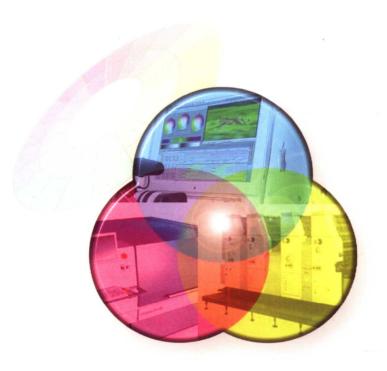
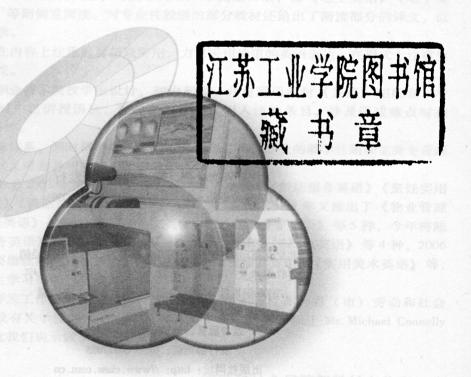
全国职业技术院校印刷专业教材

# **英语** Printing English



中国劳动社会保障出版社

# 印刷**英语** Printing English



○ 中国劳动社会保障出版社

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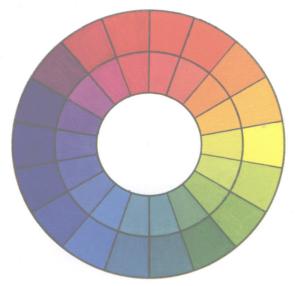


Fig. I Color circle



Fig. II Additive color mixing of the basic colors red, green, blue

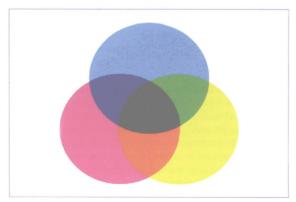


Fig. III Subtractive color mixing of the basic colors cyan, magenta, yellow

随着我国社会主义市场经济的进一步发展,特别是人世以后,越来越多的企业对技术工人的专业外语水平提出了较高的要求,因此,专业英语已成为学生们参与就业竞争,以及今后从业后在工作中所必需的工具之一。为适应这一需要,我们组织编写了这套专业英语教材,并在编写过程中坚持了以下原则:

第一,与专业紧密结合,根据专业需要设置单元内容,力求收录各专业最新、最实用的词汇和用语,并注意在选材时降低相关专业知识的难度,使教材既突出专业特色,又能充分体现英语教学的规律。

第二,根据不同专业对英语教学的要求,教材在单元设置中阅读和口语各有侧重,如《饭店服务英语》《商品经营英语》《文秘英语》等侧重口语,而《电工英语》《电子英语》《机械英语》等则侧重阅读。对专业性较强的部分教材还给出了阅读部分的译文,以方便师生的教与学。

第三,教材在内容上注重选材新颖实用,力求采用地道的英语表达;在形式上注重生动活泼,图文并茂。

本套教材为职业技术院校学生设计,初中起点,并与通用教材《英语》相配套。考虑到通用英语教材中已讲授语法,故此套教材不再列入语法条目,涉及语法难点时在"注释"中予以讲解。

本套教材自成体系,同时每种教材的编写又参照了相关专业的教学计划和主要专业课程的教学大纲,故又可与各相关专业配套使用。

本套教材首先于 2003 年推出《电子英语》《会计英语》《饭店服务英语》《烹饪实用英语》《文秘英语》《商品经营英语》《服装英语》等 7 种,2004 年又推出了《物业管理英语》《汽车维修英语》《机械英语》《电工英语》《计算机专业英语》等 5 种,今年将陆续推出《家政服务英语》《美容美发英语》《市场营销英语》《机电英语》等 4 种,2006年将根据专业需要继续推出《建筑英语》《物流英语》《印刷英语》《实用美术英语》等,以满足各专业学生学习英语的需要。

