

looking at textiles a guide to technical terms PDF

Looking at textiles: a guide to technical terms

Understanding textiles can be a complex endeavor, especially with the multitude of technical terms used by manufacturers, designers, and enthusiasts alike. Whether you're shopping for fabric, working on a sewing project, or simply interested in the materials that make up your clothing and home furnishings, having a solid grasp of textile terminology can greatly enhance your knowledge and decision-making. This comprehensive guide aims to demystify common and advanced technical terms associated with textiles, helping you navigate the world of fabrics with confidence.

Fundamental Textile Terms

Fiber Types

Fibers are the basic building blocks of all textiles. They are categorized mainly into natural and synthetic fibers:

- **Natural fibers:** Derived from plants, animals, or minerals.
 - **Cotton:** Soft, breathable, and widely used in clothing.
 - **Wool:** Comes from sheep, known for warmth and elasticity.
 - **Silk:** Produced by silkworms, valued for its luster and smoothness.
 - **Linen (Flax):** Made from flax plant fibers, known for strength and coolness.
- **Synthetic fibers:** Man-made fibers produced through chemical processes.
 - **Polyester:** Durable, resistant to shrinking and stretching.
 - **Nylon:** Known for strength and elasticity.
 - **Acrylic:** Mimics wool, lightweight and soft.
 - **Spandex (Elastane):** Highly elastic, used in stretch garments.

Fabric Construction Types

The way fibers are woven or knitted defines the fabric's texture, durability, and appearance:

- **Woven fabrics:** Interlacing yarns at right angles (warp and weft).
- **Plain weave:** Simplest, with a crisscross pattern (e.g., muslin, broadcloth).
- **Twill weave:** Diagonal pattern, more durable (e.g., denim, chino).
- **Satin weave:** Smooth surface with a glossy finish (e.g., satin, charmeuse).
- **Knitted fabrics:** Yarns looped together, offering stretch.
- **Jersey:** Common in T-shirts and underwear.
- **Rib knit:** Stretchy with vertical ridges.
- **Purl knit:** Textured surface, often used for sweaters.
- **Non-woven fabrics:** Bonded fibers without weaving or knitting (e.g., felt, interfacing).

Important Textile Properties and Terminology

Fabric Finishes

Finishes modify fabric appearance, feel, or performance:

- **Mercerization:** Chemical treatment that enhances luster, strength, and dye affinity (commonly for cotton).
- **Waterproofing:** Application of coatings or treatments to repel water.
- **Flame retardant:** Chemical treatment to reduce flammability.
- **Brushing:** Raising fibers to create a soft, fuzzy surface.
- **Peaching:** Similar to brushing, creating a suede-like texture.

Fabric Weight and Density

- **Fabric weight:** Usually expressed in grams per square meter (gsm) or ounces per square yard (oz/yd²). Heavier fabrics are generally more durable.
- **Thread count:** Number of threads per inch (or centimeter) in woven fabrics?higher counts often indicate finer fabrics.

Stretch and Recovery

- **Stretch:** The ability of a fabric to elongate when pulled.
- **Recovery:** The fabric's ability to return to its original shape after stretching.

- Elastane/Spandex content: Indicates stretch capability in a fabric.

Specialized Textile Terms

Fiber Properties

- Tenacity: The strength of a fiber, measured as force per unit linear density.
- Elongation: The extent a fiber can stretch before breaking.
- Abrasion resistance: Durability against rubbing and wear.
- Moisture wicking: Ability to draw moisture away from the skin.
- UV resistance: Ability to resist deterioration from ultraviolet light.

Yarn Terminology

- Spun yarn: Made by twisting staple fibers together.
- Filament yarn: Made from long continuous fibers (e.g., silk, polyester filament).
- Twist: The number of turns per unit length, affecting yarn strength and texture.
- Ply: Number of individual yarns twisted together to form a single yarn.

Color and Dyeing Terms

- Dye fastness: Resistance of a fabric's color to washing, rubbing, or light.
- Stock dyeing: Coloring fibers before spinning.
- Yarn dyeing: Coloring yarns before fabric production.
- Piece dyeing: Dyeing entire fabric after weaving or knitting.

Understanding Textile Certifications and Standards

Common Certifications

- OEKO-TEX Standard 100: Ensures textiles are free from harmful substances.
- Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS): Certifies organic fibers and environmentally responsible processing.
- Fair Trade: Ensures ethical production practices.

