is naturally versatile material, ... in winter and ... in summer.

- a) warm/ cool
- b) hot/ dry
- c) cold/ warm

5. ... is useful to get pliable leather with a smooth finish.

- a) Calf Skin
- b) Ostrichskin
- c) Buck skin



Bicast leather.mp3

1.Listen and put some questions

Bicast leather is split leather that has a polyurethane or vinyl layer applied to the surface and embossed to give it the appearance of a grain. It is slightly stiffer than top-grain leather but has a more consistent texture.

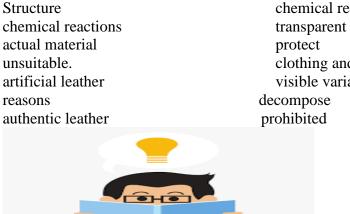


Answer the questions

Where does the best leather come from? What are the 5 types of leather? Which animal makes the best leather? What is natural leather? What is natural leather? Which animal leather is most expensive?

LESSON 5. Types of leather

Exercise 1. Write Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of these words and make up your own sentence



chemical reactions transparent clothing and fabrics visible variations

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Types of leather.

Aniline leather is a type of leather dyed exclusively with soluble dyes without covering the surface with a topcoat paint or insoluble pigments. The resulting product retains the hide's natural surface with the 'grain', i.e. visible pores, scars etc. of the complete original animal's skin structure.

Aniline leather is not dyed with poisonous aniline. Originally, the dyes used for this process were synthesized from aniline through chemical reactions. These dyes used to be called 'aniline dyes' or 'tar dyes'. In modern times, the dyes used are subject to laws and regulations in many countries, and the use of certain azo compounds is prohibited as there are reasons to assume health risks.

Typically, leather is dyed both for aesthetic reasons and to conceal blemishes. The dye colours leather without producing the uniform surface of pigmented leather. Any visible variations on the surface of the undyed leather such as natural blemishes will remain visible.

There are different kinds of aniline leather, but the same kinds of dyes are used in the process. The dyes used are clear and transparent chemicals that allow the grain structure of the leather to be seen. These dyes show the natural texture, but do not protect the leather from damage.

Artificial leather.



Artificial leather is a fabric or finish intended to substitute for leather in fields such as upholstery, clothing and fabrics, and other uses where a leather-like finish is required but the actual material is cost-prohibitive or unsuitable.

Historic and upholstery uses:

Under the name of artificial leather (not to be confused with the more modern Pleather) or American leather cloth, large quantities of a material having a more or less leather-like surface were once used, principally for upholstery purposes, such as the covering of chairs, lining the tops of writing desks and tables, and so on.

Plastic leather.

The term pleather ("plastic leather") is a slang term for synthetic leather made of plastic. The term was coined by Amy Bach, when working in New York for Millis clothing. Upon the arrival of a new line, a plastic leather, Bach needed a way to advertise the product to customers without calling it plastic. She thus came up with the term Pleather. A portmanteau of plastic and leather, the term is sometimes used derogatorily, implying a cost-cutting Ersatz for genuine hide. Besides cost, pleather may also be preferred because it is lighter than leather, or as an alternative to real leather citing reasons of animal cruelty. Pleather, being made of plastic, will not decompose as quickly.

Vegan Leather.



5

Vegan Chelsea boots is an artificial alternative to traditional leather. It may be chosen for ethical reasons or as a designed material which may have different properties, but a similar look to the natural material. There is also no difference between vegan leather and artificial leather alternatives, other than being marketed as "Certified Vegan Leather" to target niche consumers.

Koskin is an artificial leather material commonly found in computer laptop cases. It is commonly used in Hewlett-Packard, Targus and Belkin laptop cases, CD wallets, and other consumer goods. It is made to look and feel like authentic leather.

Exercise 3.If the sentences true or false

1.Leather Chelsea boots is an artificial alternative to traditional leather

- 2. Aniline leather is not dyed with poisonous aniline.
- 3. A portmanteau of wood and leather, the term is sometimes used derogatorily,
- 4 The term pleather ("plastic leather") is a slang term for synthetic leather made of plastic.

?



Interaction

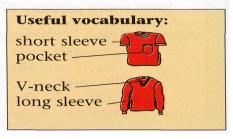
Complete the purchase for a shirt, tie, skirt, or blouse.

A: How about this ______
B: I like it. How much is it?
A: ________.
B: I'll take it.

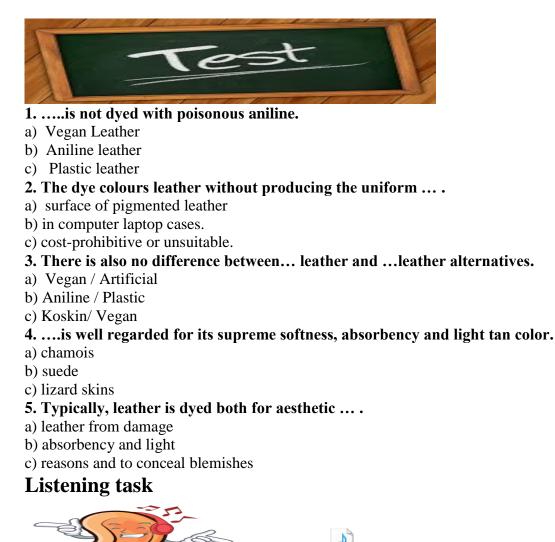
Reading

Before You Read

- **1.** What kind of advertisements do you find in magazines and newspapers?
- 2. When do people order things by mail?



Exercise 4. Put all possible types of questions to the text.



1.Unjunble the words

Aldehyde-tanned leather is tanned using <u>dehyglutaralde</u> or zolioxadine compounds. It is referred to as "wet white" due to its pale cream color. It is the main type of "chrome-free" leather, often seen in shoes for infants and automobiles. <u>Fohydermalde</u> has been used for tanning in the past; it is being phased out due to danger to workers and **ivisensitty** of many people to **dehyformalde**

Aldehyde-tanned leather .mp3

Answer the questions

What are the grades of leather? What is soft leather called? What is the most durable leather? What type of leather is most expensive? Whats the softest leather? What is the difference between cowhide leather and genuine leather? Which country is famous for leather?



Exercise 1. Write Uzbek (Russian) equivalents of these words and make up your own sentence distinctive artificially

pattern commercial farming success a luxury item military uniforms widespread

wider production appearance; demand economic potential consumers government



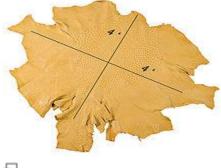
Exercise 2 Read and translate the text. Ostrich leather.

Ostrich leather is the result of tanning skins taken from African Ostriches farmed for their feathers, skin and meat. The leather is distinctive for its pattern of bumps or vacant quill follicles, ranged across a smooth field in varying densities. It requires an intricate, specialised and expensive production process making it costly as well as beautiful.

Although the first commercial farming began in South Africa in 1850, the industry collapsed after World War I and the drop in demand for the feathers for fashionable hats and military uniforms. Other products were marketed, with each success battered by world events and droughts until now, when ostrich skin is globally available and seen as a luxury item in high-end demand.

Leather came late in the story of ostrich farming but after a tannery was set up onsite, it went on to make an impact in European haute couture and in the U.S. for cowboy boots becoming widespread during the 1970s. Demand peaked in the 1980s. Availability was artificially limited when Ostrich leather was subject to a cartel monopoly through trade sanctions, and single export and distribution channels until the end of apartheid in 1993. After that and other factors, the South African government began to export stock allowing other countries to have their own ranches. Although wider production resulted in competition and lower prices, Klein Karoo Group remains the leading global producer.There were estimated to be just under 500,000 commercially-bred ostriches in the world in 2003, with around 350,000 of these in South Africa. Ostrich leather is regarded as an exotic leather product alongside crocodile, snake, lizard, camel, emu among others. Ostrich skins are the largest in terms of volumes traded in the global exotic skins market.

The premium strain of ostrich is the "African Black," which originated on the ranches of South Africa through various forms of selective breeding. General description



5

Tanned Ostrich Hide.

Ostrich leather is unmistakable in its appearance; No other material looks similar to it. It is characterized by raised points that are localized to the center of the hide. The portion with these bumps is called the "crown". It's actually the back of the ostrich where the animal's neck meets its body. The bumps are quill follicles where a feather used to reside. On the left and right side of the diamond shaped crown the skin is quite smooth. In fact, only about 1/3 of the whole skin has quill bumps. Since the crown is the most sought after portion and since it constitutes such a small area of the skin, "full quill" ostrich products are considerably dearer when compared to bovine leather. This, along with the fact that it is one of the strongest commercial leathers, leads ostrich leather to be seen as a luxury item.

Feathers.

The commercial farming of ostriches first began in the 1850s when pioneering farmers located in Oudtshoorn, South Africa, saw great economic potential in harvesting ostrich feathers. Horse-drawn carriages made large, dramatic hats fashionable. Ostrich feathers are some of the most intricate and grandiose in the world so it only made sense to use them in this new rage. During this period of the late 19th and early 20th century, South African ostrich farmers made a fortune. However, the good times came to an end. Henry Ford began to mass-produce the automobile which made large stylish hats for women virtually obsolete. The onset of World War I put the final nail in the coffin of the ostrich feather industry. The same barons who were making a fortune soon found themselves on the verge of poverty. The future of the ostrich industry looked very grim indeed.



Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1.Ostrich leather is the result of tanning skins taken from African Ostriches farmed for their feathers, skin and meat.2. It requires an intricate, specialised and expensive production process making it costly as well as beautiful.3. The portion with these bumps is called the "crown". It's actually the back of the ostrich where the animal's neck meets its body.4. Ostrich feathers are some of the most intricate and grandiose in the world so it only made sense to use them in this new rag.5. Different geographic regions have different demands for ostrich leather.

Exercise 4.Copy out this part of the text and translate them in to Uzbek.

Leather came late in the story of ostrich farming but after a tannery was set up onsite, it went on to make an impact in European haute couture and in the U.S. for cowboy boots becoming widespread during the 1970s. Demand peaked in the 1980s. Availability was artificially limited when Ostrich leather was subject to a cartel monopoly through trade sanctions, and single export and distribution channels until the end of apartheid in 1993. After that and other factors, the South African government began to export stock allowing other countries to have their own ranches. Although wider production resulted in competition and lower prices, Klein Karoo Group remains the leading global producer

Exercise 5.Complete the sentences.

1. The leather is distinctive for its pattern of bumps or vacant quill follicles,... 2. ...500,000 commercially-bred ostriches in the world in 2003.3. Different geographic regions have 4. On the left and right side of the diamond ...5.... put the final nail in the coffin of the ostrich feather industry.

	DATE:	
Basic	English Dialogs	
SPECIAL S	IOPPING FOR CLOTHES 📆	
 Write the words i 	n the correct spaces. Listen to check your answers.	
	John: Excuse me. Is this shirt?	
PIALOG	clerk: Yes, it is.	
	John: Can I it on?	
	clerk: Sure! There's a over there.	
Is it on sale?	try on sale change room	
2		
DIALOG	clerk: How does it?	
and a state of the	John: It's a little too clerk: Would you like to try a larger ?	
- TRIVERSE	John: Yes, thanks!	
and the second		
size EIM-P	small size fit	
DIALOG 3	clerk: Is it okay? John: It fits, but the color	
	clerk: We also have it init, please?	
	tonin. oodid i it, please /	
color	blue see well	

Although originally raised .mp3

1.Listen to the text and complete the sentences below

- 1.Although originally.....,
- 2.Different processes produce different finishes for many......
- 3.In <u>Thailand</u>, <u>stingray</u> leather is used in.....
- 4.Stingray leather is
- 5. The leather is often dyed black and covered with

1.Listen to the text and match the words

1	Ostrich leather	A leather is used in wallets and belts
2	<u>Thailand</u> , <u>stingray</u>	B.hilted swords
3	Scottish basket	C. has a characteristic
4	Different processes	D. <u>katanas</u>
5	Japanese	E . produce different finishes

Answer the questions

Is Ostrich leather good? Is Ostrich leather durable? How much does ostrich leather cost?

Is Ostrich leather waterproof?



Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language

different typesleather's bottomdifferencenaturallyaccessoriesstain resistantbasic solutionsuitableweightssensitivityqualitiessignificantlyquite durable.natural tannins

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Forms of leather.

There are various types of leather available in the global market depending on the end usage. These different types of leather are obtained by making them undergo through different processes to give them the required properties. The difference in types of leather can also come from the animal source they are derived from. Accordingly there are leathers made from cow, sheep, goat, pig, lamb etc. Some of the popular types of leather used for manufacturing various leather accessories are:

- Vegetable Tanned Leather– This type of leather is obtained from Oak (bark) and other plants that contain natural tannins. Vegetable tanned leather can stretch easily, especially when soaked in water. It can also be easily carved, molded, hardened, dyed, painted, oiled, waxed... It is one of the most expensive types of leather.
- Chrome Tanned Leather– This type of leather is made by soaking the hide of the animal in an acidic bath; high in chromium. The lather is less stretchy, and cannot be carved or molded etc. The leather is relatively cheap.
- Oil Tanned Leather- This type of leather is one of the most supple leathers available. It has a slightly oily feel to the surface.
- Combination Leather This type of leather can either be vegetable-oil tanned or made from some other combination.
- Buckskin Leather This type of leather is incredibly soft, is water friendly, strong, and stretchy hide that has been treated in a basic solution made from wood ash or lime.
- Deer hide- This type of leather is made from deer hide and has to be treated by more "modern" tanning methods. The leather is soft and supple, but it lacks many of the other qualities of true buckskin.
- Rawhide This type of leather is made from untanned hide, usually of cattle. It is stiff when dry, and becomes supple and very stretchy when wet.
- Cowhide- This type of leather is the most common and is a staple of any supplier. It can be somewhat stiff at times but is available in many weights and cuts.
 - Pig skin hide- This type of leather is tougher than cowhide of the same weight.
- Napa leather-This type of leather is made from sheep skin and is naturally one of the softest leathers and is closest in "hand" to a baby's skin.
- Full Grain Leather This type of leather is the best leather money can buy. It is made from the strongest part of leather and hence is quite durable.

- Top Grain Leather -This type of leather id of second highest grade. It is obtained by splitting it from the blemished hide and is sanded and refinished.
- Genuine Leather This type of leather is made from layers of an animal's hide that remain after the top is split off for the better grades.
- Bonded Leather This type of leather is leather's bottom and is weak. It degrades quickly and hence not used much.
- Nubuck Leather Nubuck leather is the top grain cow hide with brush kind of effect having short nap along with softness. It is more stain resistant compared to other anilines.
- Split Leather Split leather is made of inner layers of a hide that have been split away from the upper layers. It is very fragile typically used in the form suede.
- Several tanning processes transform hides and skins into leather:
- Vegetable-tanned leather is tanned using tannin and other ingredients found in vegetable matter, such as tree bark prepared in bark mills, and other such sources. It is supple and brown in color, with the exact shade depending on the mix of chemicals and the color of the skin. It is the only form of leather suitable for use in leather carving or stamping. Vegetable-tanned leather is not stable in water; it tends to discolor, and if left to soak and then dry it will shrink and become less supple and harder. In hot water, it will shrink drastically and partly gelatinize, becoming rigid and eventually brittle. Boiled leather is an example of this, where the leather has been hardened by being immersed in hot water, or in boiled wax or similar substances. Historically, it was occasionally used as armor after hardening, and it has also been used for book binding.
- Chrome-tanned leather, invented in 1858, is tanned using chromium sulfate and other salts of chromium. It is more supple and pliable than vegetable-tanned leather and does not discolor or lose shape as drastically in water as vegetable-tanned. It is also known as wet-blue for its color derived from the chromium. More esoteric colors are possible using chrome tanning.
- Aldehyde-tanned leather is tanned using glutaraldehyde or oxazolidine compounds. This is the leather that most tanners refer to as wet-white leather due to its pale cream or white color. It is the main type of "chrome-free" leather, often seen in automobiles and shoes for infants. Formaldehyde tanning (being phased out due to its danger to workers and the sensitivity of many people to formaldehyde) is another method of aldehyde tanning. Brain-tanned leathers fall into this category and are exceptionally water absorbent.
- Brain tanned leathers are made by a labor-intensive process which uses emulsified oils, often those of animal brains. They are known for their exceptional softness and their ability to be washed.
- Chamois leather also falls into the category of aldehyde tanning and like brain tanning produces a highly water absorbent leather. Chamois leather is made by using oils (traditionally cod oil) that oxidize easily to produce the aldehydes that tan the leather to make the fabric the color it is.
- Synthetic-tanned leather is tanned using aromatic polymers such as the Novolac or Neradol types (syntans, contraction for synthetic tannins). This leather is white in color and was invented when vegetable tannins were in short supply during the Second World War. Melamine and other amino-functional resins fall into this category as well and they provide the filling that modern leathers often require. Urea-formaldehyde resins were also used in this tanning method until dissatisfaction about the formation of free formaldehyde was realized.
- Alum-tawed leather is transformed using aluminium salts mixed with a variety of binders and protein sources, such as flour and egg yolk. Purists argue that alum-tawed leather is technically not tanned, as the resulting material will rot in water. Very light shades of leather are possible using this process, but the resulting material is not as supple as vegetable-tanned leather.
- Rawhide is made by scraping the skin thin, soaking it in lime, and then stretching it while it dries. Like alum-tawing, rawhide is not technically "leather", but is usually lumped in with the other forms. Rawhide is stiffer and more brittle than other forms of leather; it's primarily found in uses such as drum heads where it does not need to flex significantly; it is also cut up into cords for use in lacing or stitching and for making many varieties of dog chews.

Leather—usually vegetable-tanned—can be oiled to improve its water resistance. This supplements the natural oils remaining in the leather itself, which can be washed out through repeated exposure to water. Frequent oiling of leather, with mink oil, neatsfoot oil, or a similar material, keeps it supple and improves its lifespan dramatically.



POST-TEXT EXERCISES

Exercise 3.Put the dropped words.

1. These different types of....(leather, fur, shoes) are obtained by making them. 2.Some of the popular types of leather used for manufacturing....(different, various popular) leather accessories are.3. It is stiff when dry, and becomes supple and very..(cold, thick, stretchy) when wet.4. Vegetable-tanned leather is not...(stable soft, weak)in water. 5.This is the leather that most tanners refer to as wet-white leather due to its pale cream or...(popular, white color, stiff)

Exercise 4.

Practice this dialogue with a partner.

- A: Were you able to help Roger <u>fix the car</u>?
- B: Well, I went over but I couldn't help him.
- A: Why not? Had he fixed the car already?
- B: No, he'd taken it to the junkyard.
- A: Were you able to help Roger _____?
- B: Well, I went over but I couldn't help him.
- A: Why not? Had he ______ already?
- B: No, he'd _____.
 - 1. cook dinner
 - 2. sell his furniture
 - **3.** put the boat in the water
 - **4.** get ready for the party
 - 5. do his homework
 - **6.** replace the window
 - 7. start the car
- **8.** find his suit
- 9. _____

Exercise 5. Test.

1. Some of the popular types of leather used for manufacturing

- a)... exceptionally water absorbent
- b) ... various leather accessories are:
- c) \dots with the other forms
- 2. ... is one of the most supple leathers available.
- a) Oil Tanned Leather
- b) Rawhide
- c) Aldehyde-tanned leather
- 3. They are known for their exceptional ... and their ... to be washed.
- a) thick / useful

b) available/ ability
c) softness / ability
4. Urea-formaldehyde resins were... in this tanning method.
a) is used
b) also used
c) are using
5. Leather—usually vegetable-tanned—can be oiledits water resistance.
a) to improve
b) to sew
c) to cut

Listening task.





Vegetable-tanned leather .mp3

Vegetable-tanned leather is tanned using _______ extracted from vegetable matter, such as tree ______ prepared in ______ It is the oldest known method. It is ______ and light brown in color, with the exact _______ depending on the mix of materials and the color of the skin. The _______ derives its name from the appearance of undyed _______ leather. Vegetable-tanned leather is not stable in water; it tends to discolor, and if left to soak and then dry, _______ harder. This is a feature of vegetable-tanned leather that is exploited in traditional shoemaking. In hot water, it shrinks _______ and partly congeals, becoming rigid and eventually brittle. _______ is an example of this, where the leather has been _______ by being immersed in hot water, or in boiled _______ or similar substances. Historically, it was occasionally used as _______ after hardening, and it has also been used for book binding.



ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

What is the most durable type of leather? How do I know what type of leather I have? What's the name of fake leather? What is difference between genuine leather and pure leather? What is the softest leather?



of Leather.
wn sentences with the following words and word combinations.
ve language
suede leather
split leather
pigmented leather
surface
expensive
different purposes
durable
BE
KS
te the text. Different Types of Leather

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Different Types of Leather.

Leather is the end product of the processing done on the skin or hide of animals. There are number of various types of leather available these days.



Skin of cattle like cow, sheep are mainly used for production of leather. Leather has a wide used for making clothes, of uses and is upholstery and shoes. range Types of leather can be classified on the basis of the part of hide used as raw material for making the leather. Grain, with respect to leather, is referred to as the part of hide that is obtained by removing the hair. Grain can be split into two layers: top grain and split. Split has no content of the natural grain and is the lower layer of the natural grain obtained.

Full grain or Top grain Leather

Full grain leather is the leather that is formed just by removing the hair present on the epidermis of the hide. It is the most natural form of leather, since no polishing and finishing is done to the grain obtained. There are two methods of giving a finished touch to full grain leather, they are aniline and semi-aniline. In aniline finish the leather is dipped in a transparent dye that colors the leather uniformly, without loosing its natural effect. When an extra coating is given to prevent stain, it is called as semi-aniline finish. Full grain leather is the most expensive and good quality leather. This leather, being in its most natural form, is the most popular type of leather. It is much expensive and comfortable type of leather.

Split Leather

Split leather is leather made from the remaining part of the hide after the removal of the top grain. This leather is harder and cheaper than the full grain leather. Split leather is comparatively more fragile and gets easily damaged, if not handled properly. Split leathers are often used to produce suede leather.

Corrected grain Leather

Full grain leather, polished to remove or correct the scratches present on the grain is referred to, as corrected grain. The hides used in the corrected grain leather are of inferior quality. Semi-aniline and pigmented can be the two types of finishing techniques used for corrected grain leather. Most of the times, pigmented leather is preferred as it is better at correcting the scratches.

Nubuck/ Buffed / Suede Leather

It is formed by splitting the layer between the grain and the hide. The surface of this leather is buffed to create a soft layer. It is cheaper as compared to full grain leather. However, it is fragile in nature, as it quickly gets damaged, when it comes in contact with any liquid. Suede is not a good option to be used for upholstery. The surface of this type of leather has a velvet like feeling.

