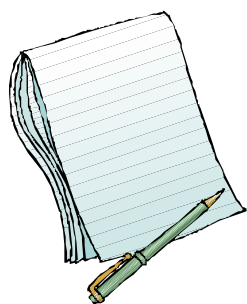


How to Do It: Making Paper by Hand

Modern paper-making began in China about 2,000 years ago

VOA at:

<http://www.voanews.com/specialenglish/archive/2008-02/2008-02-03-voa1.cfm>



- Have you ever made paper? How is it made?
- Have you ever used recycled paper?
- What are some of the advantages of recycling paper?
- Who first invented paper?

Section A: Vocabulary

Match the words to their meanings. Write the letter of the correct answer in the space below.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|
| 1. _____ | Strip | (a) authorize |
| 2. _____ | Papyrus | (b) cast; pattern |
| 3. _____ | Produce | (c) substance |
| 4. _____ | Material | (d) make |
| 5. _____ | Permit | (e) mash; pulverized material |
| 6. _____ | Amount | (f) small piece of fabric |
| 7. _____ | Rag | (g) quantity |
| 8. _____ | Boil | (h) heat to bubbling point |
| 9. _____ | Pulp | (i) narrow piece |
| 10. _____ | Mold | (j) material ancient Egyptians used to make paper |

Section B: Phrasal Verbs

One of the following phrasal verbs means to **remove**. Can you guess which one?

- (a) take it out (b) take apart (c) take over (d) take off

Now try to put the above phrasal verbs into the sentences below. You will need to think about what the phrasal verb means, and how it fits within the sentence. Good luck...

1. After you boil the egg in water for three minutes, don't forget to _____.
2. When you enter a Japanese home you should _____ your shoes.
3. Sally will _____ as the new sales manager.
4. I had to _____ my bike _____ apart when I moved.

Section C: Transcript

Read along as you listen to the VOA report.

How to Do It: Making Paper by Hand

- 1 The earliest process of making paper was done almost five thousand years ago in Egypt and the Nile Valley. In those days, paper was made from **strips** of the **papyrus** plant.
- 2 Modern paper-making began in China about two thousand years ago. This process **produced** paper from cloth, straw, wood or the bark of trees. The raw **materials** are struck over and over until they become loose. Then they are mixed with water.
- 3 After the water has been removed, the flat, thin form remaining is **permitted** to dry. This becomes a sheet of paper.
- 4 Large machines started to be used for making paper near the end of the sixteenth century. Today, paper-making is a big business. But it is still possible to make paper by hand, since the steps are the same as using big machines.

- 5 You should choose paper with small **amounts** of printing. Old envelopes are good for this reason. Colored paper also can be used, as well as small amounts of newspaper. Small pieces of **rags** or cloth can be added. These should be cut into pieces about five centimeters by five centimeters.
- 6 Everything is placed in a container, covered with water, and brought to a **boil**. It is mixed for about two hours with some common **chemicals** and then allowed to cool. Then it is left until most of the water dries up. The substance left, called **pulp**, can be stored until you are ready to make paper.
- 7 When you are ready, the pulp is mixed with water again. Then the pulp is poured into a special box or **mold**. The mold is made of small squares of wire that hold the shape and thickness of the paper. To help dry the paper, the mold lets the water flow through the small wire squares.
- 8 After several more drying steps, the paper is carefully lifted back from the mold. It is now strong enough to be touched.
- 9 The paper is smoothed and pressed to remove trapped air. You can use a common electric iron used for pressing clothes.
- 10 There are many other **technologies** for people making paper using small machines.
- 11 You can order more information about making paper from Enterprise Works/VITA. The address of the group's Web site is enterpriseworks.org.

390 words

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