Manufacturing Standards and Labels

- ISO standards: International standards for textile quality and safety.
- AATCC test methods: Standardized tests for colorfastness, durability, and other properties.

Practical Tips for Recognizing Textile Terms

- Always check the fabric label for fiber content and care instructions.
- Learn the difference between terms like "woven" and "knitted" to understand fabric behavior.
- Familiarize yourself with finish descriptions to select fabrics suitable for your needs.
- Pay attention to certifications for eco-friendly and safe textiles.

Conclusion

A thorough understanding of textile technical terms empowers consumers, designers, and manufacturers to make informed choices. From fiber types and fabric constructions to finishes and certifications, each term provides insight into the properties and quality of textiles. By mastering this terminology, you enhance your appreciation of fabrics, ensuring you select the right materials for your projects, wardrobe, or home. Keep exploring, stay curious, and let this guide serve as your foundation for delving deeper into the fascinating world of textiles.

Looking at textiles: a guide to technical terms is an invaluable resource for anyone interested in understanding the complex and diverse world of fabrics. Whether you are a designer, a student, a manufacturer, or simply a curious consumer, having a solid grasp of the terminology used in textiles can greatly enhance your appreciation and decision-making process. This guide aims to demystify the often technical language associated with textiles, providing clear definitions, explanations, and insights into the materials that surround us daily.

Introduction to Textiles and Their Importance

Textiles are woven, knitted, or non-woven fabrics made from natural or synthetic fibers. They serve countless purposes—from clothing and upholstery to industrial applications and art. The diversity of textiles is vast, influenced by factors such as fiber type, manufacturing process, finishing techniques, and intended use. Understanding the terminology helps consumers select suitable fabrics, designers innovate with new materials, and manufacturers optimize production.

Fundamental Textile Terms

Fibers

Fibers are the basic building blocks of textiles. They can be classified as natural or synthetic.

- Natural fibers: Derived from plants, animals, or minerals.
- Examples: Cotton, wool, silk, flax (linen), hemp.
- Synthetic fibers: Man-made fibers produced through chemical processes.
- Examples: Polyester, nylon, acrylic, spandex.

Features and considerations:

- Natural fibers are often breathable and biodegradable but may be less durable.
- Synthetic fibers tend to be stronger, more stain-resistant, and less expensive but may have environmental concerns.

Yarn and Thread

- Yarn: A continuous strand of fibers, twisted or untwisted, used to create fabrics.
- Thread: A type of yarn specifically used for sewing or stitching.

Types of yarn:

- Spun yarn: Made from short staple fibers twisted together.
- Filament yarn: Made from long continuous fibers, often synthetic.

Pros/Cons:

- Spun yarns are softer but less uniform.
- Filament yarns are smooth and strong but can be slippery.

Fabric Construction

Understanding how fabrics are constructed helps in grasping their properties.

- Woven fabrics: Interlacing of two sets of yarns at right angles.
- Examples: Denim, canvas, satin.
- Knitted fabrics: Interlooping of yarns to create stretch.
- Examples: Jersey, rib knit, interlock.
- Non-woven fabrics: Bonded or felled fibers without weaving or knitting.
- Examples: Felt, interfacing, some medical textiles.

Features:

- Wovens are generally more stable and less stretchy.
- Knits are more elastic and comfortable.
- Non-wovens are often used for single-use or disposable items.

Technical Terms Related to Fabric Properties

Denier and Tex

- Denier: A unit measuring fiber thickness, based on mass per 9,000 meters of fiber.
- Tex: Similar measurement based on mass per 1,000 meters.

Implications:

- Higher denier or tex indicates thicker, heavier, or stronger fibers.
- Light fabrics tend to have lower denier; heavy-duty fabrics have higher.

Thread Count

- The number of threads woven per square inch, combining warp and weft threads.
- Higher thread count generally correlates with softer, more durable fabrics.

Pros/Cons:

- High thread count can mean a luxurious feel but may also reduce breathability.
- Low thread count fabrics are lighter and more breathable but less durable.

Finishings and Treatments

Fabrics often undergo various processes to enhance appearance, performance, or durability.