Bicast or Coated Leather

It is a synthetic type of split leather, that is made by applying a layer of polyurethane to the surface. This leather is more durable as compared to other types of leathers. Initially, this type of leather was used only in the shoe industry, but these days, because of its high durability and economic price, it is also used for upholstery in commercial places like bars.

Faux Leather

It is manmade leather, and is durable because of the synthetic materials used. It is widely used in commercial places for the furniture, because it is the cheapest type of leather and does not get damaged soon, and looks like original leather. All the different types of leather have their own characteristic look, feel and thus, are used for different purposes. Leather has always been in fashion as it looks classic and is durable.



POST-TEXT EXERCISES

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Skin of cattle like cow, sheep are mainly ...2. There are two methods of giving a3.... cheaper than the full grain leather.4. This leather is more durable as compared...5. It is man made leather, and is durable because.6... are used for different purposes.7.The surface of this type of leather.

Exercise 4. Make up sentences.

1. man, It is, durable, made, leather, and is.

2. is, harder, than, the, This ,leather, full ,grain, leather and cheaper

3 cattle, sheep, are ,mainly, skin ,of, used ,for, like ,cow ,production, of leather

4. leathers ,split, used ,suede, leather, are often, to produce.



1.Listen to the text and fill in the gaps

In selecting the best types of ______ for any application, or buying ______ made leather products, it is ______ to understand the various leather types produced today and their processes. This leather terminology and ______ defines in general terms the various types of grains and their ______. We encourage customers to ask questions first and become familiar with these terms before making any buying ______. As most leather product resellers today have never themselves tanned hides, you cannot expect them to know the ______either. Buckskin Leather Company offers only those types we believe in ourselves which are not misleading the ______ into believing the look is something it is not. BUYER BEWARE !!! We are available for free advise whether you are buying our product or otherwise.

2.Listen and decide which sentence is True, False, Not Given.

1.In selecting the best types of leather for any application, or buying ready made leather products,

2. This leather terminology and glossary defines in general terms the various types leather and their process.

3. We encourage customers to ask different questions first and become familiar with these terms before making anyselling decisions.

4.As most leather product resellers today have never themselves tanned hides, you cannot expect them to know the difference either.

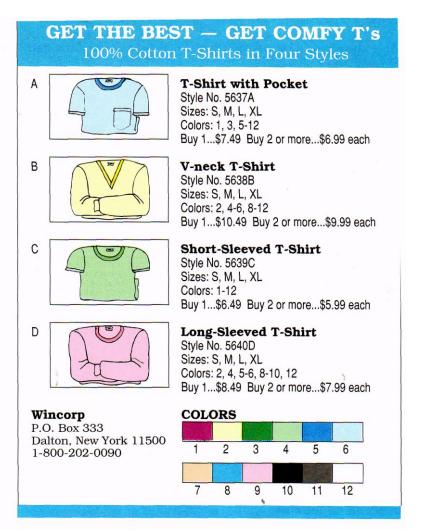
5.Buckskin Leather Company offers only those types we believe in ourselves which are not misleading the customer into advising the look is something it is not.



BUILDING VOCABULARY Date: Name: HES chart below. All of the words must . Some letters may have many diffe Use a dictionary to begin with the lett N в belt 0 С Р D Q E R F s G т υ н v w J

×

z



After You Read

Answer these questions with information from the ad.

- **1.** What are the name, address, and telephone number of the T-shirt company?
- 2. Do all four styles come in 12 colors?

к

L

м

- 3. Does the long-sleeved T-shirt come in light green?
- **4.** How much do two short-sleeved T-shirts cost?
- 5. What is the style number of the T-shirt with a pocket?
- 6. If you want a beige T-shirt, what styles can you order?

Exercise 5. TEST

1. There are number of various types

- a) of leather available these days
- b) types of leathers
- c) as it quickly gets damaged

2. Types of leather ... on the basis of the part of hide used as raw material.

a) must be classified

- b)can be classified
- c) is classified

3. ... are often used to produce suede leather.

- a) grain leather
- b) faux leather
- c) split leathers

4. Skin of cattle like... are mainly used for production of leather.

- a) cow, sheep
- b) hides, skins
- c) goat, cats

5. What is the split leather?

- a) The hides used in the corrected grain leather are of inferior quality.
- b) Split leather is leather made from the remaining part of the hide after the removal of the top grain.
- c) It is man made leather, and is durable because of the synthetic materials used

LESSON 9. Chamois leather.



Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

Chamois leather 6	exceptional
Imitation	abrasive properties
chief kinds of leather	responsible
shoe sole leather	inconvenient
splitting heavy hides	to provide
goat-skins	moistened squares.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Chamois leather.



A Chamois leather cloth

The chief kinds of leather are shoe sole leather, shoe upper leather, chamois, and suede. Shoe sole leather is produced from the thick skins of cattle and other large animals. Shoe upper leather is obtained from the thinner skins of calves, goats, and other smaller animals or by splitting heavy hides into thin layers. About 80 per cent of all tanned leather is made into shoes.

Chamois leather was originally made from the chamois, an animal that resembles the antelope. But today, most chamois leather is made from split sheepskin. Properly tanned chamois leather is as soft as cloth and will hold water like cloth. Chamois leather is often uses as a washing and polishing cloth.

Suede leather is often made from the inside flesh layer of a cowhide that has been split. In the past, goat-skins or sheepskins were used for this leather. Suede is soft, flexible, warm, and water-resistant. This kind of leather is used to make jackets, coats, dresses, pants, and shoe uppers.

Chamois leather sometimes known as a shammy, is a type of porous leather that is favored for its gentle, non-abrasive composition and exceptional absorption properties. It has a wide range of uses:

- Gloves in the 19th to the first half of the 20th century
- Leather jackets, small bags, and pouches
- Polishing cloths for jewels or shoes
- Filtering fuel

•

- Automotive drying material that is safe on acrylic, lacquer, enamel, and polyurethane paints and clear-coats
 - Grips on sporting gear Chamois grips are used extensively in field hockey and golf.
- General household cleaning
 - Orthopedics and other medical uses

Imitation chamois leather is made using other leathers (such as goat or pig), and synthetic chamois leather is also produced.

History

The terms "shammy" and chamois as used to refer to specially prepared leather originated sometime before 1709, referring to the prepared skin of any goat-like animal, specifically the European Antelope—commonly called the "chamois"—and exclusively used by the glovemaking industry of southwest France. It was discovered that when tanned in the local cod oil of nearby Biarritz, the result was a material of unprecedented absorbency. This leather was fashioned into soft white gloves designed for carriage footmen, who were responsible for the care and polishing of carriages. This industry usage later transferred to the chauffeurs of the "horseless carriages" invented in the early 1900s. The popularity of chamois leather greatly increased with the advent of mass-produced automobile windshields, which needed to be washed frequently for visibility purposes, but were inconvenient and time-consuming to dry through alternative means.

Properties

Genuine chamois leather has almost no abrasive properties, and can be used as a very absorbent drying material for any auto surface. This has made it a very popular product for car cleaning and drying throughout the world.

The stretchy pores of the skin, which are very close, allow it to be used in micro-filtration. Its water absorbency makes it good for other uses, such as in cycling shorts (although most modern cycling shorts now use synthetic "chamois" leather). It was also used in purifying mercury, which is done by passing it through the pores of the skin.

When soaked with clean gasoline, chamois will not allow water to pass through its surface fibers. This property is used to filter fuel that has been stored in drums (always prone to ingress of water) or from any other doubtful source. The technique is to provide a large-mouthed funnel with a wide outlet surface that supports a woven wire base, or metal plate with a grid of holes. The lower part of the funnel is tapered to fit the receptacle or tank-filler aperture.

A suitably sized chamois skin is soaked in clean fuel and placed over the grid in the funnel and brought up the sides, forming a bowl, to prevent any leakage past the skin. Fuel can then be pumped into the top of the funnel by the fuel dispenser and watched for signs of water accumulation. The process can be stopped to lift out the assembly from the tank and the trapped water removed so that the job can be continued. Like this Chamois leather is used as a fuel filter by boaters, auto detailers—and aircraft refuellers, particularly of a past age where aircraft were flown into very remote areas.

Uses

Small pieces of chamois leather are commonly used as blending tools by artists drawing with charcoal. The leather blends the charcoal more softly and cleanly than the artist's fingers, which can leave smudges. The charcoal can be washed from the leather using soap and water. Chamois leather is popular today around professional film and video camera viewfinders, as it provides comfort and absorbs sweat from camera operators who spend a long time with their eye planted on the viewfinder. Squares of chamois leather are commonly used to buff briar pipes and protect meerschaum pipes from fingerprint smudges. It is a less common practice to clean pipes bowl with moistened squares. It is also widely used for drying and 'buffing' vehicles, such as cars and vans, after washing.



Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into your native language.

1. Shoe upper leather is obtained from the thinner skins of calves,

- 2. About 80 per cent of all tanned leather is made into shoes.
- 3. Chamois leather is often uses as a washing and polishing cloth.
- 4. Suede is soft, flexible, warm, and water-resistant.
- 5. Chamois leather is used as a fuel filter by boaters, auto detailers-and aircraft

6. Small pieces of chamois leather are commonly used as blending tools by artists drawing with charcoal

Exercise 4. Put dropped words.

1. But today, most ...(chamois, grain ,faux) leather is made from split sheepskin.2.(leather, cloth, suede) is soft, flexible, warm, and water-resistant.3. The technique is...(to obtain, to provide to make) a large-mouthed funnel with a wide outlet surface. 4. This...(textile, fabric, industry) usage later transferred to the chauffeurs of the "horseless carriages" invented in the early 1900s.5. When soaked with clean gasoline, chamois will not allow water to pass through its ...(surface fibers, leathers, suede).



1. About 80 per cent of all tanned leather is....

- a) made into clothes
- b) made into shoes
- c) made into handbags

2. ...has almost no abrasive properties, and can be used as a very absorbent. drying material for

any auto surface

- a) genuine chamois leather
- b) squares chamois leather
- c) the leather blends

3. This leatherinto soft white gloves designed for carriage footmen.

- a) are fashioned
- b) was fashioned
- c) were fashioned

4. What is the Chamois leather?

- a) It is originally made from the chamois, an animal that resembles the antelope
- b) It is man made leather, and is durable because of the synthetic materials used.
- c) It is leather made from the remaining part of the hide

5. It is..... practice to clean pipes bowl with moistened squares.

- a) more common
- b) common
- c) a less common



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Top-grain leather .mp3
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1.Listen and decide which sentence is True, False, Not Given.

- **1.**Top-grain leather includes the outer layer of the hide and skins.
- 2. Which features finer, is not more densely packed fibers, resulting in strength and durability.
- 3. Depending on thickness, it may also contain some of the more.
- 4. Types of top- full grain leather include:



- 1. How much should a leather couch cost?
- 2. What are five types of leather?
- 3. What is the cheapest type of leather?
- 4. What is the most durable type of leather?
- 5. What is considered leather?

LESSON 10. Leather types

Exercise 1.Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

to separate to remove breathability to create pigmented leather to prevent imperfections



susceptible splitting operation applications surface of the hide large quantities durable product consistent

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Leather types.

In general, leather is sold in four forms:

Full-grain leather refers to the leather which has not had the upper "top grain" and "split" layers separated. The upper section of a hide that previously contained the epidermis and hair, but were removed from the hide/skin. Full-grain refers to hides that have not been sanded, buffed, or snuffed (as opposed to top-grain or corrected leather) to remove imperfections (or natural marks) on the surface of the hide. The grain remains allowing the fiber strength and durability. The grain also has breathability, resulting in less moisture from prolonged contact. Rather than wearing out, it will develop a patina over time. High quality leather furniture and footwear are often made from full-grain leather. Full-grain leathers are typically available in two finish types: aniline and semi-aniline.



Top-grain leather is the second-highest quality. It's had the "split" layer separated away, making it thinner and more pliable than full grain. Its surface has been sanded and a finish coat added to the surface which results in a colder, plastic feel with less breathability, and will not develop a natural patina. It is typically less expensive and has greater resistance to stains than full-grain leather, so long as the finish remains unbroken.

Corrected-grain leather is any leather that has had an artificial grain applied to its surface. The hides used to create corrected leather do not meet the standards for use in creating vegetabletanned or aniline leather. The imperfections are corrected or sanded off and an artificial grain impressed into the surface and dressed with stain or dyes. Most corrected-grain leather is used to make pigmented leather as the solid pigment helps hide the corrections or imperfections. Corrected grain leathers can mainly be bought as two finish types: semi-aniline and pigmented.

• Split leather is leather created from the fibrous part of the hide left once the top-grain of the rawhide has been separated from the hide. During the splitting operation, the top grain and drop split are separated. The drop split can be further split (thickness allowing) into a middle split and a flesh split. In very thick hides, the middle split can be separated into multiple layers until the thickness prevents further splitting. Split leather then has an artificial layer applied to the surface of the split and is embossed with a leather grain (bycast leather). Splits are also used to create suede. The strongest suedes are usually made from grain splits (that have the grain completely removed) or from the flesh split that has been shaved to the correct thickness. Suede is "fuzzy" on both sides. Manufacturers use a variety of techniques to make suede from full-grain. A reversed suede is a grained leather that has been designed into the leather article with the grain facing away from the visible surface. It is not considered to be a true form of suede.^[2]

Less-common leathers include:

- Buckskin or brained leather is a tanning process that uses animal brains or other fatty materials to alter the leather. The resulting supple, suede-like hide is usually smoked heavily to prevent it from rotting.
- Patent leather is leather that has been given a high-gloss finish. The original process was developed in Newark, New Jersey, by inventor Seth Boyden in 1818. Patent leather usually has a plastic coating.
- Shagreen is also known as stingray skin/leather. Applications used in furniture production date as far back as the art deco period. The word "shagreen" originates from France.
- Vachetta leather is used in the trimmings of luggage and handbags. The leather is left untreated and is therefore susceptible to water and stains. Sunlight will cause the natural leather to darken in shade, called a patina.
- Slink is leather made from the skin of unborn calves. It is particularly soft and is valued for use in making gloves.
- Deerskin is a tough leather, possibly due to the animal's adaptations to its thorny and thicket-filled habitats. Deerskin has been used by many societies, including indigenous Americans. Most modern deerskin is no longer procured from the wild, with deer farms breeding the animals specifically for the purpose of their skins. Large quantities are still tanned from wild deer hides in historic tanning towns such as Gloversville and Johnstown in upstate New York. Deerskin is used in jackets and overcoats, martial arts equipment such as kendo and bogu, as well as personal accessories like handbags and wallets.



Nubuck is top-grain cattle hide leather that has been sanded or buffed on the grain side, or outside, to give a slight nap of short protein fibers, producing a velvet-like surface. There are two other types of leather commonly used in specialty products, such as briefcases, wallets, and luggage:

- Belting leather is a full-grain leather that was originally used in driving pulley belts and other machinery. It is found on the surface of briefcases, portfolios, and wallets, and can be identified by its thick, firm feel and smooth finish. Belting leather is generally a heavy-weight of fullgrain, vegetable-tanned leather.
- Napa leather is chrome-tanned and is soft and supple. It is commonly found in wallets, toiletry kits, and other personal leather goods.
- The following are not "true" leathers, but contain leather material. Depending on jurisdiction, they may still be labeled as "Genuine Leather":
- Bonded leather, or "reconstituted Leather", is composed of 90% to 100% leather fibers (often scrap from leather tanneries or leather workshops) bonded together with latex binders to create a look and feel similar to that of leather at a fraction of the cost. This bonded leather is not as durable as other leathers and is recommended for use only if the product will be used infrequently. Bonded leather upholstery is a vinyl upholstery that contains about 17% leather fiber in its backing material. The vinyl is stamped to give it a leather-like texture. Bonded leather upholstery is durable and its manufacturing process is more environmentally-friendly than leather production.



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Bycast leather is a split leather with a layer of polyurethane applied to the surface and then embossed. Bycast was originally made for the shoe industry and recently was adopted by the furniture industry. The original formula created by Bayer was strong but expensive. Most of the bycast used today is very strong and durable product. The result is a slightly stiffer product that is cheaper than top grain leather but has a much more consistent texture and is easier to clean and maintain.



POST-TEXT EXERCISES

Exercise 3. Put the verbs in brackets in correct form.

1.High quality leather furniture and footwear are often ...(to make) from full-grain leather. 2. The original formula... (to create) by Bayer was strong but expensive.3. The vinyl is stamped ...(to give) it a leather-like texture.4. It is commonly ...(to find) in wallets, toiletry kits, and other personal leather goods.5. Deerskin...(to use) by many societies, including indigenous Americans.

Exercise 4. Translate into native language.

1. The grain remains allowing the fiber strength and durability.2. High quality leather furniture and footwear are often made from full-grain leather.

3.Manufacturers use a variety of techniques to make suede from full-grain.4. Slink is leather made from the skin of unborn calves.5. There are two other types of leather commonly used in specialty products, such as briefcases, wallets, and luggage.5. Napa leather is chrome-tanned and is soft and supple.



1. The upper section of a hide that previously

- a) ... smooth finish
- b) \dots short protein fibers
- c) ... contained the epidermis and hair

2.is the second-highest quality.

- a) Top-grain leather
- b) Bycast leather
- c) Belting leather

3. Full-grain leathers are typicallyin two finish types.

- a) semi-aniline
- b) available
- c) common

4. Deerskin..... in jackets and overcoats, martial arts equipment.

a) is usingb)was being usedc) is used

5. The original formula created by Bayer was ...but

- a) strong / expensive
- b) cheap / weak
- c) strong / great





1. Listen and fill the blanks

In some cases, the ______ of full grain leather may be ______ by sanding to correct obvious ______. This is know as top grain ______. Due to the sanding ______, top grain leather will generally have a ______ coat applied to the surface.

LESSON 11. Animals Used for Leather.

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

According to surrounding research

decapitation

personalities	de
complex	h
capacity	h
insightful	u
protective	ez
applications	to

destroy hunters harmless unique traits. exceptions tough and durable.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Animals Used for Leather.



Cows



& According to recent research, cows have distinct

personalities and are generally very intelligent animals who can remember things for a long time. Animal behaviorists have found that cows interact in socially complex ways. They develop friendships over time, sometimes hold grudges against other cows who treat them badly, form social hierarchies within their herds, and choose leaders based upon intelligence. They are emotionally complex, and they even have the capacity to worry about the future.

Pigs



Pigs are curious and insightful animals who are thought by animal behaviorists to have intelligence beyond that of an average 3-year-old human child. They are smarter than dogs and every bit as friendly, loyal, and affectionate. When in their natural surroundings—not confined to factory farms—they are social, playful, protective animals who bond with each other, make nests, relax in the sun, and cool off in the mud.

Kangaroos



Millions of kangaroos are shot for their skins every year in Australia. According to Australian government code, orphaned joeys and wounded adults should be killed by decapitation or a sharp blow to the head "to destroy the brain." When hunters kill a mother kangaroo with a baby in her pouch, the baby is often yanked from the mother's lifeless body and stomped to death or left to writhe in agony.

Exotic Skins: The Animals. Snakes



Snakes have been around since dinosaurs roamed the Earth, and today they number more than 3,000 species. Most of the snakes who live near humans are harmless, and snake encounters are rare, thanks to snakes' keen ability to detect vibrations sing their bellies and lower jaws. Their forked tongues also act like built-in radar to help them know what's going on around them **Lizards**



Lizards are fascinating animals who have many unique traits. Most lizards can shed their tails to evade predators and run on four legs, twisting their bodies from side to side. Some lizards run on their back legs, and some can even run on water! Chameleons, iguanas, and some other lizards can change color to match their surroundings.

Alligators and Crocodiles



The most noticeable difference between alligators and crocodiles is their teeth. Alligators have a large fourth tooth in their lower jaw that fits inside their upper jaw when they close their mouths; with crocodiles, these teeth are visible when their mouths are closed.

Leather from other animals



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Today most leather is made of cattle skin but many exceptions exist. Lamb and deerskin are used for soft leather in more expensive apparel. Deer and elkskin are widely used in work gloves and indoor shoes. Pigskin is used in apparel and on seats of saddles. Buffalo, goats, alligators, dogs, snakes, ostriches, kangaroos, oxen, and yaks may also be used for leather.

Kangaroo skin is used to make items which need to be strong but flexible—it is the material most commonly used in bullwhips. Kangaroo leather is favored by some motorcyclists for use in motorcycle leathers specifically because of its light weight and abrasion resistance. Kangaroo leather is also used for falconry jesses and soccer footwear.

Although originally raised for their feathers in the 19th century, ostriches are now more popular for both meat and leather. There are different processes to produce different finishes for many applications, i.e., upholstery, footwear, automotive products, accessories, and clothing. Ostrich leather is currently used by many major fashion houses such as Hermès, Prada, Gucci, and Louis Vuitton. Ostrich leather has a characteristic "goose bump" look because of the large follicles from which the feathers grew.

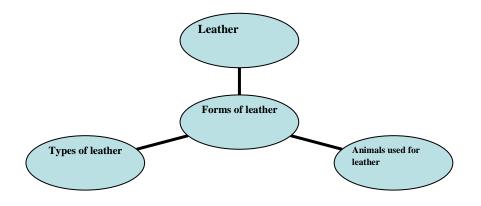


POST TEXT EXERCISES

Exercise 3. Put dropped words.

1.Animal behaviorists have found that ...(pigs, cows, crocodiles) interact in socially complex ways.2. They develop friendships over time, ...(seldom, usually, sometimes) hold grudges against other cows.3. Today most leather is made of cattle(skin, hides, leathers) but many exceptions exist.4....(Alligators, Lizards, Snakes) are fascinating animals who have many unique traits.5. There are different processes (to make, to obtain) to produce different finishes for many applications.

Exercise 4. Present your ideas on the topic by "clusters"





Exercise 5. Test.

1. They develop friendships over time, sometimes hold grudges against

a) other cows who treat them badly,

- b) considered desirable
- c) on seats of saddles

2. They are than dogs and every bit as friendly, loyal, and affectionate.

- a) bigger
- b) longer
- c) smarter

3. Millions of kangaroos are shot for their skins

- a) in a year in Kanada
- b) every year in Australia
- c) last year in Africa

4. For this reason certain species of snakes and crocodiles ...to near extinction.

- a) has been hunted
- b) have been hunted
- c) had been hunted

5.for soft leather in more expensive apparel.

- a) Lamb and deerskin are used
- b) Most leather is made
- c) At different times in history

MP3

1. Listen and fill the blanks.

The natural fibers of leather .mp3

The natural fibers of ______ break down with the ______ of time. Acidic leathers are particularly vulnerable to ______, which causes powdering of the surface and a change in consistency. Damage from _______ is aggravated by high temperatures and relative humidities. Although it is chemically irreversible, ______ can add handling strength and prevent disintegration of red rotted ______. Exposure to long periods of low relative humidities (below 40%) can cause leather to become desiccated, irreversibly changing the fibrous _______ of the leather. Chemical damage can also occur from exposure to environmental factors, ______ ultraviolet light, ozone, acid from sulfurous and nitrous pollutants in the air, or through a ______ action following any treatment with tallow or oil compounds. Both oxidation and chemical damage occur faster at higher ______



Which animal has best leather?