此次教材的开发工作得到了北京、湖南、湖北、广东、江苏等省(市)劳动和社会保障厅(局)以及有关学校的大力支持,并得到了美国新闻学硕士 Mr. Michael Connelly的大力帮助,对此我们表示诚挚的谢意。

劳动和社会保障部教材办公室 2005 年 7 月 **道介** 本书根据劳动和社会保障部培训就业司颁发的《印刷专业教学计划》编写,供全国职业技术院校印刷专业使用。本书主要以对话、阅读的形式介绍了与印刷专业密切相关的内容,内容包括:毕昇和活字印刷、印刷的发展、印刷技术、数码印刷、打印机、印刷软件、图像编辑、打样、混色、印刷机、印刷故障、海德堡单张纸胶印机、装订、德鲁巴印刷展、印刷陈列室和电子书。

全书共16个单元,每个单元设置对话、阅读、词汇、注释和练习等栏目。本书内容丰富、通俗易懂;形式活泼、图文并茂。

本书也适合作为职业培训教材和自学用书。

本书由深圳高级技工学校朱英梅、童志英编写,朱英梅主编。

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# Bi Sheng and His Movable Types

# Text A Dialogue

Juliet: Have you ever heard of Bi Sheng<sup>1</sup> of the Song Dynasty?

Dave: Bi Sheng invented the movable clay types (Fig. 1.1) when he worked in a printing workshop.

Juliet: Yeah. It is one of the four great inventions of ancient China. I have some interest in it.

Dave: So do I. 4

Juliet: Really? I have just bought the DVD of the film Bi Sheng. Would you like to share it with me?

Dave: I'd love to. When are you available?

Juliet: Hmm, how about this evening?

Dave: OK, I'll treat you supper before you treat me the film.

Juliet: Sounds great! Let's go!

# Text B Bi Sheng and His Movable Types

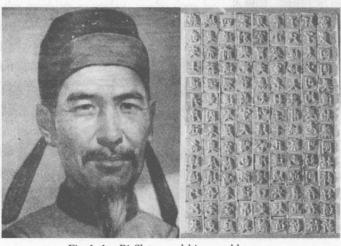


Fig. 1. 1 Bi Sheng and his movable types

The movable type was invented by Bi Sheng in the Northern Song Dynasty of China (960—1127). At first, Bi Sheng used woodblocks, and later he made clay types. Bi's printing consisted of four processes: making the types, composing the text, printing and putting away the movable types. Movable type printing has a very important position in the history of printing, for later printing methods such as wooden type, copper type and lead type printing are all developed on the basis of movable clay types. About 400 years later, Gutenberg invented the machine to make (Fig. 1. 2) use of movable types.



Fig. 1.2 Wine-press (古登堡的 印刷机)

# Words and Expressions

- 1. movable [ 'muːvəbl] adj. 活动的, 变动的
- 2. type [taip] n. 活字, 铅字 movable type 活字
- 3. dynasty [ 'dainəsti] n. 朝代, 王朝
- 4. invent [in·vent] vt. 发明, 创造
- 5. clay [klei] n. 黏土, 泥土
- 6. printing [ 'printin] n. 印刷, 印刷术
- 7. workshop [ 'wəːkʃəp] n. 车间, 工场
- 8. invention [in venfən] n. 发明, 创造
- 9. ancient [ 'einfənt ] adj. 远古的,旧的
- 10. share [sea] vt. 分享
- 11. available [ə·veiləbl] adj. 有空的
- 12. treat [tri:t] vt. 请客, 款待
- 13. woodblock [wudblok] n. 木版
- 14. consist of 由……组成
- 15. process [provses] n. 过程,程序,步骤
- 16. compose [kəm·pəuz] v. 排字
- 17. text [tekst] n. 正文, 原文
- 18. put away 放好, 储存……备用
- 19. position [pəˈziʃən] n. 位置