- Mercerization: A treatment for cotton to increase luster and strength.
- Waterproofing: Applying coatings to make fabrics resistant to water.
- Fire retardant: Treating fabrics to resist ignition.

- Stain resistance: Coatings or treatments to prevent staining.

Features:

- Enhances function and aesthetics.
- May impact environmental friendliness.

Fiber and Fabric Performance Characteristics

Breathability and Moisture Management

- Natural fibers like cotton and wool excel in moisture absorption.
- Synthetic fibers like polyester can wick moisture but may trap heat.

Applications:

- Sportswear benefits from moisture-wicking fabrics.
- Formal wear often uses breathable natural fibers.

Durability and Care

- Synthetic fibers are generally more resistant to wear and environmental damage.
- Natural fibers may require more delicate handling.

Care considerations:

- Machine washable vs. dry clean.
- Resistance to pilling, shrinking, or wrinkling.

Specialized Textile Terms

Technical Fabrics and Innovations

- Softshell: A fabric combining water resistance, breathability, and stretch, used in outdoor gear.
- Gore-Tex: A waterproof, breathable membrane.

- Memory fabric: Fabrics that retain shape after stretching (e.g., spandex blends).

Eco-friendly and Sustainable Textiles

- Organic fibers: Grown without pesticides or synthetic fertilizers.
- Recycled fibers: Made from post-consumer waste, such as recycled polyester.
- Biodegradable fabrics: Designed to decompose naturally.

Pros/Cons:

- Sustainable textiles reduce environmental impact but may be more expensive or have limited availability.

Understanding Textile Labels and Standards

- Labels often include fiber content, care instructions, and country of origin.
- Certifications, such as OEKO-TEX or GOTS, indicate compliance with safety and environmental standards.

Why it matters:

- Ensures authenticity and quality.
- Guides appropriate care and usage.

Conclusion: The Value of Technical Knowledge in Textiles

Having a grasp of textile terminology empowers consumers to make informed choices, helps designers innovate with suitable materials, and assists manufacturers in optimizing production processes. From understanding fiber types and fabric constructions to assessing performance features, the language of textiles is rich and intricate but ultimately rewarding to learn. As the industry continues to evolve with new technologies and sustainable practices, staying familiar with these terms becomes even more essential. Whether you are selecting a fabric for a special project or simply appreciating the textiles around you, this guide to technical terms serves as a foundational resource for a deeper understanding of the fascinating world of textiles.

Question What does 'warp' and 'weft' mean in textiles? Warp refers to the set of lengthwise yarns held stationary on a loom, while weft (or filling) are the crosswise yarns woven over

and under the warp to create fabric. What is the difference between woven and knitted fabrics? Woven fabrics are made by interlacing two sets of yarns at right angles, resulting in a stable structure, whereas knitted fabrics are created by interlooping yarns, making them more stretchy and flexible. What does 'denier' measure in textiles? Denier is a unit of measurement that indicates the thickness or fineness of individual fibers or yarns; higher denier numbers mean thicker, heavier fibers. What is 'fabric weight' and why is it important? Fabric weight refers to the mass of fabric per unit area, typically expressed in grams per square meter (gsm). It influences the fabric's durability, drape, and suitability for different applications. What does 'breathability' mean in textile terms? Breathability describes a fabric's ability to allow air and moisture vapor to pass through, enhancing comfort by reducing heat and moisture build-up. What are 'natural' and 'synthetic' fibers in textiles? Natural fibers are derived from plants, animals, or minerals (like cotton, wool, silk), while synthetic fibers are man-made, produced through chemical processes (like polyester, nylon). What does 'fiber content' indicate on textile labels? Fiber content specifies the types and proportions of fibers used in a fabric, providing information on its properties, care requirements, and performance. What is 'colorfastness' in textiles? Colorfastness refers to a fabric's ability to retain its color without fading or bleeding when exposed to washing, light, or rubbing.

Related keywords: textile terminology, fabric glossary, textile definitions, fabric types, textile fibers, weaving terms, textile manufacturing, fabric properties, textile testing, garment construction

Intermediate Technical English Kth

Intermediate Technical English KTH: A Comprehensive Guide to Enhancing Your Technical Language Skills

In today's rapidly evolving technological world, effective communication in English is essential for professionals, students, and enthusiasts alike. Whether you're working in engineering, IT, or any technical field, mastering intermediate technical English KTH can significantly boost your ability to understand, communicate, and collaborate across diverse projects and teams. This article provides an in-depth overview of what intermediate technical English KTH entails, its importance, key skills to develop, and practical strategies to improve your technical language proficiency.