Are cows killed just for leather?

Are animals raised for leather? How many animals are killed for leather? Are horses killed for leather? Is it bad to buy leather? Is leather cruel to animals? How do they kill horses? Can leather be made without killing animals?

Complete the sentences with the fe	ney made of?
	wax +cardboard + wood + glass + paper
The	
made of	made of
The	
made of	made of
	The
[made of]	made of
The	The
made of	made of
The	The max ou!

LESSON 12. Leather production processes.

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

a forementioned solutions
drying,
milling,
stability
tanning,
in leather production
fibrous structure

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Leather production processes.



The leather manufacturing process is divided into three fundamental sub-processes: preparatory stages, tanning, and crusting. All true leathers will undergo these sub-processes. A further sub-process, surface coating, can be added into the leather process sequence, but not all leathers receive surface treatment. Since many types of leather exist, it is difficult to create a list of operations that all leathers must undergo.

The preparatory stages are when the hide/skin is prepared for tanning. Preparatory stages may include: preservation, soaking, liming, unhairing, fleshing, splitting, reliming, deliming, bating, degreasing, frizing, bleaching, pickling, and depickling.

a)Tanning is the process which converts the protein of the raw hide or skin into a stable material which will not putrefy and is suitable for a wide variety of end applications. The principal difference between raw hides and tanned hides is that raw hides dry out to form a hard inflexible material that when re-wetted (or wetted back) putrefy, while tanned material dries out to a flexible form that does not become putrid when wetted back. Many different tanning methods and materials can be used; the choice is ultimately dependent on the end application of the leather. The most commonly used tanning material is chromium, which leaves the leather, once tanned, a pale blue color (due to the chromium); this product is commonly called "wet blue". The hides once they have finished pickling will typically be between pH 2.8 and 3.2. At this point, the hides would be loaded in a drum and immersed in a float containing the tanning liquor. The hides are allowed to soak (while the drum slowly rotates about its axle) and the tanning liquor slowly penetrates through the full substance of the hide. Regular checks will be made to see the penetration by cutting the cross-section of a hide and observing the degree of penetration. Once an even degree of penetration exists, the pH of the float is slowly raised in a process called basification. This basification process fixes the tanning material to the leather and the more tanning material fixed, the higher the hydrothermal stability and increased shrinkage temperature resistance of the leather. The pH of the leather when chrome tanned would typically finish somewhere between 3.8 and 4.2.

Tanning is the process of making leather from the skins of animals which does not easily decompose. Traditionally, tanning used tannin, an acidic chemical compound. Coloring may occur during tanning. A tannery is the term for a place where these skins are processed.

Tanning leather involves a process which permanently alters the protein structure of skin. Making rawhide does not require the use of tannin and is made simply by removing the flesh and fat and then the hair by way of soaking in an aqueous solution (often called liming when using lime and water or bucking when using wood ash (lye) and water), then scraping over a beam with a somewhat dull knife, and then leaving to dry, usually stretched on a frame so that it dries flat. The two aforementioned solutions for removing the hair also act to clean the fiber network of the skin and therefore allow penetration and action of the tanning agent.



Tanneries of Marrakech

Tanning can be performed with either vegetable or mineral methods. Before tanning, the skins are unhaired, degreased, desalted and soaked in water over a period of 6 hours to 2 days. To prevent damage of the skin by bacterial growth during the soaking period, biocides, such as TCMBT, 2-(Thiocyanomethylthio) benzothiazole, are added. After 1980 the use of pentachlorophenol and quicksilver (mercury base) biocides and their derivatives was forbidden.

Crusting is the process by which the hide/skin is thinned, retanned, and lubricated. Often a coloring operation is included in the crusting subprocess. The chemicals added during crusting must be fixed in place. The culmination of the crusting subprocess is the drying and softening operations. Crusting may include the following operations: wetting back, sammying, splitting, shaving, rechroming, neutralization, retanning, dyeing, fatliquoring, filling, stuffing, stripping, whitening, fixating, setting, drying, conditioning, milling, staking, and buffing.

For some leathers, a surface coating is applied. Tanners refer to this as finishing. Finishing operations may include: oiling, brushing, padding, impregnation, buffing, spraying, roller coating, curtain coating, polishing, plating, embossing, ironing, ironing/combing (for hair-on), glazing, and tumbling.

b)Role of enzymes in leather production

Enzymes like proteases, lipases, and amylases have an important role in the soaking, dehairing, degreasing, and bating operations of leather manufacturing.

Proteases are the most commonly used enzymes in leather production. The enzyme used should not damage or dissolve collagen or keratin, but should be able to hydrolyze casein, elastin, albumin, and globulin-like proteins, as well as non-structured proteins which are not essential for leather making. This process is called bating.

Lipases are used in the degreasing operation to hydrolyze fat particles embedded in the skin.

Amylases are used to soften skin, to bring out the grain, and to impart strength and flexibility to the skin. These enzymes are rarely used.

c)Preservation and conditioning of leather

The natural fibers of leather will break down with the passage of time. Acidic leathers are particularly vulnerable to red rot, which causes powdering of the surface and a change in consistency. Damage from red rot is aggravated by high temperatures and relative humidities and is irreversible.

Exposure to long periods of low relative humidities (below 40%) can cause leather to become desiccated, irreversibly changing the fibrous structure of the leather.

Various treatments are available such as conditioners, but these are not recommended by conservators since they impregnate the structure of the leather artifact with active chemicals, are sticky, and attract stains.



POST TEXT EXERCISES

Sexercise 3. Translate into English.

1. Since many types of leather exist, it is difficult to create a list of operations that all leathers must undergo. 2. The preparatory stages are when the hide/skin is prepared for tanning. 3. Coloring may occur during tanning. 4.A tannery is the term for a place where these skins are processed. 5. The culmination of the crusting subprocess is the drying and softening operations.6. For some leathers, a surface coating is applied.7. The natural fibers of leather will break down with the passage of time **Exercise 4.**

Choose the correct forms of the verb	
1.All true leathersthese subprocesses.	
2. The hides once they pickling will typically between	a) have finished
pH 2.8 and 3.2.	b) will break down
3. Crusting may the following operations.	c) will undergo
4. For some leathers, a surface coating	d) include
5. The natural fibers of leather with the passage of	e) is applied

Suede Leather.mp3

³ 1.Listen and fill the blanks

If the buffing_____ described above under split_____ leather is applied to both sides of the hide, it becomes______ as suede leather. Suede is characterized by its ______ and fuzzy surface. For this reason, it is ______ often used for shoes and clothing. Because it originates from ______ grain leather, it is much more ______ than full grain or top grain leather. It is worth noting,______, that suede is not resistant to spills, _____, and liquids. It is not as durable as other ______ types of leather.

2.Listen again and correct given mistakes.

If the buffing <u>leather described</u> above under split <u>animal</u> grain leather is applied to both sides of the hide, it becomes <u>little</u> as suede leather.Suede is characterized by its <u>big</u> and fuzzy surface. For this reason, it is <u>large</u> often used for shoes and clothing.Because it originates from <u>wool</u> grain leather, it is much more <u>comfortable</u> than full grain or top grain leather. It is worth noting, <u>important</u>, that suede is not resistant to spills, <u>stand</u>, and liquids. It is not as durable as other <u>difficult</u> types of leather.



How leather is made step by step? Where is leather processed? What is leather tanning process? How are hides processed? Are cows killed just for leather? What animal has the best leather? **Exercise 1.** Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



covering walls unaffected craftsmen fashions shoemaking. occupations protection abrasion flexibility quality optional standard imitation exclusively

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Working with leather. Leather crafting. Cordwain, "Cordovan" or "Spanish leather".



Leather can be decorated by a variety of methods, including pyrography and beading.

Cordwain, once a synonym of cordovan (through Old French cordewan) meaning "from Córdoba" describes painted or gilded embossed leather hangings manufactured in panels and assembled for covering walls as an alternative to tapestry. Such "Cordovan leathers" were a north African style that was introduced to Spain in the ninth century (hence it is sometimes referred to as 'Spanish leather'); in Spain such embossed leather hangings were known as guadamecí or guadamecil, from the Libyan town of Ghadames, while cordobanes signified soft goat leather. Leather was even more protection against draughts and dampness than tapestry and unaffected by insects. From the fourteenth century, the technique in which panels of wet leather were shaped over wooden moulds, painted, then oil-gilded and lacquered, reached Flanders and Brabant in the Low Countries. Though there were craftsmen in several cities (such as Antwerp, Brussels, and Ghent), the major handicraft center for this cordwain was Mechelen, where it was mentioned as early as 1504)Patterns for these panels followed fashions in silk damask, at some lag in time, since the high-relief wooden moulds were laborious to make. After the second half of the 18th century, this luxurious artisan product was no longer made, its place taken in part by chintz hangings and printed wallpapers. Cordwainer is still used to describe someone in the profession of shoemaking.



Leather in modern culture.

Due to its excellent resistance to abrasion and wind, leather found a use in rugged occupations. The enduring image of a cowboy in leather chaps gave way to the leather-jacketed and leatherhelmeted aviator. When motorcycles were invented, some riders took to wearing heavy leather jackets to protect from road rash and wind blast; some also wear chaps or full leather pants to protect the lower body. Top-quality motorcycle leather is superior to any practical man-made fabric for abrasion protection and is still used in racing. Many sports still use leather to help in playing the game or protecting players; its flexibility allows it to be formed and flexed.

The term leathering is sometimes used in the sense of a physical punishment (such as a severe spanking) applied with a leather whip, martinet, etc.Leather fetishism is the name popularly used to describe a fetishistic attraction to people wearing leather, or in certain cases, to the garments themselves.

Many rock groups (particularly heavy metal and punk groups in the 1980s) are well known for wearing leather clothing. Leather clothing, particularly jackets, are common in the heavy metal and Punk subculture. Extreme metal bands (especially black metal bands) and Goth rock groups have extensive leather clothing, i.e. leather pants, accessories, etc.

Many cars and trucks come with optional or standard "leather" seating. This can range from cheap vinyl imitation leather, found on some low cost vehicles, to real Napa leather, found on luxury car brands like Mercedes-Benz, BMW, and Audi.

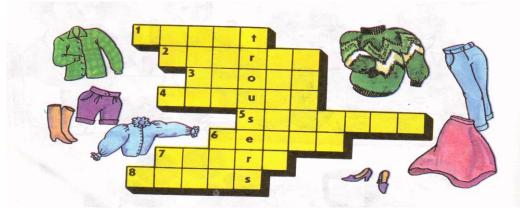
Leather is used exclusively by publishers like The Easton Press to bind books, for both practical and aesthetic purposes.



Exercise 3. Translate into your native language.

1. Cordwain, once a synonym of cordovan (through Old French cordewan) meaning "from Córdoba.2. Leather was even more protection against draughts and dampness than tapestry and unaffected by insects.3. The term leathering is sometimes used in the sense of a physical punishment applied with a leather whip.4. The enduring image of a cowboy in leather chaps gave way to the leather-jacketed and leather-helmeted aviator.5. Many cars and trucks come with optional or standard "leather" seating





Exercise 5. TEST

1. After the second half of the 18th century, this luxurious artisan

a) and unaffected by insectsb) to the garments themselvesc)product was no longer made

2. When motorcycles...., some riders took to wearing heavy leather jackets ...from road rash and wind blast.

a) were invented / to protectb) is invented / protectedc) to invent / to protect

3. The term ... is sometimes used in the sense of a physical punishment.

- a) tanning
- b) leathering
- c) crusting

4. Many rock groups are... for wearing leather clothing.

- a) is known
- b) unaffected
- c) well known

5. Many cars and trucks come with optional or standard ...seating.

- a) leather
- b) fur
- c) fiber



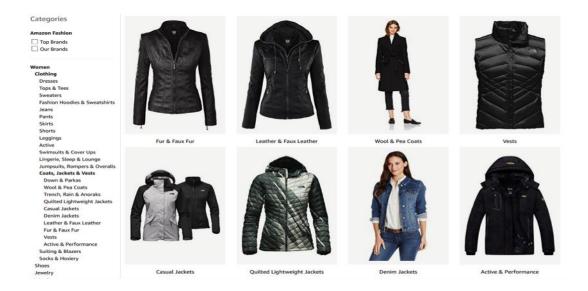


1.Listen and fill the gaps

Suede is made from the ______ of a split to create a_____, napped finish. It is often ______ from younger or ______ animals, as the ______ of adults often ______ in a coarse, shaggy nap.

2. Listen and unjumble given words

Suede is made from the **sideunde**r of a split to create a **tosf**, napped finish. It is often **adem** from younger or **llersma** animals, as the **nsski** of adults often **ultres** in a coarse, shaggy nap.





What is working with leather called? How do I start working with leather? Is leather crafting hard? Who makes the best leather craft tools? What tools are used in leather working? Do I need to wet leather before stamping?

LESSON 14. Tanning process

4 basic teaching skills Listening

- · Reading
- Speaking
- Vocabulary
- Writing - Grammar

D

偏 MyShare Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

Preservation variations ancient methods stretched associated tanning solution to remove soil and gore animal brains combination process, employed sharpening knives

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.Tanning.



The English word for tanning is from medieval Latin tannāre, deriv. of tannum (oak bark), related to Old High German tanna meaning oak or fir (related to modern Tannenbaum). This refers to use of the bark of oaks (the original source of tannin) in some kinds of hide preservation. In ancient history, tanning was considered a noxious or "odiferous trade" and relegated to the outskirts of town, amongst the poor. Indeed, tanning by ancient methods is so foul smelling that tanneries are still isolated from those towns today where the old methods are used. Ancient civilizations used leather for waterskins, bags, harnesses, boats, armour, quivers, scabbards, boots and sandals. Tanning was being carried out by the South Asian inhabitants of Mehrgarh between 7000–3300 BC. Around 2500 BC, the Sumerians began using leather, affixed by copper studs, on chariot wheels.

Skins typically arrived at the tannery dried stiff and dirty with soil and gore. First, the ancient tanners would soak the skins in water to clean and soften them. Then they would pound and scour the skin to remove any remaining flesh and fat. Next, the tanner needed to remove the hair fibers from the skin. This was done by either soaking the skin in urine, painting it with an alkaline lime mixture, or simply allowing the skin to putrefy for several months then dipping it in a salt solution. After the hair fibers were loosened, the tanners scraped them off with a knife.

Once the hair was removed, the tanners would bate the material by pounding dung into the skin or soaking the skin in a solution of animal brains. Among the kinds of dung commonly used were that of dogs or pigeons. Sometimes the dung was mixed with water in a large vat, and the prepared skins were kneaded in the dung water until they became supple, but not too soft. The ancient tanner might use his bare feet to knead the skins in the dung water, and the kneading could last two or three hours. It was this combination of urine, animal feces and decaying flesh that made ancient tanneries so odiferous.

Children employed as dung gatherers were a common sight in ancient cities. Also common were "piss-pots" located on street corners, where human urine could be collected for use in tanneries or by washerwomen. In some variations of the process, cedar oil, alum or tannin were applied to the skin as a tanning agent. As the skin was stretched, it would lose moisture and absorb the agent. Leftover leather would be turned into glue. Tanners would place scraps of hides in a vat of water and let them deteriorate for months. The mixture would then be placed over a fire to boil off the water to produce hide glue. A tannery may be associated with a grindery, originally a whetstone facility for sharpening knives and other sharp tools, but later could carry shoemakers' tools and materials for sale.



POST TEXT EXERCISE

Exercise 3. Put dropped words.

1. This refers to use of the ...(bark, skin, leather) of oaks in some kinds of hide preservation. 2. Ancient ...(people, civilizations, craftsmen) used leather for waterskins, bags, , boots and sandals. 3 . Among the kinds of dung...(commonly, supple, be placed) used were that of dogs or pigeons.4.As the ...(fur, leather,skin) was stretched, it would lose moisture and absorb the agent.5. The mixture would then be placed over a fire...(to clean, to boil to sell) off the water to produce hide glue.

Exercise 4. "Blits – so'rov texnologiyasi".

Ushbu texnologiya bir nechta bosqichda o'tkaziladi .Talaba kichik guruhlarga ajratiladi. Talabalar dars darsning maqsadi va tartibi bilan tanishtiriladi.Guruhlarga mavzuga oid turli xil tarqatma materiallar tarqatiladi Umumiy ballar yig'indisi aniqlangach ballar guruh a'zolari o'rtasida teng taqsimlanadi.

Choose the correct forms of the verb	
1. Tanningout by the South Asian inhabitants of Mehrgarh between	a) arrived
7000–3300 BC2.Skins typicallyat the tannery stiff and dirty with soil and gore.	b) was removed
 Once the hair, the tanners would bate material by pounding dung into the skin. Children as dung gatherers were a 	c) employed
common sight in ancient cities	d) was being carried

What size? Let's make some purchases. Complete the conversations.

CLERK: (Good morning. I	May I	you?
		for a skirt.	
CLERK:	This way,	. What	?
CUSTOMER:	Umm, 10.		
CLERK:	What	would you	?
CUSTOMER:	Maybe blue.		
. CLERK:		afternoon. How	you today?
CUSTOMER:		fine, thank you.	
CLERK:		Ι	?
CUSTOMER:		. I need	
CLERK:	Α	of jeans?	?
	Maybe 30.		
CLERK:	OK	way,	And
CUSTOMER:	Black.		
	Listenir Time		
Split Suede .n	np ³ Listening (ask	

1.Listen and fill the blanks

The second layer or lower layer of the ______ left after removing the Full Grain ______ is the Split Suede and will be ______ on both sides. These types of leathers also will come in various thickness depending on _______. As this is a byproduct of hide tanning it is less costly and therefore _______ in products where Full Grain is not required such as tool pouches, moccasins, suede garments etc.. This layer of the skin can also be _______ processed by the application of a synthetic _______ and hair cell to one side of the suede to create an ______ look of Full Grain leather, known as "finished split" ______. This is used extensively in lower cost furniture and ______ and represented as "Genuine Leather" which technically it still is ______- it may look like something it is not.



What chemicals are used in leather tanning? How leather is tanned? How do you tan leather naturally? What bacteria helps tan leather? Did they use urine to tan hides? Why is chromium used in leather tanning?

LESSON 15. Preparatory steps prior to tanning.

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

Preparing	dependent
putrefaction	soluble proteins
procuring	contributes
moisture	penetration
curing	substance
treatment	majority
objectives	satisfactory



Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Preparatory steps prior to tanning.

Curing.Preparing hides begins by curing them with salt. Curing is employed to prevent putrefaction of the protein substance (collagen) from bacterial growth during the time lag that might occur from procuring the hide to when it is processed. Curing removes excess water from the hides and skins using a difference in osmotic pressure. The moisture content of hides and skins gets greatly reduced. In wet-salting, the hides are heavily salted, then pressed into packs for about 30 days. In brine-curing the hides are agitated in a salt water bath for about 16 hours. Generally speaking, curing substantially reduces the chance of spoilage by bacteria. Curing can also be done by preserving the hides and skins at a very low temperature.

In a process known as soaking, the hides are then soaked in clean water to remove the salt and increase the moisture so that the hide or skin can be further treated.

Liming process of hides and skins.

After soaking, the hides and skins are taken for liming: treatment with milk of lime (a basic agent) that may involve the addition of "sharpening agents" (disulfide reducing agents) like sodium sulfide, cyanides, amines etc. The objectives of this operation are mainly to:

- Remove the hairs, nails and other keratinous matter
- Remove some of the interfibrillary soluble proteins like mucins
- Swell up and split up the fibres to the desired extent
- Remove the natural grease and fats to some extent
 - Bring the collagen in the hide to a proper condition for satisfactory tannage

The weakening of hair is dependent on the breakdown of the disulfide link of the amino acid called cystine, which is the characteristic of the keratin class of protein that gives strength to hair and wools (keratin typically makes up 90% of the dry weight of hair). The hydrogen atoms supplied by the sharpening agent weaken the cystine - cysteine molecular link, and the covalent disulfide bond links are ruptured, which weakens the keratin. To some extent, sharpening also contributes to "unhairing," as it tends to break down the hair proteins.

The isoelectric point of the collagen in the hide (this is a tissue strengthening protein unrelated to keratin) is also shifted to around 4.7 due to liming, which is an acidic type of tannage.



Unhairing agents

used during liming are: Sodium sulfide, sodium hydroxide, sodium hydrosulfite, calcium hydrosulfide, dimethyl amine, and Sodium sulfhydrate.

The majority of hair is then removed mechanically, initially with a machine and then by hand using a dull knife, a process known as scudding. Depending on the end use of the leather, hides may be treated with enzymes to soften them in a process called "bating." But before bating, the pH of the collagen is brought down to a lower level so that enzymes may act on it. This process is known as "deliming."

Once bating is complete, the hides and skins are treated with a mixture of common (table) salt and sulfuric acid, in case a mineral tanning is to be done. This is done to bring down the pH of collagen to a very low level so as to facilitate the penetration of mineral tanning agent into the substance. This process is known as "pickling." The common salt (sodium chloride) penetrates the hide twice as fast as the acid and checks the ill effect of sudden drop of pH.



Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Curing removes excess water from the hides and skins ...2.... the hides and skins at a very low temperature. 3. To some extent, sharpening also contributes to....4. This process is known ... 5. ...known as "pickling." 6. Once bating is complete, the hides and skins are treated ... 7. ...twice as fast as the acid and checks the ill effect of sudden drop of pH.

TEST

1. Preparing hides ... by curing them with salt.

- a) began
- b) begins
- c) is begun

2. Curing removes excess water from the hides and skins using a

- a) difference in osmotic pressure
- b) as "deliming."
- c) acidic type of tannage

3. Unhairing agents... during liming.

- a) are used
- b) is using
- c) used

4. This process is known as

- a) "deliming."
- b) "pickling."
- c) "curing"

5. ... "unhairing," as it tends to break down the hair proteins.

- a) To some extent, sharpening also contributes to...
- b) The majority of hair is then removed...
- c) Sodium sulfide, sodium hydroxide...