- 20. method [ˈmeθəd] n. 方法 ,如sednated samuado.
- 21. wooden [ wudn ] adj. 木制的
- 22. copper [·kɔpə] n. 铜
- 23. lead [led] n. 铅
- 24. on the basis of 以……为基础
- 25. make use of 利用, 使用

## Notes

- 1. Bi Sheng 毕昇,北宋活字印刷术发明家。他发明了泥活字,后来的木活字、铜活字和铅活字都是在泥活字的基础上发展起来的。昇被称为"活字印刷之父"。
- 2. It is one of the four great inventions of ancient China. 它(活字印刷术)是中国古代四大发明之一。

活字印刷术与造纸(papermaking)、火药(gunpowder)和指南针(compass)—起被称为中国的四大发明。

- 3. have some/no interest in (sb/sth) 对……有一些/没有兴趣。例如: I have some interest in printing, but I have no interest in working in a printing workshop. 我对印刷有点兴趣,可是我对在印刷厂工作不感兴趣。
- 4. So do I. 我也 (对活字印刷术) 有些兴趣。

这是个倒装句。表示赞同另外一个人的意见。do 替代了动词, 另外还可以用 does, did, have, be 动词来替代。例如:

- 一She is a student. —So am I. 一她是学生。一我也是。
- —She operates the machine everyday. —So does he. —她每天操作机器。—他也是。
- —They have finished their work on time. —So have we. —他们已经按时完成了他们的工作。—我们也是。
- 5. How about/What about...? (表示征求意见) ……怎么样? 例如:
  How about learning Printing English by ourselves? 我们自学印刷英语怎么样?
- 6. Sounds great! = It sounds great! 听起来很不错! 相似的还有: Sounds nice! 听起来很不错! Sounds interesting! 听起来很有趣!

Sounds exciting! 听起来很激动人心!

7. be invented (by sb) 被 (某人) 发明。这是动词的被动语态。被动语态中句子的主语是动作的承受者。被动语态的构成: be + V-ed。例如:

This machine was invented by Gutenberg. 这台机器是古登堡发明的。

This work will have been finished by the end of this month. 这项工作将会在本月末完成。

8. Gutenberg 古登堡(Johannes Gutenberg, 1398—1468),德国美因兹人。做过首饰匠和宝玉石工匠,还做过制镜工匠。古登堡的主要功绩是发明了一种适宜于铸造活字的"活字合金",有时也译作"铅字合金"。在印刷行业,这种合金沿用了五百多年,一直到计算机技术取代活字排版技术,它才最终退出历史舞台。

# Exercises

#### I Oral Practice

向一位外国朋友介绍毕昇的活字印刷。

#### Il True or False

- 1. Dave Wants to know more about Bi Sheng.
  - 2. Both movable type printing and wooden type printing were invented by Bi Sheng.
  - 3. Bi's printing included four processes: making the types, composing the text, printing and putting away the movable types.
    - 4. Copper type and lead type printing are developed on the basis of movable wooden types.
    - 5. Gutenberg's invention was about 400 years later than Bi's.

#### **III** Translation

- 1. —Do you know who invented the bulb?
- Yes. It was Thomas Edison who invented the bulb. He is one of the greatest inventors in the world.
  - 2. —How about making a model plane by ourselves?
- —Sounds interesting! Where shall we start?
- 3. —I'm afraid I can't do it myself!
  - -Oh, why not make use of this new machine?

#### IV Writing

情景: 假设你是李明。Dennis 是你的外国朋友,对中国的四大发明很感兴趣。你想约他星期六出去看电影《毕昇》。

任务:请给 Dennis 写一个便条。

#### 内容包括:

- 1. 建议一起去看电影《毕昇》;
- 2. 告诉他电影的内容,包括毕昇发明活字印刷的经过;
- 3. 碰头的时间和地点;
- 4. 请他告知能否赴约。

字数要求: 100 字左右。 discontaint to bus ont yo bedeing need even liw show still

# **Development of Printing**

# Text A Dialogue

Juliet: Everything is changing in the world. And printing is no exception!