Understanding Intermediate Technical English KTH

What Is Technical English?

Technical English refers to the specialized language used in technical fields such as engineering, information technology, science, and manufacturing. It encompasses terminology, phrases, and

structures that are specific to these domains, enabling clear and precise communication of complex ideas, instructions, and data.

The Significance of KTH in Technical English

KTH Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm is renowned for its engineering and technical programs. The term "KTH" in intermediate technical English KTH often signifies a standard or curriculum aligned with the university's technical language requirements. It emphasizes practical, professional-level English skills tailored for technical contexts, often used by students and professionals associated with or inspired by KTH's standards.

What Does Intermediate Level Mean?

The intermediate level indicates a proficiency that goes beyond basic understanding but is not yet advanced. At this stage, learners can comprehend and produce technical texts, participate in discussions, and understand technical documentation with some effort. They are capable of handling routine technical tasks but still need to expand their vocabulary and familiarity with complex structures.

Core Skills in Intermediate Technical English KTH

Developing competence in technical English involves honing specific skills that enable effective communication within technical environments.

1. Technical Vocabulary and Terminology

- Building a robust technical lexicon is fundamental.
- Focus on domain-specific terms, abbreviations, and acronyms.
- Use flashcards, glossaries, and specialized dictionaries for practice.

2. Reading Comprehension of Technical Texts

- Practice reading manuals, research papers, and technical reports.
- Learn to identify key information, such as methodology, results, and conclusions.
- Develop skills to interpret diagrams, charts, and technical drawings.

3. Writing Technical Reports and Documentation

- Learn to structure reports with clear sections: introduction, methodology, results, conclusion.
- Use precise language and passive voice appropriately.
- Practice writing procedures, instructions, and summaries.

4. Listening and Speaking in Technical Contexts

- Engage in listening exercises with technical lectures, webinars, and interviews.
- Practice speaking about technical topics with clarity.
- Participate in discussions, presentations, and technical debates.

Practical Strategies to Improve Your Intermediate Technical English KTH

Enhancing your technical English skills requires consistent effort and targeted practice. Here are effective strategies:

1. Immerse Yourself in Technical English Content

- Read technical articles, journals, and manuals regularly.
- Watch technical webinars, tutorials, and conferences in English.
- Follow industry blogs and forums to stay updated on terminology and trends.

2. Expand Your Technical Vocabulary

- Create personalized glossaries of new terms.
- Use vocabulary apps tailored for technical language learning.
- Practice using new words in sentences and technical descriptions.

3. Practice Writing and Speaking

- Write short technical reports or summaries of articles.
- Record yourself explaining technical concepts aloud.
- Join language exchange groups focused on technical discussions.

4. Use Authentic Materials and Resources

- Access textbooks, manuals, and standards used in your field.
- Utilize online courses and tutorials designed for technical English learners.
- Participate in workshops or seminars that emphasize technical communication.

5. Seek Feedback and Continuous Improvement

- Request feedback from teachers, peers, or mentors on your writing and speaking.
- Identify recurring mistakes and work on correcting them.
- Set specific goals, such as mastering a set number of technical terms each week.

Resources for Learning Intermediate Technical English KTH

To support your learning journey, consider leveraging the following resources:

Online Courses and Platforms

- Coursera and edX offer courses in technical English and communication skills.
- FutureLearn provides programs tailored for engineering and IT professionals.
- Specialized platforms like Technical English Online focus specifically on technical language learning.

Books and Dictionaries

- *Technical English: Vocabulary and Grammar* by Nick Brieger and Alison Rixon
- Oxford Dictionary of Engineering or other domain-specific dictionaries
- manuals and standards from industry leaders

Professional Networks and Forums

- LinkedIn groups related to engineering and technology
- Technical forums such as Stack Exchange or Reddit's technical communities
- Join local or online study groups focused on technical English

Challenges and How to Overcome Them

Learning intermediate technical English KTH can come with specific challenges, but with the right approach, these can be addressed effectively.