1.Listen and fill the blanks

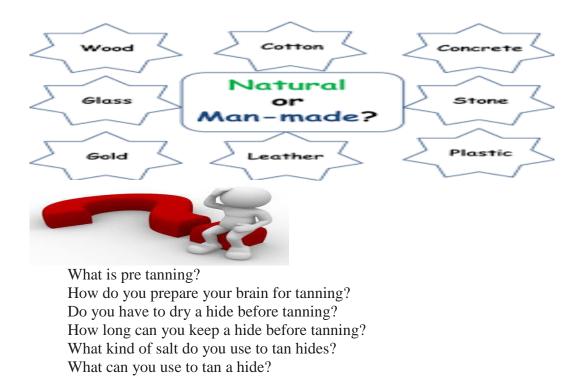
 Split leather is ______ from the corium left ______ the top-grain has been

 ______ from the hide, ______ as the drop split. In thicker ______, the drop split

 ______ be further split______ a middle split and a flesh______t.

2. Listen again write unjuble given words

Split leather is <u>tedcrea</u> from the corium left ceon the top-grain has been <u>tedsepara</u> from the hide, <u>owknn</u> as the drop split. In thicker <u>deshi</u>, the drop split <u>nca</u> be further split <u>toin</u> a middle split and a flesh <u>litsp</u>



LESSON 16. Vegetable tanning

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



astringent	luggage
collagen proteins	furniture
increasing	excellent
concentrations	preparation for tanning
stretchable	application of
desired	surface
required	physical strength

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Vegetable tanning.



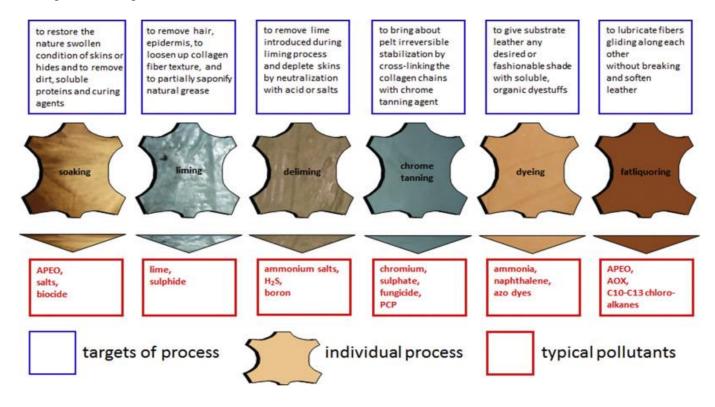
Vegetable tanning uses tannin (this is the origin of the name of the process). The tannins (a class of polyphenol astringent chemical) occur naturally in the bark and leaves of many plants. Tannins bind to the collagen proteins in the hide and coat them causing them to become less water-soluble, and

more resistant to bacterial attack. The process also causes the hide to become more flexible. The primary barks, processed in Bark mills and used in modern times are chestnut, oak, redoul, tanoak, hemlock, quebracho, mangrove, wattle (acacia; see catechu), and myrobalan. Hides are stretched on frames and immersed for several weeks in vats of increasing concentrations of tannin. Vegetable tanned hide is flexible and is used for luggage and furniture.

Mineral tanning. Prior to the introduction of the basic chromium species in tanning, several steps are required to produce a tannable hide. These steps include scudding, or removing the hair, liming, or the introduction of alkali agents such as sodium hydroxide, deliming, or restoring neutral pH, bating, or softening the skin with enzymes, and pickling, or lowering pH of the hide with salt and sulfuric acid. The pH is very acidic when the chromium is introduced to ensure that the chromium complexes are small enough to fit in between the fibers and residues of the collagen. Once the desired level of penetration of chrome into the substance is achieved, the pH of the material is raised again to facilitate the process. This step is known as "basification". In the raw state chrome tanned skins are blue and therefore referred to as "wet blue." Chrome tanning is faster than vegetable tanning (less than a day for this part of the process) and produces a stretchable leather which is excellent for use in handbags and garments.

Tanning is a method that uses alum and aluminium salts, generally in conjunction with other products such as egg yolk, flour, and other salts. The leather becomes tawed by soaking in a warm potash alum and salts solution, between 20°C and 30°C. The process increases the leather's pliability, stretchability, softness, and quality. Adding egg yolk and flour to the standard soaking solution further enhances its fine handling characteristics. Then, the leather is air dried ("crusted") for several weeks, which allows it to stabilize. Tawing is traditionally used on pigskins and goatskins to create the whitest colors. However, exposure and aging may cause slight yellowing over time and, if it remains in a wet condition, tawed leather will suffer from decay. Technically, tawing is not tanning.

Depending on the finish desired, the hide may be waxed, rolled, lubricated, injected with oil, split, shaved and, of course, dyed. Suedes, nubucks etc. are finished by raising the nap of the leather by rolling with a rough surface.



POST TEXT EXERCISES

Exercise 3. 🖎

Translate and analyze the sentences.

1. The process also causes the hide to become more flexible.2. Vegetable tanned hide is flexible and is used for luggage and furniture.3. This step is known as "basification".4. Tawing is a method that uses alum and aluminium salts, generally in conjunction with other products such as egg yolk, flour, and other salts.5. The first stage is the preparation for tanning. 6. Technically, tawing is not tanning.



Exercise 5. Answer the questions.

- 1.What is a tanner?
- 2. What is a Leathersmith?
- 3. Who works with leather and mend shoes?
- 4. What do you call someone who makes belts?



Exercise 6.

1. The tannins occur naturally in the ...and ...of many plants.

- a) trees / plants
- b) bark / leaves
- c) skin / leaves

2. Chrome tanning is faster than

- a) vegetable tanning
- b) plant tanning
- c) animal skins

3. The leathertawed by soaking in a warm potash alum and salts solution.

- a) became
- b) become
- c) becomes

4. ... is the preparation for tanning.

- a) The third stage
- b) The first stage
- c) The second stage

5. Tawing is traditionally ... on pigskins and goatskins ... the whitest colors.

- a) used / to create
- b) to create /) used
- c) using /creating



What is vegetable tanning? How is vegetable leather made? Is vegetable tanned leather good? What is the difference between chrome tanning and vegetable tanning? How can you tell if leather is vegetable tan? Is vegetable tanned leather vegan?

LESSON 17. Skin and Skin functions

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

chemical composition developmental origin structure interfaces temperature regulation insulation environment



discoloured depigmented sufficient density epidermis provides waterproofing sweat glands

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Skin and Skin functions.

Skin is a soft outer covering of an animal, in particular a vertebrate. Other animal coverings such as the arthropod exoskeleton or the seashell have different developmental origin, structure and chemical composition. The adjective cutaneous means "of the skin" (from Latin cutis, skin). In mammals, the skin is the largest organ of the integumentary system made up of multiple layers of ectodermal tissue, and guards the underlying muscles, bones, ligaments and internal organs. Skin of a different nature exists in amphibians, reptiles, and birds. All mammals have some hair on their skin, even marine mammals which appear to be hairless. Because it interfaces with the environment, skin plays a key role in protecting (the body) against pathogens and excessive water loss. Its other functions are insulation, temperature regulation, sensation, and the protection of vitamin D folates. Severely damaged skin will try to heal by forming scar tissue. This is often discoloured and depigmented.

Hair with sufficient density is called fur. The fur mainly serves to augment the insulation the skin provides, but can also serve as a secondary sexual characteristic or as camouflage. On some animals, the skin is very hard and thick, and can be processed to create leather. Reptiles and fish have hard protective scales on their skin for protection, and birds have hard feathers, all made of tough β -keratins. Amphibian skin is not a strong barrier to passage of chemicals and is often subject to osmosis. For example, a frog sitting in an anesthetic solution could quickly go to sleep. Functions

Skin performs the following functions:

Protection: an anatomical barrier from pathogens and damage between the internal and external environment in bodily defense; Langerhans cells in the skin are part of the adaptive immune system. Sensation: contains a variety of nerve endings that jump to heat and cold, touch, pressure, vibration, and tissue injury; see somatosensory system and haptic perception.Heat regulation: increase perfusion and

heatloss, while constricted vessels greatly reduce cutaneous blood flow and conserve heat. Erector pili muscles are significant in animals.

Control of evaporation: the skin provides a relatively dry and semi-impermeable barrier to fluid loss. Storage and synthesis: acts as a storage center for lipids and water

Absorption: oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide can diffuse into the epidermis in small amounts; some animals use their skin as their sole respiration organ (in humans, the cells comprising the outermost 0.25–0.40 mm of the skin are "almost exclusively supplied by external oxygen", although the "contribution to total respiration is negligible")

Water resistance: The skin acts as a water resistant barrier so essential nutrients aren't washed out of the body.

Mammalian skin layers

Mammalian skin is composed of two primary layers:

the epidermis, which provides waterproofing and serves as a barrier to infection; and
the dermis, which serves as a location for the appendages of skin;

Epidermis

Epidermis, "epi" coming from the Greek meaning "over" or "upon", is the outermost layer of the skin. It forms the waterproof, protective wrap over the body's surface and is made up of stratified squamous epithelium with an underlying basal lamina.^[citation needed]

Dermis.

The dermis is the layer of skin beneath the epidermis that consists of connective tissue and cushions the body from stress and strain. The dermis is tightly connected to the epidermis by a basement membrane. It also harbors many Mechanoreceptors (nerve endings) that provide the sense of touch and heat. It contains the hair follicles, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, apocrine glands, lymphatic vessels and blood vessels. The blood vessels in the dermis provide nourishment and waste removal from its own cells as well as from the Stratum basale of the epidermis.



Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. The adjective cutaneous means 2. ...in amphibians, reptiles, and birds. 3. All mammals have some hair on their skin....4. Hair with sufficient density 5. On some animals, the skin is very hard... 6.at the basale layer. 7. The cytoplasm is released and8. ...to regulate body temperature.

Exercise 4. Put dropped words.

1. The dermis is the layer of skin beneath the epidermis that (include, consists of, separate) connective tissue. 2. The dermis is structurally ...(divided, obtained, connected) into two areas. 3. The epidermis ...(contains, include, keeping) no blood vessels. 4. Cells are...(obtained, formed, called) through mitosis at the basale layer. 5. The cytoplasm is ...(divided, replied, released) and the protein keratin is inserted



1. Skin of a ... nature exists in amphibians, reptiles, and birds.

a) common

Exercise 5.

- b) different
- c) provide

2. The epidermis ... the skin ... body temperature.

a) helps / to regulate

b) helped / regulated

c)helping / regulating

3. This process is called ... and takes place within about 27 days.

- a) strata
- b) spinosum
- c) keratinization

4. On some animals, the skin is very hard and thick, and can be processed

- a) to create leather
- b) to obtain leather
- c) to cut leather

5. The cytoplasm is released and the protein

- a) released
- b) keratin is inserted
- c) be processed

Make up your own sentences with the pictures



Chamois leather.mp3

<u>Chamois leather</u> is a form of ______tanning that produces a porous and ______ water-absorbent leather. Chamois leather ______ using marine oils (traditionally cod oil) that ______ to produce the aldehydes ______ tan the leather.



What are the functions of skin? What are the 4 main functions of the skin? What is the 7 functions of the skin? What are the 6 main functions of the skin? What are the 7 layers of skin? What are 3 ways the skin protects the body?





REVISION on the taken materials

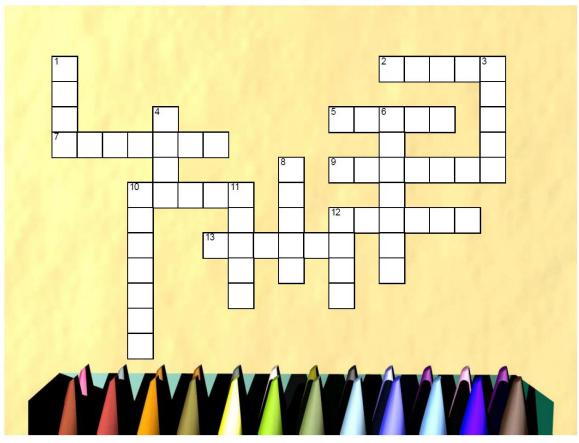
- 1. Where does leather originate from?
- 2. What is it called when you work with leather?
- 3. What is a tanner?
- 4. What is a Leathersmith?
- 5. Who works with leather and mend shoes?
- 6. What do you call someone who makes belts?
- 7. How is leather made?
- 8..What is crafted leather PU?
- 9. What is the highest quality leather?
- 10.Is top grain leather good quality?
- 11. What is the most durable leather for furniture?
- 12. What are the disadvantages and Advantages of Leather:?
- 13.How much should a leather couch cost?
- 14. What are five types of leather?

Make up your own sentences



What's it made of?

Materials of products



LEATHER DIAMOND COTTON JAPAN STEEL GERMANY WOOD GLASS PAPER WOOL SHEEP PLASTIC CLAY PENCIL WATCH

Across

- 2. What animal does wool come from?
- 5. My SONY TV is made in _____.
- 7. Most wedding rings are made of gold and _____

9. What are most of our shoes made of?

- 10. What are our TV screens made of?
- 12. What is your T-shirt made of ?

13. It is used for drawing and writing and is made of wood.



Down

1. What are most tables and chairs made of? 3. It is something we write on which is made of wood.

4. What are sweaters made of?

6. What are most shopping bags made of?

8. It is used for telling the time and is usually made of galss, iron and silver.

10. Where are BMW and Mercedes cars made? .

11. Cars are made of iron and _____

12. Some teapots are made of iron and silver. Others are made of _____.



TERM II



Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

clothing from fur provides prehistoric people wall hangings early exploration important industry fur ranches world's fur supply a combination of stiff to exhibits a dense formations; major sources ammonia formaldehyde

Exercise 2 . Read and translate the text. Fur.



Fur is the thick growth of hair that covers the skin of many kinds of animals. People make coats and other clothing from fur. They value fur for its beauty as well as the warmth that it provides.

Fur consists of a combination of stiff, oily guard hair on top and thick underfur beneath. The guard hair sheds moisture, and thick underfur acts as an insulating blanket that keeps the animal warm. The fur and skin of an animal are called a pelt.

Prehistoric people wore animal skins for warmth and protection They also used fur for blankets, rugs, and wall hangings. During the 400's B.C., an active fur market opened in Athens, Greece. Fur became a luxury during medieval times. During this period, only royalty could afford such expensive furs as ermine and sable. The desire to profit from furs stimulated much of the early exploration of North America. In the early 1600's, fur trading became the most important industry in Canada. The first fur ranches raised silver foxes in the 1880's in Prince Edward Island, Canada.

Today, the fur industry plays an important role in the economies of many nations of the world. Most of the world's fur supply comes from fur ranches, also called fur farms, where millions of furbearing animals are raised each year. The rest of the worlds fur supply comes from trapping animals in the wild.

The world's major fur-ranching countries include Afghanistan, Denmark, Finland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia, Sweden, and the United States. The major sources of the most popular furs obtained by trapping are Canada, Russia, and the United States. The United States and many other nations prohibit the import of furs of animals that are in danger of becoming extinct.

Fur is a synonym for hair, used more in reference to non-human animals, usually mammals; particularly those with extensive body hair coverage. The term is sometimes used to refer to the body hair of an animal as a complete coat, also known as the "pelage". Fur is also used to refer to animal pelts which have been processed into leather with the hair still attached. The words fur or furry are also

used, more casually, to refer to hair-like growths or formations; particularly when the subject being referred to exhibits a dense coat of fine, soft "hairs". Animal fur, if layered, rather than grown as a single coat, may consist of short ground hair, long guard hair, and, in some cases, medium awn hair. Mammals with reduced amounts of fur are often called "naked", as in The Naked Ape, naked mole rat, and naked dogs.An animal with commercially valuable fur is known within the fur industry as a furbearer. The use of fur as clothing and/or decoration is considered controversial by some people: most animal rights advocates object to the trapping and killing of wildlife, and to the confinement and killing of animals on fur farms.



Exercise 3. Find synonym pairs of the following words.

A) natural, pelt, thick, early. animal, prehistoric, manufacturing, from time to time, leather, risk,

- B) industry, skin, fat, fur, living thing, expected, primitive
- danger, in the early hours, sometime

Exercise 4. Put dropped words.

1. People make coats and...(different, other, several) clothing from fur.2. Prehistoric people wore... (animal skins, bark of trees, leather) for warmth and protection.3. During this period, only royalty could afford such ...(cheap, beautiful, expensive) furs as ermine and sable.4. Fur is only "natural" when it's on the animal ...(who, which, where) was born with it. 5.Fur is also used ...(to cut, to refer, to include) to animal pelts which have been processed into leather with the hair still attached.



1. They value fur for its beauty as well

- a) ... as the warmth that it provides
- b) hair still attached.
- c) warmth and protection

2. They also ... fur for blankets, rugs, and wall hangings.

- a) are using
- b) is used
- c) used
- 3. The major sources of the most popular furs obtained by trapping are Canada,and the United States.
- a) England
- b) Russia,
- c) Central Asia

4. Fur became a luxury ...medieval times.

- a) during
- b) between
- c) among

5. An animal with commercially valuable fur ...within the fur industry as a furbearer.

- a) knowing
- b) to know
- c) is known



1. Listen and put questions

<u>Patent leather</u> is leather that has been given a high-gloss finish by the addition of a coating. Dating to the late 1700s, it became widely popular after inventor <u>Seth Boyden</u> developed the first mass-production process, using a linseed-oil-based lacquer, in 1818. Modernversionsareusually a formofbicastleather.



Why is fur bad? How is real fur made? Which animal has fur on its body? Is Fur cruel? What is animal fur called? Can humans grow fur? **Exercise 1.** Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

Ground hair	common animal sources
Guard hair	leather involves
principal function	beaver fur
contains	putrefactive raw
water-repellent	high-end cowboy hats
intermediate	used to refer

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Nature of fur. Fur usually consists of two main layers:

Ground hair (known also as undercoat or down hair) — the bottom layer consisting of wool hairs which tend to be shorter, flattened, curly, and denser than the top layer. Its principal function is thermal insulation and thus thermoregulation.

Guard hair — the top layer consisting of longer, often coarser, straight shafts of hair that stick out through the underfur. This is usually the visible layer for most mammals and contains most of the pigmentation. It protects the underfur from outside factors, such as rain, and is thus often water-repellent.

A third layer, the awn hair, may also exist. It is intermediate between the two others.

Use in clothing

In clothing, fur is leather with the hair retained for its insulating properties. Fur has long served as a source of clothing for hominoids including the Neanderthal. Animal furs used in garments and trim may be dyed bright colors or to mimic exotic animal patterns, or shorn down to imitate the feel of a soft velvet fabric. The term "a fur" is often used to refer to a fur coat, wrap, or shawl.

Common animal sources for fur clothing and fur trimmed accessories include fox, rabbit, mink, beavers, ermine, otters, sable, seals, cats, dogs, coyotes, chinchilla, and possum. The import and sale of seal products was banned in the U.S. in 1972 over conservation concerns about Canadian seals. The import and sale is still banned even though the Marine Animal Response Society estimates the harp seal population is thriving at approximately 8 million. The import, export and sales of domesticated cat and dog fur was also banned in the U.S. under the Dog and Cat Protection Act of 2000.

The manufacturing of fur clothing involves obtaining animal pelts where the hair is left on the animal's processed skin. In contrast, making leather involves removing the hair from the hide or pelt and using only the skin. The use of wool involves shearing the animal's fleece from the living animal, so that the wool can be regrown but sheepskin shearling is made by retaining the fleece to the leather and shearing it. Shearling is used for boots, jackets and coats and is probably the most common type of skin worn.Fur is also used to make felt. A common felt is made from beaver fur and is used in high-end cowboy hats.

Fur is only "natural" when it's on the animal who was born with it. Once an animal has been slaughtered and skinned, his or her fur is treated with a soup of toxic chemicals to "convert the putrefactive raw skin into a durable material" (i.e., to keep it from rotting). Various salts—along with ammonia, formaldehyde, hydrogen peroxide, and other chromates and bleaching agents—are used to preserve and dye fur.

Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Animal furs used in garments2. . The term "a fur" is often used to refer....3.used to make felt. 4. Shearling is used for boots, jackets and coats and is probably....5.... beaver fur and is used in

high-end cowboy hats.6. The import, export and sales of domesticated cat and dog fur was ...7.and is used in high-end cowboy hats.



- 1. Furas a source of clothing for hominoids including the Neanderthal.
- a) to serve
- b) has long served
- c) is served
- 2. The term is often used to refer to a fur coat, wrap, or shawl.
- a) "a fur"
- b) leather
- c) rubber
- **3.** Shearlingfor boots, jackets and coats and is probably the most common type of skin worn. a) are used
- b) to use.
- c) is used
- 4. A common feltfrom beaver fur andin high-end cowboy hats.
- a) is made / is used
- b) makes/ is used
- c) is making/ is made
- 5. The import, export and sales of domesticated cat and dog fur was also banned in the U.S....
- a) ... concerns about Canadian seals
- b) ... and is used in high-end cowboy hats.
- c) under the Dog and Cat Protection Act of 2000.





Listen and unjumble the words

Alum leather is <u>transusing</u> <u>aluminium</u> salts mixed with a <u>rivaety</u> of binders and <u>teinpro</u> sources, such as <u>oflur</u> and egg yolk. Alum leather is not <u>allyactu</u> tanned; rather the process is called "tawing", and the <u>ltresuing</u> material reverts to rawhide if soaked in <u>erwat</u> long enough to remove the alum salts.



What is natural fur? What is fur made of? What is fur which animal is covered with fur? What fox fur feels like? What is fox fur used for? Which is the most expensive fur? **Exercise 1.** Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



an animal tremendous suffering cruelest available suffocation electrocution poison. trapped steel-jaw traps repeatedly bludgeoned to suffer encourage animal-friendly fabrics. fur-free pledge



Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. The Fur Industry.

Whether it came from an animal on a fur farm or one who was trapped in the wild, every fur coat, trinket, and bit of trim caused an animal tremendous suffering—and took away a life.

Animals on fur farms spend their entire lives confined to cramped, filthy wire cages. Fur farmers use the cheapest and cruelest killing methods available, including suffocation, electrocution, gas, and poison. More than half the fur in the U.S. comes from China, where millions of dogs and cats are bludgeoned, hanged, bled to death, and often skinned alive for their fur. Chinese fur is often deliberately mislabeled, so if you wear any fur, there's no way of knowing for sure whose skin you're in.

Animals who are trapped in the wild can suffer for days from blood loss, shock, dehydration, frostbite, gangrene, and attacks by predators. They may be caught in steel-jaw traps that slam down on their legs, often cutting to the bone; Conibear traps, which crush their necks with 90 pounds of pressure per square inch; or water-set traps, which leave beavers, muskrats, and other animals struggling for more than nine agonizing minutes before drowning.

During the annual Canadian seal slaughter, tens of thousands of baby harp seals are shot or repeatedly bludgeoned with clubs tipped with metal hooks. Also in Canada, hundreds of black bears

are shot at point-blank range or caught in traps and left to suffer for days so that their skins can be used to make the ceremonial hats worn by Queen Elizabeth II's Five Guards' Regiments.

