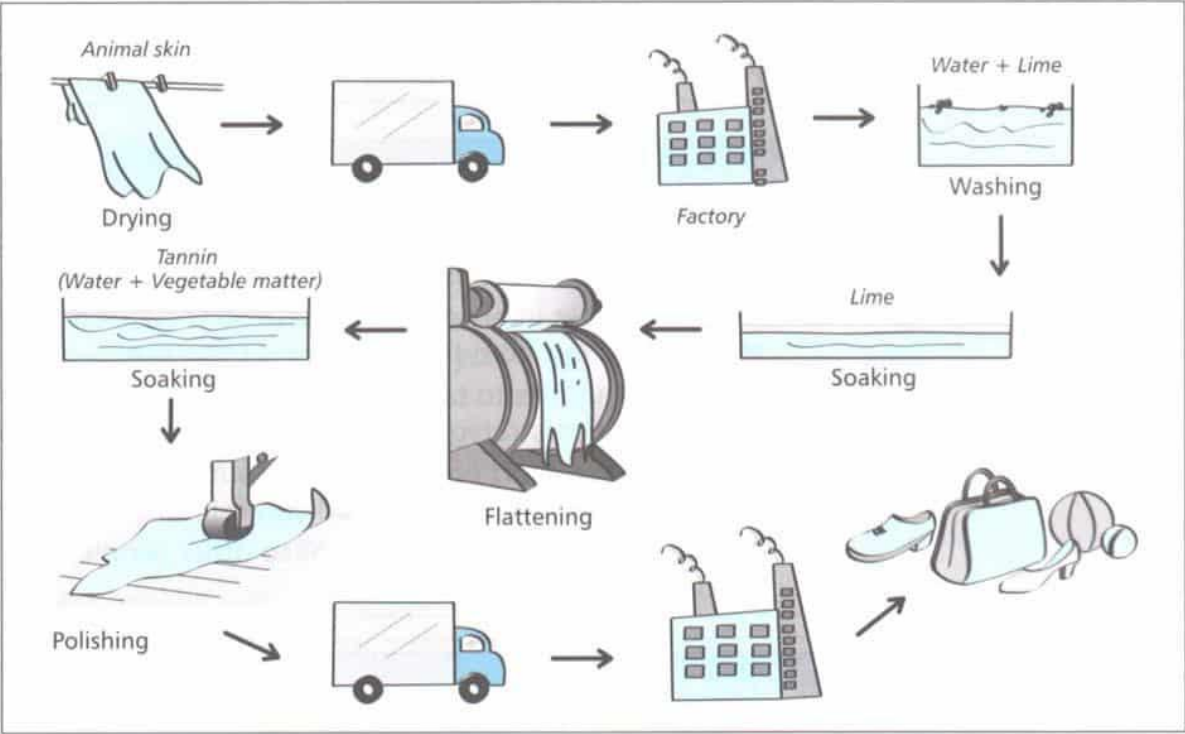


# How to explain a process

## Making leather



### Version 1 (55 words)

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1. The skin is dried.
2. Then it is taken to a factory.
3. In the factory it is washed in water and lime, then soaked in lime and flattened and submerged in tannin.
4. After that it is polished and taken to another factory.
5. In the factory it is turned into leather goods.

### Version 2 (78 words)

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**In the initial stages** of the process, the skin is dried **before being** taken to a factory **where** it undergoes two treatments. **Firstly**, it is washed with water and lime, **followed by** a soak in lime **and then** flattened, **after which** it is submerged in tannin.

**The last stage involves** polishing the leather with a roller. The pieces are **subsequently** transported to a processing factory **where** they are made into a number of items **in preparation for** shipping.

### Version 3 (135 words)

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The diagram illustrates how animal skins are processed in order to produce a range of leather items such as shoes, handbags and toys.

In the initial stages of the process, the skin is dried before being taken to a factory where it undergoes two treatments. Firstly it is washed with water and lime, followed by a soak in lime and then flattened, after which it is submerged in tannin.

The last stage involves polishing the leather with a roller. The pieces are subsequently transported to a processing factory where they are made into a number of items in preparation for shipping.

Overall, the diagram shows that, despite the fact that the process of treating animal skins is done mostly in factories with the help of machinery, it is still lengthy and complex, involving several stages.

#### **Version 4 (181 words)**

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The diagram illustrates how animal skins are processed in order to produce a range of leather items such as shoes, handbags and toys.

In the initial stages of the process, the skin is air-dried before being loaded onto trucks and taken to a nearby factory where it undergoes two chemical treatments to clean and soften it. Firstly it is washed with a mixture of water and lime, and then it is soaked in concentrated/pure lime and pushed through a rolling machine in order to flatten it, after which it is submerged in a vat of tannin, which is a substance derived from vegetables.

The last stage involves polishing the leather with a roller to improve its appearance. The pieces are subsequently transported by road to a processing factory where they are made into a number of everyday products like footwear and sports items in preparation for shipping.

Overall, the diagram shows that, despite the fact that the process of treating animal skins is done mostly in factories with the help of machinery, it is still lengthy and complex, involving several stages.