Common Challenges

- Difficulty understanding complex technical texts
- Lack of exposure to authentic technical language
- Limited vocabulary in specialized domains
- Feeling unsure when speaking about technical topics

Strategies to Overcome Challenges

- Break down complex texts into manageable sections.
- Consistently expose yourself to real-world technical materials.
- Practice active vocabulary building with domain-specific terms.
- Engage in practical speaking exercises, such as explaining concepts to peers or recording yourself.

Conclusion: The Path to Mastery in Technical English

Achieving proficiency in intermediate technical English KTH is a vital step for anyone aspiring to excel in technical fields. It involves not only expanding your vocabulary and understanding of technical concepts but also practicing real-world communication skills. By immersing yourself in authentic materials, actively engaging in writing and speaking exercises, and utilizing targeted resources, you can enhance your technical language proficiency and open doors to new opportunities in your career or studies.

Remember, mastering technical English is a continuous journey. Stay motivated, seek feedback, and continually challenge yourself with new materials and conversations. With dedication and strategic effort, you'll be well on your way to confidently navigating the technical English landscape aligned with KTH standards and beyond.

Intermediate Technical English (KTH): Unlocking Effective Communication in Technical Domains

In today's fast-paced, technology-driven world, the ability to communicate complex ideas clearly and accurately is more crucial than ever. Among the many language frameworks designed to facilitate this, Intermediate Technical English (KTH) stands out as a comprehensive tool tailored for professionals, students, and enthusiasts seeking to bridge the gap between layman's understanding and expert-level fluency in technical contexts. This article offers an expert review of KTH, exploring its core features, structure, practical applications, and benefits, providing readers with a thorough understanding of its role in enhancing technical communication.

Understanding Intermediate Technical English (KTH)

What is KTH?

Intermediate Technical English (KTH) is a specialized language course or framework developed to equip learners with the linguistic skills necessary for discussing, analyzing, and working within technical and scientific environments. Unlike general English courses, KTH emphasizes vocabulary, grammar, and discourse structures specific to technical fields such as engineering, information technology, electronics, and other STEM disciplines.

The "intermediate" level indicates that it targets learners who possess a basic understanding of English but need to develop more nuanced, precise, and contextually appropriate language skills to operate confidently in technical settings.

Origins and Development

KTH, named after the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm (Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan), originated from the need to standardize technical English for academic and industrial contexts across multilingual environments. It draws inspiration from existing frameworks like the Cambridge Technical English series and the European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR), tailoring content for practical technical communication.

Over time, KTH has evolved into a modular, adaptable framework that integrates vocabulary development, reading comprehension, listening skills, speaking, and writing exercises, all aligned with real-world technical scenarios.

Core Components of KTH

- Specialized Vocabulary Development

A cornerstone of KTH is its focus on technical lexicon. This includes not only common technical terms but also domain-specific jargon, abbreviations, and conventions.

Key features:

- Thematic vocabulary lists (e.g., electrical circuits, software development, mechanical systems)
- Contextual definitions with examples
- Collocations and phraseology common in technical writing and speech

- Grammar and Syntax for Technical Communication

While general grammar remains essential, KTH emphasizes structures frequently used in technical descriptions, reports, and presentations.

Important aspects:

- Passive voice for describing processes ("The system is powered by...")
- Modal verbs indicating necessity, possibility, or obligation ("must," "should," "can")
- Conditional sentences for troubleshooting scenarios
- Precise use of tenses to describe procedures and results

- Reading and Listening Comprehension

KTH incorporates authentic technical texts and audio materials to improve comprehension skills.

Activities include:

- Analyzing technical manuals and datasheets
- Listening to explanations of processes or machinery
- Extracting key information and summarizing technical content

- Speaking and Writing Skills

Practical communication exercises are integral, fostering confidence in technical discussions.

Features:

- Presentations on technical topics
- Writing reports, memos, and technical emails
- Participating in discussions and technical interviews

- Practical Application and Contextual Learning

KTH emphasizes learning through real-world scenarios, case studies, and problem-solving activities,

ensuring learners can transfer skills into their professional environments.

Structural Overview of KTH Courses

Modular Design

KTH courses are typically divided into modules focusing on specific skills and themes:

- Vocabulary Modules: Thematic word groups, flashcards, and exercises
- Grammar Modules: Focused on structures relevant to technical descriptions
- Reading & Listening Modules: Authentic materials and comprehension questions
- Speaking & Writing Modules: Practice tasks aligned with technical contexts

Progressive Complexity

Starting from foundational concepts, KTH gradually introduces more complex language structures and technical content, allowing learners to build confidence and competence over time.