Luckily, there is no need to be cruel to stay warm and look cool. Cruelty-free fabrics and faux furs are available in stores everywhere, and PETA continues to work with designers and clothing retailers to encourage them to use and sell only animal-friendly fabrics.



Exercise 3. Translate the following sentences into your native language.

1. Fur farmers use the cheapest and cruelest killing methods available, including suffocation, electrocution, gas, and poison.2. Chinese fur is often deliberately mislabeled, so if you wear any fur, there's no way of knowing for sure whose skin you're in.3. Animals who are trapped in the wild can suffer for days from blood loss, shock, dehydration, frostbite, gangrene, and attacks by predators.4. Take a stand against cruelty to animals by signing PETA's fur-free pledge today. 5. Animals on fur farms spend their entire lives confined to cramped, filthy wire cages.

Exercise 4. Find synonym pairs.

a) breathing, together with, encourage, on purpose, available, farmhouse

b) farm, obtainable, alive, including, deliberately, support

TEST

1. Fur farmers use the ...and ...killing methods available.

- a) expencive/ polite
- b) cheapest/ cruelest
- c) cruelest/ expencive

2. More than half the fur in the U.S. comes from

- a) Great Britain
- b) Japan
- c) China

3. Animals whocan for days from blood loss, shock, dehydration, frostbite, gangrene, and attacks by predators.

- a) used to / make
- b) knowing /sure
- c) are trapped / suffer
- 4. Luckily, there is no need to be cruel ...warm and... cool.
- a) to stay/ look
- b) to come/ to look
- c) to leave/ to come
- 5. If you wear any fur, there's no way of ... for sure whose skin you're in.
- a) to know
- b) knowing
- c) is known



Why the fur industry is bad? Is the fur industry declining? Are foxes killed for fur? Is Fur cruel? Is it illegal to wear fur? Is it OK to wear fur now? Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

fur industry wire cages to maximize profits cannibalize biting at their skin accumulated human consumption more unbearable unfortunately preserving quality of the fur extreme suffering with strychnine cruel killing methods.



88-

Exercise 2 Read and translate the text. Fur Farms.

Eighty-five percent of the fur industry's skins come from animals on fur factory farms—dismal, often filthy places where thousands of animals are usually kept in wire cages for their entire lives. As on factory farms where animals are raised for food, the methods used on fur factory farms are designed to maximize profits, always at the expense of the animals.

To cut costs, fur farmers pack animals into unbearably small cages, preventing them from taking more than a few steps in any direction or doing anything that is natural and important to them, such as running, swimming, making nests, and finding mates. Many animals go insane under these conditions. The anguish and frustration of life in a cage leads many animals to self-mutilate, biting at their skin, tail, and feet; frantically pace and circle endlessly; and even cannibalize their cagemates.

Rows of cages are often housed in giant, dark, filthy sheds or barns where the ammonia from the animals' accumulated urine and feces burns their eyes and lungs, or they may simply be lined up outdoors, where animals have no protection from bone-chilling cold, driving rain, or sweltering heat. Parasites and disease run rampant on fur farms, making these animals' already miserable lives even more unbearable.

Animals on fur factory farms are fed meat byproducts considered unfit for human consumption. Water is provided by a nipple system, which often freezes in the winter and can also fail because of human error.

Unfortunately, no federal humane slaughter law protects animals on fur factory farms, and killing methods are gruesome. Because fur farmers care only about preserving the quality of the fur, they use slaughter methods that keep the pelts intact but that can result in extreme suffering for the animals. Some animals even wake up while they are being skinned. Animals have clamps attached to

or rods forced into their mouths and anuses, and they are painfully electrocuted. Genital electrocution—deemed "unacceptable" by the American Veterinary Medical Association in its "2000 Report of the AVMA Panel on Euthanasia"—causes animals to suffer from cardiac arrest while they are still conscious.

Other animals are poisoned with strychnine, which suffocates them by paralyzing their muscles with painful, rigid cramps. Neck-breaking is another common slaughter method on fur factory farms. The fur industry refuses to condemn even blatantly cruel killing methods.



Exercise 3. Find antonyms to the following words.

whole, usually, held in reserve, insignificant, make the most, significant, measured; **Exercise 4. Put dropped words.**

1. To cut costs,... (leather farmers, fur farmers plants) pack animals into unbearably small cages.2. Many animals go insane ... (beside of, in front of, under) these conditions.3. Some animals even... (wake up, get up, begin) while they are being skinned. 4. Neck-breaking is... (other , another the same) common slaughter method on fur factory farms.5. Water... (is provided, include, consist of) by a nipple system, which often freezes in the winter and can also fail because of human error.



1. As on factory farms where animalsfor food,.

- a) is raised
- b) are raised
- c) are raising

2. Rows of cages are ...housed in giant, dark, filthy sheds or barns.

- a) often
- b) seldom
- c) sometimes

3. Other animalswith strychnine, which suffocates them by paralyzing their muscles with painful, rigid cramps.

- a) are grown
- b) are raised
- c) are poisoned

4) The fur industry refuses to condemn even blatantly

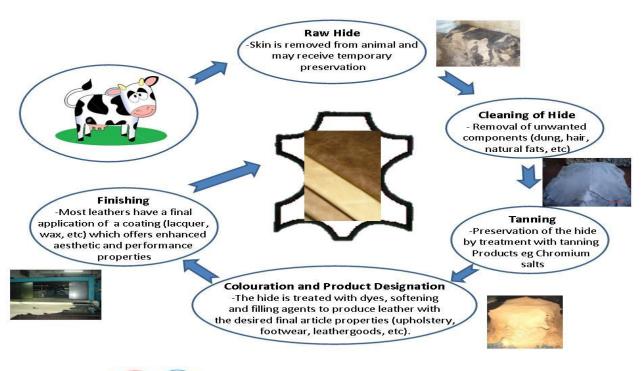
- a) cruel killing methods.
- b) rigid cramps
- c) pledge to be fur-free today

5.insane under these conditions.

- a) some farms grow
- b) many animals go
- c)) cruel killing

Top Grain Leather.mp3 Listen and fill the blanks

In some cases, the _____ of full grain leather may be _____ by sanding to correct obvious ______. This is know as top grain ______. Due to the sanding ______, top grain leather will generally have a ______ coat applied to the surface.





Are fur farms legal in the US? Do fur farms still exist? How are animals killed on fur farms? Why is fur farming bad? Why is fur farming bad? Are animals skinned alive for fur? Are minks killed for eyelashes?

LESSON 23. Animals used for Fur

Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Exercise 1. Translate them into your native language. gentle intelligent nocturnal animals

especially busy important rambunctious environment env

important ecological role environment available food subsidizing the slaughter raccoon fur communicate

Beavers are extremely gentle, family-oriented animals who mate for life and remain lifelong friends with their off spring. The second-largest rodent in the world, the beaver can live 19 years, reach 60 pounds, and grow up to 4 feet long. Baby beavers, or "kits," are usually born to hard-working, loving parents who have been together for many years. Female beavers are especially busy as they care for their young while looking after their rambunctious "teenagers."

Chinchillas



Chinchillas are shy, intelligent animals who eat vegetables and fruits and can live up to 15 years in the wild. Social "chatterboxes," these sensitive nocturnal animals can spend all night long "talking" to one another. Fastidiously clean, they require frequent dust baths to care for their extremely dense fur. These "fluff fests" also provide invaluable moments of comfort and entertainment—moments that are denied caged chinchillas who are cruelly "farmed" for their fur.



Foxes

"Man's best friend" killed for fur? It's not just a bad dream. PETA's recent undercover investigation into the Chinese dog and cat fur trade revealed what the industry is so desperate to hide. Even our veteran investigators were horrified at what they found: Millions of dogs and cats in China are bludgeoned, hanged, bled to death, and strangled with wire nooses so that their fur can be turned into trim and trinkets.



Foxes are intelligent nocturnal animals who rely on their big bushy tails to spread scent in order to communicate. Foxes usually survive by eating fruit, berries, roots, carrion, rats, and slugs. Foxes play an important ecological role, as they "clean" the environment, and their survival often depends upon the amount of available food in their territories. They bury food and have a very good sense of hearing, picking up sounds of small animals in the grass, underground, or under the snow. They have a keen sense of smell and will hunt from dusk to dawn.

Minks



Sometimes called "marsh otters," minks love to swim (aided by their slightly webbed hind feet) and are often found near water. They can swim to depths of 50 feet underwater on just one breath. In the wild, minks are generally territorial and solitary and often travel long distances, sometimes using the dens of other animals as "hotel pit stops." Minks prefer habitats that provide good cover—such as grass, brush, trees, and aquatic vegetation—and they make their dens in cavities in brush.



Rabbits are extremely social animals who live with their families in underground burrows called "warrens." They can hop faster than a cat, human, or white-tailed deer can run. Rabbits love nibbling on alfalfa, timothy hay, apples, carrots, and crisp, green veggies, and they chew vigorously to trim their front teeth, which never stop growing. They communicate through body language, marking their territories like cats by rubbing their chins on twigs, rocks, or other landmarks.

Raccoons



Raccoons can be recognized by their beautiful eyes, which are outlined by a black mask of fur. They have thick, fuzzy brown-gray fur, and highly sensitive ears tufted with white fur. Those who live in humid, dense forests have darker fur than those in arid climates, where raccoon fur is a lighter, reddish color. Their bushy tails keep them balanced and stores fat during winter months, while their front limbs provide them with great manual dexterity.

Seals



For thousands of years, harp seals have migrated from Greenland down the coast of Canada, stopping each spring to give birth on the ice floes.

Bears



For nearly two centuries, Britain's Ministry of Defence (MoD) has waged a war on black bears, subsidizing the slaughter of hundreds of these animals in Canada and using their pelts to make headpieces for The Queen's Guards.



POST TEXT EXERCISES

Exercise 3. Find synonym pairs.

entire-	incomplete
maximize	minimize
significant	unimportant
sore-	painful
considered	rash
insignificant	extreme

Exercise 4. Complete the sentences.

1. Chinchillas are shy, intelligent animals who eat vegetables and ...

2.for their young while looking after their rambunctious "teenagers."

3. They have thick, fuzzy brown-gray fur, and highly sensitive ...

4. ... their big bushy tails to spread scent in order to communicate

5. They can hop faster than a cat, human, or6. Sometimes called "marsh otters," minks love to swim7. Even our veteran investigators were ...

Exercise 5. Put possible questions.

TEST

1. Even our veteran investigatorsat what they found.

- a) horrified
- b) were horrified
- c) is horrified

2. Raccoons ... recognized by their beautiful eyes, which are outlined by a black mask of fur.

- a) can be
- b) must be
- c) may be

3. Rabbits are extremely social animals who live with their families in underground burrows called

- a) The Queen's Guards.
- b) headpieces
- c) "warrens."

4. Foxes play an important ecological role, as theythe environment.

- a) wash
- b) "clean"
- c) work

5. Sometimes called "marsh otters," minks love ... and are often found near water.

- a) to swim
- b) to clean
- c) to drink



Listen and find if the sentences true or false

<u>Patent leather</u> is leather that has been given a high-gloss finish by the addition of a coating. Dating to the late 1700s, it became widely popular after inventor <u>Seth Boyden</u> developed the first mass-production process, using a linseed-oil-based lacquer, in 1818. Modern versions are usually a form of bicast leather.

- 1. Dating to the late 1900s.
- 2. <u>Seth Boyden</u> developed the first mass-production process.
- 3. <u>Patent leather</u> is leather that has been given a low-gloss finish by the finishing of a coating

4.in 1818. Modern versions are usually a form of bicast leather.



What animal is used for fur? What animals get killed for their fur? Are animals skinned alive for fur? Which animal has a fur coat? What's the most expensive fur? Which animal fur is the warmest? How can you tell if a fur coat is real?

LESSON 24. Fur from other animals. Animal Products Used for Clothing.

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

	v	0	0	
also exploited				important insulation
are removed				individual sheep hides
to be plucked				garment is made from a sheep
are slaughtered.				exceptional smoothness
protected				extreme heat
silkworm				endangered
vulnerable				compassionate fashion.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Fur from other animals.



Minks, foxes, and raccoons are the animals who usually come to mind when people think of animals who are killed for their fur, but countless other species are also exploited for their feathers, fur, and skins. From the tiniest silkworm to the largest llama, all animals used by the clothing industry suffer—and most pay with their lives.

Down

Down is the soft layer of feathers closest to birds' skin, primarily in the chest region. These feathers are highly valued because they do not have quills. While most down and feathers are removed from birds during slaughter, geese in breeding flocks and those raised for meat and foie gras may be plucked while they are alive.

Plucking causes **geese** considerable pain and distress. One study found that the blood glucose levels of some geese nearly doubled (a symptom of severe stress) during plucking.

Typically, **ducks and geese** are lifted by their necks, their legs are tied, and their feathers are ripped out. The struggling birds often sustain injuries during plucking. They are then returned to their cages until they are ready to be plucked again. This process begins when the animals are 10 weeks old and is repeated in six-week intervals until the birds are slaughtered.

The eider duck is a protected species, but its feathers are sought after for bedding and clothing. The females lay eggs and surround them with feathers plucked from their own breasts. Farmers in Iceland gather more than 6,500 pounds of eider duck feathers each year. By taking these feathers, farmers are removing important insulation that the eggs need to hatch. It takes feathers from at least 80 nests to fill just one comforter.

Silk

Silk is the fiber that silkworms weave to make cocoons. The so-called "silkworm" is actually a domesticated insect who, in nature, goes through the same stages of metamorphosis—egg, larval, pupal, and adult—that all moths do. Silk is derived from the cocoons of larvae, so most of the insects raised by the industry don't live past the pupal stage, as they are steamed or gassed alive inside their cocoons.

Approximately 3,000 silkworms die to make every pound of silk. While worms can't show their distress in ways that humans easily recognize, such as screaming, anyone who has ever seen earthworms startle when their dark homes are uncovered must acknowledge that worms are sensitive; they produce endorphins and have a physical response to pain.

Cashmere

Cashmere is hair that is shorn from cashmere goats' underbellies. These goats are often kept on farms where they are dehorned and castrated and have their ears notched without anesthesia. Goats with "defects" in their coats are typically killed before the age of 2. Industry experts expect farmers to kill 50 to 80 percent of young goats whose coats do not meet standards. Shearing robs goats of their natural insulation, leaving them vulnerable to cold temperatures and illnesses. Many goats are sold to be slaughtered for their flesh after shearing.

Karakul Lamb Fur

Also called "astrakhan," "broadtail," or "Persian wool," karakul lamb fur comes from lambs who were killed as newborns or while still in their mothers' wombs. Because their unique, highly prized curly fur begins to unwind and straighten within three days of birth, many karakul lambs are slaughtered when they are only 1 or 2 days old. In order to get a karakul fetus' hide—which is called "broadtail" in the industry and which is valued for its exceptional smoothness—the mother's throat is cut and her abdomen slashed open to remove the developing lamb. A mother typically gives birth to three lambs before being slaughtered along with her fourth fetus, about 15 to 30 days before he or she is due to be born. As many as 4 million karakul lambs are slaughtered for their fur every year.

Vicuña

Vicuñas, who are related to camels and llamas and live high in the South American Andes, are exploited for their wool, which is the most expensive material used to make clothing in the world. To obtain their wool, wild vicuñas are typically herded into a V-shaped "funnel trap." This process is terrifying for these shy animals. Panicked vicuñas have even been known to break their necks during herding by crashing into fences. Their ears are then tagged, without the benefit of painkillers, before the animals are restrained and shorn with electric clippers.

Angora

Angora rabbits are strapped to a board for shearing, kicking powerfully in protest. The clippers inevitably bite into their flesh, with bloody results. Angoras have very delicate foot pads, making life on a wire cage floor excruciating and ulcerated feet a common condition. Because male Angora rabbits have only 75 to 80 percent of the wool yield of females, they are killed at birth on many farms.

Alpaca

The market for alpaca wool exploded in the 1980s when South American alpacas and llamas were marketed worldwide to entrepreneurs. The craze subsided, but breeding continues, and unwanted animals are now routinely put up for auction. Llama sanctuaries and rescue operations have sprung up in the wake of the breeding craze to handle the growing number of abused, neglected animals.

Shahtoosh

Shahtoosh, often used to make shawls, is made from the endangered Tibetan antelope, or chiru. Chiru cannot be domesticated and must be killed in order to obtain their wool. Illegal to sell or possess since 1975, shahtoosh shawls did a brisk business on the black market throughout the 1990s, selling for as much as \$15,000 apiece as the Tibetan antelope's population plummeted to fewer than 75,000. Despite the ban on shahtoosh in India, a thriving black market still caters to customers in London, New York, and Los Angeles who will pay as much as \$17,000 for a shawl. As many as 20,000 chiru are killed every year for their wool, a rate that will wipe out the species by 2011 if left unchecked.



Exercise 3. Translate into your native language.

1. Shahtoosh, often used to make shawls, is made from the endangered Tibetan antelope.2. Angora rabbits are strapped to a board for shearing, kicking powerfully in protest.3. Vicuñas, who are related to camels and llamas and live high in the South American Andes.4. Cashmere is hair that is shorn from cashmere goats' underbellies.5. Silk is the fiber that silkworms weave to make cocoons.6. The eider

duck is a protected species, but its feathers are sought after for bedding and clothing.7. Approximately 3,000 silkworms die to make every pound of silk.



Activity 1

Match the natural material to the correct manufacturated.



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		N NI		
いた				
-	3			
1	7	E		

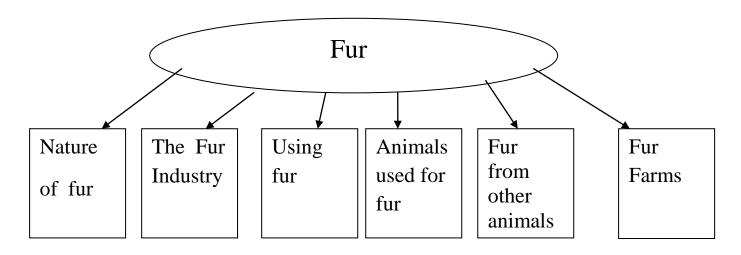
LIVEWORKSHEETS

Exercise 4. Put dropped words.

1. They are then...(leave, returned, cleaned) to their cages until they are ready to be plucked again.2. Angora rabbits are strapped to a.... (board for shearing, Tibetan antelope, compassionate fashion.) kicking powerfully in protest. 3. Plucking causes geese...(useful, compassionate considerable) pain and distress.4. The...(nails, clippers, lips) inevitably bite into their flesh, with bloody results.5. This process is terrifying for these (shy, wild, domestic) animals.

Exercise 5

Present your ideas on the topic by "clusters"





1. As many as ... chiru are killed every year for their wool.

a) 25,000

- b) 20,000
- c) 40,000

2. Also called "astrakhan," "broadtail," or "Persian wool," karakul lamb fur comes from lambs who....

- a) were killed as newborns or while still in their mothers' wombs
- b) if left unchecked
- c) to protect them from the extreme heat
- 3. Tibetan antelope's population plummeted to fewer
- a) 95,000
- b) than 25,000
- c) than 75,000
- 4. ... without the benefit of painkillers, before the animals are restrained and shorn with electric clippers.
- a) Their ears are then tagged,
- b) Chiru cannot be domesticated
- c) The clippers inevitably bite
- 5. The ... is tanned with the wool still on it.
- a) fur
- b) skin
- c) leather



Listening task



Nubuck Sueded Grain .mp3 **1. Listen and fill the blanks.**

This Full Grain layer of the skin is given a ______ effect by lightly sanding the ______ grain to open the hair ______ and results in a velvety suede ______. This is also correcting ______ in the natural grain and ______ soft to the touch, it is a sensitive effect. Care must be taken ______ soiling or staining as it is very ______ if not impossible to clean afterward. This ______ is utilized in many garments and Upholstery ______.



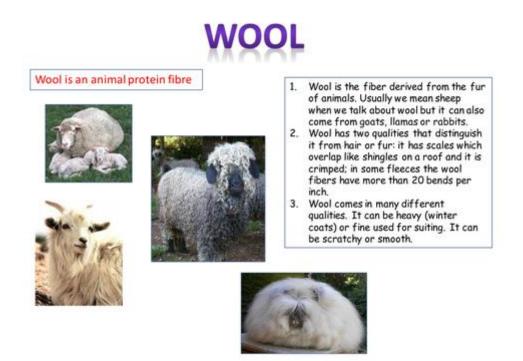
What clothing is made from animals? Why animals should not be used for clothing? What clothes are not made from animals? How many animals die for clothing? What animals are killed for fashion? How many animals are killed each year for leather?

LESSON 25. Wool Industry.

Q Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.





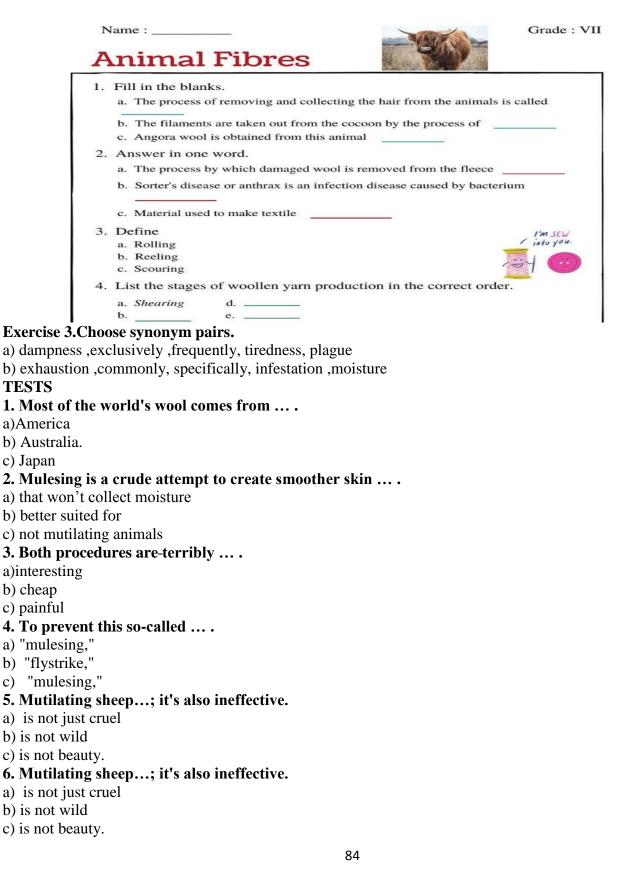


Most of the world's wool comes from Australia. The most commonly raised sheep in that country are merinos, who are specifically bred to have wrinkly skin, which means more wool per animal. This unnatural overload of wool causes many sheep to collapse and even die of heat exhaustion during hot months, and the wrinkles collect urine and moisture. Attracted to the moisture, flies lay eggs in the folds of skin, and the hatched maggots can eat the sheep alive.

