



Advanced

Intermediate +

Intermediate

Pre-Intermediate

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## **Ropes & Knots**

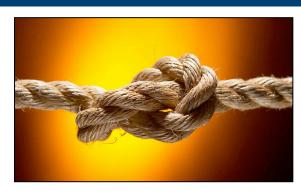
**Focus:** Talking about an unusual topic.

Vocabulary: See bold words.

## Activity 1: Read the text below and then practice speaking it:

Ever since man learned to use **strands** of long plant **stems** to hold things in place, he has also learned how to make them longer, stronger and thicker.

Ropes are used for many purposes, such as **mooring** ships in a dockyard. Ropes are probably used more at sea than anywhere else on earth. Sailors have used ropes for thousands of years, especially fishermen,



with each use and *varying* length and size of rope serving a different purpose. From thin *twines* and *yarn* to thick *hawsers*. Today however, ropes are made from man-made fibers such as nylon, polyester and kevlar - the same material used in making bullet-proof vests. Mountain climbers use ropes made from nylon because nylon won't snap so easily if the climber has a fall or needs to hang from a rock face for example. Because each rope or twine has its own particular use, many types of knots have been invented. There are knots for joining ropes together called 'bends' and knots called 'hitches' that join ropes to an object. When two ropes are joined together side-by-side or have their ends *spliced* and then *woven* together, this is called 'seizing'. The most common knot used is the 'Overhand Knot' also known as 'Half Hitch'. It is often used to tie-up parcels or presents, ribbons and shoe laces and is the most common way to tie something onto a piece of string, such as dry flowers for example.

## Hitch Bend Seizing Twine Splice Braid Weave Stems Mooring 1) To join together. 2) Mix together in a pattern 3) Adjoining knots do this not Write unused vocabulary in your notebook and give their meaning.