Integration of Technology

Many KTH programs incorporate digital tools such as interactive quizzes, virtual labs, and online forums, promoting active participation and self-paced learning.

Applications of KTH in Professional and Educational Settings

Academic Contexts

Universities and technical colleges utilize KTH frameworks to prepare students for international research collaborations, technical presentations, and academic writing.

Benefits:

- Improved comprehension of technical literature
- Ability to communicate research findings effectively
- Enhanced confidence in participating in international conferences

Industry and Professional Development

Companies operating in global markets adopt KTH principles to train engineers, technicians, and IT

specialists.

Advantages:

- Streamlined communication with international clients and partners
- Reduced misunderstandings in technical documentation
- Better teamwork in multicultural environments

Certification and Standardization

Some institutions offer certifications aligned with KTH standards, providing formal recognition of technical language proficiency.

Benefits of Adopting KTH

- Enhanced Clarity and Precision

By mastering domain-specific vocabulary and structures, learners can articulate complex ideas accurately, reducing ambiguity.

- Increased Employability

Proficiency in Intermediate Technical English opens doors to international job markets and multinational companies.

- Facilitation of International Collaboration

Clear communication minimizes misunderstandings, fosters trust, and accelerates project timelines.

- Support for Lifelong Learning

KTH provides a solid foundation for further specialization, such as advanced technical English or multilingual technical communication.

- Cultural Competency

In addition to language skills, KTH often includes cultural awareness modules that help learners navigate intercultural communication nuances in technical contexts.

Challenges and Considerations

While KTH offers numerous advantages, it's important to recognize potential challenges:

- Resource Availability: Access to authentic technical materials and qualified instructors may vary.
- Customization Needs: Different technical disciplines may require tailored vocabulary and scenarios.
- Continuous Updating: Rapid technological advances necessitate regular updates to course content.
- Learner Engagement: Technical topics can be complex; maintaining motivation requires engaging activities.

Conclusion: The Future of KTH in Technical Communication

Intermediate Technical English (KTH) represents a vital bridge for learners and professionals seeking to operate confidently within technical environments across linguistic borders. Its comprehensive approach—integrating vocabulary, grammar, comprehension, and practical communication—makes it a robust framework adaptable to various educational and industry contexts.

As global collaboration accelerates and technology continues to evolve, the demand for clear, precise, and effective technical communication will only grow. KTH, with its focus on intermediate proficiency, equips learners not only to meet current challenges but also to adapt to future developments in technical language and practice. For educators, students, and industry professionals alike, embracing KTH principles offers a pathway to more effective, confident, and professional technical communication.

In essence, Intermediate Technical English (KTH) is not just a language course—it's a strategic tool fostering global technical literacy, enabling individuals and organizations to innovate, collaborate, and excel in a competitive world.

Question What are the key topics covered in the Intermediate Technical English course at KTH? The course covers technical vocabulary, reading and writing skills for engineering contexts, listening comprehension for technical lectures, and effective communication in professional settings, focusing on practical application within various engineering disciplines. How does the Intermediate Technical English course at KTH prepare students for real-world engineering communication? It provides students with skills to understand technical documents, write clear reports, participate in

technical discussions, and present engineering ideas confidently, thereby enhancing their ability to communicate effectively in international engineering environments. What are the prerequisites for enrolling in the Intermediate Technical English course at KTH? Typically, students should have completed beginner-level technical English courses or possess equivalent language proficiency, such as a B1 level on the CEFR scale, to ensure they can engage with the intermediate content effectively. Are there any assessments or certifications associated with the Intermediate Technical English course at KTH? Yes, students are usually evaluated through written assignments, oral presentations, and participation, with the potential to earn a certificate of completion that verifies their improved technical English skills. How can students maximize their learning in KTH's Intermediate Technical English course? Students should actively participate in class activities, practice technical vocabulary regularly, engage with authentic engineering texts, and seek opportunities to practice spoken and written communication in technical contexts.

Related keywords: intermediate technical English, KTH language course, technical vocabulary, engineering English, technical communication, KTH language training, technical writing skills, English for engineers, technical terminology, KTH language program

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