To prevent this so-called "flystrike," Australian ranchers perform a barbaric procedure called "mulesing," in which they force live sheep onto their backs, restrain their legs between metal bars, and, often without any painkillers whatsoever, carve huge chunks of skin away from the animals' backsides or attach vise-like clamps to their flesh until it dies and sloughs off. Both procedures are terribly

painful.Mulesing is a crude attempt to create smoother skin that won't collect moisture, but the exposed, bloody wounds often become infected or flystruck. Many sheep who have undergone the mulesing mutilation still suffer slow, agonizing deaths from flystrike.

Mutilating sheep is not just cruel; it's also ineffective. Better husbandry is the answer, not mutilating animals. Sheep can be spared maggot infestation through humane methods such as diet regulation, spray washing, and simply breeding types of sheep who are better suited for the Australian climate.





Why is the wool industry important? Is using wool cruel? What are the harmful effects of wool industry? Who started the wool industry in Australia? What is wrong with wool? Is wool better than cotton?

LESSON 26. Export by the Wool Industry.

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



Can Stock Photo - csp15013054

wool production declines food provided onboard conditions heat stress conjunctivitis industry reports **Q Q** survivors destination, extremely crowded conjunctivitis approximately disease-ridden ships arrive "scabby mouth," necessary on account no viable reason discard conscious certification exposed

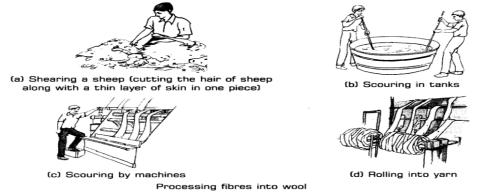
Q Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Export by the Wool Industry.



When sheep age and their wool production declines, wool farmers no longer have any use for them and discard them for slaughter. Every year, 4 million sheep endure the cruelty of live export from Australia to the Middle East and North Africa aboard filthy, multitier ships.Sheep from Australia are slaughtered in the Middle East after enduring grueling journeys on extremely crowded, disease-ridden ships. The voyage can last weeks, and the sheep can be exposed to all weather extremes.Many sheep fall ill or starve to death because they are unused to the pellet food provided onboard. Lame sheep are trampled, unable to lift their faces from the feces-laden floors. The extremely crowded conditions and heat stress can lead to diseases such as conjunctivitis ("pink eye") and salmonellosis.

While industry reports show the average shipboard mortality rate to be less than 1 percent well below the "trigger level" that would warrant thorough investigation—Meat and Livestock Australia reported that the individual ships' mortality rates ranged from nil to 28 percent in 2005. The report states that nearly 1 percent of the total sheep exported—approximately 38,000 sheep—died in transit, an increase from .75 percent in 2004. Nearly all the sheep were in transit to the Middle East. In most cases, their carcasses were thrown overboard.

Between August and October of 2003, more than 50,000 sheep suffered aboard the MV Cormo Express when the Saudi Arabian government refused to accept them. Too many of them were believed to be infected with "scabby mouth," a disease that results in sores and scabs around the animals' mouths. After nearly two months aboard this ship, with very little food and water—often in temperatures exceeding 100°F—the sheep were accepted for slaughter by the African nation of Eritrea.



Environmental Hazards of Wool

At every stage of production, from breeding sheep to mothproofing garments, the wool industry threatens the land, air, and water. Climate Change. Manure generated from livestock has significantly contributed to the increase in atmospheric greenhouse gasses over the last 250 years. In that time, the concentration of methane has increased by more than 130 percent in the U.S. "Enteric fermentation," or livestock belching and passing gas, accounts for roughly one-quarter of annual agricultural methane emissions. In New Zealand, methane emissions from enteric fermentation, coming mostly from sheep, make up more than 90 percent of the nation's greenhouse-gas emissions. In the summer of 2003, New Zealand Agriculture Minister Jim Sutton, Convenor of the Ministerial Group on Climate Change Pete Hodgson, and other members of the government proposed taxing sheep emissions farmers pay for research. but the plan was abandoned. to Land Damage.Oxford researchers studying land degradation in the Karoo in South Africa have noted, "There is some evidence in the Karoo as a whole that very high stock numbers (sheep largely) are the cause of vegetation change and soil erosion leading to the formation of badlands [heavily eroded areas]." In the first half of the 20th century, Patagonia, Argentina, was second to Australia in wool production. But when local sheep farmers got too greedy, the scale of their operations outgrew the ability of the land to sustain them. Soil erosion in the region has triggered a desertification process that officials estimate threatens as much as 93 percent of the land. Argentina is no longer a major wool producer.

Exercise 3. Find antonym pairs.

a) Incomplete, minimize, unimportant, rash, extreme.

b) insignificant, entire, significant, maximize considered.

Exercise 4. Choose necessary verbs.

1. Sheep from Australia... (are slaughtered, is slaughtered) in the Middle East after enduring grueling journeys on extremely crowded, disease-ridden ships.2. Between August and October of 2003, more than 50,000 sheep...(to suffer, suffered) aboard the MV Cormo Express when the Saudi Arabian government...(refused, to refuse) to accept them. 3. When the survivors ...(arrive, arrived) at their destination, they are often dragged from the ships and ...(to thrown, throw) into the backs of trucks and cars. 4. Many sheep ...(to fell, fall) ill or starve to death because they are unused to the pellet food... (provided, to provide) onboard.

Exercise 5.

Mashqlar bajarilgach "Tushunchalar taxlili" uslubi bo'yicha guruh bilan ishlash tartibi:

-talabalar yakka tartibda ishalydilar:

-tarqatma material guruh a'zolariga tarqatiladi:

- talabalar o'tilgan mavzular bo'yicha tarqatma materialda berilgan tushunchalar bilan tanishadilar.

-olgan bilimlari asosida tushunchalar izoh yozadilar:

-talabalr ishlarini tugatganlaridan so'ng ekranda har bir tushunchani izohi berilgan slayd namoyish etiladi.Talabalar to'g'ri javoblarini aniqlaydilar,o'z xatolarini ko'radilar va o'z bilimlarini baholaydilar.

Tushunchalar	Mazmuni
Fur Industry	
Animals used for fur	
Nature of fur	
Natural rubber	
Wool Industry	

Exercise 6. TEST

1. The voyage ...last weeks, and the sheep ...exposed to all weather extremes. a) can / can be

- b) must / can
- c) can / may
- 2. Muslim countries ... that animals be slaughtered according to Halal regulations.
- a) required
- b) are required
- c) require

3. Sheep from Australiain the Middle East after enduring grueling journeys on extremely crowded, disease-ridden ships.

- a) slaughtered
- b) are slaughtered
- c) were slaughtered
- 4. Some sheep are slaughtered en masse in lots,
- a) while others are taken home and slaughtered individually by the purchasers.
- b) no viable reason for live export
- c) unable to lift their faces from the feces-laden floors.
- 5. Nearly all the sheep were in transit to the
- a) America
- b)Uzbekistan
- c) Middle East.

6. When sheep age and their wool production declines, wool farmers

- a) longer have any use for them and discard them for slaughter.
- b) no viable reason for live export.
- c) slaughter standards dictate

7. Many sheep fall ill or starve to death ... they are unused to the pellet food provided onboard.

- a) that's why
- b) because
- c) otherwise
- 8. There is simply no viable reason ... export.
- a) for live
- b) for kill
- c) living



Corrected or Embossed Grain .mp3

Listen and fill the blanks

Hides which have an ______ amount of scratches or scars are further ______ by "correcting" the ______ grain of a Full Grain skin. After splitting to the required ______, this natural grain is buffed or sanded and replaced with an embossed grain and finish to simulate various hair cell______. The resulting effect will look flawless with no natural ______ showing, but this is no longer the real or natural grain. The original feel or hand of the natural skin and _______ is also reduced with a synthetic grain and finish. Many ______ for shoe and handbag leather are embossed with unique ______ prints to simulate the look as well. This ______ is utilized in many Garments and Upholstery while still represented as "full grain leather" which technically it is that layer.

LESSON 27. The Wool Farms.



Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

fleece and skins effective insulation encourages welfare of the sheep hole-punched an incision are castrated starvation non-existent compassion bloody industry supports

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. The Wool Farms.



Sheep are gentle individuals who, like all animals, feel pain, fear, and loneliness. But because there is a market for their fleece and skins, they are treated as nothing more than wool-producing machines.

If they were left alone and not genetically manipulated, sheep would grow just enough wool to protect themselves from temperature extremes. The fleece provides effective insulation against both cold and heat.

Shearers are usually paid by volume, not by the hour, which encourages fast work without regard for the welfare of the sheep. Says one eyewitness, "The shearing shed must be one of the worst places in the world for cruelty to animals ... I have seen shearers punch sheep with their shears or their fists until the sheep's nose bled. I have seen sheep with half their faces shorn off ..."

In Australia, where more than 50 percent of the world's merino wool—which is used in products ranging from clothing to carpets—originates, lambs are forced to endure a gruesome procedure called "mulesing," in which huge chunks of skin and flesh are cut from the animals' backsides, often without any painkillers.

Within weeks of birth, lambs' ears are hole-punched, their tails are chopped off, and the males are castrated without anesthetics. Male lambs are castrated when they are between 2 and 8 weeks old, either by making an incision and cutting their testicles out or with a rubber ring used to cut off blood supply-one of the most painful methods of castration possible. Every year, hundreds of lambs die before the age of 8 weeks from exposure or starvation, and mature sheep die every year from disease, lack of shelter, and neglect. Millions of these sheep who survive on the farms are then shipped to the Middle East on crowded multilevel ships. These live exports, which can last for weeks, go to countries where animal welfare standards are non-existent. The suffering sheep are dragged off the ships, loaded onto trucks, and dragged by their ears and legs to often unregulated slaughterhouses, where their throats are slit while conscious. they are still No amount of fluff can hide the fact that anyone who buys wool supports a cruel and bloody industry. There are plenty of durable, stylish, and warm fabrics available that aren't made from wool or animal skins. Please join the millions of people all over the world who know that compassion is the fashion. Save a sheep—don't buy wool.



Exercise 3.Complete the sentences.

1. The fleece provides effective insulation 2. ...half their faces shorn off .3. There are plenty of durable, stylish, and warm fabrics available that 4...., not by the hour, which encourages fast work without regard for the welfare of the sheep. 5. Save a sheep—.... 6. Millions of these sheep who survive on the

Exercise 4.

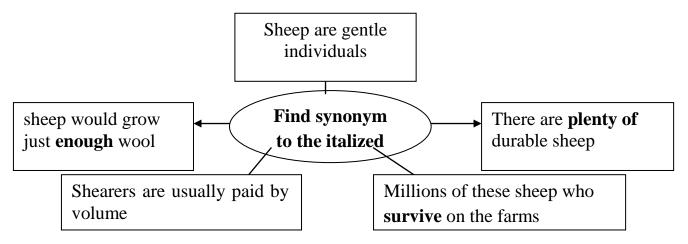
d Klaster tuzish qoidalari:

1.Mavjud fikr va g'oyalaringizni birin-ketin yozib boring. G'oya sifatini muhokama qilmang: faqat yozing.

2.Imlo, husnixat va boshqa omillarga e'tibor bermang.

3.Ajratilgan vaqt tugaguncha yozishdan to'xtamang. Agar miyangizga g'oyalar kelishi birdan to'xtasa, yangi g'oyalar paydo bo'lguncha qog'ozga rasm chizing.

4.Guruhdoshlaringiz bilan ko'proq muloqotda bo'lishga harakat qiling. Go'yalar soni, oqimi va ular orasidagi aloqadorlikni chegaralamang.



TEST

1. If they were left alone and not genetically manipulated.

- a) usually paid by volume
- b) sheep would grow just enough wool.
- c) don't buy wool
- 2. In Australia, where more thanof the world's merino wool.
- a) 50 percent
- b) 30 percent
- c) 80 percent

3. Every year,die before the age of 8 weeks from exposure or starvation.

- a) hundreds of trees
- b) hundreds of cows
- c) hundreds of lambs

4. Please ... the millions of people all over the world who ... that compassion is the fashion.

- a) joined / knows
- b) join / know
- c) is joined / knew

5. The suffering sheep ... off the ships loaded onto trucks, and dragged by their ears and legs.

- a) dragged
- b) are dragged
- c) is dragged



1.Listen and fill the gaps

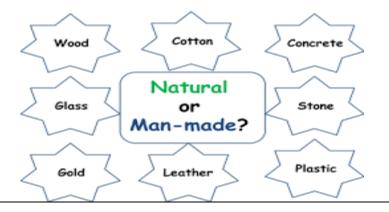
Suede is made from the ______ of a split to create a_____, napped finish. It is often ______ from younger or ______ animals, as the ______ of adults often ______ in a coarse, shaggy nap.

2. Listen and unjumble given words

<u>Suede</u> is made from the **sideunde**r of a split to create a **tosf**, napped finish. It is often **adem** from younger or **llersma** animals, as the **nsski** of adults often **ultres** in a coarse, shaggy nap.

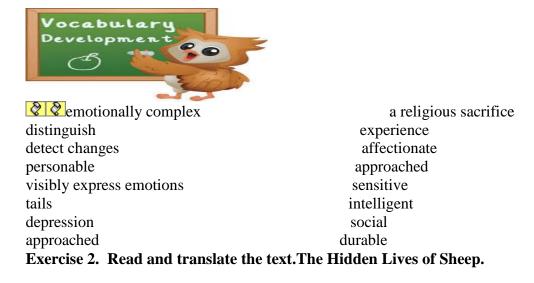


Is wool cruel to sheep? How much is the wool from one sheep worth? What is the most profitable sheep? Which sheep produces the most valuable wool? Which is the best quality of wool? What does wool sell for?



LESSON 28. The Hidden Lives of Sheep

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.





Sheep are gentle, sensitive animals who are emotionally complex and highly intelligent. The following recent studies have found that sheep and humans have many things in common. Keith Kendrick, a professor of physics at Gresham College in London, found that sheep can distinguish between different expressions in humans and that they can detect changes in the faces of anxious sheep. He also discovered that sheep recognize the faces of at least 50 other sheep and can remember 50 images for up to two years. Professor John Webster of the University of Bristol found that, like humans, sheep visibly express emotions. When they experience stress or isolation, they show signs of depression similar to those humans show by hanging their heads and avoiding positive actions. Like us, sheep experience fear when they are separated from their social groups or approached by strangers. Sheeps' heart rates have been found to increase by 20 beats per minute when they are unable to see any members of their flock and by 84 beats per minute when approached by a man and a dog.

When PETA staff members Carrie and Jackie visited the Poplar Spring Animal Sanctuary in Maryland, they found out just how captivating sheep and lambs can be. Playful and puppy-like, the sheep wagged their tails when they were stroked. They affectionately nuzzled and head-butted Carrie and Jackie in order to get their attention.



One sheep, named Adam, who loved to cuddle and have his face stroked, made a big impression on the two staff members. "Adam was set to be a religious sacrifice before being rescued in the Washington, D.C., area. I couldn't even begin to fathom such a hideous fate for the sheep who was softly stroking my neck with his warm, fuzzy face," recalls Jackie.

Carrie also found that spending time with sheep was an eye-opening experience: "I had always seen sheep depicted as herd animals who did not have individual personalities. While I knew that this was not true, my experience with such affectionate and personable sheep truly made me understand what unique animals they are and how horribly cruel it is that they suffer so greatly in wool production and live export."

Although sheep are intelligent, social, emotional beings—just as humans are—the wool industry continues to abuse them in ways that would warrant cruelty-to-animals charges if dogs or cats were the victims. When they are still lambs, sheep are subjected to mulesing, a cruel mutilation in which farmers carve skin and flesh from the animals' backsides, often without giving them any painkillers. When the sheep begin to produce less wool, millions each year are loaded onto extremely crowded, multitiered cargo ships and sent on terrifying journeys to the Middle East or North Africa, where their throats are cut while they are still conscious.

There are fashionable, durable, and warm alternatives to wool available virtually everywhere clothes are sold. Check out PETA's Shopping Guide to Compassionate Clothing, and please, for the animals' sake, don't buy wool.



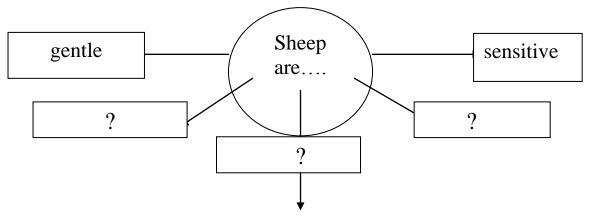
Exercise 3. Put proper form of the verb.

1. The following recent studies...(to find, have found) that sheep and humans have many things in common. 2. He also... (discovered, are discovered) that sheep recognize the faces of at least 50 other sheep and can remember 50 images for up to two years. 3. Like us, sheep experience fear when they...(are separated, separated) from their social groups or approached by strangers.4. Carrie also ...(to find, found) that spending time with sheep was an eye-opening experience. 5. Playful and puppy-like, the sheep (is wagged, wagged) their tails when they were stroked.

Exercise 4 .Klaster (Clusters)

ø

Present your ideas on the topic by "clusters"



TEST

- 1. Keith Kendrick.... at Gresham College in London.
- a) a doctor
- b) a professor of physics
- c) a teacher

2. Professor John Webster of the University of Bristol found that, like humans....

- a) ... sheep visibly express emotions.
- b)... still conscious
- c)... to get their attention.

3. One sheep, named Adam, who loved ...and have his face stroked, made a big impression on the two staff members.

a) cuddle

- b) are cuddled
- c) to cuddle

4. When they are still lambs, sheepto mulesing, a cruel mutilation in which farmers carve skin.

- a) subjected
- b) are subjected
- c) to subject

5. There are and warm alternatives to wool available virtually everywhere clothes are sold.

- a) fashionable, durable
- b) soft , durable
- c) fashionable, beautiful



1.Listen and fill the blanks

The second layer or lower layer of the ______ left after removing the Full Grain ______ is the Split Suede and will be ______ on both sides. These types of leathers also will come in various thickness depending on ______. As this is a byproduct of hide tanning it is less costly and therefore ______ in products where Full Grain is not required such as tool pouches, moccasins, suede garments etc.. This layer of the skin can also be ______ processed by the application of a synthetic ______ and hair cell to one side of the suede to create an ______ look of Full Grain leather, known as "finished split"_____. This is used extensively in lower cost furniture and ______ and represented as "Genuine Leather" which technically it still is ______- it may look like something it is not.



Why do sheep die so easily? What kinds of things does a sheep need to remember? How do sheep show affection? How do sheep protect themselves?

LESSON 29. Natural rubber.



Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

originally derived	germinated
milk colored latex	established
applications	rubber consumption
stretchy and flexible	extremely waterproof
commercial source	attempts
photosynthesise	commercial scale
remained	chemical properties
Exercise 2. Read and translate th	e text. Natural rubber.



Natural rubber, also called China rubber or caoutchouc, is an elastomer (an elastic hydrocarbon polymer) that was originally derived from latex, a milky colloid produced by some plants. The plants would be 'tapped', that is, an incision made into the bark of the tree and the sticky, milk colored latex sap collected and refined into a usable rubber. The purified form of natural rubber is the chemical polyisoprene, which can also be produced synthetically. Natural rubber is used extensively in many applications and products, as is synthetic rubber. It is normally very stretchy and flexible and extremely waterproof.

Varieties

The commercial source of natural rubber latex is the para rubber tree (Hevea brasiliensis), a member of the spurge family, Euphorbiaceae. This is largely because it responds to wounding by producing more latex, also this means that the tree is able to photosynthesise more.

Other plants containing latex include gutta-percha (Palaquium gutta), rubber fig (Ficus elastica), Panama rubber tree (Castilla elastica), spurges (Euphorbia spp.), lettuce, common dandelion (Taraxacum officinale), Russian dandelion (Taraxacum kok-saghyz), Scorzonera (tau-saghyz), and guayule (Parthenium argentatum). Although these have not been major sources of rubber, Germany attempted to use some of these during World War II when it was cut off from rubber supplies. These attempts were later supplanted by the development of synthetic rubbers. To distinguish the tree-obtained version of natural rubber from the synthetic version, the term gum rubber is sometimes used.

Discovery of commercial potential

The para rubber tree initially grew in South America. Charles Marie de La Condamine is credited with introducing samples of rubber to the Académie Royale des Sciences of France in 1736. In 1751, he presented a paper by François Fresneau to the Académie (eventually published in 1755) which described many of the properties of rubber. This has been referred to as the first scientific paper on rubber. When samples of rubber first arrived in England, it was observed by Joseph Priestley, in 1770, that a piece of the material was extremely good for rubbing off pencil marks on paper, hence the name rubber. Later it slowly made its way around England.

South America remained the main source of the limited amounts of latex rubber that were used during much of the 19th century. In 1876, Henry Wickham gathered thousands of para rubber tree seeds from Brazil, and these were germinated in Kew Gardens, England. The seedlings were then sent to Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Indonesia, Singapore and British Malaya. Malaya (now Malaysia) was later to become the biggest producer of rubber. About 100 years ago, the Congo Free State in Africa was also a significant basis of natural rubber latex, mostly gathered by forced labour. Liberia and Nigeria also started production of rubber.

In India, commercial cultivation of natural rubber was introduced by the British planters, although the experimental efforts to grow rubber on a commercial scale in India were initiated as early as 1873 at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. The first commercial Hevea plantations in India were established at Thattekadu in Kerala in 1902. In the 19th and early 20th century, it was often called "India rubber." In 2010, India's natural rubber consumption stood at 0.978 million tons per year.



Exercise 3. Complete the sentences.

1. Natural rubber is used extensively in many applications and products...2. ...from the synthetic version, the term gum rubber is sometimes used. 3. Later it slowly made its ... 4. South America remained the main source of the limited amounts of latex rubber ...

5. The seedlings were then sent to Ceylon, Indonesia, Singapore

6.... by the development of synthetic rubbers.7. When samples of rubber first arrived in England, it was observed by Joseph Priestley....

Exercise 4. Choose synonym pairs.

- a) investigational ,commercial , ordinary, basis, depressed
- b) miserable natural, marketable, source, experimental

TEST

1. It is normally very ... and ... and extremely waterproof.

- a) waterproof/ stretchy
- b) stretchy / flexible
- c) extensively/ flexible

2. Later it slowly ... its way around England.

- a) made
- b) to make
- c) is making

3. In India, commercial cultivation of natural rubber ... by the British planters.

- a) introduced
- b) is introduced
- c) was introduced

4. In the 19th and early 20th century, it was often called

- a) Natural rubber
- b) "India rubber.
- c) rubber

5. Thisto as the first scientific paper on rubber.

- a) has been referred
- b) referred
- c) had been referred

MP3

Faux Leather.mp3 Listen and fill the blanks

For both ethical and ______reasons, fake _____known as faux leather – is a______popular option, ______in clothing and jackets.Because faux leather is ______man-made using synthetic materials, it is in many cases more ______ and weather resistant than the other different types of leather. It can also be ______ and styled into a plethora of different options.As a possible______, faux leather does not come from renewable sources, so it does create some additional environmental

_____. That being said, faux leather is considerably_____than any type of genuine leather, and it often looks so much like the real thing that most people aren't able to tell the difference.