Dave: You mean the printing is quite a new thing today?<sup>2</sup>

Juliet: Sure. People print without movable types, but with computer-to-...technologies.

Dave: Wait a moment<sup>3</sup>, what are computer-to-...technologies?

Juliet: That is 4, computer-to-film, computer-to-plate, computer-to-proof, and computer-to-

press. Whatever, all is done with the computer.

Dave: Oh, I see. Computer has a very important position in printing now.

Juliet: You bet!

# Text B Development of Printing

With the development of technology<sup>5</sup>, conventional printing process has been changed into a more advanced one.

With DTP, people can compile texts together with pictures—all without paper, brush and ink. <sup>6</sup> With computer-to...technologies, printing process becomes quite different. For example, computer-to-plate doesn't use film any more, and computer-to-press is plateless. All this is changing people's way of thinking and activities with printing. <sup>7</sup>

Conventional printing is a pure technical process, but modern printing is more. Modern print products are more like works of art. That is why we call this industry Graphic Arts Industry rather than Printing Industry.

- 1. development [divelopment] n. 发展
- 2. exception [ik·sep[ən] n. 除外,例外
- 3. technology [tek·nolodʒi] n. 工艺,科技,技术 computer-to...technologies 计算机直接……技术
- 4. film [film] n. 胶片 computer-to-film 计算机直接出菲林 (胶片)
- 5. plate [pleit] n. 图版 computer-to-plate 计算机直接制版
- 6. proof [pru:f] n. 校样 computer-to-proof 计算机直接打样
- 7. **press** [pres] *n*. 印刷机 computer-to-press 计算机直接印刷
- computer-to-press 计算机直接 8. bet [bet] v. 赌, 打赌

You bet! 你对了!

- 9. conventional [kən·ven[ənl] adj. 传统的, 常规的
- 10. advanced [əd·voːnst] adj. 高级的, 先进的
- 11. DTP = desktop publishing 桌面出版系统
- 12. compile [kəm·pail] vt. 编辑, 汇编
- 13. brush [braf] n. 刷子, 画笔
- 14. ink [iŋk] n. 墨水
- 15. plateless [ 'pleitlis] adj. 无版的
- 16. way [wei] n. 方式,方法
- 17. activity [æk·tiviti] n. 活动
- 18. pure [pjuə] adj. 纯的, 纯粹的
- 19. technical [·teknikəl] adj. 技术的, 技术上的
- 20. product ['prodakt] n. 产品
- 21. works [wə:ks] n. 作品
- 22. art [q:t] n. 艺术, 艺术品
- 23. industry [ˈindəstri] n. 工业,产业,行业
- 24. graphic ['græfik] adj. 绘画似的,图解的 Graphic Arts Industry 图文艺术业
- 25. rather than 而不是



- 1. And printing is no exception! 印刷也不例外!
- 2. You mean the printing is quite a new thing today? 你的意思是说印刷是个新玩意了?
- 3. wait a moment 等一下
- 4. that is = that is to say 就是,即
- 5. with the development of technology 随着技术的发展

with: 随着(某事物)。例如:

Skill comes with experience. 经验越多, 技巧越熟练。

Good wine will improve with age. 佳酿越陈越醇。

6. With DTP, people can compile texts together with pictures—all without paper, brush and ink. 使用桌面出版系统, 人们能够同时进行图文编辑, 而这一切都不需要使用纸、笔和墨。

with:用以表示使用的工具或器具; without:表示不使用某物。例如:

We can cut it with a knife. 我们可以用刀来切。

How did you open the bottle without a bottle-opener? 没用开瓶器你是怎么把瓶子打开的?