Exercise 1.	Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations.
Translate the	em into your native language.

•	0 0
compression	excellent
widespread	acceptance,
consumers of rubber	durability.
except tires and tubes	strength
flooring and dampeners	superiority
carpet industries	artificial
high cost of certification	properties

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text. Uses of rubber.



Compression molded (cured) rubber boots before the flashes are removed.

The use of rubber is widespread, ranging from household to industrial products, entering the production stream at the intermediate stage or as final products. Tires and tubes are the largest consumers of rubber. The remaining 44% are taken up by the general rubber goods (GRG) sector, which includes all products except tires and tubes.

Prehistoric uses

The first use of rubber was by the Olmecs, who centuries later passed on the knowledge of natural latex from the Hevea tree in 1600 BC to the ancient Mayans. They boiled the harvested latex to make a ball for a sport.

Manufacturing

Other significant uses of rubber are door and window profiles, hoses, belts, matting, flooring and dampeners (antivibration mounts) for the automotive industry in what is known as the "under the bonnet" products. Gloves (medical, household and industrial) and toy balloons are also large consumers of rubber, although the type of rubber used is that of the concentrated latex. Significant tonnage of rubber is used as adhesives in many manufacturing industries and products, although the two most noticeable are the paper and the carpet industries. Rubber is also commonly used to make rubber bands and pencil erasers. Many aircraft tires and inner tubes are still made of natural rubber due to the high cost of certification for aircraft use of synthetic replacements.

Textile applications

Additionally, rubber produced as a fiber sometimes called elastic, has significant value for use in the textile industry because of its excellent elongation and recovery properties. For these purposes, manufactured rubber fiber is made as either an extruded round fiber or rectangular fibers that are cut into strips from extruded film. Because of its low dye acceptance, feel and appearance, the rubber fiber is either covered by yarn of another fiber or directly woven with other yarns into the fabric. In the early 1900s, for example, rubber yarns were used in foundation garments. While rubber is still used in textile manufacturing, its low tenacity limits its use in lightweight garments because latex lacks resistance to oxidizing agents and is damaged by aging, sunlight, oil, and perspiration. Seeking a way to address these shortcomings, the textile industry has turned to Neoprene (polymer form of Chloroprene), a type of synthetic rubber as well as another more commonly used elastomer fiber, spandex (also known as elastane), because of their superiority to rubber in both strength and durability.

Vulcanization

Natural rubber is often vulcanized, a process by which the rubber is heated and sulfur, peroxide or bisphenol are added to improve resistance and elasticity, and to prevent it from perishing. The development of vulcanization is most closely associated with Charles Goodyear in 1839.^[8] Carbon black is often used as an additive to rubber to improve its strength, especially in vehicle tires.

Allergic reactions. Latex allergy.

Some people have a serious latex allergy, and exposure to certain natural rubber latex products such as latex gloves can cause anaphylactic shock. Guayule latex is hypoallergenic and is being researched as a substitute to the allergy-inducing Hevea latexes. Unlike the sappable Hevea tree, these relatively small shrubs must be harvested whole and latex extracted from each cell. Chemical processes may also be employed to reduce the amount of antigenic protein in Hevea latex, resulting in alternative Hevea-based materials such Vytex Natural Rubber Latex that, while not completely hypoallergenic, do provide lessened exposure to latex allergens.

Some allergic reactions are not from the latex but from residues of other ingredients used to process the latex into clothing, gloves, foam, etc. These allergies are usually referred to as multiple chemical sensitivity (MCS).

Synthetic rubber

Synthetic rubber is any type of artificial elastomer, invariably a polymer. An elastomer is a material with the mechanical (or material) property that it can undergo much more elastic deformation under stress than most materials and still return to its previous size without permanent deformation. Synthetic rubber serves as a substitute for natural rubber in many cases, especially when improved material properties are required.



Can Stock Photo - csp15013054

Exercise 3. Put correct words.

1.Rubber is also commonly used to make rubber bands and pencil ... (marks, erasers, box). 2. The development of vulcanization is most closely... (associated, invented, worked) with Charles Goodyear in 1839. 3. Some allergic reactions are not from the ...(leather, latex,fur) but from residues of other ingredients used to process the latex into clothing.4. Synthetic rubber serves as a substitute for natural rubber in many cases, ...(especially, every year, sometime) when improved material properties are required. 5. Carbon black is often used as an additive to rubber...(to obtain , to improve , to begin) its strength, especially in vehicle tires

Exercise 4. Choose antonym pair.

frequently-	commonly
exclusively-	specifically
moisture –	dampness
insignificant	- extreme
tiredness-	exhaustion
plague-	infestation

Exercise 5.

1	
	C LEANER
	And
Г	

TEST.

- 1. These allergies are usually ... to as multiple chemical sensitivity.
- a) referred
- b) refer
- c) is referred
- 2. Carbon black is often used as an additive to rubber ...its strength, especially in vehicle tires.
- a) improved
- b) improving
- c) to improve

3. While rubber is still used in textile manufacturing, its low tenacity

- a) limits its use in lightweight garments
- b) especially in vehicle tires
- c) strength and durability

4. ... is often vulcanized, a process by which the rubber is heated and sulfur.

- a) Latex
- b) Synthetic rubber
- c) Natural rubber

5. These allergies are usually referred to as

- a) chemical sensitivity
- b) multiple chemical sensitivity
- c) multiple chemical sensitivity



Regenerated Leather

Listen and fill the blanks

If leather is required for a ______ that will get lots of wear, or possible ______, regenerated ______ is often the preferred choice. It is ______ to recognize regenerated leather by its ______, matte, and plastic-like finish. It is ______ by compressing low grade animal ______ intro a strong and hard surface. Regenerated leather is then ______ with a thick layer of polyurethane for added durability.Regenerated leather is not usually considered genuine ______ due its finish.



What are the main uses of rubber? How is rubber useful? What are the things made from rubber? Why is rubber so important? What are the five uses of rubber? How is natural rubber used?

LESSON 31. Comparison of natural and synthetic rubber.

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.

small percentage polymerization synthetic rubber monomers desirable proportions commercially available sulfur impurities or additives fuel hoses fluctuations

Natural vs. Synthetic

AdvantagesDisadvantagesNatural Materials e.g. wool, wood, paperBiodegradableCan be expensiveMade from renewable
resources e.g. treesDon't last very longSynthetic Materials e.g. plasticsAre long-lastingNon-biodegradableMass produced cheaplyMade from oil – finite

resource Useful properties – light, Toxic fumes when burned flexible

Exercise 2.Read and translate the text. Comparison of natural and synthetic rubber.

Natural rubber coming from latex is mostly polymerized isoprene with a small percentage of impurities in it. This limits the range of properties available to it. Also, there are limitations on the proportions of cis and trans double bonds resulting from methods of polymerizing natural latex. This also limits the range of properties available to natural rubber, although addition of sulfur and vulcanization are used to improve the properties.

Synthetic rubber can be made from the polymerization of a variety of monomers including isoprene (2-methyl-1,3-butadiene), 1,3-butadiene, chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene), and isobutylene (methylpropene) with a small percentage of isoprene for cross-linking. These and other monomers can be mixed in various desirable proportions to be copolymerized for a wide range of

physical, mechanical, and chemical properties. The monomers can be produced pure and the addition of impurities or additives can be controlled by design to give optimal properties. Polymerization of pure monomers can be better controlled to give a desired proportion of cis and trans double bonds.

Natural vs. Synthetic

Natural	Synthetic
Rubber	PVC
Cellulose	PMMA (Plexiglas)
Starch	HDPE
Silk	LDPE
Spider Web	ABS
Cotton	Nylon
Wool	Polycarbonate (LEXAN)
Leather	Epoxy
Wood	Polyester
Proteins	Acrylic

Interesting Website : http://www.psic.ws/macrog/index.htm

History

In 1879, Bouchardat created one form of synthetic rubber, producing a polymer of isoprene in a laboratory. The expanded use of motor vehicles, and particularly motor vehicle tires, starting in the 1890s, created increased demand for rubber.

In 1909, a team headed by Fritz Hofmann, working at the Bayer laboratory in Elberfeld, Germany, also succeeded in polymerizing methyl isoprene, the first synthetic rubber.

Scientists in England and Germany developed alternative methods for creating isoprene polymers from 1910–1912.

The Russian scientist Sergei Vasiljevich Lebedev created the first rubber polymer synthesized from butadiene in 1910. This form of synthetic rubber provided the basis for the first large-scale commercial production, which occurred during World War I as a result of shortages of natural rubber. This early form of synthetic rubber was again replaced with natural rubber after the war ended, but investigations of synthetic rubber continued. Russian American Ivan Ostromislensky did significant early research on synthetic rubber and a couple of monomers in the earlier 1900s.



Studies published in 1930 written independently by Lebedev, the American Wallace Carothers and the German scientist Hermann Staudinger led in 1931 to one of the first successful synthetic rubbers, known as neoprene, which was developed at DuPont under the direction of E.K. Bolton. Neoprene is highly resistant to heat and chemicals such as oil and gasoline, and is used in fuel hoses and as an insulating material in machinery. The company Thiokol applied their name to a competing type of rubber based on ethylene dichloride which was commercially available in 1930.

The first rubber plant in Europe SK-1 (from Russian "Synthetic Kauchuk", Russian: CK-1) was established (Russia) by Sergei Lebedev in Yaroslavl under Stalin's First Five-Year Plan on July 7, 1932. In 1935, German chemists synthesized the first of a series of synthetic rubbers known as Buna rubbers. These were copolymers, meaning the polymers were made up from two monomers in alternating sequence.

Other brands included Koroseal, which Waldo Semon developed in 1935, and Sovprene, which Russian researchers created in 1940.

Extraction of latex from a tree, for use in rubber production

Latex is the stable dispersion (emulsion) of polymer microparticles in an aqueous medium. Latexes may be natural or synthetic.Latex as found in nature is a milky fluid found in 10% of all flowering plants (angiosperms). It is a complex emulsion consisting of proteins, alkaloids, starches,

sugars, oils, tannins, resins, and gums that coagulates on exposure to air. It is usually exuded after tissue injury. In most plants, latex is white, but some have yellow, orange, or scarlet latex. Since the 17th century, latex has been used as a term for the fluid substance in plants. It serves mainly as defense against herbivorous insects.^[1] Many people are allergic to latex. The word is also used to refer to natural latex rubber; particularly for non-vulcanized rubber. Such is the case in products like latex gloves, latex condoms and latex clothing.

Exercise 3. Find antonyms of the following words

reactive, correctly, quiet, brave, enlarging, persuade, fragrances, immediately;

Exercise 4. Choose the definition that fits each word or phrase used in the text.

1. Rubber

a) wool production declines

b) an elastic hydrocarbon polymer

c) is the stable dispersion

2. Latex

a) may be natural or synthetic.

b) is the soft material

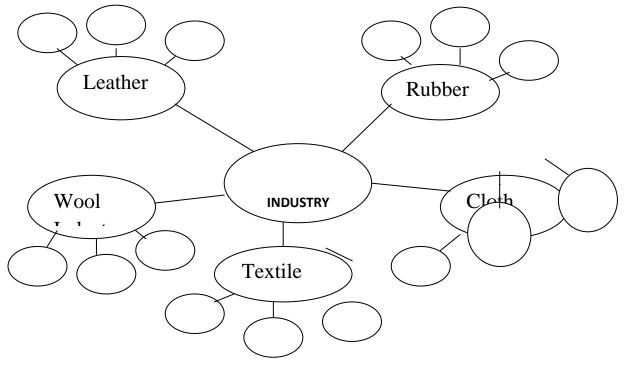
c) is the thick growth of hair

Phone cases in ostrich leather.mp3

1.Listen and fill the gaps

Today, most leather is ______ of <u>cattle</u> hides, which constitute ______ 65% of all leather produced. Other______ that are used include sheep, about 13%, goats, about 11%, and pigs, about 10%. Obtaining accurate ______ from around the world is difficult, especially for areas where the skin may be______ Other animals mentioned below only constitute a _______ of a percent of total leather production. Horse _______ are used to make particularly durable leathers. <u>Shell cordovan</u> is a horse ______ made not from the outer skin but an under layer found only in equine ______ called the shell. It is prized for its mirrorlike finish and anti-creasing properties.

Present your ideas on the topic by "clusters"





Exercise 6. TEST

1.coming from latex is mostly polymerized isoprene with a small percentage of impurities in it.

a) Leather b) Fur farms c) Natural rubber

- 2. The first rubber plant in Europe was established by Sergei Lebedev on July 7, 1932.
- a) Sergei Lebedev
- b) Wallace Carothers
- c) Hermann Staudinger

3. Scientists in England and Germany developed alternative methods for creating isoprene polymers.

a) from 1911- 1922.

b) from 1910–1912.

c) from 1911–1912.

4. ...synthesized the first of a series of synthetic rubbers known as Buna rubbers.

a) In 1945, Japan chemists

b) In 1935, German chemists

c) In 2009, American chemists

5. 17th century, latexas a term for the fluid substance in plants.

a) had been used b) been used c) has been used

LESSON 32 Swivel knife

Exercise 1. Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



properly use sharp

difficult a variety

knife friction

regularly smoothly.



Swivel knife is a chisel-edged blade held upright and mounted on a pivot with a saddle for a finger. It is held somewhat like a pencil, but between the <u>thumb</u> and middle fingers, while the forefinger rides in the saddle above. It is used to outline and cut a design into the surface of <u>leather</u> as an initial stage to tooling the leather with decorations..Something I wish someone had shown me when first starting out is how to properly use the swivel knife. Learning how to work this tool is hard enough, but learning how to use it if were dull and not working right makes it even harder.One of the first things you need to do is learn how to get it sharp and keep it sharp. Keep it polished up so that when you're working, it's not dragging in the leather and making it more difficult to control than what it would be. Leather is tanned with a variety of oils and minerals, which can cause a build up on the knife and create friction when trying to pull the swivel knife through the leather. By stropping the knife regularly with jeweler's rouge, you are polishing the blade to keep it working smoothly.



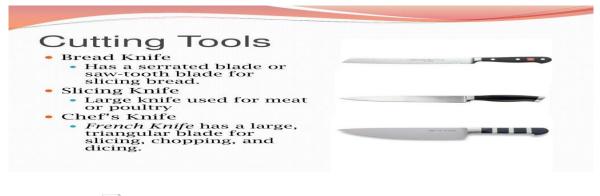
The next thing to note is that this is a fingertip-controlled tool. When you're holding this tool, what I show folks initially in a beginner's class is how to grab it, you hold it with just your fingertips. You place your forefinger into the yoke up to about the first knuckle and your thumb is on one side. Your other fingers are on the opposite side and I have my ring finger resting on the side of the blade here. That's pretty much the grip.



Then I let the side of my hand here rest of the table or on the leather so that I get good balance with it. You make the cuts by sticking just the corner of the blade into the leather and drawing the knife towards you, making the cuts. It gets its name, swivel knife because the body of the knife turns. That's what aids you in doing nice, smooth, curving cuts. When you're doing these swivel cuts, you do all of the rotating with your fingers that are along the side of the knife and then you do all the pushing down with that yoke, with the forefinger that's in the yoke up there.



That's the basic grip and that will be something that you'll have to practice with because you probably don't use any other knife in that kind of a fashion. As you're cutting, you want to try to follow the lines that you've sketched on the leather as closely as you can. You want to put enough pressure on the yolk so that you get good depth in your cuts. I usually try to get the cuts to go maybe 1/3 to 1/2 the thickness of the leather. That usually gets you a maximum amount of depth out of a piece of leather when you're doing the other stamping steps. It gets the design to really stand out. You need to always keep your leather turned so you can see what you're doing. If you watch any of my videos, you'll see that I rotating the leather frequently so I can get a good look at what's I'm doing. Learning how to get good, clean cuts and learning how to do them accurately, is an important thing. What's even more important than that is you gotta do it. You have to do a lot of practicing.

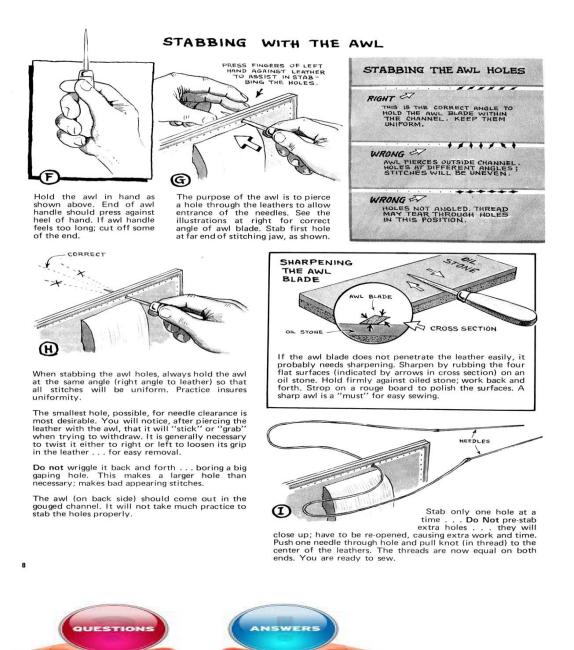




Listen and fill the blanks

Aldehyde-tanned leather is tanned using ______ or <u>oxazolidine</u> compounds. It is referred to as "wet white" ______ its pale cream color. It is the main type of "chrome-free" leather, often seen in shoes ______ and automobiles. ______ has been used for tanning in the past; ______ phased out due to danger to ______ and sensitivity of many ______ to formaldehyde.





How do you cut leather? What is a swivel knife used for? How do you sharpen a swivel knife blade? How do you strop a swivel knife? How do you make a leather swivel knife?

What is a swivel tool?

LESSON 33 Characteristics of leather

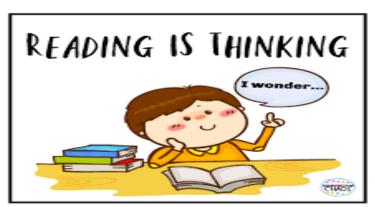
Leather Characteristics

Extremely soft hand or feel. ... Offers no resistance to staining and soiling from body oils and liquids. Hides are aniline dyed al the wy through for final color. Only 3% to 5% of raw material in the world is acceptable for making Pure Anilines. Shade variation common from hide to hide and within each hide.

Exercise 1 Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



Exercise 2 Read and translate the text



refined

Leather can broadly be divided into full grain, enhanced grain, corrected grain, top grain and split leathers.

Full Grain Leather

dotting

Full grain leather has no surface alterations. The hide's natural pores and grain textures are intact and it will develop a patina over time. The tiny pinholes dotting

the surface indicate the hide's open hair follicles. The presence of these hair follicles demonstrates a high quality surface which has not been altered to conceal

flaws. This full grain surface breathes. It keeps the user comfortable as it adjusts to body temperature. Full grain leather is the highest quality, most beautiful, and most

comfortable leather available. Enhanced Grain Leather Enhanced grain leather is a full grain with an artificial grain embossed over the natural grain. Enhanced grain leather has the same comfort and breathability of a full grain, but the surface has received minor alteration to improve grain appearance.

Corrected Grain Leather

Corrected grain leather is produced from the upper portion of the hide. The surface is lightly sanded or refined then embossed with an artificial grain texture. Corrected grain leathers have a more consistent appearance across

the entire surface.

Top Grain or Split Leather

Top grain leather is produced from a split. Split leather is leather created from the fibrous part of the hide left once the upper portion of the rawhide has been separated from the hide. Unlike full grain leather, a top grain product begins with an inferior raw material. Its grain surface is removed and an artificial grain pattern applied.

Top grain leather has to be heavily pigmented and heavily altered in order to compensate for imperfections and lack of natural.



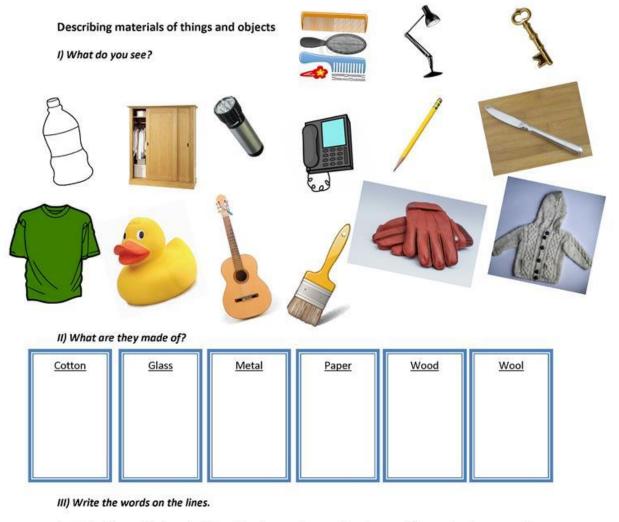
What are the different grades of leather? What is the highest quality leather? What kind of leather is genuine leather? What is the highest quality leather? Are cows killed just for leather? Which animal leather is most expensive?



Corrected grain leather .mp3 Listen and fill the blanks

Corrected grain ______has the surface subjected to ______ treatments to create a more ______ appearance. This usually______ buffing or sanding away flaws

in_____, then dyeing _____embossing the _____.



- 1) This comes from trees and we often use it to make things like bed frames and drawers.
- 2) It is a mineral and we find this inside rocks. It can come in different colours and is expensive. People can make things like bracelets and earrings from it.
- This comes from a plant and we use it to make things like clothing, things to clean our ears and face with.

Play a game ... What am I?

A: I am small and I help open things, what am I?

B: Are you a key? A: Yes, I am.

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LESSON 34 Full grain versus Top grain leathers.



Exercise 1 Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language

strength	surface layers
upper portion	dermis
tightest	part of the hide
permanently	maintained
appearance	comfortable
luxury	evident
properties	moisture
applications	provides

Exercise 2 Read and translate the text

Full grain leathers are superior to top grain leathers.

They are stronger. Full grain leathers have greater tensile strength and are less likely to 'puddle' than leathers which have lost the surface layers. Top grain leathers have had the upper portion of the dermis removed therefore

losing the strongest, tightest, and most dense part of the hide. They are not as strong as full grain leathers and will permanently stretch over time. Whereas properly maintained full grain leather will never look worn and will

outwear textiles and top grain leather many times over. Since fabrics are woven, changes in their appearance from age and use detract from their beauty. Leather

will absorb body oils during use and enhance the leather's appearance over time. This improvement in appearance is called patina and it's a unique characteristic of natural leather. They are more comfortable. Full grain leathers breathe

and ventilate body heat away from the body, allowing them to remain cool and comfortable in summer while not becoming cold and rigid in winter. Conversely, top grain leathers have their surfaces clogged with heavy applications of finish and will not wick away heat. In addition, they feel artificial as silicone-based fillers are

used to patch holes and deep barbed wire scars and does not adjust to your body temperature nor wick away moisture. They are more beautiful. Full grain leathers produced from the highest quality of raw materials have depth of color and require less finish, allowing their natural markings to show. The light, natural finish will not crack or peel and will develop a beautiful protective patina over time. They are more supple. Full grain leathers are natural, supple, and provide a robust hand. This natural characteristic adds to the luxury, value, and comfort of the leather and is not evident in lower grade top grain leathers. They are longer lasting. Full grain leathers, which have all of their natural properties intact, will breathe and will maintain high moisture content and a proper pH balance Top grain leathers receive heavy applications of finish which seal the surface. The pore structure is removed preventing the leather to breathe. They have a larger hide yield. An average of 80–90 percent yield per hide provides a lower waste factor than top grain corrected material meaning less square footage is required and a lower waste factor for cutting patterns.

Look for these essential characteristics of full grain quality:• Fat wrinkles or growth lines: subtly shaded bands on the grain side of a hide

- Natural variations in grain texture and shading.
- Small scars: on a quality product they do not render large portions of the hide unusable.
- A similar shade of color on the suede side: this demonstrates superior base dye penetration.
- The depth and shading of color on the grain side is comparable to that of a transparent color stain on a piece of fine hardwood furniture

Choosing full grain leather is the smart, long-term solution

if comfort, quality, and durability are important



Mashqlar bajarilgach "Tushunchalar taxlili" uslubi bo'yicha guruh bilan ishlash tartibi: -talabalar yakka tartibda ishalydilar:

-tarqatma material guruh a'zolariga tarqatiladi:

- talabalar o'tilgan mavzular bo'yicha tarqatma materialda berilgan tushunchalar bilan tanishadilar.

-olgan bilimlari asosida tushunchalar izoh yozadilar:

-talabalr ishlarini tugatganlaridan so'ng ekranda har bir tushunchani izohi berilgan slayd namoyish etiladi.Talabalar to'g'ri javoblarini aniqlaydilar,o'z xatolarini ko'radilar va o'z bilimlarini baholaydilar.

Tushunchalar	Mazmuni
Full grain leathers	
Top grain leathers	
Leather Characteristics	
Natural rubber	



Listen and unjuble the words

For both **icaleth** and pricing reasons, **kefa** leather – known as faux **therlea** – is a highly popular option, **iallyespec** in clothing and jackets.Because faux leather is **relyenti** man-made using synthetic **rialsmate**, it is in many cases more **bledura** and weather resistant than the other different types of leather. It can also be **redcolo** and styled into a plethora of different options.As a possible downside, faux leather does not come from **wablerene** sources, so it does create some additional environmental **ationsconsider**.That being said, faux leather is **erablyconsid** cheaper than any type of **inegenu** leather, and it often looks so much like the real thing that most people aren't able to tell the difference.





Which is better top grain or full grain leather? Is full grain leather real leather? Is top grain leather good for sofas? How can you tell if leather is top grain?

ep-calm.net



LESSON 35 Leather accessories

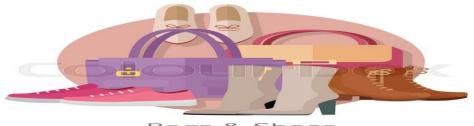
Exercise 1 Make up your own sentences with the following words and word combinations. Translate them into your native language.



gloves	exposure
towear	tear
accessories	prematurely
attentive	impregnation
guarantee	possible
caring for leather	headgear
correct	care procedures

Exercise 2 Read and translate the text

Leather bags and gloves have to put up with a lot. Exposure to the elements and daily use leave behind signs of wear and tear on the natural leather. To ensure that accessories don't age prematurely and become unsightly, attentive impregnation and care is a must. To guarantee that you can enjoy your new bag or gloves for as long as possible, here you will find helpful tips for cleaning and caring for leather accessories – whatever kind of leather your bags, gloves or headgear are made with. With the correct cleaning and care procedures, you can allow your highquality accessories to take centre stage.Leather is a sensitive material. To ensure that the colours don't fade prematurely, store your leather accessories in a soft and opaque cotton pouch. Patent leather bags and accessories require special care, to ensure that they don't become scratched. Whatever kind of bag you are storing, always pad it with tissue paper. Nano impregnation sprays ensure that your leather bag will look spotless whatever the weather. From the first use, leather impregnation sprays prevent the penetration of water and the development of annoying water marks (leave to dry at room temperature!). Now and then, high-quality leather must not just be cleaned but also cared for with the correct procedure. At least twice every year, use care products such as special lotions for smooth leather, to return important nutrients to the leather. Regular use of care products guarantees the suppleness of your leather bags and freshens up their colour.



Bags & Shoes

A **shoe** is an item of <u>footwear</u> intended to protect and comfort the human foot. Shoes are also used as an item of decoration and <u>fashion</u>. The design of shoes has varied enormously through time and from culture to culture, with appearance originally being tied to function. Traditionally, shoes have been made from leather, wood or <u>canvas</u>, but in the 2010s, they are increasingly made from <u>rubber</u>, <u>plastics</u>, and other <u>petrochemical</u>-derived materials. Though the human foot is adapted to varied terrain and climate conditions, it is still vulnerable to environmental hazards such as sharp rocks and temperature extremes, which shoes protect against. Some shoes are worn as safety equipment, such as steel-soled boots which are required on construction sites.



Exercise 3 Match the sentences

1	To ensure that accessories don't age prematurely and become unsightly,	A) to return important nutrients to the leather
2	Whatever kind of bag you are storing,	B) varied terrain and climate conditions
3	At least twice every year, use care products such as special lotions for smooth leather,	C) attentive impregnation and care is a must
4	shoe is an item of <u>footwear</u> intended	D)which are required on construction sites.
5	Some shoes are worn as safety equipment, such as steel-soled boots	E) suppleness of your leather bags and freshens up their colour.

6	Regular use of care products guarantees the	F) to protect and comfort the human foot
7	Though the human foot is adapted to	G) always pad it with tissue paper.



What is leather shoe? Is leather good for shoes? Which shoes is best for formal? What are flat shoes called? What are the main parts of a shoe? Which brand is best for leather shoes?



Chrome-tanned leather.mp3

Listen and put some questions on the text

Chrome-tanned leather, invented in 1858, is tanned using <u>chromium sulfate</u> and other <u>chromiumsalts</u>. It is also known as "wet blue" for the pale blue color of the undyed leather. The chrome tanning method usually takes approximately one day to complete, making it best suited for large-scale industrial use. This is the most common method in modern use. It is more supple and pliable than vegetable-tanned leather and does not discolor or lose shape as drastically in water as vegetable-tanned. However, there are environmental concerns with this tanning method, as chromium is a heavy metal.





Lesson 36 REVISION





- 1. What is the cheapest type of leather?
- 2. Which animal leather is best?
- 3. What is the most expensive leather?
- 4. How long does genuine leather last?
- 5. What is the difference between real leather and genuine leather?
- 6. What is genuine leather made of?
- 7. Is genuine leather waterproof?
- 8. Which country is famous for leather?
- 9.How do you waterproof leather naturally?
- 10.How To Waterproof Leather in 4 Steps
- 11. Which city is called the Leather City of the World?
- 12. What is a swivel knife used for?
- 13. What is a swivel tool?
- 14. What are the best leather working tools?
- 15. How do you sew leather?
- 16. How do you use a awl stitch?

5 th Grade Worksheets	Name	95
	Shoe Shenanigans	
(Pag	Some of the sentences below have spelling errors, and som do not. Circle each misspelled word. Write the correct word the blank at the end of that sentence. If there is NO mistake the sentence, write NONE in the blank.	in
	1. Sal and I needed to buy new shoes because niether of us owned a decent pair.	I.
2. We each chose one r	new pair from two seperate shops	_
3. Sal bought some nev	sneakers, and I bought some brown leather dress shoes.	
4. When we got home, a bottom.	Sal really liked his shoes, but mine were too slippry on the	
5. I decided to return m	shoes, but I did not have a reciept.	_
6. I could not get my mo pair.	ney back, but I was allowed to exchange my shoes for anoth	er
7. I didn't find another s	uitible pair that fit me.	
8. However, Sal found a	grate pair of shoes that for himself.	2
They were rugged, bi ones worn by our favrile	rown cowboy boots, just like the country singer.	พ
10. Since I found nothin he shoes I had returned	g for myself, Sal used the credit for	L
11. Consequently, Sal h	ad too new pairs of shoes and I had	
12. I told Sal that tomor	ow, he could buy me two new pairs of jeans!	



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GLOSSARY

Leather is not a generic product and leather terms are not widely understood or standardized. This brief glossary includes the most important terms used within the leather industry to help evaluate leather qualities.

Altered leather: Leather that has had the original surface of the skin removed (usually due to imperfections in the

original surface) and a new grain embossed into the leather. This is also called corrected grain. Most top grain leathers

have altered or corrected grain surfaces.

Aniline: A colorless, oily liquid made from coal tar used in making dyes and resins in organic synthesis

Aniline dye: Any dye produced synthetically from coal tar products

Aniline dyed or aniline leather: Leather that has been dyed in a dye bath with some level of dye penetration

Bark tanned: Leather which has been vegetable tanned mainly by means of tannins contained in the bark of trees

Base dyes: Common (usually lower grade) dye colors used in custom colored leathers which are quickly made;—hides

are dyed in advance awaiting the spray application of custom colors

Blues: The state of hides which have been tanned once using chromium salts—these hides are light blue in color

Bovine: An animal belonging to the cattle or ox family

Breathability: An important characteristic of a full grain leather. Due to its intact grain and pore structure, full grainleather breathes which means that the leather adjusts to temperature and wicks away moisture and body heat, makingit very comfortable to sit on.

Brush coloring: The process of applying dyestuff to the leather by means of a brush where the. dyes are not saturated into the hide

Buffed leather: Leather from which the grain is removed by an abrasive or bladed cylinder for . altered or corrected grain leather

Chrome tannage: Leather tanned with chromium salts resulting in soft, mellow hides receptive to excellent color variety

Combination tannage: Leather which receives chrome and vegetable tannage producing suppleness and body in the hide

Corrected grain: Commonly referred to as top grain leather—lacks an intact full grain surface and is usually heavily pigmented

Cowhide: Term specifically applied to leather made from hides of cows, although the term is sometimes loosely used to

designate any leather tanned from hides of animals of the bovine species

Crock: The transfer of color from the leather surface; more commonly found in naked leathers. **Degrained leather**: Leather from which the grain has been removed after tanning, by splitting, abrading or other processes.

Drum dyeing: The application of dyestuffs to leather by the immersion of the leather in a drum that is tumbled—allows full dye penetration into the fiber

Embossed leather: Usually corrected grain, in which a pattern is applied by extreme pressure in a press to give a unique design or imitation of full grain characteristics. Sometimes leathers are embossed to make them appear to be another leather, such as embossing an alligator pattern into cowhide.

Enhanced full grain: Full grain leather which has received minor surface alteration to improve grain appearance

Fat wrinkle: Wrinkles in the grain of leather caused by fat deposits in the animal, that create beauty in the leather—not visible in imitation grain leather

Finish: Generally defines a surface application on the leather to color, protect or mask imperfections. More specifically, it refers to all processes administered to leather after it has been tanned.

Full grain: Leather in which the grain layer or dermis (which gives each type of leather its distinctive appearance) has not been removed

Full hand: This defines leather which is full bodied and robust; also called round hand or full round hand

Grain (leather): The outside of the hide or skin consisting of the pores, cells, wrinkles and other characteristics which constitute the natural texture of the leather

Grain character: The natural markings on the surface of the leather

Grain, embossed: An artificial grain pressed into the surface of top grain leather from which the original grain has been removed

Grain sueded: A buffing process to raise the fibers on the grain side of a hide or skin to produce a velvet-like effect—also known as "nubuck" leather

Hand: A leather industry term used to describe the feel, i.e. suppleness or fullness of upholstery leather

Heavy leather: A somewhat indefinite term, generally understood to include vegetable tanned sole, belting, strap, and mechanical leathers manufactured from unsplit cattle hides

Hide: The pelt of a large animal

Kip: The hide from a grass-fed, immature bovine

Leather: An animal hide which has been preserved and dressed for use

Leatherette: A manufactured product which imitates leather

Liming: This process includes removal of the hair, preparing the hides for the tanning process **Matte finish**: A flat or dull finish

Milling: A process which produces suppleness in hides

Naked leather: A dyed leather which has received no topical application that may mask or alter the natural state of the leather

Natural grain: A leather which retains the full, original grain

Nubuck: A brushed, grain-sueded leather

Oak tannage: Originally the tannage of leather was almost entirely with oak bark, later the term applied to tannage with a blend containing oak tannin— now, it is loosely applied to any tannage of heavy leather with vegetable extracts

Overtannage: See Retannage

Papillary: The upper portion of the hide which has been separated from the reticular or split layer

Patent leather: Leather with a glossy impermeable finish produced by successive coats of drying oils, varnish, or synthetic resins

Patina: A natural characteristic that develops on full grain leather through normal use over a period of time

Perforated: In leather, this is the process of die-cutting small holes to form a pattern. The holes can vary in size, density, and pattern

Pigmented: Leather that has been sprayed with a pigmented, opaque finish

Rawhide: Untanned or partially tanned cattle hides

Reconstructed leather: Material composed of collagen fibers, obtained from macerated hide

pieces, which have been reconstructed into a fibrous material

Retannage: A modifying secondary tannage applied after intermediate operations following the primary tannage tofurther enrich and enhance the quality of the leather; all leathers are not retanned, however, Spinneybeck leathers are always retanned

Round hand: A full-handed leather, usually slightly swelled through tannage and fat liquoring **Saturation:** Full saturation of tanning, fat liquors and dyes are essential in the production of fine leathers

Shrunken grain leather: A full, natural grain leather which is shrunken to enlarge and enhance the grain character of the leather

Side: Half a hide cut along the backbone

Side leather: Hides which have been cut in half, forming two "sides" in order to better accommodate small tannery equipment

Shave: Hides are shaved to a particular thickness after tannage by a large shaving machine—the excess is removed from the bottom of the hide

Skive: The shave, slice or divide; to peel into a thin layer, or to reduce leather to a specific thickness

Skiver: A thin, soft leather made of the grain side of a split sheep or goatskin

Snuffed: The grain surface is abraded with brushes, emery wheel or sandpaper; leather is snuffed for the purpose of removing defective grain or sueding the surface of the leather

Split leather: Leather made from the bottom split, or reticular layer of the hide, which has an imitation grain embossed into a heavily finished pigmented surface to simulate papillary leather **Splitting**: Cutting leather into two or more layers preparatory to tanning

Strap leather: Heavyweight, vegetable tanned leather used for industrial purposes or to support seats and backs on certain types of seating

Suede: A fibrous leather, typically made from the reticular part of the hide

Sueding: The process of raising fibers on the grain side of a hide or skin to give a velvet nap effect generally referred to as "nubuck" or "grain sueded"sales

Table dyeing: The application of dyestuff to leather with a brush; the leather being laid on a table. Also called brush coloring

Table run: Leathers which are not graded

Tannin: Any various solvent, astringent substances of plant origin used in tanning leather **Top grain**: An over-used term commonly used to refer to corrected grain leather—see Corrected Grain

Trim: The removal of the outer edges of the hide not suitable for making leather **Unfinished leather**: Normally defines aniline dyed, naked leathers with no additional application intended to finish, color or treat in any way that would alter the natural characteristics of the leather

Upholstery leather: A general term for leather processed for many uses, including furniture, automobiles, aircraft, architectural applications, etc.

Vegetable tanning: The conversion of raw hide into leather by use of vegetable tannins which produces leather with greater body and firmness than the more general method of chromium tanning

Weight: The weight of leather is measured in ounces per square foot—Spinneybeck upholstery leathers range from 2.5 ounces per square foot (763 grams per square meter) to 3.5 ounces per square foot (1068 grams per square meter)

Wet blue leather: Leather which after chrome tanning has not been further processed and is sold in the wet condition

IRREGULAR VERBS

NOTO`G`RI FE'LLAR JADVALI

Infinitive	Past Indefinite	Past Participle	Tarjimasi
Arise	Arose	arisen	Vujudga kelmoq
Awake	awoke	awoke	Uyg'otmoq
	awaked	awake	Uyg'onmoq
Be	was, were	been	Bo'lmoq,joylashmoq
Bear	Bore	born	Tug'il'moq
Bear	bore	borne	Bor bo'lmoq
Beat	beat	beaten	urmoq
become	became	become	Bo'lmoq,o'zgarmoq
begin	began	begun	Boshlamoq,boshlanmoq
Bend	bent	bent	Egmoq,egilmoq
Bind	bound	bound	Bog'lamoq
Bite	bit	bitten	tishlamoq
Blow	blew	blown	puflamoq
break	broke	broken	Sinmoq, sindirmoq
breed	bred	bred	Ko'paytirmoq
bring	brought	brought	Olib kelmoq,keltirmoq
burst	burst	burst	Portlamoq, yorilmoq
Buy	bought	bought	Sotib olmoq
build	built	built	Ko'rmoq
Burn	burnt	burnt	Yonmoq,yondirmoq
Cast	cast	cast	Tashlamoq,otib yubormoq
catch	caught	caught	Tutib olmoq
choose	chose	chosen	tanlamoq
cling	clung	clung	Yopishib qolmoq
come	came	come	kelmoq
Cost	cost	cost	Turmoq(bahoga oid)
creep	crept	crept	O'rmalamoq,chirmashmoq
Cut	cut	cut	kesmoq
Deal	dealt	dealt	Shug'ullanmoq,aloqador bo'lmoq
Dig	dug	dug	Qazimoq,kovlamoq
do	did	done	Qilmoq,bajarmoq
Draw	drew	drawn	Rasm solmoq,chizmoq
drink	drank	drunk	ichmoq
Eat	ate	eaten	yemoq
Fall	fell	fallen	yiqilmoq
Feed	fed	fed	Bogmog,bogilmog
Feel	felt	felt	sezmoq
Fight	fought	fought	Kurashmoq,urushmoq
Find	found	found	topmoq
Fly	flew	flown	uchmoq

forbid	borbade	borbidden	Man qilmoq
forget	forgot	forgotten	unutmoq
freeze	froze	frozen	Muzlamoq,muzlatmoq
Get	got	got	Olmoq, yetib olmoq
Give	gave	given	bermoq
go	went	gone	bormoq
Grow	grew	grown	O'smoq,o'stirmoq
Hang	hung hanged	hung hanged	Osmoq,osilib turmoq
Have	had	had	Bor bo'lmoq
Hear	heard	heard	eshitmoq
Hide	hid	hid hidden	Yashirmoq,yashirinmoq
Hit	hit	hit	(nishonga) urmoq
Hold	held	held	ushlamoq
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Shikast yetkazmoq
Кеер	kept	kept	saqlamoq
know	knew	known	bilmoq
Lay	laid	laid	yozmoq (dasturxon) joyiga qo'ymoq
learn	learnt learned	learnt learned	O'qimoq,o'rganmoq
leave	left	left	qol(dir)moq, ketmoq
Let	let	let	Ruxsat bermog
Lie	lay	lain	yotmoq
Light	lit lighted	lit lighted	Yoritmoq,nur sochmoq,yoqmoq
Lose	lost	lost	Yo'qotmoq
make	made	made	Qilmoq,yasamoq,majbur etmoq
mean	meant	meant	Nazarda tutmoq
meet	met	met	uchratmoq
Pay	paid	paid	To'lamoq
Put	put	put	Quymoq,solmoq
Read	read	read	O'qimoq
Ride	rode	ridden	(otda) yurmoq,bormoq
Ring	rang	rung	Qo'ng'iroq chalmoq,chalinmoq
Rise	rose	risen	Ko'tarilmoq,turmoq
Run	ran	run	Yugurmoq,chopmoq,yurmoq
Saw	sawed	sawn	arralamoq
Say	said	said	Aytmoq,gapirmoq
See	saw	seen	Ko'rmoq
Sell	sold	sold	sotmoq
Send	sent	sent	yubormoq
Set	set	set	Joylashtirmoq,botmoq (kun)
shake	shook	shaken	Silkitmoq,qo'l siqib ko'rishmoq
shine	shone	shone	Nur sochmog
shoot	shot	shot	otmoq
show	showed	shown	Ko'rsatmoq
Shut	shut	shut	yopmoq
Sing	sang	sung	Qo'shiq aytmoq
Sink	sank	sunk	Cho'kmoq,cho'ktirmoq
Sit	sat	sat	O'tirmoq
sleep	slept	slept	uxlamoq
Slide	slid	slid	Sirg'anmoq
smell	smelt, smelled	smelt, smelled	Hidlamoq,hidi kelmoq
Sow	sowed	sown	ekmoq
WUG	SUWEU	124	UNIIOY

speak	spoke	spoken	gapirmoq
speed	sped	sped	tezlashtirmoq
Spell	spelt, spelled	spelt, spelled	So'zni harfma-harf aytmoq yoki
			yozmoq
spend	spent	spent	O'tkazmoq,sarf qilmoq
Spill	spilt, spilled	spilt, spilled	To'kmoq,quymoq
Spin	span, spun	spun	yigirmoq
Split	split	split	Qizib ketmoq,qizitmoq
Spoil	spoilt spoiled	spoilt spoiled	Buzmoq,buzilmoq
spread	spread	spread	tarqalmoq
Stand	stood	spood	turmoq
Stick	stuck	stuck	Yopishmoq,yopishtirmoq
Sting	stung	stung	Chaqib olmoq
strike	struck	srtuck	Ish tashlamoq,urmoq
strive	strove	striven	Tirishib harakat qilmoq
sweep	swept	swept	supurmoq
Swell	swelled	swollen	shishmoq
Swim	swam	swum	suzmoq (suvda)
swing	swung	swung	tebranmoq
Take	took	taken	olmoq
Teach	taught	taught	O'qitmoq
Tear	tore	torn	yirtmoq
Tell	told	told	aytmoq
Think	throught	thought	O'ylamoq
Throw	threw	thrown	tashlamoq
understand	understood	understood	tushunmoq
Wake	woke waked	woken waked	Uyg'otmoq,uyg'onmoq
Wear	wore	Worn	kiymoq
Win	won	Won	Yutmoq,g'olib chiqmoq
Wind	wound	wound	buramoq (soatni) buralmoq
Write	wrote	written	yozmoq

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