You can see it with a microscope. 用显微镜你能够看到。

She can't read without her glasses. 不戴眼镜她无法阅读。

7. All this is changing people's way of thinking and altivities with printing. 这一切都改变 着人们的思维方式和与印刷有关的活动。

with: 与······有关。



#### I Oral Practice

你对计算机直接……技术了解多少?请与你的同伴谈论。

#### II True or False

- 1. Printing is not changing at all.
- 2. Without computer, there is no modern printing.
- 3. People couldn't compile texts and pictures at the same time before DTP.

- 4. Modern printing is a pure technical process.
- 5. Graphic Arts Industry is called because the print products today are indeed works of art.

#### III Translation

- 1. —What's the difference between conventional printing process and the modern one?
  - -The modern one is more advanced, I guess.
- 2. —Computer-to...technologies are not widely used today.
  - -Yes, but they have a very important position in printing industry.
- 3. —Can you translate this manual (手册) with the help of a dictionary?
  - -Sure. By the way, would you mind lending me your dictionary?

#### **Writing**

情景: 假设你是张鹏, 正在进行求职考试的笔试部分。

任务:要你给新来的员工介绍计算机直接制版(CTP)与传统制版之间的区别。 内容包括:

- 1. 传统制版: 原稿一扫描一电脑处理一输出菲林一制版一印刷;
- 2. CTP: 电子文本或数码照片—电脑处理—制版—印刷;
- 3. CTP 的优势和发展趋势。

字数要求: 100 字左右。

# **Printing Technologies**

## Text A Dialogue

Dave: Could you tell me something about printing technologies?<sup>1</sup>

Juliet: Sure. That's easy! Printing technologies can be divided into conventional printing technologies and NIP printing technologies.

Dave: What are conventional printing technologies?

Juliet: Conventional printing technologies are printing technologies with a master, that is, printing plate or image carrier, while NIP are masterless.

Dave: What is NIP?

Juliet: NIP is non-impact printing. Conventional printing needs an impact to transfer the texts and images from the plate to the substrate while NIP doesn't need it.

Dave: Got it. 2

Juliet: Conventional printing consists of lithography, gravure, letterpress and screen printing.

And the most common<sup>3</sup> NIP technologies are electrophotography and ink jet.

Dave: It seems these terms don't make any sense to me.

Juliet: Here are some pictures. I think you will get some idea after you have a look at them. 4

## **Text B** Conventional Printing

Look at the following figures (Fig. 3. 1 – Fig. 3. 6) and learn the words related to conventional printing technologies.

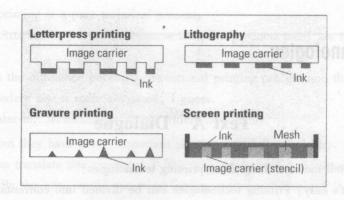


Fig. 3.1 The four main conventional printing technologies (in principle)

1. mesh n. 网孔, 网眼 2. stencil n. 感光膜 3. image carrier 印版

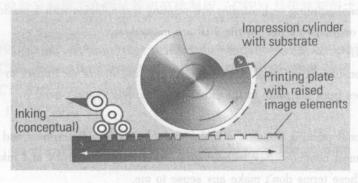


Fig. 3. 2 Letterpress (schematic diagram)

1. inking n. 上墨, 供墨 2. impression cylinder 压印滚筒 3. printing plate 印版 4. image element 图文部分

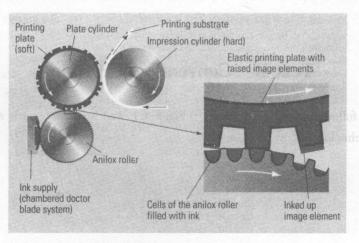


Fig. 3.3 Flexographic printing unit (rotary letterpress, schematic diagram)

1. plate cylinder 印版滚筒 2. ink supply 供墨 3. anilox roller 网文辊

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